

# FROM ABENOMICS TO WOMENOMICS: WORKING WOMEN AND JAPAN'S ECONOMIC REVIVAL

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# Key indices of international gender equality (2012)

## HDI

Human Development Index:  
10<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries

| Rank      | Country         | HDI          |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1         | Norway          | 0.955        |
| 2         | Australia       | 0.938        |
| 3         | United States   | 0.937        |
| 4         | The Netherlands | 0.921        |
| 5         | Germany         | 0.920        |
| 6         | New Zealand     | 0.919        |
| 7         | Ireland         | 0.916        |
| 7         | Sweden          | 0.916        |
| 9         | Switzerland     | 0.913        |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Japan</b>    | <b>0.912</b> |

HDI measures human development by combining three dimensions (indicators in brackets):

1. Health (Life expectancy at birth)
2. Education (Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling)
3. Living standards (GNI per capita (PPP US\$))

## GII

Gender Inequality Index:  
21<sup>st</sup> out of 148 countries

| Rank      | Country         | GII          |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1         | The Netherlands | 0.045        |
| 2         | Sweden          | 0.055        |
| 3         | Switzerland     | 0.057        |
| 3         | Denmark         | 0.057        |
| 5         | Norway          | 0.065        |
| 6         | Germany         | 0.075        |
| 6         | Finland         | 0.075        |
| 8         | Slovenia        | 0.080        |
| ⋮         | ⋮               | ⋮            |
| <b>21</b> | <b>Japan</b>    | <b>0.131</b> |

GII captures the loss of achievement due to gender inequality using three dimensions (indicators in brackets):

1. Reproductive health (adolescent fertility, maternal mortality)
2. Empowerment (educational attainment, secondary level and above, parliamentary representation)
3. Labor market (labor force participation)

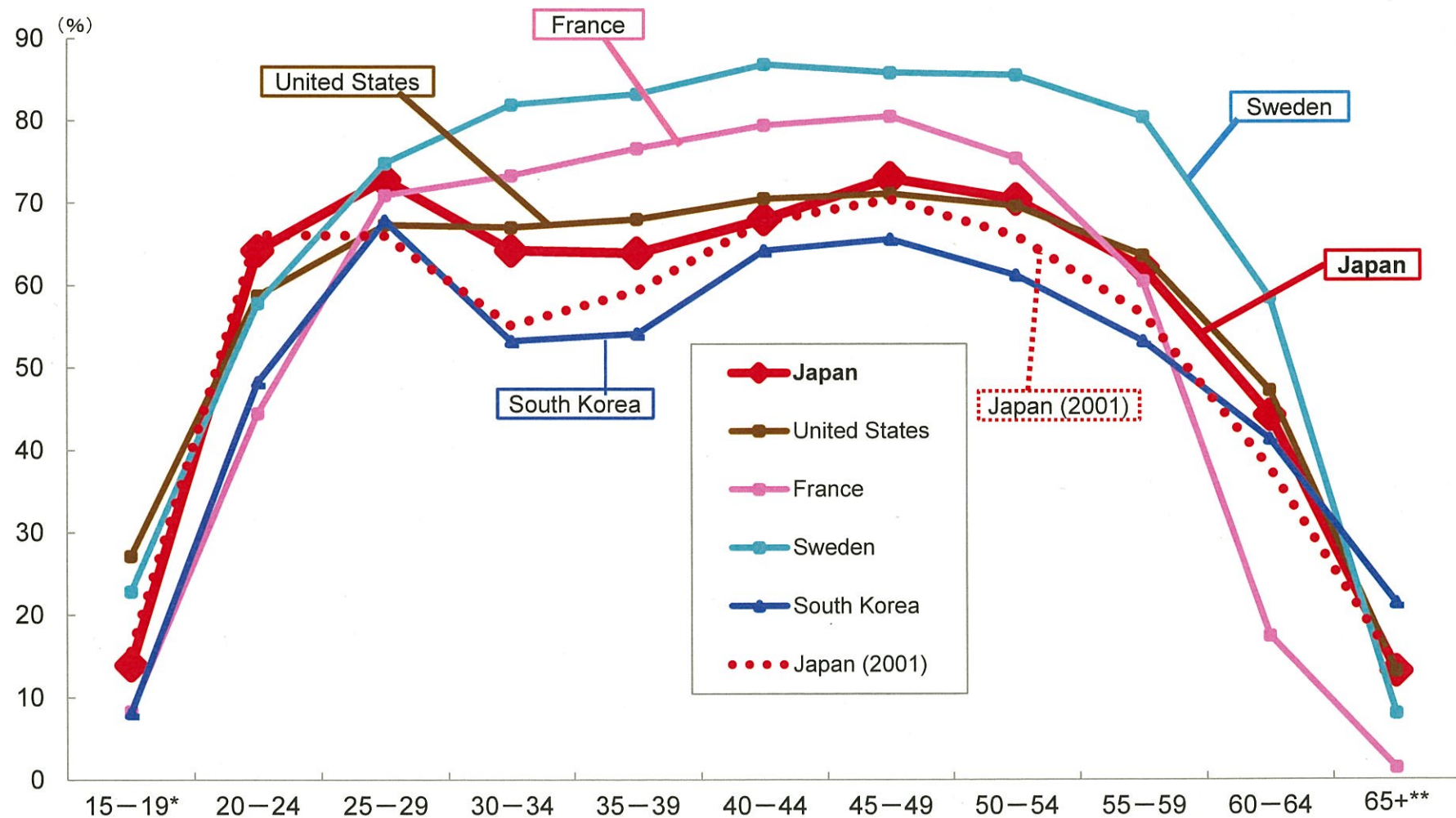
## GGI

Gender Gap Index:  
101<sup>st</sup> out of 135 countries

| Rank       | Country      | GGI          |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1          | Iceland      | 0.864        |
| 2          | Finland      | 0.845        |
| 3          | Norway       | 0.840        |
| 4          | Sweden       | 0.816        |
| 5          | Ireland      | 0.784        |
| 6          | New Zealand  | 0.781        |
| 7          | Denmark      | 0.778        |
| 8          | Philippines  | 0.776        |
| ⋮          | ⋮            | ⋮            |
| <b>101</b> | <b>Japan</b> | <b>0.653</b> |

GGI measures a country's gender gap by calculating a general score from weighted data from the four fields of Economy, Education, Health and Politics. 0 indicates complete inequality, 1 complete equality.

# Female employment rates by age group (2011)

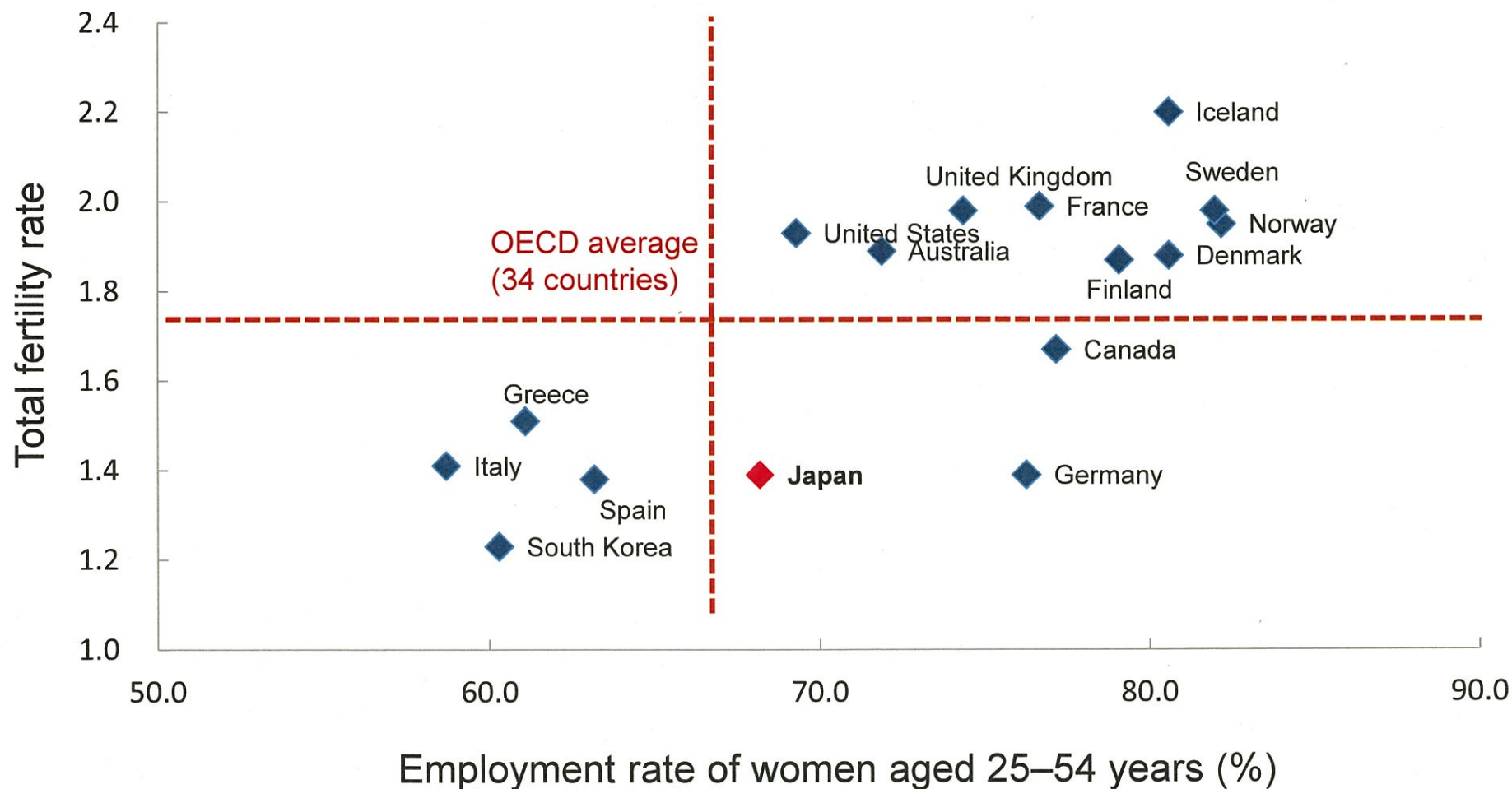


Source: JILPT Databook of International Labor Statistics 2013

\* Data is for ages 16-19 in the cases of the United States and Sweden.

\*\* Data is for ages 65-74 in the case of Sweden.

# Total fertility rates and female employment rates of selected OECD member countries (2010)

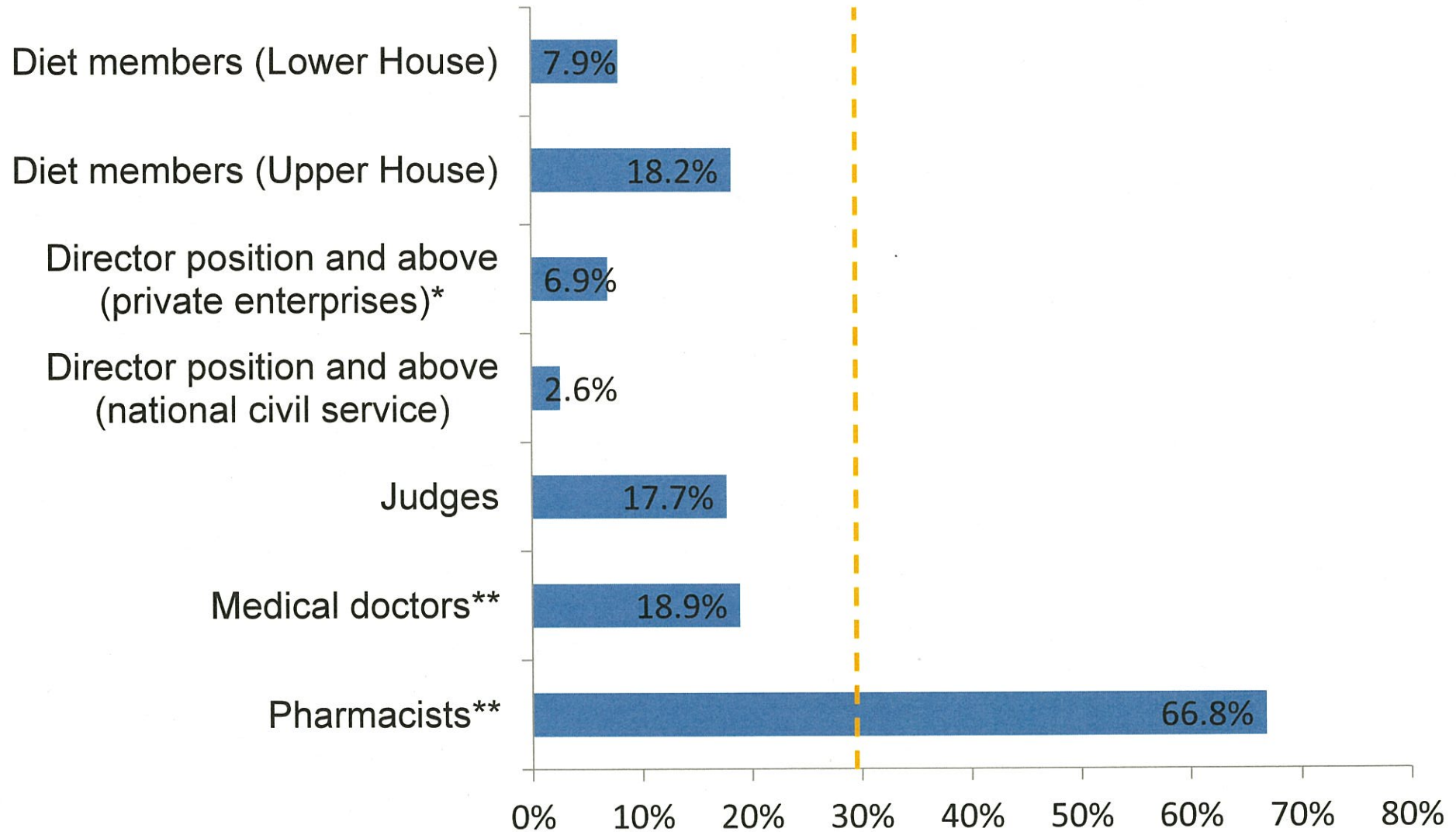


Notes:

\*The OECD average female employment rate for ages 25-54 is from OECD's Employment Outlook 2011, the rest are from OECD's Family Database.

\*\*The figures for Canada are from 2009.

# Women in leadership positions in Japan



Source: Gender Equality Bureau Cabinet Office, December 14, 2012. \* Data is from 2011, \*\* Data is from 2010.