

## UNITED STATES

### *Nomenclature*

AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
CACFP	Child and Adult Care Food Program
CCDBG	Child Care and Development Block Grant
CSE	Child Support Enforcement
CSFP	Commodity Supplemental Food Program
EITC	Earned Income Tax Credit
FNS	Food and Nutrition Services
JOBS	Jobs Opportunities and Basic Skills
LIHEAP	Low Income Housing Energy Assistance Program
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Adjustment
OEO	Office of economic opportunity
SSBG	Social Service Block Grant
SSI	Social Security Insurance
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
WIC	Women, Infants and Children

### *Monetary units*

Social spending is expressed in millions of US dollars (USD).

### *General notes*

Financial year from 1 October.

The Social Security Bulletin (put in website of US welfare dept, with link to SSB) contains actual expenditures on social security programmes in the United States. Data on other public social programmes as, for example, the EITC (Earned Income Tax Credit) are taken from the US budget. Hence, for the latest year actual spending may differ from projections, and may not be directly comparable with the data as published by the Social Security Administration. Data from 1995 to 1999 should be used with caution (see below “Secretariat estimates”).

Data reflect actual expenditure and include administrative expenses.

Data include federal and state outlays unless noted otherwise.

Expenditures are not off-set for receipts in the cases of social insurance programs and child support.

The individual country notes of the OECD Benefits and Wages ( [www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives](http://www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives) ) provide a comprehensive description of characteristics of social programmes (e.g. conditions for receipt, calculation of payment rates, tax treatment of social support, benefit duration, etc.) for the working-age population, including: unemployment insurance

and assistance, social assistance, employment-conditional benefits, housing benefits, family benefits, childcare support, and support for sole parent households.

*Break in series:* No

### *Secretariat estimates*

“Worker’s compensation: public cash payments”: Programme spending separately identifies incapacity (disability) and survivor-related spending. However to avoid double counting with public expenditure on health, the data presented concern estimates that account for the value of spending on medical benefits. Furthermore, in some states spending is operated by public funds, while only legislated in other jurisdictions: such spending is recorded as mandatory private social spending.

“Railroad Temporary Disability”: for 2001, the extrapolation was based on average annual growth rate during the preceding five years.

“Sick leave for government employees”: for the years 1995 to 2001, extrapolations were based on trends from State spending on temporary disability.

“State temporary disability”: for 2001, the extrapolation was based on average annual growth rate of the preceding five years.

“Institutional Care (Federal and State)”: for the years 1996 to 2001, extrapolations were based on trends in Aging Services, Budget of the United States Government: Historical Tables Fiscal Year 2003 <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/fy03/hist.html>, table 12.3

“Child care and development block grant (CCDGB)”: for the years 1997 and 1998, extrapolations were based on average annual growth rate between 1996 and 1999. For the years 2000 and 2001, extrapolations were based on trends from Payments to States for the child care and development block grants, Budget of the United States Government: Historical Tables Fiscal Year 2003 <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/fy03/hist.html>, table 12.3

“Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and ACTION”: for the years 1996 to 2001, the extrapolations were based on trends from Domestic volunteer service programs, operating expenses, from Budget of the United States Government: Historical Tables Fiscal Year 2003 <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/usbudget/fy03/hist.html>, table 11.3

### *Sources*

Budget of the United States, House Ways & Means Committee..

Social Security Bulletin Annual Statistical Supplement from 1984/85 to 2003.  
<http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2002/>

Budget for Fiscal Year 2003, Historical Tables.

*OECD Health Data 2003* ([www.oecd.org/health/healthdata](http://www.oecd.org/health/healthdata)).

OECD Labour Market Policy database.

Additional sources at programme level:

- Committee on Ways and Means US House of Representatives (2000), *The Green Book, Overview of Entitlement Programs*, section 5, Earned entitlements for railroad employees.
- Social Security Bulletin, 1999, No. 62, Vol. 2, Table 1.
- Committee on Ways and Means US House of Representatives (2000), *The Green Book, Overview of Entitlement Programs*, Section 15, other programmes.
- For the years 1980-91, Social Security Bulletin, 1999, No. 62, Vol. 1, Table 4A1. From 1992 to 1997, *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin*, Table 9C1. Extrapolations for the years 1998 to 1999.
- Social Security Bulletin, 1997, No. 60, Vol. 1, Short-term sickness. Extrapolations for the years 1995 to 1999.
- Committee on Ways and Means US House of Representatives (2000), *The Green Book, Overview of Entitlement Programs*, Section 9, Child Care. The “at-risk child care” programme has ended in 1996; it is now included in the CCDGB.
- Committee on Ways and Means US House of Representatives (2000), *The Green Book, Overview of Entitlement Programs*, Section 11, Child Protection, Foster Care and Adoption Assistance.
- Committee on Ways and Means US House of Representatives (2000), *The Green Book, Overview of Entitlement Programs*, Section 10, and Social Services Block Grant Program.
- Committee on Ways and Means US House of Representatives (2000), *The Green Book, Overview of Entitlement Programs*, Section 8, and Child Support Enforcement.
- Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2001, Historical Tables, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 2000.
- Committee on Ways and Means US House of Representatives (2000), *The Green Book, Overview of Entitlement Programs*, Section 13, Tax provisions related to retirement, health, poverty, employment, disability and other social issues.

## UNITED STATES

Code	Title of the programme	Description of the programme and attached notes
<b>1. OLD AGE</b>		
840.10.1.1.1.1	Old age retired workers	Monthly benefit payable to a fully insured retired worker aged 62 or older, or to a person entitled under the transitionally insured status provision in the law. Retired worker benefit data do not include special age 72 benefits unless indicated.
840.10.1.1.1.2	Special age 72 benefit	Monthly benefit payable to men who attained age 72 before 1972 and to women who attained age 72 before 1970 and who do not have the required contributory record to qualify for a retired-worker benefit.
840.10.1.1.1.3	Old age spouses	Monthly benefit payable to a spouse or a divorced spouse of a retired or disabled worker if the spouse/divorced spouse is aged 62 or older or has an entitled child of the worker who is aged under age 16 or is disabled.
840.10.1.1.1.4	Old age children	Monthly benefit to children of a retired or disabled worker or of a deceased worker who died either fully or currently insured. Benefits are payable to unmarried children under age 18 and to disabled children aged 18 or older who became disabled before age 22. Under certain circumstances, benefits can be paid to stepchildren, grandchildren or adopted children.
840.10.1.1.1.5	Railroad retirement for old age (Federal and State)	A federal insurance programme similar to Social Security, designed for workers in the railroad industry. The provisions of Railroad Retirement Act provide for a system of coordination and financial interchange between the Railroad Retirement programme and the Social Security programme.
840.10.1.1.1.6 and 840.10.1.1.1.7	Public employee retirement (Federal) & (State and Local)	It includes the military retirement system; it excludes the refunds of employee contributions.
840.10.1.1.1.8	Veteran's pension and compensation	A variety of benefits and services to veterans and their dependents and survivors that include, disability compensation, benefits for survivors, health care benefits and educational assistance and training.
840.10.1.1.3.1	Old age assistance	Programme ended in 1996, and was superseded by the SSI (Supplemental Security Income)
840.10.1.1.3.2 and 840.10.1.1.3.3	Supplemental security income (SSI) for old age (Federal) & (State and Local)	Supplemental Security income (SSI) provides income support to needy aged, blind and disabled. Replaced the former federal-state programmes of old age assistance, aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.
840.10.1.2.1.1	Institutional care (Federal and State)	Federal expenditures represent primarily surplus food for institutions.
840.10.1.2.2.1	Other services for veterans	They include education, training, readjustment, housing loans and other benefits and services.
<b>2. SURVIVORS</b>		
840.10.2.1.1.1	Survivors insurance widowed parents	Monthly benefit payable to a widower or surviving divorced father/mother if the deceased worker on whose account the benefit is paid was either fully or currently insured at the time of death and an entitled child of the worker in his care is under age 16 or is disabled.
840.10.2.1.1.2	Survivors insurance widow(er)s	Monthly benefit payable to a widow(er) or surviving divorced widow(er) of a worker fully insured at the time of death, if (she) is aged 60 or older, or aged 50-59 and has been disabled throughout a waiting period of five consecutive calendar months that began no later than seven years after the month in which the worker died or after the end of his (her) entitlement to benefits as a widowed mother or father.

840.10.2.1.1.3	Survivors insurance children	See 1.1.1.4
840.10.2.1.1.4	Survivors insurance parents	Monthly benefit payable to a dependent parent aged 62 or older of a deceased fully insured worker.
840.10.2.1.1.5	Railroad retirement for survivors (Federal and State)	See 1.1.1.5
840.10.2.1.2.1	Lump sum death benefit	Lump sum of \$225 (in 2000) payable on the death of a fully or currently insured worker to a spouse who was living with the worker at the time of death, or to a spouse eligible for monthly benefits for the month of death, or to children eligible for monthly benefits for the month of death.
<b>3. INCAPACITY-RELATED BENEFITS (Disability, Occupational injury and disease, Sickness)</b>		
840.10.3.1.1.1	Disabled workers	Monthly benefit payable to a disabled worker under age 65 insured for disability. Before November 1960, disability benefits were limited to disabled workers aged 50-64.
840.10.3.1.1.2	Disability spouses	Monthly benefit payable to a wife or a divorced wife of a disabled worker.
840.10.3.1.1.3	Disability children	See 1.1.1.4
840.10.3.1.2.1	Workers' compensation: public cash payments	A reduction in the disabled worker's benefit (and in family benefits) may be made for any month to fully or partially offset worker's compensation benefits or certain other federal, state or local disability benefits received for the same month. The reduction is made only if the total Social Security benefits payable to the worker, plus workers' compensation benefits, exceed the highest of 80 per cent of his "average current earnings" before the onset of disability, or the family's total Social Security benefit before the reduction.
840.10.3.1.4.1	Railroad temporary disability	See 1.1.1.5
840.10.3.1.4.2	Sick leave for government employees	Paid sick leave programme that covers about 90% of employees in the public sector (only 50 percent of employees in the private sector would be entitled to employer-provided sick leave).
840.10.3.1.4.3 and 840.10.3.1.4.1	State temporary disability: publicly operated funds and mandatory private expenditures	Temporary disability insurance (TDI) sometimes called cash sickness benefits, provides workers with partial compensation for loss of wages caused by temporary non-occupational disability. Only five States, Puerto Rico and the railroad industry have TDI laws.
<b>4. HEALTH</b>		
840.10.4.2.0.0	See <i>OECD Health Data 2003</i> .	
<b>5. FAMILY</b>		
840.10.5.1.1.1	Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)	Up to 1986, all AFDC benefits are included under "Family support benefits". From 1986 to 1996, the AFDC expenditure for JOBS participants is included under "Unemployment compensation, spending is included in "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)".
840.10.5.1.1.2	Emergency assistance	Programme ended 30 June 1997. Relevant support has since been included in "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)".
840.10.5.1.1.3	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families. It superseded Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Emergency Assistance and Job Opportunities and Basic Skill Training (JOBS) programmes.
840.10.5.2.1.1	At-risk child care	
840.10.5.2.2.1	Child welfare: IV-B programmes	Spending covers child welfare services provided under the Social Security Act.
840.10.5.2.2.2	Child welfare: IV-E (Foster care programmes) (Federal)	It includes administration, Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) and training expenditures as well as maintenance payments.

840.10.5.2.2.3	Social service block grant (SSBG)	The purpose of this programme is to provide assistance to States to enable them to furnish services to prevent, reduce or eliminate dependency; to prevent or remedy neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests or to preserve, rehabilitate or reunite families; to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; to secure referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate or to provide services to individuals in institutions.
840.10.5.2.2.4	Child care and development block grant (CCDBG)	It provides funding for childcare services for low-income families, as well as for activities intended to improve the overall quality and supply of child care for families in general. Under the new amendments the CCDBG is now the primary child care subsidy programme operated by the Federal Government and replaces previous child care programmes for welfare and working families (i.e. child care for recipients of AFDC, Transitional Child Care Assistance and the At-Risk Child Care programme).
840.10.5.2.2.5	Child Support Enforcement Programme (CSE)	The goal of the child support programme is to combine Federal and State responsibilities and activities into an efficient machine which provides seven basic products: locating absent parents, establishing paternity, establishing child support orders, reviewing and modifying orders, promoting medical support, collecting and distributing support and enforcing child support across State lines. Expenditures concern the administrative costs of operating child enforcement at Federal, State and local level. They also cover Federal incentive payments to States and localities.
840.10.5.2.2.6	Special support food programmes for women, infants and children (WIC)	The special supplemental nutrition programme for women, infants and children (WIC) provides at-risk pregnant and post-partum women, infants and children with vouchers for nutritious supplemental food packages, nutrition education and counseling and health and immunization referrals.
840.10.5.2.2.7	Child nutrition and special milk programmes	Surplus food for schools and programmes under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts. Payments are made for cash and commodities meal subsidies through the School Lunch, School breakfast, Summer food service and Child and adult care food programme (CACFP).
840.10.5.2.2.8	Commodity donations (CSFP and others)	The Commodity assistance programme includes the CSFP, the Emergency food assistance programme and the Farmers' Market Nutrition. The Commodity Supplemental Food programme (CSFP) provides food package for low-income women, infants and children as well as low-income elderly persons. It also funds State administrative expenses.
<b>6. ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES</b>		
See OECD Labour Market Policy database.		
<b>7. UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
See OECD Labour Market Policy database.		
840.10.7.1.1.2	AFDC family support for JOBS participants	See 5.1.1.3.
840.10.7.1.1.6	Railroad unemployment	See 1.1.1.5.
<b>9. OTHER SOCIAL POLICY AREAS</b>		
840.10.9.1.1.1	Earned income tax credit: refundable part (EITC)	The earned income tax credit, enacted in 1975, generally equals a specified percentage of wages up to a maximum dollar amount. It is available to low-income working taxpayers. The EITC is a refundable tax credit; <i>i.e.</i> , if the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's Federal income tax liability, the excess is payable to the taxpayer as a direct transfer payment. Only cash transfers being made under the EITC programmes are included. Benefits "paid" through the tax system are not recorded here but are covered under Tax Breaks for Social Purposes in the Net Social Expenditure Indicators (Adema, 2001, <a href="http://www.oilis.oecd.org/OLIS/2001DOC.NSF/43bb6130e5e86e5fc12569fa005d004c/c1256985004c66e3c1256ab700555e38/\$FILE/JT00111869.PDF">http://www.oilis.oecd.org/OLIS/2001DOC.NSF/43bb6130e5e86e5fc12569fa005d004c/c1256985004c66e3c1256ab700555e38/\$FILE/JT00111869.PDF</a> ).

840.10.9.2.1.1 General assistance	Money payments or payments to vendors provided by state and local government jurisdictions to needy persons who do not qualify for federally financed assistance programmes or who require additional assistance.
840.10.9.2.2.1 Food stamps (Food and Nutrition Service)	The programme issues monthly allotments of coupons that are redeemable at retail food stores, or provides benefits through electronic benefit transfer to help single people and families with little or no income to buy food.
840.10.9.2.2.2 Low income housing energy assistance programme (LIHEAP)	Federal programme to assist low-income households with energy costs.
840.10.9.2.2.3 Office of economic opportunity (OEO) and ACTION	It includes domestic programmes consolidated in 1972 under ACTION and special Office of Economic Opportunity programmes. From 1987 to 1994, it represents ACTION funds only. Starting 1994, it represents Domestic Volunteer Service programmes.