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# The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

Fiscal Year 2011  
(April 2011 - March 2012)



**National Institute of Population and Social Security Research**  
**TOKYO JAPAN 2014**

## Preface

The “Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan” is a collection of statistics compiled through the annual settlement of social security schemes for FY 2011. The schemes such as pension, health insurance, long-term care insurance, employment insurance, public assistance, and child support are included. On July 2012, the “Financial Statistics of Social Security” was designated by the notice from the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications as one of the Fundamental Statistics based on the Statistics Act in the area of social security.

The “Financial Statistics of Social Security” reveals the volume of social security as a whole as well as the composition of social security by policy area in Japan. We hope that the statistics will be broadly used as fundamental resources to monitor social security policies and its finance, and also as a significant index to conduct international comparison of social security expenditures.

The National Institute of Population and Social Security Research will make its best efforts to meet the national expectations toward “Financial Statistics of Social Security” as the Fundamental Statistics.

We would like to express our deepest appreciation to the various ministries and public organizations concerned for their cooperation to compile the “Financial Statistics of Social Security.”

November 2013

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 18<sup>th</sup> International Inquiry as the "The Cost of Social Security" ("Syakaihosyou-kyufuhi" 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/seccoc/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 2013 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 2011

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 2011 was 112,043.7 billion yen.
- Social Expenditure increased by 2.9% in fiscal year 2011 compared with the previous year. The percentage share of the Gross Domestic Product was 23.67%.
- Social Expenditure per head of population was estimated at 876,700 yen, and the average expenditure per household was 2,264,300 yen.

#### (2) Social Benefit

- The total amount of Social Benefit was 107,495.0 billion yen.
- Social Benefit increased by 2.7% in fiscal year 2011 compared with the previous year. The percentage share of the Gross Domestic Product was 22.71%.
- Social Expenditure per head of population was estimated at 841,100 yen, and the average expenditure per household was 2,172,400 yen.

**Table 1** Total amount of Social Expenditure and Social Benefit

	2010	2011	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	1,089,195	1,120,437	31,242	2.9
Social Benefit	1,046,793	1,074,950	28,156	2.7

Note: Social Expenditure includes, in addition to Social Benefit, expenditure not directly spent on individuals such as expenditure on equipping facilities. Refer to the Appendix 2 for more details.

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

	2010	2011	Increase from the previous year
	%	%	% points
Social Expenditure			
As a percentage of GDP	22.69	23.67	0.99
As a percentage of NI	30.92	32.31	1.40
Social Benefit			
As a percentage of GDP	21.80	22.71	0.91
As a percentage of NI	29.71	31.00	1.29

Source: GDP and NI: "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2013" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan). Hereafter the same.

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

	2010	2011	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	850.6	876.7	26.2	3.1
Per household	2,198.9	2,264.3	65.5	3.0
Social Benefit				
Per head of population	817.4	841.1	23.7	2.9
Per household	2,113.3	2,172.4	59.2	2.8

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 - "Current Population Estimates as of October 1, 2011", Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Average number of people in households - "Comprehensive Survey of Living Condition 2011", 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 2011, "Old age" was the largest component (46.5%), followed by "Health" (32.4%), "Survivors" (6.1%), "Family" (5.7%), "Incapacity-related benefits" (4.3%), "Other social policy areas" (2.5%), "Unemployment" (1.3%), "Active labour market programmes" (0.8%), and "Housing" (0.5%).

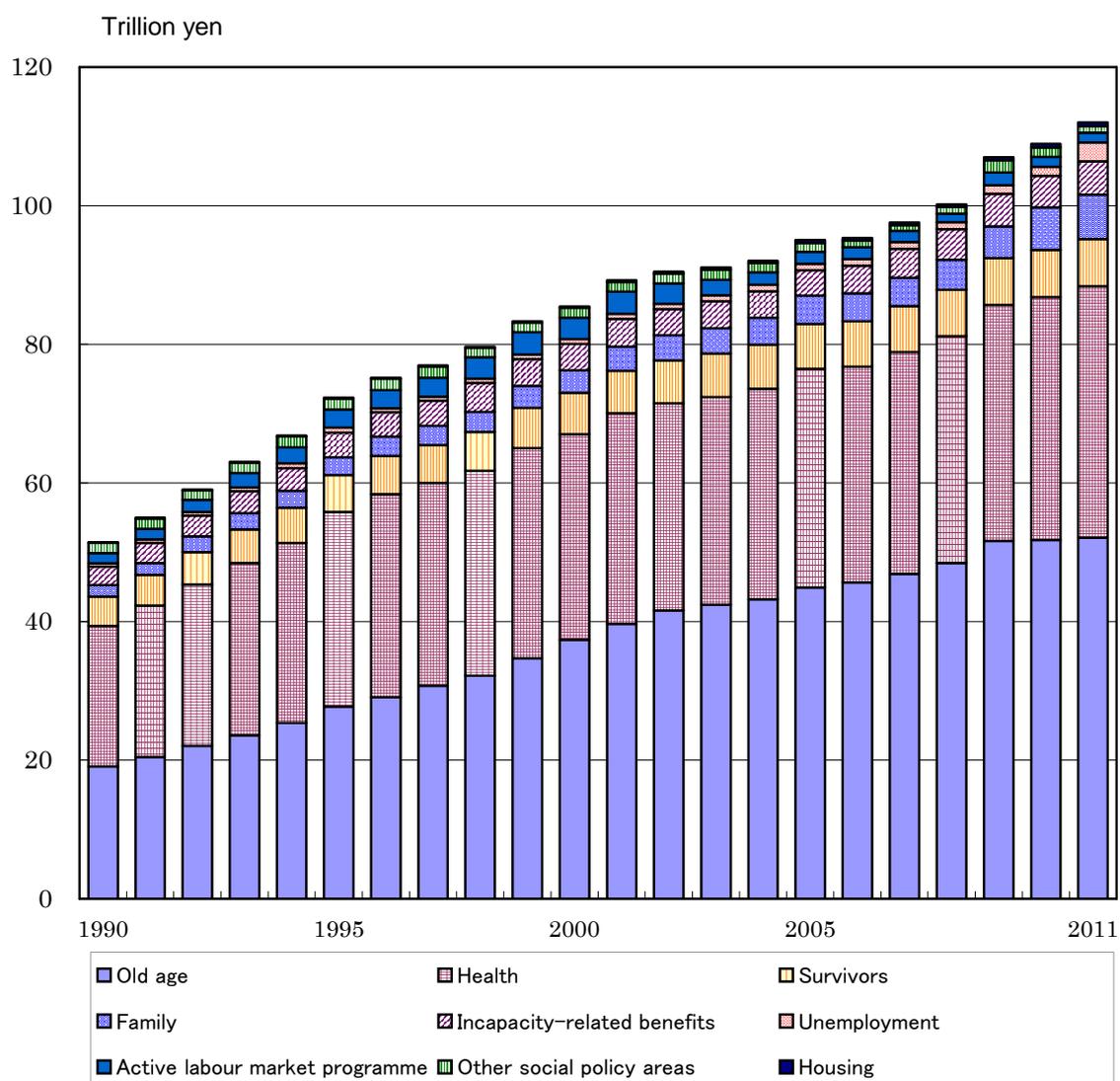
**Table 4** Social Expenditure by policy area

Social Expenditure	2010	2011	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	1,089,195 (100.0)	1,120,437 (100.0)	31,242	2.9
Old age	517,727 (47.5)	521,233 (46.5)	3,506	0.7
Survivors	68,051 (6.2)	68,130 (6.1)	79	0.1
Incapacity-related benefits	45,728 (4.2)	48,018 (4.3)	2,290	5.0
Health	350,480 (32.2)	362,866 (32.4)	12,386	3.5
Family	61,251 (5.6)	63,890 (5.7)	2,639	4.3
Active labour market programmes	13,659 (1.3)	9,144 (0.8)	▲ 4,514	▲ 33.0
Unemployment	14,500 (1.3)	14,048 (1.3)	▲ 452	▲ 3.1
Housing	5,129 (0.5)	5,470 (0.5)	340	6.6
Other social policy areas	12,670 (1.2)	27,637 (2.5)	14,967	118.1

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

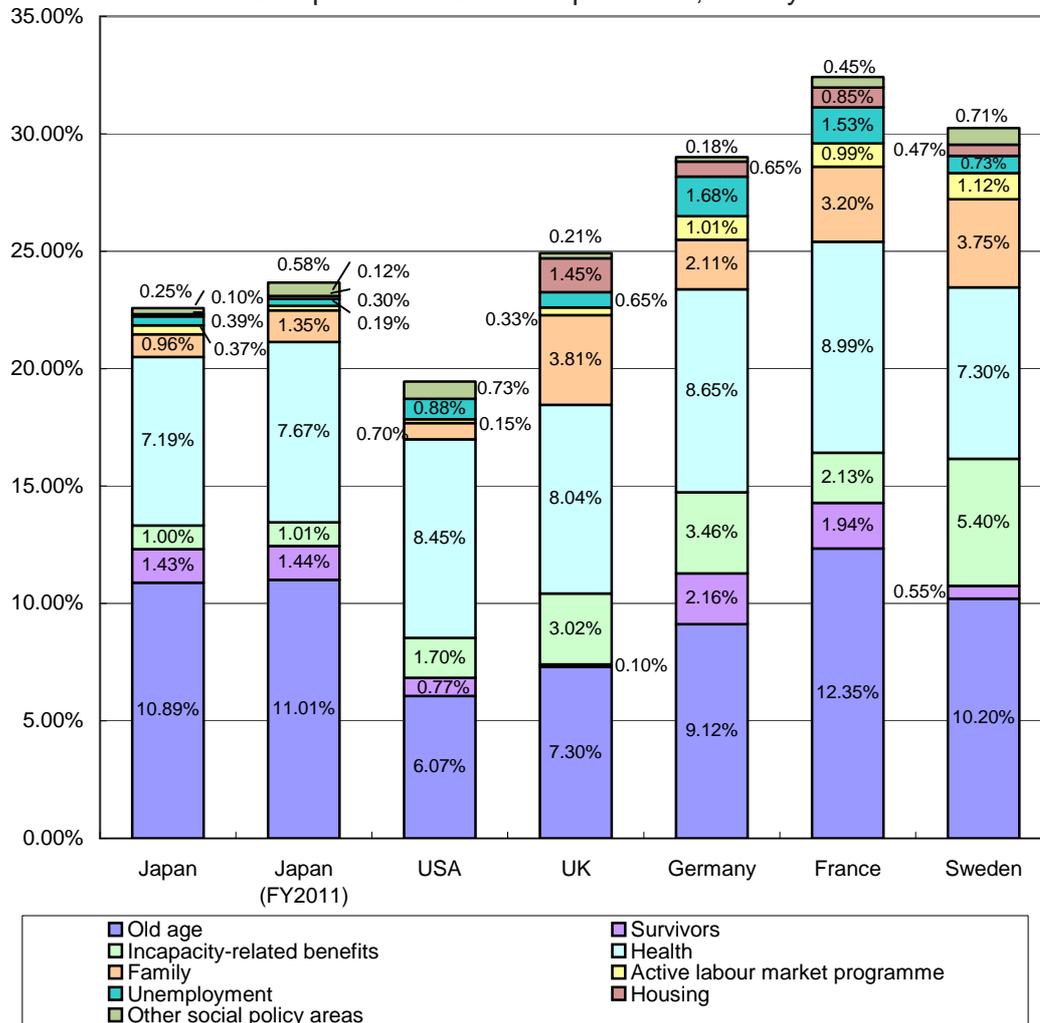
**Table 5** Social Expenditure by policy area as a percentage of GDP

Social Expenditure	2010	2011	Increase from the previous year
	%	%	% point
Total	22.69	23.67	0.99
Old age	10.78	11.01	0.23
Survivors	1.42	1.44	0.02
Incapacity-related benefits	0.95	1.01	0.06
Health	7.30	7.67	0.37
Family	1.28	1.35	0.07
Active labour market programmes	0.28	0.19	▲ 0.09
Unemployment	0.30	0.30	▲ 0.01
Housing	0.11	0.12	0.01
Other social policy areas	0.26	0.58	0.32

**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

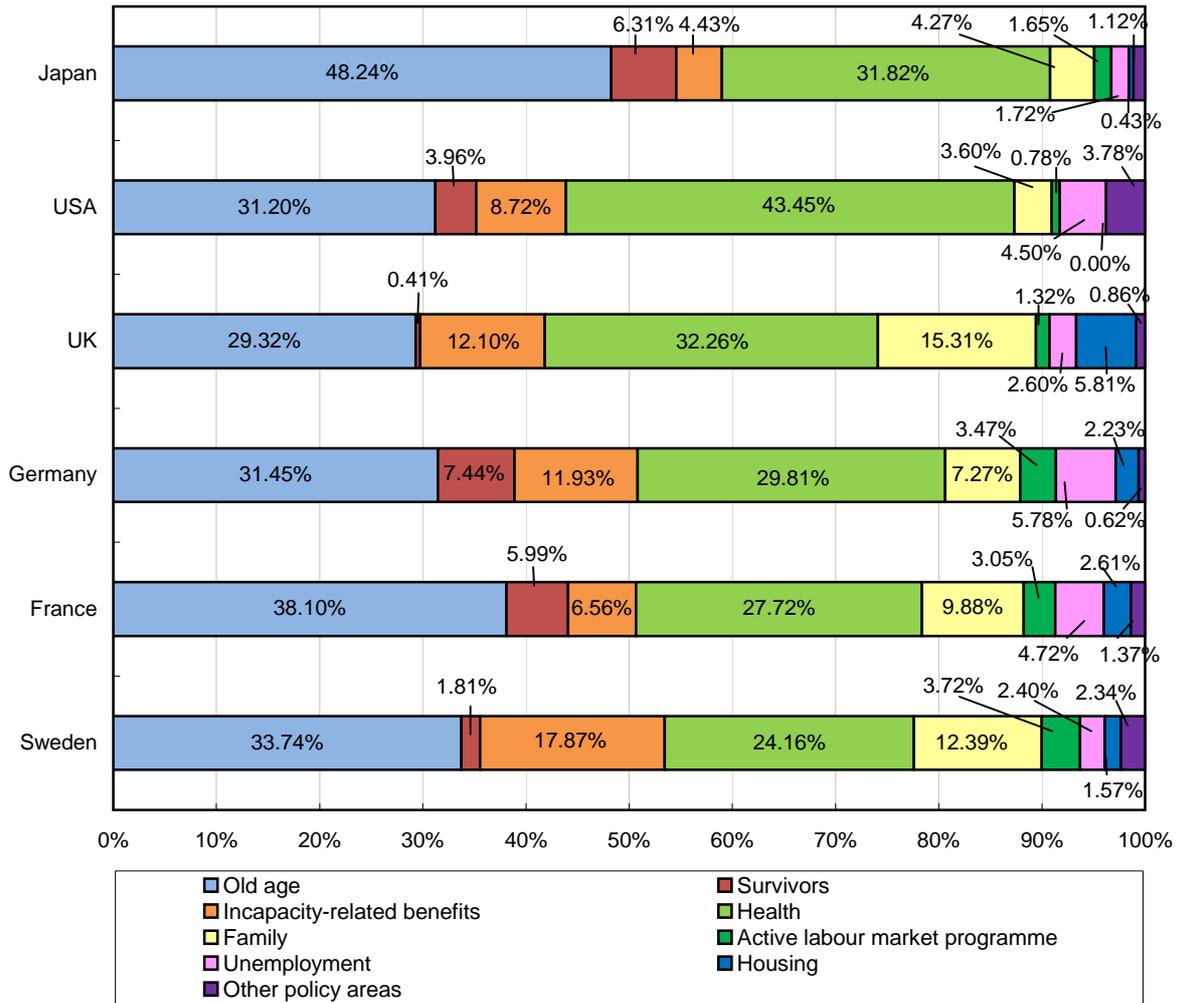
	Japan	Japan (FY2011)	USA	UK	Germany	France	Sweden
Social Expenditure							
As a percentage of GDP	22.58%	23.67%	19.45%	24.91%	29.00%	32.41%	30.24%
As a percentage of NI	31.07%	32.31%	24.10%	31.76%	37.98%	43.37%	42.68%

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



### 3. Social Benefit and its source of revenue

#### (1) Social Benefit by category

Among the three categories of Social Benefit in the fiscal year 2011, expenditure (and its share in the total amount) in "Medical care" was 34.0634 trillion yen (31.7%), in "Pensions" was 53.0623 trillion yen (49.4%), and in "Welfare and Others" was 20.3692 trillion yen (18.9%).

**Table 7** Social Benefit by category

Social Benefit	2010	2011	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	1,046,793 (100.0)	1,074,950 (100.0)	28,156	2.7
Medical care	329,190 (31.4)	340,634 (31.7)	11,445	3.5
Pensions	529,711 (50.6)	530,623 (49.4)	912	0.2
Welfare & Others	187,893 (17.9)	203,692 (18.9)	15,800	8.4
of which Long-term care	75,082 (7.2)	78,881 (7.3)	3,799	5.1

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

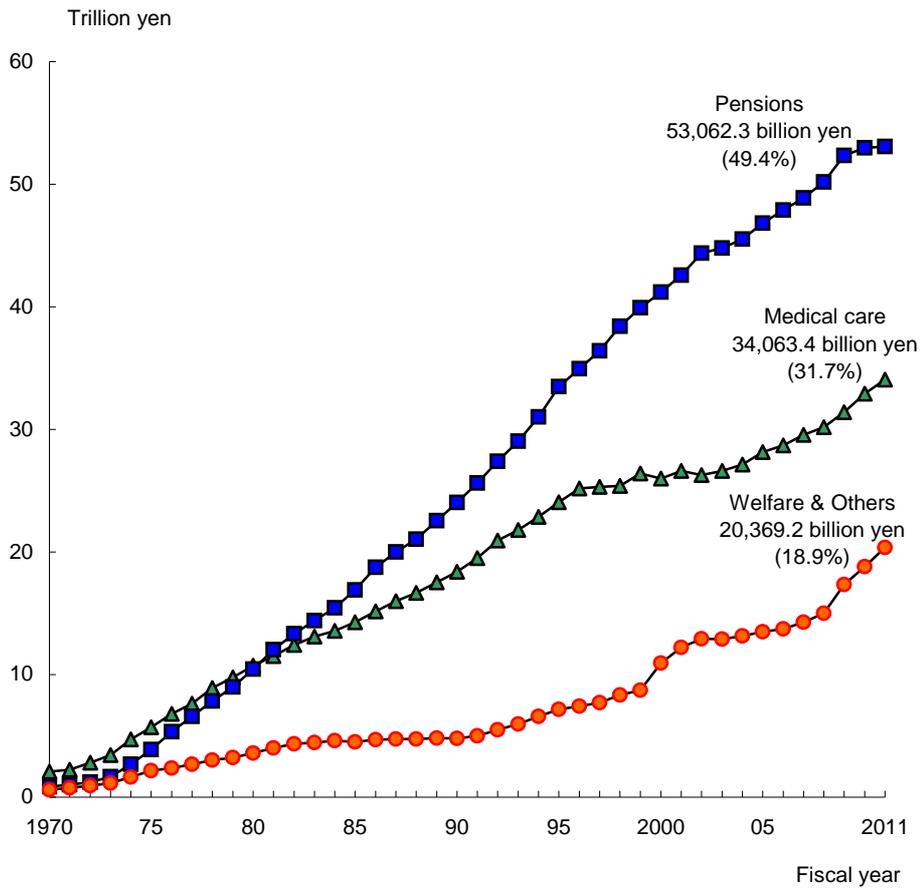
2. Refer to notes of the Summary Table 2 and Appendix 1 for an explanation of each category.

**Table 8** Social Benefit by category as a percentage of GDP (NI)

Social Benefit	2010	2011	Increase compared with the previous year
			% point
	%	%	% point
Total	21.80 (29.71)	22.71 (31.00)	0.91 (1.29)
Medical care	6.86 (9.34)	7.20 (9.82)	0.34 (0.48)
Pensions	11.03 (15.04)	11.21 (15.30)	0.18 (0.26)
Welfare & Others	3.91 (5.33)	4.30 (5.87)	0.39 (0.54)
of which Long-term care	1.56 (2.13)	1.64 (2.27)	0.08 (0.14)

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 2011, "Old age" was the largest component representing 48.2% of the total amount, and "Sickness and health" was the second largest representing 30.2% of the total; hence, these two functional categories account for 78.4% of the total. The expenditure in these two categories was followed by "Survivors" (6.3%), "Family benefits"(5.3%), "Social assistance and others"(3.7%), "Invalidity benefits"(3.3%), "Unemployment"(1.7%), "Employment injury"(0.9%), and "Housing"(0.5%).

**Table 9** Social Benefit by functional category

Social Benefit	2010	2011	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	1,046,793 (100.0)	1,074,950 (100.0)	28,156	2.7
Old age	513,349 (49.0)	517,817 (48.2)	4,469	0.9
Survivors	67,943 (6.5)	68,020 (6.3)	78	0.1
Invalidity benefits	33,800 (3.2)	35,164 (3.3)	1,364	4.0
Employment injury	9,191 (0.9)	9,353 (0.9)	163	1.8
Sickness and health	314,863 (30.1)	324,637 (30.2)	9,774	3.1
Family benefits	54,795 (5.2)	57,232 (5.3)	2,438	4.4
Unemployment	18,654 (1.8)	17,777 (1.7)	▲ 877	▲ 4.7
Housing	5,129 (0.5)	5,470 (0.5)	340	6.6
Social assistance and others	29,069 (2.8)	39,478 (3.7)	10,409	35.8

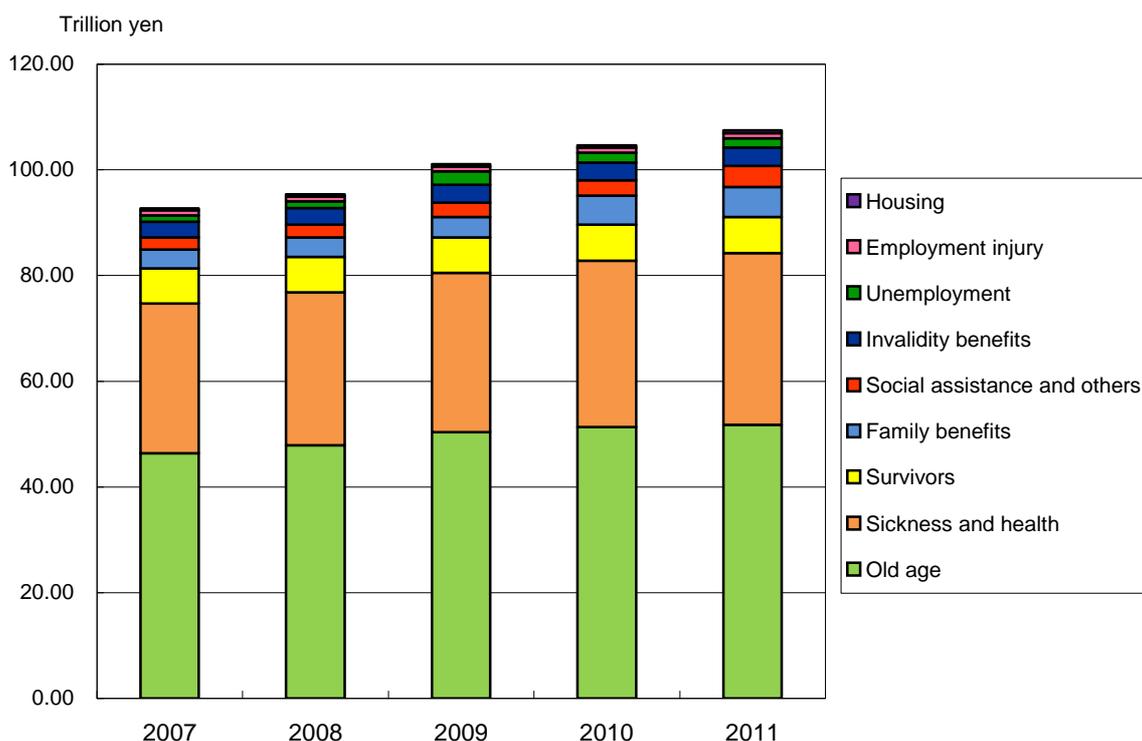
Note: 1. ( ) The ratio to the total is expressed as a percentage.

2. Refer to Appendix 3 for more details about functional classifications.

**Table 10** Social Benefit by functional category as a percentage of GDP (NI)

Social Benefit	2010	2011	Increase compared with the previous year
	%	%	% point
Total	21.80 (29.71)	22.71 (31.00)	0.91 (1.29)
Old age	10.69 (14.57)	10.94 (14.93)	0.25 (0.36)
Survivors	1.42 (1.93)	1.44 (1.96)	0.02 (0.03)
Invalidity benefits	0.70 (0.96)	0.74 (1.01)	0.04 (0.05)
Employment injury	0.19 (0.26)	0.20 (0.27)	0.01 (0.01)
Sickness and health	6.56 (8.94)	6.86 (9.36)	0.30 (0.42)
Family benefits	1.14 (1.56)	1.21 (1.65)	0.07 (0.09)
Unemployment	0.39 (0.53)	0.38 (0.51)	▲ 0.01 (▲ 0.02)
Housing	0.11 (0.15)	0.12 (0.16)	0.01 (0.01)
Social assistance and others	0.61 (0.83)	0.83 (1.14)	0.23 (0.31)

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 2011 amounted to 115,656.6 billion yen, which was an 5.5% increase from the amount in the previous fiscal year. Among different sources of Social Security Revenue, Social Insurance accounts for 52.0%, Tax for 37.6%, and Other Receipts for 10.4% of the total.

**Table 11** Social Security Revenue by source

	2010	2011	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	%
<b>Total</b>	1,096,498	1,156,566	60,068	5.5
	100	100		
<b>I Social Insurance</b>	584,566	601,063	16,497	2.8
	53.3	52.0		
Contribution from insured persons	303,247	310,659	7,412	2.4
	27.7	26.9		
Contribution from employers	281,319	290,404	9,085	3.2
	25.7	25.1		
<b>II Taxes</b>	407,765	434,718	26,953	6.6
	37.2	37.6		
State contribution	295,070	315,172	20,102	6.8
	26.9	27.3		
Other public contribution	112,695	119,546	6,851	6.1
	10.3	10.3		
<b>III Other receipts</b>	104,167	120,785	16,619	16.0
	9.5	10.4		
Income from capital	8,388	36,529	28,141	335.5
	0.8	3.2		
Others	95,779	84,256	▲ 11,522	▲ 12.0
	8.7	7.3		

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.



## II. Summary Tables

**Summary Table 1** Social Expenditure Summary Table, FY2011

(Unit: Million of yen)

	Social Expenditure
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,043,678</b>
<b>Old age</b>	<b>52,123,302</b>
Cash benefits	44,389,604
Normal retirement pension	43,418,430
Early retirement pension	—
Other cash benefits	971,174
Benefits in kind	7,733,698
Nursing care and home-help services	7,700,444
Other benefits in kind	33,254
<b>Survivors</b>	<b>6,813,047</b>
Cash benefits	6,748,041
Survivor's pension	6,651,133
Other cash benefits	96,908
Benefits in kind	65,006
Funeral expenses	64,925
Other benefits in kind	81
<b>Incapacity-related benefits</b>	<b>4,801,776</b>
Cash benefits	3,315,096
Disability pension	1,940,712
Pension (Employment injury)	452,677
Temporary absence from work benefits (employment injury)	105,068
Temporary absence from work benefits (accident and sickness)	338,069
Other cash benefits	478,570
Benefits in kind	1,486,680
Nursing care and home-help services	1,278,949
Rehabilitation services	2,862
Other benefits in kind	204,868
<b>Health</b>	<b>36,286,628</b>
Benefits in kind	36,286,628
<b>Family</b>	<b>6,389,006</b>
Cash benefits	4,167,806
Family allowance	3,223,439
Maternity and parental leave	912,938
Other cash benefits	31,429
Benefits in kind	2,221,200
Day care and home-help services	2,114,020
Other benefits in kind	107,180
<b>Active labour market programme</b>	<b>914,438</b>
Public employment services and administration	250,018
Training	141,149
Job rotation and job sharing	—
Employment incentives	435,678
Employment support for people with disabilities and rehabilitation	—
Direct job creation	87,593
Start-up incentive	—
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>1,404,804</b>
Cash benefits	1,404,804
Unemployment benefits and retirement allowance	1,404,804
Early retirement for labour market reasons	—
<b>Housing</b>	<b>546,970</b>
Benefits in kind	—
Housing assistance	—
Other benefits in kind	—
Cash benefits	546,970
Housing allowance	546,970
Other Cash benefits	—
<b>Other social policy areas</b>	<b>2,763,707</b>
Cash benefits	1,992,371
Income maintenance	1,220,491
Other cash benefits	771,881
Benefits in kind	771,336
Social support	716,707
Other benefits in kind	54,629

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

**Summary Table 2** Social Benefit Balance Table, FY2011 (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	3,801,963	3,705,783	—	1,272,681	—	—
(B) Society-managed	3,281,706	3,926,703	—	43,409	—	48,328
2. National Health Insurance	3,508,916	—	—	3,758,937	1,720,312	—
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	256,294	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	907,335	—	—	4,014,675	2,255,613	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	1,411,741	—	—	1,837,144	2,511,693	621
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	11,734,940	11,734,940	—	8,594,569	—	2,420,081
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	382,356	925,184	—	—	—	235,926
7. National Pension	1,580,681	—	—	1,963,206	—	177,038
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	120,220	—	—	125,637	—	65,814
9. Seamen's Insurance	15,885	19,574	—	3,575	—	77
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	29,662	—	1,430	—	4,499
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	287,746	282,639	—	110,315	6,576	40,696
12. Employment Insurance	932,876	1,478,748	—	676,786	1,882	38,241
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	810,055	—	333	—	132,907
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	428,911	—	1,659,712	641,703	—
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	791,117	1,197,898	—	292,561	—	142,002
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	247,379	—	488	—	26,099
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	2,291,680	3,521,905	—	4,932	734,476	318,318
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	2	—	5,441	—	19
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	9,133	—	—	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	0	47,638	—	—	—	1,485
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	6,334	—	—	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	19,179	—	55	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	24,908	—	—	—	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	—	—	975,369	169,409	—
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	—	—	2,655,821	884,585	—
26. Social Welfare	—	—	—	2,574,032	2,303,396	—
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	—	704,459	—	—
Schemes other than above	16,717	623,819	—	241,612	724,939	751
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	—	—	610,650	—
Total	31,065,878	29,040,395	—	31,517,182	11,954,584	3,652,900

**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	
					Medical care	Cash benefits
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A) Association-Kenpo	18,774	8,799,202	4,252	8,803,454	4,349,324	383,065
(B) Society-managed	816,929	8,117,075	2,464	8,119,540	3,309,934	350,563
2. National Health Insurance	487,420	9,475,585	3,681,007	13,156,592	9,495,602	98,889
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	256,294	717,421	973,715	653,658	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	185,990	7,363,613	5,198,257	12,561,870	12,224,746	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	146,793	5,907,992	2,307,848	8,215,840	—	—
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	6,084,450	40,568,980	2,221,332	42,790,312	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	9,176	1,552,643	112,339	1,664,982	—	—
7. National Pension	109,340	3,830,265	18,119,154	21,949,419	—	—
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	79,713	391,383	—	391,383	—	—
9. Seamen's Insurance	8,923	48,034	—	48,034	18,071	2,210
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	691	36,282	—	36,282	—	—
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	1,315	729,287	8,834	738,121	109,267	10,940
12. Employment Insurance	75,330	3,203,863	—	3,203,863	—	263,161
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	216,751	1,160,046	—	1,160,046	—	—
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	56,841	2,787,167	—	2,787,167	—	—
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	48,705	2,472,284	112,773	2,585,057	232,279	25,608
16. Existing Associations, etc.	3,202	277,169	—	277,169	—	—
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	20,354	6,891,666	237,212	7,128,878	707,851	130,849
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	166	5,628	—	5,628	28	1,147
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	9,133	—	9,133	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	8,163	57,286	—	57,286	—	—
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	6,334	—	6,334	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	19,235	—	19,235	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	24,908	—	24,908	—	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	1,144,779	—	1,144,779	648,479	97,378
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	3,540,406	—	3,540,406	1,643,231	551
26. Social Welfare	—	4,877,428	—	4,877,428	443,494	—
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	704,459	—	704,459	330	—
Schemes other than above	46,600	1,654,438	—	1,654,438	643,650	6,441
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	610,650	—	610,650	610,650	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,425,628</b>	<b>115,656,568</b>	<b>32,005,472</b>	<b>147,662,040</b>	<b>33,826,289</b>	<b>1,370,802</b>

**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				
<b>Social Insurance:</b>							
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	—	—	—	—	23,627,095	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,122,350	—	—
7. National Pension	—	—	—	—	18,629,403	—	—
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	—	—	—	230,756	—	—
9. Seamen's Insurance	1,884	—	4,289	584	—	—	—
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	—	—	72,226	—	—
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	—	—	—	271,783	—	—
12. Employment Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	1,778,979	—
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	226,526	3,190	458,996	179,571	—	—	—
<b>Family Allowance:</b>							
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,596,001
<b>Public Employees:</b>							
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	—	3,759	—	1,662,697	—	—
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	—	3,143	—	62,489	—	—
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	6,370	—	4,665,839	—	—
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	—	—	—	1,853	—	—
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	1,635	22	6,051	1,425	—	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	6,942	21	17,598	10,830	—	—	—
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	153	—	5,859	258	—	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—	19,179	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	—	—	24,908	—	—
<b>Public Health Service:</b>							
24. Public Health	—	—	—	—	2,043	—	—
<b>Public Assistance &amp; Social Welfare:</b>							
25. Public Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Social Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	608,731
<b>War Victims:</b>							
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	—	—	613,427	—	—
<b>Schemes other than above</b>							
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>237,141</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>506,066</b>	<b>192,667</b>	<b>52,556,265</b>	<b>1,778,979</b>	<b>3,204,732</b>

**Summary Table 2** continued (No. 4)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Expenditure					Administrative costs
	Long-term care		Benefits		Total	
	Benefit in kind	Cash benefits	Other than medical care	Cash benefits		
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A) Association-Kenpo	—	—	—	2,182	4,734,571	48,584
(B) Society-managed	—	—	—	2,222	3,662,719	115,323
2. National Health Insurance	—	—	—	9,597	9,604,089	216,459
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	—	—	—	653,658	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	—	—	36,361	12,261,107	39,071
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	7,535,020	274,428	—	—	7,809,448	229,762
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	—	—	—	23,627,095	224,721
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,122,350	112,950
7. National Pension	—	—	—	—	18,629,403	195,679
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	—	—	—	230,756	8,029
9. Seamen's Insurance	—	—	—	228	27,267	2,899
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	—	—	72,226	1,940
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	—	—	2,482	394,472	4,058
12. Employment Insurance	—	1,782	—	—	2,043,922	87,290
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	—	—	—	868,284	43,235
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	—	141,311	—	2,737,311	9,850
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	45	—	8,087	1,932,476	6,576
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	—	—	—	65,632	1,220
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	671	—	21,837	5,533,417	35,478
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	—	—	—	3,028	193
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	9,133	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	35,392	1,859
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	6,270	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—	19,179	55
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	—	—	24,908	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	2,387	—	18,854	1	769,143	10,965
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	70,677	—	—	1,787,131	3,501,590	38,816
26. Social Welfare	—	—	3,438,872	127,809	4,618,906	16,426
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	203	86,219	700,179	4,280
Schemes other than above	3,094	—	19,206	228,091	1,450,699	10,450
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	—	—	610,650	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,611,178</b>	<b>276,926</b>	<b>3,618,446</b>	<b>2,312,246</b>	<b>107,494,970</b>	<b>1,466,168</b>

**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	—	40,316	4,823,471	3,715,507	8,538,978	264,476
(B) Society-managed	—	476,487	4,254,529	3,461,628	7,716,157	403,382
2. National Health Insurance	—	447,430	10,267,978	2,558,739	12,826,717	329,874
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees(republished)	—	—	653,658	—	653,658	320,057
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	140,623	12,440,800	—	12,440,800	121,069
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	—	83,325	8,122,535	—	8,122,535	93,305
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	13,015	23,864,831	16,007,265	39,872,096	2,918,216
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	9,307	2,244,608	5,153	2,249,761	▲ 584,779
7. National Pension	—	42,026	18,867,108	2,311,729	21,178,837	770,582
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	82,717	321,503	—	321,503	69,881
9. Seamen's Insurance	—	392	30,558	14,111	44,669	3,365
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	205	74,371	—	74,371	▲ 38,089
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	1,229	399,759	340,251	740,010	▲ 1,890
12. Employment Insurance	—	766,284	2,897,496	—	2,897,496	306,367
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	142,188	1,053,707	18,385	1,072,092	87,955
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	10,967	2,758,129	6,617	2,764,746	22,422
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	1,835	1,940,887	871,366	2,812,253	▲ 227,196
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	2	66,854	218,601	285,455	▲ 8,287
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	1,591	5,570,486	2,267,985	7,838,471	▲ 709,593
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	2,407	5,628	—	5,628	0
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	9,133	—	9,133	0
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	15,579	52,829	—	52,829	4,457
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	64	6,334	—	6,334	0
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	19,235	—	19,235	0
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	24,908	—	24,908	0
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	364,671	1,144,779	—	1,144,779	0
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	—	3,540,406	—	3,540,406	0
26. Social Welfare	—	242,095	4,877,428	—	4,877,428	0
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	704,459	—	704,459	0
Schemes other than above	—	8,866	1,470,015	—	1,470,015	184,423
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	610,650	—	610,650	0
<b>Total</b>	—	<b>2,893,623</b>	<b>111,854,761</b>	<b>31,797,339</b>	<b>143,652,100</b>	<b>4,009,940</b>

- 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 2011.
  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 2011. 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. Other schemes include Relief System for Sufferers from Adverse Drug Reactions, Relief System for Sufferers from Diseases Infected from Biological Products, Small-and-medium Size Enterprise Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid System, Mutual Aid System for the Retirement Allowance for the Staff of Social Welfare Institutions etc., Pollution-related Health Damage Compensation System, Asbestos Health Damage Relief System, Japan Sport Council Mutual Aid Benefit, School Expense Assistance Programme, Support for Those Suffering from Residual Disability from Automobile Accident, Public Housing Rent Subsidy, Benefit System for Crime Victims, Disaster Victims Livelihood Recovery Support System, and Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue. Refer to Table 15 (on the HP) in the Appendix No.6 for the amounts of receipts and expenditure of each system.
  11. "Unemployment and labor market measures" include subsidies for elderly employees.
  12. 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.).
  13. Among the sources of revenue of the "Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life", support coverage of the "Medical 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 "Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life".
  14. 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).
  15. 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, etc.
- (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, etc.
- (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 1980-2011

(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	259,294	76,753	25,439	15,751	111,627	11,789	-	12,418	601	4,917
1981	289,104	89,066	28,513	17,552	120,826	12,757	-	14,270	690	5,430
1982	313,110	99,352	30,470	18,416	129,970	13,422	-	15,118	775	5,588
1983	336,009	108,968	31,333	19,126	140,753	13,500	-	15,636	855	5,838
1984	353,137	118,397	32,512	19,840	145,313	13,943	-	15,997	937	6,199
1985	374,004	130,843	34,069	20,468	152,953	14,818	-	13,667	993	6,195
1986	404,898	146,942	35,766	22,117	162,736	15,656	-	14,723	1,017	5,941
1987	427,463	156,081	37,925	23,326	172,379	15,310	-	15,761	1,034	5,648
1988	446,345	165,310	38,924	23,809	180,673	15,388	-	15,687	1,036	5,516
1989	471,790	177,826	40,455	25,188	190,439	15,703	-	15,866	1,041	5,272
1990	514,597	191,192	42,204	26,590	202,619	16,454	14,691	14,668	1,026	5,153
1991	549,660	204,608	44,281	28,695	218,394	17,364	14,992	15,150	1,027	5,149
1992	590,588	220,655	46,598	30,004	233,049	22,723	14,005	17,493	1,048	5,014
1993	630,362	235,918	48,624	31,805	248,363	23,361	14,829	21,101	1,115	5,247
1994	668,551	253,596	50,998	32,930	259,571	24,397	15,694	23,150	1,207	7,008
1995	722,829	277,249	53,539	35,431	280,725	25,472	15,685	26,114	1,275	7,338
1996	751,906	291,029	54,832	35,374	292,756	28,053	16,671	26,247	1,376	5,567
1997	769,572	307,290	54,812	36,065	292,572	27,797	16,520	27,234	1,496	5,787
1998	796,467	321,942	56,547	41,903	295,326	28,644	13,673	30,670	1,615	6,147
1999	833,499	347,070	58,251	38,682	302,978	31,689	14,291	31,875	1,802	6,861
2000	854,768	373,789	59,642	38,227	296,584	32,479	14,196	30,878	2,007	6,967
2001	892,393	397,012	60,944	40,022	303,761	35,129	14,316	31,449	2,240	7,522
2002	904,837	416,131	61,759	37,406	298,830	36,521	14,400	29,163	2,521	8,105
2003	910,877	424,123	62,579	38,855	299,789	36,673	14,888	22,497	2,823	8,650
2004	920,581	432,078	63,409	38,166	303,784	39,231	13,655	17,998	3,073	9,188
2005	950,538	449,070	64,666	36,667	315,670	40,968	12,775	17,189	4,290	9,242
2006	953,430	456,657	65,376	39,999	311,048	40,516	9,909	16,940	3,621	9,364
2007	975,912	468,828	66,227	41,935	319,991	40,868	8,353	16,173	3,762	9,775
2008	1,002,250	484,550	66,825	44,036	327,427	43,313	9,858	12,177	3,980	10,085
2009	1,070,088	516,171	67,548	47,348	340,644	45,693	17,683	18,399	4,570	12,032
2010	1,089,195	517,727	68,051	45,728	350,480	61,251	13,659	14,500	5,129	12,670
2011	1,120,437	521,233	68,130	48,018	362,866	63,890	9,144	14,048	5,470	27,637

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 1980-2011  
(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	10.44	3.09	1.02	0.63	4.49	0.47	-	0.50	0.02	0.20	2,483,759
1981	10.92	3.37	1.08	0.66	4.57	0.48	-	0.54	0.03	0.21	2,646,417
1982	11.34	3.60	1.10	0.67	4.71	0.49	-	0.55	0.03	0.20	2,761,628
1983	11.64	3.77	1.09	0.66	4.87	0.47	-	0.54	0.03	0.20	2,887,727
1984	11.46	3.84	1.05	0.64	4.71	0.45	-	0.52	0.03	0.20	3,082,384
1985	11.32	3.96	1.03	0.62	4.63	0.45	-	0.41	0.03	0.19	3,303,968
1986	11.83	4.29	1.04	0.65	4.75	0.46	-	0.43	0.03	0.17	3,422,664
1987	11.80	4.31	1.05	0.64	4.76	0.42	-	0.44	0.03	0.16	3,622,967
1988	11.51	4.26	1.00	0.61	4.66	0.40	-	0.40	0.03	0.14	3,876,856
1989	11.34	4.28	0.97	0.61	4.58	0.38	-	0.38	0.03	0.13	4,158,852
1990	11.39	4.23	0.93	0.59	4.49	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.02	0.11	4,516,830
1991	11.61	4.32	0.93	0.61	4.61	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.02	0.11	4,736,076
1992	12.22	4.57	0.96	0.62	4.82	0.47	0.29	0.36	0.02	0.10	4,832,556
1993	13.06	4.89	1.01	0.66	5.15	0.48	0.31	0.44	0.02	0.11	4,826,076
1994	13.49	5.12	1.03	0.66	5.24	0.49	0.32	0.47	0.02	0.14	4,956,122
1995	14.32	5.49	1.06	0.70	5.56	0.50	0.31	0.52	0.03	0.15	5,045,943
1996	14.57	5.64	1.06	0.69	5.67	0.54	0.32	0.51	0.03	0.11	5,159,439
1997	14.76	5.89	1.05	0.69	5.61	0.53	0.32	0.52	0.03	0.11	5,212,954
1998	15.59	6.30	1.11	0.82	5.78	0.56	0.27	0.60	0.03	0.12	5,109,192
1999	16.45	6.85	1.15	0.76	5.98	0.63	0.28	0.63	0.04	0.14	5,065,992
2000	16.73	7.32	1.17	0.75	5.81	0.64	0.28	0.60	0.04	0.14	5,108,347
2001	17.79	7.91	1.21	0.80	6.05	0.70	0.29	0.63	0.04	0.15	5,017,106
2002	18.17	8.36	1.24	0.75	6.00	0.73	0.29	0.59	0.05	0.16	4,980,088
2003	18.15	8.45	1.25	0.77	5.97	0.73	0.30	0.45	0.06	0.17	5,018,891
2004	18.31	8.59	1.26	0.76	6.04	0.78	0.27	0.36	0.06	0.18	5,027,608
2005	18.81	8.89	1.28	0.73	6.25	0.81	0.25	0.34	0.08	0.18	5,053,494
2006	18.73	8.97	1.28	0.79	6.11	0.80	0.19	0.33	0.07	0.18	5,091,063
2007	19.02	9.14	1.29	0.82	6.24	0.80	0.16	0.32	0.07	0.19	5,130,233
2008	20.47	9.90	1.37	0.90	6.69	0.88	0.20	0.25	0.08	0.21	4,895,201
2009	22.58	10.89	1.43	1.00	7.19	0.96	0.37	0.39	0.10	0.25	4,739,339
2010	22.69	10.78	1.42	0.95	7.30	1.28	0.28	0.30	0.11	0.26	4,800,980
2011	23.67	11.01	1.44	1.01	7.67	1.35	0.19	0.30	0.12	0.58	4,732,826

Source: Data regarding the GDP is based on the "Annual Report of the National Accounts Statistics 2013"  
(Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

**Table 3** Rates of increase in Social Expenditure and GDP from the previous year, fiscal years 1981-2011

(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	11.5	16.0	12.1	11.4	8.2	8.2	-	14.9	14.7	10.4	6.5
1982	8.3	11.5	6.9	4.9	7.6	5.2	-	5.9	12.4	2.9	4.4
1983	7.3	9.7	2.8	3.9	8.3	0.6	-	3.4	10.3	4.5	4.6
1984	5.1	8.7	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.3	-	2.3	9.6	6.2	6.7
1985	5.9	10.5	4.8	3.2	5.3	6.3	-	▲ 14.6	6.0	▲ 0.1	7.2
1986	8.3	12.3	5.0	8.1	6.4	5.7	-	7.7	2.5	▲ 4.1	3.6
1987	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.9	▲ 2.2	-	7.1	1.7	▲ 4.9	5.9
1988	4.4	5.9	2.6	2.1	4.8	0.5	-	▲ 0.5	0.2	▲ 2.3	7.0
1989	5.7	7.6	3.9	5.8	5.4	2.0	-	1.1	0.5	▲ 4.4	7.3
1990	9.1	7.5	4.3	5.6	6.4	4.8	-	▲ 7.6	▲ 1.5	▲ 2.2	8.6
1991	6.8	7.0	4.9	7.9	7.8	5.5	2.0	3.3	0.1	▲ 0.1	4.9
1992	7.4	7.8	5.2	4.6	6.7	30.9	▲ 6.6	15.5	2.1	▲ 2.6	2.0
1993	6.7	6.9	4.3	6.0	6.6	2.8	5.9	20.6	6.4	4.7	▲ 0.1
1994	6.1	7.5	4.9	3.5	4.5	4.4	5.8	9.7	8.2	33.6	2.7
1995	8.1	9.3	5.0	7.6	8.1	4.4	▲ 0.1	12.8	5.7	4.7	1.8
1996	4.0	5.0	2.4	▲ 0.2	4.3	10.1	6.3	0.5	7.9	▲ 24.1	2.2
1997	2.3	5.6	▲ 0.0	2.0	▲ 0.1	▲ 0.9	▲ 0.9	3.8	8.7	4.0	1.0
1998	3.5	4.8	3.2	16.2	0.9	3.0	▲ 17.2	12.6	7.9	6.2	▲ 2.0
1999	4.6	7.8	3.0	▲ 7.7	2.6	10.6	4.5	3.9	11.6	11.6	▲ 0.8
2000	2.6	7.7	2.4	▲ 1.2	▲ 2.1	2.5	▲ 0.7	▲ 3.1	11.3	1.5	0.8
2001	4.4	6.2	2.2	4.7	2.4	8.2	0.8	1.8	11.6	8.0	▲ 1.8
2002	1.4	4.8	1.3	▲ 6.5	▲ 1.6	4.0	0.6	▲ 7.3	12.6	7.8	▲ 0.7
2003	0.7	1.9	1.3	3.9	0.3	0.4	3.4	▲ 22.9	11.9	6.7	0.8
2004	1.1	1.9	1.3	▲ 1.8	1.3	7.0	▲ 8.3	▲ 20.0	8.9	6.2	0.2
2005	3.3	3.9	2.0	▲ 3.9	3.9	4.4	▲ 6.4	▲ 4.5	39.6	0.6	0.5
2006	0.3	1.7	1.1	9.1	▲ 1.5	▲ 1.1	▲ 22.4	▲ 1.5	▲ 15.6	1.3	0.7
2007	2.4	2.7	1.3	4.8	2.9	0.9	▲ 15.7	▲ 4.5	3.9	4.4	0.8
2008	2.7	3.4	0.9	5.0	2.3	6.0	18.0	▲ 24.7	5.8	3.2	▲ 4.6
2009	6.8	6.5	1.1	7.5	4.0	5.5	79.4	51.1	14.8	19.3	▲ 3.2
2010	1.8	0.3	0.7	▲ 3.4	2.9	34.0	▲ 22.8	▲ 21.2	12.2	5.3	1.3
2011	2.9	0.7	0.1	5.0	3.5	4.3	▲ 33.0	▲ 3.1	6.6	118.1	▲ 1.4

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 - 2011

Fiscal year	Social Expenditure per head		GDP per head	
	1,000 yen	Index FY1980=100	1,000 yen	Index FY1980=100
1980	221.5	100.0	2121.8	100.0
1981	245.2	110.7	2244.6	105.8
1982	263.7	119.1	2326.0	109.6
1983	281.1	126.9	2415.8	113.9
1984	293.5	132.5	2562.1	120.8
1985	309.0	139.5	2729.4	128.6
1986	332.8	150.2	2813.3	132.6
1987	349.7	157.9	2963.8	139.7
1988	363.6	164.2	3158.5	148.9
1989	382.9	172.9	3375.6	159.1
1990	416.3	187.9	3654.1	172.2
1991	442.9	200.0	3816.3	179.9
1992	474.1	214.0	3879.5	182.8
1993	504.5	227.8	3862.8	182.1
1994	533.7	240.9	3956.5	186.5
1995	575.6	259.9	4018.4	189.4
1996	597.4	269.7	4099.4	193.2
1997	610.0	275.4	4132.1	194.7
1998	629.8	284.3	4039.8	190.4
1999	658.0	297.1	3999.5	188.5
2000	673.4	304.0	4024.7	189.7
2001	700.9	316.4	3940.7	185.7
2002	709.8	320.4	3906.4	184.1
2003	713.3	322.0	3930.4	185.2
2004	720.4	325.2	3934.4	185.4
2005	744.0	335.9	3955.2	186.4
2006	745.4	336.5	3980.5	187.6
2007	762.2	344.1	4007.0	188.8
2008	782.5	353.3	3821.9	180.1
2009	835.8	377.3	3701.7	174.5
2010	850.6	384.0	3749.1	176.7
2011	876.7	395.8	3703.3	174.5

**Table 5** International Comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy area, fiscal years 2006 - 2011

(Unit: Million in each currency)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Japan</b> (Unit: Million yen)	95,342,970	97,591,187	100,225,050	107,008,786	108,919,491	112,043,678
Old age	45,665,682	46,882,801	48,454,982	51,617,069	51,772,665	52,123,302
Survivors	6,537,587	6,622,669	6,682,506	6,754,768	6,805,101	6,813,047
Incapacity-related benefits	3,999,914	4,193,459	4,403,564	4,734,836	4,572,767	4,801,776
Health	31,104,840	31,999,138	32,742,720	34,064,380	35,047,987	36,286,628
Family	4,051,582	4,086,848	4,331,306	4,569,349	6,125,132	6,389,006
Active labour market programme	990,935	835,293	985,824	1,768,278	1,365,850	914,438
Unemployment	1,693,951	1,617,255	1,217,661	1,839,893	1,450,031	1,404,804
Housing	362,063	376,196	397,950	457,034	512,935	546,970
Other social policy areas	936,417	977,528	1,008,537	1,203,180	1,267,023	2,763,707
<b>United States</b> (Unit: Million dollars)	2,160,733	2,294,205	2,445,883	2,718,894	2,893,328	-
Old age	688,392	733,217	775,282	848,177	876,537	-
Survivors	95,651	98,914	101,711	107,773	108,130	-
Incapacity-related benefits	191,110	203,744	216,565	237,179	249,787	-
Health	974,590	1,039,534	1,107,420	1,181,370	1,247,952	-
Family	87,091	90,918	93,835	97,987	99,960	-
Active labour market programme	15,474	15,712	22,341	21,339	19,223	-
Unemployment	34,871	36,378	46,018	122,384	161,807	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other social policy areas	73,553	75,787	82,712	102,685	129,932	-
<b>United Kingdom</b> (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	4,371	4,509	3,827	4,651	-	-
Unemployment	6,251	5,478	6,509	9,203	-	-
Housing	19,233	16,178	17,587	20,531	-	-
Other social policy areas	2,343	3,105	2,838	3,045	-	-
<b>Germany</b> (Unit: Million euro)	630,170	635,564	652,950	688,613	701,466	-
Old age	204,630	207,193	210,887	216,550	220,735	-
Survivors	50,857	50,361	50,430	51,220	51,733	-
Incapacity-related benefits	73,582	75,364	79,411	82,134	84,553	-
Health	180,712	186,882	194,453	205,292	210,909	-
Family	42,422	45,309	48,147	50,067	52,176	-
Active labour market programme	20,143	17,805	19,805	23,906	23,297	-
Unemployment	38,818	33,660	31,388	39,798	37,904	-
Housing	15,040	14,760	14,265	15,365	15,706	-
Other social policy areas	3,965	4,229	4,165	4,281	4,455	-
<b>France</b> (Unit: Million euro)	543,802	567,124	581,966	611,213	-	-
Old age	199,765	211,453	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	13,879	14,367	15,560	15,971	-	-
Other social policy areas	6,407	6,540	6,479	8,398	-	-
<b>Sweden</b> (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	105,615	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 2013 ed.

**Table 6** International Comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy area (composite rate), fiscal years 2006 - 2011

(Unit: %)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Japan</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Old age	47.9	48.0	48.3	48.2	47.5	46.5
Survivors	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.1
Incapacity-related benefits	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
Health	32.6	32.8	32.7	31.8	32.2	32.4
Family	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.6	5.7
Active labour market programme	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.8
Unemployment	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3
Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other social policy areas	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.5
<b>United States</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	31.9	32.0	31.7	31.2	30.3	-
Survivors	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	-
Incapacity-related benefits	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	-
Health	45.1	45.3	45.3	43.5	43.1	-
Family	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5	-
Active labour market programme	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	-
Unemployment	1.6	1.6	1.9	4.5	5.6	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other social policy areas	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.5	-
<b>United Kingdom</b>	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	-	-
<b>Germany</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	32.5	32.6	32.3	31.4	31.5	-
Survivors	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.4	-
Incapacity-related benefits	11.7	11.9	12.2	11.9	12.1	-
Health	28.7	29.4	29.8	29.8	30.1	-
Family	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	-
Active labour market programme	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	-
Unemployment	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.4	-
Housing	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	-
Other social policy areas	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	-
<b>France</b>	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	-	-
<b>Sweden</b>	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 - 2011

	(Unit: %)					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Japan</b>	18.73	19.02	20.47	22.58	22.69	23.67
Old age	8.97	9.14	9.90	10.89	10.78	11.01
Survivors	1.28	1.29	1.37	1.43	1.42	1.44
Incapacity-related benefits	0.79	0.82	0.90	1.00	0.95	1.01
Health	6.11	6.24	6.69	7.19	7.30	7.67
Family	0.80	0.80	0.88	0.96	1.28	1.35
Active labour market programme	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.37	0.28	0.19
Unemployment	0.33	0.32	0.25	0.39	0.30	0.30
Housing	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.12
Other social policy areas	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.58
<b>United States</b>	16.46	16.62	17.28	19.45	20.25	-
Old age	5.24	5.31	5.48	6.07	6.13	-
Survivors	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.77	0.76	-
Incapacity-related benefits	1.46	1.48	1.53	1.70	1.75	-
Health	7.42	7.53	7.82	8.45	8.73	-
Family	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.70	-
Active labour market programme	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.13	-
Unemployment	0.27	0.26	0.33	0.88	1.13	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other social policy areas	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.73	0.91	-
<b>United Kingdom</b>	21.00	21.12	22.57	24.91	-	-
Old age	6.18	6.26	6.79	7.30	-	-
Survivors	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	-	-
Incapacity-related benefits	2.42	2.56	2.81	3.02	-	-
Health	6.75	6.82	7.24	8.04	-	-
Family	3.11	3.27	3.49	3.81	-	-
Active labour market programme	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.33	-	-
Unemployment	0.46	0.39	0.45	0.65	-	-
Housing	1.42	1.14	1.23	1.45	-	-
Other social policy areas	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.21	-	-
<b>Germany</b>	27.23	26.17	26.39	29.00	28.10	-
Old age	8.84	8.53	8.52	9.12	8.84	-
Survivors	2.20	2.07	2.04	2.16	2.07	-
Incapacity-related benefits	3.18	3.10	3.21	3.46	3.39	-
Health	7.81	7.70	7.86	8.65	8.45	-
Family	1.83	1.87	1.95	2.11	2.09	-
Active labour market programme	0.87	0.73	0.80	1.01	0.93	-
Unemployment	1.68	1.39	1.27	1.68	1.52	-
Housing	0.65	0.61	0.58	0.65	0.63	-
Other social policy areas	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	-
<b>France</b>	30.24	30.06	30.10	32.41	-	-
Old age	11.11	11.21	11.56	12.35	-	-
Survivors	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.94	-	-
Incapacity-related benefits	1.91	1.90	1.98	2.13	-	-
Health	8.74	8.67	8.43	8.99	-	-
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	0.45	-	-
<b>Sweden</b>	28.87	27.73	27.94	30.24	-	-
Old age	9.11	8.95	9.36	10.20	-	-
Survivors	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.55	-	-
Incapacity-related benefits	5.81	5.49	5.24	5.40	-	-
Health	6.55	6.54	6.78	7.30	-	-
Family	3.42	3.38	3.52	3.75	-	-
Active labour market programme	1.34	1.10	0.97	1.12	-	-
Unemployment	0.97	0.67	0.46	0.73	-	-
Housing	0.51	0.47	0.46	0.47	-	-
Other social policy areas	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.71	-	-

**Table 8** Social Benefit by category, fiscal years 1950-2011

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 of which Long-term care 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	448,785	175,279	39.1	225,407	50.2	48,099	—	10.7
1990	472,166	183,795	38.9	240,420	50.9	47,951	—	10.2
1991	501,303	195,056	38.9	256,145	51.1	50,103	—	10.0
1992	538,231	209,395	38.9	274,013	50.9	54,823	—	10.2
1993	567,986	218,059	38.4	290,376	51.1	59,550	—	10.5
1994	604,609	228,656	37.8	310,084	51.3	65,869	—	10.9
1995	647,191	240,520	37.2	334,986	51.8	71,685	—	11.1
1996	675,462	251,702	37.3	349,548	51.7	74,212	—	11.0
1997	694,016	253,008	36.5	363,996	52.4	77,012	—	11.1
1998	721,421	254,004	35.2	384,105	53.2	83,312	—	11.5
1999	750,405	263,970	35.2	399,112	53.2	87,323	—	11.6
2000	781,334	259,975	33.3	412,012	52.7	109,347	32,806	14.0
2001	814,112	266,273	32.7	425,714	52.3	122,124	41,563	15.0
2002	835,895	262,818	31.4	443,781	53.1	129,296	47,053	15.5
2003	842,800	266,132	31.6	447,845	53.1	128,823	51,559	15.3
2004	858,091	271,285	31.6	455,188	53.0	131,618	56,167	15.3
2005	884,879	281,608	31.8	468,286	52.9	134,985	58,701	15.3
2006	902,973	286,924	31.8	478,792	53.0	137,257	60,492	15.2
2007	927,031	295,530	31.9	488,711	52.7	142,790	63,584	15.4
2008	953,622	301,931	31.7	501,737	52.6	149,954	66,513	15.7
2009	1,010,998	314,128	31.1	523,330	51.8	173,540	71,191	17.2
2010	1,046,793	329,190	31.4	529,711	50.6	187,893	75,082	17.9
2011	1,074,950	340,634	31.7	530,623	49.4	203,692	78,881	18.9

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.

3. Some cost types were newly added in the year 2011. To reflect the change, the data was retroactively recomputed up to the year 2005. Hence, the data is uncomparable before and after 2005.

**Table 9** Social Benefit by category (as a percentage of GDP), fiscal years 1951-2011  
(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	1.02	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	10.58	4.12	5.41	1.06	4,736,076
1992	11.14	4.33	5.67	1.13	4,832,556
1993	11.77	4.52	6.02	1.23	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	2.43	5,017,106
2002	16.78	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	17.51	5.57	9.27	2.67	5,053,494
2006	17.74	5.64	9.40	2.70	5,091,063
2007	18.07	5.76	9.53	2.78	5,130,233
2008	19.48	6.17	10.25	3.06	4,895,201
2009	21.33	6.63	11.04	3.66	4,739,339
2010	21.80	6.86	11.03	3.91	4,800,980
2011	22.71	7.20	11.21	4.30	4,732,826

Source: Data regarding the GDP is based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2013"  
(Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

**Table 10** Social Benefit by category (as a percentage of National Income), fiscal years 1951-2011  
(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	18.15	6.62	9.52	2.01	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	21.01	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	23.18	7.33	12.30	3.56	3,701,166
2005	23.65	7.53	12.52	3.61	3,741,251
2006	23.88	7.59	12.66	3.63	3,781,903
2007	24.32	7.75	12.82	3.75	3,812,392
2008	26.86	8.50	14.13	4.22	3,550,380
2009	29.36	9.12	15.20	5.04	3,443,848
2010	29.71	9.34	15.04	5.33	3,523,103
2011	31.00	9.82	15.30	5.87	3,467,557

Source: Data regarding National Income is based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2013" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

**Table 11** Annual rates of increase in Social Benefit, GDP, and National Income, fiscal years 1951-2011 (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	1.5	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	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.6	0.5	1.1
2006	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.1
2007	2.7	3.0	2.1	4.0	0.8	0.8
2008	2.9	2.2	2.7	5.0	▲ 4.6	▲ 6.9
2009	6.0	4.0	4.3	15.7	▲ 3.2	▲ 3.0
2010	3.5	4.8	1.2	8.3	1.3	2.3
2011	2.7	3.5	0.2	8.4	▲ 1.4	▲ 1.6

**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	403.9	704.2	3,816.3	356.7	2,972.8	338.4
1992	432.1	753.2	3,879.5	362.7	2,938.2	334.5
1993	454.6	792.5	3,862.8	361.1	2,924.5	332.9
1994	482.7	841.4	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	550.1	959.0	4,132.1	386.3	3,030.3	345.0
1998	570.4	994.4	4,039.8	377.6	2,917.4	332.1
1999	592.4	1,032.7	3,999.5	373.9	2,876.4	327.4
2000	615.6	1,073.1	4,024.7	376.2	2,929.3	333.5
2001	639.4	1,114.7	3,940.7	368.4	2,880.9	328.0
2002	655.7	1,143.0	3,906.4	365.2	2,854.4	324.9
2003	660.0	1,150.6	3,930.4	367.4	2,882.7	328.2
2004	671.5	1,170.6	3,934.4	367.8	2,896.4	329.7
2005	692.6	1,207.3	3,955.2	369.7	2,928.2	333.3
2006	706.0	1,230.7	3,980.5	372.1	2,956.9	336.6
2007	724.1	1,262.2	4,007.0	374.6	2,977.7	339.0
2008	744.5	1,297.9	3,821.9	357.3	2,771.9	315.6
2009	789.6	1,376.5	3,701.7	346.0	2,689.8	306.2
2010	817.4	1,425.0	3,749.1	350.5	2,751.2	313.2
2011	841.1	1,466.3	3,703.3	346.2	2,713.3	308.9

**Table 13** Social Benefit by functional category, fiscal years 2007-2011

(Unit: Million of yen)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Social Security Expenditure</b>	<b>92,703,119</b>	<b>95,362,193</b>	<b>101,099,805</b>	<b>104,679,337</b>	<b>107,494,970</b>
<b>I Old age</b>	<b>46,361,327</b>	<b>47,869,645</b>	<b>50,382,226</b>	<b>51,334,873</b>	<b>51,781,734</b>
Cash benefits	40,244,855	41,478,158	43,541,245	44,145,447	44,237,463
Normal retirement pension	39,916,013	41,123,850	43,166,760	43,714,270	43,789,334
Early retirement pension	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum payments	138,750	149,052	153,656	176,237	173,700
Retirement grants	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	190,092	205,256	220,830	254,940	274,428
Benefits in kind	6,116,472	6,391,487	6,840,981	7,189,426	7,544,271
<b>II Survivors</b>	<b>6,613,366</b>	<b>6,672,930</b>	<b>6,744,747</b>	<b>6,794,258</b>	<b>6,802,017</b>
Cash benefits	6,557,789	6,624,172	6,695,865	6,740,478	6,744,827
Survivors' pension	6,456,213	6,519,936	6,599,942	6,643,920	6,647,920
Lump sum payments	9,023	9,187	8,447	8,235	7,972
Survivors grants	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	92,553	95,049	87,476	88,323	88,936
Benefits in kind	55,578	48,758	48,883	53,780	57,189
Funeral expenses	55,578	48,758	48,883	53,780	57,189
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>III Invalidation benefits</b>	<b>2,932,065</b>	<b>3,131,596</b>	<b>3,376,622</b>	<b>3,380,019</b>	<b>3,516,400</b>
Cash benefits	1,975,647	2,004,247	2,040,360	2,080,644	2,091,902
Full invalidity pension	1,820,270	1,846,213	1,880,786	1,920,815	1,937,569
Partial invalidity pension	-	-	-	-	-
Early retirement pension	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum payments	308	258	306	370	348
Invalidity grants	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	155,068	157,776	159,268	159,459	153,984
Benefits in kind	956,418	1,127,349	1,336,262	1,299,375	1,424,499
<b>IV Employment injury</b>	<b>971,052</b>	<b>959,305</b>	<b>935,754</b>	<b>919,083</b>	<b>935,338</b>
Cash benefits to the insured	448,154	439,706	428,551	410,538	402,291
Temporary cash benefits	161,299	157,030	150,451	142,667	140,112
Long-term cash benefits (pensions)	222,170	219,544	216,598	209,373	204,364
Other cash benefits	64,685	63,132	61,503	58,498	57,815
Cash benefits to survivors	281,249	279,829	281,420	274,999	292,673
Periodic benefit	255,787	256,213	256,505	253,033	253,991
Other cash benefits	25,463	23,615	24,915	21,966	38,682
Benefits in kind	241,649	239,770	225,783	233,546	240,374
Medical care	238,584	236,525	222,806	230,419	237,141
Other benefits in kind	3,064	3,245	2,976	3,127	3,233
<b>V Sickness and health</b>	<b>28,352,883</b>	<b>28,974,870</b>	<b>30,109,449</b>	<b>31,486,323</b>	<b>32,463,681</b>
Cash benefits	340,949	353,664	366,067	362,782	356,846
Sickness benefits	313,336	328,666	342,993	341,178	338,360
Maternity benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	27,613	24,998	23,074	21,604	18,486
Benefits in kind (health)	28,011,935	28,621,207	29,743,381	31,123,541	32,106,835
<b>VI Family benefits</b>	<b>3,576,655</b>	<b>3,705,950</b>	<b>3,848,707</b>	<b>5,479,485</b>	<b>5,723,247</b>
Cash benefits	2,195,612	2,267,791	2,374,610	3,920,308	4,117,403
Periodic cash payments	1,705,652	1,773,148	1,795,562	3,356,650	3,555,333
Other cash benefits	489,960	494,643	579,047	563,658	562,070
Benefits in kind	1,381,044	1,438,159	1,474,097	1,559,177	1,605,844
<b>VII Unemployment</b>	<b>1,193,636</b>	<b>1,255,383</b>	<b>2,531,628</b>	<b>1,865,426</b>	<b>1,777,747</b>
Cash benefits	1,193,636	1,255,383	2,531,628	1,865,426	1,777,747
Regular Unemployment benefits	952,706	1,002,490	1,557,348	1,176,068	1,108,906
Special periodic payments	177,188	188,367	247,129	249,460	276,189
Severance/redundancy payments	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	63,742	64,526	727,150	439,898	392,651
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII Housing</b>	<b>376,196</b>	<b>397,950</b>	<b>457,034</b>	<b>512,935</b>	<b>546,970</b>
Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Rent subsidy	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	376,196	397,950	457,034	512,935	546,970
Rent support	376,196	397,950	457,034	512,935	546,970
Subsidies to home owners	-	-	-	-	-
Other benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX Social assistance and others</b>	<b>2,325,938</b>	<b>2,394,563</b>	<b>2,713,638</b>	<b>2,906,935</b>	<b>3,947,838</b>
Cash benefits	916,389	928,397	1,048,431	1,187,778	1,565,641
Periodic cash payments	890,799	916,929	1,044,885	1,185,973	1,240,980
Other cash payments	25,590	11,468	3,546	1,804	324,661
Benefits in kind	1,409,549	1,466,167	1,665,207	1,719,157	2,382,196

Note: 1. Figures in Table 13 has been calculated in accordance with the standards of the ILO's "The Cost of Social Security 19<sup>th</sup> 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 1951-2011

(Units: Hundreds of millions of yen, %)

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	163,018	27.4	188,116	31.7	152,785	25.7	127,465	21.5	25,320	4.3
1990	184,966	28.3	210,188	32.2	161,600	24.8	134,663	20.6	26,936	4.1
1991	200,322	28.7	224,320	32.2	169,914	24.4	141,240	20.3	28,675	4.1
1992	208,449	28.6	234,765	32.3	180,278	24.8	147,488	20.3	32,791	4.5
1993	216,865	28.7	242,573	32.1	187,765	24.8	153,528	20.3	34,237	4.5
1994	225,441	28.8	249,427	31.9	194,161	24.8	157,064	20.1	37,097	4.7
1995	244,118	29.2	268,047	32.0	207,202	24.8	165,805	19.8	41,397	4.9
1996	252,483	29.5	274,621	32.1	212,456	24.8	168,386	19.7	44,069	5.1
1997	262,366	29.6	285,813	32.2	216,491	24.4	171,047	19.3	45,444	5.1
1998	263,330	29.9	286,421	32.5	219,049	24.9	171,812	19.5	47,237	5.4
1999	261,059	27.0	284,242	29.4	253,581	26.2	203,013	21.0	50,568	5.2
2000	266,560	29.9	283,077	31.8	250,802	28.2	197,148	22.1	53,654	6.0
2001	274,693	30.8	286,509	32.1	265,559	29.8	207,201	23.2	58,358	6.5
2002	274,704	31.8	284,027	32.9	266,311	30.8	205,750	23.8	60,561	7.0
2003	273,770	26.6	272,478	26.5	276,045	26.8	211,564	20.5	64,481	6.3
2004	275,259	28.6	262,230	27.2	286,030	29.7	216,111	22.4	69,919	7.3
2005	283,618	24.5	269,405	23.3	299,685	25.9	221,926	19.2	77,759	6.7
2006	292,314	28.4	275,331	26.8	310,533	30.2	219,932	21.4	90,602	8.8
2007	296,874	30.0	277,359	28.0	317,879	32.1	223,195	22.6	94,683	9.6
2008	301,357	30.2	278,663	27.9	334,883	33.5	236,689	23.7	98,194	9.8
2009	293,118	24.3	266,742	22.1	398,755	33.1	294,393	24.4	104,362	8.7
2010	303,247	27.7	281,319	25.7	407,765	37.2	295,070	26.9	112,695	10.3
2011	310,659	26.9	290,404	25.1	434,718	37.6	315,172	27.3	119,546	10.3

**Table 14** continued  
(Units: Hundreds of millions of yen, %)

Income from capital		Others		Total
	%		%	
22	1.1	117	5.8	2,023
96	2.2	124	2.8	4,417
148	2.5	245	4.2	5,839
458	4.9	224	2.4	9,260
621	5.4	319	2.8	11,545
787	5.8	448	3.3	13,616
965	5.9	549	3.4	16,353
1,203	6.3	567	3.0	19,137
1,516	6.3	921	3.8	23,996
1,938	6.7	1,536	5.3	28,850
2,459	7.3	2,030	6.0	33,820
3,087	7.7	2,349	5.9	39,933
3,925	8.7	536	1.2	45,247
4,796	8.8	864	1.6	54,681
6,158	9.5	957	1.5	64,978
7,535	9.7	1,226	1.6	77,877
9,137	9.3	1,095	1.1	98,202
11,737	8.7	1,678	1.2	134,988
14,641	8.7	2,249	1.3	167,375
17,391	8.7	4,094	2.0	200,483
20,894	8.9	3,515	1.5	234,987
23,815	8.8	5,114	1.9	269,571
27,284	9.1	5,502	1.8	298,251
32,682	9.7	5,929	1.8	335,258
38,830	10.4	6,098	1.6	374,123
44,366	11.1	5,841	1.5	400,793
49,943	11.9	6,655	1.6	419,642
55,581	12.5	7,679	1.7	445,384
62,020	12.8	9,970	2.1	485,773
68,872	13.4	9,046	1.8	512,442
71,981	13.5	11,981	2.2	533,637
74,309	13.0	13,443	2.3	573,062
77,015	13.0	13,159	2.2	594,093
83,580	12.8	12,443	1.9	652,777
89,374	12.8	13,150	1.9	697,080
90,810	12.5	13,635	1.9	727,938
95,171	12.6	13,789	1.8	756,163
93,630	12.0	19,653	2.5	782,313
98,118	11.7	19,516	2.3	837,001
96,594	11.3	20,023	2.3	856,177
104,424	11.8	17,824	2.0	886,918
89,989	10.2	21,215	2.4	880,004
144,381	14.9	24,120	2.5	967,384
64,976	7.3	25,236	2.8	890,651
42,326	4.7	22,208	2.5	891,295
15,070	1.7	24,336	2.8	864,447
152,194	14.8	55,379	5.4	1,029,865
69,975	7.3	69,325	7.2	962,820
188,454	16.3	117,012	10.1	1,158,175
87,233	8.5	63,766	6.2	1,029,178
20,372	2.1	76,602	7.7	989,085
7,610	0.8	76,160	7.6	998,672
146,162	12.1	101,211	8.4	1,205,988
8,388	0.8	95,779	8.7	1,096,498
36,529	3.2	84,256	7.3	1,156,566

- Note: 1. Figures in Table 14 has been calculated in accordance with the standards of the ILO's "The Cost of Social Security 18<sup>th</sup> 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.
4. Some cost types were newly added in the year 2011. To reflect the change, the data was retroactively recomputed up to the year 2005. Hence, the data is uncomparable before and after 2005.

## 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 benefits of programmes concerning early retirement for labor market reasons which are instead included in "Unemployment.". 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, withdrawal allowances National Pension: Old age pension, old age welfare pension, lump sum withdrawal payments for foreign people 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 system for the retirement allowance for the staff of social welfare institutions etc.: 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. *</p> <p>Automobile liability insurance, governmental automobile liability security programme: Benefit relating to death. * Japan sport council mutual aid benefit: Consolation payment for death, etc. * Benefit system for crime victims: Survivor's benefits *</p> <p>Note: SurvivorOf pensions paid to survivors, expenditures provided from the accident compensation scheme are included in the "Employment injury" category.</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, Disability allowances</p> <p>National Pension: Disability pension, Disability basic 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: Special disability allowances, 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 compensation lump sum payment, facility maintenance expenses, etc.</p> <p>Association-Kenpo health insurance, Society-managed health insurance: 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>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, etc. *</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).</p> <p>Medical insurance systems: Specified health checkups and specified health projects, health projects, administrative expenses *</p> <p>Public health: Expenses for infectious disease control, securing medical service provision system measures, securing health-care workers, and operating the National Hospital Organization *</p> <p>Social welfare: Various kinds of social welfare expenses, expenses for maternal and child health/sanitation measures.</p> <p>Infectious disease control, maternal and child health, school health, * ambulance services expenses * (estimated based on the handbook of the local allocation tax system)</p> <p>Subsidy for public hospitals * , subsidy for national health insurance medical facilities *</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Social welfare: Special allowance for child rearing, Child rearing allowances, Operating cost of nursery</p> <p>Public-corporation-run health insurance, Health insurance managed by associational, National health insurance: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, lump sum payment for maternity leave, etc.</p> <p>Mutual aid associations: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, childcare leave benefit, care leave benefit.</p> <p>Employment insurance: parental leave benefit, care leave benefit</p> <p>Public assistance benefits: Maternity assistance, education assistance</p> <p>School expense assistance programme *</p> <p>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.
Enemployment	This category comprises cash benefits that serve as income during the period of unemployment.	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 labor 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 Public housing rent subsidy
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 Disaster victims livelihood recovery support system: Expenses for support fund

Note: 1. OECD definitions are the criteria of the OECD Social Expenditure.

2. Japanese examples refer to the systems as of 2011.

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, Withdrawal allowances  National Pension: Old-age pension, Old-age welfare pension, Lump sum withdrawal payments for foreign people  Employee's Pension Fund, Farmer's Pension Fund: Old-age pension, etc.  Long-term care insurance: old age care services, old age care preventive services etc  Social welfare: Funds for promoting daily life support for the elderly etc  Mutual Aid Associations: Retirement mutual aid pension.  Various gratuities for retired public employees  Small-and-medium size enterprise retirement allowance mutual aid etc: Severance benefits  Mutual aid system for retirement allowances for the staff of social welfare institutions: Severance allowances</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' basic pension, Lump sum payment for survivors  Mutual Aid Associations: Survivors' pension, Lump sum payment for survivors, Support for funeral expenses  War victims: Survivors' pension, etc.  National health insurance: Support for funeral expenses  Relief system for sufferers from adverse drug reactions: Survivors' pension, Survivor's lump sum payment, Funeral service expenses  Relief system for sufferers from diseases infected from biological products: Survivors' pension, Survivor's lump sum payment, Funeral service expenses  Pollution-related health damage compensation system: Survivors' compensation, Survivor's lump sum payment, Funeral service expenses  Asbestos health damage relief system: Special survivor condolence money, Funeral service expense  Japan sport council mutual aid system: Consolation payment for death etc  Benefit system for crime victims: Survivors' benefits</p> <p>(Note) Of pensions paid to survivors, expenditures provided from the accident compensation scheme are included in the "Employment injury" category.</p>

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

Social Security Expenditure	ILO Definitions	Japan
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: Disability pension, Disability allowances</p> <p>National Pension: Disability pension, Disability basic pension</p> <p>Mutual Aid Associations: Disability pension</p> <p>Public health: Measures for atomic bomb survivors</p> <p>Social Welfare: Special allowance for Persons with Disabilities, Expenses for the Services and Supports for Persons with Disability Act etc</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from adverse drug reactions: Disability pension etc</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from diseases infected from biological products: Disability pension etc</p> <p>Support for those suffering from residual disability from automobile accident: Care expenses etc, Outsourcing expenses for custodial care business, Facility maintenance expenses</p> <p>Pollution-related health damage compensation system: Disability compensation, Medical care allowances, etc.</p> <p>Relief system for asbestos health damage: Medical care allowance</p> <p>Japan sport council mutual aid benefit: Consolation payment for disability</p> <p>Benefit system for crime victims: Benefit for serious wounds or sickness etc.</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
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>Association-Kenpo health insurance, Society-managed health insurance, National health insurance: Medical care benefit, Sickness and injury allowance, Specific medical checkups 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>Local government expenditure on medical care exclusively financed by local revenue</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>

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

Social Security Expenditure	ILO Definitions	Japan
Family benefits	Benefits provided to assist families (households) with children and other dependents.	Child allowance (kodomo teate and jido teate): Benefit, Child welfare service etc Social Welfare: Special allowance for child rearing, Child rearing allowance, Operating costs of nursery school Association-Kenpo health insurance, Society-managed health insurance, National health insurance: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, lump-sum payment for maternity leave Mutual aid associations: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, Parental leave benefit, Family-care leave benefit Employment Insurance wtc: Maternity leave benefit and family-care leave benefit Public Sanitation: Pension for children with disability, supplemental benefits for long-term care. School expense assistance programme
Unemployment	Benefits provided to protected persons due to the loss of gainful employment.	Employment Insurance, etc.: Jobseeker allowance, allowance for employment maintenance, employment stabilization business.  (Note) Maternity leave benefit and family-care leave benefit in continuous employment are included in "Family". (Note) Employment stabilization business include benefits paid for the incumbent and employers, as well as for the unemployed.
Housing	Benefits provided (on a means-tested basis) to assist with the cost of housing.	Social assistance: Housing assistance Public housing rent subsidy
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.	Mutual Aid Associations: Benefits for victims of natural disaster Social Assistance: Various aids. Social welfare: Support for victims of natural disaster Disaster victims livelihood recovery support system: Expenses for support fund  (Note) Housing aid in social assistance is included in the "Housing" category.

#### 4. Schemes of which the information on the settlement of account are used for the Financial Statistics of Social Security

##### (1) Schemes common to the OECD and ILO standards.

Name	Organization	Period
Association-Kenpo health insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Society-managed health insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Health Insurance (including Medical Care System for Retired Persons)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Health and Medical Services for the Aged	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Employees' Pension Insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Employees' Pension Funds, etc. ( Employees' Pension Fund, Coal Mining Pension Fund)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Pension	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Farmers' Pension Fund, etc. ( Farmers' Pension Fund, National Pension Fund )	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Seamen's Insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Every year
Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Every year
Employment Insurance, etc.		
Employment Insurance (Labor Insurance Special Account)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Stabilization and Promotion of Employment for the Elderly	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Human Resources Development of the Disabled and Others	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	Ministry of Finance Japan	Every year
Existing Associations, etc. (NTT Corporate Pension Fund, Japan Tobacco Mutual Aid Association, Japan Railway Mutual Aid Association)	Ministry of Finance Japan	Every year
Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Every year
Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	Ministry of Finance Japan	Every year
Government Employees' Accident Compensation	National Personnel Authority	Every year
Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Every year
Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation		
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Corporation, NTT Communications Corporation	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Every year
Japan Tobacco Inc. Corporation	Ministry of Finance Japan	Every year
Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency JNR Settlement Administration Department	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Every year
National Public Employees' Pensions	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Every year
Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Every year

## (1) Schemes common to the OECD and ILO standards. (continued)

Name	Organization	Period
Public Health		
Expenses for Measures Ensuring the Medical Care Delivery System	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures Controlling and Preventing Infectious Diseases	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for Specific Disease Treatment etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for the Atomic Bomb Exposed	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for Blood Products	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures Ensuring the Provision of Critical Drugs	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Developing the Foundation of the Medical Care Delivery System	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Health Promotion Measures	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Health Risk Management	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Preventive Measures against Narcotic/Stimulant Drug	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Maternal and Child Public Health Service	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Health and Welfare for Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Hansen's Disease Sanatorium Common Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Hansen's Disease Sanatorium Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Miscellaneous Expenses for Okinawa Public Health Service	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Special Temporary Grant for the Smooth Introduction of the Elderly Medical System	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Health Risk Management Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Grants for Measures Promoting Electric Power Plant Location etc. (Health Support for Nuclear Victims)	Ministry of the Environment	Every year
Expenses for Policies on Cohesive Society Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Preventive Measures against Local Suicide )	Cabinet Office	Every year
Public Assistance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year

## (1) Schemes common to the OECD and ILO standards. (continued)

Name	Organization	Period
<b>Social Welfare</b>		
Expenses for Promoting Safety Measures for Drugs etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Nursery School Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Preventive Measures against Child Abuse	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Maternal and Child Public Health Service	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for Fatherless and Other Families	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Support Measures for Children and Child care	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Community Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Miscellaneous Expenses for Disaster Relief etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Miscellaneous Expenses for Social Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Health and Welfare for Persons with Disabilities	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Daily-life Support Measures for the Elderly etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Rehabilitation Facility Common Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Homes for Juvenile Training and Education Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Rehabilitation Facility Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Miscellaneous Expenses for Disaster Relief Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Health and Welfare for Persons with Disabilities Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
<b>Aid for War Victims</b>		
Pensions to Surviving Families and Ex-servicemen	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Every year
Expenses for Support of War-bereaved and Families of the Unrepatriated	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Support Measures for Japanese Remaining in China etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Subsidy Bonds Issued to the Surviving Families of the War Dead, Wounded and Sick Retired Soldiers, and the Repatriated after the War, in lieu of Cash Benefits, Consolation Payment, and Grants	Ministry of Finance Japan	Every year
Aid for Free Ride for Wounded and Sick Retired Soldiers and Others	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Every year

## (1) Schemes common to the OECD and ILO standards. (continued)

Name	Organization	Period
<b>Other Schemes</b>		
School Expense Assistance/Pre-primary Education		
Expenses for the Primary and Secondary Education etc. (School Expense Assistance etc.)	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Every year
Benefit system for crime victim	National Police Agency	Every year
Japan Sport Council Mutual Aid Benefit	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Every year
Relief System for Sufferers from Adverse Drug Reactions	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Relief System for Sufferers from Diseases Infected from Biological Products	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Small-and-medium Size Enterprise Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid System	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Mutual Aid System for the Retirement Allowance for the Staff of Social Welfare Institutions and Others	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Support for Those Suffering from Residual Disability from Automobile Accidents	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Every year
Pollution-related Health Damage Compensation System	Ministry of the Environment	Every year
Asbestos Health Damage Relief System	Ministry of the Environment	Every year
<b>Housing</b>		
Miscellaneous Expenses for Measures against Housing Problems	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Every year
Disaster Victims Livelihood Recovery Support System	Cabinet Office	Every year
Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Every year
<b>Employment Insurance</b>		
Expenses for Supporting Human Resources Development for Youth and Others	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Strengthening Human Resources Development	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
(of which) Expenses for Promoting Community Welfare	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Stabilization and Promotion of Employment for the Elderly Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Community Welfare Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year

## (1) Schemes common to the OECD and ILO standards. (continued)

Name	Organization	Period
Public Health		
Expenses for Ensuring Safety in Medical Care	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Transplantation Therapy	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for Community Health	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Health and Sanitation Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Quarantine Station Common Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Conducting Quarantine etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Hansen's Disease Sanatorium Facility Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Okinawa Health and Sanitation Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures Ensuring the Medical Care Delivery System Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for Specific Disease Treatment etc. Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Transplantation Therapy Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Developing the Foundation of the Medical Care Delivery System Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for Community Health Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Health and Sanitation Facility Maintenance Fee Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Hansen's Disease Sanatorium Facility Fee Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures Ensuring Food Safety Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year

## (1) Schemes common to the OECD and ILO standards. (continued)

Name	Organization	Period
Social Welfare		
Child Welfare Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities Nozominosono Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities Nozominosono Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Social Welfare Institution Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Welfare and Medical Service Agency Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting the Administration of the Long-term Care Insurance System	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Rehabilitation Facility Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures for Fatherless and Other Families Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Support Measures for Children and Child care Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Community Welfare Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Strengthening the Foundation of Social Welfare Institution Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting the Administration of the Long-term Care Insurance System Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year

## (2) OECD standard only

Name	Organization	Period
Employment Insurance, etc.		
Subsidy for the Replacement Payment of Unpaid Wage	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Prefectural Labor Bureau Common Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Prefectural Labor Bureau Facility Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Carrying Out Employment Placement Businesses etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Public Health		
Expenses for Measures Related to Ensuring the Availability of Medical Care Professionals and Others	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Measures Related to Enhancing the Quality etc. of Medical Care Professionals	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Medical Information Technology	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Hospital Organization Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Hospital Organization Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Safety Measures for Drugs etc.	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Appropriate Use of Drugs	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Promoting Research and Development of Drugs	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Regulation Measures for Medical Care Expenditure	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Cancer Center Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Cancer Center Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Global Health and Medicine Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Global Health and Medicine Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Child Health and Development Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Child Health and Development Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology Operating Expenses	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology Facility Maintenance Fee	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Social Welfare		
Social Welfare Institution Maintenance Fee for the Restoration/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
School Expense Assistance/Pre-primary Education		
Pre-primary education expenses	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Every year

- Note: 1. Listed in the first column is the name of the scheme or the name of each project's item of the settlement of account.
2. Projects listed below the double line of (1) are the ones that add up only "administrative costs" or "others" under the ILO standard.
3. Under the OECD standard, health care expenditures of the schemes aggregated in the •National Medical Care Expenditures (NMCE)•h are extracted from the aggregated values of it. (The cost of copayment is excluded from the NMCE.)

## 5. The relationship between the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the System of National Accounts (SNA)<sup>1</sup>

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 households<sup>2</sup> and general government<sup>3</sup>. 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, taxes<sup>4</sup> 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.

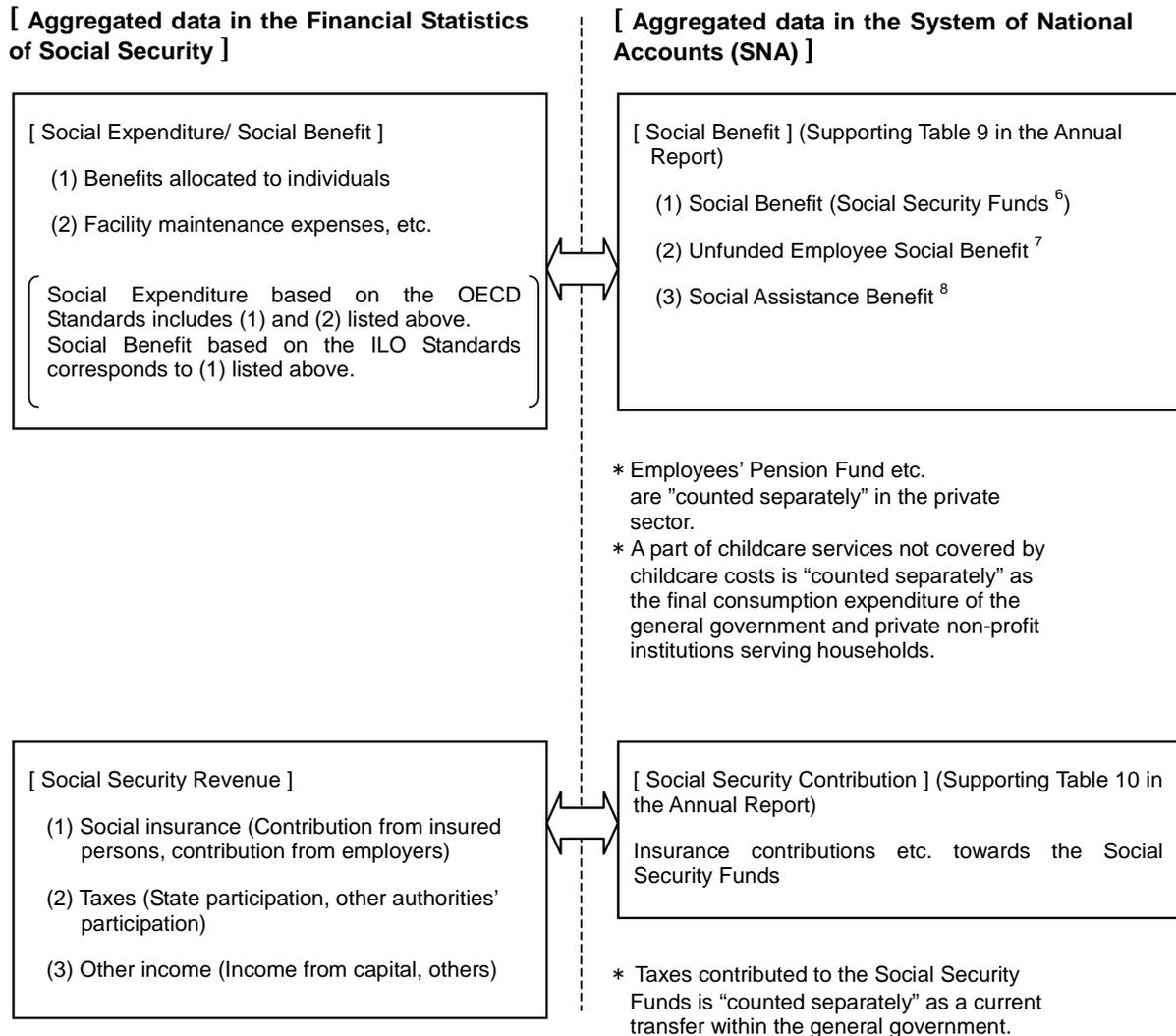
### • Differences in the aggregation of data on expenditure

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 SNA<sup>5</sup>.

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).

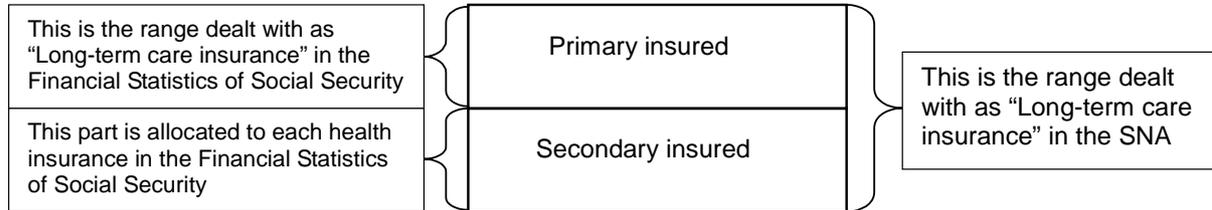
#### • Differences in the aggregation of data on income

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.

## 6. Contents of the data on the Homepage

[These statistical data are not published in the main report but are available for viewing on the homepage]

Table 15. Social Benefit Balance Table (Other Schemes)

Table 16. Social Expenditure and Social Benefit per household, fiscal years 1953-2011

Table 17. Total population used to calculate figures per person

Table 18. Social Benefit\* for the elderly, fiscal years 1973-2011

Table 19. Social Benefit\* for children and families, fiscal years 1975-2011

Table 20. Social Benefit\* by institutional scheme, fiscal years 1969-2011

Table 21. Social Security Revenue by source, fiscal years 1994-2011, based on "The Cost of Social Security 19th International Inquiry" (ILO)

Table 22. Social Security Revenue in fiscal year 2011, based on "The Cost of Social Security 19th International Inquiry" (ILO) - Basic table

Table 23. Social Benefit\* by functional category in fiscal year 2011, based on "The Cost of Social Security 19th International Inquiry" (ILO) - Basic table

Table 24. Public Social Expenditure and Mandatory Private Social Expenditure by Social Policy Area, fiscal years 1980-2011

Table 25. International comparison of Social Expenditure as a percentage of GDP, fiscal years 1980-2011

Table 26. Trends in GDP of Japan and other countries, fiscal years 1980-2011

Table 27. International comparison of Social Expenditure as a percentage of National Income, fiscal years 1980-2011

Table 28. Trends in National Income of Japan and other countries, fiscal years 1980-2011

Table 29. Percentage of population aged 65 or over in Japan and other nations - Trends and future projection

Table 30. Unemployment rates in Japan and other nations

Table 31. International comparison of Tax Burden and Social Security Contributions (as a ratio to National Income)

Table 32. National Medical Care Expenditures by defrayer, fiscal years 1954-2011

\*The term "Social Benefit" is used to refer to the statistics called "Social Security Expenditure" in the previous reports.