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The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

Fiscal Year 2020
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National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
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Preface

The "Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan" is a collection of statistics compiled through the annual settlement of social security schemes for fiscal year (FY) 2020. 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 describes the volume of social security as a whole as well as a composition of social security by policy area in Japan. We hope that the statistics will be used broadly as fundamental resources to monitor social security policies and 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 of the Financial Statistics of Social Security as Fundamental Statistics.

We would like to express our deepest appreciation to the ministries and public organizations concerned for their cooperation in compiling the Financial Statistics of Social Security.

August 2022

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
Kuniaki Tanabe Director-General

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Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

In this statistical report, we adopt two standards that are determined and developed by international organizations International Labour Organization (ILO) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to generate the Financial Statistics of Social Security. In the following section, we explain the background and determination of each standard.

1. Cost of Social Security based on ILO standards¹

Based on the ILO definition, the Cost of Social Security is one standard that we adopt in this report. Since 1949, the ILO had conducted 18 international inquiries on social benefits and published reports. In these inquiries, data on social security receipts and expenditures were collected within the framework of ILO Convention No. 102 (1952) concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security as well as ILO Recommendations No. 67 and No. 69 (1944). Japan has been cooperating with ILO inquiries after acceding to the United Nations in 1957, and the relevant Ministry and institute (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) aggregated data on social security benefits of Japan and reported the results.

In response to the changes in socio-economic circumstances around the world, the ILO revised the inquiry framework several times. In 1997, when the 19th International Inquiry was conducted, the methodology and framework were modified to consider a wider range of social protection and expand the coverage that provides generalized basic assistance to all citizens, regardless of their contributions to the social security system or employment history. The 19th Inquiry decided to limit the coverage to institutions that meet the following criteria:

- (1) The institutions' objectives must provide benefits according to one of nine functions:
 - (1) Old age, (2) Survivors, (3) Disability, (4) Employment injury; (5) Sickness and health, (6) Family/Children, (7) Unemployment, (8) Housing, and (9) Social assistance/others.
- (2) They must have been set up by legislation that attributes specified rights to, or imposes specified obligations on, a public, semi-public, or autonomous body.
- (3) They should be administered by a public, semi-public, or autonomous body that has been set up by legislation.
- (4) They can be a private body that has been commissioned to execute legally defined obligations.

¹ This section is based on ILO(2005) *ILO Social Security Inquiry*, ILO.

Since FY 2000, we have been providing statistics on social security receipts and expenditures based on the 19th International Inquiry. In addition, we have continued to update the data based on the 18th Inquiry as well in order to ensure the time series data availability since FY1950.

The ILO's Cost of Social Security Inquiry ended with the 19th Inquiry, and in 2005, a new inquiry called the ILO Social Security Inquiry was adopted. For the new inquiry, the governments of member states were allowed to submit the data based not only on ILO standards, but also on other international standards such as OECD or IMF standards that did not necessarily have the same scope or definition as ILO standards. As a result, since the late 1990s, international comparisons based on a unified definition based on ILO standards have become impossible.

In July 2012, when the Financial Statistics of Social Security was designated as official Fundamental Statistics conforming to the Statistics Act, we included data based on the OECD standard in this report to improve the international comparability of social security expenditures.

However, as the statistics based on the ILO's Cost of Social Security have been used widely among policymakers and researchers in Japan, we have continued providing the data based on the ILO framework as well.

In the next section, we explain the framework of the OECD standard.

2. Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards²

OECD began publishing the SOCX in 1996. OECD defines social expenditures as follows:

“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, provided that the provision of the benefits and financial contributions constitutes neither a direct payment for a particular good or service nor an individual contract or transfer.” (OECD2007).

Every expenditure item is included in Social Expenditure if it satisfies the following two criteria: first, the benefits must be intended to address one or more social purposes and, second, the system that makes the provision of benefits should either contribute to inter-personal redistribution or involve compulsory participation. The OECD Social Expenditure groups social benefits with social purpose into the following nine policy areas:

² This section is based on OECD(2007) *The Social Expenditure database: An Interpretive Guide SOCX 1980-2003*, OECD.

(1)Old age, (2)Survivors, (3)Incapacity-related benefits, (4)Health, (5)Family, (6)Active labour market programmes, (7)Unemployment, (8)Housing, and (9)Other social policy areas. Social benefits include cash benefits such as pension, income security during maternity leave, welfare benefits, and others, as well as benefits in service or kind, such as childcare, care for the elderly, and care for people with disabilities.

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

In addition, many developed countries have been updating the SOCX database regularly and providing benefits according to the nine policy areas. In this way, Social Expenditure based on the OECD standard is an important indicator for making an international comparison of social security expenditures.

In the main part of this report, we present the aggregated results of social expenditures in the following two categories: (1) public expenditures and (2) mandatory private expenditures, which is operated by the private sector but prescribed by law. For international comparative analysis, we used the OECD SOCX Database.

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

Finally, when the Financial Statistics of Social Security was designated as official Fundamental Statistics, it was decided to include necessary explanations about the relationship between the Financial Statistics of Social Security and the System of National Accounts (SNA) based on the United Nations Standards, as well as 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) to ensure the statistics are useful to a wide range of users.

I. Summary of Social Expenditure and Social Benefit, FY 2020

1 Social Expenditure (OECD standards)

(1) Social Expenditure ³

The total Social Expenditure (OECD standards) in FY 2020 was 136,360 billion yen (the highest since the compilation began in 1980), an increase of 8,481.7 billion yen or 6.6% compared with the previous fiscal year. The percentage share of the gross domestic product (GDP) was 25.46%, up 2.52 percentage points from the previous year (Table 1).

The average Social Expenditure per capita was 1,081,000 yen, an increase of 67,400 yen or 6.7% over the previous year.

Table 1 Social Expenditure

		FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Total amount	(Hundreds of millions of yen)	1,222,412	1,242,372	1,254,814	1,278,783	1,363,600
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Hundreds of millions of yen)	14,201	19,960	12,442	23,969	84,817
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.9	6.6
As a percentage of GDP	(%)	22.44	22.36	22.56	22.95	25.46
Increase from the previous fiscal year	(% points)	0.09	△ 0.08	0.20	0.39	2.52
Per person	(Thousand)	963.0	980.5	992.4	1,013.6	1,081.0
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Thousand)	12.4	17.5	11.9	21.2	67.4
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.1	6.7

Source: The number of population is based on the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Current Population Estimates as of October 1, 2020." GDP are based on the Cabinet Office's "Annual Report on National Accounts for FY 2020."

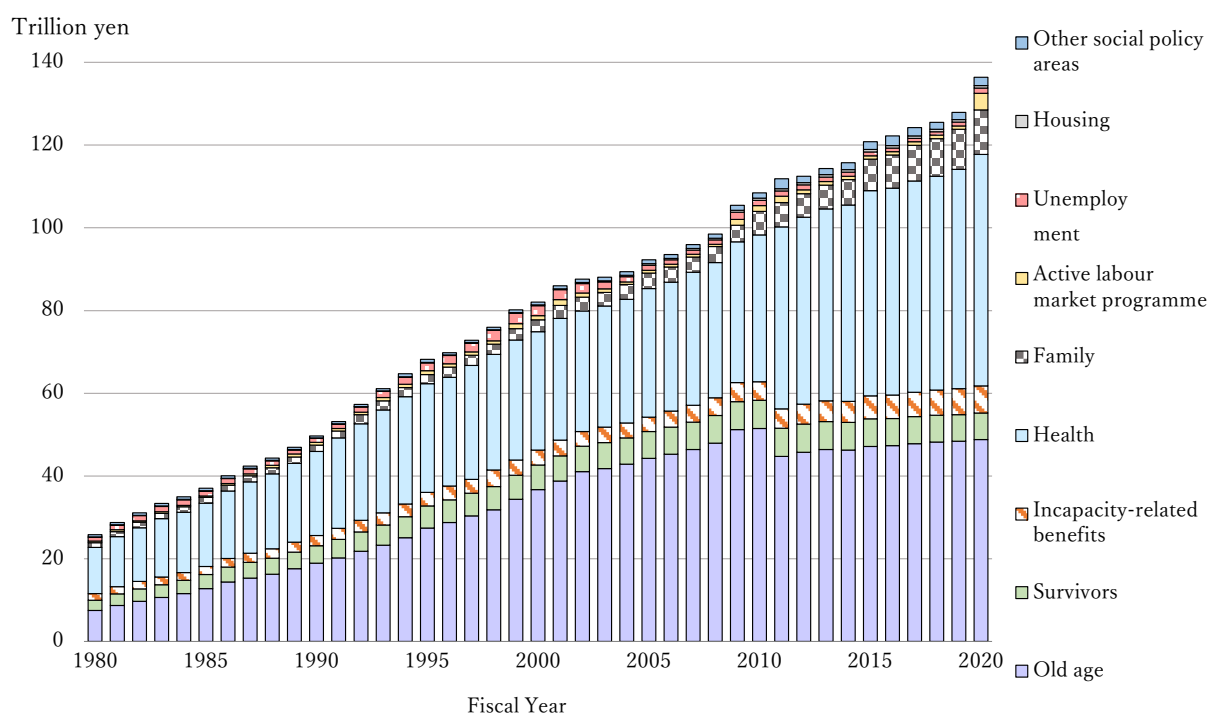
³ Compared to "social security benefits" (ILO standard), "social expenditure" (OECD standard) includes expenditures that are not directly attributable to individuals, such as facility maintenance costs.

(2) Social Expenditure by policy area

Among the nine policy areas of Social Expenditure in FY 2020⁴, “Health” is the largest with 55,902.6 billion yen (41.0% of the total). It is followed by “Old age” with 48,797.5 billion yen (35.8% of the total) and “Family” with 10,753.6 billion yen (7.9% of the total) (Figure 1 and Table 2).

The policy areas with the largest increases compared with the previous year were “Active labour market programme” (3,190.8 billion yen, up 384.7%), “Health” (2,850.2 billion yen, +5.4%), and “Family” (1,080.5 billion yen, +11.2%). The “Active labour market programme” area includes an increase in the Employment Adjustment Subsidy; the “Health” area is affected by expenditure on measures against COVID-19, such as the Emergency Comprehensive Support Grant for COVID-19, and the “Family” area by an increase in education and childcare benefits for children and temporary special benefits for child-rearing households and single-parent households.

Figure 1 Trends of Social Expenditure by policy area



Note: Since the aggregation methods for the Old age category and the Health category are different before and after FY2010 and FY2011, caution is required when looking at the trends. For details, please see the note in Table 1 of the Time Series Table.
Source: Compiled from Time Series Table 1.

⁴ The main programs and benefits included in Social Expenditure by policy area are as follows. **【Old age】** Old age pension, etc. **【Survivors】** Survivors' pensions benefits, etc. **【Incapacity-related benefits】** Disability basic pension, Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities, Workmen's accident insurance, etc. **【Health】** Medical-care insurance, public funded healthcare, Long-term care insurance, etc. **【Family】** Child allowance, child-rearing allowance, Institutional Benefits for Disabled Children, etc., Parental leave benefits, Care leave benefits, etc. **【Active labour market programmes】** Education training benefits, Employment Adjustment Subsidy, etc., **【Unemployment】** Job applicants' benefits, Support System for Job Seekers, etc., **【Housing】** Housing assistance, etc. **【Other social policy areas】** Livelihood assistance, Occupational assistance, Accident benefits, etc. Refer to Appendix 2-2 for further information.

Table 2 Social Expenditure by policy area

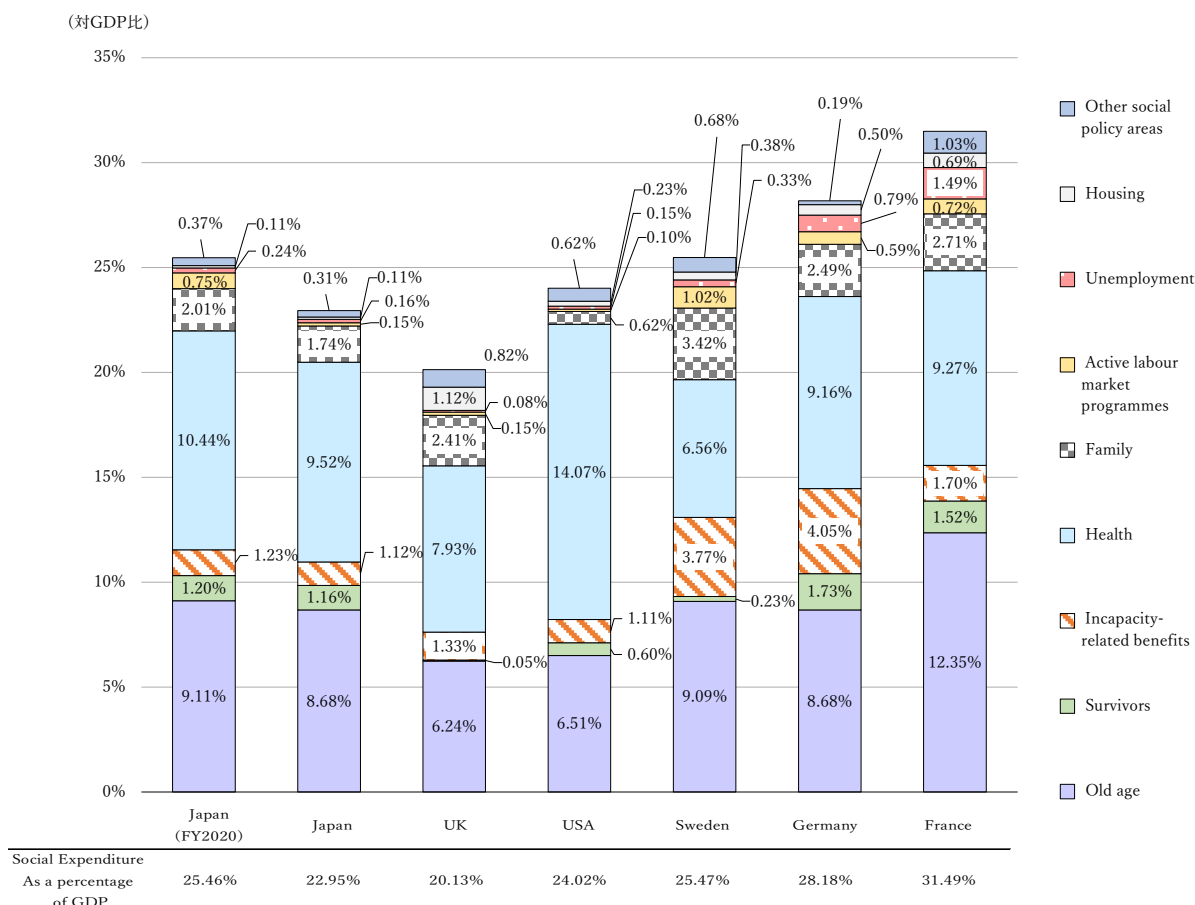
	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Amount of expenditure	(Hundreds of millions of yen)				
Old age	473,447	478,004	482,246	483,903	487,975
Survivors	65,793	65,618	65,074	64,600	64,199
Incapacity-related benefits	56,810	58,732	60,630	62,392	66,020
Health	499,709	510,779	516,879	530,524	559,026
Family	80,412	86,451	90,567	96,730	107,536
Active labour market	8,008	8,331	8,556	8,294	40,202
Unemployment	8,649	8,430	8,535	8,964	12,717
Housing	6,093	6,131	6,084	6,028	6,048
Other social policy areas	23,490	19,894	16,243	17,347	19,878
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Hundreds of millions of yen)				
Old age	1,631	4,558	4,242	1,657	4,071
Survivors	△ 999	△ 175	△ 544	△ 474	△ 401
Incapacity-related benefits	1,387	1,922	1,898	1,762	3,627
Health	3,907	11,070	6,100	13,645	28,502
Family	4,390	6,039	4,115	6,164	10,805
Active labour market	△ 227	323	225	△ 262	31,908
Unemployment	△ 635	△ 219	105	429	3,753
Housing	△ 134	38	△ 47	△ 56	20
Other social policy areas	4,882	△ 3,596	△ 3,652	1,105	2,531
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)				
Old age	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.8
Survivors	△ 1.5	△ 0.3	△ 0.8	△ 0.7	△ 0.6
Incapacity-related benefits	2.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	5.8
Health	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.6	5.4
Family	5.8	7.5	4.8	6.8	11.2
Active labour market	△ 2.8	4.0	2.7	△ 3.1	384.7
Unemployment	△ 6.8	△ 2.5	1.2	5.0	41.9
Housing	△ 2.2	0.6	△ 0.8	△ 0.9	0.3
Other social policy areas	26.2	△ 15.3	△ 18.4	6.8	14.6
Composition ratio	(%)				
Old age	38.7	38.5	38.4	37.8	35.8
Survivors	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.7
Incapacity-related benefits	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8
Health	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.0
Family	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.9
Active labour market	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.9
Unemployment	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other social policy areas	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
As a percentage of GDP	(%)				
Old age	8.69	8.60	8.67	8.68	9.11
Survivors	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.20
Incapacity-related benefits	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.23
Health	9.17	9.19	9.29	9.52	10.44
Family	1.48	1.56	1.63	1.74	2.01
Active labour market	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75
Unemployment	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.24
Housing	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Other social policy areas	0.43	0.36	0.29	0.31	0.37

Source: Compiled from Time Series Table 1, Table 2, Table 3.

2 International comparison of Social Expenditure

Figure 2 shows the ratios of Social Expenditure to GDP among six developed countries in FY 2019. These indicate that Social Expenditure in Japan is larger than the UK, but smaller than the France, Germany, Sweden, and USA.

Figure 2 International comparison of Social Expenditure by policy areas as a percentage of GDP, FY2019



Note: Figures are updated on 13th March 2023, following an update of the OECD Social Expenditure Database.

Source: Social Expenditure for OECD countries other than Japan is based on the OECD Social Expenditure database (as of 16th February 2023). GDP data on Japan are based on the Cabinet Office's "Annual Report on National Accounts for FY 2020", while the data on other countries are based on the OECD Reference Series (as of 16th February 2023).

3 Social Benefit (ILO standards)

(1) Social Benefit

The total amount of Social Benefit (ILO standards) in FY 2020 was 132,221.1 billion yen (the highest since the compilation began in 1950), an increase of 8,296.7 billion yen or 6.7% compared with the previous fiscal year. The percentage share of the GDP was 24.69%, up 2.45 percentage points from the previous year (Table 3).

The average Social Benefit per capita was 1,048,200 yen, an increase of 65,900 yen or 6.7% over the previous year.

Table 3 Social Benefit

		FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Total amount	(Hundreds of millions of yen)	1,183,128	1,200,690	1,214,000	1,239,244	1,322,211
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Hundreds of millions of yen)	14,983	17,562	13,311	25,243	82,967
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.1	6.7
As a percentage of GDP	(%)	21.72	21.61	21.82	22.24	24.69
Increase from the previous fiscal year	(% points)	0.11	△ 0.11	0.22	0.41	2.45
Per person	(Thousand)	932.1	947.6	960.1	982.2	1,048.2
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Thousand)	13.0	15.5	12.5	22.1	65.9
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.3	6.7

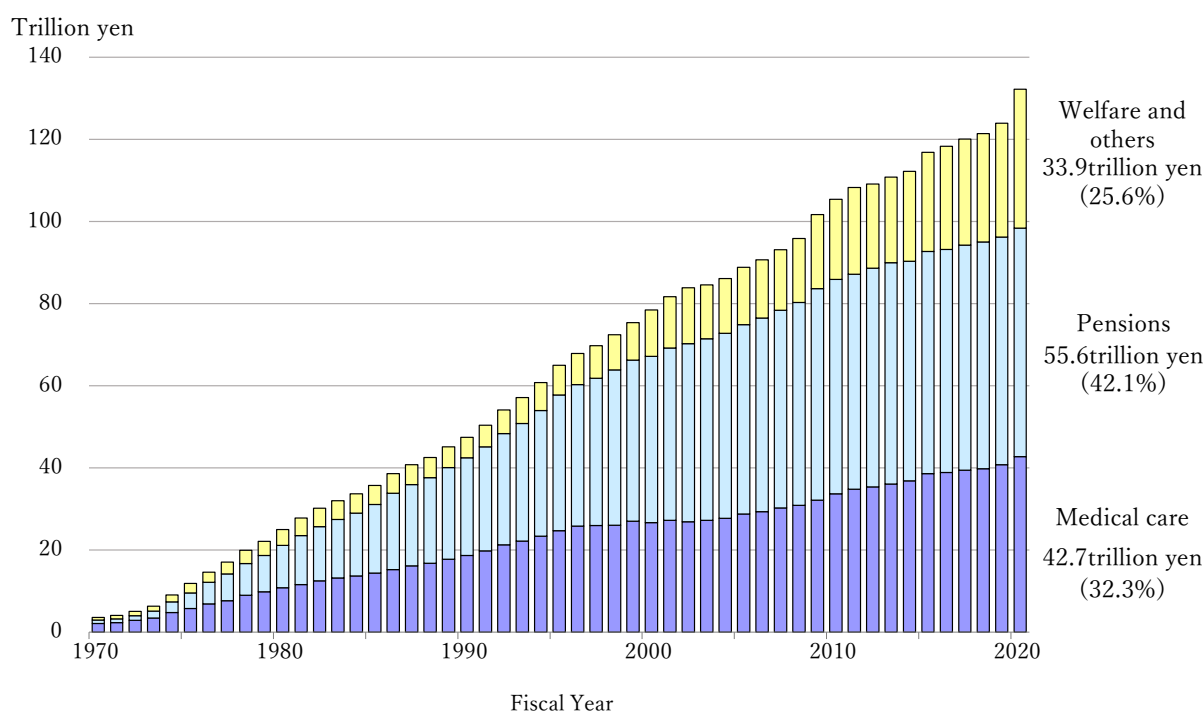
Source: The number of population is based on the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Current Population Estimates as of October 1, 2020." GDP are based on the Cabinet Office's "Annual Report on National Accounts for FY 2020."

(2) Social Benefit by category

The three categories of Social Benefit in FY 2020⁵ were as follows: “Medical care” 42,719.3 billion yen (32.3% of the total), “Pensions” 55,633.6 billion yen (42.1% of the total), and “Welfare and others” 33,868.2 billion yen (25.6% of the total) (Figure 3 and Table 4).

The increases from the previous year were 1,995.1 billion yen (+4.9%) for “Medical care,” 181.5 billion yen (+0.3%) for “Pensions,” and 6,120.1 billion yen (+22.1%) for “Welfare and others,” mainly due to an increase in the Employment Adjustment Subsidy (Table 4).

Figure 3 Trends of Social Benefit by category



Source: Compiled from Time Series Table 8.

⁵ The main programs and benefits included in Social Benefit by category are as follows. **【Medical care】** Medical-care insurance, public funded healthcare, Medical assistance out of public assistance, **【Pensions】** Pension insurance, pension benefits for work-related accidents, **【Welfare and others】** Long-term care insurance, benefits for nursing care, training, etc. among Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities, Child allowance, New Child and Child-rearing Support System, public assistance (other than medical assistance) Refer to Appendix 2-3 for further information.

Table 4 Social Benefit by category

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Amount of benefit	(Hundreds of millions of yen)				
Medical care	388,174	394,243	397,494	407,242	427,193
Pensions	543,800	548,349	552,581	554,520	556,336
Welfare and others	251,154	258,098	263,926	277,481	338,682
Long-term care(retabulated)	97,175	101,030	103,885	107,347	114,169
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Hundreds of millions of yen)				
Medical care	2,523	6,069	3,251	9,748	19,951
Pensions	2,870	4,550	4,232	1,939	1,815
Welfare and others	9,590	6,944	5,828	13,555	61,201
Long-term care(retabulated)	2,069	3,855	2,855	3,462	6,822
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)				
Medical care	0.7	1.6	0.8	2.5	4.9
Pensions	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3
Welfare and others	4.0	2.8	2.3	5.1	22.1
Long-term care(retabulated)	2.2	4.0	2.8	3.3	6.4
Composition ratio	(%)				
Medical care	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.3
Pensions	46.0	45.7	45.5	44.7	42.1
Welfare and others	21.2	21.5	21.7	22.4	25.6
Long-term care(retabulated)	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.6
As a percentage of GDP	(%)				
Medical care	7.12	7.09	7.15	7.31	7.98
Pensions	9.98	9.87	9.93	9.95	10.39
Welfare and others	4.61	4.64	4.74	4.98	6.32
Long-term care(retabulated)	1.78	1.82	1.87	1.93	2.13

Source: Compiled from Time Series Table 8, Table 9, Table 11.

4 Social Security Revenue (ILO standards)

Social Security Revenue⁶ in FY 2020 amounted to 184,816 billion yen, an increase of 52,462.9 billion yen or 39.6% over the previous year (Table 5).

Table 5 Social Security Revenue

		FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Total amount	(Hundreds of millions of yen)	1,364,995	1,412,809	1,325,843	1,323,531	1,848,160
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Hundreds of millions of yen)	111,418	47,814	△ 86,966	△ 2,312	524,629
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)	8.9	3.5	△ 6.2	△ 0.2	39.6

Social Security Revenue by source is “Social insurance” amounting to 73,541 billion yen, accounting for 39.8% of the total. It is followed by “Taxes” of 58,952.7 billion yen, accounting for 31.9% of the total (Table 6).

Total Social Security Revenue increased by 39.6% compared with the previous fiscal year. This was due to an increase of 42,347.1 billion yen in “Income from capital” as a result of a year-on-year rise in the investment performance of pension funds. The other item with the highest percentage increase compared with the previous year was “State contributions” (+19.2%). This was mainly due to expenditure on measures against COVID-19.

⁶ The concept of social security funding is based on ILO standards, as is Social Benefit. The total amount includes revenue for administrative costs and facility maintenance.

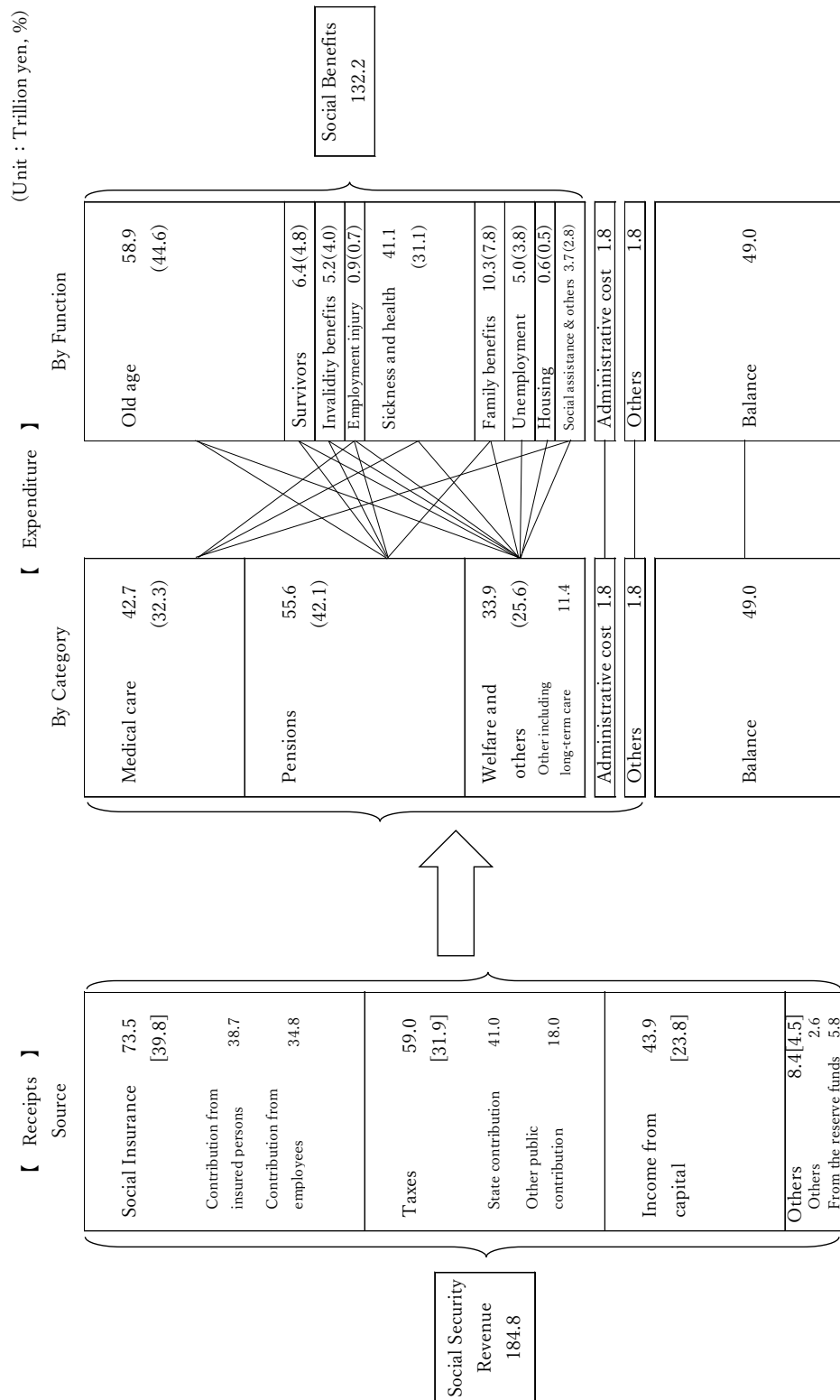
Table 6 Social Security Revenue by source

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Amount of resources	(Hundreds of millions of yen)				
Social Insurance	688,959	708,013	725,926	740,082	735,410
Contribution from insured persons	364,949	373,647	383,382	389,665	387,032
Contribution from employers	324,010	334,366	342,544	350,417	348,378
Taxes	493,214	498,872	503,713	518,937	589,527
State contribution	332,204	333,299	335,797	343,867	410,026
Other public contribution	161,010	165,573	167,916	175,070	179,502
Income from capital	103,224	141,126	44,286	15,929	439,400
Others	79,597	64,799	51,919	48,582	83,823
Increase/decrease from the previous fiscal year	(Hundreds of millions of yen)				
Social Insurance	19,637	19,053	17,913	14,157	△ 4,672
Contribution from insured persons	11,222	8,698	9,735	6,284	△ 2,633
Contribution from employers	8,415	10,355	8,178	7,873	△ 2,039
Taxes	10,662	5,658	4,841	15,225	70,590
State contribution	6,677	1,095	2,497	8,071	66,158
Other public contribution	3,985	4,563	2,343	7,154	4,431
Income from capital	82,654	37,902	△ 96,840	△ 28,356	423,471
Others	△ 1,534	△ 14,799	△ 12,880	△ 3,337	35,241
Percentage change from the previous fiscal year	(%)				
Social Insurance	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	△ 0.6
Contribution from insured persons	3.2	2.4	2.6	1.6	△ 0.7
Contribution from employers	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.3	△ 0.6
Taxes	2.2	1.1	1.0	3.0	13.6
State contribution	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	19.2
Other public contribution	2.5	2.8	1.4	4.3	2.5
Income from capital	401.8	36.7	△ 68.6	△ 64.0	2,658.4
Others	△ 1.9	△ 18.6	△ 19.9	△ 6.4	72.5
Composition ratio	(%)				
Social Insurance	50.5	50.1	54.8	55.9	39.8
Contribution from insured persons	26.7	26.4	28.9	29.4	20.9
Contribution from employers	23.7	23.7	25.8	26.5	18.9
Taxes	36.1	35.3	38.0	39.2	31.9
State contribution	24.3	23.6	25.3	26.0	22.2
Other public contribution	11.8	11.7	12.7	13.2	9.7
Income from capital	7.6	10.0	3.3	1.2	23.8
Others	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.7	4.5

Note: Income from capital is volatile in each fiscal year as it depends on the management performance of the public pension fund and other factors. The Others category includes receipt from the reserve funds.

Source: Compiled from Time Series Table 14.

Figure 4 Diagram of Social Security Revenue and Social Benefit based on the ILO Standards, FY 2020



Notes:

1. Social Security Revenue in FY 2020 amounted to 184.8 trillion yen (excluding transfer from other systems). The figures in square brackets represent the ratio to the total Social Security Revenue.
2. Social Security expenditure in FY 2020 amounted to 132.2 trillion yen. The figures in parentheses represent the ratio to the total Social Benefit.
3. Others in the receipt include receipts from the reserve funds, etc. Others in the expenditure include maintenance expenses for the facilities, etc.
4. Balance refers to the difference between Social Security Revenue (184.8 trillion yen) and the sum of Social Benefit, administrative costs, operating losses, and others (135.8 trillion yen), and it does not include any transfer to and from other systems.

II. Summary Table

Summary Table 1 Social Expenditure Summary Table, FY2020

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Social Expenditure
Total	136,359,954
Old age	48,797,462
Cash benefits	47,611,728
Normal retirement pension	46,765,850
Early retirement pension	—
Other cash benefits	845,878
Benefits in kind	1,185,734
Nursing care and home-help services	1,061,960
Other benefits in kind	123,774
Survivors	6,419,883
Cash benefits	6,351,733
Survivor's pension	6,275,889
Other cash benefits	75,844
Benefits in kind	68,150
Funeral expenses	68,034
Other benefits in kind	116
Incapacity-related benefits	6,601,951
Cash benefits	3,619,384
Disability pension	2,190,822
Pension (employment injury)	398,394
Temporary absence from work benefits (employment injury)	98,956
Temporary absence from work benefits (accident and sickness)	488,884
Other cash benefits	442,327
Benefits in kind	2,982,567
Nursing care and home-help services	2,476,497
Rehabilitation services	3,331
Other benefits in kind	502,739
Health	55,902,599
Cash benefits	—
Benefits in kind	55,902,599
Family	10,753,551
Cash benefits	4,002,595
Family allowance	2,676,878
Maternity and parental leave	975,511
Other cash benefits	350,206
Benefits in kind	6,750,956
Early childhood education and care	5,057,135
Home help / Accommodation	906,271
Other benefits in kind	787,549
Active labour market programmes	4,020,186
Public employment services and administration	381,640
Training	68,650
Employment incentives	3,498,087
Sheltered and Supported employment and rehabilitation	55,277
Direct job creation	16,508
Start-up incentives	24
Unemployment	1,271,692
Cash benefits	1,271,692
Unemployment benefits and retirement allowance	1,271,692
Early retirement for labour market reasons	—
Housing	604,792
Cash benefits	—
Housing allowance	—
Other cash benefits	—
Benefits in kind	604,792
Housing assistance	604,792
Other benefits in kind	—
Other social policy areas	1,987,839
Cash benefits	1,488,308
Income maintenance	1,447,594
Other cash benefits	40,714
Benefits in kind	499,531
Social support	46,067
Other benefits in kind	453,464

Note: Summary Table 1 is calculated based on the OECD Social Expenditure Standards.

Summary Table 2 Social Benefit Balance Table, FY2020 (No. 1)

	Receipts			
	Contributions		Special taxes allocated to social security	State participation
	Insured persons	Employers		
Social Insurance:				
1. Health Insurance				
(A) Association-Kenpo	5,287,052	5,212,629	—	1,273,866
(B) Society-managed	4,265,215	4,992,188	—	75,746
2. National Health Insurance	3,087,149	—	—	3,805,288
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (retabulated)	954	—	—	—
3. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	1,378,291	—	—	5,361,403
4. Long-term Care Insurance	2,356,677	—	—	2,649,815
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	16,030,593	16,030,593	—	10,198,020
6. Employees' Pension Funds	27,761	48,734	—	—
7. Coal Mining Pension Fund	—	0	—	—
8. National Pension	1,336,526	—	—	1,878,461
9. National Pension Fund	97,737	—	—	3,321
10. Farmers' Pension Fund	—	—	—	119,619
11. Seamen's Insurance	16,601	20,234	—	3,032
12. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	45,757	—	613
13. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	428,347	422,233	—	136,120
14. Employment Insurance	571,231	1,142,097	—	1,109,481
15. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	897,815	—	9
Family Allowance:				
16. Child Allowance (Jido Teate)	—	855,544	—	1,214,360
Public Employees:				
17. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	1,009,343	1,180,662	—	297,472
18. Existing Associations, etc.	—	93,009	—	284
19. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	2,791,321	3,228,902	—	5,365
20. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	—	—	2,732
21. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	10,826	—	—
22. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	0	35,078	—	—
23. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	3,722	—	—
24. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	5,531	—	26
25. Local Public Employees' Pensions	—	6,229	—	—
Public Health Service:				
26. Public Health	—	—	—	3,862,976
Public Assistance and Social Welfare:				
27. Public Assistance	—	—	—	2,717,563
28. Social Welfare	—	—	—	5,538,143
Employment Measures:				
29. Employment Measures	—	—	—	304,046
War Victims:				
30. Aid for War Victims	—	—	—	220,043
Schemes other than the above	19,348	606,064	—	224,758
Local government expenditure exclusively financed by local revenue (retabulated)	—	—	—	—
Total	38,703,192	34,837,847	—	41,002,560

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Receipts						
Participation of other public authorities	Income from capital	Other receipts	Subtotal	Transfer from other schemes	Total receipts	
–	–	30,130	11,803,677	59	11,803,736	1.(A)
–	26,004	683,973	10,043,125	119	10,043,244	1.(B)
1,682,793	–	653,955	9,229,185	3,630,562	12,859,748	2.
–	–	–	954	649	1,602	
2,941,576	–	460,792	10,142,061	6,370,305	16,512,366	3.
3,419,949	417	272,943	8,699,801	2,872,749	11,572,550	4.
–	35,683,673	163,358	78,106,236	4,901,717	83,007,954	5.
–	2,504,623	1,029	2,582,149	427,631	3,009,779	6.
–	1,476	557	2,034	–	2,034	7.
–	2,049,952	1,579,559	6,844,499	21,773,453	28,617,951	8.
–	931,567	3	1,032,628	–	1,032,628	9.
–	–	54,179	173,798	–	173,798	10.
–	1	2,456	42,323	5,381	47,705	11.
–	16	20,411	66,797	–	66,797	12.
7,702	175,555	1,114	1,171,071	306,213	1,477,284	13.
–	91	3,830,036	6,652,936	–	6,652,936	14.
–	111,839	221,942	1,231,605	–	1,231,605	15.
874,694	–	270,744	3,215,341	–	3,215,341	16.
–	395,915	54,457	2,937,849	1,091,086	4,028,935	17.
–	58,354	35,591	187,237	–	187,237	18.
752,458	1,999,487	5,143	8,782,676	3,364,113	12,146,789	19.
–	–	–	2,732	–	2,732	20.
–	–	–	10,826	–	10,826	21.
–	716	5,261	41,055	–	41,055	22.
–	–	–	3,722	–	3,722	23.
–	–	–	5,557	–	5,557	24.
–	–	–	6,229	–	6,229	25.
251,880	–	–	4,114,856	–	4,114,856	26.
905,210	–	–	3,622,773	–	3,622,773	27.
3,927,788	–	–	9,465,931	–	9,465,931	28.
1,159	–	–	305,204	–	305,204	29.
–	–	–	220,043	–	220,043	30.
3,184,964	337	34,621	4,070,092	–	4,070,092	
3,138,874	–	–	3,138,874	–	3,138,874	
17,950,173	43,940,022	8,382,254	184,816,048	44,743,389	229,559,437	

Summary Table 2 Continued (No. 2)

	Expenditures			
	Benefits			
	Sickness - maternity		Employment injuries	
	Medical care	Cash benefits	Medical care	Other than medical care
Social Insurance:				
1. Health Insurance				
(A) Association-Kenpo	5,928,730	348,611	—	—
(B) Society-managed	3,937,701	263,409	—	—
2. National Health Insurance	8,912,104	13,454	—	—
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (retabulated)	400	—	—	—
3. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	15,295,460	—	—	—
4. Long-term Care Insurance	—	—	—	—
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	—	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds	—	—	—	—
7. Coal Mining Pension Fund	—	—	—	—
8. National Pension	—	—	—	—
9. National Pension Fund	—	—	—	—
10. Farmers' Pension Fund	—	—	—	—
11. Seamen's Insurance	18,107	2,042	1,484	—
12. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	—	—
13. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	136,459	9,953	—	—
14. Employment Insurance	—	643,670	—	—
15. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	—	256,642	29,733
Family Allowance:				
16. Child Allowance (Jido Teate)	—	—	—	—
Public Employees:				
17. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	242,795	14,942	—	—
18. Existing Associations, etc.	—	—	—	—
19. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	730,058	116,302	—	—
20. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	9	334	—	—
21. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	2,075	29
22. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	12,327	362
23. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	—	84	—
24. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—
25. Local Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—
Public Health Service:				
26. Public Health	3,801,994	66,837	—	—
Public Assistance and Social Welfare:				
27. Public Assistance	1,815,607	368	—	—
28. Social Welfare	584,258	—	—	—
Employment Measures:				
29. Employment Measures	—	—	—	—
War Victims:				
30. Aid for War Victims	10	—	—	—
Schemes other than the above	1,043,366	5,521	—	—
Local government expenditure exclusively financed by local revenue (retabulated)	1,017,724	—	—	—
Total	42,446,657	1,485,441	272,612	30,123

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Expenditure					
Benefits					
Employment injuries		Pensions	Unemployment and employment measures	Family allowances	
Cash benefits					
Pensions	Cash benefits other than pensions				
-	-	-	-	-	1.(A)
-	-	-	-	-	1.(B)
-	-	-	-	-	2.
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3.
-	-	-	-	-	4.
-	-	23,434,377	-	-	5.
-	-	962,203	-	-	6.
-	-	536	-	-	7.
-	-	24,154,116	-	-	8.
-	-	236,782	-	-	9.
-	-	76,665	-	-	10.
3,840	435	-	-	-	11.
-	-	1,431	-	-	12.
-	-	327,760	-	-	13.
-	-	-	4,612,592	-	14.
367,150	201,839	-	26,021	-	15.
-	-	-	-	2,034,001	16.
3,129	-	1,425,889	-	-	17.
1,332	-	62,836	-	-	18.
68	-	4,341,417	-	-	19.
-	-	359	-	-	20.
7,178	1,545	-	-	-	21.
15,198	3,588	-	-	-	22.
2,831	725	-	-	-	23.
-	-	5,531	-	-	24.
-	-	6,229	-	-	25.
-	-	1,849	-	-	26.
-	-	-	-	-	27.
-	-	-	-	924,675	28.
-	-	-	272,665	-	29.
-	-	159,190	-	-	30.
-	-	35,686	74,727	-	
-	-	-	-	-	
400,724	208,131	55,232,857	4,986,004	2,958,676	

Summary Table 2 Continued (No. 3)

	Expenditure			
	Benefits			
	Long-term care		Others	
	Benefits in kind	Cash benefits	Other than medical care	Cash benefits
Social Insurance:				
1. Health Insurance				
(A) Association-Kenpo	–	–	–	1,999
(B) Society-managed	–	–	–	1,664
2. National Health Insurance	–	–	–	7,844
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (retabulated)	–	–	–	–
3. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	–	–	–	42,733
4. Long-term Care Insurance	10,779,239	–	–	–
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	–	–	–	40,196
6. Employees' Pension Funds	–	–	–	14,809
7. Coal Mining Pension Fund	–	–	–	0
8. National Pension	–	–	–	2,817
9. National Pension Fund	–	–	–	14,246
10. Farmers' Pension Fund	–	–	–	133
11. Seamen's Insurance	–	–	–	156
12. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	–	–	–	235,058
13. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	–	–	–	954
14. Employment Insurance	–	5,967	3,335	72,237
15. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	–	–	–	–
Family Allowance:				
16. Child Allowance (Jido Teate)	–	–	664,319	–
Public Employees:				
17. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	–	98	–	1,322
18. Existing Associations, etc.	–	–	–	–
19. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	–	840	–	3,081
20. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	–	–	–	–
21. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	–	–	–	–
22. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	–	–	–	–
23. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	–	–	–	–
24. National Public Employees' Pensions	–	–	–	–
25. Local Public Employees' Pensions	–	–	–	–
Public Health Service:				
26. Public Health	2,538	4	27,900	121,105
Public Assistance and Social Welfare:				
27. Public Assistance	96,786	–	–	1,667,435
28. Social Welfare	426,473	–	6,789,901	440,977
Employment Measures:				
29. Employment Measures	–	–	–	14,960
War Victims:				
30. Aid for War Victims	–	–	42	57,301
Schemes other than the above	104,973	–	1,972,252	584,134
Local government expenditure exclusively financed by local revenue (retabulated)	101,047	–	1,917,319	–
Total	11,410,009	6,909	9,457,749	3,325,162

(Unit: Millions of yen)

Benefits		Expenditure				
Total	Administrative costs	Operating loss in capital market	Others	Subtotal		
6,279,340	116,412	—	88,663	6,484,415	1.(A)	
4,202,774	141,012	—	246,926	4,590,712	1.(B)	
8,933,402	252,069	—	310,889	9,496,359	2.	
400	—	—	—	400		
15,338,193	78,397	—	314,339	15,730,929	3.	
10,779,239	238,859	—	101,192	11,119,291	4.	
23,474,573	256,392	—	15,438	23,746,404	5.	
977,013	29,292	—	317	1,006,621	6.	
537	124	—	1	661	7.	
24,156,933	117,988	—	49,428	24,324,349	8.	
251,028	6,450	—	7,625	265,104	9.	
76,798	1,393	—	96,999	175,190	10.	
26,064	2,634	—	118	28,817	11.	
236,489	2,552	—	17	239,058	12.	
475,125	6,661	—	138	481,923	13.	
5,337,800	125,949	—	117,019	5,580,768	14.	
881,385	60,749	—	65,493	1,007,626	15.	
2,698,321	37,328	—	32,068	2,767,717	16.	
1,688,175	11,474	—	1,964	1,701,613	17.	
64,168	1,373	—	—	65,541	18.	
5,191,765	32,589	—	1,819	5,226,174	19.	
702	162	—	1,867	2,732	20.	
10,826	—	—	—	10,826	21.	
31,474	2,487	—	45	34,006	22.	
3,640	—	—	82	3,722	23.	
5,531	26	—	—	5,557	24.	
6,229	—	—	—	6,229	25.	
4,022,226	9,206	—	83,425	4,114,856	26.	
3,580,196	42,577	—	—	3,622,773	27.	
9,166,284	28,460	—	271,187	9,465,931	28.	
287,625	1,722	—	15,857	305,204	29.	
216,542	3,501	—	—	220,043	30.	
3,820,659	151,590	—	20,565	3,992,814		
3,036,090	102,784	—	—	3,138,874		
132,221,055	1,759,428	—	1,843,479	135,823,962		

Summary Table 2 Continued (No. 4)

(Unit: Millions of yen)

	Expenditure		Difference between receipts and expenditures (Balance of Payments)	
	Transfer to other schemes	Total expenditures		
Social Insurance:				
1. Health Insurance				
(A) Association-Kenpo	4,692,492	11,176,907	626,829	1.(A)
(B) Society-managed	4,535,148	9,125,860	917,385	1.(B)
2. National Health Insurance	2,444,934	11,941,293	918,454	2.
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (retabulated)	–	400	1,202	
3. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	–	15,730,929	781,438	3.
4. Long-term Care Insurance	–	11,119,291	453,260	4.
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	24,458,997	48,205,401	34,802,552	5.
6. Employees' Pension Funds	792	1,007,413	2,002,366	6.
7. Coal Mining Pension Fund	–	661	1,373	7.
8. National Pension	467,993	24,792,342	3,825,609	8.
9. National Pension Fund	–	265,104	767,524	9.
10. Farmers' Pension Fund	–	175,190	△ 1,392	10.
11. Seamen's Insurance	13,113	41,930	5,775	11.
12. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	–	239,058	△ 172,261	12.
13. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	756,287	1,238,210	239,074	13.
14. Employment Insurance	–	5,580,768	1,072,168	14.
15. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	12,516	1,020,142	211,463	15.
Family Allowance:				
16. Child Allowance (Jido Teate)	–	2,767,717	447,625	16.
Public Employees:				
17. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	2,031,984	3,733,597	295,338	17.
18. Existing Associations, etc.	64,654	130,195	57,043	18.
19. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	5,547,074	10,773,248	1,373,542	19.
20. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	–	2,732	–	20.
21. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	–	10,826	–	21.
22. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	–	34,006	7,049	22.
23. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	–	3,722	–	23.
24. National Public Employees' Pensions	–	5,557	–	24.
25. Local Public Employees' Pensions	–	6,229	–	25.
Public Health Service:				
26. Public Health	–	4,114,856	–	26.
Public Assistance and Social Welfare:				
27. Public Assistance	–	3,622,773	–	27.
28. Social Welfare	–	9,465,931	–	28.
Employment Measures:				
29. Employment Measures	–	305,204	–	29.
War Victims:				
30. Aid for War Victims	–	220,043	–	30.
Schemes other than the above	–	3,992,814	77,278	
Local government expenditure exclusively financed by local revenue (retabulated)	–	3,138,874	–	
Total	45,025,984	180,849,946	48,709,490	

Notes:

1. Summary Table 2 is calculated in accordance with the standard of the ILO's 18th International Inquiry on the Cost of Social Security . The estimates were made through the annual settlement of each scheme's accounts for FY 2020.
2. Among the sources of revenue of the Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life, the support coverage of this system is recorded as "Transfer to other systems" of the health insurance, and its receipt is included as a part of the "Transfer from other schemes" of the Medial Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life.
3. There are no figures for "Health and Medical Services for the Aged" due to the termination of liquidation following the abolition of the medical care system for the aged in 2008.
4. Category I insured persons' contributions to Long-term Care Insurance is included in the Contributions of Long-term Care Insurance. However, Category II insured persons' contributions are included in the Contributions of the health insurance, 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 health insurance). The contributions of Category II insured persons are presented by insured persons and by employers in Table 16 of Appendix 4.
5. The revenue from the capital of the Employees' Pension Insurance and National Pension is estimated with reference to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Annual report on investment of pension reserve funds for Fiscal Year 2020."
6. The amount of Employees' Pension Funds includes a portion paid by the employees' pension fund in lieu of the state.
7. National Pension includes the welfare pension and universal basic pensions.
8. Category II insured person's contributions to the National Pension are collected along with their contributions to the Employees' Pension Insurance, of which the portion for the Basic Pension is recorded in the form of transfer from the Employees' Pension Insurance to the National Pension ("Transfer to other schemes" of the Employees' Pension Insurance and "Transfer from other schemes" of the National Pension).
9. The 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.
10. Pension payment retirement benefits established upon consolidation of mutual aid pension and Employees' Pension Insurance in October 2015, their insurance premium, and transitional long-term benefits are listed in the statement of revenues and expenses of each mutual aid association.
11. As of April 1997, short-term benefits (i.e., medical benefits) of Public Corporations Staff's Mutual Aid Associations have been transferred to Society-managed Health Insurance, and the long-term benefits (i.e., pension benefits) have been integrated into Employees' Pensions. Further, a part of the pension benefits have also been transferred to Existing Associations, etc.
12. The Government Employees' Accident Compensation includes compensation for special national public servants in the House of Representatives, House of Councilors, National Diet Library, courts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Defense, besides compensation for general national public servants.
13. Public Health includes public grants for the treatment of diseases such as tuberculosis.
14. The revenue and expenditure of unemployment insurance is based on the balance of the unemployment account in the labour insurance special account, and the employment measure is based on the balance of the general account.
15. Other schemes include the Local government expenditure exclusively financed by local revenue ; Relief System for Sufferers from Adverse Drug Reactions; Relief System for Sufferers from Diseases Infected from Biological Products; Small-and-Medium-sized Enterprise Retirement Allowance Mutual Aid System; Mutual Aid System for the Retirement Allowance for the Staff of Social Welfare Institutions, etc.; Employment Services for the Elderly, Persons with Disabilities, and Job Seekers, etc. Refer to Table 15 (on the webpage) in Appendix 4 for the amounts of receipts and expenditure of each system. In principle, expenses that are clearly stipulated to be implemented under the laws and ordinances are included in the local government expenditure exclusively financed by local revenue. However, as exceptions, a part of early childhood education and care, such as non-authorized nurseries, and medical expenditure of local governments under their own policies are included as well.
16. For Social Welfare, "Family allowances" is the total of child allowances, and income support for single parent families and handicapped children.
17. "Unemployment and employment measures" include subsidies for employment maintenance incentives for elderly employees.
18. Rounding the numbers may cause some discrepancies. After rounding of the numbers, a zero represents up to one million.

Explanatory notes on items from "Social Benefit"

1. Receipts items
 - "Social Security Revenue" in this publication refers to the "Subtotal" of the revenue, which excludes the "Transfer from other schemes."
 - (i) Income from capital includes interest, dividends, facility usage fees, rent, capital gains, profits from redemption, etc.
 - (ii) Other receipts include receipts from reserves, etc.
 - (iii) Transfer from other schemes includes the following: transfer payment from all schemes to the medical care system for the early-stage elderly; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to the Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to the Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees in National Health Insurance; contributions to special schemes for persons employed on a daily-wage basis in the Association-Kenpo Health Insurance

and National Health Insurance; transfer payments from the National Pension to other schemes for the payment of universal Basic Pensions; transfer payments from Employees' Pension to Mutual Aid Association Pensions ; transfer payments from all health insurance schemes to Long-term Care Insurance, etc.

2. Expenditure items

“Social Security Expenditure” in this publication refers to the “Benefits - total” of the expenditure, excluding the “Administrative costs,” “Operating loss in capital market,” “Others,” and “Transfer to other schemes.”

- (i) Administrative costs include business handling expenses, general affairs expenses, office expenses, operation expenses for the Japan Pension Service, etc.
- (ii) Operating loss in capital market includes the 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 other health insurance schemes to special schemes for persons employed on a daily-wage basis, retired employees, the early-stage elderly, and the Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life; transfer payments from other pension schemes to the National Pension for the universal Basic Pensions; transfer payments by the National Pension to other schemes for the universal Basic Pension; transfer payments from Mutual Aid Association Pensions to Employees' 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 the figures in Summary Table 2. The category “Medical care” is the sum of the “Sickness and maternity - medical care” and “Work-related accident - medical care” in this table, while “Pension” is the sum of “Work-related accident - pension” and “Pensions,” and “Welfare and others” is the sum of items other than those listed above in “Benefits.”