

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of student beneficiaries, by type of school attended, age, race, and basis of entitlement, end of 1969

Race, basis of entitlement, and age of student beneficiaries	Number	Percentage distribution			
		Total	High school	College	Technical, vocational, and other
Basis of entitlement by race:					
White:					
Retirement of parent.....	84,497	100.0	20.7	70.0	9.3
Death of parent.....	331,384	100.0	22.4	69.8	7.8
Disability of parent.....	64,694	100.0	30.0	61.7	8.3
Negro and other:					
Retirement of parent.....	16,507	100.0	42.4	52.0	5.6
Death of parent.....	52,336	100.0	42.9	47.2	9.9
Disability of parent.....	12,400	100.0	36.2	55.3	8.5
Race by age:					
White:					
18.....	179,550	100.0	41.0	50.0	9.0
19.....	128,089	100.0	22.4	66.5	11.1
20.....	97,336	100.0	6.1	90.1	3.8
21.....	75,600	100.0	3.8	90.1	6.1
Negro and other:					
18.....	35,352	100.0	58.0	32.0	10.0
19.....	22,785	100.0	41.6	50.9	7.5
20.....	14,137	100.0	21.0	68.8	10.2
21.....	8,969	100.0	11.1	83.9	5.0
Basis of entitlement by age:					
Retirement of parent:					
18.....	34,037	100.0	43.7	41.8	14.5
19.....	26,740	100.0	26.3	66.4	7.3
20.....	21,786	100.0	9.8	85.4	4.8
21.....	18,441	100.0	2.6	93.4	4.0
Death of parent:					
18.....	146,869	100.0	43.3	48.8	7.9
19.....	103,414	100.0	23.6	64.9	11.5
20.....	76,329	100.0	7.6	88.3	4.1
21.....	57,108	100.0	5.1	87.3	7.6
Disability of parent:					
18.....	33,996	100.0	46.5	44.9	8.6
19.....	20,720	100.0	32.2	57.1	10.7
20.....	13,358	100.0	7.4	85.5	7.1
21.....	9,020	100.0	4.5	93.5	2.0

Less than one-fourth of the white students were in high school, compared with more than two-fifths of the Negro students and students of other races. Also, more than two-thirds of the white students* were attending college, but barely one-half of the other students were. At each age level, a higher proportion of the white students were attending college and, conversely, a higher proportion of the other students were in high school. The proportions in vocational or technical schools were substantially the same for the two racial groups.

Basis of entitlement.—In general, the type of school attended did not differ greatly with the basis of entitlement. Among students with a retired or deceased parent, about one-fourth were attending high school, about two-thirds were attending college, and the remainder were attending vocational or technical schools. Among students with a disabled parent, somewhat more than one-fourth were attending high school, and somewhat less than two-thirds were attending college.

When the data are classified by age of student, a similarity in pattern for all student beneficiaries is maintained except for minor variations for specific groups. For example, the percentage of 18-year-old students from retired-worker families who were attending vocational or technical schools is considerably above the corresponding percentages for students from other types of families.

When race is considered, the difference in the pattern of school attendance between white students and Negro and other students is very marked for students entitled on the basis of retirement or death of parent. This difference, however, is not as marked for students of disabled-worker families.

TABLE 3.—Approximate sampling variability of percentages of student beneficiaries attending high school, college, or technical and vocational school, by age, race, and basis of entitlement, end of 1969

Age, race, and basis of entitlement of student	Percent at school	Confidence interval	
		68 percent	95 percent
High school			
Total.....	25.8	24.1-27.5	22.4-29.2
Age:			
18.....	43.9	40.3-47.5	36.7-51.1
19.....	25.3	22.1-28.5	18.9-31.7
20.....	8.0	6.1-9.9	4.2-11.8
21.....	4.5	2.9-6.1	1.3-7.7
Race:			
White.....	23.3	21.4-25.2	19.5-27.1
Negro and other.....	41.8	39.7-43.9	37.6-46.0
Basis of entitlement:			
Retirement of parent.....	24.3	22.2-26.4	20.1-28.5
Death of parent.....	25.2	22.9-27.5	20.6-29.8
Disability of parent.....	30.9	28.2-33.6	25.5-36.3
College			
Total.....	65.9	64.1-67.7	62.3-69.5
Age:			
18.....	46.9	43.2-50.6	39.5-54.3
19.....	64.1	60.5-67.7	56.9-71.3
20.....	87.4	85.2-89.6	83.0-91.8
21.....	89.5	87.0-92.0	84.5-94.5
Race:			
White.....	68.8	66.7-70.9	64.6-73.0
Negro and other.....	49.4	47.3-51.5	45.2-53.6
Basis of entitlement:			
Retirement of parent.....	67.0	64.7-69.3	62.4-71.6
Death of parent.....	66.8	64.3-69.3	61.8-71.8
Disability of parent.....	60.6	57.8-63.4	55.0-66.2
Technical, vocational, and other			
Total.....	8.3	7.2-9.4	6.1-10.5
Age:			
18.....	9.2	7.2-11.2	5.2-13.2
19.....	10.6	8.1-13.1	5.6-15.6
20.....	4.6	3.3-5.9	2.0-7.5
21.....	6.0	4.0-8.0	2.0-10.0
Race:			
White.....	7.9	6.6-9.2	5.3-10.5
Negro and other.....	8.8	7.5-10.1	6.2-11.4
Basis of entitlement:			
Retirement of parent.....	8.7	7.7-9.7	6.7-10.7
Death of parent.....	8.0	6.5-9.5	5.0-11.0
Disability of parent.....	8.5	6.8-10.2	5.1-11.9

METHODOLOGY

The data in this note were extracted from claims folders for a sample of student beneficiaries by systematic sampling with a random start from each of 24 student beneficiary strata. These strata reflected 4 age groupings within 2 race groupings within 3 basis-of-entitlement groupings. In each stratum, the student beneficiary population was arranged by social security number, a random start was selected, and every *n*th record was selected for the sample, *n* being determined in such a way as to yield approximately 75 records per stratum.

The sample selection process called for examining 1,934 claims folders. Actually, only 1,689 claims folders were examined because the remaining folders were in operational use at the time. A later analysis of the characteristics of those student beneficiaries whose claims folders were not available for examination, however, did not point to an unusual concentration of any characteristic. Consequently, it was assumed that the

nonavailability of folders was random and that no bias situation was created.

The data shown in tables 1 and 2 are, of course, weighted sample data where the sample data from each stratum was weighted by the ratio of total number of student beneficiaries in the stratum to the sample number of student beneficiaries for that stratum.

Since the percentages presented in this note are based on sample data, they may differ somewhat from percentages that would have been obtained from a survey of the entire population of student beneficiaries. To obtain an indication of the sampling variability for the percentages shown in tables 1 and 2, confidence intervals were computed, both at the 68-percent and 95-percent levels. Those for the percentages in table 1 are shown in table 3. For example, the percentage of 18-year-olds attending college is shown in table 1 as being 46.9 percent. According to table 3, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the true population percentage would be between 39.5 percent and 54.3 percent.

Social Security Abroad

Special Retirement Programs for Farmers: New Japanese Law*

The Japanese Diet passed the Farmers Pension Fund law in May 1970, and the collection of contributions began on January 1, 1971. The special pension program for Japanese farmers is an interesting example of the conception and use of a social insurance plan as an instrument of economic policy—in this case, to modernize the agricultural sector by promoting early retirement. The new program is also important for several other reasons, the most obvious being the attempt to provide farmers with old-age protection at a level approximating that enjoyed by employees in industry and commerce.

In addition to the question of “parity” of social security protection between farmers and employed workers, an important social issue in several

countries, the farmers pension law presents some interesting aspects from the standpoint of social security policy. The new pension will supplement the old-age benefits farmers already receive under the National Pension Insurance program. The coordination of these two programs shows the difficulty of combining a special program with a more general system in order to meet the needs of a particular socio-economic group.

The Japanese farmers retirement program has several significant features in common with the pension programs for farmers in France, Poland, Germany, and Austria (as discussed below). Thus the new Japanese law has clearly shown how the social policy of one country may be influenced by the techniques other countries have implemented to meet particular problems.

BACKGROUND

In Japan, as in most other countries, farmers began to participate in a compulsory old-age insurance program at a much later date than work-

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