Japanese women are less represented in public sector employment than in other OECD countries

Women represented 41.9% of the total public sector workforce in 2013 in Japan. This is below the OECD average (58.0% in 2013), and the lowest among the OECD countries for which data are available. However, it has made some progress compared to 41.1% in 2009, showing a greater rate of increase than for the OECD as a whole (57.4% in 2009). The recent “Womenomics” initiative launched by Prime Minister Mr Abe, aims to create more favourable conditions for women’s participation in the Japanese labour market.

The Japanese central government has many large ICT projects which cost over USD 10 million each

Japan is one of the OECD countries with the most large scale public sector ICT projects, with 70 ICT projects in 2014 with a total project value greater than USD 10 million. Given the greater complexity and potential failure rate of large ICT projects, this suggests that good ICT project management and governance of ICT projects is even more important in Japan than in other countries. Japan’s large scale investment on ICT projects is encouraged by “IT Strategy: Declaration to be the World’s Most Advanced IT Nation (2013-2020)” under the leadership of the Government CIO.

Japanese people live longer than in any other OECD countries, even as per capita spending on health care remains close to the OECD average

Japan has the highest life expectancy at birth (83.2 years in 2012) in the OECD, and it is increasing every year. The level of health spending per person (3 535 USD (PPP)) is only marginally above the OECD average (3 484 USD (PPP)). In general, there is a positive relationship between total health expenditure per person and life expectancy. In Japan, life expectancy is higher than what could be predicted by its level of health expenditure per capita.
GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Public Finance and Economics

Government revenues (2013) % of GDP
- Japan: 33.9%
- OECD average: 37.7%
- Range: 20% - 60%
Source: OECD National Accounts

Government expenditures (2013) % of GDP
- Japan: 42.3%
- OECD average: 41.9%
- Range: 20% - 60%
Source: OECD National Accounts

Public investment (2013) % of total govt. expenditures
- Japan: 8.9%
- OECD average: 7.8%
- Range: 0% - 15%
Source: OECD National Accounts

Government gross debt * (2013) % of GDP
- Japan: 239.3%
- OECD average: 109.3%
- Range: 0% - 250%
Source: OECD National Accounts * SNA definition, see Notes

Fiscal balance * (2013) % of GDP
- Japan: -8.5%
- OECD average: -4.2%
- Range: -15% to +15%
Source: OECD National Accounts * See Notes

Public Employment and Compensation

Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)
- Japan: 7.9%
- OECD average: 21.3%
- Range: 0% - 50%
Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Public sector employment filled by women (2013)
- Japan: 41.9%
- OECD average: 58.0%
- Range: 0% - 100%
Source: International Labour Organization (database)

Share of women ministers (2015)
- Japan: 22.2%
- OECD average: 29.3%
- Range: 0% - 100%
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union Parline Database

How to read the figures:
- Japan value in blue (not represented if not available)
- Average of OECD countries in green
- Range of OECD country values in grey
- Values have been rounded.
- n.a. refers to data not available

Source: OECD National Accounts
**GOVERNMENT PROCESSES**

**Institutions**

**Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

**Regulatory Governance**

**Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder engagement to inform officials about the problem and possible solutions</th>
<th>Consultation on draft regulations or proposed rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary laws</td>
<td>Subordinate regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For all primary laws / subordinate regulations</td>
<td>For some primary laws / subordinate regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming) |

**Public Procurement**

**Procurement expenditure (2013)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of government expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Source: OECD National Accounts |

**Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support for green public procurement</th>
<th>Support for SMEs</th>
<th>Support for innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement |

**Digital Gov.**

**OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.60</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data |

**Public Sector Integrity**

**Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Branch</th>
<th>Legislative Branch</th>
<th>Judicial Branch</th>
<th>&quot;At risk&quot; areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Branch</td>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td>Judicial Branch</td>
<td>&quot;At risk&quot; areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection |

Government at a Glance 2015

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm