

Historical Health Data

Indicator	Actual Performance						目標
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Raising health awareness							
Stress check examination rate	92.1%	92.2%	90.1%	95.9%	96.7%	99.7%	99.8%
Percentage of high-stress individuals	18.7%	17.2%	18.8%	19.9%	19.2%	17.7%	17.0%
Medical checkup take-up rate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of those requiring follow-up examinations	20.4%	23.6%	28.9%	27.4%	25.3%	5.7%	5.0%
Follow-up examination take-up rate	-	25.9%	26.4%	26.2%	28.5%	60.5%	65.0%
Specified health guidance implementation rate	22.7%	28.8%	16.4%	27.3%	29.2%		30.0%
Treatment continuation rate	-	-	-	-	54.8%	62.0%	63.0%
Lifestyle habits							
Has engaged in mildly strenuous exercise of at least 30 minutes twice a week or more for at least 1 year.	16.3%	15.5%	18.9%	19.0%	19.3%		20.0%
Has dinner within 2 hours before going to bed 3 or more times per week	59.4%	58.4%	43.6%	43.4%	44.0%		41.0%
Skips breakfast 3 or more times per week	55.3%	53.1%	55.3%	54.9%	52.5%		51.0%
Drinks 2 cups (1 cup=180 cc) of alcohol or more on each occasion of drinking.	29.3%	28.4%	25.1%	18.3%	24.5%		17.0%
Other							
Presenteeism				60.9%	74.3%	73.7%	80.3%
Absenteeism				3.3%	3.1%	2.6%	3.0%
Work engagement				3.6point	3.3point	3.3point	3.5point
Presenteeism/absenteeism/work engagement				2,043 ppl	2,268 ppl	2,523 ppl	3,000 ppl
Number of Responses							
Response Rate				95.9%	93.2%	83.2%	100.0%
ES Survey・overall satisfaction				3.54	3.74	3.81	3.85
ES Survey・job satisfaction				3.58	3.66	3.81	3.85
Increase in medical expenses (Company unit)	154k	151k	139k	189k	179k	182k	150k
Number of work-related accidents	8	13	1	7	12	6	5

Success rate, Overtime Status
<https://www.dip-net.co.jp/esg/society/S004>

Some of the data for 2023 is not listed here because it will be updated next year.
The criteria for secondary health checkup examiners for industrial physicians and public health nurses have been revised, and will be changed to our own standards from fiscal year 2023.
Work engagement has adopted the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale since FY2021.FY2020 is undisclosed due to an in-house independent survey.
Presenteeism uses the University of Tokyo 1-item version.
Absenteeism is calculated by dividing the number of new cases of personal illness or injury that were absent during the year by the number of full-time employees.