

## IV. 特別講演会、 ワークショップ報告



2018年3月19日および20日に、EU-ESSPROS 統計担当者であるギウリアーノ・アメリカニ氏を招聘し公開特別講演会、及び「社会保障費用統計に関する国際ワークショップー日本・韓国・欧州ー」を開催した。国立社会保障・人口問題研究所の社会保障費用統計プロジェクトにおいて EU-ESSPROS 担当者を招聘するのは初であり、韓国の担当者を交えた国際ワークショップも初の試みである。

特別講演会は、所外研究者及び社会保障統計に関わる行政官等の約 20 名の参加を得て、活発な質疑が行われた。ワークショップにおいては、セッション 1「家族政策支出」において、山重研究分担者が我が国の家族政策の背景と統計作成を巡る問題として地方単独事業の過小推計問題について報告した。所外の参加者を交えて、国により制度設計が異なる家族政策を同じ枠組みで国際比較することの難しさについて議論がなされた。続くセッション 2 では、韓国 KIHASA のゴ研究員が韓国における社会保障費用統計の作成方法と課題について報告を行った。韓国では高齢者や障害者に対する交通費減免を OECD 基準統計において計上しているとのことであった。我が国の社会保障費用統計においてこの種の費用計上はしていないが、今年度科研報告書に収録したトライアル集計において、総務省社会保障費調査により地方単独事業として実施される交通費減免を計上している。

セッション 3 では、日本の社会保障費用統計の作成方法と課題について報告を行った。現在費用統計が準拠する OECD および ILO 基準マニュアルにおいて明確な定義や解説が示されていない費用について質問し、EU 基準マニュアルの記述にもとづく解説や、ワーキンググループで進行中の議論の紹介も含めて、有意義な助言を得ることができた。今回実施したトライアル集計において、助言を参考に整理を行った（総括研究報告、竹沢部分参照）。

講演会及びワークショップ開催を通じて、EU 基準に関する詳細な説明を聞き、マニュアルだけでは十分理解できなかった点がクリアになった。今後社会保障費用統計が地方単独事業を含めて精度向上を図っていく上で、多くの手掛かりを得ることができた。

尚、最終年度の 3 月下旬に実施したため、本報告書においては当日資料の取載にとどまり、講演会及びワークショップの質疑を通じて得た知見を十分に盛り込むことができなかった。稿を改めて報告することとしたい。「公的統計の整備に関する基本的な計画（平成 30 年 3 月 6 日閣議決定）」において、社会保障費用統計に関しては今後 5 年以内に「OECD 基準に加え、財源の国際比較が可能となる EU（ESSPROS）基準に準拠した統計の作成について、EU 統計局及び関係府省の協力を得て検討し、提供を開始する。」ことが求められている。今回の講演会及びワークショップを通じて得たことを、今後の EU 基準統計作成に活用していく。



## 国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 公開特別講演会

日時： 2018年3月19日（月） 13:00 ～ 14:45

場所： 日比谷国際ビル（内幸町）6階 国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 第4会議室  
（地図）

講演者： ギウリアーノ・アメリニ(Giuliano Amerini、EU統計局教育・医療・社会  
保護統計課長)

題目： EU統計局における欧州社会保護統計（ESSPROS）の作成とEU社会保護政  
策における同統計の活用

講演概要：

ギウリアーノ・アメリニ氏はEU統計局の統計専門官として、これまでに経済、政府財政、物価等の様々な統計作成に従事し、現在は教育・医療・社会保護統計課において、欧州社会保護統計（ESSPROS、社会保障給付と財源、年金受給者数等に関する統計）及びSHA(総保健医療支出勘定)の管理を担当されています。

ご講演では、ESSPROSを中心に、その開発経緯、法規定、作成方法、SNA（国民経済計算）との整合性等に加えて、同統計のEU社会保護政策や各国における活用事例についてもご紹介いただきます。

※本講演会は厚生労働科研費研究「社会保障費用をマクロ的に把握する統計の向上に関する研究」の一環として実施されます。

使用言語：ご講演は英語、日本語逐次通訳つき

## National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

Date and time: 13:00 - 15:00, March 19th (Monday), 2018

Venue: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research Meeting Room  
No.4

Hibiya Kokusai Building 6F 2-2-3 Uchisaiwaicyo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011

Title: ESSPROS: How comparative statistics on social protection benefits and their financing are produced and utilized for the EU social protection policy?

Lecturer: Giuliano Amerini (Administrator, Unit F-5 Education, Health and Social protection, EUROSTAT)

Mr. Giuliano Amerini has engaged in Eurostat for more than 25 years. He is currently in charge of ESSPROS (European system of integrated social protection statistics) and SHA (System of Health Account) at the unit F5- Education, Health and Social Protection statistics. Before joining his current position, he worked in Eurostat in different domains such as price statistics, financial statistics, and government finance statistics.

In this seminar, he will give us a lecture on the history, legal basis and methodology of ESSPROS. He will also introduce some examples where ESSPROS was utilized for making and monitoring social protection policies in EU.

\*Presentation and discussion are given in English. (Japanese translation is provided).

\*This seminar is a part of a research project, "Research on developing social protection financial statistics", supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

厚労科研「社会保障費用をマクロ的に把握する統計の向上に関する研究」

## 社会保障費用統計に関する国際ワークショップ

－日本、韓国、欧州－

日時：2018年3月19－20日

場所：国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 第4会議室

### Day1 3月19日(月)

セッション1 (15:00-17:00) 「家族政策支出」 ※日英逐次通訳

15:00-15:50 日本の家族政策とその支出

－保育に関する地方歳出の実態把握をめぐる問題－

(山重慎二、一橋大学)

15:50-16:30 EUにおける家族政策支出および各報告に対するコメント

(ギウリアーノ・アメリニ、EU統計局)

16:30-17:00 ディスカッション

### Day2 3月20日(火)

セッション2 (9:45-11:45) 「韓国の社会保障費用統計」 ※韓英逐次通訳

9:45-10:45 韓国におけるOECD社会支出統計の作成方法とESSPROSへの質問

(ゴ・ギョンファン、KIHASA)

10:45-11:15 コメント及び韓国からの質問への回答

(ギウリアーノ・アメリニ、EU統計局)

11:15-11:45 ディスカッション

〈12:00-13:00 Lunch and Coffee〉

セッション3 (13:00-16:00) 「日本の社会保障費用統計」 ※日英逐次通訳

13:00-14:00 日本における社会保障費用統計の作成方法と課題、

ESSPROSへの質問

(竹沢純子、社人研)

14:00-15:00 コメント及び日本からの質問への回答

(ギウリアーノ・アメリニ、EU統計局)

15:00-16:00 ディスカッション

# International Workshop on Social Protection Financial Statistics of Japan, Korea and European countries

To be held at National Institute of Population and Social Security  
Research(NIPSSR) Tokyo, Japan  
19-20 March 2018

## Day1 March 19th

Session1(15:00-17:00) Family Policy expenditure

※Japanese-English consecutive interpretation

15:00 -15:50 Social expenditure for families and family policies in Japan  
(Shinji Yamashige, Hitotsubashi university)

15:50-16:30 Family and child benefits in the EU and Comments on Dr.  
Takezawa and Dr. Yamshige  
(Giuliano Amerini , Eurostat)

16:30-17:00 Discussion

## Day2 March 20th

Session2(9:45-11:45) Social Expenditure in Korea

※Korean-English consecutive interpretation

9:45-10:45 Overview of compiling public social expenditure for OECD and  
Questions for ESSPROS  
(Kyeong-hwan Gho, KIHASA)

10:45-11:15 Comment and reply  
(Giuliano Amerini , Eurostat)

11:15-11:45 Discussion

Session3(13:00-16:00) Social Expenditure in Japan ※Japanese-English consecutive  
interpretation

13:00-14:00 Overview of compiling social expenditure and revenue – focusing  
on local government expenditure, Questions for ESSPROS  
(Junko Takezawa, IPSS)

14:00-15:00 Comment and reply  
(Giuliano Amerini , Eurostat)

15:00-16:00 Discussion



## **ESSPROS: the european system of integrated social protection statistics**

**Giuliano Amerini  
Eurostat**

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Eurostat

## **ESSPROS**

How comparative statistics on social protection benefits and their financing are produced and utilised for the EU social protection policy

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### **Structure of the presentation**

1. Background information
  - main concepts
  - history
  - legislation
  - collections and production process
2. Partnership and Coordination:
  - Main Stakeholders
  - Use of ESSPROS
  - Related statistical systems
3. Developments
  - methodological revision process
  - examples of technical issues
  - main challenges for the future

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1. Background information
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## Objectives of ESSPROS

To provide a comprehensive and coherent description of social protection in the Member States:

- covering social benefits and their financing;
- geared to international comparability;
- harmonising with other statistics, particularly the national accounts, in its main concepts.

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## ESSPROS: main definitions

### Social Protection

Social protection encompasses all interventions from **public or private** bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a **defined set** of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a **simultaneous reciprocal** nor an **individual** arrangement involved.

### Risks/needs that may give rise to social protection

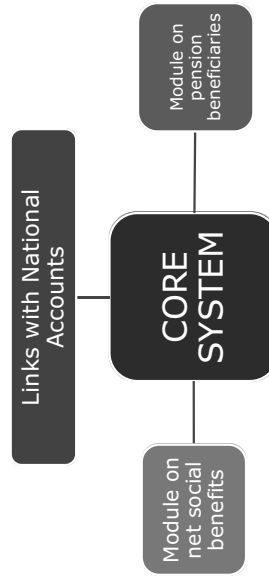
1. Sickness/Health care, 2. Disability, 3. Old age,
4. Survivors, 5. Family/Children, 6. Unemployment,
7. Housing, 8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

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## The current ESSPROS system



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## History

1. Gentlemen's agreement
  - 1963: "Social Accounts" ← Treaty of Rome (1959)
  - 1981: ESSPROS Methodology ← ESA 1979
  - 1996: ESSPROS Manual ← SNA 1993 / ESA 1995
2. Legislation
  - 2008: ESSPROS Manual ← Regulations 2007-2008
  - 2011: ESSPROS Manual ← Regulations 2011 (Net)
  - 2016: ESSPROS Manual & UG ← 2014 Conference
  - next?: ESSPROS Manual & UG

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## The legal framework (1)

### Basic act:

- Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 April 2007 on the European system of integrated social protection statistics.

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## The legal framework (2)

### Implementing regulations:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1322/2007  
Commission Regulation (EC) No 10/2008  
Definitions, classifications, transmission, dissemination, quality for the Core System and the Pension Beneficiary module

Commission Regulation (EU) No 110/2011  
Commission Regulation (EU) No 263/2011  
Data collection, transmission, quality for the NET module

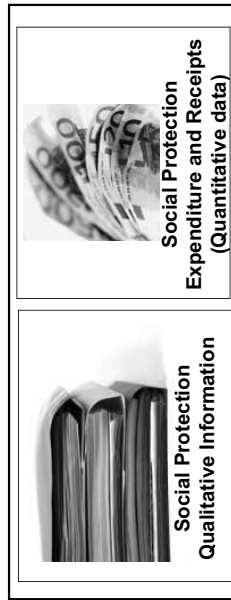
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## ESSPROS - Components

### CORE SYSTEM



### MODULES



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## ESSPROS Core System (1)

**Statistical unit: Social protection scheme**  
A distinct body of rules supported by one or more institutional units, governing the **provision** of social protection **benefits** and their financing.

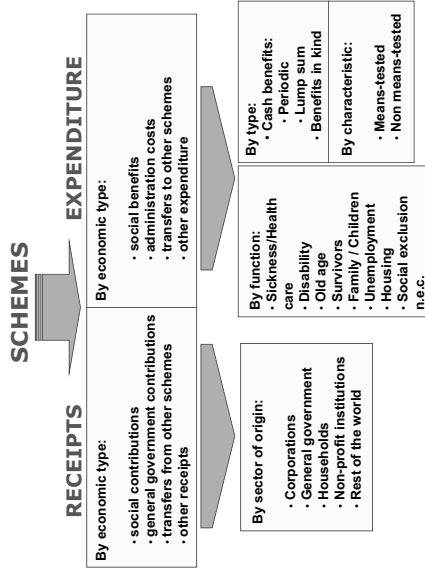
- *It must be possible to draw up accounts*
- *Possibly covering a single risk or need*

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## ESSPROS Core System (2)



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## ESSPROS Core System (3)

### Social benefits in Core System:

1. Cash payments
  2. Reimbursements
  3. Directly provided goods and services
- 2.+3. → benefits in kind
1. includes Payable Tax Credits

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## ESSPROS Core System (4)

**Detailed benefits** are defined for each function.

Example: Family children

Cash benefits

Income maintenance benefit in the event of childbirth

- Birth grant
- Parental leave benefit
- Family or child allowance
- Other cash benefits

Benefits in kind

- Child day care
- Accommodation
- Home help
- Other benefits in kind

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## ESSPROS Core System (5)

**Receipts by sector of origin**

Collected data on general government sector are broken down as follows:

1. Central government
2. State and local government
3. Social security funds

These concepts are fully consistent with National Accounts.

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## ESSPROS Core System (6)

Covers expenditure and receipts of social protection schemes.

- Data provision: N+18 months (June)
- Data dissemination: N+22 months (October)

It includes:

- **Quantitative data:** for each scheme detailed expenditure and receipts following ESSPROS classification
- **Qualitative information:** for each scheme, a general description of the scheme, a detailed description of the benefits and information on recent changes and reforms

Quality reports:

- Information provision: N+21 months (September)
- Information dissemination: N+24 months (December)

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## Pension Beneficiaries (1)

Recipients of one or more of the following periodic cash benefits (**categories-items**):

- **Disability pension (D)**
- **Early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work (D)**
- **Old age pension (O)**
- **Anticipated old-age pension (O)**
- **Partial pension (O)**
- **Survivors' pension (S)**
- **Early retirement benefits due to labour market reasons (U)**

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## Pension Beneficiaries (2)

Number of recipients, by sex, of one or more pensions (stock data at 31<sup>st</sup> December)

- Data provision: N+17 months (May)
- Dissemination: N+22 months (October)

Quality reports:

- Information provision: N+20 months (August)
- Information dissemination: N+23 months (November)

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## Pension Beneficiaries (3) Elimination of double counting

- The same person can be a beneficiary of more pensions (from the same scheme or from different schemes)
- It is necessary to remove the double counting to derive the number of beneficiaries (pensioners) from the number of pensions that are received
- Appendix III of the ESSPROS Manual describes the methodology of the PB module, including the treatment of the double counting

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## Net benefits

The value of social protection benefits excluding taxes and social contributions payable by the benefits' recipients

- Data provision: N+24 months (December)
  - Dissemination: possibly N+28 months (April)
- Quality reports:
- Information provision: N+25 months (January)
  - Information dissemination: possibly N+30 months (June)

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## Production process

For each of the seven datasets:

1. Core System: quantitative data
2. Core system: qualitative information
3. Core System: Quality report
4. Pension beneficiaries: quantitative data
5. Pension beneficiaries: quality report
6. Net benefits: quantitative data
7. Net benefits: quality report

the production process is the same:

- a) dataset transmission by countries
- b) dataset validation by Eurostat in cooperation with countries (sometimes it involves re-transmission of datasets to be corrected)
- c) data/information dissemination on Eurostat web-site

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## Eurostat website

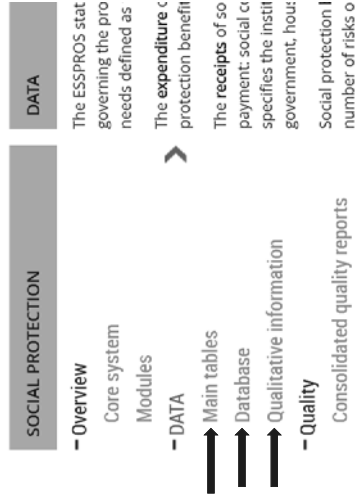
- Theme: *Population and social conditions*
- Sub-theme: *Social protection*

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## ESSPROS DATA (1)



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**MAIN TABLES**

- ZIP Social protection (t\_spr)
- ZIP Expenditure on social protection (tps000098)
- ZIP Total expenditure on social protection per head of population, ECU/EUR (tps000099)
- ZIP Expenditure on social protection per inhabitant (tps00100)
- ZIP Total expenditure on social protection by type (tps00101)
- ZIP Total expenditure on social benefits (tps00102)
- ZIP Total expenditure on administration costs (tps00104)
- ZIP Other expenditure on social protection (tps00105)
- ZIP Social benefits by function - % of total benefits (tps00106)
- ZIP Social benefits by function - million EUR (tps00082)
- ZIP Net social benefits by function (tps00083)
- ZIP Social benefits per head of population by function (tps00107)
- ZIP Expenditure on pensions (tps00103)
- ZIP Expenditure on care for elderly (tsdde530)
- ZIP Social protection receipts by type (tps00108)

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The screenshot shows the Eurostat website interface. The main content is a table titled 'Social benefits by function - % of total benefits'. The table has columns for years from 2004 to 2015. The rows list various countries and regions, including EU (28 countries), EU (27 countries), Euro area (19 countries), Euro area (18 countries), Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, and Ireland. The data values are percentages, ranging from approximately 20% to 35%.

**DATABASE**

- ZIP Social protection (spr)
- ZIP Social protection expenditure (spr\_expend)
- ZIP Expenditure: main results (spr\_exp\_sum)
- ZIP Pensions (spr\_exp\_pens)
- ZIP Expenditure - tables by functions, aggregated benefits and grouped schemes - in MIO of national currency (spr\_exp\_nac)
- ZIP Tables by functions, aggregated benefits and grouped schemes - million EUR (spr\_exp\_eur)
- ZIP Tables by functions, aggregated benefits and grouped schemes - in MIO of PPS (spr\_exp\_pps)
- ZIP Tables by functions, aggregated benefits and grouped schemes - in PPS per head (spr\_exp\_ppsh)
- ZIP Tables by functions, aggregated benefits and grouped schemes - in % of the GDP (spr\_exp\_gdp)
- ZIP Expenditure - tables by benefits, by function (spr\_exp\_func)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - sickness/health care function (spr\_exp\_fs)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - disability function (spr\_exp\_fdi)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - old age function (spr\_exp\_fol)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - survivors function (spr\_exp\_fsu)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - family/children function (spr\_exp\_fra)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - unemployment function (spr\_exp\_fun)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - housing function (spr\_exp\_fho)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - social exclusion n.e.c. function (spr\_exp\_fex)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - all functions (spr\_exp\_fto)

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DATABASE

- 📁 Social protection (spr) 📄
- 📁 Social protection expenditure (spr\_expnd) 📄
- 📁 Social protection receipts (spr\_receipts) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Receipts by type (spr\_rec\_sumt) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Receipts by sector of origin (spr\_rec\_sums) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Receipts - tables by sector of origin and type, in MIO of national currency (including euro fixed' series for euro area countries) (spr\_rec\_nac) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Receipts - tables by sector of origin and type, million EUR (spr\_rec\_eur) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Receipts - tables by sector of origin and type, in % of the GDP (spr\_rec\_gdp) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Pensions beneficiaries (spr\_pension) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Pensions beneficiaries at 31st December (spr\_pms\_ben) 📄
- 📁 ZIP Net social protection benefits (spr\_net\_ben) 📄

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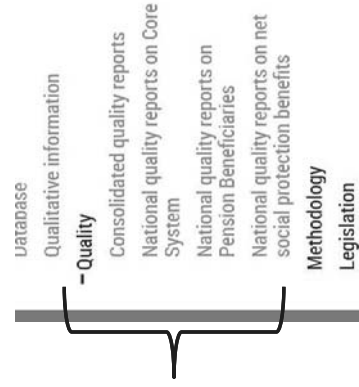
The screenshot shows a table titled 'Expenditure main results' with columns for years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and a total column. The rows list various countries and their corresponding expenditure values.

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The screenshot shows the Eurostat website interface. The main content area is titled 'SOCIAL PROTECTION' and includes sections for 'QUALITATIVE INFORMATION' and 'Members States'. The 'Members States' section lists various countries with their respective flags and names.

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# Quality reports



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## National quality reports

- One for each data collection: CS, PB, NET
- They provide information on the application of the methodology (coverage, source of data, estimations, etc.)
- They refer to the latest available reference year for each country
- Updated together with the corresponding data

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## Consolidated quality reports

- One for each data collection: CS, PB, NET
- Summary of the national quality reports
- They refer to the latest available reference year for all countries
- National QR are included as Annexes
- Old versions are available on the webpage

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News Data Publications About Eurostat Help

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

- Overview
  - Core system
  - Modules
- Data
  - Main tables
  - Database
  - Qualitative information
- Quality
  - Consolidated quality reports
  - National quality reports on Core System
  - National quality reports on Pension Beneficiaries
  - National quality reports on net social protection benefits
- METHODOLOGY
  - Legislation
  - Publications
  - Statistics illustrated

**Compendium of methodological clarifications – ESPROS, European system of integrated social protection statistics – 2017 edition**

The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESPROS) aims to collect comparable and consistent data on social protection across EU Member States. The system is designed to meet their continuous adaptation to emerging needs, inevitably there are cases of interventions for which the methodology does not provide clear guidance on whether or not they should be included in ESPROS and how they should be reported. This document provides a compendium of the analyses performed in order to identify the most appropriate way to report them in the ESPROS methodology.

**ESPROS Manual and user guidelines – 2016 edition**

ESPROS2016 Manual and user guidelines – 2016 edition

The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESPROS) was developed in the late 2000s by Eurostat jointly with representatives of the Member States of the European Union in response to the need for a specific instrument of statistical observation of social protection in the EU Member States. The new ESPROS2016 Manual and user guidelines is the updated user guide for compiling and using ESPROS data. It provides a comprehensive overview of the system and its components. The topics covered include: objectives, scope, data sources, data collection, data processing, data dissemination, and quality assurance. The manual also includes a glossary of terms, a list of abbreviations, and a list of contact points for each country.

**ESPROS Manual and user guidelines – 2012 edition**

The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESPROS) was developed in the late 2000s by Eurostat jointly with representatives of the Member States of the European Union in response to the need for a specific instrument of statistical observation of social protection in the EU Member States. The new ESPROS2012 Manual and user guidelines is the updated user guide for compiling and using ESPROS data. It provides a comprehensive overview of the system and its components. The topics covered include: objectives, scope, data sources, data collection, data processing, data dissemination, and quality assurance. The manual also includes a glossary of terms, a list of abbreviations, and a list of contact points for each country.



# Metadata

- Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) → link in the Database tree



News Data Publications About Eurostat Help

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

- Overview
  - Core system
  - Modules
- Data
  - Main tables
  - Database
  - Qualitative information
- Quality
  - Consolidated quality reports
  - National quality reports on Core System
  - National quality reports on Pension Beneficiaries
  - National quality reports on net social protection benefits
- METHODOLOGY
  - Legislation
  - Publications
  - Statistics illustrated

**LEGISLATION**

The main Regulation on the European system of integrated social protection statistics is: Regulation (EC) No 450/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 April 2007 on the European system of integrated social protection statistics.

The following implementing Commission Regulations provide further specifications in the implementation of the ESPROS Core system and Pension beneficiaries data and Quality Reports:

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1322/2007 of 12 November 2007 concerning the appropriate data collection and reporting of the rules for administrative data for the ESPROS core system and the module on pension beneficiaries.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1020/08 of January 2008 concerning the definitions, detailed data collection and reporting of the rules for administrative data for the ESPROS core system and the module on pension beneficiaries.

In addition the following more recent implementing Commission Regulations are the legal basis of the ESPROS net social benefits module:

- Commission Regulation (EU) No 110/2011 of 8 February 2011 concerning the appropriate formats for the transmission of data, the results to be transmitted and the criteria for measuring quality for the ESPROS module on net social protection benefits.
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 263/2011 of 17 March 2011 concerning the launch of full data publication for the ESPROS module on net social protection benefits.

**SEE ALSO**

- EEA Agreement
- Decision No 5958/2007 of the European Union Statistical Committee

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**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

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**NEWS RELEASES/NEWS ITEMS**

- 11/01/2018 How much is spent on paid sick leave benefits in the EU?
- 08/12/2017 Almost one-third of EU GDP spent on social protection
- 02/12/2017 How much is spent on disability benefits in the EU?
- 12/08/2017 Family and child benefits in the EU

Page 1 of 2 - Showing 1 - 5 of 9 results. [First] [Previous] [Next] [Last]

**STATISTICS EXPLAINED ARTICLES**

The statistical articles listed are part of Eurostat's 'Statistics explained' website. The articles include links to further information, data and metadata.

- Social protection statistics
- Social protection statistics - background
- Social protection statistics - family and children benefits
- Social protection statistics - financing
- Social protection statistics - main indicators
- Social protection statistics - net expenditure on benefits
- Social protection statistics - pension expenditure and pension beneficiaries
- Social protection statistics - social benefits
- Social protection statistics - unemployment benefits

## Structure of the presentation

1. Background information
  - main concepts
  - history
  - legislation
  - collections and production process
2. Partnership and Coordination:
  - Main Stakeholders
  - Use of ESSPROS
  - Related statistical systems
3. Developments
  - revision process
  - examples of methodological issues
  - main challenges for the future

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## Main partners

- 1) Data providers: 28 Member States + IS NO CH RS TR + ...
  - National Statistical Institutes
  - Ministry of Social Affairs
- 2) Main data users:
  - National: various Ministries and Administrations
  - European:
    - DG EMPL
    - DG ECFIN
    - DG SANTE
    - SPC-ISG
  - International: - OECD
  - ILO

Annual Working Group on Social Protection Statistics

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## Main uses

Social policy is primarily the responsibility of EU countries

National level:

International comparison are used

EU level use:

- Annual report by DG EMPL on "Employment and Social Developments in Europe" (ESDE)
- Triennial report by ECFIN: Ageing Report (AR)
- SPC-ISG (OMC): indicators, benchmarking
- SPC-ISG (European Semester): budgetary, structural policies, macro-economic imbalances

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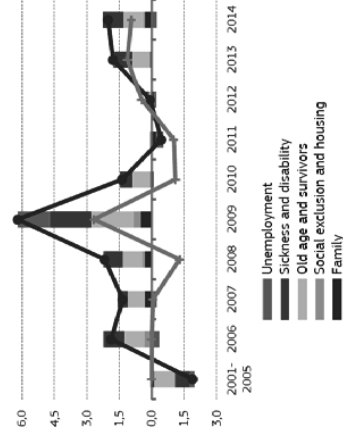
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## ESDE 2017

Chart 1.33

**Social protection spending increased, mainly due to old-age pensions and health-related expenditure**  
Growth in social protection expenditure (% change on previous year, in real terms) and contribution by functions (ppp), EU



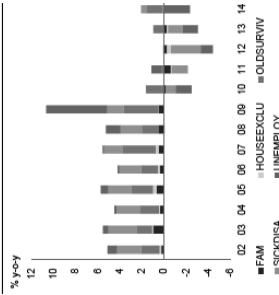
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## European Semester 2017: report → recommendation

Graph 4.3.4: Changes in social protection expenditure in real terms, and contributions by function



Legend: #FAM: family or children; #SICKDISA: sickness and disability; #HOUSEVCLU: housing and social exclusion; #HOUSEEXCLU: housing and social exclusion; #UNEMPLOY: unemployment; #OLDSEVIV: old age or the death of a family member; #OLDSEVIV: old age or the death of a family member; #OLDSEVIV: old age or the death of a family member; #OLDSEVIV: old age or the death of a family member.

Source: European Commission calculations based on ESSPROS and Price Statistics.

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## Related statistical systems

National Accounts and other accounting framework:

- SNA 2008
- ESA 2010
- SHA 2011

OECD: SOCX (social expenditure), SOCR (recipients)

ILO: SSI (Social Security Inquiry)

DG EMPL:

- LMP (Labour Market Policy)
- MISSOC (Mutual Information System on Social Pr.)

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  - **revision process**
  - **examples of methodological issues**
  - **main challenges for the future**

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## Revision process

Working Group (if needed → Conference):

1. User Needs (National, European, International)
2. Cost-benefit analysis
3. Priorities

If major revision: Working Group → Task Force

Task Force: proposals

Working Group: approval (changes in Manual)

If legislative amendment needed: legislative process

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## Current revision process

- ESSPROS Conference 2014
- Working Group 2015
- Annual Task Force started in 2015.

- **Priorities:**

1. Review of existing system
2. Links with National Accounts
3. Improve timeliness
4. Number of beneficiaries beyond pensioners
5. Net enlarged (fiscal benefits)

More recent user needs confirmed these priorities.

For ex. 2017 ECOFIN council: "better, timelier and integrated data on (...) expenditures on social protection"

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## 1. Review of existing system (done)

Methodological review:

1. Payable Tax Credit
2. Collective services
3. Definition of means-testing
4. Withheld taxes and social contributions  
→ ESSPROS Manual 2016
5. Social contributions: consistency Core System – Net module
6. Capital transfers
7. Reference retirement age
8. Re-routed social contributions  
→ Compendium of methodological clarifications - 2017

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## 1. Review of existing system (next)

Methodological review:

1. Multifunction benefits
2. Education
3. Split of benefits by retirement age
4. Review of ESSPROS metadata
5. Collaboration with MISSOC
- 6 Links with LMP database  
etc.

- New Manual: probably in 2019
- New Methodological clarifications: probably in 2020

→ Legislative amendments: later

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## 2. Links with national accounts

Methodological review:

1. Expenditure: quite advanced
2. Receipts: 2<sup>nd</sup> draft

Data comparison:

Some concrete comparisons already done (especially for expenditure).  
Further work

Towards ESSPROS as ESA (SNA) satellite accounts:

- Mapping table ESA – ESSPROS (under way)
- non-monetary data: pension beneficiaries (done) + beyond)
- Extra details (done) + supplementary concepts: net benefits

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### 3. Improving timeliness

Methodological review:

1. Framework for data sources and methods identified : links with national accounts
2. Indicators identified: benefits for the 8 functions
3. Workshop on "ESSPROS early estimates": mid-May 2018
4. First pilot collection: September 2018

Future:

Refining methodological approach  
More pilots: 2019, 2020  
Legislation ?

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### 4. Extension of beneficiaries

Methodological review:

Workshop: April 2017  
Methodological work by WG and TF: just started  
Existing experience: SOCR, LMP

### 5. Net enlarged

Methodological review:

Some work already done  
Methodological work by TF: to be started later

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### Other developments/ challenges

Dissemination of data by scheme

Standardisation: SDMX

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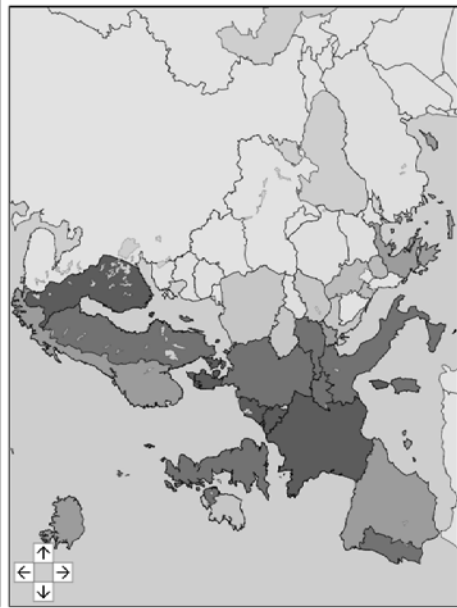
## Some results

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### Expenditure on social protection % of GDP

Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in ... (MO00)

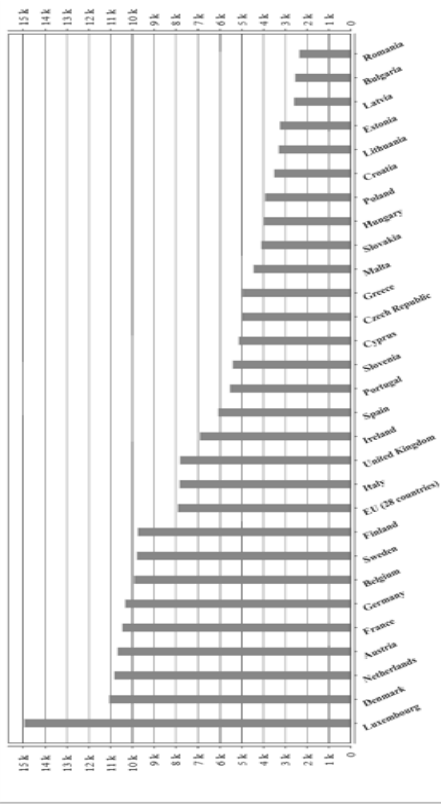


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### Expenditure on social protection per inhabitant 2014

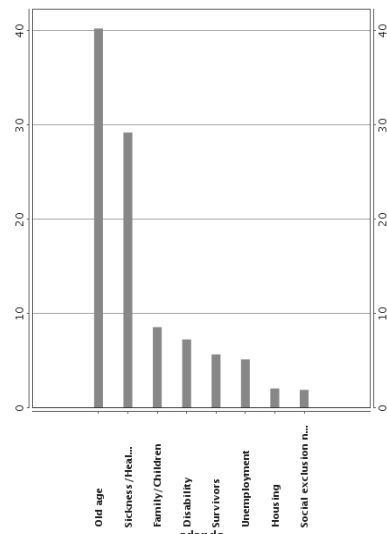
PPS per inhabitant  
Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in ... (MO00)



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### Social benefits by function - % of total benefits EU (28 countries)

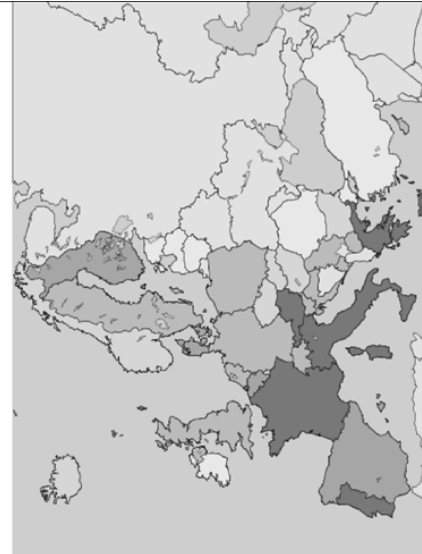


■ 2014

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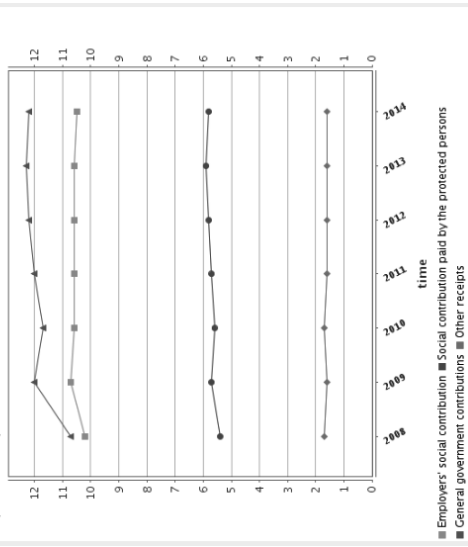
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### Expenditure on pensions Current prices (% of GDP) - 2014



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Social protection receipts by type  
% of GDP  
EU (28 countries)



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## ESSPROS vs ESA (SNA)

ESSPROS as a ESA (SNA) satellite accounts ?

### 1. Conceptual work

Well under way ...

Advantage: the functional classifications (COFOG) for the main sector (General Government) is based on ESSPROS

Disadvantage: the statistical unit in ESSPROS (scheme) is conceptually different from National Accounts (institutional unit)

### 2. Practical work(data comparison)

It depends on level of integration of production processes (sources, methods, institutional setting, etc.)



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## Background material for possible questions

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## NTA

### National Transfers Accounts

*"The goal of the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) project is to improve understanding of how population growth and changing population age structure influence economic growth, gender and generational equity, public finances, and other important features of the macro-economy."*

UN Manual 2013

Research project: in EU consortium of research institutes (about 50% countries involved)



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## Early estimates, now-casting, forecasting in EU

**Eurostat:** early estimates, flash estimates.

GDP, Inflation

ESSPROS: project on early estimates

**DG ECFIN** : now-cast, fore-cast

AMECO: national accounts (sector accounts, Government finance), Labour force, Population, foreign trade, exchange rates,

Main estimates by DG ECFIN (using AMECO):

Spring N: N and (N+1)

Autumn N: N and (N+1) and (N+2)

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## OMC

The open method of coordination (OMC) in the European Union may be described as a form of 'soft' law. It is a form of intergovernmental policy-making that does not result in binding EU legislative measures and it does not require EU countries to introduce or amend their laws.

The OMC, originally created in the 1990s as part of employment policy and the Luxembourg process, was defined as an instrument of the Lisbon strategy (2000). This was a time when EU economic integration was advancing quickly but EU countries were reticent to give more powers to the European Institutions.

The OMC has provided a new framework for cooperation between the EU countries, whose national policies can thus be directed towards certain common objectives. Under this intergovernmental method, the EU countries are evaluated by one another (peer pressure) with the Commission's role being limited to surveillance. The European Parliament and the Court of Justice play virtually no part in the OMC process.

**The OMC takes place in areas which fall within the competence of EU countries**, such as employment, **social protection**, education, youth and vocational training.

The OMC is principally based on:

- jointly identifying and defining objectives to be achieved (adopted by the Council);
- jointly established measuring instruments (statistics, indicators, guidelines);
- benchmarking, i.e. comparison of EU countries' performance and the exchange of best practices (monitored by the Commission).

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## Cooperation with non-EU countries

1. EEA Countries (IS, LI, NO)

2. CH

3. Candidates and Potential Candidates: ME, MK, RS, TR, AL, BA, XK

4. Neighbouring countries

5. Africa, Latin America, Pacific, Asia (ASEAN)

6. High income countries: specific agreements

Usually OECD countries: → OECD (especially when joint Eurostat-OECD data collection)

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## Cooperation with international organisations

OECD

- SOCX (social expenditure)

- SOCR (social recipients)

ILO

- SSI

- recently: AW, OD

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## EU Member States

- 1951: (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands)
- 1973 (Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom)
- 1981 (Greece)
- 1986 (Spain, Portugal)
- 1995 (Austria, Finland, Sweden)
- 2004 (Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia)
- 2007 (Bulgaria, Romania)
- 2013 (Croatia).

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## History: treaties

The main treaties are:

- Treaty of Lisbon (2007)
- Treaty of Nice (2001)
- Treaty of Amsterdam (1997)
- Treaty on European Union - Maastricht Treaty (1992)
- Single European Act (1986)
- Merger Treaty - Brussels Treaty (1965)
- Treaties of Rome : EEC and EURATOM treaties (1957)
- Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (1951)

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## Euro Area: history

- 1999: (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland)
- 2001 (Greece)
- 2007 (Slovenia)
- 2008 (Cyprus, Malta)
- 2009 (Slovakia)
- 2011 (Estonia)
- 2014 (Latvia)
- 2013 (Lithuania).

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## Social policy in the EU

- Article 151 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) details the EU's social policy objectives: promoting employment, improving working and living conditions, equal treatment of workers, adequate social protection according to need, social dialogue, developing human resources aimed at achieving a high and sustainable level of employment, as well as combating exclusion.
- In addition, Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) gives binding force to the social rights in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. A horizontal social clause is introduced by Article 9 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU. The definition and implementation of the EU's policies and actions must take into account the following social requirements:
  - the promotion of a high level of employment;
  - the guarantee of adequate social protection;
  - the fight against social exclusion;
  - a high level of education, training and protection of human health.
- **Social policy is primarily the responsibility of EU countries.** However, certain aspects are a shared competence with the EU.
- The European Parliament and the Council may adopt incentive measures to support and complement the actions of EU countries in certain areas, such as the fight against social exclusion. They may also adopt minimum requirements in the form of directives, namely legislation which enables EU countries to adopt additional stricter provisions.

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国立社会保障・人口問題研究所 公開特別講演会  
日時：2018年8月19日(月) 13:00~14:45  
場所：日比谷国際ビル

(司会) ギュリアーノ・アメリニさんは EU 統計局の統計専門官として、これまでに経済、政府財政、物価等のさまざまな統計作成に従事してきました。現在は教育医療社会保障統計課において欧州社会保障統計 (ESSPROS: The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics) および総保健医療支出勘定 (SHA: System of Health Accounts) の管理を担当されています。本日のご講演では ESSPROS を中心に、その開発の経緯や法的なバックグラウンド、また作成方法などに加えて、ESSPROS 統計の EU 社会保障政策や各国における活用事例についてもご紹介いたします。本日は 45 分ほどのご報告を頂きます。その後は質問等お受けしたいと思います。それではご報告をよろしくお願いたします。

#### 「EU 統計局における欧州社会保障統計 (ESSPROS) の作成と EU 社会保障政策における同統計の活用」

ギュリアーノ・アメリニ氏 (EU 統計局教育・医療・社会保障統計課長)

ありがとうございます。こんには。ギュリアーノ・アメリニと申します。国立社会保障・人口問題研究所にお招きいただきまして、御礼申し上げます。本日は、フォローアップセッションにおけるディスカッションを楽しみにしております。また、頂いた質問にはできるだけお答えしたいと思っておりますが、あまりにも複雑な質問である場合には、できる限りこの場でお答えするようになりますが、社人研を通じて、後日、文書にてさらに詳細な回答をさせていただければと思います。  
(以下スライド併用)

#3 このセミナーの目的をまとめたいです。まず、どのように統計が作成されているのか、また、社会政策のために社会保障政策において EU レベルでどのように活用されているのかを説明します。そして情報として、これまでの経緯、法的な根拠、ESSPROS の特徴、また将来の在り方についても少しご紹介したいと思います。メインのポイントは三つで、今お話ししましたようなバックグラウンド情報、主なパートナーやステークホルダーについて、そしてどのような活用されているのか、また、国民経済計算などの関連する統計制度とどのように関連しているのか、それから今後の進展についてお話ししたいと思います。

#### 1. 背景情報

#4-5

では、最初のパートから始めます。ESSPROS の目的は EU 加盟国における社会保障を描写することです。そして、支出だけではなく財源もカバーしています。また、国際比較のための枠組みを提供するものです。もう一つの特徴としては、可能な限り国民経済計算とハーモナイズされています。

#6

基本的な定義ですが、まず社会保障についてです。定義の中でも重要な言葉をハイライトして太字でお示ししています。社会保障には、定義された一連のリスク、またはニーズの負担を世帯および個人から免除するための公共機関、または民間機関からの全ての介入を含む。この民間機関というのは雇用主も含みます。また、一連のリスクというのはこの下に示されている部分も八つの機能です。また、最後にある同時互恵的措置も個人的措置も含まないという部分も重要で、これは自由市場において購入することができている保険とは違っているということを示すものです。従って、保険は含まれていません。次のスライドに進む前に、念のために社会保障の八つの機能を確認しておきましょう。保健・医療、障害、老齢、遺族、家族・育児、失業、住宅、その他の社会的排除です。

#7

こちらが ESSPROS システムの現在の構造を示しています。コアシステムというのは支出と収入についての部分です。こちらに線が引いてありますが、これは国民経済計算と ESSPROS が密に関連していることを示すためです。私は ESSPROS を「国民経済計算の息子」と呼びたいと考えています。「サテライト勘定」という言葉は使わないようにしたいと考えています。国民経済計算におけるサテライト勘定の厳密な定義を見ると、ESSPROS は近いけれども全く同じではないからです。従って、サテライト勘定という言葉ではなく息子という言葉を使いたいと思いますが、今は特定の給付についてのみ、年金のみの受給者数モジュールとなったままモジュールですが、今特定の給付についてのみ、年金のみの受給者数モジュールとなったままです。もう一つが純社会保障給付モジュールで、税や社会保障拠出などを支払ったものを排除したものです。

#8

こちらがこれまでの経緯です。詳しくはお話ししませんが、配布資料でお配りしておりますので後でお読みいただければと思います。ただ、歴史としては 1960 年代から既に始まっています。EU における最も重要な条約がローマで 1959 年に締結され、それを受けて単一市場ができました。そのときから社会保障についての社会保障専門家による統計の収集が始まっています。

また、マニユアルについては詳しくは触れませんが、1981 年に第 1 エディションが出てから定期的にアップデートされており、最新のものは 2 年前に出ています。このマニユアルの改訂は、国際的な国民経済勘定の改訂に併せて、あるいは EU の指令の発令に併せて行われていきます。現在、次のバージョンを作成中で、来年にも出るかもしれません。10 年前は立法面であり活発な活動があり、ESSPROS 関連の指令がたくさん出ているということが分かります。

#9-10

ESSPROS に関わる欧州の法律について、より詳しい記述をこの 2 枚のスライドでお示ししています。

#11

では **ESSPROS** の主な構成要素についてです。先ほどともコアシステムと二つのモジュールがあるとお話ししました。コアシステムの中ではデータを集めるのみならず、かなり詳細な質的情報も集めています。また、国民経済計算と比較をすると、データの集め方は国レベルではなくて、より詳細なレベル、スキームによって集められていて、これはまた後ほど説明いたします。どのくらい詳細かというと、EU 全体で約 1,000 のスキームに分けてデータを集めています。例えばエストニアやノルウェーですと 8~10 スキーム、ベルギーやフランスですと 70 スキームぐらいです。

#12

スキームというのは **ESSPROS** にある特殊な概念で、理解することが重要です。国民経済計算で使われている統計単位というのは制度的な単位であって、それとは違います。 **ESSPROS** における統計単位というのは規則のグループです。どのように社会給付を提供するのか、また、その財源をどうするかということについての法律や労使間の契約といった規則のグループのことです。従って、国民経済計算で使われている制度的な単位と、このスキーム、規則というのは 1 対 1 で対応しているわけではありません。

#13

コアシステムで収集しているデータをお示していますが、詳しくはこの資料をご覧くださいと思います。収入としては、例えば社会保険拠出は従業員や雇用主からの拠出を含みます。一般政府からの拠出は社会扶助と、社会保険拠出が不十分な場合に行う政府による介入などが含まれます。また、社会保護に対して誰が資金を提供しているのかということが分かるように、国民経済計算のコンセプトと同じで、財源ごとに収入について見えています。支出で一番重要なのは当然ながら社会給付です。

支出については三つに区分しています。機能別、これは先ほどお示した八つの機能、それから種類別、これは主に現金給付か現物給付か、それから資産調査を行うものなのか、それとも所得が一定の閾値を下回っているかどうかという資産調査を行うのか、あるいはそういった調査を行わないのかということで分かれています。

#14

コアシステムについてさらに詳しく申し上げますと、コアシステムの中の社会給付としては現金給付と経費の払い戻し、それから直接提供する財およびサービスが入っています。この 2 番目のものと 3 番目のものを国民経済計算と同じように現物給付としています。面白いことに、このコアシステムの中には財政的な給付は入っていません。現金給付のみが含まれています。唯一例外として含まれているのが **Payable Tax Credits** ですが、これは国民経済計算の区分の仕方のひとつだったものです。

#15

機能ごとの区分の仕方についてお話ししましたが、その機能の中でもさらに個々の給付という形で再区分がされています。ここでは一例として家族・育児給付を挙げますが、どの給付についても同じようにさらに個別の給付に分かれています。

#16

こちらは一般政府拠出について分類を示しています。というのは、地方政府について次のプレゼンテーションのとお話をするからです。一般政府の分類としては中央政府それから地方政府、そして社会保障基金となっていて、これも国民経済計算と同じ分類の仕方になっています。時間の節約のためにこのページはお話ししません、法律にのっとって各国が **Eurostat** にどういった期限までにデータを提供するのか、そして **Eurostat** がいつまでに給付を発表するのかが示されています。また、データの提供に併せて、クオリテイレポートの各国への提出を求めています。どういった課題があったのか、見積もりの手法はどういうものを使ったのか、データの質に関わる情報を提供してもらっています。

#17

では、コアシステムから話を進めて、モジュールのお話をいたしますが、年金受給者数のモジュールについて、受給者数のデータを集めている七つのカテゴリをお示しています。括弧の中には、どういう給付なのか、障害か老齢か、遺族か失業かというのを頭文字で示しています。

#18

これは先ほどと同じ内容ですので、飛ばします。

#19

また、受給者数のデータを集めているのであって、給付についてのデータを集めているわけではありません。従って、1 人当たり複数の給付を受けていることもあります。二重計上をしないように各国は計算しなければなりません。

#20

純給付についての内容ですが、他のモジュールと同じですので飛ばします。

#21

こちらでどういったものを集めているのかをお示していますが、七つのデータセットを集めています。そのうち三つがコアシステムのデータセットで、その三つというのが定量的なデータと、それから質的情報、そしてクオリテイレポートです。それから、各モジュールについてのデータを集めています。

作成手法がこちらに書かれておりますが、各国からデータが **Eurostat** に提供されます。その質も確認をし、バリデーションを行っていきます。そして集められたデータに問題がある場合には再度提出を求めます。**Eurostat** のウェブサイトに掲載できるだけの質のよさの情報を得られるまで再提出を求めます。

#22

**Eurostat** のウェブサイトに行っていたら、「Population and social conditions (人口と社会的状態)」というテーマ、それから「社会保障」というサブテーマで調べていただきますと、

ESSPROS で集めている非常に多くの情報が掲載されています。左側がメインメニューでいろいろなカテゴリがあります。これからのページで最も重要なカテゴリを手短かに指示していきます。

#23

例えばデータに関心があるということであれば、メインメニューでデータを選ぶとこのようにデータの所に行きまして、さらにデータとしては指標それからフルのデータベース、それからその詳細な情報、例えばスキームについての情報などを見ることが出来ます。

#24-25

先ほどのページがメインテーブルのメニューで、その一つをクリックするとこういうものが出てきます。

#26

データベースを見たいという場合にはこちらがデータベースのメニューとなりまして、メインのディレクトリが示されています。支出、収入、受給者数、純社会保険給付です。

#27-29

ディレクトリを開くと、このような形で、支出、収入、その他についてどういう表があるのかということが分かります。先ほどの指標とは違って、表の形で2次元以上の情報について表示することが出来ます。実際に表示するときには2次元になりますが、例えば地理的な区分と時系列を組み合わせたり、組み合わせ方を変えて、測定単位を違うものを選んで見たり、欧州全体の居住者で見たり、あるいはここでは給付総額、全ての種類の給付について見えています。給付ごとに分けて示すということも可能です。エクセルその他の形式でデータをダウンロードすることも出来ます。

#30

質的情報は国ごとになっていきますので、国旗をクリックするとスキームごとの情報を見ることが出来ます。

#31-33

クオリティレポートでも同じような形で見ることが出来ます。各国が毎年クオリティレポートを提出します。同じ形で表示をされていて、国旗の形で各国が示されています。

#34-36

データの質について EU レベルでまとめた総合クオリティレポートも毎年出しています。Consolidated quality reports というテーマで選ぶと、それを見ることが出来ます。また、過年度、過去の年度のものについても見ることが出来ます。そして、メソッドロジー（手法）については最近公表されたものを見ることができ、最新版のマニュアル、それから手法について修正を行った最新の情報が掲載されています。

#37-39

また、データベースの所を見ますと、このような M というアイコンが右側に付いています。これを見ると、ESSPROS のデータベースのメタデータを見ることが出来ます。法律についての参照もウェブサイトでなされています。主だった文献、統計について説明をしている文書なども含まれています。

## 2. パートナーシップとコオーディネーション

#40

それでは、制度についてご説明しましたので、二つ目のパートに進んでいきたいと思えます。主なパートナーやステークホルダーはどこか、データがどのように活用されているのか、国民経済計算など他の統計制度との関係についてです。

#41

主なパートナーとしては、もちろん 28 加盟国の統計当局、それから EFTA (European Free Trade Association : 欧州自由貿易連合) の国であるアイスランド、ノルウェー、スイスとも協力していますし、加盟候補国とも協力をしています。ほとんどの加盟国は国家統計局から情報を提供していますが、社会問題省が統計を提供している国もあります。

ニューザーは三つのレベルのニューザーがあります。国レベル、ヨーロッパレベル、そして国際レベルです。まず、私たちのデータのユーザが国が国の政権によって使われている。最近では他の国と比較をすることが頻繁に行われています。また、欧州レベルでは欧州委員会の Eurostat の同僚に当たる雇用社会問題インクルージョン総局や経済金融総局、保健衛生、食の安全総局などがユーザとなっています。SANTE というのはフランス語で「衛生」という意味です。

それ以外に欧州レベルでよく協力をしている相手は、社会的保護委員会のインジケター・サブグループで、これは欧州委員会ではなく欧州理事会の組織です。国際レベルでの主なパートナーは、OECD (経済協力開発機構) と ILO (国際労働機関) です。毎年こういっところとのミーティングを行っています。手法について何であれ、データの管理の仕方、あるいはデータの改善の仕方について、例えば手法や情報の公開の在り方などについて議論をしています。

#42

各国レベルでは、この統計の他国との比較が最近しばしば行われています。EU レベルでは、例えば雇用総局がこの統計を使って年次報告を出しています。それ以外にも定期的な報告を出して、二つ重要なものをここで取り上げています。欧州における雇用や社会発展の年次報告、それから金融経済総局が出している 3 年に 1 回出される高齢化報告です。

インジケター・サブグループにおいては指標の作成・分析のために使われています。そしてベンチマーキングが行われていて、各国間の比較がされています。また、欧州セクターと呼ばれるプロセスがあり、これは経済政策で主に使われているプロセスですが、最近では社会政策でも多く取り入れられてきています。この中で OMC (Open Method of Coordination) という言葉があります。社会政策は主に国の責任であり、EU は強い権限を持っていません。

そこで、公開調整手法と呼ばれるものによって、ベンチマークや指標を使って政治プロセスを通じて、より政策の取組を図っています。

#43 EU レベルでどのようにデータが活用されているのかの例をお示ししていますが、こちらのグラフは雇用総局とインジケター・サブグループが作っているグラフで、欧州の雇用や社会発展について、ESDE (European Society for Diseases of the Esophagus) の報告書の中で使われているグラフです。そして項目ごとに給付がどれだけ伸びているのか、年率の伸び率を示しています。

#44 先ほどのスライドと同じ内容ですが、これは1カ国レベルで取り上げているもので、これはスペインの例です。スペインのナショナルレポートが使われているのだと思いますが、欧州メススターのプロセスの中でも使われています。

#45 ESSPROS として協力をしている、それからリンク付けをしている統計制度ですが、SNA (国民経済計算)、それから SNA のヨーロッパ版の ESA (European System of Accounts)、これは一部の側面については欧州独自の内容をより詳細に示しています。それから総保険医療支出です。それから他にわれわれ自身と対比して比較をしている、あるいはリンクさせているものが OECD の社会支出についてのデータベースである SOCX (Social Expenditure Database) と、それから収入についての SOCR (Social Benefit Recipients Database)、ILO の SSI (Social Security Inquiry)、雇用総局がデータを収集している労働市場政策、もう一つ、MISSOC (域内社会保障制度総合情報システム) について給付や関連する組織について大変詳細な情報がまとめられているもの、これらにリンクしています。

Google で「MISSOC」と検索をすればすぐ見つかりますが、質的情報との主な違いは何かという点、ESSPROS の質的情報というのはデータを説明する形のもので、収集されたデータがリンクされています。それに対して MISSOC の方では社会政策や法的側面についての一般的な情報を提供しています。とはいえ、それも、その集めたデータについて理解する上で政策面についても分かっている必要はないので、重要な情報を提供しています。

### 3. 今後の進捗

#46 では、どういった構成になっているのか、メインのパートナー、それから活用の仕方についてお話ししてきましたので、将来についてお話ししたいと思います。今は改訂作業の真っ最中であり、どういったことを検討しているのか、将来の主な課題、これはもう既に今までのお話の中でも少し触れましたが、お話ししたいと思います。

#47 ESSPROS は、ユーザーのニーズに基づいて改訂を行っています。例えば明確化が必要であ

るとか、もっと他の分野に拡大を必要があるといったことです。

#48 大規模な改訂の場合にはワーキンググループでは不十分で、例えば 2014 年の改訂に際してはカンファレンスを開催し、どういった分野での進展が必要か、ステークホルダーを交えて議論をしました。また、大型改訂に当たっては Eurostat を支援するためのタスクフォースを分野ごとに設けています。タスクフォースが提案を行って、それをワーキンググループが承認するとマニユアルが改訂されます。ご覧のとおり、2 年、3 年、あるいは 4 年おきにマニユアルが改訂されています。カンファレンスにおきましては、取り込むべき分野として 30 が挙げられました。その中で五つを優先順位の高い分野としています。その五つがこちらにお示ししているものです。

#49 既存のシステムについての見直しは過去 3 年間行われてきています。内容がかなり専門的になりますが、見直したのは、Payable Tax Credits、集团的サービス、資産調査の再定義、その他があり、その結果 2016 年に改訂版マニユアルが出ています。また、数か月前に出たばかりですが、手法の明確化を図り、それを取りまとめた compendium を出しています。

#50 現在見直しを行っているものについてですが、多数の機能がある給付についてのどのように分類をするのか、それから、教育そして家族・育児給付との境目、それ以外にもこちらでお示ししているものを見直しを行っています。

#51 二つ目の優先課題である国民経済計算とのリンクについては、手法とデータ比較の両方の見直しを行っています。支出面、収入面、両方見えています。こちらで見直している内容が、先ほどお話ししたなぜ ESSPROS をまだサテライト勘定と見なすことができないのかということに関連しています。ESA との間の完全なマッピングがまだできていません。ですので、手法やデータ比較について対応させるというものが必要になってきます。しかし、統計単位が違っている、かたや制度的な単位を用いていて、かたやスキームを用いていますので、マッピングをさせるのは簡単なことではありません。

#52 三つ目の優先課題は、よりタイムリーにしていこうというのですが、今は参照年に対してデータが Eurostat に提出されるまでに 2 年間もかかっています。ですので、それについては 2 カ月後にワークショップを行うことになっています。八つの機能についても、今公表しているよりも少なくとも 1 年前倒しで進捗を出せるようにしたいと考えています。

#53 また、ナショナルアカウントと相互関連させるということについてもこのワーキングショップで

議論しますので、ESSPROSの専門家と国民経済計算の専門家の両者が出席します。それから受給者数について、現在、年金受給者数だけが、それをさらに拡大することを検討しています。また、純社会保障給付について、拡大して財政給付も含めていきます。

#54

タスクフォースで行われている以外の内容としては、データをより詳細に提供していく。今の国のレベルでデータを公表していますが、実際にデータを集めている国のスキームというレベルでもデータを公表するということが、それから標準化については皆さまご存じの国際標準であるSDMX (Statistics Data and Metadata Exchange)、IMFやOECD、世界銀行など七つの国際機関が推奨している標準についてです。

#56

幾つか結果をお示したいと思いますが、これは支出対GDP比で示しているもので、北欧と西ヨーロッパ、東ヨーロッパがはつきりと違うということが示されています。アイerlandは特殊で、これは人口動態により、老齢と医療給付が少ないからです。

#57

居住者1人当たりの購買力基準で見ても、やはり北欧・西欧諸国と東欧諸国の違いが分かります。この表を見ますと、ルクセンブルクは非常に水準が高くなっています。これはもちろん豊かな国であるからですが、比率のバイアスも影響しています。ESSPROSでのデータの収集の仕方としては、居住者による拠出と居住者による取入を見えますが、ルクセンブルクの場合には非居住者で受け取っているものが多く、それが非居住者であるために入ってきておらず、拠出の方の統計が過大に表れているということがあります。

#58

機能別に見ると、老齢と医療が最も重要な機能だということが分かります。

#59

年金に対する支出、これは先ほどと似ていますので飛ばします。お手元にありますのでご覧ください。

#60

こちらは取入別にお示していますが、この分布は経時的に安定した形になっています。政府による拠出、雇用主による拠出、プロテクテッドパーソン（自営業者・被用者を含む）による拠出です。傾向としては、政府の拠出が若干増えている、また雇用主からの拠出が若干減っているということが見とれます。これも労働コストを押し下げようとする努力の反映です。ご清聴どうもありがとうございます。

## 質疑応答

(司会) それでは、ご質問をお受けしたいと思います。

(Q1) 質問を幾つかさせていただきます。ノーシャルプロテクションの統計にはプライベートベンションは入っていないのでしょうか。スライドの16ページにprivate bodiesという言葉が入っているのですが、これはフランスやオランダなどの例外的な国を指しているのでしょうか。また、ノーシャルプロテクションの中で、いわゆるディファインドコンピュータリオンやインディビジュアルアカウント等の扱いというのは同じようにやっているのでしょうか。各国からデータを集める権限の強さについて教えてください。例えば違反したり、遅延したり、提出しなかったりした場合に何か起こるのでしょうか。

(アメリカ) 興味深いご質問をどうもありがとうございます。順番にお答えしていきたいと思いますが、

まず、ESSPROSに民間の年金が含まれているかどうかということですが、一部は含まれていますし、一部は含まれていません。含まれているもの、含まれていないものはこの社会保護の定義に基づいています。主な手法の原則などの参考情報はマニュアルの2章にその概念などが説明されています。まず、除外されているものは個人が自発的に購入する保険、また、強制が任意かということについてもマニュアルで明確にしているのも一つ重要な点です。法律で強制されている、あるいは集団契約で制度に加入しなければならぬという場合にはESSPROSに含めています。任意のものであって、それが社会連帯性のためのものである場合にはのみ、社会保護の定義に基づいて含められています。

他にも多くのケースがあり、今のマニュアルのこの部分は1990年代に書かれたままになっているため、最近では多くの例外的ケースが出てきていますので、タスクフォースで各国の経験などに基づいて、この章をアップデートする必要があるかもしれません。しかし、アップデートするとしても、手法にかかわる原則は今のままです。二つ目の質問にも関連してきているのですが、国からは任意でデータを収集しています。年金給付の分類について、確定拠出か確定給付かということについては、この社会保護の定義に当てはまる限りはESSPROSで両方データを収集しています。確定拠出の場合には、参加者間の連帯性がはつきりしないため、よりポータラインに近いのですが、強制的なものである場合にはESSPROSに含まれます。

(Q1) その間に区別はあるのでしょうか。一緒にしてしまっているのでしょうか。

(アメリカ) ESSPROSでは区別はしていませんが、情報を集める段階ではスキームレベルで情報を集めており、確定拠出か確定給付かを区別して情報を集めています。

三つ目の質問、Eurostatが国に対してどういう権限を有しているのかということですが、効力を発揮している法律に基づいて権限を有しています。他の法律の下で認められている権限と同じで、法律によって認められた権限となります。統計の収集についてはもちろんデータ提供者とデータ収集者との間の良い協力が重要な活動ですが、協力を通じてなるべく問題を解決しようとしています。例えばリソースの問題でデータを提供できないということであれば、

法的な枠組みのつとって、すぐに介入はしないので、協力を通じた問題の解決を試みます。しかしながら、データの提供が法律どおりに行われていないという状況がずっと続くというよう  
なことが見られた場合には、侵害があったという事実に基づいての手続きのつとって、欧州司  
法裁判所に提訴を行うということもありません。これは遵守しない場合についてですが、それは  
めったにないことで、なるべくそういう状況は避けて、国家の統計局と協力をし、必要な情  
報を出してもらおうようにしています。

(Q1) **seldom** ということは、あったということですか。

(通訳) 「ほとんどない」ということです。

(アメリカ) ちなみに **Eurostat** に 25 年間勤務していますが、欧州司法裁判所に国を提訴し  
たことは一度もありません。ただ、問題があったので、**Eurostat** のディレクター・ジェネラル(局  
長)の水準でレターを準備したことは一度ならずあります。

(Q2) 今の質問に関連する部分ですが、各国から提供されたデータを **Eurostat** で加工する  
ということは行っていますでしょうか。**Eurostat** としては一定の基準で提供するのが望ましい  
と思いますが、各国で制度が違うと思うので、そのあたりを調整するというのは難しいと思っ  
ていますが、そのあたりの調和を取る取り組みとか、そういうことをもしお伺いできたら教  
えていただきたいです。

(Q3) ソーシャルケア、介護や保育の提供に関わるデータについて、どのように調整をして  
いるのかについての質問です。6 年前、科研プロジェクトで香港、台湾、韓国、日本の高齢  
者ケアと保育ケアの供給と財政の比較をしたときに、各国政府の定義が異なったので、とても  
苦労しました。例えば保育所の「民間」という定義も各国の民間の定義と日本でいう民間の定  
義も違いましたし、現物給付の部分でどのように調整されているのかについて伺いたいと思  
いました。よろしくお願ひします。

(アメリカ) ご質問ありがとうございます。国から提供を受けたデータについてどのよう  
に処理をしているのかという質問については、このスライド (#21) をお示ししたいと思います  
です。どういった統計プロセスかということをごスライドでご説明しました。各国が提供したデ  
ータがハーモナイズされていて、国際比較ができるようにするのが私たちの主な役割です。特  
に大きな国においてはハーモナイズされていない、国の目的のために集めている統計がありま  
す。そして、私たちの役割は、バリデーションのプロセスの中でマニュアルにある基準が尊重  
されているようにすることです。最終的な結果に比較可能性があるようにするためにです。

先ほどの質問にも関連してくると思いますが、詳しくお話ししますと、ここでは私たちは  
国と協力をします。サツカーの試合でいえば、審判をするのではなくチームのキャプテンのよ  
うな形で、国がよく理解をしてきて、必要とされるデータを提供してくれるように、国際比  
較が可能な形のデータを提供できるように支援をします。そして、これまで何年にもわたつて  
数多くのバリデーションルールを作ってきました。バリデーションによって国のデータのチエ

ックを行っています。シンプルなバリデーションもありますが、指標に対するバリデーション、  
それから **SNA** や **SHA** など、**SOCX** のデータなど、他のシステムのデータと比較して私たちが  
受け取っているデータというのが納得のいくデータなのかということを検証するということ  
もやっています。

こういった規則のつとって検証しているということについては国とも議論しています。随  
れた形で行うのではなく、一緒に作業するようにしています。また、こういった規則につい  
て、どういう理念に基づいた規則なのかということも、当初は加盟国にとつては明快ではない  
かも知れませんが、理解してもらおうにしています。加盟国が理解すれば、その規則にの  
つとつた形で自らデータを提供してくれる。私たちとしても検証の作業を簡素化することがで  
きるからです。

二つ目の質問については、**ESSPROS** と **Eurostat** で扱っている大半の統計においては、  
われわれの言葉で言うところのアウトプット・ハーモナイゼーションを行っていて、インプット  
・ハーモナイゼーションはやっていません。これはどういう特徴の統計を集めたいのかというこ  
とをマニュアルの方で示しています。手法の原則にも書かれていますが、例えば支出の情報  
については現金主義ではなく発生主義の情報が必要であるということ、インプット・ハーモナイ  
ゼーションは差し控えるようにしています。というのは、国によって制度や機関・組織、手法  
が違うからです。**EU** の条約の中でも、原則として **EU** のレベルの機関は厳密に必要な  
もの以上のこと、目的を達成するために必要最低限以上の介入をしてはならないということに  
なっています。従つて、われわれから加盟国に対して、どういう情報源や手法とか見積もり方  
法を使えよということをやることができません。これは国の統計インフラが違うため、ベストな  
オプションも国によって違っているからです。提出されたものに基づいて、アウトプットの方  
をハーモナイズしていきます。

興味深い質問だったので、さらに補足しますと、**Eurostat** の方でインプットについても  
もう少しハーモナイズをしようとしている分野もあります。私は **ESSPROS** の担当で、これは私  
の担当外のことなのであまり深くは知らないのですが、例えば **European Union Statistics on  
Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)** と呼ばれている所得と生活状態についての調査が  
ありますが、調査票の質問は **Eurostat** の方で準備しています。しかしながら、これはハーモナ  
イズしようとはしていませんが、調査の実施に当たつては柔軟性が認められています。誤りがあ  
つたときに指摘をすることはできませんが、調査対象は国が選ぶことができますし、また、この  
質問票を使った調査を実際に行うのか、あるいは行政データをこの調査の回答に使うのかとい  
うことも国が決めることができます。ですつて、インプット・ハーモナイゼーションの努力もし  
ようとしています。その国が取っている行政データに併せて提出をしてもらっています。

二つ目の質問にも関連しているお話を既述に始めています。われわれとしては国に対して  
ガイドラインのつとつてやるように、あるいはデータを調整するようにということも求めて  
いません。これは結果としてアウトプットがハーモナイズをされるようにする。その国の統計  
インフラに併せて、その国が取っている行政データに併せて提出をしてもらっています。

青児ケアの分野においては、例えば **ESSPROS** のマニュアルでも、国民経済計  
算のマニュアルでもルールはありますが、あくまでも一般的なルールにすぎません。こうい  
つたサービスについては非市場単位が提供しているのであれば、その提供されたものの価値につ  
ては原価ベースで計算しなければいけないといったノンショナルアカウントと同じルールです。

従って、Eurostat は持つていないけれども国家統計局が持っている情報もあります。そういう情報は国家統計局の方に聞くことができます。ただ、どういう形で実務上見積もりを行っているのかといったようなことについては、クオリティレポートが国ごとに提出されていますので、見積りの方や調整の仕方などは国のクオリティレポートを見ればかなり詳細に分かります。

(Q4) SHA のご担当もされているということで、ご存じであれば教えてください。私どもは SNA における医療の質について研究しています。医療の質の測り方にはいろいろ方法があると思うのですが、例えば癌病別の死亡率や疾病別の入院率といったデータを Eurostat の方で各国のデータをまとめて整理されたものもあるのでしょうか。

(アメリカ) 知っている限りでお答えを試みたいと思います。ご質問ありがとうございます。各国の生産システムにおけるアウトプットの価値に対して、影響を大きく及ぼすことがそのサービスの品質によって影響を及ぼすことがあります。しかしながら、どのような会計の仕方をしているのかというと、ESSPROS において、それから SHA におきましては、非市場サービスについてはコストに基づいて計算するというのを標準手法としています。つまり、スタッフに対する報酬、中間消費、固定資産の減価償却という三つの要素に基づいてサービスの価値の計算をしています。国際比較においては、例えば購買力平価に基づいた計算がなされています。例えば教育の統計などにおいては他の手法を使うことが試みられており、国ごとのクオリティの違いを考慮に入れた手法が実際に実施されています。ただ、これは非常に複雑な分野で、ESSPROS それから SHA においては特にこの分野では進展が見られていませんが、SNA の方でどのような進展があるのかは注意を払って見ています。

(Q5) 幾つか歴史的な経緯をお伺いしたいのですが、ESSPROS の集計を始めたのが 1960 年代だと資料にありましたが、これが始まった経緯をお伺いしたいのです。というのは、当時既に ILO 基準があって、ヨーロッパの先進国で使われていたと思うのですが、ここであえてヨーロッパ内の独自の基準を設定して集計を始めたのはなぜなのか、これは ESA でもそうだと思うのですが、SNA で全部展開するのではなくて、1980 年代ぐらいから ESA も使われ始めたというところの経緯。また、当初始めたときに ILO 基準をどのぐらい参照されたのかというのを伺いたいと思います。それが 1 点です。

二つ目ですが、ESSPROS を SNA のサテライト勘定としてなるべく近づけていくような試みが始まったとされていると思うのですが、そもそもなぜ SNA と近づけようとするのか。全く違う目的を持ったシステムだと思っと思っています。SNA 自体も各国がどういふふうで作っているのがブラックスボックスなところもあるわけで、そこにあえてかなりハーモナイズさせようとしているのはどういふバックグラウンドがあるのでしょうか。

(アメリカ) お答えを知識の範囲でできる限りしてみたいと思います。既にグローバルなシステムがある中で、なぜヨーロッパのシステムを持つていたのかということの一般的な法則としては、例えば 95 SNA については、このマニュアルが採択されたときには欧州委員会もその作成者（オースター）の 1 人であって、つまり Eurostat も関わって、OECD その他と

一緒に 93 SNA を作成しました。そのわずか 2 年後、EU がまた別のマニュアル、ESA のマニュアルを公表しました。その 1 年後に ESSPROS のマニュアルが改訂されています。

な質問にも二つマニュアルがあるのかというと、SNA と ESA は 99% 同じ原則のようになっていて、わずかに違う部分としてヨーロッパに適用されている部分があります。とはいっても、EU 独自のチャプターがあり、例えば 95 ESA と 2010 ESA では、EU の基金を使う場合にもどう対処するのかといった、SNA では取り扱う必要がないけれども EU には重要なことを載せています。それから、手法、コンベンション、計算方法などを含めて、より ESA で詳細を載けています。SNA の方ではグローバルなマニュアルですので、より原則的に広くなくて、EU で必要なほど詳しくないからです。

また、現在の 2010 ESA は規則です。ということは、国が遵守しなければならない義務だということですが、この立法プロセスの中でデータの作成の仕方において追加的な要素やグリーメントが盛り込まれてきて、国際的なマニュアルよりも複雑になっています。国際的なマニュアルでもともと見越していなかったような追加的な要素が立法的なプロセスで加わってくるからです。いずれにしても、一言で言えば、よりヨーロッパに合わせた形で作られたのが ESA なのです。

ESSPROS については、当初はマニュアルがなく、最初のマニュアルは 1981 年にできました。1960 年代には SNA のグローバルなマニュアルもありませんでした。社会統計の担当者が 1960 年代に念合を持つようになったとき、社会問題省が統計を必要としていて、EC (欧州共同体) の加盟 6 개국で議論が始まったわけですが、当時の国レベルで作成されていた既存の統計から始めて、徐々にハーモナイズを進めていきました。そして 1981 年になって共通の手法、レファレンスを作るに至ったわけですが、やはり欧州のスタンダードが必要であった、ヨーロッパのユーザーに合わせてマニュアルが必要だったということですが、

SNA をヨーロッパの状況に合わせてきたのが ESA であり、それとは違って、欧州で統計を集め始めていて、もともとヨーロッパで作成していた統計が後に国際基準になったのが ESSPROS です。例えば ESSPROS で使っている分類を国連の分類、Classification of Functions of Government (COFOP) でも使っています。その社会保護のセクションについては ESSPROS にとつています。ですから、ESSPROS はヨーロッパの基準がグローバル化したと言えますが、ESA の方はグローバルな基準がもともとあって、それをヨーロッパに適用させたということです。これがこの二つの基準の歴史的な背景です。

二つ目のご質問、ESSPROS とナショナルアカウントのリンク付けについては、ESSPROS のマニュアルが初めてできたのが 1990 年代ですが、システムもユーザーも統計単位も違わないリンクをなぜ設けるのか、これは同じにすることが目的ではありません。もつとナショナルアカウントの詳細な表にするということが目的ではありません。ただ、なぜサテライト勘定にしたのかということ、ユーザーが両方のシステムから違う結果、変数が出てくる。それを理解しなければいけない。例えば ESSPROS では GDP 対比で出していますが、その GDP はナショナルアカウントの数字を取ってきています。この会計システムが社会分析でも、経済分析でもリンクのシステムを使うユーザーが多くあって、その違いについて知りたいということなので、リンクをつくらうとしています。リンクを理解してもらいたいです。ですから、ナショナルアカウントのテーマとして、ESSPROS に変えていこうという作業ではありません。

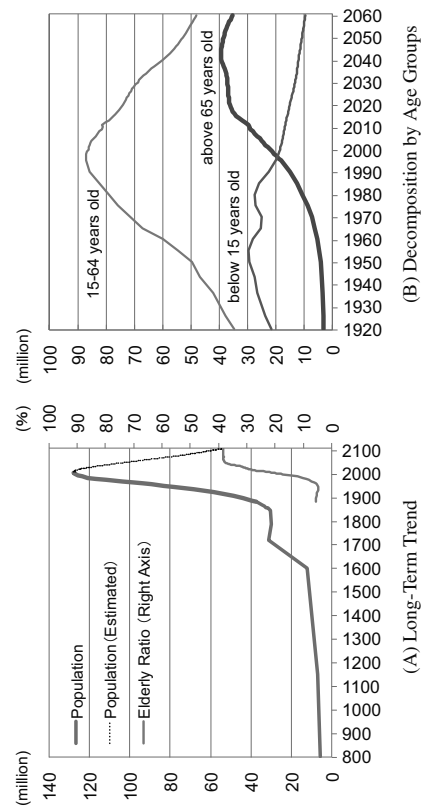




# Social Expenditure for Families and Family Policies in Japan

*Can Japan Overcome the Population Crisis?*

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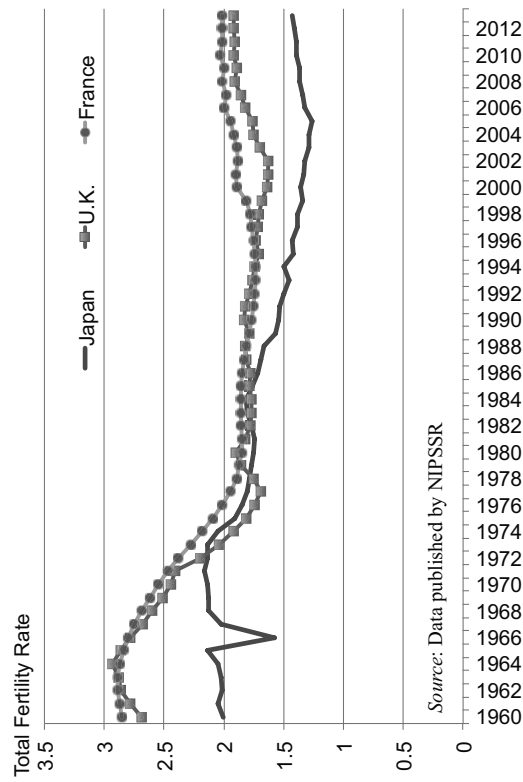


Source: Data published by NIPSSR  
 (A) Long-Term Trend  
 (B) Decomposition by Age Groups  
**Fig. 1 Demographic Transition in Japan**



## 1. Introduction 1.1 Plan of the Talk

- Basic Demographic Data
  - Population has been declining and ageing rapidly in Japan (Fig.1). The population crisis was caused mainly by low fertility rates.
- Social Expenditure for Families in Japan
  - The low fertility was caused by the transformation of the Japanese families, which in turn was caused by the development of the market economy and the welfare society (social security system).
  - The fact that there are some developed countries (e.g., France) whose fertility rates are much higher than Japan (Fig.2, 3), suggests that the real reason for the population crisis is the policy failure, especially the very low social expenditure for families in Japan.
- Family Policies in Japan
  - Family policies to overcome the population crisis are fairly clear. The real issue is why Japan cannot implement such policies.



Source: Data published by NIPSSR  
**Fig. 2 Transition of TFR in France, U.K. and Japan**

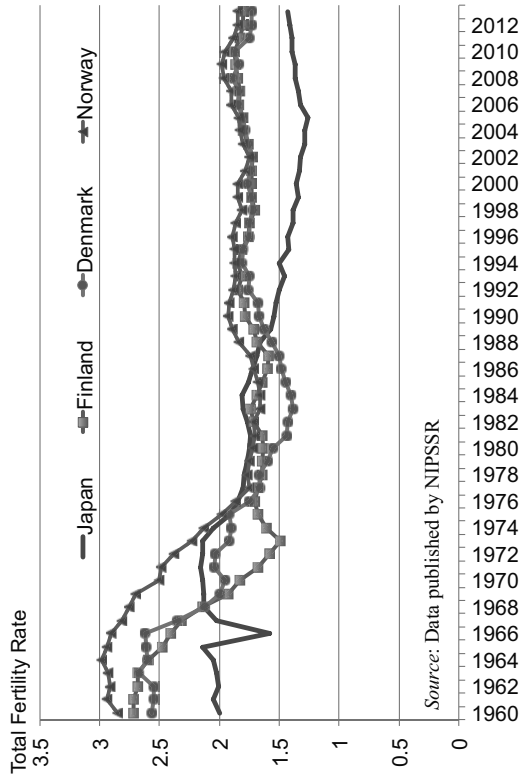


Fig. 3 Transition of TFR in Nordic Countries

## 1. Introduction

### 1.2 Big Questions

- How Can Japan Implement Effective Policies?
  - I think that effective public policies for Japan are pretty clear:
    - > Gender Friendly Family Policies
      - > Big Increases in in-kind support (e.g., daycare services)
      - > Increases in income support (e.g., child allowances) for relatively low-income families.
    - > To encourage fathers to involve in raising children (e.g., paternity leave)
  - The most difficulty problem is that the Japanese people and politicians do not look like choosing these policies.
    - There are strong resistance against raising tax (VAT rate is 8%); and strong demand for social security especially among the elderly (Fig.4).
    - Awareness for human rights, justice, and social sustainability is low.
    - Preferences for traditional gender roles are still alive even among young men and women.
    - Women are not vocal and the number of female politicians is small.

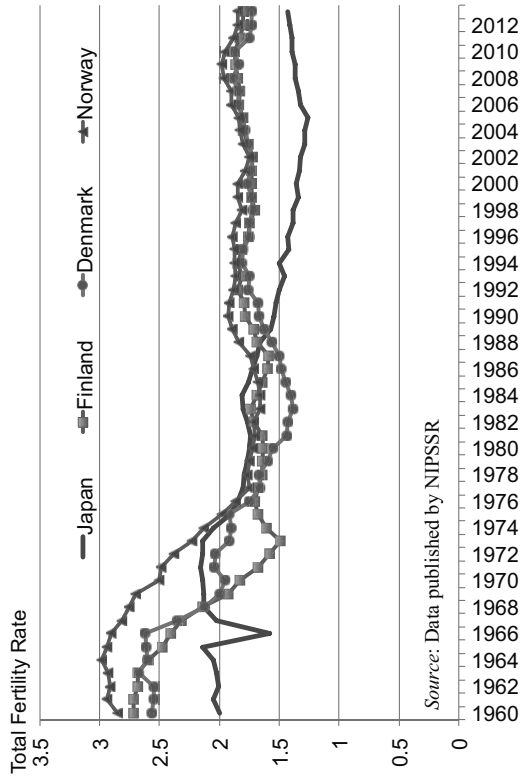


Fig. 4 Ratios of Public Debt to GDP

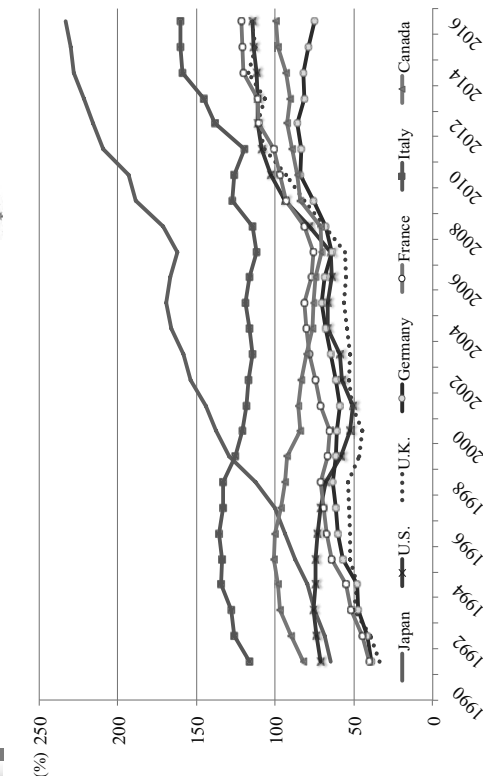
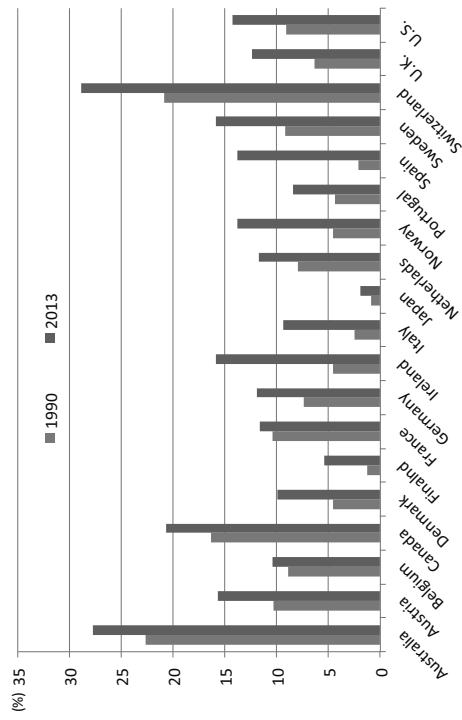


Fig. 4 Ratios of Public Debt to GDP

## 1. Introduction

### 1.3 Facts and Story about Japan's Low TFR

- Increase in Population=Natural Increase + Migratory Increase
  - Japanese people have not made serious decisions to have natural increase (babies) or migratory increase (immigrants).
  - Japan has not made major efforts to increase any of them (Fig.5)
- Basic Framework to Understand Low Fertility.
  - TFR goes up when the demand for children goes up.
  - Demand for children goes up when the net benefit of having children goes up.
  - Benefit of having children: joys and returns from children (Fig.6).
  - Cost of having children: costs of marriage (e.g., search, keeping good relation), costs of bearing and rearing children, costs of education, and opportunity costs (e.g., loss of wage income).



Source: United Nations; Migrant Stock 2013.

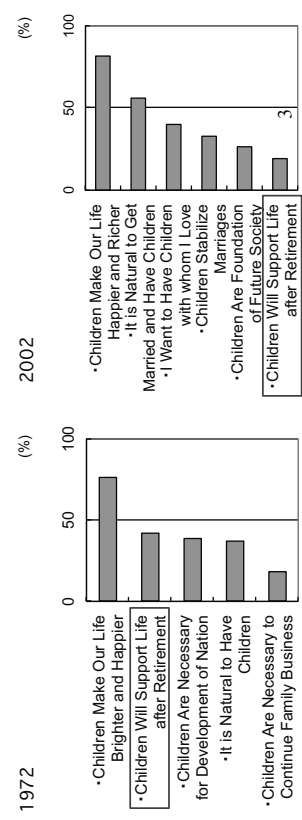
Fig. 5 Ratio of Foreign and Foreign-Born Population

## 1. Introduction

### 1.3 Facts and Story about Japan's Low TFR

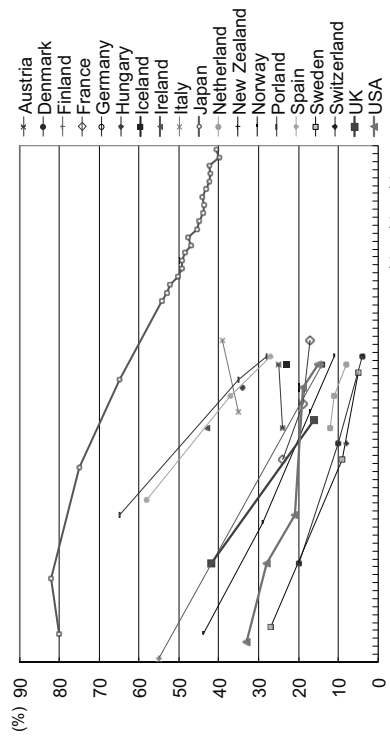
- The Cost of Having Children Has Gone Up Very Much
  - An increase in the female wage rate increased the opportunity cost.
  - Costs of childcare increased due to the decline in three-generation households (Fig.7) in which grandparents provide childcare.
    - Decline in the three-generation households has been caused by the expansion of the social security system and market system.
  - The increase in the childcare cost not only lowered the fertility rate but also the female labor participation rate (Fig.8, 9).
- The Cost of Having Children Lowered the Marriage Rate
  - The rapid decline in the marriage rate after 1973 (Fig.10) is likely to reflect effects of the expansion of the social security.
  - The low marriage rate may be reflecting the high cost of raising children because in Japan the marriage is perceived to be the necessary condition to have children.

Expansion of the social security system after 1973 reduced benefits of having children for investment-purpose, and must have contributed to lowering TFR (and the marriage rate).



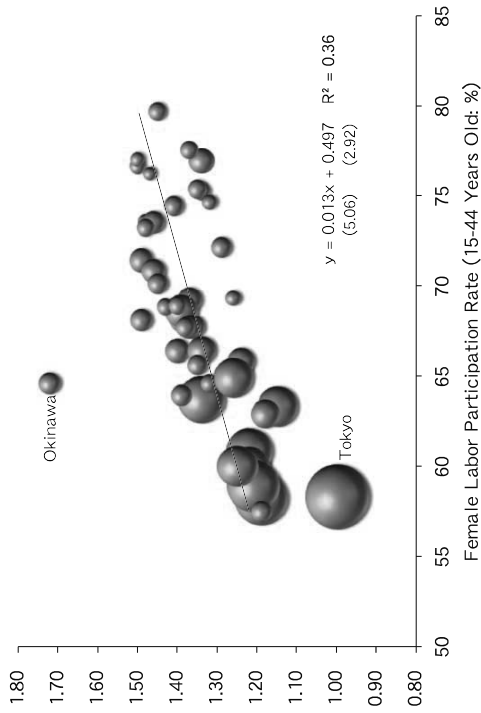
Source: Data published by NIPSSR

Fig. 6 "Opinions about having children" in 1972 and 2002



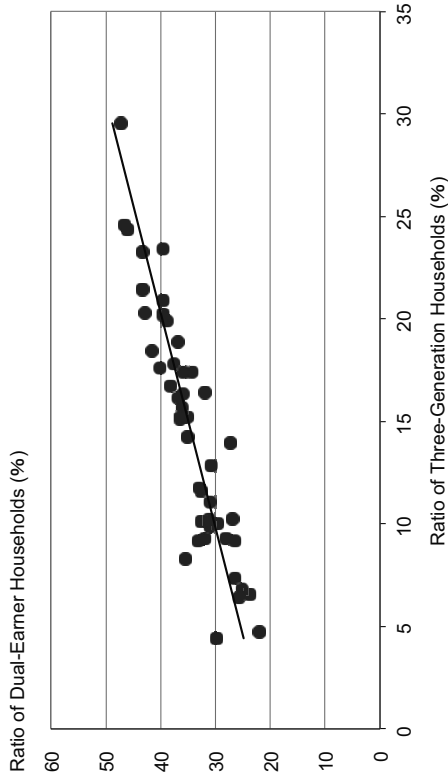
Source: Data published by NIPSSR for Japan and Sundström (1994) for other countries

Fig. 7 Share of the Elderly Living with Children



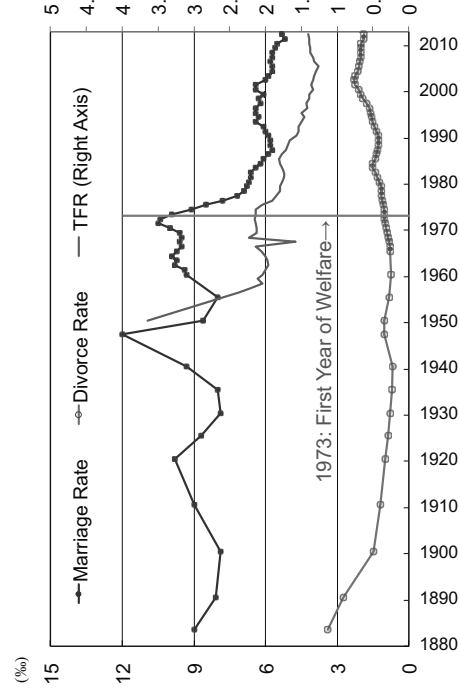
Source: Data published by NIPSSR. Note: Size of the ball shows population of each prefecture.

**Fig. 8 Female Labor Participation (FLP) and TFR in Japan**



Source: Yamashige (2002)

**Fig. 9 Relation between Three-Generation Households and FLP**

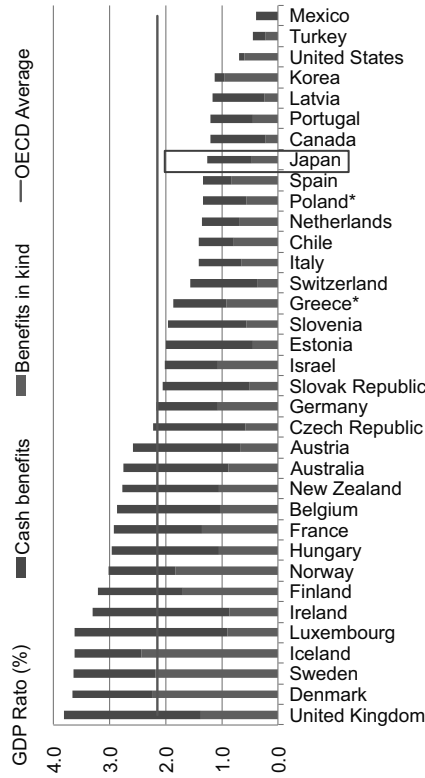


Source: Data published by NIPSSR

**Fig. 10 Trends in Marriage and Divorce Rates**

## 2. Social Expenditure for Families

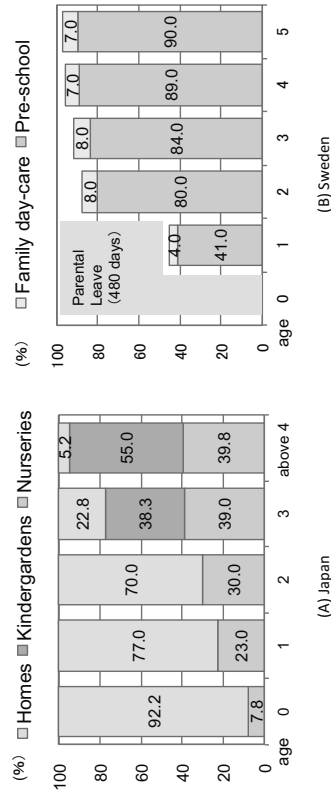
- Social Expenditure for Families Has Been Very Low in Japan
  - In order to compensate for the decline in the childcare provided by grandparents, social expenditure for families should have been raised; but, it has stayed at very low levels (Fig.11).
  - Shortage in childcare (Fig.12) and the high cost of childcare prevented women in nuclear families from participating in the labor markets (and political markets), which is one of the important reasons for low gender equality in Japan (Table 1, 2).
- The Social Expenditure (In-Kind) Explains TFR and FLP
  - The social expenditure for families (in-kind) has positive correlation with TFR and FLP (Fig.13A), which explains the positive correlation between TFR and FLP (Fig.13B)
- The Social Expenditure (In-Kind) Explains Gender Gap
  - It also has a positive correlation with the gender equality index (Fig.14).



Source: OECD.stat  
Note: Data is for 2013 and those of countries with \* is for 2010

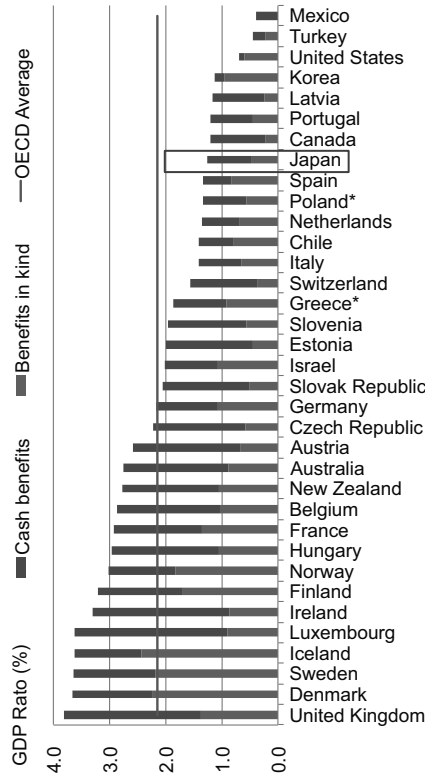
Fig. 11 Social Expenditure for Families

In Sweden, a law requires local governments find adequate nursery services for children in about 4 months if their parents applied for such services. The nursery services have been rapidly expanded under the law.



Source: Cabinet Office of Japan

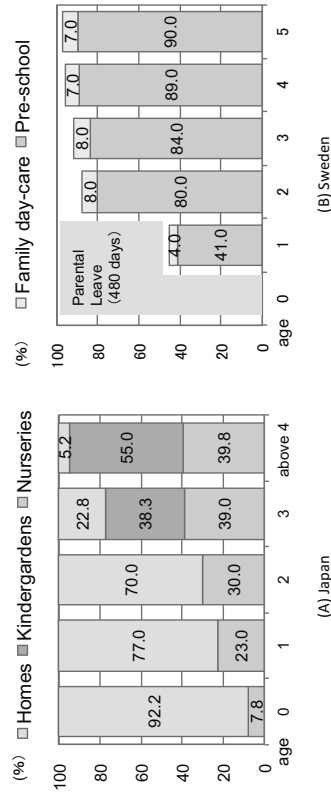
Fig. 12 Places where Children Stay in the Daytime



Source: Social expenditure on in-kind benefits for families per GDP, female labor participation rate (FLP), and total fertility rate (TFR), are data of 2013 available at OECD.stat.

Fig. 13 Social Expenditure, FLP and TFR

In Sweden, a law requires local governments find adequate nursery services for children in about 4 months if their parents applied for such services. The nursery services have been rapidly expanded under the law.



Source: World Economic Forum (2014), World Bank and OECD

Table 1 Gender Gap and Various Social Index

The gender gap index (by World Economic Forum) is calculated by the following four factors.

<b>ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND OPPORTUNITY</b> .....	<b>102</b>	<b>HEALTH AND SURVIVAL</b> .....	<b>37</b>
Labour force participation.....	83	Sex ratio at birth (female/male).....	94
Wage equality for similar work (survey).....	53	Healthy life expectancy.....	1
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$).....	74	<b>POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT</b> .....	<b>129</b>
Legislators, senior officials and managers.....	112	Women in parliament.....	126
Professional and technical workers.....	78	Women in ministerial positions.....	98
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b> .....	<b>93</b>	Years with female head of state (last 50).....	64
Literacy rate.....	1		
Enrolment in primary education.....	—		
Enrolment in secondary education.....	1		
Enrolment in tertiary education.....	105		

Sources: World Economic Forum (2014)

Table 2 Components of Gender Gap Index, Japanese Case

A question is how the society can improve the gender gap. We found that the social expenditure for in-kind benefits (e.g., nursery services) has positive effects on improving the Gender Gap.

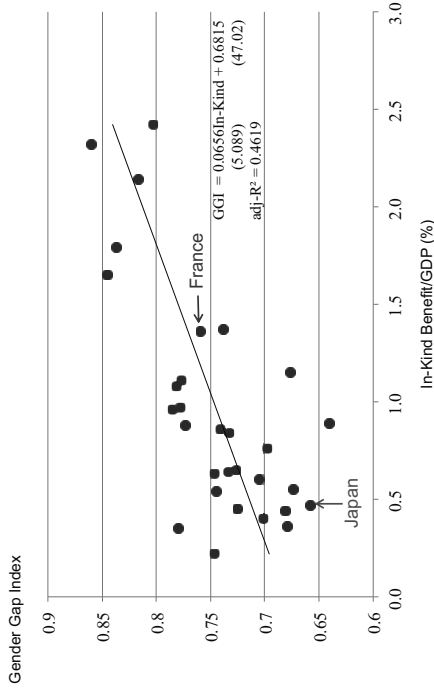
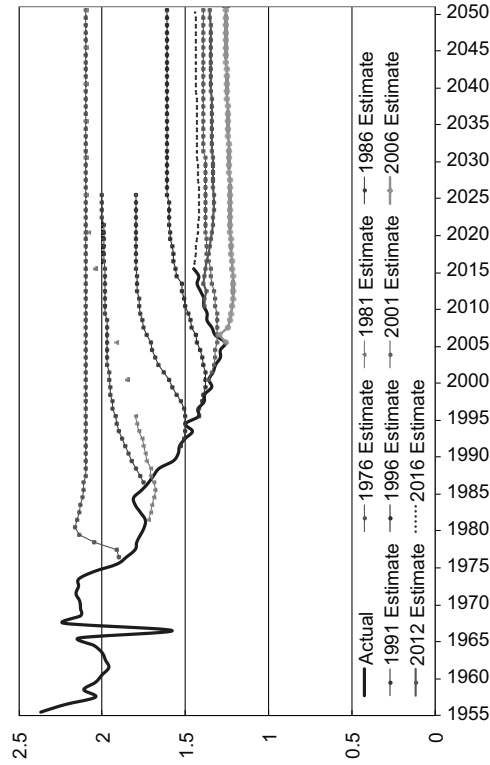


Fig. 14 In-Kind Benefits and Gender Equality

### 3. Family Policy in Japan

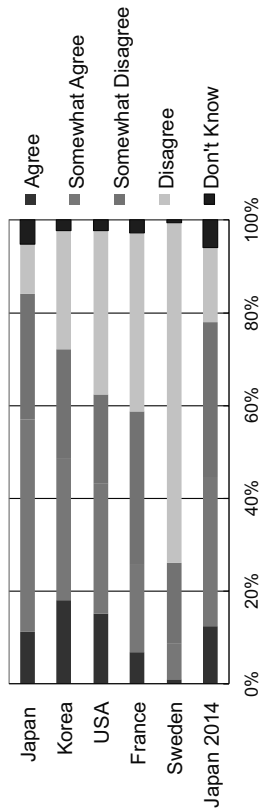
- Family Policies Have Failed to Match Social Transformation
  - Social security system has changed families and the society.
  - Japanese people should have reformed family policies to match the social transformation; but the government had optimistic forecasts about future (Fig.15) and failed to reform them.
  - Policy failure is the real reason for the population crisis.
- Policies Can Change Preferences and Social Norms
  - Policies can change preferences and norms of the people who choose them (Fig.16, 17).
  - The government and scholars need to recognize this interaction in proposing reforms in public policies for sustainable society.
- Redefining Family and Family Policies for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
  - "Family" defined by the traditional marriage contract may no more be suitable in designing family policies in the 21<sup>st</sup> century (Fig.18).
  - Redefining "family" (from contract-base to relation-base) and family policies may be necessary for the Japanese society to be sustainable.



Source: Data and Estimates published by NIPSSR

Fig. 15 Trends and Estimations of TFR

Preferences (strongly affected by the social norm) of the Japanese people show supports for the traditional sexual division of labor. Even though they are changing, the supports still exist especially among elderly people who have great influences on their children and political decisions, in countries like Japan where there exists a norm to respect the elderly.

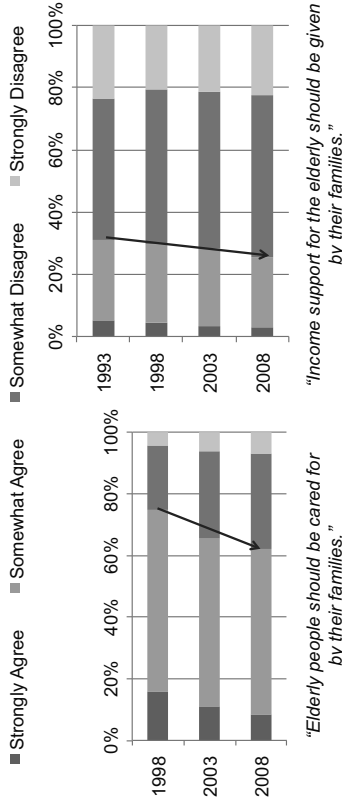


"Husband should work outside home and wife should stay at home."

Source: Cabinet Office of Japan (2006, 2014)

Fig. 16 Social Norms on Sexual Division of Labor

The social norm about roles and relationship of family members has been changing as the social security system develops. The social security system has had powerful impacts on changing families and the family policy need to be redesigned to match the change, considering its effects on the social norm and preferences of the people.



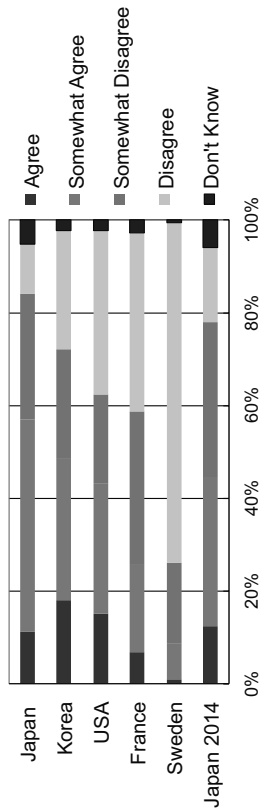
"Elderly people should be cared for by their families."

"Income support for the elderly should be given by their families."

Source: Nishioka et al. (2010), Data in Figure 6-1)

Fig. 17 Changing Social Norms on Families

Preferences (strongly affected by the social norm) of the Japanese people show supports for the traditional sexual division of labor. Even though they are changing, the supports still exist especially among elderly people who have great influences on their children and political decisions, in countries like Japan where there exists a norm to respect the elderly.

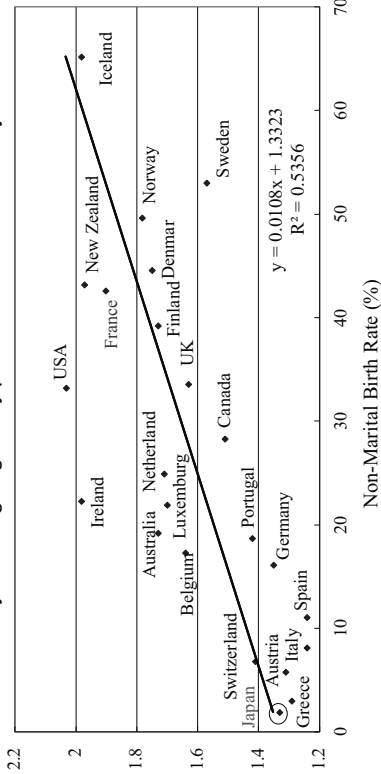


"Husband should work outside home and wife should stay at home."

Source: Cabinet Office of Japan (2006, 2014)

Fig. 16 Social Norms on Sexual Division of Labor

In many countries, children are born in couples and "families" who are not engaged in the traditional "marriage". Such countries seem to have higher probabilities of survival in terms of population. Japan also may have to redefine "family" in designing family policies for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



Sources: TFR: UN Demographic Yearbook 2001, etc. (Data for 2001)

Fig. 18 Non-Marital Birth Rate and TFR

## 4. Concluding Remarks

### 4.1 A Framework to Understand Policies

- Japan is stuck in the Black Hole of the Population Crisis
  - At time  $t$ , the social choice ( $C_t$ ) depends on the preference ( $P_t$ ) of the people (e.g., of the median voter) and some shocks ( $x_t$ ) which are not politically chosen:  $C_t = \Gamma(P_t, x_t)$
  - The preference ( $P_t$ ) depends on the social choices ( $C_{t-1}$ ) and shocks ( $x_{t-1}$ ) in the past:  $P_t = \Pi(C_{t-1}, x_{t-1})$
  - Then, the social choice ( $C_t$ ) is dependent on the initial preference ( $P_0$ ) and a sequence of shocks  $x = (x_t, x_{t-1}, \dots, x_0)$ :  $C_t = \Phi(P_0, x_t)$
  - Hence, public policies and social conditions (determined by the social choice) of each country can be explained by the initial preference of the country and shocks occurred (outside political arena) in the past.
  - In order to change the social choice (public policies) in Japan, we need to find and propose public policies socially chosen (e.g., by the median voter) and/or create shocks (e.g., social movement), which can change social choices that have caused the population crisis.

## 4. Concluding Remarks

### 4.2 Future Research (1)

- Can Japan Overcome the Population Crisis?
  - What is it that happened in developed countries with high fertility but hasn't happened in Japan?
  - Is Japan already on the right track? Or, should Japan do something (e.g., socially acceptable policy proposals or social movement) to change her course? If so, what could be the most effective triggers to change social norms and family policies to be more gender friendly and child friendly?

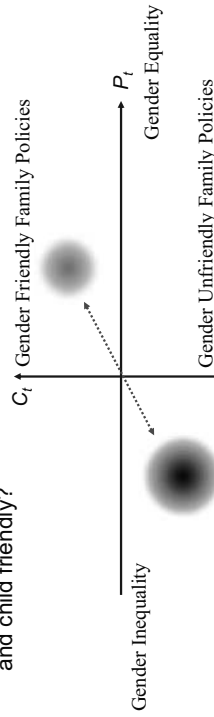


Fig. 19 A Framework to Understand Policy Formation

## 4. Concluding Remarks

### 4.3 Future Research (2)

- Problems of Estimating the Social Expenditure in Japan
  - In estimating the social expenditure for families, the Japanese government has not included many local government's expenditure.
  - Under the tight budget of the national government and the need to attract young couples and families for local sustainability, local governments are now spending a large expenditure for families.
  - National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (NIPSSR) which is in charge of the estimation, is not being able to get information about local governments' expenditure from MIC (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) which are in charge of local governments.
  - The data are important basis to understand and analyze family policies in Japan; but the current data substantially underestimates them.
  - How to categorize the expenditure is another interesting issue because social expenditure for families can have many natures and purposes.
    - protection, investment, (gender) equality, stability, efficiency, etc.

## 4. Concluding Remarks

### 4.2 Future Research (1)

- Can Japan Overcome the Population Crisis?
  - What is it that happened in developed countries with high fertility but hasn't happened in Japan?
  - Is Japan already on the right track? Or, should Japan do something (e.g., socially acceptable policy proposals or social movement) to change her course? If so, what could be the most effective triggers to change social norms and family policies to be more gender friendly and child friendly?

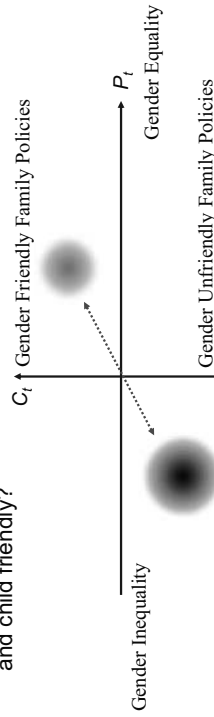


Fig. 19 A Framework to Understand Policy Formation

## 4. Concluding Remarks

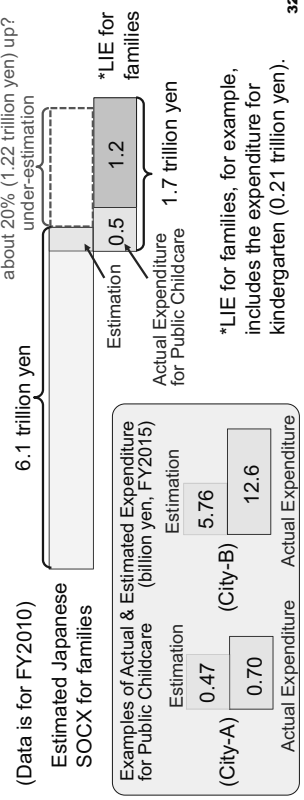
### 4.3 Future Research (2)

- Estimating Local Governments' Expenditure for Families
  - Local governments' expenditure can be decomposed into "subsidized expenditure (LSE)" and "independent expenditure (LIE)".
  - The LIE can be incorporated into the social expenditure statistics if the local governments submit the correct data to the national government.
  - The data has been collected by MIC but has not been transferred to NIPSSR; and thus NIPSSR has estimated the LIE by certain formula.
  - In 2011, MIC published its estimation of LIE for social security.
  - The total LIE (6.2 trillion yen) was not so large compared with the estimated total social expenditure (108.7 trillion yen).
  - The LIE for families (1.7 trillion yen) was fairly large compared with the estimated total social expenditure for families (6.1 trillion yen).
  - A part of the LIE for families (e.g., public childcare center) has been estimated by NIPSSR and incorporated into the estimation.

## 4. Concluding Remarks

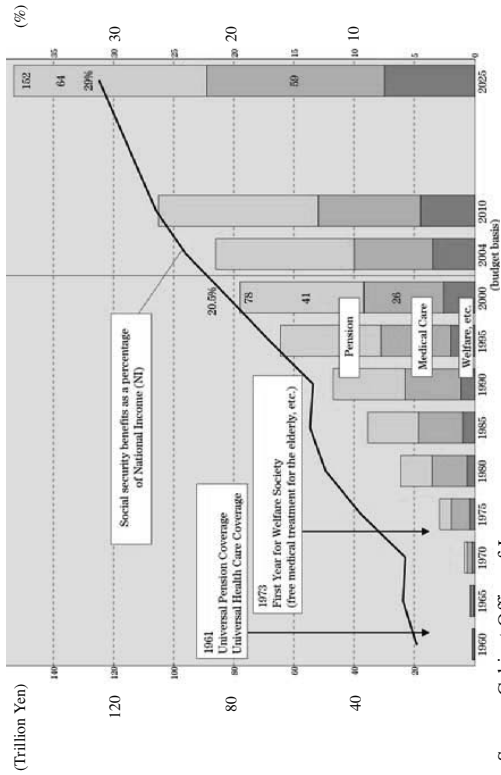
### 4.3 Future Research (2)

- Estimating Local Governments' Expenditure for Families
  - We found, however, that it was under-estimated and that the size of the under-estimation is likely to be quite large.
  - It would be better to get the data from MIC than to use some formula to have better estimate for the social expenditure including the LIE.





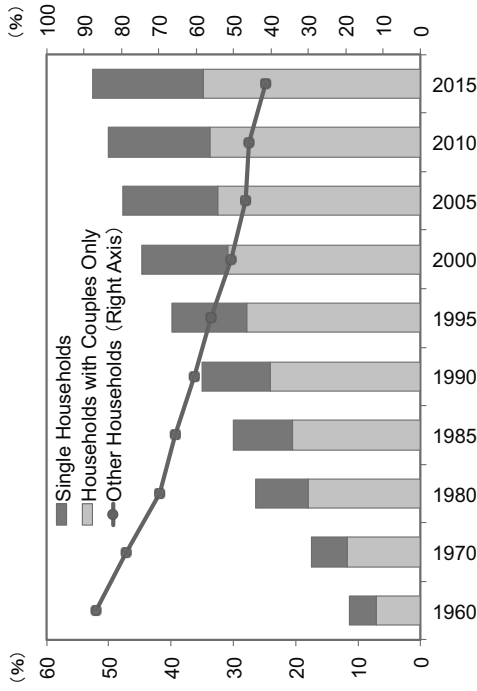
### Appendix: Growth of Social Security Payment



Source: Cabinet Office of Japan

Fig. A1 Rapid Growth of Social Security Payment in Japan

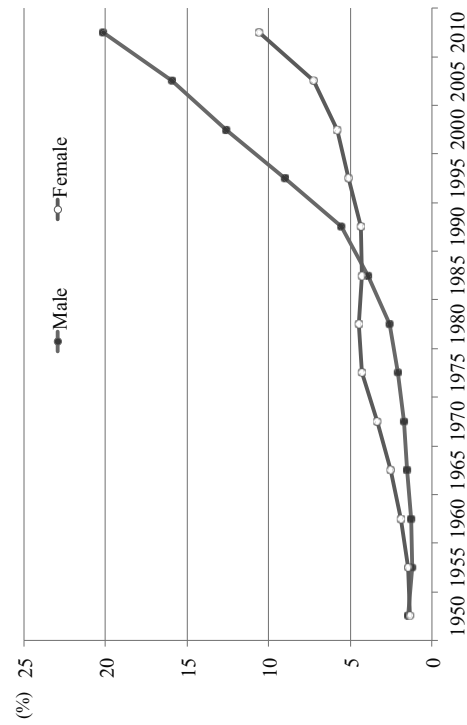
### Appendix: Changing Families in Japan



Source: National Census

Fig. A2 Decline in the Share of the Elderly Living with Children

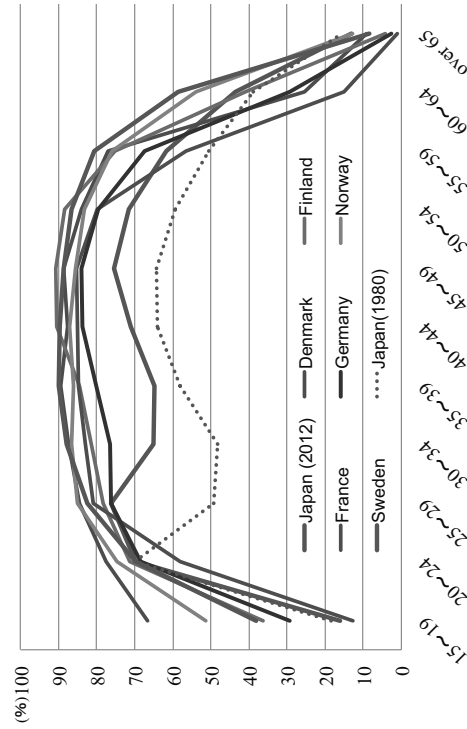
### Appendix: Changing Families in Japan



Source: Data and Estimation published by NIPSSR

Fig. A3 Rate of the Never-Married People at 50 Years of Age

### Appendix: Female Labor Participation



Source: Data published by NIPSSR

Fig. A4 Patterns of Female Labor Participation

## Appendix: Public Support and Fertility

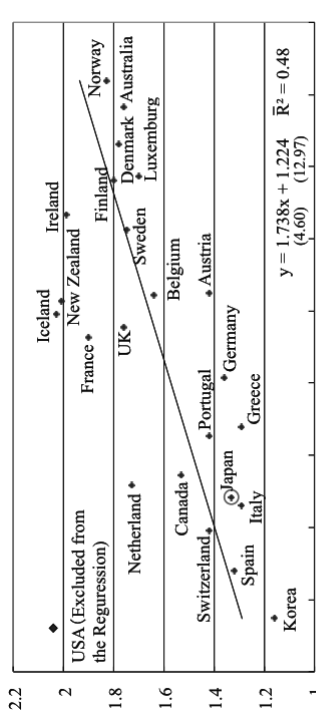


Fig. A5 Relationship between Social Expenditure and TFR

Sources: Data on total fertility rates of 2004 in the United Nations, Demographic Yearbooks. The data on social expenditures are from OECD Social Expenditure Database 2004. The data on the population of each country in 2004 (except France and Greece, for which the 2003 data is used) is from the United Nations, Demographic Yearbooks.

## Appendix: Low Public Support for Education in Japan

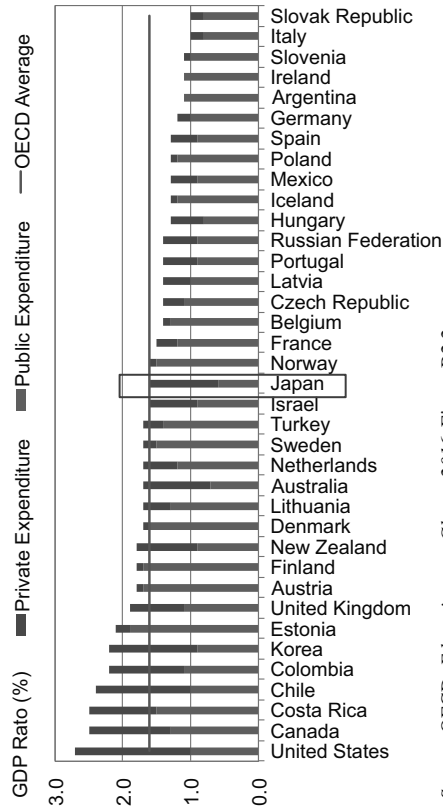


Fig. A6 Private and Public Expenditure for Tertiary Education

## Appendix: Low Public Support for Education in Japan

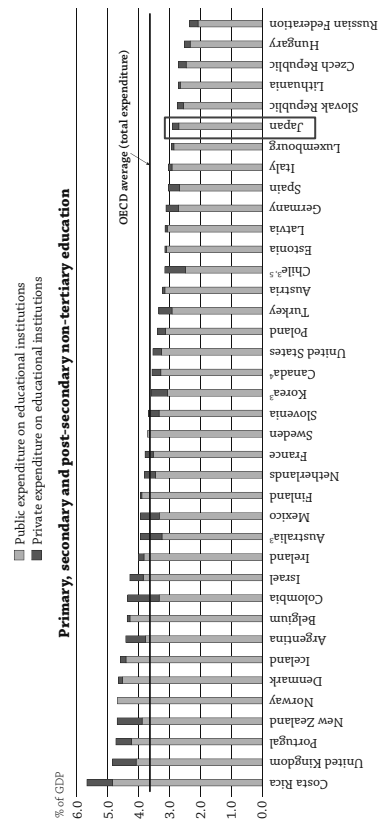


Fig. A7 Private and Public Expenditure for Non-Tertiary Education

Relative Poverty Rate			Child Income Poverty Rate			Total			Single Adult			Two or More Adults		
Rank	Country	Rate	Rank	Country	Rate	Rank	Country	Rate	Rank	Country	Rate	Rank	Country	Rate
1	Czech Republic	5.8	1	Denmark	3.7	1	Denmark	3.0	1	Denmark	9.3	1	Germany	2.6
2	Denmark	6.0	2	Finland	3.9	2	Finland	3.7	2	Finland	11.4	2	Denmark	2.6
3	Iceland	6.4	3	Norway	5.1	3	Norway	6.4	3	Norway	11.4	3	Norway	3.8
4	France	6.4	4	France	6.4	4	France	6.4	4	France	15.9	4	Iceland	3.4
5	Luxembourg	7.2	5	Austria	8.2	5	Austria	6.7	5	U.K.	16.9	5	Iceland	3.4
6	Finland	7.3	6	Sweden	8.2	6	Sweden	6.9	6	Sweden	18.6	6	Sweden	4.3
7	Norway	7.5	7	Czech Republic	9.0	7	Germany	7.1	7	Ireland	19.5	7	Austria	5.4
8	Netherlands	7.5	8	Germany	9.1	8	Netherlands	7.6	8	France	25.3	8	Netherlands	5.4
9	Slovak Republic	7.8	9	Slovenia	9.4	9	Netherlands	7.9	9	Portugal	25.7	9	France	5.6
10	France	7.9	10	Hungary	9.4	10	Slovenia	8.2	10	Australia	25.7	10	Czech Republic	6.0
11	Australia	8.0	11	U.K.	9.8	11	U.K.	8.7	11	Germany	27.3	11	France	6.0
12	Germany	8.8	12	U.K.	9.8	12	Switzerland	8.7	12	Germany	27.3	12	Switzerland	7.2
13	Iceland	9.0	13	Switzerland	9.8	13	Hungary	9.0	13	New Zealand	28.8	13	Hungary	7.5
14	Sweden	9.1	14	Netherlands	9.9	14	Ireland	9.2	14	Portugal	30.9	14	Berlin	7.5
15	Slovenia	9.2	15	Ireland	10.2	15	Ireland	9.7	15	Mexico	31.3	15	New Zealand	7.9
16	Switzerland	9.7	16	France	11.0	16	Luxembourg	9.9	16	Netherlands	31.6	16	Luxembourg	7.9
17	Berlin	9.7	17	Luxembourg	11.4	17	New Zealand	10.4	17	Switzerland	31.6	17	U.K.	7.9
18	U.K.	10.1	18	Slovak Republic	12.1	18	Berlin	10.9	18	Estonia	32.7	18	Ireland	8.3
19	New Zealand	10.3	19	Belgium	12.1	19	Slovak Republic	11.4	19	Hungary	33.2	19	Australia	8.3
20	Portugal	11.0	20	Berlin	12.8	20	Estonia	11.4	20	Czech Republic	33.2	20	Canada	9.3
21	Portugal	11.4	21	Canada	13.3	21	Canada	11.9	21	Slovenia	33.4	21	Estonia	9.7
22	Estonia	11.7	22	Portugal	13.6	22	Portugal	12.1	22	Germany	34.0	22	Slovak Republic	10.7
23	Canada	11.9	23	Canada	14.0	23	Australia	12.5	23	Belgium	34.3	23	Portugal	11.8
24	Italy	13.0	24	Australia	15.1	24	Portugal	14.2	24	Italy	35.2	24	Japan	12.7
25	Greece	14.3	25	Japan	15.7	25	Portugal	14.6	25	Spain	38.2	25	Portugal	13.1
26	Australia	14.3	26	Portugal	16.6	26	France	16.6	26	France	38.2	26	France	13.1
27	Spain	14.9	27	France	17.7	27	Italy	16.6	27	Spain	38.2	27	Portugal	13.1
28	Japan	16.0	28	Italy	17.8	28	U.S.A.	18.6	28	Canada	38.2	28	Greece	15.2
29	Spain	16.0	29	Spain	18.9	29	U.S.A.	18.9	29	Luxembourg	44.2	29	Italy	15.4
30	U.S.A.	17.4	30	U.S.A.	21.2	30	Chile	20.5	30	Australia	44.2	30	Chile	17.9
31	Chile	18.0	31	Chile	23.9	31	Mexico	21.5	31	U.S.A.	45.0	31	Spain	18.2
32	Mexico	19.3	32	Mexico	24.5	32	Turkey	22.9	32	Israel	47.7	32	Mexico	21.0
33	U.S.A.	20.9	33	Turkey	24.5	33	Israel	24.5	33	Japan	49.0	33	Turkey	22.6
34	U.S.A.	20.9	34	Turkey	24.5	34	Israel	24.5	34	Israel	50.8	34	Israel	22.5
	OECD Average	11.3		OECD Average	13.3		OECD Average	11.6		OECD Average	31.0		OECD Average	9.9

Source: Cabinet Office of Japan (2014, Section 3, Chapter 3).

Table A1 Child Poverty



# Family and child benefits in the EU

## Session 1

**Giuliano Amerini**  
**Eurostat**

Seminar IPSS – Japan  
19 March 2018

Eurostat

## Structure of the presentation

1. Some results
  - key figures on Family/children benefits
  - population structure by age
2. Use of data for social policy purposes:
  - Competence: EU vs. Member States
  - Open method of coordination
  - Main reports at EU level
  - impact of country reforms: example
3. Data related aspects
  - Local government
  - Borderline with Education

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Seminar IPSS – Japan  
19 March 2018



## Structure of the presentation

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  - Borderline with Education

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## Key figures on family/children benefits

4

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## Data on Eurostat web site

The screenshot shows the Eurostat website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Legal notice', 'RSS', 'Cookies', 'Links', 'Contact', and 'English'. Below this is a main navigation menu with 'News', 'Data', 'Publications', 'About Eurostat', and 'Help'. The 'Data' section is expanded, showing a list of categories: 'SOCIAL PROTECTION', 'National quality reports', 'Pension Beneficiaries', 'Methodology', 'Legislation', 'Publications', and 'Statistics illustrated'. Under 'SOCIAL PROTECTION', there is a sub-menu 'DATABASE' with a list of tables including 'Social protection (spr)', 'Expenditure - tables by functions, aggregated benefits and grouped schemes, in currency (spr\_exp\_fun)', 'Tables by benefits - survivors function (spr\_exp\_fsu)', 'Tables by benefits - family/children function (spr\_exp\_ffa)', and 'Tables by benefits - unemployment function (spr\_exp\_fun)'. The 'SOCIAL PROTECTION' category is highlighted.

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## Data on Eurostat web site

- ZIP Tables by benefits - old age function (spr\_exp\_fol)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - survivors function (spr\_exp\_fsu)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - family/children function (spr\_exp\_ffa)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - unemployment function (spr\_exp\_fun)
- ZIP Tables by benefits - housing function (spr\_exp\_fho)

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## Short analysis on Eurostat web site

- National quality reports on net social protection benefits
- Methodology
- Legislation
- PUBLICATIONS
- Social protection statistics
- Social protection statistics - background
- Social protection statistics - family and children benefits
- Social protection statistics - financing
- Social protection statistics - main indicators

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## Main figures at EU level

*Family children social benefits*

- Around 3,500 EUR per child (per year)
- 2.4% of GDP
- DK: 3.5%
- EL, LT, NL: 1.1%

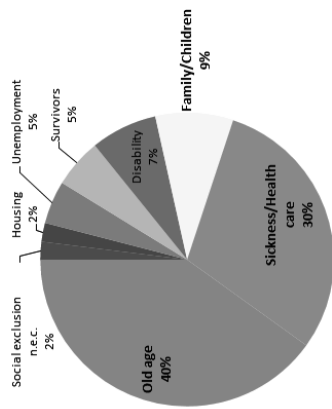
8

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## Social protection benefits in the EU

Fig 4: Social protection benefits by function, EU 28 (1), 2015<sup>1</sup>



(1): 2014 Polish data has been duplicated for 2015 because of non-availability<sup>1</sup>

Source: Eurostat<sup>1</sup>

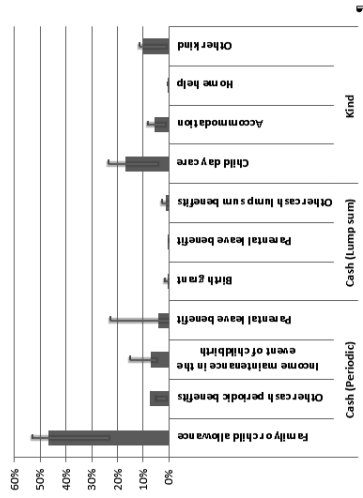
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## Family children benefits. Countries spread.

Fig 2: Proportion of each category in the total of expenditures family/children in EU countries, 2015<sup>1</sup>



(1): 2014 Polish data has been duplicated for 2015 because of non-availability<sup>1</sup>

Source: Eurostat<sup>1</sup>

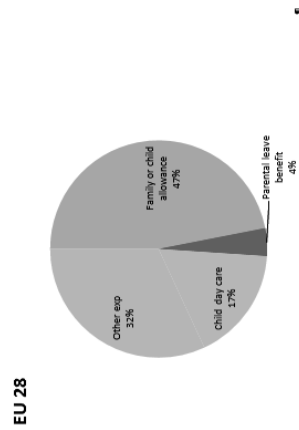
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## Family children benefits: 3 benefits (1)

Fig 3: Share of expenditure categories in the total expenditure family/children at the European level (EU 28 (1)), 2015<sup>1</sup>



(1): 2014 Polish data has been duplicated for 2015 because of non-availability<sup>1</sup>

Source: Eurostat<sup>1</sup>

Other exp: Other cash periodic benefit, income maintenance in the event of childbirth, Birth grant, Parental leave benefit (cash lump sum), Other cash lump sum benefits, Accommodation, Home help and other kind<sup>1</sup>

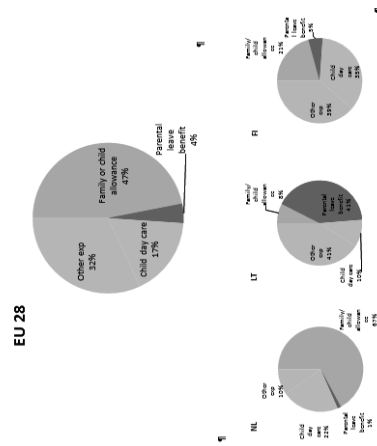
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## Family children benefits: 3 benefits (2)

Fig 3bis: Share of expenditure categories in the total expenditure family/children at the European level (EU 28 (1)) and in 3 countries (The Netherlands, Lithuania and Finland), 2015<sup>1</sup>



(1): 2014 Polish data has been duplicated for 2015 because of non-availability<sup>1</sup>

Source: Eurostat<sup>1</sup>

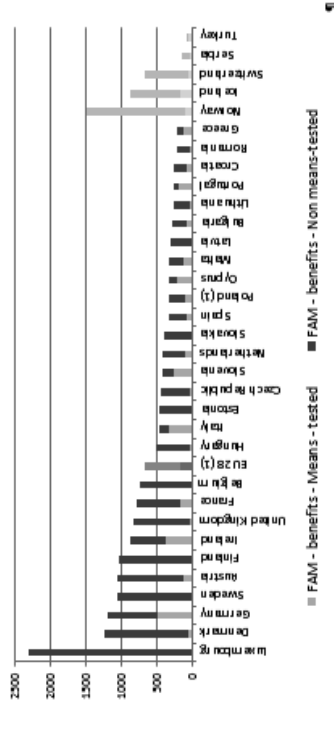
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## PPS per inhabitant. Means testing.

Fig5—Means-tested and non-means-tested expenditures in family/children benefits in terms of purchasing power standard (PPS), per inhabitant by EU-Member States (1), -2015 ¶



(1): EU-28 and Polish values in 2014 have been duplicated for 2015 because of non-availability ¶

Source: Eurostat ¶

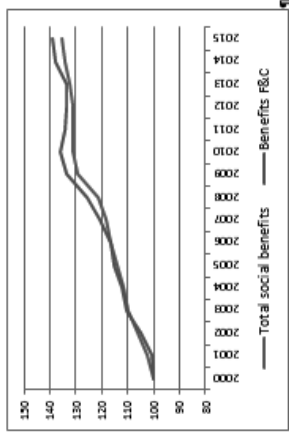
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## Family children benefits: trend 2000-2015

Fig4—Evolution of total of social protection benefits VS benefits to family children in million euro, EU-28 (1) (at constant 2010 prices), 2000-2015, (2000=base 100) ¶



(1): Excludes BG and HR (because of non-availability of the data before 2008). 2014 Polish data has been duplicated for 2015 because of non-availability ¶

Source: Eurostat ¶

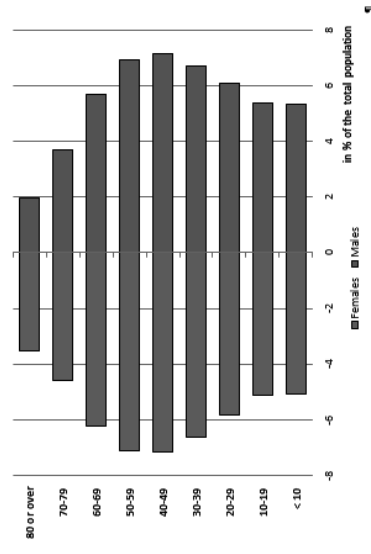
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## Age structure of the EU population

Fig6—Age pyramid in % of the total population by category of 10 years, EU-28, 2017 ¶



Source: Eurostat, dem ¶

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Population structure by age at the European level and in the EU Member States: factor to consider when analysing the figures

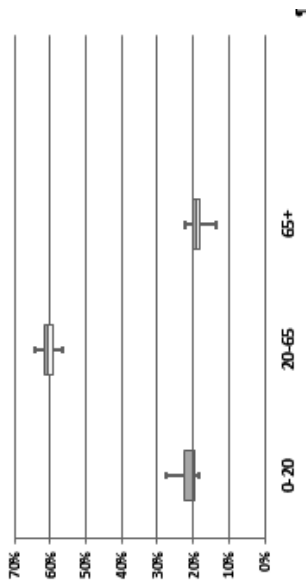
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## How much the structure of the population differs amongst EU countries?

Fig.7 – Box-plots-by-broad-age-category, EU-28, 2017

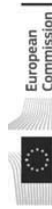


Max: (red)/Q3: orange/Median: (yellow)/Q1: (yellow)/Min: (red)

Source: Eurostat, demo17

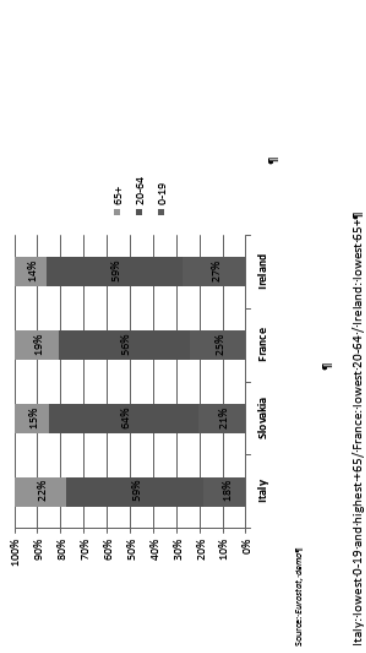
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## Which EU Member States has the lowest share of young people, of old people and mid-age people and the highest share of mid-age people?

Fig.8 – Share of broad age-categories (0-19/+20-65/+65) in the total population in Italy, Slovakia, France and Ireland, EU-28, 2017



Source: Eurostat, demo17

Italy: lowest 0-19 and highest +65 / France: lowest 20-64 / Ireland: lowest 65+ / Slovakia: highest 20-64

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## Structure of the presentation

1. Some results
  - key figures on Family/children benefits
  - population structure by age
2. Use of data for social policy purposes:
  - Competence: EU vs. Member States
  - Open method of coordination
  - Main reports at EU level
  - impact of country reforms: example
3. Data related aspects
  - Local government
  - Borderline with Education

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## Competences: EU vs. Member States (1)

- The European Union works according to 3 main types of competences:
- **Exclusive competences** (Article 3 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union – TFEU): EU alone is able to legislate and adopt binding acts (i.e. customs union, competition rules necessary for the functioning of the internal market, monetary policy for euro area countries, conservation of marine biological resources under the common fisheries policy, common commercial policy, conclusion of international agreements under certain conditions)
- **Shared competences** (Article 4 of the TFEU): the EU and EU countries are able to legislate and adopt legally binding acts. EU countries exercise their own competence where the EU does not exercise, or has decided not to exercise, its own competence i.e. internal market, social policy, but only for aspects specifically defined in the Treaty, economic, social and territorial cohesion (regional policy), agriculture and fisheries (except conservation of marine biological resources), environment, energy, transport, R&D, consumer protection, etc.)
- **Supporting competences**: the EU can only intervene to support, coordinate or complement the action of EU countries. Legally binding EU acts must not require the harmonisation of EU countries' laws or regulations. Supporting competences relate to the following policy areas (e.g. protection and improvement of human health, industry, tourism, education, vocational training, youth and sport, etc.)

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### Competences: EU vs. Member States (2)

- Exercise of competence:
- The exercise of EU competences is subject to two fundamental principles laid down in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union:
- **Proportionality:** the content and scope of EU action may not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaties;
- **Subsidiarity:** in the area of its non-exclusive competences, the EU may act only if — and in so far as — the objective of a proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the EU countries, but could be better achieved at EU level.

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### Competences: EU vs. Member States (3)

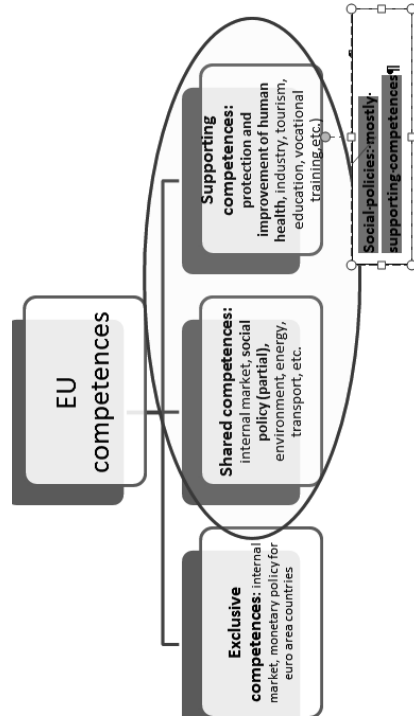
- Social policy forms part of the shared competences between the EU and Member States.
- EU competence: social benefits for migrant workers.
- In general, social policies are implemented more effectively at Member State level than at European level. In this way, and in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, the role of the EU in this area is limited to supporting and complementing the activities of Member States.

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### EU competences



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### EU: main actions

- EU funding supports and complements Member States efforts.

The European Commission provides funding for projects relating to employment, social affairs and social inclusion that could be managed at the national or at the European level e.g. **European Social Fund (ESF)** to help people improve their work skills and job prospects, **EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI)** to support employment, social policy and labour mobility across the EU, **Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)** to provide material assistance to the most deprived.

- The EU also makes recommendations

e.g. on the active inclusion of people excluded from the labour market (2008/867/EC)

- Open method of coordination

the Commission may undertake initiatives in order to encourage cooperation between Member States in the social domain and to facilitate the coordination of their actions. For example, these initiatives may take the form of studies or opinions with a view to establishing guidelines and indicators, and to organising the exchange of best practice with the organisation of a periodic evaluation

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## Need of statistics

Indicators, evaluation → statistics

Reports:

- Annual report by DG EMPL on "Employment and Social Developments in Europe" (ESDE)
- Triennial report by ECFIN: Ageing Report (AR)
- Ad hoc reports

European Semester

- Country report
- Country recommendations

European Pillar of Social Rights (26 April 2017).

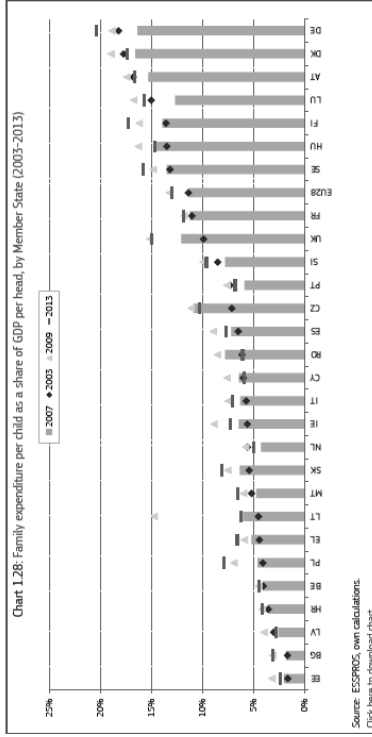
The European Pillar of Social Rights sets out 20 key principles and rights to support fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems. It is primarily conceived for the euro area but applicable to all EU Member States wishing to be part of it. Delivering on the principles and rights defined in the European Pillar of Social Rights is a joint responsibility of Member States, EU institutions social partners and other stakeholders.

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## Use of ESPROS for policy (ESDE 2016)



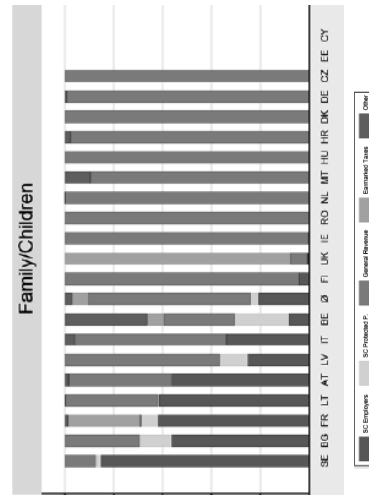
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## Ad hoc reports: specific studies

Joint (SPC-Commission) report "Social protection systems in the EU: financing arrangements and the effectiveness and efficiency of resource allocation" (2015)



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## European Semester

The European Semester is a cycle of economic and fiscal policy coordination within the EU. It is part of the European Union's economic governance framework.

The European Semester covers **3 blocks** of economic policy coordination:

- **structural reforms**, focusing on promoting growth and employment in line with the Europe 2020 strategy
- **fiscal policies**, in order to ensure sustainability of public finances in line with the Stability and Growth Pact
- prevention of excessive **macroeconomic imbalances**

Its focus is on the 6-month period from the beginning of each year, hence its name - the 'semester'.

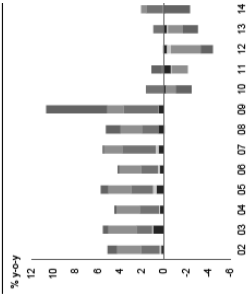
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## European Semester 2017: report → recommendation

Graph 4.3.4: Changes in social protection expenditure in real terms, and contributions by function



Legend: #FAM: #HOUSEXGLU #OLDURVIV #SICKDISA #UNEMPLOY

Social protection expenditure refer to income maintenance or support in cash or kind in connection to unemployment, sickness and disability, old age, death of a family member, PAK: family or children, SICKDISA: sickness and disability, HOUSEXGLU: housing and social exclusion

Source: European Commission calculations based on ESSPROS and Price Statistics

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## Impact of reforms: example

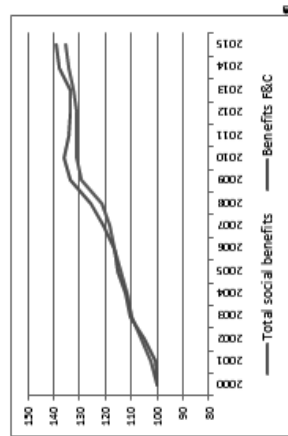
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## Family children benefits: trend 2000-2015

Fig4--Evolution of total of social protection benefits-V benefits to family children in million euro, EU-28(1)(at-constant-2010-prices), 2000-2015 -(2000=base-100).<sup>[1]</sup>



[1]: Excludes BE and HR (because of non-availability of the data before 2008). 2014-Poland data has been outlaced for 2015 because of non-availability.<sup>[1]</sup>

Source: Eurostat<sup>[1]</sup>

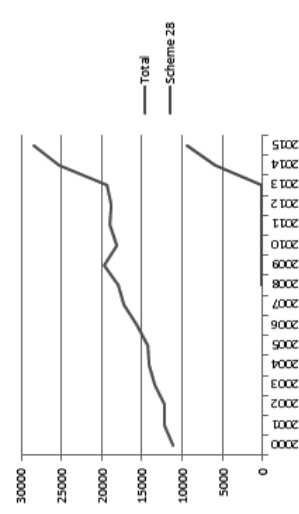
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## Italy: 2014 Payable tax credit

Fig10--Evolution of the expenditures recorded on scheme 28 in the family/children category, Italy, 2000-2015. -Million euros (current prices)<sup>[1]</sup>



Source: Eurostat, ESSPROS<sup>[1]</sup>

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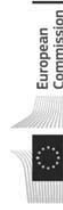


## Structure of the presentation

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  - Borderline with Education

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## Local government (1)

In ESSPROS, data on scheme receipts are collected by sector of origin

- One sector is "State and local government".
- Concept fully consistent with National accounts.
- Local government spending is part of economic statistics (national accounts) used for monitoring fiscal policies to ensure sustainability of public finances (ex: excessive deficit procedure)

→ This ensures a good quality of government statistics

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## Local government (2)

Other structural actions to improve quality of statistics:

- Links ESSPROS - National Accounts
- Links ESSPROS - MISSOC

Ad hoc actions:

The coverage of "housing supplements" is the object of a recent questionnaire by Eurostat to countries.

It reveals a general good coverage with some exceptions.

- Result will be presented and discussed in the WG
- exchange of good practices + follow up during validation

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## Borderline family/children vs. education

- This topic (and more in general borderline cases between ESSPROS functions and between ESSPROS function and Education) is under discussion/ clarification by the TF and WG.
- Concerning the split of education and child care, the Manual suggests to split (if necessary via estimation) the value of social benefits for both education and child care in the two components.
- Examples of estimation methods:
  - sweden: from the total cost for children in the pre-school system (including both education and child care services) subtract the cost for time spent in pedagogic activities. This is obtained by estimating the hours spent in pedagogic activities per child vs the average yearly stay per child.

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# Overview of Korea Public Social Expenditure: For OECD and ESSPROS

2018. 3. 19.

Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

## Contents

I

Concept

II

Methodology and Data Collection

III

Scope, Function, and Structure

IV

Challenges for Estimation of Social Expenditure

V

Questions for ESSPROS

2

### 1. Definition

- SOCX(Social Expenditure Database) is an indicator of social protection policy developed to compare and analyze the policies among nations
  - ◆ Social Expenditure indicates the security level of a nation regarding social risks
  - ◆ Provision of support by public and private institutions for individuals and households in need of welfare provision  
(OECD SOCX Manual, Para. 90)
  - ◆ Groups benefits with a social purpose in nine policy areas:
    - Old age, Survivors, Incapacity-related benefits, Health, Family, Active labor market policies, Unemployment, Housing, and Other social policy areas.

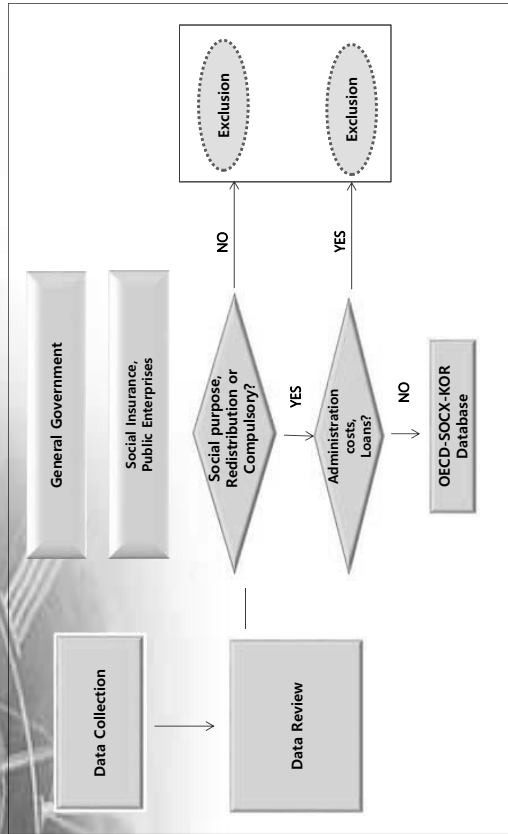
### I . Concept

## 2. Types and Recipients of benefits

- Recipients : low-income household, the old and the infirm, the handicapped, the unemployed, and young adult
- Character : programmes have to involve either a) interpersonal redistribution, or b) compulsory participation
- Types : Cash benefits, Benefits in kind, Tax system for social purpose

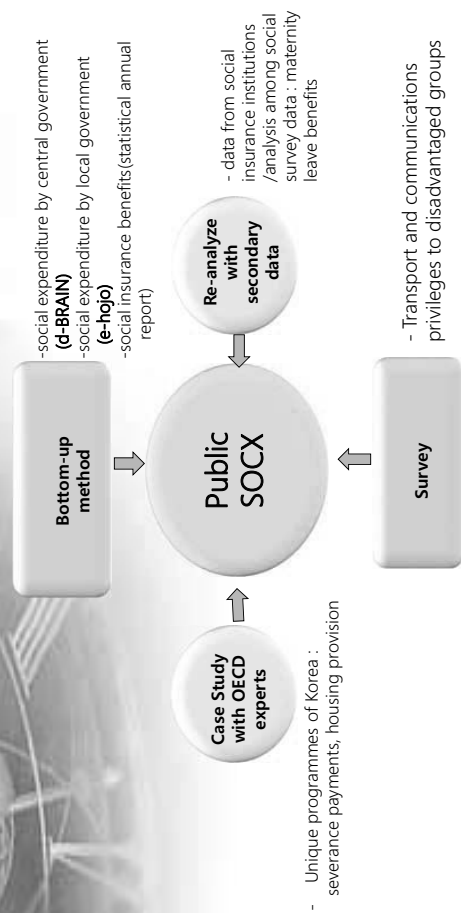
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## 3. Data collection and review



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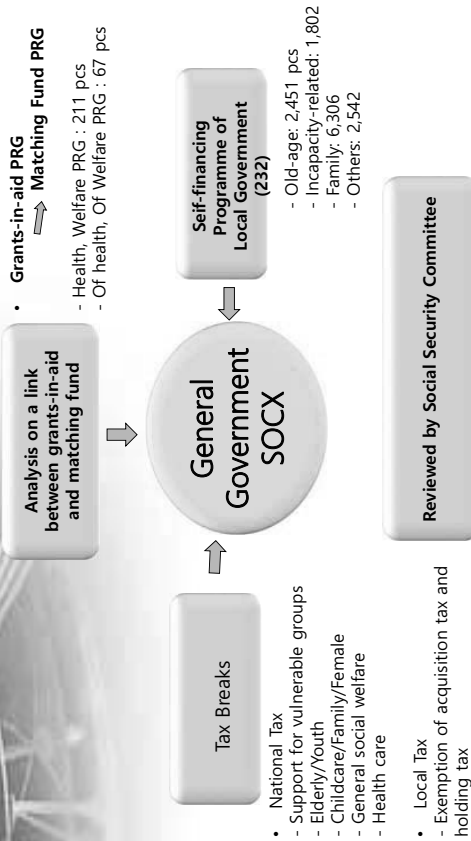
## 1. Methodology



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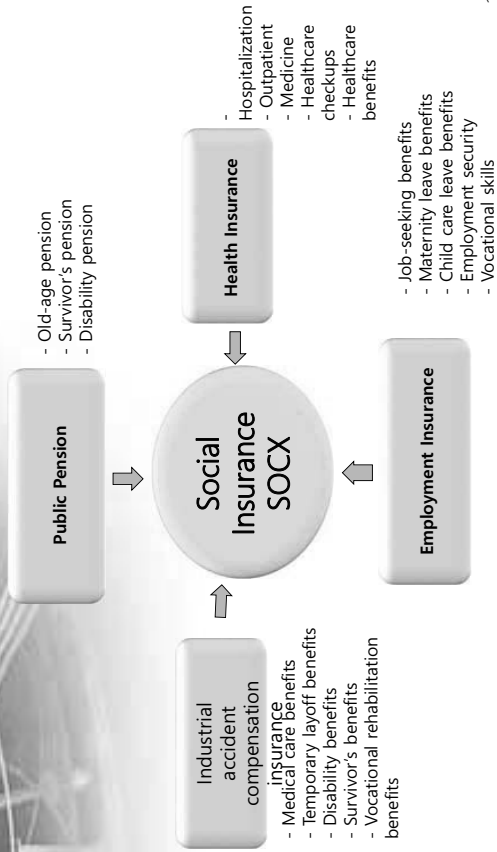
## II. Methodology & Data Gathering

## 2. Data gathering: Government



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## 3. Data gathering: Social Insurance



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## 4. SOCX-KOREA-DATA SET

Responsible ministry	Account	Area	Programme Item	Total (Settlement)	Grants-in-aid (thousand Won)	Local matching	Programme of local government	Public Enterprises	Social insurance	Function Code	Scheme Code	Finance code	Types of benefits
Ministry of Health and Welfare	General Account	Social welfare	Basic living Security포장	123	100	20	3			9112	11	1	1
Ministry of Health and Welfare	Fund	Social welfare	국민연금포장 급여금	210					210	1111	31	3	1
Seoul Metro	Social	Social welfare	취약계층 이동보조	70				70		92210	11	5	2
Ministry of Agriculture, Account and Rural Affairs	Special Rural Village Account	Rural welfare	농촌복지중년 보육역간계 지원금	769	640	128				5211	20	1	2
Ministry of Personnel Management	Civil Servants Pension Fund	Social welfare	연급급여	10,853					10,853	1111	31	3	1
Ministry of Personnel Management	Civil Servants Pension Fund	Social welfare	연급급여	939					939	1111	31	3	1
Ministry of Health and Welfare	National Pension Fund	Social welfare	국민연금포장 노령연금	11,075					11,075	1111	31	3	1
Local governments	General Account	Social welfare	세탁민	200			200			9211	11	1	2
Local governments	General Account	Social welfare	취약계층지원 장애인	284			284			3214	11	1	2
Ministry of Health and Welfare	General Account	Social welfare	요보호이동 왕게화	16,430	10,917	5,513				5213	11	1	1

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## III. Scope, Function, and Structure

## 1. The growth rate is among the highest

- Have increased at such a rapid rate for last 26 years (1990-2016)
- ◆ The annual growth rate for the last 26 years (14.3%) is 1.7times higher than the GDP annual growth rate (8.5%)
- ◆ The annual growth rate for recent 6 years (2010-2016) is 8.6%, equivalent to 1.9 times higher than the GDP annual growth rate (4.4%)

<Table 1> Trend in Public Social Expenditure, 1990-2016(billion Won, %)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016
Amount	5,300	13,168	28,752	56,301	103,968	171,070
% of GDP	2.68	3.07	4.53	6.12	8.22	10.45

\* An annual growth rate: 14.3%(1990-2016), 11.8%(2000-2016)

## 3. Social expenditure is mostly concentrated on Health, Old-age, and Family (almost 80%)

- Public social expenditure has grown to 10.42% by 0.27%p compared to GDP:
  - Expenditure by branch: Health is the highest (40.3%), followed by Old-age (26.4%), and Family (11.1%)

<Table 2> Public Social Expenditure by branch, 2015 – 2016 (billion Won, %)

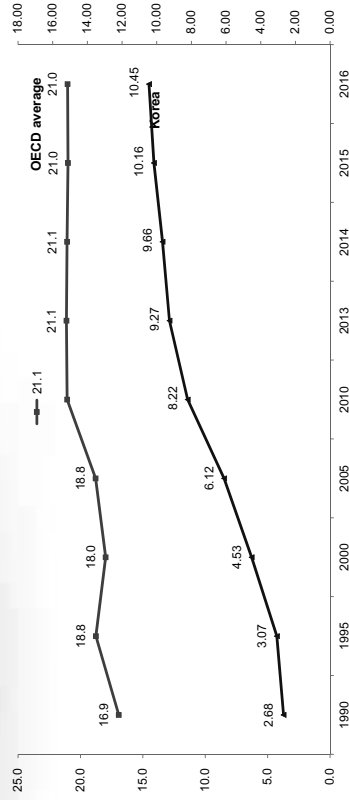
Branches	2015		2016 <sup>(p)</sup>		percentage change ('15-'16)
	Amount	Composition Ratio	Amount	Composition Ratio	
1. Old-age	42,348	26.6	45,014	26.3	6.3
2. Survivors	4,822	3.0	5,162	3.0	7.0
3. Incapacity-related benefits	9,206	5.8	9,839	5.8	6.9
4. Health <sup>1)</sup>	63,260	39.8	68,776	40.2	8.7
5. Family	17,869	11.2	19,057	11.1	6.6
6. ALMP	5,541	3.5	5,763	3.4	4.0
7. Unemployment	4,547	2.9	4,895	2.9	7.7
8. Housing <sup>2)</sup>	411	0.3	1,126	0.7	174.1
9. Other social policy areas	10,936	6.9	11,439	6.7	4.6
Total	158,940	100.0	171,070	100.0	7.6
GDP	1,564,124		1,637,421		4.7
% of GDP	10.16		10.45		

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## 2. Narrowing gap

- The level of social expenditure is 50% of the level of average OECD, however, the gap is narrowing gradually

[Figure 1] Comparison of trends in social expenditure (OECD average, Korea) (Unit: % of GDP)



## 4. Social Insurance Spending vs. Gov. Spending 6 : 4 Central Gov. vs. Local Gov. 3 : 1

- Public Social Expenditure for 2016 is estimated as 170 trillion Won(preliminary), increased by 7.4% compared to the last year
- ◆ Composition of resources: Social Insurance(104 trillion Won) , General Government(65.0 trillion Won), Public Enterprises(0.8 trillion Won)

<Table 3> Public Social Expenditure by Source of Fund, 2015 -2016 (billion Won, %)

Year	General Government			Public Social Expenditure	Local Government	Social Insurance	Public Enterprises
	Public Social Expenditure	Central Government	Local Government				
2015	158,940	61,748	44,860	16,888	96,366	826	
2016 <sup>(p)</sup>	171,070	65,904	47,498	18,406	104,272	894	
%	(100.0)	(38.5)	(27.8)	(10.8)	(61.0)	(0.5)	

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## 5. State Grants Support Progs are concentrated on childcare, health / Self-Financing Progs of Local Gov. are on childcare, Old-age

- State Grants Support Progs are mostly concentrated on childcare and followed by national health, old-age, and vulnerable groups
- Progs of Local Government are mostly concentrated on childcare and followed by old-age, and vulnerable groups

<Table 4> Comparison between State Grants Support Progs and Progs of Local Government by branches, 2016 (billion Won, %)

	State Grants Support Progs		Self-financing Progs of Local Gov.	
		%		%
1. Old-age	11,281	17.1	999	29.9
2. Survivors	1,270	1.90	-	-
3. Incapacity-related benefits	6,182	9.4	284	8.5
4. Health <sup>1)</sup>	12,465	18.9	-	-
5. Family	18,172	27.6	1,234	37.0
6. ALMP	3,985	6.0	-	-
7. Unemployment	-	-	-	-
8. Housing <sup>2)</sup>	1,126	1.7	0	0.0
9. Other social policy areas	11,423	17.3	820	24.6
Total	65,904	100.0	3,338	100.0
GDP	1,637,421			
% of GDP	4.0		0.2	

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## IV. Challenges for Social Expenditure Estimation

KIHASA  
Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs

### 1. Research for Integrated Social Welfare Expenditure

- Background: SOCX have a tendency to underestimate social expenditure compared to GFS of IMF, because it only includes directly transferred benefits and excludes indirect transfer and administration costs.
- Purpose : An attempt to accurately grasp the overall flow of social expenditure
- Scope : It covers all resource of funds expenses for social expenditure
- Results of 2017 : Total 184 trillion Won(SOCX 171 trillion Won)

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### 2. Research for Local Social Welfare Expenditure

- Background: Study for local social welfare expenditure in pursuit of strengthening the decentralization of the New Government
- Estimation criteria : Apply framework of OECD's SOCX
- Unit of data estimation : Municipality(18 units)
- Relationship between national statistics and local statistics : Systematically organize the sum of 'local social welfare expenditure' to be 'national social expenditure'

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## V. Questions for ESSPROS



**KIHASA**  
한국국제협력단  
Korea International  
Cooperation Agency

4. Is it possible to compare the level of spending by function by country, but can it also be compared by institution or source?

5. How do EU countries use social protection for the development and evaluation of social policy?

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1. What are the similarities and differences between ESSPROS and SOCX.

Specifically, focusing on production purpose and composition category.

2. ESSPROS consists of 8 sub-categories. There is no ALMP compared to the detailed configuration of SOCX. But the amount of ESSPROS and that of SOCX are similar. Why?

3. Is there a database to identify the number of recipients by category (8)?

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6. Is there anything that the EU Union needs to improve in recent social protection calculations?

7. Is there a process to verify ESSPROS DATA?

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## Session 2 background for possible questions

**Giuliano Amerini**  
**Eurostat**

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Eurostat

2

### ESSPROS vs SOCX (1)

ESSPROS includes also receipts

For gross expenditure, the scope is broadly the same (even though the methodology is expressed in a different way): SOCX includes some ALMP measures that are not included in ESSPROS

For net expenditure: OECD includes all fiscal benefits; Eurostat only payable tax credits (in gross benefits, like in National accounts)

Functions conceptually "broadly "identical" in SOCX and ESSPROS:

Old Age, Survivors, Family(children), Housing, Other



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### ESSPROS vs SOCX (2)

Functions with different breakdown in SOCX and ESSPROS:

ESSPROS → SOCX

Sickness/health care (in kind) → Health

Sickness/Health care (in cash) → Incapacity

Disability → Incapacity

Disability → ALMP (employment measures for disabled)

Unemployment → Unemployment + ALMP

Some ALMP measures in SOCX are outside the scope of ESSPROS, when they are not a direct advantage to households. Examples: wage subsidies, exemptions from paying employers' social contributions

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### ESSPROS vs SOCX (3)

SOCX sources for European countries:

- ESSPROS → all functions except (→SOCX country notes)

- LMP (DG EEMPL) → ALMP

- SHA → Health

+ OECD questionnaire Net

SOCX sources for non-European countries

- Questionnaire SOCX

- Data from OECD questionnaire ALMP

- SHA

+ OECD questionnaire Net

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## Beneficiaries

ESSPROS collects number of beneficiaries for seven "pension" categories

Extension of ESSPROS beyond "pensioners" is a project just started (unemployment function).

Will use SOCR and LMP experience

Recipients by function (8): not available today.

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## Expenditure by sector

In ESSPROS:

- expenditure is collected by type and function, but not by sector of origin
- Receipts is collected by type and sector of origin, but not by function.

Problem for expenditure is the different statistical unit between ESSPROS and SNA/ESA:

- Scheme (ESSPROS)
  - Institutional unit (SNA/ESA)
- One institutional unit can support more than one scheme and a scheme can be supported by several institutional units

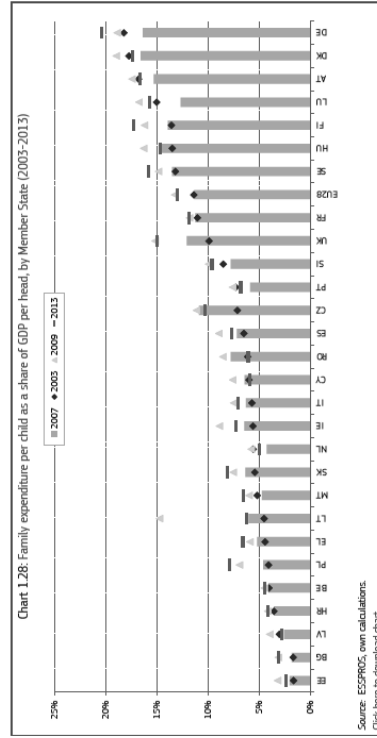
A proxy could be to use the classification of scheme, but there are problems and TF has suggested to explore the possibility to classify scheme individual transactions by sector (future development)

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## Use of ESSPROS for policy development and evaluation: other examples (ESDE 2016)

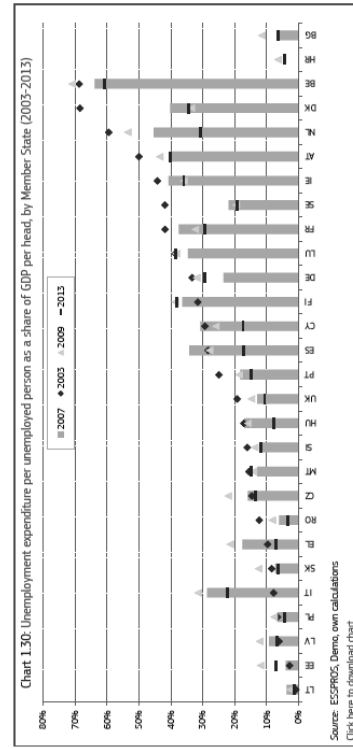


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## ESDE 2016



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## Social policy in the EU

- Article 151 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) details the EU's social policy objectives: promoting employment, improving working and living conditions, equal treatment of workers, adequate social protection according to need, social dialogue, developing human resources aimed at achieving a high and sustainable level of employment, as well as combating exclusion.
- In addition, Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) gives binding force to the social rights in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. A horizontal social clause is introduced by Article 9 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU. The definition and implementation of the EU's policies and actions must take into account the following social requirements:
  - the promotion of a high level of employment;
  - the guarantee of adequate social protection;
  - the fight against social exclusion;
  - a high level of education, training and protection of human health.
- **Social policy is primarily the responsibility of EU countries.** However, certain aspects are a shared competence with the EU.
- The European Parliament and the Council may adopt incentive measures to support and complement the actions of EU countries in certain areas, such as the fight against social exclusion. They may also adopt minimum requirements in the form of directives, namely legislation which enables EU countries to adopt additional stricter provisions.

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## OMC

The open method of coordination (OMC) in the European Union may be described as a form of 'soft' law. It is a form of intergovernmental policy-making that does not result in binding EU legislative measures and it does not require EU countries to introduce or amend their laws.

The OMC, originally created in the 1990s as part of employment policy and the Luxembourg process, was defined as an instrument of the Lisbon strategy (2000). This was a time when EU economic integration was advancing quickly but EU countries were reticent to give more powers to the European institutions.

The OMC has provided a new framework for cooperation between the EU countries, whose national policies can thus be directed towards certain common objectives. Under this intergovernmental method, the EU countries are evaluated by one another (peer pressure), with the Commission's role being limited to surveillance. The European Parliament and the Court of Justice play virtually no part in the OMC process.

**The OMC takes place in areas which fall within the competence of EU countries**, such as employment, **social protection**, education, youth and vocational training.

The OMC is principally based on:

- jointly identifying and defining objectives to be achieved (adopted by the Council);
- jointly established measuring instruments (statistics, indicators, guidelines);
- benchmarking, i.e. comparison of EU countries' performance and the exchange of best practices (monitored by the Commission).

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## Improving ESSPROS data

1. Methodological review: clarification in close cooperation with countries
2. Data validation in close cooperation with countries
3. Documentation of validation rules
4. Cross check between different ESSPROS collections
5. Methodological validation
6. Plausibility check with other systems (National accounts, LMP, etc.)
7. Coverage issues: Quality reports, review of specific benefits: examples "housing supplements": some under-reporting from local authorities in some countries
8. Improving methods and sources; exchange of good practices

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Session3

## 日本の社会保障費用統計の作成方法と課題

Overview of compiling Japanese Financial Statistics of Social Security

### ESSPROSに関する質問

Questions for ESSPROS

厚労科研「社会保障費用をマクロ的に把握する統計の向上に関する研究」  
社会保障費用統計に関する国際ワークショップ

－日本、韓国、欧州－

International Workshop on Social Protection Financial Statistics  
of Japan, Korea and European countries

19-20 March, 2018

竹沢 純子

Junko Takezawa



国立社会保障・人口問題研究所  
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

## Outline

1. Overview of Financial Statistics of Social Security in Japan
  - 1.1 Objective, History and Legal background
  - 1.2 Main concepts and tables: ILO and SOCX
  - 1.3 Data collection and Methodology
2. Research for improving FSSS
  - 2.1 Under-reporting problem in local government expenditure
  - 2.2 ESSPROS-based statistics
3. Questions for ESSPROS

### 1.1 Objective, History and Legal background ①

#### • Objectives of FSSS

- To provide a comprehensive financial data of social protection
  - covering social benefits and their financing ;
  - international comparability;
  - useful basic data for policy makers or researchers of social policy

#### • Legal basis

- Fundamental statistics since 2012 defined by the Statistical Act
- Two tables defined as fundamental statistics
  - ① Social benefit and finance table based on ILO Cost of Social Security 18th standard
  - ② Social expenditure table based on OECD SOCX standard

### 1.1 Objective, History and Legal background ②

#### • History

- ILO statistics based on Cost of Social Security 1<sup>st</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> (1950-)**
  - 1950- 1963 Ministry of Labor
  - 1964- 1981 Ministry of Health
  - 1982- 1995 Institute of Social Security Research
  - 1996- National Institute of Population of Social Security Research
- ILO statistics based on Cost of Social Security 19<sup>th</sup> (1994-)**
  - 1998- National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
- OECD-SOCX statistics (1980- )**
  - 2004- National Institute of Population and Social Security Research
- 2012- Fundamental statistics defined by Statistics Act**

## 1.2 Main concepts and tables: OECD-SOCX①

### The scope of social expenditure :

"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."

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.

### Definition of Social

The conditions for an expenditure item to be identified as "social" are twofold:  
 (1) the benefits are expected to address one or more social purposes (nine policy areas)

(2) the scheme that makes the provisions of the benefits must contribute to the redistribution of income across individuals or involve compulsory participation.

## 1.2 Main concepts and tables: OECD-SOCX②

Based on these standards, Japan has aggregated and provided data on public social expenditure and mandatory private social expenditure

- **Public Social Expenditure**
  - social spending with financial flows controlled by the general government, as social insurance and social assistance payments.
- **Mandatory Private Social Expenditure**
  - social support stipulated by legislation but operated through the private sector, such as direct sickness payments by employers to their absent employees as legislated by public authorities
  - benefits accruing from mandatory contributions to private insurance fund

- **Voluntary Private Social Expenditure**  
 → not included in FSSS but reported in OECD-SOCX

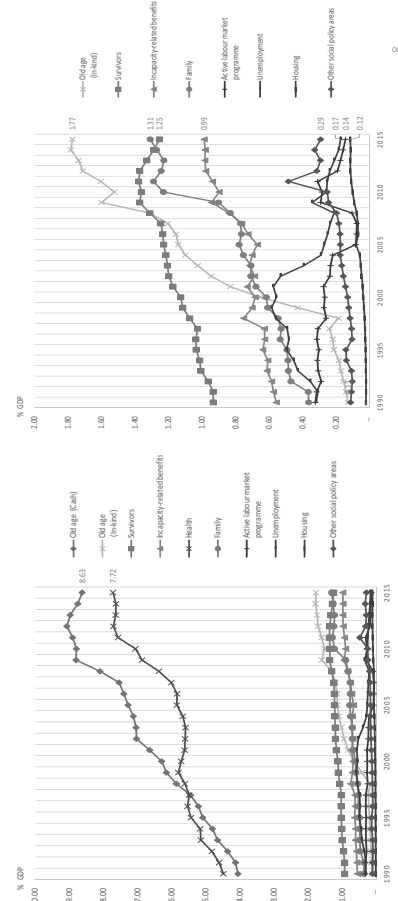
## 1.2 Main concepts and tables: OECD-SOCX③

Social Expenditure by policy area, FY 1980 - 2015

Policy Area	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Old age (cash)	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
Old age (in-kind)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Survivors	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Income by related benefits	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Health	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Family	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Active labour market programme	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unemployment	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Housing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other social policy areas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

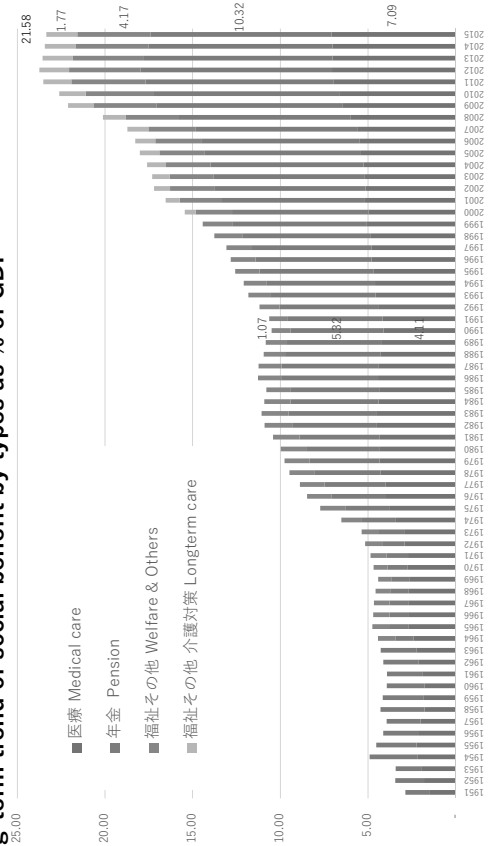
## 1.2 Main concepts and tables: OECD-SOCX④

- Expenditure by policy area as % of GDP
- Public + mandatory expenditure %GDP: 22.4% in 2015, GDP growth 2.8% from 2014 to 2015





### Long-term trend of social benefit by types as % of GDP

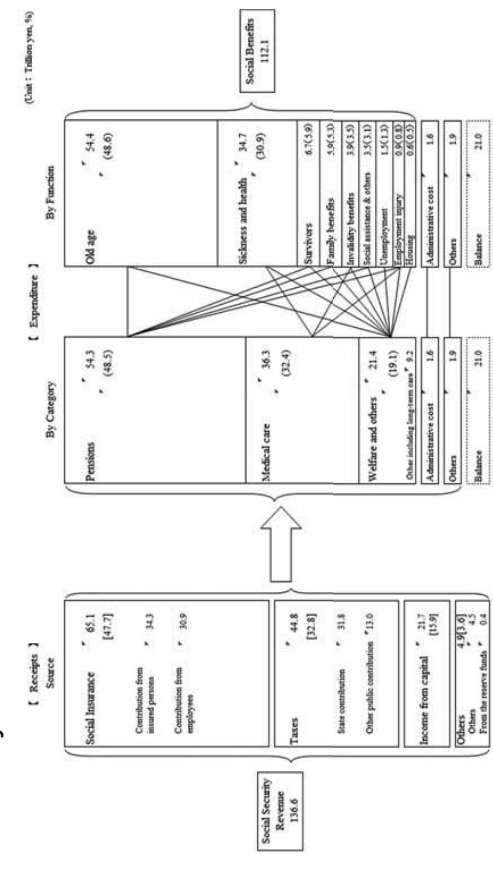


### Social benefit by function based on ILO19th 1994-2015

Table 20 Social Benefits by functional category: FY 1994-2015 (Unit: Billion of Yen)

Year	2015 (FY 2017)	2010 (FY 2012)	2005 (FY 2007)	2000 (FY 2002)	1995 (FY 1997)	1994 (FY 1996)
Medical care	45,514,048	35,534,808	25,554,568	15,574,328	5,594,088	5,594,088
Pension	285,321	285,321	285,321	285,321	285,321	285,321
Welfare & Others	9,203,814	6,618,815	4,033,816	1,448,817	1,448,817	1,448,817
Long-term care	6,333,883	1,411,884	46,229	46,673	46,673	46,673
Total	61,137,066	43,870,837	29,880,934	17,356,129	7,386,928	7,386,928

### Social Security Revenue and Social Benefit based on the ILO Standards



### 1.3 Data collection and Methodology

Data source : compiled through the annual settlement of social security schemes for fiscal year by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare etc.

#### 2. Data description

##### 2-1 Data source used to compile the Fundamental Statistics

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

Name	Organization	Period
Association-Kempo 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 Later 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
Long-term Care Insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Employees' Pension Insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Employees' Pension Funds	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Coal Mining Pension Fund	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Pension	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National Pension Fund	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Farmers' Pension Fund	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 (Labor Insurance Special Account)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
Child Allowance (Jido Teate)	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	Every year
National and Related Public Service Mutual Aid Association	Ministry of Finance Japan	Every year





## Session 3

# background for possible questions

**Giuliano Amerini**  
**Eurostat**

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Eurostat

## Capital transfers (1/2)

ESSPROS includes only distributive transactions (+ adm. costs), both current and capital

→ ESSPROS: No production and financial transactions; no stocks

→ Capital transfers: D.9 in ESA/SNA, sub-categories:

D.91: Capital taxes

D.92: Investment grants

D.99: other capital transfers

See publication 2017 "methodological clarifications" for a complete analysis of correspondence between:

- main categories of capital transfers and
- main categories of ESSPROS expenditure and receipts.

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## Capital transfers (2/2)

Table 6 – Capital transfers in ESSPROS receipts: summary

Type of receipt	Type of capital transfer		
	Capital taxes (D.91)	Investment grants (D.92)	Other capital transfers (D.99)
Social contributions	X	X	✓
General government contributions	✓	✓	✓
Transfers from other schemes	X	(✓)	✓
Other receipts	X	X	✓

Table 7 – Capital transfers in ESSPROS expenditure: summary

Type of expenditure	Type of capital transfer		
	Capital taxes (D.91)	Investment grants (D.92)	Other capital transfers (D.99)
Social benefits	X	X	✓
Administration costs	X	X	X
Transfers to other schemes	X	(✓)	✓
Other expenditure	✓	X	✓

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## Private pensions (1)

The definition of social protection in ESSPROS includes interventions of "private bodies".

The definition of social protection in ESSPROS excludes cases of "simultaneous reciprocal arrangement": the recipient is obliged to provide simultaneously something of equivalent in exchange.

The definition of social protection in ESSPROS excludes cases of "individual arrangements": insurance policies taken out on the private initiative of individuals solely in their own interest are excluded

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## Private pensions (2)

When people are obliged to participate (by law, regulation, collective wage agreement) in a designated insurance scheme → it is included in ESSPROS

The simple fact that coverage is compulsory by law (although no particular scheme is specified) or an insurance policy replaces a government scheme, it is not sufficient reason to classify it in ESSPROS.

An insurance policy is included in ESSPROS if it is based on the principle of social solidarity: as a matter of policy contributions charged are not proportional to the individual exposure to risk of the protected people.

Special cases (ex. contracting out) to be examined individually.

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## Benefits to victims of various events/situations

Pollution (asbestos), car accident;  
Destitute people, migrants, refugees, drug/alcohol addicts, victims of criminal violence, natural disasters.



1. Only interventions related to the 8 function are recorded in ESSPROS.
2. Only transaction of social protection schemes are recorded in ESSPROS (receipts and expenditure).
3. Regular management and accounting

"Other receipts" include claims on insurance companies

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## Property income (funded schemes)

Property income is a sub-category of "other receipts" for a scheme.

Interest

Dividends

...

Only transaction of social protection schemes are recorded in ESSPROS.

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## Subsidies as benefits in kind

Subsidies in National accounts (D.3) are current unrequited payments by government to producers to:

- influence the level of production;
- influence the price of products;
- influence the remuneration of factors of production.

They are not recorded in ESSPROS with some exceptions:

- when subsidies aim at reducing prices charged by market producers for social protection purposes, they are recorded in ESSPROS as benefits in kind;
- Payment by government to market producers to cover in whole or in part the cost of goods and services provided directly and individually to households which have a legal right to them are classified as benefits in kind in ESSPROS, if they fall under one of the functions of social protection.

Example:

- government payments to social housing corporations or transport companies to provide reduced fares for the elderly.

Borderline cases: to be examined individually.

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## Health care related subsidies

Are the following expenditure by government to market producers to support providing health care classified in ESSPROS as benefits in kind?

- a) subsidy on higher salary to employ doctors in local less-populated areas
  - b) subsidy on making rotating shifts among hospitals to accept patients in need of emergency care at night or holidays (salary)
  - c) Subsidy on expanding helicopter emergency medical service (covers whole or part of cost of social service)
- a) no (salary);  
b) no (salary);  
c) Yes if helicopter service is a "social right"

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## Early childhood education and care

- This topic (and more in general borderline cases between ESSPROS functions and between ESSPROS function and Education) is under discussion/ clarification by the TF and WG.
- Concerning the split of education and child care, the Manual suggests to split (if necessary via estimation) the value of social benefits for both education and child care in the two components.
- Examples of estimation methods:  
- sweden: from the total cost for children in the pre-school system (including both education and child care services) subtract the cost for time spent in pedagogic activities. This is obtained by estimating the hours spent in pedagogic activities per child vs the average yearly stay per child.

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## Birth grants

- Birth grants (paid by health insurance) aim to cover the cost of payment to hospitals (the services for child-birth in hospital are provided at market prices), however they are paid in cash. Usually they do not cover the whole cost: there is a cost-sharing.
- Currently classified as family benefit in cash. Should it be classified as health care benefit in kind instead?
- Borderline case : to be analysed individually.
- Some elements for reasoning:
  - benefits in kind are provided by way of reimbursement or directly.
  - in health care, reimbursement can be replaced by the direct settlement system (the insured only pays the "cost-sharing" and the provider is directly reimbursed by the social protection scheme).

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## On-the-job training

- Vocational training (in unemployment function) excludes expenditure by employers on staff training and re-training.
- Vocational training provided within the country's education system, such as apprenticeship, is excluded (→ education)

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## Receipts by function (1)

In ESSPROS:

- expenditure is collected by type and function, but not by sector of origin
- Receipts is collected by type and sector of origin, but not by function.

During the preparation of the joint (SPC-Commission) "Social protection systems in the EU: financing arrangements and the effectiveness and efficiency of resource allocation" (2015), Eurostat was asked to develop possible methods to estimate "receipts by function".

Eurostat developed two methods ("A" and "B").

Both methods required the use of data by scheme.

The methods were also discussed with the WG.

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## Receipts by function (2)

The problem: a scheme is very often providing benefits belonging to more than one function.

Method A: receipts of the scheme are allocated to the "predominant" function > 50%; > 33% for housing and social exclusion nec)

Method B: receipts of the scheme are allocated to functions in proportion of expenditure share by function.

Both methods have limitations. However, despite these limitations, these estimates allowed to produce a valuable analysis of financing arrangements by social protection function which revealed considerable differences in the structure of receipts both across countries and functions.

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## Family care leave

Benefit paid by employer in case of interruption of work to take care of a family member: child, partner, parent ..

In most cases is used to take care of elder members of the family

Family or old age?

ESSPROS: family function includes benefits that provide financial assistance to people who support relatives other than children

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## Social assistance

Should social assistance, targeting low-income households, be reported by function or under social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

Elements for discussion:

Each function of ESSPROS includes both means-tested and non-means-tested benefits.

Means-tested benefits are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level

The function social exclusion not elsewhere classified is a "residual" function.

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## Deflator

Which deflator is used for social benefits?

In order to obtain values at constant prices the deflator calculated in national accounts for "Actual individual consumption" is used.

It is the aggregate closer to ESSPROS expenditure aggregate for which a deflator is available at Eurostat for all the countries.

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## Benefits by age

Are data on social protection benefits by age available?

No.

In ESSPROS methodological clarifications (2017) the concept of "reference retirement age" has been clarified.  
Useful to define "old age" function.

The split of disability benefit using the reference retirement age (for re-classification to old age) is under discussion in the TF and WG.

Beneficiaries by age are not collected in ESSPROS (which is a pre-condition to split benefits by age).

Currently only pension beneficiaries are collected in ESSPROS.  
However extension beyond pension beneficiaries is part of the TF mandate.

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## Reduction of social security contribution in case of low-income or during parental leave

Fiscal benefits are not collected in current ESSPROS, except payable tax credits (in the core system) and fiscal benefits applicable to social benefits (in the net module).

However, the Net-extended module could become part of the TF mandate in the future

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## Education related benefits

1) *After school care for school children  
Family or education?*

*Borderline cases between ESSPROS functions and Education is under discussion/ clarification by the TF and WG.*

2) *Tuition fee deduction for private high school students in low income households  
Social protection or education?*

*Borderline cases between ESSPROS functions and Education is under discussion/ clarification by the TF and WG.*

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## Services on cultural activity targeting the elderly

*Old age or culture?*

*Borderline cases between ESSPROS functions and non-Education is under discussion/ clarification by the TF and WG.*

*Borderline cases between ESSPROS functions and other non-ESSPROS functions could be examined in the future using the same methodology used for "multi-function" benefits.*

*Reference in the manual: other benefits in kind of old age function includes "miscellaneous goods and services for retired people to enable them to take part in leisure and cultural activities, to travel and/or participate in community life"*

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## Other services to elderly

*Support to confirm the safety of elderly living alone via visits of provision of IT systems (for example by NPISH).*

*If services are targeted to old age people and are organised via a "social protection scheme" (expenditure and receipts) → benefit in kind of old age*

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