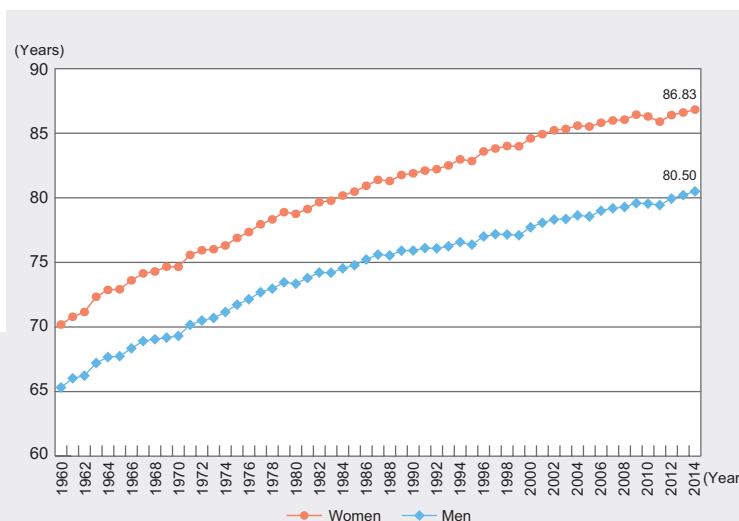


7. Health

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth for men and women had lengthened almost every year and reached over 70 in 1960 for women and in 1971 for men, respectively. In 2014, life expectancy at birth was 86.83 years for women and 80.50 for men.

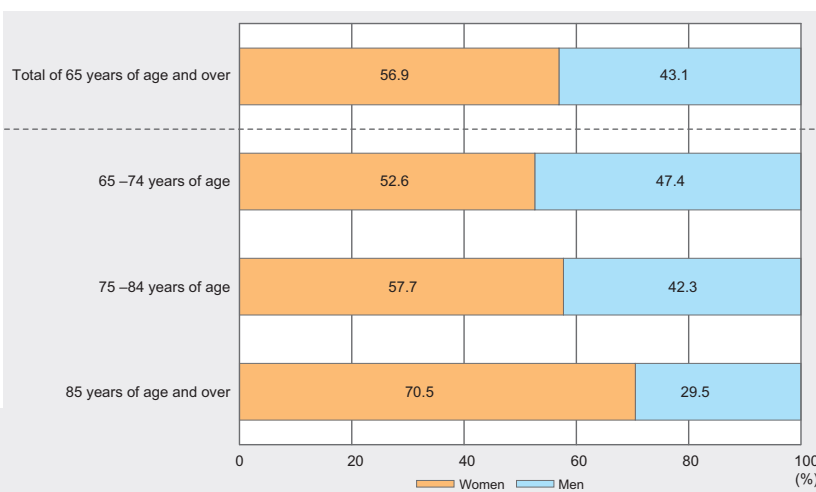


Source: "Abridged Life Tables for Japan 2014," the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Note:
 1. Data of 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 are based on the complete life tables. Data of other years are based on the abridged life tables.
 2. Data of 1971 and before do not cover Okinawa Prefecture.

Proportion of Elderly Population by Sex

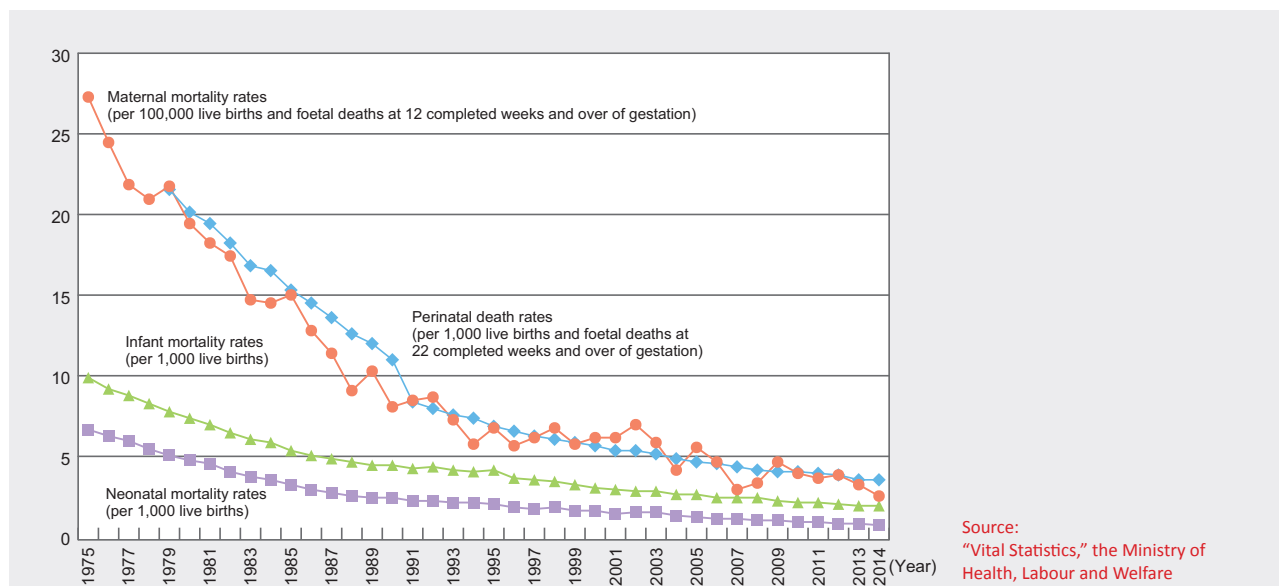
As life expectancy for women is generally longer than that for men, the share of women is larger than that of men among the elderly population. Hence as population ages, the share of women in the population becomes larger.



Source: "Population Estimates," the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (as of 2014)

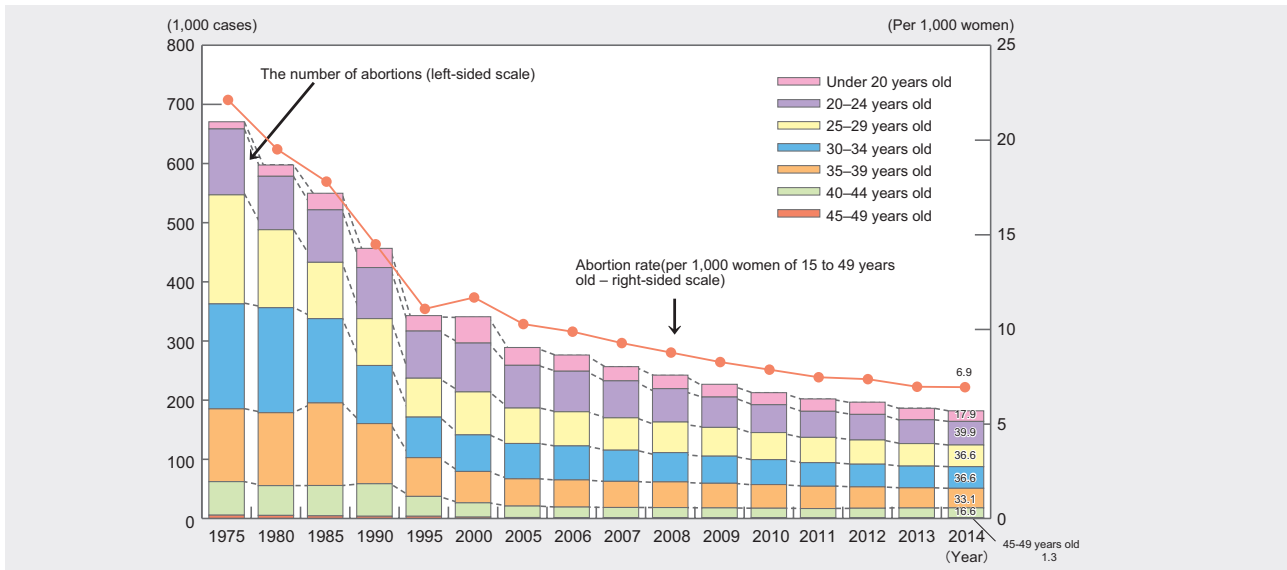
Maternal / Perinatal / Neonatal / Infant Mortality

The transition of main indices for items related to maternal and child health from 1975 to 2014 reveals that, as a whole, every index has been on the decline.



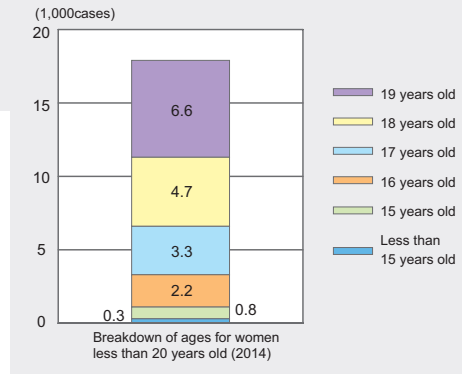
Source: "Vital Statistics," the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Number of Abortion by Age Bracket



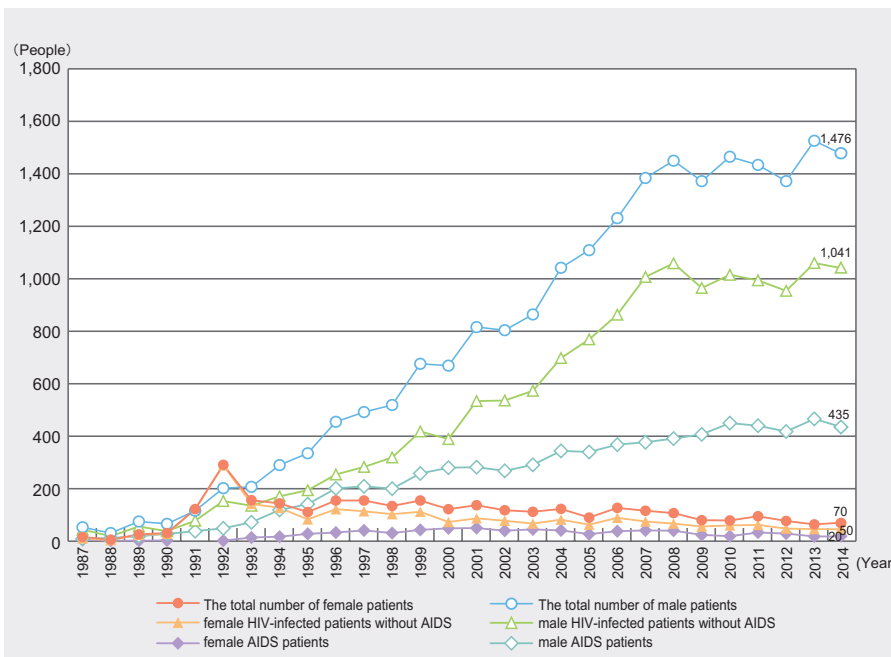
Source: "Statistics on Protection of Mother's Body," the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for up to 2000 "Reports on Public Health Administration and Services," the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for fiscal 2005 and after

The transition in the number of abortions and abortion rate (the number of abortions per 1,000 women of age between 15 and 49 years) from 1975 to 2014 indicates that both the number and overall rate have decreased. However, the proportion of teenage abortions to the total of all age groups increased from 1.8% in 1975 to 13.7% in 2002, but, as a whole, it has been decreasing since then and was 9.8% in 2014.



Number of HIV-Infected Patients

The number of HIV-infected patients including AIDS patients newly reported in 2014 was 1,546 (1,590 in the previous year,) and the accumulated total (excluding cases caused by blood products) reached over 24,000. The number of HIV-infected patients without AIDS newly reported in 2014 was 1,041 men and 50 women and as for patients with AIDS, 435 men and 20 women.



The largest share of newly reported cases of HIV-infected patients without AIDS involved young people in their 20s (304 men and 10 women) and 30s (316 men and 6 women.) As for patients with AIDS, age distribution is shifted 10-year older than HIV-infected patients without AIDS.

Source: Data from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Note: The number of new HIV-infected patients reported for year