

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Old age	<p>Old-age comprises all cash expenditures (including lump sum payments) on old-age pensions. Oldage cash benefits provide an income for persons retired from the labour market or guarantee incomes when a person has reached a 'standard' pensionable age or fulfilled the necessary contributory requirements. This category also includes early retirement pensions: pensions paid before the beneficiary has reached the standard' pensionable age relevant to the programme.</p> <p>Excluded are programmes concerning early retirement for labour market reasons which are classified under "Unemployment." Old age also includes social expenditure on services for the elderly people, services such as day care and rehabilitation services, home-help services and other benefits in kind. It also includes expenditure on the provision of residential care in an institution.</p>	<p>Employee's Pension Insurance: Old age pension, withdrawal allowances</p> <p>National Pension: Old age pension, old age welfare pension, lump sum withdrawal payments for foreign people</p> <p>Employee's Pension Fund, Farmer's Pension Fund: Old age pension</p> <p>Long-term care insurance: Old age care services, old age care prevention services, etc.</p> <p>Social welfare: Promotion of the daily life support for the elderly, etc.</p> <p>Livelihood protection: Long-term care assistance</p> <p>Mutual Aid Associations: Retirement mutual aid pension, etc.</p> <p>Various gratuities for retired public employees</p> <p>Small-and-medium size enterprise retirement allowance mutual aid system: Severance allowance</p> <p>Mutual aid system for the retirement allowance for the staff of social welfare institutions etc.:</p> <p>Severance allowance</p>
Survivors	<p>Survivors comprises social expenditure programmes in the public sphere which provide the spouse or dependent of a deceased person with a benefit (either in cash or in kind). Allowances and supplements for dependent children of the recipient of a survivors' benefit are also recorded here.</p>	<p>Employee's Pension Insurance: Survivors' pension</p> <p>National Pension: Survivors' pension, Lump sum payment for survivors, etc.</p> <p>Mutual aid associations: Survivors' pension, Lump sum payment for survivors, support for funeral expenses, etc.</p> <p>Survivors' pension under the aid for war victims: Survivors' pension, etc.</p> <p>National health insurance: Support for funeral expenses</p> <p>Public assistance: Funeral assistance</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from adverse drug reaction: Survivor's pension, survivor's lump sum payment, funeral service expenses</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from diseases infected from biological product: Survivor's pension, survivor's lump sum payment, funeral service fee</p> <p>Pollution-related health damage compensation system: Survivor's compensation, survivor's lump sum compensation payment, funeral service fees</p> <p>Asbestos health damage relief system: Special survivor condolence money, funeral service fee, etc.</p> <p>Japan sport council mutual aid benefit: Consolation payment for death, etc.</p> <p>Benefit system for crime victims: Survivor's benefits</p> <p>System of Pension Insurance for Disabled People: condolence benefit</p> <p>Note: Survivors' pensions paid to survivors, expenditures provided from the accident compensation scheme are included in the "Employment injury" category.</p>

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area (continued)

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Incapacity-related benefits	<p>Disability cash benefits comprise of cash payments on account of complete or partial inability to participate gainfully in the labour market due to disability. The disability may be congenital, or the result of an accident or illness during the victim's lifetime.</p> <p>Spending on Occupational injury and disease records all cash payments such as paid sick leave, special allowances and disability related payments such as pensions, if they are related to prescribe occupational injuries and diseases. Sickness cash benefits related to loss of earning because of the temporary inability to work due to illness are also recorded. This excludes paid leave related to sickness or injury of a dependent child which is recorded under family cash benefits. All expenditure regarding the public provision of health care is recorded under health. Social expenditure on services for the disabled people encompasses services such as day care and rehabilitation services, home-help services and other benefits in kind.</p>	<p>Employees' Pension Insurance: Disability pension, Disability allowances</p> <p>National Pension: Disability pension, Disability basic pension</p> <p>Mutual Aid Associations: Disability pension, lump sum payment for disability, sickness and injury allowance, compensation for temporary absence from work</p> <p>Social Welfare: Special disability allowances, Expenditure to protect the disabled, various expenditure for social welfare, home-care welfare programmes, expenses for the services and supports for persons with Disability Act.</p> <p>Government employees' accident compensation: Temporary absence from work compensation, care compensation, prosthesis equipment, etc.</p> <p>Local government employees' accident compensation: Compensation for temporary absence from work, care compensation, prosthesis equipment, etc.</p> <p>Former Government Employees' Accident Compensation: Compensation for absence from work</p> <p>Payment under the scheme of workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance: Compensation for temporary absence from work, Disability compensation lump sum payment, facility maintenance expenses, etc.</p> <p>Association-Kenpo health insurance, Society-managed health insurance: employee sickness payments, etc.</p> <p>Public health: Measures for atomic bomb survivors, etc.</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from adverse drug reaction: Disability pension, etc.</p> <p>Relief system for sufferers from diseases infected from biological product: Disability pension, etc.</p> <p>Support for those suffering from residual disability from automobile accidents: Care expense, outsourcing expenses for custodial care business, facility maintenance expenses</p> <p>Pollution-related health damage compensation system: Disability compensation, medical care benefit, etc.</p> <p>Asbestos health damage relief system: Medical care allowance</p> <p>Japan sport council mutual aid benefit: Consolation payment for disability, etc.</p> <p>Benefit system for crime victims: Benefit for serious wounds or sickness</p> <p>System of Pension Insurance for Disabled People: pension benefit</p>

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area (continued)

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Health	This category includes benefits in kind for medical care spent for treatment and does not include sickness and injury allowance.	<p>Medical care benefits paid by public expense, medical insurance benefits, medical care benefits for elderly aged 75 or older, and special reduction measures (by National medical care expenditure).</p> <p>Medical insurance systems: Specified health checkups and specified health projects, health projects, administrative expenses *</p> <p>Public health: Expenses for infectious disease control, securing medical service provision system measures, securing health-care workers, and operating the National Hospital Organization *</p> <p>Social welfare: Various kinds of social welfare expenses, expenses for maternal and child health/sanitation measures. Infectious disease control, maternal and child health, school health, * ambulance services expenses * (estimated based on the handbook of the local allocation tax system)</p> <p>Subsidy for public hospitals *, subsidy for national health insurance medical facilities *</p> <p>Note: Medical services related to the long-term care insurance are included in "Old age", while prosthesis costs are included in "Incapacity- related benefits."</p>
Family	Family includes expenditure which supports families (i.e. excluding one-person households). This expenditure is often related to the costs associated with raising children or with the support of other dependents. Expenditure related to maternity and parental leave is grouped under the family cash benefits sub-category.	<p>Child allowance (jido teate) : Benefit, Child welfare service, etc. Social welfare: Special allowance for child rearing, Child rearing allowances, Operating cost of nursery</p> <p>Public-corporation-run health insurance, Health insurance managed by association, National health insurance: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, lump sum payment for maternity leave, etc.</p> <p>Mutual aid associations: Various expenses for maternity and childcare, childcare leave benefit, care leave benefit.</p> <p>Employment insurance: parental leave benefit, care leave benefit</p> <p>Public assistance benefits: Maternity assistance, education assistance</p> <p>School expense assistance programme * Pre-primary education expenses * (The public expenditure data for pre-primary educations taken from the OECD Education Database)</p>

2. Description of Social Expenditure by policy area (continued)

	OECD Definition (Note 1)	Examples in Japan (Note 2)
Active labour market programmes	Active labour market programmes - contains all social expenditure (other than education) which is aimed at the improvement of the beneficiaries' prospect of finding gainful employment or to otherwise increase their earnings capacity. This category includes spending on public employment services and administration, labour market training, special programmes for youth when in transition from school to work, labour market programmes to provide or promote employment for unemployed and other persons (excluding young and disabled persons) and special programmes for the disabled.	Employment insurance, etc.: Employment placement business implementation cost*, education training benefit, expenses for vocational ability development and improvement*, stabilisation and promotion of older persons, disability person occupation ability development assistance, and young people occupation ability development assistance*, etc.
Unemployment	This category includes all cash expenditure to people compensating for unemployment. This includes redundancy payments out of public resources as well as pensions to beneficiaries before they reach the 'standard' pensionable age if these payments are made because they are out of work or otherwise for reasons of labour market policy.	Employment insurance, etc. : Unemployment benefit Note: The parental leave and care leave under the employment insurance are categorized as "Family". The training subsidies are categorized as "active labor market programmes".
Housing	Rent subsidies and other benefits to the individual to help with housing costs. This includes direct public subsidies to tenants earmarked for support with the cost of housing. SOCX also reports direct housing provision to the elderly, disabled, lowincome families, but excludes mortgage relief (fiscal), (capital-) subsidies towards the construction of housing support or implicit subsidies. By convention, all housing benefits are classified as in-kind benefit as they are earmarked expenditures.	Public assistance benefits: Housing assistance Public housing rent subsidy
Other social policy areas (Note 3)	This category includes social benefits which fall outside the scope of the categories listed above. Specifically, these are public assistance benefits and any benefits in kind, which cannot be categorized into other categories.	Mutual aid associations : Accident benefit, etc. Public assistance: Livelihood assistance, Occupational assistance Social welfare: Support for victims of natural disasters, women's protection expenses War victims: Evacuating assistance Disaster victims livelihood recovery support system: Expenses for support fund

Note: 1. OECD definitions are the criteria of the OECD Social Expenditure.

(Source: http://stats.oecd.org/OECDStatDownloadFiles/OECDSOCX2007InterpretativeGuide_En.pdf)

2. Japanese examples refer to the systems as of 2013.

3. The last category, policy areas, in English by the OECD is "Other social policy areas," while it has been translated in Japanese as "Other policy areas."

4. Examples with " * " indicate expenditures included in Social Expenditure but not in Social Benefit.