## The Arrow and The Song, of Diversity in Japan

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## The Arrow and the Song

The famous poem written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, "The Arrow and the Song", suggests that it is hard for us to evaluate the power of actions immediately, but we could be learn of their great impact later.
In the second stanza of the poem, the speaker breathes a song "into the air".
A song suggests us something gentle and free and it breathes our mind into future.

I shot an arrow into the air, It fell to earth, I knew not where; For, so swiftly it flew, the sight Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air, It fell to earth, I knew not where; For who has sight so keen and strong, That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak I found the arrow, still unbroke;
 And the song, from beginning to end, I found again in the heart of a friend.

## Diversity evolution in Japan

## Diversity \& Inclusion

## Top down

 \& Hard PushDiversitv 1.0


## Equal Opportunity

-The Equal Employment Opportunities Law (enacted in 1985) Children

Diversity 2.0
the equal treatment of men and women regarding such things as recruiting, employment and promotion,

The Arrow


## Work-Life Balance

- Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation
(enacted in 2003)
- Sustainable Framework
- Diversity as Social Imperative
-Diversity Branding and Reputation
-Leadership Accountability
- Workload and Pace
-Leverage Diverse Talent Globally



## The third arrow

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has committed to the strategy of recovering Japan's ailing economy. He has focused on three steps of actions and named them as the "Three Arrows". The first "two arrows" are for loosening monetary policy and boosting public spending. The third arrow with regulatory reforms means to bring more women into the workforce. He promised structural reforms of Work-Life Balance, so that women can work more easily, comfortably, productively and pull their capability to achieve greater results.


## Decreasing population trend

- Decrease followed by working-age population


Future population of $15-64$ year-old by National Institute of Population and Security Research
-Can not be optimistic outlook for the future


- Birth rate appears to have hit at "bottom",


Median forecast by
National Institute of Population and Security Research
Nikkei, 2013/6/23

## Women power, to achieve future economic growth

- Women employment rate of OECD

- Ratio of non-regular workers

- M-curve improvements

The proportion of working women



## Country comparison of women managers' ratio

- Global Gender Gap Report 2013 ranks Japan at 105th among 136 countries, its worst showing since the WEF started the survey in 2006. Japan ranked 101st last year.



## For women success, men must change

- 1\% level momentum of male childcare leave acquisition

- Very low level of childcare leave rate of male

- $40 \%$ of men who took childcare leave is less than 5 days



## Support of working women and childcare are the most important issues of government

- Support of working women


The government list of women advantage policies
$>$ Childcare leave three years of women (?)
$>$ To appoint one or more women directors in all listed companies
-Spread of telework to be able to work at home and in a shorter working hour
-Database of women human resources
-Skills support after retuning from childcare

- Grants and tax incentives to companies to help work-life balance
- Zero children on the waiting list



## Japan Inc. trying new ways to put women in executive suites

- A Teikoku Databank survey shows that $57.4 \%$ of 11,017 companies polled are actively working to increase women in management.
- Kirin will launch leadership training and aims to increase women in management from the current $4 \%$ to $12 \%$, or about 300, by 2021.
- Shimizu is planning to double women in managerial positions by fiscal 2018.
- Mitsui O.S.K. Lines introduced a system to rehire women, those coming back within four years are guaranteed the same employment terms.
- Nippon Yusen will strengthen support for child care and education abroad to make it easier for female employees raising young children to work overseas.
- Seven \& i Holdings has begun training male managers in promoting women and encouraging men to take child care leave.
- Sompo Japan will expand its mentoring program for women to cover those in their early 30s.
- ..........................................

Nikkei, August 15, 2014

- Cabinet finally decided to let companies set own targets for promoting women
- Companies with more than 300 workers, required to disclose targets \& action plans
- "We hope that companies would have some freedom to design our own targets", (chairman of the business lobby)



## Songs into the air., support models for Life-Event



- There must be commitment at all levels of society "As President Obama often says, "Change comes from the bottom up, not the top down." .... Women need to reach out to each other, to ask for help from their husbands and partners, co-workers or other family members. We can demonstrate to managers that doing a good job need not mean staying until 9 o'clock at night. ". (U.S. Ambassador Caroline Kennedy told The Nikkei in an exclusive interview, 2014/9/1)
- Women researchers support model development, "support of Life-Event"

The "Life-Event" intended for public universities and research institutes to develop own models.

A. Development of support models for women researchers

A - Program: 2006 ~ 2010 (science, technology, engineering, math, and medicine) -2006:10 institutions, 2007:10, 2008:13, 2009:12, 2010:10
B. Rapid increase of women researchers and leaders

| B | Program: $2009 \sim 2014$ (science, engineering and agriculture) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | -2009:5 institutions, $2010: 7$ institutions, $\ldots .$. |

## ions

esearchers,



- Number of patents registered of women researchers, who received research support staffing



## Increase of women researchers in the applicable institutions

- Changes in the number of women researchers,
in the applicable institutions (total)


- Changes in the number of women researchers in the applicable institutions

- Changes in the adoption number of women researchers (per institutions)


## Changes in researchers \% in the applicable institutions

- Changes in women researchers \%

- Changes in men researchers \%


- Changes in women researchers \%


## Decrease of women researchers' quitting a job in the applicable institutions

- Decrease of women researchers' quitting a job for reasons other than retirement
- Trends in age group of women researchers' quitting a job




## Increase of leaders and diversity

- Changes in number of women researchers' promotion to Professor or Associate Professor



[^0]Council for Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Dec. 2012

## Development of the next generation women

| Achievement of Applicable <br> Institutions (\%) | Institution (Universities) | No.Percentage of <br> Applicable <br> Institutions (\%) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rise of enrollment rate of <br> women to undergraduate | D, E, F, G, H, I, J | 7 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 7}$ |
| Rise of enrollment rate of <br> women to graduate school | A, F, K, L, F, H, G, N, O, P, Q, R, J, S, T | 15 | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3}$ |
| Rise of enrollment rate of <br> women to PhD | A, E, L, F, M, G, P, Q | 8 | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5}$ |

- Upward trend of women student ratio in Natural Sciences, Faculty and Graduate


## Thank You! *

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[^0]:    Professor Associate Professor

