

# Does the Database for White Papers and Council Documents Encourage Inclusive Leadership?



<https://empowerment.tsuda.ac.jp>

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# What is Inclusive Leadership?

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Leadership provided in a way that includes and respects everyone.

- Leadership **of** the people included (Participants/Actors)
- Leadership **by** the people included (Process/Strategies)
- Leadership **for** the people included (Purpose/Contents)

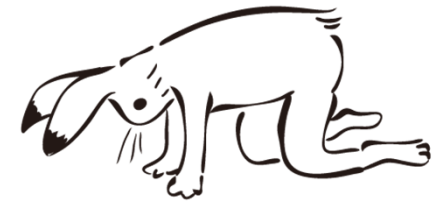
Today, we will discuss the importance of

- **Understanding** Data and Statistics (for Policy Formation **Processes**)
- **Encouraging Access** to Data and Statistics (for Active **Participation**)

# Students and Citizens **who Strike for Inclusive Policies** Face a Big Cliff in **Access and Handlings of Data and Statistics**

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1. **Where** is the data source ?
2. Are “Googlable” data tables **reliable** ?
3. Tables look similar, but **how different** are the **related statistics** ?
4. Where can we find the **latest** information ?
5. How can we **improve the visual impact** of figures ? orz



**⇒ Too many handling processes of Data and Statistics  
discourage them from participating in inclusive policies**

# Our Purposes are to overcome the “Big Cliff” by the Database of Figures in Government Documents

Database for  
**Reliable** and  
**Ready-to-use**  
Figures



Today's Talk Part 1

Enhancing  
**Data Literacy,**  
Coaching, and  
**Critical Thinking**



Today's Talk Part 2

**Empowering**  
Inclusive leadership  
By  
**Participations** and  
**Policy Processes**





# Figures in Government Documents in **White Papers** and **Council Documents**

## White Papers (2001-2020)

37 White Papers/Annual Reports,  
55000 Figures (as of October 2020)

Rich Storage for

**Cross-Sectional Comparisons, and  
Time-Series Transition Analysis**

Gateway (Input Materials) for  
Policy Formations

## Council Documents (2020)

5 key policy councils  
by stakeholders and scholars  
(Economic Policies, Social Securities)

**Up-to-date** Information  
**Policy-oriented** Information

Action Tools (Output Materials) for  
Policy Formations



# Why do we dare to integrate “already open-to-public” information?

- Too Complicated Site Locations to Search
  - Too Many Press Releases to Follow
  - Too Many Data formats to Sort
- Disorganized and User-unfriendly Black Boxes of Documents

省庁名	白書名	省庁Site 内の区分	2001 H13	2002 H14	2003 H15	2004 H16	2005 H17	2006 H18	2007 H19	2008 H20	2009 H21	2010 H22	2011 H23	2012 H24	2013 H25	2014 H26	2015 H27	2016 H28	2017 H29	凡例
Cabinet Office	全体版	全体版	○	○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○	●○
内閣府	男女共同参画白書	概要版		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
内閣府	男女共同参画白書	図表			■	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	●	●	●					
厚生労働省	労働経済白書	本文	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
厚生労働省	労働経済白書	要約版	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
厚生労働省	労働経済白書	概要版										○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
厚生労働省	労働経済白書	掲載図表													■	▲	▲	□		

Various formats taken  
In White Papers:  
HTML  
PDF, GIF  
Excel, CSV, TXT



# “One Stop” Database for Figures in Public Documents

## 政府のデータから

### 図表を検索

Let's look up  
figures/tables  
In Public Document!



図表タイトル + 条件追加

例) 人口ピラミッド を

AND

白書名

掲載年度

統計データが含まれる年  
年 ~ 年

ソート順

バックデータ有

検索表示件数

Just Search like Google!

Some features NOT AVAILABLE in  
Google are the Merits of  
Empowerment Database

- Years/Periods shown in the Figure
- Reference to the Original Statistics
- Data to Replicate the Figures

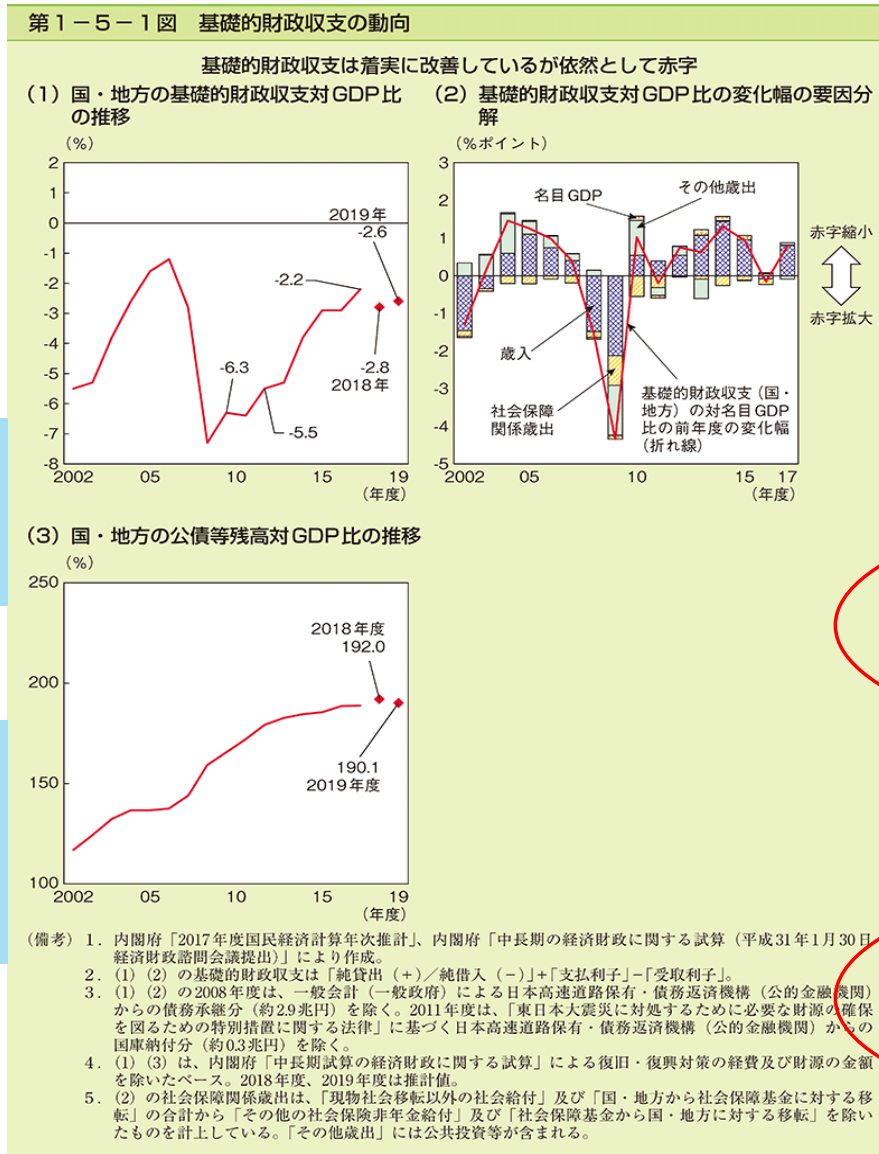
<https://empowerment.tsuda.ac.jp>

# Example 1

Primary Balance (PB)

Two Statistical Database By Cabinet office

Access to the original statistics to replicate the graphs shown



白書名

経済財政白書

掲載年度

2019年

掲載図表のURL

<https://www5.cao.go.jp/j-j/wp/wp-je19/img/hz010501.gif>

出典元/統計名

内閣府 / 2017年度国民経済計算年次推計

内閣府 / 中長期の経済財政に関する試算

SDGs

図表データ対象年

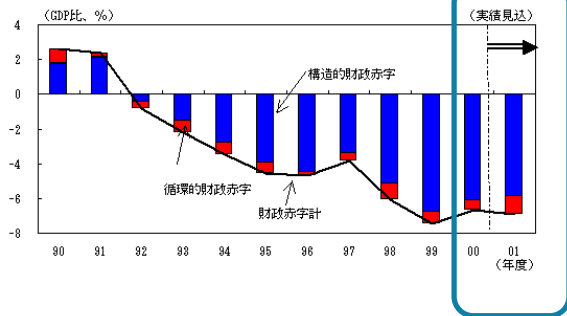
2002年 ~ 2019年

バックデータURL

<https://www5.cao.go.jp/j-j/wp/wp-je19/csv/d1-5-1.csv>



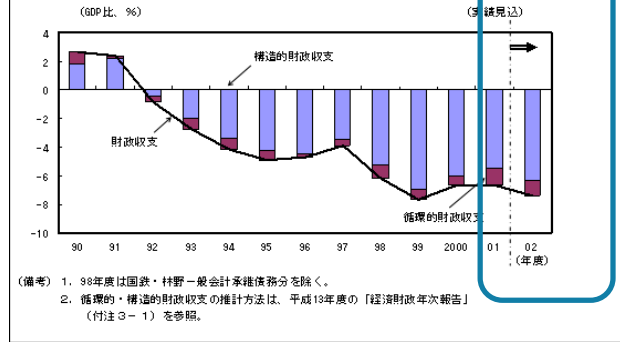
第1-3-4図 一般政府の循環的・構造的財政収支  
2001年度は循環的財政収支の赤字が若干拡大



(備考) 1. 98年度は国鉄・林野一般会計継債務分を除く。  
2. 循環的・構造的財政収支の推計方法は、平成13年度「年次経済財政報告」(付注3-1)を参照。

PB Estimate for 2001

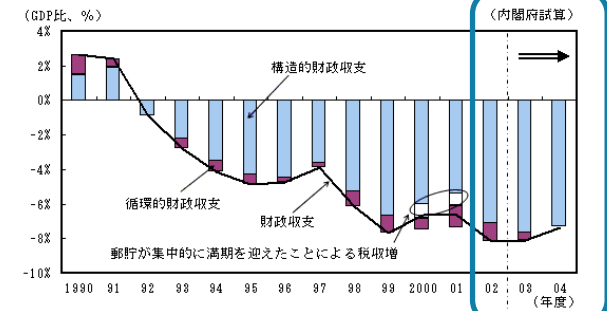
第1-3-7図 一般政府の循環的・構造的財政収支  
2002年度は構造的財政収支の赤字が若干拡大



(備考) 1. 98年度は国鉄・林野一般会計継債務分を除く。  
2. 循環的・構造的財政収支の推計方法は、平成13年度の「経済財政年次報告」(付注3-1)を参照。

PB Estimate for 2002

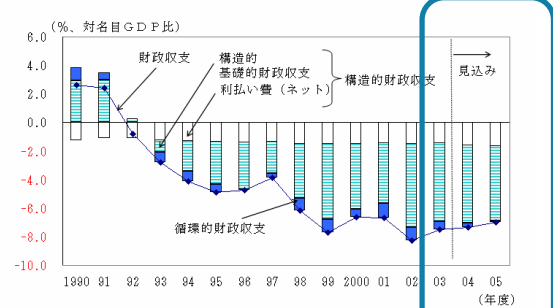
第1-5-4図 一般政府の循環的・構造的財政収支  
2004年はやや引締めが見込まれる。



(備考) 1. 98年度は国鉄・林野一般会計継債務分(約27兆円)を除く。  
2. 循環的・構造的財政収支の推計方法は、「経済財政年次報告」(平成13年度)(付注3-1)を参照。  
3. 03年度以降は、「構造改革と経済財政の中期展望-2008年度改定」参考資料等をを用い推計。  
4. 2000年、2001年の郵政満期にもなう増収額は、約4.5兆円、約9.7兆円。

PB Estimates for 2003・2004

第1-4-1図 一般政府の循環的・構造的財政収支  
財政赤字の大半を占める構造的財政赤字

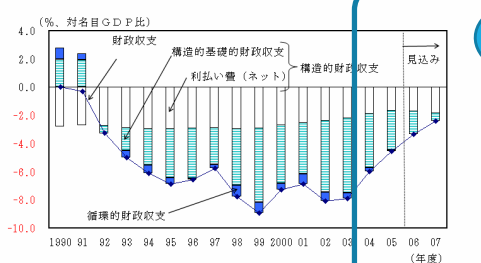


(備考) 1. 内閣府「国民経済計算」等により作成。2003年度までは実績、2004年度以降は推計値を用いた。  
2. 推計方法については、付注1-8を参照。  
3. 98年度は、国鉄・林野一般会計継債務分(約27兆円)を除く。  
4. 2000年度、01年度の郵政満期に伴う増収額は、それぞれ、約4.5兆円、約3.7兆円。  
5. 財政収支 = 循環的財政収支 + 構造的財政収支  
= 循環的財政収支 + 構造的基礎的財政収支 + 利払い費(ネット)  
= 基礎的財政収支 + 利払い費(ネット)

PB Estimates for 2004・2005

2020/11/14

第1-4-1図 国・地方の循環的・構造的財政収支の動向  
構造的基礎的財政収支が全体の収支の改善に大きく寄与

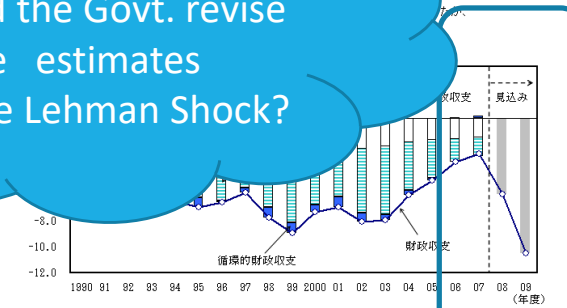


(備考) 1. 内閣府「国民経済計算」等により作成。2006年度までは実績、2008年度以降は推計値を用いた。なお、見込みについては、GDPギャップはゼロと假定した。  
2. 推計方法については、付注1-8を参照。  
3. 98年度は、国鉄・林野一般会計継債務分(約27兆円)を除く。  
4. 2000年度、01年度の郵政満期に伴う増収額は、それぞれ、約4.5兆円、約3.7兆円。  
5. 2005年度は、道路関係4公団より日本高速道路保有・償還済債権が継承した。中央政府の土地の購入分(7兆8,548億円)を除く。  
6. 2008年度は、財政投資資金特別会計から国債整理基金特別会計への繰入れ等を除く。  
7. 財政収支 = 循環的財政収支 + 構造的財政収支  
= 循環的財政収支 + 構造的基礎的財政収支 + 利払い費(ネット)  
= 基礎的財政収支 + 利払い費(ネット)

PB Estimates for 2006・2007

ADVANCING THE DISCOURSE ON INCLUSION AND INCLUSIVE LEADERSHIP

How did the Govt. revise the estimates After the Lehman Shock?



(備考) 1. 2007年度までの実績は、内閣府「国民経済計算」により作成。2008年度・2009年度の見込みは、2008年8月時点の推計値。  
2. 推計方法については、付注1-6を参照。  
3. 1986年度は、国鉄・林野一般会計継債務分(約27兆円)を除く。  
4. 2000年度・2001年度の郵政満期に伴う増収額は、それぞれ、約4.5兆円、約9.7兆円。  
5. 2005年度は、道路関係4公団より日本高速道路保有・償還済債権が継承した。中央政府の土地の購入分(7兆8,548億円)を除く。  
6. 2006年度・2008年度・2009年度は、財政投資資金特別会計財政投資資金勘定(2008年度は財政投資資金特別会計)から国債整理基金特別会計へは一般会計への繰入れ等を除く。  
7. 財政収支 = 循環的財政収支 + 構造的財政収支  
= 循環的財政収支 + 構造的基礎的財政収支 + 利払い費(ネット)  
= 基礎的財政収支 + 利払い費(ネット)

PB Estimates for 2008・2009



# Features of the *Empowerment Database* to tackle the Cliff for Inclusive Leadership

1. We provide 55000 Official Statistical Data in Visualized Figures  
⇒ Easy-to-Find, Easy-to-Understand
2. We reduce search costs of browsing different government websites  
⇒ Easy-to-Search, Easy-to-Use
3. We provide detailed (not Googlable) related statistical info  
⇒ Easy-to-Follow, and Easy-to-Monitor government policies



Accessed by 386 IP addresses, since the launch in May 2020

Page views: 580/month(May 2020) → 1134/month (October 2020)



# Coaching Critical Thinking


Example2: 2020/6/11 Lecture on Economic Analysis

<https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2020/06/04/downturns-tend-to-reduce-gender-inequality-not-under-covid-19>

The Economist

Today   Weekly edition   ☰ Menu

Source: The Economist  
2020/6/4



**Finance & economics**  
Jun 4th 2020 edition >


This time is different

## Downturns tend to reduce gender inequality. Not under covid-19

Women's unemployment has risen more than men's

**Back to the future**

United States, difference between unemployment rates for men and women  
Percentage points



Recessions

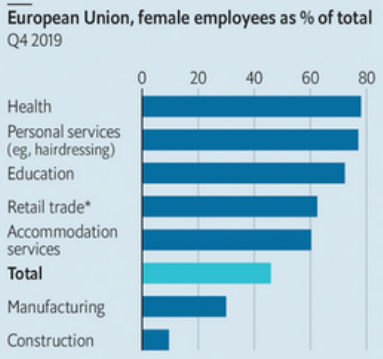
↑ More men out of work

↓ More women out of work

1960 70 80 90 2000 10 20

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European Union, female employees as % of total Q4 2019



Sector	Percentage of Female Employees
Health	~75%
Personal services (eg, hairdressing)	~70%
Education	~65%
Retail trade*	~55%
Accommodation services	~50%
Total	~45%
Manufacturing	~25%
Construction	~10%

Sources: Bureau of Labour Statistics; National Bureau of Economic Research; Eurostat   \*Excludes motor vehicles

The Economist

This time, though, industries involving face-to-face interaction, such as hospitality, have suffered most. In America health care and education have not been spared, with five times as many women losing their jobs as men. Firms run by women are also concentrated in customer-facing areas, which is why female small-business founders are much more likely than men to expect a drop in sales owing to covid-19, according to a survey by Nicholas Bloom and Robert Fletcher of Stanford University.

Whether the hit to so-called “pink” sectors persists depends on whether customers flock back as restrictions are lifted. Structural shifts could well mean fewer air hostesses or event organisers, for instance. Temporary lay-offs could become permanent as firms go bust. (The pink crisis could also turn purple: in Canada, job losses in “blue” sectors seem to be catching up.)



# Step1

## Fact checks and analyses

### From US Bureau of Labor Statistics Unemployment Rates by Gender, by Year

Under COVID-19,  
Female Unemployment Rates > Male Unemployment Rates,  
which is different from past recessions

### From EU Eurostat Ratio of Female Workers by Industry

In Health, Personal Services, Education, Retail Trade,  
Accommodation Services,  
more than 60% of workers are female.  
Female employees suffer more from COVID-19 than men.

### Discussion Themes

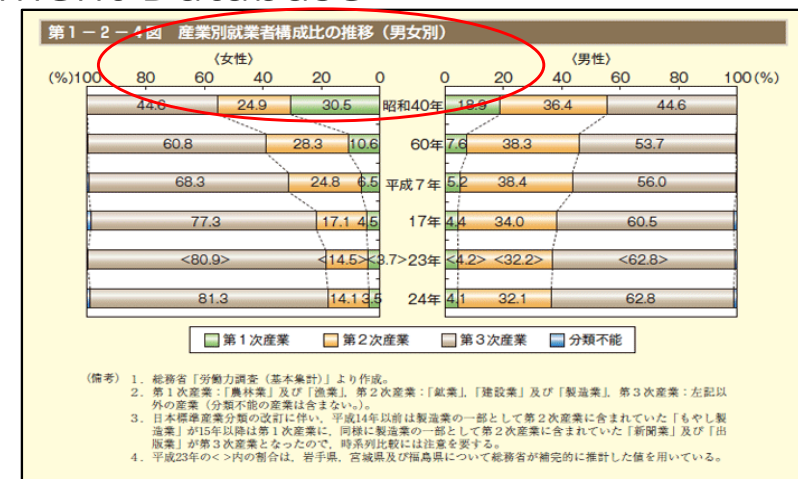
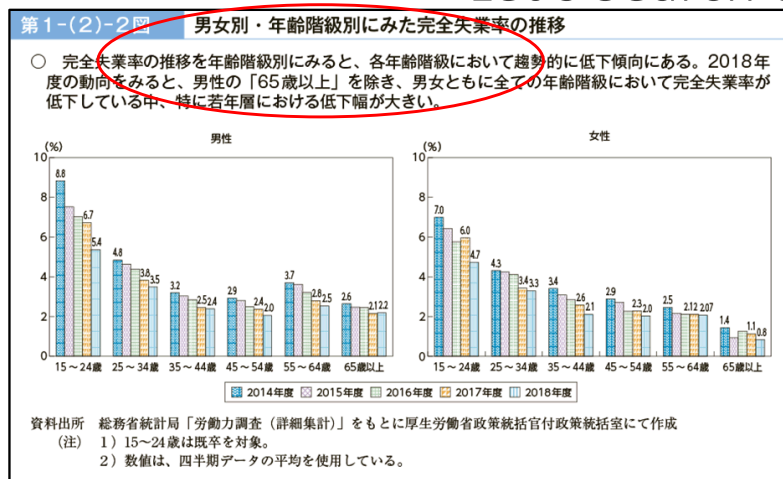
What would be the effects of sharp decline of face-to-face (customer-facing) services on female employment in Japan?

What would be the policy actions to mitigate the uneven shocks from uneven distribution of occupations?



# Step2 Check Govt. Stat. in Empowerment Database

Let's Search on Empowerment Database !



2019 “Analysis on Labor Economy” (White Paper)

*Unemployment rates by age, and by gender*

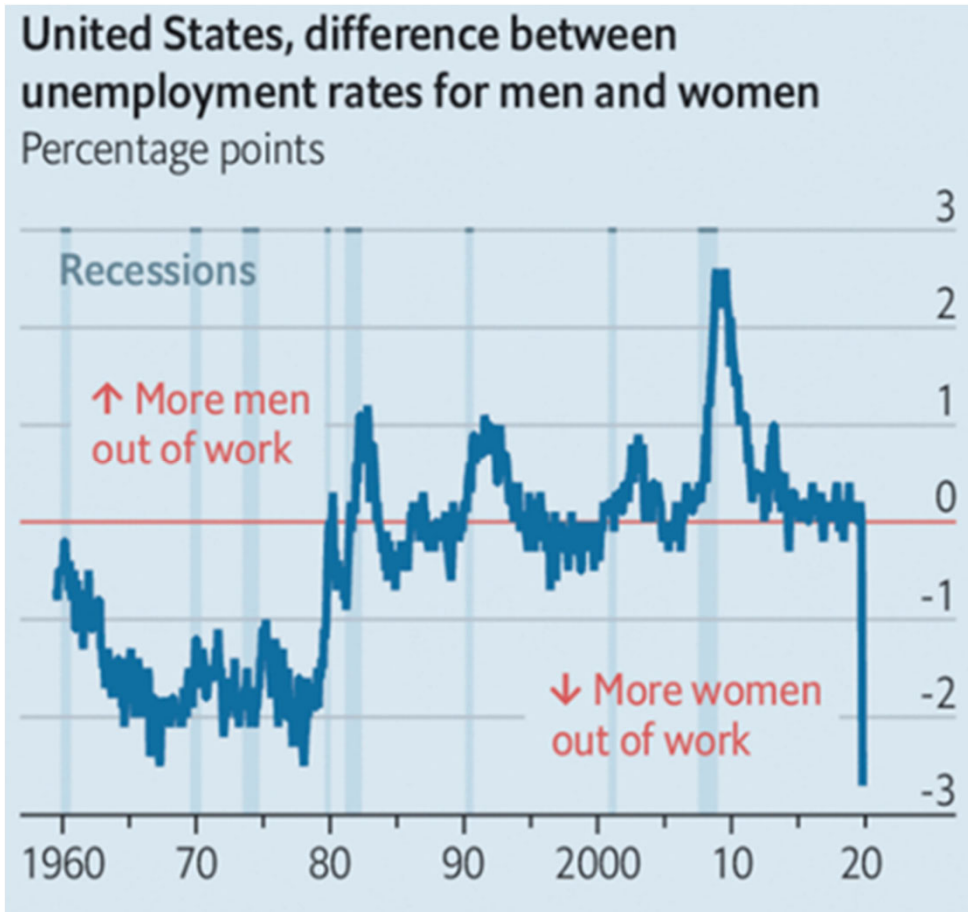
→ Check the monthly reports after COVID-19 Crisis

2013 “Gender Equality” (White Paper)

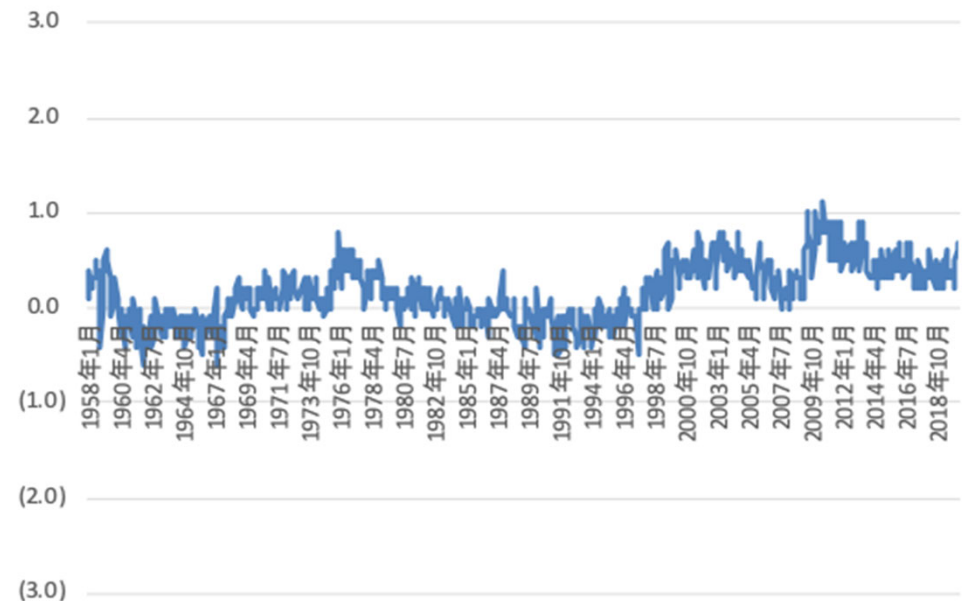
*Ratio of Female workers by Industry*

→ Check the Latest Statistics in "e-Stat"





Japan, difference between Unemployment rates for men and women (in the same time and % scale)



In Japan, the difference in unemployment rates are small (less than 1%) as of now. Will it change? Why will it be?



# Step3

## What will be the challenges of working under COVID-19 crisis, especially for women?

Student: "I noticed that the Ad is BUZZING!"



Ad. by a Kumamoto Local Newspaper suggesting In-house activities during May holiday breaks

Mom	Let's Clean up the House!
Dad	Let's Watch some Movies!
Grandma	Let's Cook some elaborated Dishes!
Grandpa	Let's Read some Books!
Boy	Let's Study!
Girl	Let's Play!

Why do males enjoy hobbies while females do housework?

Why are female marked red, while male marked blue?

Source: [https://www.huffingtonpost.jp/entry/story\\_jp\\_5eab6f14c5b62da419eed6c2](https://www.huffingtonpost.jp/entry/story_jp_5eab6f14c5b62da419eed6c2)



## Trials of critical thinking by cross-referencing data/stat, to climb up the cliff for inclusion

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1. Even beginners can find the spot-on statistics from the database.  
⇒ Even beginners are kept motivated to do statistical analysis.
2. Many good examples of “how to draw graphs by statistics”  
⇒ Beginners can learn the know-how to sort and arrange the visual info.
3. Very handy cross-country comparison and time-series overview  
⇒ Data is the better tool (than theory) for extensive thinking.
4. Even beginners become confident and active about inclusion.  
⇒ Active Learning and Investigation ⇒ Inclusive Leadership