

## Indicator 1.a.2

### Indicator Name, Target and Goal

**Indicator 1.a.2** Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

**Target 1.a** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

**Goal 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### Definition and Rationale

#### ○ Definition

This indicator is defined as the proportion of total general government expenditure on public education. In Japan the scope covers the stages from primary to tertiary education.

In addition to spending on educational institutions, public education expenditures also include other spending such as subsidies for students' living expenses and subsidies for the private sector outside of educational institutions. Furthermore, public education expenditures include spending on public sector institutions such as educational ministries and agencies, other ministries and agencies, regional and local government, and other public institutions.

Total general government expenditures comprise the sum total of all consumption and capital expenditure at all levels of government, including non-market producers managed by the government and all unredeemed functions of social security funds.

#### ○ Concepts

- ① The data collection on expenditures on education covers expenditures on formal education from all sources. In the case of Japan, this refers to the following types of schools and courses as mapped according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Primary schools, compulsory education schools, special needs schools, junior high schools, secondary schools, senior high schools, technical colleges, vocational schools (advanced courses and specialized courses), junior colleges, universities, graduate master's courses, graduate professional degree programmes, graduate doctoral courses, and courses that have received NIAD certification according to Article 104 Paragraph 4 Section 2 of the School Education Act.

- ② "Expenditures on education" includes expenditures on core educational goods and services, such as teaching staff, school buildings, school books and teaching materials, and peripheral educational goods and services such as ancillary services, general administration and other activities.
- The types of goods and services provided and purchased (core goods and services and peripheral goods and services).
  - Service providers (educational organizations and other organizations [e.g., bus companies]), and
  - The funding sources used to provide and purchase these products and services (public, private and international sources).

○ Rationale and Interpretation:

The indicator shows how much of a priority education is for a given government, over time or in comparison with other countries. A high proportion of government expenditure on education demonstrates a high government priority for education relative to other public investments. When interpreting this indicator, one should keep in mind that countries with younger populations may spend more on education relative to other sectors such as health or social security, and vice-versa.

## **Data Sources and Collection Method**

The data on expenditures on education refers to the data collections of UNESCO-UIS, OECD and EUROSTAT (UOE). The UOE data collection was created based on the following surveys.

① School Basic Survey

A fundamental statistical survey based on the Statistics Law covering all schools in Japan and surveying the number of students enrolled in each

type of school at the primary and secondary levels.

② Survey on Local Education Expenditure

A general statistical survey based on the Statistics Law surveying the actual status of expenditures paid by local governments and revenues such as tuition fees for school education, social education, lifelong learning and educational administration. The survey also clarifies the actual situation at organizations of local educational administrative bodies.

③ Basic Survey of School Corporations

A survey conducted by the Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan to disclose the revenues and expenditures of private schools in Japan, as well as the state of assets of school corporations.

④ Other financial statements

Financial statements related to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Inter-University Research Institute Corporation, and incorporated administrative agencies.

- The value of total general government expenditures was extracted from the OECD National Accounts database.

## Method of Computation and Other Methodological Considerations

○ Computation Method

The proportion of total government spending on education (c) is expressed as a percentage by dividing the total expenditure on education from primary to tertiary levels (a) by total government spending (b) and multiplying the result by 100.

The equation is expressed as follows.

$$c = \frac{a}{b} \times 100$$

○ Comments and limitations

## **Data Disaggregation**

None

## **References**

School Basic Survey

<https://www.mext.go.jp/en/publication/statistics/title01/detail01/1373636.htm>

Survey on Local Education Expenditure

[https://www.mext.go.jp/b\\_menu/toukei/001/index05.htm](https://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/toukei/001/index05.htm)

## **Custodian Ministries of Data**

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

## **Custodian Ministries of Related Policies**

Cabinet Office Economic and Social Research Institute

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

## **International Organizations**

UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UNESCO-UIS)