Measurement of Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men in Japan

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0. Introduction

- The statistical system of the Japanese government is decentralized.
1. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Ministry</th>
<th>Sex-segregated data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population Census</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Force Survey</td>
<td>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Income and Expenditure Survey</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions</td>
<td>Cabinet Office</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal Survey of Adults in 21st Century</td>
<td>Cabinet Office</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan's Education at a Glance</td>
<td>Cabinet Office</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey on Full Time Equivalent (FTE) data for Research Staff members in Higher Education Organization</td>
<td>Cabinet Office</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey on Violence Between Men and Women</td>
<td>Cabinet Office</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
iii. Main Surveys regarding Caring

- "Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions" *(every 3 years)*
  - Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

- "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)*
  - Cabinet Office
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.
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation period (FY)</th>
<th>Service plan</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Insurance premiums</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>The first phase</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,911 yen (National average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>The first phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>The first phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>The second phase</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,293 yen (National average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>The second phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>The second phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>The third phase</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,090 yen (National average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>The third phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>The third phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

- Male: 28.1%
- Female: 71.9%

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Regular employment</th>
<th>Non-regular employment</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23,330</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5,681</td>
<td>86.9%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both sexes</td>
<td>29,124</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: Survey of working conditions of care workers, Care Work Foundation (2006)
### Caring Responsibilities of Women and Men

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ave. age</th>
<th>Ave. service years</th>
<th>Contractual cash earnings (monthly)</th>
<th>Other allowance</th>
<th>Estimate of annual earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(‘000 yen)</td>
<td>(‘000 yen)</td>
<td>(‘000 yen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male workers</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>372.4</td>
<td>336.7</td>
<td>1078.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female workers</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>241.7</td>
<td>225.2</td>
<td>568.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Care workers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing home care workers (Male)</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>225.9</td>
<td>213.6</td>
<td>514.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing home care workers (Female)</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>204.4</td>
<td>193.7</td>
<td>446.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-care worker (Female)</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>207.4</td>
<td>194.0</td>
<td>304.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Care Manager (Female)</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>261.8</td>
<td>253.3</td>
<td>636.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

Major reasons for need of assistance or care by sex

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

Average time spent on caring or nursing activities

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

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

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

**Headquarters for the Promotion of Gender Equality**
- Established in the Cabinet (July 1994)
- Promote the smooth and effective implementation of measures
  - President: Prime Minister
  - Vice President: Chief Cabinet Secretary
  - Members: All Cabinet Ministers
  - Coordinators for Gender Equality (Director-Generals of relevant Ministries and Agencies)
  - Meeting of Coordinators for Gender Equality

**Council for Gender Equality**
- Established within the Cabinet
- Study and deliberate on basic policies and measures and important matters
- Monitor the implementation status of government measures
- Survey the effects of government measures
  - Chair: Chief Cabinet Secretary
  - Members: 12 Cabinet Ministers, 12 Intellectuals
  - Specialist Committees

**Liaison Conference for the Promotion of Gender Equality**
- A network of collaboration and coordination comprised of intellectuals from all levels and sectors of society
- Exchange information and opinions and promote national measures
  - Members: women's groups, media, economic organizations, educational bodies, local governments, intellectuals, etc

**Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office**
- Secretariat for the Council for Gender Equality
- Planning and overall coordination of various matters related to promoting the formation of a gender-equal society
- Preparation of the White Paper on Gender Equality and research and studies
- Dissemination and enlightenment of the Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society
- Coordination and cooperation with local governments, private groups and international organizations

Overall coordination and promotion

Related Government Bodies

Reference 3
Thank you!

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