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The Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

Fiscal Year 2012
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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 FY 2012. 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 2014

National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
Akira Morita Director-General

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Symbols contained in the Tables are shown below:

No figure	-
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Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan

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

1. Cost of Social Security based on the ILO standards¹

Cost of Social Security based on the ILO definition is one of the standards which we adopt in this report. Since 1949, the ILO had conducted 18 international inquiries on social benefits and published a report. In these inquiries, data on social security receipts and expenditures 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 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) had aggregated data on social security benefits of Japan and reported the results.

In response to 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 was modified to take into account a wider range of social protection and to expand coverage which 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 coverage to institutions meeting the following criteria;

- the 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; (9) Social assistance/others
- they must have been set up by legislation which attributes specified rights to, or which impose specified obligations on a public, semi-public or autonomous body;
- they should be administered by a public, semi-public or autonomous body which has been set up by legislation;
- they can be a private body which has been commissioned to execute legally defined obligations.

Since fiscal year 2000, we have been providing statistics on social security receipts and expenditures based on the 19th International Inquiry. However, statistics based on the 18th inquiry have been widely used among policymakers and researchers, so we will continue providing the data based on the previous framework as well.

It is absolutely important to grasp the entire picture of receipts and social security expenditures, and to continue updating data using the same standard. While ensuring international comparability of social security expenditures is also required. The ILO had published the reports of the international inquiries as “The Cost of Social Security” up to the 18th inquiry. Since then, the ILO has been providing a new database called the Social Security Inquiry (SSI). However, SSI is constructed by gathering data which international organisations have already published, instead of gathering data based on the ILO standard from the authorities in each country. At the same time, OECD has been developing the Social Expenditure database (SOCX), which is based on the OECD standard, among developed and middle class countries.

In July 2012, when the Financial Statistics of Social Security was designated as official 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. In the next section, we explain the framework of the OECD standard.

2. Social Expenditure based on the OECD standards²

OECD began publishing the Social Expenditure Database in 1996. OECD defines social expenditures 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, 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 either contribute to an inter-personal redistribution or involve compulsory participation. The OECD Social Expenditure groups social benefits with social purpose 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 benefits include cash benefits such as pensions, 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 base on the ILO standard, since 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 Social Expenditure database regularly and provided benefits according to the nine policy areas. In this way, the 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 aggregating results of social expenditures by the following two categories: (i) “public expenditures” and (ii) “mandatory private expenditures” which is operated by the private sector but prescribed by law. For international comparative analysis, we used the OECD Social Expenditure Database 2012 ed. (<http://www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure>)

Finally, when the Financial Statistics of Social Security were designated as official fundamental statistics, 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, as well as concise descriptions of the main terminologies used in the ILO and OECD standards (Refer to the •gAppendix•h for more details about the terminologies used in both standards) in order for the statistics to be useful for a wide range of users.

¹ This section is based on ILO(2005) *ILO Social Security Inquiry*, International Labour Office

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

I. Summary of Social Expenditure and Social Benefit, FY 2012

Section 1 of the summary presents the total amount of the Social Expenditure based on OECD standard and Social Benefit based on ILO standard. Then, Section 2 shows data on the Social Expenditure 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 shows 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 2012 was 112,747.5 billion yen.
- Social Expenditure increased by 0.6% in fiscal year 2012 compared with the previous year. The percentage share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 23.86%.
- Average Social Expenditure per head of population was 884,200 yen, and the average expenditure per household was 2,276,600 yen.

(2) Social Benefit

- The total amount of Social Benefit was 108,556.8 billion yen.
- Social Benefit increased by 1.0% in fiscal year 2012 compared with the previous fiscal year. The percentage share of the GDP was 22.97%.
- Average Social Benefit per head of population was 851,300 yen, and the average expenditure per household was 2,192,000 yen.

Table 1 Total amount of Social Expenditure and Social Benefit

	2011	2012	Compared with the previous fiscal year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Social Expenditure	1,120,201	1,127,475	7,274	0.6
Social Benefit	1,075,061	1,085,568	10,507	1.0

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 NI

	2011	2012	Increase from the previous fiscal year
	%	%	% points
Social Expenditure			
As a percentage of GDP	23.65	23.86	0.21
As a percentage of NI	32.09	32.11	0.02
Social Benefit			
As a percentage of GDP	22.70	22.97	0.27
As a percentage of NI	30.80	30.92	0.12

Source: GDP and NI: "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan). Hereafter the same.

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

	2011	2012	Compared with the previous fiscal year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	1,000 yen	1,000 yen	1,000 yen	%
Social Expenditure				
Per head of population	876.5	884.2	7.7	0.9
Per household	2,263.9	2,276.6	12.7	0.6
Social Benefit				
Per head of population	841.2	851.3	10.1	1.2
Per household	2,172.6	2,192.0	19.3	0.9

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

household. Population - "Current Population Estimates as of October 1, 2012", Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Average number of people in households - "Comprehensive Survey of Living Condition 2012", Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

2. Social Expenditure and its international comparison

(1) Social Expenditure by policy areas

Among the nine policy areas of Social Expenditure in FY 2012, Old age was the largest component (47.6%), followed by Health (32.7%), Survivors (6.0%), Family (5.5%), Incapacity-related benefits (4.4%), Other social policy areas (1.2%), Unemployment (1.2%), Active labour market programmes (0.9%), and Housing (0.5%).

Table 4 Social Expenditure by policy area

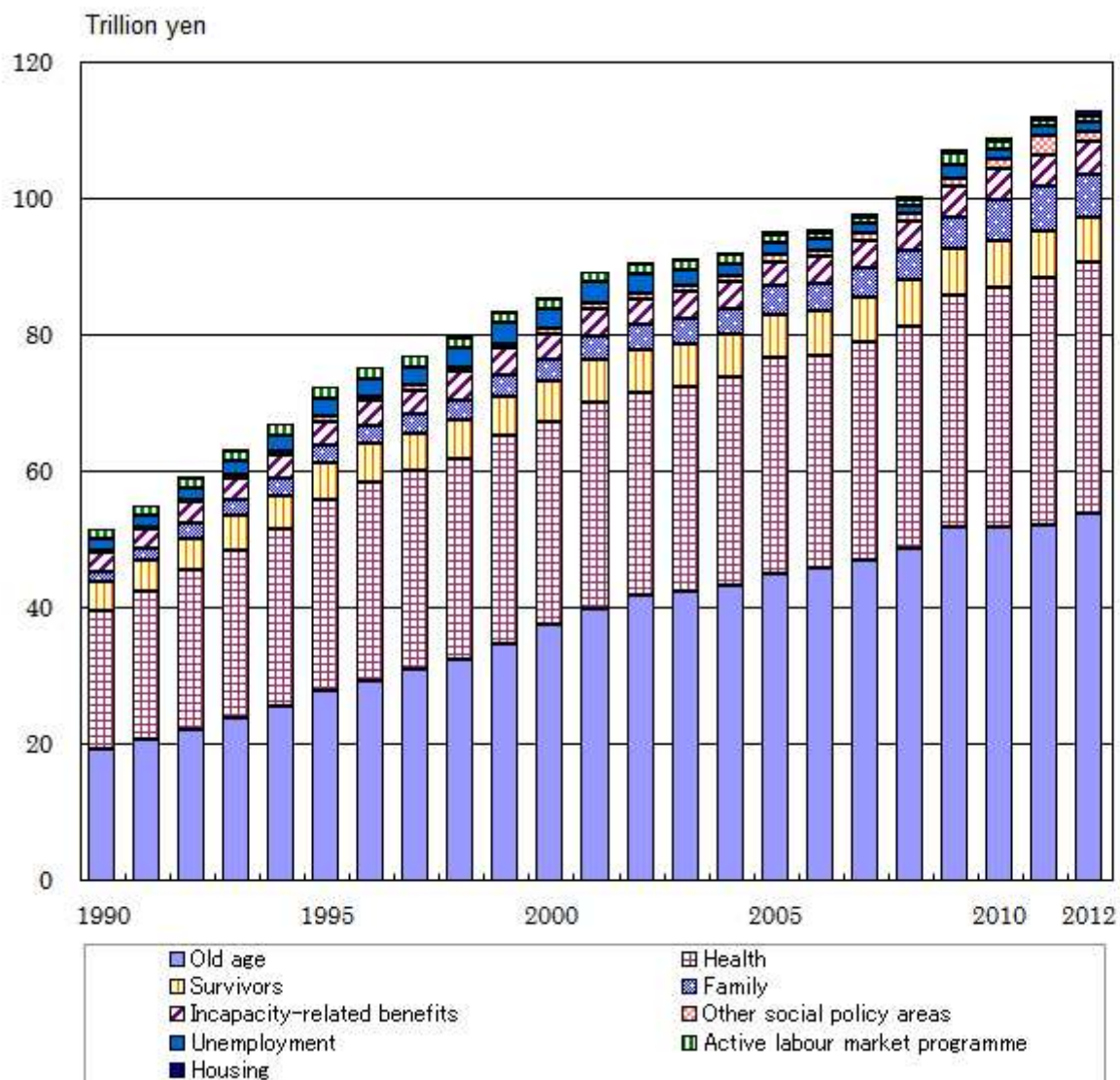
Social Expenditure	2011	2012	Compared with the previous fiscal year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	1,120,201 (100.0)	1,127,475 (100.0)	7,274	0.6
Old age	521,233 (46.5)	536,272 (47.6)	15,038	2.9
Survivors	68,131 (6.1)	67,933 (6.0)	▲ 198	▲ 0.3
Incapacity-related benefits	47,674 (4.3)	49,140 (4.4)	1,466	3.1
Health	362,931 (32.4)	368,735 (32.7)	5,804	1.6
Family	63,933 (5.7)	62,166 (5.5)	▲ 1,767	▲ 2.8
Active labour market programmes	9,144 (0.8)	10,092 (0.9)	947	10.4
Unemployment	14,048 (1.3)	13,317 (1.2)	▲ 731	▲ 5.2
Housing	5,470 (0.5)	5,735 (0.5)	265	4.9
Other social policy areas	27,637 (2.5)	14,085 (1.2)	▲ 13,552	▲ 49.0

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets represent the ratio to the total expenditures.

2. Refer to Appendix 2 for an explanation of each category within the social policy areas.

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

Social Expenditure	2011	2012	Increase from the previous fiscal year
	%	%	% point
Total	23.65	23.86	0.21
Old age	11.00	11.35	0.34
Survivors	1.44	1.44	▲ 0.00
Incapacity-related benefits	1.01	1.04	0.03
Health	7.66	7.80	0.14
Family	1.35	1.32	▲ 0.03
Active labour market programmes	0.19	0.21	0.02
Unemployment	0.30	0.28	▲ 0.01
Housing	0.12	0.12	0.01
Other social policy areas	0.58	0.30	▲ 0.29

Figure 1 Trends of Social Expenditure by policy area in Japan

(2) International Comparison of Social Expenditure

Figure 2 and Table 6 show the ratio of Social Expenditure to GDP among 6 developed countries in FY 2011. These indicate that Social Expenditure in Japan is much the same with the UK, and larger than the US, but smaller than the Continent Europe, like France and Germany.

Figure 2 International comparison of Social Expenditure by policy area, FY2011

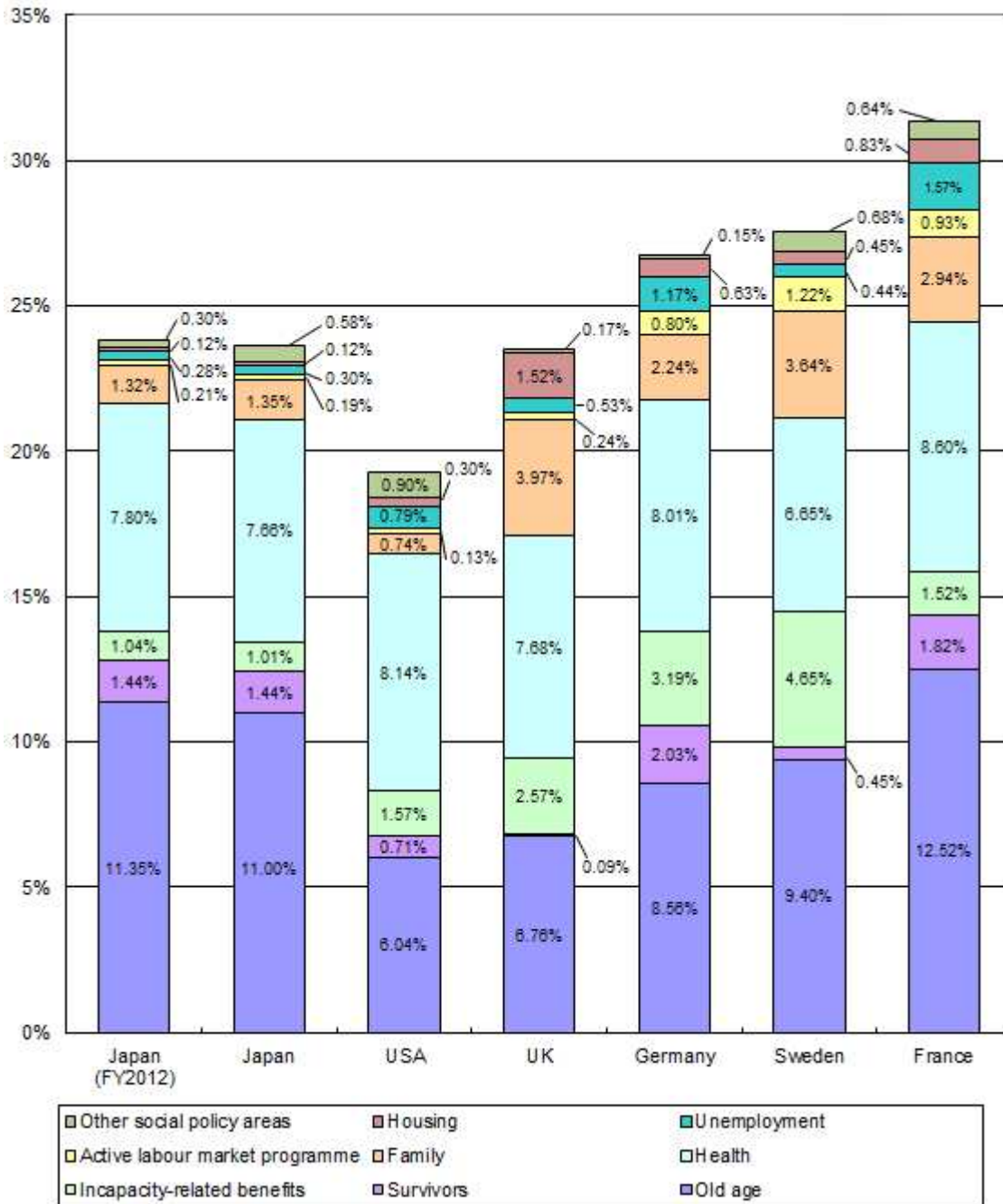
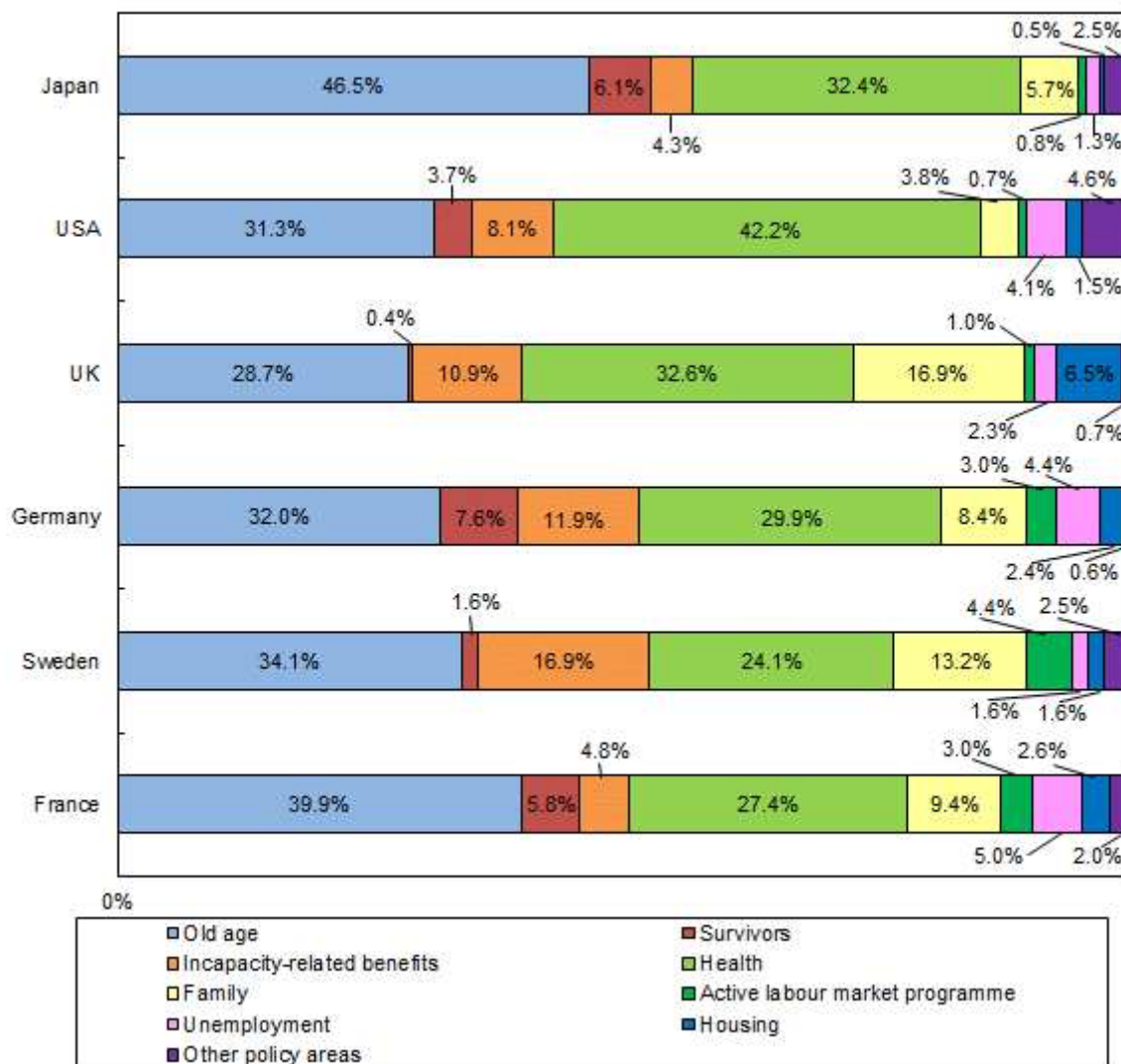


Table 6 International comparison of Social Expenditure, FY 2011

	Japan (FY2012)	Japan	USA	UK	Germany	Sweden	France
Social Expenditure							
As a percentage of GDP	23.86%	23.65%	19.30%	23.53%	26.77%	27.58%	31.36%
As a percentage of NI	32.11%	32.09%	24.34%	30.57%	34.74%	38.27%	42.14%

Source: OECD Social Expenditure Database 2014 ed. (<http://www.oecd.org/els/social/expenditure>)
 GDP and NI data on Japan are based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan), while the data on other countries are based on the OECD National Accounts 2014 (hereafter the same).

Figure 3 International comparison of Social Expenditure by policy area, FY 2011



3. Social Benefit and its source of revenue

(1) Social Benefit by category

Among the three categories of Social Benefit in the fiscal year 2012, expenditure (and its share in the total amount) in "Medical care" was 34.623.0 billion yen (31.9%), in "Pensions" was 53.986.1 billion yen (49.7%), and in "Welfare and Others" was 19.947.6 billion yen (18.4%).

Table 7 Social Benefit by category

Social Benefit	2011	2012	Compared with the previous fiscal year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	1,075,061 (100.0)	1,085,568 (100.0)	10,507	1.0
Medical care	340,621 (31.7)	346,230 (31.9)	5,609	1.6
Pensions	530,747 (49.4)	539,861 (49.7)	9,115	1.7
Welfare & Others	203,693 (18.9)	199,476 (18.4)	▲ 4,217	▲ 2.1
of which Long-term care	78,881 (7.3)	83,965 (7.7)	5,084	6.4

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets represent the ratio to the total spending.
2. Refer to notes of the Summary Table 2 and Appendix 1 for an explanation of each category.

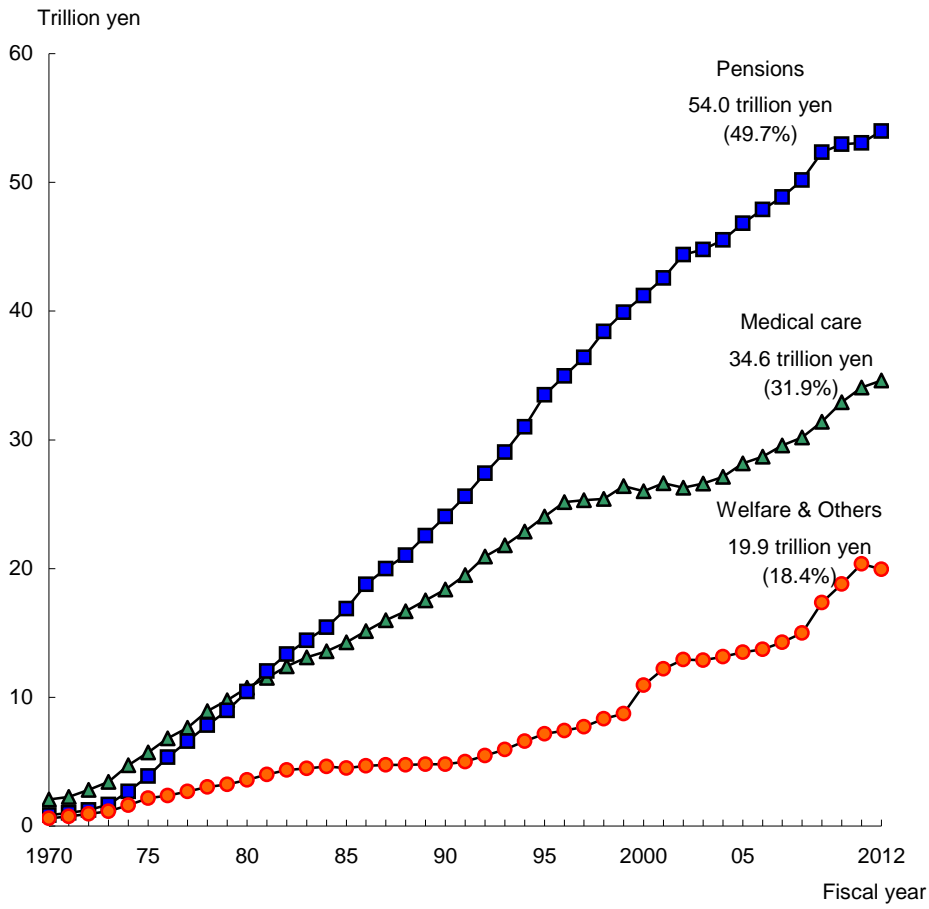
Table 8 Social Benefit by category as a percentage of GDP (NI)

Social Benefit	2011	2012	Increase compared with the previous fiscal year
			% point
	%	%	% point
Total	22.70 (30.80)	22.97 (30.92)	0.27 (0.12)
Medical care	7.19 (9.76)	7.33 (9.86)	0.14 (0.10)
Pensions	11.21 (15.21)	11.42 (15.38)	0.22 (0.17)
Welfare & Others	4.30 (5.84)	4.22 (5.68)	▲ 0.08 (▲ 0.16)
of which Long-term care	1.67 (2.26)	1.77 (2.39)	0.11 (0.13)

Note: Figures in brackets represent the ratio to NI.

Source: GDP and NI are based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Figure 4 Social Benefit by category, FY 1970-2012



(2) Social Benefit by functional category

Among the nine functional categories of Social Benefit in FY 2012, Old age was the largest component representing 49.0% of the total amount, and Sickness and health was the second largest representing 30.4% of the total. These two functional categories account for 79.4% of the total. The expenditure in these two categories was followed by Survivors for 6.2%, Family benefits for 5.1%, Invalidity benefits for 3.4%, Social assistance and others for 2.9%, Unemployment for 1.5%, Employment injury for 0.9%, and Housing for 0.5%.

Table 9 Social Benefit by functional category

Social Benefit	2011	2012	Compared with the previous fiscal year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	1,075,061 (100.0)	1,085,568 (100.0)	10,507	1.0
Old age	517,817 (48.2)	532,091 (49.0)	14,273	2.8
Survivors	68,021 (6.3)	67,822 (6.2)	▲ 199	▲ 0.3
Invalidity benefits	35,287 (3.3)	37,257 (3.4)	1,970	5.6
Employment injury	9,353 (0.9)	9,305 (0.9)	▲ 48	▲ 0.5
Sickness and health	324,624 (30.2)	330,546 (30.4)	5,922	1.8
Family benefits	57,232 (5.3)	55,001 (5.1)	▲ 2,231	▲ 3.9
Unemployment	17,777 (1.7)	16,348 (1.5)	▲ 1,430	▲ 8.0
Housing	5,470 (0.5)	5,735 (0.5)	265	4.9
Social assistance and others	39,478 (3.7)	31,462 (2.9)	▲ 8,016	▲ 20.3

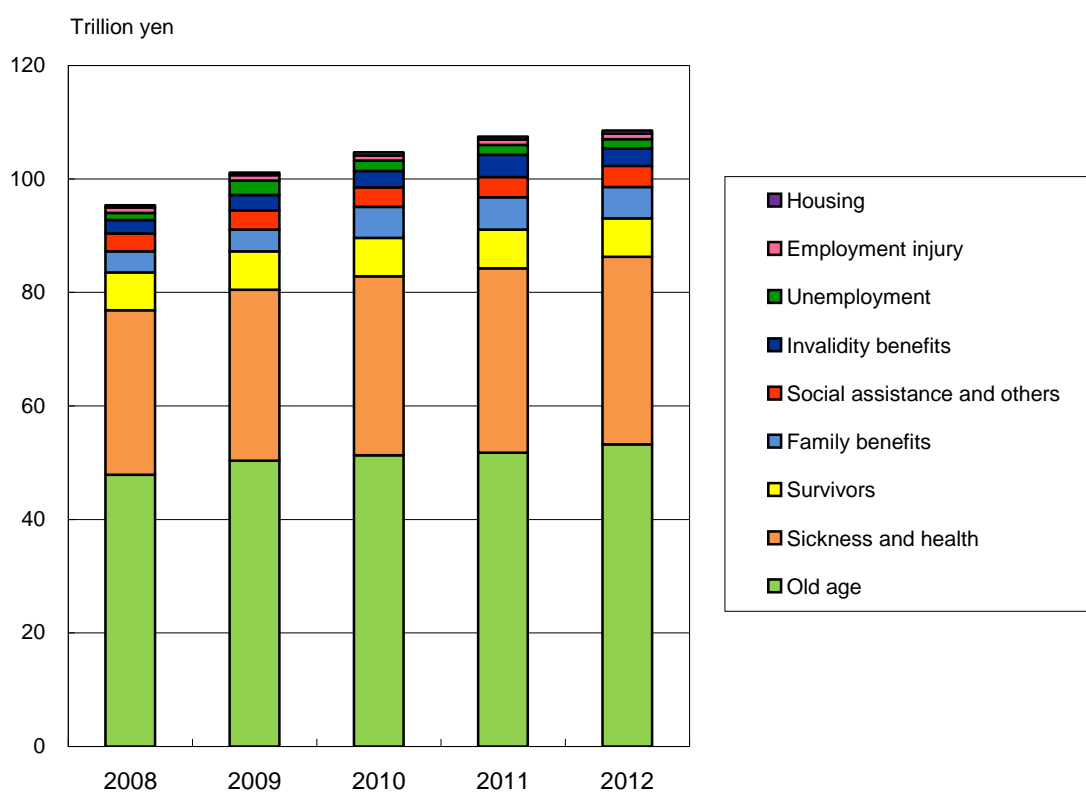
Note: 1. Figures in brackets represent the ratio to the total spending.
2. Refer to Appendix 3 for more details about functional classifications.

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

Social Benefit	2011	2012	Increase compared with the previous fiscal year
	%	%	% point
Total	22.70 (30.80)	22.97 (30.92)	0.27 (0.12)
Old age	10.93 (14.83)	11.26 (15.15)	0.33 (0.32)
Survivors	1.44 (1.95)	1.44 (1.93)	▲ 0.00 (▲ 0.02)
Invalidity benefits	0.74 (1.01)	0.79 (1.06)	0.04 (0.05)
Employment injury	0.20 (0.27)	0.20 (0.27)	▲ 0.00 (0.00)
Sickness and health	6.85 (9.30)	6.99 (9.41)	0.14 (0.11)
Family benefits	1.21 (1.64)	1.16 (1.57)	▲ 0.04 (▲ 0.07)
Unemployment	0.38 (0.51)	0.35 (0.47)	▲ 0.03 (▲ 0.04)
Housing	0.12 (0.16)	0.12 (0.16)	0.01 (0.00)
Social assistance and others	0.83 (1.13)	0.67 (0.90)	▲ 0.17 (▲ 0.23)

Note: Figures in brackets represent the ratio to NI.

Source: GDP and NI are based on "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan). Hereafter the same.

Figure 5 Social Benefit by functional category, FY 2008-2012

(3) Social Security Revenue

Social Security Revenue in the fiscal year 2012 amounted to 127,055.5 billion yen, which was an 9.9% increase from the previous fiscal year. Among different sources of Social Security Revenue, Social Insurance accounts for 48.3%, Tax for 33.5%, and Other Receipts for 18.2% of the total.

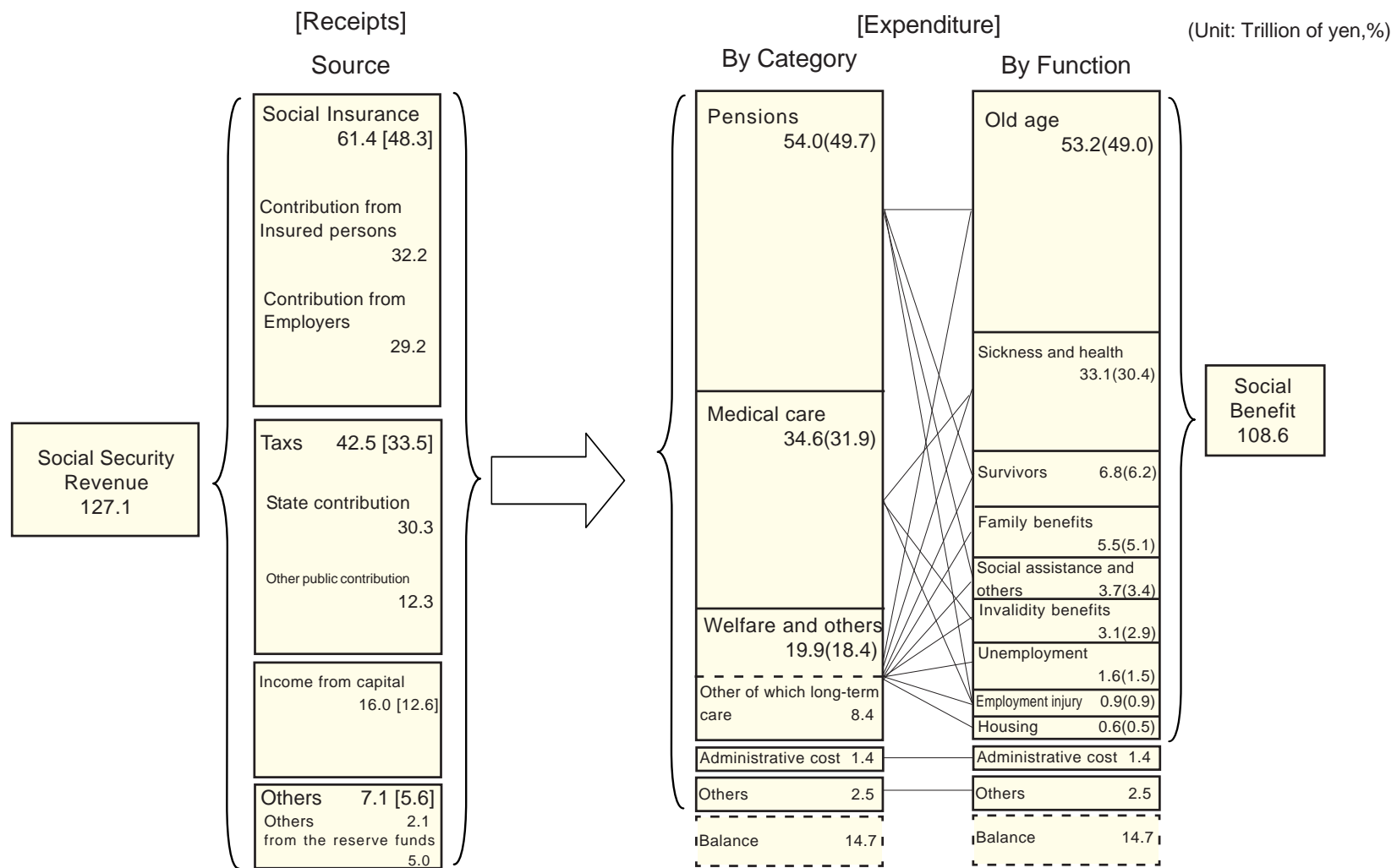
Table 11 Social Security Revenue by source

	2011	2012	Compared with the previous fiscal year	
			Amount of increase	Rate of increase
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%
Total	1,156,569 (100.0)	1,270,555 (100.0)	113,987	9.9
Social Insurance	601,081 (52.0)	614,156 (48.3)	13,075	2.2
Contribution from insured persons	310,659 (26.9)	322,200 (25.4)	11,542	3.7
Contribution from employers	290,422 (25.1)	291,956 (23.0)	1,534	0.5
Taxes	434,672 (37.6)	425,469 (33.5)	▲ 9,203	▲ 2.1
State contribution	315,171 (27.3)	302,761 (23.8)	▲ 12,410	▲ 3.9
Other public contribution	119,501 (10.3)	122,707 (9.7)	3,206	2.7
Other receipts	120,816 (10.4)	230,931 (18.2)	110,115	91.1
Income from capital	36,529 (3.2)	159,968 (12.6)	123,439	337.9
Others	84,287 (7.3)	70,963 (5.6)	▲ 13,325	▲ 15.8

Note: 1. Figures in brackets represent the ratio to the total revenue.

2. Tax is the sum of state contribution and other public contribution. Other public contribution denotes to local governments' contribution. However, social security programs which is run by local government independently are not included in the Financial Statistics of Social Security, except public nursery schools and medical care paid by local government.

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



- Notes: 1. FY 2012 Social Security Revenue amounted to 127.1 trillion yen (excluding transfer from other systems). The figures in square brackets represent the ratio to the Total Social Security Revenue.
2. FY 2012 Social Security expenditure amounted to 108.6 trillion yen. The figures in brackets represents the ratio to the total Social Benefit.
3. Others in the receipt includes receipts from the reserve funds, etc. Others in the expenditure includes maintenance expenses for the facilities, etc.
4. Balance refers to the difference between Social Security Revenue (127.1 trillion yen) and the sum of Social Benefit, administrative costs, operating losses, and others (112.4 trillion yen), and does not include any transfer to and from other systems; in particular, balance represents transfers to the reserve fund and the balance carried forward to the following fiscal year.

II. Summary Tables

Summary Table 1 Social Expenditure Summary Table, FY2012 (Unit: Million of yen)

	Social Expenditure
Total	112,747,483
Old age	53,627,152
Cash benefits	45,049,988
Normal retirement pension	44,346,437
Early retirement pension	—
Other cash benefits	703,551
Benefits in kind	8,577,164
Nursing care and home-help services	8,510,405
Other benefits in kind	66,759
Survivors	6,793,285
Cash benefits	6,729,778
Survivor's pension	6,633,808
Other cash benefits	95,970
Benefits in kind	63,507
Funeral expenses	63,410
Other benefits in kind	97
Incapacity-related benefits	4,913,995
Cash benefits	3,254,396
Disability pension	1,966,033
Pension (Employment injury)	447,889
Temporary absence from work benefits (employment injury)	105,041
Temporary absence from work benefits (accident and sickness)	333,985
Other cash benefits	401,448
Benefits in kind	1,659,599
Nursing care and home-help services	1,467,312
Rehabilitation services	2,969
Other benefits in kind	189,319
Health	36,873,508
Benefits in kind	36,873,508
Family	6,216,628
Cash benefits	3,864,494
Family allowance	2,942,703
Maternity and parental leave	891,984
Other cash benefits	29,807
Benefits in kind	2,352,134
Day care and home-help services	2,244,150
Other benefits in kind	107,985
Active labour market programme	1,009,150
Public employment services and administration	234,387
Training	245,379
Job rotation and job sharing	—
Employment incentives	305,742
Employment support for people with disabilities and rehabilitation	—
Direct job creation	223,642
Start-up incentive	—
Unemployment	1,331,747
Cash benefits	1,331,747
Unemployment benefits and retirement allowance	1,331,747
Early retirement for labour market reasons	—
Housing	573,516
Benefits in kind	—
Housing assistance	—
Other benefits in kind	—
Cash benefits	573,516
Housing allowance	573,516
Other Cash benefits	—
Other social policy areas	1,408,502
Cash benefits	1,354,782
Income maintenance	1,257,663
Other cash benefits	97,119
Benefits in kind	53,720
Social support	11,347
Other benefits in kind	42,373

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

Summary Table 2 Social Benefit Balance Table, FY2012 (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	4,028,559	3,934,924	—	1,305,855	—	—
(B) Society-managed	3,482,518	4,135,854	—	39,932	—	48,389
2. National Health Insurance	3,537,703	—	—	3,598,917	1,874,207	—
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	242,901	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	992,221	—	—	4,345,597	2,361,451	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	1,749,757	—	—	1,945,761	2,586,526	370
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	12,077,470	12,077,470	—	8,163,665	—	10,470,674
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	372,591	962,377	—	—	—	3,438,437
7. National Pension	1,612,399	—	—	2,297,223	—	739,876
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	114,487	—	—	124,601	—	484,542
9. Seamen's Insurance	16,076	19,303	—	3,021	—	91
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	29,422	—	1,312	—	4,052
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	295,187	290,014	—	105,400	6,598	79,384
12. Employment Insurance	778,495	1,324,530	—	479,285	1,734	25,469
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	745,199	—	317	—	133,666
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	434,757	—	1,292,655	723,472	—
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	794,528	1,129,969	—	285,073	—	167,220
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	212,390	—	462	—	107,271
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	2,351,410	3,312,911	—	5,016	691,787	295,403
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	3	—	4,132	—	13
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	8,743	—	—	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	0	34,586	—	—	—	1,578
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	6,096	—	—	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	16,881	—	46	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	21,455	—	—	—	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	—	—	569,567	126,325	—
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	—	—	2,732,212	910,059	—
26. Social Welfare	—	—	—	2,218,633	2,327,528	—
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	—	638,788	—	—
Schemes other than above	16,632	498,680	—	118,633	661,061	410
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	—	—	630,104	—
Total	32,220,034	29,195,565	—	30,276,104	12,270,749	15,996,845

Summary Table 2 continued (No. 2)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Receipts				Expenditures	
	Other receipts	Subtotal	Transfer from other schemes	Total receipts	Benefits	
					Sickness & Childbirth	
					Medical care	Cash benefits
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A) Association-Kenpo	18,079	9,287,417	62	9,287,479	4,438,746	376,850
(B) Society-managed	789,339	8,496,031	39	8,496,070	3,366,262	351,875
2. National Health Insurance	531,980	9,542,807	4,001,423	13,544,230	9,628,255	94,496
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	242,901	775,479	1,018,380	646,062	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	152,941	7,852,210	5,368,259	13,220,470	12,618,012	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	117,332	6,399,746	2,393,873	8,793,619	—	—
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	4,370,996	47,160,275	2,013,038	49,173,312	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	15,808	4,789,213	117,754	4,906,966	—	—
7. National Pension	551,686	5,201,184	16,921,246	22,122,431	—	—
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	81,187	804,817	—	804,817	—	—
9. Seamen's Insurance	8,881	47,372	—	47,372	17,984	2,073
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	157	34,944	—	34,944	—	—
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	1,499	778,083	5,972	784,055	113,106	11,281
12. Employment Insurance	51,615	2,661,128	—	2,661,128	—	256,334
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	236,315	1,115,498	—	1,115,498	—	—
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	42,194	2,493,077	—	2,493,077	—	—
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	50,258	2,427,049	89,857	2,516,906	235,100	24,892
16. Existing Associations, etc.	2,453	322,576	—	322,576	—	—
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	15,293	6,671,821	295,148	6,966,968	709,911	121,027
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	136	4,283	—	4,283	24	1,030
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	8,743	—	8,743	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	5,863	42,027	—	42,027	—	—
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	6,096	—	6,096	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	16,928	—	16,928	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	21,455	—	21,455	—	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	695,892	—	695,892	483,969	94,832
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	3,642,271	—	3,642,271	1,675,872	528
26. Social Welfare	—	4,546,162	—	4,546,162	423,881	—
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	638,788	—	638,788	251	—
Schemes other than above	52,240	1,347,657	—	1,347,657	662,406	6,153
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	630,104	—	630,104	630,104	—
Total	7,096,253	127,055,550	31,206,671	158,262,220	34,373,779	1,341,371

Summary Table 2 continued (No. 3)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Expenditure						
	Benefits						
	Work-related accidents				Pensions	Unemployment labor market measures	Family benefits
	Medical care	Other than medical care	Cash benefits				
Pensions			Cash benefits other than pensions				
Social Insurance:							
1. Health Insurance							
(A) Association-Kenpo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(B) Society-managed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. National Health Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	—	—	—	23,739,346	—	—
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,223,395	—	—
7. National Pension	—	—	—	—	19,367,050	—	—
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	—	—	—	243,590	—	—
9. Seamen's Insurance	1,890	—	4,277	430	—	—	—
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	—	—	53,122	—	—
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	—	—	—	279,820	—	—
12. Employment Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	1,636,714	—
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	238,107	3,266	453,392	172,680	—	—	—
Family Allowance:							
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,313,200
Public Employees:							
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	—	3,839	—	1,659,659	—	—
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	—	2,907	—	63,865	—	—
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	6,417	—	4,696,860	—	—
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	—	—	—	1,577	—	—
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	1,615	17	5,843	1,269	—	—	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	7,525	30	17,822	5,902	—	—	—
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	122	—	5,662	247	—	—	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—	16,881	—	—
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	—	—	21,455	—	—
Public Health Service:							
24. Public Health	—	—	—	—	1,944	—	—
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:							
25. Public Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Social Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	—	615,128
War Victims:							
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	—	—	547,675	—	—
Schemes other than above	—	—	—	—	569,732	—	—
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	249,259	3,312	500,159	180,528	53,485,971	1,636,714	2,928,328

Summary Table 2 continued (No. 4)

(Unit: Million of yen)

Social Security Schemes	Expenditure					
	Benefits				Total	Administrative costs
	Long-term care		Others			
Benefit in kind	Cash benefits	Other than medical care	Cash benefits			
Social Insurance:						
1. Health Insurance						
(A)Association-Kenpo	—	—	—	2,037	4,817,632	48,249
(B)Society-managed	—	—	—	1,940	3,720,077	113,782
2. National Health Insurance	—	—	—	9,138	9,731,889	210,331
Medical Care Service	—	—	—	—	646,062	—
Program for Retired Employees(republished)	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Mecial Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	—	—	36,975	12,654,988	43,827
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	8,312,870	—	—	—	8,312,870	219,308
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	—	—	—	23,739,346	208,853
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,223,395	111,577
7. National Pension	—	—	—	—	19,367,050	190,325
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	—	—	—	243,590	8,053
9. Seamen's Insurance	—	—	—	158	26,810	2,814
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	—	—	—	53,122	1,788
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	—	—	306	404,513	4,129
12. Employment Insurance	—	1,914	—	—	1,894,963	83,130
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	—	—	—	867,445	42,808
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	—	150,815	—	2,464,016	1,764
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	39	—	1,158	1,924,687	6,392
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	—	—	—	66,772	1,172
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	684	—	3,678	5,538,576	25,516
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	—	—	—	2,631	205
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	8,743	—
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	31,279	1,824
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	—	—	—	6,031	—
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	—	—	16,881	46
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	—	—	21,455	—
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	2,388	—	18,695	1	601,828	10,670
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	75,471	—	—	1,850,974	3,602,845	39,426
26. Social Welfare	—	—	3,156,922	50,238	4,246,169	5,605
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	183	86,427	634,535	4,252
Schemes other than above	3,137	—	19,714	71,509	1,332,651	12,448
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	—	—	630,104	—
Total	8,393,865	2,637	3,346,329	2,114,540	108,556,791	1,398,297

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	—	59,317	4,925,199	4,040,950	8,966,148	321,331
(B) Society-managed	—	466,850	4,300,709	3,753,621	8,054,330	441,740
2. National Health Insurance	—	473,240	10,415,461	2,771,526	13,186,987	357,243
Medical Care Service Program for Retired Employees (republished)	—	—	646,062	—	646,062	372,318
3. Medical Care System for the Elderly in the Latter Stage of Life	—	158,144	12,856,959	—	12,856,959	363,511
4. Health and Medical Services for the Aged	—	109,462	8,641,640	—	8,641,640	151,980
5. Employees' Pension Insurance	—	6,463	23,954,662	14,923,971	38,878,633	10,294,679
6. Employees' Pension Funds, etc.	—	10,411	2,345,383	4,174	2,349,557	2,557,409
7. National Pension	—	40,066	19,597,442	2,090,339	21,687,781	434,650
8. Farmers' Pension Fund, etc.	—	86,907	338,549	—	338,549	466,268
9. Seamen's Insurance	—	1,285	30,909	15,027	45,936	1,436
10. Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Organization, Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	52	54,961	—	54,961	▲ 20,018
11. Mutual Aid Association of Private School Personnel	—	2,816	411,458	385,873	797,331	▲ 13,276
12. Employment Insurance	—	569,948	2,548,041	—	2,548,041	113,087
13. Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	—	92,649	1,002,902	17,351	1,020,253	95,245
Family Allowance:						
14. Child Allowance (jido teate) and Child Allowance (kodomo teate)	—	7,744	2,473,524	—	2,473,524	19,553
Public Employees:						
15. National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	—	1,727	1,932,806	920,455	2,853,260	▲ 336,354
16. Existing Associations, etc.	—	1	67,945	177,048	244,993	77,583
17. Local Government Employees' Mutual Aid Association	—	15,801	5,579,893	2,240,084	7,819,977	▲ 853,009
18. Yahata Mutual Aid Association, etc.	—	1,446	4,283	—	4,283	0
19. Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	—	8,743	—	8,743	0
20. Local Government Employees' Accident Compensation	—	732	33,835	—	33,835	8,191
21. Public Corporation Staffs' Accident Compensation	—	65	6,096	—	6,096	0
22. National Public Employees' Pensions	—	—	16,928	—	16,928	0
23. Local Public Employees' Pensions (gratuity)	—	—	21,455	—	21,455	0
Public Health Service:						
24. Public Health	—	83,394	695,892	—	695,892	0
Public Assistance & Social Welfare:						
25. Public Assistance	—	—	3,642,271	—	3,642,271	0
26. Social Welfare	—	294,388	4,546,162	—	4,546,162	0
War Victims:						
27. Aid for War Victims	—	—	638,788	—	638,788	0
Schemes other than above	—	2,952	1,348,051	—	1,348,051	▲ 394
of which Local Government Expenditure on Medical Care Exclusively Financed by Local Revenue	—	—	630,104	—	630,104	0
Total	—	2,485,858	112,440,946	31,340,418	143,781,364	14,480,856

- Notes: 1. Summary Table 2 is 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 2012.
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 2012. 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, FY 1980-2012

(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	950,638	449,070	64,666	36,766	315,670	40,968	12,775	17,189	4,290	9,242
2006	953,535	456,657	65,377	40,104	311,048	40,516	9,909	16,940	3,621	9,364
2007	976,021	468,828	66,228	42,043	319,991	40,868	8,353	16,173	3,762	9,775
2008	1,002,370	484,550	66,827	44,153	327,427	43,313	9,858	12,177	3,980	10,085
2009	1,070,308	516,171	67,549	47,466	340,745	45,693	17,683	18,399	4,570	12,032
2010	1,089,310	517,727	68,052	45,847	350,476	61,251	13,657	14,500	5,129	12,670
2011	1,120,201	521,233	68,131	47,674	362,931	63,933	9,144	14,048	5,470	27,637
2012	1,127,475	536,272	67,933	49,140	368,735	62,166	10,092	13,317	5,735	14,085

Note: 1. Table 1 is 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 2009-2012 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), FY 1980-2012

(Unit: %)

Fiscal year	Social Expenditure (in percentage of GDP)										GDP (Hundreds of millions of 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	20.48	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	22.68	10.78	1.42	0.95	7.30	1.28	0.28	0.30	0.11	0.26	4,802,325
2011	23.65	11.00	1.44	1.01	7.66	1.35	0.19	0.30	0.12	0.58	4,736,691
2012	23.86	11.35	1.44	1.04	7.80	1.32	0.21	0.28	0.12	0.30	4,725,965

Source: GDP is based on the "Annual Report of the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 3 Rates of increase in Social Expenditure and GDP from the previous year, FY 1981-2012

(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	▲ 3.7	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	4.1	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	2.8	0.7	0.1	4.0	3.6	4.4	▲ 33.0	▲ 3.1	6.6	118.1	▲ 1.4
2012	0.6	2.9	▲ 0.3	3.1	1.6	▲ 2.8	10.4	▲ 5.2	4.9	▲ 49.0	▲ 0.2

Source: GDP is based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 4 Social Expenditure and GDP per head of population, FY 1980 - 2012

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	745.5	336.6	3980.5	187.6
2007	762.3	344.2	4007.0	188.8
2008	782.6	353.3	3821.9	180.1
2009	836.0	377.4	3701.7	174.5
2010	850.6	384.0	3750.1	176.7
2011	876.5	395.7	3706.4	174.7
2012	884.2	399.2	3706.2	174.7

Source: GDP is based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 5 International comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy area, FY 2007 - 2012

(Unit: Million in each currency)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Japan (Unit: Million yen)	97,602,139	100,237,003	107,030,794	108,931,028	112,020,073	112,747,483
Old age	46,882,801	48,454,982	51,617,069	51,772,665	52,123,302	53,627,152
Survivors	6,622,755	6,682,745	6,754,894	6,805,199	6,813,133	6,793,285
Incapacity-related benefits	4,204,325	4,415,266	4,746,567	4,584,714	4,767,370	4,913,995
Health	31,999,138	32,742,720	34,074,518	35,047,601	36,293,060	36,873,508
Family	4,086,848	4,331,306	4,569,349	6,125,132	6,393,291	6,216,628
Active labour market programme	835,293	985,835	1,768,291	1,365,729	914,436	1,009,150
Unemployment	1,617,255	1,217,661	1,839,893	1,450,031	1,404,804	1,331,747
Housing	376,196	397,950	457,034	512,935	546,970	573,516
Other social policy areas	977,528	1,008,537	1,203,180	1,267,023	2,763,707	1,408,502
United States (Unit: Million dollars)	2,305,815	2,456,650	2,728,378	2,899,506	2,970,701	-
Old age	732,880	774,930	842,741	879,061	929,741	-
Survivors	98,914	101,711	107,773	108,130	108,698	-
Incapacity-related benefits	195,740	207,550	225,535	232,868	240,927	-
Health	1,017,133	1,084,949	1,155,265	1,207,909	1,252,513	-
Family	100,301	103,078	107,072	110,729	114,176	-
Active labour market programme	15,712	22,341	21,339	19,111	19,435	-
Unemployment	36,378	46,018	122,384	161,807	121,504	-
Housing	32,970	33,361	43,584	49,959	45,869	-
Other social policy areas	75,787	82,712	102,685	129,932	137,838	-
United Kingdom (Unit: Million pounds)	301,258	326,682	356,784	356,560	362,915	-
Old age	88,804	97,112	101,531	101,172	104,296	-
Survivors	2,965	1,379	1,367	1,317	1,331	-
Incapacity-related benefits	37,021	40,314	42,420	37,515	39,647	-
Health	96,240	104,587	114,707	116,933	118,375	-
Family	46,986	51,418	57,964	60,161	61,295	-
Active labour market programme	4,492	4,960	6,030	6,098	3,726	-
Unemployment	5,468	6,488	9,190	8,177	8,178	-
Housing	16,178	17,587	20,531	22,024	23,445	-
Other social policy areas	3,104	2,837	3,044	3,163	2,622	-
Germany (Unit: Million euro)	629,399	647,473	684,689	699,258	698,749	-
Old age	207,586	211,817	217,619	221,713	223,470	-
Survivors	51,372	51,470	52,280	52,770	52,863	-
Incapacity-related benefits	71,240	75,202	77,585	80,007	83,194	-
Health	181,273	188,441	199,008	205,573	208,940	-
Family	46,583	49,757	54,428	57,028	58,555	-
Active labour market programme	18,287	20,525	23,844	23,595	20,761	-
Unemployment	33,660	31,388	39,798	37,917	30,581	-
Housing	15,811	15,397	16,601	16,992	16,479	-
Other social policy areas	3,587	3,476	3,526	3,663	3,906	-
France (Unit: Million euro)	545,202	563,608	594,036	613,782	627,661	-
Old age	210,116	221,618	231,685	240,094	250,555	-
Survivors	33,236	34,004	34,565	35,551	36,370	-
Incapacity-related benefits	27,901	28,800	29,156	29,881	30,432	-
Health	153,060	158,029	164,689	168,214	172,149	-
Family	54,636	55,665	57,563	57,791	58,775	-
Active labour market programme	17,788	16,426	18,698	22,024	18,596	-
Unemployment	25,147	24,760	30,317	32,028	31,491	-
Housing	14,336	15,361	15,771	15,970	16,530	-
Other social policy areas	8,982	8,945	11,592	12,229	12,763	-
Sweden (Unit: Million kronas)	857,276	884,133	926,467	941,884	960,034	-
Old age	279,809	296,053	315,802	320,191	327,247	-
Survivors	16,882	16,865	17,025	16,206	15,503	-
Incapacity-related benefits	171,606	171,830	169,111	164,265	161,974	-
Health	197,458	209,219	218,647	221,978	231,575	-
Family	105,614	112,863	116,496	121,310	126,578	-
Active labour market programme	31,989	28,061	30,109	39,124	42,566	-
Unemployment	20,827	14,726	22,554	19,931	15,323	-
Housing	14,736	14,695	14,746	15,282	15,551	-
Other social policy areas	18,355	19,821	21,977	23,597	23,717	-

Source: Social Expenditure for OECD countries except Japan is based on OECD Social Expenditure database 2014 ed.

Table 6 International comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy areas (composite rate),
FY 2007 - 2012

(Unit: %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Old age	48.0	48.3	48.2	47.5	46.5	47.6
Survivors	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
Incapacity-related benefits	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4
Health	32.8	32.7	31.8	32.2	32.4	32.7
Family	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.6	5.7	5.5
Active labour market programme	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.9
Unemployment	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Housing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other social policy areas	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	31.8	31.5	30.9	30.3	31.3	-
Survivors	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	-
Incapacity-related benefits	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.1	-
Health	44.1	44.2	42.3	41.7	42.2	-
Family	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	-
Active labour market programme	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	-
Unemployment	1.6	1.9	4.5	5.6	4.1	-
Housing	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	-
Other social policy areas	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.6	-
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	29.5	29.7	28.5	28.4	28.7	-
Survivors	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-
Incapacity-related benefits	12.3	12.3	11.9	10.5	10.9	-
Health	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.8	32.6	-
Family	15.6	15.7	16.2	16.9	16.9	-
Active labour market programme	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.0	-
Unemployment	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	-
Housing	5.4	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	-
Other social policy areas	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	-
Germany	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	33.0	32.7	31.8	31.7	32.0	-
Survivors	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.6	-
Incapacity-related benefits	11.3	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.9	-
Health	28.8	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.9	-
Family	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.4	-
Active labour market programme	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	-
Unemployment	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.4	4.4	-
Housing	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	-
Other social policy areas	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	-
France	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	38.5	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.9	-
Survivors	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	-
Incapacity-related benefits	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	-
Health	28.1	28.0	27.7	27.4	27.4	-
Family	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4	-
Active labour market programme	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.0	-
Unemployment	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	-
Housing	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	-
Other social policy areas	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	-
Sweden	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Old age	32.6	33.5	34.1	34.0	34.1	-
Survivors	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	-
Incapacity-related benefits	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.4	16.9	-
Health	23.0	23.7	23.6	23.6	24.1	-
Family	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.9	13.2	-
Active labour market programme	3.7	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.4	-
Unemployment	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.6	-
Housing	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	-
Other social policy areas	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	-

Source: Social Expenditure for OECD countries except Japan is based on OECD Social Expenditure database.

Table 7 International comparison of Social Expenditure by social policy areas (as a percentage of GDP), FY 2007 - 2012

	(Unit: %)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Japan	19.02	20.48	22.58	22.68	23.65	23.86
Old age	9.14	9.90	10.89	10.78	11.00	11.35
Survivors	1.29	1.37	1.43	1.42	1.44	1.44
Incapacity-related benefits	0.82	0.90	1.00	0.95	1.01	1.04
Health	6.24	6.69	7.19	7.30	7.66	7.80
Family	0.80	0.88	0.96	1.28	1.35	1.32
Active labour market programme	0.16	0.20	0.37	0.28	0.19	0.21
Unemployment	0.32	0.25	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.28
Housing	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12
Other social policy areas	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.58	0.30
United States	16.10	16.76	18.82	19.56	19.30	-
Old age	5.12	5.29	5.81	5.93	6.04	-
Survivors	0.69	0.69	0.74	0.73	0.71	-
Incapacity-related benefits	1.37	1.42	1.56	1.57	1.57	-
Health	7.10	7.40	7.97	8.15	8.14	-
Family	0.70	0.70	0.74	0.75	0.74	-
Active labour market programme	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	-
Unemployment	0.25	0.31	0.84	1.09	0.79	-
Housing	0.23	0.23	0.30	0.34	0.30	-
Other social policy areas	0.53	0.56	0.71	0.88	0.90	-
United Kingdom	20.97	22.52	24.87	23.80	23.53	-
Old age	6.18	6.69	7.08	6.75	6.76	-
Survivors	0.21	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	-
Incapacity-related benefits	2.58	2.78	2.96	2.50	2.57	-
Health	6.70	7.21	8.00	7.80	7.68	-
Family	3.27	3.54	4.04	4.01	3.97	-
Active labour market programme	0.31	0.34	0.42	0.41	0.24	-
Unemployment	0.38	0.45	0.64	0.55	0.53	-
Housing	1.13	1.21	1.43	1.47	1.52	-
Other social policy areas	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.17	-
Germany	25.92	26.17	28.84	28.03	26.77	-
Old age	8.55	8.56	9.17	8.89	8.56	-
Survivors	2.12	2.08	2.20	2.12	2.03	-
Incapacity-related benefits	2.93	3.04	3.27	3.21	3.19	-
Health	7.46	7.62	8.38	8.24	8.01	-
Family	1.92	2.01	2.29	2.29	2.24	-
Active labour market programme	0.75	0.83	1.00	0.95	0.80	-
Unemployment	1.39	1.27	1.68	1.52	1.17	-
Housing	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.68	0.63	-
Other social policy areas	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	-
France	28.90	29.15	31.50	31.69	31.36	-
Old age	11.14	11.46	12.29	12.40	12.52	-
Survivors	1.76	1.76	1.83	1.84	1.82	-
Incapacity-related benefits	1.48	1.49	1.55	1.54	1.52	-
Health	8.11	8.17	8.73	8.69	8.60	-
Family	2.90	2.88	3.05	2.98	2.94	-
Active labour market programme	0.94	0.85	0.99	1.14	0.93	-
Unemployment	1.33	1.28	1.61	1.65	1.57	-
Housing	0.76	0.79	0.84	0.82	0.83	-
Other social policy areas	0.48	0.46	0.61	0.63	0.64	-
Sweden	27.42	27.59	29.83	28.22	27.58	-
Old age	8.95	9.24	10.17	9.59	9.40	-
Survivors	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.45	-
Incapacity-related benefits	5.49	5.36	5.45	4.92	4.65	-
Health	6.32	6.53	7.04	6.65	6.65	-
Family	3.38	3.52	3.75	3.63	3.64	-
Active labour market programme	1.02	0.88	0.97	1.17	1.22	-
Unemployment	0.67	0.46	0.73	0.60	0.44	-
Housing	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.45	-
Other social policy areas	0.59	0.62	0.71	0.71	0.68	-

Source: GDP for OECD countries except Japan is based on OECD National Accounts 2014. See the note of table 6 in p.36 for the source of social expenditure.

Table 8 Social Benefit by category, FY 1950-2012

Fiscal year	Social Benefit							
	Total (A)	Medical Care (B)	B/A	Pension, Welfare & Others (C)		C/A		
	Hundreds of millions of yen	Hundreds of millions of yen	%	Hundreds of millions of yen		%		
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)	D/A	Welfare & Others (E)		E/A
				Hundreds of millions of yen	%	Hundreds of millions of yen	of which Long-term care	%
							Hundreds of millions of yen	
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	266,274	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	884,979	281,608	31.8	468,386	52.9	134,985	58,701	15.3
2006	903,078	286,924	31.8	478,897	53.0	137,258	60,492	15.2
2007	927,141	295,530	31.9	488,819	52.7	142,791	63,584	15.4
2008	953,741	301,931	31.7	501,854	52.6	149,956	66,513	15.7
2009	1,011,117	314,128	31.1	523,447	51.8	173,541	71,191	17.2
2010	1,046,914	329,190	31.4	529,831	50.6	187,894	75,082	17.9
2011	1,075,061	340,621	31.7	530,747	49.4	203,693	78,881	18.9
2012	1,085,568	346,230	31.9	539,861	49.7	199,476	83,965	18.4

Notes: 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 expenditure items were newly added in 2011. Data was retroactively recomputed up to the year 2005 to reflect changes. Hence, the data is incomparable before and after 2005 in strict sense.

Table 9 Social Benefit by category (as a percentage of GDP), FY 1951-2012
(Unit:%)

Fiscal year	Social Benefit (as a percentage of GDP)				GDP (Hundreds of millions of 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	9.41	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	6.85	11.03	3.91	4,802,325
2011	22.70	7.19	11.21	4.30	4,736,691
2012	22.97	7.33	11.42	4.22	4,725,965

Source: GDP is based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 10 Social Benefit by category (as a percentage of NI), FY 1951-2012

(Unit:%)

Fiscal year	Social Benefit (as a percentage of 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	16.49	6.23	8.45	1.80	3,667,524
1995	17.46	6.49	9.03	1.93	3,707,727
1996	17.73	6.61	9.18	1.95	3,809,122
1997	18.16	6.62	9.52	2.01	3,822,681
1998	19.53	6.88	10.40	2.26	3,693,715
1999	20.35	7.16	10.82	2.37	3,687,817
2000	20.83	6.93	10.98	2.91	3,751,863
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	14.14	4.22	3,550,380
2009	29.36	9.12	15.20	5.04	3,443,848
2010	29.68	9.33	15.02	5.33	3,527,028
2011	30.80	9.76	15.21	5.84	3,490,563
2012	30.92	9.86	15.38	5.68	3,511,139

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

Table 11 Annual rates of increase in Social Benefit, GDP, and NI, FY 1951-2012
(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	0.4
1995	7.0	5.2	8.0	8.8	1.8	1.1
1996	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.5	2.2	2.7
1997	2.7	0.5	4.1	3.8	1.0	0.4
1998	3.9	0.4	5.5	8.2	▲ 2.0	▲ 3.4
1999	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.8	▲ 0.8	▲ 0.2
2000	4.1	▲ 1.5	3.2	25.2	0.8	1.7
2001	4.2	2.4	3.3	11.7	▲ 1.8	▲ 2.2
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	2.4
2011	2.7	3.5	0.2	8.4	▲ 1.4	▲ 1.0
2012	1.0	1.6	1.7	▲ 2.1	▲ 0.2	0.6

Source: GDP and NI are based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 12 Social Benefit, GDP, and NI 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	2,927.8	333.3
1995	515.4	898.5	4,018.4	375.6	2,952.7	336.1
1996	536.7	935.6	4,099.4	383.2	3,026.5	344.5
1997	550.1	959.0	4,132.1	386.3	3,030.1	344.9
1998	570.4	994.4	4,039.8	377.6	2,920.6	332.5
1999	592.4	1,032.7	3,999.5	373.9	2,911.4	331.4
2000	615.6	1,073.1	4,024.7	376.2	2,955.9	336.5
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	1,207.4	3,955.2	369.7	2,928.2	333.3
2006	706.1	1,230.9	3,980.5	372.1	2,956.9	336.6
2007	724.1	1,262.3	4,007.0	374.6	2,977.7	339.0
2008	744.6	1,298.0	3,821.9	357.3	2,771.9	315.6
2009	789.7	1,376.7	3,701.7	346.0	2,689.8	306.2
2010	817.5	1,425.2	3,750.1	350.6	2,754.3	313.5
2011	841.2	1,466.4	3,706.4	346.5	2,731.3	310.9
2012	851.3	1,484.1	3,706.2	346.5	2,753.5	313.5

Source: GDP and NI are based on the "Annual Report on the National Accounts Statistics 2014" (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan).

Table 13 Social Benefit by functional category, FY 2008-2012

(Unit: Million of yen)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Social Security Expenditure	95,374,136	101,111,667	104,691,391	107,506,077	108,556,791
I Old age	47,869,645	50,382,226	51,334,873	51,781,734	53,209,050
Cash benefits	41,272,902	43,320,415	43,890,507	43,963,035	44,885,529
Normal retirement pension	41,123,850	43,166,760	43,714,270	43,789,334	44,712,993
Early retirement pension	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum payments	149,052	153,656	176,237	173,700	172,537
Retirement grants	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	6,596,743	7,061,811	7,444,366	7,818,699	8,323,521
II Survivors	6,673,169	6,744,873	6,794,356	6,802,103	6,782,223
Cash benefits	6,624,411	6,695,991	6,740,575	6,744,914	6,726,580
Survivors' pension	6,519,936	6,599,942	6,643,920	6,647,920	6,630,610
Lump sum payments	9,187	8,447	8,235	7,972	7,740
Survivors grants	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	95,288	87,602	88,420	89,023	88,229
Benefits in kind	48,758	48,882	53,780	57,189	55,643
Funeral expenses	48,758	48,882	53,780	57,189	55,643
Other	-	-	-	-	-
III Invalidation benefits	3,143,299	3,388,353	3,391,965	3,528,728	3,725,688
Cash benefits	2,015,950	2,052,091	2,092,590	2,104,229	2,114,786
Full invalidity pension	1,857,916	1,892,517	1,932,761	1,949,897	1,963,126
Partial invalidity pension	-	-	-	-	-
Early retirement pension	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum payments	258	306	370	348	322
Invalidity grants	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	157,776	159,268	159,459	153,984	151,338
Benefits in kind	1,127,349	1,336,262	1,299,375	1,424,499	1,610,902
IV Employment injury	959,305	935,754	919,083	935,338	930,537
Cash benefits to the insured	439,706	428,551	410,538	402,291	398,574
Temporary cash benefits	157,030	150,451	142,667	140,112	140,852
Long-term cash benefits (pensions)	219,544	216,598	209,373	204,364	199,968
Other cash benefits	63,132	61,503	58,498	57,815	57,754
Cash benefits to survivors	279,829	281,420	274,999	292,673	279,392
Periodic benefit	256,213	256,505	253,033	253,991	254,401
Other cash benefits	23,615	24,915	21,966	38,682	24,991
Benefits in kind	239,770	225,783	233,546	240,374	252,572
Medical care	236,525	222,806	230,419	237,141	249,259
Other benefits in kind	3,245	2,976	3,127	3,233	3,312
V Sickness and health	28,974,872	30,109,454	31,486,333	32,462,374	33,054,617
Cash benefits	353,664	366,067	362,782	356,846	351,274
Sickness benefits	328,666	342,993	341,178	338,360	334,349
Maternity benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	24,998	23,074	21,604	18,486	16,926
Benefits in kind (health)	28,621,209	29,743,387	31,123,551	32,105,528	32,703,343
VI Family benefits	3,705,950	3,848,707	5,479,485	5,723,247	5,500,130
Cash benefits	2,267,791	2,374,610	3,920,308	4,117,403	3,820,035
Periodic cash payments	1,773,148	1,795,562	3,356,650	3,555,333	3,261,502
Other cash benefits	494,643	579,047	563,658	562,070	558,532
Benefits in kind	1,438,159	1,474,097	1,559,177	1,605,844	1,680,095
VII Unemployment	1,255,383	2,531,628	1,865,426	1,777,747	1,634,784
Cash benefits	1,255,383	2,531,628	1,865,426	1,777,747	1,634,784
Regular Unemployment benefits	1,002,490	1,557,348	1,176,068	1,108,906	1,016,375
Special periodic payments	188,367	247,129	249,460	276,189	298,143
Severance/redundancy payments	-	-	-	-	-
Other cash benefits	64,526	727,150	439,898	392,651	320,266
Benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
VIII Housing	397,950	457,034	512,935	546,970	573,516
Cash benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Rent subsidy	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits in kind	397,950	457,034	512,935	546,970	573,516
Rent support	397,950	457,034	512,935	546,970	573,516
Subsidies to home owners	-	-	-	-	-
Other benefits in kind	-	-	-	-	-
IX Social assistance and others	2,394,563	2,713,638	2,906,935	3,947,838	3,146,247
Cash benefits	928,397	1,048,431	1,187,778	1,565,641	1,342,369
Periodic cash payments	916,929	1,044,885	1,185,973	1,240,980	1,278,069
Other cash payments	11,468	3,546	1,804	324,661	64,299
Benefits in kind	1,466,167	1,665,207	1,719,157	2,382,196	1,803,878

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

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

Table 14 Social Security Revenue by source, FY 1951-2012

(Units: Hundreds of millions of yen, %)

Fiscal year	Contribution from insured persons		Contribution from employers		Tax		State contribution		Other public authorities' contribution	
		%		%		%		%		%
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	207,178	24.8	165,793	19.8	41,385	4.9
1996	252,483	29.5	274,621	32.1	212,363	24.8	168,340	19.7	44,023	5.1
1997	262,366	29.6	285,813	32.2	216,398	24.4	171,001	19.3	45,398	5.1
1998	263,330	29.9	286,421	32.6	218,957	24.9	171,766	19.5	47,190	5.4
1999	261,059	27.0	284,242	29.4	253,489	26.2	202,967	21.0	50,522	5.2
2000	266,560	29.9	283,077	31.8	250,710	28.2	197,102	22.1	53,608	6.0
2001	274,693	30.8	286,509	32.2	265,467	29.8	207,155	23.2	58,312	6.5
2002	274,704	31.8	284,027	32.9	266,218	30.8	205,704	23.8	60,514	7.0
2003	273,770	26.6	272,478	26.5	275,949	26.8	211,514	20.5	64,435	6.3
2004	275,259	28.6	262,230	27.2	285,930	29.7	216,057	22.4	69,873	7.3
2005	283,618	24.5	269,405	23.3	299,614	25.9	221,901	19.2	77,713	6.7
2006	292,314	28.4	275,331	26.8	310,462	30.2	219,907	21.4	90,555	8.8
2007	296,874	30.0	277,366	28.0	317,830	32.1	223,192	22.6	94,638	9.6
2008	301,357	30.2	278,673	27.9	334,873	33.5	236,724	23.7	98,149	9.8
2009	293,118	24.3	266,758	22.1	398,757	33.1	294,439	24.4	104,317	8.6
2010	303,247	27.7	281,334	25.7	407,735	37.2	295,085	26.9	112,650	10.3
2011	310,659	26.9	290,422	25.1	434,672	37.6	315,171	27.3	119,501	10.3
2012	322,200	25.4	291,956	23.0	425,469	33.5	302,761	23.8	122,707	9.7

Table 14 continued

(Units: Hundreds of millions of yen, %)

Fiscal year	Income from capital		Others		Total
		%		%	
1951	22	1.1	117	5.8	2,023
1954	96	2.2	124	2.8	4,417
1957	148	2.5	245	4.2	5,839
1960	458	4.9	224	2.4	9,260
1961	621	5.4	319	2.8	11,545
1962	787	5.8	448	3.3	13,616
1963	965	5.9	549	3.4	16,353
1964	1,203	6.3	567	3.0	19,137
1965	1,516	6.3	921	3.8	23,996
1966	1,938	6.7	1,536	5.3	28,850
1967	2,459	7.3	2,030	6.0	33,820
1968	3,087	7.7	2,349	5.9	39,933
1969	3,925	8.7	536	1.2	45,247
1970	4,796	8.8	864	1.6	54,681
1971	6,158	9.5	957	1.5	64,978
1972	7,535	9.7	1,226	1.6	77,877
1973	9,137	9.3	1,095	1.1	98,202
1974	11,737	8.7	1,678	1.2	134,988
1975	14,641	8.7	2,249	1.3	167,375
1976	17,391	8.7	4,094	2.0	200,483
1977	20,894	8.9	3,515	1.5	234,987
1978	23,815	8.8	5,114	1.9	269,571
1979	27,284	9.1	5,502	1.8	298,251
1980	32,682	9.7	5,929	1.8	335,258
1981	38,830	10.4	6,098	1.6	374,123
1982	44,366	11.1	5,841	1.5	400,793
1983	49,943	11.9	6,655	1.6	419,642
1984	55,581	12.5	7,679	1.7	445,384
1985	62,020	12.8	9,970	2.1	485,773
1986	68,872	13.4	9,046	1.8	512,442
1987	71,981	13.5	11,981	2.2	533,637
1988	74,309	13.0	13,443	2.3	573,062
1989	77,015	13.0	13,159	2.2	594,093
1990	83,580	12.8	12,443	1.9	652,777
1991	89,374	12.8	13,137	1.9	697,067
1992	90,810	12.5	13,622	1.9	727,924
1993	95,171	12.6	13,776	1.8	756,149
1994	93,630	12.0	19,638	2.5	782,298
1995	98,118	11.7	19,501	2.3	836,962
1996	96,594	11.3	20,007	2.3	856,069
1997	104,424	11.8	17,809	2.0	886,810
1998	89,989	10.2	21,138	2.4	879,834
1999	144,381	14.9	24,038	2.5	967,210
2000	64,976	7.3	25,155	2.8	890,477
2001	42,326	4.7	22,125	2.5	891,119
2002	15,070	1.7	24,252	2.8	864,271
2003	152,194	14.8	55,309	5.4	1,029,701
2004	69,975	7.3	69,232	7.2	962,627
2005	188,454	16.3	117,029	10.1	1,158,120
2006	87,233	8.5	63,786	6.2	1,029,127
2007	20,372	2.1	76,624	7.7	989,065
2008	7,610	0.8	76,181	7.6	998,694
2009	146,162	12.1	101,218	8.4	1,206,012
2010	8,388	0.8	95,805	8.7	1,096,509
2011	36,529	3.2	84,287	7.3	1,156,569
2012	159,968	12.6	70,963	5.6	1,270,555

- Note: 1. Table 14 is calculated in accordance with the standards of the ILO's "The Cost of Social Security 18th International Inquiry" Since the scheme of social security special tax is not adopted in Japan, we do not show the column for it in this table.
2. Tax is the sum of state contribution and other public contribution. Other public contribution denotes to local governments' contribution. However, social security programs which is run by local government independently are not included in the Financial Statistics of Social Security, except public nursery schools and medical care paid by local government.
3. Income from capital is volatile in each fiscal year as it depends on the management performance of the public pension fund and other factors. Others category includes acceptance from the reserve funds.
4. Some expenditure items were newly added in 2011. Data was retroactively recomputed up to the year 2005 to reflect changes. Hence, the data is incomparable before and after 2005 in strict sense.

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 "public" and "mandatory private" 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.

• 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. It includes 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) Social 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 country 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 classified into employers contribution and insured persons contribution. 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 * , funeral service fee * Pollution-related health damage compensation system: Survivor's compensation * , survivor's lump sum compensation payment * , funeral service fees * Asbestos health damage relief system: Special survivor condolence money, * funeral 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 * 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 association, 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 2012.

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

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
Special Temporary Grant for the Smooth Introduction of the Elderly Medical System	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Operating Expense for Quarantine	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Special Temporary Grant for Investigation on the Influence of Nuclear-Power Disaster	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

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

Name	Organization	Period
Public Assistance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Social Welfare		
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

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

Name	Organization	Period
Aid for War Victims		
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
Other Schemes		
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 etc. (Mutual Aid System for the Retirement Allowance for the Staff of Social Welfare Institutions and Others, Pension Insurance for Disabled People)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	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
Japan Sport Council Mutual Aid Benefit	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Every year
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
Support for Those Suffering from Residual Disability from Automobile Accidents	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Every year
Housing		
Miscellaneous Expenses for Measures against Housing Problems	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Every year
Benefit system for crime victim	National Police Agency	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
Employment Insurance		
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 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
Operating Expense for Quarantine of Imported Food	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 Autonomous Promoting of Community	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Okinawa Promoting	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Expenses for Recovery of Social Security	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 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
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
Child Welfare Facility Maintenance Fee Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Center for Persons with Severe Intellectual Disabilities Nozominosono Facility Maintenance Fee Related to the Recovery/Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Rehabilitation Facility Fee 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
School Expense Assistance/Pre-primary Education		
Pre-primary education expenses	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Every year

- Notes: 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) 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)¹

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

• Differences in the areas covered

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

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

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

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

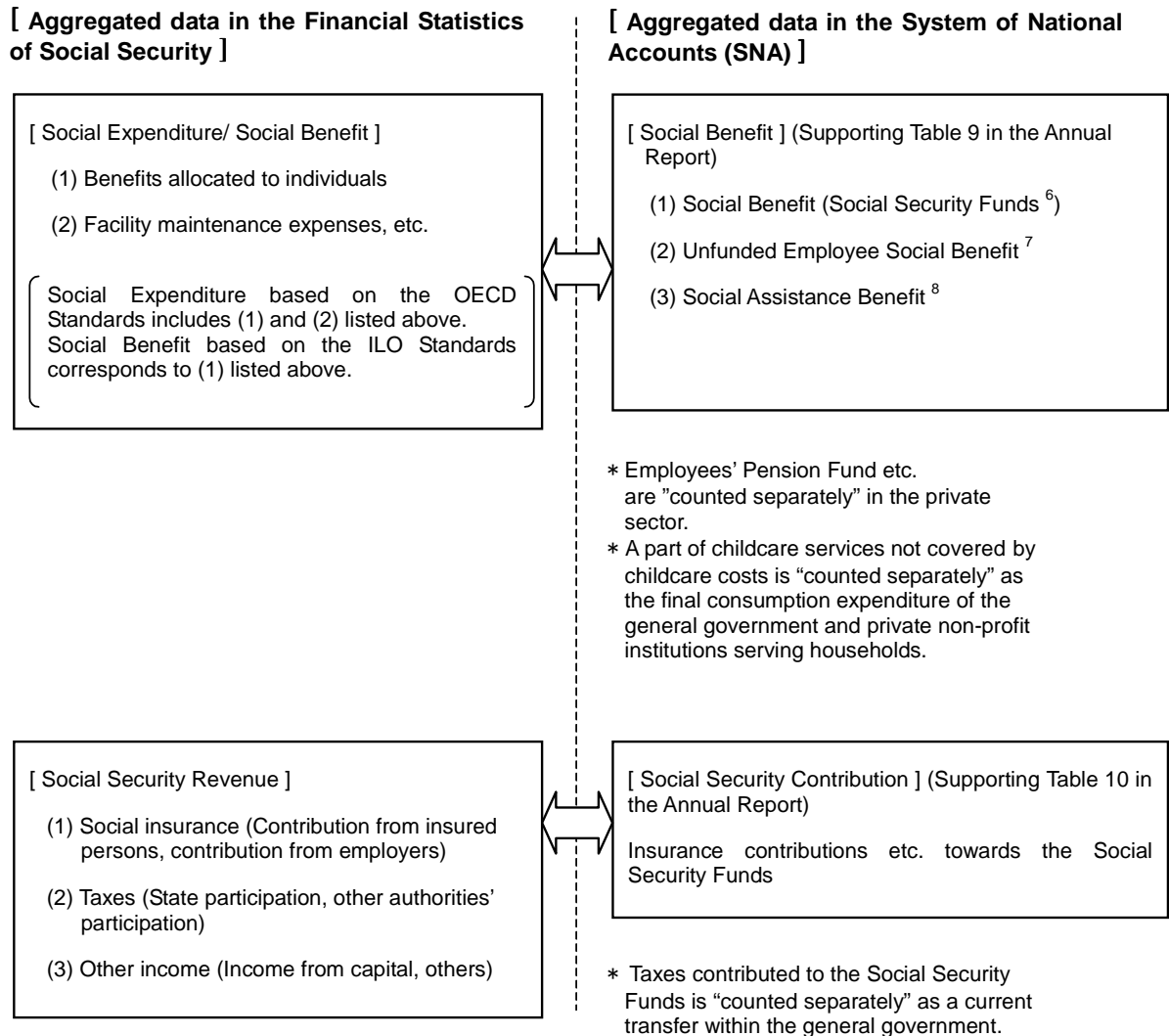
• Differences in the aggregation of data on expenditure

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

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

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

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



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

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

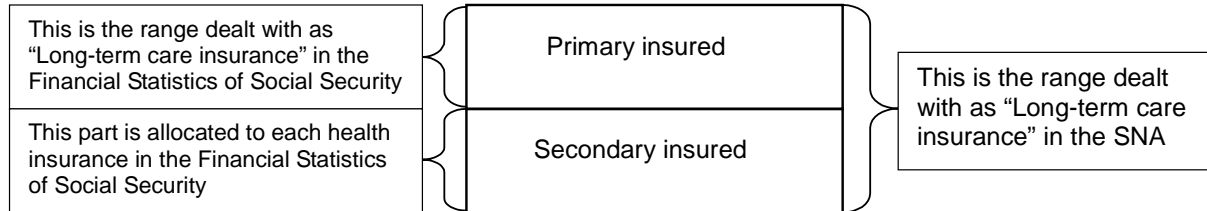
• Differences in the aggregation of data on income

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

7. Health

7.1 Medical products, appliances and equipment

7.2 Outpatient services

7.3 Hospital services

7.4 Public health services

7.5 R&D Health

7.6 Health n.e.c.

10. Social protection

10.1 Sickness and disability

10.2 Old age

10.3 Survivors

10.4 Family and children

10.5 Unemployment

10.6 Housing

10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.

10.8 R&D Social protection

10.9 Social protection n.e.c.

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

6. Contents of the data on the Homepage

[These statistical data are not contained in the report but are available on the web only]

Table 15. Social Benefit Balance Table (Other Schemes)

Table 16. Social Expenditure and Social Benefit per household, FY 1953 - 2012

Table 17. Total population used to calculate figures per person

Table 18. Social Benefit for elderly, FY 1973 - 2012

Table 19. Social Benefit for children and families, FY 1975 - 2012

Table 20. Social Benefit by institutional scheme, FY 1969 - 2012

Table 21. Social Security Revenue by source, FY 1994 - 2012, based on "The Cost of Social Security 19th International Inquiry" (ILO)

Table 22. Social Security Revenue in FY 2012, based on "The Cost of Social Security 19th International Inquiry" (ILO) - Basic table

Table 23. Social Benefit by functional category in FY 2012, 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, FY 1980 - 2012

Table 25. International comparison of Social Expenditure as a percentage of GDP, FY 1980 - 2012

Table 26. GDP Trends in Japan and other countries, FY 1980 - 2012

Table 27. International comparison of Social Expenditure as a percentage of NI, FY 1980 - 2012

Table 28. Trends in NI of Japan and other countries, FY 1980 - 2012

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

Table 30. Unemployment rates in Japan and other countries

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

Table 32. National Medical Care Expenditures by defrayer, FY 1954 - 2012