Business Statistics and Well-Being in Japan

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1 Well-Being Dimensions

- Quality of Life
  - Health status
  - Work-life balance
  - Education and skills
  - Social connections
  - Civic engagement and governance
  - Environmental quality
  - Personal security
  - Subjective well-being

- Material Conditions
  - Income and wealth
  - Jobs and earnings
  - Housing
2 Japan’s Current Well-being

2.1 Comparative Strengths and Weaknesses
- Japan’s average level of current well-being

Source: How’s Life in Japan? (OECD)
2 Japan’s Current Well-Being

2.2 Charter for Work-Life Balance (2007)

- Aiming to achieve “Work-Life Balance” within the entire nation and to solve problems such as low birthrate and declining population, which may cause labor shortage and become a drag on the economy.

Society in which a work-life balance has been achieved

- Society where people can provide themselves with jobs for economic independence
- Society where people have time to lead healthy, affluent lives
- Society where people can choose from a variety of working and life styles

Source: Facts and Measures for Work-Life Balance in Japan (Cabinet Office)
2 Japan’s Current Well-Being


- Set measures by corporations, workers, citizens, national government, and local public bodies
- Set numerical targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of numerical targets</th>
<th>Currently (2016)</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate (age 20-64)</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual increase rate of labor productivity</td>
<td>0.9%(2005-2014)</td>
<td>&gt; 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of employees who work more than 60 hours per week</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used portion of annual paid holiday</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of establishments that provide short-time working style with workers</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Facts and Measures for Work-Life Balance in Japan (Cabinet Office)
2 Japan’s Current Well-Being

2.4 Structure for the Promotion of Work-Life Balance

- Close collaboration among the national government, labor, management, and local government

Source: Facts and Measures for Work-Life Balance in Japan (Cabinet Office)
2 Japan’s Current Well-Being

2.5 Work-Life Balance Indicators

- Working hours
- Time off / Day off
- Commuting time to work
- Childcare leave
- Number of temporary/part-time workers
- …..
- etc.
3 Business Statistics and Well-Being

3.1 Business Statistics in Japan

- 40 Fundamental Statistics for businesses in Japan (among 56 Fundamental Statistics in total)
- Examples of business statistics
  - Economic Census
  - Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry
  - Monthly Labour Survey
  - School Basic Survey
  - Survey of Research and Development
  - .......
  - etc.
3.2 Monthly Labour Survey

- **Aim of the Survey**
  - to clarify changes in employment, earnings and hours worked, on both national and a prefectural level

- **Scope**
  - 16 major industries (no samples in Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Government)
  - Establishments with 5 or more employees

- **Survey items**
  - Number of regular employees / Part-time workers
  - Days worked
  - Hours worked (Scheduled / Non-scheduled hours worked)
  - Cash earnings, etc.
### 3.2 Monthly Labour Survey (A result of the Survey – March 2018)

Establishment with 5 or more employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industries covered</th>
<th>Total Hours Worked</th>
<th>Days Worked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.P.</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hours %</td>
<td>hours R.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: Mining and Quarrying of Stone and Gravel</td>
<td>171.4 2.9</td>
<td>157.1 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D: Construction</td>
<td>172.2 -1.6</td>
<td>157.3 -1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E: Manufacturing</td>
<td>164.7 -0.1</td>
<td>147.4 -0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F: Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water</td>
<td>158.0 -3.7</td>
<td>143.3 -3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G: Information and Communications</td>
<td>158.6 -4.2</td>
<td>143.4 -3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H: Transport and Postal Activities</td>
<td>167.1 -3.8</td>
<td>143.5 -3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I: Wholesale and Retail Trade</td>
<td>131.9 -1.2</td>
<td>124.5 -1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J: Finance and Insurance</td>
<td>146.2 -4.5</td>
<td>135.0 -4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K: Real Estate and Goods Rental and Leasing</td>
<td>152.4 -1.1</td>
<td>139.3 -1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: Scientific Research, Professional and Technical Services</td>
<td>159.8 -1.5</td>
<td>143.6 -1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M: Accommodations, Eating and Drinking Services</td>
<td>99.3 0.1</td>
<td>93.7 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N: Living-Related and Personal Services and Amusement Services</td>
<td>128.3 -0.9</td>
<td>121.8 -0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O: Education, Learning Support</td>
<td>131.9 0.1</td>
<td>121.0 -1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P: Medical, Health Care and Welfare</td>
<td>133.9 -0.9</td>
<td>128.7 -0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q: Compound Services</td>
<td>153.4 -1.6</td>
<td>143.1 -4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R: Services, not elsewhere classified</td>
<td>144.3 -1.8</td>
<td>132.6 -1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 30 or more employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industries covered</th>
<th>Total Hours Worked</th>
<th>Days Worked</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R.P.</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hours %</td>
<td>hours R.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries covered</td>
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<td>E: Manufacturing</td>
<td>166.6 -0.6</td>
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<td>I: Wholesale and Retail Trade</td>
<td>132.5 -1.9</td>
<td>125.0 -2.0</td>
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<td>P: Medical, Health Care and Welfare</td>
<td>142.0 -0.9</td>
<td>136.0 -0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note) R.P. means "Ratio to the same month of the Preceding year".  
D.P. means "Difference from the same month of the Preceding year".
3.2 Monthly Labour Survey (A result of the Survey – Hours Worked)

(Ratio to the preceding year, Ratio to the same month of the preceding year)

Source: Monthly Labour Survey
4 Household statistics on Well-Being

- **Household Statistics**
  - Family Income and Expenditure Survey
  - National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure
  - Labour Force Survey
  - Employment Status Survey
  - Population Census
  - Housing and Land Survey
  - Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities
  - etc.
5 Summary

- Japan’s current well-being indicators reveal some strengths and weaknesses, e.g. work-life balance
- Japan is promoting work-life balance based on the “Charter” and “Action Policy”
- Various business statistics in Japan <Fundamental Statistical Survey, etc.>
- Among such statistics, Monthly Labour Survey provides data on work-life balance such as Hours worked, Days worked, etc.
- Well-being should be evaluated in various manners using business statistics as well as household statistics
Thank you!