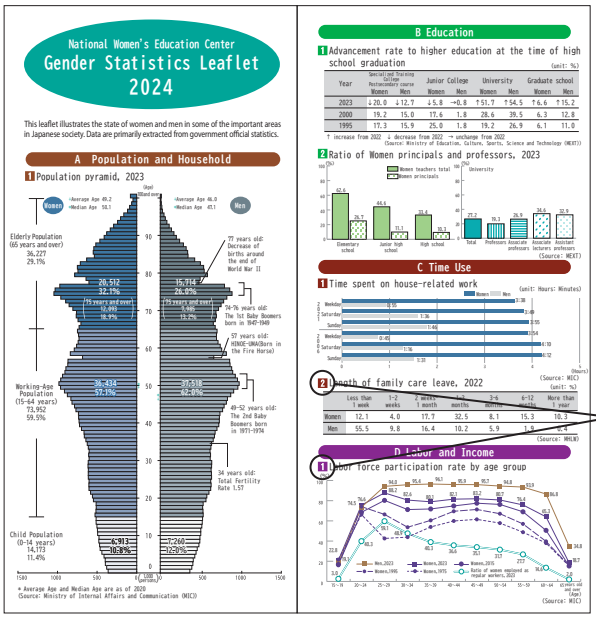
National Women's Education Center

Gender Statistics of Japan at a Glance 2024



Please scan this QR code to download "Gender Statistics Leaflet 2024."

https://www.nwec.go.jp/en/research/index.html

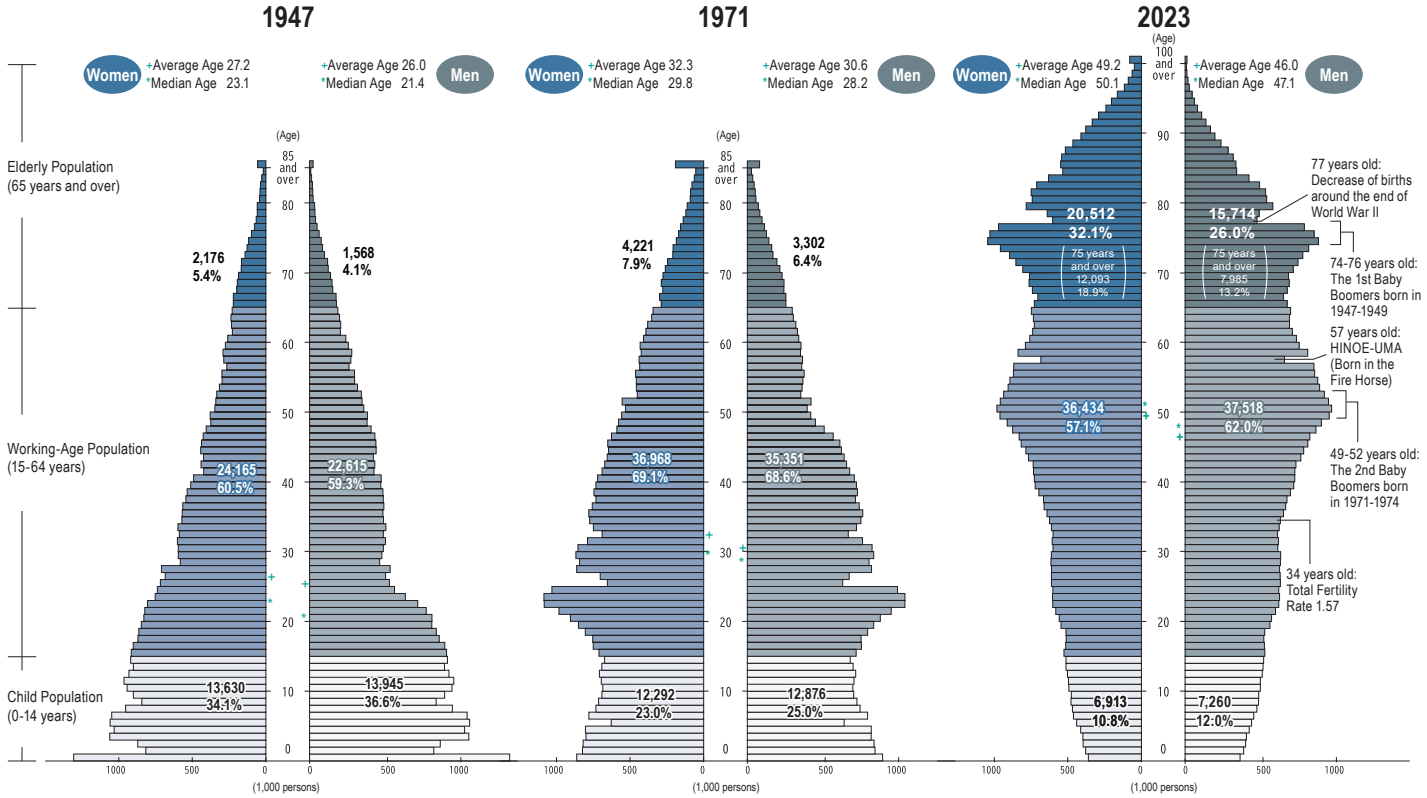
The numbers shown at the end of each title correspond to these numbers in the "Gender Statistics Leaflet"

NWEC

A Population and Household

1 Population pyramids, 1947(1st Baby Boom), 1971(2nd Baby Boom), 2023 1

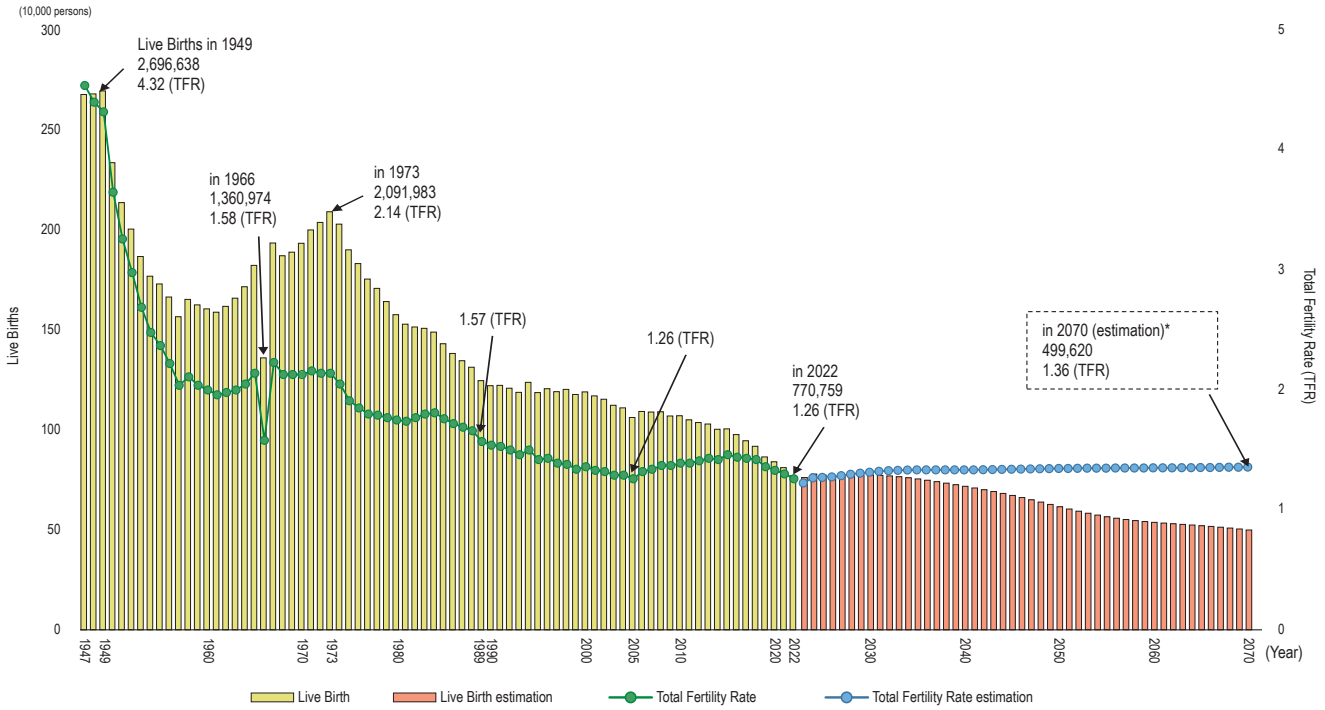
Japan is experiencing a declining birthrate and an aging population. The population pyramid has changed its shape over the years.



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication (MIC), Population Estimates (1947, 1971, 2023)
Note: Population as of October 1st
MIC, Population Census (2015, 2020) (Average age and median age)
Note: Average and Median Age are as of 1950, 1970, 2020

2 Change in number of Live Births and Total Fertility Rate (1947-2070) (2023-2070 estimation) 3

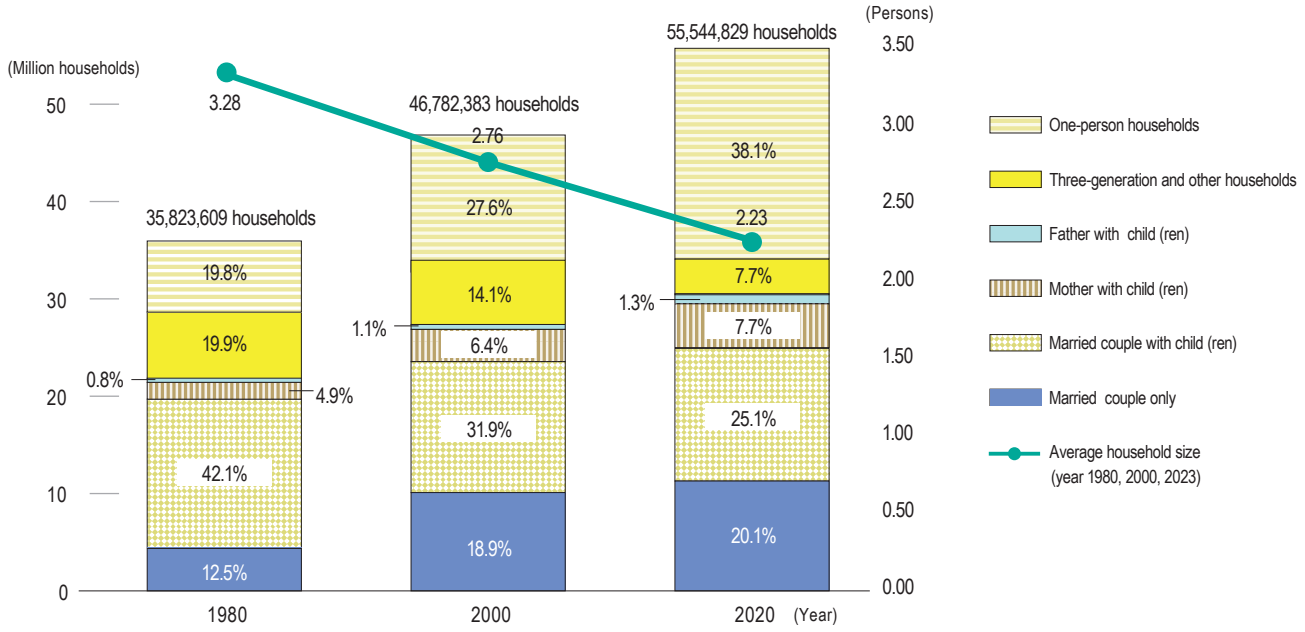
In 2022, both the Total Fertility Rate (1.26) and the number of Live Births hit record lows.



Source: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Vital Statistics (Final data) (2023)
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Population Projections for Japan (2023) (data for 2023-2070)
*Note: Medium-fertility (medium-mortality) projections

3 Distribution of household by type and average household size (1980, 2000, 2020) 4

The ratio of “one-person households” reached 38.1% in 2020. On the other hand, the ratio of households consisting of “Married couple with child (ren)” fell from 42.1% in 1980 to 25.1% in 2020. The average household size has shrunk to 2.23 persons.



Source: MIC, Population Census (1980, 2000, 2020) (Number of households)
MHLW, Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (2023) (Average household size)
Note: Average household size is for all households.

4 Number of one-person households (2023) 5

In one-person households, there are more men in the Age group between 20-69, but women outnumber men in “Ages 70-79” group and over. In particular, women accounted for more than 74.9% in “Ages 80 and over” group.

(unit:1,000 households)

	Total	Women		Men	
		Number of households	Ratio	Number of households	Ratio
One-person households	18,495	9,707	52.5%	8,787	47.5%
Ages -19	657	336	51.1%	320	48.7%
Ages 20-29	2,160	866	40.1%	1,294	59.9%
Ages 30-39	1,576	606	38.5%	970	61.5%
Ages 40-49	1,585	612	38.6%	972	61.3%
Ages 50-59	2,559	1,126	44.0%	1,432	56.0%
Ages 60-69	2,858	1,374	48.1%	1,484	51.9%
Ages 70-79	3,681	2,244	61.0%	1,437	39.0%
Ages 80 and over	3,349	2,508	74.9%	841	25.1%

Source: MHLW, Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions (2023)
Note: Data for "Total" of “One-person households” includes persons whose age is not stated.

Glossary

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate refers to the total of live birth rates by age for women aged 15 years to 49 years. It is equivalent to the number of children a woman would bear in a lifetime at that live birth rate by age.

The population projections for Japan

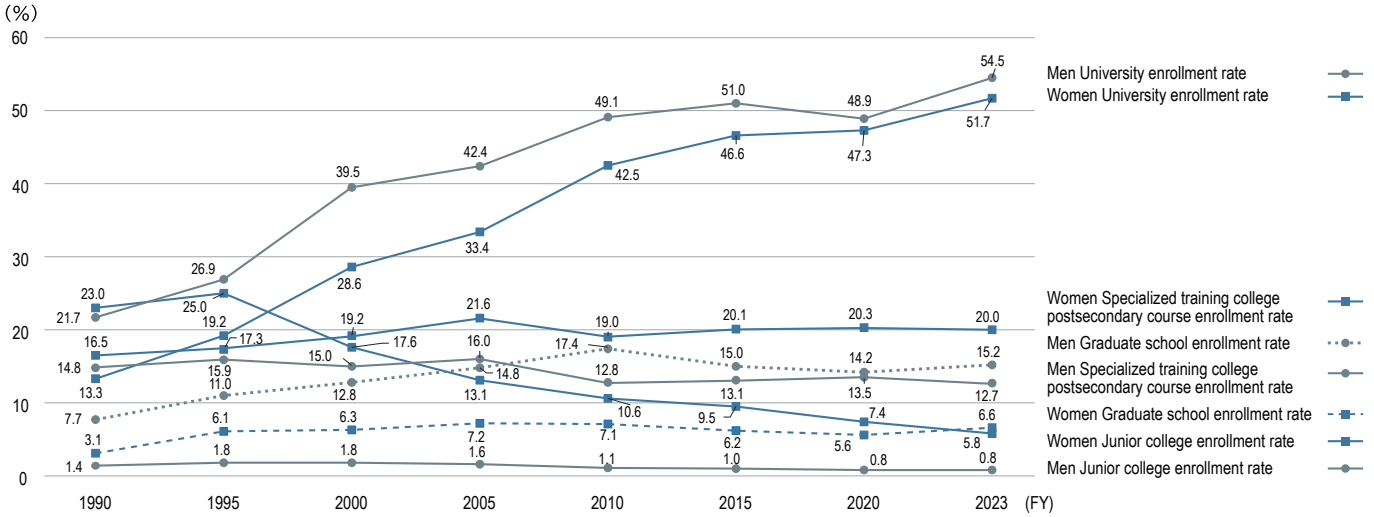
These projections calculate the population size and age/sex composition at the national level based on assumptions about trends in fertility, mortality, and international migration.

B Education

1 Advancement rate to higher education at the time of high school graduation

(FY1990, FY1995, FY2000, FY2005, FY2010, FY2015, FY2020, FY2023) 1

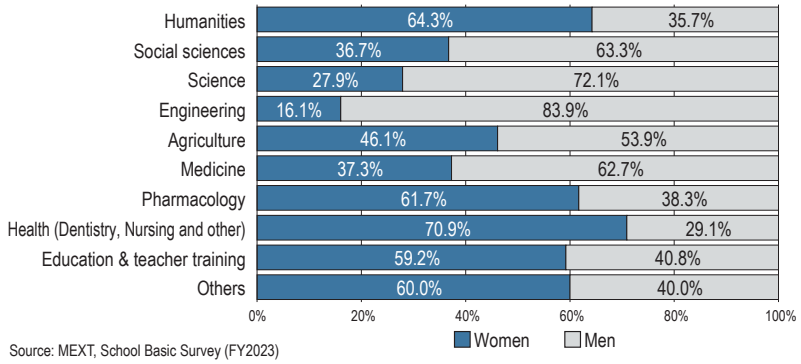
Of those who graduated from high school in FY2023, 51.7% of women and 54.5% of men went on to attend 4-year universities (undergraduate). The number of women going on to junior colleges decreased from 23.0% in FY1990 to 5.8% in FY2023, but still exceeds that of men (0.8%). In FY2023, 6.6% of female university graduates and 15.2% of male university graduates continued on to enroll in graduate school.



Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), School Basic Survey (FY1990, FY1995, FY2000, FY2005, FY2010, FY2015, FY2020, FY2023)
Note1: Enrollment rates for specialized training college (postsecondary course), junior college and university are calculated as "Number of enrollments to specialized training college (postsecondary course), junior college and university (from high school (full-time, part-time, correspondence), secondary school (upper education), special support school (senior high school section))" / "Number of graduates from high school (full-time, part-time, correspondence), secondary school (upper education), special support school (senior high school section)" * 100. Number of enrollments to junior college and university do not include those to correspondence department.
Note2: Enrollment rate for graduate school is calculated as "Number of enrollments to graduate school" / "Number of graduates from university" * 100.

2 Ratio of women students by undergraduate major (FY2023)

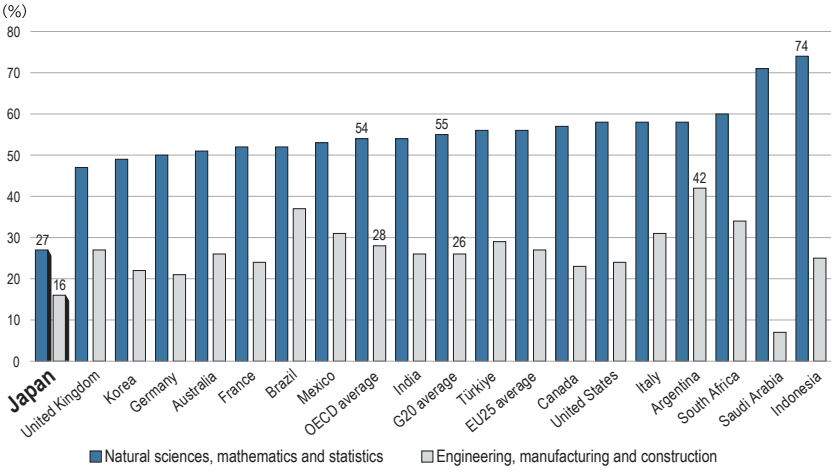
The ratio of students by undergraduate major shows women low at 16.1% in engineering and 27.9% in science. In the humanities, however, women comprise 64.3%.



Source: MEXT, School Basic Survey (FY2023)

3 International comparison of ratio of women in STEM fields (G20 members) (2021)

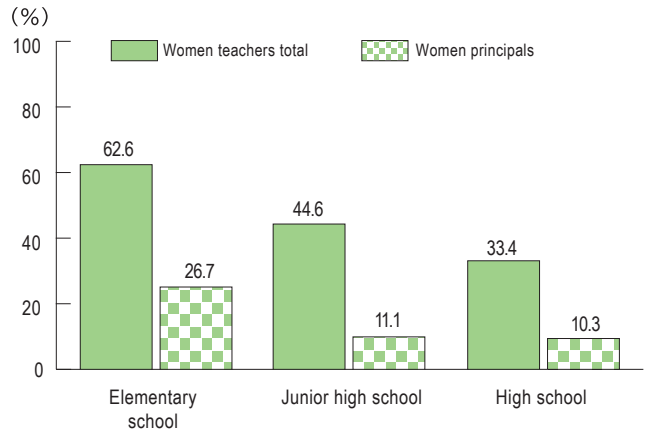
The ratio of Japanese women graduates in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields is 27% in "natural sciences, mathematics and statistics", and 16% in "engineering, manufacturing, and construction", both of which are the lowest among OECD member countries.

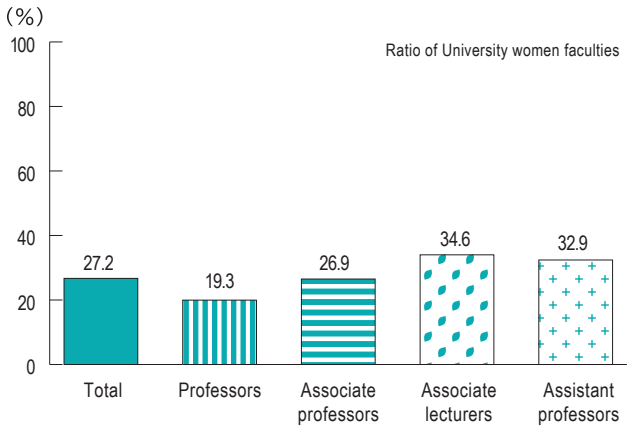


Source: OECD Indicators Education at a Glance 2023
Note: No data available for China, Russia and AU

4 Ratio of women principals and professors (FY2023) 2

Ratio of women teachers decrease from primary to secondary and tertiary education, namely 62.6% at elementary schools, 44.6% at junior high schools and 33.4% at high schools. Ratio of women principals remains low at all levels with women principals comprising only 26.7% at primary schools. At universities, ratio of women faculties remains 27.2%, while that of female professors is only 19.3%.



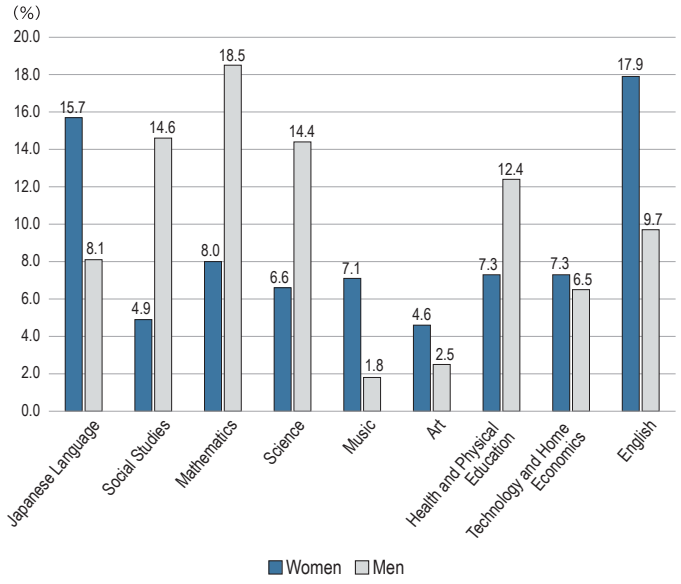


Source: MEXT, School Basic Survey (FY2023)

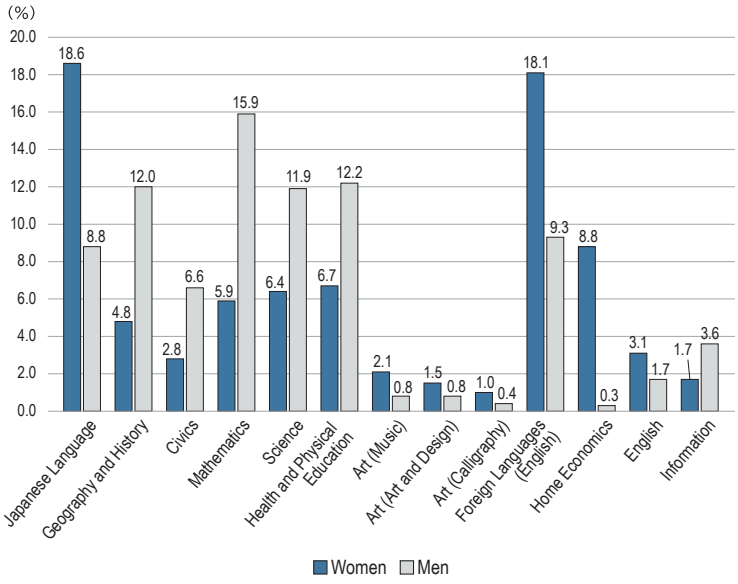
5 Ratio of women teachers by teaching subject (FY2022)

The percentage of women teachers teaching Mathematics and Science subjects is low at both junior high and high schools. English and Japanese Language are top 2 subjects taught by women teachers. Mathematics, Social Studies and Science are top 3 subjects taught by men teachers.

Junior high school



High school



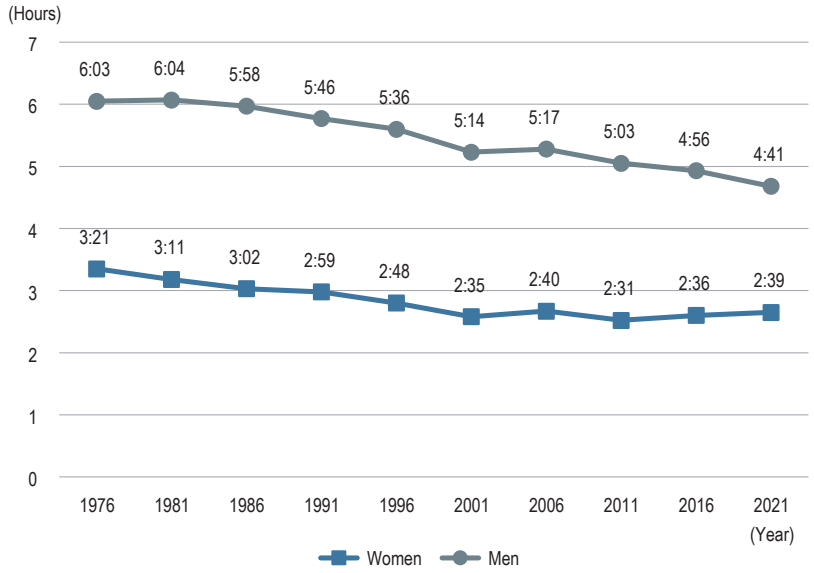
Source: MEXT, School teachers survey (FY2022)
Note: Teachers who teach two or more subjects are counted in each subject area

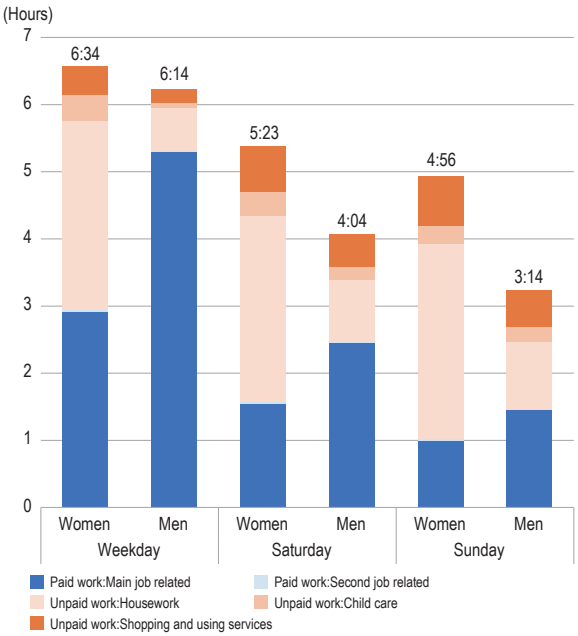
The National Women's Education Center published "Ratio of women in managerial positions in primary and secondary education based on the "School Basic Survey" (2023 edition)" on its website. It shows the ratio of women teachers in public schools, by school level, position and prefecture. (In Japanese)
https://www.nwec.go.jp/about/publish/vnas9r0000000o05.html

C Time Use

1 Trends in paid working hours (1976-2021) (left), Paid and unpaid working hours by day of the week (2021) (right) 1

The amount of paid working hours of men is on the decline.
Women spend more time than men on unpaid work. Regardless of the day of the week, the total amount of time women spend on paid and unpaid work exceeds that of men.





Source: MIC, Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities (2021)
Note: Data are total average of respondents 15 years old and over.

2 Length of parental leave (FY2021,FY2023) / Length of family care leave (FY2022) 2

Although not shown in the table, during the year from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022, approximately 141,000 women and 7,000 men left their previous jobs due to childbirth or childcare. *1 84.1% of female workers who gave birth took parental leave, and 30.1% of male workers whose spouses gave birth took parental leave. *2-1
Ratio of women who took parental leave for either “12 months-18 months” or “10 months-12 months” amounts to 60% in 2021 and in 2023. In 2023, men taking parental leave for 2 weeks or more increased.

Length of parental leave (FY2021, FY2023) *2-2

(unit: %)

		Less than 5 days	5 days-2 weeks	2 weeks-1 month	1 month-3 months	3 months-6 months	6 months-8 months	8 months-10 months	10 months-12 months	12 months-18 months	18 months-24 months	24 months-36 months	More than 36 months
Women	2021	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.5	6.4	8.7	30.0	34.0	11.1	4.5	0.6
	2023	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.8	4.4	4.6	↑11.4	↑30.9	↓32.7	9.3	3.0	0.6
Men	2021	25.0	26.5	13.2	24.5	5.1	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	-
	2023	15.7	↓22.0	↑20.4	↑28.0	7.5	2.9	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	-

Although not shown in the table, during the year from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022, about 80,000 women and about 26,000 men left their work for family care. *1
The ratio of full-time workers taking family care leave is extremely low at 0.1% for women and 0.04% for men. *2
66.2% of women took family care leave for at least 1 month, while 55.5% of men took it for less than 1 week.

Length of family care leave (FY2022) *2-2

(unit: %)

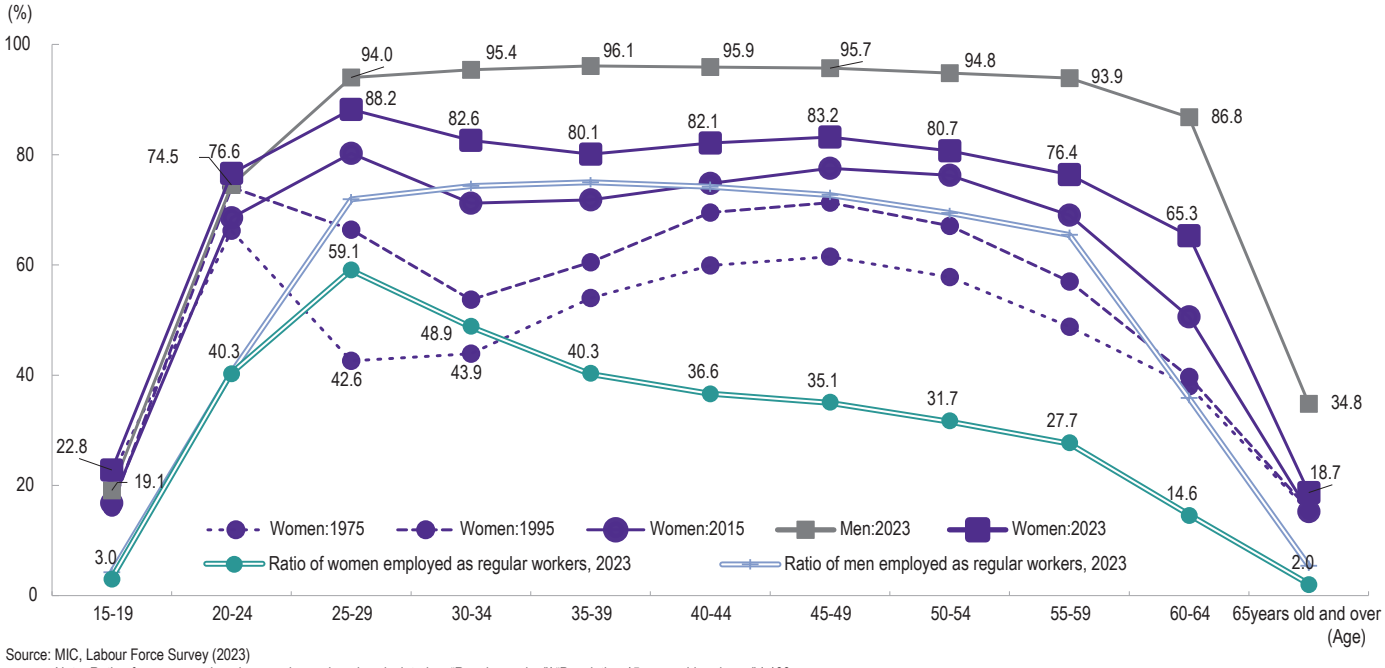
	Less than 1 week	1-2 weeks	2 weeks-1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More than 1 year
Women	12.1	4.0	17.7	32.5	8.1	15.3	10.3
Men	55.5	9.8	16.4	10.2	5.9	1.9	0.4

Source: *1 MIC, Employment Status Survey (2022)
*2 MHLW, Basic Survey of Gender Equality in Employment Management (FY2021, FY2022, FY2023)
*2-1 Note: Women: female workers who gave birth during the year from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022 and who took parental leave until October 1, 2023 (include those who have applied for the leave).
Men: male workers whose spouses gave birth during the year from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022 and who took parental leave until October 1, 2023 (include those who have applied for the leave).
*2-2 Note: The percentage is of those who returned to work after completing parental leave or family care leave in the year prior to the survey
(2021: April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021, 2022: April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022, 2023: April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023)

D Labor and Income

1 Labor force participation rate by age group 1

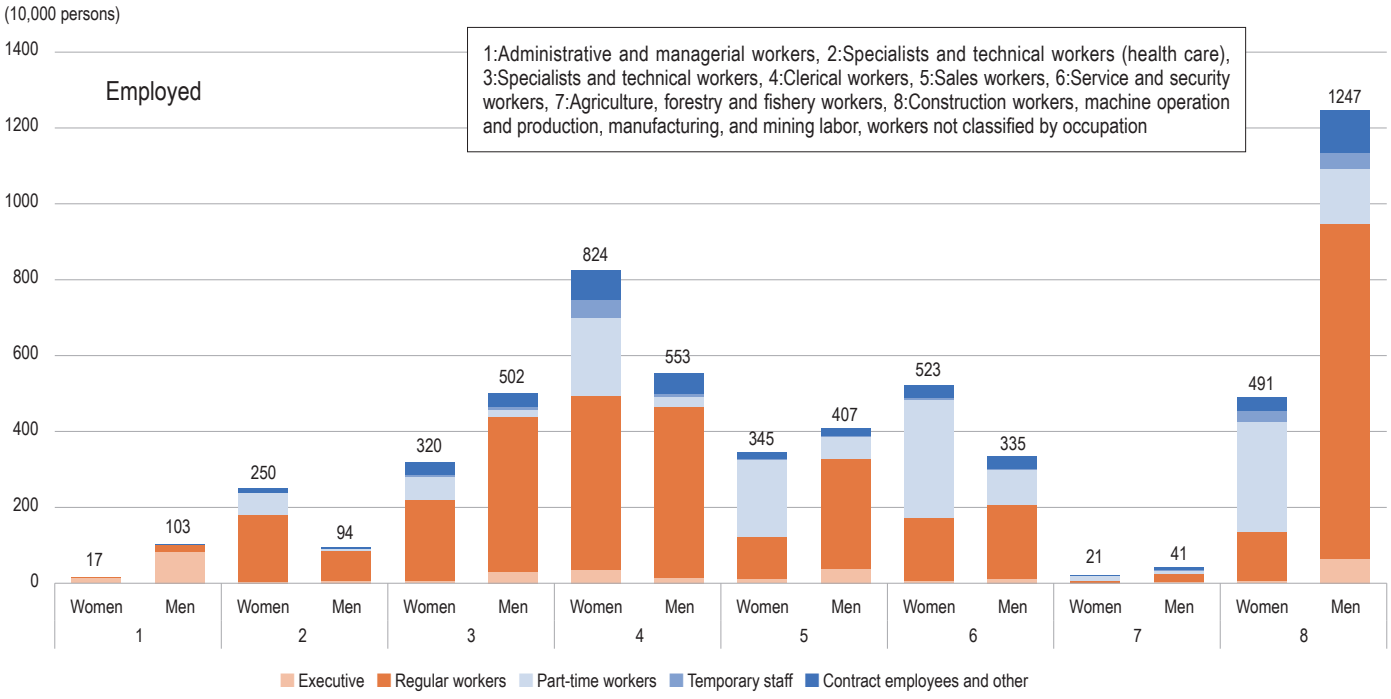
Labor force participation rate for women by age group has been known for an M-shaped curve, in which the labor force participation rate falls once during the childbirth and child-rearing years and then rises again when child-rearing is settled. Looking at the changes between 1975 and 2023, the labor force participation rate for women ages 25-34 has gradually risen, eliminating the M-shaped curve. However, ratio of regular employment for women by age group is showing an L-shaped curve, in which the regular employment rate for women peaks at “ages 25-29” and then declines. In both cases, the rate for men has not changed as much as for women.



Source: MIC, Labour Force Survey (2023)
Note: Ratio of women employed as regular workers is calculated as “Regular worker”/ “Population 15 years old and over” * 100.

2 Occupational segregation by gender (2023) 2

Women are more likely than men to engage in health care, clerical work, and service work. The number of women in non-regular employment is more than double that of men at about 14.41 million and about 6.83 million, for men.



Source: MIC, Labour Force Survey (2023)

3 Women's status in private corporations 3

The database of companies that promote the advancement of women, provided by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, allows users to search companies for information such as the percentage of women in managerial positions, the percentage of women among hires, and the percentage of women employees. Since July 8, 2022, employers with 301 or more regular workers have been required to disclose wage differences between women and men.
https://positive-ryouritsu.mhlw.go.jp/positivedb/en_index.html

The National Women's Education Center conducted a panel research on the early career development and promotion of women and men, tracking women and men who were newly employed as regular worker by private companies in 2015 for following 5 years. (In Japanese)
https://www.nwec.go.jp/research/carrier/index.html

4 Wage gap in contractual cash earnings (2023) 5

Women's wages are lower than men's in both regular and non-regular employment, with the exception of regular employees "Ages -19" group. The wage gap between men and women increases with age. Among regular employees, largest gap is seen at the "Ages 55-59" group. Among non-regular employees, the largest gap is seen at the "Ages 60-64" group.

(unit: 1,000 yen)

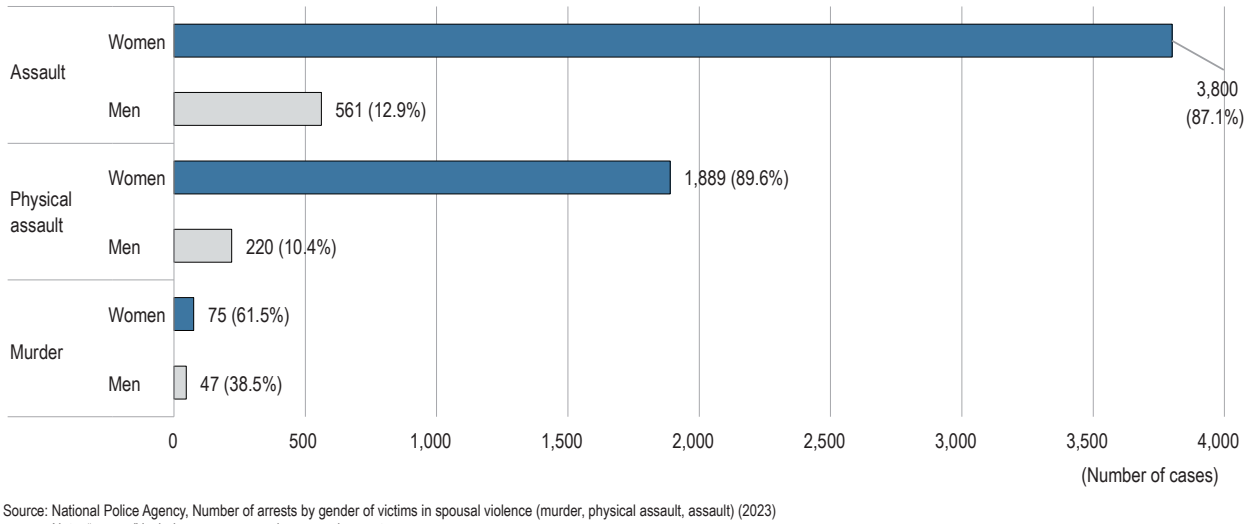
Private corporation		Total	Ages -19	Ages 20-24	Ages 25-29	Ages 30-34	Ages 35-39	Ages 40-44	Ages 45-49	Ages 50-54	Ages 55-59	Ages 60-64	Ages 65-69	Ages 70 and over
Regular workers	Women	301.6	202.8	241.6	276.4	292.2	306.4	316.0	325.2	335.6	335.2	302.6	269.2	264.7
	Men	399.6	212.2	261.1	309.5	349.5	388.7	420.1	443.4	462.4	473.0	396.0	348.9	319.7
	Men=100	75.5	95.6	92.5	89.3	83.6	78.8	75.2	73.3	72.6	70.9	76.4	77.2	82.8
Non-regular workers	Women	216.5	193.8	211.4	226.8	222.7	219.5	217.8	216.1	216.9	213.9	220.2	201.4	197.6
	Men	277.6	185.9	227.5	264.7	266.5	268.9	272.7	271.1	288.7	287.1	304.6	270.2	243.7
	Men=100	78.0	104.2	92.9	85.7	83.6	81.6	79.9	79.7	75.1	74.5	72.3	74.5	81.1

Source: MHLW, Basic Survey on Wage Structure (2023)
Note: Contractual cash earnings mean the amount for the period of June 1-30, the year surveyed.

E Health, Safety and Social Security

1 Victims of murder and assault between spouses (2023) 1

The majority of victims were women, with 3,800 cases (87.1%) for assault, 1,889 cases (89.6%) for physical assault, and 75 cases (61.5%) for murder.



Source: National Police Agency, Number of arrests by gender of victims in spousal violence (murder, physical assault, assault) (2023)
Note: "spouse" includes ex-spouse and common law partner

2 Reported cases and incidence rate of non-consensual “penetrative sexual assault” and non-consensual “indecent assault” (2012-2022) 2

The number of reported cases of non-consensual “penetrative sexual assault” with female victims has been on an upward trend since 2017. The number of reported cases of non-consensual “indecent assault” was on a downward trend since 2014, but has been increasing for 2 consecutive years since 2021. The number of reported cases of non-consensual “indecent assault” with male victims has been on an upward trend since 2019. In 2022, the number of reported cases of non-consensual “indecent assault” with female victims was 4,503, while that of male victims was 205.

Source: Ministry of Justice, White Paper on Crime 2023 (2022)
Note: Male victims of penetrative sexual assault has been documented since the amendment of Penal Code in September, 2017.
Note: Incidence rate is the number of cases per 1000,000 persons (%)

3 Reported cases of non-consensual “penetrative sexual assault” and non-consensual “indecent assault” by age (2022) 2

The number of reported cases is especially high for females ages 29 and under. The number of reported cases for males was highest for “Ages -13” group.

		Ages -13		Ages 13-15		Ages 16-19		Ages 20-29		Ages 30-39		Ages 40-49		Ages 50-64		Ages 65 and over	
Gender of the victim		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Penetrative sexual assault	Cases	183	33	170	7	292	4	631	16	194	4	79	0	33	0	9	0
	ratio of men and women.	84.7%	15.3%	96.0%	4.0%	98.6%	1.4%	97.5%	2.5%	98.0%	2.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Indecent assault	Cases	676	93	411	37	839	31	1,628	24	505	8	244	5	148	6	52	1
	ratio of men and women.	87.9%	12.1%	91.7%	8.3%	96.4%	3.6%	98.5%	1.5%	98.4%	1.6%	98.0%	2.0%	96.1%	3.9%	98.1%	1.9%

Source: Ministry of Justice, White Paper on Crime 2023 (2022)
National Police Agency, Reported cases of Forcible sexual intercourse and Indecency through Compulsion by age (2022)

Penal Code amendments

The revised Penal Code enacted in 2017 changed the term “Rape” to “forcible sexual intercourse” and strengthened the penalties. It also expanded the scope of the crime to cover male victims, which had previously been limited to female victims. Also, “custodian obscenity” and “custodial sexual intercourse” were newly incorporated to the Penal Code.

In 2023, name of the crime “indecency through compulsion” was revised to “(non-consensual) penetrative sexual assault” and “forcible sexual intercourse” was revised to “(non-consensual) indecent assault”.
In addition, the age requiring consent for sexual intercourse was raised from “under 13 years of age” to “under 16 years of age”. Also, major revisions were made to make it punishable to request to meet a person under 16 years of age for indecent purposes or to take or to provide sexual images of a person under 16 years of age.

4 Number of victims newly identified through child pornography crime cases (2014-2023)

Comparing the number of child pornography victims between 2014 and 2023, the number of victims has doubled, with girls accounting for around 90% of the victims every year.
In 2023, the most common type of child pornography victimization is images taken by children themselves, with more than half of the victims being junior high school students, followed by high school students.

(unit: Persons)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	746	905	1,313	1,216	1,276	1,559	1,320	1,458	1,487	1,444
Women	670	826	1,198	1,010	1,152	1,350	1,164	1,301	1,281	1,269
Men	76	79	115	206	124	209	156	157	206	175
Ratio of women victims	89.8%	91.3%	91.2%	83.1%	90.3%	86.6%	88.2%	89.2%	86.1%	87.9%

Type of victimization (Means of production)

(unit: Persons)

	2023	Ratio
Total	1,444	100.0%
Victimization by images taken by children themselves	527	36.5%
Voyeurism	271	18.8%
Child prostitution · Indecent sexual intercourse (Youth Protection Ordinances)	270	18.7%
Penetrative sexual assault/Indecent assault	126	8.7%
Others	250	17.3%

Victimization by images taken by children themselves

(unit: Persons)

	2023	Ratio
Total	527	100.0%
Elementary school students	76	14.4%
Junior high school students	266	50.5%
High school students	182	34.5%
Others	3	0.6%

Source: National Police Agency, Situation of juvenile delinquency and Sexual victimization (2023)

5 Causes of suicide (2023) (above), Number of suicides by gender (2021-2023) (below)

The total number of female suicides increased every year from 2020 to 2022, but in 2023 it decreased for the first time in 4 years. However, the number of young female suicides “Ages -19” group and “Ages 20-29” group is increasing. The most common cause and motive of suicides for in “Ages -19” group is "Problems at school" for both women and men, and "Problems with partners/ friends" for women “Ages 20-29” group. The most common cause and motive for suicides is "Health problems" for both sexes, and the second most common cause and motive for suicides for women is "Family problems."

Women		Men	
causes/motive	Number of cases	causes/motive	Number of cases
Health problems	5,179	Health problems	7,224
Family problems	1,831	Financial problems	4,508
Financial problems	673	Family problems	2,877
Problems at work place	424	Problems at work place	2,451
Problems with partners/friends	341	Problems with partners/friends	536
Problems at school	184	Problems at school	340
Others	532	Others	1,244

(unit: Persons)

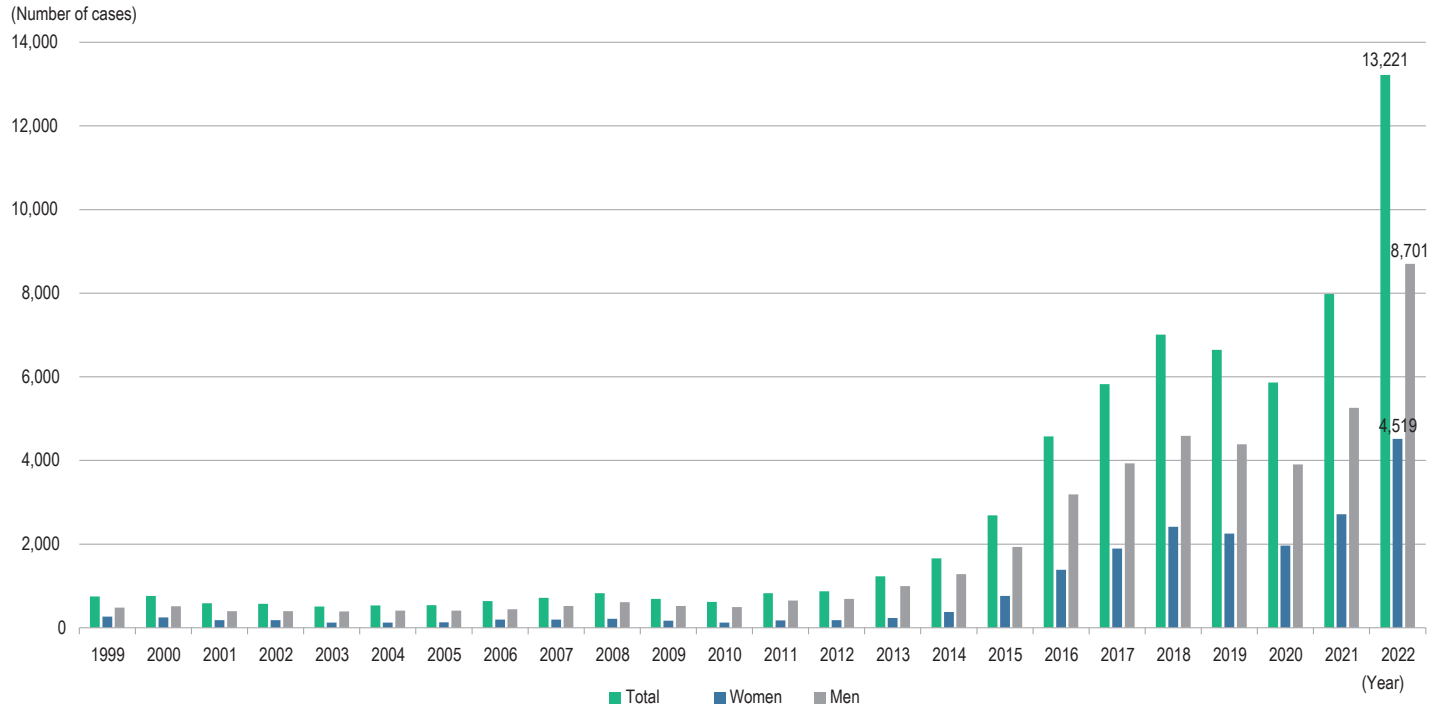
	Year	Total	Ages -19	Ages 20-29	Ages 30-39	Ages 40-49	Ages 50-59	Ages 60-69	Ages 70-79	Ages 80 and over	unknown
Total	2023	21,837	810	2,521	2,587	3,625	4,194	2,798	2,901	2,370	31
	2022	21,881	798	2,483	2,545	3,665	4,093	2,765	2,994	2,490	48
	2021	21,007	750	2,611	2,554	3,575	3,618	2,637	3,009	2,214	39
Women	2023	6,975	379	922	704	960	1,255	867	991	891	6
	2022	7,135	334	811	761	1,054	1,245	903	1,088	932	7
	2021	7,068	324	912	744	1,056	1,126	896	1,117	891	2
Men	2023	14,862	431	1,599	1,883	2,665	2,939	1,931	1,910	1,479	25
	2022	14,746	464	1,672	1,784	2,611	2,848	1,862	1,906	1,558	41
	2021	13,939	426	1,699	1,810	2,519	2,492	1,741	1,892	1,323	37

Source: MHLW and National Police Agency, Overview of Suicides (2021, 2022, 2023)
Note1: Many suicides have diverse and complex causes and backgrounds, and occur in a chain of various factors.
Note2: Up to four causes and motives can be counted for each suicide victim, including those that can be considered from the testimony of family members, etc., in addition to those that can be confirmed by materials that support the words and deeds of the deceased, such as a will. For this reason, the sum of the number of identified causes and motives does not always match the sum of the causes and motives.

6 Number of STI (syphilis) cases reported (above)

Number of reported cases of syphilis by age group (below) 3

The number of reported cases of syphilis is increasing rapidly. Since 2015, women in their 20's have accounted for more than half of all cases, while men in their 30's and 40's account for the largest proportion.



Note: Total number includes persons whose sex is not specified

Number of reported cases of syphilis by age group

(Number of cases)

Year		Ages 0-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 25-29	Ages 30-39	Ages 40-49	Ages 50-59	Ages 60 and over
2000	Women	12 (4.9%)	29 (11.7%)	39 (15.8%)	25 (10.1%)	17 (6.9%)	22 (8.9%)	103 (41.7%)
	Men	12 (2.3%)	45 (8.8%)	55 (10.7%)	103 (20.1%)	86 (16.8%)	90 (17.6%)	121 (23.6%)
2005	Women	14 (10.6%)	27 (20.5%)	21 (15.9%)	28 (21.2%)	11 (8.3%)	8 (6.1%)	23 (17.4%)
	Men	11 (2.7%)	37 (9.0%)	59 (14.4%)	123 (29.9%)	71 (17.3%)	63 (15.3%)	47 (11.4%)
2010	Women	5 (4.0%)	18 (14.5%)	15 (12.1%)	29 (23.4%)	16 (12.9%)	7 (5.6%)	34 (27.4%)
	Men	5 (1.0%)	39 (7.8%)	84 (16.9%)	158 (31.8%)	74 (14.9%)	60 (12.1%)	77 (15.5%)
2015	Women	88 (11.6%)	**240 (31.6%)**	**144 (18.9%)**	129 (17.0%)	76 (10.0%)	22 (2.9%)	61 (8.0%)
	Men	29 (1.5%)	162 (8.4%)	266 (13.8%)	**550 (28.5%)**	**521 (27.0%)**	223 (11.6%)	179 (9.3%)
2020	Women	158 (8.0%)	**634 (32.3%)**	**425 (21.6%)**	350 (17.8%)	198 (10.1%)	94 (4.8%)	106 (5.4%)
	Men	74 (1.9%)	383 (9.8%)	541 (13.9%)	**979 (25.1%)**	**1020 (26.1%)**	555 (14.2%)	350 (9.0%)
2022	Women	355 (7.9%)	**1,629 (36.0%)**	**982 (21.7%)**	762 (16.9%)	443 (9.8%)	201 (4.4%)	147 (3.3%)
	Men	117 (1.3%)	845 (9.7%)	1,143 (13.1%)	**2,166 (24.9%)**	**2,215 (25.5%)**	1,451 (16.7%)	764 (8.8%)

Source: MHLW, Number of cases reported sexually transmitted Disease
(Original source: National institute of infectious diseases, National epidemiological surveillance of infectious diseases)

7 Number of Medical Personnel (2022)

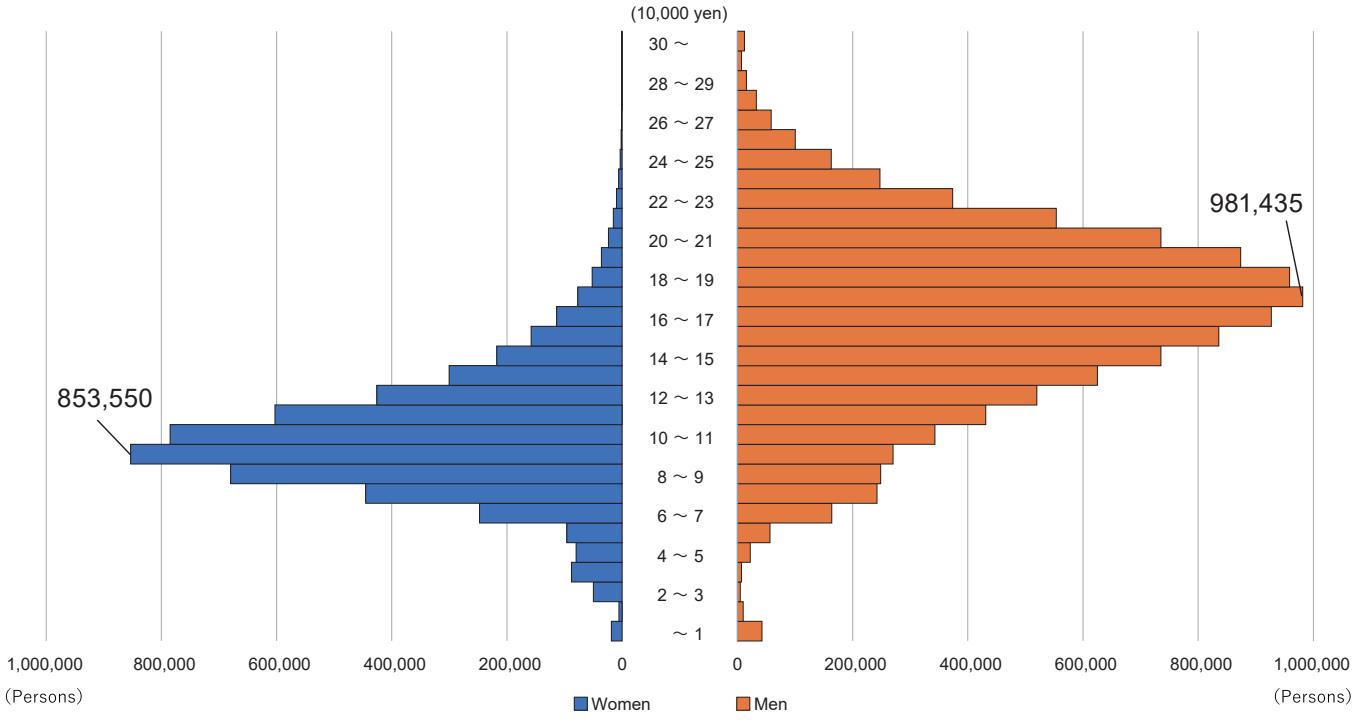
(unit: Persons)

	Doctors	Dentists	Pharmacists	Public health nurses	Nurses	Assistant nurses
Women	81,139 (23.6%)	27,413 (26.0%)	119,507 (61.6%)	58,352 (96.8%)	1,199,523 (91.4%)	235,521 (92.6%)
Men	262,136 (76.4%)	77,854 (74.0%)	124,183 (38.4%)	1,947 (3.2%)	112,164 (8.6%)	18,808 (7.4%)

Source: Statistics of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists 2022 (doctors, dentists, pharmacists)
Report on Public Health Administration and Services FY2022(public health nurses, nurses, assistant nurses)

8 “Old-age Employees' Pension” recipients by monthly payment amounts (2022) 4

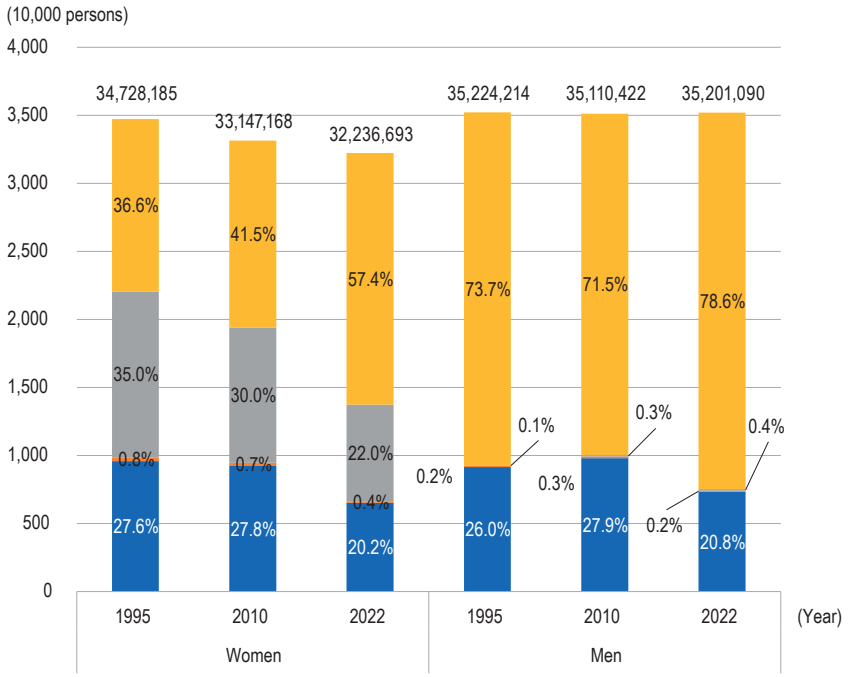
The average amount of the old-age employees' pension is ¥104,878 for women and ¥163,875 for men. The number of beneficiaries is approximately 5.4 million for women and 10.6 million for men.



Source: Statistics of Employees' Pension Insurance system and National Pension System (2022)

9 Number of pension insured persons by gender (1995, 2010, 2022) 4

Looking at trends in the number of pension insured persons, the ratio of Category III insured women has been decreasing in recent years, but is higher than that of men. The number of Category II insured women has been increasing, but is smaller than that of men.



Category I insured persons: Persons aged 20 to 59 years who are not the Category II or III insured persons.
Category II insured persons:Persons enrolled in the Employees' Pension Insurance system or Mutual Aid Associations.
Category III insured persons: Category II insured persons' dependent spouses aged 20 to 59 years.
Voluntary Coverage: National Pension system enrolment on a voluntary basis by those who do not have enough period of coverage for basic pension period after the age of 60, to satisfy the minimum qualification period, or to increase benefits amount.

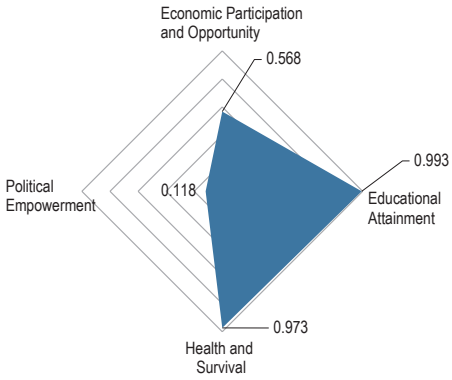
Source: Statistics of Employees' Pension Insurance system and National Pension System (2010, 2022)
Social Insurance Agency "Annual Operation Report of the government" (1995)

F International Status Index

1 Global Gender Gap Index (2024) 1

According to the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), which has been published by the World Economic Forum since 2006, Japan ranks 118th (0.663) among 146 countries. The gap is particularly large in the areas of politics (113th, 0.118) and economics (120th, 0.568). In 2006, Japan ranked 80th among 115 countries with gender gap 0.645.

Rank	Country	GGGI Score	Economic Participation and Opportunity		Educational Attainment		Health and Survival		Political Empowerment	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Iceland	0.935	7	0.815	79	0.992	124	0.962	1	0.972
2	Finland	0.875	10	0.796	33	1.000	70	0.970	3	0.734
3	Norway	0.875	9	0.799	74	0.993	123	0.962	2	0.746
4	New Zealand	0.835	36	0.741	1	1.000	99	0.966	4	0.631
5	Sweden	0.816	12	0.794	29	1.000	118	0.963	11	0.506
6	Nicaragua	0.811	100	0.642	32	1.000	34	0.978	5	0.626
7	Germany	0.810	82	0.676	91	0.987	63	0.972	6	0.604
8	Namibia	0.805	17	0.783	1	1.000	1	0.980	21	0.456
9	Ireland	0.802	41	0.737	1	1.000	111	0.964	10	0.507
10	Spain	0.797	45	0.732	41	0.998	100	0.966	13	0.494
118	Japan	0.663	120	0.568	72	0.993	58	0.973	113	0.118



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report (2024)
Note: Scores 0 represent perfect inequality and 1 represents perfect equality.

2 SDGs index ranks and scores (2024) (left) 3

Ratio of women members in lower or single house (2024) (right) 2

Japan ranks 18th among 167 countries in terms of achieving SDGs. Goal 5, which aims to achieve gender equality, is "Major challenge remains," which is the lowest of the 4 levels showing the progress which has been made. The gender wage gap and the low number of women in the lower house of parliament are particularly problematic. Japan's ratio of women in the House of Representatives (15.7%) is 140th among 190 countries.

SDGs index ranks and scores

Rank	Country	Score
1	Finland	86.4
2	Sweden	85.7
3	Denmark	85.0
4	Germany	83.4
5	France	82.8
6	Austria	82.5
7	Norway	82.2
8	Croatia	82.2
9	United Kingdom	82.2
10	Poland	81.7
⋮	⋮	⋮
18	Japan	79.9

Ratio of women members in lower or single house

Rank	Country	%
1	Rwanda	63.8
2	Cuba	55.7
3	Nicaragua	53.9
4	Mexico	50.2
5	Andorra	50.0
	Namibia	50.0
	United Arab Emirates	50.0
8	Costa Rica	49.1
9	Iceland	47.6
10	Sweden	46.7
⋮	⋮	⋮
140	Japan	15.7

Source: Sustainable Development Network, Sustainable Development Report (2024) (left)
Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU), Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments (November, 2024) (right)

G Decision Making

1 Ratio of women legislators in local assembly, disaster management council and public elementary school principals 3

The ratio of women legislators in prefectural and city assemblies exceeds 30% only in Tokyo, and in town and village assembly only in Osaka Prefecture.

Rank	Prefecture		City & Ward		Town & Village		Prefectural disaster management council		Public elementary school principals	
	Prefecture	Ratio of women	Prefecture	Ratio of women	Prefecture	Ratio of women	Prefecture	Ratio of women	Prefecture	Ratio of women
1	Tokyo	31.1%	Tokyo	35.0%	Osaka	30.4%	Tokushima	50.6%	Ishikawa	55.2%
2	Kagawa	22.5%	Saitama	26.9%	Kanagawa	24.4%	Tottori	42.0%	Hiroshima	46.0%
3	Kyoto	22.0%	Kanagawa	25.8%	Niigata	21.6%	Shimane	41.7%	Toyama	43.7%
4	Okayama	21.8%	Kyoto	25.1%	Saitama	20.0%	Fukui	40.4%	Kanagawa	42.6%
5	Kagoshima	21.6%	Osaka	24.7%	Nagano	19.2%	Shiga	32.3%	Tochigi	38.4%
6	Nagano	19.3%	Hyogo	23.5%	Yamaguchi	18.5%	Kumamoto	31.9%	Kochi	38.1%
7	Kanagawa	18.4%	Mie	23.4%	Aichi	18.0%	Saitama	31.5%	Fukui	33.9%
8	Tochigi	18.0%	Hokkaido	22.5%	Chiba	17.1%	Tokyo	30.4%	Kagawa	32.9%
9	Hokkaido	17.0%	Chiba	21.7%	Kagawa	16.4%	Kagoshima	29.8%	Kyoto	32.5%
10	Yamaguchi	17.0%	Shiga	21.2%	Nara	16.3%	Chiba	28.3%	Okayama	32.1%
11	Miyagi	16.9%	Aichi	21.0%	Oita	16.0%	Hiroshima	27.4%	Fukuoka	32.1%
12	Osaka	16.7%	Shizuoka	20.1%	Hyogo	15.8%	Miyagi	26.7%	Wakayama	32.0%
13	Kochi	16.2%	Nagano	19.8%	Tokyo	15.3%	Saga	26.4%	Ibaraki	31.6%
14	Saitama	16.1%	Wakayama	19.8%	Tokushima	15.1%	Gifu	26.2%	Gifu	31.5%
15	Nagasaki	15.2%	Tottori	19.1%	Gifu	15.0%	Oita	23.3%	Tottori	31.3%
16	Hyogo	15.1%	Miyazaki	18.8%	Iwate	14.6%	Ibaraki	23.1%	Mie	31.0%
17	Shizuoka	14.9%	Nara	18.6%	Shizuoka	14.5%	Fukuoka	23.0%	Chiba	30.3%
18	Fukuoka	14.9%	Miyagi	17.8%	Hiroshima	14.0%	Tochigi	21.4%	Osaka	29.2%
19	Chiba	14.7%	Kochi	17.8%	Miyazaki	13.7%	Okinawa	21.4%	Aichi	28.9%
20	Tottori	14.7%	Fukuoka	17.8%	Miyagi	13.6%	Nagano	21.3%	Saga	26.9%
21	Aomori	14.6%	Aomori	17.1%	Tochigi	13.3%	Fukushima	20.4%	Miyagi	26.5%
22	Akita	14.6%	Tochigi	17.0%	Hokkaido	13.1%	Aomori	20.0%	Shizuoka	26.5%
23	Okinawa	14.6%	Gunma	16.6%	Kyoto	13.1%	Kyoto	19.7%	Okinawa	26.3%
24	Yamagata	14.0%	Gifu	16.1%	Okayama	13.1%	Gunma	18.9%	Shiga	26.1%
25	Gunma	14.0%	Kagawa	16.1%	Kochi	13.0%	Kagawa	18.3%	Tokyo	25.6%
26	Shimane	13.9%	Ehime	16.1%	Fukuoka	13.0%	Toyama	17.9%	Gunma	25.6%
27	Shiga	13.6%	Saga	15.9%	Ibaraki	12.8%	Niigata	17.6%	Saitama	25.4%
28	Gifu	13.0%	Okinawa	15.7%	Tottori	12.8%	Shizuoka	17.5%	Nagano	25.3%
29	Mie	12.5%	Ibaraki	15.5%	Gunma	12.5%	Ishikawa	17.1%	Yamaguchi	25.3%
30	Hiroshima	12.5%	Hiroshima	15.5%	Shimane	12.3%	Yamaguchi	16.7%	Nara	24.9%
31	Iwate	10.4%	Niigata	15.3%	Saga	12.3%	Miyazaki	16.4%	Iwate	23.2%
32	Fukushima	10.3%	Kagoshima	15.3%	Nagasaki	12.2%	Hokkaido	15.9%	Kumamoto	23.1%
33	Miyazaki	10.3%	Yamagata	15.1%	Okinawa	11.9%	Iwate	15.6%	Hyogo	23.0%
34	Kumamoto	10.2%	Tokushima	15.0%	Mie	11.7%	Mie	15.4%	Akita	22.2%
35	Ibaraki	10.0%	Okayama	14.7%	Ehime	11.3%	Okayama	15.3%	Yamagata	21.2%
36	Toyama	10.0%	Iwate	14.2%	Yamagata	11.1%	Yamagata	14.5%	Ehime	20.9%
37	Ishikawa	9.8%	Yamanashi	13.8%	Kumamoto	10.9%	Osaka	14.3%	Oita	20.8%
38	Niigata	9.4%	Fukui	13.5%	Shiga	10.8%	Wakayama	14.3%	Niigata	17.7%
39	Nara	9.3%	Ishikawa	12.4%	Ishikawa	10.3%	Kanagawa	14.0%	Tokushima	17.0%
40	Ehime	8.5%	Shimane	12.3%	Fukui	9.9%	Nagasaki	13.2%	Aomori	16.1%
41	Saga	8.1%	Oita	12.3%	Fukushima	9.7%	Nara	13.1%	Kagoshima	14.3%
42	Aichi	7.9%	Akita	11.9%	Wakayama	9.7%	Hyogo	12.5%	Miyazaki	14.1%
43	Tokushima	7.9%	Fukushima	11.9%	Toyama	9.3%	Ehime	11.7%	Hokkaido	13.4%
44	Wakayama	7.1%	Toyama	11.9%	Akita	8.9%	Akita	11.5%	Yamanashi	12.1%
45	Fukui	5.4%	Yamaguchi	11.5%	Kagoshima	7.5%	Aichi	11.3%	Fukushima	11.3%
46	Yamanashi	5.4%	Kumamoto	11.3%	Yamanashi	7.0%	Kochi	10.0%	Shimane	10.6%
47	Oita	4.7%	Nagasaki	8.9%	Aomori	6.4%	Yamanashi	6.3%	Nagasaki	10.0%
Total	14.6%		19.9%		13.6%		21.8%		26.8%	

Source: Cabinet Office (CAO), National Women's Participation Map (Local Assemblies) (2024)
(Original source: MIC, Survey on the Number of Parliamentarians and Heads of Local Governments by Groups (2023))
CAO, Progress Report on the Formation of a Gender-Equal Society and Measures Concerning Women in Local Governments (2023) (Prefectural disaster management council)
MEXT, School Basic Survey (FY2023) (Public elementary school principals)

More than 30%
20%-30%
10%-20%
Less than 10%

City and ward, town and village councils with more than 50% women legislators

Rank	City & Ward	Ratio of women
1	Shiroi-shi,Chiba	55.6%
2	Takarazuka-shi,Hyogo	53.8%
3	Suginami-ku,Tokyo	50.0%
3	Nisshin-shi,Aichi	50.0%
3	Tambasasayama-shi,Hyogo	50.0%

Rank	Town & Village	Ratio of women
1	Miyoshi-machi, Saitama	53.3%
2	Shintotsukawa-cho, Hokkaido	50.0%
2	Oiso-machi, Kanagawa	50.0%
2	Asahi-mura, Nagano	50.0%
2	Shimamoto-cho, Osaka	50.0%
2	Toyono-cho, Osaka	50.0%
2	Tadaoka-cho, Osaka	50.0%
2	Inagawa-cho, Hyogo	50.0%
2	Sango-cho, Nara	50.0%

Source: CAO, National Women's Political Participation Map
(data as of December 31, 2023)

Winet

Winet is an information portal site that is designed to communicate the current status and issues regarding women, promote women empowerment, and establish a gender-equal society.
The English-language pages are offered using Google's automatic translation service.
URL:https://winet.nwec.go.jp/

② 女性関連施設データベース
Women's Centers Database

③ 女性と男性に関する統計データベース
Gender Statistics Database

④ 女性情報CASS
Women's Information Cross Access Search System

⑤ 女性情報ナビゲーション
Women's Information Navigation System

⑥ 女性情報レファレンス事例集
Women's Information Reference Database

⑦ 女性のキャリア形成支援サイト
Women's Career Development Support Site

⑧ 国立女性教育会館リポジトリ
NWEC Repository

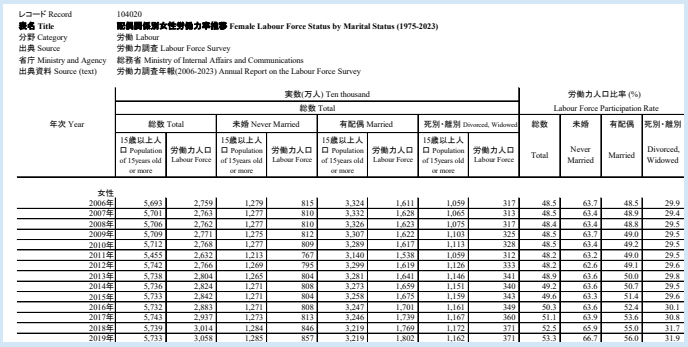
⑨ 女性デジタルアーカイブシステム
Women's Digital Archives System

⑩ NWEC災害復興支援女性アーカイブ
NWEC Women and Disaster Archive

⑪ 全国女性アーカイブ所在情報データベース
Database on Women's Archives in Japan

Gender Statistics Database

https://winet.nwec.go.jp/toukei/



レコード Record 104020
表名 Title 職業調査別女性労働力率推移 Female Labour Force Status by Marital Status (1975-2023)
分野 Category 労働 Labour
出典 Source 労働力調査 Labour Force Survey
省庁 Ministry and Agency 総務省 Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
出典資料 Source (text) 労働力調査年報(2006-2023) Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey

年次 Year	実数(万人) Ten thousand 総数 Total 総数 Total 15歳以上人口 Population of 15years old or more	労働力人口 Labour Force	未婚 Never Married 15歳以上人口 Population of 15years old or more	労働力人口 Labour Force	有配偶 Married 15歳以上人口 Population of 15years old or more	労働力人口 Labour Force	死別・離別 Divorced, Widowed 15歳以上人口 Population of 15years old or more	労働力人口 Labour Force	労働力人口比率 (%) Labour Force Participation Rate 総数 Total	未婚 Never Married	有配偶 Married	死別・離別 Divorced, Widowed
女性												
2006年	5,693	2,759	1,279	815	3,324	1,611	1,059	317	48.5	63.7	48.5	29.9
2007年	5,701	2,763	1,277	810	3,332	1,628	1,065	313	48.5	63.4	48.9	29.4
2008年	5,706	2,762	1,277	810	3,326	1,623	1,075	317	48.4	63.4	48.8	29.5
2009年	5,709	2,771	1,275	812	3,307	1,622	1,103	325	48.5	63.7	49.0	29.5
2010年	5,712	2,768	1,277	809	3,289	1,617	1,113	328	48.5	63.4	49.2	29.5
2011年	5,455	2,632	1,213	767	3,140	1,538	1,059	312	48.2	63.2	49.0	29.5
2012年	5,742	2,766	1,269	795	3,299	1,619	1,126	333	48.2	62.6	49.1	29.6
2013年	5,738	2,804	1,265	804	3,281	1,641	1,146	341	48.9	63.6	50.0	29.8
2014年	5,736	2,824	1,271	808	3,273	1,659	1,151	340	49.2	63.6	50.7	29.5
2015年	5,733	2,842	1,271	804	3,258	1,675	1,159	343	49.6	63.3	51.4	29.6
2016年	5,732	2,883	1,271	808	3,247	1,701	1,161	349	50.3	63.6	52.4	30.1
2017年	5,743	2,937	1,273	813	3,246	1,739	1,167	360	51.1	63.9	53.6	30.8
2018年	5,739	3,014	1,284	846	3,219	1,769	1,172	371	52.5	65.9	55.0	31.7
2019年	5,733	3,058	1,285	857	3,219	1,802	1,162	371	53.3	66.7	56.0	31.9

▲ The statistical table of Female Labour Force Status by Marital Status

◀Homepage

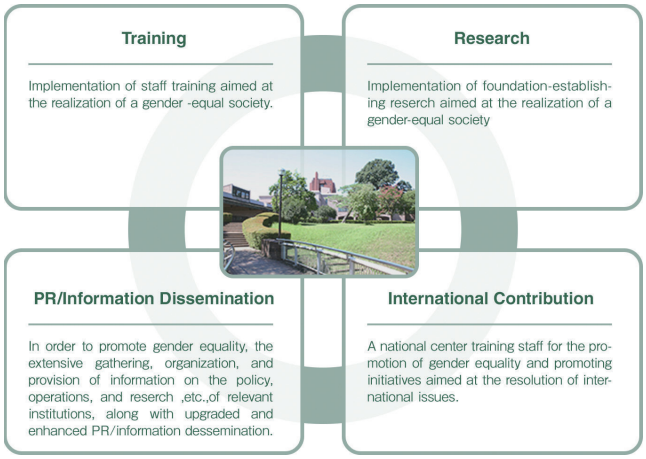
The tables in the gender statistics database are divided into 11 categories. Original sources of the statistical data are mostly government ministries and agencies. All the tables are provided in excel format.

11 Categories: Population, Household and family, Labour, Time use and unpaid work, Household budget and property, Learning and education, Social security and welfare, Health, Security and crime, Decision-making, Consciousness survey.

National Women's Education Center, Japan (NWEC)

NWEC was founded in 1977 as Japan's only national educational institution for women, with the aim of promoting efforts to create a gender-equal society.

The mission of NWEC is to promote women's education and contribute to realize the gender-equal society, through conducting training programs for regional government officers, educational and group leaders, and international trainees and other personnel in women's education, and conducting specialized research and surveys on women's education.



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Please visit our website for more information

December 2024