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Measurement of Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men in Japan

Shizuka TAKAMURA
Counsellor for Gender Equality Analysis

Gender Equality Bureau
Cabinet Office



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0. Introduction

- The statistical system of the Japanese government is **decentralized**

**Gender Equality Bureau,
Cabinet Office**

**Director-General for
Policy Planning
on Statistical Standards,
Ministry of Internal Affairs
and Communications**

Ministries
responsible for collecting, publishing
and analyzing sex-disaggregated data
in each field.

i . Gender Statistics in Japan

- Enhancing data collection segregated by sex among Japanese ministries
- Such data make it possible
 - to analyze the differences in situations between men & women
 - to measure the distribution of resources and benefit between men & women
 - to assist policy making to improve gender equality

ii . Major Statistical Surveys in Japan

Statistics	Ministry	Sex-segregated data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Population Census ■ Labour Force Survey ■ Family Income and Expenditure Survey 	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	○
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions ■ Longitudinal Survey of Adults in 21st Century 	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	○
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Japan's Education at a Glance ■ Survey on Full Time Equivalent (FTE) data for Research Staff members in Higher Education Organization 	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	○
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Survey on Violence Between Men and Women 	Cabinet Office	○

iii. Main Surveys regarding Caring

- “Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions”
(every 3 years)
- “Survey of Long-term Care Benefit Expenditures”
(monthly)
 - Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
- “Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities”
(every 5 years)
 - Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications”
- “Survey on Independent Life of Elderly”
(2008, ad hoc)

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

■ Situation regarding elderly people

The rate of senior citizens aged ≥ 65

about
23% (2010)

about
40% (2055)

*estimated under certain assumptions)

The number of seniors requiring nursing care

about
2.2 million (2000)

about
4.7 million (2009)

*number of users of Long-term Care Insurance system

The Change of family structure

The number of ...

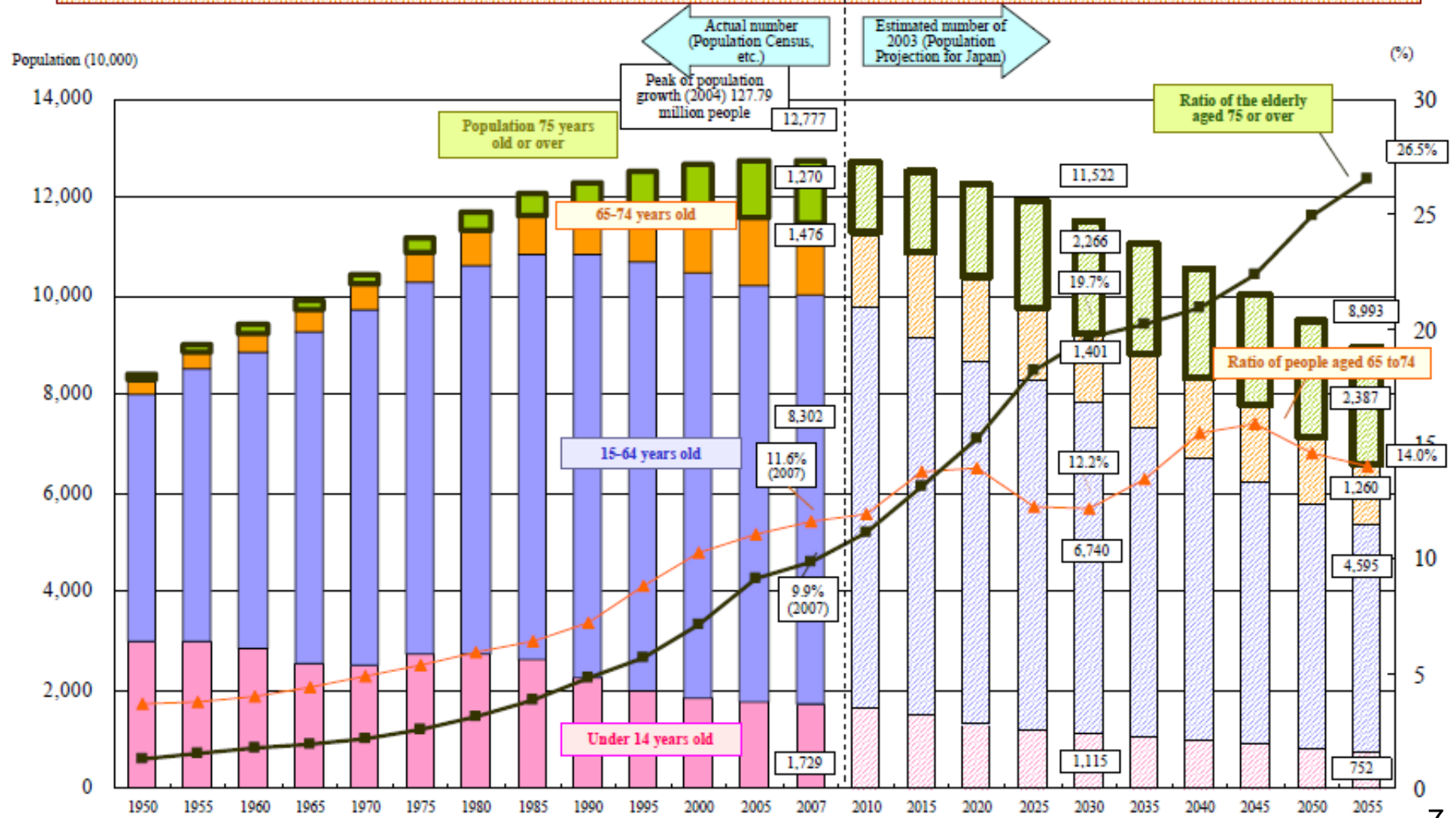
- Children ↓
- Nuclear families ↑
- Elderly single-person households ↑

✓ Established

“*Long-term Care Insurance System*” (2000)

Increase in the Number of Elderly People Aged 75 or over

○ Although the ratio of population over 75 years of age in Japan is now one to ten, it is estimated the ratio will be one to five in 2030 and one to four in 2055.



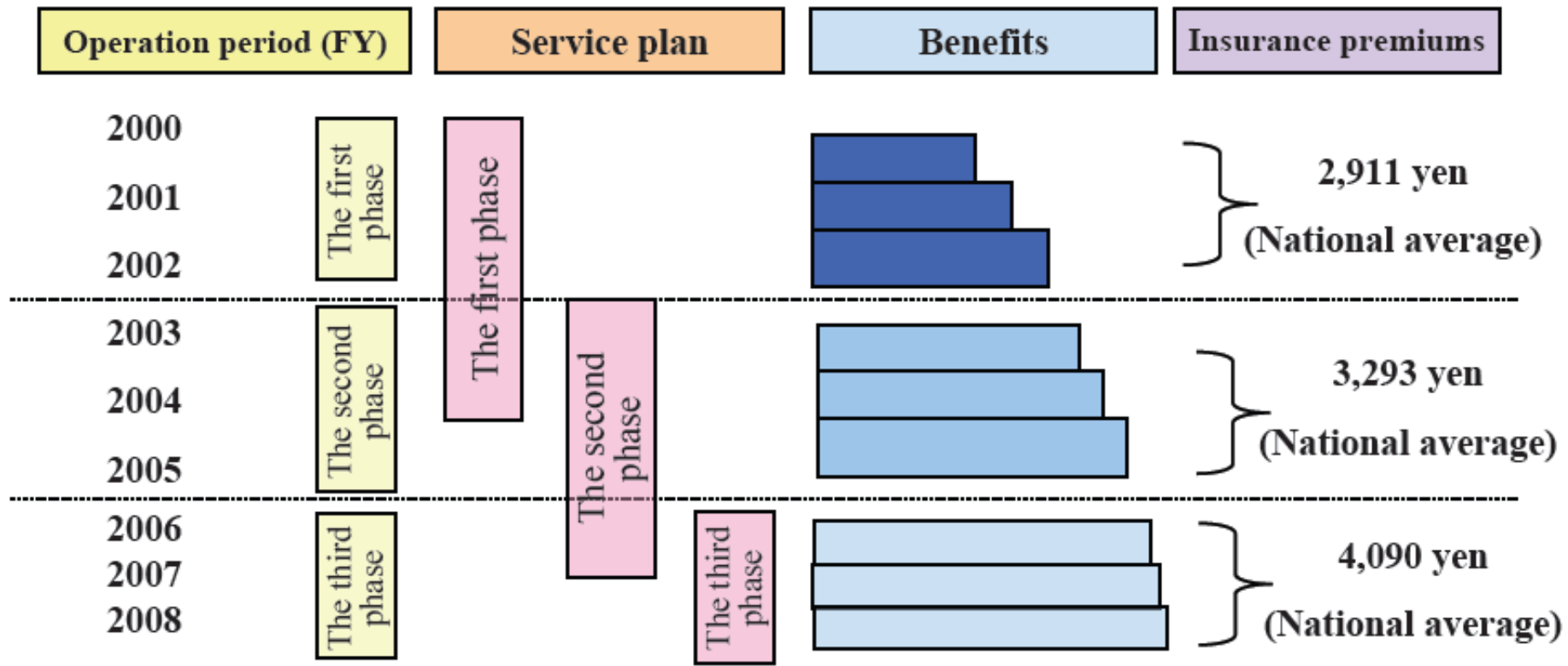
Source: Up to 2005: Population Census, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; In 2007: Population Estimates (annual report), Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; In and after 2010: Population Projection for Japan (estimated in December, 2006) (Moderate projection), National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

- Long-Term Care Insurance System
 - System to **support** the nursing care of elderly people **across society**
 - **Premiums** are decided based on financial condition and projected service cost so that financial conditions can be balanced
- ✓ Needed and constructed
 - Statistical system to **collect national data on insured and users segregated by sex***

The Long-term Care Insurance Scheme is operated in three-year cycles.

- Municipal governments formulate a long-term care insurance service plan where three years are regarded as one phase (however, one phase is five years until FY2005) and review it every three years.
- Insurance premiums are set every three years based on projected service costs specified in a service plan so that financial conditions can be balanced throughout the next three years. (Insurance premiums are not changed during such three years.)



iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

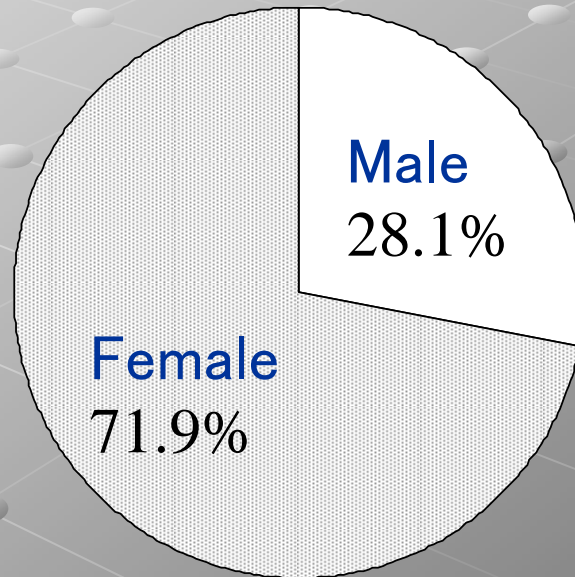
■ Points

1. **Main caregivers** in households are females.
2. **Most care workers** are female. About 40% of females care workers are non-regular employees.
3. **Most users** of Long-term Care Insurance aged 65+ are also females.
4. **Females** tend to need care for longer periods than males.
5. **The cause of care needs are** different between women and men.
6. There are differences in **time spent on caring activities** between women and men.

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

1. Main caregivers in households are females.

Main caregiver in the household by sex



Data: "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2007)

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

2-1. **Most care workers** are females. About 40% of female care workers are non-regular employees.

Care workers by sex and employment situation

	N	Regular employment	Non-regular employment	Unknown
Female	23,330	60.7%	39.2%	0.1%
Male	5,681	86.9%	12.9%	0.1%
Both sexes	29,124	65.8%	34.1%	0.1%

Data: Survey of working conditions of care workers, Care Work Foundation (2006)

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

2-2. Earnings of care workers tend to be lower than average earnings

Contractual cash earnings by job and sex

		Ave. age	Ave. service years	Contractual cash earnings (monthly)		Other allowance (‘000 yen)	Estimate of annual earnings (‘000 yen)
				(‘000 yen)	Without overtime allowance		
All	Male workers	41.9	13.3	372.4	336.7	1078.4	5118.8
	Female workers	39.2	8.7	241.7	225.2	568.4	3270.8
Care workers	Nursing home care workers (Male)	32.6	4.9	225.9	213.6	514.2	3077.4
	Nursing home care workers (Female)	37.4	5.2	204.4	193.7	446.8	2771.2
	Home-care worker (Female)	45.3	5.1	207.4	194.0	304.8	2632.8
	Certified Care Manager (Female)	45.0	7.1	261.8	253.3	636.3	3675.9

Data: "Basic Survey on Wage Structure," Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2007)

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

3. **Most users** of Long-term Care Insurance aged 65+ are also females.

Number of users of Long-term Care Insurance System

Female about 2.8 million > **Male** about 1.1 million

(thousand)

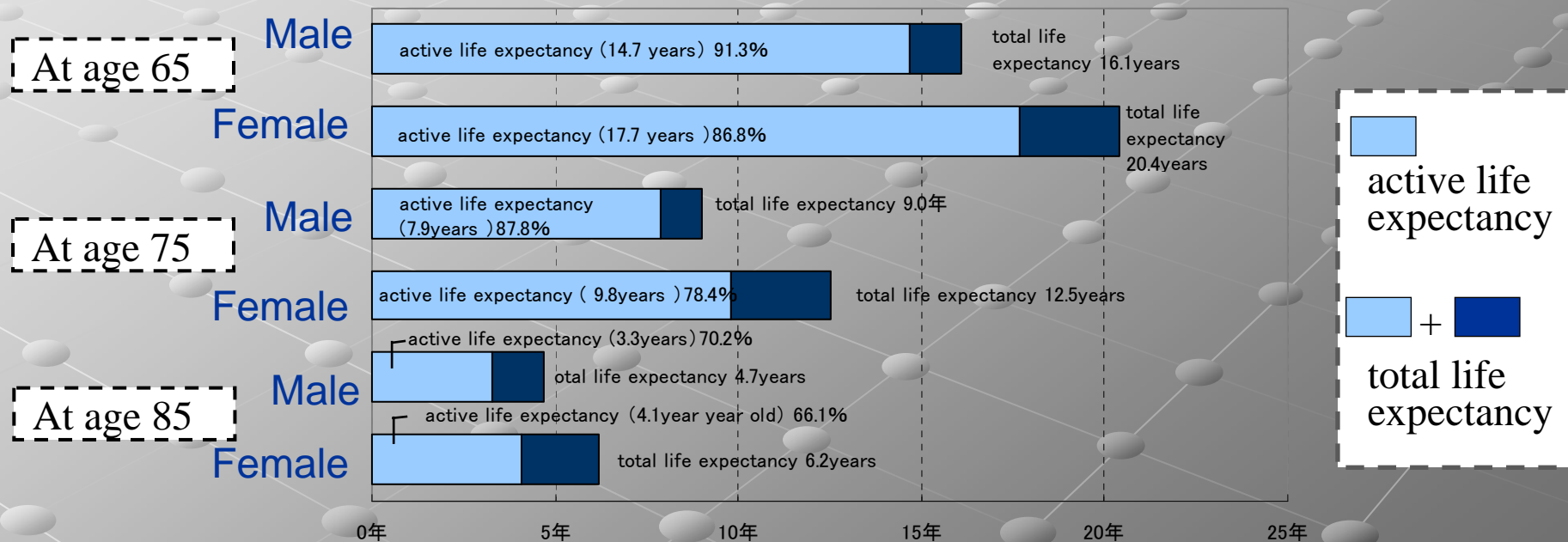
	N	Support Level 1	Support Level 2	Care Level 1	Care Level 2	Care Level 3	Care Level 4	Care Level 5
Female	2,821.0 (100.0%)	280.4 (9.9%)	353.4 (12.5%)	494.9 (17.5%)	507.5 (18.0%)	435.6 (15.4%)	400.5 (14.2%)	348.7 (12.4%)
Male	1,103.5 (100.0%)	87.8 (8.0%)	106.6 (9.7%)	195.3 (17.7%)	238.1 (21.6%)	201.9 (18.3%)	159.8 (14.5%)	114.6 (10.4%)
Both sexes	3,924.5 (100.0%)	368.2 (9.4%)	460 (11.7%)	690.2 (17.6%)	745.6 (19.0%)	637.5 (16.2%)	560.3 (14.3%)	463.3 (11.8%)

(Users aged 65 years old and over)

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

4. **Females** tend to need care for longer periods than males.

Total life expectancy and active life expectancy by sex

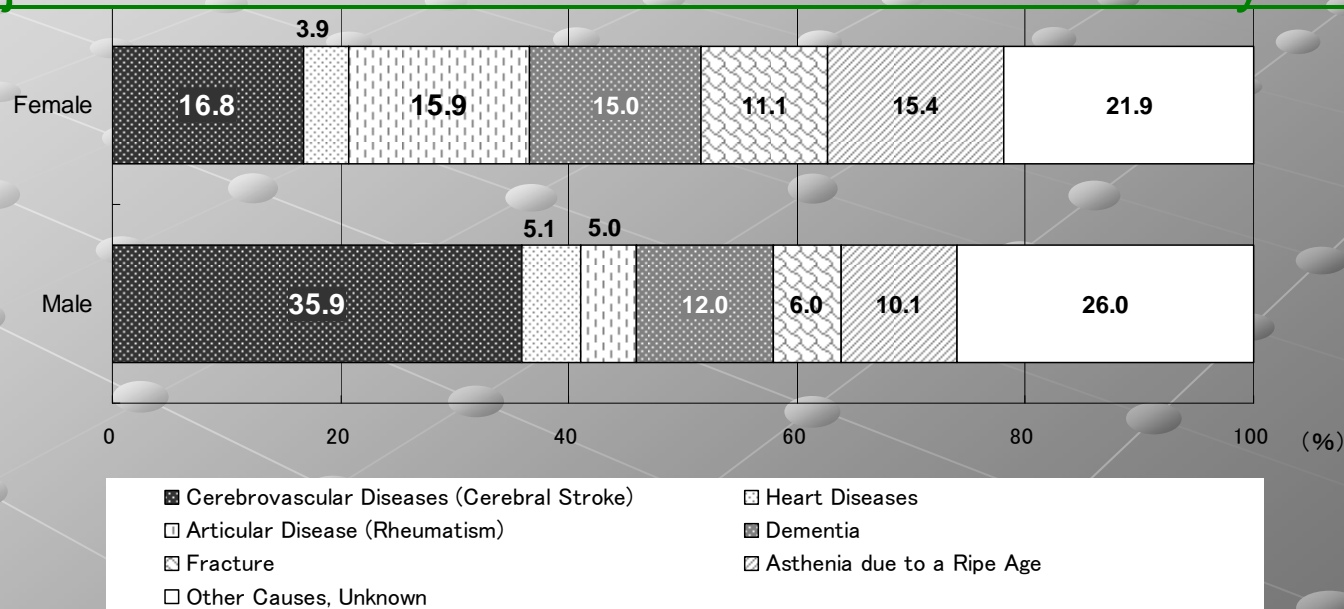


Data: Tsuji, I., Minami, Y., Fukao, A., et al. Active life expectancy among the elderly Japanese. Journal of Gerontology, 1995; 50A:M173-M176.

iv . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

5. The cause of care needs are different between women and men.

Major reasons for need of assistance or care by sex



v . Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

6. There are differences in **time-use on caring activities** between women and men

Average time spent on caring or nursing activities

	The number of caregivers (thousand)	Participation rate (%)	Average time spent by all caregivers (hours:minutes)	Total time (10 thousand)	Composition ratio (%)
Female	3,329	38.6%	1:00	333	76.4%
Male	2,008	21.4%	0:31	104	23.8%
Both sexes	5,336	32.2%	0:49	436	100.0%

(Weekly average, persons aged 15 years old and over)

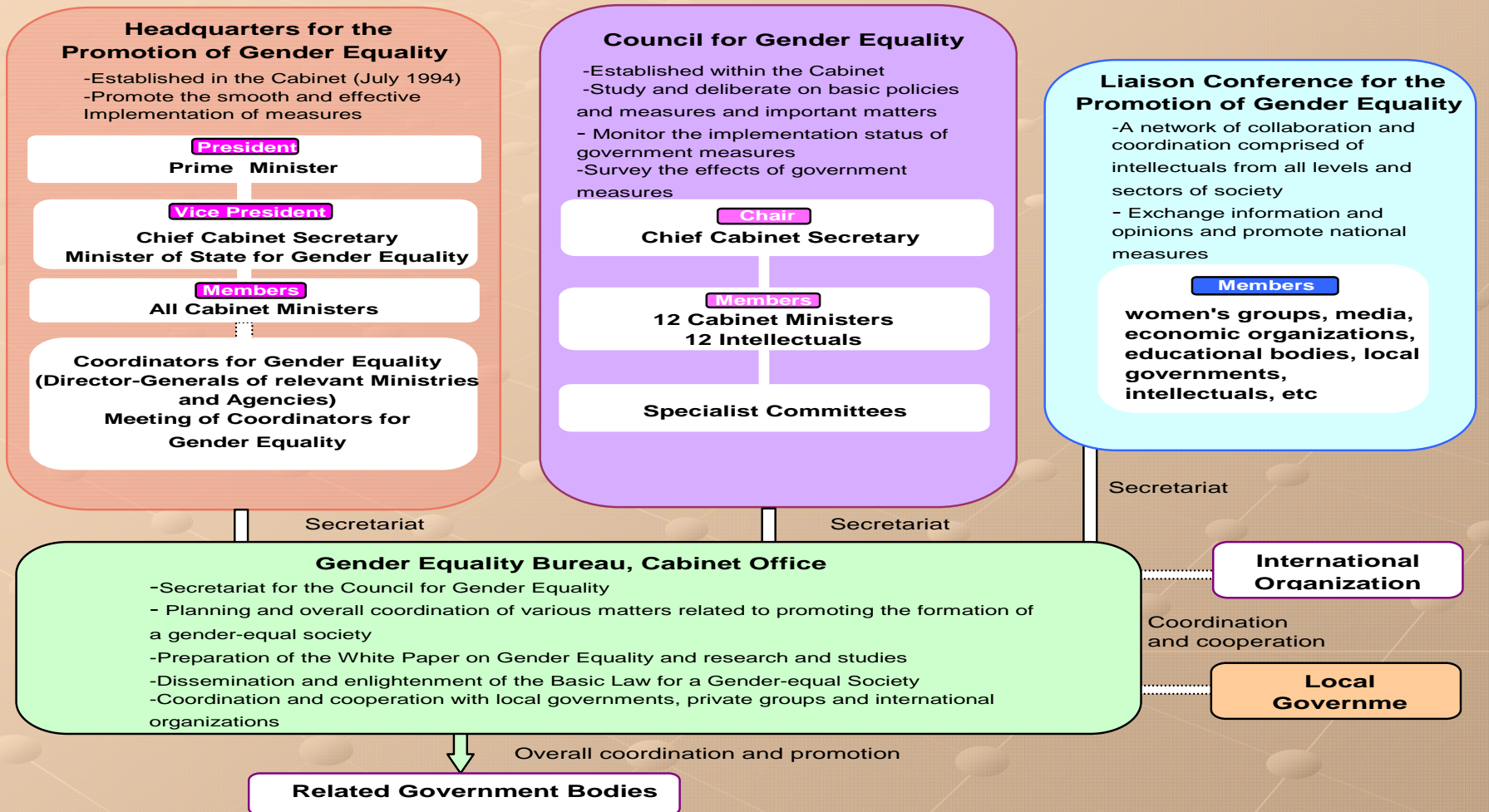
Data: "Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities," Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (2006)

iv . Measures proposed by the Council regarding Caring

- Council for Gender Equality proposed (2008):
 - Promotion of employment and social participation of elderly people of both sexes
 - Improvement of systems and environments that increase the economic independence of elderly people
 - Support for the independent living of elderly people within families and communities
 - Ensure initiatives in medical services and preventive care take into account differences between women and men
 - Construct foundations for quality healthcare services

National Machinery for the Promotion or the Formation of a Gender-equal Society

Structure for the Promotion of the Formation of a Gender-equal Society





Thank you!

http://www.gender.go.jp/english_contents/index.html

email: sizuka.takamura@cao.go.jp