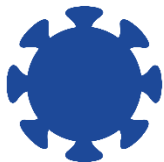


# Health at a Glance 2021: OECD Indicators

## Highlights for Japan

*Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on the performance of health systems in OECD countries and key emerging economies. Alongside indicator-by-indicator analysis, this edition offers a special chapter on the health impact of COVID-19.*

### COVID-19 vaccination has greatly accelerated; mental health remains a problem



As of November 1, more than **1.7 million COVID-19 infections** and more than **18 000 deaths** from the virus had been recorded.



**All-cause mortality in 2020 and the first six months of 2021 rose by 4.9%** compared with the 2015-2019 average.



**Life expectancy** in Japan was highest across OECD countries, at 84.7 years. Japan was one of only six OECD countries where life expectancy **did not decline** in 2020.



Older populations have been hit hard: in Japan, **85%** of COVID-19 deaths have occurred among people aged 60+, and nearly **three-fifths** occurred among people aged 80 and older.



**Nearly three-quarters (73%)** of the Japanese population has been fully vaccinated against COVID-19, compared to 65% across the OECD on average (as of November 1).



Japan had the **tenth-highest vaccination rate** across 37 OECD countries as of November 1, a significant improvement from the fifth-lowest rate at the beginning of July.

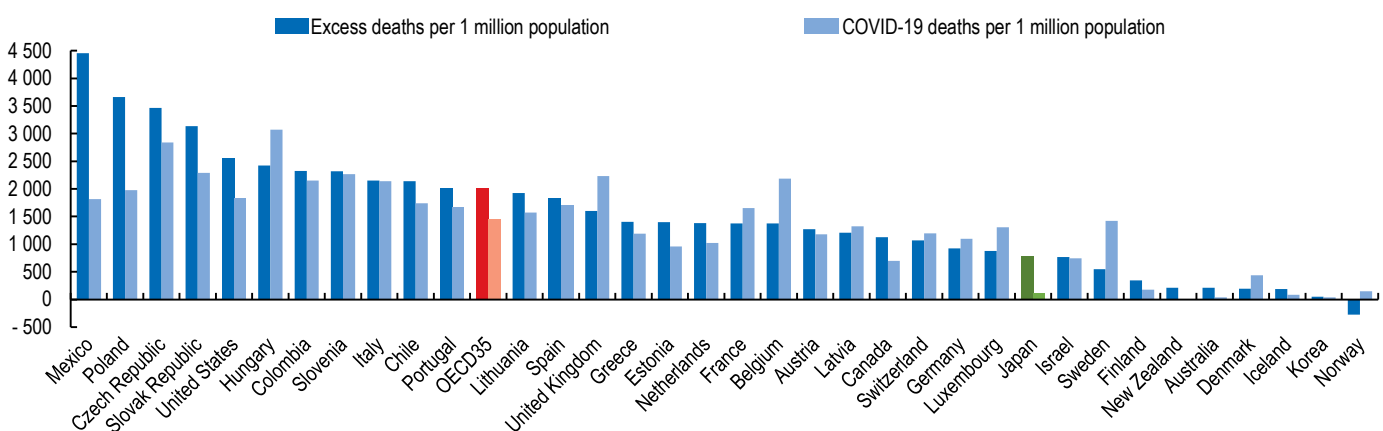


The prevalence of some risk behaviours declined: in Japan, **smoking rates among older adults declined** during the pandemic, possibly over concerns about worse health outcomes.



The COVID-19 crisis has had a significant and negative impact on population mental health. In Japan, the prevalence of depression **more than doubled** to 17% in early 2020, compared with the previous year.

### Cumulative excess mortality compared to reported COVID-19 deaths per million population, January 2020 to end June 2021

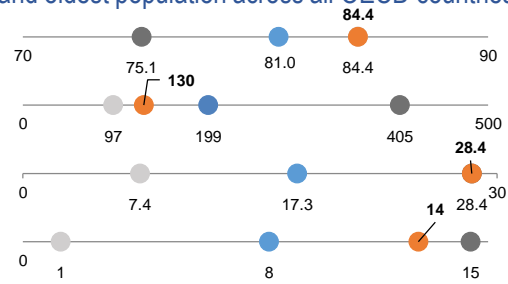


# Health at a Glance 2021: How does Japan compare?

● Japan  
● OECD  
● Highest performer  
● Lowest performer

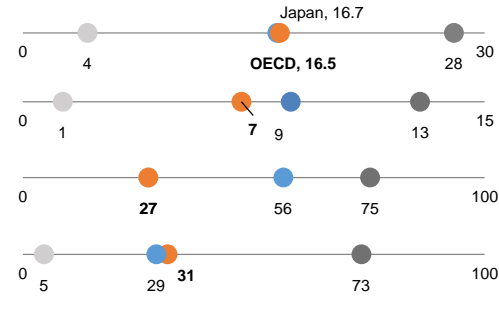
## Health status is high in Japan, with the highest life expectancy and oldest population across all OECD countries

- Life expectancy** (2019 or nearest year)  
Years of life at birth
- Avoidable mortality** (2019 or nearest year)  
Deaths per 100 000 population (age-standardised)
- Population ageing** (2019 or nearest year)  
% of population 65 and older
- Self-rated health** (2019 or nearest year)  
Population in poor health (% population 15+)



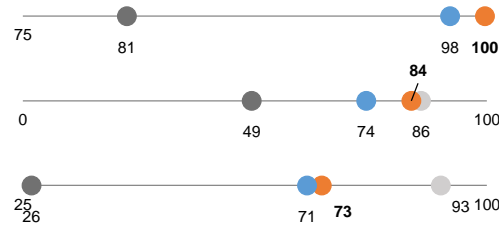
## Smoking and alcohol consumption remain close to the OECD average, though overweight/obesity is the lowest in the OECD

- Smoking** (2019 or nearest year)  
Daily smokers (% population 15+)
- Alcohol** (2019 or nearest year)  
Litres consumed per capita (population 15+)
- Overweight/obese** (2019 or nearest year)  
Population with BMI>=25 (% population 15+)
- Air pollution** (2019 or nearest year)  
Deaths due to ambient particulate matter pollution (per 100 000 population)



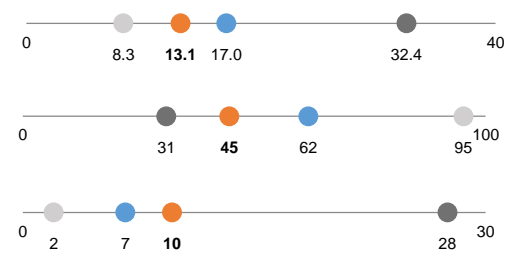
## Population coverage is high, with high satisfaction and strong financial protection

- Population coverage, eligibility** (2019 or nearest year)  
Population eligible for core services (% population)
- Financial protection** (2019 or nearest year)  
Expenditure covered by compulsory prepayment (% total expenditure)
- Population coverage, satisfaction** (2019 or nearest year)  
Population satisfied with availability of quality health care (% population)



## Major indicators of quality are mixed, with relatively low antibiotics prescribing but higher-than-average 30-day mortality following acute myocardial infarction and low breast cancer screening rates

- Safe primary care** (2019 or nearest year)  
Antibiotics prescribed (defined daily dose per 1 000 people)
- Effective preventive care** (2019 or nearest year)  
Mammography screening within the past two years (% of women 50+)
- Effective secondary care** (2019 or nearest year)  
30-day mortality following AMI (per 100 000 people, age-sex standardised)



## Resources for health are somewhat above the OECD average, with higher-than-average health and long-term care spending

- Health spending** (2019 or nearest year)  
% GDP
- Long-term care spending** (2019 or nearest year)  
% GDP
- Hospital beds** (2019 or nearest year)  
Per 1 000 population
- Doctors** (2019 or nearest year)  
Practicing physicians (per 1 000 population)
- Nurses** (2019 or nearest year)  
Practicing nurses (per 1 000 population)

