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政府統計

# VITAL STATISTICS OF JAPAN

## 2019

DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR STATISTICS,  
INFORMATION POLICY AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LABOUR AND WELFARE

## Compilation

The Vital Statistics for 2019 have been compiled based on the overview and analysis of Vital Statistics of Japan.

All statistical charts underlying the overview and analysis of the survey recorded in this report, including the contents recorded and published in the three volumes of the Vital Statistics of Japan until 2016 and unpublished content that could not be incorporated in the report, are available on the Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat).

(URL : <https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/stat-search/files?page=1&toukei=00450011&tstat=000001028897>)

Moreover, “Contents of Published Statistical Tables, Table of Represented Items and Adjustments to Reports until 2016,” a list of the e-Stat locations for all statistical charts and the items represented in them, is available on the “Report” page of Vital Statistics the website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(URL : <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hw/vs01.html>)

A commentary on the terms, commentary on the ratios and list of deaths (analysis of causes of death, classification system, chart for each category, etc.) are provided at the end of the volume.

Furthermore, “overseas” in the statistical charts on the prefectures of Japan (special wards and specified cities) refers to cases occurring in Japan where the address is located in another country.

# VITAL STATISTICS OF JAPAN, 2019

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# Part I Outline of Vital Statistics

## Chapter 1 Brief Summary, 2019

The Vital Statistics of Japan is based on the Vital Statistics Survey Forms filled in by the municipal heads in the country. They fill in the forms based on notifications of birth, death, marriage and divorce in accordance with the Family Registration Act (Act No. 224 of 1947) and notification of foetal death in accordance with the Provisions Regarding Notification of Stillbirths (Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 42 of 1946). The data is summed up to compile the Vital Statistics of Japan.

### 1 Objective

The objective of this survey is to identify vital events in Japan and obtain a basic data source for population and policy making on health, labour and welfare.

### 2 History

The modern Vital Statistics Survey was established in 1899, taking advantage of the enactment of the Family Registration Act in 1898, which provided legal structure to the existing registration system. Since then, one sheet of form is used for each event and the data of all the events is summed up by the central government.

Later, it was recognized as Designated Statistics No. 5 under the Statistics Act in June 1947 and its responsibility was transferred from the Prime Minister's Office to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in September of the same year. Moreover, it became a fundamental statistical survey from April 2009 based on the new Statistics Act (Act No. 53 of 2007).

### 3 Subjects

The Vital Statistics Survey takes into account all births, deaths, marriages, divorces and foetal deaths. However, this report provides a total of all events that occurred in Japan concerning persons of Japanese nationality. Statistics of events concerning Japanese nationals abroad and foreign nationals in Japan are respectively available as Appended Tables (Volume 2 and Volume 3 of the report until 2016) on e-Stat.

### 4 Survey Period

The survey takes into account events that occur from January 1 to December 31 of the Survey year and notified to the municipal heads by January 14 of the following year.

Therefore, notification could be significantly delayed from the date of occurrence for births, deaths, foetal deaths and divorces dependent on mediation, adjudication, settlement, acknowledgment of claim, judgment. Data of all birth and death events that occurred before the previous year are available as Appended Tables (Volume 2 of the report until 2016) on e-Stat.

## 5 Types of Survey Forms and Survey Items

There are five types of survey forms.

Vital Statistics Survey Live Birth Form, Vital Statistics Survey Death Form, Vital Statistics Survey Foetal Death Form, Vital Statistics Survey Marriage Form, and Vital Statistics Survey Divorce Form.

The survey forms and the notification formats are provided in “VI Survey Forms and Notifications” (pp.70–79).

Please refer to the five types of survey forms above for the survey items. However, survey on occupation and industry only accounts for the National Census survey year, which starts on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year.

## 6 Report of Survey and Route of Report

Person with Notification Obligation and the Period of Notification are as follows:

Category	Person with Notification Obligation	Notification	Notification Period <sup>1)</sup>
Live Birth	1 Father or mother 2 Person living in the same household 3 Doctor, midwife or any other person present at the time of birth	Municipal head	14 days
Death	1 Relative living together 2 Any other person living together 3 House owner, land owner or manager of the house or land 4 Relative not living together, guardian, curator, assistant and voluntarily appointed guardian/municipal head		7 days
Foetal death	1 Father or mother 2 Person living together 3 Doctor present at the time of stillbirth 4 Midwife present at the time of stillbirth 5 Any other person present at the time of birth		7 days
Marriage	Bride and groom	Municipal head of the registered domicile or location of the husband or wife	Not specified
Divorce	Wife and husband		Not specified for divorce by agreement 10 days for divorces dependent on mediation, adjudication, settlement acknowledgment of claim and judgment.

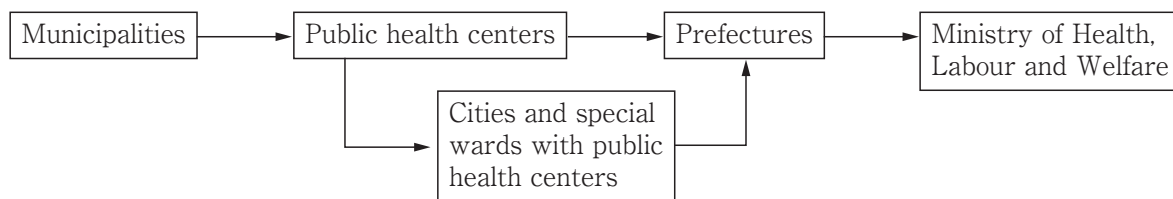
Note: 1) The period for submitting a notification commences from the day on which an event under notification takes place for birth, death and judicial divorce, and on the following day for foetal death.

Municipal heads fill in the vital statistics survey forms based on notifications of birth, death, foetal death, marriage or divorce they receive and send them to the appropriate public health centers by the area of jurisdiction.

The heads of the public health centers collect all survey forms submitted by the municipal heads and send them to the prefecture’s governor every month.

This is done via the mayor of the city if the public health center is located in a city.

The prefectural governors review the contents of the survey forms submitted by the heads of public health centers and send them to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.



Note: Cities with public health centers refers to cities specified under Cabinet Order as set forth in Article 1 of the Community Health Act (Order No. 77 of April 2, 1948).

## 7 Tabulation and Release of Results

The Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Industrial Relations Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare tabulates the results, which are promptly released as the Prompt Vital Statistics Report, Monthly Vital Statistics Report (preliminary data) and Summary Report of Annual Vital Statistics of Japan (final data).

## 8 Relevant Regulations

Vital Statistics Survey Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 447 of September 30, 1946)

Regulation for Enforcement of Vital Statistics Survey Ordinance (Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 6 of February 24, 1948)

Family Registration Act (Act No. 224 of December 22, 1947)

Ordinance for Enforcement of the Family Registration Act (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 94 of December 29, 1947)

Ordinance to Set Forth Format of Birth Certificate (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 1 of November 17, 1952)

Nationality Act (Act No. 147 of May 4, 1950)

Provisions on the Notification of Stillbirth (Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 42 of September 30, 1946)

The provisions are a law in effect under Article 3 of the Act on Measures concerning Orders Related to the Ministry of Health and Welfare Issued Pursuant to the Imperial Ordinance on Orders Issued Incidental to Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Act No. 120 of April 28, 1952).

Ordinance on Stillbirth notification, Stillbirth Certificate and Certificate of Foetal Post-mortem (Ordinance of the Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 12 of April 28, 1952)

## Chapter 2 Commentary on the use of Vital Statistics

### 1 Major Revisions Since the 1995 Survey

The Vital Statistics Survey Form and Death Certificate were revised in the 1995 survey based on the recommendations of the ICD-10 and some statistical charts in the report were also modified.

The following major revisions were made since the 1995 survey. Please refer to VIII List of causes of death for Japan, 1 History (p.81) for Japan ICD-10 (Version: 1990) adopted in 1995, Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2003) with some revisions adopted in 2006 and Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) adopted since 2017.

#### (1) Live Birth Form

Birth weight and height (New item)	“Birth weight of child” column was revised to “Birth weight and height.”
Number of children the mother gave birth to (Revised item)	Number of stillborn children at “20 completed weeks and over of gestation” was revised to “22 completed weeks and over of gestation.”

#### (2) Death Form

Type of place of death (Addition of type)	“Home for the elderly” was added to the options of types.
Cause of death (Addition to column I)	The number of columns was increased from three to four.
Type of cause of death (Increase in selection options for death by external caus)	Death by external cause as divided into “Death by accidental external cause” and “Others and unknown external cause.” The options for selection were drastically increased.
Additional items in case when the child deceases less than 1 year after birth (Expansion of category)	The category was expanded from early neonatal death of newborn baby to death of infant death (death by disease) and the items were clarified.
Additional items for death by external cause (Deletion of items that deter- mine whether or not the deceased was at work at the time of death)	“1. During work 2. Not during work” were removed.
Type of place of death (Change of type)	The type “Health services facilities for the elderly” was revised to “Care medical center, Health services facilities for the elderly.” (From April 1, 2018)

Note: A note was added to the “Cause of death” column of the Certificate of Death (or the Autopsy) to the effect that heart failure or respiratory failure should not be mentioned as the terminal condition of the disease.

#### (3) Foetal Death Form

Nationality of parents (Addition of father’s nationality)	“Nationality of mother” column was revised to “Nationality of parents.”
Weight and length of foetus (New item)	“Weight of foetus” column was revised to “Weight and length of foetus.”

Cause of reason for spontaneous foetal death, or reason for artificial foetal death (Reduction in column I)	The number of columns were reduced from five to four.
Existence or non-existence of foetal surgery (New item)	A new column for "Sites and main findings" was added in case of "Yes."
In case the Maternal Health Act is applied (Deletion of item)	"Disease in father/close relative" was removed. "Eugenic Protection Law" was changed to "Maternal Health Act" following revision in the law. (From September 26, 1996)

#### (4) Divorce Form

Type of divorce	"Settlement" and "Acknowledgment of claim" were added to the types available for selection. The divorce notification form was changed due to revision in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Family Registration Act following the enforcement of the Personal Status Litigation Act. (From April 1, 2004)
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#### (5) All survey forms

Type of occupation for household (Revised item)	"Agriculture only" and "Agriculture with other works" were combined as "Agriculture." "Regular employees" were classified by the size of the enterprise. "Others" was reclassified in "Others" and "Not working." (Please refer to "Type of occupation for household" in "IV Commentary on the terms" (p.63) for detailed information)
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#### (6) Comparison of lists and number of items of ICD-9 with those of ICD-10 (Version: 2013), ICD-10 (Version: 2003) and ICD-10 (Version: 1990)

ICD-10 <sup>1)</sup>	Number of items in 2013 version	Number of items in 2003 version	Number of items in 1990 version	ICD-9	Number of items
The detailed list of statistical classification of disease, injuries and causes of death	14,609	14,258	14,195	The detailed list of statistical classification of disease, injuries and causes of death	7,129
Condensed list of causes of death for Japan	136	132	130	Condensed list of causes of death for Japan	117
Selected list of causes of death for Japan	34	34	34	Specified causes of death	32
List for trends in causes of death	16	16	16	Major causes of death	17
List of causes of infant death	56	56	56	List of causes of infant death	54
List of infectious diseases <sup>2)</sup>	111	88	83	—————	—
Categories for ranking of causes of death (excluding death of infants)	42	40	40	Categories for ranking of causes of death (excluding death of infants)	55
Categories for ranking of causes of death of infants	28	28	28	Categories for ranking of causes of death of infants	30

Notes: 1) Please refer to "3. List" and "5 various Classification Tables" (pp.84-86, 91-99) in "VIII List of causes of death for Japan" official for names and detailed information on each classification.

2) The classification of infectious diseases is based on the new classification prepared in 1995 and has been modified in accordance with revisions in the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases (Act No. 114 of 1998) and other regulations.



(7) Revisions in definitions due to adoption of ICD-10

Definition of perinatal death	“Early neonatal deaths in addition to foetal deaths at 28 weeks and over of gestation” was changed to “Early neonatal deaths in addition to foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation.”
Late maternal deaths	Late maternal death (death more than 42 completed days but less than one year after the termination of pregnancy) was defined. (Please refer to “Late maternal deaths” in “IV Commentary on the terms” (pp.61-62) for detailed information)

(8) Revisions following the adoption of Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2003) (from January 1, 2006)

Revisions based on WHO recommendations	
Addition of new classification items Codes for special purposes (U) (Chapter XXII)  Other than the U codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Provisional assignment of new diseases of uncertain etiology Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)</li> <li>· Bacterial pathogens resistant to antibiotics (Enabled understanding of MRSA and other Pneumonia, and Representation of methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection in the list of infectious diseases.)</li> </ul> <p>Hantavirus (cardio-) pulmonary syndrome (B33.4), etc.</p>
Exclusion of classification items	Cleft hard palate, bilateral (Q35.0), etc.
Transfer of classification items	<p>Polyp of colon      Moved from Neoplasms (D12.6) to Diseases of the digestive system (K63.5).</p> <p>Viral hepatitis C    Viral hepatitis C lasting for an unknown period or more than 6 months, which is not specified as acute was moved from Acute (B17.1) to Chronic (B18.2).</p>
Modification in rules for selection of underlying cause of death for mortality tabulation	<p>Some rules for selection of underlying cause of death were changed and concrete examples were presented.</p> <p>Please refer to the footnotes to “Table 1 Trends in deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population) by sex by the condensed list of causes of death for Japan” (2005–2006) in “Lists”, “Yearly trends” on e-Stat and Volumes 1 and 2 of Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2003).</p>
Change of name based on legal amendments	<p>Schizophrenia                      → Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders</p> <p>Dementia                              → Alzheimer disease</p>
Change of name in response to progress in medicine	<p>Chronic rheumatoid arthritis      → Rheumatoid arthritis</p> <p>Preeclampsia                          → Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension</p> <p>Urogenital system                      → Genitourinary system</p>

(9) Revisions following the adoption of Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) (from January 1, 2017)

Classification used for Vital Statistics, including classifications unique to Japan, based on recommendations from WHO		
Addition of new classification items	Invasive pneumococcal disease	A49.1E
	Acute viral hepatitis, unspecified	B17.9
	Refractory anaemia with multi-lineage dysplasia	D46.5
	Myelodysplastic syndrome with isolated del (5q) chromosomal abnormality	D46.6
	Osteomyelofibrosis	D47.4
	Chronic eosinophilic leukaemia [hypereosinophilic syndrome]	D47.5
	Primary thrombophilia	D68.5
	Other thrombophilia	D68.6
	Immune reconstitution syndrome	D89.3
	Tumour lysis syndrome	E88.3
	Postpolio syndrome	G14
	Vascular parkinsonism	G21.4
	Aneurysm and dissection of other precerebral arteries	I72.5
	Aneurysm and dissection of vertebral artery	I72.6
	Influenza due to certain identified influenza viruses	J09.0B, J09.1B, J09.8B
	Human metapneumovirus pneumonia	J12.3
	Acute bronchiolitis due to human metapneumovirus	J21.1
	Caries with pulp exposure	K02.5
	Oral mucositis (ulcerative)	K12.3
	Barrett oesophagus	K22.7
	Indeterminate colitis	K52.3
	Microscopic polyangiitis	M31.7
	Fibromyalgia	M79.7
	Dysplasia of prostate	N42.3
	HELLP syndrome	O14.2
	Morbidly adherent placenta	O43.2
	Immobility	R26.3
	Tendency to fall, not elsewhere classified	R29.6
	Insufficient intake of food and water due to self neglect	R63.6
	Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome [SIRS]	R65.2, R65.3, R65.9
Contact with hypodermic needle	W46	
Enabled classification items	Secondary hypertension	I15.0-I15.2, I15.8-I15.9
	Place of accidents code	Y06-Y07 Place of occurrence code
Subdivision of classification item or Change with item	Other gastroenteritis and colitis of infectious and unspecified origin	A09 → A09.0, A09.9
	Meningococcal infection, details unknown	A39.9 → A39.9A, A39.9B
	Haemophilus influenzae infection, site unspecified	A49.2 → A49.2A, A49.2B
	Malignant neoplasms	
	Overlapping lesion of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C14.8 → C14.8A, C14.8B
	Overlapping lesion of oesophagus	C15.8 → C15.8A, C15.8B, C15.8C, C15.8D
	Overlapping lesion of stomach	C16.8 → C16.8A, C16.8B, C16.8C, C16.8D
	Overlapping lesion of colon	C18.8 → C18.8A, C18.8B, C18.8C, C18.8D, C18.8E
	Overlapping lesion of pancreas	C25.8 → C25.8A, C25.8B, C25.8C, C25.8D
	Overlapping lesion of digestive system	C26.8 → C26.8A, C26.8B, C26.8C
	Overlapping lesion of bladder	C67.8 → C67.8A, C67.8B, C67.8C, C67.8D
	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68.8 → C68.8A, C68.8B, C68.8C, C68.8D, C68.8E
	Malignant neoplasm, without specification of site	C80 → C80.0, C80.9
	Malignant neoplasms, stated or presumed to be primary, of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C81-C96 → Grade of the sort and subdivide
	Visual impairment including blindness (binocular or monocular)	H54.0-H54.7 → H54.0-H54.6, H54.9
	Atrial fibrillation and flutter	I48 → I48.0-I48.4, I48.9
	Atherosclerosis of arteries of extremities	I70.2 → I70.2A, I70.2B
Acute appendicitis	K35.0-K35.1, K35.9 → K35.2-K35.3, K35.8	

	Ventral hernia Acute pancreatitis Decubitus ulcer and pressure area Chronic kidney disease Preterm labour and delivery Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 42 days but less than one year after delivery  Death from sequelae of obstetric causes Fever of other and unknown origin Sudden infant death syndrome Victim of earthquake Exposure to unspecified factor	K43.0-K43.1, K43.9 → K43.0-K43.7, K43.9 K85.0-K85.1 → K85.0-K85.3, K85.8-K85.9 L89 → L89.0-L89.3, L89.9 N18.0, N18.8-N18.9 → N18.1-N18.5, N18.9 O60 → O60.0-O60.3 O96 → O96.0, O96.1, O96.9 O97 → O97.0, O97.1, O97.9 R50.0, R50.1, R50.9 → R50.2, R50.8, R50.9 R95 → R95.0, R95.9 X34 → X34.0-X34.1, X34.8-X34.9 X59 → X59.0, X59.9
Transfer of classification items	Zika virus disease, unspecified  Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium  Hemorrhoids and perianal venous thrombosis  Avian influenza (H5N1) (accompanied by pneumonia) Avian influenza (H5N1) (accompanied by other respiratory symptoms) Avian influenza (H5N1) (accompanied by other symptoms and unspecified)	Moved from Other specified mosquito-borne viral fevers (A92.8A) to Codes for special purposes (U06.9)  Moved from Chapter I (B20-B24) to Chapter XV (O98.7)  Moved from Diseases of the circulatory system (I84.0-I84.9) to Diseases of the digestive system (K64.0-K64.5, K64.8-K64.9)  J10.0C → J09.0A J10.1C → J09.1A J10.8C → J09.8A  Moved from Influenza due to other identified influenza virus (J10.-) to Influenza due to certain identified influenza viruses (J09.-)
Deletion of classification items	Refractory anaemia with excess of blasts with transformation Essential thrombocytosis Langerhans' cell histiocytosis, not elsewhere classified Ulcerative (chronic) ileocolitis Lymphomatoid papulosis Pregnancy hypertension without proteinuria	D46.3 D75.2 D76.0 K51.1 L41.2 P00.0C
Modification in rules for selection of underlying cause of death for death statistics	Some rules for selection of underlying cause of death were changed and concrete examples were presented. Please refer to "Influence on cause of death statistics by the application of some revision of the ICD-10" and Volumes 1 and 2 of Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013)	
Change of name in response to progress in medicine	West Nile fever Insulin - dependent diabetes mellitus< I D D M > Non-insulin - dependent diabetes mellitus< N I D D M > Eaton-Lambert syndrome Dyspepsia Chronic renal failure, unspecified	→West Nile virus infection (A92.3) →Type 1 diabetes mellitus (E10) →E11 Type 2 diabetes mellitus (E11) →Lambert-Eaton syndrome (G70.8) →Functional dyspepsia (K30) →Chronic kidney disease, unspecified (N18.9)

## 2 Attention about the annual change after 1947

### (1) Live Birth

#### ① Live birth rates by month

This data is taken from the report released in 1955. Live birth rate was calculated on the basis of the population as on October 1 each year from 1947 to 1966. From 1967 onwards, it was calculated on the basis of the population at the beginning of each month.

#### ② Live birth rates by prefecture

“Foreign countries” are represented from 1992 onwards.

#### ③ Mean age of parents

Represented in reports from 1987 onwards. Only mother’s mean age was taken into account in five-yearly trends from 1950 to 1970. Mean age of both parents has been included from 1975 onwards. From 1950 to 1991, 0.5 years was added to the arithmetic mean of the number of completed years. The survey form was revised in 1992 and age is now calculated from the arithmetic mean of the age in number of days.

#### ④ Nationality of father and mother

This was not represented from 1947 to 1986. However, records from 1985 and 1986 show that the father’s nationality was represented in live births where the father was a foreigner and the mother was Japanese. From 1987 to 1991, nationality of parents was classified under Japan, Korea, China, USA and others. The survey form was revised in 1992, and Philippines, Thailand, U.K., Brazil and Peru were added to the above list.

#### ⑤ Birth weight

Data for 1950, 1951, 1955 and 1960 are based on the “Statistics on Birth Weight in the Specified Report of Vital Statistics (published in 1963).” Data was calculated every year from 1968 onwards. Until 1991, weight was recorded in 100-gram units. Therefore, an arithmetic mean of 0.05 kilogram was added to the mean weight. The survey form was revised in 1992 and weight is now recorded in grams.

### (2) Death

#### Death rates by month

Represented in reports from 1955 onwards. Death rate was calculated on the basis of the population as on October 1 each year from 1947 to 1966. From 1967 onwards, it was calculated on the basis of the population at the beginning of each month.

### (3) Foetal Death

#### Number of foetal deaths

The figures for 1948 and 1949 are preliminary data.

### (4) Marriage

#### ① Age

From 1947 onwards, all data on couples living together and notifications received are taken into account. From 1947 to 1967, age represents that at the time of the marriage ceremony (age at the start of married life is considered if no marriage ceremony was held). After 1968, it represents the age at the time of the marriage ceremony or the time when the couple started cohabitation, whichever is earlier.

Until 1991, mean age was calculated by adding 0.46 years to the arithmetic mean of age at date of birth and month and year of starting to live together. The survey form was revised in 1992 and age is now calculated from the arithmetic mean of the age in number of months.

## ② Nationality of bride and groom

Nationality-wise data was not prepared from 1947 to 1964.

Nationality was classified into Japan, Korea, China, Europe, America and others for surveys conducted from 1965 to 1967. The classification for surveys from 1968 to 1986 comprised Japan, Korea, China, America (or USA) and others.

From 1987 to 1991, nationality was classified under Japan, Korea, China, USA and others. The survey form was revised in 1992, and Philippines, Thailand, U.K., Brazil and Peru were added to the above list.

## (5) Divorce

### ① Number of divorces by prefecture, and urban or rural area

This data is based on the husband's address at the time of divorce for divorce by agreement and the complainant's address (husband or wife) at the time of divorce for court divorce for 1947.

The data for 1948 to 1967 is based on the husband's address at the time of divorce.

The address before the couple started living separately is taken into account from 1968 onwards.

### ② Types of divorce

Two types of divorces were represented in 1947; divorce by agreement and judicial divorce. The grounds for judicial divorce were also represented.

The Domestic Relations Trial Act was implemented in 1948 and the types of divorce were increased to four; divorce by agreement, divorce by mediation, divorce by adjudication and divorce by judgment. This continued until 2003. The grounds for judicial divorce were modified due to revisions in the civil code in 1948 and were represented until 1951. Two more types, divorce by settlement and divorce by acknowledgment of claim, were added through the Personal Status Litigation Act in April 2004.

### ③ Mean duration of cohabitation

From 1947 to 1972, this value was calculated in yearly units, considering the number of months less than one year as 0.5 years (however, 20 years or more were considered as 22.5 years).

The values after 1973 were calculated from the arithmetic mean of the number of months. However, the values from 1973 to 1991 were recalculated using this method in 1992.

### ④ Nationality of wife and husband

The survey form was revised in 1992 to include a survey on the nationality of the husband and wife. Since then, nationality is classified into Japan, Korea, China, Philippines, Thailand, USA, U.K., Brazil, Peru and others.

### 3 Other

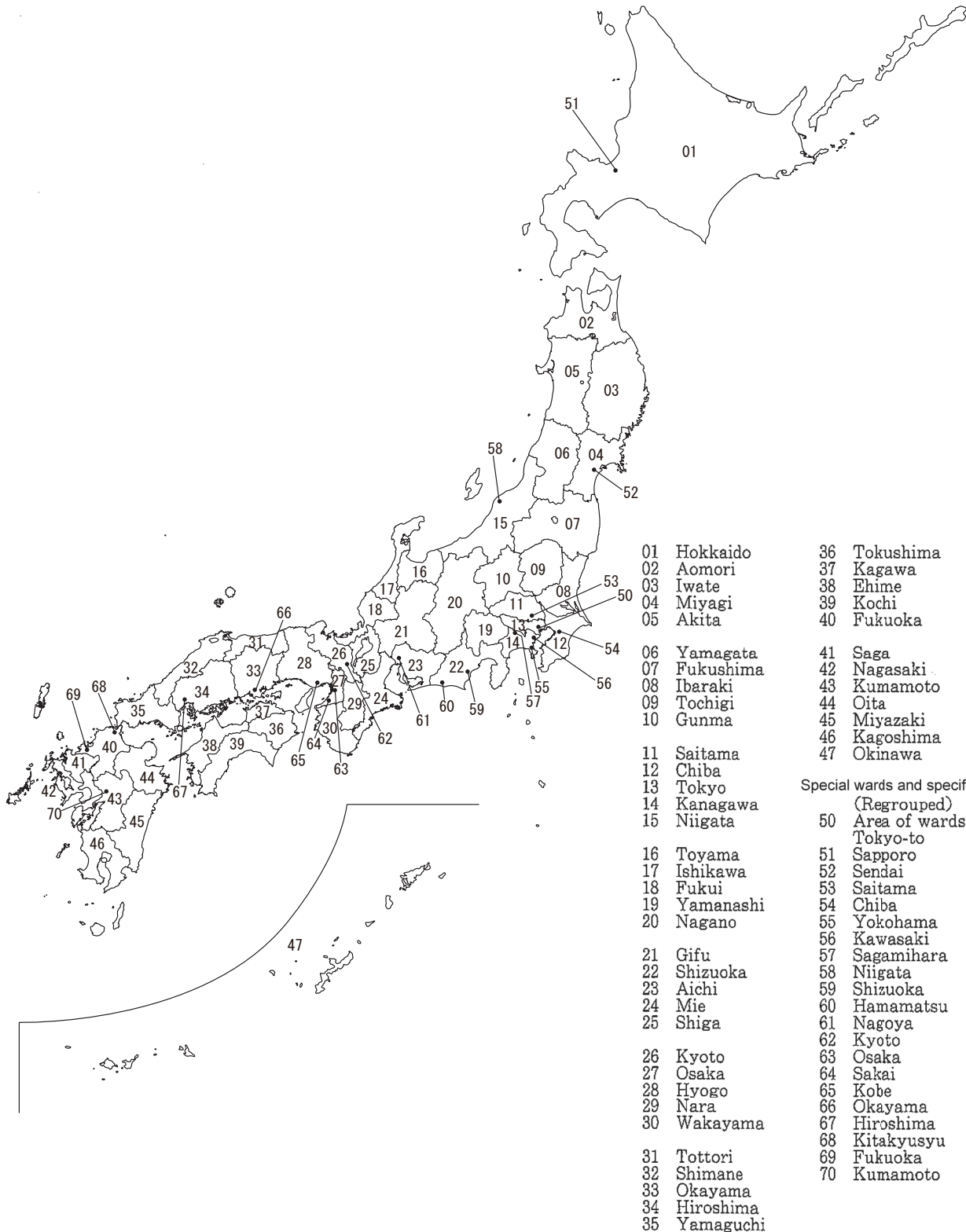
(1) Establishment, abolition and change of jurisdiction of public health centers

- Yamagata City Health Center (0631) [Established in April 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Yamagata City
- Murayama Health Center (0653) [Jurisdiction changed from April 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Sagae City, Kaminoyama City, Murayama City, Tendo City, Higashine City, Obanazawa City, Yamanobe Town, Nakayama Town, Kahoku Town, Nishikawa Town, Asahi Town, Oe Town, Oishida Town
- Hitachiomiya Health Center (0853) [Abolished on October 31, 2019]
- Hokota Health Center (0856) [Abolished on October 31, 2019]
- Joso Health Center (0864) [Abolished on October 31, 2019]
- Itako Health Center (0857) [Jurisdiction changed from November 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Kashima City, Itako City, Kamisu City, Namegata City, Hokota City
- Ryugasaki Health Center (0858) [Jurisdiction changed from November 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Ryugasaki City, Toride City, Ushiku City, Moriya City, Inashiki City, Miho Village, Ami Town, Kawachi Town, Tone Town
- Tsuchiura Health Center (0859) [Jurisdiction changed from November 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Tsuchiura City, Ishioka city, Kasumigaura City
- Chikusei Health Center (0862) [Jurisdiction changed from November 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Yuki City, Shimotsuma City, Chikusei City, Sakuragawa City, Yachiyo Town
- Koga Health Center (0865) [Jurisdiction changed from November 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Koga City, Bando City, Goka Town, Sakai Town
- Tsukuba Health Center (0869) [Jurisdiction changed from November 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Joso City, Tsukuba City, Tsukubamirai City
- Hitachinaka Health Center (0870) [Jurisdiction changed from November 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Hitachiota City, Hitachinaka City, Hitachiomiya City, Naka City, Tokai Village, Daigo Town
- Fukui City Health Center (1831) [Established in April 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Fukui City
- Fukui Health Center (1851) [Jurisdiction changed from April 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Eiheiji Town
- Kofu City Health Center (1931) [Established in April 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Kofu City
- Chuhoku Health Center (1959) [Jurisdiction changed from April 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Nirasaki City, Minami-alps City, Hokuto City, Kai City, Chuo City, Showa Town
- Neyagawa Health Center (2757) [Abolished on March 31, 2019]
- Neyagawa City Health Center (2749) [Established in April 1, 2019]  
Jurisdiction municipality: Neyagawa City

In addition, the statistical table is represented by the name of the public health center, of which official names are as follows:

Prefecture	Number and name of the public health center	Official name of the public health center	Statistical table
10 Gunma	54 Isesaki, 56 Shibukawa, 57 Fujioka, 58 Tomioka, 60 Agatsuma, 61 Tonenumata, 62 Tatebayashi, 64 Kiryu, 65 Ota, 66 Annaka	XX Health & Welfare Office	Summary (Volume 2, Table 2-10): Summary tables of vital statistics (number of cases), by each prefecture (10 Gunma), for urban/rural residence, each health center and each municipality (city, town, village)
14 Kanagawa	51 Hiratsuka, 52 Kamakura, 54 Odawara, 57 Atsugi,	XX Health & Welfare Office	Summary (Volume 2, Table 2-14): Summary tables of vital statistics (number of cases), by each prefecture (14 Kanagawa), for urban/rural residence, each health center and each municipality (city, town, village)
16 Toyama	53 Takaoka, 61 Shinkawa, 62 Chubu, 63 Tonami	XX Public Health & Welfare Center	Summary (Volume 2, Table 2-16): Summary tables of vital statistics (number of cases), by each prefecture (16 Toyama), for urban/rural residence, each health center and each municipality (city, town, village)
39 Kochi	54 Hata, 61 Susaki, 62 Chuohigashi, 63 Chuonishi, 64 Aki	XX Welfare & Health Center	Summary (Volume 2, Table 2-39): Summary tables of vital statistics (number of cases), by each prefecture (39 Kochi), for urban/rural residence, each health center and each municipality (city, town, village)
40 Fukuoka	57 Munakata/Onga, 58 Kasuya, 59 Chikushi, 60 Itoshima, 65 Tagawa, 68 Kitachikugo, 74 Minamichikugo, 75 Keichiku, 77 Kaho/Kurate	XX Health, Welfare & Environment Office (Health & Welfare Office)	Summary (Volume 2, Table 2-40): Summary tables of vital statistics (number of cases), by each prefecture (40 Fukuoka), for urban/rural residence, each health center and each municipality (city, town, village)

Each prefecture is denoted by the serial number given here. Prefecture is an administrative area over cities, towns and villages.



- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 01 Hokkaido  | 36 Tokushima |
| 02 Aomori    | 37 Kagawa    |
| 03 Iwate     | 38 Ehime     |
| 04 Miyagi    | 39 Kochi     |
| 05 Akita     | 40 Fukuoka   |
| 06 Yamagata  | 41 Saga      |
| 07 Fukushima | 42 Nagasaki  |
| 08 Ibaraki   | 43 Kumamoto  |
| 09 Tochigi   | 44 Oita      |
| 10 Gunma     | 45 Miyazaki  |
| 11 Saitama   | 46 Kagoshima |
| 12 Chiba     | 47 Okinawa   |
| 13 Tokyo     |              |
| 14 Kanagawa  |              |
| 15 Niigata   |              |
| 16 Toyama    |              |
| 17 Ishikawa  |              |
| 18 Fukui     |              |
| 19 Yamanashi |              |
| 20 Nagano    |              |
| 21 Gifu      |              |
| 22 Shizuoka  |              |
| 23 Aichi     |              |
| 24 Mie       |              |
| 25 Shiga     |              |
| 26 Kyoto     |              |
| 27 Osaka     |              |
| 28 Hyogo     |              |
| 29 Nara      |              |
| 30 Wakayama  |              |
| 31 Tottori   |              |
| 32 Shimane   |              |
| 33 Okayama   |              |
| 34 Hiroshima |              |
| 35 Yamaguchi |              |

- Special wards and specified cities  
(Regrouped)
- |    |                           |
|----|---------------------------|
| 50 | Area of wards in Tokyo-to |
| 51 | Sapporo                   |
| 52 | Sendai                    |
| 53 | Saitama                   |
| 54 | Chiba                     |
| 55 | Yokohama                  |
| 56 | Kawasaki                  |
| 57 | Sagami-hara               |
| 58 | Niigata                   |
| 59 | Shizuoka                  |
| 60 | Hamamatsu                 |
| 61 | Nagoya                    |
| 62 | Kyoto                     |
| 63 | Osaka                     |
| 64 | Sakai                     |
| 65 | Kobe                      |
| 66 | Okayama                   |
| 67 | Hiroshima                 |
| 68 | Kitakyushu                |
| 69 | Fukuoka                   |
| 70 | Kumamoto                  |





# DESCRIPTION

(1) Symbols used in tables

—	Magnitude zero
...	Data not available
•	Category not applicable
0.0, 0.00, 0.0000	Figure less than 0.05, less than 0.005, less than 0.00005
△	Negative

(2) Note

The figures indicated are rounded off. Thus, the total may not equal to the “total number”.

# Part II Summary of Vital Statistics

## Chapter 3 Summary

表 3-1-1 人口動態統計の年間発生件数・率・平均発生間隔 ー前年との比較ー  
Table 3-1-1 Summary of vital statistics (number,rates,interval of occurrence), 2019 and 2018

	件数 Number			率 Rate		平均発生間隔 Interval of occurrence	
	令和元年 2019	平成30年 2018	対前年増減 change over the year	令和元年 2019	平成30年 2018	令和元年 2019	平成30年 2018
出生 Live births	865 239	918 400	△ 53 161	7.0	7.4	36s	34s
男 Male	443 430	470 851	△ 27 421	7.4	7.8	1m11s	1m7s
女 Female	421 809	447 549	△ 25 740	6.6	7.0	1m15s	1m10s
死亡 Deaths	1 381 093	1 362 470	18 623	11.2	11.0	23s	23s
男 Male	707 421	699 138	8 283	11.7	11.6	45s	45s
女 Female	673 672	663 332	10 340	10.6	10.4	47s	48s
(再掲) Regrouped							
乳児死 Infant deaths	1 654	1 748	△ 94	1.9	1.9	5h17m47s	5h 41s
新生児死 Neonatal deaths	755	801	△ 46	0.9	0.9	11h36m10s	10h56m11s
自然増減 Natural change	△ 515 854	△ 444 070	△ 71 784	△ 4.2	△ 3.6	...	...
死産 Foetal deaths	19 454	19 614	△ 160	22.0	20.9	27m1s	26m48s
自然死産 Spontaneous	8 997	9 252	△ 255	10.2	9.9	58m25s	56m49s
人工死産 Artificial	10 457	10 362	95	11.8	11.0	50m16s	50m43s
周産期死亡 Perinatal deaths	2 955	2 999	△ 44	3.4	3.3	2h57m52s	2h55m16s
妊娠満2週以後の死産 Foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation	2 377	2 385	△ 8	2.7	2.6	3h41m7s	3h40m23s
早期新生児死亡 Early neonatal deaths	578	614	△ 36	0.7	0.7	15h9m21s	14h16m2s
婚姻 Marriages	599 007	586 481	12 526	4.8	4.7	53s	54s
離婚 Divorces	208 496	208 333	163	1.69	1.68	2m31s	2m31s

Note: Please refer to "V Commentary on the ratios" (pp.65-69) for the method of calculating ratios.

表 3-1-2 本報告において別掲とした件数  
Table 3-1-2 Number of cases tabulated separately in this report

	日本における日本人 前年以前事件発生 Japanese in Japan Occured in previous year or before	日本における外国人 Foreigners in Japan		外国における日本人 Japanese in foreign countries	
		本年事件発生 Occured in this year	前年以前に事件発生 Occured in previous year or before	本年事件発生 Occured in this year	前年以前に事件発生 Occured in previous year or before
出生 Live births	481	18 327	45	12 724	983
死亡 Deaths	1 419	7 654	33	1 789	1 516
死産 Foetal deaths	3	534	-	.	.
婚姻 Marriages	2	4 658	1	11 491	-
離婚 Divorces	119	1 200	23	2 227	641

Note: Please refer to "3 Subjects" and "4 Survey Period" of "Part I Outline of Vital Statistics, Chapter 1 Brief Summary, 2019" (p.4).

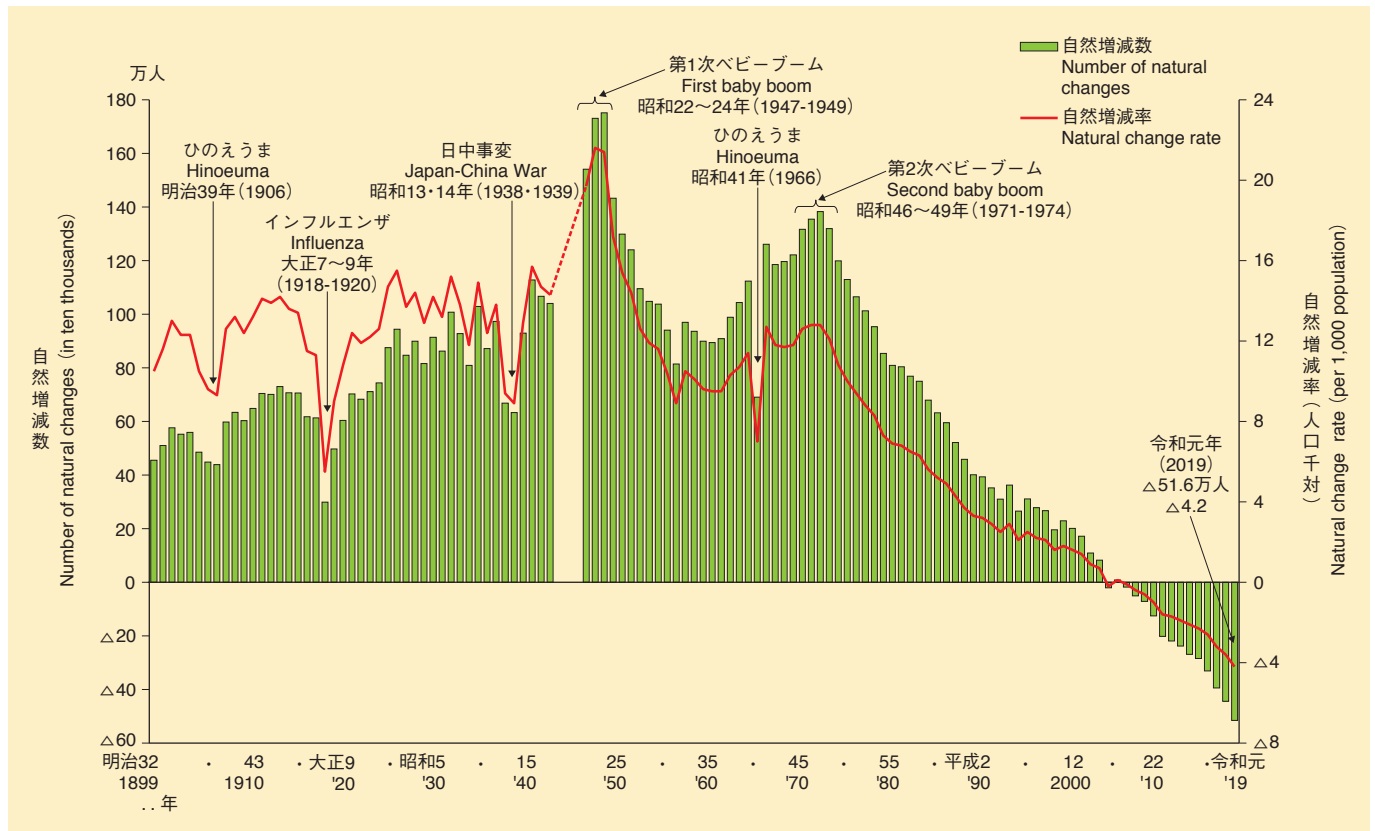
# 1 Natural changes

The number of natural changes (derived by deducting the number of deaths from the number of live births) in 2019 were  $\triangle 515,854$  people, 71,784 people less than the previous year's  $\triangle 444,070$ . The ratio of natural changes (per 1,000 population) fell to  $\triangle 4.2$  from  $\triangle 3.6$  of the previous year.

## (1) Yearly trends

Yearly trends in the number of natural changes show that the number increased before the Second World War, but started falling after it reached a peak of 1.75 million people in 1949 during the first baby boom period after the war. It rose again in 1962, with the number surpassing 1.3 million people during the second baby boom period from 1971 to 1974. However, the number of natural changes began to decline due to a decrease in live births from 1975 and dropped below 500,000 people in 1989. Although the number of live births remained at the same level from 1990, the number of natural changes reduced due to increase in deaths on account of aging of the population. The number fell below 200,000 in 1999. Although it rose temporarily in 2000, it decreased again from 2001 onward because of a declining number of births and increasing number of deaths, slipping below 100,000 in 2004. The number was negative in 2005 because the number of live births undercut the number of deaths. This happened for the first time since 1899, when statistical data began to be collected in the current format, excluding the period from 1944 to 1946 when data was not collected. Although the number of natural changes touched the plus mark temporarily in 2006, it fell to minus consecutively for 13 years from 2007 and the difference between the number of deaths and births is also on the increase. (Figure 1)

図1 自然増減数及び自然増減率の年次推移－明治32～令和元年－  
Figure 1 Trends in number of natural changes and natural change rates, 1899-2019



Note: For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.

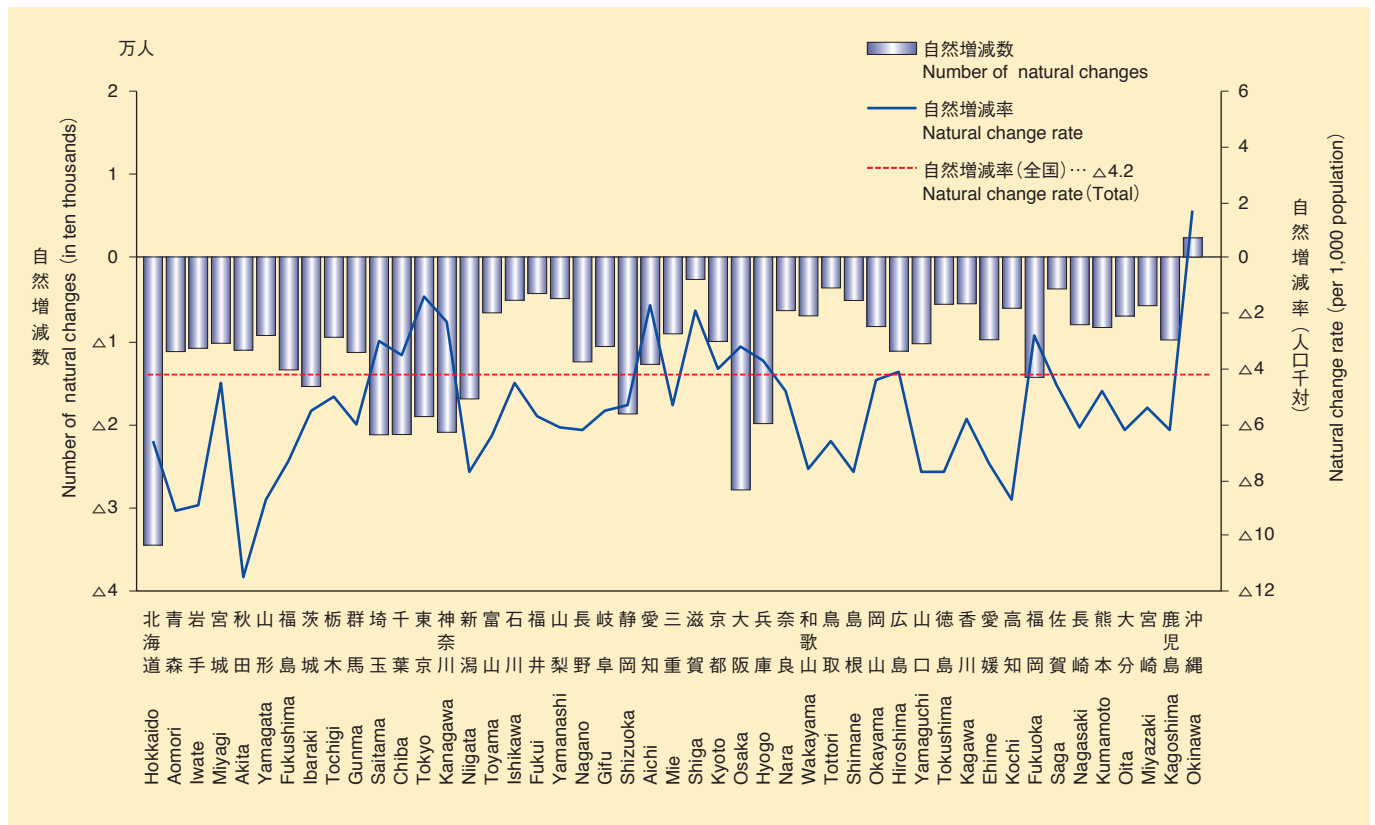
## (2) By prefectures

Prefecture-wise, the natural change rate (per 1,000 population) was highest in Okinawa at 1.7, followed by Tokyo and Aichi. It was lowest in Akita at  $\Delta 11.5$ , followed by Aomori and Iwate.

Okinawa was the only prefecture where the number of live births was higher than the number of deaths. In all other prefectures, the number of live births was lower than the number of deaths. (Figure 2)

図2 都道府県別にみた自然増減数及び自然増減率—令和元年—

Figure 2 Natural changes and natural change rates by prefecture, 2019



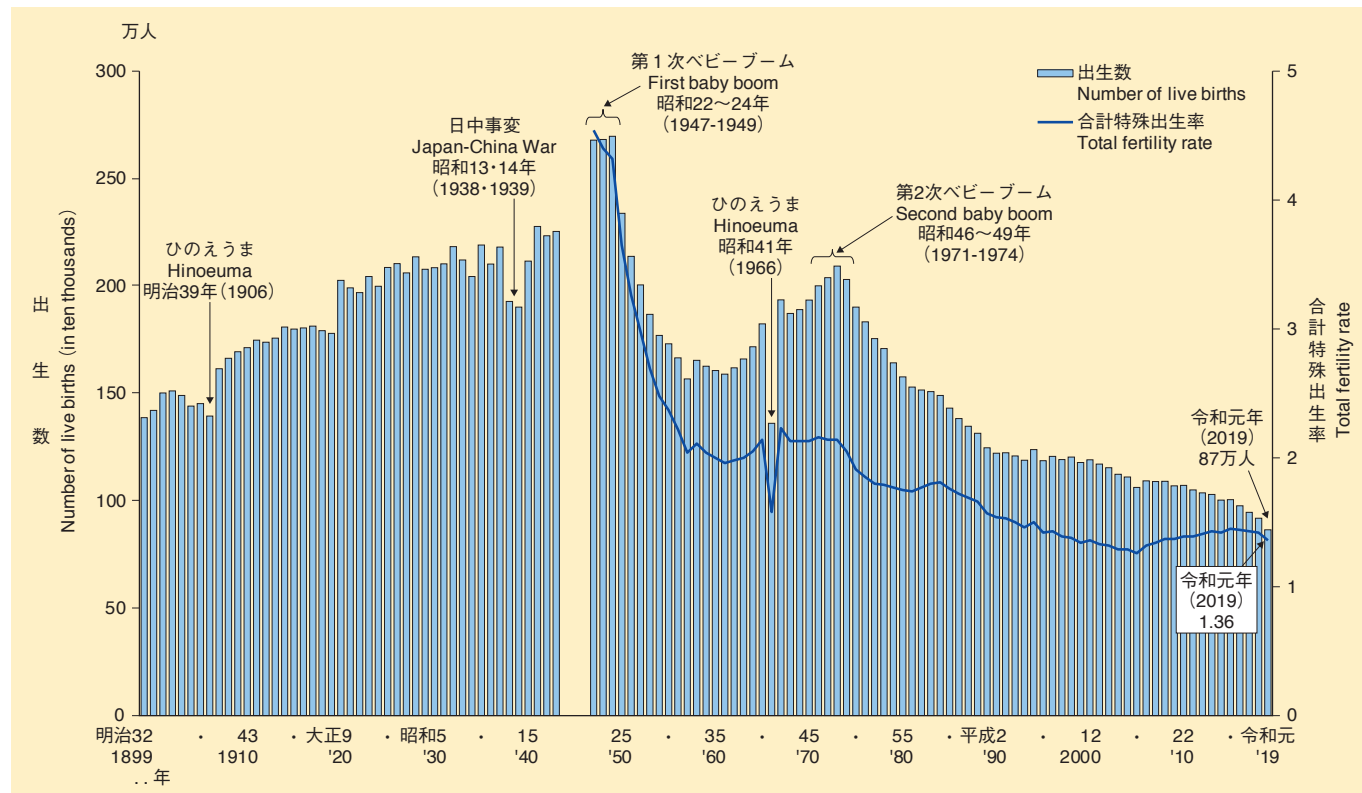
## Chapter 4 Natality

The number of live births in 2019 was 865,239, which is 53,161 less than 918,400 in the previous year. The birth rate (per 1,000 population) was 7.0, decreasing from 7.4 in the previous year. Total fertility rate was 1.36, showing a decrease from 1.42 in the previous year. By gender, 443,430 males were born, while the number of females was 421,809. The proportion of male births to 100 female births was 105.1, remaining roughly at the 105 mark since the early 1980s.

### 1 Yearly trends

The yearly trends in number of live births and total fertility rate show that live births were increasing on the whole, excluding the period of the Second World War. Post-war, the number of live births touched the 2.6 million mark during the first baby boom period from 1947 to 1949 and the total fertility rate exceeded 4. However, the both values fell rapidly after 1950. Afterwards, excluding the peculiar trends around 1966, the number of live births showed gradual increase. Live births exceeded 2 million people during the second baby boom period from 1971 to 1974 and total fertility rate remained above 2. After 1975, the number of live births kept decreasing. Although there was repeated increase and decrease from 1991, it decreased continuously for five years from 2001. After repeated increase and decrease again from 2006, the number was on the decrease from 2011, rose after five years in 2015 and slumped again from 2016. The total fertility rate fell below 2 in 1975 and continued a decline until 2005, excluding the period during the early 1980s. It picked up gradually from 2006 and dipped again in 2016. (Figure 3)

図3 出生数及び合計特殊出生率の年次推移－明治32～令和元年－  
Figure 3 Trends in number of live births and total fertility rates, 1899-2019



Note: For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.

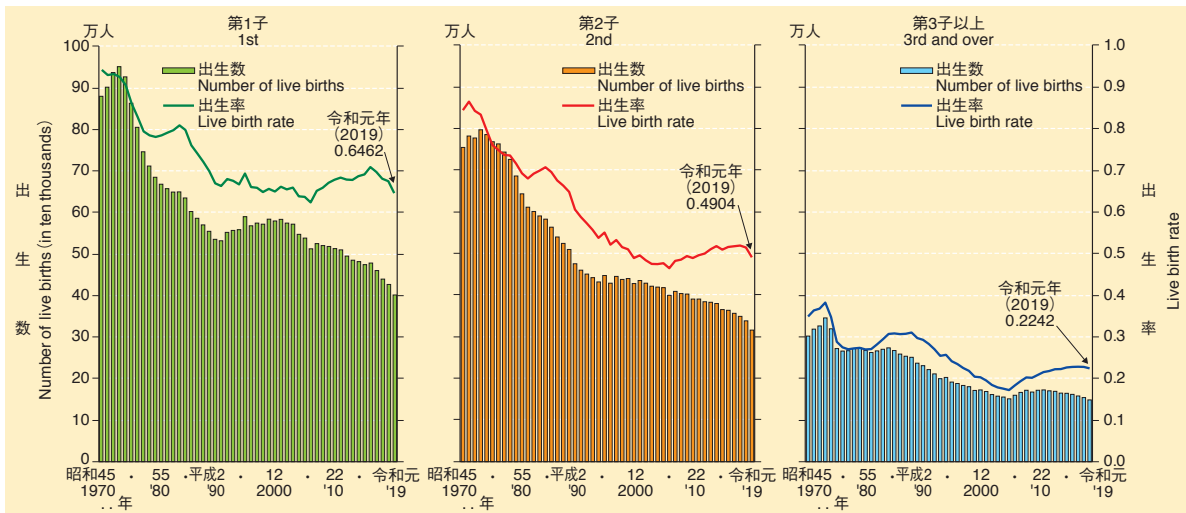
## 2 By live birth order

The yearly trends of total fertility rate by live birth order show a decline in all live birth rates after the second baby boom period, excluding the period during the early 1980s, and have been rising after 2006. After 2011, the numbers for the first child dropped for two consecutive years, but picked up later and have been falling again from 2016. After 2011, the numbers of the second and third child have been falling. There were 400,952 first-born children, 315,713 second-born and 148,574 third and later-born children in 2019. All live birth orders recorded a decrease from the previous year. (Figure 4)

Moreover, the mean ages of mothers by live birth order were 30.7 years for the first child, 32.7 years for the second child, and 33.8 years for the third child. The means age of mothers was the same as the previous year for the first and second child, but 0.1 year higher for the third one. The mean age has increased by 5.0 years, 4.7 years and 3.5 years respectively in comparison to 1975. The mean age of fathers had remained the same for some time since 1989, but has begun to rise again and was 32.8 years for the first child, 34.7 years for the second child and 35.7 years for the third child in 2019. (Figure 5)

図4 出生順位別にみた出生数及び合計特殊出生率（内訳）の年次推移－昭和45～令和元年－

Figure 4 Trends in live births and total fertility rates by birth order, 1970-2019

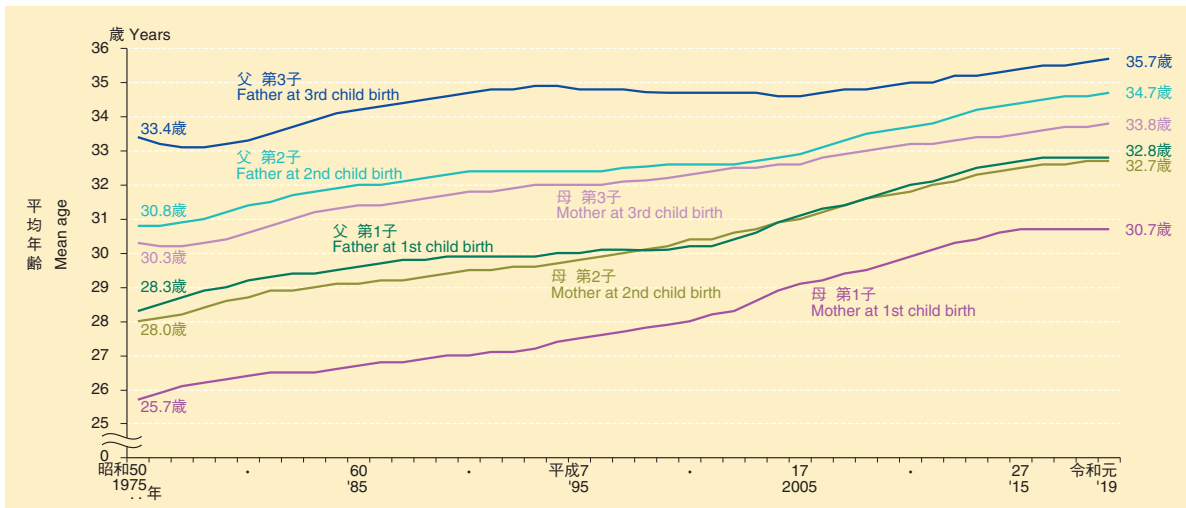


Notes: 1) Live birth order refers to the numerical order of children born of the same mother.

2) The values of live birth rate by live birth order are calculated by adding the live birth rate at each age for mother between 15 and 49 years of age for each live birth order. Total fertility rate is the total of the live birth rates for the first-born to third or later-born children.

図5 出生順位別にみた父母の平均年齢の年次推移－昭和50～令和元年－

Figure 5 Trends in mean age of father and mother by live birth order, 1975-2019



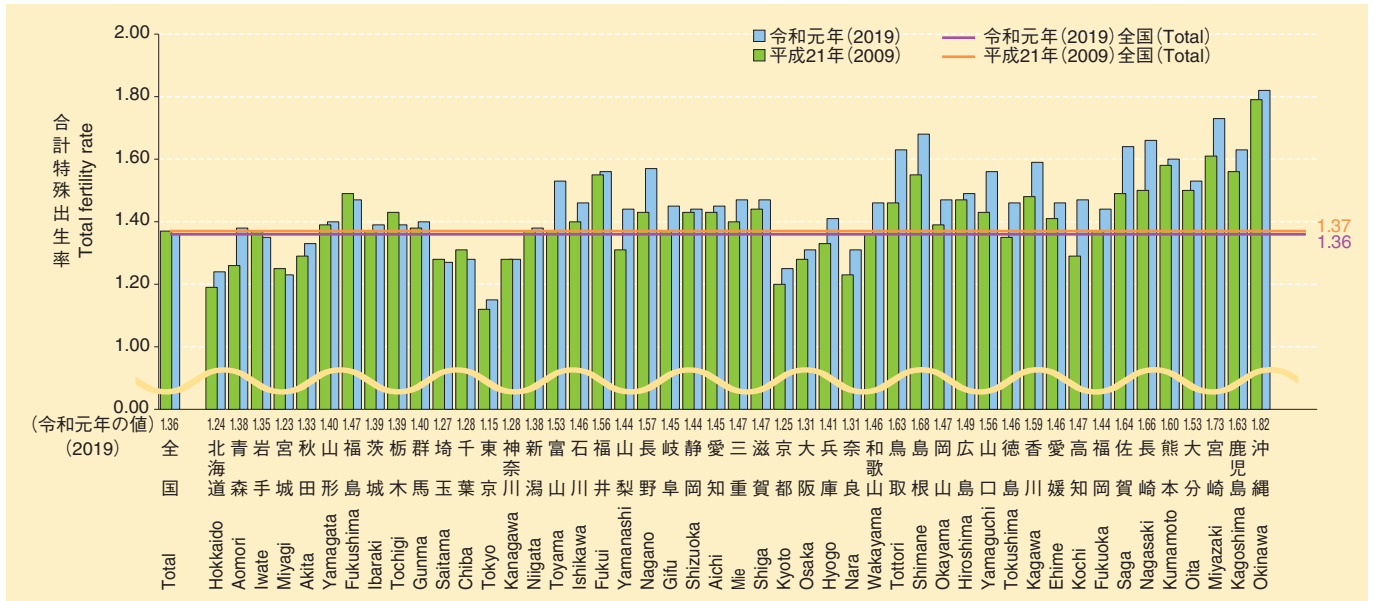
### 3 By prefectures

The total fertility rate for 2019 by prefecture shows that the value was highest at 1.82 in Okinawa, followed by 1.73 in Miyazaki and 1.68 in Shimane. On the other hand, it was lowest in Tokyo at 1.15, followed by Miyagi at 1.23 and Hokkaido at 1.24. On the whole, the value was low in and around prefectures with major cities.

A comparison of the total fertility rate by prefecture for 2019 and 2009 shows that the value has decreased in six prefectures. The decrease was highest in Tochigi at 0.04, followed by Chiba at 0.03. The increase was highest in Kochi at 0.18, followed by Tottori at 0.17. (Figure 6)

図6 都道府県別にみた合計特殊出生率の年次比較－平成21・令和元年－

Figure 6 Comparison of total fertility rates by prefecture, 2009・2019

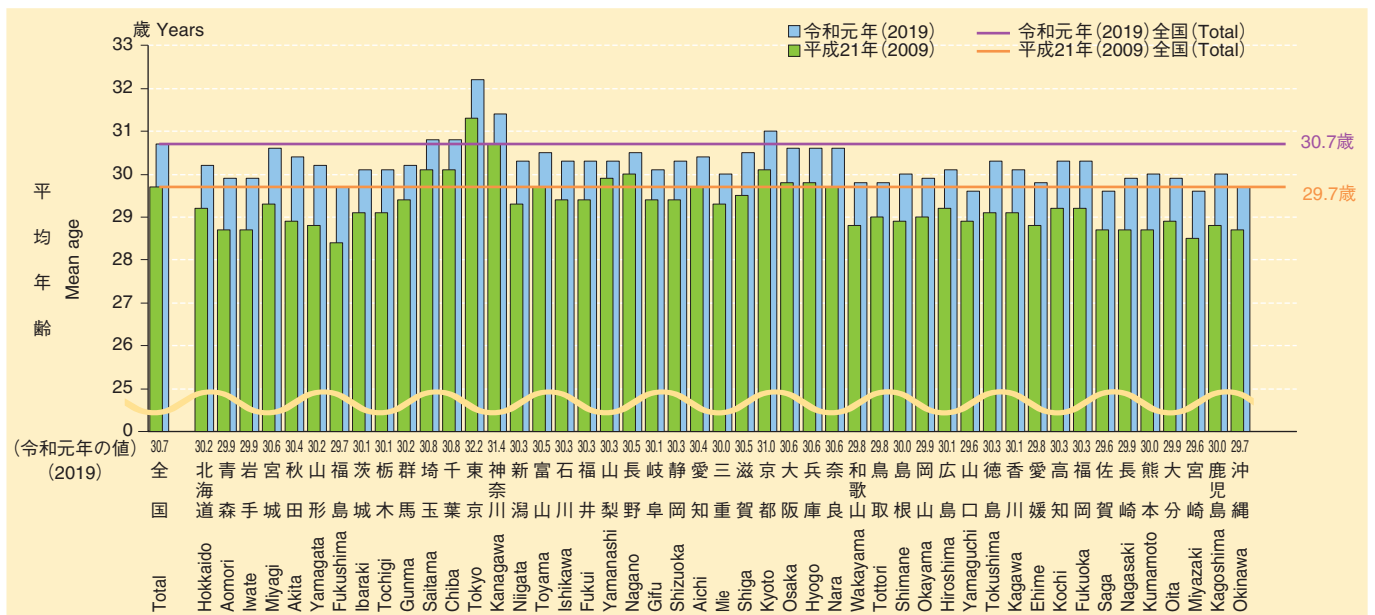


Note: Denominators were based on the population of Japanese people by age for the entire country, total population by 5-year age groups for the prefectures in 2009 and the population of Japanese people by 5-year age groups for 2019.

The mean age of the mother at the time of the first birth by prefecture shows that the value has increased in and around prefectures, such as Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Chiba and Saitama, with major cities. A comparison between 2019 and 2009 shows that the mean age increased 0.4-1.5 years in all the prefectures. (Figure 7)

図7 都道府県別にみた第1子出生時の母の平均年齢の年次比較－平成21・令和元年－

Figure 7 Comparison of mean age of mother at first child by prefecture, 2009・2019

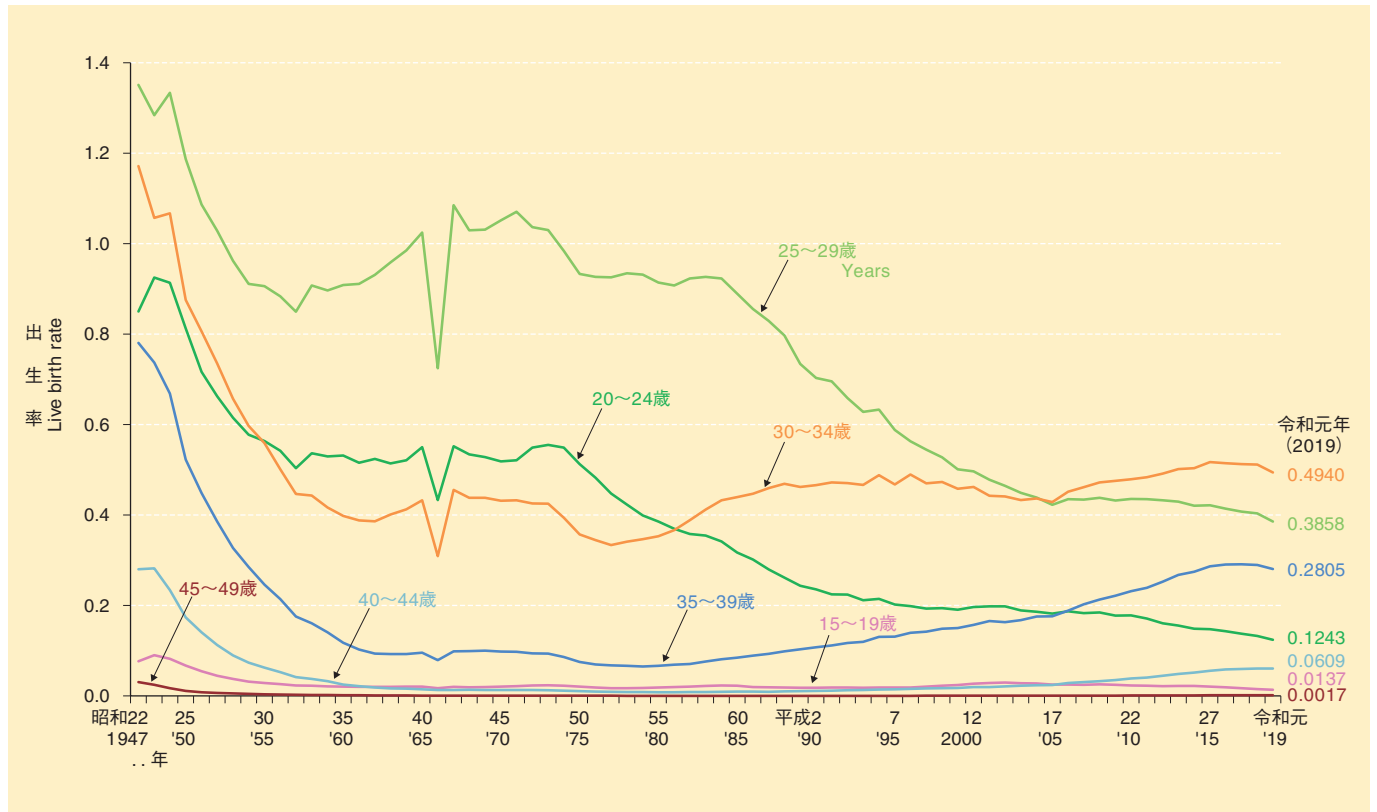




#### 4 By mother's age (5-year age groups)

The total fertility rates by mother's age (5-year age groups) show that the value has decreased from the previous year for all groups aged 39 years or less. However, it was the same as the previous year for each group aged 40 years or more. Moreover, it is the highest for the group aged 30-34 years. (Figure 8)

図8 母の年齢（5歳階級）別出生率の年次推移－昭和22～令和元年－  
Figure 8 Trends in live birth rates by age of mother (5-year age groups), 1947-2019



Note: Total fertility rate represents the sum of the live birth rates for mothers of each age. It is the total of the value for each age group.

#### 5 By duration until the birth of the first child and gestation period

The mean duration from beginning of married life to the birth of the first child was 2.45 years, 0.01 years longer than the previous year.

The number of live births by gestation period was 815,227 (94.2% of the live births excluding those with unspecified gestation period) for full-term births (37-41 completed weeks), 48,538 (5.6% of the live births excluding those with unspecified gestation period) for premature births (less than 37 completed weeks) and 1,282 children (0.1% of the live births excluding those with unspecified gestation period) for post-mature births (42 or more completed weeks).

Proportions reveal that premature births, which were increasing, and post-mature births, which were decreasing, have remained unchanged in recent years.

## **6 Mean weight and mean height**

The mean weight at the time of birth was 3.05kg for the male child and 2.96kg for the female child. The number of children born under 2,500g was 36,828 for the male child (8.3% of boys born, excluding those with unspecified weight) and 44,634 for the female child (10.6% of girls born, excluding those with unspecified weight). This proportion has remained unchanged in recent years for both male and female children.

The mean height at the time of birth remained the same as the previous year for the male child at 49.2cm and 48.7cm for the female child.

## **7 By nationality of father and mother**

The number of live births where one of the parents is a foreigner stood at 17,403 (2.0% of the total live births), dropping by 475 in comparison to 17,878 (1.9% of the total live births) of the previous year. Although the proportion to the total live births continued to rise gradually, it has remained at the same level in recent years. The father is Japanese and the mother a foreigner in the case of 8,111 children. Among them, 2,748 children were born of Chinese mothers, the highest of all nationalities, followed by the Philippines and Korean. On the other hand, the mother is Japanese and the father a foreigner in the case of 9,292 children. Among them, 2,078 children were born of Korean fathers, followed by US and Chinese.

## Chapter 5 General mortality

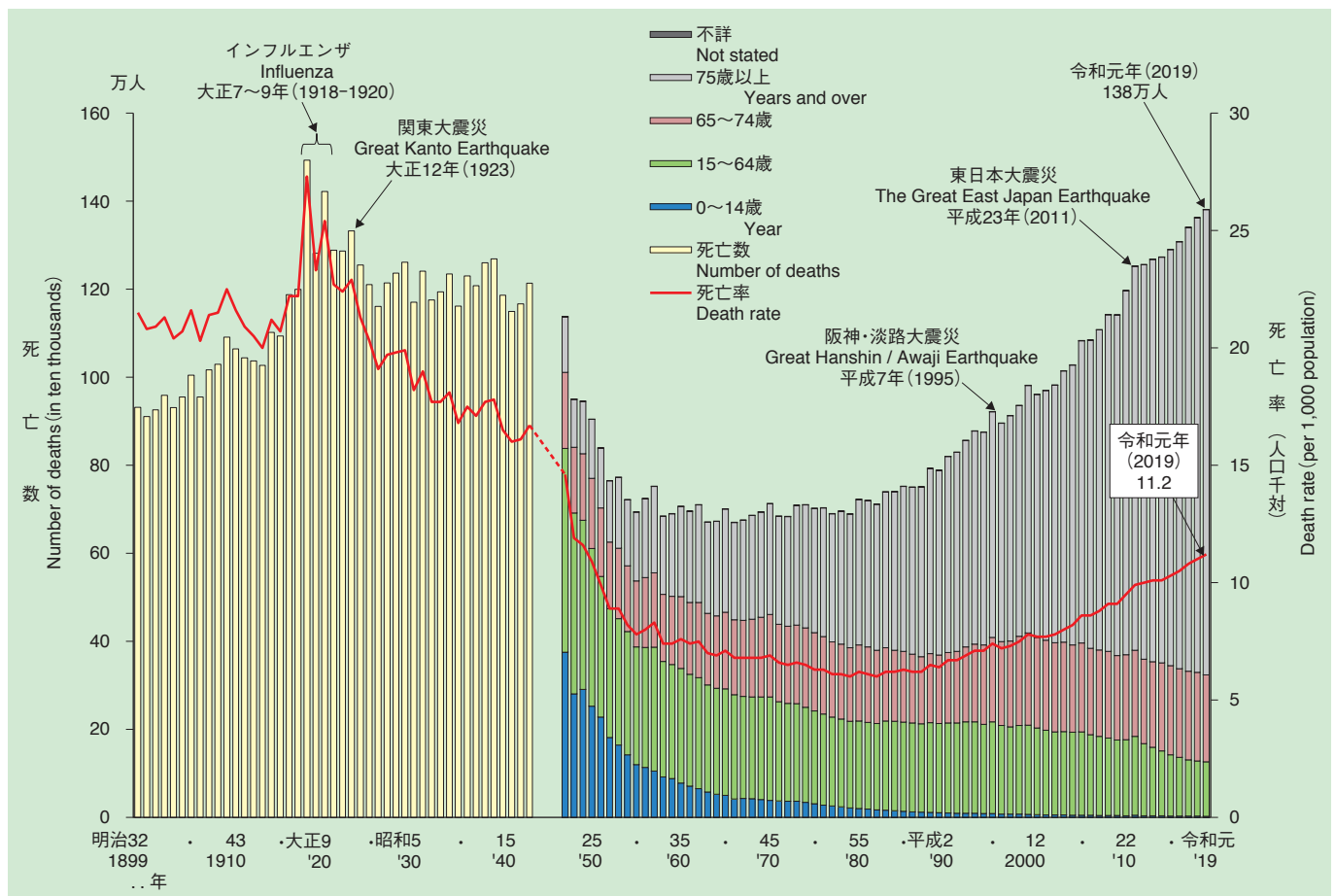
The number of deaths in 2019 was 1,381,093, which is 18,623 more than 1,362,470 in the previous year. The death rate was 11.2 (per 1,000 population), higher than the previous year's 11.0. The number of deaths of males stood at 707,421, at a death rate of 11.7, whereas the number of deaths for females stood at 673,672, at a death rate of 10.6.

### 1 Yearly trends

Yearly trends in the number of deaths and death rates show that the number of deaths moved in the 900,000-1,200,000 level while the death rate fluctuated in the 16- early 20 level before the Second World War, excluding the periods of influenza epidemic and the Great Kanto Earthquake. From the early 1950s, there was rapid improvement in circumstances which led to the lowest number of deaths in 1966 at 670,000 people. A lowest death rate 6.0 was recorded in 1979. From the early 1980s, the number of deaths began to rise as a reflection of the aging population. The number crossed 1,000,000 in 2003 and the death rate is on the rise, too.

By age group, the number of deaths of elderly people aged 75 years or above started to increase from the early 1980s and is more than 70% of the total number of deaths from 2012. (Figure 9)

図9 死亡数及び死亡率の年次推移－明治32～令和元年－  
Figure 9 Trends in number of deaths and death rates, 1899-2019



Note: For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.

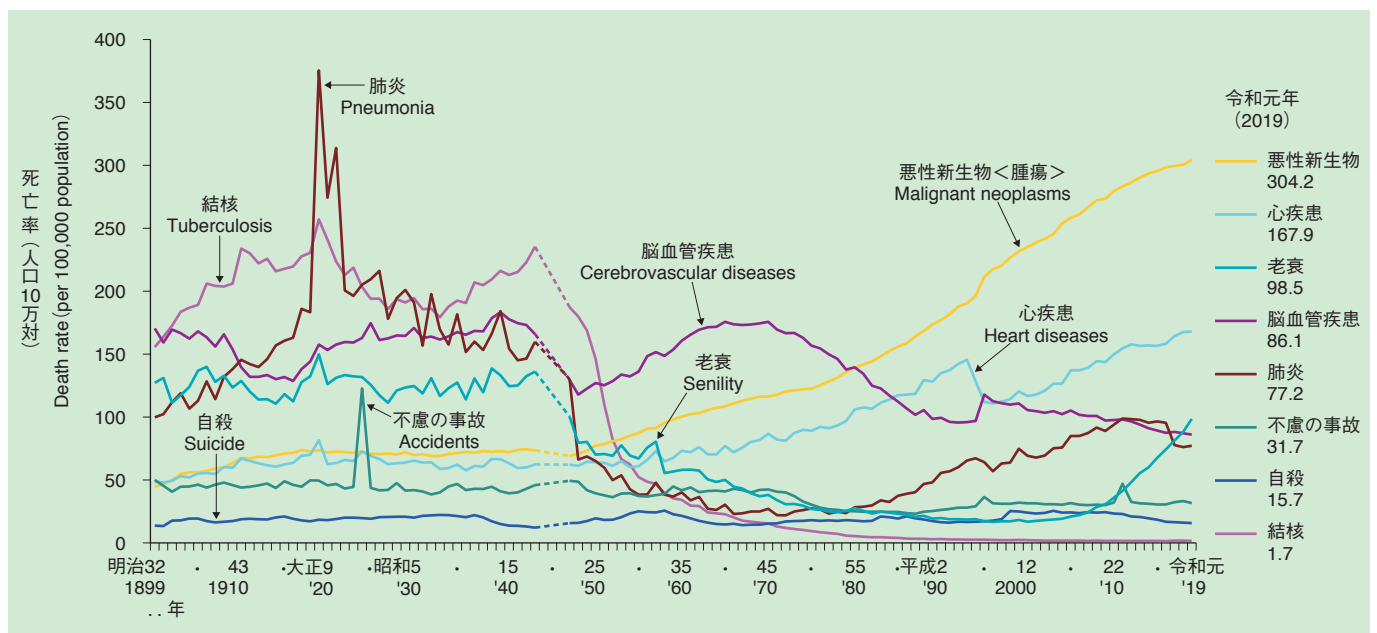
## 2 Major causes of death

Yearly trends for death rate by cause of death show that the values were high for infectious diseases in the Meiji, Taisho and early Showa periods. From 1958 onwards, malignant neoplasm, heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases came to occupy the top three spots in that order. From 2011, pneumonia replaced cerebrovascular diseases for the third position, while the latter slipped to the fourth spot. From 2017, pneumonia slid to the fifth position, following cerebrovascular diseases and senility due to changes in classification used in statistics on death and statistical rules for selecting death cause.

Trend in death rates (per 100,000 population) due to malignant neoplasm, heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, and pneumonia since 1947 show that cases of malignant neoplasm continued to increase consistently, reaching the top spot in 1981. The rate kept rising afterwards also and touched 304.2 (highest with 376,425 deaths) in 2019. Heart diseases were at the second position in 1985 and continued to rise afterwards also. The value dropped from 1994, started rise again in 1997, and reached to 167.9 (second highest with 207,714 deaths) in 2019. Deaths due to cerebrovascular diseases declined after reaching a peak in 1970. Values remained unchanged from 1991 onwards. Although there was a rise in 1995, death rate has been falling since 1996 reaching 86.1 (fourth highest with 106,552 deaths) in 2019. Pneumonia continued to occupy the fourth spot from 1975, but cases increased, and it replaced cerebrovascular diseases for the third position in 2011. However, the death rate in 2019 was 77.2 (fifth highest with 95,518 deaths).

The death rate for suicides was 15.7 in 2019, decreasing from 16.1 in the previous year. (Figure 10)

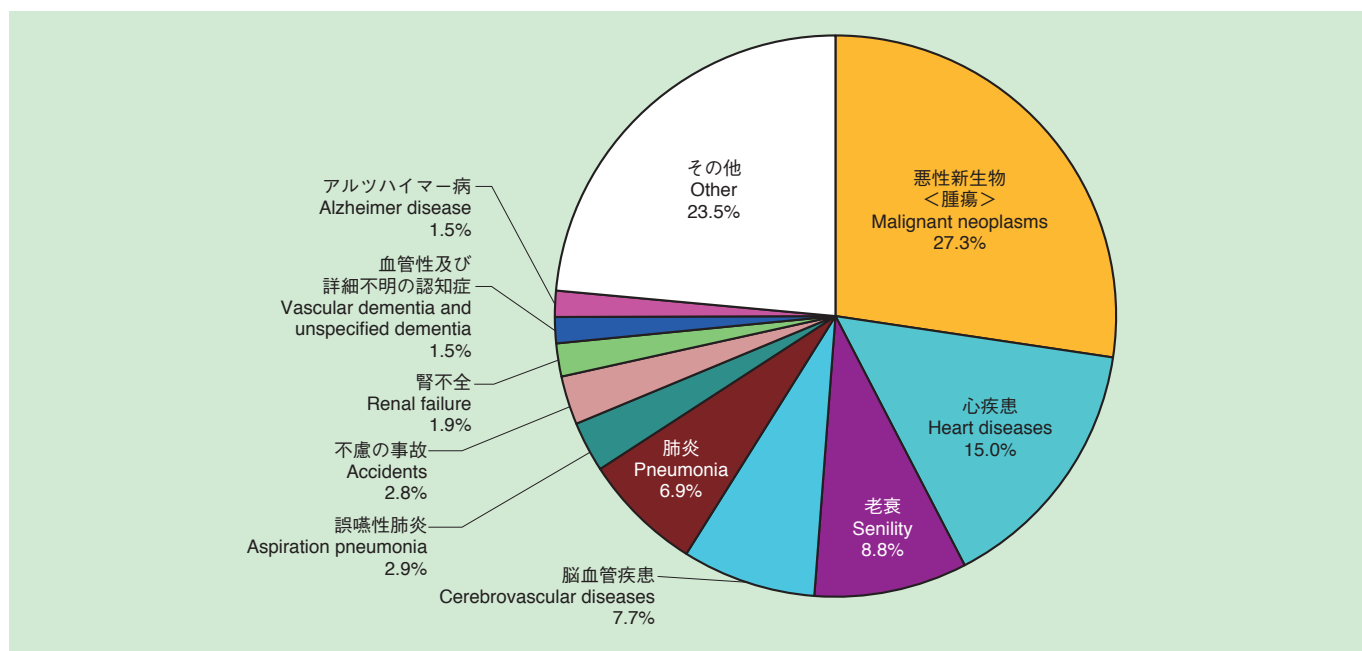
図10 主要死因別死亡率の年次推移—明治32～令和元年—  
Figure 10 Trends in death rates from leading causes of death, 1899-2019



Note: For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.

図11 主な死因別死亡数の割合—令和元年—

Figure 11 Trends in death ratio from leading causes of death, 2019



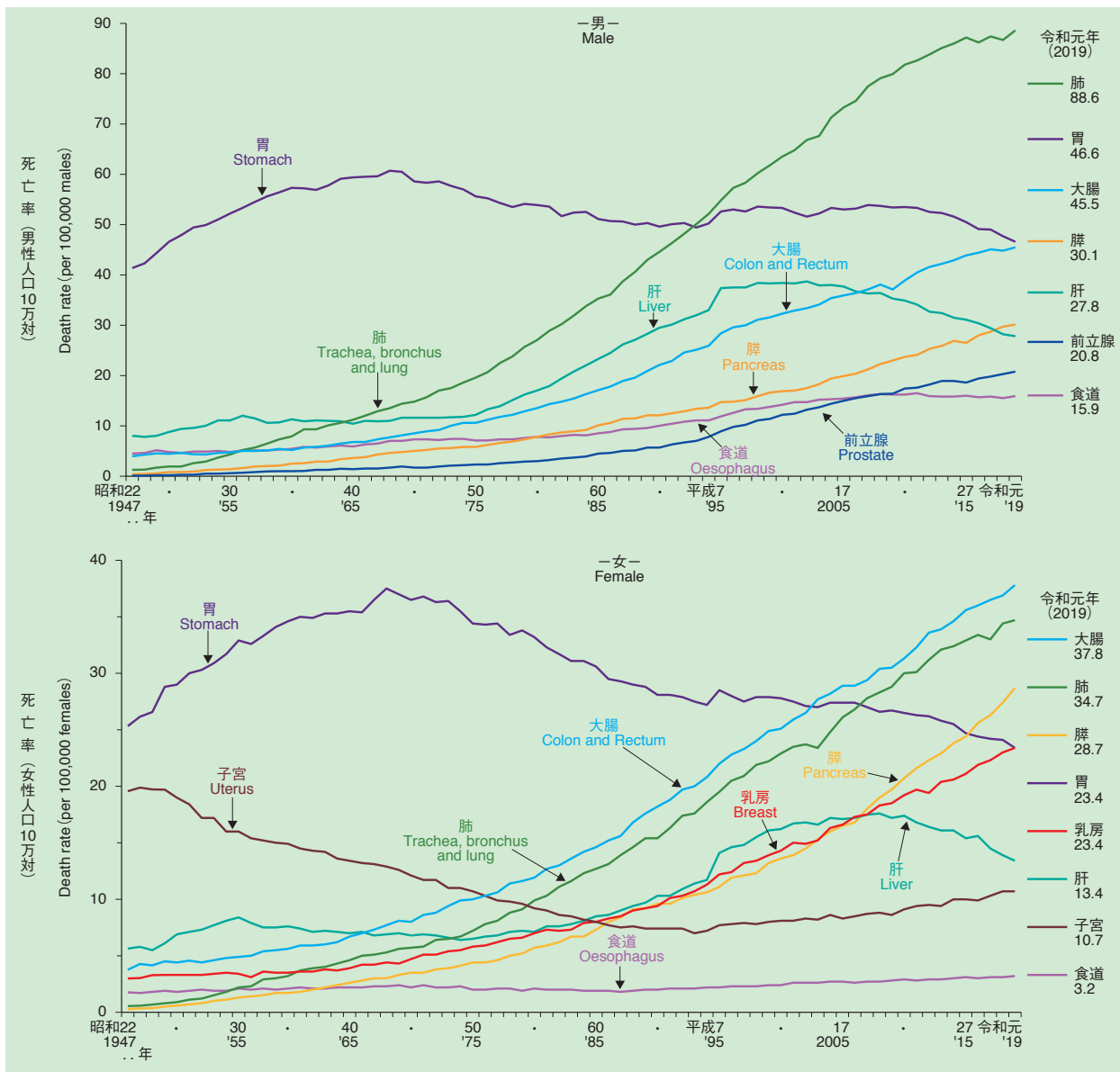
Note: "Heart diseases" refers to "Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)".

### 3 Death rate for malignant neoplasms

Yearly trends for death rates for malignant neoplasm, the biggest death cause, by major site by sex show that values for “Trachea, bronchus and lung” increased consistently for males, overtaking “Stomach” in 1993 to claim the top spot and continued to rise afterwards. It fell in 2016, rose in 2017, dropped again in 2018, and rose again in 2019. Although values for the “Stomach” decreased gradually from 1968, there was a rise from 1994, followed by a decline from 2008. Values for “Colon and Rectum” are on the increase, surpassing “Liver” from 2007 to occupy the third spot. Although the values for “Liver” had been rising, there has been a decrease in recent years.

In the case of females, the value for “Colon and Rectum” continued to increase and surpassed “Stomach” from 2003 to take the top spot. In 2007, “Trachea, bronchus and lung” also overtook “Stomach” to occupy the second position and its value is still on the rise. The values for “Pancreas” are on the increase, surpassing “Stomach” from 2016 to occupy the third spot. Values for “Stomach” have been decreasing. Values for “Breast” show an increase, while those for “Uterus”, which were on the decline, have been rising gradually from 1994. (Figure 12)

図12 悪性新生物<腫瘍>の主な部位別に見た死亡率の年次推移－昭和22～令和元年－  
Figure 12 Trends in death rates from malignant neoplasms by site, 1947-2019



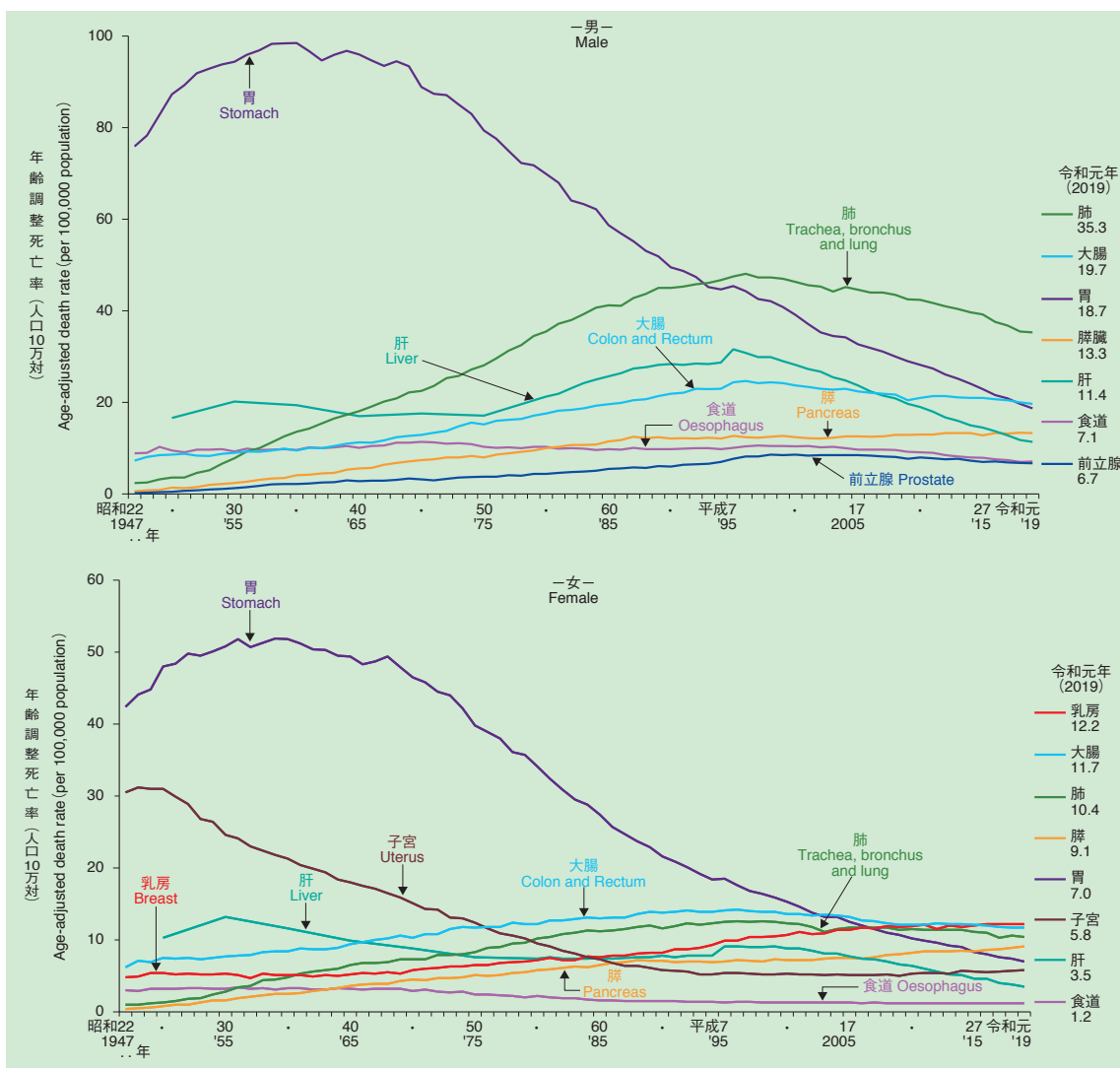
Notes:1) Death rate for males refers to death per 100,000 males, while death rate for females refers to death per 100,000 females.  
2) “Colon and Rectum” refers to colon and rectosigmoid junction and rectum. However, it included the anorectum until 1967.  
3) “Uterus” included placenta before 1994.

#### 4 Age-standardized death rates for malignant neoplasm

The circumstances of death are affected by the age composition of the population of a group. Age-standardized death rate is required for making a comparison while excluding the difference in age composition. Yearly trends for these values show that there has been a gradual decrease in recent years. In 2019, the age-standardized death rate (per 1,000 population) was 4.6 for males and 2.4 for females. The rate was the same as the previous year for males, but became lower than the previous year's 2.5 for females.

Yearly trends for age-standardized death rate by major site for malignant neoplasm by gender shows that values for "Stomach" were on the rise for both males and females after the Second World War, but has been decreasing after reaching a peak around the late 1950s and the early 1960s. Values for "Trachea, bronchus and lung" for males continued to rise and surpassed those for "Stomach" in 1993. However, there is a decline in the values since 1997. In the case of females, the values for "Uterus" kept decreasing till 1993, but have remained unchanged in recent years. The values for "Colon and Rectum" increased till 1996, but have remained unchanged in recent years. Although the values for "Breast" have been increasing gradually, it has remained at the same level in recent years. (Figure 13)

図13 悪性新生物<腫瘍>の主な部位別にみた年齢調整死亡率の年次推移ー昭和22~令和元年ー  
Figure 13 Trends in age-adjusted death rates from malignant neoplasms by site, 1947-2019



Notes:1) The model population of 1985 has been taken as the standard for age-standardized death rate.  
Please refer to“(3) Death rate” in “V Commentary on the ratios” (p.67) for the method of calculation.  
2) “Colon and Rectum” refers to colon and rectosigmoid junction as well as rectum. However, it included the anorectum until 1967.  
3) “Uterus” included placenta before 1994.  
4) The values for “Liver” for both males and females are based on five-yearly data before 1980 and the values for 1950 and 1955 include “Gallbladder and other biliary tract.”

## 5 Leading causes of deaths

The values for the leading causes of death in 2019 by age (5-year age groups) show that congenital malformation, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities were the top cause for 0-4 year olds.

表1 年齢別にみた死因順位<sup>1)</sup>(第5位まで)別死亡数,  
Table 1 Leading causes of death<sup>1)</sup> by age, Deaths,

年齢 Age	第1位		第2位	
	死因 Causes of death	死亡数 Deaths 死亡率 Rates (構成割合) (%)	死因 Causes of death	死亡数 Deaths 死亡率 Rates (構成割合) (%)
総数 Total	Malignant neoplasms	376 425 304.2 (27.3)	Heart dis.	207 714 167.9 (15.0)
0歳 <sup>3)</sup> Year <sup>3)</sup>	Congenital malformations, etc.	580 67.0 (35.1)	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders	239 27.6 (14.4)
1～4歳 Years	Congenital malformations, etc.	142 3.7 (21.4)	Accidents	72 1.9 (10.8)
5～9歳	Malignant neoplasms	86 1.7 (22.7)	Accidents	56 1.1 (14.8)
10～14歳	Suicide	98 1.9 (23.0)	Suicide	90 1.7 (21.1)
15～19歳	Suicide	563 9.9 (47.8)	Accidents	204 3.6 (17.3)
20～24歳	Suicide	1 040 17.4 (50.9)	Accidents	311 5.2 (15.2)
25～29歳	Suicide	989 16.9 (48.1)	Malignant neoplasms	246 4.2 (12.0)
30～34歳	Suicide	1 145 17.7 (38.4)	Malignant neoplasms	512 7.9 (17.2)
35～39歳	Suicide	1 287 17.6 (28.7)	Malignant neoplasms	1 091 14.9 (24.4)
40～44歳	Malignant neoplasms	2 238 26.2 (28.6)	Suicide	1 498 17.5 (19.2)
45～49歳	Malignant neoplasms	4 719 49.0 (33.6)	Suicide	1 825 18.9 (13.0)
50～54歳	Malignant neoplasms	7 254 86.1 (37.1)	Heart dis.	2 572 30.5 (13.2)
55～59歳	Malignant neoplasms	11 738 154.3 (42.9)	Heart dis.	3 461 45.5 (12.6)
60～64歳	Malignant neoplasms	19 308 259.1 (45.8)	Heart dis.	5 329 71.5 (12.6)
65～69歳	Malignant neoplasms	37 265 430.6 (46.9)	Heart dis.	9 641 111.4 (12.1)
70～74歳	Malignant neoplasms	52 842 611.3 (44.8)	Heart dis.	14 456 167.2 (12.3)
75～79歳	Malignant neoplasms	62 657 868.8 (38.3)	Heart dis.	21 046 291.8 (12.9)
80～84歳	Malignant neoplasms	66 607 1 254.3 (30.0)	Heart dis.	32 199 606.3 (14.5)
85～89歳	Malignant neoplasms	61 128 1 696.6 (21.9)	Heart dis.	45 210 1 254.8 (16.2)
90～94歳	Heart dis.	44 007 2 503.2 (17.9)	Senility	40 329 2 294.0 (16.4)
95～99歳	Senility	30 674 6 417.2 (26.3)	Heart dis.	21 508 4 499.6 (18.4)
100歳以上 Years and over	Senility	11 958 17 330.4 (41.1)	Heart dis.	4 719 6 839.1 (16.2)
(再掲)65歳以上 (Regrouped)	Malignant neoplasms	328 764 920.2 (26.2)	Heart dis.	192 786 539.6 (15.4)
(再掲)75歳以上	Malignant neoplasms	238 657 1 294.9 (22.6)	Heart dis.	168 689 915.3 (16.0)
(再掲)80歳以上	Malignant neoplasms	176 000 1 568.8 (19.7)	Heart dis.	147 643 1 316.0 (16.5)

Notes: 1) Please refer to "6 Categories for ranking of causes of death (1)(2)" (p. 99) of "5 Various Classification Tables" in "VIII List of causes of death for Japan" for names and detailed information of each classification. Note that the death ranking is given in ascending order of the number of deaths.

2) Percentage (%) was calculated by taking the respective number of deaths by age as 100.

3) The death rate at 0 years of age has been calculated per 100,000 live births.



Malignant neoplasm was the leading cause for 5-14 year olds, suicide for 15-39 year olds, malignant neoplasm for 40-89 year olds, heart diseases for 90-94 year olds and senility for people aged 95 years or more.

死亡率（人口10万対，構成割合<sup>2)</sup> (%)

Death rates (per 100,000 population), Proportion<sup>2)</sup> (%), 2019

令和元年 (2019)

第3位		第4位		第5位	
死因 Causes of death	死亡数 Deaths 死亡率 Rates (構成割合) (%)	死因 Causes of death	死亡数 Deaths 死亡率 Rates (構成割合) (%)	死因 Causes of death	死亡数 Deaths 死亡率 Rates (構成割合) (%)
Senility	121 863 98.5 (8.8)	C.V.D.	106 552 86.1 (7.7)	Pneumonia	95 518 77.2 (6.9)
Accidents	78 9.0 (4.7)	SIDS	75 8.7 (4.5)	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders	56 6.5 (3.4)
Malignant neoplasms	65 1.7 (9.8)	Heart dis.	40 1.1 (6.0)	Influenza	32 0.8 (4.8)
Congenital malformations, etc.	41 0.8 (10.8)	Heart dis.	18 0.4 (4.7)	Influenza	14 0.3 (3.7)
Accidents	53 1.0 (12.4)	Congenital malformations, etc.	23 0.4 (5.4)	Benign neoplasms Heart dis.	20 0.4 (4.7)
Malignant neoplasms	126 2.2 (10.7)	Heart dis.	37 0.6 (3.1)	Congenital malformations, etc.	31 0.5 (2.6)
Malignant neoplasms	158 2.7 (7.7)	Heart dis.	96 1.6 (4.7)	Congenital malformations, etc.	34 0.6 (1.7)
Accidents	223 3.8 (10.9)	Heart dis.	108 1.8 (5.3)	C.V.D.	35 0.6 (1.7)
Accidents	259 4.0 (8.7)	Heart dis.	208 3.2 (7.0)	C.V.D.	131 2.0 (4.4)
Heart dis.	409 5.6 (9.1)	Accidents	342 4.7 (7.6)	C.V.D.	274 3.7 (6.1)
Heart dis.	846 9.9 (10.8)	C.V.D.	664 7.8 (8.5)	Accidents	441 5.2 (5.6)
Heart dis.	1 699 17.6 (12.1)	C.V.D.	1 344 13.9 (9.6)	Dis. of liver	720 7.5 (5.1)
Suicide	1 748 20.7 (8.9)	C.V.D.	1 671 19.8 (8.5)	Dis. of liver	1 042 12.4 (5.3)
C.V.D.	2 016 26.5 (7.4)	Suicide	1 562 20.5 (5.7)	Dis. of liver	1 281 16.8 (4.7)
C.V.D.	2 924 39.2 (6.9)	Dis. of liver	1 487 20.0 (3.5)	Suicide	1 352 18.1 (3.2)
C.V.D.	5 164 59.7 (6.5)	Pneumonia	2 347 27.1 (3.0)	Accidents	2 345 27.1 (3.0)
C.V.D.	8 091 93.6 (6.9)	Pneumonia	4 553 52.7 (3.9)	Accidents	3 375 39.0 (2.9)
C.V.D.	12 314 170.7 (7.5)	Pneumonia	9 063 125.7 (5.5)	Accidents	4 976 69.0 (3.0)
C.V.D.	18 275 344.1 (8.2)	Pneumonia	15 939 300.1 (7.2)	Senility	9 909 186.6 (4.5)
Senility	25 073 695.9 (9.0)	Pneumonia	24 562 681.7 (8.8)	C.V.D.	23 362 648.4 (8.4)
Malignant neoplasms	36 546 2 078.8 (14.9)	Pneumonia	23 516 1 337.7 (9.6)	C.V.D.	19 697 1 120.4 (8.0)
Pneumonia	10 959 2 292.7 (9.4)	Malignant neoplasms	10 438 2 183.7 (8.9)	C.V.D.	8 750 1 830.5 (7.5)
Pneumonia	2 444 3 542.0 (8.4)	C.V.D.	1 766 2 559.4 (6.1)	Malignant neoplasms	1 281 1 856.5 (4.4)
Senility	121 830 341.0 (9.7)	C.V.D.	97 419 272.7 (7.8)	Pneumonia	93 383 261.4 (7.4)
Senility	120 805 655.5 (11.4)	Pneumonia	86 483 469.2 (8.2)	C.V.D.	84 164 456.7 (8.0)
Senility	117 943 1051.3 (13.2)	Pneumonia	77 420 690.1 (8.7)	C.V.D.	71 850 640.4 (8.0)

Notes : 4) Name of death causes were shortened as follows:

Heart dis. ← Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)

Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders ← Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period

Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders ← Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn

## 6 Condensed list of causes of death for Japan

表2 死因简单分類にみた  
Table 2 Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population)  
(3-1)

死 因 简单分類 Code	死 因 Causes of death	2019 令和元年						2018 平成30年	
		死 亡 数 (人) Deaths			死 亡 率 Rates			死亡数(人) Deaths	死亡率 Rates
		総 数 Total	男 Male	女 Female	総 数 Total	男 Male	女 Female	総 数 Total	総 数 Total
	Deaths Total	1 381 093	707 421	673 672	1 116.2	1 175.0	1 060.5	1 362 470	1 096.8
01000	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	23 544	11 531	12 013	19.0	19.2	18.9	24 127	19.4
01100	Intestinal infectious diseases	2 267	1 009	1 258	1.8	1.7	2.0	2 363	1.9
01200	Tuberculosis	2 087	1 173	914	1.7	1.9	1.4	2 204	1.8
01201	Respiratory tuberculosis	1 801	1 055	746	1.5	1.8	1.2	1 939	1.6
01202	Other tuberculosis	286	118	168	0.2	0.2	0.3	265	0.2
01300	Sepsis	10 217	5 076	5 141	8.3	8.4	8.1	10 312	8.3
01400	Viral hepatitis	2 657	1 224	1 433	2.1	2.0	2.3	3 055	2.5
01401	Hepatitis B	336	208	128	0.3	0.3	0.2	368	0.3
01402	Hepatitis C	2 122	914	1 208	1.7	1.5	1.9	2 473	2.0
01403	Other viral hepatitis	199	102	97	0.2	0.2	0.2	214	0.2
01500	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	41	40	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	43	0.0
01600	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	6 275	3 009	3 266	5.1	5.0	5.1	6 150	5.0
02000	Neoplasms	389 867	227 545	162 322	315.1	377.9	255.5	386 680	311.3
02100	Malignant neoplasms	376 425	220 339	156 086	304.2	366.0	245.7	373 584	300.7
02101	Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	7 764	5 504	2 260	6.3	9.1	3.6	7 576	6.1
02102	Oesophagus	11 619	9 571	2 048	9.4	15.9	3.2	11 345	9.1
02103	Stomach	42 931	28 043	14 888	34.7	46.6	23.4	44 192	35.6
02104	Colon	35 599	17 517	18 082	28.8	29.1	28.5	35 414	28.5
02105	Rectosigmoid junction and rectum	15 821	9 899	5 922	12.8	16.4	9.3	15 244	12.3
02106	Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	25 264	16 750	8 514	20.4	27.8	13.4	25 925	20.9
02107	Gallbladder and other biliary tract	17 924	9 341	8 583	14.5	15.5	13.5	18 237	14.7
02108	Pancreas	36 356	18 124	18 232	29.4	30.1	28.7	35 390	28.5
02109	Larynx	863	806	57	0.7	1.3	0.1	841	0.7
02110	Trachea, bronchus and lung	75 394	53 338	22 056	60.9	88.6	34.7	74 328	59.8
02111	Skin	1 702	848	854	1.4	1.4	1.3	1 622	1.3
02112	Breast	14 935	96	14 839	12.1	0.2	23.4	14 759	11.9
02113	Uterus <sup>1)</sup>	6 804	.	6 804	10.7	.	10.7	6 800	10.7
02114	Ovary <sup>1)</sup>	4 733	.	4 733	7.5	.	7.5	4 784	7.5
02115	Prostate <sup>2)</sup>	12 544	12 544	.	20.8	20.8	.	12 250	20.3
02116	Bladder	8 911	6 014	2 897	7.2	10.0	4.6	8 635	7.0
02117	Central nervous system	2 877	1 650	1 227	2.3	2.7	1.9	2 721	2.2
02118	Malignant lymphoma	13 235	7 342	5 893	10.7	12.2	9.3	12 993	10.5
02119	Leukaemia	8 839	5 419	3 420	7.1	9.0	5.4	8 809	7.1
02120	Other malignant neoplasms, stated or presumed to be primary, of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	4 429	2 311	2 118	3.6	3.8	3.3	4 281	3.4
02121	Other malignant neoplasms	27 881	15 222	12 659	22.5	25.3	19.9	27 438	22.1
02200	In situ neoplasms and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	13 442	7 206	6 236	10.9	12.0	9.8	13 096	10.5
02201	Other parts of central nervous system	2 636	1 261	1 375	2.1	2.1	2.2	2 641	2.1
02202	Other sites excluding central nervous system	10 806	5 945	4 861	8.7	9.9	7.7	10 455	8.4
03000	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	4 454	1 996	2 458	3.6	3.3	3.9	4 330	3.5
03100	Anaemias	2 195	888	1 307	1.8	1.5	2.1	2 186	1.8
03200	Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	2 259	1 108	1 151	1.8	1.8	1.8	2 144	1.7
04000	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	22 144	11 500	10 644	17.9	19.1	16.8	22 640	18.2
04100	Diabetes mellitus	13 846	7 615	6 231	11.2	12.6	9.8	14 181	11.4
04200	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	8 298	3 885	4 413	6.7	6.5	6.9	8 459	6.8

Notes : 1) The death rate is represented per 100,000 females.  
2) The death rate is represented per 100,000 males.

性別死亡数・死亡率（人口10万対）

by sex and causes (the condensed list of causes of death for Japan)

(3-2)

死 因 简单分類 Code	死 因 Causes of death	2019 令和元年						2018 平成30年	
		死 亡 数 (人) Deaths			死 亡 率 Rates			死亡数(人) Deaths	死亡率 Rates
		総 数 Total	男 Male	女 Female	総 数 Total	男 Male	女 Female	総 数 Total	総 数 Total
05000	Mental and behavioural disorders	23 542	8 675	14 867	19.0	14.4	23.4	22 551	18.2
05100	Vascular dementia and unspecified dementia	21 394	7 587	13 807	17.3	12.6	21.7	20 521	16.5
05200	Other mental and behavioural disorders	2 148	1 088	1 060	1.7	1.8	1.7	2 030	1.6
06000	Diseases of the nervous system	51 117	23 476	27 641	41.3	39.0	43.5	48 249	38.8
06100	Meningitis	272	167	105	0.2	0.3	0.2	294	0.2
06200	Spinal muscular atrophy and related syndromes	2 660	1 534	1 126	2.1	2.5	1.8	2 512	2.0
06300	Parkinson disease	11 204	5 639	5 565	9.1	9.4	8.8	10 815	8.7
06400	Alzheimer disease	20 730	7 186	13 544	16.8	11.9	21.3	19 095	15.4
06500	Other diseases of the nervous system	16 251	8 950	7 301	13.1	14.9	11.5	15 533	12.5
07000	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	2	2	-	0.0	0.0	-	9	0.0
08000	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	15	9	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	0.0
09000	Diseases of the circulatory system	350 505	166 909	183 596	283.3	277.2	289.0	352 525	283.8
09100	Hypertensive diseases	9 549	3 971	5 578	7.7	6.6	8.8	9 581	7.7
09101	Hypertensive heart disease and hypertensive heart / renal disease	5 601	2 246	3 355	4.5	3.7	5.3	5 777	4.7
09102	Other hypertensive heart disease	3 948	1 725	2 223	3.2	2.9	3.5	3 804	3.1
09200	Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)	207 714	98 210	109 504	167.9	163.1	172.4	208 221	167.6
09201	Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	2 045	666	1 379	1.7	1.1	2.2	2 230	1.8
09202	Acute myocardial infarction	31 527	18 146	13 381	25.5	30.1	21.1	33 507	27.0
09203	Other acute ischaemic heart diseases	35 799	21 441	14 358	28.9	35.6	22.6	36 575	29.4
09204	Chronic nonrheumatic endocardial disease	11 783	3 761	8 022	9.5	6.2	12.6	12 019	9.7
09205	Cardiomyopathy	3 798	2 174	1 624	3.1	3.6	2.6	3 878	3.1
09206	Cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders	31 261	15 197	16 064	25.3	25.2	25.3	30 855	24.8
09207	Heart failure	85 565	33 678	51 887	69.2	55.9	81.7	83 311	67.1
09208	Other heart diseases	5 936	3 147	2 789	4.8	5.2	4.4	5 846	4.7
09300	Cerebrovascular diseases	106 552	51 768	54 784	86.1	86.0	86.2	108 186	87.1
09301	Subarachnoid haemorrhage	11 731	4 319	7 412	9.5	7.2	11.7	11 996	9.7
09302	Intracerebral haemorrhage	32 776	17 957	14 819	26.5	29.8	23.3	33 047	26.6
09303	Cerebral infarction	59 267	28 172	31 095	47.9	46.8	49.0	60 365	48.6
09304	Other cerebrovascular diseases	2 778	1 320	1 458	2.2	2.2	2.3	2 778	2.2
09400	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	18 830	9 342	9 488	15.2	15.5	14.9	18 803	15.1
09500	Other diseases of the circulatory system	7 860	3 618	4 242	6.4	6.0	6.7	7 734	6.2
10000	Diseases of the respiratory system	193 234	114 136	79 098	156.2	189.6	124.5	191 356	154.0
10100	Influenza	3 575	1 903	1 672	2.9	3.2	2.6	3 325	2.7
10200	Pneumonia	95 518	53 076	42 442	77.2	88.2	66.8	94 661	76.2
10300	Acute bronchitis	371	137	234	0.3	0.2	0.4	397	0.3
10400	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	17 836	14 822	3 014	14.4	24.6	4.7	18 577	15.0
10500	Asthma	1 481	555	926	1.2	0.9	1.5	1 617	1.3
10600	Other diseases of the respiratory system	74 453	43 643	30 810	60.2	72.5	48.5	72 779	58.6
10601	Aspiration pneumonia	40 385	22 899	17 486	32.6	38.0	27.5	38 460	31.0
10602	Interstitial pulmonary diseases	19 488	12 641	6 847	15.8	21.0	10.8	19 321	15.6
10603	Other disease of the respiratory system (excluding 10601 and 10602)	14 580	8 103	6 477	11.8	13.5	10.2	14 998	12.1
11000	Diseases of the digestive system	52 742	28 065	24 677	42.6	46.6	38.8	52 184	42.0
11100	Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer	2 499	1 427	1 072	2.0	2.4	1.7	2 521	2.0
11200	Hernia and intestinal obstruction	7 127	3 348	3 779	5.8	5.6	5.9	7 153	5.8
11300	Diseases of liver	17 273	11 236	6 037	14.0	18.7	9.5	17 275	13.9
11301	Cirrhosis	8 088	4 389	3 699	6.5	7.3	5.8	8 307	6.7
11302	Other diseases of liver	9 185	6 847	2 338	7.4	11.4	3.7	8 968	7.2
11400	Other diseases of the digestive system	25 843	12 054	13 789	20.9	20.0	21.7	25 235	20.3

表2 死因简单分類別にみた性別死亡数・死亡率（人口10万対）（つづき）

Table 2 Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population) by sex and causes (the condensed list of causes of death for Japan) -CON.

(3-3)

死 因 简单分類 Code	死 因 Causes of death	2019 令和元年						2018 平成30年	
		死 亡 数 (人) Deaths			死 亡 率 Rates			死亡数(人) Deaths	死亡率 Rates
		総 数 Total	男 Male	女 Female	総 数 Total	男 Male	女 Female	総 数 Total	総 数 Total
12000	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2 682	1 117	1 565	2.2	1.9	2.5	2 659	2.1
13000	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	8 996	3 644	5 352	7.3	6.1	8.4	8 811	7.1
14000	Diseases of the genitourinary system	40 946	18 972	21 974	33.1	31.5	34.6	39 509	31.8
14100	Glomerular diseases and renal tubulo-interstitial diseases	4 806	1 864	2 942	3.9	3.1	4.6	4 777	3.8
14200	Renal failure	26 644	13 573	13 071	21.5	22.5	20.6	26 081	21.0
14201	Acute renal failure	2 596	1 211	1 385	2.1	2.0	2.2	2 743	2.2
14202	Chronic kidney disease	19 534	10 268	9 266	15.8	17.1	14.6	18 806	15.1
14203	Unspecified kidney failure	4 514	2 094	2 420	3.6	3.5	3.8	4 532	3.6
14300	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	9 496	3 535	5 961	7.7	5.9	9.4	8 651	7.0
15000	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium <sup>1)</sup>	32	.	32	0.1	.	0.1	33	0.1
16000	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	454	251	203	0.4	0.4	0.3	486	0.4
16100	Disorders related to length of gestation and foetal growth	39	23	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	48	0.0
16200	Birth trauma	9	4	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0.0
16300	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	250	133	117	0.2	0.2	0.2	268	0.2
16400	Infections specific to the perinatal period	30	20	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	0.0
16500	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of foetus and newborn	56	33	23	0.0	0.1	0.0	53	0.0
16600	Other certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	70	38	32	0.1	0.1	0.1	76	0.1
17000	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2 076	954	1 122	1.7	1.6	1.8	2 006	1.6
17100	Congenital malformations of the nervous system	92	54	38	0.1	0.1	0.1	99	0.1
17200	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	822	378	444	0.7	0.6	0.7	822	0.7
17201	Congenital malformations of the heart	540	274	266	0.4	0.5	0.4	524	0.4
17202	Other congenital malformations of the circulatory system	282	104	178	0.2	0.2	0.3	298	0.2
17300	Congenital malformations of the digestive system	107	54	53	0.1	0.1	0.1	65	0.1
17400	Other congenital malformations and deformations	597	284	313	0.5	0.5	0.5	554	0.4
17500	Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified	458	184	274	0.4	0.3	0.4	466	0.4
18000	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	148 027	47 982	100 045	119.6	79.7	157.5	135 204	108.8
18100	Senility	121 863	31 722	90 141	98.5	52.7	141.9	109 605	88.2
18200	Sudden infant death syndrome	78	47	31	0.1	0.1	0.0	61	0.0
18300	Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	26 086	16 213	9 873	21.1	26.9	15.5	25 538	20.6
20000	External causes of morbidity and mortality	66 714	40 657	26 057	53.9	67.5	41.0	69 096	55.6
20100	Accidents	39 184	22 394	16 790	31.7	37.2	26.4	41 238	33.2
20101	Transport accidents	4 279	2 951	1 328	3.5	4.9	2.1	4 595	3.7
20102	Falls	9 580	5 099	4 481	7.7	8.5	7.1	9 645	7.8
20103	Accidental drowning and submersion	7 690	4 070	3 620	6.2	6.8	5.7	8 021	6.5
20104	Accidental threats to breathing	8 095	4 072	4 023	6.5	6.8	6.3	8 876	7.1
20105	Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	1 004	595	409	0.8	1.0	0.6	1 017	0.8
20106	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	545	333	212	0.4	0.6	0.3	548	0.4
20107	Other accidents	7 991	5 274	2 717	6.5	8.8	4.3	8 536	6.9
20200	Suicide	19 425	13 668	5 757	15.7	22.7	9.1	20 031	16.1
20300	Homicide	299	131	168	0.2	0.2	0.3	273	0.2
20400	Other external cause	7 806	4 464	3 342	6.3	7.4	5.3	7 554	6.1
22000	Provisional assignment of new diseases of uncertain etiology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22100	Severe acute respiratory syndrome [SARS]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22200	Other provisional assignment of new disease of uncertain etiology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

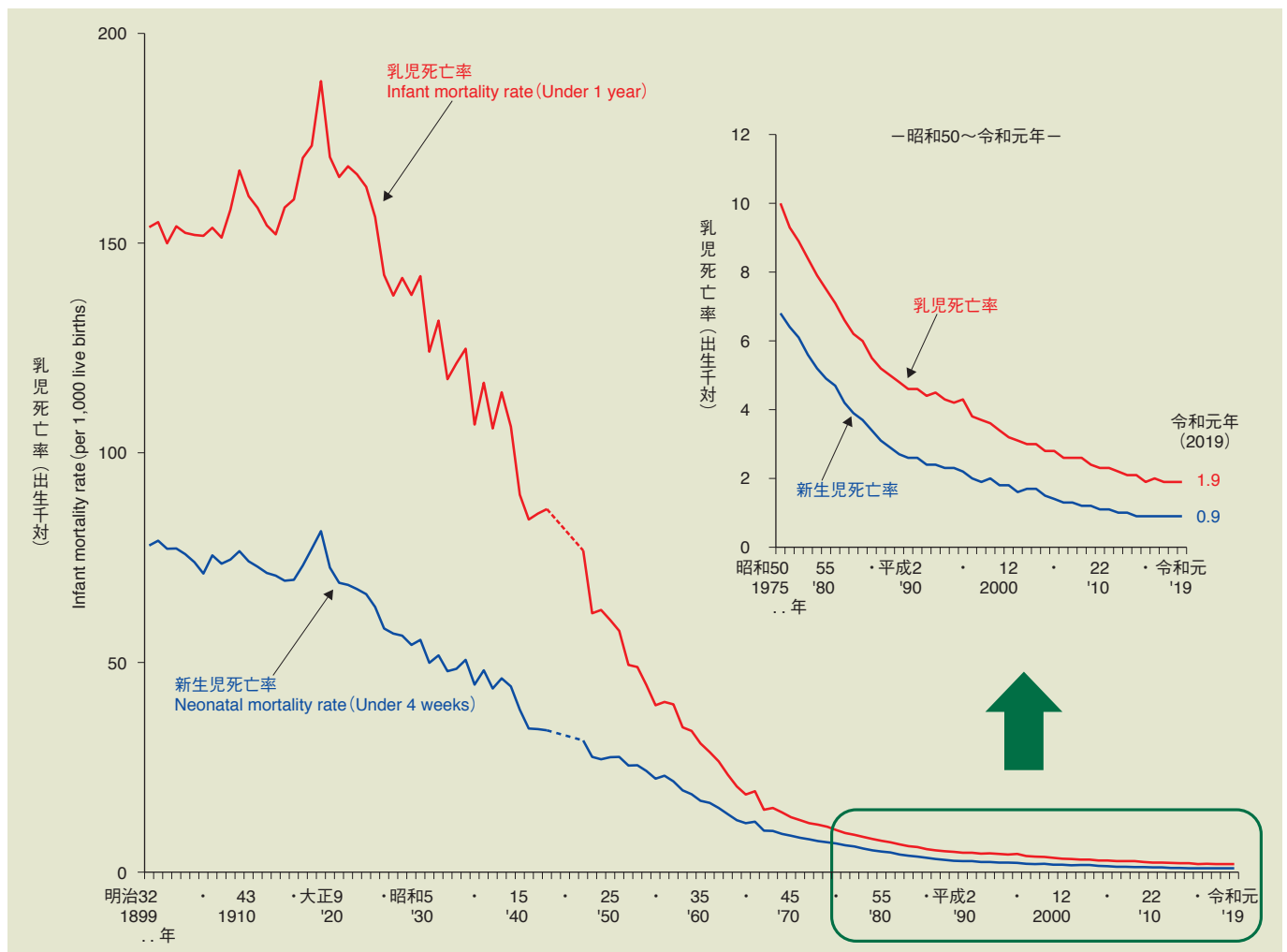
## Chapter 6 Infant mortality

The number of infant deaths (Under 1 year) in 2019 was 1,654, which was 94 less than 1,748 in the previous year. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) was 1.9, same as the previous year.

Yearly trends in infant mortality rates for the period from Meiji to Taisho show that the values stayed at the 140-170 level, excluding 1918 when an influenza epidemic led to a high death rate. However, the value dropped afterwards, falling below 100 to touch 90.0 in 1940. There was a rapid decrease after the Second World War, with the value sliding below 10 to touch 9.3 in 1976. After that, it has been decreasing gradually.

Yearly trends in neonatal mortality rates (Under 4 weeks) show that a rapid decrease similar to the infant mortality rate until the mid-1960s and a gradual decrease afterwards. (Figure 14)

図14 乳児死亡率及び新生児死亡率の年次推移—明治32～令和元年—  
Figure14 Trends in infant mortality rates and neonatal mortality rates, 1899-2019



Note: For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.

## Chapter 7 Foetal mortality

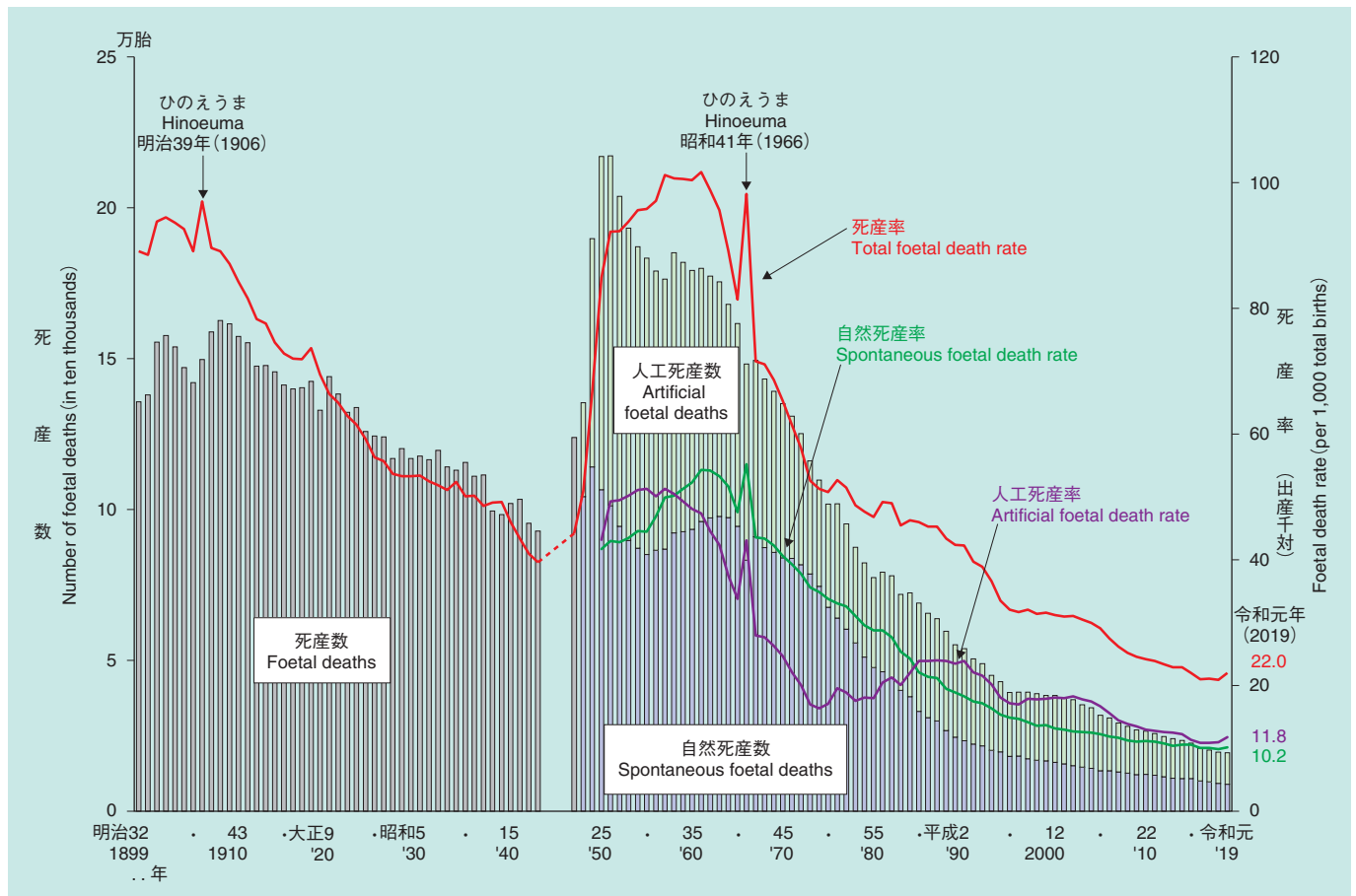
The number of foetal deaths in 2019 (foetal deaths after 12 completed weeks of gestation) was 19,454, which was 160 less than the 19,614 deaths in the previous year. The foetal mortality rate (per 1,000 total births (live births + foetal deaths)) was 22.0, which was higher than 20.9 in the previous year. The number of spontaneous foetal deaths was 8,997, and the rate was 10.2, whereas the number of artificial foetal deaths was 10,457 at the rate of 11.8.

Yearly trends in foetal death rates show that the value hovered largely around 90 during the late 1890s and early 1900s, began to fall afterwards and fell below 40 to touch 39.6 in 1943. It rose rapidly after 1948 because artificial foetal deaths after 12 completed weeks of pregnancy were included in the Eugenic Protection Act (revised to Maternal Health Act from 1996). The value crossed 100 from 1957 to 1961 and fell rapidly from 1962, excluding 1966, to touch 50.8 in 1975. The value decreased on the whole after that and was constant from 1995. It has been decreasing again from 2003.

If we consider spontaneous foetal deaths and artificial foetal deaths separately, then we find that spontaneous foetal deaths have been decreasing from the early 1960s. Artificial foetal deaths were also on the decline from the late 1950s and the early 1960s, but there was an increase from 1975 and the number exceeded that of spontaneous foetal deaths in 1985. A decrease followed again from 1988, and the numbers remained unchanged from 1994 to 2002, decreased from 2003 onwards, but slightly increased in 2019. (Figure 15)

図15 死産数及び死産率の年次推移—明治32～令和元年—

Figure15 Trends in number of foetal deaths and foetal death rates, 1899-2019



Note: For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.

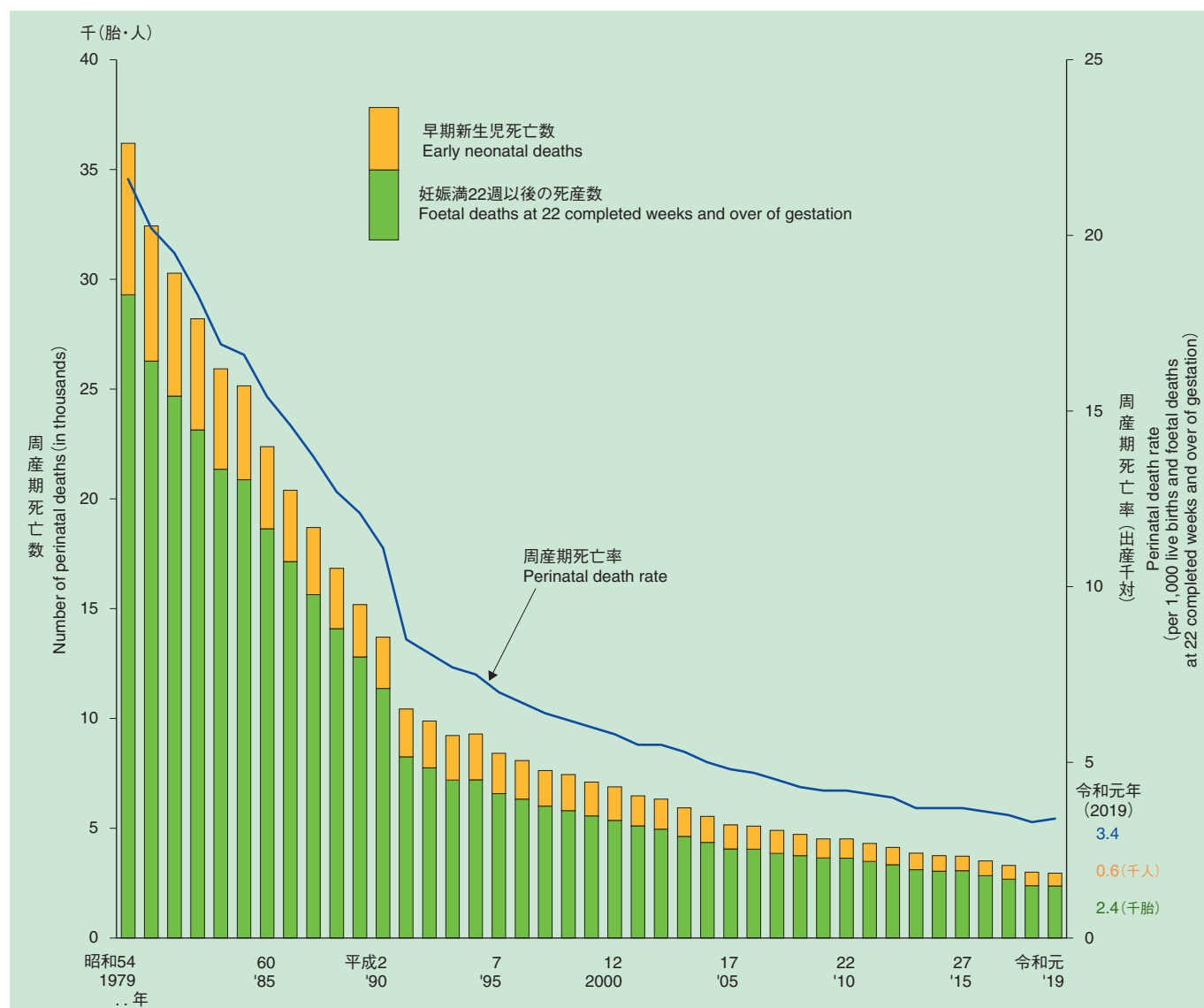
## Chapter 8 Perinatal mortality

The number of perinatal deaths (the total of foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks or over of gestation and early neonatal deaths) in 2019 was 2,955 (foetuses/babies), which is 44 less than the 2,999 deaths in the previous year. The perinatal mortality rate (live births and foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks or over of gestation per 1,000 total births) was 3.4, showing an increase from 3.3 in the previous year.

Among these, foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks or over of gestation touched 2,377, which is 8 less than the 2,385 in the previous year, and the rate for the same (per 1,000 total births) was 2.7, higher than the previous year's rate of 2.6. The number of early neonatal deaths was 578, which is 36 less than 614 in the previous year, and the rate for the same (per 1,000 live births) was 0.7, the same as the previous year.

Yearly trends in perinatal mortality and perinatal mortality rate show that the former has been declining, while the latter has remained unchanged in recent years. (Figure 16)

図16 周産期死亡数及び周産期死亡率の年次推移－昭和54～令和元年－  
Figure16 Trends in perinatal deaths and perinatal death rates, 1979-2019



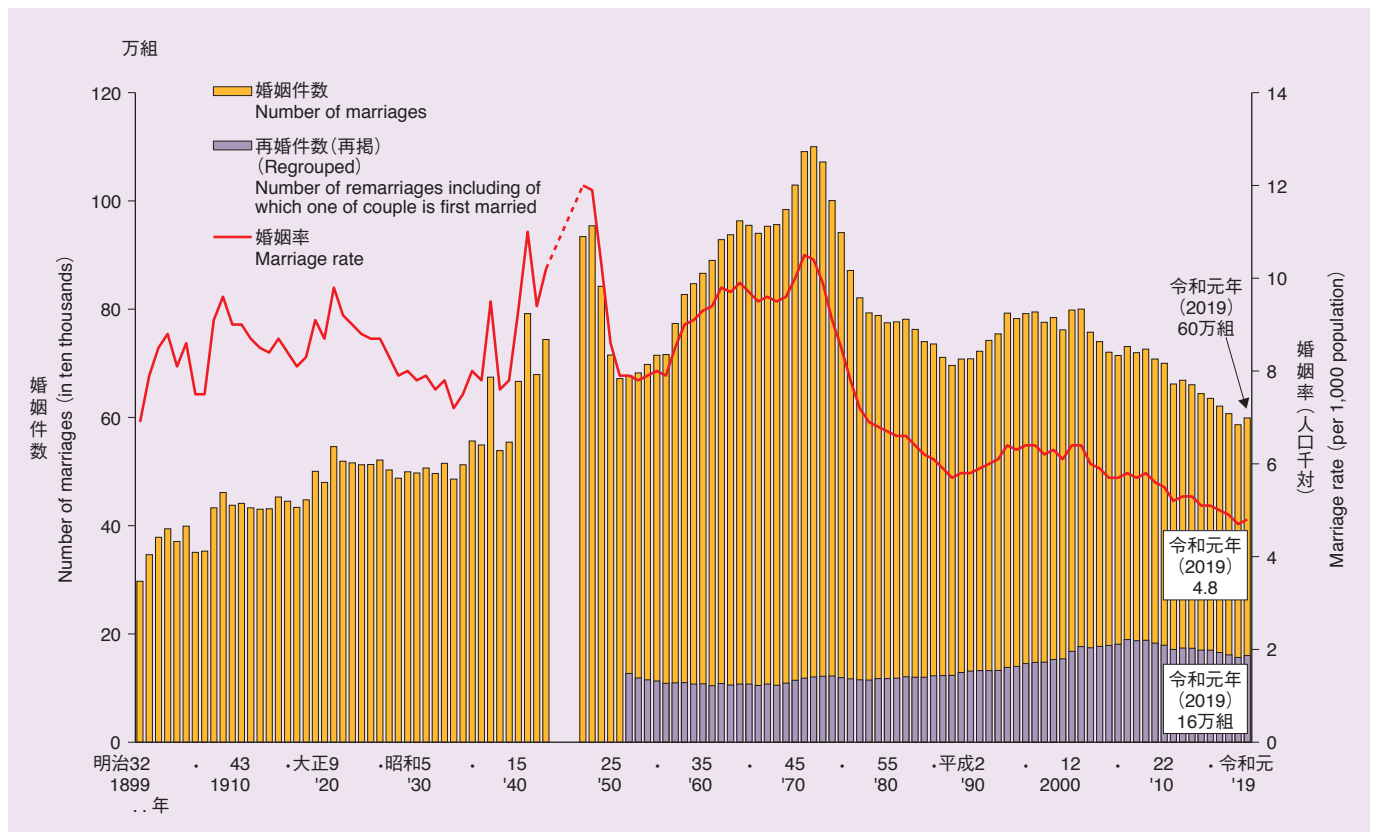
## Chapter 9 Marriages

The number of marriages in 2019 was 599,007, which is 12,526 more than 586,481 in the previous year. The marriage rate at 4.8 (per 1,000 population) was higher than the previous year's 4.7.

### 1 Yearly trends

Yearly trends in the number of marriages show that the value, which was increasing gradually before the Second World War, recorded a rapid rise to over 900,000 marriages in the post-war period on account of marriages deferred during the war and during the first marriage boom in 1947 and 1948, but fell drastically from 1949 to touch 670,000 in 1951. The number picked up again, leading to a second marriage boom in 1970 and reached 1,100,000 in 1972. A sharp fall was recorded again from 1973 to 1978, after which the decrease became gradual. The number started rising again from 1988. From 1994 onwards, there was repeated increase and decrease. Then, the number kept falling from 2002 and repeated rise and fall continued again from 2006. The number of marriages decreased successively from 2009 onwards, soaring temporarily in 2012 and dropping again for six years in a row from 2013 to touch the lowest value postwar in 2018. The number of marriages increased again in 2019. (Figure 17)

図17 婚姻件数及び婚姻率の年次推移－明治32～令和元年－  
Figure17 Trends in number of marriages and marriage rates, 1899-2019



- Notes: 1) The number of remarriages represents those cases where both bride and groom or either of them had been married before.  
2) For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.



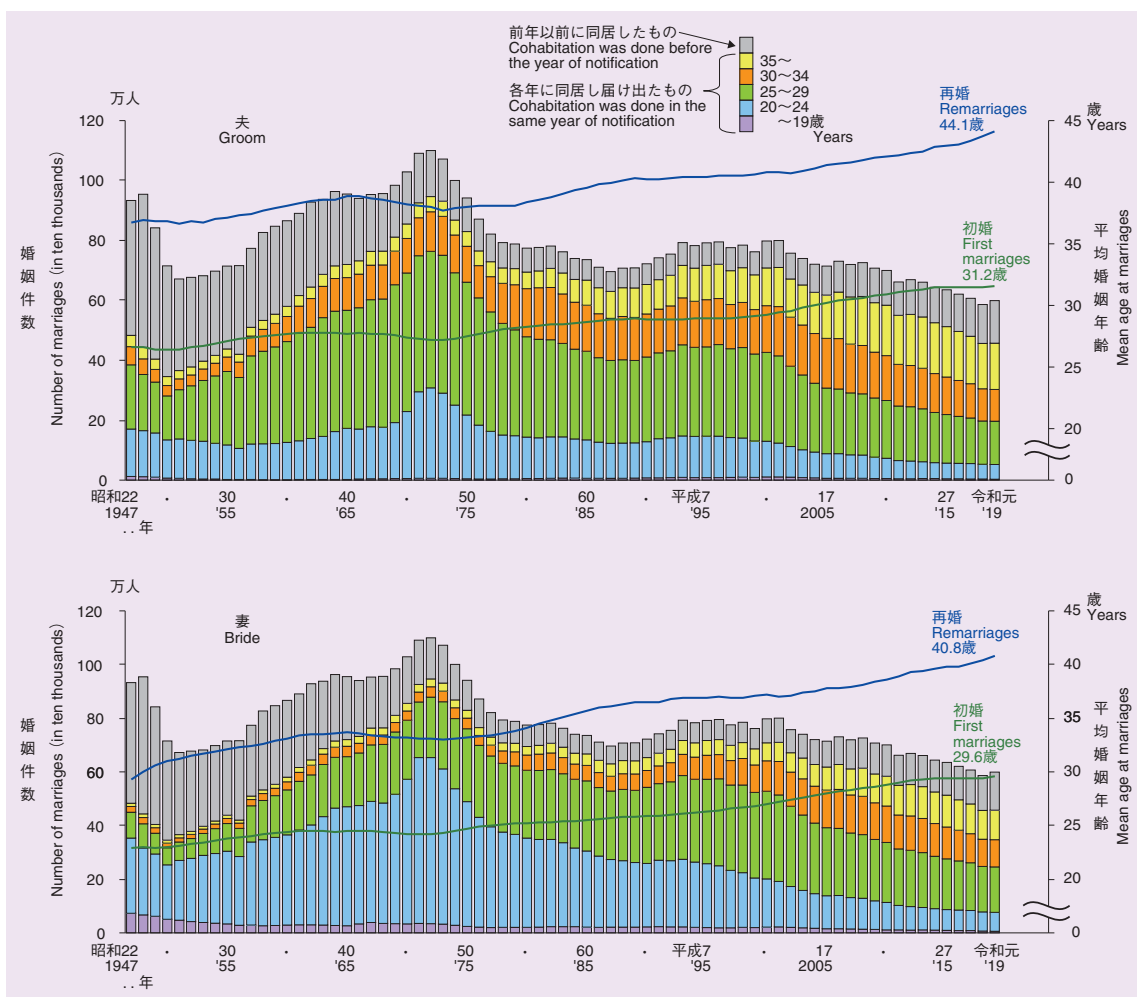
## 2 By age group, mean age of marriage

Yearly trends by age group for couples who began to live together and submitted a marriage notification show that there was a significant increase in couples in their 20s for about 20 years from the early 1950s to 1972. Later, grooms in their 20s and brides aged 20-24 years saw a decline. Brides aged 25-29 years continued to increase in number, but began to decrease from 2001 onwards. Moreover, the number of grooms and brides aged 30-34 years and 35 years or more continued to rise from the early 1950s, but the number of grooms aged 30-34 years has been falling since 2007. In 2019, there were 154,223 grooms aged 35 years or more, followed by 169,940 grooms aged 25-29 years and 144,839 grooms aged 30-34 years, whereas 105,476 brides were aged 25-29 years, followed by 109,969 brides aged 35 years or more and 100,823 brides aged 30-34 years.

The yearly trends of the mean age at the time of first marriage show that the value was 26.1 years for grooms and 22.9 years for brides in 1947, and 31.2 years for grooms and 29.6 years for brides in 2019. In comparison to 1947, it has risen by 5.1 years for grooms and 6.7 years for brides, showing that late marriages are becoming common among males and females in 2019. Additionally, the yearly trends of the mean age at the time of remarriage show that the value has been increasing every year, from 36.5 years for grooms and 29.3 years for brides in 1947 to 44.1 years for grooms and 40.8 years for brides in 2019.

The number of marriage notifications received in 2019 was 599,007. Of these, 456,958 couples started living together in 2019, while 142,049 couples began living together before 2018. (Figure 18)

図18 夫・妻の年齢階級別にみた婚姻件数及び平均婚姻年齢の年次推移－昭和22～令和元年－  
Figure18 Trends in marriages group by age group of bride and groom at marriage, and mean age, 1947-2019

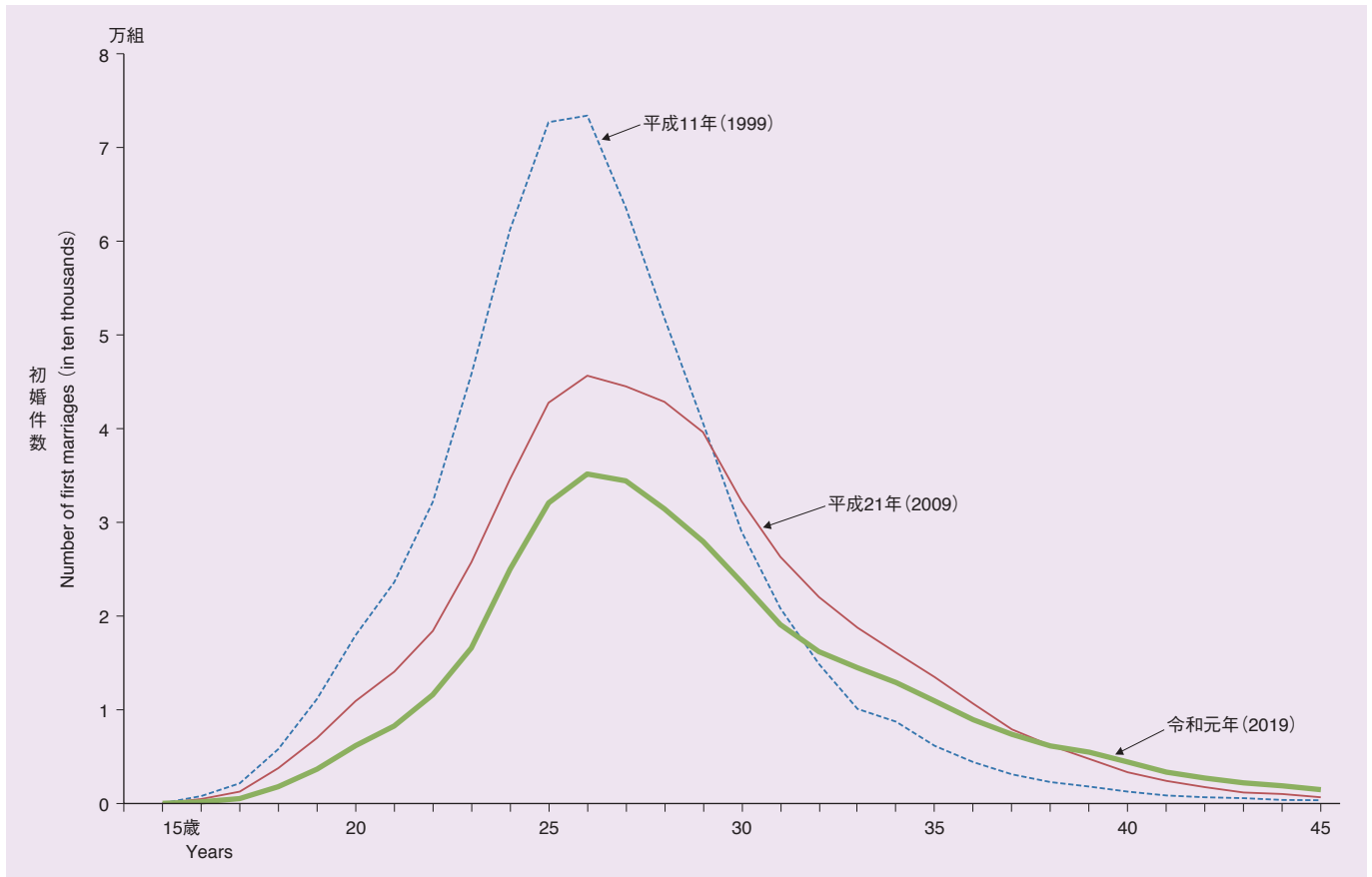


Note: The values represent the age at the time of marriage ceremony until 1967 and the age at the time of marriage ceremony or when the couple started living together, whichever is earlier, from 1968 onwards.

### 3 Number of first marriages by bride's age

A comparison between the number of first marriages by bride's age (for each age) in 1999, 2009 and 2019 shows that the number of marriages was 26 years old together for three years (Figure 19).

図19 結婚生活に入ったときの妻の年齢（各歳）別初婚件数の年次比較—平成11・21・令和元年—  
Figure19 Comparison of number of first marriages by age of bride at marriage, 1999・2009・2019



### 4 By first marriage or remarriage

The number of marriages by first marriage or remarriage shows that 481,113 grooms and 497,598 brides got married for the first time, while 117,894 grooms and 101,409 brides remarried. The proportion of remarriages to the total number of marriages was 19.7% for grooms and 16.9% for brides. The proportion of remarriages continued to rise from 1973 onwards for both, grooms and brides. Although it dipped once from 1990 to 1993, it increased again afterwards. The proportion fell again in 2008 for grooms and from 2009 to 2010 for brides, but rose again for both from 2011. The value dropped for both grooms and brides in 2017 and rose again for both in 2018. 2019 was the same percentage in the previous year.

Furthermore, considering first marriages and remarriages by combination reveals that in 438,912 cases both groom and bride married for the first time in 2019 (73.3% of the total number of marriages), whereas both or one of the partners remarried in 160,095 cases (26.7% of the total). The ratio of the number of marriages in which both or one of the partners remarried to the total number of marriages exceeded 25% in 2005 and has continued to increase after that. Cases where both partners married for the first time showed a decrease from 1973, rose temporarily from 1990 to 1993, repeatedly increased or decreased from 1994 onwards and has been on the decline from 2001. While the cases in which both or one of the partners remarried were increasing after 1979, it showed a downward trend since 2009, and had a slight increase in 2019.

## 5 Circumstances at the beginning of married life

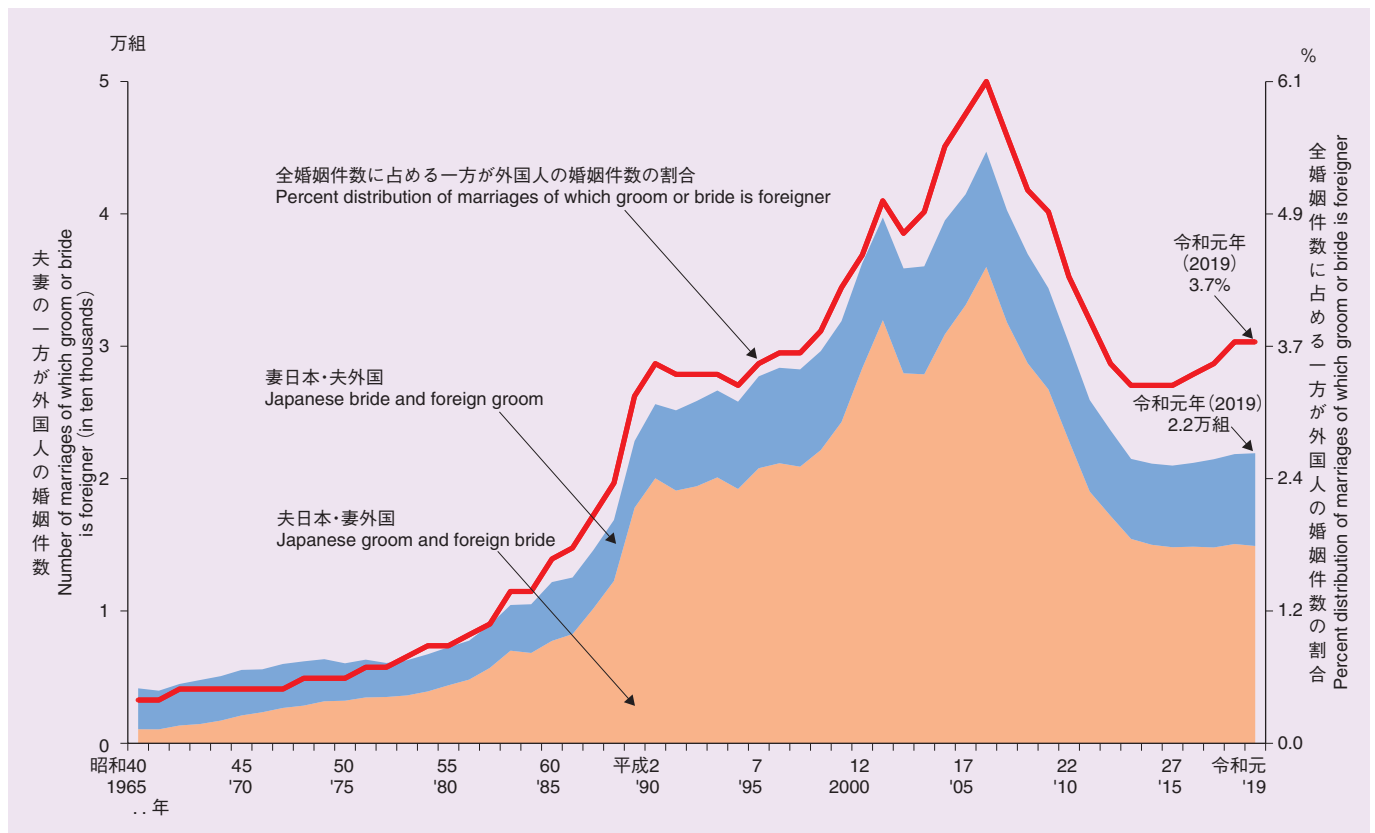
Data on the age (5-year age groups) of grooms and brides at the beginning of married life for first marriage shows that the rates (per 1,000 population) were highest for grooms and brides aged 25-29 years at 46.42 for grooms and 56.27 for brides, followed by 30-34 years at 28.2 for grooms and 27.19 for brides and 20-24 years at 15.55 for grooms and 23.34 for brides. Similarly, rates for remarriages (per 1,000 population) shows that 4.39 grooms were aged 35-39 years, followed by 3.76 aged 30-34 years, whereas 4.57 brides were aged 30-34 years, followed by 4.03 aged 35-39 years.

## 6 Nationality of the couples

The number of marriages where either husband or wife is a foreigner was 21,919 (3.7% of the total number of marriages). This was 67 more than the 21,852 marriages (3.7% of the total) in the previous year. Among these, the groom was a Japanese and the bride a foreigner in 14,911 marriages (2.5% of the total). 4,723 brides, the highest number, were from China, followed by the Philippines and Korea. On the other hand, the number of marriages where the bride was Japanese and the groom a foreigner touched 7,008 (1.2% of the total). Of these, the highest number of grooms were from Korea at 1,764, followed by USA and China.

Yearly trends in the number of marriages where one of the partners is a foreigner show that the value rose from the mid-1980s and continued to rise even after the late 1980s. However, there was a decline for 9 consecutive years from 2007 and the value increased again in 2016. (Figure 20)

図20 夫妻の一方が外国人の婚姻件数の年次推移－昭和40～令和元年－  
Figure20 Trends in number of marriages of which groom or bride is foreigner, 1965-2019



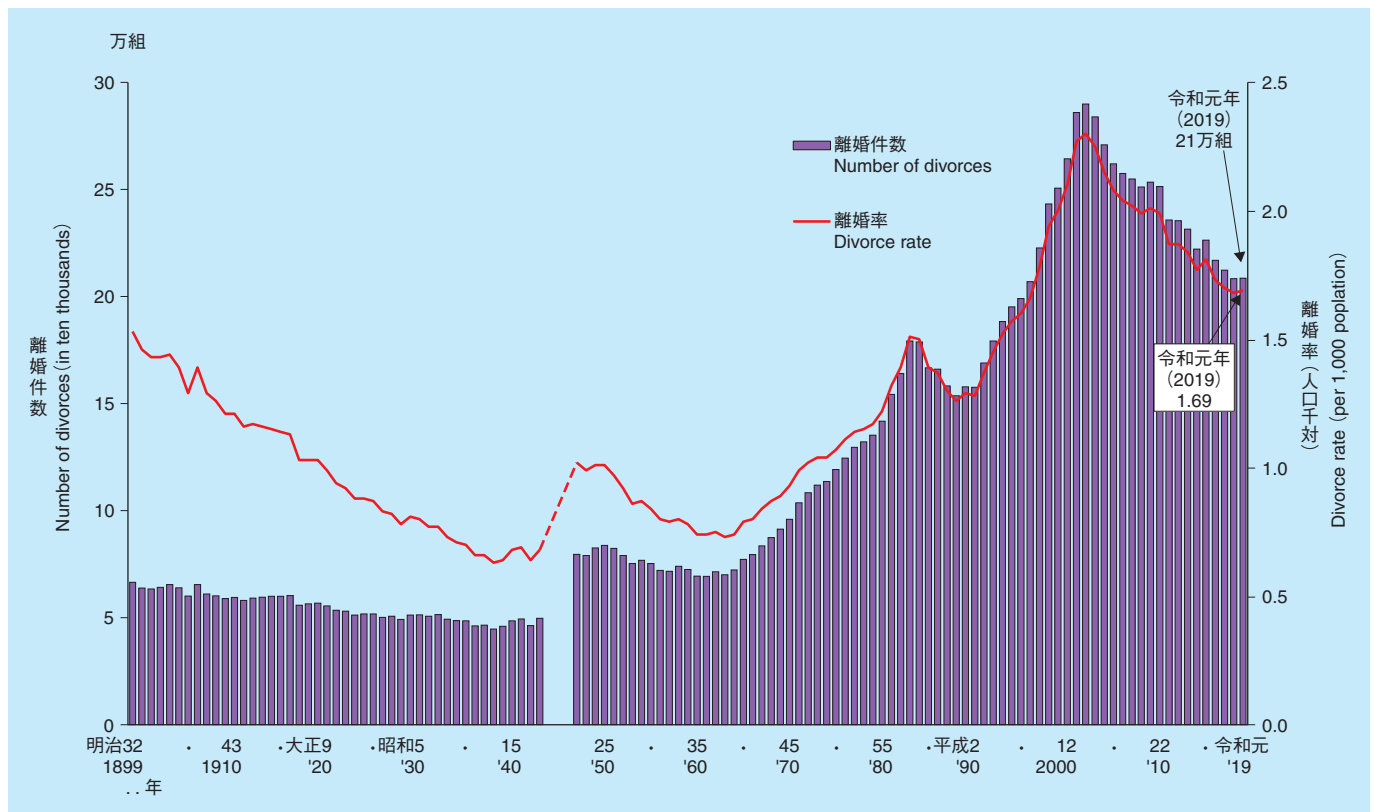
## Chapter 10 Divorces

The number of divorces in 2019 was 208,496. This number is 163 more than the 208,333 divorces in the previous year. The divorce rate (per 1,000 population), rose from 1.69 in the previous year to 1.68.

### 1 Yearly trends

Yearly trends of the number of divorces and divorce rates show that the number of divorces remained largely unchanged before the Second World War and divorce rate was on the decline. After the war until the mid-1950s, the number of divorces was recorded between 70,000 and 80,000 and divorce rates hovered around 1.00. However, this dipped gradually. From 1965 onwards, there was an increase in both the number as well as the rate, reaching 179,150 and 1.51 respectively in 1983, after which the values started to fall. The values increased again after 1991, reaching 289,836 and 2.30 respectively in 2002. This was the highest since 1899, when statistical data began to be collected in the current format, excluding the period from 1944 to 1946 when data was not collected. The values have continued to decline from 2003 onwards. (Figure 21)

図21 離婚件数及び離婚率の年次推移－明治32～令和元年－  
Figure21 Trends in number of divorces and divorce rates, 1899-2019



Note: For the years 1944-1946 where no graph is presented, statistics are not available because of incomplete data including loss of materials due to the damage caused by war.

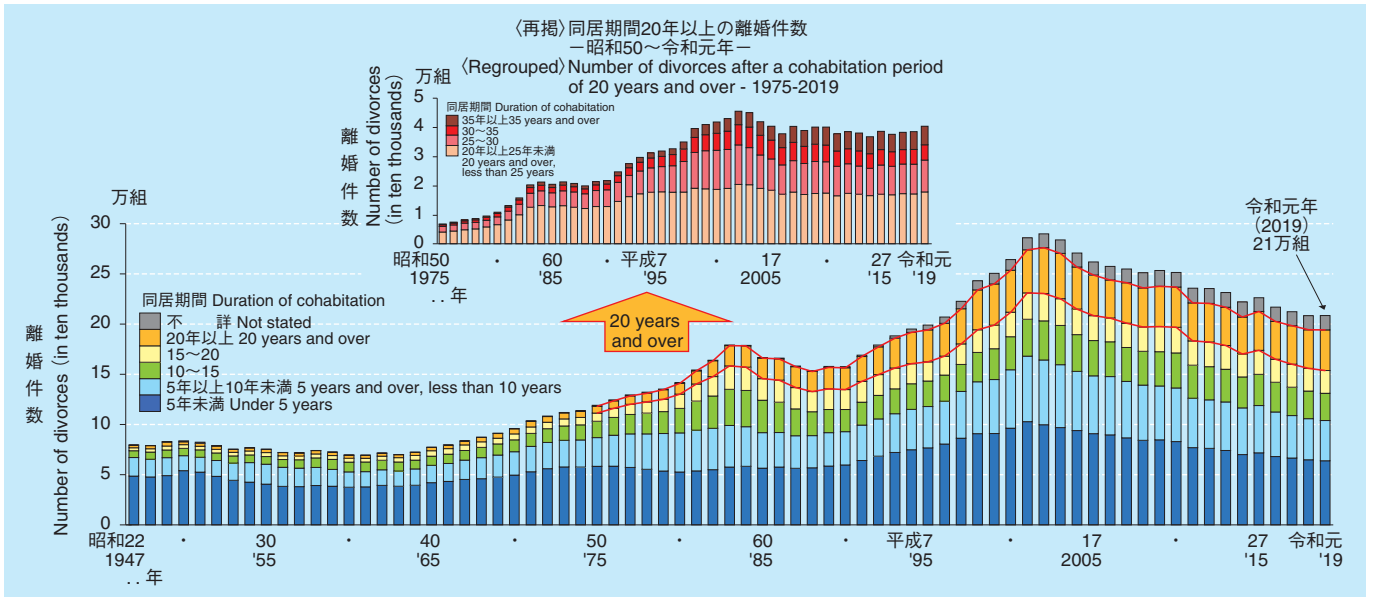
### 2 Circumstances at the time when deciding to live separately

The divorce rate (per 1,000 population) by age (5-year age groups) at the time of decree was highest at 6.93 for husbands aged 30-34 years, followed by 6.38 for husbands aged 35-39 years. For wives, it was highest at 8.15 for those aged 30-34 years, followed by 7.63 for those aged 25-29 years.

The number of divorces by cohabitation period was the highest at 63,826 for below five years, followed by 40,052 for 5 to less than 10 years. In comparison to the previous year, divorces for each group below 15 years of cohabitation decreased, while those 15 years or above increased (Figure 22).

図22 同居期間別離婚件数の年次推移－昭和22～令和元年－

Figure22 Trends in number of divorces by duration of cohabitation, 1947-2019



### 3 By type

By type, there were 183,673 divorces by agreement, which was the highest, followed by 18,431 divorces by mediation, 3,025 divorces by settlement, 2,017 judgment, 1,344 divorces by adjudication and 6 divorce by acknowledgment of claim (approval of claim).

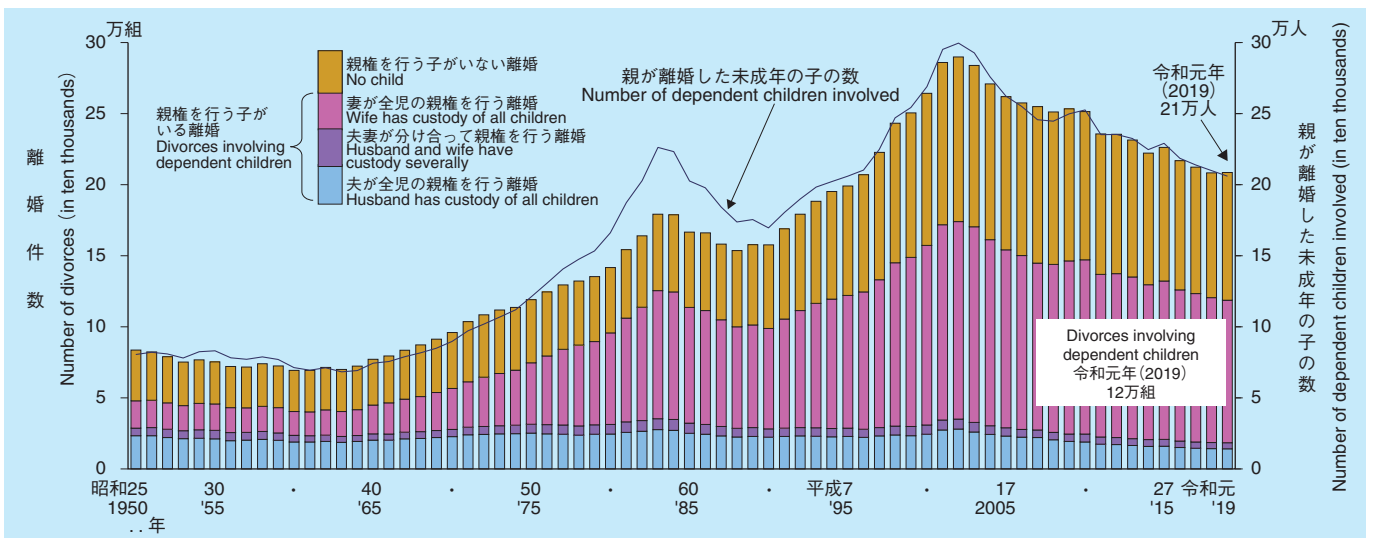
### 4 Number of children who need custody

The number of divorces involving minor children touched 118,664 (56.9% of the total), which was 1,833 less than the previous year. The number of minors whose parents divorced was 205,972, and the number of divorces that did not involve any minor child was 89,832 (43.1% of the total).

Yearly trends for custody by husband or wife show that the wife had the custody of the child in 100,242 divorces (84.5% of divorces involving minor children) in 2019. This proportion has been rising since the mid-1960s. Furthermore, the husband had the custody of the child in 14,156 divorces (11.9% of divorces involving children), whereas husband and wife shared the custody of the child in 4,266 divorces (3.6% of the total). (Figure 23)

図23 親権を行う者別にみた離婚件数及び親が離婚した未成年の子の数の年次推移－昭和25～令和元年－

Figure23 Trends in divorces by person having custody of children, and number of dependent children involved, 1950-2019



Notes: 1) Minor refers to any unmarried child below 20 years of age.

2) Custody refers to the rights and duties of a parent to oversee and protect the wellbeing and assets of a minor child.

# III 統

## Part III

表 3-2-1 年次別にみた  
Table 3-2-1 Trends in indices of

年次 <sup>1)</sup> Year <sup>1)</sup>	出生数 Live births	死亡数 Deaths	(再掲) (Regrouped)		自然増減数 Natural change	
			乳児(1歳未満)死亡数 Infant deaths (under 1 year)	新生児(生後4週未満)死亡数 <sup>2)</sup> Neonatal deaths <sup>2)</sup> (under 4 weeks)		
1899	明治32年	1 386 981	932 087	213 359	108 077	454 894
1900	33	1 420 534	910 744	220 211	112 259	509 790
01	34	1 501 591	925 810	225 107	115 794	575 781
02	35	1 510 835	959 126	232 652	116 654	551 709
03	36	1 489 816	931 008	226 982	112 909	558 808
04	37	1 440 371	955 400	218 756	106 477	484 971
1905	38	1 452 770	1 004 661	220 450	103 382	448 109
06	39	1 394 295	955 256	214 148	105 307	439 039
07	40	1 614 472	1 016 798	244 300	118 617	597 674
08	41	1 662 815	1 029 447	262 801	123 867	633 368
09	42	1 693 850	1 091 264	283 436	129 629	602 586
1910	43	1 712 857	1 064 234	276 136	126 910	648 623
11	44	1 747 803	1 043 906	276 798	127 302	703 897
12	大正元年	1 737 674	1 037 016	268 025	123 902	700 658
13	2	1 757 441	1 027 257	267 281	124 213	730 184
14	3	1 808 402	1 101 815	286 678	125 745	706 587
15	4	1 799 326	1 093 793	288 634	125 337	705 533
16	5	1 804 822	1 187 832	307 283	132 000	616 990
17	6	1 812 413	1 199 669	313 872	139 717	612 744
18	7	1 791 992	1 493 162	337 919	145 710	298 830
19	8	1 778 685	1 281 965	303 202	129 072	496 720
1920	9	2 025 564	1 422 096	335 613	139 681	603 468
21	10	1 990 876	1 288 570	335 143	136 342	702 306
22	11	1 969 314	1 286 941	327 604	132 856	682 373
23	12	2 043 297	1 332 485	333 930	135 504	710 812
24	13	1 998 520	1 254 946	312 267	126 385	743 574
25	14	2 086 091	1 210 706	297 008	121 238	875 385
26	昭和元年	2 104 405	1 160 734	289 275	119 642	943 671
27	2	2 060 737	1 214 323	292 084	116 240	846 414
28	3	2 135 852	1 236 711	293 881	115 682	899 141
29	4	2 077 026	1 261 228	295 178	115 009	815 798
1930	5	2 085 101	1 170 867	258 703	104 101	914 234
31	6	2 102 784	1 240 891	276 584	108 812	861 893
32	7	2 182 742	1 175 344	256 505	104 573	1 007 398
33	8	2 121 253	1 193 987	257 251	102 887	927 266
34	9	2 043 783	1 234 684	255 063	103 408	809 099
35	10	2 190 704	1 161 936	233 706	97 994	1 028 768
36	11	2 101 969	1 230 278	245 357	101 043	871 691
37	12	2 180 734	1 207 899	230 701	95 465	972 835
38	13	1 928 321	1 259 805	220 695	89 159	668 516
39	14	1 901 573	1 268 760	202 018	84 204	632 813
1940	15	2 115 867	1 186 595	190 509	81 869	929 272
41	16	2 277 283	1 149 559	191 420	77 829	1 127 724
42	17	2 233 660	1 166 630	190 897	76 177	1 067 030
43	18	2 253 535	1 213 811	195 219	76 588	1 039 724
1947	22	2 678 792	1 138 238	205 360	84 204	1 540 554
48	23	2 681 624	950 610	165 406	73 855	1 731 014
49	24	2 696 638	945 444	168 467	72 432	1 751 194
1950	25	2 337 507	904 876	140 515	64 142	1 432 631
51	26	2 137 689	838 998	122 869	58 686	1 298 691
52	27	2 005 162	765 068	99 114	51 015	1 240 094
53	28	1 868 040	772 547	91 424	47 580	1 095 493
54	29	1 769 580	721 491	78 944	42 726	1 048 089
55	30	1 730 692	693 523	68 801	38 646	1 037 169
56	31	1 665 278	724 460	67 691	38 232	940 818
57	32	1 566 713	752 445	62 678	33 847	814 268
58	33	1 653 469	684 189	57 052	32 237	969 280
59	34	1 626 088	689 959	54 768	30 235	936 129

Notes: The figures do not correspond to those in the report before 2017 because recalculations were done due to omissions in reporting (released on March 29, 2019) for 2004, 2006 and 2009-2017 from prefectures.

1) The data is not available due to lack of materials on account of loss during war from 1944 to 1946. Okinawa is not included from 1947 to 1972. The data marked with \* for 1948 and 1949 represents approximate numbers. There were 8,637 spontaneous and artificial foetal deaths with unspecified cause in 1948 and 3,255 in 1949.

# 計 表

Statistical Tables

## 人口動態総覧

vital statistics : Japan

年 次 <sup>1)</sup> Year <sup>1)</sup>	出 生 数 Live births	死 亡 数 Deaths	(再 掲) (Regrouped)		自 然 増 減 数 Natural change	
			乳 児 (1歳未満) 死 亡 数 Infant deaths (under 1 year)	新生児 (生後4週未満) 死 亡 数 <sup>2)</sup> Neonatal deaths <sup>2)</sup> (under 4 weeks)		
1960	昭和35年	1 606 041	706 599	49 293	27 362	899 442
61	36	1 589 372	695 644	45 465	26 255	893 728
62	37	1 618 616	710 265	42 797	24 777	908 351
63	38	1 659 521	670 770	38 442	22 965	988 751
64	39	1 716 761	673 067	34 967	21 344	1 043 694
65	40	1 823 697	700 438	33 742	21 260	1 123 259
66	41	1 360 974	670 342	26 217	16 296	690 632
67	42	1 935 647	675 006	28 928	19 248	1 260 641
68	43	1 871 839	686 555	28 600	18 326	1 185 284
69	44	1 889 815	693 787	26 874	17 116	1 196 028
1970	45	1 934 239	712 962	25 412	16 742	1 221 277
71	46	2 000 973	684 521	24 805	16 450	1 316 452
72	47	2 038 682	683 751	23 773	15 817	1 354 931
73	48	2 091 983	709 416	23 683	15 473	1 382 567
74	49	2 029 989	710 510	21 888	14 472	1 319 479
75	50	1 901 440	702 275	19 103	12 912	1 199 165
76	51	1 832 617	703 270	17 105	11 638	1 129 347
77	52	1 755 100	690 074	15 666	10 773	1 065 026
78	53	1 708 643	695 821	14 327	9 628	1 012 822
79	54	1 642 580	689 664	12 923	8 590	952 916
1980	55	1 576 889	722 801	11 841	7 796	854 088
81	56	1 529 455	720 262	10 891	7 188	809 193
82	57	1 515 392	711 883	9 969	6 425	803 509
83	58	1 508 687	740 038	9 406	5 894	768 649
84	59	1 489 780	740 247	8 920	5 527	749 533
85	60	1 431 577	752 283	7 899	4 910	679 294
86	61	1 382 946	750 620	7 251	4 296	632 326
87	62	1 346 658	751 172	6 711	3 933	595 486
88	63	1 314 006	793 014	6 265	3 592	520 992
89	平成元年	1 246 802	788 594	5 724	3 214	458 208
1990	2	1 221 585	820 305	5 616	3 179	401 280
91	3	1 223 245	829 797	5 418	2 978	393 448
92	4	1 208 989	856 643	5 477	2 905	352 346
93	5	1 188 282	878 532	5 169	2 765	309 750
94	6	1 238 328	875 933	5 261	2 889	362 395
95	7	1 187 064	922 139	5 054	2 615	264 925
96	8	1 206 555	896 211	4 546	2 438	310 344
97	9	1 191 665	913 402	4 403	2 307	278 263
98	10	1 203 147	936 484	4 380	2 353	266 663
99	11	1 177 669	982 031	4 010	2 137	195 638
2000	12	1 190 547	961 653	3 830	2 106	228 894
01	13	1 170 662	970 331	3 599	1 909	200 331
02	14	1 153 855	982 379	3 497	1 937	171 476
03	15	1 123 610	1 014 951	3 364	1 879	108 659
04	16	1 110 721	1 028 602	3 122	1 622	82 119
05	17	1 062 530	1 083 796	2 958	1 510	△ 21 266
06	18	1 092 674	1 084 451	2 864	1 444	8 223
07	19	1 089 818	1 108 334	2 828	1 434	△ 18 516
08	20	1 091 156	1 142 407	2 798	1 331	△ 51 251
09	21	1 070 036	1 141 865	2 556	1 254	△ 71 829
2010	22	1 071 305	1 197 014	2 450	1 167	△ 125 709
11	23	1 050 807	1 253 068	2 463	1 147	△ 202 261
12	24	1 037 232	1 256 359	2 299	1 065	△ 219 127
13	25	1 029 817	1 268 438	2 185	1 026	△ 238 621
14	26	1 003 609	1 273 025	2 080	952	△ 269 416
15	27	1 005 721	1 290 510	1 916	902	△ 284 789
16	28	977 242	1 308 158	1 929	875	△ 330 916
17	29	946 146	1 340 567	1 762	833	△ 394 421
18	30	918 400	1 362 470	1 748	801	△ 444 070
19	令和元年	<b>865 239</b>	<b>1 381 093</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>755</b>	△ <b>515 854</b>

2) The numbers for perinatal mortality before 1943 represent deaths in less than one month. Moreover, the numbers for perinatal mortality in 1943 include Sakhalin.

表 3-2-1 年次別にみた  
Table 3-2-1 Trends in indices of

年次 <sup>1)</sup> Year <sup>1)</sup>		死産数 Foetal deaths			周産期死亡数 Perinatal deaths			婚姻件数 Marriages	離婚件数 Divorces
		総数 Total	自然死産 Spontaneous	人工死産 Artificial	総数 Total	妊娠満22週 以後の死産数 Foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation	早期新生児 死亡数 Early neonatal deaths		
1899	明治32年	135 727	...	...	...	...	...	297 372	66 545
1900	33	137 987	...	...	...	...	...	346 528	63 828
01	34	155 489	...	...	...	...	...	378 457	63 442
02	35	157 708	...	...	...	...	...	394 165	64 139
03	36	153 920	...	...	...	...	...	370 961	65 392
04	37	147 058	...	...	...	...	...	398 930	63 913
1905	38	142 092	...	...	...	...	...	350 898	60 061
06	39	149 731	...	...	...	...	...	352 857	65 398
07	40	158 814	...	...	...	...	...	432 949	61 058
08	41	162 676	...	...	...	...	...	461 254	60 226
09	42	161 576	...	...	...	...	...	437 882	58 936
1910	43	157 392	...	...	...	...	...	441 222	59 432
11	44	155 319	...	...	...	...	...	433 117	58 067
12	大正元年	147 545	...	...	...	...	...	430 422	59 143
13	2	147 769	...	...	...	...	...	431 287	59 536
14	3	145 692	...	...	...	...	...	452 932	59 992
15	4	141 301	...	...	...	...	...	445 210	59 943
16	5	139 998	...	...	...	...	...	433 680	60 254
17	6	140 328	...	...	...	...	...	447 970	55 812
18	7	142 507	...	...	...	...	...	500 580	56 474
19	8	132 939	...	...	...	...	...	480 136	56 812
1920	9	144 038	...	...	...	...	...	546 207	55 511
21	10	138 301	...	...	...	...	...	519 217	53 402
22	11	132 244	...	...	...	...	...	515 916	53 053
23	12	133 863	...	...	...	...	...	512 689	51 212
24	13	125 839	...	...	...	...	...	513 130	51 770
25	14	124 403	...	...	...	...	...	521 438	51 687
26	昭和元年	124 038	...	...	...	...	...	502 847	50 119
27	2	116 922	...	...	...	...	...	487 850	50 626
28	3	120 191	...	...	...	...	...	499 555	49 119
29	4	116 971	...	...	...	...	...	497 410	51 222
1930	5	117 730	...	...	...	...	...	506 674	51 259
31	6	116 509	...	...	...	...	...	496 574	50 609
32	7	119 579	...	...	...	...	...	515 270	51 437
33	8	114 138	...	...	...	...	...	486 058	49 282
34	9	113 043	...	...	...	...	...	512 654	48 610
35	10	115 593	...	...	...	...	...	556 730	48 528
36	11	111 056	...	...	...	...	...	549 116	46 167
37	12	111 485	...	...	...	...	...	674 500	46 500
38	13	99 528	...	...	...	...	...	538 831	44 656
39	14	98 349	...	...	...	...	...	554 321	45 970
1940	15	102 034	...	...	...	...	...	666 575	48 556
41	16	103 400	...	...	...	...	...	791 625	49 424
42	17	95 448	...	...	...	...	...	679 044	46 268
43	18	92 889	...	...	...	...	...	743 842	49 705
1947	22	123 837	...	...	...	...	...	934 170	79 551
48	23	143 963	* 104 325	* 31 055	...	...	...	953 999	79 032
49	24	192 677	* 114 161	* 75 585	...	...	...	842 170	82 575
1950	25	216 974	106 594	110 380	...	...	35 184	715 081	83 689
51	26	217 231	101 237	115 994	...	...	32 644	671 905	82 331
52	27	203 824	94 508	109 316	...	...	28 741	676 995	79 021
53	28	193 274	89 751	103 523	...	...	26 737	682 077	75 255
54	29	187 119	87 201	99 918	...	...	24 274	697 809	76 759
55	30	183 265	85 159	98 106	...	...	22 621	714 861	75 267
56	31	179 007	86 558	92 449	...	...	22 505	715 934	72 040
57	32	176 353	86 895	89 458	...	...	19 608	773 362	71 651
58	33	185 148	92 282	92 866	...	...	19 240	826 902	74 004
59	34	181 893	92 688	89 205	...	...	18 418	847 135	72 455



人口動態総覧 (つづき)

vital statistics : Japan—CON.

年次 <sup>1)</sup> Year <sup>1)</sup>		死産数 Foetal deaths			周産期死亡数 Perinatal deaths			婚姻件数 Marriages	離婚件数 Divorces
		総数 Total	自然死産 Spontaneous	人工死産 Artificial	総数 Total	妊娠満22週 以後の死産数 Foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation	早期新生児 死亡数 Early neonatal deaths		
1960	昭和35年	179 281	93 424	85 857	...	...	17 040	866 115	69 410
61	36	179 895	96 032	83 863	...	...	16 879	890 158	69 323
62	37	177 363	97 256	80 107	...	...	16 242	928 341	71 394
63	38	175 424	97 711	77 713	...	...	15 285	937 516	69 996
64	39	168 046	97 357	70 689	...	...	14 676	963 130	72 306
65	40	161 617	94 476	67 141	...	...	14 949	954 852	77 195
66	41	148 248	83 253	64 995	...	...	11 765	940 120	79 432
67	42	149 389	90 938	58 451	...	...	14 108	953 096	83 478
68	43	143 259	87 381	55 878	...	...	13 693	956 312	87 327
69	44	139 211	85 788	53 423	...	...	12 810	984 142	91 280
1970	45	135 095	84 073	51 022	...	...	12 810	1 029 405	95 937
71	46	130 920	83 827	47 093	...	...	12 665	1 091 229	103 595
72	47	125 154	81 741	43 413	...	...	12 425	1 099 984	108 382
73	48	116 171	78 613	37 558	...	...	12 156	1 071 923	111 877
74	49	109 738	74 618	35 120	...	...	11 394	1 000 455	113 622
75	50	101 862	67 643	34 219	...	...	10 245	941 628	119 135
76	51	101 930	64 046	37 884	...	...	9 392	871 543	124 512
77	52	95 247	60 330	34 917	...	...	8 686	821 029	129 485
78	53	87 463	55 818	31 645	...	...	7 701	793 257	132 146
79	54	82 311	51 083	31 228	36 190	29 289	6 901	788 505	135 250
1980	55	77 446	47 651	29 795	32 422	26 268	6 154	774 702	141 689
81	56	79 222	46 296	32 926	30 274	24 672	5 602	776 531	154 221
82	57	78 107	44 135	33 972	28 204	23 137	5 067	781 252	163 980
83	58	71 941	40 108	31 833	25 925	21 354	4 571	762 552	179 150
84	59	72 361	37 976	34 385	25 149	20 875	4 274	739 991	178 746
85	60	69 009	33 114	35 895	22 379	18 642	3 737	735 850	166 640
86	61	65 678	31 050	34 628	20 389	17 143	3 246	710 962	166 054
87	62	63 834	29 956	33 878	18 699	15 634	3 065	696 173	158 227
88	63	59 636	26 804	32 832	16 839	14 090	2 749	707 716	153 600
89	平成元年	55 204	24 558	30 646	15 183	12 797	2 386	708 316	157 811
1990	2	53 892	23 383	30 509	13 704	11 367	2 337	722 138	157 608
91	3	50 510	22 317	28 193	10 426	8 258	2 168	742 264	168 969
92	4	48 896	21 689	27 207	9 888	7 758	2 130	754 441	179 191
93	5	45 090	20 205	24 885	9 226	7 191	2 035	792 658	188 297
94	6	42 962	19 754	23 208	9 286	7 200	2 086	782 738	195 106
95	7	39 403	18 262	21 141	8 412	6 580	1 832	791 888	199 016
96	8	39 536	18 329	21 207	8 080	6 333	1 747	795 080	206 955
97	9	39 546	17 453	22 093	7 624	6 009	1 615	775 651	222 635
98	10	38 988	16 936	22 052	7 447	5 804	1 643	784 595	243 183
99	11	38 452	16 711	21 741	7 102	5 567	1 535	762 028	250 529
2000	12	38 393	16 200	22 193	6 881	5 362	1 519	798 138	264 246
01	13	37 467	15 704	21 763	6 476	5 114	1 362	799 999	285 911
02	14	36 978	15 161	21 817	6 333	4 959	1 374	757 331	289 836
03	15	35 330	14 644	20 686	5 929	4 626	1 303	740 191	283 854
04	16	34 365	14 288	20 077	5 541	4 357	1 184	720 418	270 804
05	17	31 818	13 502	18 316	5 149	4 058	1 091	714 265	261 917
06	18	30 911	13 424	17 487	5 100	4 047	1 053	730 973	257 475
07	19	29 313	13 107	16 206	4 906	3 854	1 052	719 822	254 832
08	20	28 177	12 625	15 552	4 720	3 751	969	726 106	251 136
09	21	27 005	12 214	14 791	4 519	3 645	874	707 740	253 354
2010	22	26 560	12 245	14 315	4 515	3 637	878	700 222	251 379
11	23	25 751	11 940	13 811	4 315	3 491	824	661 898	235 720
12	24	24 800	11 448	13 352	4 133	3 343	790	668 870	235 407
13	25	24 102	10 938	13 164	3 862	3 110	752	660 622	231 385
14	26	23 526	10 906	12 620	3 751	3 040	711	643 783	222 115
15	27	22 621	10 864	11 757	3 729	3 064	665	635 225	226 238
16	28	20 941	10 070	10 871	3 518	2 841	677	620 707	216 856
17	29	20 364	9 740	10 624	3 309	2 683	626	606 952	212 296
18	30	19 614	9 252	10 362	2 999	2 385	614	586 481	208 333
19	令和元年	19 454	8 997	10 457	2 955	2 377	578	599 007	208 496

表3-2-2 年次別にみた  
Table 3-2-2 Trends in indices of

年次 <sup>1)</sup> Year <sup>1)</sup>		出生率 (人口千対) Live birth rate ( per 1,000 population )	合計特殊出生率 Total fertility rate	死亡率 (人口千対) Death rate ( per 1,000 population )	乳児死亡率 (出生千対) Infant mortality rate ( per 1,000 live births )	新生児死亡率 <sup>2)</sup> (出生千対) Neonatal mortality rate <sup>2)</sup> ( per 1,000 live births )	自然増減率 (人口千対) Natural change rate ( per 1,000 population )
1899	明治32年	32.0	...	21.5	153.8	77.9	10.5
1900	33	32.4	...	20.8	155.0	79.0	11.6
01	34	33.9	...	20.9	149.9	77.1	13.0
02	35	33.6	...	21.3	154.0	77.2	12.3
03	36	32.7	...	20.4	152.4	75.8	12.3
04	37	31.2	...	20.7	151.9	73.9	10.5
1905	38	31.2	...	21.6	151.7	71.2	9.6
06	39	29.6	...	20.3	153.6	75.5	9.3
07	40	34.0	...	21.4	151.3	73.5	12.6
08	41	34.7	...	21.5	158.0	74.5	13.2
09	42	34.9	...	22.5	167.3	76.5	12.4
1910	43	34.8	...	21.6	161.2	74.1	13.2
11	44	35.1	...	20.9	158.4	72.8	14.1
12	大正元年	34.4	...	20.5	154.2	71.3	13.9
13	2	34.3	...	20.0	152.1	70.7	14.2
14	3	34.8	...	21.2	158.5	69.5	13.6
15	4	34.1	...	20.7	160.4	69.7	13.4
16	5	33.7	...	22.2	170.3	73.1	11.5
17	6	33.5	...	22.2	173.2	77.1	11.3
18	7	32.7	...	27.3	188.6	81.3	5.5
19	8	32.3	...	23.3	170.5	72.6	9.0
1920	9	36.2	...	25.4	165.7	69.0	10.8
21	10	35.1	...	22.7	168.3	68.5	12.4
22	11	34.3	...	22.4	166.4	67.5	11.9
23	12	35.2	...	22.9	163.4	66.3	12.2
24	13	33.9	...	21.3	156.2	63.2	12.6
25	14	34.9	...	20.3	142.4	58.1	14.7
26	昭和元年	34.6	...	19.1	137.5	56.9	15.5
27	2	33.4	...	19.7	141.7	56.4	13.7
28	3	34.1	...	19.8	137.6	54.2	14.4
29	4	32.7	...	19.9	142.1	55.4	12.9
1930	5	32.4	...	18.2	124.1	49.9	14.2
31	6	32.1	...	19.0	131.5	51.7	13.2
32	7	32.9	...	17.7	117.5	47.9	15.2
33	8	31.5	...	17.7	121.3	48.5	13.8
34	9	29.9	...	18.1	124.8	50.6	11.8
35	10	31.6	...	16.8	106.7	44.7	14.9
36	11	30.0	...	17.5	116.7	48.1	12.4
37	12	30.9	...	17.1	105.8	43.8	13.8
38	13	27.2	...	17.7	114.4	46.2	9.4
39	14	26.6	...	17.8	106.2	44.3	8.9
1940	15	29.4	...	16.5	90.0	38.7	12.9
41	16	31.8	...	16.0	84.1	34.2	15.7
42	17	30.9	...	16.1	85.5	34.1	14.7
43	18	30.9	...	16.7	86.6	33.8	14.3
1947	22	34.3	4.54	14.6	76.7	31.4	19.7
48	23	33.5	4.40	11.9	61.7	27.5	21.6
49	24	33.0	4.32	11.6	62.5	26.9	21.4
1950	25	28.1	3.65	10.9	60.1	27.4	17.2
51	26	25.3	3.26	9.9	57.5	27.5	15.4
52	27	23.4	2.98	8.9	49.4	25.4	14.4
53	28	21.5	2.69	8.9	48.9	25.5	12.6
54	29	20.0	2.48	8.2	44.6	24.1	11.9
55	30	19.4	2.37	7.8	39.8	22.3	11.6
56	31	18.4	2.22	8.0	40.6	23.0	10.4
57	32	17.2	2.04	8.3	40.0	21.6	8.9
58	33	18.0	2.11	7.4	34.5	19.5	10.5
59	34	17.5	2.04	7.4	33.7	18.6	10.1

Notes: Please refer to "V Commentary on the ratios" (pp.65-69) for the method of calculating ratios.

1) The data is not available due to lack of materials during war from 1944 to 1946. Okinawa is not included from 1947 to 1972. The data marked with \* for 1948 and 1949 represents rates based on approximate numbers.

2) The numbers for perinatal mortality before 1943 represent deaths in less than one month.

人口動態総覧 (率)

vital statistics (rates) : Japan

年次 <sup>1)</sup> Year <sup>1)</sup>		出生率 (人口千対) Live birth rate  ( per 1,000 population )	合計特殊出生率 Total fertility rate	死亡率 (人口千対) Death rate  ( per 1,000 population )	乳児死亡率 (出生千対) Infant mortality rate  ( per 1,000 live births )	新生児死亡率 <sup>2)</sup> (出生千対) Neonatal mortality rate <sup>2)</sup>  ( per 1,000 live births )	自然増減率 (人口千対) Natural change rate  ( per 1,000 population )	
1960	昭和35年	17.2	2.00	7.6	30.7	17.0	9.6	
61	36	16.9	1.96	7.4	28.6	16.5	9.5	
62	37	17.0	1.98	7.5	26.4	15.3	9.5	
63	38	17.3	2.00	7.0	23.2	13.8	10.3	
64	39	17.7	2.05	6.9	20.4	12.4	10.7	
65	40	18.6	2.14	7.1	18.5	11.7	11.4	
66	41	13.7	1.58	6.8	19.3	12.0	7.0	
67	42	19.4	2.23	6.8	14.9	9.9	12.7	
68	43	18.6	2.13	6.8	15.3	9.8	11.8	
69	44	18.5	2.13	6.8	14.2	9.1	11.7	
1970	45	18.8	2.13	6.9	13.1	8.7	11.8	
71	46	19.2	2.16	6.6	12.4	8.2	12.6	
72	47	19.3	2.14	6.5	11.7	7.8	12.8	
73	48	19.4	2.14	6.6	11.3	7.4	12.8	
74	49	18.6	2.05	6.5	10.8	7.1	12.1	
75	50	17.1	1.91	6.3	10.0	6.8	10.8	
76	51	16.3	1.85	6.3	9.3	6.4	10.0	
77	52	15.5	1.80	6.1	8.9	6.1	9.4	
78	53	14.9	1.79	6.1	8.4	5.6	8.8	
79	54	14.2	1.77	6.0	7.9	5.2	8.3	
1980	55	13.6	1.75	6.2	7.5	4.9	7.3	
81	56	13.0	1.74	6.1	7.1	4.7	6.9	
82	57	12.8	1.77	6.0	6.6	4.2	6.8	
83	58	12.7	1.80	6.2	6.2	3.9	6.5	
84	59	12.5	1.81	6.2	6.0	3.7	6.3	
85	60	11.9	1.76	6.3	5.5	3.4	5.6	
86	61	11.4	1.72	6.2	5.2	3.1	5.2	
87	62	11.1	1.69	6.2	5.0	2.9	4.9	
88	63	10.8	1.66	6.5	4.8	2.7	4.3	
89	平成元年	10.2	1.57	6.4	4.6	2.6	3.7	
1990	2	10.0	1.54	6.7	4.6	2.6	3.3	
91	3	9.9	1.53	6.7	4.4	2.4	3.2	
92	4	9.8	1.50	6.9	4.5	2.4	2.9	
93	5	9.6	1.46	7.1	4.3	2.3	2.5	
94	6	10.0	1.50	7.1	4.2	2.3	2.9	
95	7	9.6	1.42	7.4	4.3	2.2	2.1	
96	8	9.7	1.43	7.2	3.8	2.0	2.5	
97	9	9.5	1.39	7.3	3.7	1.9	2.2	
98	10	9.6	1.38	7.5	3.6	2.0	2.1	
99	11	9.4	1.34	7.8	3.4	1.8	1.6	
2000	12	9.5	1.36	7.7	3.2	1.8	1.8	
01	13	9.3	1.33	7.7	3.1	1.6	1.6	
02	14	9.2	1.32	7.8	3.0	1.7	1.4	
03	15	8.9	1.29	8.0	3.0	1.7	0.9	
04	16	8.8	1.29	8.2	2.8	1.5	0.7	
05	17	8.4	1.26	8.6	2.8	1.4	△	0.2
06	18	8.7	1.32	8.6	2.6	1.3		0.1
07	19	8.6	1.34	8.8	2.6	1.3	△	0.1
08	20	8.7	1.37	9.1	2.6	1.2	△	0.4
09	21	8.5	1.37	9.1	2.4	1.2	△	0.6
2010	22	8.5	1.39	9.5	2.3	1.1	△	1.0
11	23	8.3	1.39	9.9	2.3	1.1	△	1.6
12	24	8.2	1.41	10.0	2.2	1.0	△	1.7
13	25	8.2	1.43	10.1	2.1	1.0	△	1.9
14	26	8.0	1.42	10.1	2.1	0.9	△	2.1
15	27	8.0	1.45	10.3	1.9	0.9	△	2.3
16	28	7.8	1.44	10.5	2.0	0.9	△	2.6
17	29	7.6	1.43	10.8	1.9	0.9	△	3.2
18	30	7.4	1.42	11.0	1.9	0.9	△	3.6
19	令和元年	7.0	1.36	11.2	1.9	0.9	△	4.2

表3-2-2 年次別にみた  
Table 3-2-2 Trends in indices of

年次 <sup>1)</sup> Year	死産率 (出産千対) Foetal death rate (per 1,000 total births)			周産期死亡率 (出産千対) Perinatal death rate	妊娠満22週 以後の死産率 (出産千対) Foetal death rate at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation	早期新生児死亡率 (出生千対) Early neonatal death rate	婚姻率 (人口千対) Marriage rate	離婚率 (人口千対) Divorce rate
	総数 Total	自然死産 Spontaneous	人工死産 Artificial	( per 1,000 total births )	( per 1,000 total births )	( per 1,000 live births )	( per 1,000 population )	( per 1,000 population )
1899	明治32年	89.1	...	...	...	...	6.9	1.53
1900	33	88.5	...	...	...	...	7.9	1.46
01	34	93.8	...	...	...	...	8.5	1.43
02	35	94.5	...	...	...	...	8.8	1.43
03	36	93.6	...	...	...	...	8.1	1.44
04	37	92.6	...	...	...	...	8.6	1.39
1905	38	89.1	...	...	...	...	7.5	1.29
06	39	97.0	...	...	...	...	7.5	1.39
07	40	89.6	...	...	...	...	9.1	1.29
08	41	89.1	...	...	...	...	9.6	1.26
09	42	87.1	...	...	...	...	9.0	1.21
1910	43	84.2	...	...	...	...	9.0	1.21
11	44	81.6	...	...	...	...	8.7	1.16
12	大正元年	78.3	...	...	...	...	8.5	1.17
13	2	77.6	...	...	...	...	8.4	1.16
14	3	74.6	...	...	...	...	8.7	1.15
15	4	72.8	...	...	...	...	8.4	1.14
16	5	72.0	...	...	...	...	8.1	1.13
17	6	71.9	...	...	...	...	8.3	1.03
18	7	73.7	...	...	...	...	9.1	1.03
19	8	69.5	...	...	...	...	8.7	1.03
1920	9	66.4	...	...	...	...	9.8	0.99
21	10	65.0	...	...	...	...	9.2	0.94
22	11	62.9	...	...	...	...	9.0	0.92
23	12	61.5	...	...	...	...	8.8	0.88
24	13	59.2	...	...	...	...	8.7	0.88
25	14	56.3	...	...	...	...	8.7	0.87
26	昭和元年	55.7	...	...	...	...	8.3	0.83
27	2	53.7	...	...	...	...	7.9	0.82
28	3	53.3	...	...	...	...	8.0	0.78
29	4	53.3	...	...	...	...	7.8	0.81
1930	5	53.4	...	...	...	...	7.9	0.80
31	6	52.5	...	...	...	...	7.6	0.77
32	7	51.9	...	...	...	...	7.8	0.77
33	8	51.1	...	...	...	...	7.2	0.73
34	9	52.4	...	...	...	...	7.5	0.71
35	10	50.1	...	...	...	...	8.0	0.70
36	11	50.2	...	...	...	...	7.8	0.66
37	12	48.6	...	...	...	...	9.5	0.66
38	13	49.1	...	...	...	...	7.6	0.63
39	14	49.2	...	...	...	...	7.8	0.64
1940	15	46.0	...	...	...	...	9.3	0.68
41	16	43.4	...	...	...	...	11.0	0.69
42	17	41.0	...	...	...	...	9.4	0.64
43	18	39.6	...	...	...	...	10.2	0.68
1947	22	44.2	...	...	...	...	12.0	1.02
48	23	50.9	* 36.9	* 10.9	...	...	11.9	0.99
49	24	66.7	* 39.1	* 25.9	...	...	10.3	1.01
1950	25	84.9	41.7	43.2	...	15.1	8.6	1.01
51	26	92.2	43.0	49.3	...	15.3	7.9	0.97
52	27	92.3	42.8	49.5	...	14.3	7.9	0.92
53	28	93.8	43.5	50.2	...	14.3	7.8	0.86
54	29	95.6	44.6	51.1	...	13.7	7.9	0.87
55	30	95.8	44.5	51.3	...	13.1	8.0	0.84
56	31	97.1	46.9	50.1	...	13.5	7.9	0.80
57	32	101.2	49.9	51.3	...	12.5	8.5	0.79
58	33	100.7	50.2	50.5	...	11.6	9.0	0.80
59	34	100.6	51.3	49.3	...	11.3	9.1	0.78

人口動態総覧 (率) (つづき)

vital statistics (rates) : Japan-CON.

年次 <sup>1)</sup> Year	死産率 (出産千対) Foetal death rate (per 1,000 total births)			周産期死亡率 (出産千対)	妊娠満22週 以後の死産率 (出産千対)	早期新生児死亡率 (出生千対)	婚姻率 (人口千対)	離婚率 (人口千対)	
	総数 Total	自然死産 Spontaneous	人工死産 Artificial	Perinatal death rate 〔 per 1,000 total births 〕	Foetal death rate at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation 〔 per 1,000 total births 〕	Early neonatal death rate 〔 per 1,000 live births 〕	Marriage rate 〔 per 1,000 population 〕	Divorce rate 〔 per 1,000 population 〕	
1960	昭和35年	100.4	52.3	48.1	...	...	10.6	9.3	0.74
61	36	101.7	54.3	47.4	...	...	10.6	9.4	0.74
62	37	98.8	54.2	44.6	...	...	10.0	9.8	0.75
63	38	95.6	53.3	42.4	...	...	9.2	9.7	0.73
64	39	89.2	51.7	37.5	...	...	8.5	9.9	0.74
65	40	81.4	47.6	33.8	...	...	8.2	9.7	0.79
66	41	98.2	55.2	43.1	...	...	8.6	9.5	0.80
67	42	71.6	43.6	28.0	...	...	7.3	9.6	0.84
68	43	71.1	43.4	27.7	...	...	7.3	9.5	0.87
69	44	68.6	42.3	26.3	...	...	6.8	9.6	0.89
1970	45	65.3	40.6	24.7	...	...	6.6	10.0	0.93
71	46	61.4	39.3	22.1	...	...	6.3	10.5	0.99
72	47	57.8	37.8	20.1	...	...	6.1	10.4	1.02
73	48	52.6	35.6	17.0	...	...	5.8	9.9	1.04
74	49	51.3	34.9	16.4	...	...	5.6	9.1	1.04
75	50	50.8	33.8	17.1	...	...	5.4	8.5	1.07
76	51	52.7	33.1	19.6	...	...	5.1	7.8	1.11
77	52	51.5	32.6	18.9	...	...	4.9	7.2	1.14
78	53	48.7	31.1	17.6	...	...	4.5	6.9	1.15
79	54	47.7	29.6	18.1	21.6	17.5	4.2	6.8	1.17
1980	55	46.8	28.8	18.0	20.2	16.4	3.9	6.7	1.22
81	56	49.2	28.8	20.5	19.5	15.9	3.7	6.6	1.32
82	57	49.0	27.7	21.3	18.3	15.0	3.3	6.6	1.39
83	58	45.5	25.4	20.1	16.9	14.0	3.0	6.4	1.51
84	59	46.3	24.3	22.0	16.6	13.8	2.9	6.2	1.50
85	60	46.0	22.1	23.9	15.4	12.9	2.6	6.1	1.39
86	61	45.3	21.4	23.9	14.6	12.2	2.3	5.9	1.37
87	62	45.3	21.2	24.0	13.7	11.5	2.3	5.7	1.30
88	63	43.4	19.5	23.9	12.7	10.6	2.1	5.8	1.26
89	平成元年	42.4	18.9	23.5	12.1	10.2	1.9	5.8	1.29
1990	2	42.3	18.3	23.9	11.1	9.2	1.9	5.9	1.28
91	3	39.7	17.5	22.1	8.5	6.7	1.8	6.0	1.37
92	4	38.9	17.2	21.6	8.1	6.4	1.8	6.1	1.45
93	5	36.6	16.4	20.2	7.7	6.0	1.7	6.4	1.52
94	6	33.5	15.4	18.1	7.5	5.8	1.7	6.3	1.57
95	7	32.1	14.9	17.2	7.0	5.5	1.5	6.4	1.60
96	8	31.7	14.7	17.0	6.7	5.2	1.4	6.4	1.66
97	9	32.1	14.2	17.9	6.4	5.0	1.4	6.2	1.78
98	10	31.4	13.6	17.8	6.2	4.8	1.4	6.3	1.94
99	11	31.6	13.7	17.9	6.0	4.7	1.3	6.1	2.00
2000	12	31.2	13.2	18.1	5.8	4.5	1.3	6.4	2.10
01	13	31.0	13.0	18.0	5.5	4.3	1.2	6.4	2.27
02	14	31.1	12.7	18.3	5.5	4.3	1.2	6.0	2.30
03	15	30.5	12.6	17.8	5.3	4.1	1.2	5.9	2.25
04	16	30.0	12.5	17.5	5.0	3.9	1.1	5.7	2.15
05	17	29.1	12.3	16.7	4.8	3.8	1.0	5.7	2.08
06	18	27.5	11.9	15.6	4.7	3.7	1.0	5.8	2.04
07	19	26.2	11.7	14.5	4.5	3.5	1.0	5.7	2.02
08	20	25.2	11.3	13.9	4.3	3.4	0.9	5.8	1.99
09	21	24.6	11.1	13.5	4.2	3.4	0.8	5.6	2.01
2010	22	24.2	11.2	13.0	4.2	3.4	0.8	5.5	1.99
11	23	23.9	11.1	12.8	4.1	3.3	0.8	5.2	1.87
12	24	23.4	10.8	12.6	4.0	3.2	0.8	5.3	1.87
13	25	22.9	10.4	12.5	3.7	3.0	0.7	5.3	1.84
14	26	22.9	10.6	12.3	3.7	3.0	0.7	5.1	1.77
15	27	22.0	10.6	11.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	5.1	1.81
16	28	21.0	10.1	10.9	3.6	2.9	0.7	5.0	1.73
17	29	21.1	10.1	11.0	3.5	2.8	0.7	4.9	1.70
18	30	20.9	9.9	11.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	4.7	1.68
19	令和元年	22.0	10.2	11.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	4.8	1.69

表 3-3-1 都道府県 (特別区—)  
Table 3-3-1 Summary tables of vital statistics:

都道府県 <sup>1)</sup> Prefecture <sup>1)</sup>	人口 <sup>2)</sup> Population <sup>2)</sup>	出生数 Live births	死亡数 Deaths	(再掲) (Regrouped)		自然増減数 Natural change	死 Foetal	
				乳児(1歳未満) 死亡数 Infant deaths (under 1 year)	新生児(生後4週未満) 死亡数 Neonatal deaths (under 4 weeks)		総数 Total	
全 国 Total	123 731 176	865 239	1 381 093	1 654	755	△ 515 854	19 454	
01 Hokkaido	5 211 000	31 020	65 498	64	24	△ 34 478	852	
02 Aomori	1 240 000	7 170	18 424	23	15	△ 11 254	168	
03 Iwate	1 219 000	6 974	17 826	15	5	△ 10 852	155	
04 Miyagi	2 283 000	14 947	25 202	27	20	△ 10 255	356	
05 Akita	963 000	4 696	15 784	10	5	△ 11 088	117	
06 Yamagata	1 070 000	6 401	15 719	15	6	△ 9 318	147	
07 Fukushima	1 831 000	11 552	25 004	29	10	△ 13 452	273	
08 Ibaraki	2 810 000	18 004	33 440	53	26	△ 15 436	408	
09 Tochigi	1 906 000	12 608	22 138	34	15	△ 9 530	283	
10 Gunma	1 886 000	11 901	23 254	22	14	△ 11 353	322	
11 Saitama	7 174 000	48 298	69 537	88	36	△ 21 239	1 123	
12 Chiba	6 141 000	40 799	62 004	83	38	△ 21 205	929	
13 Tokyo	13 405 000	101 818	120 870	146	59	△ 19 052	2 303	
14 Kanagawa	8 997 000	63 035	83 968	128	62	△ 20 933	1 687	
15 Niigata	2 206 000	13 640	30 572	26	14	△ 16 932	279	
16 Toyama	1 026 000	6 604	13 207	8	5	△ 6 603	125	
17 Ishikawa	1 123 000	7 808	12 900	16	10	△ 5 092	146	
18 Fukui	756 000	5 307	9 593	12	8	△ 4 286	120	
19 Yamanashi	798 000	5 193	10 083	12	5	△ 4 890	93	
20 Nagano	2 016 000	13 553	26 041	20	14	△ 12 488	260	
21 Gifu	1 940 000	12 776	23 417	28	13	△ 10 641	244	
22 Shizuoka	3 557 000	23 457	42 190	55	33	△ 18 733	490	
23 Aichi	7 316 000	57 145	69 932	109	45	△ 12 787	1 136	
24 Mie	1 736 000	11 690	20 811	16	3	△ 9 121	238	
25 Shiga	1 385 000	10 627	13 221	20	13	△ 2 594	183	
26 Kyoto	2 527 000	16 993	27 028	34	10	△ 10 035	359	
27 Osaka	8 623 000	62 557	90 410	108	52	△ 27 853	1 339	
28 Hyogo	5 369 000	38 043	57 938	60	29	△ 19 895	770	
29 Nara	1 319 000	8 323	14 660	15	8	△ 6 337	184	
30 Wakayama	918 000	5 869	12 837	7	2	△ 6 968	124	
31 Tottori	551 000	3 988	7 605	11	7	△ 3 617	106	
32 Shimane	665 000	4 594	9 710	10	4	△ 5 116	98	
33 Okayama	1 866 000	13 695	21 944	29	10	△ 8 249	286	
34 Hiroshima	2 761 000	20 034	31 237	36	15	△ 11 203	425	
35 Yamaguchi	1 340 000	8 771	19 081	16	5	△ 10 310	178	
36 Tokushima	723 000	4 554	10 126	11	4	△ 5 572	90	
37 Kagawa	945 000	6 631	12 148	8	2	△ 5 517	148	
38 Ehime	1 328 000	8 446	18 281	10	5	△ 9 835	202	
39 Kochi	693 000	4 270	10 317	11	6	△ 6 047	83	
40 Fukuoka	5 039 000	39 754	54 099	90	35	△ 14 345	911	
41 Saga	808 000	6 231	9 967	15	6	△ 3 736	125	
42 Nagasaki	1 318 000	9 585	17 612	25	13	△ 8 027	193	
43 Kumamoto	1 731 000	13 305	21 670	27	12	△ 8 365	313	
44 Oita	1 123 000	7 624	14 614	10	6	△ 6 990	193	
45 Miyazaki	1 065 000	8 043	13 788	16	4	△ 5 745	222	
46 Kagoshima	1 589 000	11 977	21 834	24	13	△ 9 857	287	
47 Okinawa	1 434 000	14 902	12 509	19	8	△ 2 393	370	
Foreign countries	.	27	135	1	-	△ 108	9	
Place of residence not stated	.	.	908	2	1	.	2	
Special wards and specified cities (Regrouped)								
50 Area of wards in Tokyo-to	9 644 000	73 454	81 032	110	49	△ 7 578	1 674	
51 Sapporo city	1 970 000	12 741	19 778	27	11	△ 7 037	361	
52 Sendai city	1 090 000	7 786	9 117	9	6	△ 1 331	178	
53 Saitama city	1 308 000	10 110	11 203	21	10	△ 1 093	223	
54 Chiba city	980 000	6 192	9 340	8	3	△ 3 148	143	
55 Yokohama city	3 749 000	25 561	33 295	56	27	△ 7 734	671	
56 Kawasaki city	1 530 000	12 971	11 566	20	10	△ 1 405	355	
57 Sagami-hara city	723 000	4 594	6 533	8	2	△ 1 939	136	
58 Niigata city	797 000	5 323	9 259	9	7	△ 3 936	107	
59 Shizuoka city	691 000	4 352	8 284	2	-	△ 3 932	89	
60 Hamamatsu city	792 000	5 560	8 385	17	11	△ 2 825	110	
61 Nagoya city	2 328 000	17 740	22 871	38	16	△ 5 131	360	
62 Kyoto city	1 466 000	9 495	14 771	20	7	△ 5 276	209	
63 Osaka city	2 740 000	20 327	29 431	36	21	△ 9 104	478	
64 Sakai city	828 000	5 881	8 741	12	5	△ 2 860	115	
65 Kobe city	1 523 000	10 163	15 769	11	4	△ 5 606	245	
66 Okayama city	721 000	5 597	6 914	11	1	△ 1 317	115	
67 Hiroshima city	1 199 000	9 241	10 631	16	8	△ 1 390	195	
68 Kitakyusyu city	940 000	6 614	11 238	17	8	△ 4 624	152	
69 Fukuoka city	1 593 000	13 309	12 752	27	9	△ 557	294	
70 Kumamoto city	739 000	6 293	7 297	13	4	△ 1 004	140	

Notes: 1) The prefecture-wise data is based on the address of the child for live births, the address of the deceased for deaths, the address of the mother for foetal deaths, the address of the husband for marriages and the address of cohabitation before separation for divorces.

指定都市再掲) 別にみた人口動態総覧

Japan, each prefecture and special wards and specified cities, 2019

令和元年(2019)

産 数 deaths		周 産 期 死 亡 数 Perinatal deaths			婚 姻 件 数 Marriages	離 婚 件 数 Divorces	都 道 府 県 <sup>1)</sup> Prefecture <sup>1)</sup>	
自 然 死 産 Spontaneous	人 工 死 産 Artificial	総 数 Total	妊 娠 満 22 週 以 後 の 死 産 数 Foetal deaths at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation	早 期 新 生 児 死 亡 数 Early neonatal deaths			全 国 Total	都 道 府 県 Prefecture
8 997	10 457	2 955	2 377	578	599 007	208 496	全 国	Total
370	482	112	91	21	23 417	9 833	01	Hokkaido
88	80	36	25	11	4 601	2 009	02	Aomori
72	83	31	26	5	4 489	1 754	03	Iwate
172	184	61	43	18	10 073	3 780	04	Miyagi
70	47	26	22	4	3 161	1 278	05	Akita
76	71	24	18	6	4 014	1 433	06	Yamagata
126	147	36	28	8	7 510	2 985	07	Fukushima
200	208	87	69	18	12 270	4 664	08	Ibaraki
132	151	48	37	11	8 572	3 181	09	Tochigi
147	175	58	46	12	8 238	3 142	10	Gunma
512	611	151	124	27	33 671	12 067	11	Saitama
454	475	136	114	22	28 649	10 072	12	Chiba
966	1 337	308	258	50	86 059	22 707	13	Tokyo
656	1 031	226	180	46	45 922	14 890	14	Kanagawa
144	135	40	30	10	8 742	2 823	15	Niigata
72	53	26	21	5	4 226	1 327	16	Toyama
92	54	33	26	7	4 985	1 532	17	Ishikawa
55	65	17	11	6	3 320	1 093	18	Fukui
45	48	18	14	4	3 664	1 356	19	Yamanashi
137	123	46	38	8	8 809	2 981	20	Nagano
119	125	35	27	8	8 227	3 004	21	Gifu
254	236	88	67	21	15 848	5 834	22	Shizuoka
578	558	203	170	33	39 933	12 342	23	Aichi
107	131	24	21	3	7 743	2 864	24	Mie
102	81	46	33	13	6 439	2 095	25	Shiga
179	180	57	49	8	11 497	4 022	26	Kyoto
609	730	225	187	38	46 395	16 282	27	Osaka
376	394	112	89	23	25 109	9 143	28	Hyogo
86	98	28	21	7	5 249	2 024	29	Nara
44	80	14	13	1	3 860	1 595	30	Wakayama
46	60	18	13	5	2 389	885	31	Tottori
54	44	17	14	3	2 625	945	32	Shimane
120	166	40	33	7	8 734	3 064	33	Okayama
208	217	68	55	13	13 185	4 484	34	Hiroshima
98	80	37	33	4	5 620	2 143	35	Yamaguchi
56	34	19	16	3	2 878	1 123	36	Tokushima
62	86	22	20	2	4 237	1 674	37	Kagawa
83	119	24	19	5	5 360	2 151	38	Ehime
30	53	17	11	6	2 630	1 240	39	Kochi
398	513	123	96	27	25 777	9 774	40	Fukuoka
69	56	21	18	3	3 394	1 329	41	Saga
84	109	27	18	9	5 472	2 126	42	Nagasaki
152	161	47	35	12	7 535	2 950	43	Kumamoto
92	101	30	26	4	4 954	1 944	44	Oita
96	126	20	16	4	4 633	2 040	45	Miyazaki
126	161	35	25	10	6 865	2 895	46	Kagoshima
180	190	36	30	6	8 027	3 617	47	Okinawa
2	7	1	1	-	.	.	Foreign countries	
1	1	1	-	1	.	.	Place of residence not stated	
Special wards and specified cities (Regrouped)								
685	989	219	178	41	67 298	16 310	50	Area of wards in Tokyo-to
162	199	51	41	10	10 117	3 845	51	Sapporo city
89	89	25	21	4	5 676	1 813	52	Sendai city
84	139	24	16	8	6 711	1 963	53	Saitama city
82	61	20	19	1	4 434	1 630	54	Chiba city
262	409	89	74	15	18 637	6 004	55	Yokohama city
117	238	42	34	8	10 303	2 432	56	Kawasaki city
53	83	13	11	2	3 314	1 240	57	Sagamihara city
59	48	18	12	6	3 554	996	58	Niigata city
45	44	9	9	-	3 025	1 095	59	Shizuoka city
60	50	18	13	5	3 660	1 233	60	Hamamatsu city
168	192	63	51	12	13 874	4 144	61	Nagoya city
101	108	33	28	5	7 216	2 251	62	Kyoto city
204	274	79	64	15	18 463	5 821	63	Osaka city
55	60	23	20	3	3 939	1 440	64	Sakai city
95	150	23	20	3	7 239	2 610	65	Kobe city
44	71	16	16	7	3 760	1 188	66	Okayama city
91	104	34	27	-	6 236	1 997	67	Hiroshima city
65	87	25	17	8	4 626	1 845	68	Kitakyusyu city
125	169	40	35	5	9 725	2 887	69	Fukuoka city
68	72	18	14	4	3 677	1 321	70	Kumamoto city

2) The data on Japanese population in prefectures is based on the "Population Estimates" (as of October 1, 2019) of the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the data on Special wards and specified cities is based on the total population as of October 1, 2019 estimated by the specified cities and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Information about population is available at "Population" on e-Stat.

表 3-3-2 都道府県 (特別区—)  
Table 3-3-2 Summary tables of vital statistics (rates):

都道府県 <sup>1)</sup> Prefecture <sup>1)</sup>	出生率 (人口千対) Live Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	死亡率 (人口千対) Death rate (per 1,000 population)	乳児死亡率 (出生千対) Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	新生児死亡率 (出生千対) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	自然増減率 (人口千対) Natural change rate (per 1,000 population)	死産 (出産千対) Foetal death rate (per 1,000 total births)	
						総数 Total	自然死産 Spontaneous
全 国 Total	7.0	11.2	1.9	0.9	△ 4.2	22.0	10.2
01 Hokkaido	6.0	12.6	2.1	0.8	△ 6.6	26.7	11.6
02 Aomori	5.8	14.9	3.2	2.1	△ 9.1	22.9	12.0
03 Iwate	5.7	14.6	2.2	0.7	△ 8.9	21.7	10.1
04 Miyagi	6.5	11.0	1.8	1.3	△ 4.5	23.3	11.2
05 Akita	4.9	16.4	2.1	1.1	△ 11.5	24.3	14.5
06 Yamagata	6.0	14.7	2.3	0.9	△ 8.7	22.4	11.6
07 Fukushima	6.3	13.7	2.5	0.9	△ 7.3	23.1	10.7
08 Ibaraki	6.4	11.9	2.9	1.4	△ 5.5	22.2	10.9
09 Tochigi	6.6	11.6	2.7	1.2	△ 5.0	22.0	10.2
10 Gunma	6.3	12.3	1.8	1.2	△ 6.0	26.3	12.0
11 Saitama	6.7	9.7	1.8	0.7	△ 3.0	22.7	10.4
12 Chiba	6.6	10.1	2.0	0.9	△ 3.5	22.3	10.9
13 Tokyo	7.6	9.0	1.4	0.6	△ 1.4	22.1	9.3
14 Kanagawa	7.0	9.3	2.0	1.0	△ 2.3	26.1	10.1
15 Niigata	6.2	13.9	1.9	1.0	△ 7.7	20.0	10.3
16 Toyama	6.4	12.9	1.2	0.8	△ 6.4	18.6	10.7
17 Ishikawa	7.0	11.5	2.0	1.3	△ 4.5	18.4	11.6
18 Fukui	7.0	12.7	2.3	1.5	△ 5.7	22.1	10.1
19 Yamanashi	6.5	12.6	2.3	1.0	△ 6.1	17.6	8.5
20 Nagano	6.7	12.9	1.5	1.0	△ 6.2	18.8	9.9
21 Gifu	6.6	12.1	2.2	1.0	△ 5.5	18.7	9.1
22 Shizuoka	6.6	11.9	2.3	1.4	△ 5.3	20.5	10.6
23 Aichi	7.8	9.6	1.9	0.8	△ 1.7	19.5	9.9
24 Mie	6.7	12.0	1.4	0.3	△ 5.3	20.0	9.0
25 Shiga	7.7	9.5	1.9	1.2	△ 1.9	16.9	9.4
26 Kyoto	6.7	10.7	2.0	0.6	△ 4.0	20.7	10.3
27 Osaka	7.3	10.5	1.7	0.8	△ 3.2	21.0	9.5
28 Hyogo	7.1	10.8	1.6	0.8	△ 3.7	19.8	9.7
29 Nara	6.3	11.1	1.8	1.0	△ 4.8	21.6	10.1
30 Wakayama	6.4	14.0	1.2	0.3	△ 7.6	20.7	7.3
31 Tottori	7.2	13.8	2.8	1.8	△ 6.6	25.9	11.2
32 Shimane	6.9	14.6	2.2	0.9	△ 7.7	20.9	11.5
33 Okayama	7.3	11.8	2.1	0.7	△ 4.4	20.5	8.6
34 Hiroshima	7.3	11.3	1.8	0.7	△ 4.1	20.8	10.2
35 Yamaguchi	6.5	14.2	1.8	0.6	△ 7.7	19.9	11.0
36 Tokushima	6.3	14.0	2.4	0.9	△ 7.7	19.4	12.1
37 Kagawa	7.0	12.9	1.2	0.3	△ 5.8	21.8	9.1
38 Ehime	6.4	13.8	1.2	0.6	△ 7.4	23.4	9.6
39 Kochi	6.2	14.9	2.6	1.4	△ 8.7	19.1	6.9
40 Fukuoka	7.9	10.7	2.3	0.9	△ 2.8	22.4	9.8
41 Saga	7.7	12.3	2.4	1.0	△ 4.6	19.7	10.9
42 Nagasaki	7.3	13.4	2.6	1.4	△ 6.1	19.7	8.6
43 Kumamoto	7.7	12.5	2.0	0.9	△ 4.8	23.0	11.2
44 Oita	6.8	13.0	1.3	0.8	△ 6.2	24.7	11.8
45 Miyazaki	7.6	12.9	2.0	0.5	△ 5.4	26.9	11.6
46 Kagoshima	7.5	13.7	2.0	1.1	△ 6.2	23.4	10.3
47 Okinawa	10.4	8.7	1.3	0.5	△ 1.7	24.2	11.8
Special wards and specified cities (Regrouped)							
50 Area of wards in Tokyo-to	7.6	8.4	1.5	0.7	△ 0.8	22.3	9.1
51 Sapporo city	6.5	10.0	2.1	0.9	△ 3.6	27.6	12.4
52 Sendai city	7.1	8.4	1.2	0.8	△ 1.2	22.4	11.2
53 Saitama city	7.7	8.6	2.1	1.0	△ 0.8	21.6	8.1
54 Chiba city	6.3	9.5	1.3	0.5	△ 3.2	22.6	12.9
55 Yokohama city	6.8	8.9	2.2	1.1	△ 2.1	25.6	10.0
56 Kawasaki city	8.5	7.6	1.5	0.8	△ 0.9	26.6	8.8
57 Sagami-hara city	6.4	9.0	1.7	0.4	△ 2.7	28.8	11.2
58 Niigata city	6.7	11.6	1.7	1.3	△ 4.9	19.7	10.9
59 Shizuoka city	6.3	12.0	0.5	-	△ 5.7	20.0	10.1
60 Hamamatsu city	7.0	10.6	3.1	2.0	△ 3.6	19.4	10.6
61 Nagoya city	7.6	9.8	2.1	0.9	△ 2.2	19.9	9.3
62 Kyoto city	6.5	10.1	2.1	0.7	△ 3.6	21.5	10.4
63 Osaka city	7.4	10.7	1.8	1.0	△ 3.3	23.0	9.8
64 Sakai city	7.1	10.6	2.0	0.9	△ 3.5	19.2	9.2
65 Kobe city	6.7	10.4	1.1	0.4	△ 3.7	23.5	9.1
66 Okayama city	7.8	9.6	2.0	0.2	△ 1.8	20.1	7.7
67 Hiroshima city	7.7	8.9	1.7	0.9	△ 1.2	20.7	9.6
68 Kitakyusyu city	7.0	12.0	2.6	1.2	△ 4.9	22.5	9.6
69 Fukuoka city	8.4	8.0	2.0	0.7	△ 0.3	21.6	9.2
70 Kumamoto city	8.5	9.9	2.1	0.6	△ 1.4	21.8	10.6

Notes: Please refer to "V Commentary on the ratios" (pp.65-69) for the method of calculating ratios.

1) The prefecture-wise data is based on the address of the child for live births, the address of the deceased for deaths, the address of the mother for foetal deaths, the address of the husband for marriages and the address of cohabitation before separation for divorces.



指定都市再掲) 別にみた人口動態総覧 (率)

Japan, each prefecture and special wards and specified cities, 2019

令和元年(2019)

率	周産期死亡率 (出産千対)	妊娠満22週 以後の死産率 (出産千対)	早期新生児死亡率 (出生千対)	婚姻率 (人口千対)	離婚率 (人口千対)	合計特殊 出生率	都道府県 <sup>1)</sup>
人工死産	Perinatal death rate	Foetal death rate at 22 completed weeks and over of gestation	Early neonatal death rate	Marriage rate	Divorce rate	Total fertility rate	Prefecture <sup>1)</sup>
Artificial	( per 1,000 total births )	( per 1,000 total births )	( per 1,000 live births )	( per 1,000 population )	( per 1,000 population )		
11.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	4.8	1.69	1.36	全 国 Total
15.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	4.5	1.89	1.24	01 Hokkaido
10.9	5.0	3.5	1.5	3.7	1.62	1.38	02 Aomori
11.6	4.4	3.7	0.7	3.7	1.44	1.35	03 Iwate
12.0	4.1	2.9	1.2	4.4	1.66	1.23	04 Miyagi
9.8	5.5	4.7	0.9	3.3	1.33	1.33	05 Akita
10.8	3.7	2.8	0.9	3.8	1.34	1.40	06 Yamagata
12.4	3.1	2.4	0.7	4.1	1.63	1.47	07 Fukushima
11.3	4.8	3.8	1.0	4.4	1.66	1.39	08 Ibaraki
11.7	3.8	2.9	0.9	4.5	1.67	1.39	09 Tochigi
14.3	4.9	3.9	1.0	4.4	1.67	1.40	10 Gunma
12.4	3.1	2.6	0.6	4.7	1.68	1.27	11 Saitama
11.4	3.3	2.8	0.5	4.7	1.64	1.28	12 Chiba
12.8	3.0	2.5	0.5	6.4	1.69	1.15	13 Tokyo
15.9	3.6	2.8	0.7	5.1	1.65	1.28	14 Kanagawa
9.7	2.9	2.2	0.7	4.0	1.28	1.38	15 Niigata
7.9	3.9	3.2	0.8	4.1	1.29	1.53	16 Toyama
6.8	4.2	3.3	0.9	4.4	1.36	1.46	17 Ishikawa
12.0	3.2	2.1	1.1	4.4	1.45	1.56	18 Fukui
9.1	3.5	2.7	0.8	4.6	1.70	1.44	19 Yamanashi
8.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	4.4	1.48	1.57	20 Nagano
9.6	2.7	2.1	0.6	4.2	1.55	1.45	21 Gifu
9.9	3.7	2.8	0.9	4.5	1.64	1.44	22 Shizuoka
9.6	3.5	3.0	0.6	5.5	1.69	1.45	23 Aichi
11.0	2.0	1.8	0.3	4.5	1.65	1.47	24 Mie
7.5	4.3	3.1	1.2	4.6	1.51	1.47	25 Shiga
10.4	3.3	2.9	0.5	4.5	1.59	1.25	26 Kyoto
11.4	3.6	3.0	0.6	5.4	1.89	1.31	27 Osaka
10.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	4.7	1.70	1.41	28 Hyogo
11.5	3.4	2.5	0.8	4.0	1.53	1.31	29 Nara
13.3	2.4	2.2	0.2	4.2	1.74	1.46	30 Wakayama
14.7	4.5	3.2	1.3	4.3	1.61	1.63	31 Tottori
9.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	3.9	1.42	1.68	32 Shimane
11.9	2.9	2.4	0.5	4.7	1.64	1.47	33 Okayama
10.6	3.4	2.7	0.6	4.8	1.62	1.49	34 Hiroshima
8.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	4.2	1.60	1.56	35 Yamaguchi
7.3	4.2	3.5	0.7	4.0	1.55	1.46	36 Tokushima
12.7	3.3	3.0	0.3	4.5	1.77	1.59	37 Kagawa
13.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	4.0	1.62	1.46	38 Ehime
12.2	4.0	2.6	1.4	3.8	1.79	1.47	39 Kochi
12.6	3.1	2.4	0.7	5.1	1.94	1.44	40 Fukuoka
8.8	3.4	2.9	0.5	4.2	1.64	1.64	41 Saga
11.1	2.8	1.9	0.9	4.2	1.61	1.66	42 Nagasaki
11.8	3.5	2.6	0.9	4.4	1.70	1.60	43 Kumamoto
12.9	3.9	3.4	0.5	4.4	1.73	1.53	44 Oita
15.2	2.5	2.0	0.5	4.4	1.92	1.73	45 Miyazaki
13.1	2.9	2.1	0.8	4.3	1.82	1.63	46 Kagoshima
12.4	2.4	2.0	0.4	5.6	2.52	1.82	47 Okinawa
							Special wards and specified cities (Regrouped)
13.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.0	1.69	...	50 Area of wards in Tokyo-to
15.2	4.0	3.2	0.8	5.1	1.95	...	51 Sapporo city
11.2	3.2	2.7	0.5	5.2	1.66	...	52 Sendai city
13.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	5.1	1.50	...	53 Saitama city
9.6	3.2	3.1	0.2	4.5	1.66	...	54 Chiba city
15.6	3.5	2.9	0.6	5.0	1.60	...	55 Yokohama city
17.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	6.7	1.59	...	56 Kawasaki city
17.5	2.8	2.4	0.4	4.6	1.72	...	57 Sagami city
8.8	3.4	2.2	1.1	4.5	1.25	...	58 Niigata city
9.9	2.1	2.1	-	4.4	1.58	...	59 Shizuoka city
8.8	3.2	2.3	0.9	4.6	1.56	...	60 Hamamatsu city
10.6	3.5	2.9	0.7	6.0	1.78	...	61 Nagoya city
11.1	3.5	2.9	0.5	4.9	1.54	...	62 Kyoto city
13.2	3.9	3.1	0.7	6.7	2.12	...	63 Osaka city
10.0	3.9	3.4	0.5	4.8	1.74	...	64 Sakai city
14.4	2.3	2.0	0.3	4.8	1.71	...	65 Kobe city
12.4	2.9	2.9	-	5.2	1.65	...	66 Okayama city
11.0	3.7	2.9	0.8	5.2	1.67	...	67 Hiroshima city
12.9	3.8	2.6	1.2	4.9	1.96	...	68 Kitakyusyu city
12.4	3.0	2.6	0.4	6.1	1.81	...	69 Fukuoka city
11.2	2.9	2.2	0.6	5.0	1.79	...	70 Kumamoto city

表3-4 世界各国にお  
Table 3-4 International comparison

出生数・出生率（人口千対） Live births and live birth rates (per 1,000 population)

年次 Year	日本 Japan		カナダ Canada		アメリカ合衆国 U.S.A.		フランス France		ドイツ Germany		イタリア Italy		ロシア Russian Federation		イギリス United Kingdom	
	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate
2010	1 071 305	8.5	376 951	11.1	3 999 386	12.9	802 224	12.8	677 947	8.3	561 944	9.5	1 788 948	12.5	807 271	12.9
2011	1 050 807	8.3	377 897	11.0	3 953 590	12.7	792 996	12.5	662 685	8.3	546 585	9.2	1 796 629	12.6	807 776	12.8
2012	1 037 232	8.2	381 869	11.0	3 952 841	12.6	790 290	12.4	673 544	8.4	534 186	9.0	1 902 084	13.3	812 970	12.8
2013	1 029 817	8.2	380 323	10.8	3 932 181	12.4	781 621	12.2	682 069	8.5	514 308	8.5	1 895 822	13.2	778 358	12.1
2014	1 003 609	8.0	384 100	10.8	3 988 076	12.5	806 101	12.6	714 927	8.8	502 596	8.3	...	...	775 908	12.0
2015	1 005 721	8.0	382 392	10.7	3 978 497	12.4	760 421	11.8	737 575	9.0	485 780	8.0	...	...	776 746	11.9
2016	977 242	7.8	383 102	10.6	3 945 875	12.2	744 697	11.5	792 131	9.6	473 438	7.8	...	...	774 386	11.8
2017	946 146	7.6	376 291	10.3	3 855 500	11.9	730 242	11.3	784 884	9.5	458 151	7.6	...	...	754 754	11.4
2018	918 400	7.4	372 329	10.0	3 791 712	11.6	719 737	11.1	787 523	9.5	439 747	7.3	...	...	730 918	11.0
2019	865 239	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	778 129	9.4	420 170	...	...	...	712 550	10.7

合計特殊出生率 Total fertility rates

年次 Year	日本 Japan	カナダ Canada	アメリカ合衆国 U.S.A.	フランス France	ドイツ Germany	イタリア Italy	ロシア Russian Federation	イギリス United Kingdom
2010	1.39	...	1.93	2.02	1.39	1.41	...	...
2011	1.39	...	1.90	2.00	1.36	1.39	...	1.91
2012	1.41	1.61	1.88	1.99	1.41	1.42	...	1.92
2013	1.43	1.59	1.86	1.97	1.42	1.39	...	1.83
2014	1.42	1.58	1.86	1.97 *	1.47	1.37	...	1.82
2015	1.45	1.56	1.84	1.92 *	1.50	1.35	...	...
2016	1.44	1.54	...	1.89 *	...	...	...	...
2017	1.43	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
2018	1.42	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	1.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

死亡数・死亡率（人口千対） Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 population)

年次 Year	日本 Japan		カナダ Canada		アメリカ合衆国 U.S.A.		フランス France		ドイツ Germany		イタリア Italy		ロシア Russian Federation		イギリス United Kingdom	
	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate
2010	1 197 014	9.5	244 968	7.2	2 468 435	8.0	540 469	8.6	858 768	10.5	587 488	9.9	2 028 516	14.2	561 666	8.9
2011	1 253 068	9.9	243 651	7.1	2 515 458	8.1	534 795	8.5	852 328	10.6	593 402	10.0	1 925 720	13.5	552 232	8.7
2012	1 256 359	10.0	246 596	7.1	2 543 279	8.1	559 227	8.8	869 582	10.8	612 883	10.3	1 906 335	13.3	569 024	8.9
2013	1 268 438	10.1	252 338	7.2	2 596 993	8.2	558 408	8.7	893 825	11.1	600 744	10.0	1 871 809	13.0	574 945	9.0
2014	1 273 025	10.1	258 821	7.3	2 626 418	8.2	545 021	8.5	868 356	10.7	598 364	9.8	...	...	568 840	8.8
2015	1 290 510	10.3	264 333	7.4	2 712 630	8.5	581 770	9.0	925 200	11.3	647 571	10.7	...	...	601 272	9.2
2016	1 308 158	10.5	267 213	7.4	2 744 248	8.5	581 073	9.0	910 899	11.1	615 261	10.1	...	...	595 655	9.1
2017	1 340 567	10.8	276 689	7.6	2 813 503	8.7	593 606	9.2	932 263	11.3	649 061	10.7	...	...	605 748	9.2
2018	1 362 470	11.0	283 706	7.7	...	...	596 422	9.2	954 874	11.5	633 133	10.5	...	...	614 313	9.2
2019	1 381 093	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	939 536	11.3	634 432	...	...	...	603 419	9.0

乳児死亡数・乳児死亡率（出生千対） Infant deaths and infant mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)

年次 Year	日本 Japan		カナダ Canada		アメリカ合衆国 U.S.A.		フランス France		ドイツ Germany		イタリア Italy		ロシア Russian Federation		イギリス United Kingdom	
	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate
2010	2 450	2.3	...	...	24 586	6.1	2 785	3.5	2 322	3.4	1 773	3.2	13 405	7.5	3 504	4.3
2011	2 463	2.3	...	...	23 985	6.1	2 604	3.3	2 408	3.6	1 595	2.9	13 168	7.3	3 502	4.3
2012	2 299	2.2	1 818	4.8	23 629	6.0	2 643	3.3	2 202	3.3	1 532	2.9	16 306	8.6	3 347	4.1
2013	2 185	2.1	1 884	5.0	23 440	6.0	2 710	3.5	2 250	3.3	1 493	2.9	...	...	...	...
2014	2 080	2.1	1 794	4.7	23 215	5.8	2 598	3.2	2 284	3.2	1 523	3.0	...	...	2 990	3.9
2015	1 916	1.9	1 737	4.5	23 455	5.9	2 655	3.5	2 405	3.3	1 398	2.9	...	...	3 004	3.9
2016	1 929	2.0	1 741	4.5	23 161	5.9	2 577	3.5	2 698	3.4	1 427	3.0	...	...	2 976	3.8
2017	1 762	1.9	1 699	4.5	22 341	5.8	2 639	3.6	2 566	3.3	1 347	2.9	...	...	2 947	3.9
2018	1 748	1.9	1 750	4.7	21 498	5.7	2 600	3.6	2 505	3.2	1 228	2.8	...	...	2 818	3.9
2019	1 654	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: "Vital Statistics" of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for data on Japan, and Demographic Yearbook of the UN for data on other countries.

Notes: The data marked \* represents approximate numbers.

The figures of Japan do not correspond to those in the report before 2017 because recalculations were done due to omissions in reporting (released on March 29, 2019) for 2004, 2006 and 2009-2017 from prefectures.

1) Figures for various foreign countries include foetal deaths at unspecified gestation period. In the case of France, foetal death refers to foetal death after 180 days of gestation.

ける人口動態  
of vital statistics

Foetal deaths and foetal death ratio at 28 completed weeks and over of gestation

妊娠満28週以後の死産数・死産比（出生千対）<sup>1)</sup> (per 1,000 live births)<sup>1)</sup>

年次 Year	日本 Japan		カナダ Canada		アメリカ合衆国 U.S.A.		フランス France		ドイツ Germany		イタリア Italy		ロシア Russian Federation		イギリス United Kingdom	
	数 Number	死産比 Ratio	数 Number	死産比 Ratio	数 Number	死産比 Ratio	数 Number	死産比 Ratio	数 Number	死産比 Ratio	数 Number	死産比 Ratio	数 Number	死産比 Ratio	数 Number	死産比 Ratio
2010	2 187	2.0	1 084	2.9	11 870	3.0	8 206	10.2	2 466	3.6	1 532	2.7	8 300	4.6	4 110	5.1
2011	2 137	2.0	1 115*	3.0*	11 857	3.0	...	...	2 387	3.6	1 422	2.6	8 109	4.5	4 201	5.2
2012	1 969	1.9	1 102	2.9	11 739	3.0	...	...	2 400	3.6	1 439	2.7	12 142	6.4	3 938	4.8
2013	1 897	1.8	1 077	2.8	11 721	3.0	...	...	2 556	3.7	1 262*	2.5*	...	...	...	...
2014	1 791	1.8	1 140	3.0	11 311	2.8	...	...	2 597	3.6	1 364	2.7	...	...	3 563	4.6
2015	1 830	1.8	1 078	2.8	11 354	2.9	...	...	2 787	3.8	1 305	2.7	...	...	3 434	4.4
2016	1 700	1.7	1 068	2.8	...	...	...	...	2 914	3.7	1 308	2.8	...	...	3 377	4.4
2017	1 616	1.7	1 073	2.9	...	...	...	...	3 003	3.8	1 265	2.8	...	...	3 157	4.2
2018	1 383	1.5	1 040	2.8	...	...	...	...	3 030	4.0	1 107	2.5	...	...	2 926	4.0
2019	1 375	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

婚姻件数・婚姻率（人口千対） Marriages and marriage rates (per 1,000 population)

年次 Year	日本 Japan		カナダ Canada		アメリカ合衆国 U.S.A.		フランス France		ドイツ Germany		イタリア Italy		ロシア Russian Federation		イギリス United Kingdom	
	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate
2010	700 222	5.5	...	...	2 096 000	6.8	245 334	3.9	382 047	4.7	217 700	3.7	1 215 066	8.5	280 444	4.5
2011	661 898	5.2	...	...	2 118 000	6.8	231 100	3.7	377 816	4.7	204 830	3.4	1 316 011	9.2	258 391	4.5
2012	668 870	5.3	...	...	2 131 000	6.8	239 840	3.8	387 423	4.8	207 138	3.5	1 213 598	8.5	...	...
2013	660 622	5.3	...	...	2 081 301	6.6	233 108	3.7	373 655	4.6	194 057	3.2	1 225 501	8.5	276 527	4.3
2014	643 783	5.1	...	...	2 140 272	6.7	235 315	3.7	385 952	4.8	189 765	3.1	...	...	289 841	4.5
2015	635 225	5.1	...	...	2 221 579	6.9	230 364	3.6	400 115	4.9	194 377	3.2	...	...	283 559	4.4
2016	620 707	5.0	...	...	...	...	226 614	3.5	410 426	5.0	203 258	3.4	...	...	287 328	4.4
2017	606 952	4.9	...	...	...	...	227 758	3.5	407 466	4.9	191 287	3.2	...	...	...	...
2018	586 481	4.7	...	...	...	...	229 000*	3.5*	449 466	5.4	195 778	3.2	...	...	...	...
2019	599 007	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

離婚件数・離婚率（人口千対） Divorces and divorce rates (per 1,000 population)

年次 Year	日本 Japan		カナダ Canada		アメリカ合衆国 U.S.A.		フランス France		ドイツ Germany		イタリア Italy		ロシア Russian Federation		イギリス United Kingdom	
	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate	数 Number	率 Rate
2010	251 379	1.99	...	...	872 000	2.82	130 810	2.08	187 027	2.29	54 160	0.91	639 321	4.48	132 338	2.11
2011	235 720	1.87	...	...	877 000	2.81	129 802	2.05	187 640	2.34	53 806	0.91	669 376	4.68	129 764	2.05
2012	235 407	1.87	...	...	851 000	2.71	125 217	1.97	179 147	2.23	51 319	0.86	644 101	4.50	130 469	2.05
2013	231 385	1.84	...	...	832 157	2.63	121 849	1.91	169 833	2.11	52 943	0.88	667 971	4.65	126 718	1.98
2014	222 115	1.77	...	...	813 862	2.55	120 568	1.88	166 199	2.05	52 355	0.86	...	...	122 656	1.90
2015	226 238	1.81	...	...	800 909	2.50	120 731	1.88	163 335	2.00	82 469	1.36	...	...	112 412	1.73
2016	216 856	1.73	...	...	...	...	124 768	1.93	162 397	1.97	99 071	1.63	...	...	118 158	1.80
2017	212 296	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	153 501	1.86	91 629	1.51	...	...	110 862	1.68
2018	208 333	1.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	148 066	1.79	88 458	1.46	...	...	...	...
2019	208 496	1.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Part IV Commentary on the terms

### Natural changes

The number derived by deducting the number of deaths from the number of live births.

### Infant mortality

Death in less than one year of birth.

### Perinatal mortality

Death in less than four weeks of birth.

### Early neonatal mortality

Death in less than one week of birth.

### Period of gestation

The period of gestation for live births, foetal deaths and perinatal mortality are based on the number of completed weeks (number of months of gestation was calculated using the Japanese method of counting 4 weeks as one month until 1978).

Premature birth: Less than 37 completed weeks of gestation (less than 259 days)

Full-term birth: From 37 completed weeks to less than 42 completed weeks of gestation (259 to 293 days)

Post-mature birth: 42 or more completed weeks of gestation (294 days or more)

### Foetal death

This refers to the birth of a stillborn baby after 12 completed weeks (4th month) of gestation. A baby is recognized as stillborn when no heartbeat, voluntary muscle movement and breathing is detected after birth.

### Spontaneous foetal death and artificial foetal death

Artificial foetal death refers to the birth of a stillborn baby due to the addition of a man-made procedure (use of measures and labor-inducing drugs for the foetal appendage) while the foetus is present inside the mother's body. All other stillborn births are considered natural foetal deaths.

However, the following cases fall under natural foetal death, even if man-made procedures were added.

- (1) when its purpose is to deliver the baby
- (2) when it is uncertain whether the child is dead or alive inside the mother's body, or when the child has already died

### (Reference)

The following developments must be considered for examining death statistics

From 1948 : Due to the enforcement of the Eugenic Protection Act (July), even abortions after the 4th month of gestation were included in artificial foetal deaths.

From 1949 : Due to revisions in the Eugenic Protection Act (June), "cases that could gravely harm the mother's health because of financial reasons" were included in the reason for abortion.

From 1952 : Due to revisions in the Eugenic Protection Act (May), procedures were simplified, including the abolition of inspection by the Eugenic Protection Committee and abortion were allowed to be performed, for women who meet the requirements, if doctors specified under the Eugenic Protection Act obtained the consent of the person concerned or her spouse.

From 1968 : Foetal death despite adding man-made procedures to deliver the foetus, which was earlier classified as artificial foetal death, began to be treated as natural foetal death.

From 1976 : The period when abortion is allowed under the Eugenic Protection Act was changed from "less than 8 months of normal gestation" to "less than the 7th month of normal gestation" (Notice No. 15 by the administrative vice-minister issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare dated January 20,

1976).

From 1979 : The period when abortion is allowed under the Eugenic Protection Act was changed from “less than 7 months of normal gestation” to “before 23 completed weeks of normal gestation” (Notice No. 252 by the administrative vice-minister issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare dated November 21, 1978).

From 1991 : The period when abortion is allowed under the Eugenic Protection Act was changed from “before 23 completed weeks of normal gestation” to “before 22 completed weeks of normal gestation” (Notice No. 55 by the administrative vice-minister issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare dated March 20, 1990).

### **Perinatal mortality**

This refers to foetal death after the 22 completed weeks (154 days) of gestation and early neonatal deaths.

### **Maternal death**

This refers to the death of a woman during gestation or before 42 completed days of gestation (“within 90 days postpartum” until 1978 and “within 42 days after giving birth” from 1979 until 1994). Although unrelated to the period of gestation and the site, it includes all causes that worsened due to pregnancy, its management or any reason related to them. However, it excludes accidents or contingencies. It covers direct obstetric deaths, indirect obstetric deaths and obstetric deaths from unspecified cause (Code O95 of the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death (omitted below) from 1995).

### **Late maternal deaths**

Death of a woman from direct or indirect obstetric cause occurring more than 42 completed days but less than one year after completion of gestation.

Definition revised in ICD-10 applicable from 1995.

It covers direct obstetric deaths, indirect obstetric deaths and obstetric deaths from unspecified cause (Code O96 from 1995 to 2016 and code O96.9 from 2017 onwards).

### **Death from direct obstetric cause<sup>1)</sup>**

Death from obstetric complications during gestation (pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium).

Maternal death: Listed under “XI Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” (contents correspond to direct obstetric death) in the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death before 1978, under 630–646 and 650–676 from 1979 to 1994 and under O00–O92 from 1995 onwards.

Late maternal death: Subclassified under O96.0 in Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) from 2017 onwards.

### **Indirect obstetric death<sup>1)</sup>**

Death due to disease existing before or arising during gestation and directly unrelated to gestation, but worsened due to physiological effects of pregnancy.

Maternal death: Listed under 647–648 from 1979 to 1994. From 1995 onwards, listed under Indirect obstetric death excluding O98–O99 and Chapter XV (O codes).

Late maternal death: Indirect obstetric death excluding Chapter XV (O codes) were added from 1995 to 2016, and O96.1, a sub-classification introduced under Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) was added from 2017.

Indirect obstetric death excluding Chapter XV (O codes):

Corresponds to obstetrical tetanus (A34) and Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (B20–24) from 1995 to 2016.

Due to application of Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) from 2017, the code for Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the

puerperium (B20–24) was changed to O98.7, and Hypopituitarism (E23.0), Mental and behavioural disorders associated with the puerperium, not elsewhere classified (F53), Puerperal osteomalacia (M83.0) and External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y89) were added.

Note: 1) Definition revised in ICD-9 applicable from 1979.

## **Types of institutions**

### **Hospital**

A place where a doctor or dentist provides medical or dental services to the General public or a specified group of people and equipped with facilities to admit 20 or more patients.

### **Clinic**

A place where a doctor or dentist provides medical or dental services to the general public or a specified group of people and which has no facilities to admit patients or is equipped with facilities to admit 19 or fewer patients.

### **Care medical center**

A facility with the purpose of providing nursing care and functional training under control of medical management, and other necessary care for medical treatment and daily activities to a Person Requiring Long-Term Care, and has obtained permission from the prefectural governor as set forth in the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (Act No. 123 of 1997, enforced on April 1, 2000).

(Reference) Newly established with the implementation of a partial revision in the Long-Term Care Insurance Act for strengthening the regional comprehensive care system (April 1, 2018).

### **Health services facilities for the elderly**

A facility with the purpose of providing nursing care and functional training under control of medical management, and other necessary care for medical treatment and daily activities to a Person Requiring Long-Term Care, and has obtained permission from the prefectural governor as set forth in the Long-Term Care Insurance Act (Act No. 123 of 1997, enforced on April 1, 2000).

(Reference) Referred to as Facility for Health and Medical Services for the Aged in the Health and Medical Services Act for the Aged (Act No. 80 of 1982) before the enforcement of the Long-Term Care Insurance Act.

### **Maternity home**

A place where midwives perform services (excluding those carried out in a hospital or clinic) for the public or other specific groups of people.

### **Home for the elderly**

Refers to nursing homes for the elderly, intensive care homes for the elderly, low-cost homes for the elderly and fee-based homes for the elderly.

### **Home**

Includes group homes and housing for the elderly with home care service, apart from home.

## **Type of occupation for household**

### **Agriculture**

A household in which the highest earner is engaged in farming or other work along with farming.

### **Self-employed household**

A household in which the highest earner individually manages a freelance business, commercial business or service business.

**Employee (I)**

A household in which the highest earner is employed in a corporation or private concern (excluding public institutions) with 1 to 99 employees (Employees with daily contract or contract for less than one year are categorized under “Other households”).

**Employee or director (II)**

A household in which the highest earner is a regular employee in an organization not included in Regular employees (I) above and household of an employee of a group of companies (Employees with daily contract or contract for less than one year are categorized under “Other households”).

**Other**

Households in which the highest earner is engaged in other work not included in the above categories.

**Not working**

A household with no working members (includes households living on pension, interests or other sources of income).

(Reference)

Category from 1995	Category from 1968 to 1994	
Agriculture	Agriculture only	Household engaged only in farming
	Agriculture with other works	A household which is engaged in other work along with farming
Self-employed household	Self-employed household	A household which individually manages a freelance business, commercial business or service business through a shop or office.
Employee (I)	Employee (White collar)	Household of employees engaged in management, administration, teaching, sales, diplomacy, health care technology, engineers graduated from former Vocational Training School or higher institutions among other work (Employees with daily contract or contract for less than one year are categorized under “Other households”)
Employee or director (II)		
	Employee (Blue collar)	A household engaged in work not included in Employee (I) (Employees with daily contract or contract for less than one year are categorized under “Other households”)
Other	Others	Households not included above
Not working		

**Types of divorce**

**Divorce by agreement**

Comes into effect by notification in accordance with family registration (Civil Code 763, 764, 739), but the husband and wife must agree to the divorce to make it valid. The divorce is invalid if there is no consent.

**Judicial Divorce**

This divorce comes into effect through the involvement of the court. It is further divided into five types: divorce by mediation, divorce by adjudication, divorce by settlement, divorce by acknowledgment of claim, and divorce by judgment. The divorce is valid when mediation, settlement or acknowledgment of claim is successful, or adjudication or judgment is finalized.

**Divorce by mediation**

Mediation begins when one of the parties files a petition or the family court refers the case to mediation (Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act 257 I/II and 274 I). The mediation is successful when both parties agree to a divorce during mediation and it is included in a written statement. Such entry shall have the same effect as a final and binding judgment (Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act 268 I).

**Divorce by adjudication**

When mediation is not successful, the family court can make a ruling in lieu of mediation (Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act 284 I). Where a party files a lawful objection, the ruling loses validity. However, if there is no objection, the ruling shall have the same effect as a final and binding judgment (Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act 268 I, V, 287).

**Divorce by settlement**

Settlement is possible during divorce litigation (Personal Status Litigation Act 37 I). If settlement is successful and included in a written statement, then the statement shall have the same effect as a final and binding judgment (Code of Civil Procedure 267).

**Divorce by acknowledgment of claim**

A claim can be acknowledged during a divorce suit (Personal Status Litigation Act 37 I). If a claim is acknowledged and included in a written statement, then the statement shall have the same effect as a final and binding judgment (Code of Civil Procedure 267).

**Divorce by judgment**

If mediation is unsuccessful and no final and binding ruling can be made, then judgment of divorce is made by the filing of an action by a party if there is a statutory cause for divorce (Code of Civil Procedure 770, Personal Status Litigation Act 2, 4 onwards)

(Articles cited from Civil Code, Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act, Code of Civil Procedure, Personal Status Litigation Act, and Article numbers mentioned as 1,2 and Clause numbers as I, II)

Note: The old Domestic Relations Trial Act was abolished on January 1, 2013 and the new Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act was enforced.



## Part V Commentary on the ratios

The ratios used in this report have been calculated as follows:

The tables for yearly trends for 1970, 1975 and 1980 are based on the final numbers of the National Census for Japanese population as on October 1. Therefore, the figures may differ from the values in the reports for 1970, 1975 and 1980.

Moreover, the denominator population used in the calculations is available under "Population" (Appendix to the end of Volume 1 of the Reports until 2016) in Final Data on e-Stat.

### (1) Comprehensive List

Live birth rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Japanese population on October 1}}$	×	1,000
Death rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of deaths in a year}}{\text{Japanese population on October 1}}$	×	1,000
Infant mortality rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of infant deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in a year}}$	×	1,000
Neonatal mortality rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of neonatal deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in a year}}$	×	1,000
Natural change rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of natural changes in a year}}{\text{Japanese population on October 1}}$ (Number of live births in a year – Number of deaths in a year)	×	1,000
Foetal death rate (Total, spontaneous, artificial)	=	$\frac{\text{Number of foetal deaths in a year}}{\text{Total number of births in a year}}$ (Foetal death after 12 completed weeks of gestation)(Total,spontaneous,artificial) (Number of live births in a year + number of foetal deaths in a year)	×	1,000
Perinatal mortality rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of perinatal deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in a year} + \text{Number of foetal deaths after 22 completed weeks of gestation}}$	×	1,000
Foetal death rate after 22 completed weeks of gestation (Total, spontaneous, artificial)	=	$\frac{\text{Number of foetal deaths after 22 completed weeks of gestation}}{\text{Number of live births in a year} + \text{Number of foetal deaths after 22 completed weeks of gestation}}$ (Total, spontaneous, artificial)	×	1,000
Early neonatal death rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of early neonatal deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in a year}}$ (Number of deaths before 1 week (7 days) of birth)	×	1,000
Marriage rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of marriage notifications in a year}}{\text{Japanese population on October 1}}$	×	1,000
Divorce rate	=	$\frac{\text{Number of divorce notifications in a year}}{\text{Japanese population on October 1}}$	×	1,000

## (2) Live Birth

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of male live births in a year}}{\text{Number of female live births in a year}} \times 100$$

Live birth rate by age of mother (Age groups)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of live births by mothers of an age group}}{\text{Number of Japanese women of the age group as of October 1}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Monthly birth rate (annualized)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a month}}{\text{Population at the beginning of the month} \times \text{Annual conversion factor}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{(Note) Annual conversion factor} = \frac{\text{Number of days in a month (30, 31, 28 or 29)}}{\text{Number of days in a year (365 or 366)}}$$

Or, the length of each month, taking the length of a year as 1.

$$\text{Total fertility rate} = \left\{ \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year by age of mother}}{\text{Female population by age as of October 1}} \right\} \text{Total of women aged 15 years to 49 years}$$

(The value for the entire country is the total of live birth rates of mothers for each year of age. The value for the prefectures is the total of the live birth rates of mothers in five-year age groups multiplied by five. However, total of each age is used from 2015 for years when National Census was conducted.)

The total fertility rate refers to the total of live birth rates by age for women aged 15 years to 49 years. It is equivalent to the number of children a woman would bear in a lifetime at that live birth rate by age.

Moreover, number of live births at 15 years and 49 years respectively include deliveries at 14 years or less and 50 years or more of age. The age unknown is not included.

(Reference)

Total fertility rate is of the following two types.

Period total fertility rate: This value focuses of the fertility situation in a certain period (one year) and is the total of live birth rates of women of each age (15–49 years old). Excluding the differences between age compositions of the female population, this value is used for year-wise, country-wise and region-wise comparisons as “the total fertility rate for that year.” The period total fertility rate is calculated using the above formula in the Vital Statistics.

Cohort total fertility rate: This value focuses on the fertility situation of a certain generation and is the cumulative total of the live birth rates from the past of women belonging to each age (15–49 years old) in the same generation (cohort). This is “the total fertility rate for that generation.”

Although “the number of children a woman would bear in a lifetime” is the cohort total fertility rate, the period total fertility rate is generally used as an equivalent because the data cannot be obtained until the generation reaches 50 years of age. Moreover, if the live birth rate for each age group is the same for all generations (cohorts) then both “total fertility rates” will give the same value.

However, late marriages and late childbirths are rising and there are differences in marriage and childbirth circumstances in each generation. When the live birth rate for each age differs by generation, it is necessary to note that the period total fertility rate, which is the total of live birth rates for each generation by age, will differ from the cohort total fertility rate.

### (3) Death rate

$$\text{Death rate by sex} = \frac{\text{Number of male deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of female deaths in a year}} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Death rate (total, male, female) by age (age groups)} \\ = \frac{\text{Number of deaths at a certain age (age group) in a year (total, male, female)}}{\text{Population of Japanese people of the age (age group as of October 1)}} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Monthly death rate (annualized)} \\ = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a month}}{\text{Population at the beginning of the month} \times \text{Annual conversion factor}} \times 1,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(Note) Annual conversion factor} \\ = \frac{\text{Number of days in a month (30, 31, 28 or 29)}}{\text{Number of days in a year (365 or 366)}} \end{aligned}$$

Or, the length of each month, taking the length of a year as 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Death rate by cause (annual)} \\ = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a year by cause}}{\text{Population of Japanese people as of October 1}} \times 100,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Age-standardized death rate} = \frac{\left\{ \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sum total for each age (age group) of} \\ \text{(Death rate of each age (age group)} \\ \text{in a group under observation} \end{array} \right] \times \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Population of} \\ \text{the same age} \\ \text{(age group)} \end{array} \right] \right\} \text{ in the standard} \\ \text{Total number of standard population groups} \text{ population group}} \end{aligned}$$

(Reference)

Since the death rate differs by age, the age-standardized death rate is useful for country-wise comparisons or observation of yearly trends as it excludes the differences in age composition.

The standard population used for age-standardized death was the total population in 1935 by sex until 1989 (prefectures used the total population in 1960). However, this was far removed from the actual population composition. Therefore, 1985 model population (per 1,000 people after correcting extreme changes during baby boom and other periods, based on the population in the National Census of 1985) is being used since 1990.

Moreover, the “death rate of each age (age group) in a group under observation” in the equation is multiplied by 1,000 (multiplied by 100,000 when calculating by cause).

Standard population—1985 model population

Age	Standard population	Age	Standard population
0~4 years	8 180 000	50~54	7 616 000
5~9	8 338 000	55~59	6 581 000
10~14	8 497 000	60~64	5 546 000
15~19	8 655 000	65~69	4 511 000
20~24	8 814 000	70~74	3 476 000
20~29	8 972 000	75~79	2 441 000
30~34	9 130 000	80~84	1 406 000
35~39	9 289 000	85 years~	784 000
40~44	9 400 000	Total	120 287 000
45~49	8 651 000		

#### (4) Infant mortality

$$\text{Infant mortality rate by sex} = \frac{\text{Number of male infant deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of female infant deaths in a year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Perinatal mortality rate by sex} = \frac{\text{Number of male perinatal deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of female perinatal deaths in a year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Monthly infant mortality rate (annualized conversion rate) (before 1994)} = \frac{\text{Number of Infant deaths in that month}}{\text{Number of live births in the past one year including that month}} \times \frac{\text{Number of days in the month}}{\text{Number of days in the past one year including that month}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Monthly infant mortality rate (annualized conversion rate) (from 1995 onwards)} = \frac{\text{Number of Infant deaths in a month}}{\text{Number of live births in a year} \times \text{annual conversion factor}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{(Note) Annual conversion factor} = \frac{\text{Number of days in a month (30, 31, 28 or 29)}}{\text{Number of days in a year (365 or 366)}}$$

Or, the length of each month, taking the length of a year as 1.

$$\text{Infant mortality rate by death cause or infant mortality rate by age} = \frac{\text{Number of Infant deaths in a year by death cause (or Number of Infant deaths in a year by age)}}{\text{Number of live births in a year}} \times 100,000$$

$$\text{Neonatal mortality rate by death cause} = \frac{\text{Number of neonatal deaths in a year by cause}}{\text{Number of live births in a year}} \times 100,000$$

#### (5) Foetal Death

$$\text{Foetal deaths by sex} = \frac{\text{Number of male foetal deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of female foetal deaths in a year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Monthly foetal death rate (total, spontaneous, artificial)} = \frac{\text{Number of foetal deaths in a month (total, spontaneous, artificial)}}{\text{Number of births in a month (number of live births in a month + number of foetal deaths in a month)}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Monthly foetal death rate after 22 completed weeks of gestation (total, spontaneous, artificial)} = \frac{\text{Number of foetal deaths in a month after 22 completed weeks of gestation (total, spontaneous, artificial)}}{\text{Number of live births in a month + Number of foetal deaths in a month after 22 completed weeks of gestation}} \times 1,000$$

**(6) Perinatal mortality**

$$\text{Monthly perinatal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of perinatal deaths in a month}}{\text{Number of live births in a month} + \text{Number of foetal deaths in a month after 22 completed weeks of gestation}} \times 1,000$$

**(7) Maternal mortality**

$$\text{Maternal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of births in a year (number of live births in a year + number of foetal deaths in a year) (or number of live births in a year)}} \times 100,000$$

$$\text{Late maternal mortality rate} = \frac{\text{Number of late maternal deaths in a year}}{\text{Number of births in a year (number of live births in a year + number of foetal deaths in a year)}} \times 100,000$$

Note: Please refer to "IV Commentary on the terms" (pp. 61-62) for information on maternal deaths.

# Part VI Survey forms and notification formats

Form No. 1 (Related to Article 6)

Examples of entry of numbers

**0123456789**

**Vital Statistics Survey Live Birth Form**

Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act

Inquiry

Municipality code and health center code

Branch Health Center

Case Book No.

Date

Month

Year

(Japanese calendar)

Received by municipality

Date

Month

Year

(Japanese calendar)

Received by health center

Male

Female

Time of birth

Japanese calendar

Year

Month

Date

a.m.

p.m.

Time

Prefecture

City, county and special ward

Town, village, and designated-city ward or general ward

(1) Name

Relationship with parents

Male or female

(2) Legitimate child

Illegitimate child

(3) Place of birth

Address of child

Japan

Outside Japan

Foreign countries

Municipality which is the same as the place of notification

Municipality code

Health center code

Designated-city town, aza, chome, block no., apartment or condominium and C/O

(4) Name of parents

Father

Mother

(5) Date of birth

Japanese calendar

Year

Month

Date

(6) Nationality of parents

Father

Mother

Japan

South Korea

North Korea

China

Philippines

Thailand

USA

UK

Brazil

Peru

Other countries

Unknown

(7) The time when parents started living together

Japanese calendar

Year

Month

Date

(8) Main occupation of the household when the child was born

1 Agriculture

2 Self-employed

3 Employed I

4 Employed II

5 Others

6 Not working

(9) Occupations of parents when the child was born

Father

Mother

1 Hospital

2 Clinic

3 Maternity home

4 Home

5 Others

Unknown

(10) Place of child birth and its type

1 Hospital

2 Clinic

3 Maternity home

4 Home

5 Others

Unknown

Name of facility

(11) Birth weight and height

g

cm

Unknown

(12) Single birth or multiple birth

1 Single birth

2 Multiple birth

(13) Term (weeks) of pregnancy

weeks

days

(14) Number of children the mother gave birth to

Live-born

Number of stillborn children at 22 weeks or after of pregnancy

child (children)

baby (babies)

(15) Person who attended the birth

1 Doctor

2 Midwife

3 Others

(16) Total number of birth children

Child's order of birth

Notes

Points to be confirmed

In case of twins or more, the case number of other child

Live Birth Form No.

Foetal Death Form No.

The purpose of this survey is to prepare the Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act.

A mayor of a municipality, which is the subject of this survey, has an obligation to report under the Statistics Act, and a penalty will be imposed on refusal to report or falsified report.

Form No.2 (Related to Article 6)

Examples of entry of numbers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Vital Statistics Survey Death Form 2

Date Month Year (Japanese calendar) Received by municipality

Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act



Municipality code and health center code

Branch Health Center

Case Book No.

Date Month Year (Japanese calendar) Received by health center

(1) Name	(3) Date of birth	(4) Time of death
	Japanese calendar Year Month days a.m. p.m. Time Minutes Date of birth unknown	Japanese calendar Year Month days a.m. p.m. Time Minutes Date of death unknown

(2) Sex	(6) Place of birth	(5) Place of death	(6) Address of deceased person
Male Female	Japan Foreign countries Unknown Prefecture City, county and special ward Town, village, and designated-city ward or general ward	Japan Outside Japan	Designated-city town, aza, chome, block no., apartment or condominium and C/O

(7) Nationality of deceased person	(8)(9) Husband or wife of deceased person
Japan South Korea North Korea China Philippines Thailand USA UK Brazil Peru Other countries Unknown	Yes No ( Unmarried Bereavement Divorce Unknown ) Age years

(10) Main occupation of the household when the person deceased	(11) Occupation and industry when the person deceased	(12)(13) Type of place of death	Name of facility
1 Agriculture 2 Self-employed 3 Employed I 4 Employed II 5 Others 6 Not working	Occupation Industry	1 Hospital 2 Clinic 3 Care medical center Health services facilities for the elderly 4 Maternity home 5 Home for the elderly 6 Home 7 Others	

Code of original cause of death	Code of external cause	Code of place of occurrence	Code of place of injury	Code of items on the side of mother
---------------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------

Cause of death	I	(a) Direct cause of death	Period from onset or injury to death
		(b) Cause of (a)	
		(c) Cause of (b)	
		(d) Cause of (c)	
II	Name of injuries and diseases having an influence on column I		
Surgery		1 No 2 Yes Sites and main findings	Date of surgery days Month Year (Japanese calendar) Autopsy 1 No 2 Yes Main findings

(15) Type of cause of death	(17) Body weight at birth	Single birth or multiple birth	Number of weeks of pregnancy
1 Death by disease or natural death 2 Traffic accident 3 Falling 4 Drowning 5 Fire 6 Suffocation 7 Poisoning 8 Others 9 Suicide 10 Murder 11 Unknown 12 Unknown death	g Unknown	1 Single birth 2 Multiple birth	Unknown

(16) Additional items for death by external cause	Additional items in cases when the child deceases after less than 1 year
Time of occurrence of injury Minutes Time a.m./p.m. days Month Year (Japanese calendar)	Disease or abnormality in mother body when she was pregnant or during birth 1 No 2 Yes 3 Unknown
Type of place of injury 1 Dwelling 2 Plants and construction sites 3 Roads 4 Others	Date of birth of mother Japanese calendar Year Month days Results of earlier pregnancies Born child Number of stillborn children at 22 weeks or after of pregnancy
Place of occurrence of injury Prefecture City and county Ward, town and village	(18) Other special remarks

(19) Location of facility and address and name of doctor	Address chome block no. room no.	Points to be confirmed	Notes
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The purpose of this survey is to prepare the Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act. A mayor of a municipality, which is the subject of this survey, has an obligation to report under the Statistics Act, and a penalty will be imposed on refusal to report or falsified report.

Form No.3 (Related to Article 6)

Examples of entry of numbers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Vital Statistics Survey Foetal Death Form 3

Date	Month	Year	(Japanese calendar)	Received by municipality	Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act
Date	Month	Year	(Japanese calendar)	Received by health center	

Municipality code and health center code	Branch Health Center	Case Book No.
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(1) Nationality of parents	Father	Japan / South Korea / North Korea / China / Philippines / Thailand / USA / UK / Brazil / Peru / Other countries / Unknown	(2) Name and age of parents	Father	Mother
	Mother	Japan / South Korea / North Korea / China / Philippines / Thailand / USA / UK / Brazil / Peru / Other countries / Unknown		Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> years	Age <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> years

(3) Was the deceased child male or female, or legitimate or illegitimate?	Male / Female / Unknown	Legitimate child / Illegitimate child	(4) Time of foetal death	Japanese calendar	Year	Month	days	a.m.	p.m.	Time
---	-------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	------	-------	------	------	------	------

(5) Address of mother at the time of foetal death	Japan	Foreign countries	Unknown	Prefecture	City, county and special ward	Town, village, and designated-city ward or general ward
	Municipality which is the same as the place of notification	Municipality which is not the same as the place of notification	Municipality code	Health center code	Designated-city town, aza, chome, block no., apartment or condominium and C/O	

(6) Main occupation of the household at the time of foetal death	1 Agriculture	2 Self-employed	3 Employed I	4 Employed II	5 Others	6 Not working	(7) Occupation of parents at the time of foetal death	Father	Mother	(8) Number of children the mother gave birth to	Born child	Number of stillborn children at 22 weeks or after of pregnancy	Number of stillborn children at 21 weeks or less of pregnancy
--	---------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------	----------	---------------	---	--------	--------	---	------------	--	---

(9) Number of weeks of pregnancy	weeks	days	(10) Weight and height of stillborn child	g	Unknown	cm	Unknown	(11) Time of death of unborn child (Number of spontaneous foetal death after 22 weeks of pregnancy)	1 Antepartum	2 Intrapartum period	3 Unknown
----------------------------------	-------	------	---	---	---------	----	---------	---	--------------	----------------------	-----------

(12) Type of place of foetal death	1 Hospital	2 Clinic	3 Maternity home	4 Home	5 Others	(13) Single birth or multiple birth	1 Single birth	2 Multiple birth	3 Unknown	(14) Natural or artificial foetal death	1 Natural	2 Artificial foetal death according to the law	3 Artificial foetal death not according to the law	4 Unknown
------------------------------------	------------	----------	------------------	--------	----------	-------------------------------------	----------------	------------------	-----------	---	-----------	--	--	-----------

Cause of natural foetal death or reason of artificial foetal death	(15) On the side of the unborn child				On the side of the mother						
	I	(a) Direct cause or reason									
		(b) Cause of (a)									
		(c) Cause of (b)									
		(d) Cause of (c)									
	II	Name of injuries and diseases having an influence on column I									
In case the Maternal Protection Act is applied	1 Disease in mother's body	2 Others	Name or reason of disease								
In case the Maternal Protection Act is not applied	1 Disease in mother's body	2 Others	Name or reason of disease								
(16) Existence or non-existence of foetal surgery	1 No	2 Yes	(Sites and main findings)	(17) Existence or non-existence of foetal autopsy	1 No	2 Yes	(Main findings)	(18) Person who attended the foetal death	1 Doctor	2 Midwife	3 Others
In case of twins or more, the case number of other child				Points to be confirmed				Notes			
Live Birth Form No.											
Foetal Death Form No.											

The purpose of this survey is to prepare the Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act. A mayor of a municipality, which is the subject of this survey, has an obligation to report under the Statistics Act, and a penalty will be imposed on refusal to report or falsified report.



Form No.4 (Related to Article 6)

Examples of entry of numbers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Vital Statistics Survey Marriage Form 4

Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act

Inquiry

Municipality code and health center code

Branch Health Center

Case Book No.

Received by municipality (Japanese calendar)

Received by health center (Japanese calendar)

Month of receipt by municipality

Husband Name and date of birth

Japanese calendar

Wife

Japanese calendar

Address of groom

Town, village, or designated-city ward or general ward (Please do not enter after designated-city town, azu and chome)

Foreign countries: Japan, South Korea, China, Philippines, Thailand, USA, UK, Brazil, Peru, Other countries, Unknown

Nationality

Family name after marriage

Family name of husband

The time when parents started living together

Japanese calendar

First marriage or remarriage

Wife

Wife

Bereavement

Japanese calendar

Main occupation of each groom or bride before the start of living together

1 Agriculture, 2 Self-employed, 3 Employed I, 4 Employed II, 5 Others, 6 Not working

1 Agriculture, 2 Self-employed, 3 Employed I, 4 Employed II, 5 Others, 6 Not working

Occupation of parents before the start of living together

Japanese calendar

Points to be confirmed

Notes

The purpose of this survey is to prepare the Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act. A mayor of a municipality, which is the subject of this survey, has an obligation to report under the Statistics Act, and a penalty will be imposed on refusal of report or false report.

Form No.5 (Related to Article 6)

Examples of entry of numbers

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

# Vital Statistics Survey Divorce Form 5

5

Date Month Year

(Japanese calendar)

Received by municipality

Date Month Year

(Japanese calendar)

Received by health center

Date Month Year

(Japanese calendar)

Case Book No.

Branch Health Center

Municipality code and health center code

Inquiry

Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act

Month of receipt by municipality	Month		Year		Japanese calendar		Year		Month										
	Name and date of birth		Year		Month		Year		Month										
Nationality	Husband		Wife		Child to whom father has parental authority		Child to whom mother has parental authority		Period of living together (6)(7)										
	Japan		Japan		Acknowledgment of claim		Number of minor child (5)		The time when parents started living together										
South Korea		China		USA		Thailand		USA		UK		Brazil		Peru		Other countries		Unknown	
North Korea		China		USA		Thailand		USA		UK		Brazil		Peru		Other countries		Unknown	
Japan		China		USA		Thailand		USA		UK		Brazil		Peru		Other countries		Unknown	
Husband		Wife		Date of agreement, mediation, adjudication, settlement, acknowledgment of claim or judgment		Settlement		Judgment		Date of agreement, mediation, adjudication, settlement, acknowledgment of claim or judgment		Year		Month		Year		Month	
Address before separation		Municipality which is the place of notification		Municipality which is not the place of notification		City, county and special ward		Town, village, or designated-city ward or general ward (Please do not enter after designated-city town, aza and chome)		City, county and special ward		Town, village, or designated-city ward or general ward (Please do not enter after designated-city town, aza and chome)		City, county and special ward		Town, village, or designated-city ward or general ward (Please do not enter after designated-city town, aza and chome)		Town, village, or designated-city ward or general ward (Please do not enter after designated-city town, aza and chome)	

(9) Main occupation of the household before separation

1 Agriculture	2 Self-employed	3 Employed I	4 Employed II	5 Others	6 Not working
Occupation of husband and wife before separation	Occupation of husband and wife before separation	Occupation of husband and wife before separation	Occupation of husband and wife before separation	Occupation of husband and wife before separation	Occupation of husband and wife before separation

(10) Occupation of husband and wife before separation

Husband

Wife

(9) Main occupation of the household before separation

Notes

Points to be confirmed

The purpose of this survey is to prepare the Fundamental Statistical Survey under Statistics Act. A mayor of a municipality, which is the subject of this survey, has an obligation to report under the Statistics Act, and a penalty will be imposed on refusal to report or falsified report.

# 出生届

令和 年 月 日 届出

受理第 号 令和 年 月 日 届出	発送 令和 年 月 日	長 殿	長 印
送付第 号 令和 年 月 日	調査票	調査票	住民票
世帯主 の氏名	父親	母親	子の性別 <input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 女
出生したとき	出生したとき	出生したとき	出生したとき
出生したところ	出生したところ	出生したところ	出生したところ
住 所 (住民登録をする ところ)	住 所 (住民登録をする ところ)	住 所 (住民登録をする ところ)	住 所 (住民登録をする ところ)
父母の氏名 (子の生まれたとき の年齢)	父母の氏名 (子の生まれたとき の年齢)	父母の氏名 (子の生まれたとき の年齢)	父母の氏名 (子の生まれたとき の年齢)
本 籍 (外国人のときは 国籍だけを記入) してください	本 籍 (外国人のときは 国籍だけを記入) してください	本 籍 (外国人のときは 国籍だけを記入) してください	本 籍 (外国人のときは 国籍だけを記入) してください
同居を始めた とき	同居を始めた とき	同居を始めた とき	同居を始めた とき
子の出生届 のとき	子の出生届 のとき	子の出生届 のとき	子の出生届 のとき
子の職業	子の職業	子の職業	子の職業
父の職業	父の職業	父の職業	父の職業
母の職業	母の職業	母の職業	母の職業
その他	その他	その他	その他
届 出 人	届 出 人	届 出 人	届 出 人
事件簿番号	事件簿番号	事件簿番号	事件簿番号

## 記入の注意

- 鉛筆や消えやすいインキで書かないでください。
- 子が生まれた日からかぞえて14日以内に提出してください。
- 子の本籍地でない市区町村役場に出すときは、2通提出してください。(市区町村役場が相当と認めるときは、1通で足りることもあります。)
- 2通の場合でも、出生証明書は、原本1通と写し1通でさしかえありません。
- 子の名は、常用漢字、人名用漢字、かたかな、ひらがなで書いてください。子が外国人のときは、原則かたかなで書くとともに、住民票の処理上必要ですから、ローマ字を付記してください。
- よみかたは、戸籍には記載されません。住民票の処理上で必要ですから書いてください。
- には、あてはまるものに□のようにしるしをつけてください。
- 筆頭者の氏名には、戸籍のはじめに記載されている人の氏名を書いてください。
- 子の父または母が、まだ戸籍の筆頭者となっていない場合は、新しい戸籍がつくれますので、この欄に希望する本籍を書いてください。
- 届け出られた事項は、人口動態調査(統計法に基づく基幹統計調査、厚生労働省所管)にも用いられません。

※出生届の手続については、極みや困りごとがあれば、お近くの市区町村又は法務局にご相談ください。  
出生届を届け出なければ、その子の戸籍がつけられず、不利益を被るおそれがあります。  
詳しくは法務省のホームページをご覧ください。 [Q 無戸籍 法務省](#)

## 出生証明書

子の氏名	性別 男	1 男	2 女
生まれたとき	午前	午後	時 分
出生したところ (出生したところの種別)	1 病院 4 自宅	2 診療所 5 その他	3 助産所
出生したところ (出生したところの種別1~3)	施設の種類		番地番号
体重	身長	センチメートル	
多胎・単胎の別	1 単胎 2 多胎 ( 子中第 子 )		
母の氏名	妊娠週数	満 週	日
この母の出産した子の数	出生子 (この出生子及び出生後) 死産児 (死産週22週以後)		
1 医師	上記のとおり証明する。		
2 助産師	(住所)	令和 年 月 日	
3 その他	(氏名)	番地番号	号

## 記入の注意

初産の場合は「午前0時」「午後0時」と書いてください。

体重及び身長は、立会い者が医師又は助産師又は助産師以外の人で行った場合、おかしければ書いてもらえない場合があります。

この母の出産した子の数は、当産母又は本人などから聞いて書いてください。

この出生証明書の作成者の順番は、この出生の立会い者が医師・助産師・助産師以外の人となるときは、1. 2. 3. の順番に従って書いてください。



# 死産証明書(死産検案書)

この死産証書(死産検案書)は、我が国の死産統計作成の資料としても用いられます。かい書で、できるだけ詳しく書いてください。

## 記入の注意

死産検案書は、最終月経、基礎体温、超音波計測等により測定し、できる限り正確に書いてください。  
 後の12時は、「午後0時」、  
 後の12時は、「午後0時」と書いてください。

令和 年 月 日 届出 長殿

受付	令和 年 月 日	令和 年 月 日	調査票作成
付	事件簿番号	死産第 号	

## 記入の注意

(1) 紙質や消えやすいインキで書かないでください。  
 (2) この届は妊娠12週以後(12週を含む)の死産について、死産後7日以内に役場に出してください。  
 にあてはまるものに□のようしるしをつけてください。

(3) この死産証書又は死産検案書の作成者は医師又は助産師ですが、医師・助産師ともに死産に立ち会った場合には医師が書いてください。  
 医師又は助産師の死産証書又は死産検案書が得られないときは届出人はその理由を余白に書き添えて証明しうる者が死産証書の「死産」の次に「(事実)」という文字を書いて「死産(事実)証書」としてください。

(4) (11)胎児死の時期(妊娠週22週以後の自然死産に限る)で「分娩前」とは陣痛開始前をいい、「分娩中」とは陣痛開始から胎児が娩出し終るまでをいいます。なお、陣痛開始前の切開分娩の場合は、後日開始から産児の娩出までを「分娩中」とします。

(5) 1. 農業だけまたは農業とその他の仕事を持っている世帯  
 2. 自由業・商工業・サービス業等を個人で経営している世帯  
 3. 企業・個人商店等(官公庁は除く)の常用勤労者世帯で勤め先の従業員(この死産者が1人から99人までの世帯(日々または1年未満の契約の雇用者は5))  
 4. 3にあてはまらない常用勤労者世帯及び会社団体の役員(日々または1年未満の契約の雇用者は5)  
 5. 1から4にあてはまらないその他の仕事をしている者のいない世帯  
 6. 仕事をしていたりしている者のいない世帯

(6) 父の職業 | 母の職業  
 出生子(出生後死亡した子を含む) | 人  
 妊娠週22週以後の死産児 | 胎  
 妊娠週22週以前の死産児又は流産死胎 | 胎  
 (この死産児を含む)

(7) 父の職業 | 母の職業  
 出生子(出生後死亡した子を含む) | 人  
 妊娠週22週以後の死産児 | 胎  
 妊娠週22週以前の死産児又は流産死胎 | 胎  
 (この死産児を含む)

(8) □父 □母 □同居者 □医師 □助産師 □その他の立会者  
 住所 番号 号  
 氏名 印

(9) 死産児の男女別 1 男 2 女 3 不詳	母の氏名 妊娠週数	満	週	日	時	分
死産があったとき	令和 年 月 日	午前・午後	時	分		
死産児の体重 及び身長	グラム	身長	センチメートル			
胎児死亡の時期 (妊娠週22週以後の自然死産に限る)	1 分娩前	2 分娩中	3 不明			
死産があったところ 及びその種別	1 死産があったところ (死産があったところ) (死産があったところ)	2 病院	3 助産所	4 自宅	5 その他	号
死産の種別	1 単胎	2 多胎 ( 子中第 )	3 不詳			
死産の自然人工別 ◆出生を出生させる人工的処置を加える人工的処置は、自然死産に属します	1 自然死産	2 母体保護法による人工死産	3 母体保護法によらない人工死産			
自然死産の原因 若しくは理由又は人工死産の理由	自然死産の場合		人工死産の場合		胎児の側	
◆1の付欄には直接原因又は理由を胎児の側か母の側のどちらかに記入してください。また、胎児の側か母の側のどちらかに胎児死の時期(妊娠週22週以後の自然死産に限る)で「分娩前」とは陣痛開始前をいい、「分娩中」とは陣痛開始から胎児が娩出し終るまでをいいます。なお、陣痛開始前の切開分娩の場合は、後日開始から産児の娩出までを「分娩中」とします。	ア	直接原因又は理由	母体側の疾患による	1	疾患名	
	イ	アの理由	その他の場合	2	理由	
	ウ	ウの理由	母体側の疾患による	1	疾患名	
	エ	エの理由	その他の場合	2	理由	
(10) 死産児の有無	1 無	2 有	[ 部位及び主要所見 ]			
(11) 死産児の有無	1 無	2 有	[ 主要所見 ]			
1 医師	上記のとおり証明(検案)する		証明(検案)する	年月日	令和 年 月 日	
2 助産師	本証明書(検案書)発行年月日		本証明書(検案書)発行年月日	令和 年 月 日	所在地又は医師若しくは助産師の住所 (病院、診療所若しくは助産師の名称及び所在地又は医師若しくは助産師の住所)	番号
	(氏名)					印

1 欄及び2欄に關係した手術について、術式又はその診断名と関連のある所見等を中心に書いてください。

# 婚姻届

令和 年 月 日 届出  
長 殿

受理 令和 年 月 日 第 号	発送 令和 年 月 日 第 号	長 印
送付 令和 年 月 日 第 号	調査票 附 票	通 知
世帯調査	戸籍記載	記載調査

(1) 氏名 (よみかた) 氏 名 生年月日	夫 にな る 人 氏 名 生年月日	妻 にな る 人 氏 名 生年月日	人
(2) 住所 (住民登録をして いるところ) 住所 番 号 世帯主 の氏名	住所 番 号 世帯主 の氏名	住所 番 号 世帯主 の氏名	人
(3) 本 籍 (外国人のときは 国籍だけを書い てください) 父 母 の 氏 名 父 母 と の 続 け の 氏 名 父 母 の 続 け の 氏 名 父 母 の 続 け の 氏 名	本 籍 番 号 世帯主 の氏名	本 籍 番 号 世帯主 の氏名	人
(4) 婚姻後の夫婦の 氏・新しい本籍 氏・新しい本籍 氏・新しい本籍	父 母 父 母 父 母	父 母 父 母 父 母	人
(5) 同居を始めた とき	父 母 父 母 父 母	父 母 父 母 父 母	人
(6) 初婚・再婚の別	父 母 父 母 父 母	父 母 父 母 父 母	人
(7) 同居を始める 前の夫婦のそれ ぞれの世帯の おもな仕事と	父 母 父 母 父 母	父 母 父 母 父 母	人
(8) 夫 妻 の 職 業	父 母 父 母 父 母	父 母 父 母 父 母	人

## 記入の注意

鉛筆や消えやすいインキで書かないでください。  
この届は、あらかじめ用意して、結婚式をあげる日または同居を始める日に出すようにしてください。その日が日曜日や祝日でも届けることができます。  
夫になる人または妻になる人の本籍地に出すときは2通、そのほかのところに出すときは3通出して下さい。(役場が相当と認めるときは、1通で足りることもあります。)  
この届書を本籍地でない役場に出すときは、戸籍謄本または戸籍全部事項証明書が必要ですから、あらかじめ用意してください。

署 押	名 印	人
生 年 月 日	年 月 日	年 月 日
住 所	番 号	番 号
本 籍	番 号	番 号

「筆頭者の氏名」には、戸籍のはじめに記載されている人の氏名を書いてください。  
父母がいま婚姻しているときは、母の氏は書かないで、名だけを書いてください。  
養父母についても同じように書いてください。

□には、あてはまるものに○の圈をしるしをつけてください。  
外国人と婚姻する人が、まだ戸籍の筆頭者となっていない場合には、新しい戸籍がつくられますので、希望する本籍を書いてください。

再婚のときは、直前の婚姻について書いてください。  
内縁のものはふくまれません。

届け出られた事項は、人口動態調査(統計法に基づく基礎統計調査、厚生労働省所管)にも用いられます。

# 離婚届

受理 第 号	令和 年 月 日	発送 令和 年 月 日	令和 年 月 日
送付 第 号	令和 年 月 日	調査票 令和 年 月 日	長印

令和 年 月 日 届出  
長 殿

(1) 氏名 (よみかた) 夫 氏 妻 氏	氏名 氏名	氏名 氏名	続柄 続柄	父 母 父 母	妻の父 母 妻の父 母	続柄 続柄	父 母 父 母	協議離婚 協議離婚	調停 調停	請求の認諾 請求の認諾	判決 判決	日成立 日成立	年 月 日 年 月 日	日確定 日確定	年 月 日 年 月 日	日確定 日確定
(2) 住所 (住民登録をして いるところ)	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所	住所 住所
(3) 本籍 (外国人のときは 国籍だけを書い てください)	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍	本籍 本籍
(4) 離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別	離婚の種別 離婚の種別
(5) 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍	婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍 婚姻前の氏にもどる者の本籍
(6) 未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名	未成年の子の氏名 未成年の子の氏名
(7) 同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間	同居の期間 同居の期間
(8) 同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所	同居する前の住所 同居する前の住所
(9) 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事	同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事 同居する前の世帯のおもな仕事
(10) 夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業	夫妻の職業 夫妻の職業

## 記入の注意

鉛筆や消えやすいインキで書かないでください。  
筆頭者の氏名欄には、戸籍をはじめに記載されている人の氏名を書いてください。  
本籍地でない夜場に出すときは、2通または3通出してください(夜場が相当と認めるときは、1通で足りることもあり  
ります)。また、そのさい戸籍謄本も必要です。  
そのほかに必要なもの  
調停離婚のとき→調停調査書の謄本  
審判離婚のとき→審判書の謄本と確定証明書  
和解離婚のとき→和解調査書の謄本  
認諾離婚のとき→認諾調査書の謄本  
判決離婚のとき→判決書の謄本と確定証明書

署名 押印	名印	印	印
生年月日	年月日	年月日	年月日
住所	住所	住所	住所
本籍	本籍	本籍	本籍

父母がいま婚姻しているときは、母の氏は書かないで、名だけを書いてください。  
義父母についても同じように書いてください。  
□には、あてはまるものに□のようしるしをつけてください。

今後も離婚の際に称していた氏を称する場合には、左の欄には何も記載しないでください(この場合にはこの離婚届と同時に別の届書を提出する必要があります。)

同居を始めたときの年月は、結婚式をあげた年月または同居を始めた年月のうち早いほうを書いてください。

届け出られた事項は、人口動態調査(統計法に基づく基礎統計調査、厚生労働省所管)にも用いられます。

未成年の子がいる場合は、次の□のあてはまるものにしるしをつけてください。

(面会交流)

取決めでしている。  
まだ決めていない。  
(養育費の分担)  
取決めでしている。  
まだ決めていない。

(未成年の子がいる場合に父母が離婚をするときは、面会交流や養育費の負担など子の監護に必要な事項についても父母の協議で定めることとされています。この場合には、子の利益を最も優先して考えなければならないこととされています。)

## Part VII Range for

The range of subjects observed for this report is given in the table below.

		Live Birth	Death
Regional range	Before 1943	Former Japanese mainland including Okinawa (excluding Sakhalin)	
	1947-1950	Regions in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture in Hokkaido,	
	1951-1972	From December 5, 1951: Includes 29 degrees to 30 degrees north (Tokara Islands) of Toshima village, From December 25, 1953: Includes South of 29 degrees north (Amami Islands) of the same village From June 26, 1968: Includes Ogasawara village of Tokyo	
	From 1973 onwards	Includes Okinawa. Therefore, regions in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, excluding part of	
Regional affiliation of subjects observed	Before 1943	Place of birth lies in the abovementioned regions	Place of death lies in the abovementioned regions
	1947-1949		
	1950, 1951		
	From 1952 onwards		
Human range of the subjects observed	Before 1943	The registered domicile of the baby is in the former Japanese mainland including Okinawa and Sakhalin	The registered domicile of the deceased is in the former Japanese mainland including Okinawa and Sakhalin
	1947-1982	The registered domicile of the baby is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa (the expression was changed to live-born from 1979)	The registered domicile of the deceased is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa
	1983-1994	The registered domicile of the live-born is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture until March 1983), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa	The registered domicile of the deceased is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture until March 1983), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa
	From 1995 onwards		
Observation period	Before 1922	Events occurring between January 1 and December 31 of the same year every year for which notification year and March 31 of the next year	
	1923-1943	Events occurring between January 1 and December 31 of the same year every year for which notification 31 of the next year	
	1947	Event occurring during the year for which notifications were submitted between January 1 and	
	1948, 1949	Events occurring between January 1 and December 31 of the same year every year for which notification year and April 14 of the next year	
	1950-1967		
	1968-1970	Events occurring between January 1 and December 31 of the same year every year for which notification year and February 14 of the next year	
	From 1971 onwards	Events occurring between January 1 and December 31 of the same year every year for which notification year and January 14 of the next year	
Standard of classification of prefecture/urban/rural residence etc.	Before 1943	Classified by administrative divisions as of January 1 each year based on the place of occurrence	
	1947-1949		
	1950, 1951	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the mother's address at the time of live birth	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the address of the deceased at the time of death
	1952-1967	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the child's address at the time of live birth	
	1968-1971	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the child's address at the time of live birth	
	1972-1978	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of notification based on the child's address at the time of live birth	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of notification based on the address of the deceased at the time of death
	From 1979 onwards	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the child's address at the time of live birth	Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the address of the deceased at the time of death



# the observation

Foetal death	Marriage	Divorce
Ogasawara office in Tokyo, Takeshima in Shimane, latitude 30 degrees south of Toshima village, Oshima-gun in Kagoshima and entire Okinawa		
Oshima-gun in Kagoshima		
Nemuro Subprefecture in Hokkaido and Takeshima in Shimane.		
Place of delivery lies in the abovementioned regions	Address of the groom at the time of notification. Moreover, address of the bride at the time of notification is considered in the case of son-in-law adopted into family. For judicial divorce, the address of the complainant lies in the abovementioned regions	
	Place of marriage ceremony lies in the abovementioned regions	The husband's address at the time of divorce lies in the abovementioned regions
	The groom's address immediately before marriage ceremony lies in the abovementioned regions	
	The groom's address at the time of notification lies in the abovementioned regions	
The registered domicile of the mother is in the former Japanese mainland including Okinawa and Sakhalin	The registered domicile of both bride and groom or either of them lies in the former sites including Okinawa and Sakhalin	
The registered domicile of the mother is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa	The registered domicile of both bride and groom or either of them is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa	
The registered domicile of the mother is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture until March 1983), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa	The registered domicile of both bride and groom or either of them is in Hokkaido (excluding part of Nemuro Subprefecture until March 1983), Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa	
The registered domicile of the father or mother is in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa		
tions were submitted between January 1 of the same	Notifications submitted between January 1 and December 31 each year	
tions were submitted between January 1 and January		
December 31 of the same year		
tions were submitted between January 1 of the same		
tions were submitted between January 1 of the same	Notifications submitted between January 1 and December 31 each year. However, for divorces by mediation, adjudication and judgment, cases successful or receiving final and binding judgment between January 1 and December 31 each year among cases notified between January 1 each year and April 14 of the next year	
tions were submitted between January 1 of the same	Notifications submitted between January 1 and December 31 each year. However, for divorces by mediation, adjudication and judgment, cases successful or receiving final and binding judgment between January 1 and December 31 each year among cases notified between January 1 each year and February 14 of the next year	
tions were submitted between January 1 of the same	Notifications submitted between January 1 and December 31 each year. However, for divorces by mediation, adjudication, settlement and acknowledgment of claim (excluding settlement and acknowledgment of claim before March 2004) and decree, cases successful or receiving final and binding judgment between January 1 and December 31 each year among cases notified between January 1 each year and January 14 of the next year	
	Classified by administrative divisions as of January 1 each year based on the address of the groom or bride in accordance to the abovementioned region of affiliation of subjects of observation	
	Classified by administrative divisions as of January 1 each year based on the place of ceremony in accordance to the abovementioned region of affiliation of subjects of observation	
Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the mother's address at the time of delivery	Classified by administrative divisions based on the address of the groom or bride at the time of notification in accordance to the abovementioned region of affiliation of subjects of observation	
Classified by administrative divisions at the time of notification based on the mother's address at the time of delivery	Classified by administrative divisions based on the address of the groom at the time of notification in accordance to the abovementioned region of affiliation of subjects of observation	Classified by administrative divisions based on the address of the husband and wife before separation at the time of notification in accordance to the abovementioned region of affiliation of subjects of observation
Classified by administrative divisions at the time of occurrence based on the mother's address at the time of delivery		

# PartVIII Lists of causes of death for Japan

## 1 History

Japan has a long history of the list of deaths. The first classification in the country was set forth in 1875 with 11 items categorized anatomically. At the global level, the international list of death was adopted at a conference of the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and the first International congress for revisions in the international list was held in 1900, where the first ICD was adopted and it was agreed that it must be revised every 10 years. In the same year, Japan adopted the first revision of the ICD. Since then, we have been appropriately applying it to Japan's death statistics, with due consideration to the international classification.

The trends in death classification from 1899, when adjustments were made in Vital Statistics due to the establishment of the Family Registration Act, are shown in the table below.

Trends in International Classification of Diseases and Death Causes

(Reference)

Conference for the Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death	Competent authority			Year of application in Japan
	International	Japan		
First 1900	International Statistical Institute	Cabinet Bureau of Statistics		(1899~1908)
Second 1909	International Statistical Institute	Cabinet Bureau of Statistics		(1909~1922)
Third 1920	International Statistical Institute	Cabinet Bureau of Statistics		(1923~1932)
Fourth 1929	International Statistical Institute and the League of Nations	Cabinet Bureau of Statistics		(1933~1943)
Fifth 1938	International Statistical Institute and the League of Nations	Health Statistics Department, Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare		(1946~1949)
Sixth 1948	World Health Organization (WHO)	Statistical Survey Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare		(1950~1957)
Seventh 1955	World Health Organization (WHO)	Statistical Survey Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare		(1958~1967)
Eighth 1965	World Health Organization (WHO)	Statistical Survey Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare		(1968~1978)
Ninth 1975	World Health Organization (WHO)	Statistical Survey Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare		(1979~1994)
Tenth 1989	World Health Organization (WHO)	Statistical Survey Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare		(1995~2005)
Tenth 2003	World Health Organization (WHO)	Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare		(2006~2016)
Tenth 2013	World Health Organization (WHO)	Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Policy Evaluation, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare		(2017~)

The list of deaths adopted by Japan from 1995, was adopted in the 43rd World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1990. WHO recommended the use of ICD-10 to its member countries from 1993. Based on its International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, Japan was using the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases by adding Japan-specific subdivisions to ICD-10 and a List of causes of death aggregating the Japanese classification (General Affairs Agency Notification No. 75 of October 12, 1994). Japanese classification and list of causes of death based on Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2003) (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Notification No. 1147 of October 7, 2005) was used from 2006 and Japanese classification and

list of causes of death based on Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Notification No. 35 of February 13, 2015) is being used from 2017.

## 2 Underlying cause of death and rules for selection of cause of death

Mortality tabulation is based on the Death Certificate. Therefore, to include in the Death Certificate all factors that lead to the death, the 20th World Health Assembly defined the cause of death to be mentioned in the Death Certificate as “The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to a person's death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury” in 1967. Before this, it was agreed in the Sixth Conference for Revision in 1948 that death causes for primary tabulation must be underlying causes of death.

WHO stated that from the perspective of death prevention, it is important to either break the train of pathological events or cure the disease at some point. The most effective purpose of public health is to prevent the causes through its initiatives. For this purpose, it defined underlying causes of death as follows:

- ① The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to a person's death
- ② The circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury

Furthermore, to select the underlying cause of death, WHO has established and recommends an international format of Death Certificates and a specified procedure for selection of death cause to its member countries. Japan follows these recommendations.

The procedure for selection of underlying death cause sets forth complicated rules for selecting the underlying cause of death. However, Japan applies these procedures in accordance to the circumstances noted in each death certificate prepared by the doctors and finally selects and decides the underlying cause of death for tabulation.

The format of the death certificate divides the column for noting the cause of death into columns I and II. Column I is meant for noting the train of pathological events that led to death, including the direct cause. Column II is meant for noting other major pathological events that gave rise to death.

If only one disease name is mentioned as the death cause in the death certificate, then the category which that disease belongs to may be considered the underlying cause of death. However, even if the disease name is same, the category may change depending on many conditions, such as age, gender, congenital or non-congenital conditions and details written in the surgery and anatomy column.

Therefore, the underlying cause of death is determined after grasping all the information noted in the death certificate.

If two or more disease names are mentioned in the death certificate, then only one underlying death cause must be selected for tabulation. If the name of the disease that directly caused death is noted at the top in column I of the death certificate and other diseases are noted correctly in the order of the causal relationship, then the category of the disease or injury mentioned at the bottom of column I is considered the underlying cause of death. However, details stated in the death certificates vary widely because the circumstances of death are different for each deceased person. Therefore, the final decision on the underlying cause of death is taken after confirming all information on a combination of disease names, place and column in which it is mentioned, complications, surgery or anatomy as well as place and circumstances of death, and judging or applying the procedure for selection of underlying death cause suited to the circumstances of each.

Apart from defining terminologies, format of death certificate and standards for selecting death cause for perinatal deaths, WHO also recommends preparing cross-tables for analyzing major diseases or conditions affecting children and mothers. Although Japan has not adopted the death certificate format recommended by WHO, we have added many of the items in the format into our death certificate and stillbirth certificate to create a cross-table as recommended.

For determining the cause for foetal death, we decided to select the underlying cause by considering the child's

and mother's conditions as one from the time of the adoption of ICD-10. We also have prepared cross-tables for both child and mother by selecting the underlying death cause from their respective conditions.

Please refer to Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) Volume 1, 2 and 3 for detailed information on selection of underlying death cause and list of deaths.

### **3 Lists**

Based on the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death for Vital Statistics (the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death), the following lists are available for various purposes. These lists have been revised to incorporate Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) (January 2017). There are changes in classification codes and methods of selecting death cause in these revisions and it is important to note that a simple comparison with the lists used before 2016 is not possible.

#### **(1) The detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death**

The detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death used for Vital Statistics is based on further subdivisions added to the Japanese classification for the purpose of the Vital Statistics.

The subdivisions added to the international classification as Japanese classification are represented by a small letter in the 5th digit place. The subdivisions added for Vital Statistics have a numerical in the 4th digit place and capital letter in the 5th digit place.

Detailed information about the classification is available in Final Data on e-Stat "Classification table".

#### **(2) List of death causes (Condensed list of causes of death) for Japan**

To gain an overview of the composition of death causes in Japan, we have created lists based on the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death while referring to WHO's list for death tabulation.

The classification of the causes of death includes causes that have led to deaths over a certain number or causes that interest the people of the country and researchers even though the number of deaths is small, while also paying due consideration to continuity and other factors. A 5-digit classification code has been set for the items. The first 2 digits follow the chapter structure of ICD-10, the third digit represents an intermediate classification integrating some items and the last 2 digits represent reference numbers.

Detailed information about the classification is available in Final Data on e-Stat "Classification table".

Moreover, previous yearly trends are available under "Classification table" for 2017 (Note) (Volume 1 "Reference Table" of the Reports until 2016) in Final Data on e-Stat.

#### **(3) Selected list of selected causes of death for Japan**

For death causes in which there is high social interest, selections were made from the condensed list of causes of death and continuity with ICD-9 was also considered.

The selection of classification items is based on the top 15 diseases by number of deaths in the condensed list of causes of death. Moreover, malignant neoplasm, heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and accidents by external causes are further classified into subdivisions because of their social significance. The subdivisions for malignant neoplasm are based on the top 10 reasons of death by site and the sites for which cancer screening is conducted under Health Promotion Services. The subdivisions for heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and accidents by external causes were selected by considering causes that led to deaths more than a certain number.

Tuberculosis was added because of high social interest.

Detailed information about the classification is available in Final Data on e-Stat “Classification table”.

#### **( 4 ) Table of yearly trends in causes of death**

The main purpose of this table is to observe the yearly trends in death cause. It was partially revised to include major causes of death in ICD-9, based on the trends in major death causes since 1899.

Detailed information about the classification is available in Final Data on e-Stat “Classification table”.

#### **( 5 ) List of causes of infant deaths (Condensed list of causes of infant death)**

WHO recommends creating a list of death cause for infant death up to 5 years of age. The proportion of infant mortality up to 5 years of age is high in Japan and importance is being placed on medical and administrative measures to reduce infant deaths. Therefore, the list has been made for infant deaths only.

The selection of classification items is based on the same view as the condensed list of causes of death, but characteristics of infant deaths were also considered. Items such as “Malignant neoplasm” were simplified and “Diseases arising in perinatal period” and “Congenital malformation, deformation and chromosomal abnormality” were classified in detail. Asthma and sudden infant death syndrome were also added.

Detailed information about the classification is available in Final Data on e-Stat “Classification table”.

#### **( 6 ) List of infectious diseases**

Because the proportion of deaths due to infectious diseases kept decreasing, part of the infectious diseases were omitted from WHO’s list for death tabulation in ICD-10 (Version: 1990), which was applied in 1995, to adapt to the times and were similarly omitted from Japan’s condensed list of causes of death as well. However, the category was added again in the same year because there was a need to grasp the conditions related to infectious diseases.

For selecting the classification items, legal notification was made obligatory, and consideration was also given to grasping the trends in diseases requiring health measures and easy comparison with international data.

Moreover, the name of the category was changed to “Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases” (Act No. 114 of 1998) (the Infectious Diseases Control Law) from 1999. The names are based on Enforcement Order for Infectious Diseases Act (Cabinet Order No. 420 of 1998), Regulation for Enforcement of the Infectious Diseases Act (Ordinance No. 99 of 1998 of the Ministry of Health and Welfare) and the Tuberculosis Prevention Act (Act No. 96 of 1951) and do not necessarily correspond with ICD-10. with Infectious Diseases Act and.

Moreover, the categories were changed in 1999, 2003, 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 due to revisions in the Infectious Diseases Control Law and further revised due to the application of Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2003) in 2006 and Japan ICD-10 (Version: 2013) in 2017.

Detailed information about the classification is available in Final Data on e-Stat “Classification table”.

### **(7) Classification items used in leading causes of death and leading causes of infant death**

Major death causes were selected from the condensed list of causes of death and condensed list of causes of infant death.

Detailed information about the classification is available in Final Data on e-Stat "Classification table".

### **(8) Classification of perinatal deaths and foetal deaths**

ICD-10 takes cause of both perinatal deaths and foetal deaths as the result of integrated child's condition and mother's one and choose one condition out of two for the decision of cause of deaths. In addition, the most serious condition for causing death is chosen from each side. It also would be possible to analyse the causal relation between two sides and product the cross table of mother-child condition.

Since ICD-9 we have been using the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases to determine cause of death because we do not establish original classification list for that.

Mother's condition: refer to P00-P04 and P99, P99 means nothing has wrong with mother's condition, of the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death.

Child's condition: refer to the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death except the above, though most are included in "Chapter XVI certain conditions originating in the perinatal period", "Chapter XVII congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities".



#### 4 The change of the list for trends in main cause of death

Although this report analyzes tuberculosis, malignant neoplasm, cerebrovascular diseases and other conditions as the

	Hi01 Tuberculosis		Hi02 Malignant neoplasms		Hi03 Diabetes mellitus		Hi04 Hypertensive diseases		Hi05 Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)		Hi06 C . V . D .		Hi07 Pneumonia		Hi08 Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	
	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類
(1st) (1899~1906)	•	12-15 *44	•	17-18 *44	•	•	•	•	•	24 *44	•	21	•	27	•	•
(1907~1908)	•	13-16 *51	•	20-21 *51	•	•	•	•	•	29 *51	•	26	•	32	•	•
(2nd) (1909~1922)	25-32	13-16	40-48 58	21-22 *26	55	25	•	•	83-85 86	33 *34	71-73	30 *32	97-98	37	•	•
(3rd) (1923~1932)	31-37	13-15	43-49 65	16 *37	57	37 (regrouped)	•	•	87-90	19 *37	74-75 83	18 *37	100-101	22	99 (口) 106	*21 *23
(4th) (1933~1943)	23-32	11-12	45-53 72	18 *27	59	22	•	•	90-95	38-43	82	32	107-109	48	106 (口) 113	*47 *50
(5th) (1946~1949)	13-22	•	45-55 74	•	61	•	•	•	90-95	•	83	•	107-109	•	106 . b 113	•
(6th) (1950~1957)	001-019	B1-B2	140-205	B18	260	B20	440-447	B28-B29	410-434	B25-B27	330-334	B22	490-493 763	B31 B43 . a	502 **527	•
(7th) (1958~1967)	001-019	B1-B2	140-205	B18	260	B20	440-447	B28-B29	410-434	B25-B27	330-334	B22	490-493 763	B31 B43 . a	502 **527	•
(8th) (1968~1978)	001-019	B5-B6	140-209	B19	250	B21	400-404	B27	393-398 410-429	B26 B28-B29	430-438	B30	480-486	B32	491-492	*B33 . a B33 . b
(9th) (1979~1994)	010-018	5-6	140-208	28-37	250	39	401-405	48-49	393-398 410-429	46 51-52 54-56	430-438	58-60	480-486	63	491-492	*66-67
(10th) (1995~2016)	A15-A19	01200	C00-C97	02100	E10-E14	04100	I10-I13	09100	I01- I02 . 0 I05-I09 I20-I25 I27 I30-I51	09200	I60-I69	09300	J12-J18	10200	J41-J43	*10400
(From 2017 onwards)	A15-A19	01200	C00-C96	02100	E10-E14	04100	I10-I15	09100	I01- I02 . 0 I05-I09 I20-I25 I27 I30-I51	09200	I60-I69	09300	J12-J18	10200	J41-J43	*10400

Notes: 1) The death causes have been classified according to ICD-10. Moreover, the titles, subcategories and mid-categories of the classification in the table correspond with the detailed list of statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death and the condensed list of causes of death for Japan according to ICD-10 classifications.

- 2) \*shows that the data is part of this number. For this reason, the numbers have not been totaled when monitoring changes.
- 3) \*\*shows that the data is a major part of this number. For this reason, the numbers have been totaled when monitoring changes.
- 4) • shows that the classification has not been used in death cause statistics even though the category exists.
- 5) The same categories have been used for 1899-1906 and 1907-1908, but the category numbers are different because they were serialized for revision.
- 6) Regarding tuberculosis
  - (1) Does not include scrofula before 1908.
  - (2) Does not include exudative pleurisy for which aftereffects and causes were not recorded after 1979.
  - (3) Does not include pneumoconiosis associated with tuberculosis (J65) from 1995 onwards.
- 7) Regarding Malignant neoplasm
  - (1) Does not include leukemia and pseudoleukemia before 1908.
  - (2) Does not include malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites (C97) from 2017 onwards.
- 8) Regarding Heart disease
  - (1) Does not include angina pectoris before 1908.
  - (2) Includes heart attack and heart failure from 1979 onwards.
  - (3) Includes rheumatic fever with heart involvement (I01) and rheumatic chorea with heart involvement (I02.0), but does not include pulmonary embolism (I26) and other diseases of pulmonary vessels (I28) from 1995 onwards.



major causes of death, these are shown as follows using the death cause category numbers for the respective years.

Hi09 Asthma		Hi10 Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer		Hi11 Dis. of liver		Hi12 Renal failure		Hi13 Senility		Hi14 Accidents		Hi15 (regrouped) Transport accidents		Hi16 Suicide	
小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類	小分類	中分類
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	39	•	40 **42 43 47 **49 50	•	•	•	41
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	46	•	•	•	•	•	48
102	*38	108	*39	118,120	45,*46	•	•	161	56	64-66,160 170-179 180-197	*27 *55 58	•	•	162-169	57
105	*23	111	*24	120-122 124	28,*37	•	•	164	34	67-68,163 175-189 192-196	*37 *33 **35	•	•	165-174	36
112	*50	117	51	124-125	56-57	•	•	162 (except regrouped)	**78	76-77 176-195	29 81-82	•	•	163-171	79
112	•	117	•	124-125	•	•	•	162 . b	•	78-79 169-195	•	169-173	•	163-164	•
241	•	540-541	B33	580-583	B37 *B46 . e	•	•	794	B45 . a	E800-E965	BE47- BE48	E800-E802 E810-E835 E840-E866	BE47 BE48 . a	E970-E979	BE49
241	•	540-541	B33	580-583	B37 *B46 . e	•	•	794	B45 . a	E800-E962	BE47- BE48	E800-E802 E810-E835 E840-E866	BE47 BE48 . a	E963 E970-E979	BE49
493	B33 . c	531-533	B34	570-573	B37 B46 . f	•	•	794	B45 . a	E800-E949	BE47- BE48	E800-E807 E810-E823 E825-E845	BE47 BE48 . a	E950-E959	BE49
493	68	531-533	69	570-573	73-74	584-586	•	797	88	E800-E949	E104- E114	E800-E807 E810-E848	E104-E105	E950-E959	E115
J45-J46	10500	K25-K27	11100	K70-K76	11300	N17-N19	14200	R54	18100	V01-X59	20100	V01-V98	20101	X60-X84	20200
J45-J46	10500	K25-K27	11100	K70-K76	11300	N17-N19	14200	R54	18100	V01-X59	20100	V01-V98	20101	X60-X84	20200

Notes: 9) Regarding cerebrovascular diseases

(1) For 1950, B22 includes B46.b (part of 352, in other words, aftereffects of B22 and symptoms after one year has passed).

(2) Includes rupture of cerebral arteriovenous malformation (part of I60.8), but does not include transient cerebral ischemic attack, unspecified (G45) from 1995 onwards.

10) Regarding renal failure

(1) Does not include congenital renal failure (P96.0) from 1995 onwards.

11) Regarding senility

(1) Includes senile dementia before 1932.

12) Regarding accidents

(1) Does not include alcohol addiction before 1949.

(2) Does not include sequelae of other accidents (Y86) from 1995 onwards.

13) Regarding suicide

(1) Does not include sequelae of intentional self-harm (Y87.0) from 1995 onwards.

14) Regarding hypertensive diseases

(1) Includes secondary hypertension (I15.-) from 2017 onwards.

## Statistical classification systems of diseases and related health problems

### Systemic disorders

- I Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
  - Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)
  - Bacterial infection (A15-A49)
  - Infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission (A50-A64)
  - Other infections caused by spirochetes, chlamydia or rickettsia (A65-A79)
  - Viral infections (A80-B34)
  - Mycoses (B35-B49)
  - Protozoal and Helminthiasis and other infestations diseases (B50-B89)
  - Sequelae of infectious and parasitic diseases (B90-B94)
  - Bacterial, viral and other infectious agents (B95-B98)
  - Other infectious diseases (B99)
- II Neoplasms (C00-D48)
  - Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)
    - Primary (C00-C75)
    - Secondary and unspecified sites (C76-C80)
    - lymphoid, haematopoietic tissue (Primary) (C81-C96)
    - Multiple sites (C97)
  - In situ neoplasms (D00-D09)
  - Benign neoplasms (D10-D36)
  - Neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D37-D48)
- III Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50-D89)
  - Anaemias (D50-D64)
  - Coagulation defects, purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions (D65-D69)
  - Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (D70-D77)
  - Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80-D89)
- IV Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)
  - Disorders of thyroid gland, Diabetes mellitus and Disorders of other endocrine glands (E00-E35)
  - Malnutrition, Other nutritional deficiencies, Obesity and other hyperalimentation (E40-E68)
  - Metabolic disorders (E70-E90)
- Diseases by anatomical systems
  - V Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
  - VI Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)
  - VII Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)
  - VIII Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)
  - IX Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
  - X Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
  - XI Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
  - XII Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
  - XIII Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)
  - XIV Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)
- Childbirth, malformation, newborn diseases
  - XV Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)
    - Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00-O08)
    - Complications of pregnancy predominantly in the antenatal period (O10-O48)
    - Complication codes related to labour, delivery and puerperium (O60-O92)
    - Other obstetric conditions, not elsewhere classified (O94-O99)
  - XVI Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
  - XVII Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
- XVIII Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)
  - Symptom and sign (R00-R69)
  - Abnormal results of studies (R70-R94)
  - Ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality (R95-R99)
- XIX Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00-T98)
  - Injuries to the different part of the body (S00-S99)
  - Injuries involving multiple body regions or to unspecified part of trunk, limb or body region (T00-T14)
  - Effects of foreign body entering through natural orifice (T15-T19)
  - Burns and corrosions (T20-T32)
  - Frostbite (T33-T35)
  - Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biological substances and toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source (T36-T65)
  - Other and unspecified effects of external causes (T66-T78)
  - Certain early complications of trauma (T79-T79)
  - Complications of surgical and medical care, not elsewhere classified (T80-T88)
  - Sequelae of injuries, of poisoning and of other consequences of external causes (T90-T98)
- XX External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)
  - Transport accidents (V01-V99)
  - Other external causes of accidental injury (W00-X59)
  - Intentional self-harm (X60-X84)
  - Assault (X85-Y09)
  - Event of undetermined intent (Y10-Y34)
  - Legal intervention and operations of war (Y35-Y36)
  - Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40-Y84)
  - Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality (Y85-Y89)
  - Supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity and mortality classified elsewhere (Y90-Y98)
- XXI Factors influencing health status and contact with health services
- XXII Codes for special purposes

Note: Chapter XXI is not used in Vital Statistics.

## 5 Various Classification Tables

### 1 Condensed list of causes of death for Japan

死因简单分類 Code	Lists	死因基本分類 Code
01000	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	A00~B99
01100	Intestinal infectious diseases	A00~A09
01200	Tuberculosis	A15~A19
01201	Respiratory tuberculosis	A15~A16
01202	Other tuberculosis	A17~A19
01300	Sepsis <sup>1)</sup>	A40~A41
01400	Viral hepatitis	B15~B19
01401	Hepatitis B	B16~B17.0, B18.0~B18.1
01402	Hepatitis C	B17.1, B18.2
01403	Other viral hepatitis	The remainder of B15~B19
01500	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	B20~B24
01600	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	The remainder of A00~B99
02000	Neoplasms	C00~D48
02100	Malignant neoplasms	C00~C96
02101	Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C00~C14
02102	Oesophagus	C15
02103	Stomach	C16
02104	Colon	C18
02105	Rectosigmoid junction and rectum	C19~C20
02106	Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22
02107	Gallbladder and other biliary tract	C23~C24
02108	Pancreas	C25
02109	Larynx	C32
02110	Trachea, bronchus and lung	C33~C34
02111	Skin	C43~C44
02112	Breast	C50
02113	Uterus	C53~C55
02114	Ovary	C56
02115	Prostate	C61
02116	Bladder	C67
02117	Central nervous system	C70~C72, C75.1~C75.3
02118	Malignant lymphoma	C81~C86
02119	Leukaemia	C91~C95
02120	Other malignant neoplasms, stated or presumed to be primary, of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C88~C90, C96
02121	Other malignant neoplasms	The remainder of C00~C96
02200	In situ neoplasms and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	D00~D48
02201	Other parts of central nervous system	D32~D33, D35.2~D35.4, D42~D43, D44.3~D44.5
02202	Other sites excluding central nervous system	The remainder of D00~D48
03000	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	D50~D89
03100	Anaemias	D50~D64
03200	Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	D65~D89
04000	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	E00~E88
04100	Diabetes mellitus	E10~E14
04200	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	The remainder of E00~E88
05000	Mental and behavioural disorders	F01~F99
05100	Vascular dementia and unspecified dementia	F01~F03
05200	Other mental and behavioural disorders	The remainder of F01~F99
06000	Diseases of the nervous system	G00~G98
06100	Meningitis	G00~G03
06200	Spinal muscular atrophy and related syndromes	G12
06300	Parkinson disease	G20
06400	Alzheimer disease	G30
06500	Other diseases of the nervous system	The remainder of G00~G98
07000	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	H00~H57
08000	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	H60~H93
09000	Diseases of the circulatory system	I00~I99
09100	Hypertensive diseases	I10~I15
09101	Hypertensive heart disease and hypertensive heart / renal disease	I11, I13
09102	Other hypertensive heart disease	I10, I12, I15
09200	Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)	I01~I02.0, I05~I09, I20~I25, I27, I30~I51
09201	Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	I05~I09
09202	Acute myocardial infarction	I21~I22
09203	Other acute ischaemic heart diseases	I20, I24~I25
09204	Chronic nonrheumatic endocardial disease	I34~I38
09205	Cardiomyopathy	I42
09206	Cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders	I44~I49

Notes: Out of cause of death basic classification code, classification codes that do not apply to root causes or that are marked by asterisk have been excluded.

When these categories are used in the field of mental health, "mental and behavioral disorders" can be used interchangeably with "mental disease".

1) "Sepsis" does not include "Bacterial sepsis of newborn".

死因简单分類 Code	Lists	死因基本分類 Code
09207	Heart failure	I50
09208	Other heart diseases	I01~I02.0, I27, I30~I33, I40, I51
09300	Cerebrovascular diseases	I60~I69
09301	Subarachnoid haemorrhage	I60, I69.0
09302	Intracerebral haemorrhage	I61, I69.1
09303	Cerebral infarction	I63, I69.3
09304	Other cerebrovascular diseases	The remainder of I60~I69
09400	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	I71
09500	Other diseases of the circulatory system	The remainder of I00~I99
10000	Diseases of the respiratory system	J00~J98
10100	Influenza	J09~J11
10200	Pneumonia	J12~J18
10300	Acute bronchitis	J20
10400	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	J41~J44
10500	Asthma	J45~J46
10600	Other diseases of the respiratory system	The remainder of J00~J98
10601	Aspiration pneumonia	J69
10602	Interstitial pulmonary diseases	J84
10603	Other diseases of the respiratory system (excluding 10601 and 10602)	The remainder of J00~J98 (except J69,J84)
11000	Diseases of the digestive system	K00~K92
11100	Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer	K25~K27
11200	Hernia and intestinal obstruction	K40~K46, K56
11300	Diseases of liver	K70~K76
11301	Cirrhosis	K74.3~K74.6
11302	Other diseases of liver	The remainder of K70~K76
11400	Other diseases of the digestive system	The remainder of K00~K92
12000	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	L00~L98
13000	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	M00~M99
14000	Diseases of the genitourinary system	N00~N98
14100	Glomerular diseases and renal tubulo-interstitial diseases	N00~N15
14200	Renal failure	N17~N19
14201	Acute renal failure	N17
14202	Chronic kidney disease	N18
14203	Unspecified kidney failure	N19
14300	Other diseases of the genitourinary system	The remainder of N00~N98
15000	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	O00~O99
16000	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	P00~P96
16100	Disorders related to length of gestation and foetal growth	P05~P08
16200	Birth trauma	P10~P15
16300	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	P20~P29
16400	Infections specific to the perinatal period <sup>2)</sup>	P35~P39
16500	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of foetus and newborn	P50~P61
16600	Other certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	The remainder of P00~P96
17000	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Q00~Q99
17100	Congenital malformations of the nervous system	Q00~Q07
17200	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	Q20~Q28
17201	Congenital malformations of the heart	Q20~Q24
17202	Other congenital malformations of the circulatory system	Q25~Q28
17300	Congenital malformations of the digestive system	Q35~Q45
17400	Other congenital malformations and deformations	The remainder of Q00~Q89
17500	Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified	Q90~Q99
18000	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	R00~R99
18100	Senility	R54
18200	Sudden infant death syndrome	R95
18300	Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	The remainder of R00~R99
20000	External causes of morbidity and mortality	V01~Y89
20100	Accidents	V01~X59
20101	Transport accidents	V01~V98
20102	Falls	W00~W17
20103	Accidental drowning and submersion	W65~W74
20104	Accidental threats to breathing	W75~W84
20105	Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	X00~X09
20106	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	X40~X49
20107	Other accidents	The remainder of W00~X59
20200	Suicide	X60~X84
20300	Homicide	X85~Y09
20400	Other external cause	Y10~Y89
22000	Provisional assignment of new diseases of uncertain etiology	U00~U49
22100	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)	U04
22200	Other Provisional assignment of new diseases of uncertain etiology	The remainder of U00~U49

Notes: 2) "Infections specific to the perinatal period" is included in "Bacterial sepsis of newborn".

## 2 Selected list of causes of death for Japan

選択死因分類 Code	Lists	死因简单分類 Code	死因基本分類 Code
Se01	Tuberculosis	01200	A15~A19
Se02	Malignant neoplasms (Regrouped)	02100	C00~C96
Se03	Oesophagus	02102	C15
Se04	Stomach	02103	C16
Se05	Colon	02104	C18
Se06	Rectosigmoid junction and rectum	02105	C19~C20
Se07	Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	02106	C22
Se08	Gallbladder and other biliary tract	02107	C23~C24
Se09	Pancreas	02108	C25
Se10	Trachea, bronchus and lung	02110	C33~C34
Se11	Breast	02112	C50
Se12	Uterus	02113	C53~C55
Se13	Leukaemia	02119	C91~C95
Se14	Diabetes mellitus	04100	E10~E14
Se15	Hypertensive diseases	09100	I10~I15
Se16	Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)  (Regrouped)	09200	I01~I02.0, I05~I09, I20~I25, I27, I30~I51
Se17	Acute myocardial infarction	09202	I21~I22
Se18	Other acute ischaemic heart diseases	09203	I20, I24~I25
Se19	Cardiac arrhythmias and conduction disorders	09206	I44~I49
Se20	Heart failure	09207	I50
Se21	Cerebrovascular diseases (Regrouped)	09300	I60~I69
Se22	Subarachnoid haemorrhage	09301	I60, I69 . 0
Se23	Intracerebral haemorrhage	09302	I61, I69 . 1
Se24	Cerebral infarction	09303	I63, I69 . 3
Se25	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	09400	I71
Se26	Pneumonia	10200	J12~J18
Se27	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	10400	J41~J44
Se28	Asthma	10500	J45~J46
Se29	Diseases of liver	11300	K70~K76
Se30	Renal failure	14200	N17~N19
Se31	Senility	18100	R54
Se32	Accidents (Regrouped)	20100	V01~X59
Se33	Transport accidents	20101	V01~V98
Se34	Suicide	20200	X60~X84

Note: Out of cause of death basic classification code, classification codes that do not apply to root causes or that are marked by asterisk have been excluded.

### 3 List for trends in causes of death

死因年次推移分類 Code	Lists	死因簡單分類 Code	死因基本分類 Code
Hi01	Tuberculosis	01200	A15~A19
Hi02	Malignant neoplasms	02100	C00~C96
Hi03	Diabetes mellitus	04100	E10~E14
Hi04	Hypertensive diseases	09100	I10~I15
Hi05	Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)	09200	I01~I02.0, I05~I09, I20~I25, I27, I30~I51
Hi06	Cerebrovascular diseases	09300	I60~I69
Hi07	Pneumonia	10200	J12~J18
Hi08	Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	—	J41~J43
Hi09	Asthma	10500	J45~J46
Hi10	Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer	11100	K25~K27
Hi11	Diseases of liver	11300	K70~K76
Hi12	Renal failure	14200	N17~N19
Hi13	Senility	18100	R54
Hi14	Accidents	20100	V01~X59
	(Regrouped)		
Hi15	Transport accidents	20101	V01~V98
Hi16	Suicide	20200	X60~X84

Note: Out of cause of death basic classification code, classification codes that do not apply to root causes or that are marked by asterisk have been excluded.

#### 4 List of causes of infant death

乳兒死因簡單分類 Code	Lists	死因簡單分類 Code	死因基本分類 Code
Ba01	Intestinal infectious diseases	01100	A00~A09
Ba02	Sepsis <sup>1)</sup>	01300	A40~A41
Ba03	Measles	01600 parts	B05
Ba04	Viral hepatitis	01400	B15~B19
Ba05	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	01000 (except Ba 01~04)	A00~B99 remainder
Ba06	Malignant neoplasms	02100	C00~C96
Ba07	Leukaemia	02119	C91~C95
Ba08	Other malignant neoplasms	02100 (except Ba07)	C00~C96 remainder
Ba09	In situ neoplasms and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	02200	D00~D48
Ba10	Malnutrition and other nutritional deficiencies	04000 parts	E40~E64
Ba11	Metabolic disorders	04000 parts	E70~E88
Ba12	Meningitis	06100	G00~G03
Ba13	Spinal muscular atrophy and related syndromes	06200	G12
Ba14	Cerebral palsy	06500 parts	G80
Ba15	Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)	09200	I01~I02.0, I05~I09, I20~I25, I27, I30~I51
Ba16	Cerebrovascular diseases	09300	I60~I69
Ba17	Influenza	10100	J09~J11
Ba18	Pneumonia	10200	J12~J18
Ba19	Asthma	10500	J45~J46
Ba20	Hernia and intestinal obstruction	11200	K40~K46, K56
Ba21	Diseases of liver	11300	K70~K76
Ba22	Renal failure	14200	N17~N19
Ba23	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	16000	P00~P96
Ba24	Disorders related to length of gestation and foetal growth	16100	P05~P08
Ba25	Birth trauma	16200	P10~P15
Ba26	Birth asphyxia	16300 parts	P21
Ba27	Respiratory distress of newborn	16300 parts	P22
Ba28	Pulmonary haemorrhage originating in the perinatal period	16300 parts	P26
Ba29	Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period	16300 parts	P29
Ba30	Other respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	16300 remainder	P20~P29 remainder
Ba31	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	16400 parts	P36
Ba32	Other infectious specific to the perinatal period	16400 remainder	P35~P39 remainder
Ba33	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of foetus and newborn	16500	P50~P61
Ba34	Other certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	16000 (except Ba24~33)	P00~P96 remainder
Ba35	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	17000	Q00~Q99
Ba36	Congenital malformations of the nervous system	17100	Q00~Q07
Ba37	Congenital malformations of the heart	17201	Q20~Q24
Ba38	Other congenital malformations of the circulatory system	17202	Q25~Q28
Ba39	Congenital malformations of the respiratory system	17400 parts	Q30~Q34
Ba40	Congenital malformations of the digestive system	17300	Q35~Q45
Ba41	Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system	17400 parts	Q65~Q79
Ba42	Other congenital malformations and deformations	17400 remainder	Q00~Q89 remainder
Ba43	Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified	17500	Q90~Q99
Ba44	Sudden infant death syndrome	18200	R95
Ba45	All of the other diseases	The remainder except the above (except Ba01~09)	D50~R99 remainder, U00~U49
Ba46	Accidents	20100	V01~X59
Ba47	Transport accidents	20101	V01~V98
Ba48	Falls	20102	W00~W17
Ba49	Accidents drowning and submersion	20103	W65~W74
Ba50	Inhalation of gastric contents and inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction of respiratory tract	20104 parts	W78~W80
Ba51	Other accidental threats to breathing	20104 remainder	W75~W84 remainder
Ba52	Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	20105	X00~X09
Ba53	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	20106	X40~X49
Ba54	Other accidents	20107	W00~X59 remainder
Ba55	Homicide	20300	X85~Y09
Ba56	Other external causes	20400	Y10~Y89

Notes: Out of cause of death basic classification code, classification codes that do not apply to root causes or that are marked by asterisk have been excluded.

1) "Sepsis" does not include "Bacterial sepsis of newborn".

5 List of infectious diseases

感染症分類 Code	Lists	死因基本分類 Code
In101	Ebola haemorrhagic fever	A98 . 4
In102	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	A98 . 0
In103	Smallpox	B03
In104	South American haemorrhagic fever	A96 . 8A
In105	Plague	A20
In106	Marburg virus disease	A98 . 3
In107	Lassa fever	A96 . 2
In201	Acute poliomyelitis	A80
In202	Tuberculosis	A15~A19
In203	Diphtheria	A36
In204	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (Cause agent limited to betacoronavirus SARS coronavirus)	U04
In205	Avian influenza (Cause agent limited to specific avian influenza (H5N1))	J09 . 0A, J09 . 1A, J09 . 8A
In206	Avian influenza (Cause agent limited to specific avian influenza (H7N9))	J10 . 0E, J10 . 1E, J10 . 8E
In207	Middle East respiratory syndrome (Cause agent limited to betacoronavirus MERS coronavirus)	J12 . 8E
In301	Cholera	A00
In302	Shigellosis	A03
In303	Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli infection	A04 . 3
In304	Typhoid fever	A01 . 0
In305	Paratyphoid fever	A01 . 1
In401	Hepatitis E	B17 . 2
In402	West Nile fever	A92 . 3
In403	Hepatitis A	B15
In404	Echinococcosis	B67
In405	Yellow fever	A95
In406	Psittacosis	A70
In407	Omsk haemorrhagic fever	A98 . 1
In408	Relapsing fevers	A68
In409	Kyasanur forest disease	A98 . 2
In410	Q fever	A78
In411	Rabies	A82
In412	Coccidioidomycosis	B38
In413	Monkeypox	B04
In414	Haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome	A98 . 5
In415	Western equine encephalitis	A83 . 1
In416	Tick-borne viral encephalitis	A84
In417	Anthrax	A22
In418	Scrub typhus (Tsutsugamushi disease)	A75 . 3
In419	Dengue fever	A90, A91
In420	Eastern equine encephalitis	A83 . 2
In421	Avian influenza (Exclude: Specific avian influenza)	J10 . 0A, J10 . 1A, J10 . 8A
In422	Nipahvirus infection	A85 . 8B, A87 . 8B, B34 . 8B, J12 . 8D, J84 . 8A
In423	Japanese spotted fever	A77 . 8a
In424	Japanese encephalitis	A83 . 0
In425	Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	B33 . 4
In426	B virus disease	B00 . 4A
In427	Glanders	A24 . 0
In428	Brucellosis	A23
In429	Venezuelan equine encephalitis	A92 . 2

Notes: Out of cause of death basic classification code, classification codes that do not apply to root causes or that are marked by asterisk have been excluded.

The classification is based on the "Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients With Infectious Diseases" (Act No. 114 of 1998, Infectious Diseases Control Law), and do not necessarily correspond with the names and scope of the ICD-10 (version 2013) classification.



感染症分類 Code	Lists	死因基本分類 Code
In430	Hendravirus infection	B34 . 8D
In431	Typhus	A75 . 0, A75 . 1
In432	Botulism (Exclude: Infant botulism)	A05 . 1
In433	Infant botulism	A05 . 1
In434	Malaria	B50, B51, B52, B53, B54
In435	Tularaemia	A21
In436	Lyme disease	A69 . 2
In437	Lyssavirus infection	A85 . 8A, A87 . 8A, A88 . 8A
In438	Rift Valley fever	A92 . 4
In439	Melioidosis	A24 . 1, A24 . 2, A24 . 3, A24 . 4
In440	Legionnaires' disease	A48 . 1, A48 . 2
In441	Leptospirosis	A27
In442	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	A77 . 0A
In443	Chikungunya fever	A92 . 0
In444	Severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome (Cause agent limited to phlebovirus SFTS virus)	A98 . 8A
In445	Zika virus disease	U06 . 9
In501	Amoebic dysentery	A06
In502	Respiratory syncytial virus infection (RS virus infection)	B34 . 8A, J12 . 1, J20 . 5, J21 . 0
In503	Pharyngoconjunctival fever	B30 . 1, B30 . 2
In504	Influenza (Excludes: Avian influenza and novel influenza)	J09 . 0B, J09 . 1B, J09 . 8B, J10 . 0B, J10 . 1B, J10 . 8B, J11
In505	Acute Viral hepatitis (Excludes: Hepatitis A and hepatitis E)	B16, B17 (except B17 . 2), B19
In506	Streptococcal pharyngitis	J02 . 0
In507	Infectious enterogastritis	A01 (except A01 . 0, A01 . 1), A04 (except A04 . 3, A04 . 8A, A04 . 8B), A07 (except A07 . 1, A07 . 2), A08, A09
In508	Acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis	B30 . 3
In509	Acute encephalitis (Excludes: West Nile encephalitis, Western equine encephalitis, Tick-borne viral encephalitis, Western equine encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, Venezuelan equine fever and Rift Valley fever)	A83 (except A83 . 0, A83 . 1, A83 . 2), A85 (except A85 . 8A, A85 . 8B), A86, B00 . 4 (except B00 . 4A), B02 . 0, B25 . 8A
In510	Chlamydia pneumonia (Exclude: Psittacosis)	J16 . 0
In511	Cryptosporidiosis	A07 . 2
In512	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	A81 . 0, A81 . 8
In513	Fulminant hemolytic streptococcus infection	A40 . 0A, A40 . 8A, A49 . 1A, J15 . 4A, P36 . 1A
In514	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS]	B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, O98 . 7
In515	Bacterial meningitis (Excludes: Invasive Haemophilus influenzae infection, Invasive meningococcal infection, Invasive pneumococcal infection)	A02 . 2A, A32 . 1, G00 (except G00 . 0, G00 . 1)
In516	Giardiasis	A07 . 1
In517	Varicella	B01
In518	Invasive meningococcal infection	A39 . 0, A39 . 2, A39 . 4, A39 . 9A
In519	Genital chlamydia infection	A55, A56
In520	Genital herpesviral infection	A60
In521	Condyloma acuminatum	A63 . 0
In522	Congenital rubella syndrome	P35 . 0

感染症分類 Code	Lists	死因基本分類 Code
In523	Hand, foot and mouth disease	B08 . 4
In524	Erythema infectiosum	B08 . 3
In525	Exanthema subitum	B08 . 2
In526	Syphilis	A50, A51, A52, A53
In527	Tetanus	A33, A34, A35
In528	Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection	A41 . 0B, A49 . 0B, J15 . 2B
In529	Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus infection	A41 . 4A, A49 . 8A, J15 . 8A
In530	Whooping cough	A37
In531	Rubella	B06
In532	Penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae infection	A40 . 3A, A49 . 1C . J13 . 0
In533	Herpangina	B08 . 5
In534	Pneumonia due to Mycoplasma pneumoniae	J15 . 7
In535	Measles	B05
In537	Viral meningitis	A87 (except A87 . 8A, A87 . 8B), B00 . 3, B02 . 1, G03 . 0
In538	Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection	A04 . 8A, A41 . 0A, A49 . 0A, J15 . 2A
In539	Drug-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection	A41 . 5A, A49 . 8B, J15 . 1A
In540	Epidemic Keratoconjunctivitis	B30 . 0
In541	Mumps	B26
In542	Gonococcal infection	A54
In543	Multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter infection	A41 . 5C, A49 . 8E, J15 . 6A
In544	Invasive Haemophilus influenzae infection	A41 . 3, A49 . 2A, G00 . 0, P36 . 8A
In545	Invasive pneumococcal infection	A40 . 3B, A49 . 1E, G00 . 1, P36 . 1C
In546	Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae bacterial infection	A04 . 8B, A41 . 5D, A49 . 8F, J15 . 8D
In547	Disseminated cryptococcosis	B45 . 1, B45 . 7
In548	Acute Flaccid Paralysis (onset before the age of 15)	G83 . 9A
In601	Novel Influenza	J10 . 0D, J10 . 1D, J10 . 8D

## 6 Categories for ranking of causes of death

(1) Categories for ranking of causes of death

Lists	死因简单分類 Code
Intestinal infectious diseases	01100
Tuberculosis	01200
Sepsis <sup>1)</sup>	01300
Viral hepatitis	01400
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	01500
Malignant neoplasms	02100
In situ neoplasms and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	02200
Anaemias	03100
Diabetes mellitus	04100
Vascular dementia and unspecified dementia	05100
Meningitis	06100
Spinal muscular atrophy and related syndromes	06200
Parkinson's disease	06300
Alzheimer's disease	06400
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	07000
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	08000
Hypertensive diseases <sup>2)</sup>	09100
Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)	09200
Cerebrovascular diseases	09300
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	09400
Influenza	10100
Pneumonia	10200
Acute bronchitis	10300
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	10400
Asthma	10500
Aspiration pneumonia	10601
Interstitial pulmonary diseases	10602
Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer	11100
Hernia and intestinal obstruction	11200
Diseases of liver	11300
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	12000
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	13000
Glomerular diseases and renal tubulo-interstitial diseases	14100
Renal failure	14200
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	15000
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period <sup>3)</sup>	16000
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	17000
Senility	18100
Sudden infant death syndrome	18200
Accidents	20100
Suicide	20200
Homicide	20300

(2) Categories for ranking of causes of death of infant

Lists	乳児死因简单分類 Code
Intestinal infectious diseases	Ba01
Sepsis <sup>1)</sup>	Ba02
Measles	Ba03
Viral hepatitis	Ba04
Malignant neoplasms	Ba06
In situ neoplasms and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	Ba09
Malnutrition and other nutritional deficiencies	Ba10
Metabolic disorders	Ba11
Meningitis	Ba12
Spinal muscular atrophy and related syndromes	Ba13
Infantile cerebral palsy	Ba14
Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive heart diseases)	Ba15
Cerebrovascular diseases	Ba16
Influenza	Ba17
Pneumonia	Ba18
Asthma	Ba19
Hernia and intestinal obstruction	Ba20
Diseases of liver	Ba21
Renal failure	Ba22
Disorders related to length of gestation and foetal growth	Ba24
Birth trauma	Ba25
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	Ba26~Ba30
Infections specific to the perinatal period <sup>2)</sup>	Ba31~Ba32
Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of foetus and newborn	Ba33
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Ba35
Sudden infant death syndrome	Ba44
Accidents	Ba46
Homicide	Ba55

Notes: Classification items are based on a selection of major death causes from the "list of causes of infant death".

1) "Sepsis" does not include "Bacterial sepsis of newborn".

2) "Infections specific to the perinatal period" is included in "Bacterial sepsis of newborn".

Notes: Classification items are based on a selection of major death causes from the "condensed list of causes of death for Japan".

1) "Sepsis" does not include "Bacterial sepsis of newborn".

2) "Hypertensive heart disease" is included in "Hypertensive diseases".

3) "Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period" is included in "Bacterial sepsis of newborn".

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