

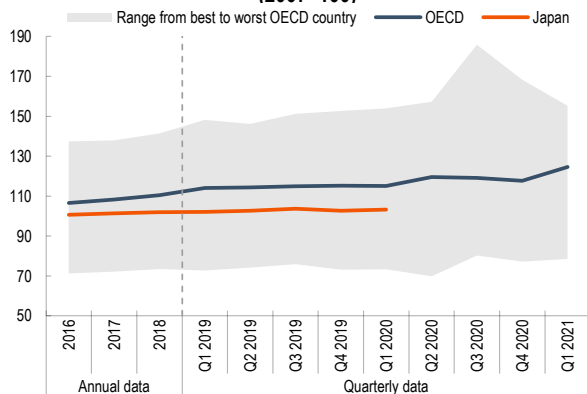
COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic

JAPAN



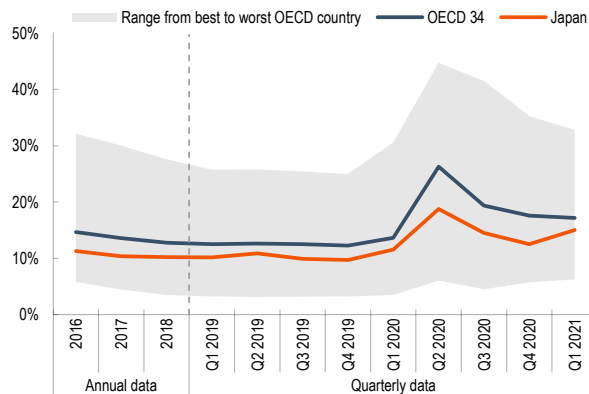
Material well-being

Household disposable income per capita, index (2007=100)



Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household disposable income per capita increased cumulatively by 2% for the OECD on average.

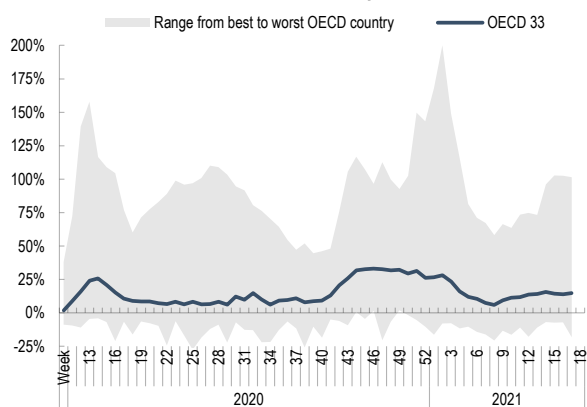
Labour underutilisation rate



Note: The labour underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, marginally attached workers and the underemployed, expressed as a share of the total labour force. Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, the labour underutilisation rate increased from 10% to 13% in Japan, and from 12% to 18% for the OECD 34 on average.

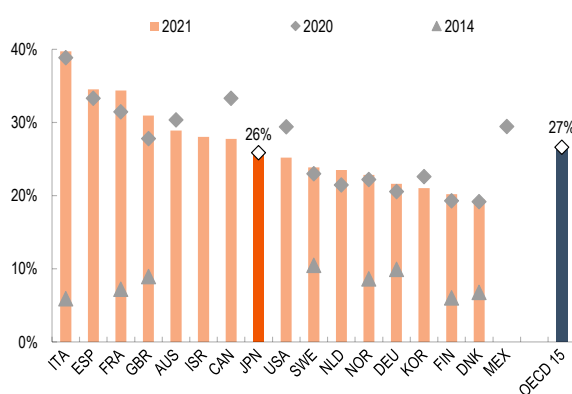
Quality of life

Excess mortality

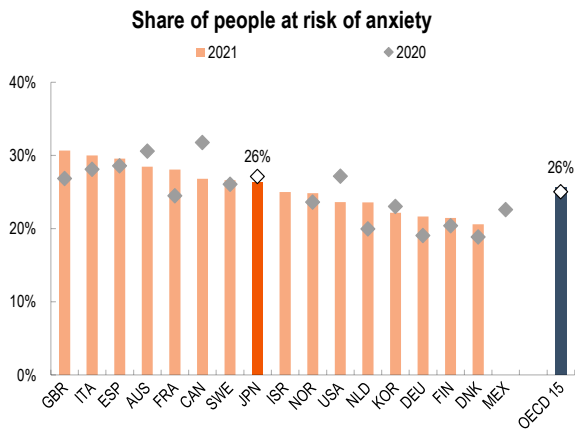


Note: Excess mortality is expressed as the percentage change in the total number of deaths from week 11 2020 to week 19 2021, compared to the 2015-2019 average. Between March 2020 and May 2021, excess mortality averaged 16% for the OECD 33.

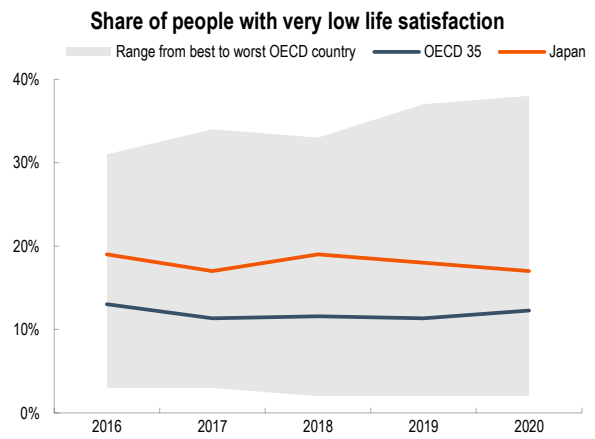
Share of people at risk of depression



Note: Risk of depression is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of depression in Japan was 26% for both years, and 27% for both years for the OECD 15 on average. Data for 2014 are not strictly comparable with later years, as they come from a different source.

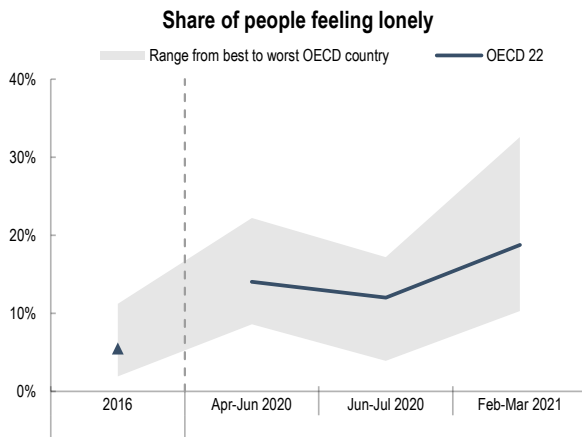


Note: Risk of anxiety is measured using the PHQ-4 instrument. In 2020 and 2021, the share of people at risk of anxiety in Japan was 27% and 26% respectively, and 25% and 26% for the OECD 15 on average.

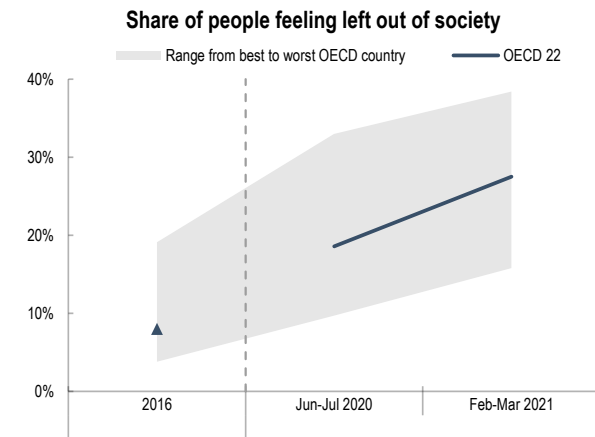


Note: Very low life satisfaction is defined as answering 4 or less on the 0-10 Cantril ladder scale. Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people reporting low life satisfaction decreased from 18% to 17% in Japan, and increased from 11% to 12% for the OECD 35 on average.

Community relations

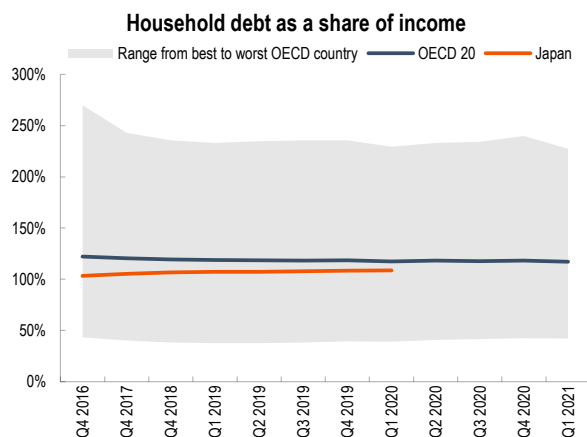


Note: Data refer to people reporting feeling lonely "most" or "all of the time" in the past two weeks. In April-June 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 14% and 19% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling lonely was 6% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

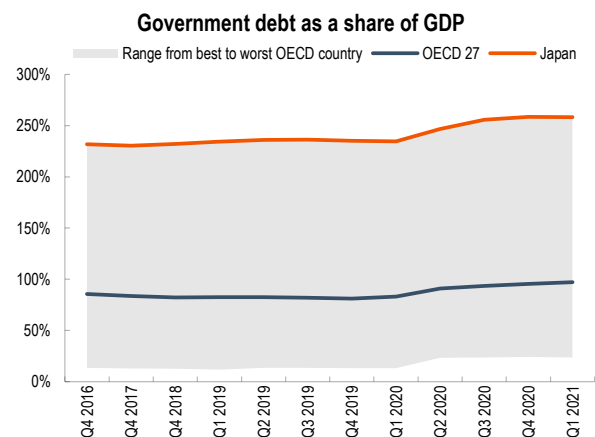


Note: Data refer to the share of people agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement "I feel left out of society". In June-July 2020 and February-March 2021, it was 19% and 27% for the OECD 22 on average. In 2016, the share of people feeling left out was 8% for the OECD 22 on average, but this value is not strictly comparable with later years, as it stems from a different source.

Sustainability

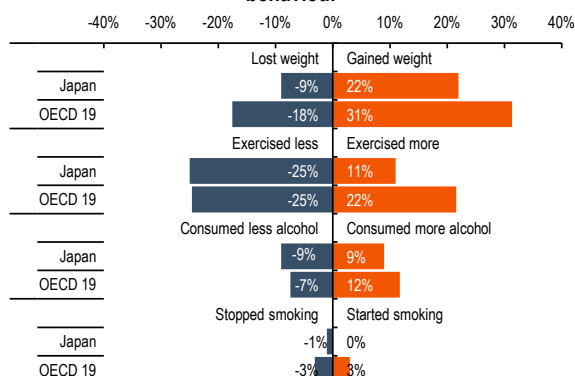


Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, household debt decreased from 119% to 118% of gross household disposable income for the OECD 20 on average.



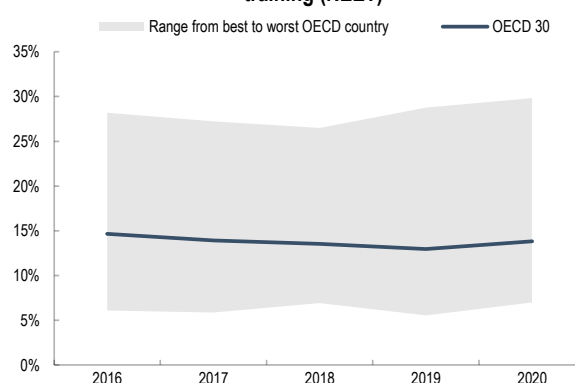
Note: Between Q4 2019 and Q4 2020, government gross debt increased from 235% to 258% of GDP in Japan, and from 81% to 95% of GDP for the OECD 27 on average.

Share of people who reported changes in health behaviour



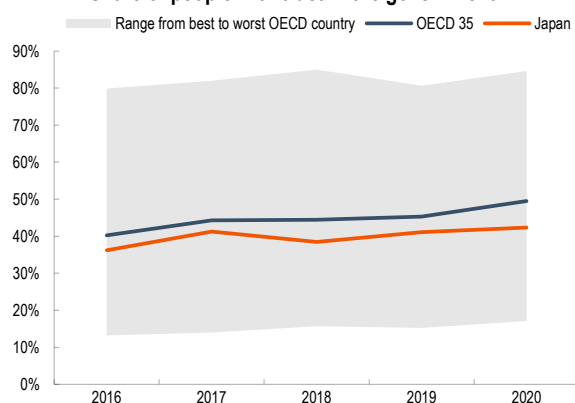
Note: Data refer to the share of people reporting changes in health behaviour since the start of the pandemic until October-November 2020.

Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)



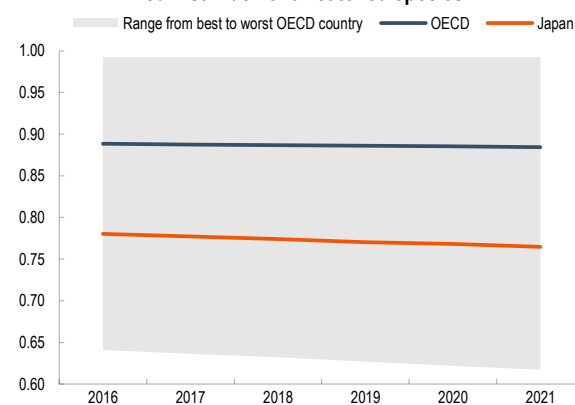
Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training increased from 13% to 14% for the OECD 30 on average.

Share of people with trust in the government



Note: Between 2019 and 2020, the share of people answering "yes" to a question about whether they have confidence in the national government increased from 41% to 42% in Japan, and from 45% to 49% for the OECD 35 on average.

Red List Index of threatened species



Note: A Red List Index value of 0 refers to all species having gone extinct, and a value of 1.0 refers to all species qualifying as "Least Concern". Between 2019 and 2021, the Red List Index of threatened species decreased from 0.77 to 0.76 in Japan, and from 0.89 to 0.88 for the OECD on average.

For more information

Access the complete OECD (2021) *COVID-19 and Well-being: Life in the Pandemic* publication:

www.oecd.org/wise/covid-19-and-well-being-1e1ecb53-en.htm

Find the data used in this country profile, and more information about indicator definitions, sources and methodology at: www.oecd.org/wise/COVID-19-well-being-country-notes-data.xlsx.

Whenever data are available for fewer than all 38 OECD countries, the number of countries included in the calculation of the OECD average is specified in the figure and note (e.g. OECD 33).

Whenever data for the country of this note are not available, only the OECD average is shown.