

Japan

Illustrative Human Capital Indicators

This country profile presents a snapshot of illustrative indicators to guide discussions during the Annual Meetings while the set of more strategic indicators are under development. It is intended to be a conversation starter on where a country is on various aspects of human capital development and, as such, it includes indicators from various sectors. It is to be noted that not all the indicators included here are relevant for each country. Information contained here should be complemented with other more context-specific indicators.

In Japan the productivity as a future worker of a child born today is **84 percent** as much as it could be. The country ranks **3 out of 157** in the global HCI. For more information on human capital outcomes and the HCI, please see the country two-pager on www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital.

ILLUSTRATIVE OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

- **Women, Business and the Law Index.** This index measures gender equality in the law (how the economic decisions women make are affected by the law), with a larger value showing higher gender equality. In Japan, the value is **79** out of 100. This is higher than the average for its region 72 but lower than the average for its income group 83.
- **Adolescent Fertility Rate.** In Japan, there are **4 births** per 1,000 women ages 15-19. This is lower than both the average for its region (27) and the average for its income group (15).
- **Contraceptive Prevalence.** In Japan, **40 percent** of women ages 15-49 uses some form of contraceptive method. This is lower than both the average for its region (51) and the average for its income group (65).
- **Social Protection Coverage.** In Japan, data on the percentage of the population that is covered by social safety nets do not exist. The average for the country's region is 46 percent and for its income group is 46 percent.
- **Open Defecation.** In Japan, **0 percent** of the population practices open defecation. This is lower than both the average for its region (7) and the average for its income group (0).
- **Hygiene.** In Japan, data on the percentage of the population that has basic hygiene services (soap and water) do not exist. The average for the country's region is 63 percent and for its income group is 89 percent.
- **Source of Drinking Water.** In Japan, **99 percent** of the population has at least basic source of drinking water. This is higher than the average for its region (92) but is similar to the average for its income group (99).
- **Cooking Fuel.** In Japan, **100 percent** of the population primarily uses clean cooking fuels. This is higher than both the average for its region (52) and the average for its income group (99).
- **Access to Electricity.** In Japan, **100 percent** of the population has access to electricity. This is higher than the average for its region (92) but is similar to the average for its income group (100).
- **Road Traffic Deaths.** In Japan, for every 100,000 people **4 people** die due to road traffic injury. This is lower than both the average for its region (13) and the average for its income group (8).

1. Key Indicators on Human Capital



- Large circle=Japan ; small circles=other countries.
 - Vertical lines separate terciles of the distribution.
 - Colors indicate the terciles of the distribution across countries.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE USE AND MOBILIZATION

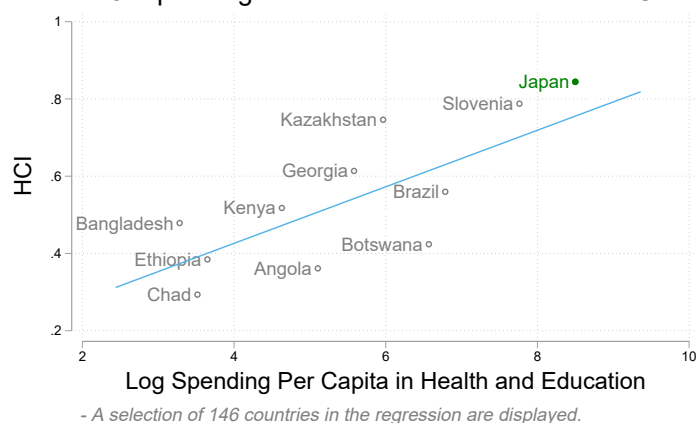
- **Health Spending.** Japan spends **9.1 percent** of its GDP on health. This is higher than both the regional average (4.1) and the average for its income group (5.6).
- **Education Spending.** Japan spends **3.5 percent** of its GDP on education. This is lower than both the regional average (4.8) and the average for its income group (4.7).
- **Social Assistance Spending.** In Japan, data on social assistance spending do not exist. The average for the country's region is 1.1 percent and for its income group is 1.9 percent.

2. Government Expenditure on the Social Sectors



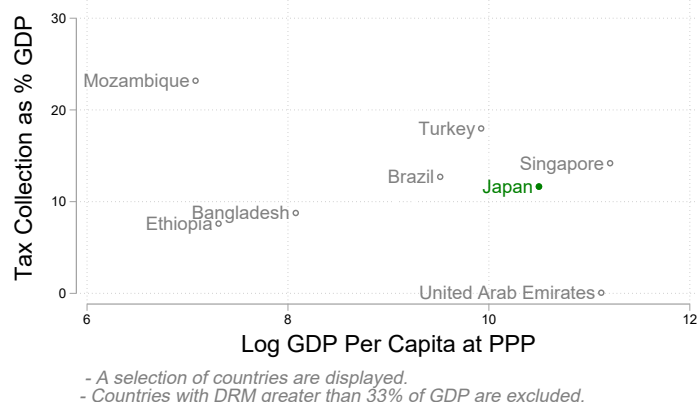
- **Efficiency of Spending.** Given the lack of data, it is not possible to predict if the HCI in Japan is higher or lower than what would be predicted for its level of per capita government spending.

3. Spending on Health and Education and HCI



- **Domestic Resource Mobilization.** The tax revenue in Japan is **11.6 percent** of GDP. This is lower than both the regional average (17.4) and the average for its income group (19.8).

4. Domestic Resource Mobilization



OTHER RELEVANT INDICATORS

- **Human Capital Project.** Japan has not yet signed up to be a member of the Human Capital Project.
- **Building Human Capital.** In Japan, data on the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment rating for building human resources do not exist. The average for the country's region is 3.3 percent and for its income group is . percent. This indicator assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to and quality of health and education services.
- **Identification.** In Japan, **4.8 percent** of the population is not registered. This is lower than both the regional average (13.4) and the average for its income group (12.4).

This country profile is based on most recent data available under the Human Capital Project, the World Development Indicators, Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) and Identification for Development (ID4D).

For more information on data sources, please contact the Human Capital Project team: humancapital@worldbank.org.