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The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

Fiscal Year 2010
(April 2010 - March 2011)



National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
TOKYO JAPAN 2013

Preface

On July 9, 2012, the "Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan" were designated by notice from the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications to be used as the fundamental statistics in the area of social security for the first time. Until the previous year, the "Cost of Social Security in Japan" was published mainly based on the ILO Standards, while from this year both Social Expenditure based on the OECD Standards and Social Benefit based on the ILO Standards will be published.

The "Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan" were designated to be used as the fundamental statistics due to the Cabinet decision made on March 13, 2009, regarding the "Basic Plan concerning the development of official statistics" (hereafter called "Basic Plan") in which the direction of public statistics was specified. The Basic Plan stated the necessity for developing statistics, which comprehensively show welfare and social security data. It also pointed out that a sufficient international comparison could not be made using only the previously utilizing Social Benefit statistics, and that there was a need for improving the consistency of the statistics based on various kinds of international standards.

Since the publication of the "Cost of Social Security in Japan FY1995" in 1997, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research has published the statistics annually for 15 years. The Cost of Social Security in Japan has also started to include international comparisons based on the OECD Standards, in addition to the ILO Standards, as a reference material since the publication in 2004. This is because the update on Social Benefit, namely the statistics based on the ILO Standards, by other countries was lost and beginning to cause disruption to the international comparisons. Publishing the report this year in the form of enhanced aggregated data of Social Expenditure based on the OECD Standard will make it possible to utilize the data as an important indicator for conducting the comparison with other countries in the future. While Japan's own aggregated costs such as "Social Security Expenditure for the Elderly" and aggregated data based on international standards were mixed until last year, it has been decided that, from this year, data included will mainly be based on international standards. Tables, which are not included in the published material, continue to be published on the homepage of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research for use by any interested parties. We hope that the explanation on the relationship between the Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan and the System of National Accounts indicated in the Basic Plan, newly added this year to the reference materials at the end of the report, will also be used in conjunction with the rest of the report.

As active debates on social security in Japan, which has become an aging society, has been conducted in recent years, the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research will make its best efforts in realizing the Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan play the role as the fundamental statistics to fulfill expectations of the Japanese citizens.

November 2012

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
Shuzo Nishimura, Ph.D. Director-General

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Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

Social Benefit based on the ILO (International Labour Organization) standards and Social Expenditure based on the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) standards are both financial statistics developed by international organisations. In this statistical report, the two statistics are collectively referred to as the Financial Statistics of Social Security. In the following sections, we first explain Social Benefit based on the ILO standards, and then, Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards.

1. Cost of Social Security based on the ILO standards

Since 1949, the ILO conducted 18 international inquiries on Social Benefit and published the results. In these inquiries, data on receipts and expenditure were collected within the framework of the ILO Convention No. 102 (1952) concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security and ILO Recommendations No. 67 and No. 69 (1944). Japan had been cooperating with the ILO inquiries since it joined the United Nations in 1957; the relevant government agency (initially the former Ministry of Labour, followed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and currently the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research) had aggregated data on Social Benefit and reported the results.

During the period when the 18 inquiries were conducted by the ILO, socio-economic circumstances around the world had changed; accordingly, the concept of social security had been extended to include the framework of social protection that provides general assistance to all citizens, regardless of their contributions to the social security system and employment status. Reflecting on these circumstances, when the 19th International Inquiry was conducted in 1997, the ILO modified its framework so as to collect data on receipts and expenditure of the systems covering the nine risks and needs (explained below). Our country has collected and published data on cost of social security following the framework of the 19th International Inquiry since the fiscal year 2000. However, since we have long published data aggregated within the framework of the 18th International Inquiry as the "The Cost of Social Security" ("Syakaihosyou-kyufu" in Japanese), we continue providing the data based on the old framework as well.

According to the ILO standards used for the 18th and 19th International Inquiries, Social Benefit is defined as the schemes and services that meet the following three criteria:

- [1] The objectives of the schemes must be to grant benefits for at least one of the following risks and needs: (1) Old age; (2) Survivor; (3) Invalidity; (4) Employment injury (5) Sickness and health; (6) Family; (7) Unemployment; (8) Housing; (9) Public assistance and others.
- [2] The system must have been set up by legislation, which attributes specific individual rights to, or which imposes specified obligations on, a public, semi-public or autonomous body.
- [3] The system should be administered by a public, semi-public or autonomous body founded by legislation; or by a private body, which has been granted rights to perform legal obligations.

The ILO published the results of the international inquiries as "The Cost of Social Security" up to the 18th inquiry. Since then, the ILO has been developing a new database named the SSI (Social Security Inquiry), but it has not started to produce regular updates.

(<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/stat/css/index.htm>)

The "Cost of Social Security" based on the ILO standards has been used as a basic material in policy making as well as for a variety of other purposes. Since it will become more and more important in the future to grasp the entire picture of the benefits provided to individuals and their sources of revenue, this statistical report will continue to aggregate necessary data. However, other countries have not regularly updated Social Benefit based

on the ILO standards; rather, they have published Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards. For this reason, when the data published through this statistical report were specified as fundamental statistics on the Statistics Act in July 2012, it was decided to improve the international comparability of the data by enhancing the aggregation of "Social Expenditure" based on the OECD standards.

2. Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards.

OECD started to publish Social Expenditure Statistics in 1996. The OECD defines "Social Expenditure" as "The provision by public and private institutions of benefits to, and financial contributions targeted at, households and individuals in order to provide support during circumstances which adversely affect their welfare." However, Social Expenditure only includes expenditure made by specific systems and does not include a direct payment for a particular good or service or an individual contract or transfer.

Whether to include expenditure made by any specific scheme into Social Expenditure depends on if it is "social." Expenditure of a certain scheme is "social" if it satisfies the following two conditions; first, the benefits are expected to address one or more social purposes; and second, the system that makes the provision of benefits either contributes to an inter-personal redistribution or involve compulsory participation.

In Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards, social purpose is grouped into the following nine policy areas.

(1) Old age; (2) Survivors; (3) Incapacity related benefits; (4) Health; (5) Family; (6) Active labour market programmes; (7) Unemployment; (8) Housing; (9) Other social policy areas.

Social Expenditure includes cash benefits such as pensions, income security during maternity leave, welfare benefits, etc., as well as benefits in service or kind, such as childcare, care for the elderly and people with disabilities.

The scope of the OECD standards of "Social Expenditure" is broader than "Social Benefit" of the ILO, and it includes the amount of expenditure not directly spent on individuals, such as expenditure on equipping facilities.

In addition, data on Social Expenditure of other countries have been updated on a regular basis and published up to relatively recent years by each of the nine policy areas. Hence, Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards is an important indicator in terms of making an international comparison of social security expenditure. The main part following this section presents the results of aggregating each of the following category of Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards: (i) "public expenditure" and (ii) "mandatory private expenditure" which is operated by the private sector but prescribed by law.

Social Expenditure data on other countries included in this report are based on the OECD Social Expenditure Database 2012 ed. (<http://www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure>)

Lastly, as mentioned earlier, the data collected and published through this statistical report were specified as fundamental statistics on the Statistics Act. Taking this opportunity, it was decided to include necessary explanations about the relationship between the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the SNA (System of National Accounts) based on the UN Standards and concise descriptions of the main terminologies used in the ILO and OECD standards (Refer to the "Appendix" for more details about the terminologies used in both standards) in order to be useful for a wide range of users.

I. Summary of Social Expenditure and Social Benefit, FY 2010

Section 1 of the summary presents the total amount of the Social Expenditure and Social Benefit. Then, Section 2 shows data on the Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards in a way that allows international comparison. Social Expenditure includes expenses that are not directly transferred to individuals such as facility maintenance costs in addition to benefit payments. Finally, Section 3 presents data on Social Benefit based on the ILO standards; hence, in this section, we show benefits directly transferred to individuals and their source of revenue.

1. Total amount of Social Expenditure and Social Benefit

(1) Social Expenditure

- The total amount of Social Expenditure in fiscal year 2010 was 110,454.1 billion yen.
- Social Expenditure increased by 1.5% in fiscal year 2010 compared with the previous year. The percentage share of the Gross Domestic Product was 23.05%.
- Social Expenditure per head of population was estimated at 862,500 yen, and the average expenditure per household was 2,229,800 yen.

(2) Social Benefit

- The total amount of Social Benefit was 103,487.9 billion yen.
- Social Benefit increased by 3.6% in fiscal year 2010 compared with the previous year. The percentage share of the Gross Domestic Product was 21.60%.
- Social Expenditure per head of population was estimated at 808,100 yen, and the average expenditure per household was 2,089,200 yen.

Table 1 Total amount of Social Expenditure and Social Benefit

	2009	2010	Compared with the previous year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Social Expenditure	1,088,627	1,104,541	15,914	1.5
Social Benefit	998,607	1,034,879	36,272	3.6

Note: Social Expenditure includes, in addition to Social Benefit, expenditure not directly spent on individuals, such as expenditure on equipping facilities, pre-school education, automobile liability insurance, and housing related benefits excluding those provided as public assistance. Refer to the Appendix 2 for more details.

Table 2 Social Expenditure and Social Benefit as a percentage of GDP and National Income

	2009	2010	Increase from the previous year
	%	%	% points
Social Expenditure			
As a percentage of GDP	22.97	23.05	0.08
As a percentage of NI	31.78	31.62	▲ 0.16
Social Benefit			
As a percentage of GDP	21.07	21.60	0.52
As a percentage of NI	29.15	29.63	0.47

Source: GDP and NI: "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2012" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan). Hereafter the same.

Table 3 Social Expenditure and Social Benefit per head of population and household

	2009	2010	Compared with the previous year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	1,000 yen	1,000 yen	1,000 yen	%
Social Expenditure				
Per head of population	850.3	862.5	12.3	1.4
Per household	2,228.3	2,229.8	1.6	0.1
Social Benefit				
Per head of population	780.0	808.1	28.2	3.6
Per household	2,044.0	2,089.2	45.2	2.2

Notes: Social Expenditure per household = (Average number of people in households) x Social Expenditure per head of population. The same method was used to calculate Social Benefit per household.

Source: Population - "2010 Population Census", Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Average number of people in households - "Comprehensive Survey of Living Condition 2010", Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

2. Social Expenditure and its international comparison

(1) Social Expenditure by policy area

Among the nine policy areas of Social Expenditure in the fiscal year 2010, "Old age" was the largest component (47.3%), followed by "Health" (31.7%), "Survivors" (6.3%), "Family" (5.5%), "Incapacity-related benefits" (4.8%), "Unemployment" (1.3%), "Active labour market programmes" (1.2%), "Other social policy areas" (1.1%), and "Housing" (0.7%).

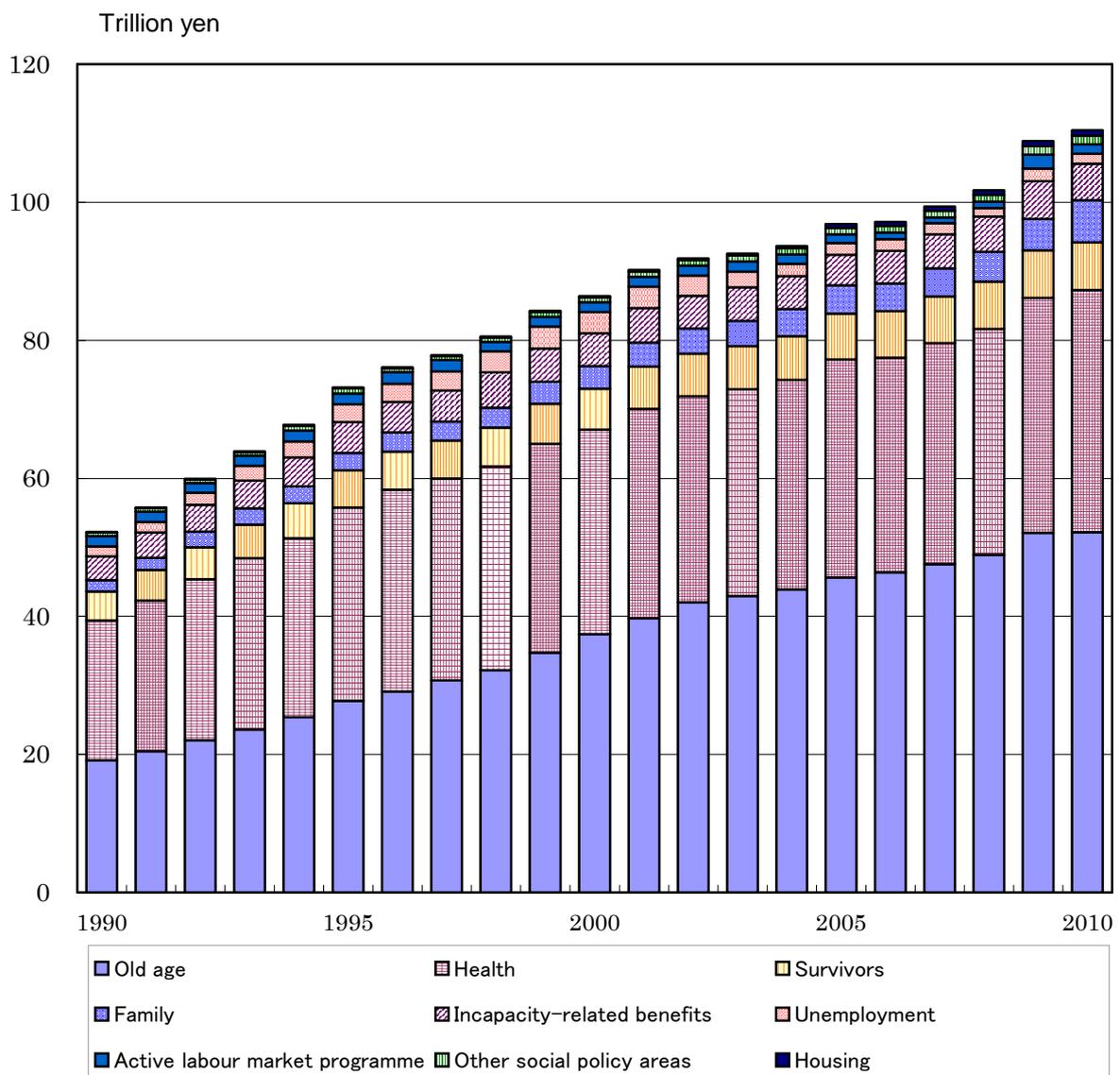
Table 4 Social Expenditure by policy area

Social Expenditure	2009	2010	Compared with the previous year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	1,088,627 (100.0)	1,104,541 (100.0)	15,914	1.5
Old age	521,003 (47.9)	522,013 (47.3)	1,011	0.2
Survivors	68,881 (6.3)	69,343 (6.3)	462	0.7
Incapacity-related benefits	54,405 (5.0)	52,898 (4.8)	▲ 1,507	▲ 2.8
Health	340,505 (31.3)	350,589 (31.7)	10,084	3.0
Family	45,614 (4.2)	61,131 (5.5)	15,517	34.0
Active labour market programmes	20,248 (1.9)	13,316 (1.2)	▲ 6,932	▲ 34.2
Unemployment	18,399 (1.7)	14,500 (1.3)	▲ 3,899	▲ 21.2
Housing	7,557 (0.7)	8,083 (0.7)	526	7.0
Other social policy areas	12,015 (1.1)	12,667 (1.1)	652	5.4

Notes: Figured within brackets, (), represent the percentage of total expenditure.

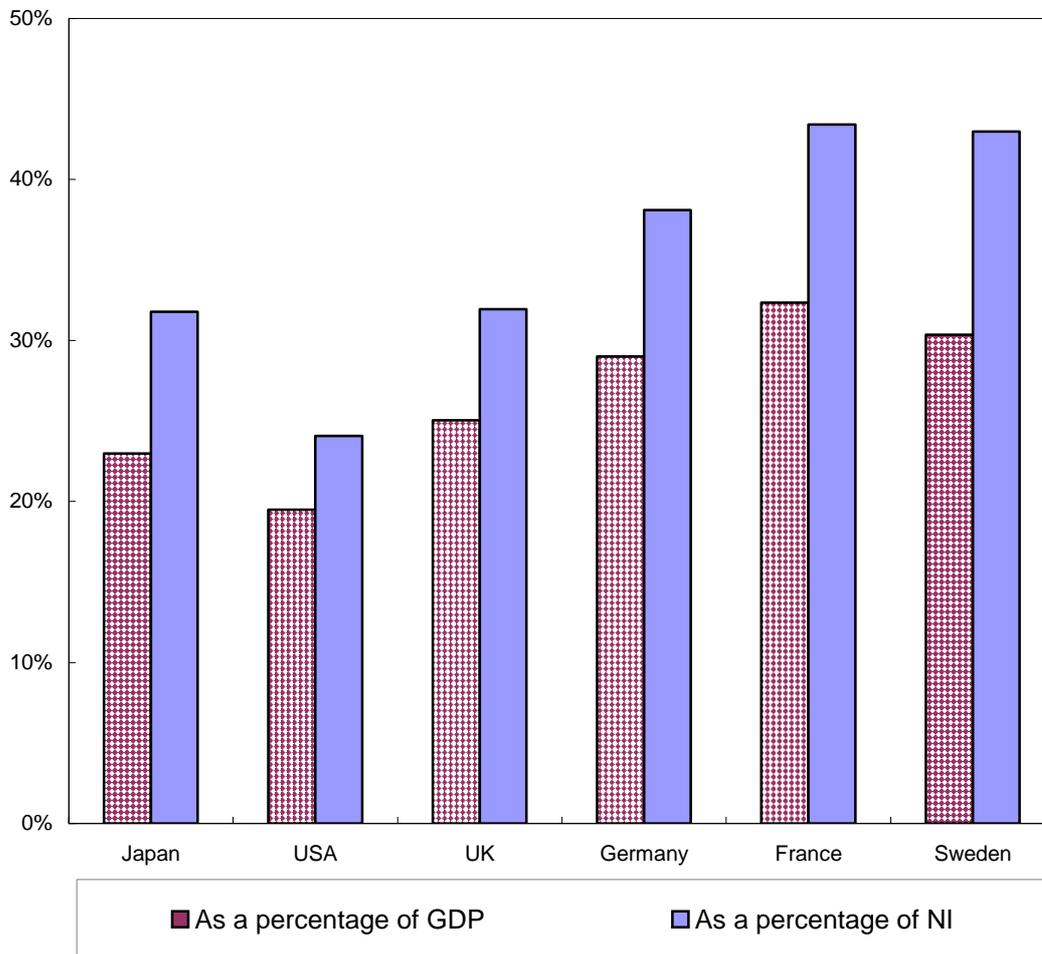
Table 5 Social Expenditure by policy area as a percentage of GDP

Social Expenditure	2009	2010	Increase from the previous year
	%	%	% point
Total	22.97	23.05	0.08
Old age	10.99	10.89	▲ 0.10
Survivors	1.45	1.45	▲ 0.01
Incapacity-related benefits	1.15	1.10	▲ 0.04
Health	7.19	7.32	0.13
Family	0.96	1.28	0.31
Active labour market programmes	0.43	0.28	▲ 0.15
Unemployment	0.39	0.30	▲ 0.09
Housing	0.16	0.17	0.01
Other social policy areas	0.25	0.26	0.01

Figure 1 Trends in Social Expenditure by policy area in Japan

(2) International Comparison of Social Expenditure

The international comparison of the scale of Social Expenditure measured as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and as a percentage of the National Income (NI) shows that the scale in Japan is larger than that in the U.S.A. but smaller than that in European nations.

Figure 2 International Comparison of Social Expenditure, fiscal year 2009**Table 6** International Comparison of Social Expenditure, fiscal year 2009

	Japan	USA	UK	Germany	France	Sweden
Social Expenditure						
As a percentage of GDP	22.97%	19.49%	25.03%	29.00%	32.35%	30.36%
As a percentage of NI	31.78%	24.06%	31.94%	38.11%	43.41%	42.98%

Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database 2012 ed.

(<http://www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure>)

GDP and National Income data on Japan are based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2012" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan), while the data on other countries are based on the OECD National Accounts 2012 (hereafter the same).

Figure 3 International Comparison of Social Expenditure by policy area in FY 2009

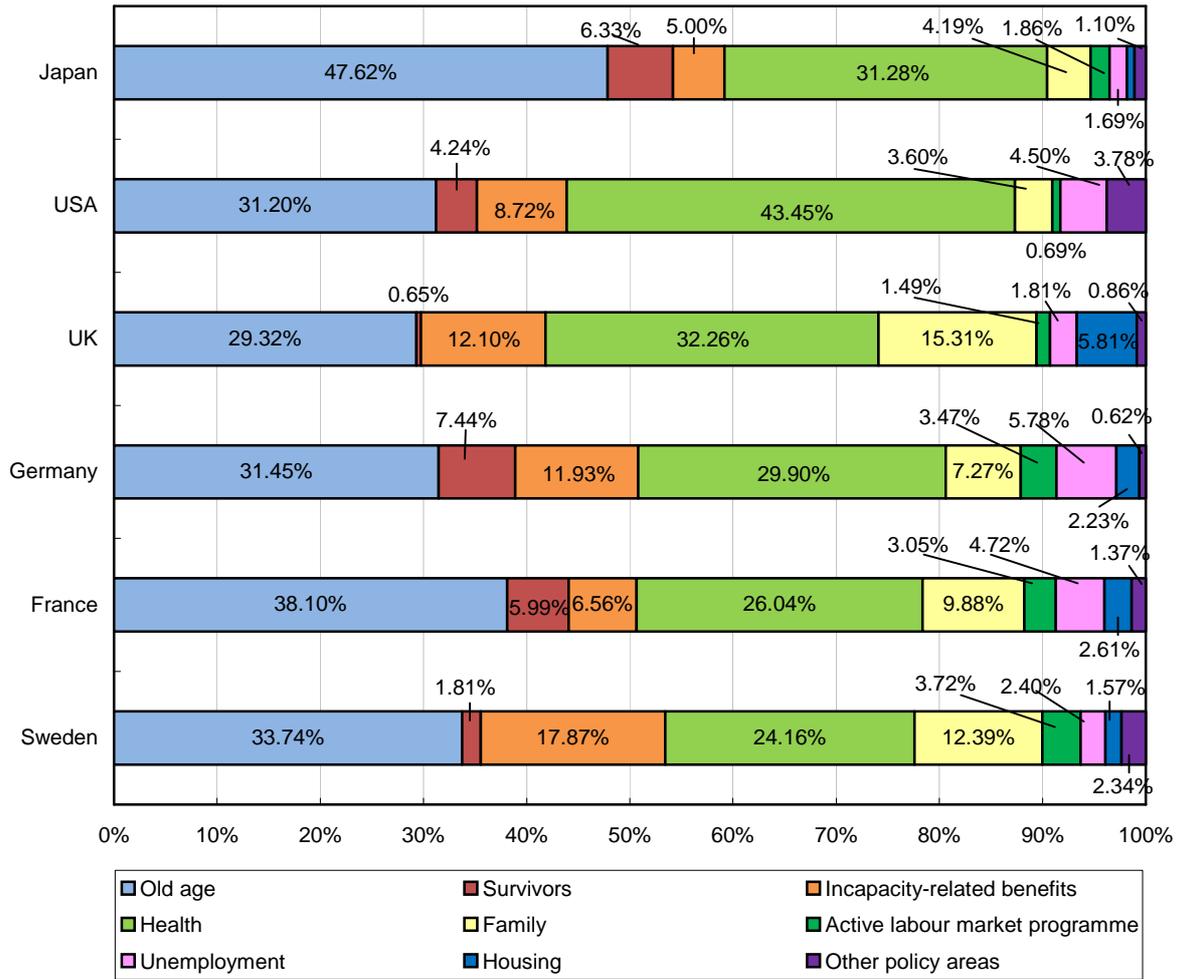


Table 7 International Comparison of Social Expenditure per GDP in FY 2009

Social Expenditure	Old age	Survivors	Incapacity-related benefits	Health	Family	Active labour market programme	Unemployment	Housing	Other policy areas	Total
Japan	10.99%	1.45%	1.15%	7.19%	0.96%	0.43%	0.39%	0.16%	0.25%	22.97%
USA	6.08%	0.77%	1.70%	8.47%	0.70%	0.15%	0.88%	—	0.74%	19.49%
UK	7.34%	0.10%	3.03%	8.08%	3.83%	0.33%	0.65%	1.45%	0.22%	25.03%
Germany	9.12%	2.16%	3.46%	8.65%	2.11%	1.01%	1.68%	0.65%	0.18%	29.00%
France	12.33%	1.94%	2.12%	8.97%	3.20%	0.99%	1.53%	0.85%	0.44%	32.35%
Sweden	10.24%	0.55%	5.42%	7.33%	3.76%	1.13%	0.73%	0.48%	0.71%	30.36%

3. Social Benefit and its source of revenue

(1) Social Benefit by category

Among the three categories of Social Benefit in the fiscal year 2010, expenditure (and its share in the total amount) in "Medical care" was 32.3312 trillion yen (31.2%), in "Pensions" was 52.4184 trillion yen (50.7%), and in "Welfare and Others" was 18.7384 trillion yen (18.1%).

Table 8 Social Benefit by category

Social Benefit	2009	2010	Compared with the previous year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	998,607 (100.0)	1,034,879 (100.0)	36,272	3.6
Medical care	308,446 (30.9)	323,312 (31.2)	14,865	4.8
Pensions	517,246 (51.8)	524,184 (50.7)	6,938	1.3
Welfare & Others	172,914 (17.3)	187,384 (18.1)	14,469	8.4
of which Long-term care	71,162 (7.1)	75,051 (7.3)	3,890	5.5

Note: 1. () The ratio to the total is expressed as a percentage.

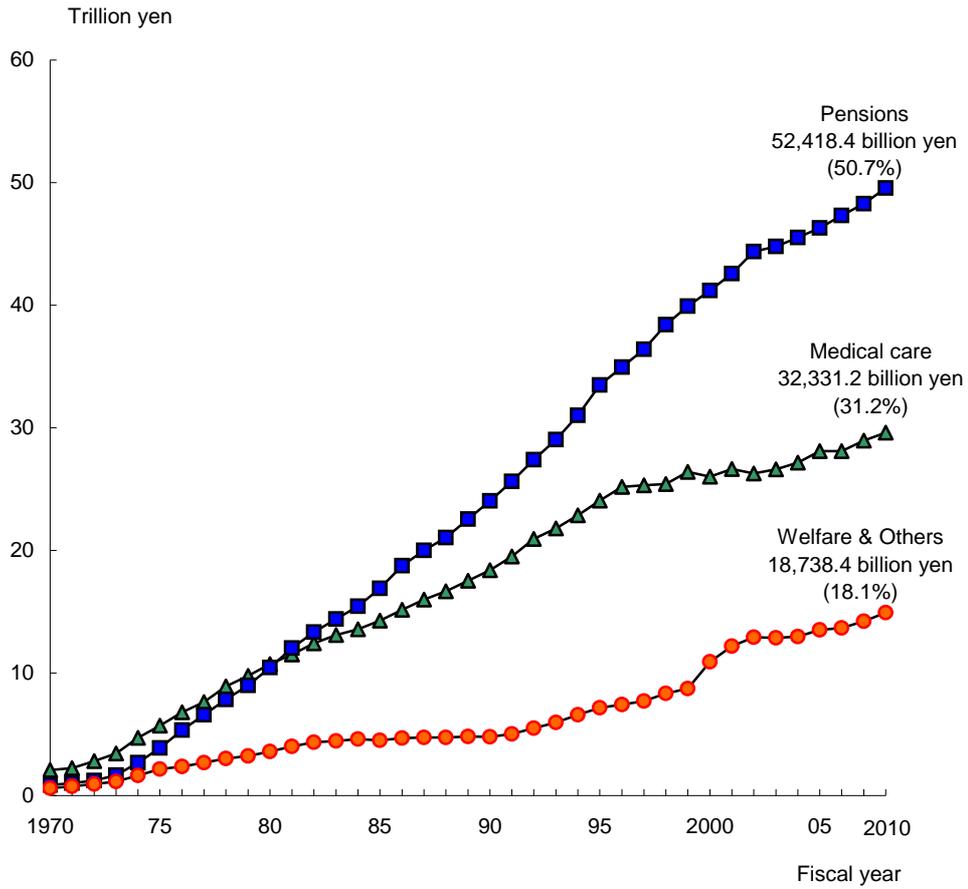
2. Refer to notes of the Summary Table 2 and Appendix 1 for an explanation of each category.

Table 9 Social Benefit by category as a percentage of GDP (NI)

Social Benefit	2009	2010	Increase compared with the previous year
	%	%	% point
Total	21.07 (29.15)	21.60 (29.63)	0.52 (0.48)
Medical care	6.51 (9.01)	6.75 (9.26)	0.24 (0.25)
Pensions	10.92 (15.10)	10.94 (15.01)	0.02 (▲ 0.09)
Welfare & Others	3.65 (5.05)	3.91 (5.36)	0.26 (0.31)
of which Long-term care	1.50 (2.08)	1.58 (2.15)	0.08 (0.07)

Note: Figures within brackets, (), represent the percentages of National Income (NI).

Figure 4 Social Benefit by category, fiscal year 1970-2010



(2) Social Benefit by functional category

Among the nine functional categories of Social Benefit in the fiscal year 2010, "Old age" was the largest component representing 49.1% of the total amount, and "Sickness and health" was the second largest representing 29.9% of the total; hence, these two functional categories account for 79.0% of the total. The expenditure in these two categories was followed by "Survivors" (6.6%), "Family benefits"(5.3%), "Invalidity benefits"(3.2%), "Social assistance and others"(2.8%), "Unemployment"(1.8%), "Employment injury"(0.9%), and "Housing"(0.5%).

Table 10 Social Benefit by functional category

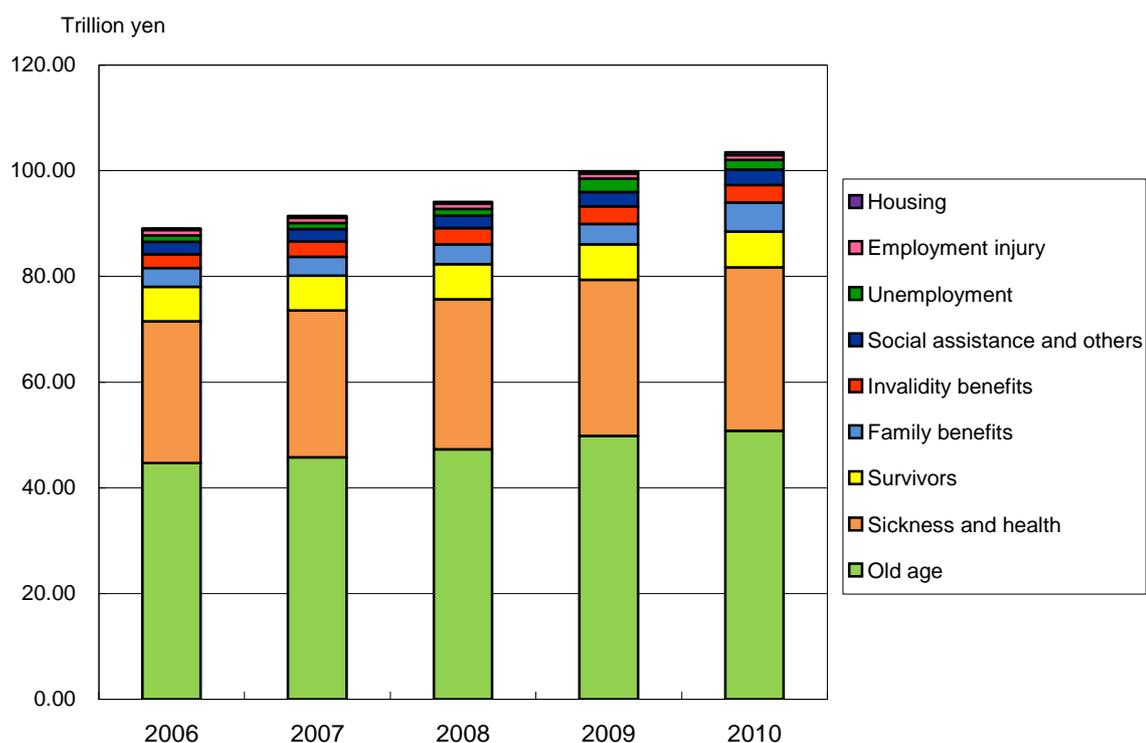
Social Benefit	2009	2010	Compared with the previous year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	998,607 (100.0)	1,034,879 (100.0)	36,272	3.6
Old age	498,022 (49.9)	508,099 (49.1)	10,077	2.0
Survivors	67,356 (6.7)	67,866 (6.6)	510	0.8
Invalidity benefits	33,275 (3.3)	33,418 (3.2)	142	0.4
Employment injury	9,358 (0.9)	9,191 (0.9)	▲ 167	▲ 1.8
Sickness and health	295,413 (29.6)	308,985 (29.9)	13,572	4.6
Family benefits	38,394 (3.8)	54,695 (5.3)	16,301	42.5
Unemployment	25,243 (2.5)	18,564 (1.8)	▲ 6,680	▲ 26.5
Housing	4,427 (0.4)	4,996 (0.5)	570	12.9
Social assistance and others	27,119 (2.7)	29,066 (2.8)	1,947	7.2

Note: 1. () The ratio to the total is expressed as a percentage.
2. Refer to Appendix 3 for more details about functional classifications.

Table 11 Social Benefit by functional category as a percentage of GDP (NI)

Social Benefit	2009	2010	Increase compared with the previous year
	%	%	% point
Total	21.07 (29.15)	21.60 (29.63)	0.52 (0.48)
Old age	10.51 (14.54)	10.60 (14.55)	0.09 (0.01)
Survivors	1.42 (1.97)	1.42 (1.94)	▲ 0.01 (▲ 0.03)
Invalidity benefits	0.70 (0.97)	0.70 (0.96)	▲ 0.00 (▲ 0.01)
Employment injury	0.20 (0.27)	0.19 (0.26)	▲ 0.01 (▲ 0.01)
Sickness and health	6.23 (8.62)	6.45 (8.85)	0.21 (0.23)
Family benefits	0.81 (1.12)	1.14 (1.57)	0.33 (0.45)
Unemployment	0.53 (0.74)	0.39 (0.53)	▲ 0.15 (▲ 0.21)
Housing	0.09 (0.13)	0.10 (0.14)	0.01 (0.01)
Social assistance and others	0.57 (0.79)	0.61 (0.83)	0.03 (0.04)

Note: Figures within brackets, (), represent the percentages of the National Income (NI).

Figure 5 Social Benefit by functional category, fiscal years 2006-2010

(3) Social Security Revenue

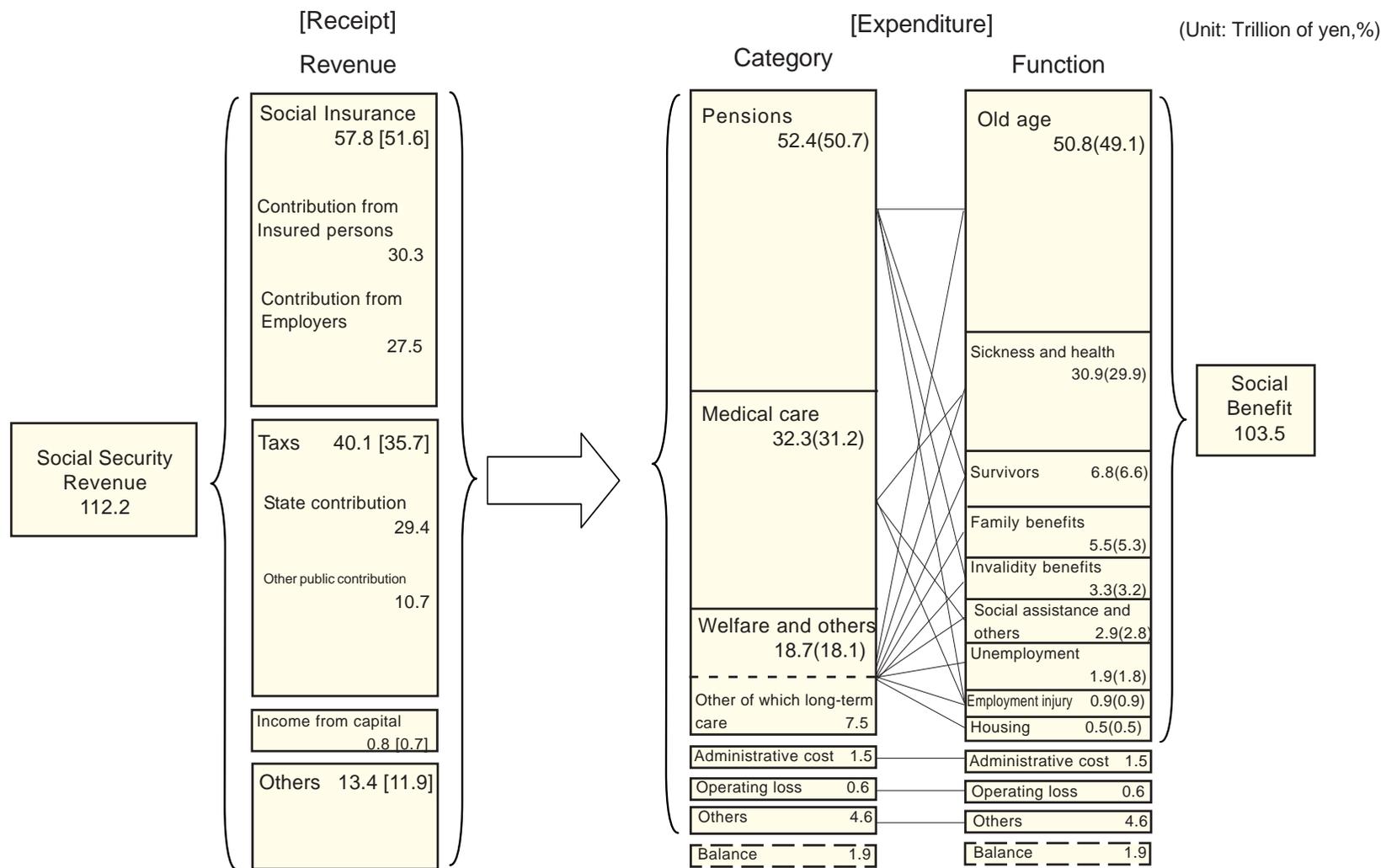
Social Security Revenue in the fiscal year 2010 amounted to 112,170.7 billion yen, which was an 8.7% decrease from the amount in the previous fiscal year. Among different sources of Social Security Revenue, Social Insurance accounts for 51.6%, Tax for 35.7%, and Other Receipts for 12.7% of the total.

Table 12 Social Security Revenue by source

	2009	2010	Compared with the previous year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	1,228,421 (100.0)	1,121,707 (100.0)	▲ 106,714	▲ 8.7
I Social Insurance	554,126 (45.1)	578,468 (51.6)	24,342	4.4
Contribution from insured persons	292,978 (23.8)	303,108 (27.0)	10,130	3.5
Contribution from employers	261,147 (21.3)	275,360 (24.5)	14,212	5.4
II Taxes	391,850 (31.9)	400,830 (35.7)	8,980	2.3
State contribution	293,190 (23.9)	294,007 (26.2)	816	0.3
Other public contribution	98,659 (8.0)	106,823 (9.5)	8,164	8.3
III Other receipts	282,446 (23.0)	142,409 (12.7)	▲ 140,036	▲ 49.6
Income from capital	146,154 (11.9)	8,380 (0.7)	▲ 137,774	▲ 94.3
Others	136,292 (11.1)	134,029 (11.9)	▲ 2,263	▲ 1.7

Note: 1. () The ratio to the total is expressed as a percentage.

2. Taxes are the sum of "State contribution" and "Other public contribution." Here, "Other public contribution" refers to the contribution from local governments. However, the contribution from local governments is the expenditure that local governments are responsible for based on the National System, and this does not include expenditure for projects independently run by each local government.
3. It should be noted that "Income from capital" fluctuates depending on the performance of the public pension scheme, etc. Also, "Others" include acceptance from the reserve funds.



- Notes: 1. Fiscal year 2010 Social Security Revenue amounted to 112.2 trillion yen (excluding transfer from other systems). The figure in square brackets [] represents the ratio of the Social Security Revenue total.
2. Fiscal year 2010 Social Security Revenue amounted to 103.5 trillion yen. The figure in parentheses () represents the ratio of the Social Benefit total.
3. Others in the receipt includes transfers from the reserve funds, etc. Others in the expenditure includes maintenance expenses for the facilities, etc.
4. Balance refers to the difference between Social Security Revenue (112.2 trillion yen) and the sum of Social Benefit, administrative costs, operating losses, and others (110.2 trillion yen), and does not include any transfer to and from other systems; in particular, balance represents transfers to the reserve fund and the balance carried forward to the following fiscal year.

Figure 6 Diagram of Social Security Revenue and Social Benefit based on the ILO Standards, fiscal year 2010

II. Summary Tables

Summary Table 1 Social Expenditure Summary Table, FY2010

(Unit: Million of yen)

	Social Expenditure
Total	110,454,100
Old age	52,201,349
Cash benefits	44,733,288
Normal retirement pension	43,777,121
Early retirement pension	—
Other cash benefits	956,166
Benefits in kind	7,468,062
Nursing care and home-help services	7,374,754
Other benefits in kind	93,307
Survivors	6,934,317
Cash benefits	6,872,970
Survivor's pension	6,647,196
Other cash benefits	225,774
Benefits in kind	61,348
Funeral expenses	61,267
Other benefits in kind	80
Incapacity-related benefits	5,289,845
Cash benefits	3,950,125
Disability pension	1,924,225
Pension (Employment injury)	455,815
Temporary absence from work benefits (employment injury)	105,325
Temporary absence from work benefits (accident and sickness)	341,313
Other cash benefits	1,123,447
Benefits in kind	1,339,720
Nursing care and home-help services	1,143,837
Rehabilitation services	2,626
Other benefits in kind	193,257
Health	35,058,895
Benefits in kind	35,058,895
Family	6,113,114
Cash benefits	3,986,078
Family allowance	3,068,268
Maternity and parental leave	878,643
Other cash benefits	39,168
Benefits in kind	2,127,036
Day care and home-help services	2,031,971
Other benefits in kind	95,064
Active labour market programme	1,331,551
Public employment services and administration	255,728
Training	354,674
Job rotation and job sharing	—
Employment incentives	496,704
Employment support for people with disabilities and rehabilitation	—
Direct job creation	224,445
Start-up incentive	—
Unemployment	1,450,031
Cash benefits	1,450,031
Unemployment benefits and retirement allowance	1,450,031
Early retirement for labour market reasons	—
Housing	808,300
Benefits in kind	808,300
Housing assistance	512,935
Other benefits in kind	295,365
Other social policy areas	1,266,698
Cash benefits	1,189,497
Income maintenance	1,166,053
Other cash benefits	23,444
Benefits in kind	77,202
Social support	39,065
Other benefits in kind	38,136

Note: Figures in Summary Table 1 are calculated in accordance with the OECD Social Expenditure Standards.

Summary Table 2 Social Benefit Balance Table, FY2010 (No. 1)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Receipts					
	Contributions		Social security special tax	State participation	Other public authorities	Income from capital
	Insured persons	Employers				
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A) Association-Kenpo	3,728,314	3,614,211	—	1,167,989	—	28
(B) Society-managed	3,071,277	3,702,733	—	41,026	—	54,677
2. National Health Insurance	3,445,459	—	—	3,642,992	1,709,250	—
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	240,068	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	890,655	—	—	3,816,629	2,140,409	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	1,402,508	—	—	1,725,174	2,341,556	930
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	11,362,621	11,362,621	—	8,541,533	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	393,390	951,290	—	178	—	114
7. National Pension	1,671,654	—	—	1,798,652	—	—
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	131,118	—	—	126,619	—	61
9. Seamen's Insurance	14,152	21,759	—	3,243	—	15
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	29,834	—	1,553	—	4,772
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	281,064	275,917	—	103,596	6,877	43,082
12. Employment Insurance	892,914	1,415,391	—	665,085	—	45,996
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	784,769	—	371	—	131,387
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	412,795	—	1,506,753	658,713	—
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	770,272	1,197,038	—	271,478	—	144,781
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	263,108	—	520	—	2,588
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	2,255,428	3,410,372	—	5,206	666,240	408,069
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	98	—	6,341	—	17
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	9,372	—	—	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	0	27,581	—	—	—	1,517
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	6,418	—	—	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	22,011	—	65	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	28,655	—	—	—	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	—	—	706,441	235,134	—
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	—	—	2,526,613	841,505	—
26. Social Welfare	—	—	—	1,970,326	2,082,641	—
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	—	772,279	—	—
Total	30,310,825	27,535,974	—	29,400,662	10,682,325	838,034

Summary Table 2 continued (No. 2)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Receipts				Expenditures	
	Other receipts	Subtotal	Transfer from other schemes	Total receipts	Benefits	
					Sickness & Childbirth	
					Medical care	Cash benefits
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A) Association-Kenpo	29,244	8,539,786	8,789	8,548,575	4,250,521	387,623
(B) Society-managed	888,868	7,758,581	4,793	7,763,374	3,229,252	348,129
2. National Health Insurance	1,947,411	10,745,112	3,321,725	14,066,837	9,245,252	105,078
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	240,068	602,662	842,730	595,109	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	351,493	7,199,187	5,013,870	12,213,057	11,665,597	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	163,568	5,633,737	2,207,152	7,840,889	—	—
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	6,880,120	38,146,895	2,154,922	40,301,817	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	11,010	1,355,981	106,069	1,462,049	—	—
7. National Pension	1,978,678	5,448,985	18,101,829	23,550,814	—	—
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	104,564	362,361	—	362,361	—	—
9. Seamen's Insurance	8,788	47,957	—	47,957	17,399	2,379
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	479,366	515,526	—	515,526	—	—
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	1,454	711,989	10,340	722,329	105,833	10,789
12. Employment Insurance	210,164	3,229,550	—	3,229,550	—	230,032
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	222,097	1,138,623	—	1,138,623	—	—
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	53,536	2,631,797	—	2,631,797	—	—
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	52,163	2,435,732	161,202	2,596,934	225,378	25,066
16. Existing Associations, etc.	2,982	269,197	—	269,197	—	—
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	16,342	6,761,657	260,870	7,022,527	689,123	127,691
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	108	6,565	—	6,565	33	1,270
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	9,372	—	9,372	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	925	30,022	—	30,022	—	—
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	6,418	—	6,418	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	22,076	—	22,076	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	28,655	—	28,655	—	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	941,575	—	941,575	708,369	103,267
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	3,368,117	—	3,368,117	1,570,135	526
26. Social Welfare	—	4,052,967	—	4,052,967	393,479	—
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	772,279	—	772,279	378	—
Total	13,402,879	112,170,699	31,351,561	143,522,260	32,100,749	1,341,850

Summary Table 2 continued (No. 3)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Expenditure						
	Benefits						
	Work-related accidents				Pensions	Unemployment labor market measures	Family benefits
	Medical care	Other than medical care	Cash benefits				
Pensions			Cash benefits other than pensions				
Social Insurance:							
1. Health Insurance							
(A) Association-Kenpo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(B) Society-managed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. National Health Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	—	—	—	23,904,294	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,033,702	—	—
7. National Pension	—	—	—	—	18,314,558	—	—
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	—	—	—	224,958	—	—
9. Seamen's Insurance	2,344	—	4,507	1,025	—	—	—
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	—	—	84,682	—	—
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	—	—	—	267,083	—	—
12. Employment Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	1,856,350	—
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	219,405	3,081	461,094	174,205	—	—	—
Family Allowance:							
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,464,093
Public Employees:							
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	—	3,772	—	1,677,858	—	—
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	—	3,410	—	60,037	—	—
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	6,454	—	4,607,530	—	—
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,177	—	—
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	1,617	12	6,188	1,555	—	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	6,919	34	16,446	3,260	—	—	—
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	134	—	6,017	223	—	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—	22,011	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	—	—	28,655	—	—
Public Health Service:							
24. Public Health	—	—	—	—	1,875	—	—
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:							
25. Public Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Social Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	577,791
War Victims:							
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	—	—	681,077	—	—
Total	230,419	3,127	507,887	180,268	51,910,498	1,856,350	3,041,884

Summary Table 2 continued (No. 4)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Expenditure					
	Benefits				Total	Administrative costs
	Long-term care		Others			
Benefit in kind	Cash benefits	Other than medical care	Cash benefits			
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A) Association-Kenpo	—	—	—	2,208	4,640,352	52,746
(B) Society-managed	—	—	—	2,149	3,579,530	116,434
2. National Health Insurance	—	—	—	9,495	9,359,825	234,357
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	—	—	—	595,109	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	—	—	34,446	11,700,043	39,634
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	7,179,359	254,940	—	—	7,434,299	220,287
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	—	—	—	23,904,294	217,306
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,033,702	116,996
7. National Pension	—	—	—	—	18,314,558	198,326
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	—	—	—	224,958	8,201
9. Seamen's Insurance	—	—	—	181	27,834	3,180
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	—	—	84,682	2,030
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	—	—	1,321	385,026	3,910
12. Employment Insurance	—	1,771	—	—	2,088,154	93,569
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	—	—	—	857,784	43,412
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	—	134,648	—	2,598,741	11,347
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	46	—	2,522	1,934,643	5,958
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	—	—	—	63,447	1,151
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	716	—	3,619	5,435,133	35,517
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	—	—	—	3,480	226
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	9,372	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	26,658	1,816
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	6,374	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—	22,011	65
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	—	—	28,655	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	2,383	—	14,800	0	830,694	11,199
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	65,903	—	—	1,693,066	3,329,629	38,488
26. Social Welfare	—	—	2,775,626	49,321	3,796,216	16,545
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	254	86,098	767,808	4,471
Total	7,247,645	257,474	2,925,328	1,884,426	103,487,903	1,477,173

Summary Table 2 continued (No. 5)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Expenditure					Difference between receipts and expenditures (Balance of Payments)
	Operating loss in capital market	Others	Subtotal	Transfer to other schemes	Total expenditures	
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A) Association-Kenpo	—	41,593	4,734,692	3,523,261	8,257,952	290,622
(B) Society-managed	—	482,238	4,178,203	3,189,350	7,367,553	395,821
2. National Health Insurance	—	1,876,184	11,470,366	2,365,778	13,836,144	230,692
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	—	595,109	—	595,109	247,621
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	298,982	12,038,659	—	12,038,659	174,398
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	—	116,958	7,771,545	—	7,771,545	69,344
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	306,884	16,224	24,444,708	16,092,972	40,537,679	▲ 235,862
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	244,932	13,658	2,409,287	4,586	2,413,873	▲ 951,824
7. National Pension	10,057	41,034	18,563,975	2,262,876	20,826,851	2,723,963
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	47,125	82,840	363,124	—	363,124	▲ 763
9. Seamen's Insurance	—	345	31,359	14,491	45,850	2,107
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	428,814	515,526	—	515,526	0
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	1,205	390,141	310,386	700,527	21,803
12. Employment Insurance	—	757,482	2,939,204	—	2,939,204	290,346
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	124,100	1,025,296	18,789	1,044,086	94,537
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	10,579	2,620,667	13,537	2,634,204	▲ 2,407
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	1,974	1,942,574	824,900	2,767,474	▲ 170,540
16. Existing Associations, etc.	15,221	1	79,820	233,410	313,231	▲ 44,034
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	1,553	5,472,203	2,141,922	7,614,126	▲ 591,598
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	2,858	6,565	—	6,565	0
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	9,372	—	9,372	0
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	990	29,465	—	29,465	557
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	44	6,418	—	6,418	0
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	22,076	—	22,076	0
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	28,655	—	28,655	0
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	99,682	941,575	—	941,575	0
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	—	3,368,117	—	3,368,117	0
26. Social Welfare	—	240,206	4,052,967	—	4,052,967	0
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	772,279	—	772,279	0
Total	624,218	4,639,545	110,228,839	30,996,258	141,225,097	2,297,163

- Notes:1. Figures in Summary Table 2 are calculated in accordance with the standard of the ILO's "The Cost of Social Security 18th International Inquiry". The estimates were made through the annual settlement of each scheme's accounts for fiscal year 2010.
2. "National Pension" includes the welfare pension and the universal basic pensions.
 3. The revenue from capital of the Employee's Pension Insurance and the National Pension is estimated with reference to the Annual Report of Capital Gain of Pensions' Funds for fiscal year 2010. The estimated sum includes an inherited gain and loss from the previous scheme.
 4. "Employees' Pension Fund, etc." includes the Load Mining Pension Fund. The amount of pension includes a portion paid by the employee's pension fund in lieu of the state.
 5. "Farmers' Pension Fund, etc." includes the National Pension Fund.
 6. "Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association" was amalgamated into Employees' Pension Insurance on April 1, 2002; however, the third tier of the original pension scheme remained in the former organization.
 7. "Public health" includes public grants for the treatment of tuberculosis, etc.
 8. "Family benefits" include not only child allowances but also income support for single parent families and handicapped children.
 9. As of April 1997, short-term benefits (i.e., medical benefits) of "Public Corporations Staff Mutual Aid Associations" have been transferred to society-managed health insurance, and long-term benefits (i.e., pension benefits) have been integrated into employees' pensions. Further, part of the pension benefits have also been transferred to "16. Existing Associations, etc."
 10. "Unemployment and labor market measures" include subsidies for elderly employees.
 11. Rikuzentakata city and Otsuchi-cho in Iwate Prefecture are not included in the calculation of the National Health Insurance because these municipalities had difficulties in reporting the figures after the Great East Japan Earthquake.
 12. Hirono-cho, Naraha-cho, Tomioka-cho, Kawamura-village, Futaba-cho, and Shinchi-cho are not included in the calculation of the long-term care insurance because these municipalities had difficulties in reporting the figures after the Great East Japan Earthquake.
 13. The Category I insured persons' contributions to the long-term care insurance are included in the "Contributions" of the long-term care insurance. The Category II insured persons' contributions are included in the "Contributions" of the health insurance, etc., which will then be recorded in the form of transfer to the long-term care insurance ("Transfer to other schemes" and the long-term care insurance's "Transfer from other schemes" within the health insurance etc.).
 14. Among the sources of revenue of the "Mecial Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life", support coverage of the "Mecial Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life" is recorded as the "Transfer to other systems" of the health insurance etc., and its receipt is included as a part of the "Transfer from other schemes" of the "Mecial Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life".
 15. The Category II insured person's contributions to the National Pension are collected along with their contributions to the Employee's Pension Insurance, of which the portion for the Basic Pension is recorded in the form of transfer from the Employee's Pension Insurance to the National Pension (The "Transfer to other schemes" of the Employee's Pension Insurance and the "Transfer from other schemes" of the National Pension).
 16. Rounding of the numbers may cause some discrepancies. After the rounding of numbers, a zero represents up to one million.

Explanatory notes on items from "Social Benefit"

1. Explanatory notes on receipts items

The "Social Security Revenue" in this publication refers to the "Subtotal" of the revenue, which excludes the "Transfer from other systems."

- (i) Income from capital includes interest, dividends, rents, capital gains, profits from redemption, etc.
- (ii) Other receipts include receipts from reserve, receipts of surplus from the previous year, and the National Health Insurance joint project disbursements.
- (iii) Transfers from other schemes include the following: contributions to special schemes for persons employed on a daily-wage basis in Association-Kenpo Health Insurance and National Health Insurance; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to the Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees in National Health Insurance; transfer payment from all schemes to the medical care system for early-stage elderly; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to the medical care system for latter-stage elderly; transfer payments from all schemes to the National Pension for contribution to universal basic pensions; transfer payments from the National Pension to other schemes for the payment of universal Basic Pensions, transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to Long-term care insurance, etc.

2. Explanatory notes on expenditure items

The "Social Security Expenditure" in this publication refers to "Benefits ? total" of the expenditure, excluding the "Administrative costs," "Operating loss," "Other" and "Transfer to other schemes."

- (i) Administrative costs include business handling expenses, general affairs expenses, office expenses, operation expenses for the Japan Pension Service, and etc.
- (ii) Operating loss in capital market; Evaluated loss of funds at the end of the accounting year.
- (iii) Other expenditures include: maintenance fees for the facilities, contributions of the National Health Insurance joint project, provision of the policy reserve of the Mutual Aid Associations of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Corporation Personnel.
- (iv) Transfers to other schemes include transfer payments from the other health insurance schemes to special schemes for persons employed on a daily-wage basis, for Retired Employees, for early-stage elderly and for Medical care system for latter-stage elderly; transfer payments from Other pension schemes to the National Pension for universal Basic Pensions; transfer payments paid by the National Pension to the other schemes for the universal Basic Pension, transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to Long-term care contributions, etc.

3. Difference between receipts and expenditures

"Difference between receipts and expenditures" refers to the difference between the "Revenue - Total revenue" and "Expenditure - Total expenditure."

4. Correspondence with the categorical classification

The figures by category are calculated by re-aggregating figures in Summary Table 2. The category "Medical care" is the sum of the "Sickness and maternity - medical care" and "Employment injury" in this Table, while "Pension" is the sum of "Employment injury - pension" and "Pension," and "Other welfare" is the sum of items other than those listed above in "benefits."

III. Time Series Table

Table 1 Social Expenditure by social policy area, fiscal years 1980-2010

(Unit: Hundreds of millions of yen)

Fiscal year	Social Expenditure									
	Total	Old age	Survivors	Incapacity-related benefits	Health	Family	Active labour market programme	Unemployment	Housing	Other social policy areas
1980	264,913	76,753	25,439	21,329	111,627	11,830	-	12,418	601	4,917
1981	295,110	89,066	28,513	23,517	120,826	12,799	-	14,270	690	5,430
1982	319,796	99,352	30,470	25,057	129,970	13,467	-	15,118	775	5,588
1983	343,227	108,968	31,333	26,302	140,753	13,544	-	15,636	855	5,838
1984	360,698	118,397	32,512	27,358	145,313	13,984	-	15,997	937	6,199
1985	381,732	130,843	34,069	28,153	152,953	14,860	-	13,667	993	6,195
1986	412,795	146,942	35,766	29,975	162,736	15,695	-	14,723	1,017	5,941
1987	435,132	156,081	37,925	30,955	172,379	15,349	-	15,761	1,034	5,648
1988	453,833	165,310	38,924	31,259	180,673	15,426	-	15,687	1,036	5,516
1989	479,388	177,826	40,455	32,750	190,439	15,739	-	15,866	1,041	5,272
1990	522,448	191,192	42,204	34,404	202,619	16,491	14,691	14,668	1,026	5,153
1991	557,943	204,608	44,281	36,935	218,394	17,407	14,992	15,150	1,027	5,149
1992	599,188	220,655	46,598	38,554	233,049	22,773	14,005	17,493	1,048	5,014
1993	639,164	235,918	48,624	40,554	248,363	23,413	14,829	21,101	1,115	5,247
1994	677,353	253,596	50,998	41,679	259,571	24,450	15,694	23,150	1,207	7,008
1995	731,677	277,249	53,539	44,224	280,725	25,529	15,685	26,114	1,275	7,338
1996	760,765	291,029	54,832	44,178	292,756	28,109	16,671	26,247	1,376	5,567
1997	778,574	307,290	54,812	45,011	292,572	27,852	16,520	27,234	1,496	5,787
1998	805,489	321,942	56,547	50,868	295,326	28,701	13,673	30,670	1,615	6,147
1999	842,760	347,070	58,251	47,887	302,978	31,746	14,291	31,875	1,802	6,861
2000	864,265	373,789	59,642	47,667	296,584	32,536	14,196	30,878	2,007	6,967
2001	901,907	397,012	60,944	49,480	303,761	35,184	14,316	31,449	2,240	7,522
2002	918,619	420,151	61,759	47,114	298,830	36,575	14,400	29,163	2,521	8,105
2003	925,730	429,200	62,579	48,578	299,789	36,727	14,888	22,497	2,823	8,650
2004	936,736	438,832	63,409	47,515	303,784	39,283	13,655	17,998	3,073	9,188
2005	968,402	456,677	66,474	44,020	315,670	40,898	12,775	17,189	5,518	9,180
2006	971,603	463,919	67,043	47,103	311,048	40,447	9,909	16,940	5,866	9,328
2007	993,834	475,731	67,800	49,154	319,991	40,796	8,353	16,173	6,109	9,727
2008	1,017,251	489,215	68,261	51,229	327,427	43,236	9,166	12,177	6,497	10,043
2009	1,088,627	521,003	68,881	54,405	340,505	45,614	20,248	18,399	7,557	12,015
2010	1,104,541	522,013	69,343	52,898	350,589	61,131	13,316	14,500	8,083	12,667

Note: 1. Table 1 has been calculated based on the OECD Social Expenditure Standards.

2. Among the "Health" category, the data during 1980-2008 indicates the amount of public health expenditure in the OECD Health Data excluding long-term care insurance medical services and expenses for prosthetic devices, while the data for 2009-2010 was calculated by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.
3. Regarding the expenses newly added when aggregating for the fiscal year 2010, a gap between the fiscal years 2004 and 2005 has been created due to the retroaction up to 2005.
4. Refer to Appendix 2 for an explanation of each category within the social policy areas.

Table 2 Social Expenditure by social policy area (as a percentage of GDP), fiscal years 1980-2010
(Unit: %)

Fiscal year	Social Expenditure (in percentage of GDP)										GDP (billion yen)
	Total	Old age	Survivors	Incapacity -related benefits	Health	Family	Active labour market programme	Unemployment	Housing	Other social policy areas	
1980	10.67	3.09	1.02	0.86	4.49	0.48	-	0.50	0.02	0.20	2,483,759
1981	11.15	3.37	1.08	0.89	4.57	0.48	-	0.54	0.03	0.21	2,646,417
1982	11.58	3.60	1.10	0.91	4.71	0.49	-	0.55	0.03	0.20	2,761,628
1983	11.89	3.77	1.09	0.91	4.87	0.47	-	0.54	0.03	0.20	2,887,727
1984	11.70	3.84	1.05	0.89	4.71	0.45	-	0.52	0.03	0.20	3,082,384
1985	11.55	3.96	1.03	0.85	4.63	0.45	-	0.41	0.03	0.19	3,303,968
1986	12.06	4.29	1.04	0.88	4.75	0.46	-	0.43	0.03	0.17	3,422,664
1987	12.01	4.31	1.05	0.85	4.76	0.42	-	0.44	0.03	0.16	3,622,967
1988	11.71	4.26	1.00	0.81	4.66	0.40	-	0.40	0.03	0.14	3,876,856
1989	11.53	4.28	0.97	0.79	4.58	0.38	-	0.38	0.03	0.13	4,158,852
1990	11.57	4.23	0.93	0.76	4.49	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.02	0.11	4,516,830
1991	11.78	4.32	0.93	0.78	4.61	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.02	0.11	4,736,076
1992	12.40	4.57	0.96	0.80	4.82	0.47	0.29	0.36	0.02	0.10	4,832,556
1993	13.24	4.89	1.01	0.84	5.15	0.49	0.31	0.44	0.02	0.11	4,826,076
1994	13.67	5.12	1.03	0.84	5.24	0.49	0.32	0.47	0.02	0.14	4,956,122
1995	14.50	5.49	1.06	0.88	5.56	0.51	0.31	0.52	0.03	0.15	5,045,943
1996	14.75	5.64	1.06	0.86	5.67	0.54	0.32	0.51	0.03	0.11	5,159,439
1997	14.94	5.89	1.05	0.86	5.61	0.53	0.32	0.52	0.03	0.11	5,212,954
1998	15.77	6.30	1.11	1.00	5.78	0.56	0.27	0.60	0.03	0.12	5,109,192
1999	16.64	6.85	1.15	0.95	5.98	0.63	0.28	0.63	0.04	0.14	5,065,992
2000	16.92	7.32	1.17	0.93	5.81	0.64	0.28	0.60	0.04	0.14	5,108,347
2001	17.98	7.91	1.21	0.99	6.05	0.70	0.29	0.63	0.04	0.15	5,017,106
2002	18.45	8.44	1.24	0.95	6.00	0.73	0.29	0.59	0.05	0.16	4,980,088
2003	18.44	8.55	1.25	0.97	5.97	0.73	0.30	0.45	0.06	0.17	5,018,891
2004	18.63	8.73	1.26	0.95	6.04	0.78	0.27	0.36	0.06	0.18	5,027,608
2005	19.16	9.04	1.32	0.87	6.25	0.81	0.25	0.34	0.11	0.18	5,053,494
2006	19.08	9.11	1.32	0.93	6.11	0.79	0.19	0.33	0.12	0.18	5,091,063
2007	19.37	9.27	1.32	0.96	6.24	0.80	0.16	0.32	0.12	0.19	5,130,233
2008	20.78	9.99	1.39	1.05	6.69	0.88	0.19	0.25	0.13	0.21	4,895,201
2009	22.97	10.99	1.45	1.15	7.19	0.96	0.43	0.39	0.16	0.25	4,738,592
2010	23.05	10.89	1.45	1.10	7.32	1.28	0.28	0.30	0.17	0.26	4,792,046

Source: Data regarding the GDP is based on the "Annual Report of the National Accounts Statistics 2012"
(Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 3 Rates of increase in Social Expenditure and GDP from the previous year, fiscal years 1981-2010

(Unit: %)

Fiscal year	Social Expenditure										GDP
	Total	Old age	Survivors	Incapacity-related benefits	Health	Family	Active labour market programme	Unemployment	Housing	Other social policy areas	
1981	11.4	16.0	12.1	10.3	8.2	8.2	—	14.9	14.7	10.4	6.5
1982	8.4	11.5	6.9	6.5	7.6	5.2	—	5.9	12.4	2.9	4.4
1983	7.3	9.7	2.8	5.0	8.3	0.6	—	3.4	10.3	4.5	4.6
1984	5.1	8.7	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.2	—	2.3	9.6	6.2	6.7
1985	5.8	10.5	4.8	2.9	5.3	6.3	—	▲ 14.6	6.0	▲ 0.1	7.2
1986	8.1	12.3	5.0	6.5	6.4	5.6	—	7.7	2.5	▲ 4.1	3.6
1987	5.4	6.2	6.0	3.3	5.9	▲ 2.2	—	7.1	1.7	▲ 4.9	5.9
1988	4.3	5.9	2.6	1.0	4.8	0.5	—	▲ 0.5	0.2	▲ 2.3	7.0
1989	5.6	7.6	3.9	4.8	5.4	2.0	—	1.1	0.5	▲ 4.4	7.3
1990	9.0	7.5	4.3	5.0	6.4	4.8	—	▲ 7.6	▲ 1.5	▲ 2.2	8.6
1991	6.8	7.0	4.9	7.4	7.8	5.6	2.0	3.3	0.1	▲ 0.1	4.9
1992	7.4	7.8	5.2	4.4	6.7	30.8	▲ 6.6	15.5	2.1	▲ 2.6	2.0
1993	6.7	6.9	4.3	5.2	6.6	2.8	5.9	20.6	6.4	4.7	▲ 0.1
1994	6.0	7.5	4.9	2.8	4.5	4.4	5.8	9.7	8.2	33.6	2.7
1995	8.0	9.3	5.0	6.1	8.1	4.4	▲ 0.1	12.8	5.7	4.7	1.8
1996	4.0	5.0	2.4	▲ 0.1	4.3	10.1	6.3	0.5	7.9	▲ 24.1	2.2
1997	2.3	5.6	▲ 0.0	1.9	▲ 0.1	▲ 0.9	▲ 0.9	3.8	8.7	4.0	1.0
1998	3.5	4.8	3.2	13.0	0.9	3.0	▲ 17.2	12.6	7.9	6.2	▲ 2.0
1999	4.6	7.8	3.0	▲ 5.9	2.6	10.6	4.5	3.9	11.6	11.6	▲ 0.8
2000	2.6	7.7	2.4	▲ 0.5	▲ 2.1	2.5	▲ 0.7	▲ 3.1	11.3	1.5	0.8
2001	4.4	6.2	2.2	3.8	2.4	8.1	0.8	1.8	11.6	8.0	▲ 1.8
2002	1.9	5.8	1.3	▲ 4.8	▲ 1.6	4.0	0.6	▲ 7.3	12.6	7.8	▲ 0.7
2003	0.8	2.2	1.3	3.1	0.3	0.4	3.4	▲ 22.9	11.9	6.7	0.8
2004	1.2	2.2	1.3	▲ 2.2	1.3	7.0	▲ 8.3	▲ 20.0	8.9	6.2	0.2
2005	3.4	4.1	4.8	▲ 7.4	3.9	4.1	▲ 6.4	▲ 4.5	79.6	▲ 0.1	0.5
2006	0.3	1.6	0.9	7.0	▲ 1.5	▲ 1.1	▲ 22.4	▲ 1.5	6.3	1.6	0.7
2007	2.3	2.5	1.1	4.4	2.9	0.9	▲ 15.7	▲ 4.5	4.1	4.3	0.8
2008	2.4	2.8	0.7	4.2	2.3	6.0	9.7	▲ 24.7	6.4	3.3	▲ 4.6
2009	7.0	6.5	0.9	6.2	4.0	5.5	120.9	51.1	16.3	19.6	▲ 3.2
2010	1.5	0.2	0.7	▲ 2.8	3.0	34.0	▲ 34.2	▲ 21.2	7.0	5.4	1.1

Source: Data regarding the GDP is based on the "Annual Report of the National Accounts Statistics 2012" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 4 Social Expenditure and GDP per head of population, fiscal years 1980 - 2010

Fiscal year	Social Expenditure per head		GDP per head	
	1,000 yen	Index FY1980=100	1,000 yen	Index FY1980=100
1980	226.3	100.0	2121.8	100.0
1981	250.3	110.6	2244.6	105.8
1982	269.4	119.0	2326.0	109.6
1983	287.1	126.9	2415.8	113.9
1984	299.8	132.5	2562.1	120.8
1985	315.4	139.3	2729.4	128.6
1986	339.3	149.9	2813.3	132.6
1987	356.0	157.3	2963.8	139.7
1988	369.7	163.4	3158.5	148.9
1989	389.1	171.9	3375.6	159.1
1990	422.7	186.8	3654.1	172.2
1991	449.6	198.7	3816.3	179.9
1992	481.0	212.6	3879.5	182.8
1993	511.6	226.1	3862.8	182.1
1994	540.7	238.9	3956.5	186.5
1995	582.7	257.5	4018.4	189.4
1996	604.5	267.1	4099.4	193.2
1997	617.1	272.7	4132.1	194.7
1998	636.9	281.4	4039.8	190.4
1999	665.3	294.0	3999.5	188.5
2000	680.9	300.9	4024.7	189.7
2001	708.4	313.0	3940.7	185.7
2002	720.6	318.4	3906.4	184.1
2003	725.0	320.3	3930.4	185.2
2004	733.0	323.9	3934.4	185.4
2005	757.9	334.9	3955.2	186.4
2006	759.7	335.7	3980.5	187.6
2007	776.2	343.0	4007.0	188.8
2008	794.2	350.9	3821.9	180.1
2009	850.3	375.7	3701.1	174.4
2010	862.5	381.1	3742.1	176.4

Table 5 International Comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy area, fiscal years 2006 - 2010

(Unit: Million in each currency)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Japan (Unit: Million yen)	97,160,345	99,383,441	101,725,067	108,862,722	110,454,100
Old age	46,391,904	47,573,119	48,921,509	52,100,287	52,201,349
Survivors	6,704,252	6,780,038	6,826,102	6,888,081	6,934,317
Incapacity-related benefits	4,710,272	4,915,364	5,122,880	5,440,532	5,289,845
Health	31,104,840	31,999,138	32,742,720	34,050,542	35,058,895
Family	4,044,706	4,079,626	4,323,582	4,561,427	6,113,114
Active labour market programme	990,935	835,293	916,578	2,024,792	1,331,551
Unemployment	1,693,951	1,617,255	1,217,661	1,839,893	1,450,031
Housing	586,646	610,903	649,713	755,692	808,300
Other social policy areas	932,840	972,703	1,004,322	1,201,478	1,266,698
United States (Unit: Million dollars)	2,160,733	2,294,205	2,445,883	2,718,894	-
Old age	688,392	733,217	775,282	848,177	-
Survivors	95,651	98,914	101,711	107,773	-
Incapacity-related benefits	191,110	203,743	216,565	237,179	-
Health	974,590	1,039,534	1,107,420	1,181,370	-
Family	87,091	90,918	93,834	97,987	-
Active labour market programme	15,474	15,712	22,341	21,339	-
Unemployment	34,871	36,378	46,018	122,384	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Other social policy areas	73,553	75,787	82,712	102,685	-
United Kingdom (Unit: Million pounds)	284,149	299,784	323,034	353,298	-
Old age	83,671	88,804	97,111	103,587	-
Survivors	2,044	2,181	1,379	1,463	-
Incapacity-related benefits	32,756	36,362	40,164	42,754	-
Health	91,378	96,781	103,603	113,977	-
Family	42,102	46,386	50,018	54,088	-
Active labour market programme	4,370	4,509	3,827	4,651	-
Unemployment	6,251	5,478	6,508	9,203	-
Housing	19,233	16,178	17,587	20,531	-
Other social policy areas	2,343	3,105	2,838	3,045	-
Germany (Unit: Million euro)	630,170	635,564	652,950	688,613	-
Old age	204,630	207,193	210,886	216,550	-
Survivors	50,857	50,361	50,430	51,220	-
Incapacity-related benefits	73,582	75,364	79,411	82,134	-
Health	180,712	186,882	194,453	205,292	-
Family	42,422	45,309	48,147	50,067	-
Active labour market programme	20,143	17,805	19,805	23,906	-
Unemployment	38,818	33,660	31,388	39,798	-
Housing	15,040	14,760	14,265	15,365	-
Other social policy areas	3,965	4,229	4,165	4,281	-
France (Unit: Million euro)	543,802	567,124	581,966	611,213	-
Old age	199,765	211,452	223,517	232,858	-
Survivors	33,937	35,093	35,549	36,587	-
Incapacity-related benefits	34,281	35,939	38,223	40,090	-
Health	157,076	163,657	162,898	169,453	-
Family	54,254	56,712	57,989	60,375	-
Active labour market programme	16,576	17,651	16,369	18,636	-
Unemployment	27,628	25,713	25,383	28,845	-
Housing	13,878	14,367	15,560	15,971	-
Other social policy areas	6,407	6,540	6,479	8,398	-
Sweden (Unit: Million kronas)	849,999	866,692	895,307	939,147	-
Old age	268,128	279,809	299,932	316,915	-
Survivors	17,018	16,882	16,865	17,025	-
Incapacity-related benefits	171,065	171,606	167,916	167,807	-
Health	192,789	204,542	217,375	226,854	-
Family	100,579	105,614	112,752	116,396	-
Active labour market programme	39,389	34,322	31,232	34,897	-
Unemployment	28,579	20,827	14,726	22,554	-
Housing	15,008	14,736	14,695	14,746	-
Other social policy areas	17,444	18,354	19,815	21,954	-

Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database 2012 ed.

Table 6 International Comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy area (composite rate), fiscal years 2006 - 2010

(Unit: %)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Old age	47.7	47.9	48.1	47.9	47.3
Survivors	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.3
Incapacity-related benefits	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8
Health	32.0	32.2	32.2	31.3	31.7
Family	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	5.5
Active labour market programme	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.2
Unemployment	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3
Housing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Other social policy areas	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	31.9	32.0	31.7	31.2	-
Survivors	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	-
Incapacity-related benefits	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	-
Health	45.1	45.3	45.3	43.5	-
Family	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	-
Active labour market programme	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	-
Unemployment	1.6	1.6	1.9	4.5	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Other social policy areas	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	-
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	29.4	29.6	30.1	29.3	-
Survivors	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	-
Incapacity-related benefits	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.1	-
Health	32.2	32.3	32.1	32.3	-
Family	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.3	-
Active labour market programme	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	-
Unemployment	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6	-
Housing	6.8	5.4	5.4	5.8	-
Other social policy areas	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	-
Germany	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	32.5	32.6	32.3	31.4	-
Survivors	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	-
Incapacity-related benefits	11.7	11.9	12.2	11.9	-
Health	28.7	29.4	29.8	29.8	-
Family	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.3	-
Active labour market programme	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.5	-
Unemployment	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.8	-
Housing	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	-
Other social policy areas	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	-
France	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	36.7	37.3	38.4	38.1	-
Survivors	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	-
Incapacity-related benefits	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	-
Health	28.9	28.9	28.0	27.7	-
Family	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	-
Active labour market programme	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	-
Unemployment	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.7	-
Housing	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	-
Other social policy areas	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	-
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	31.5	32.3	33.5	33.7	-
Survivors	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	-
Incapacity-related benefits	20.1	19.8	18.8	17.9	-
Health	22.7	23.6	24.3	24.2	-
Family	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.4	-
Active labour market programme	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.7	-
Unemployment	3.4	2.4	1.6	2.4	-
Housing	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	-
Other social policy areas	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	-

Table 7 International Comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy area (as a percentage of GDP), fiscal years 2006 - 2010

(Unit: %)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Japan	19.08	19.37	20.78	22.97	23.05
Old age	9.11	9.27	9.99	10.99	10.89
Survivors	1.32	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.45
Incapacity-related benefits	0.93	0.96	1.05	1.15	1.10
Health	6.11	6.24	6.69	7.19	7.32
Family	0.79	0.80	0.88	0.96	1.28
Active labour market programme	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.43	0.28
Unemployment	0.33	0.32	0.25	0.39	0.30
Housing	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.17
Other social policy areas	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.26
United States	16.46	16.62	17.28	19.49	-
Old age	5.24	5.31	5.48	6.08	-
Survivors	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.77	-
Incapacity-related benefits	1.46	1.48	1.53	1.70	-
Health	7.42	7.53	7.82	8.47	-
Family	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.70	-
Active labour market programme	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.15	-
Unemployment	0.27	0.26	0.33	0.88	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Other social policy areas	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.74	-
United Kingdom	21.08	21.22	22.69	25.03	-
Old age	6.21	6.29	6.82	7.34	-
Survivors	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	-
Incapacity-related benefits	2.43	2.57	2.82	3.03	-
Health	6.78	6.85	7.28	8.08	-
Family	3.12	3.28	3.51	3.83	-
Active labour market programme	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.33	-
Unemployment	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.65	-
Housing	1.43	1.15	1.24	1.45	-
Other social policy areas	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.22	-
Germany	27.23	26.17	26.39	29.00	-
Old age	8.84	8.53	8.52	9.12	-
Survivors	2.20	2.07	2.04	2.16	-
Incapacity-related benefits	3.18	3.10	3.21	3.46	-
Health	7.81	7.70	7.86	8.65	-
Family	1.83	1.87	1.95	2.11	-
Active labour market programme	0.87	0.73	0.80	1.01	-
Unemployment	1.68	1.39	1.27	1.68	-
Housing	0.65	0.61	0.58	0.65	-
Other social policy areas	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	-
France	30.24	30.06	30.10	32.35	-
Old age	11.11	11.21	11.56	12.33	-
Survivors	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.94	-
Incapacity-related benefits	1.91	1.90	1.98	2.12	-
Health	8.74	8.67	8.43	8.97	-
Family	3.02	3.01	3.00	3.20	-
Active labour market programme	0.92	0.94	0.85	0.99	-
Unemployment	1.54	1.36	1.31	1.53	-
Housing	0.77	0.76	0.80	0.85	-
Other social policy areas	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.44	-
Sweden	28.87	27.73	27.94	30.36	-
Old age	9.11	8.95	9.36	10.24	-
Survivors	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.55	-
Incapacity-related benefits	5.81	5.49	5.24	5.42	-
Health	6.55	6.54	6.78	7.33	-
Family	3.42	3.38	3.52	3.76	-
Active labour market programme	1.34	1.10	0.97	1.13	-
Unemployment	0.97	0.67	0.46	0.73	-
Housing	0.51	0.47	0.46	0.48	-
Other social policy areas	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.71	-

Table 8 Social Benefit by category, fiscal years 1950-2010

Fiscal year	Social Benefit							
	Total (A) Hundreds of millions of yen	Medical Care (B) Hundreds of millions of yen	B/A %	Pension, Welfare & Others (C) Hundreds of millions of yen		C/A %		
1950	1,261	646	51.2	615		48.8		
1951	1,571	804	51.1	768		48.9		
1952	2,194	1,149	52.3	1,046		47.7		
1953	2,577	1,480	57.5	1,096		42.5		
1954	3,841	1,712	44.6	2,129		55.4		
1955	3,893	1,919	49.3	1,974		50.7		
1956	3,986	2,018	50.6	1,969		49.4		
1957	4,357	2,224	51.0	2,133		49.0		
1958	5,080	2,099	41.3	2,981		58.7		
1959	5,778	2,523	43.7	3,255		56.3		
1960	6,553	2,942	44.9	3,611		55.1		
1961	7,900	3,850	48.7	4,050		51.3		
1962	9,219	4,699	51.0	4,520		49.0		
1963	11,214	5,885	52.5	5,329		47.5		
				Pension (D) Hundreds of millions of yen	D/A %	Welfare & Others (E) Hundreds of millions of yen	E/A %	
1964	13,475	7,328	54.4	3,056	22.7	3,091	22.9	
1965	16,037	9,137	57.0	3,508	21.9	3,392	21.2	
1966	18,670	10,766	57.7	4,199	22.5	3,705	19.8	
1967	21,644	12,583	58.1	4,947	22.9	4,114	19.0	
1968	25,096	14,679	58.5	5,835	23.3	4,582	18.3	
1969	28,752	16,975	59.0	6,935	24.1	4,842	16.8	
1970	35,239	20,758	58.9	8,562	24.3	5,920	16.8	
1971	40,258	22,505	55.9	10,192	25.3	7,561	18.8	
1972	49,845	28,111	56.4	12,367	24.8	9,367	18.8	
1973	62,587	34,270	54.8	16,758	26.8	11,559	18.5	
1974	90,270	47,208	52.3	26,782	29.7	16,280	18.0	
1975	117,693	57,132	48.5	38,831	33.0	21,730	18.5	
1976	145,165	68,098	46.9	53,415	36.8	23,652	16.3	
1977	168,868	76,256	45.2	65,880	39.0	26,732	15.8	
1978	197,763	89,167	45.1	78,377	39.6	30,219	15.3	
1979	219,832	97,743	44.5	89,817	40.9	32,272	14.7	
1980	247,736	107,329	43.3	104,525	42.2	35,882	14.5	
1981	275,638	115,221	41.8	120,420	43.7	39,997	14.5	
1982	300,973	124,118	41.2	133,404	44.3	43,451	14.4	
1983	319,733	130,983	41.0	144,108	45.1	44,642	14.0	
1984	336,396	135,654	40.3	154,527	45.9	46,216	13.7	
1985	356,798	142,830	40.0	168,923	47.3	45,044	12.6	
1986	385,918	151,489	39.3	187,620	48.6	46,809	12.1	
1987	407,337	160,001	39.3	199,874	49.1	47,462	11.7	
1988	424,582	166,726	39.3	210,459	49.6	47,397	11.2	
1989	448,822	175,279	39.1	225,407	50.2	48,136	10.7	
1990	472,203	183,795	38.9	240,420	50.9	47,989	10.2	
1991	501,346	195,056	38.9	256,145	51.1	50,145	10.0	
1992	538,280	209,395	38.9	274,013	50.9	54,872	10.2	
1993	568,039	218,059	38.4	290,376	51.1	59,603	10.5	
1994	604,662	228,656	37.8	310,084	51.3	65,922	10.9	
1995	647,247	240,520	37.2	334,986	51.8	71,741	11.1	
1996	675,518	251,702	37.3	349,548	51.7	74,268	11.0	
1997	694,071	253,008	36.5	363,996	52.4	77,067	11.1	
1998	721,478	254,004	35.2	384,105	53.2	83,369	11.6	
1999	750,462	263,970	35.2	399,112	53.2	87,380	11.6	
2000	781,391	259,975	33.3	412,012	52.7	109,404	14.0	
2001	814,167	266,273	32.7	425,714	52.3	122,180	15.0	
2002	835,949	262,818	31.4	443,781	53.1	129,349	15.5	
2003	842,853	266,132	31.6	447,845	53.1	128,876	15.3	
2004	858,143	271,285	31.6	455,188	53.0	131,670	15.3	
2005	877,766	281,240	32.0	462,930	52.7	133,595	15.2	
2006	890,925	281,006	31.5	473,253	53.1	136,666	15.3	
2007	914,387	289,410	31.7	482,737	52.8	142,239	15.6	
2008	941,037	296,201	31.5	495,443	52.6	149,394	15.9	
2009	998,607	308,446	30.9	517,246	51.8	172,914	17.3	
2010	1,034,879	323,312	31.2	524,184	50.7	187,384	18.1	

Note: 1. Rounding of the numbers may cause some discrepancies.

2. Refer to notes of the Summary Table 2 and Appendix 1 for an explanation of each item in the categorical classification.

Table 9 Trends in Social Benefit by category (as a percentage of GDP), fiscal years 1951-2010
(Unit:%)

Fiscal year	Social Benefit (as a percentage of the GDP)				GDP (Billion yen)
	Total	Medical care	Pension	Welfare and others	
1951	2.87	1.47		1.40	54,815
1952	3.44	1.80		1.64	63,730
1953	3.42	1.97		1.46	75,264
1954	4.91	2.19		2.72	78,246
1955	4.53	2.23		2.30	85,979
1956	4.13	2.09		2.04	96,477
1957	3.94	2.01		1.93	110,641
1958	4.29	1.77		2.52	118,451
1959	4.16	1.82		2.34	138,970
1960	3.93	1.76		2.16	166,806
1961	3.92	1.91		2.01	201,708
1962	4.13	2.10		2.02	223,288
1963	4.28	2.24		2.03	262,286
1964	4.43	2.41	1.01		303,997
1965	4.75	2.71	1.04	1.00	337,653
1966	4.70	2.71	1.06	0.93	396,989
1967	4.66	2.71	1.07	0.89	464,454
1968	4.57	2.67	1.06	0.83	549,470
1969	4.42	2.61	1.07	0.74	650,614
1970	4.68	2.76	1.14	0.79	752,985
1971	4.86	2.71	1.23	0.91	828,993
1972	5.17	2.91	1.28	0.97	964,863
1973	5.36	2.94	1.44	0.99	1,167,150
1974	6.52	3.41	1.93	1.18	1,384,511
1975	7.72	3.75	2.55	1.43	1,523,616
1976	8.47	3.98	3.12	1.38	1,712,934
1977	8.88	4.01	3.47	1.41	1,900,945
1978	9.48	4.27	3.76	1.45	2,086,022
1979	9.76	4.34	3.99	1.43	2,252,372
1980	9.97	4.32	4.21	1.44	2,483,759
1981	10.42	4.35	4.55	1.51	2,646,417
1982	10.90	4.49	4.83	1.57	2,761,628
1983	11.07	4.54	4.99	1.55	2,887,727
1984	10.91	4.40	5.01	1.50	3,082,384
1985	10.80	4.32	5.11	1.36	3,303,968
1986	11.28	4.43	5.48	1.37	3,422,664
1987	11.24	4.42	5.52	1.31	3,622,967
1988	10.95	4.30	5.43	1.22	3,876,856
1989	10.79	4.21	5.42	1.16	4,158,852
1990	10.45	4.07	5.32	1.06	4,516,830
1991	10.59	4.12	5.41	1.06	4,736,076
1992	11.14	4.33	5.67	1.14	4,832,556
1993	11.77	4.52	6.02	1.24	4,826,076
1994	12.20	4.61	6.26	1.33	4,956,122
1995	12.83	4.77	6.64	1.42	5,045,943
1996	13.09	4.88	6.77	1.44	5,159,439
1997	13.31	4.85	6.98	1.48	5,212,954
1998	14.12	4.97	7.52	1.63	5,109,192
1999	14.81	5.21	7.88	1.72	5,065,992
2000	15.30	5.09	8.07	2.14	5,108,347
2001	16.23	5.31	8.49	2.44	5,017,106
2002	16.79	5.28	8.91	2.60	4,980,088
2003	16.79	5.30	8.92	2.57	5,018,891
2004	17.07	5.40	9.05	2.62	5,027,608
2005	17.37	5.57	9.16	2.64	5,053,494
2006	17.50	5.52	9.30	2.68	5,091,063
2007	17.82	5.64	9.41	2.77	5,130,233
2008	19.22	6.05	10.12	3.05	4,895,201
2009	21.07	6.51	10.92	3.65	4,738,592
2010	21.60	6.75	10.94	3.91	4,792,046

Source: Data regarding the GDP is based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2012"
(Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 10 Three categories of Social Benefit as a percentage of National Income, fiscal years 1951-2010

(Unit:%)

Fiscal year	Social Benefit (as a percentage of the NI)				National Income Hundreds of millions of yen
	Total	Medical Care	Pensions	Welfare & Others	
1951	3.54	1.81	1.73		44,346
1952	4.21	2.20	2.01		52,159
1953	4.29	2.47	1.83		60,015
1954	5.83	2.60	3.23		65,917
1955	5.58	2.75	2.83		69,733
1956	5.05	2.56	2.49		78,962
1957	4.91	2.51	2.41		88,681
1958	5.41	2.24	3.18		93,829
1959	5.23	2.28	2.95		110,421
1960	4.86	2.18	2.68		134,967
1961	4.91	2.39	2.52		160,819
1962	5.15	2.63	2.53		178,933
1963	5.31	2.79	2.53		210,993
1964	5.60	3.05	1.27	1.29	240,514
1965	5.98	3.41	1.31	1.26	268,270
1966	5.90	3.40	1.33	1.17	316,448
1967	5.76	3.35	1.32	1.10	375,477
1968	5.74	3.36	1.33	1.05	437,209
1969	5.52	3.26	1.33	0.93	521,178
1970	5.77	3.40	1.40	0.97	610,297
1971	6.11	3.41	1.55	1.15	659,105
1972	6.40	3.61	1.59	1.20	779,369
1973	6.53	3.58	1.75	1.21	958,396
1974	8.03	4.20	2.38	1.45	1,124,716
1975	9.49	4.61	3.13	1.75	1,239,907
1976	10.34	4.85	3.80	1.68	1,403,972
1977	10.85	4.90	4.23	1.72	1,557,032
1978	11.51	5.19	4.56	1.76	1,717,785
1979	12.07	5.36	4.93	1.77	1,822,066
1980	12.15	5.26	5.13	1.76	2,038,787
1981	13.03	5.44	5.69	1.89	2,116,151
1982	13.67	5.64	6.06	1.97	2,201,314
1983	13.82	5.66	6.23	1.93	2,312,900
1984	13.84	5.58	6.36	1.90	2,431,172
1985	13.69	5.48	6.48	1.73	2,605,599
1986	14.40	5.65	7.00	1.75	2,679,415
1987	14.49	5.69	7.11	1.69	2,810,998
1988	14.03	5.51	6.95	1.57	3,027,101
1989	13.99	5.46	7.03	1.50	3,208,020
1990	13.61	5.30	6.93	1.38	3,468,929
1991	13.59	5.29	6.94	1.36	3,689,316
1992	14.71	5.72	7.49	1.50	3,660,072
1993	15.55	5.97	7.95	1.63	3,653,760
1994	16.34	6.18	8.38	1.78	3,700,109
1995	17.54	6.52	9.08	1.94	3,689,367
1996	17.77	6.62	9.19	1.95	3,801,609
1997	18.16	6.62	9.52	2.02	3,822,945
1998	19.55	6.88	10.41	2.26	3,689,757
1999	20.60	7.25	10.95	2.40	3,643,409
2000	21.02	6.99	11.08	2.94	3,718,039
2001	22.20	7.26	11.61	3.33	3,667,838
2002	22.97	7.22	12.20	3.55	3,638,901
2003	22.90	7.23	12.17	3.50	3,681,009
2004	23.19	7.33	12.30	3.56	3,700,883
2005	23.46	7.52	12.38	3.57	3,740,848
2006	23.56	7.43	12.52	3.61	3,781,051
2007	24.00	7.59	12.67	3.73	3,810,615
2008	26.53	8.35	13.97	4.21	3,547,672
2009	29.15	9.01	15.10	5.05	3,425,189
2010	29.63	9.26	15.01	5.36	3,492,777

Source: Data regarding National Income is based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2012" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 11 Annual rates of increase in Social Benefit, GDP, and National Income, fiscal years 1951-2010

(Unit:%)

Fiscal year	Social Benefit				GDP	National Income
	Total	Medical Care	Pensions	Welfare & Others		
1951	24.6	24.5		24.9	—	—
1952	39.7	42.9		36.2	16.3	17.6
1953	17.5	28.8		4.8	18.1	15.1
1954	49.0	15.7		94.3	4.0	9.8
1955	1.4	12.1		▲ 7.3	9.9	5.8
1956	2.4	5.2		▲ 0.3	12.2	13.2
1957	9.3	10.2		8.3	14.7	12.3
1958	16.6	▲ 5.6		39.8	7.1	5.8
1959	13.7	20.2		9.2	17.3	17.7
1960	13.4	16.6		10.9	20.0	22.2
1961	20.6	30.9		12.2	20.9	19.2
1962	16.7	22.1		11.6	10.7	11.3
1963	21.6	25.2		17.9	17.5	17.9
1964	20.2	24.5		15.3	15.9	14.0
1965	19.0	24.7	14.8	9.7	11.1	11.5
1966	16.4	17.8	19.7	9.2	17.6	18.0
1967	15.9	16.9	17.8	11.0	17.0	18.7
1968	15.9	16.7	18.0	11.4	18.3	16.4
1969	14.6	15.6	18.9	5.7	18.4	19.2
1970	22.6	22.3	23.4	22.2	15.7	17.1
1971	14.2	8.4	19.0	27.7	10.1	8.0
1972	23.8	24.9	21.3	23.9	16.4	18.2
1973	25.6	21.9	35.5	23.4	21.0	23.0
1974	44.2	37.8	59.8	40.8	18.6	17.4
1975	30.4	21.0	45.0	33.5	10.0	10.2
1976	23.3	19.2	37.6	8.8	12.4	13.2
1977	16.3	12.0	23.3	13.0	11.0	10.9
1978	17.1	16.9	19.0	13.0	9.7	10.3
1979	11.2	9.6	14.6	6.8	8.0	6.1
1980	12.7	9.8	16.4	11.2	10.3	11.9
1981	11.3	7.4	15.2	11.5	6.5	3.8
1982	9.2	7.7	10.8	8.6	4.4	4.0
1983	6.2	5.5	8.0	2.7	4.6	5.1
1984	5.2	3.6	7.2	3.5	6.7	5.1
1985	6.1	5.3	9.3	▲ 2.5	7.2	7.2
1986	8.2	6.1	11.1	3.9	3.6	2.8
1987	5.6	5.6	6.5	1.4	5.9	4.9
1988	4.2	4.2	5.3	▲ 0.1	7.0	7.7
1989	5.7	5.1	7.1	1.6	7.3	6.0
1990	5.2	4.9	6.7	▲ 0.3	8.6	8.1
1991	6.2	6.1	6.5	4.5	4.9	6.4
1992	7.4	7.4	7.0	9.4	2.0	▲ 0.8
1993	5.5	4.1	6.0	8.6	▲ 0.1	▲ 0.2
1994	6.4	4.9	6.8	10.6	2.7	1.3
1995	7.0	5.2	8.0	8.8	1.8	▲ 0.3
1996	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.5	2.2	3.0
1997	2.7	0.5	4.1	3.8	1.0	0.6
1998	3.9	0.4	5.5	8.2	▲ 2.0	▲ 3.5
1999	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.8	▲ 0.8	▲ 1.3
2000	4.1	▲ 1.5	3.2	25.2	0.8	2.0
2001	4.2	2.4	3.3	11.7	▲ 1.8	▲ 1.4
2002	2.7	▲ 1.3	4.2	5.9	▲ 0.7	▲ 0.8
2003	0.8	1.3	0.9	▲ 0.4	0.8	1.2
2004	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.2	0.5
2005	2.3	3.7	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.1
2006	1.5	▲ 0.1	2.2	2.3	0.7	1.1
2007	2.6	3.0	2.0	4.1	0.8	0.8
2008	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.0	▲ 4.6	▲ 6.9
2009	6.1	4.1	4.4	15.7	▲ 3.2	▲ 3.5
2010	3.6	4.8	1.3	8.4	1.1	2.0

Table 12 Social Benefit, GDP, and National Income per head of population
(Unit:%)

Fiscal year	Social Benefit per head		GDP per head		National Income per head	
	1,000 yen	Index 1973=100	1,000 yen	Index 1973=100	1,000 yen	Index 1973=100
1951	1.9	3.2	64.8	6.1	52.5	6.0
1952	2.6	4.5	74.3	6.9	60.8	6.9
1953	3.0	5.2	86.5	8.1	69.0	7.9
1954	4.4	7.6	88.7	8.3	74.7	8.5
1955	4.4	7.6	96.3	9.0	78.1	8.9
1956	4.4	7.7	107.0	10.0	87.6	10.0
1957	4.8	8.4	121.7	11.4	97.5	11.1
1958	5.5	9.7	129.1	12.1	102.2	11.6
1959	6.2	10.9	150.0	14.0	119.2	13.6
1960	7.0	12.2	178.6	16.7	144.5	16.4
1961	8.4	14.6	213.9	20.0	170.6	19.4
1962	9.7	16.9	234.6	21.9	188.0	21.4
1963	11.7	20.3	272.8	25.5	219.4	25.0
1964	13.9	24.2	312.8	29.2	247.5	28.2
1965	16.3	28.4	343.6	32.1	273.0	31.1
1966	18.9	32.9	400.9	37.5	319.5	36.4
1967	21.6	37.7	463.5	43.3	374.7	42.7
1968	24.8	43.2	542.3	50.7	431.5	49.1
1969	28.0	48.9	634.5	59.3	508.3	57.9
1970	34.0	59.2	726.0	67.9	588.4	67.0
1971	38.3	66.7	788.4	73.7	626.9	71.4
1972	46.3	80.8	896.8	83.8	724.4	82.5
1973	57.4	100.0	1,069.8	100.0	878.4	100.0
1974	81.6	142.3	1,252.1	117.0	1,017.2	115.8
1975	105.1	183.3	1,361.1	127.2	1,107.7	126.1
1976	128.4	223.8	1,514.6	141.6	1,241.4	141.3
1977	147.9	257.9	1,665.1	155.7	1,363.8	155.3
1978	171.7	299.3	1,810.9	169.3	1,491.3	169.8
1979	189.3	329.9	1,939.1	181.3	1,568.7	178.6
1980	211.6	368.9	2,121.8	198.3	1,741.7	198.3
1981	233.8	407.5	2,244.6	209.8	1,794.8	204.3
1982	253.5	441.9	2,326.0	217.4	1,854.1	211.1
1983	267.5	466.3	2,415.8	225.8	1,934.9	220.3
1984	279.6	487.4	2,562.1	239.5	2,020.8	230.1
1985	294.8	513.8	2,729.4	255.1	2,152.5	245.0
1986	317.2	553.0	2,813.3	263.0	2,202.4	250.7
1987	333.2	580.9	2,963.8	277.1	2,299.6	261.8
1988	345.9	603.0	3,158.5	295.2	2,466.2	280.7
1989	364.3	635.0	3,375.6	315.5	2,603.8	296.4
1990	382.0	665.9	3,654.1	341.6	2,806.3	319.5
1991	404.0	704.2	3,816.3	356.7	2,972.8	338.4
1992	432.1	753.3	3,879.5	362.7	2,938.2	334.5
1993	454.7	792.6	3,862.8	361.1	2,924.5	332.9
1994	482.7	841.5	3,956.5	369.9	2,953.8	336.3
1995	515.4	898.5	4,018.4	375.6	2,938.1	334.5
1996	536.7	935.6	4,099.4	383.2	3,020.5	343.9
1997	550.2	959.1	4,132.1	386.3	3,030.3	345.0
1998	570.5	994.5	4,039.8	377.6	2,917.4	332.1
1999	592.5	1,032.8	3,999.5	373.9	2,876.4	327.4
2000	615.6	1,073.2	4,024.7	376.2	2,929.3	333.5
2001	639.5	1,114.8	3,940.7	368.4	2,880.9	328.0
2002	655.7	1,143.1	3,906.4	365.2	2,854.4	324.9
2003	660.1	1,150.6	3,930.4	367.4	2,882.7	328.2
2004	671.5	1,170.7	3,934.4	367.8	2,896.1	329.7
2005	687.0	1,197.6	3,955.2	369.7	2,927.8	333.3
2006	696.6	1,214.3	3,980.5	372.1	2,956.2	336.5
2007	714.2	1,245.0	4,007.0	374.6	2,976.3	338.8
2008	734.7	1,280.8	3,821.9	357.3	2,769.8	315.3
2009	780.0	1,359.7	3,701.1	346.0	2,675.3	304.6
2010	808.1	1,408.8	3,742.1	349.8	2,727.5	310.5

Table 13 Social Benefit by functional category, fiscal years 2006-2010

(Unit: Million of yen)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Social Security Expenditure	89,092,457	91,438,687	94,103,711	99,860,686	103,487,903
I Old age	44,677,673	45,795,168	47,269,801	49,802,161	50,809,884
Cash benefits	38,860,060	39,678,696	40,878,314	42,961,180	43,620,458
Normal retirement pension	38,511,593	39,349,853	40,524,006	42,586,695	43,189,281
Early retirement pension	—	—	—	—	—
Lump sum payments	153,208	138,750	149,052	153,656	176,237
Retirement grants	—	—	—	—	—
Other cash benefits	195,259	190,092	205,256	220,830	254,940
Benefits in kind	5,817,613	6,116,472	6,391,487	6,840,981	7,189,426
II Survivors	6,515,655	6,604,007	6,663,923	6,735,643	6,786,594
Cash benefits	6,441,178	6,548,715	6,615,447	6,687,002	6,733,070
Survivors' pension	6,358,906	6,452,727	6,516,759	6,596,993	6,641,109
Lump sum payments	6,131	5,919	5,895	4,949	6,090
Survivors grants	—	—	—	—	—
Other cash benefits	76,141	90,070	92,793	85,061	85,871
Benefits in kind	74,476	55,292	48,475	48,641	53,524
Funeral expenses	74,476	55,292	48,475	48,641	53,524
Other	—	—	—	—	—
III Invalidation benefits	2,654,460	2,892,233	3,091,902	3,327,528	3,341,777
Cash benefits	1,907,242	1,940,979	1,970,678	2,007,040	2,048,187
Full invalidity pension	1,758,953	1,794,075	1,821,185	1,856,562	1,897,148
Partial invalidity pension	—	—	—	—	—
Early retirement pension	—	—	—	—	—
Lump sum payments	285	308	258	306	370
Invalidity grants	—	—	—	—	—
Other cash benefits	148,004	146,595	149,235	150,172	150,669
Benefits in kind	747,218	951,254	1,121,224	1,320,488	1,293,589
IV Employment injury	979,986	971,052	959,305	935,754	919,083
Cash benefits to the insured	453,975	448,154	439,706	428,551	410,538
Temporary cash benefits	163,932	161,299	157,030	150,451	142,667
Long-term cash benefits (pensions)	224,877	222,170	219,544	216,598	209,373
Other cash benefits	65,166	64,685	63,132	61,503	58,498
Cash benefits to survivors	284,210	281,249	279,829	281,420	275,000
Periodic benefit	255,989	255,787	256,213	256,505	253,033
Other cash benefits	28,221	25,463	23,615	24,915	21,967
Benefits in kind	241,801	241,649	239,770	225,783	233,546
Medical care	238,977	238,584	236,525	222,806	230,419
Other benefits in kind	2,824	3,064	3,245	2,976	3,127
V Sickness and health	26,815,033	27,741,161	28,401,808	29,541,278	30,898,518
Cash benefits	298,812	340,949	353,664	366,067	362,782
Sickness benefits	272,740	313,336	328,666	342,993	341,178
Maternity benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Other cash benefits	26,071	27,613	24,998	23,074	21,604
Benefits in kind (health)	26,516,222	27,400,213	28,048,144	29,175,211	30,535,736
VI Family benefits	3,545,574	3,568,148	3,696,936	3,839,420	5,469,482
Cash benefits	1,978,299	2,201,026	2,273,337	2,380,345	3,926,183
Periodic cash payments	1,502,462	1,705,616	1,773,108	1,795,511	3,356,606
Other cash benefits	475,837	495,410	500,230	584,834	569,577
Benefits in kind	1,567,276	1,367,122	1,423,598	1,459,075	1,543,299
VII Unemployment	1,239,581	1,187,096	1,248,250	2,524,314	1,856,350
Cash benefits	1,239,581	1,187,096	1,248,250	2,524,314	1,856,350
Regular Unemployment benefits	999,361	952,706	1,002,490	1,557,348	1,176,068
Special periodic payments	175,511	177,000	188,122	246,884	249,201
Severance/redundancy payments	—	—	—	—	—
Other cash benefits	64,709	57,391	57,638	720,082	431,081
Benefits in kind	—	—	—	—	—
VIII Housing	343,867	359,009	381,441	442,652	499,605
Cash benefits	—	—	—	—	—
Rent subsidy	—	—	—	—	—
Benefits in kind	343,867	359,009	381,441	442,652	499,605
Rent support	343,867	359,009	381,441	442,652	499,605
Subsidies to home owners	—	—	—	—	—
Other benefits in kind	—	—	—	—	—
IX Social assistance and others	2,320,627	2,320,813	2,390,348	2,711,935	2,906,611
Cash benefits	885,037	911,564	924,181	1,046,729	1,187,453
Periodic cash payments	883,374	890,799	916,929	1,044,885	1,185,973
Other cash payments	1,663	20,766	7,252	1,844	1,480
Benefits in kind	1,435,590	1,409,249	1,466,167	1,665,207	1,719,157

Note: 1. Figures in Table 13 has been calculated in accordance with the standards of the ILO's "The Cost of Social Security 19th International Inquiry".

2. Refer to Appendix 3 for an explanation of the categories in the functional classification.

Table 14 Social Security Revenue by source, fiscal years 1951-2010

Fiscal year	Contribution from insured persons		Contribution from employers		Public authorities' participation		State participation		Other public authorities' participation	
		%		%		%		%		%
1951	568	28.1	578	28.6	738	36.5	478	23.6	260	12.9
1954	1,047	23.7	912	20.7	2,238	50.7	1,768	40.0	470	10.6
1957	1,383	23.7	2,649	45.4	1,415	24.2	1,068	18.3	346	5.9
1960	2,430	26.2	3,860	41.7	2,288	24.7	1,897	20.5	391	4.2
1961	3,038	26.3	3,514	30.4	4,053	35.1	3,629	31.4	423	3.7
1962	3,633	26.7	4,227	31.0	4,521	33.2	4,019	29.5	502	3.7
1963	4,282	26.2	5,119	31.3	5,439	33.3	4,815	29.4	624	3.8
1964	5,031	26.3	5,921	30.9	6,415	33.5	5,570	29.1	845	4.4
1965	6,475	27.0	7,293	30.4	7,792	32.5	6,798	28.3	994	4.1
1966	7,750	26.9	8,680	30.1	8,946	31.0	7,801	27.0	1,145	4.0
1967	8,814	26.1	10,213	30.2	10,303	30.5	9,023	26.7	1,280	3.8
1968	10,580	26.5	11,854	29.7	12,065	30.2	10,607	26.6	1,457	3.6
1969	13,205	29.2	13,992	30.9	13,588	30.0	11,964	26.4	1,624	3.6
1970	15,558	28.5	17,043	31.2	16,420	30.0	14,425	26.4	1,995	3.6
1971	18,638	28.7	20,743	31.9	18,481	28.4	16,285	25.1	2,196	3.4
1972	21,779	28.0	24,242	31.1	23,097	29.7	20,041	25.7	3,055	3.9
1973	26,906	27.4	30,131	30.7	30,933	31.5	26,701	27.2	4,232	4.3
1974	37,219	27.6	41,415	30.7	42,939	31.8	37,238	27.6	5,701	4.2
1975	44,238	26.4	50,826	30.4	55,421	33.1	48,519	29.0	6,903	4.1
1976	52,368	26.1	60,324	30.1	66,306	33.1	58,334	29.1	7,972	4.0
1977	62,801	26.7	70,687	30.1	77,090	32.8	68,003	28.9	9,086	3.9
1978	71,177	26.4	79,081	29.3	90,384	33.5	80,040	29.7	10,344	3.8
1979	78,591	26.4	86,247	28.9	100,626	33.7	89,031	29.9	11,595	3.9
1980	88,844	26.5	97,394	29.1	110,409	32.9	97,936	29.2	12,473	3.7
1981	100,214	26.8	109,937	29.4	119,044	31.8	105,794	28.3	13,250	3.5
1982	107,434	26.8	117,678	29.4	125,474	31.3	111,839	27.9	13,635	3.4
1983	112,755	26.9	124,646	29.7	125,642	29.9	111,057	26.5	14,585	3.5
1984	118,918	26.7	132,208	29.7	130,998	29.4	115,417	25.9	15,581	3.5
1985	131,583	27.1	144,363	29.7	137,837	28.4	117,880	24.3	19,957	4.1
1986	136,729	26.7	155,063	30.3	142,732	27.9	119,920	23.4	22,812	4.5
1987	143,348	26.9	161,273	30.2	145,054	27.2	121,474	22.8	23,580	4.4
1988	151,122	26.4	171,707	30.0	162,482	28.4	137,404	24.0	25,078	4.4
1989	163,037	27.0	188,134	31.2	152,785	25.3	127,465	21.1	25,320	4.2
1990	184,985	27.9	210,206	31.7	161,600	24.3	134,663	20.3	26,936	4.1
1991	200,343	28.3	224,342	31.7	169,914	24.0	141,240	20.0	28,675	4.1
1992	208,474	28.2	234,789	31.8	180,278	24.4	147,488	19.9	32,791	4.4
1993	216,892	28.2	242,599	31.6	187,765	24.4	153,528	20.0	34,237	4.5
1994	225,468	28.3	249,454	31.3	194,161	24.4	157,064	19.7	37,097	4.7
1995	244,146	28.7	268,075	31.5	207,202	24.3	165,805	19.5	41,397	4.9
1996	252,511	29.0	274,649	31.5	212,456	24.4	168,386	19.3	44,069	5.1
1997	262,394	29.1	285,840	31.7	216,491	24.0	171,047	19.0	45,444	5.0
1998	263,358	29.5	286,449	32.1	219,049	24.5	171,812	19.2	47,237	5.3
1999	261,087	26.7	284,271	29.0	253,581	25.9	203,013	20.7	50,568	5.2
2000	266,589	29.6	283,106	31.4	250,802	27.8	197,148	21.9	53,654	5.9
2001	274,720	30.4	286,537	31.7	265,559	29.4	207,201	22.9	58,358	6.5
2002	274,731	31.1	284,054	32.2	266,311	30.2	205,750	23.3	60,561	6.9
2003	273,797	26.0	272,505	25.9	276,045	26.3	211,564	20.1	64,481	6.1
2004	275,285	27.9	262,256	26.6	286,030	29.0	216,111	21.9	69,919	7.1
2005	283,469	24.1	263,603	22.4	297,302	25.3	219,902	18.7	77,400	6.6
2006	292,169	28.0	269,847	25.8	303,383	29.0	218,745	20.9	84,638	8.1
2007	296,730	29.4	272,010	27.0	310,541	30.8	221,993	22.0	88,548	8.8
2008	301,215	29.5	273,261	26.8	327,293	32.1	234,841	23.0	92,452	9.1
2009	292,978	23.8	261,147	21.3	391,850	31.9	293,190	23.9	98,659	8.0
2010	303,108	27.0	275,360	24.5	400,830	35.7	294,007	26.2	106,823	9.5

Table 14 continued

(Units: Hundreds of millions of yen, %)

Fiscal year	Income from capital		Others		Total
		%		%	
1951	22	1.1	117	5.8	2,023
1954	96	2.2	124	2.8	4,417
1957	148	2.5	245	4.2	5,839
1960	458	4.9	224	2.4	9,260
1961	621	5.4	319	2.8	11,545
1962	787	5.8	448	3.3	13,616
1963	965	5.9	549	3.4	16,353
1964	1,203	6.3	567	3.0	19,137
1965	1,516	6.3	921	3.8	23,996
1966	1,938	6.7	1,536	5.3	28,850
1967	2,459	7.3	2,030	6.0	33,820
1968	3,087	7.7	2,349	5.9	39,933
1969	3,925	8.7	536	1.2	45,247
1970	4,796	8.8	864	1.6	54,681
1971	6,158	9.5	957	1.5	64,978
1972	7,535	9.7	1,226	1.6	77,877
1973	9,137	9.3	1,095	1.1	98,202
1974	11,737	8.7	1,678	1.2	134,988
1975	14,641	8.7	2,249	1.3	167,375
1976	17,391	8.7	4,094	2.0	200,483
1977	20,894	8.9	3,515	1.5	234,987
1978	23,815	8.8	5,114	1.9	269,571
1979	27,284	9.1	5,502	1.8	298,251
1980	32,682	9.7	5,929	1.8	335,258
1981	38,830	10.4	6,098	1.6	374,123
1982	44,366	11.1	5,841	1.5	400,793
1983	49,943	11.9	6,655	1.6	419,642
1984	55,581	12.5	7,679	1.7	445,384
1985	62,020	12.8	9,970	2.1	485,773
1986	68,872	13.4	9,046	1.8	512,442
1987	71,981	13.5	11,981	2.2	533,637
1988	74,309	13.0	13,443	2.3	573,062
1989	77,015	12.8	22,250	3.7	603,220
1990	83,580	12.6	23,411	3.5	663,782
1991	89,374	12.6	23,900	3.4	707,873
1992	90,810	12.3	24,980	3.4	739,332
1993	95,171	12.4	26,106	3.4	768,533
1994	93,630	11.8	33,124	4.2	795,837
1995	98,118	11.5	33,849	4.0	851,390
1996	96,594	11.1	35,046	4.0	871,256
1997	104,424	11.6	32,115	3.6	901,264
1998	89,989	10.1	33,918	3.8	892,763
1999	144,381	14.7	35,749	3.7	979,070
2000	64,976	7.2	36,296	4.0	901,768
2001	42,326	4.7	33,886	3.8	903,028
2002	15,070	1.7	41,886	4.7	882,052
2003	152,194	14.5	77,054	7.3	1,051,594
2004	69,975	7.1	93,969	9.5	987,516
2005	188,447	16.0	142,175	12.1	1,174,996
2006	87,225	8.3	92,231	8.8	1,044,854
2007	20,363	2.0	108,412	10.8	1,008,056
2008	7,601	0.7	110,485	10.8	1,019,855
2009	146,154	11.9	136,292	11.1	1,228,421
2010	8,380	0.7	134,029	11.9	1,121,707

- Note: 1. Figures in Table 14 has been calculated in accordance with the standards of the ILO's "The Cost of Social Security 18th International Inquiry" (excluding the transfer from other systems). However, a "Social Security special tax" does not exist in Japan, and therefore is not indicated in this chart.
2. "Public authorities' participation" is the total of "State participation" and "Other public authorities' participation". "Other public authorities' participation" means local governments' participation. however, local governments' participation is a burden taken by the local governments based on the state system and does not include burdens towards any projects independently run by the local governments.
3. It should be noted that "Income from capital" fluctuates depending on the performance of the public pension scheme, etc. Also, "Others" include acceptance from the reserve funds.

IV. Appendix

1. Description of the main terms used

(1) Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards

• Social Expenditure

According to the OECD standards, the scope of social expenditure is defined as "The provision by public and private institutions of benefits to, and financial contributions targeted at, households and individuals in order to provide support during circumstances which adversely affect their welfare.". However, it only includes benefits provided by institutions under certain schemes and does not include a direct payment for a particular good or service or an individual contract or transfer. The conditions for an expenditure item to be identified as "social" are twofold: (i) the benefits are expected to address one or more social purposes (nine policy areas), and (ii) the scheme that makes the provisions of the benefits contributes to the redistribution of income across individuals or involves compulsory participation. Based on these standards, our country aggregates and provides data on public social expenditure and mandatory private social expenditure (explained below) that include expenditure not directly transferred to individuals such as facility maintenance expenses.

Public social expenditure and mandatory private social expenditure are two categories of social expenditure used by the OECD. The distinction between the two is made on the basis of who controls the relevant financial flow; namely, public organizations or private operational bodies. The financial statistics of social security of our country covers the range of these two types of expenditure.

• Public Social Expenditure

Public social expenditure is social spending where financial flows are controlled by the general government (central government, local governments, and Social Security Funds), such as social insurance and social assistance benefits.

• Mandatory Private Social Expenditure

Mandatory private social expenditure is social support operated through the private sector but stipulated by legislation; for example, direct sickness payments by employers to their absent employees as legislated by public institutions, and benefits accruing from mandatory contributions to private insurance funds.

• Social Expenditure by policy area (Refer to the Appendix 2 for more details)

The nine policy areas are: 1. "Old age" - pensions, early retirement pensions, home-help and residential care services for the elderly; 2. "Survivors" - pensions and funeral expenses; 3. "Incapacity-related benefits" - care services, disability benefits, occupational injury and accident legislation, employee sickness payments; 4. "Health" - spending on in- and out-patient care, medical goods, prevention; 5. "Family" - child allowance and credits, childcare support, income support during leave, sole parent payments; 6. "Active labour market programmes" - employment services, training, employment incentives, direct job creation, integration of the disabled, start-up incentives; 7. "Unemployment" - unemployment compensation, early retirement for labour market reasons; 8. "Housing" - housing allowance and rent subsidies; 9. "Other social policy areas" - non-categorical cash benefits and social services targeted at low-income households such as food subsidies. Include expenditure not directly spent on individuals such as expenditure on equipping expenditure, but not administrative costs for the provision of these benefits.

(2) Social Benefit based on the ILO standards

• Social Benefit

The ILO's 18th and 19th International Inquiries on the Cost of Social Security define social benefit as the schemes and services that meet the following three criteria:

- I. The objectives of the schemes must be to grant benefits for at least one of the following risks and needs: (1) Old age; (2) Survivors; (3) Invalidity; (4) Employment injury (5) Sickness and health; (6) Family; (7) Unemployment; (8) Housing; (9) Public assistance and others.
- II. The schemes must have been set up by legislation, which attributes specific individual rights to, or which imposes specified obligations on, a public, semi-public or autonomous body.
- III. The schemes should be administered by a public, semi-public or autonomous body founded by legislation; or by a private body, which has been granted rights to perform legal obligations.

Our county has aggregated and published data on social benefit based on the ILO standards since 1950, and the data have been used as a basic material in policy making as well as for a variety of other purposes.

• Social Benefit by category (Refer to Table 8)

Social benefit is classified into three categories: "medical care," "pensions," and "welfare and others." While this categorization is unique to our country, it is based on the summary table of balance of social benefit from the ILO's 18th International Inquiry on the Cost of Social Security.

"Medical care" includes costs for health insurance, the medical care system for latter stage elderly, medical aid for public assistance, medical services for the insured of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance, and government-financed special medical services such as the treatment of tuberculosis and mental disorders. "Pensions" includes payments by public pension schemes such as National Pensions and Employee's Pension Insurance. It also includes some cash benefits paid in the form of pensions within the scheme of gratuities for retired public employees, and the scheme for Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance. "Welfare and others" includes expenses for social welfare services or long-term care, public assistances other than medical services, cash benefits for child allowance, sickness and injury cash benefits within the health insurance schemes, leave compensation benefits paid by the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance and unemployment benefits from Employment Insurance. In addition, Long-term care includes long-term care insurance benefits and public assistance long-term care services, atomic bomb victim long-term care insurance system co-payments, partial cost sharing and family-care leave benefits.

• Social Benefit by functional category (Refer to Table 10)

Functional categories of social benefit represent nine risks and needs for which benefits are provided to alleviate deficiency and poverty: (1) Old age - All benefits paid to persons who have withdrawn from the labor market due to retirement; (2) Survivors - Benefits paid to dependents of a protected person arising from death of this protected person; (3) Invalidity benefits - Benefits arising from partial or total inability of a protected person due to a chronic condition; (4) Employment injury - Benefits paid by a work injury program for work-related injury, diseases, incapacity or death of a protected person; (5) Sickness and health - Benefits paid to a protected person for disease, injury, childbirth, etc., with a view to maintaining, restoring, or improving the health of the protected person (also provides benefits for earnings losses during periods of absence from work due to disease or injury); (6) Family benefits - Benefits provided to assist families (households) with children and other dependents; (7) Unemployment - Benefits provided to a protected person due to the loss of gainful employment; (8) Housing - Benefits provided (on a means-test basis) to assist with the cost of housing; (9) Social assistance and others - Benefits in cash or in kind provided to individuals or certain targeted groups who require assistance to achieve the defined minimum level of income and minimum subsistence requirements.

• **Social Security Revenue (Refer to Statistical table 2)**

Revenue refers to the overall revenue including operational losses and other expenditure (facility maintenance expenses, etc.), in addition to benefits, and is broadly divided into three categories - social insurance premiums, taxes, and other receipts. 1. Social insurance premiums are contributions and classified into those made by employers and those made by insured persons. 2. Taxes are classified into those of the central government (state contribution) and those of local governments (other public contribution). 3. Other receipts are classified into asset income and others. The asset income includes interest and dividends, and others include a receipt from reserve funds, etc.

(Note) When the employer is the state as in the case of the civil service system, the amount contributed by the state as the employer is included in the contributions from employers even if it is the national treasury disbursement (this also applies to the local civil service system).

• **Transfer between Institutional Schemes (Refer to Statistical table 2)**

Transfers from other systems include the following expenses: contributions to special schemes for persons employed on a daily-wage basis in the Association-Kenpo Health Insurance and the National Health Insurance; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to the medical care service program for retired employees in the National Health Insurance, to the medical care system for the early-stage elderly, to the medical care system for the latter stage elderly, and to the National Pension for contribution to universal basic pensions; transfer payments from the National Pension to other schemes for the payment of universal basic pensions; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to long-term care insurance, etc.

Transfers to other systems include the following expenses: transfer payments from the other health insurance schemes to special schemes for persons employed on a daily-wage basis, for retired employees, for the medical care system for the early-stage elderly, and for the medical care system for latter stage elderly; transfer payments from other pension schemes to the National Pension for universal basic pensions; transfer payments made by the National Pension to the other schemes for the universal basic pension; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to long-term care insurance, etc.

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Old age	<p>Old-age comprises all cash expenditures including lump sum payments on old-age pensions within the public sphere. Old-age cash benefits provide an income for persons retired from the labour market or guarantee incomes when a person has reached a 'standard' pensionable age or fulfilled the necessary contributory requirements. This category also includes early retirement pensions: pensions paid before the beneficiary has reached the 'standard' pensionable age relevant to the programme. Excluded are programmes concerning early retirement for labour market reasons which are included in "active labour market programme". Old age also includes social expenditure on services for the elderly people, services such as home-help services and residential care in an institution. The residential care in an institution includes expenditure on the cost of operating homes for the elderly.</p>	<p>Employee's Pension Insurance: Old age pension, retirement pension National Pension: Old age pension, old age welfare pension, lump sum payment for temporary foreigner residents Employee's Pension Fund, Farmer's Pension Fund: Old age pension. Long-term care insurance: Old age care services, old age care prevention services, etc. Social welfare: Promotion of the daily life support for the elderly, etc. Livelihood protection: Long-term care assistance Mutual Aid Associations: Retirement mutual aid pension, etc. Various gratuities for retired public employees Small-and-medium size enterprise retirement allowance mutual aid system: Severance allowance * Mutual aid for the retirement allowance for the staff of social welfare institutions: Severance allowance *</p>
Survivors	<p>This category comprises institutional expenditure for the spouse and dependent children of a deceased person with a benefit.</p>	<p>Employee's Pension Insurance: Survivors' pension National Pension: Survivors' pension, Lump sum payment for survivors. Mutual aid associations: Survivors' pension, Lump sum payment for survivors, support for funeal expenses. Survivors' pension under the aid for war victims: Survivors' pension. National health insurance: Support for funeal expenses Public assistance: Funeral assistance Relief system for sufferers from adverse drug reaction: Survivor's pension *, survivor's lump sum payment *, funeal service expenses * Relief system for sufferers from diseases infected from biological product: Survivor's pension *, survivor's lump sum payment *, funeal service fee * Pollution-related health damage compensation system: Survivor's compensation *, survivor's lump sum compensation payment *, funeal service fees * Asbestos health damage relief system: Special survivor condolence money, * funeal service fee, etc. * Automobile liability insurance, governmental automobile liability security programme: Benefit relating to death. * Japan sport council mutual aid benefit: Consolation Benefit system for crime victims: Survivor's benefits Note: SurvivorOf pensions paid to survivors. expend</p>

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area (continued)

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Incapacity-related benefits	Spending on Occupational injury and disease records all cash payments, welfare services for the disabled people, and disability pensions. Sickness cash benefits related to loss of earning because of the temporary inability to work due to illness are also recorded.	<p>Employees' Pension Insurance: Disability pension, Lump sum payment</p> <p>National Pension: Disability pension</p> <p>Mutual Aid Associations: Disability pension, lump sum payment for disability, sickness and injury allowance, compensation for temporary absence from work</p> <p>Social Welfare: Benefit contributions such as for special allowance for persons with disabilities, Expenditure to protect the disabled, various expenditure for social welfare, home-care welfare programmes, expenses for the services and supports for persons with Disability Act.</p> <p>Government employees' accident compensation: Temporary absence from work compensation, care compensation, prosthesis equipment, etc.</p> <p>Local government employees' accident compensation: Compensation for temporary absence from work, care compensation, prosthesis equipment, etc.</p> <p>Former Government Employees' Accident Compensation: Compensation for absence from work</p> <p>Payment under the scheme of workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance: Compensation for temporary absence from work, disability lump sum payment, facility maintenance expenses, etc.</p> <p>Public-corporation-run health insurance, Health insurance managed by association: employee sickness payments, etc.</p> <p>Public health: Measures for atomic bomb survivors, etc.</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from adverse drug reaction: Disability pension, etc. *</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from diseases infected from biological product: Disability pension, etc. *</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from diseases infected from biological product: Disability pension, etc. *</p> <p>Automobile liability insurance, governmental automobile liability security programme: Benefit relating to injury and residual disability, etc. *</p> <p>Support for those suffering from residual disability from automobile accidents: Care expense *, outsourcing expenses for custodial care business *, facility maintenance expenses *</p> <p>Pollution-related health damage compensation system: Disability compensation *, medical care benefit *</p> <p>Asbestos health damage relief system: Medical care allowance *</p> <p>Japan sport council mutual aid benefit: Consolation payment for disability, etc. *</p> <p>Benefit system for crime victims: Benefit for serious wounds or sickness *</p>

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area (continued)

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Health	This category includes benefits in kind for medical care spent for treatment and does not include sickness and injury allowance.	<p>Medical care benefits paid by public expense, medical insurance benefits, medical care benefits for elderly aged 75 or older, and special reduction measures (by National medical care expenditure). Medical insurance systems: Specified health checkups and specified health projects, health projects, administrative expenses * Public health: Expenses for infectious disease control, securing medical service provision system measures, securing health-care workers, and operating the National Hospital Organization * Social welfare: Various kinds of social welfare expenses, expenses for maternal and child health/sanitation measures. Infectious disease control, maternal and child health, school health, * ambulance services expenses * (estimated based on the handbook of the local allocation tax system) Subsidy for public hospitals * , subsidy for national health insurance medical facilities * Note: Medical services related to the long-term care insurance are included in "Old age", while prosthesis costs are included in "Incapacity-related benefits."</p>
Family	Family includes expenditure such as cash benefits and benefits in kind (services) which supports families.	<p>Child allowance (kodomo teate and jido teate): Benefit, Child welfare service, etc. Social welfare: Special allowance for child rearing, Child rearing allowance, Child protection allowance, Operating cost of nursery Public-corporation-run health insurance, Health insurance managed by association, National health insurance: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, lump sum payment for maternity leave, etc. Mutual aid associations: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, childcare leave benefit, care leave benefit. Employment insurance: parental leave benefit, care leave benefit Public assistance benefits: Maternity assistance, education assistance School expense assistance programme * Pre-primary education expenses * (The public expenditure data for pre-primary education is taken from the OECD Education Database)</p>

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area (continued)

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Active labour market programmes	The category active labour market programmes contains all social expenditure, which is aimed to provide the beneficiaries opportunities for finding gainful employment or to toherwise increase their earning capacity. This category also includes special programmes for the disabled.	Employment insurance, etc.: Employment placement business implementation cost*, education training benefit, expenses for vocational ability development and improvement, stabilisation and promotion of older persons, disability person occupation ability development assistance, and young people occupation ability development assistance, etc.
Unemployment	The category unemployment includes all cash expenditure to people compensating for unemployment. This includes pensions to beneficiaries who have reached the "standard" pensionable age if the payment is made because they are out of work, but it is included in the "active labour market programme" if it is part of the labour market policy.	Employment insurance, etc. : Unemployment benefit Note: The parental leave and care leave under the employment insurance are categorized as "Family". The training subsidies are categorized as "Active labour market programmes".
Housing	Rent subsidies for public housing and other cash benefits to he individual to help with housing costs.	Public assistance benefits: Housing assistance Housing measures projects * , Social capital development project, etc. *
Other social policy areas (Note 3)	This category includes social benefits which fall outside the scope of the categories listed above. Specifically, these are public assistance benefits and any benefits in kind, which cannot be categorized into other categories.	Mutual aid associations : Accident benefit, etc. Public assistance: Livelihood assistance, Occupational assistance Social welfare: Support for victims of natural disasters, women's protection expenses War victims: Evacuating assistance

- Note: 1. OECD definitions are the criteria of the OECD Social Expenditure.
 2. Japanese examples refer to the systems as of 2010.
 3. The last category, policy areas, in English by the OECD is "Other social policy areas", while it has been translated in Japanese as "Other policy areas".
 4. Examples with "-" indicate expenditures included in Social Expenditure but not in Social Benefit.

3. Description of functional categories in Social Benefit

Social Security Expenditure	ILO Definitions	Japan
Old age	This function covers all benefits paid to persons who have withdrawn from the labor market due to retirement.	<p>Employee's Pension Insurance: Old-age pension National Pension: Old-age pension, Old-age welfare pension Employee's Pension Fund, Farmer's Pension Fund: Old-age pension, etc. Mutual Aid Associations: Retirement mutual aid pension. Various gratuities for retired public employees Long-term care insurance benefit, welfare service for the elderly in social welfare, etc.</p> <p>(Note) Medical expenses for elderly are included in the "Sickness and health" category. (Note) Medical aid in public assistance is included in "Other Public Assistance".</p>
Survivors	This function covers benefits arising from the death of a protected person.	<p>Employee's Pension Insurance: Survivors' pension National Pension: Survivors' pension and lump-sum payments Mutual Aid Associations: Survivors' pension and lump-sum payments War victims: Survivors' pension, etc.</p> <p>(Note) Of pensions paid to survivors, expenditures provided from the accident compensation scheme are included in the "Employment injury" category.</p>
Invalidity benefits	Benefits paid to protected persons due to partial or total inability to participate in gainful employment due to a chronic condition.	<p>Employee's Pension Insurance: Full invalidity pension and lump-sum payments. National Pension: Full invalidity pension Mutual Aid Associations: Full invalidity pension and lump-sum payments. Public health: Measures for atomic bomb survivors Social Welfare: Special allowance for Persons with Disabilities, Expenses for the Services and Supports for Persons with Disability Act</p>
Employment injury	Benefit paid by a work injury program for work-related injury, disease, incapacity or death of a protected person.	Payment under the workmen's accident compensation, Government employee's accident compensation insurance

3. Description of functional categories in Social Benefit (continued)

Social Security Expenditure	ILO Definitions	Japan
Sickness and health	Benefit provided with a view to maintaining, restoring, or improving the health of the person protected due to the illness and injury (Also includes income replacement during periods of inability to work).	<p>Medical care benefit from the health insurance schemes (Public-corporation-run health insurance, Health insurance managed by association, and National health insurance), Sickness and injury allowance, Specific medical check-ups and counselling in health insurance schemes, etc.</p> <p>Mutual Aid Associations: Short-term (medical) benefit, Temporary absence from work benefit</p> <p>Public Health: Infectious disease control, measure for specific disease etc., measures for atomic bomb survivors</p> <p>Social Welfare: Expenses for health care and welfare measures for people with physical disabilities and maternal and child health/hygiene measures etc.</p> <p>(Note) Expenditures provided from the workmen's accident compensation scheme are included in the "Employment injury" category.</p> <p>(Note) Medical aid for social assistance is included in the "Social assistance and others" category.</p>
Family benefits	Benefits provided to assist families (households) with children and other dependents.	<p>Health Insurance System, Mutual Aid Associations: Lump-sum allowance for childbirth and nursing, maternity allowance</p> <p>Employment Insurance wtc: Maternity leave benefit and family-care leave benefit</p> <p>Child allowance (kodomo teate and jido teate)</p> <p>Public Sanitation: Family-care allowance, supplemental benefits for long-term care.</p> <p>Social Welfare: Child rearing allowance, Special allowance for child rearing, Child welfare service (Child protection allowance and business for the sound fosterage of children)</p>
Unemployment	Benefits provided to protected persons due to the loss of gainful employment.	<p>Employment Insurance, etc.: Jobseeker allowance, allowance for employment maintenance, employment stabilization business.</p> <p>(Note) Maternity leave benefit and family-care leave benefit in continuous employment are included in "Family".</p> <p>(Note) Employment stabilization business include benefits paid for the incumbent and employers, as well as for the unemployed.</p>

3. Description of functional categories in Social Benefit (continued)

Social Security Expenditure	ILO Definitions	Japan
Housing	Benefits provided (on a means-tested basis) to assist with the cost of housing.	Social assistance: Housing aid
Social assistance and others	Benefits in cash or in kind provided to individuals or certain targeted groups who require specific assistance in order to obtain a defined minimum level of income and to meet minimum subsistence requirements.	Social Assistance: Various aids. Mutual Aid Associations: Special payment for disasters (Note) Housing aid in social assistance is included in the "Housing" category.

Note: ILO Definitions are the criteria used in "The Cost of Social Security, 19th International Inquiry".

4. The relationship between the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the System of National Accounts (SNA)¹

The "Basic plan concerning the development of official statistics" (Cabinet decision on March 13, 2009) requires that the "Cost of Social Security" has consistency with other statistics compiled based on international standards. Reflecting this requirement, when the statistics published in the report was specified as fundamental statistics on the Statistics Act and the name of the report was changed to the "Financial Statistics of Social Security", it was decided to provide explanations on the relationships between the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the "System of National Accounts" (hereafter called SNA) in order to serve the convenience of the users of the statistics.

• Differences in the areas covered

The Financial Statistics of Social Security are the aggregated data on receipts and expenditure in the areas of social security. Therefore, it is required to cover all receipts and expenditure relevant to social security with no omissions. On the other hand, the SNA is the aggregated data on the economic activities of a nation including those relating to social security.

• Differences in the meaning and the usage of the term "social security"

In the "Annual Report on the System of National Accounts" published annually by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, the terms such as Social Benefits, Unfunded Employee Social Benefits, Social Assistance Benefits, and Social Security Contributions are used in Supporting Table 9 "Transfers from General Government to Households (Social Security Transfers)" and Supporting Table 10 "Social Security Contributions" which are created for the purpose of describing the transactions between households² and general government³. However, it should be noted that the meaning and the usage of the term "social security" are not necessarily the same as those in the Financial Statistics of Social Security.

For example, taxes⁴ included in social security revenue (see Table 12) in the Financial Statistics of Social Security are regarded in the SNA as transfers towards social security funds that constitute the general government. Thus, in the SNA, taxes are included in the "Account classified by the Sub-sectors of General Government" (Supporting Table 6) which is created for the purpose of describing receipts and payments by sub-sectors of the general government, but not in the "Social Security Contributions" (Supporting Table 10) which is created in order to describe the direct contributions of employees and employers.

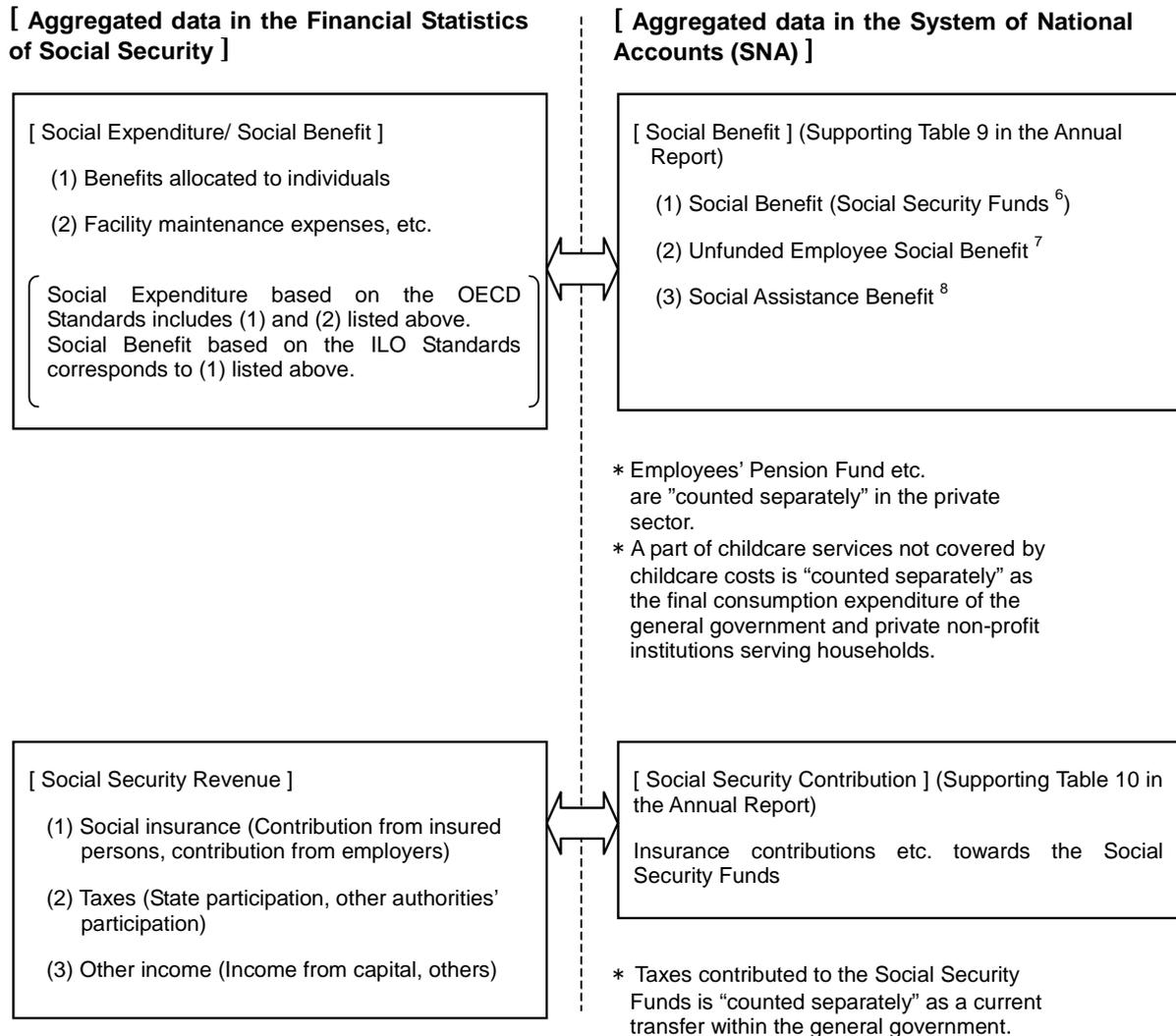
• Differences in the aggregation of data on expenditure

As shown in the upper half of Reference Figure 1, the total amount of expenditure in the Financial Statistics of Social Security is not the same with the sum of social security transfers from general government to households (Supporting Table 9) in the SNA. The main cause of this difference comes from the difference in the areas covered by the two statistics. For example, while schemes such as the Employees' Pension Fund and the Former Public Corporation Staff's Accident Compensation are included as a part of the social security system in the Financial Statistics of Social Security, they are classified as a private sector activity in the SNA, and therefore, not included in Supporting Table 9 that describes the transactions between households and general government. In fact, the Employees' Pension Fund and the Former Public Corporation Staff's Accident Compensation are not included as an independent scheme in any of the statistical tables in the SNA⁵.

1. The System of National Accounts (SNA) is specified as fundamental statistics on the Statistics Act. It is created based on the standard and method of the SNA, while following the international standards defined by the United Nations, in order to systematically record the complete picture of the Japanese economy in a format that enables international comparison. (<http://www.esri.cao.go.jp/jp/sna/menu.html>)

2. Households represent consumers excluding private companies.
3. General government constitutes of the following three kinds of entities- the nation as the central government, autonomous bodies as local governments, and the social security funds.
4. Taxes represent the state contribution and other public contribution, namely local authorities' contribution.
5. The Coal Mining Pension Fund and the Japan Iron & Steel Corporation Yawata Mutual Association used to be classified into the private sector. However, since the revision of the requirement of the Social Security Funds in 2005 that removed the item "Benefit and contribution should not link," , they have been classified as the Social Security Funds.

Reference Figure 1 Comparison between the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the SNA



The amounts indicated as "counted separately" with asterisk (*) marks within Reference Figure 1 are included in the entire aggregation. However, and their breakdown is not published, and hence, it is not possible to extract these amounts separately.

6. Social Security Funds are organizations that fulfill two requirements: (i) the purpose of the organizations is to provide social benefits to the entire or most part of the society and (ii) the affiliation to the organizations is required by law. Both the central government and local governments constitute the general government, to which the special account for social insurance (pension, employment insurance), mutual associations (mutual associations for national and local public service employees, etc.), and health insurance associations correspond.
7. Unfunded Employee Social Benefit is a welfare benefit that employers pay to their employees from their own sources without using external organizations such as the Social Security Funds and financial institutions (pension funds) or establishing their own fund. Employers take responsibility to pay the benefit even if there is no specific fund.
8. Social Assistance Benefits refer to the transfer from the general government and private non-profit institutions serving households to households that are not operated through the social security system. Transfers from the general government include the Public Livelihood Assistance, Atomic Bomb Sufferers' Medical Care expenses, Survivors Pension, and pensions for public servants, while transfers from private non-profit institutions serving households include free scholarships.
9. Current transfers within the general government consist of the current transfers among sub-sectors of the general government. Specifically, it refers to the current transfers between different governments such as the central government and local governments, the Social Security Funds and local governments, and the central government and the Social Security Funds. However, transferring funds for the Gross Fixed Capital Formation is counted as a capital transfer.
- (The notes above are quotations from the relevant parts of the "Description of terms" in the "Annual Report on the System of National Accounts" published by the Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

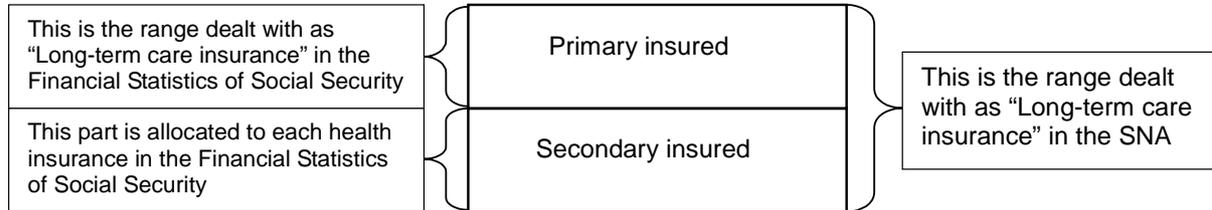
• Differences in the aggregation of data on income

As shown in the lower part of Reference Figure 1, the total amount of revenue in the Financial Statistics of Social Security is not the same with the sum of social security contributions (Supporting Table 10) in the SNA. This disparity mainly comes from the fact that social security contributions covered by Supporting Table 10 only includes insurance contributions. As in Supporting Table 9, Supporting Table 10 only covers the transactions between households and general government. Therefore, categories of social security revenue in the Financial Statistics of Social Security other than insurance contributions such as taxes, other income and receipts from the reserve fund are not included in the SNA. This indicates that taxes contributed to various schemes like the Basic Pension are not included in Reference Table 10, and hence, a large gap occurs between the total amount of revenue in the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the sum of social security contributions in Supporting Table 10 in the SNA. As described earlier, since the SNA aggregates data on the economic activities of a nation with no omissions, taxes are recorded not in Supporting Table 10 but in Supporting Table 6 as current transfers from the central and local governments to the Social Security Funds. In addition, there is a difference in the range covered by the two statistics: Since only the transactions between households and the general government are included in Supporting Table 10 as in Supporting Table 9, Supporting Table 10 does not include the Employees' Pension Fund and the Former Public Corporation Staff's Accident Compensation which are classified as the private sector's activity in the SNA.

The difference in the aggregation method used in the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the SNA is another cause of the discrepancy between the income data in the two statistics. Looking at long-term care insurance as an example, in the Financial Statistics of Social Security, only the contributions from the primary insured (aged over 65) are included in the "contribution from insured persons," whereas the contributions from the secondary insured (aged 40-65) are counted as contributions towards the health insurance system to which each insured person belongs. On the other hand, in the SNA, all the contributions of the people belonging to different health insurance systems allocated to long-term care insurance are included as "contribution from

insured persons" of the long-term care insurance. Hence, the difference arises in the amount of the apparently same item "contribution from insured persons in long-term care insurance". In order to avoid any overlapping, social contributions to each health insurance system in the SNA exclude any amount counted towards long-term care.

Reference Figure 2 Allocation of the Social Insurance Contribution for the long-term care insurance



• Differences in the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the SNA's Social Security <Other reasons>

There are other various differences in the two statistics. For example, a part of the SNA data contains estimates, and refunds are included in the SNA while not in Financial Statistics of Social Security.

The SNA is published in three stages: the prompt report, the definite report, and the final report. At the stage when the definite report is published, the SNA still contains figures estimated from the past data because the financial statements and annual reports of relevant projects necessary to finalize the figures are not yet published: the estimated figures will be replaced with the real data in the final report. Institutional data on the National Health Insurance, Elderly Health Insurance, and Long-Term Care Insurance are those estimated in the definite report, so there is a certain difference in the data recorded in the definite and final reports. In addition, refunds are not included in the Financial Statistics of Social Security because they are not used as the actual benefits or contributions; in addition, the data must be accounted retrospectively. On the other hand, these amounts are included in the SNA which is required to record the economic activities of a nation without omissions or overlapping. In the Financial Statistics of Social Security, data are aggregated by the cumulative method using the settled figures. On the other hand, in the SNA, estimates and corrections of the necessary figures are conducted based on the international criteria defined by the United Nations. Thus, the divergence in the figures in the two statistics is generated from the technical and practical differences in the aggregation method as well.

The revision of the SNA in 2005 increased subdivisions of the general government's expenditure by function. Specifically, each of the 10 categories (general public services, defense, public order/safety, economic affairs, environmental protection, housing/community amenities, health, recreation/culture/religion, education, social protection) in Supporting Table 7 "General Government total outlays by function(Classification of the Functions of Government: cofog)" was further divided into subcategories. In particular, the categories of health and social protection that are closely related to the Financial Statistics of Social Security are further classified as in the Appendix Table 7. Data on the national health expenditure are used for the subdivision of the category of health. The subdivision of the area of social protection share common features with the functional classification and the classification by social policy area in the Financial Statistics of Social Security. If the SNA criteria are revised in the future, necessary examinations will be conducted regarding the relationship between these areas.

Reference Table - Annual Report on the System of National Accounts, Appendix Table 7. General government's expenditure by purpose, Example of detailed classification

7. Health

7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment

7.2 Outpatient services

7.3 Hospital services

7.4 Public health services

7.5 R&D Health

7.6 Health n.e.c.

10. Social protection

10.1 Sickness and disability

10.2 Old age

10.3 Survivors

10.4 Family and children

10.5 Unemployment

10.6 Housing

10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.

10.8 R&D Social protection

10.9 Social protection n.e.c.

Social Benefit and relevant statistics etc. are published as "Social security research materials" on the homepage of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research as needed and its outcome has been accumulated.

5. Total population used to calculate figures per person

(Unit: 1,000 people)

Fiscal year	Total population
1951	84,541
1952	85,808
1953	86,981
1954	88,239
1955	89,276
1956	90,172
1957	90,928
1958	91,767
1959	92,641
1960	93,419
1961	94,287
1962	95,181
1963	96,156
1964	97,182
1965	98,275
1966	99,036
1967	100,196
1968	101,331
1969	102,536
1970	103,720
1971	105,145
1972	107,595
1973	109,104
1974	110,573
1975	111,940
1976	113,094
1977	114,165
1978	115,190
1979	116,155
1980	117,060
1981	117,902
1982	118,728
1983	119,536
1984	120,305
1985	121,049
1986	121,660
1987	122,239
1988	122,745
1989	123,205
1990	123,611
1991	124,101
1992	124,567
1993	124,938
1994	125,265
1995	125,570
1996	125,859
1997	126,157
1998	126,472
1999	126,667
2000	126,926
2001	127,316
2002	127,486
2003	127,694
2004	127,787
2005	127,768
2006	127,901
2007	128,033
2008	128,084
2009	128,032
2010	128,057

Source: The "2010 Population Census" by the Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

6. GDP for Japan and other nations

Fiscal year	Japan (Hundreds of millions of yen)	USA (Billions of dollars)	UK (Millions of pounds)	Germany (Millions of euro)	France (Millions of euro)	Sweden (Millions of kronas)
1980	2,483,759	2,715	236,271	830,212	439,384	548,581
1981	2,646,417	3,021	259,023	866,600	493,792	599,426
1982	2,761,628	3,198	283,511	900,822	565,097	656,083
1983	2,887,727	3,434	308,182	944,574	625,179	736,242
1984	3,082,384	3,798	332,043	990,926	680,042	826,116
1985	3,303,968	4,105	361,543	1,034,570	727,369	899,754
1986	3,422,664	4,353	390,896	1,094,025	782,887	985,263
1987	3,622,967	4,627	431,820	1,129,872	825,722	1,068,065
1988	3,876,856	4,971	479,832	1,189,652	889,853	1,165,476
1989	4,158,852	5,345	524,951	1,265,244	955,901	1,293,305
1990	4,516,830	5,673	564,512	1,380,690	1,009,345	1,421,418
1991	4,736,076	5,886	592,325	1,502,200	1,049,480	1,532,495
1992	4,832,556	6,179	618,563	1,613,200	1,086,356	1,529,379
1993	4,826,076	6,519	651,513	1,694,370	1,115,389	1,557,060
1994	4,956,122	6,914	691,504	1,780,780	1,154,732	1,661,590
1995	5,045,943	7,261	737,742	1,848,450	1,194,600	1,809,756
1996	5,159,439	7,657	793,818	1,876,180	1,227,287	1,852,092
1997	5,212,954	8,129	842,346	1,915,580	1,267,412	1,927,001
1998	5,109,192	8,584	891,509	1,965,380	1,323,651	2,012,091
1999	5,065,992	9,086	940,681	2,012,000	1,367,965	2,123,971
2000	5,108,347	9,628	987,857	2,062,500	1,441,373	2,249,987
2001	5,017,106	9,998	1,035,262	2,113,160	1,497,187	2,326,176
2002	4,980,088	10,332	1,091,610	2,143,180	1,548,559	2,420,761
2003	5,018,891	10,785	1,155,173	2,147,500	1,587,902	2,515,150
2004	5,027,608	11,621	1,215,351	2,195,700	1,655,571	2,660,957
2005	5,053,494	12,373	1,272,868	2,224,400	1,718,047	2,769,375
2006	5,091,063	13,127	1,347,897	2,313,900	1,798,115	2,944,480
2007	5,130,233	13,800	1,412,815	2,428,500	1,886,793	3,126,018
2008	4,895,201	14,155	1,423,866	2,473,800	1,933,195	3,204,320
2009	4,738,592	13,953	1,411,324	2,374,500	1,889,231	3,093,843
2010	4,792,046	—	—	2,476,800	1,932,802	3,305,022

- Note: 1. The national incomes in this chart are indicated in terms of factor income; that is, the national income as shown in terms of the market price is the amount after deducting the indirect tax, plus the subsidy.
2. Germany up to the year 1990 shows the total sum for West Germany (shown in italics); for 1991 and after, the total is for the unified Germany.
3. The fiscal year for the Social Security allowances in the United States starts in October and ends in September; figures on this chart are recalculated in terms of total calendar year enumeration, using a simple calculation method.
4. The fiscal year for the Social Security allowances in the United Kingdom starts in April and ends in March; figures on this chart are recalculated in terms of total calendar year enumeration, using a simple calculation method.
5. Japan uses the fiscal year of national accounts.

Source: Japan: "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2012" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).
Other nations: OECD "National Accounts 2012"

7. National Income of Japan and other nations

Fiscal year	Japan (Hundreds of millions of yen)	USA (Billions of dollars)	UK (Millions of pounds)	Germany (Millions of euro)	France (Millions of euro)	Sweden (Millions of kronas)
1980	2,038,787	1,638	176,969	664,604	337,411	432,983
1981	2,116,151	2,439	192,436	691,793	378,670	464,548
1982	2,201,314	2,594	209,955	717,778	429,298	502,266
1983	2,312,900	2,777	231,402	751,184	472,281	551,541
1984	2,431,172	3,101	249,490	791,318	511,619	613,614
1985	2,605,599	3,355	271,053	830,453	552,341	660,809
1986	2,679,415	3,532	292,922	877,543	601,684	726,036
1987	2,810,998	3,769	324,117	898,956	632,261	783,409
1988	3,027,101	4,093	361,208	956,509	679,741	860,162
1989	3,208,020	4,367	394,900	1,020,703	734,772	955,566
1990	3,468,929	4,605	421,667	1,107,592	774,288	1,021,169
1991	3,689,316	4,760	438,747	1,184,020	799,571	1,089,163
1992	3,660,072	4,999	462,269	1,259,480	832,557	1,101,885
1993	3,653,760	5,255	491,151	1,280,020	840,166	1,117,640
1994	3,700,109	5,580	524,938	1,331,300	858,584	1,238,246
1995	3,689,367	5,916	555,102	1,386,640	886,111	1,344,426
1996	3,801,609	6,288	596,257	1,409,310	907,489	1,360,422
1997	3,822,945	6,717	639,955	1,430,530	939,052	1,404,075
1998	3,689,757	7,161	681,897	1,459,790	985,308	1,456,868
1999	3,643,409	7,615	706,981	1,482,170	1,028,520	1,514,827
2000	3,718,039	8,140	746,685	1,517,630	1,085,580	1,633,048
2001	3,667,838	8,456	794,787	1,556,380	1,128,605	1,682,063
2002	3,638,901	8,644	847,950	1,574,100	1,152,884	1,752,986
2003	3,681,009	8,984	900,279	1,583,790	1,200,988	1,874,177
2004	3,700,883	9,558	948,442	1,686,850	1,248,515	1,938,098
2005	3,740,848	10,233	996,927	1,713,100	1,290,893	2,036,641
2006	3,781,051	10,923	1,048,450	1,808,790	1,355,440	2,181,376
2007	3,810,615	11,342	1,113,891	1,875,270	1,422,594	2,345,181
2008	3,547,672	11,573	1,135,160	1,891,940	1,450,426	2,375,684
2009	3,425,189	11,298	1,106,024	1,806,910	1,408,021	2,185,171
2010	3,492,777	—	—	1,897,740	1,450,164	2,384,544

Note: 1. Germany up to the year 1990 shows the total sum for West Germany (shown in italics); for 1991 and after, the total is for the unified Germany.

2. The fiscal year for the social security allowances in the United States starts in October and ends in September; figures on this chart are recalculated in terms of total calendar year enumeration, using a simple calculation method.

3. The fiscal year for the Social Security allowances in the United Kingdom starts in April and ends in March; figures on this chart are recalculated in terms of total calendar year enumeration, using a simple calculation method.

4. Japan uses the fiscal year of national accounts.

Source: Japan: "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2012" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).
Other nations: OECD "National Accounts 2012"

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