

Campaign Communication and Legislative Leadership

Stefan Müller

School of Politics and International Relations,
University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
ORCID: 0000-0002-6315-4125

Naofumi Fujimura

Graduate School of Law,
Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
ORCID: 0000-0003-3600-5770

Political Science Research and Methods

Supporting Information

A The Importance of Candidate Manifestos

To assess whether voters notice and use candidate manifestos before elections. We gathered data from Japanese election studies. The representative surveys for the elections in 2005, 2009, 2012, and 2014 asked respondents whether they noticed candidate manifestos during the lower house election. Between 31.1% (2005) and 38.9% (2014) of respondents agreed with this statement. The candidate manifestos are not only distributed to each household and posted online, but a considerable share of citizens notices these manifestos. These documents are a crucial and visible instrument for candidates to communicate their posts and policy priorities.

Table A1: Agreement to the question “Did you notice candidate manifestos during the lower house election?” in Japanese election studies (2005–2014)

Year	2005	2009	2012	2014
Agreement	31.3%	31.9%	35.5%	38.9%

Note: Data available at:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20230827214626/http://www.akaruisenkyo.or.jp/060project/066search/>

B Additional Information: Legislative Posts

Table A2: Posts of interests

Policy Area	Diet Committees	LDP PRC Divisions	Cabinet Ministries
Cabinet	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (2), Acting-Director (6), Deputy-Director (14)	Minister (9), Senior Vice-Minister (17), Vice-Minister (13)
Internal Affairs and Communications [Judicial Affairs]	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (4), Deputy-Director (7)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (3)
Foreign Affairs	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (4)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (1), Vice-Minister (1)
Financial Affairs	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (8)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (2)
Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (8)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (2)
Health, Labor, and Welfare	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (13)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (2)
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (2), Acting-Director (5), Deputy-Director (17)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (2)
Economy, Trade, and Industry	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (13)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (2)
Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (13)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (3)
Environment	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (6)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (2), Vice-Minister (2)
Security	Chair (1), Director (8)	Director (1), Acting-Director (3), Deputy-Director (7)	Minister (1), Senior Vice-Minister (1), Vice-Minister (2)

Figure A1: The number of posts across all policy areas MPs held during a legislative cycle. Note: the figure does not consider posts related to “Judicial Affairs” since this policy area was excluded from the text classification. Instead, the numbers relate to the effective sample of posts included in the regression analysis and descriptive plots.

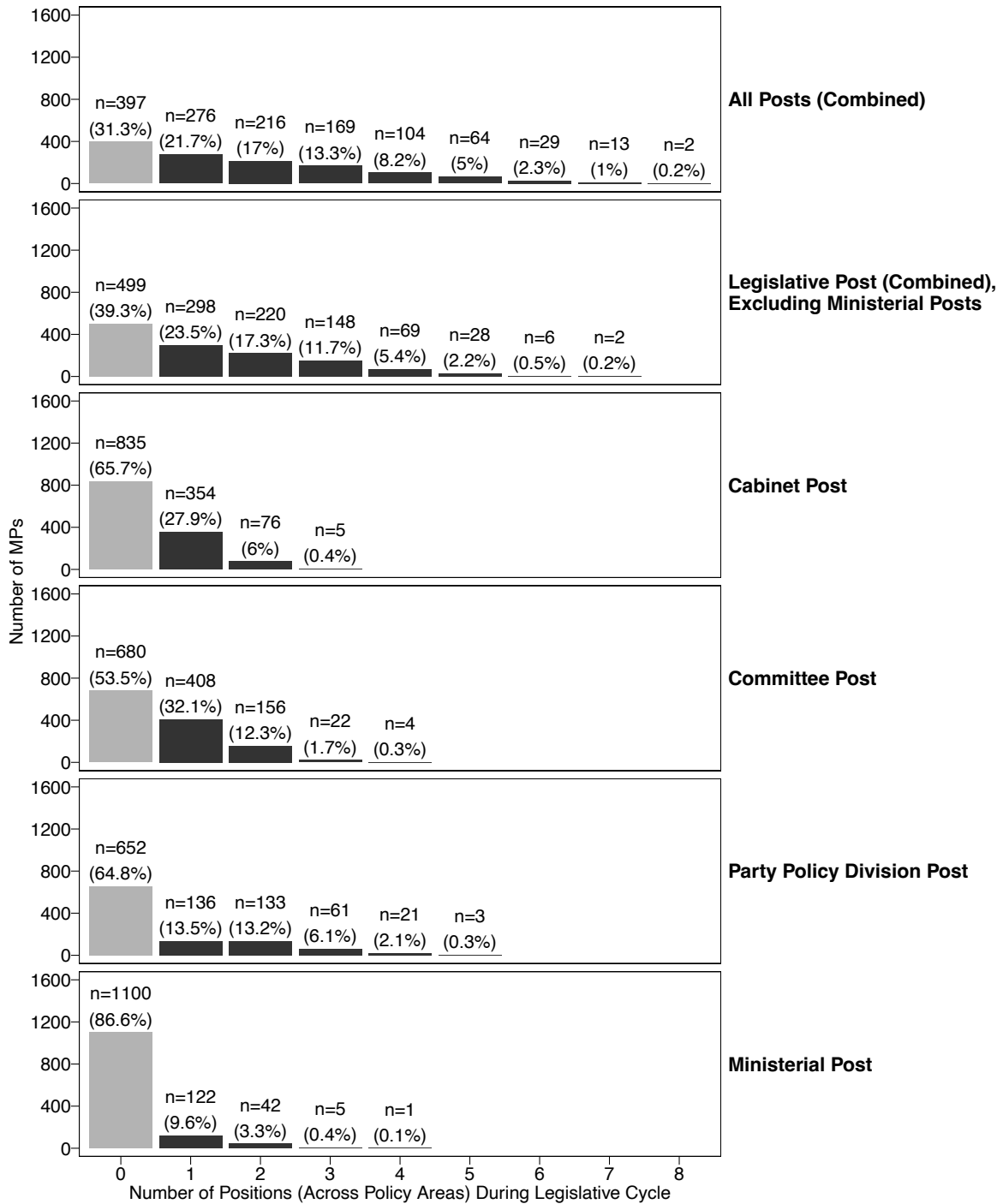
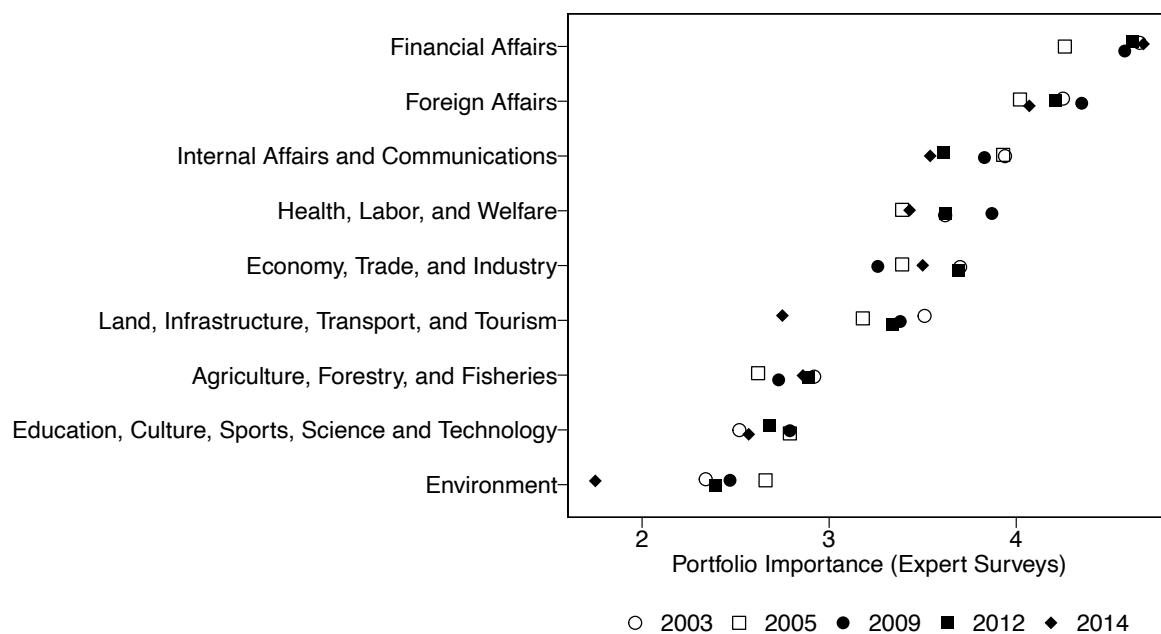


Figure A2: Average portfolio importance, based on expert surveys administered by Junko Kato.



Note: Data are available at https://web.archive.org/web/20160607004313/http://www.katoj.ju-tokyo.ac.jp/HOME_files/HP_data_english2014.pdf

C Workflow, Validation, and Classification Performance

Figure A3: Overview of classification and aggregation procedure.

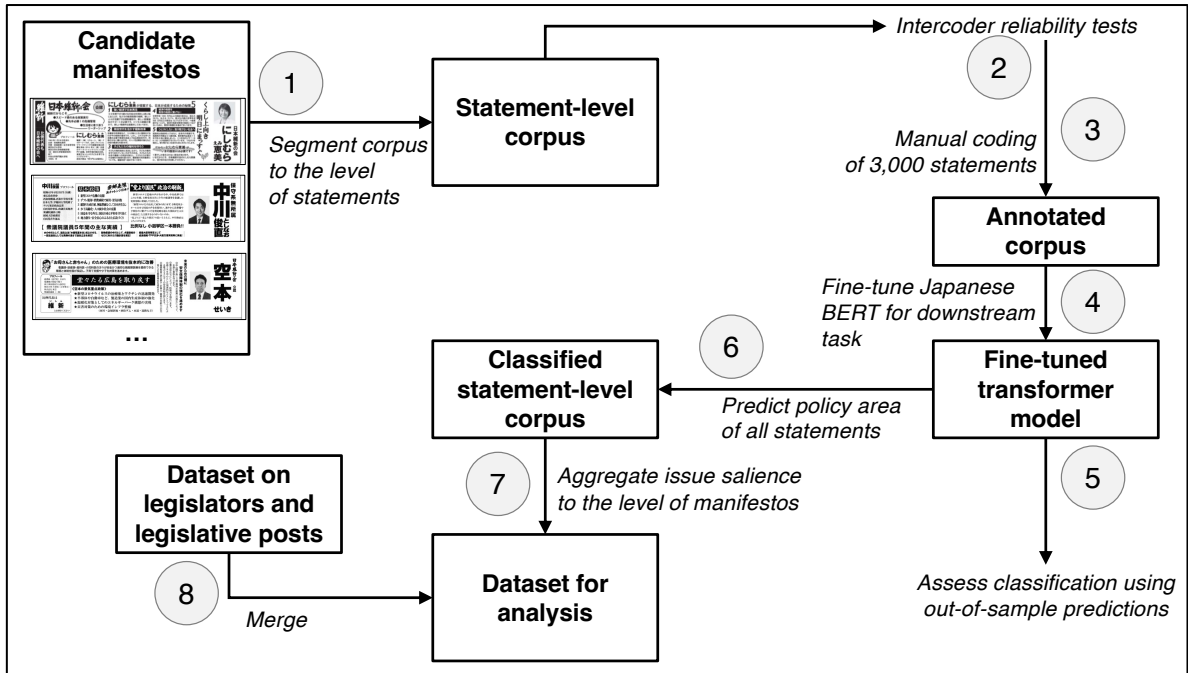


Figure A4: Comparing the number of statements on the level of manifestos based on an automated segmentation and a manual separation into statements.

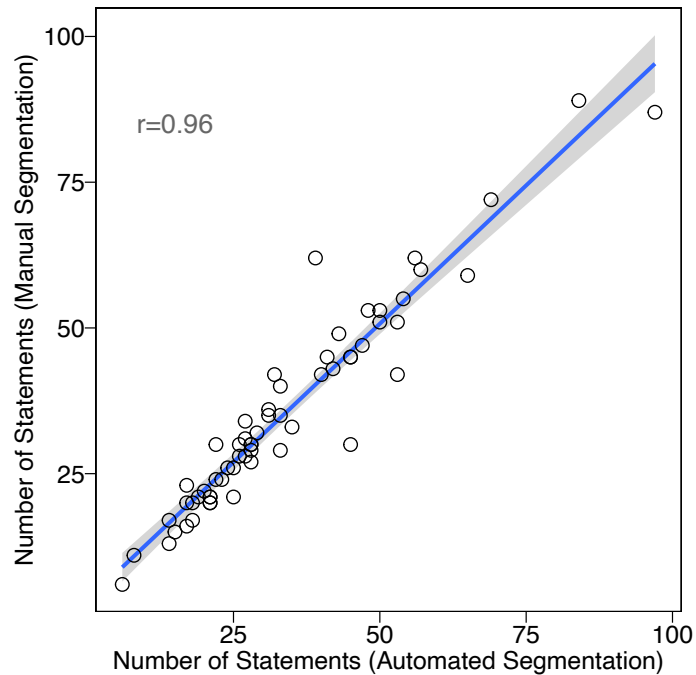


Table A3: Performance metrics for statement-level classification.

Category	F1 (BERT)	F1 (SVM)	F1 (NB)	Precision (BERT)	Precision (SVM)	Precision (NB)	Recall (BERT)	Recall (SVM)	Recall (NB)	Bal. Acc (BERT)	Bal. Acc (SVM)	Bal. Acc (NB)	N Statements
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	0.89	0.68	0.46	0.91	0.78	0.67	0.87	0.61	0.35	0.93	0.80	0.67	23
Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology	0.87	0.68	0.65	0.77	0.66	0.64	1.00	0.70	0.67	0.99	0.84	0.82	27
No policy area	0.87	0.79	0.76	0.90	0.74	0.70	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.88	0.78	0.74	207
Health, Labor, and Welfare	0.84	0.75	0.66	0.78	0.73	0.62	0.90	0.77	0.71	0.93	0.86	0.82	52
Economy, Trade and Industry	0.78	0.63	0.59	0.79	0.73	0.71	0.76	0.56	0.50	0.87	0.77	0.74	34
Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism	0.76	0.56	0.52	0.86	0.73	0.62	0.69	0.46	0.46	0.84	0.72	0.71	35
Environment	0.75	0.67	0.15	0.86	0.67	0.25	0.67	0.67	0.11	0.83	0.83	0.55	9
Internal Affairs and Communications	0.72	0.53	0.18	0.68	0.48	0.40	0.76	0.59	0.12	0.87	0.78	0.55	17
Foreign Affairs	0.67	0.61	0.45	0.80	0.78	0.62	0.57	0.50	0.36	0.78	0.75	0.67	14
Financial Affairs	0.57	0.35	0.29	0.54	0.41	0.32	0.61	0.30	0.26	0.79	0.64	0.61	23
Security	0.57			0.50	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.50	0.50	3
Committees on Cabinet	0.53	0.52	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.43	0.56	0.54	0.56	0.75	0.74	0.73	41

Note: the column “N Statements” in Table A3 lists the number of hand-coded statements in the held-out test set that fall into each category.

We identify “typical” words and phrases for each policy area through a keyness analysis. More precisely, we conduct chi-squared (χ^2) tests for each feature throughout the corpus to compare the probability of a given feature surfacing in one category in contrast with the others. We run separate keyness analyses for each policy area. Following this, we isolate the top 30 features that exhibit the highest χ^2 values for each distinct category, which are displayed in Table A4. The results provide strong support for the validity of our classification since almost all the predictive terms relate to the respective policy area.

Table A4: Keyness analysis identifying terms that are ‘key’ (i.e., disproportionately frequent) in a given policy area (the target category) when compared to their frequency in statements classified into different areas. Table shows the 30 terms per policy area with the highest χ^2 values.

Policy Area	Terms
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	農業 (agriculture), 農林 (agriculture and forestry), 水 (water), 食 (food), 自給 (self-sufficiency), 食料 (food), 補償 (compensation), 漁業 (fishery), 戸別 (individual), 産業 (industry), 所得 (income), 率 (rate), 水産 (fisheries), 農家 (farmer), 食糧 (food), 関税 (tariff), tpp (tpp), 農 (agriculture), 林業 (forestry), 反対 (opposition), 振興 (promotion), 生産 (production), 漁村 (fishing village), 農村 (rural), 撤廃 (abolition), 担い手 (bearer), 農地 (agricultural land), 農山 (agricultural mountains), 聖域 (sanctuary), 農産物 (agricultural products)
Committees on Cabinet	復興 (reconstruction), 地方 (region), ムダ (wasteful), 防災 (disaster prevention), 災害 (disaster), 女性 (woman), 創 (foundation), 行政 (public administration), 生 (living), 治安 (security), 天下り (golden parachute), 犯罪 (crime), 税金 (tax), 公務

	員 (civil servant), 政府 (government), 地震 (earthquake), 小さな (small), 根絶 (eradication), 被災 (disaster), 対策 (measures), 大震災 (great earthquake), 東日本 (east japan), 官 (officials), 削減 (reduction), 警察官 (police officer), 少子化 (declining birthrate), 官僚 (bureaucrats), 行財政 (administrative and financial affairs)
Economy, Trade and Industry	中小企業 (small and medium-sized enterprises), エネルギー (energy), 産業 (industry), 企業 (company), 原発 (nuclear power plant), 引き下げ (reduction), 商店 (shop), 中小 (small), 零細 (small), 原子力 (nuclear power), 小規模 (small scale), 法人 (corporation), 供給 (supply), 税率 (tax rate), 依存 (dependence), 発電 (power generation), 支援 (support), 地場 (local), 融資 (loan), 工業 (industrials), 活性 (active), 新 (new), ベンチャー (venture), 街 (town), 開発 (development), 商 (business), 創出 (creation), バイオ (bio), 創業 (founding), 育成 (nurturing)
Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology	教育 (education), 科学 (science), 学力 (academic ability), 無償 (free of charge), 奨学 (scholarship), 高校 (high school), 学校 (school), 子供 (child), 文化 (culture), スポーツ (sports), 授業 (class), 育成 (training), 実質 (reality), 人材 (human resources), 技術 (technology), いじめ (bullying), 文部 (education), 金 (money), 育む (nurture), 担う (play a role), 公立 (public), 道徳 (moral), 心 (heart), オリンピック (olympic), 幼児 (infant), 教員 (teacher), 育てる (raise), 子ども (child), 人間 (human), たち (all)
Environment	環境 (environment), 地球 (earth), 温暖 (warming), 保全 (maintenance), 強力 (powerful), 汚染 (pollution), 育て (raising), 廃棄 (discard), 投棄 (dump), ゴミゼロ (zero garbage), リサイクル (recycling), 対策 (measures), 自然 (nature), 資源 (resource), 推進 (promoting), 循環 (circulation), 新 (new), ごみ (garbage), 型 (mold), 不法 (illegal), 生態系 (ecosystem), 浄化 (ecosystem), 産廃 (industrial waste), 琵琶湖 (biwa lake), 物 (thing), 海洋 (ocean), 水質 (water quality), 問題 (problem), 太陽光 (sun light), クリーン (clean)
Financial Affairs	デフレ (deflation), 脱却 (break away), 景気 (economy), アベノミクス (abonomics), 金融 (finance), 財政 (finance), 予算 (budget), 増税 (tax increase), 回復 (recovery), 消費 (consumption), 円 (yen), 経済 (economy), 成長 (growth), 兆 (trillion), 財務 (finance), 税率 (tax rate), 組み替え (rearrangement), 延期 (postponement), 高 (high), 税 (tax), 税制 (taxation), 不況 (recession), 株価 (stock price), 日銀 (bank of japan), 名目 (nominal), 再建 (reconstruction), 会計 (accounting), 債権 (claim), 出動 (increase), 物価 (price)
Foreign Affairs	外交 (diplomacy), 平和 (peace), 関係 (relationship), 米 (usa), 拉致 (abduction), 同盟 (alliance), 日 (japan), 国際 (international), 北朝鮮 (north korea), 外務 (foreign affairs), 国益 (national interest), 諸国 (various countries), 問題 (problem), 解決 (solution), 展開 (development), アジア (asia), 貢献 (contribution), 協調 (cooporation), 毅然と (resolute), 中国 (china), 主張 (claim), 連 (union), 近隣 (neighborhood), 友好 (friendship), 基軸 (basis), 帰国 (returning home), ロシア (russia), 地球儀 (globe), 交渉 (negotiation), 俯瞰 (bird's -eye view)
Health, Labor, and Welfare	年金 (pension), 医療 (medical care), 制度 (system), 介護 (nursing care), 子育て (raising children), 保障 (security), 者 (person), 社会 (society), 福祉 (welfare), 高齢 (elderly age), 万 (ten thousand), 手当 (allowance), 月額 (monthly amount), 保険 (insurance), 医師 (doctor), 後期 (old-old), 雇用 (employment), 支給 (provision), 充

	実 (fulfillment), 最低 (lowest), 支援 (support), 保育 (childcare), 一元化 (unification), 児童 (child), 子ども (child), 労働 (labor), 障害 (handicap), 通帳 (passbook), 円 (yen), 負担 (burden)
Internal Affairs and Communications	郵政 (postal), 民営 (privatization), 郵便局 (post office), 化 (-sation), 分権 (decentralization), 地方 (region), 州 (state), 財源 (financial resources), 第一歩 (first step), 公社 (public corporation), 制 (system), 本丸 (main goal), 事業 (business), 郵便 (post), 郵貯 (postal savings), 自主 (independence), 特殊 (special), 賛成 (agreement), 改革 (reform), 総務 (general affairs), 簡保 (postal insurance), 交付 (grant), 見直し (reform), 移譲 (transfer), 法人 (corporation), 抜本 (drasty), 貯金 (saving), 突破口 (breakthrough), 無料 (free), 補助金 (subsidy)
Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism	道路 (road), 整備 (maintenance), 観光 (sightseeing), 交通 (traffic), 高速 (high speed), 空港 (airport), 開通 (opening), 自動車 (car), 国道 (national road), 新幹線 (shinkansen), 駅 (station), 早期 (early), インフラ (infrastructure), 延伸 (extension), 建設 (construction), 完成 (complete), バイパス (bypass), 号線 (line), 道 (road), 公共 (public), 交通網 (traffic network), 線 (line), 国土 (national land), 渋滞 (traffic jam), 号 (route), 全線 (whole line), リニア (linear), 幹線 (trunk line), 鉄道 (railway), 客 (customer)
No policy area	政治 (politics), 私 (i), 日本 (japan), 自民党 (ldp), 政権 (administration), 当選 (elected), 選挙 (election), 年 (year), 交代 (change), 党 (party), 公認 (official recognition), 議員 (member of parliament), www (www), 昭和 (showa), 今 (now), 区 (district), 衆議 (lower house), 民主 (democracy), さい (yea-old), 生まれ (born), 皆様 (everyone), お願い (please), 変 (change), 初 (first time), http (http)
Security	防衛 (defense), 安全 (safety), 領土 (territory), 保障 (security), 主権 (sovereignty), 領海 (territorial waters), 自衛隊 (self-defense force), 自衛 (self-defense), 海上 (sea), 国家安全 (national safety), 守る (protect), 集団 (group), 保安 (security), 行使 (exercise), 国防 (national defense), 米 (usa), 体制 (system), 竹島 (takeshima), 同盟 (alliance), 権 (right), 領空 (airspace), ミサイル (missile), 北方領土 (northern territory), 警備 (security), 戦争 (war), 基地 (base), 尖閣諸島 (senkaku islands), 生命 (life), 基軸 (basic axis), 軍 (army)

Figure A5: Prevalence of categories in the entire statement-level text corpus.

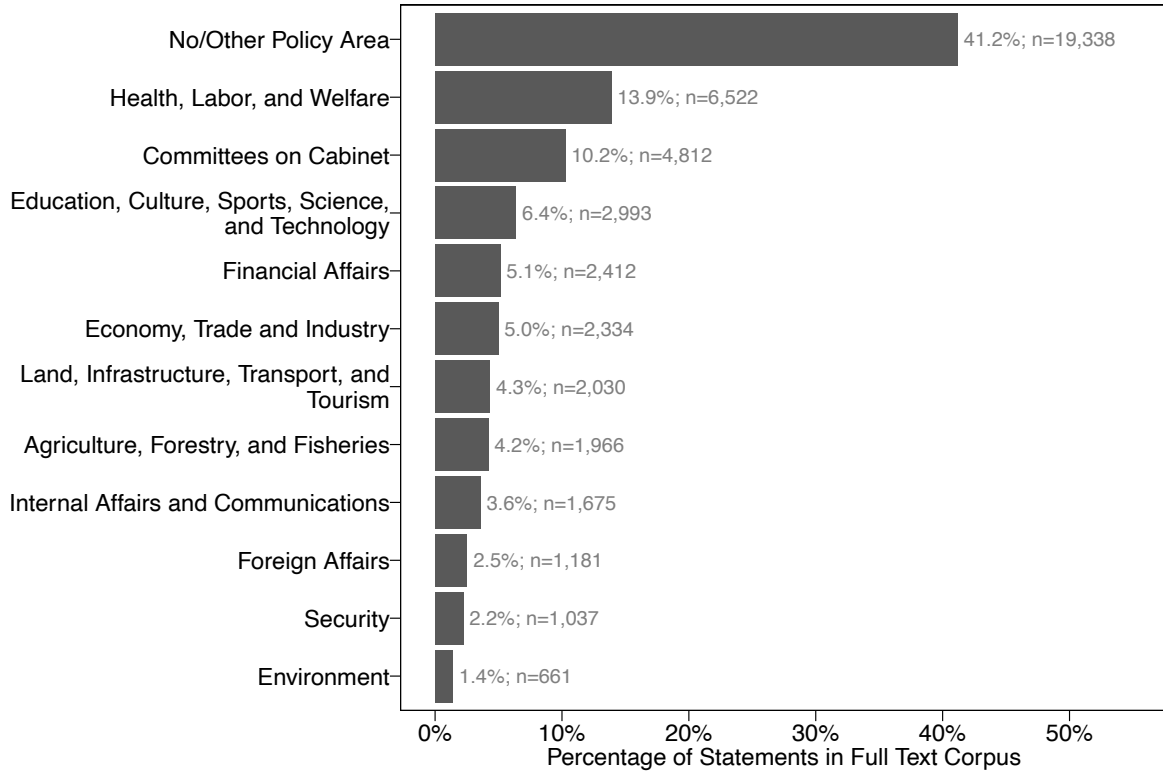


Figure A6: Prevalence of categories in the set of 3,000 annotated statements.

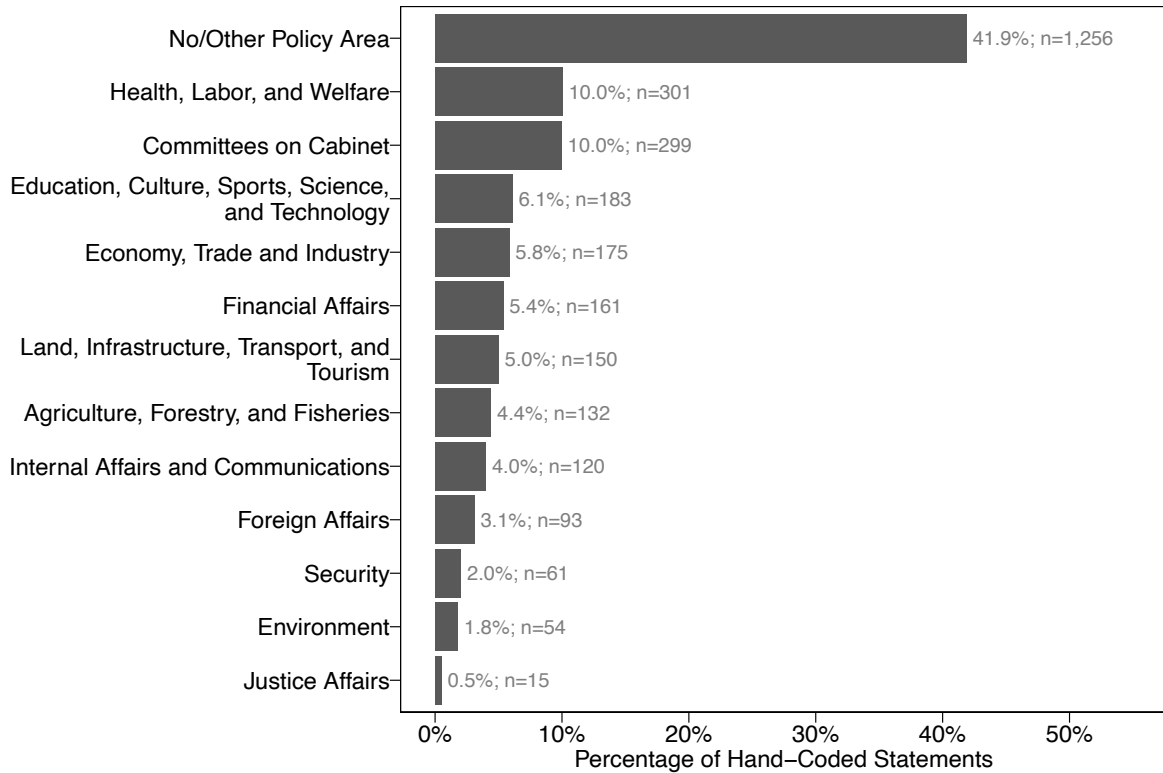


Table A5: Content in the subset of 1,744 hand-coded statements related to policy areas.

Type of policy content	Number of statements	Percent
Pledge	752	43.1%
Policy content but no pledge	628	36.0%
Clarification and details	229	13.1%
Former jobs and personal background	98	5.6%
Credit claiming	37	2.1%

The lists below show examples of pledges, credit claiming, and former jobs and personal background in candidate manifestos.

Pledges

- 防犯対策の強 (Strengthening crime prevention measures): Tanaka Kazunori, 2012
- 議員年金廃止へ国会に諮問機関を設置 (Install an advisory organization in the Diet to abolish the pension pension): Isshu Sugawara, 2005
- 国土を守るための海上保安庁の能力強化、人員増強 (Strengthening of the Japan Coast Guard to protect the land, enhancement of personnel): Kikawada Hitoshi, 2014

Credit claiming

- 手賀沼再生桜田プラン」により水質の大幅な改善を成し遂げまし (We have achieved significant improvements in water quality through the "Tekanuma Playing Sakurada Plan"): Sakurada Yoshitaka, 2005
- 農林水産業の果たす多面的機能と担い手に着目した2本の法律を国会に提出いたしました (We have submitted to the Diet of multifaceted functions and two laws that focus on the bearers.): Eto Taku 2012
- 経済的負担が重いことに対し、今年の国会において私が代表者となった議員立法で「少子化社会対策基本法」を成立させました (In response to a heavy economic burden, the parliamentary legislation that I became the representative in this year's parliament was established.): Nakayama Taro 2003

Former jobs and personal background

- 平成 18 年 8 月岩手県警察本部警務部長 (August 2006: Iwate Prefectural Police Headquarters Police Director): Seto Takakazu, 2014
- 東京大学法学部卒 (Graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Tokyo): Sakai Manabu, 2014
- テレワーク推進特命委員会幹事 (Telework Promotion Committee Secretary): Noriuchi Noriko, 2014

D Additional Information: Candidate Manifestos

Table A6: Available candidate manifestos.

Year	Manifestos	Gov. Party	Statements	Statements (Mean)	Statements (Median)	Statements (SD)
2003	201	LDP	6749	33.6	32	14.6
2005	266	LDP	8144	30.6	29	13.8
2009	264	DPJ	8179	31.0	31	11.0
2012	276	LDP	9485	34.4	32	13.9
2014	263	LDP	14404	54.8	51	19.7

Figure A7 shows three typical examples of original manifestos: LDP candidate Yukari Sato, who ran in the Osaka 11th district in the 2014 election; LDP candidate Satoshi Fujimaru, who ran in the Fukuoka 7th district in the 2012 election; and DPJ candidate Yuko Sato, who ran in the Aichi 1st District in 2009. The examples highlight the variation in font sizes and the large share of content unrelated to policy priorities, explaining why a substantial portion of the statements in our corpus do not relate to any of the eleven policy areas.

Figure A7: Three typical candidate manifestos.

a) Yukari Sato (2014), Osaka 11th District

Source: <https://www.pref.osaka.lg.jp/attach/28093/00000000/46.pdf>

Slogan: "I will work with all my strength!"

全身全霊で取り組んでまいります!

佐藤ゆかりの人物

- 責任感と使命感の持ち主
- 弱者と子どもに優しい人
- 明るく誠実にブレない人
- 新しい発想と熟慮のバランスのある人

演劇会などの期間中スケジュールやくわしい説明はこちらから
<http://www.satoyukari.jp>

北河内の魅力再発見!

大阪トップ経済構想!

北河内の魅力を再発見!

佐藤ゆかりが考える
北河内知能連携都市構想

- 1 大阪企業の東京流出をストップ!
- 2 大阪を知的財産の関西拠点化!
- 3 けいはんな学研都市をもっと使う!
- 4 北河内の交通網の利便性をアップ!

佐藤ゆかり

自由民主党公認
大阪11選挙区候補 枚方市・交野市

Personality and Information POLICY PROMISES "Osaka Top Economic Plan" Profile Name Party and District

b) Satoshi Fujimaru (2012), Fukuoka 7th District

Source: <https://www.pref.fukuoka.lg.jp/uploaded/attachment/202337.pdf>

Slogan: "I will do what I have to do now sincerely."

今やらなければならないこと、至誠を貫きます。

至誠をつらぬく、藤丸さとしの信念

1. 災害復興への取り組み、游れる郷土づくり
2. 地方の発展、都市間格差のない安心・安全な国土づくり
3. 命を育む第一産業の基礎づくり
4. 心豊かな暮らしが出来る社会保障制度づくり
5. 教育改革、日本固有の精神文化を尊重する人づくり

藤丸さとし

梁議院議員候補
自民党公認
ふじまる
藤丸さとし
(52歳)

Politicians Who Recommend Him POLICY PROMISES Expression of Determination Party and Name

c) Yuko Sato (2009), Aichi 1st District

Source: shared by Aichi Prefectural Election Administration Commission

Politicians Who Recommend Her Party and Name

佐藤ゆうこの政策

4児の母さん、生活自給線で体当たり!

●子ども手当等を創設し、子育て支援施策を全面的に推進します。

●後期高齢者医療制度の廃止と医療保険の一元化を実現します。

●介護を必要とする人に良質なサービスを提供できるように介護サービス基盤を拡充します。

●一層がい者総合福祉サービス法」を制定し、障がい者の方々が当たり前に生活し、地域の一員として共に生活できる社会を作ります。

●国の責任の下、就業支援を行い、格差をなくします。

●行政のムダを徹底的になくします。

私たちが自信を持って佐藤さんを推せんします

名市議 河村たかし
名市議 原田信夫
名市議 鳩山由紀夫
名市議 佐藤ゆうこ

佐藤ゆうこの経歴

昭和56年4月 学校法人自由丘学園 自由丘幼稚園 勤務
平成4年4月 株式会社佐藤 講師
平成16年8月 三井物産株式会社 勤務
平成19年4月 愛知県議会議員(東区選出)

●学歴
昭和50年3月 名古屋市立土見台小学校 卒業
昭和53年3月 私立金城学院中学校 卒業
昭和56年3月 私立金城学院高等学校 卒業
昭和58年3月 私立金城学院大学短期大学部 保育科 卒業

E Robustness Tests

E.1 Separate Models for Broad Issue Areas

Figure A8 simulates first differences (the difference between predicted probabilities) for the three main policy areas, based on the predicted probabilities reported in the main paper (Figure 4). Table A7 reports the regression results underlying these simulations. We vary manifesto salience from 0 to 1 (in steps of 0.1) based on the 1,000 simulations stored for our estimation of predicted probabilities based on Table A7. A positive value implies that the predicted probability of obtaining a post at a specified value of *Manifesto Salience* is higher for the first policy area listed in the title of each pane compared to the second policy area. The results underscore that the effect of manifesto salience is significantly and substantively higher for distributive issue areas than for public good and high policy areas.

Figure A8: First differences (i.e., differences in predicted probabilities) for the predicted probabilities displayed in Figure 4. Each point and vertical lines shows the point estimate and 95% confidence intervals based on 1,000 simulations for varying levels of *Manifesto Salience*.

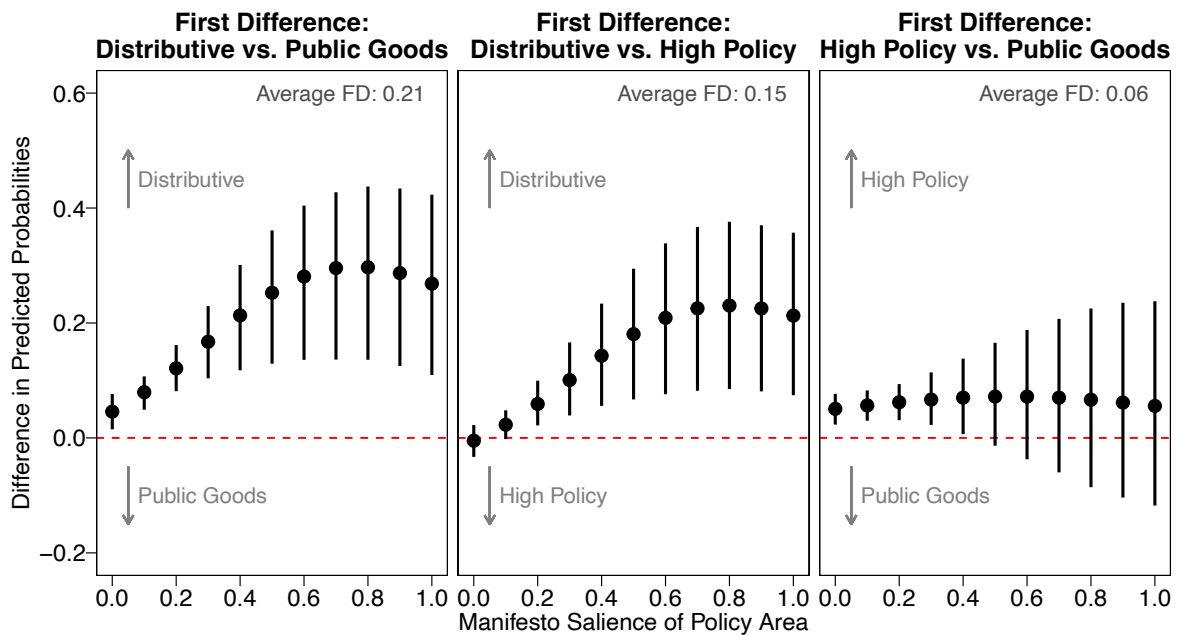


Table A7: Predicting legislative leadership posts, focusing on the interaction between broad issue areas and manifesto salience. The table reports log odds coefficients from logistic regression models. The model includes election fixed effects and region fixed effects. Standard errors (in parentheses) are clustered on the manifesto level.

	Model 1
Manifesto Salience	3.76 (0.54)***
Area: High Policy (ref.: Distributive)	0.03 (0.09)
Area: Public Goods	-0.32 (0.11)*
Number of Terms	-225.84 (19.90)***
Number of Terms (squared)	-196.41 (14.06)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)	-0.12 (0.08)
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)	-0.16 (0.10)
Ideological Distance from Party	0.03 (0.05)
Dynasty	-0.06 (0.07)
Manifesto Salience x Area: High Policy	-1.55 (0.62)*
Manifesto Salience x Area: Public Goods	-1.45 (0.62)*
Num. Obs.	13970
AIC	8924.4
BIC	9120.6
Log.Lik.	-4436.203
RMSE	0.31

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$

We also separate policy areas into four broad issue categories, based on Pekkanen *et al.* (2006: Table 2), Table A8 reports the results for four subsets: distributive policy areas, public goods policy areas, high policy areas (domestic), and high policy areas (foreign). All models use *Legislative Post (Combined)* as the dependent variable. The regression models reveal important insights. We observe both positive and statistically significant relationships between manifesto salience and legislative leadership posts for all four types of policy areas. Yet the effect disappears for domestic high policy areas (Model 3), further supporting the analysis based on individual policy areas (Figure 6). The domestic high policy areas – Internal Affairs and Communications, Cabinet, and Financial Affairs – are an exception to

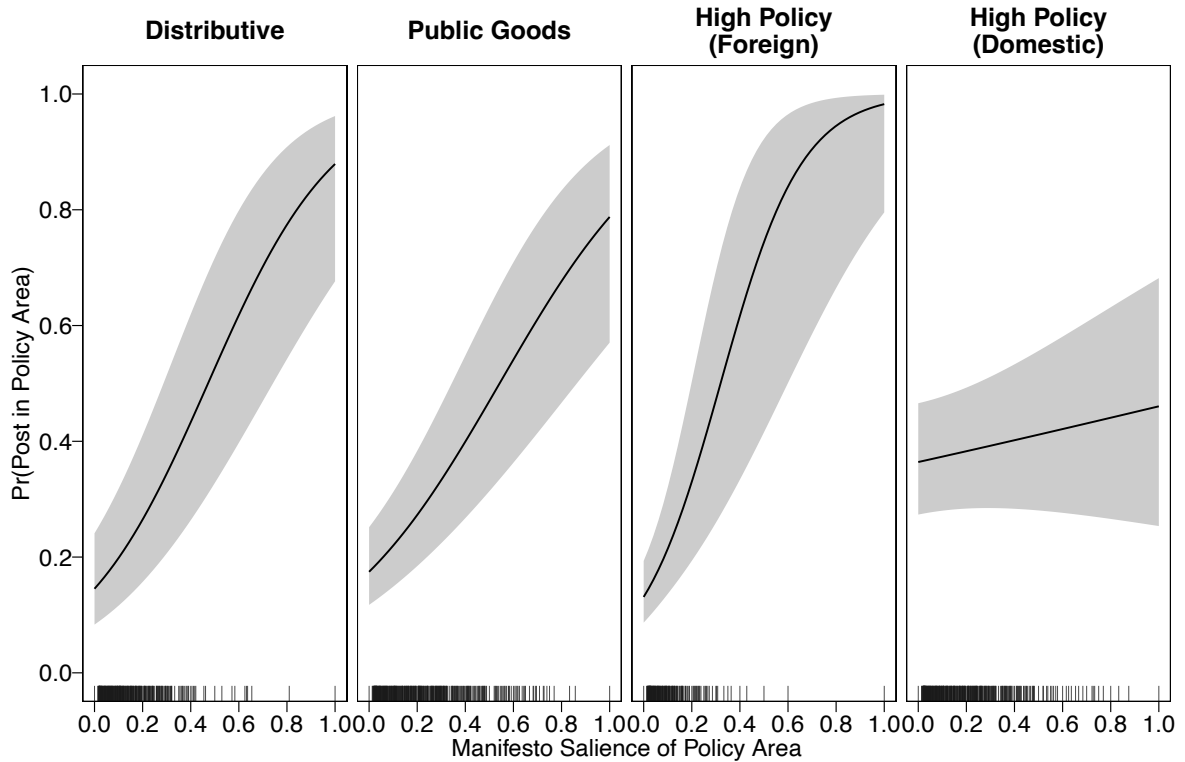
the rule and underscore that obtaining posts in these areas is unrelated to the salience of these important policy areas in manifestos.

Table A8: Predicting legislative leadership posts in various subsets of policy areas. The table reports log odds coefficients from logistic regression models. Standard errors (in parentheses) are clustered on the manifesto level.

	(1) Distributive	(2) Public Goods	(3) High Policy (Domestic)	(4) High Policy (Foreign)
Manifesto Salience	3.76 (0.55)***	2.86 (0.45)***	0.40 (0.42)	5.92 (1.32)***
Number of Terms	-164.70 (29.05)***	-83.53 (18.25)***	-126.68 (17.20)***	-87.96 (13.65)***
Number of Terms (squared)	-124.51 (19.12)***	-85.47 (13.54)***	-113.29 (12.28)***	-77.69 (9.58)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)	-0.04 (0.15)	0.12 (0.17)	-0.33 (0.15) [†]	-0.32 (0.22)
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)	-0.62 (0.21)**	0.48 (0.18)**	-0.58 (0.22)**	0.10 (0.24)
Ideological Distance from Party	-0.09 (0.10)	0.07 (0.11)	0.02 (0.09)	0.22 (0.14)
Dynasty	-0.21 (0.14)	0.03 (0.14)	-0.15 (0.12)	0.16 (0.17)
Num. obs.	3810	3810	3810	2540
Fixed effects: Policy Area	3	3	3	2
Fixed effects: Election Year	5	5	5	5
Fixed effects: Region	11	11	11	11
Deviance	2438.12	2204.13	2590.01	1402.86
Log Likelihood	-1219.06	-1102.07	-1295.01	-701.43
Pseudo R2	0.15	0.09	0.14	0.10

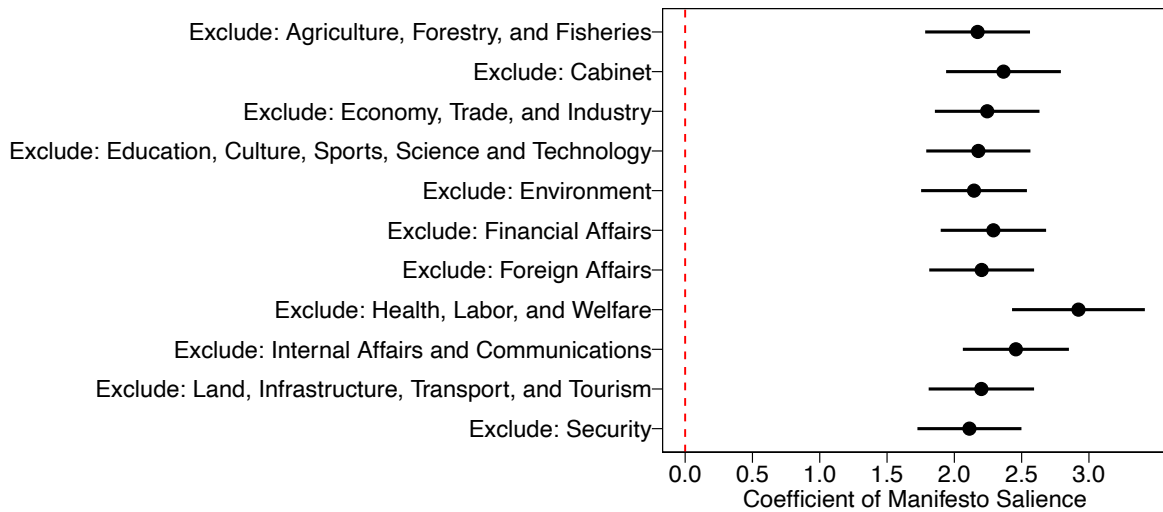
Note: ***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05

Figure A9: Predicted probabilities of obtaining legislative leadership posts conditional on the salience of the same policy area in candidate manifestos, separately for three five of policy areas. Plot shows predicted probabilities based on Models 1–4 of Table A8. The remaining variables are held constant at their respective mean or modal values. Gray areas indicate 95% confidence intervals. The small vertical lines display the observed values of Manifesto Salience.



E.2 Jackknife-Style Models

Figure A10: Log odds coefficients and 95% confidence intervals of Manifesto Salience on obtaining a post in the same area based on 11 models. Each model excludes one of the policy areas.



E.3 Separate Models for Each Election

Figure A11: Predicted probabilities of obtaining legislative leadership posts conditional on the salience of the same policy area in candidate manifestos, separately for three five of policy areas. Plot shows predicted probabilities based on Models 1–5 of Table A9. The remaining variables are held constant at their respective mean or modal values. Gray areas indicate 95% confidence intervals. The small vertical lines display the observed values of Manifesto Salience.

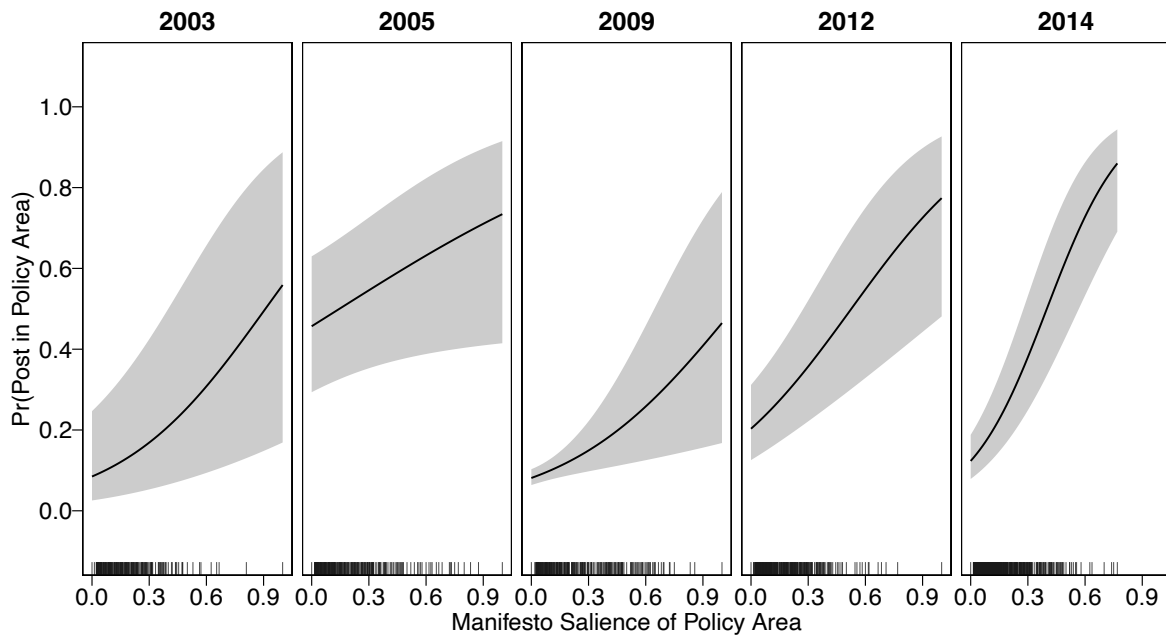


Table A9: Predicting legislative leadership posts in a policy area. Separate models for each election. The table reports log odds coefficients from logistic regression models. Standard errors (in parentheses) are clustered on the manifesto level.

	Year: 2003	Year: 2005	Year: 2009	Year: 2012	Year: 2014
Manifesto Salience	2.61 (0.75)***	1.19 (0.59)*	2.28 (0.75)**	2.60 (0.60)***	4.91 (0.56)***
Number of Terms	-156.34 (48.84)**	-148.71 (26.65)***	-14.99 (7.49)*	-82.55 (18.40)***	-116.81 (16.94)***
Number of Terms (squared)	-85.67 (27.20)**	-131.82 (17.85)***	-43.04 (8.16)***	-93.89 (14.66)***	-49.36 (10.88)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)	0.12 (0.16)	-0.30 (0.24)	-0.53 (0.19)**	0.10 (0.22)	-0.25 (0.12)*
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)	0.12 (0.36)	-0.41 (0.23)	0.29 (0.13)*	-0.23 (0.25)	-0.22 (0.20)
Ideological Distance from Party	-0.01 (0.12)	0.11 (0.13)	-0.07 (0.09)	0.09 (0.13)	0.02 (0.10)
Dynasty	-0.22 (0.18)	0.01 (0.14)	0.02 (0.14)	0.25 (0.15)	-0.13 (0.13)
Num. obs.	2211	2926	2904	3036	2893
Fixed effects: Policy Area	11	11	11	11	11
Fixed effects: Region	11	11	11	11	11
Deviance	1160.89	1854.75	1734.22	1737.25	2091.24
Log Likelihood	-580.45	-927.38	-867.11	-868.63	-1045.62
Pseudo R2	0.10	0.17	0.03	0.10	0.15

Note: ***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05

E.4 Different Model Specifications

Figure A12: Log odds coefficients and 95% confidence intervals of Manifesto Salience based on various model specifications. The model specifications are printed on the y-axis. The full regression models are reported in Table A10.

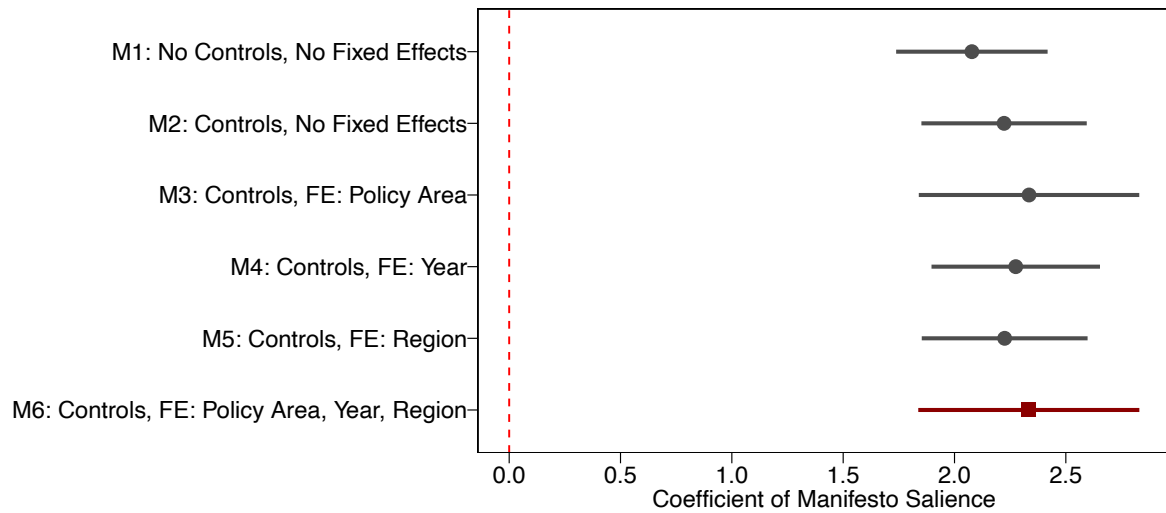


Table A10: Predicting legislative leadership posts based on various model specifications (different set of control variables and fixed effects). The table reports log odds coefficients from logistic regression models. Standard errors (in parentheses) are clustered on the manifesto level.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Manifesto Salience	2.08 (0.17)***	2.22 (0.19)***	2.33 (0.25)***	2.28 (0.19)***	2.23 (0.19)***	2.33 (0.25)***
Number of Terms		-222.98 (19.89)***	-224.27 (20.05)***	-223.80 (19.60)***	-224.00 (20.08)***	-226.56 (19.96)***
Number of Terms (squared)		-196.52 (13.68)***	-197.47 (13.79)***	-195.13 (13.86)***	-196.74 (13.79)***	-196.72 (14.09)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)		-0.06 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.12 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.12 (0.08)
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)		-0.13 (0.10)	-0.13 (0.10)	-0.15 (0.10)	-0.15 (0.10)	-0.16 (0.10)
Ideological Distance from Party		0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)
Dynasty		-0.05 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.07)
Num. obs.	13970	13970	13970	13970	13970	13970
Deviance	10026.52	9024.26	8952.04	8926.79	9017.86	8851.38
Log Likelihood	-5013.26	-4512.13	-4476.02	-4463.39	-4508.93	-4425.69
Pseudo R2	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
Fixed effects: Policy Area			11			11
Fixed effects: Year				5		5
Fixed effects: Region					11	11

Note: *** p < 0.001; ** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05

E.5 Count of Legislative Posts in the Same Area as the Dependent Variable

The main dependent variable *Legislative Post (Combined)* measures whether an MP obtained at least one post in a policy area, as obtaining several posts in one area is rare and is usually a consequence of reshuffles during the legislative cycle. Despite the small sample of MPs who held more than one post in the same area, we run ordered logistic regression models with four values as the dependent variable (0, 1, 2, or 3 posts in the same area).

To ease the interpretability of the regression coefficients in Table A11, we estimate predicted probabilities. The first panel of Figure A13 shows the predicted probabilities of obtaining 0 posts conditional on *Manifesto Salience*. MPs who do not focus on a specific policy at all (*Manifesto Salience* = 0) are extremely likely *not* to obtain any post in this area (predicted probability: 0.87 [95% CI: 0.84–0.91]). The predicted probability of 0 posts decreases to 0.35 [95% CI: 0.25–0.45] when *Manifesto Salience* takes the maximum value of 1. The second, third, and fourth panels of Figure A13 show the expected relationship in the opposite direction. Higher emphasis on a specific policy area substantially increases the probabilities of obtaining one, two, or even three posts in this area.

Figure A13: Predicted probabilities of obtaining 0, 1, 2, or 3 legislative leadership posts in the same policy area conditional on the salience of this policy area in a candidate manifesto. Predicted probabilities are based on the ordered logistic regression model in Table A11. The remaining variables are held constant at their respective mean or modal values. Gray areas indicate 95% confidence intervals. The small vertical lines display the observed values of Manifesto Salience.

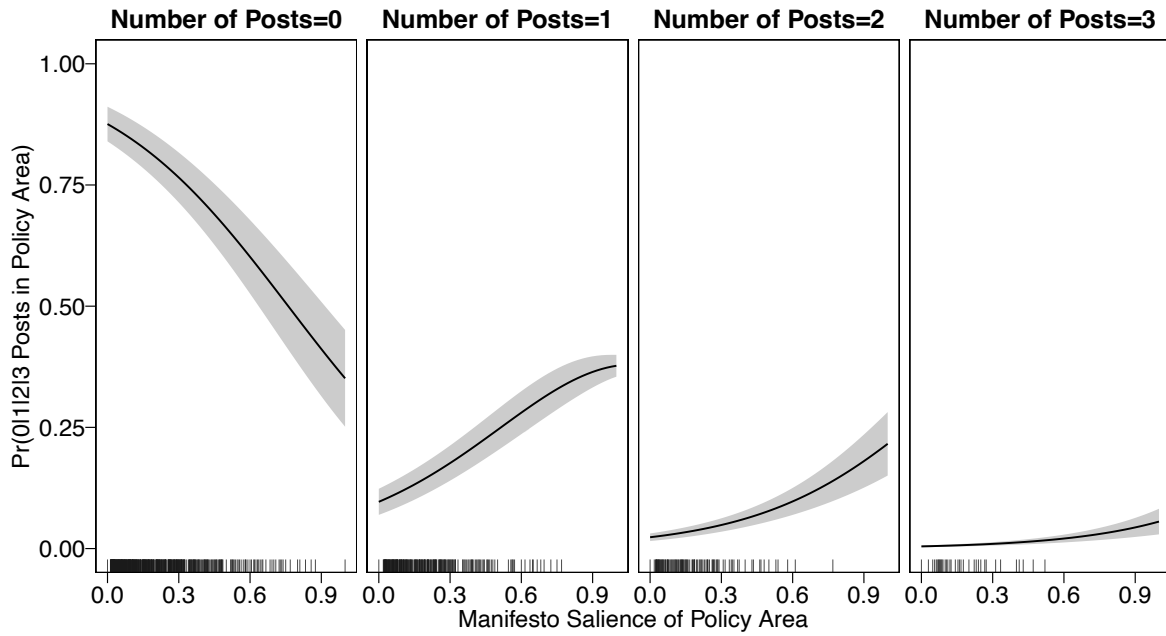


Table A11: Predicting the count of legislative leadership posts in a policy area, based on ordered logistic regression models. The model includes policy area fixed effects, election fixed effects and region fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered on the manifesto level.

	Model 1
0 Posts 1 Post	3.450 (0.192)***
1 Post 2 Posts	5.050 (0.196)***
2 Posts 3 Posts	6.895 (0.230)***
Manifesto Saliency	2.566 (0.250)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)	-0.155 (0.078)*
Number of Terms	-227.111 (20.424)***
Number of Terms (squared)	-194.223 (14.358)***
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)	-0.123 (0.097)
Ideological Distance from Party	0.034 (0.051)
Dynasty	-0.100 (0.063)
Num. Obs.	13970
AIC	10765.0
BIC	11021.5
RMSE	0.59

Note: *** p < 0.001; ** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05

E.6 Different Aggregation of Manifesto Salience

Figure A14: Predicted probabilities of obtaining legislative leadership posts conditional on the salience of the same policy area in candidate manifestos. Manifesto Salience is measured based on the count of statements about each policy area. Plot shows predicted probabilities based on Models 1, 2, 4, and 5 in Table A12. The remaining variables are held constant at their respective mean or modal values. Gray areas indicate 95% confidence intervals. The small vertical lines display the observed values of Manifesto Salience.

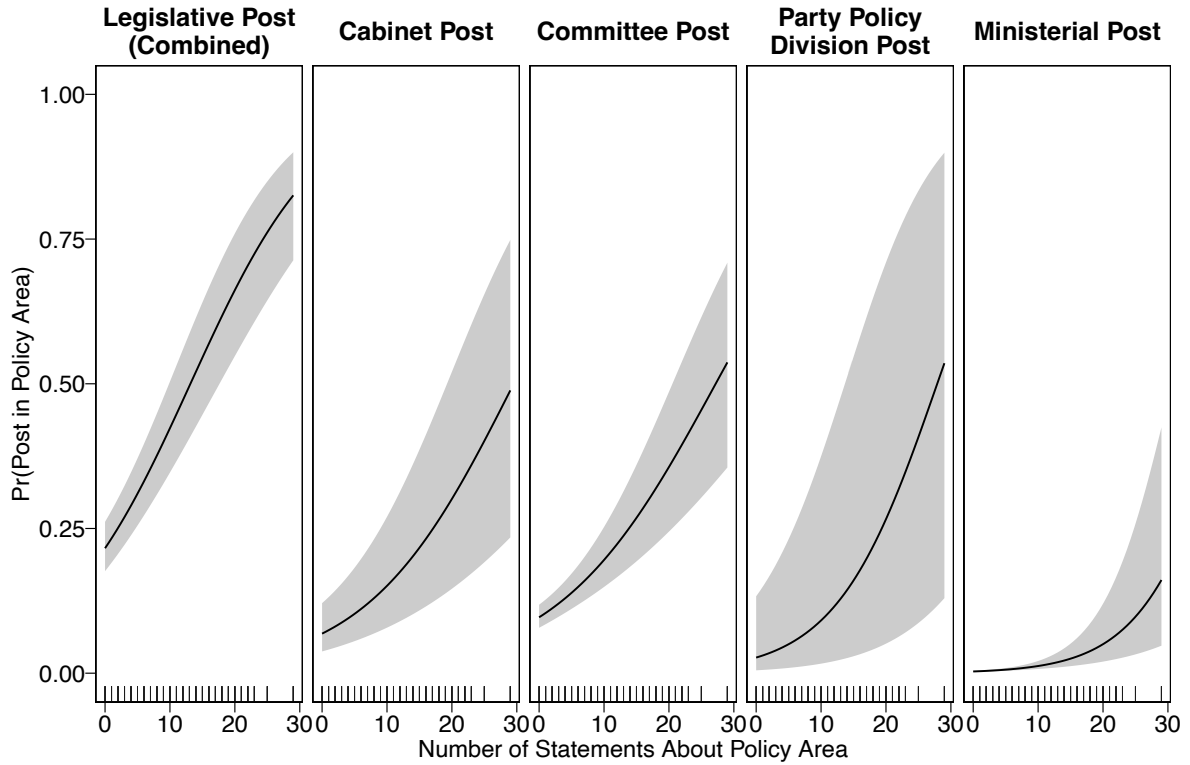


Table A12: Predicting legislative leadership posts in a policy area. The table reports log odds coefficients from logistic regression models. The measure of Manifesto Salience relies on the count of statements about each policy area. Standard errors (in parentheses) are clustered on the manifesto level.

	(1) Legislative Post (Combined)	(2) Cabinet Post	(3) Committee Post	(4) Party Policy Division Post	(5) Ministerial Post
Manifesto Salience (Count of Statements)	0.10 (0.01)***	0.09 (0.02)***	0.08 (0.01)***	0.13 (0.01)***	0.14 (0.02)***
Number of Terms	-231.67 (20.33)***	-415.31 (58.03)***	-111.41 (14.95)***	-1417.37 (185.28)***	254.29 (19.33)***
Number of Terms (squared)	-196.63 (14.27)***	-346.23 (38.13)***	-145.78 (12.08)***	-727.08 (86.93)***	-131.82 (13.13)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)	-0.12 (0.08)	-0.26 (0.13)*	-0.06 (0.11)	-0.12 (0.09)	-2.47 (1.03)*
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)	-0.16 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.12)	-0.09 (0.11)	-0.04 (0.13)	0.97 (0.31)**
Ideological Distance from Party	0.01 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.06)	0.02 (0.08)	-0.11 (0.14)
Dynasty	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.14 (0.10)	0.12 (0.16)
Num. obs.	13970	13970	13970	11066	13970
Fixed effects: Policy Area	11	11	11	11	11
Fixed effects: Election Year	5	5	5	4	5
Fixed effects: Region	11	11	11	11	11
Deviance	8851.48	3767.53	5632.57	3927.60	1562.54
Log Likelihood	-4425.74	-1883.76	-2816.28	-1963.80	-781.27
Pseudo R2	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.22	0.29

Note: *** p < 0.001; ** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05

F Potential Mechanisms and Alternative Explanations

F.1 Controlling for Previous Posts in Policy Areas

Table A13: Predicting legislative leadership posts in a policy area. The table reports log odds coefficients from logistic regression models. All models control for posts in the previous cycle, thus reducing the number of observations to candidates who got elected in two subsequent elections. Standard errors (in parentheses) are clustered on the manifesto level.

	(1) Legislative Post (Combined)	(2) Cabinet Post	(3) Committee Post	(4) Party Policy Division Post	(5) Ministerial Post
Post in Previous Cycle (lagged DV)	1.71 (0.11)***	2.16 (0.21)***	2.35 (0.15)***	2.22 (0.20)***	2.46 (0.32)***
Manifesto Salience	2.61 (0.39)***	1.38 (0.53)**	2.62 (0.50)***	3.26 (0.52)***	2.11 (0.83)*
Number of Terms	-183.28 (9.08)***	-364.44 (96.46)***	-119.44 (11.21)***	-341.29 (51.47)***	231.61 (32.10)***
Number of Terms (squared)	0.59 (9.66)	-192.41 (81.00)*	-54.94 (13.51)***	32.24 (33.31)	-111.73 (19.11)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)	-0.05 (0.10)	-0.55 (0.20)**	0.22 (0.12)	-0.07 (0.13)	-15.40 (0.21)***
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)	-0.12 (0.14)	0.26 (0.14)	-0.25 (0.17)	0.08 (0.18)	0.93 (0.47)*
Ideological Distance from Party	0.03 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.09)	0.01 (0.08)	0.04 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.20)
Dynasty	-0.02 (0.08)	0.05 (0.12)	0.01 (0.09)	-0.28 (0.13)*	0.04 (0.23)
Num. obs.	6259	6259	6237	6226	6259
Fixed effects: Policy Area	11	11	11	11	11
Fixed effects: Election Year	4	4	3	3	4
Fixed effects: Region	11	11	11	11	11
Deviance	4291.73	1884.64	2803.44	2207.47	880.41
Log Likelihood	-2145.87	-942.32	-1401.72	-1103.74	-440.21
Pseudo R2	0.20	0.19	0.14	0.29	0.28

Note: *** p < 0.001; ** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05

F.2 Separate Models for Different Levels of Prior Experience in Parliament

Figure A15 shows the predicted probabilities of obtaining a leadership post conditional on the number of times elected (and the squared term of this variable), based on Model 1 of Table 1. We observe a curvilinear relationship. First-timers are very unlikely to obtain a post, while the chances of success are highest for politicians who got elected for the third and fourth time.

Figure A15: Predicted probabilities of obtaining legislative leadership posts conditional on the number of times elected and the squared value of the number of times elected. Plot shows predicted probabilities based on Model 1 of Table 1. Gray areas indicate 95% confidence intervals.

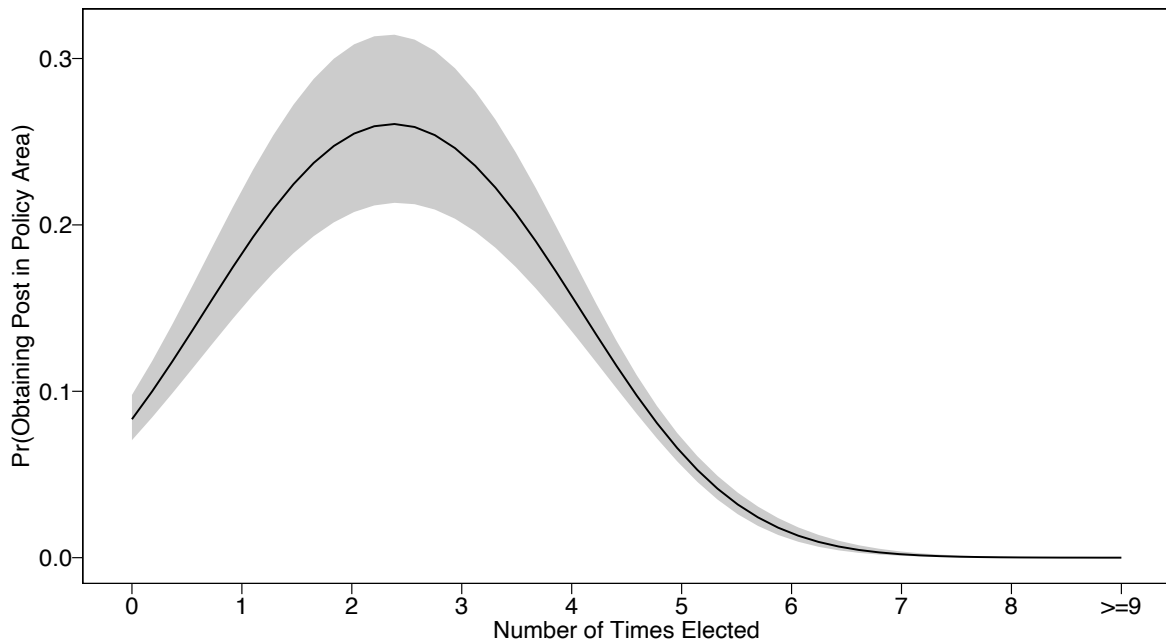


Table A14: Predicting legislative leadership posts in a policy area. Regression models split the sample across MPs with different degrees of prior experience in parliament. The table reports log odds coefficients from logistic regression models. Standard errors (in parentheses) are clustered on the manifesto level.

	(1) First Time	(2) Second Time	(3) Third Time	(4) \geq Four Times	(5) Full Sample
Manifesto Salience	2.17 (0.87)*	2.73 (0.57)***	2.80 (0.58)***	2.50 (0.43)***	2.15 (0.23)***
Elected: Zombie (ref.: SMD)	-0.41 (0.28)	-0.16 (0.09)	0.29 (0.11)**	0.13 (0.23)	-0.20 (0.10)*
Gender: Female (ref.: Male)	0.50 (0.22)*	-0.31 (0.13)*	-0.17 (0.17)	0.48 (0.23)*	-0.02 (0.12)
Ideological Distance from Party	-0.25 (0.19)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.01 (0.08)	0.09 (0.11)	0.11 (0.07)
Dynasty	-0.20 (0.30)	-0.12 (0.08)	0.03 (0.10)	-0.50 (0.13)***	-0.36 (0.08)***
Num. obs.	3388	2596	2013	5973	13970
Fixed effects: Policy Area	11	11	11	11	11
Fixed effects: Election Year	5	5	5	5	5
Fixed effects: Region	11	11	11	11	11
Deviance	806.48	2801.53	1962.60	3033.45	9812.38
Log Likelihood	-403.24	-1400.76	-981.30	-1516.73	-4906.19
Pseudo R2	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03

Note: *** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$

G Coding Instructions

This document contains an overview of the categories relevant for the coding task of Japanese candidate manifestos. Each of the policy areas corresponds to one Diet committee. Below, we provide example statements from manifestos that fall into each category of policy area/Diet committees.

Please read the statements carefully and get back to the authors of the project if you have any questions.

You will receive a spreadsheet in the following format:

sentence	sentence_pre	sentence_post	sentence_id	policy_area	type
Sentence to be coded	Previous sentence	Following sentence	unique identifier	Use abbreviations described below; leave empty if not codable	Pledge; credit claiming; clarification of issues; former jobs

The column *sentence* contains the statement to be coded. *sentence_pre* contains the statement that appeared before the statement to be coded. *sentence_post* shows the statement that appeared after the statement to be coded. These statements will give you an overview of the context. However, only code the policy area of *sentence* which is highlighted in red font. If you cannot determine the policy area of a statement, please leave the field *policy_area* empty.

sentence_id is a unique identifier that we use merge the statement back to the original manifesto. In the column *policy_area* you write down the name of the area using the abbreviations next to the headlines (e.g. agriculture; economy_trade_industry).

In the column *type*, you write down the category of a statement. A close manual inspection of statements revealed four categories:

- Pledge (promise)
- Credit claiming
- Clarification of issues
- Former jobs

At the end of this document, we provide examples for each of the four types. First, we present the policy areas, along with the abbreviation to be used in the spreadsheets, along with example statements.

Policy Areas

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (agriculture)

- S1: 農業自給率 50%を目標に引き上げ、農産物の輸出支援戦略をつくる。
 - S2: 運転資金の円滑な継承や漁船漁業の再生など、水産業の安定強化に努めます。
 - S3: 担い手を強化し、競争力のある農業を育成。
 - S4: 農協改革に対しては自己改革を重視し、地域の協同体を崩壊させず、後継者を育成し、農地を守り、所得を安定させるという視点で、改革すべきところは改革し、守るべきものは守ります。
 - S5: 県や市町村の持つ農業試験場、大学内の研究施設、農林漁業者の自助努力、これらを連動させ、アイデアに富んだ農林漁業を創造します。
 - S6: ☆日本の農林水産業を守るため、TPP 交渉参加に反対します。
 - S7: 米価の下落により窮地に立たされている農家の代弁者として、国に支援を強力に要請します。
 - S8: もっと新潟の食・花・農業を全国・全世界へ 第三の矢 食・農業特区を新潟に選定!
 - S9: 活力ある農業を育成 人づくりこそ国づくり!
 - S10: また、日本を支える農林水産業の活性化を推進し、熊本の元気を取り戻します。
-
- S1: Raise the agricultural self-sufficiency rate to 50% and create an agricultural export support strategy.
 - S2: I will strive to strengthen the stability of the fishery industry, such as the smooth transfer of working capital and the regeneration of fishing vessels.
 - S3: Strengthen leaders and foster competitive agriculture.
 - S4: Emphasis on self-reform for agricultural cooperative reforms, reforming areas that should be reformed from the perspective of collapsing local communities, fostering successors, protecting farmland and stabilizing income, I will protect what I should protect.
 - S5: Agricultural testing grounds owned by prefectures and municipalities, research facilities in universities, self-help efforts of agricultural and forestry fishermen, and links between them to create an agroforestry and fishery that is rich in ideas.
 - S6: I will not participate in TPP negotiations to protect Japan`s agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry.
 - S7: I strongly request the support from the country as an advocate for a farmer who is standing in a remote area due to the decline in rice prices.
 - S8: More Niigata food, flowers and agriculture nationwide and worldwide. The third arrow. Niigata for the food and agricultural special zone!

- S9: Cultivate vibrant agriculture.
- S10: I will also reinvigorate the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries that support Japan, and restore Kumamoto's spirit.

Cabinet (cabinet)

- S1: 近年急増している振り込め詐欺やストーカー事件など治安への不安。
 - S2: また、かつて世界一安全な国と讃えられた日本を再び取り戻すために、長期的な視野に立ち、「治安・防災対策」を強化します。
 - S3: 災害からの復旧、復興を着実に進めます。
 - S4: 女性の能力を存分に発揮できるようにします。
 - S5: まず復興。
-
- S1: Anxiety about security, such as wire fraud and stalking incidents that have been increasing rapidly in recent years
 - S2: Also, in order to regain Japan, once regarded as the safest country in the world, I will strengthen “security / disaster prevention measures” from a long-term perspective.
 - S3: I will steadily implement disaster recovery and recovery.
 - S4: I will make full use of women's abilities.
 - S5: First, reconstruction.

Economy, Trade and Industry (economy_trade_industry)

- S1: エネルギー産業の先進地として国の発展に貢献し、活力ある地域を目指します。
 - S2: さらに、地域産業を活性化するとともに、地域の中小企業が持つ潜在力を引き出す政策に取り組み、地域雇用の拡大と地域を豊かで元気にする美濃・飛騨ブランド製品の保護と育成に尽力する覚悟です。
 - S3: 前向きなマインドを保て 必要なのは企業経営者の前向きマインドを支える的確な産業政策です。
 - S4: 経済の発展に必要な、新たなエネルギーの安定供給に取り組んでいきます。
 - S5: 中小企業の資金繰り支援を進めます。
 - S6: 日本を支える「中小企業」に活力を！
-
- S1: Contribute to the development of the country as an advanced area of the energy industry and aim for a vital area.

- S2: In addition, I will revitalize local industries, work on policies to draw out the potential of local SMEs, and strive to protect and nurture Mino and Hida brand products that expand local employment and make the region rich and healthy. I am prepared.
- S3: Maintain a positive mind. What is needed is an appropriate industrial policy that supports the positive mind of corporate managers.
- S4: I will work on the stable supply of new energy necessary for economic development.
- S5: I will promote funding support for SMEs.
- S6: Energize SMEs that support Japan!

Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

(education_culture_sports_science_technology)

- S1: 職業系高校の教育内容を充実、産業技術のスペシャリストを養成します。
 - S2: 「人間の向上」のための教育改革を推進します。
 - S3: 愛国心や愛郷心、家族や人への思いやり教育の推進と教師の育成に尽力します。
 - S4: 日本人の心根を伝え、確かな学力がつく教育を!
 - S5: 教育‡若い世代の健全な成長のために教育改革を進めます。
 - S6: 教育を、取り戻す。
 - S7: 世界トップレベルの学力と人間力を目指します。
 - S8: 科学技術立国の復活 持続的な成長にはイノベーションが不可欠です。
 - S9: わが国を愛する心を育み世界的に活躍するたくましい人材が育成できる世界トップレベルの教育立国を目指します。
-
- S1: I will improve the education content of vocational high schools and train industrial technology specialists.
 - S2: Promote educational reforms to improve people.
 - S3: I are committed to promoting patriotism, patriotism, caring education for families and people, and training teachers.
 - S4: Education that conveys the roots of the Japanese people and has a solid academic ability!
 - S5: Education ‡ I will promote educational reform for the healthy growth of the younger generation.
 - S6: Regain education.
 - S7: Aim for world-class academic and human abilities.
 - S8: Reviving science and technology nations Innovation is essential for sustainable growth.

- S9: Aiming to be the world's top-level educational country that can cultivate strong human resources who can cultivate hearts that love Japan and play an active role globally.

Environment (environment)

- S1: 地球環境を守るため全力を尽します。
 - S2: 地球規模の環境問題対策 クールビズなど身近な環境対策から、「京都議定書目標達成計画」にある二酸化炭素の6%減などの地球規模の環境問題に繋げていきます。
 - S3: 地球環境を守るための国際貢献を増やします。
- S1: I will do our best to protect the global environment.
 - S2: Measures for global environmental problems From familiar environmental measures such as Cool Biz, I will lead to global environmental problems such as 6% reduction in carbon dioxide in the Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan.
 - S3: Increase international contributions to protect the global environment.

Financial Affairs (financial)

- S1: デフレの克服により、給与所得を増やし、国内の活発な個人消費を促します。
 - S2: 地域金融を強化し、個人保証から脱却する法改正を行います。
- S1: By overcoming deflation, I will increase salary income and encourage active domestic consumption in the country.
 - S2: I will revise the law to strengthen regional finance and move away from personal guarantees.

Foreign Affairs (foreign)

- S1: 日米同盟の強化のもと、国益を守る、主張する外交を展開します。
 - S2: その他にも多くの外交問題が山積しておりますが、外交は国民生活に大きく影響を与える極めて身近な問題です。
- S1: Under the strengthening of the Japan-US alliance, I will develop a diplomacy that protects the national interest.
 - S2: There are many other diplomatic issues, but diplomacy is a very familiar issue that greatly affects people's lives.

Health, Labor and Welfare (health_labor_welfare)

- S1: 社会保障制度改革 将来の生活安定化のために、安心できる年金制度を！
 - S2: 自分の将来が見える年金・医療制度 将来いくら年金を受け取れるのか、病気のときどうなるのか、あらゆる世代に対してはっきりさせる、わかりやすく見通しの効く制度を実現したい!
 - S3: 安心して暮らせる社会保障制度の構築 持続可能な社会保障制度を確立し、子ども・子育て支援、医療、介護等の充実を図ります。
 - S4: 「特養ホーム・保育園」待機者 50%減らす。
 - S5: 誰もが安心できる年金・医療・介護制度に。
-
- S1: Social Security System Reform A safe pension system to stabilize the future of life!
 - S2: Pensions and medical systems that allow you to see your future I want to realize an easy-to-understand and prospective system that makes it clear to all generations how much they can receive in the future and what happens when they are sick!
 - S3: Establishing a social security system where people can live with peace of mind Establishing a sustainable social security system and enhancing child / child-rearing support, medical care, nursing care, etc.
 - S4: Reduce the waiting time for “specialized nursing homes / nursery schools” by 50%.
 - S5: A pension, medical care and nursing care system that everyone can feel secure about.

Internal Affairs and Communications (internal)

- S1: 「地方に住みたい」を実現できるよう後押し。
 - S2: その第一歩が「郵政改革」です。
-
- S1: Prompt to realize “I want to live in a rural area”.
 - S2: The first step is postal reform.

Justice Affairs (justice)

- S1: 裁判の迅速化と公平性を高めます
- S2: 出入国管理の強化で、安心・安全の東京を取り戻します
- S3: 「自動車運転致死傷処罰法」を新設し、無免許運転や飲酒運転隠しを厳罰化
- S4: 司法制度改革を推進して、開かれた裁判制度をつくります

- S5: 迅速な裁判など司法改革を行います
- S6: 犯罪被害者の人権を尊重した捜査や裁判の実現を目指します
- S7: 被害者の人権に配慮した、法体系を整備します
- S1: Accelerate trials and increase fairness
- S2: Recovering safe and secure Tokyo by strengthening immigration control
- S3: Established the Act on Punishment of Cars Lethal and Injury to Strictly Penalize Unlicensed Revolving and Drunk Driving
- S4: Promote judicial system reform and create an open court system
- S5: Perform judicial reforms such as quick trials
- S6: Aiming to realize investigations and trials that respect the human rights of crime victims
- S7: Establish a legal system that takes into account the human rights of victims

Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (land_infrastructure_tourism)

- S1: 民営化によって経営の合理化と工夫が実現でき、料金収入の拡大と高速道路の活用が増大します。
- S2: 圏央道のほか、6号国道バイパス、TX 延伸問題等に取り組みます。
- S3: 能登空港への国際チャーター便誘致や能越自動車道の整備を促進し、国内外から多くの人々が訪れる能登をめざします。
- S4: 大阪へ乗り換えなし1本 神戸と北播磨を南北に縦断する高速道路の実現 神戸へ直行40分。
- S1: By privatization, management can be rationalized and devised, increasing toll revenue and using highways.
- S2: In addition to the Ken-O Expressway, I will work on the No. 6 National Highway Bypass and the TX extension problem.
- S3: I will promote international charter flights to Noto Airport and the development of the Noetsu Expressway, and aim for Noto, which is visited by many people from home and abroad.
- S4: No transfer to Osaka. Construction of a highway running north and south between Kobe and Kita-Harima. For 40 minutes to directly go to Kobe.

Security (security)

- S1: 国民を守り、友好国から信頼される防衛をつくります。
- S2: 「普天間」から日本を変える ここ沖縄2区は、普天間を始めとする米軍基地が面積の大半を占め、わが国防衛の最重要地域となっています。

- S1: Protect the people and create defenses trusted by friendly countries.
- S2: Changing Japan from “Futenma” In the 2nd district of Okinawa, the US military base, including Futenma, occupies most of the area and is the most important area for defense of Japan.

Types of Statements

Pledges (pledge)

- 運転資金の円滑な継承や漁船漁業の再生など、水産業の安定強化に努めます。
- I will work to stabilize and strengthen the fisheries industry such as the smooth inheritance of working capital and the repair of fishing vessels.

Credit claiming (credit_claiming)

- 司法制度改革に尽力し、裁判の迅速化、法曹養成の拡充などのほか、受刑者の人権尊重のための行刑改革も進めました
- I have engaged in judicial reforms and advanced speedier trials, the fostering of the legal profession, the reforms of the administration of punishment to respect the human rights of inmates.

Clarification of issues (clarification)

- 国際社会問題についてイラク・北朝鮮問題等、不安定な世界情勢となっています。
- The situation in the international community such as Iraq and North Korea issues becomes unstable.

Former jobs (former_jobs)

- 阪大病院、国立呉病院・中国地方がんセンター、大阪警察病院等を経て、地元高槻でがん診療に従事しつつ、京大院医療経済学教室にて、医療再生と社会保障について政策提言等の活動中。
- After working at Osaka University Hospital, Kure Hospital, Chugoku Cancer Center, and Osaka Police Hospital, I am working on cancer treatment in my home town, Takatsuki and making policy proposals on medical services and social security at Kyoto University.