



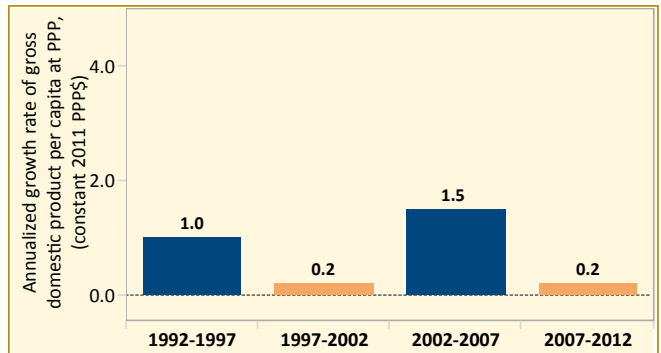
Japan



Demographics trends

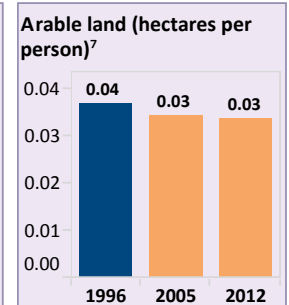
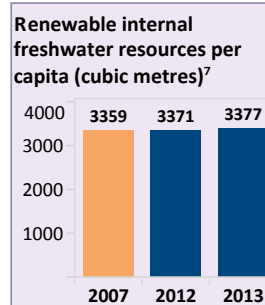
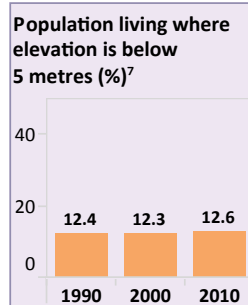
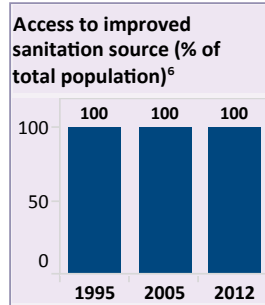
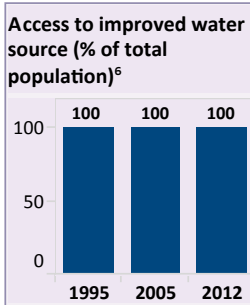
	Earliest		Latest	
Population ('000) ¹	124 299	126 205	125 431	
	1995	2005	2014	
Population growth rate (%) ²	2.4	-0.1	-1.7	
	1995	2005	2013	
Total fertility rate ¹	1.4	1.3	1.4	
	1995	2005	2013	
% of population aged 65+ ¹	14.6	20.2	50.1	
	1995	2005	2013	
Net migration rate (per 1000 population) ³	0.0	0.7	0.6	
	1995-2000	2005-2010	2010-2015	

Economic growth⁴



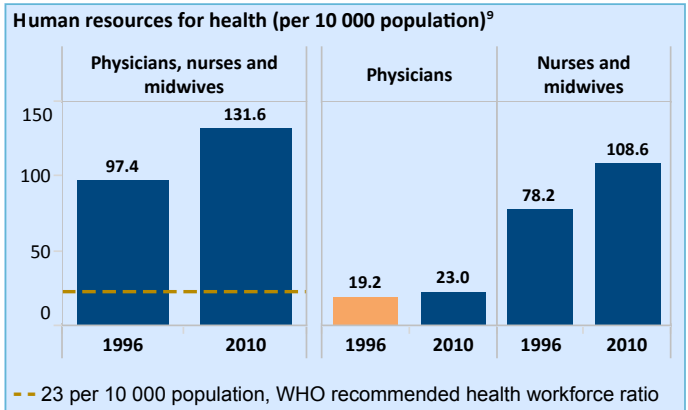
Life expectancy at birth ^{1a}	1995		2005		2015		Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) ⁵	6 1995	4 2005	3 2014
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	76.4	82.9	78.6	85.5	80.8	87.1				

Environment



Health system inputs

Health care financing ⁸	1995	2013
Total health expenditure (THE) as % of gross domestic product (GDP)	7	10
THE per capita at exchange rate (US\$)	2924	3966
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of THE	14	14
General government expenditure on health (GGHE) as % of THE	82	82
GGHE as % of total general government expenditure	15	20



Public health laws and regulations

Health financing	Health Insurance Act 1922 National Health Insurance Act 1938	Essential medicine	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law 1960 The Law on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices 1960
Health services	Medical Care Act 1948	Maternal and child health	Maternal and Child Health Act
Health system	Community Health Act 1997	Noncommunicable diseases	Health Promotion Law 2002

Communication⁷

Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	9.4 1995	76.0 2005	120.2 2014	Internet Users (per 100 people)	1.6 1995	66.9 2005	90.6 2014
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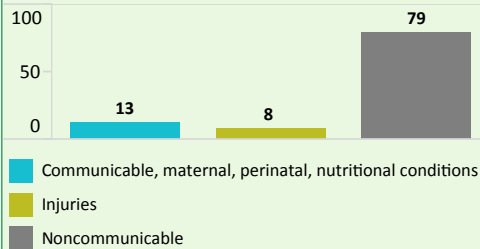


Japan



Trends in noncommunicable diseases and risk factors

% of total deaths attributable to noncommunicable diseases (2012est)¹⁰



Prevalence (%) of risk factors (15–64 years): 2011¹

Low physical activity (<600 MET minutes per week)	
Current smokers (daily and non-daily/occasional smokers)	
High blood cholesterol (≥ 190 mg/dl or ≥ 5 mmol/L)	
Raised fasting blood glucose (≥ 6.1 mmol/l or ≥ 110 mg/dl)	
Raised blood pressure (SBP ≥ 140 mmHg and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg)	21.1

Nutrition

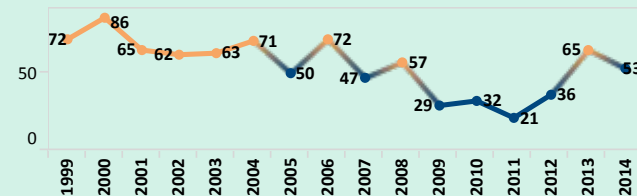
Low birth weight among newborns (%) (<2500 gm) ¹¹	9.1 2003	9.6 2009
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Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5, $\leq 2SD$) ¹²	3.2 1987–1981	3.4 2010
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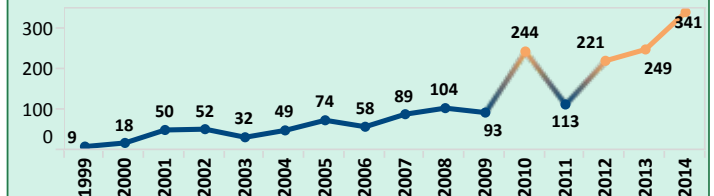
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²) (% 15–64 years) ^{11 12}	2.4 1991–1995	5.0 2008
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Trends in control of communicable diseases

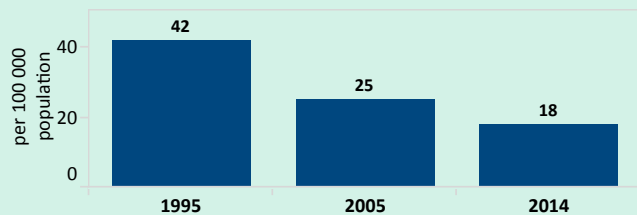
Typhoid fever – number of cases¹



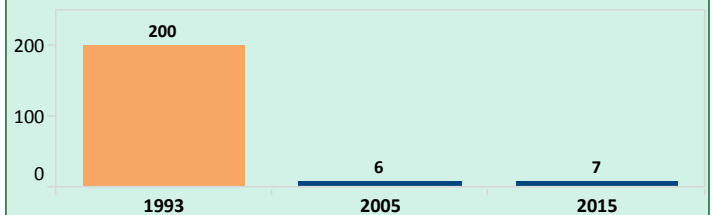
Dengue cases (total)¹



Estimated tuberculosis incidence (all forms)¹²

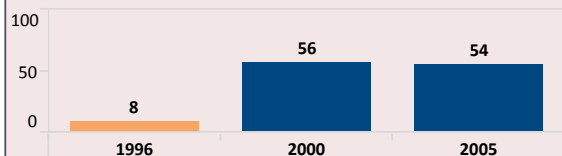


Leprosy - Reported number of cases^{11 12}



Health services coverage

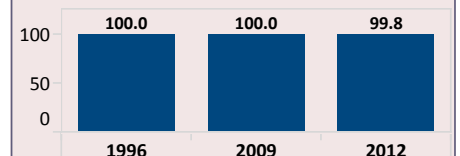
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% women aged 15–49 years)⁷



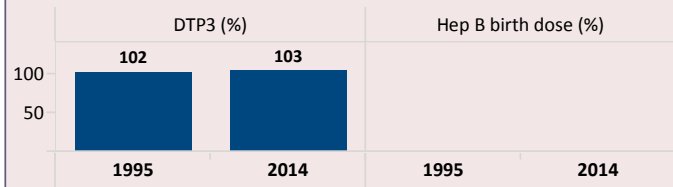
Antenatal care coverage – at least one visit (%)



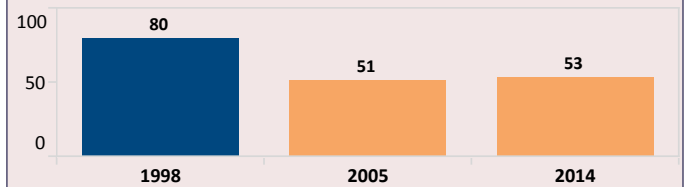
Skilled birth attendance (%)^{11 12}



Immunization coverage (%) (average annual)¹¹



Tuberculosis treatment success rate (%)¹²



Sources: National population and household censuses, vital statistics reports, statistical year books, annual health reports and reports of national health surveys. Data are also used from regional and global databases of international agencies, which in turn compile these data from country reports based on country health facility information systems (e.g. immunization coverage), disease surveillance systems (e.g. leprosy, malaria or yaws) and/or periodic population-based surveys (e.g. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), STEPwise approach to noncommunicable disease risk factor surveillance (STEPS)). Some data, especially from international agencies, may also be based on modelling exercise estimates using country data as inputs to assess trends by smoothing any implausible or inconsistent data.

¹ Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/>

^{1a} Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. Abridged Life Tables for Japan 2015. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hw/lifetb15/dl/lifetb15-01.pdf>

² Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Statistics Bureau Japan. <http://www.slat.go.jp/english/data/index.htm>

³ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, custom data acquired via website.

⁴ Asian Development Bank (ADB), Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2014, Table 2.3 Economic Growth and Employment. <http://www.adb.org/statistics>

⁵ WHO and UNICEF. UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME). <http://www.childmortality.org/>

⁶ WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation Report (2014 Update). <http://wssinfo.org>

⁷ World Bank, World Development Indicators (2014). <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>

⁸ WHO Global Health Expenditure Database (GHED). <http://apps.who.int/nha/database/Home/Index/en>

⁹ Global Health Workforce Statistics database. <http://www.who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/en/>

¹⁰ WHO NCD Country Profiles, 2014. <http://www.who.int/nmh/countries/en/>

¹¹ WHO Country Health Information Profiles (CHIPS). <http://hiip.wpro.who.int>

¹² WHO Global Health Observatory. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/>