

**2021 Edition**

# **Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report**

**— COVID-19 pandemic and social security system —**

**【Summary】**

**Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare**

# Overview of the 2021 Edition Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report

## Part 1 “COVID-19 pandemic and social security system”

- **Analyzing the impact of the spread of COVID-19 on our lives and how to deal with it by focusing on the following themes with comparisons to the Lehman Crisis in 2008:**
  - Measures for those who have experienced a sudden drop in work and income
  - Deepening isolation
  - Impact on women
  - Impact on children
  - Impact on medical and welfare services
- **Analyzing the role of social security systems during social crises with international comparisons, and discussing five issues that have emerged through responses to the COVID-19 pandemic:**
  - Crisis-resilient medical and welfare services
  - Implementation of digital technology on social security systems
  - Safety net to support diverse work styles
  - Creation of a society without burdens unfairly based on gender
  - New approaches to preventing loneliness and isolation and increase connections and support

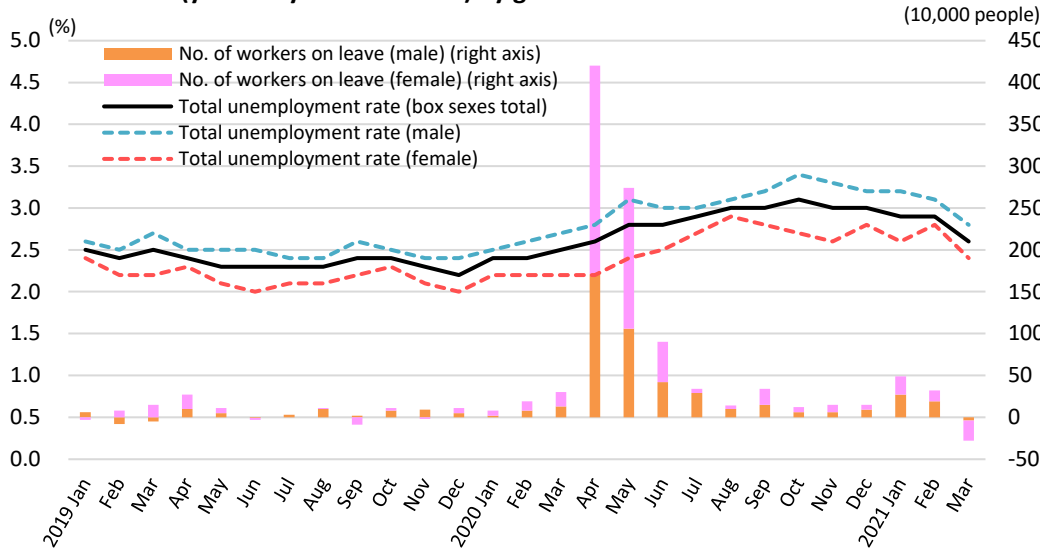
## Part 2 (Annual administrative report) “Response to the current policy agenda”

- In these annual administrative reports, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare explains how it deals with a wide variety of policy challenges.

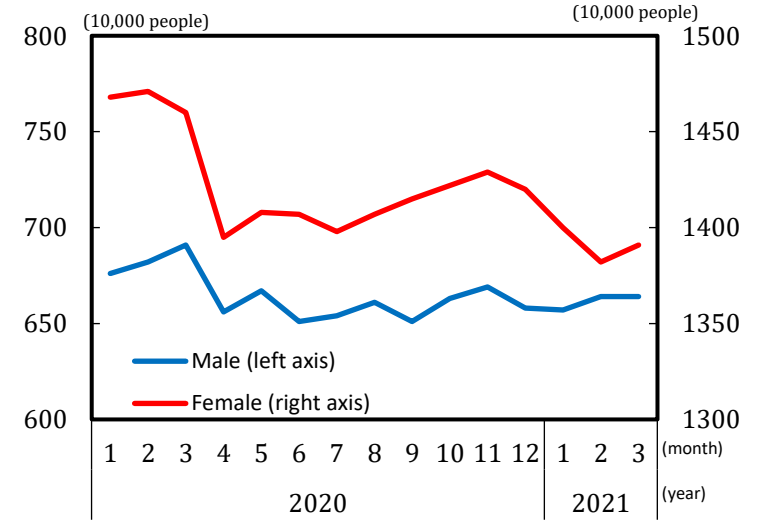
# Impact on work and income (1)

- Sharp increases in workers on leave in April 2020 following a moderate rise in the unemployment rate
- Significant decreases in non-regular employees, especially women, and employees in certain industries such as “accommodation and restaurants” and “life-related services and entertainment”

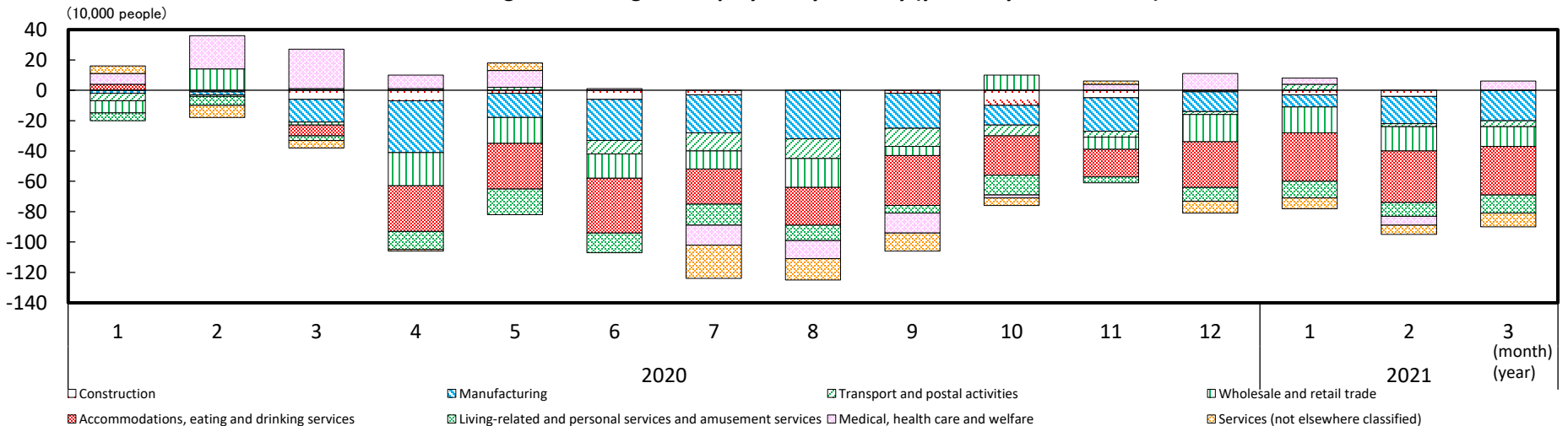
**Changes in the total unemployment rate and workers on leave (year-on-year difference) by gender**



**Changes in non-regular employees (by gender)**



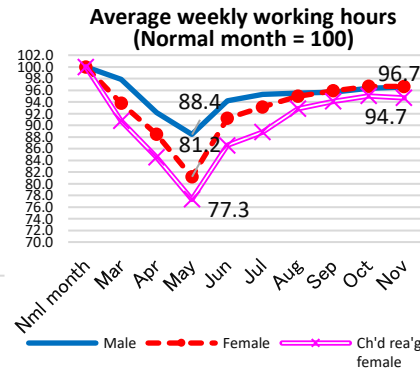
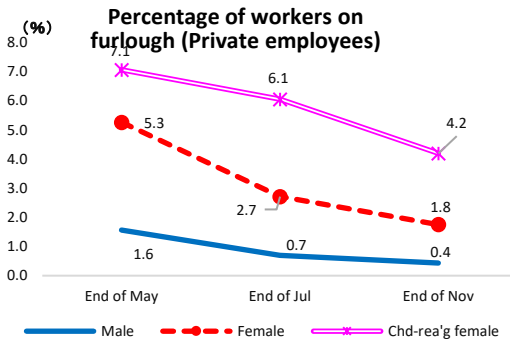
**Changes in non-regular employees by industry (year-on-year difference)**



# Impact on work and income (2)

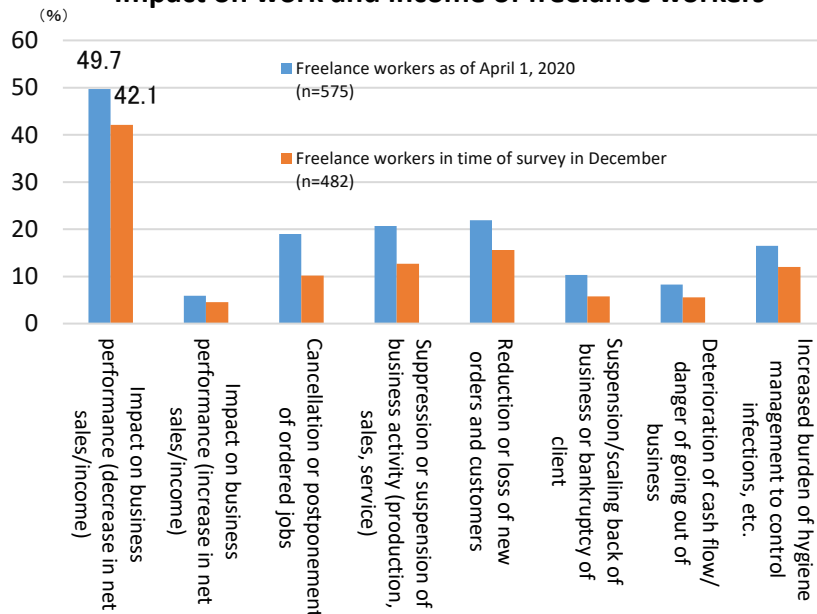
- The impact of the leave and working hours on child-rearing females is significant.
- “Drop in sales and income” is the answer from many freelance workers in questionnaires.

- Unprecedentedly large-scale financial support for individuals and households (much more than those in the Lehman Crisis)



Source: The 55th JILPT Research Eye, “How Women Bear the Brunt of COVID-19’s Damage on Work (Continued, Part II)” ZHOU Yanfei

## Impact on work and income of freelance workers



Note: This figure shows extracts of 17 options for a question that allows multiple answers.

Source: Results of “(The 3rd) JILPT Panel Survey on the Impact of COVID-19 on Work and Daily life” (the 1st aggregation)

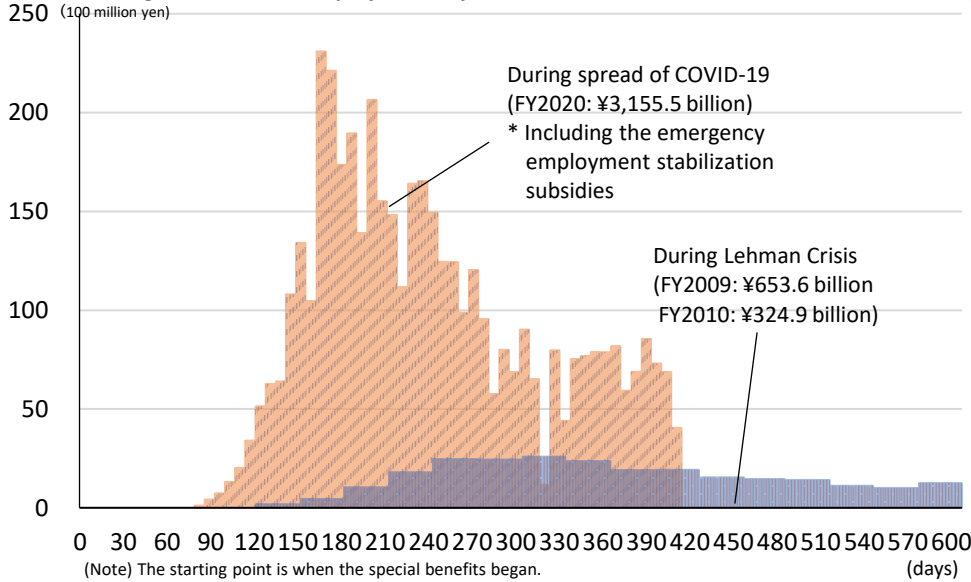
	Lehman Crisis (2008 -)	Review of support programs in this period	Spread of COVID-19 (2020 -)
Support for workers on leave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Measures for Employment Adjustment Subsidies (Expansion of scope and targets)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Measures for Employment Adjustment Subsidies (Expansion of scope and target)</li> <li>• Launch of the Emergency Employment Stabilization Subsidies (Based on employment adjustment subsidies for workers other than those insured)</li> <li>• Support fund and allowance for the leave forced to be taken in response to COVID-19 (To compensate the income of workers of small- and medium-sized enterprises and shift workers of large companies)</li> <li>• Subsidies for Elementary School Closure. (Benefits to those working individually by consignment.)</li> <li>• Financial support for injury and illness allowance on NHI, etc.</li> </ul>
Support for job seeker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Human Resources Development Support Program (free job training and living expense payments for those who cannot receive employment insurance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch of the Job Seeker Support System (October 2011 -)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Measures for Job Seeker Support Program (Relaxation of income and attendance requirements for vocational training allowance, etc.)</li> </ul>
Welfare loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review (integration and reorganization, etc.) of the type of livelihood welfare loans (Comprehensive support funds and interest-free emergency petty cash funds, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of the redemption period of the Emergency Petty Cash Fund and review of the loan period of the Comprehensive Support Fund, etc. (FY2015 -)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special loan of livelihood welfare funds (Emergency petty cash and comprehensive support funds) (For households with decreased income due to COVID-19, in addition to the exemption from redemptions under certain conditions, etc.)</li> </ul>
Housing security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Allowance Emergency Special Measures Project (Housing allowances to secure housing and support for job searches.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing Support Benefit Program (FY2013 -) (Limited to those aged 65 or under, stricter job searching requirements, and coordination with new employment support plans, etc.)</li> <li>• Launch of the New Support System for the Independence of People in Need (Housing Security Benefit) (FY2015 -)</li> <li>• Revision of the old Support System for the Independence of People in Need (Institutionalization of consistent housing support from moving-in to subsequent care)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of housing security benefits, etc. (Expansion of the scope of payments of housing security benefits to those who have not left their jobs or closed their businesses but are in need due to decreased income from a leave of absence. The payment period is also extended.)</li> <li>• Emergency Support Project for Transition to Home Life (Consistent support for public assistance recipients, etc. to secure housing from moving-in to subsequent care)</li> <li>• Launch the Single-Parent Family Housing Support Fund Loan System (An interest-free loan system with redemption exemptions for low-income single-parent households)</li> </ul>
Cash benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flat-rate benefits (¥12,000/person, with additional ¥8,000 for those aged under 18 or over 65)</li> <li>• Special Benefits for Supporting Families with Children (¥36,000/child)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Cash Payment (¥100,000/person)</li> <li>• Temporary Cash Grant (Child-care households: ¥10,000/child) (Low-income single-parent households: ¥50,000/child)</li> <li>• Special benefits to support child rearing households (Low-income households: ¥50,000/child)</li> </ul>
Premium reduction or exemptions, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support for the involuntary unemployed by reduction or exemption of NHI premiums, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch of the NHI Payment Reduction Program for the involuntary unemployed (FY2010 -)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support for reductions and exemptions of NHI premiums, etc.</li> <li>• Special exemption from National Pension Insurance premiums</li> <li>• Special revision of standard monthly earnings (revised next month)</li> </ul>

# Impact on work and income (3)

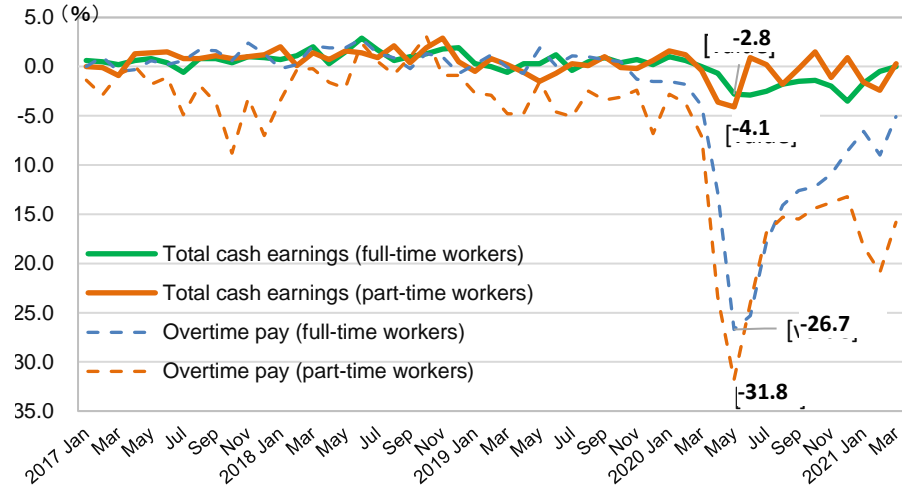
- The total unemployment rate has been reduced by employment adjustment subsidies and leave allowances compared to the time of Lehman Crisis.

- Large decreases in overtime pay due to increased leave and decreased overtime work. Household income is less affected than in the time of Lehman Crisis, partly because of various financial benefits.

Changes in allocated employment adjustments and other subsidies

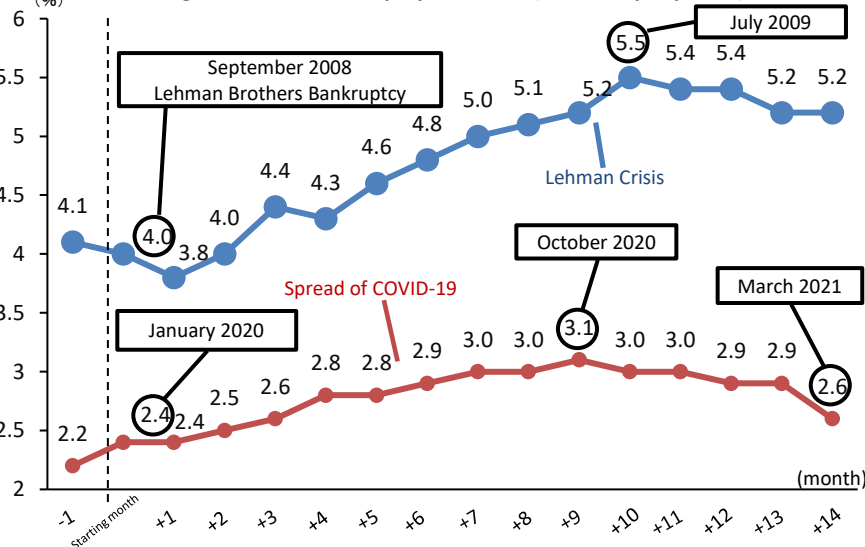


Changes in total cash earnings (year-on-year ratio)

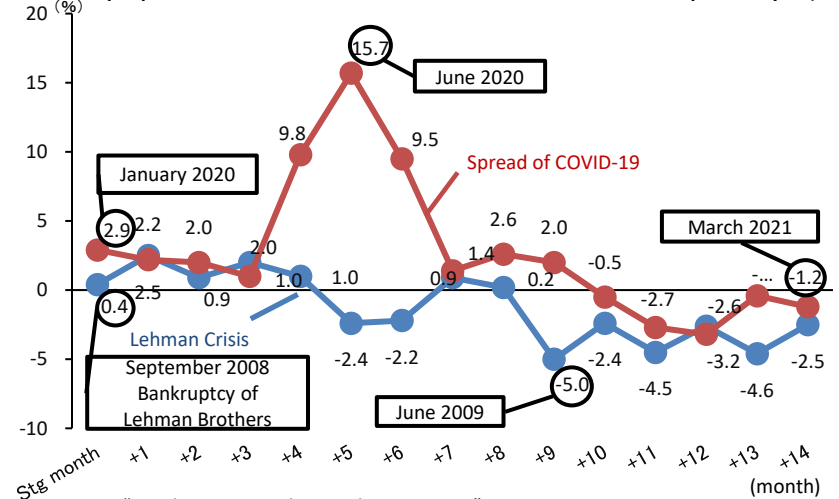


Source: "Monthly Labour Survey" by the Employment, Wage and Labour Welfare Statistics Office under the Counselor to the Director-General for General Policy and Evaluation of the MHLW

Change in the total unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)



Changes in actual household income (workers' households, households with two or more people, nominal increase/decrease rate in the same month of the previous year)



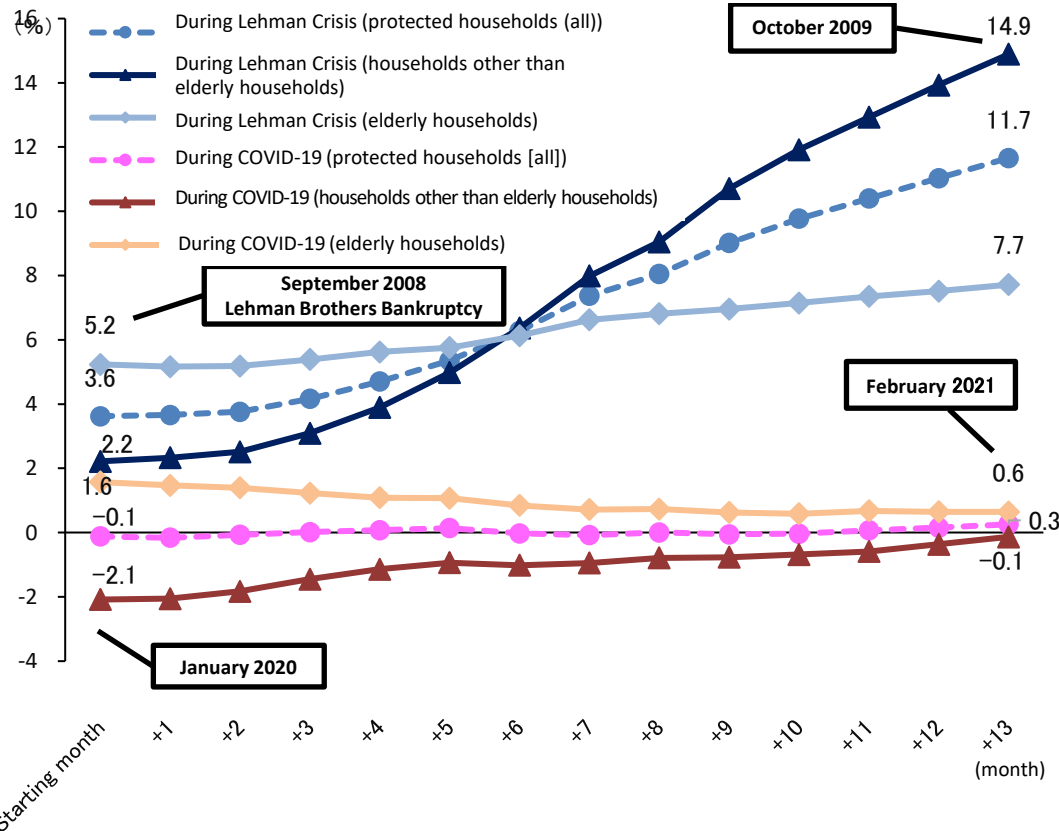
Source: "Family Income and Expenditure Survey," Statistics Bureau, MIC

# Impact on work and income (4)

- Increases in protected households have been relatively suppressed so far partly due to moderate increases in unemployment compared to the time of Lehman Crisis

Changes in the growth rate of protected households (year-on-year)

Reference



Results of living welfare loans  
- 27 times the number of cases and 32 times the amount of money compared to the Lehman Crisis -

Fund type	Lehman Crisis (Annual average in FY2009 - 2011)		Spread of COVID-19 (up to the end of March 2021)	
	No. of cases	Total amount (¥100 million)	No. of cases	Total amount (¥100 million)
Emergency petty cash fund	39,521	46.2	1,106,735	2,051.6
Comprehensive support fund (Sept 2009: Displaced worker support fund)	29,326	189.4	785,446	5,641.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,847</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>1,892,181</b>	<b>7,693.2</b>

(Note) The number of decided cases and payment amounts of money in the COVID-19 pandemic are based on applications received by March 31, 2021, and confirmed on May 19, 2021. The figures are subject to change in the future. The decided cases and amounts for the comprehensive support fund include loans and re-lending.

(Note) Loans based on special measures for victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake are included in the emergency petty cash fund in FY2011.

Source: "Survey on Protected Persons," Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau and the "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services," Administration Report and Statistics Office under the Counselor to the Director-General for General Policy and Evaluation of the MHLW

(Note) The data after April 2020 is approximate. "Households other than elderly households" include "single-female-parent households," "households with disabilities," "households of the injured or sick" and "other households," which are the households actually protected based on the household type.

# Changes in work styles and their impact on family life

- About one-third of the workforce has experienced telework. Differences are seen between regular and non-regular employees.

## Telework implementation status (May-June 2020)

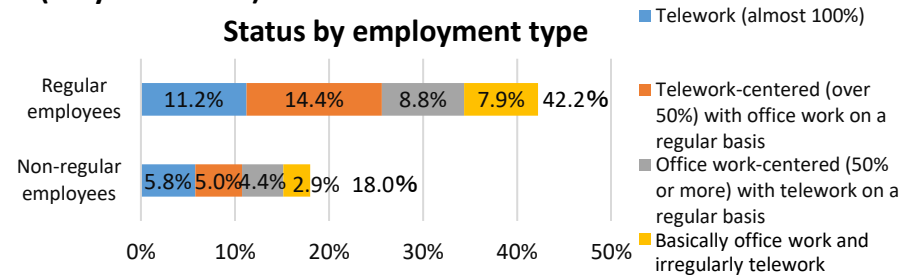
### Overall status

Telework (almost 100%)	Telework-centered (50% or more)	Telework on a regular basis (office-centered: 50% or more)	Basically office work (telework at odd intervals)	Limited workdays in office (4 or 3 days / week)	Staggered or flex work in office	Working hours reduced by special leave, etc.	Other	None of them are implemented
10.5%	11.0%	6.9%	6.1%	11.2%	9.3%	12.6%	3.5%	41.0%

34.6%

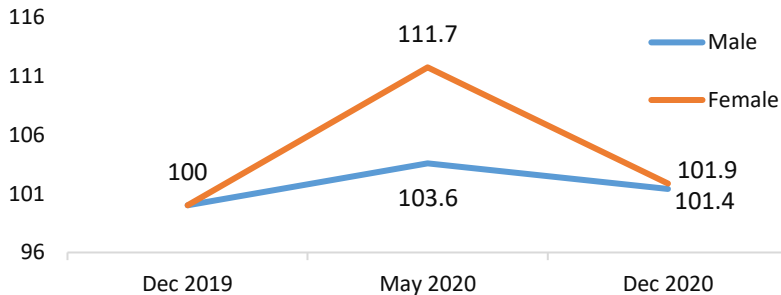
Source: "Survey on Changes in Attitudes and Behaviors of People during COVID-19," the Cabinet Office

### Status by employment type



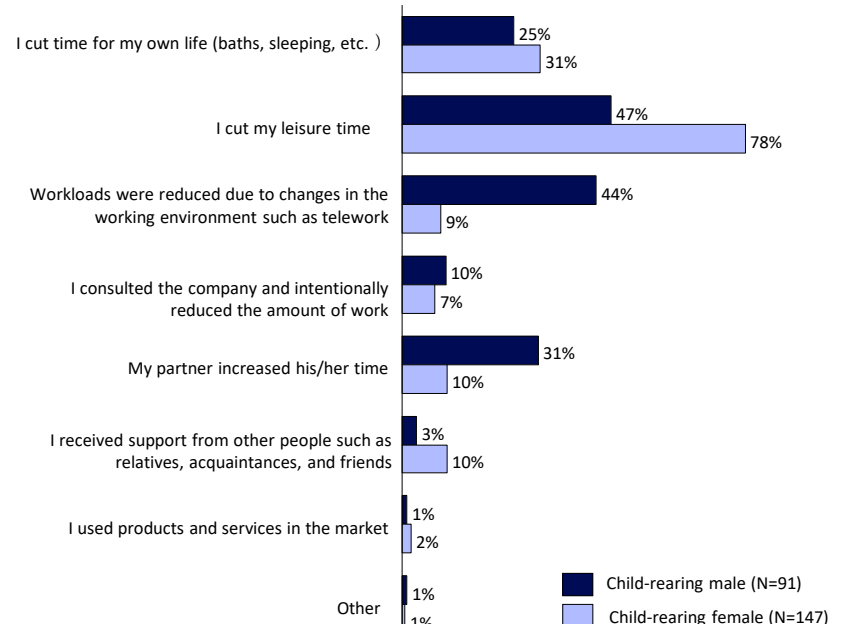
- The absolute amount of time for housework and childcare has increased due to self-restraint, relatively increasing the burden on women. Men use the extra time created by telework, while women do housework in their spare time.

### Changes in housework and childcare time

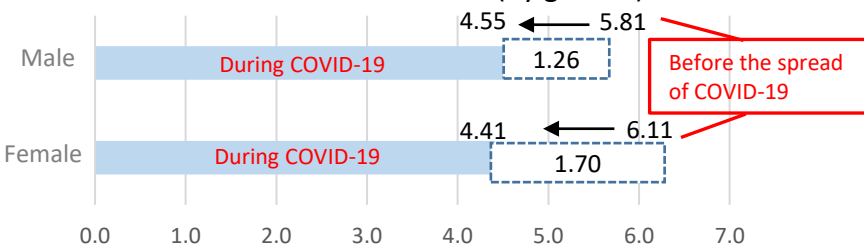


(Note) Averages at the time of the surveys in May and December 2020 with the value in December 2019 set to 100.  
Source: Created from the original document of "The 2nd Survey on Changes in Attitudes and Behaviors of People during COVID-19," the Cabinet Office.

### How to make time for increased housework and childcare (by gender)



### Satisfaction with overall life (by gender)



(Note) Averages before and during the spread of COVID-19 with 0 points for "Not satisfied at all" and 10 points for "Very satisfied". "The 4th Report on 'Survey on Satisfaction and Quality of Life,'" the Cabinet Office

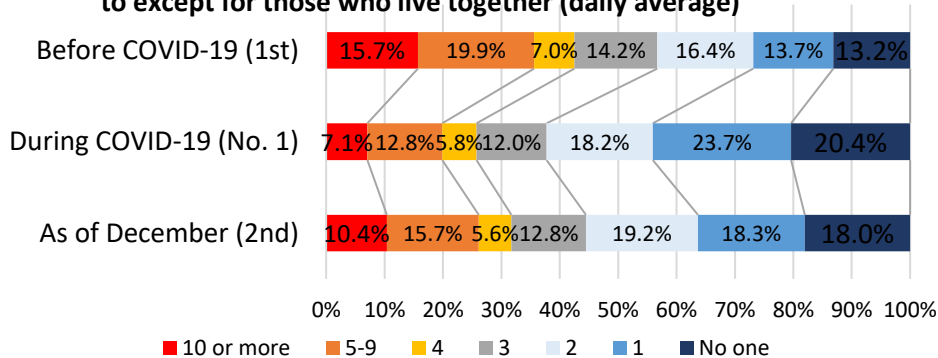
Source: Created based on data from the "Questionnaire on changes in life by the spread of COVID-19," the Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.

# Impact of self-restraint on a person's life (1)

- Self-restraint reduces opportunities for the elderly to communicate, which may lead to an increase in their cognitive decline or tendency toward depression.

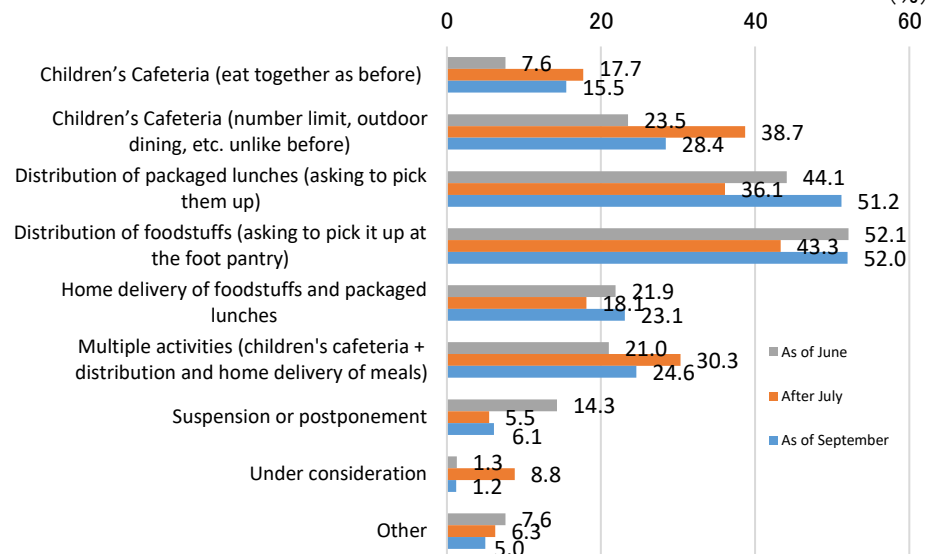
- Instead of "gathering," "connections" through new approaches such as food pantries, door-to-door visits (outreach) and online activities are increasing.

The number of people the elderly (60 or older) talk to except for those who live together (daily average)



Source: "The 2nd Survey on Changes in Attitudes and Behaviors of People during COVID-19," the Cabinet Office

Status of the Children's Cafeteria

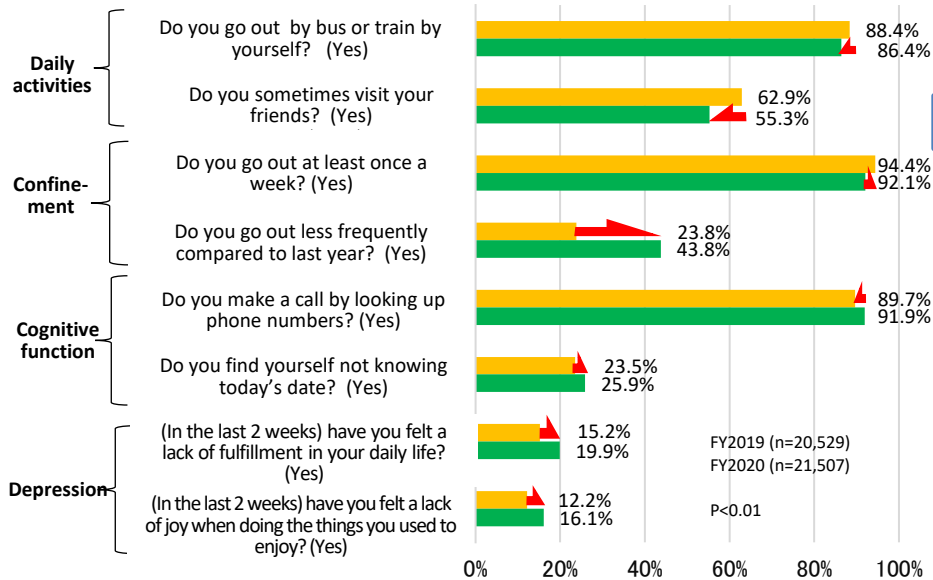


Source: NPO National Children's Cafeteria Support Center Musubie, "The results of the Questionnaire on the Current Situation and the Problems of Children's Cafeterias" by the children's cafeterias and regional networks

## The physical and mental effects of COVID-19 on the elderly

Checklist items (Answer list)

FY2019 FY2020

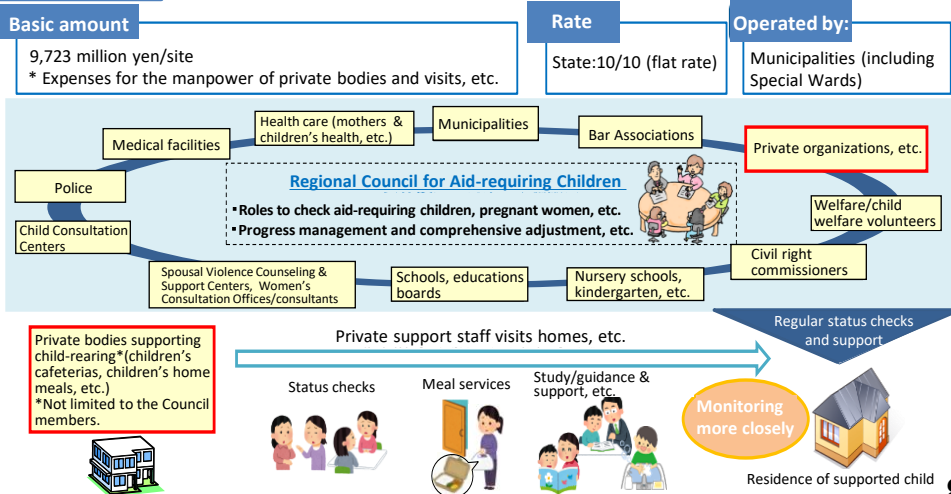


(Note) Data from two cities that monitor the physical and mental conditions of persons aged 75 or older certified as non-care-requiring persons in their care prevention and estimation projects.

Source: "The physical and mental effects of COVID-19 on the elderly [Interim report]," JMA Research Institute, Inc.

## Reference

## Launch of projects to support children more closely



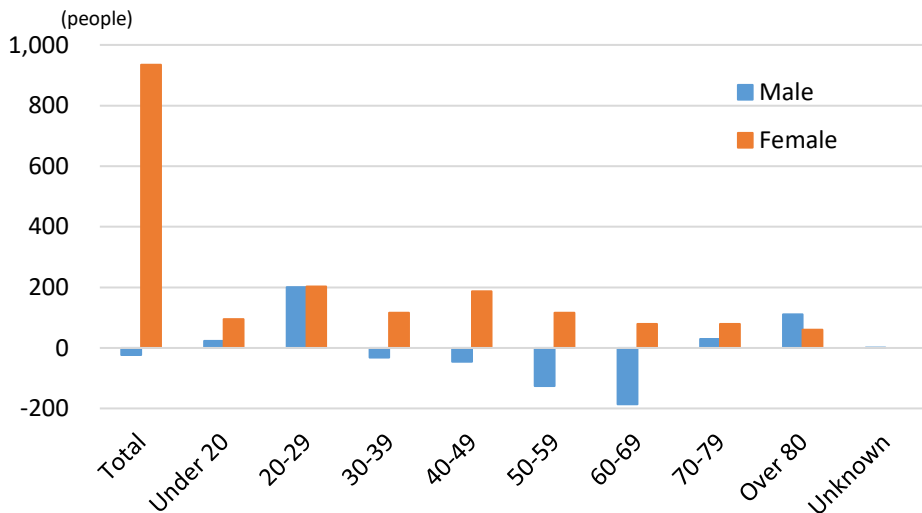


# Impact of self-restraint on a person's life (2)

- Since July 2020, the number of suicides, especially of women and young people, has been increasing.

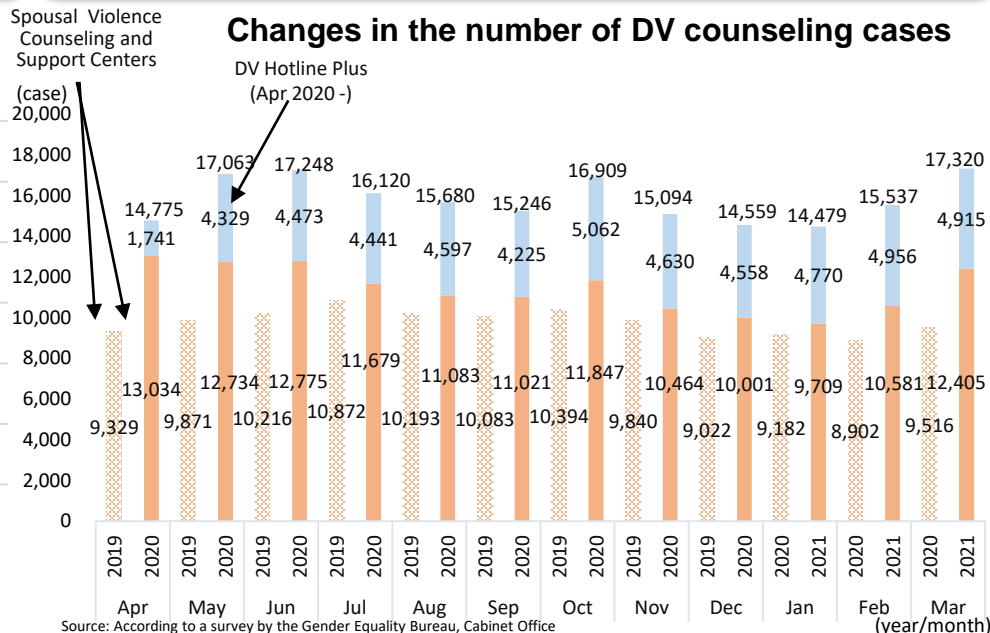
- As more time is spent at home, there are concerns about increased domestic violence (DV) from spouses.

**Changes in the number of suicides in 2020 (year-on-year, by age and gender)**



Source: Based on the data prepared by the Suicide Countermeasures Promotion Office, Social and Assistance Bureau of the MHLW from the suicide statistics of the National Police Agency.

**Changes in the number of DV counseling cases**

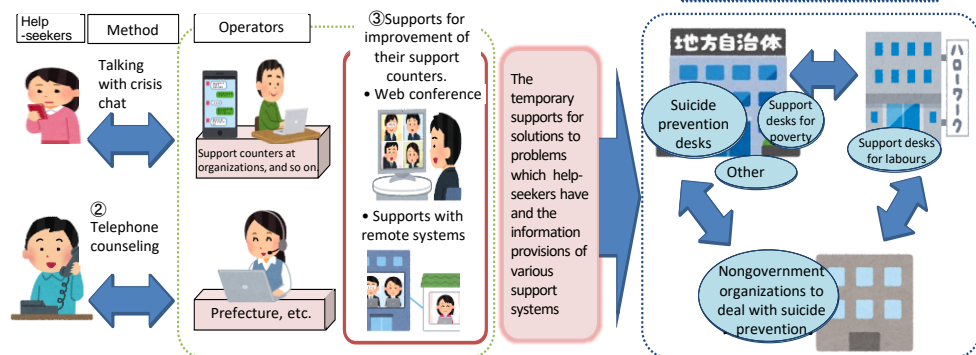


Source: According to a survey by the Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office

## Reference

### Strengthening of the counseling system for suicide prevention

- Responsible organizations: nongovernment organizations, prefectures, municipalities
- Rate: 10/10, 1/2, 2/3
- Subjects: Those who are at risk of suicide due to influence of COVID-19
- Flow chart of counselling processes



## Reference

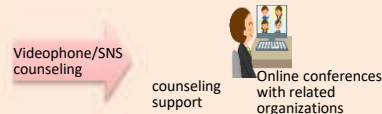
### Strengthening the counseling support system for child abuse and DV

#### Operation

- Subsidizing the costs required for COVID-19 infection control measures to build and strengthen the counseling support system for child abuse and violence from spouses, as well as for those who have left the orphanages.
- Costs for buying tablet terminals with communication functions for counseling support using videophones and online conferences to cooperate/coordinate with related organizations
- Costs for handling cases where telephone counseling is difficult and opening desks for 24/7 counseling via social networks
- Costs for consultation with medical facilities for appropriate infection control measures, etc.
- Costs for buying masks and disinfectant and improving the environment to ensure social distancing.

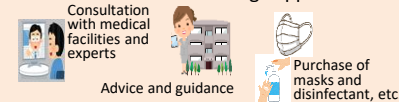
#### Ex. 1 Videophone counseling support, etc.

- Developing a framework for videophone counseling support and online conferences to prevent infections



#### Ex. 2 Infection control measures

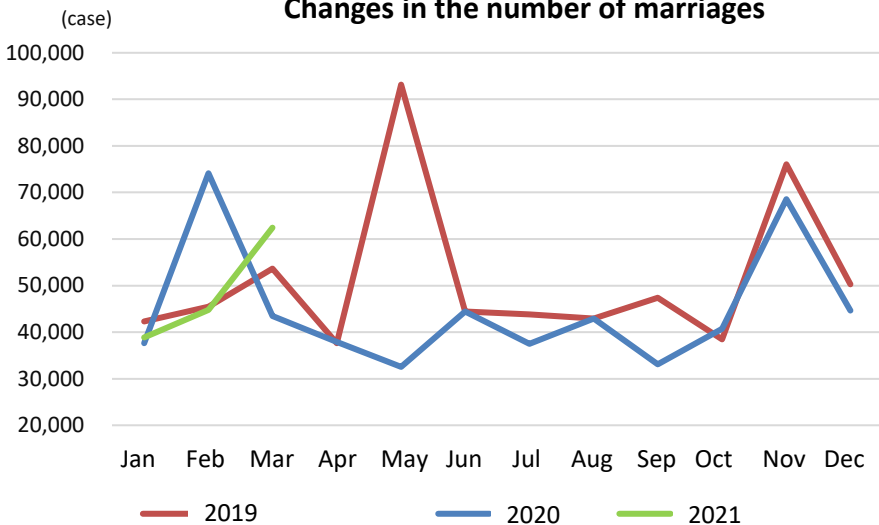
- Consulting medical facilities and infection prevention experts, and taking infection control measures such as purchase of masks and disinfectant at counseling support centers



# Impact of self-restraint on a person's life (3)

- The number of marriages and pregnancy registrations in 2020 decreased. There is concern that the number of births will decrease due to the spread of infections.

### Changes in the number of marriages



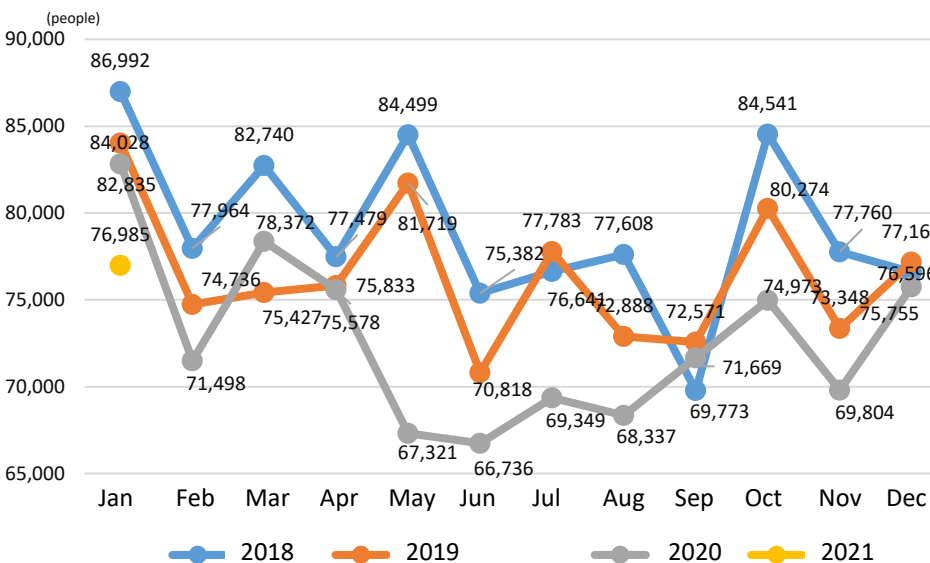
### Trends in the number of births in various countries (year-on-year)

Italy	-10.3% in 12/2020, -14.3% in J1/2021
Spain	-20.1% in 1/2021, -8.0% in 2/2021, -2.5% in 3/2021
France	-13% in 2/2021, -5% in 2/2021 (*), +1% in 3/2021
Sweden	-6.4% in 1/2021
Germany	+0.8% in 12/2020-2/2021 (year-on-year)
Taiwan	-23.3% in 2/2021, -15.0% in 2/2021
S. Korea	-7.8% in 12/2020, -6.3% in 2/2021, -5.7% in Feb 2021
Japan	-14.5% in 2/2021, -10.3% in 2/2021, -2.4% in 3/2021

(\* ) Effects of leap years are removed.

Source: "Prompt Vital Statistics Report," Vital, Health and Social Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Industrial Relations, MHLW

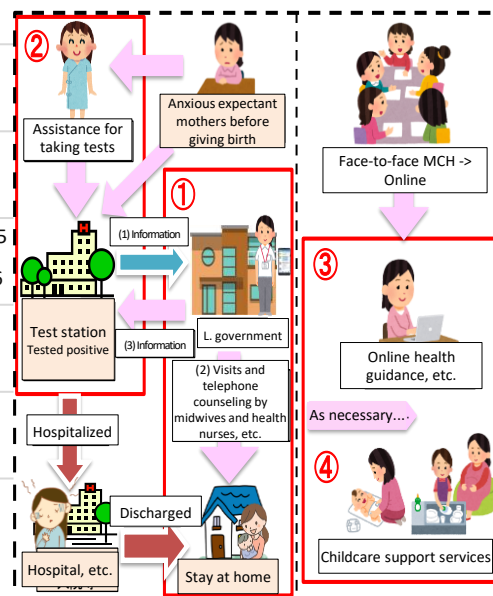
### Changes in the number of monthly pregnancy registrations



Source: According to the Child and Family Policy Bureau, MHLW

## Reference

### Comprehensive measures for expectant and nursing mothers during COVID-19



#### [Operation]

##### (1) Support for the COVID infected expectant mother

[Operated by: Prefectures, State 1/2]  
Closely support COVID infected expectant mothers by health nurses via telephone and visits after they are discharged from hospital.

##### (2) Pre test of anxious expectant mothers

[Operated by: Prefecture, State 1/2]  
Subsidize costs of pre tests for anxious expectant mothers with underlying illnesses.

##### (3) Online health guidance, etc.

[Operated by: Municipalities, State 1/2]  
Subsidize costs for equipment and staff for the online health guidance.

##### (4) Childcare support services

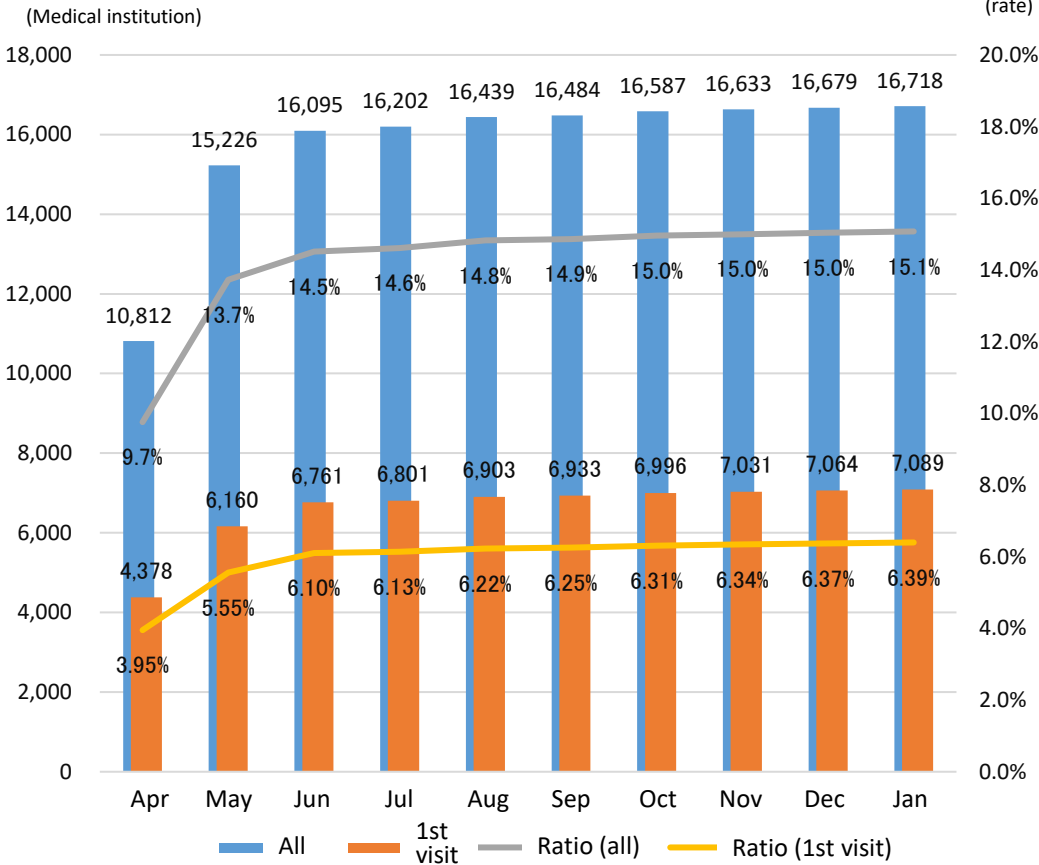
[Operation: Municipalities, State 1/2]  
Provide childcare support services for expectant mothers who are difficult to give birth in their parent's place.

# Penetration of online services in daily life

- 17,000 medical facilities provide online medical care services.

- “Kayoinoba” using online gathering

**Number of registered medical facilities available for online medical treatment, etc.**



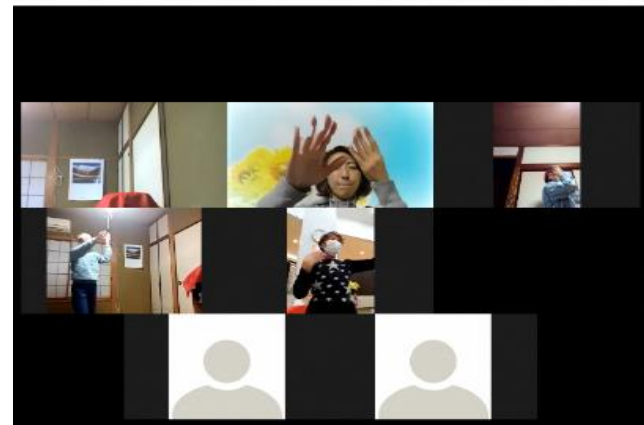
Source: According to a survey by the Medical Affairs Bureau of the MHLW

## Efforts of Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo (Triangle Time)



Held a hybrid “Kayoinoba” that combines videophones using the web conferencing system and telephones (voice only)

## Efforts of Matsudo City, Chiba Prefecture (Matsudo Project)



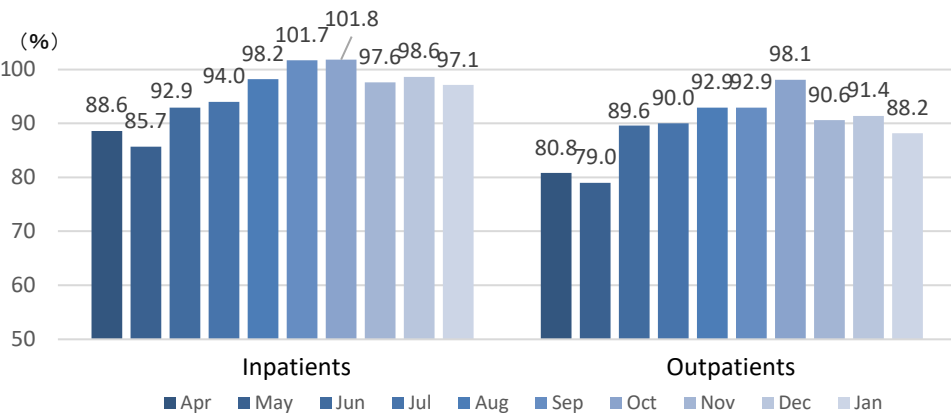
At the “Ogenki Club,” which performs the Bon Dance, the instructors and members practice by checking each other's movements on tablet screens

# Impact on medical and welfare services (1)

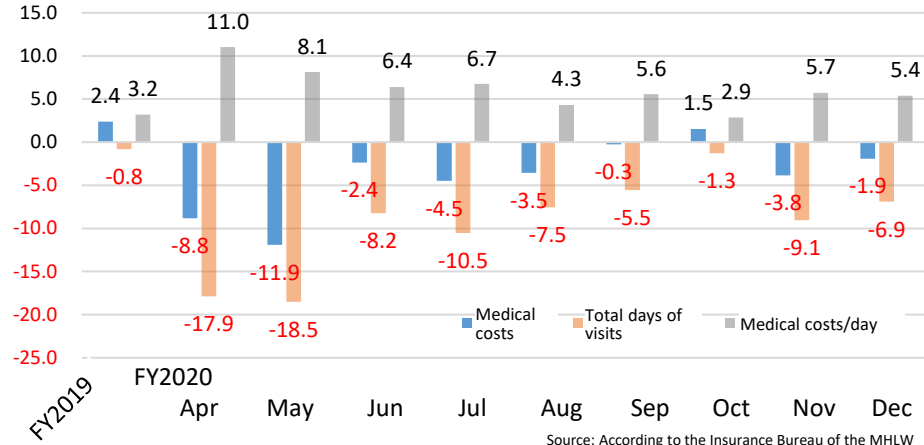
- Hesitation to see doctors and less health checkups and medical examinations

- Decreased medical costs affect the management. In day care services, the impact has been significant for a while.

Changes in the number of receipts by hospitalization and outpatient (year-on-year)



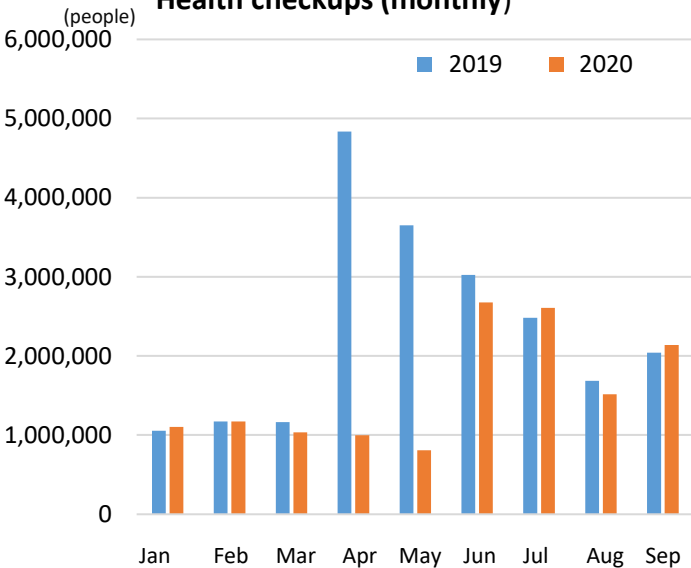
Trends in medical costs (year-on-year)



Source: According to the Insurance Bureau of the MHLW

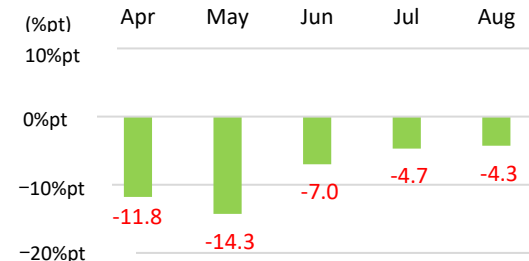
Source: According to the Insurance Bureau of the MHLW

Health checkups (monthly)

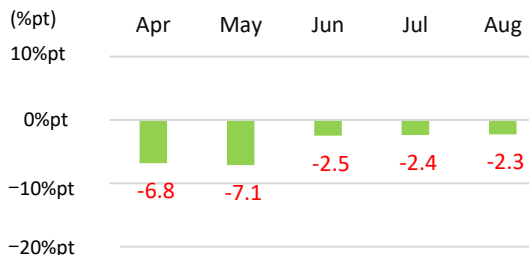


Source: "Survey of impact of the spread of COVID-19 on trends in people to receive health checkups and medical examination institutions," Japan Society of Health Evaluation and Promotion and National Federation of Industrial Health Organization

Changes in medical practice profits (difference (%) between 2019 and 2020) of hospitals receiving COVID patients

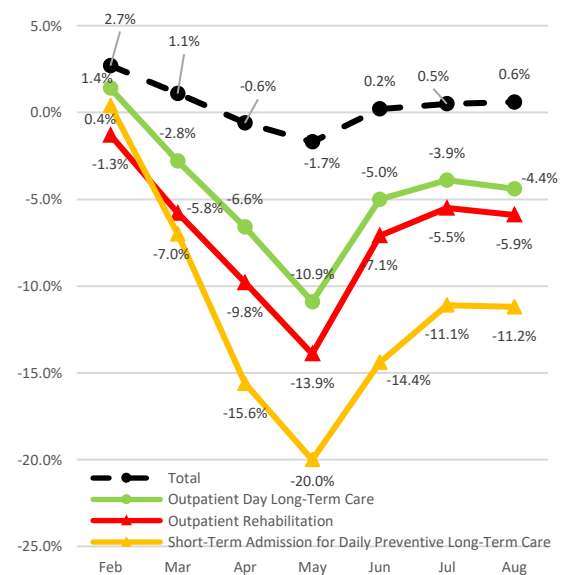


Hospitals not receiving COVID patients



Source: Created from "Survey of hospital management status under the spread of COVID-19," Japan Hospital Association and All Japan Hospital Association

Number of users per establishment for LTC (year-on-year)

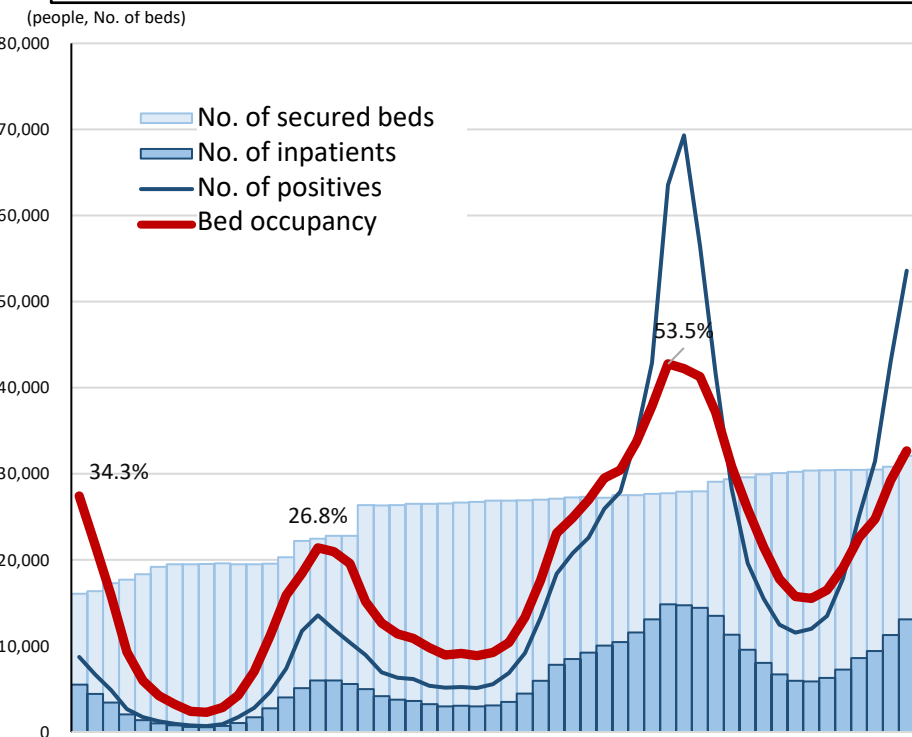


Source: Statistical chart by the All Japan Federation of National Health Insurance Organizations

# Impact on medical and welfare services (2)

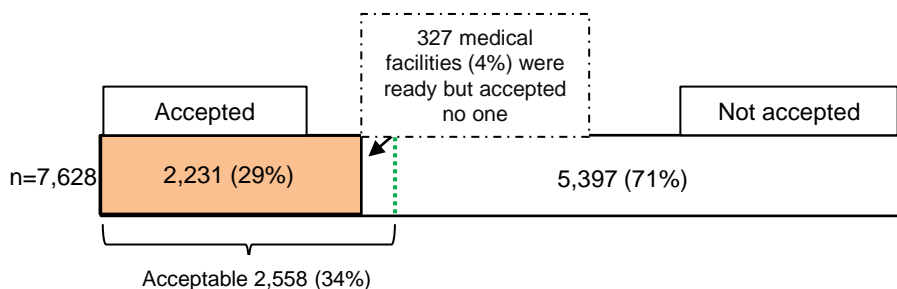
• Bed occupancy rates increases with increases in COVID patients. There are various support measures for securing beds.

The number of positive cases, secured beds, inpatients, and bed occupancy rate



Source: Created from "Survey on medical treatment status of COVID-19 patients and number of beds, etc.," the MHLW

Acceptance of COVID-19 inpatients (As of the end of January 2021)



Source: According to the Health Policy Bureau of the MHLW

The flow of increases in medical and bed reservation fees in relation to COVID-19

Response to main medical and bed securing fees related to COVID-19

	(After FY2020 1st supplementary budget) (Apr. 18-)	(After 2nd supplementary budget) (May 26-)	(After reserves) (Sep 15-)																								
Examination fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe patients Specific intensive care unit management fee, etc.: <b>Double</b></li> <li>Moderate patients Emergency medical management addition: <b>Double</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe patients: <b>Triple</b></li> <li>Moderate patients: <b>Triple</b></li> </ul>	(Same as on the left) <b>5 times</b>																								
Bed securing fee	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bed type</th> <th>Standard subsidy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ICU beds</td> <td>¥97,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beds for severe patients</td> <td>¥41,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other beds</td> <td>¥16,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bed type	Standard subsidy	ICU beds	¥97,000	Beds for severe patients	¥41,000	Other beds	¥16,000	<p>Priority and cooperating medical facilities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bed type</th> <th>Standard subsidy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ICU beds</td> <td>¥301,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beds for severe patients</td> <td>¥211,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other beds</td> <td>¥52,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bed type	Standard subsidy	ICU beds	¥301,000	Beds for severe patients	¥211,000	Other beds	¥52,000	<p>Advanced treatment hospitals in priority medical facilities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bed type</th> <th>Standard subsidy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ICU beds</td> <td>¥436,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beds for severe patients</td> <td>¥211,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other beds</td> <td>¥74,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bed type	Standard subsidy	ICU beds	¥436,000	Beds for severe patients	¥211,000	Other beds	¥74,000
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\*There is no distinction between priority and cooperating medical facilities

• Priority medical facilities: Provide hospitals and wards exclusively for COVID-19 patients  
 • Cooperating medical facilities: Provide private room beds exclusively for COVID-19 patients.

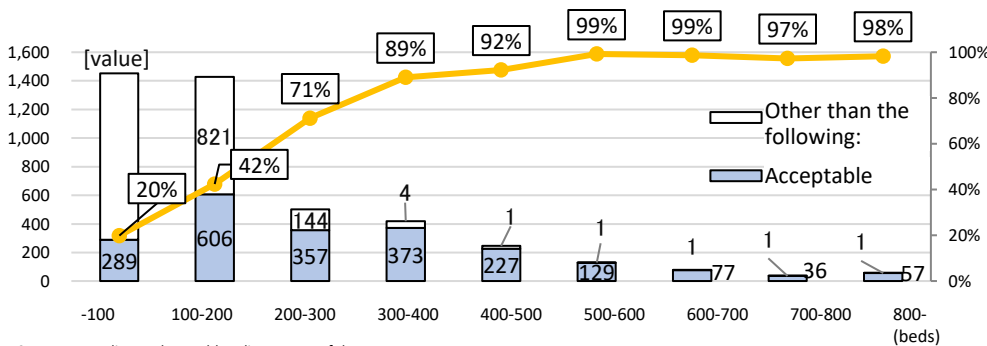
The Medical Care Service System Package in response to increasing inpatients (at the end of December 2020)

- Emergency support** for medical facilities accepting COVID-19 patients **to secure more beds** (subsidies of UP ¥19.5 million per bed, etc.)
- Securing beds** by **maximizing the use of nosocomial facilities**
- Support for **the early convergence of nosocomial infections**
- Securing human resources** by supporting **the dispatch of nurses and other medical staff**
- Prevention of infection in facilities for the elderly and early termination** in the event of infection

# Impact on medical and welfare services (3)

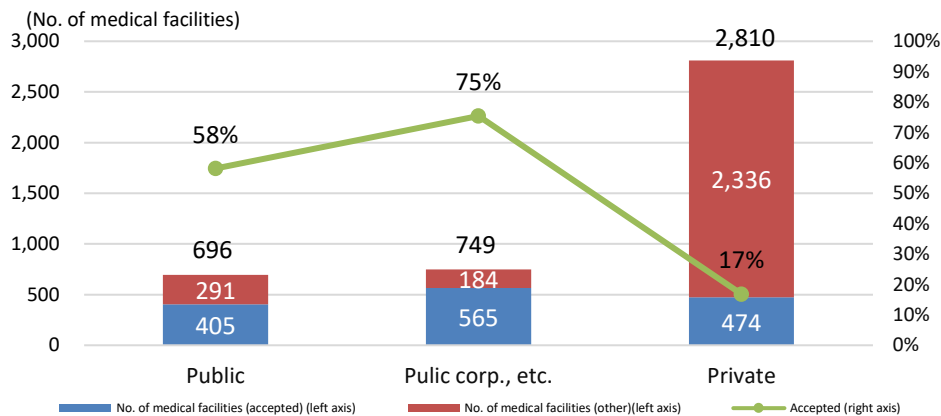
- Patients were accepted mainly by large medical facilities according to the conditions of the region. Building of a crisis-resistant medical care provision system is required based on the recent experience on sickbeds.

(1) Medical facilities that can accept inpatients by the number of beds



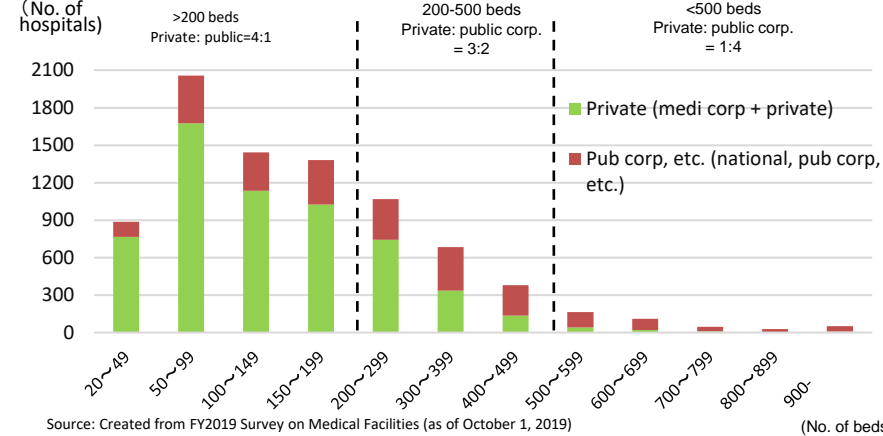
Source: According to the Health Policy Bureau of the MHLW

(2) The number of medical facilities accepting COVID-19 patients by type (public, public corp., etc. and private medical) and percentage accepting



Source: Created based on data on medical facilities reported to G-MIS as of the end of November 2020.

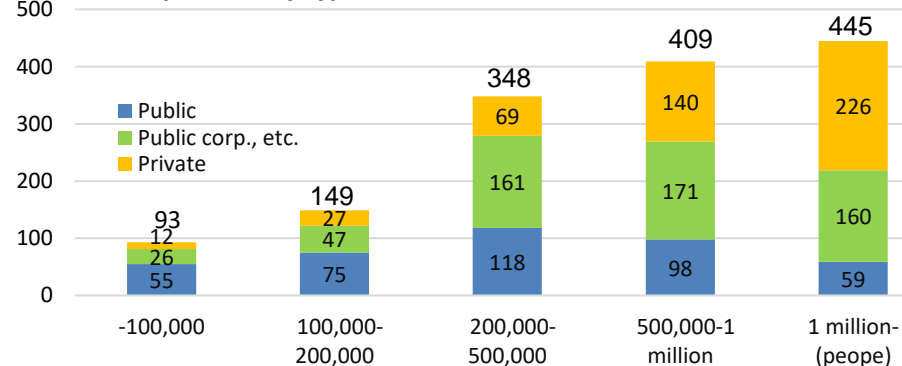
(3) No. of hospitals (by No. of beds and hospital type)



Source: Created from FY2019 Survey on Medical Facilities (as of October 1, 2019)

(No. of beds)

(4) The number of medical facilities that have accepted COVID-19 patients by type



Source: Created from data on medical facilities reported to G-MIS as of the end of November 2020.

## Reference The part related to infectious diseases in the revised Medical Care Act

The Addition of "Medical care at the time of the spread of an emerging infectious disease, etc." to the "medical care plan" prepared by the prefecture.

### Specific items of description (image)

#### Efforts in ordinary times

- Secure medical facilities and beds available in the spread of infection. (Preparation of beds and spaces used or diverted easily)
- Secure specialists in an anticipation of the spread of infection, etc. (Experts for infection controls and capable of treating critically ill patients)
- Stockpile infection protection equipment in individual medical facilities.
- Take complete measures to prevent nosocomial infections. Share the response policies for clusters.

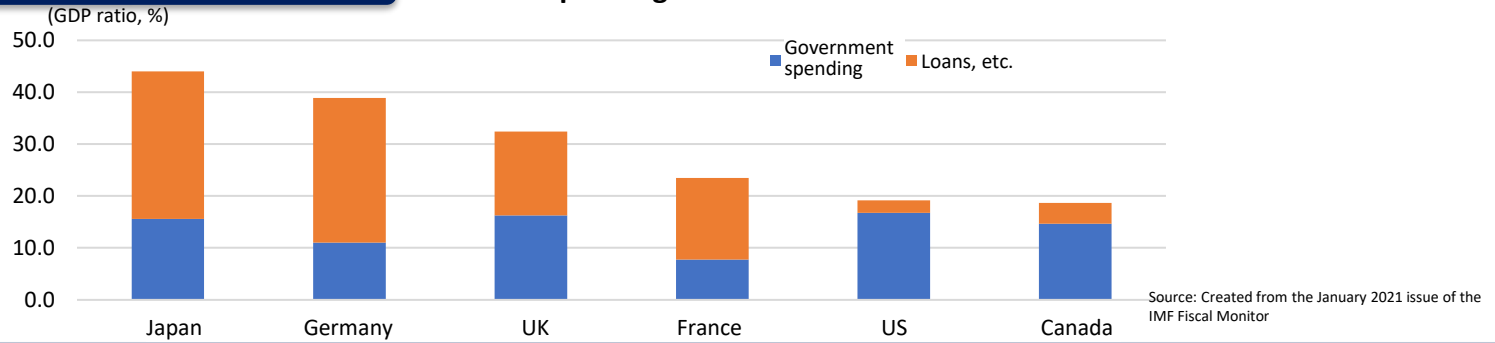
#### Efforts in the spread of infections

- Candidate medical facilities that can accept patients
- Policies to secure places and human resources
- Cooperation and role allocation of medical facilities, etc. (Roles for treating infectious diseases and general illnesses, and dispatch of support staff)

# International comparison of measures against COVID-19 (1)

## • Massive financial support

### Economic spending as a ratio of GDP to deal with COVID-19



## • Financial support for both employed workers and workers and sole proprietors not covered by unemployment benefits

(1)-(i) Financial support for employed workers

(As of Jan .1, 2021)

	US	UK	Germany	France	Japan	
Policy	Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) (new)	Wage compensation system for workers (new)	Shortened operation compensation (expansion)	Temporary leave compensation (expansion) (including the long-term partial operation system (new))	Employment adjustment subsidy (expansion) (including the emergency employment stability subsidy (new))	Support fund and allowance in response to COVID-19 (new)
Outline	The amount of benefits is added to the recipients of unemployment benefits, etc.	The amount of wages during leave that is given to the employer who had staff get leave but kept them employed	The amount of reduced wages is subsidized for the employer who temporarily shortened operations and reduced wages	The amount of reduced wages is subsidized for the employer who temporarily shortened operating hours, etc. (this long-term partial activity system is intended for cases where activities are hindered on a large scale and for a long period of time)	For temporary leave, education/training, or the transfer of employees to maintain employment, part of the leave allowance paid to workers is subsidized for the employer	Support fund and allowance are paid to workers who are forced to take the leave in response to the COVID-19
Recipient (new, expansion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recipients of unemployment insurance</li> <li>Recipients of shortened operation compensation (a system for paying part of unemployment benefits when working hours are shortened instead of having layoffs)</li> <li>Recipients of benefits for those who are not eligible for regular unemployment benefits (including those who do not meet the eligibility requirements) (PUA)</li> <li>Recipients of additional benefits for those who have completed receiving unemployment benefits (PEUC)</li> </ul>	Employers who asked for leave for their workers who had applied for wages to the Revenue and Customs Agency (also workers who had shortened their working hours after July 2020)	Normally, the target is employers who have reduced wages of one third of workers by more than 10%, but it has been expanded to employers who have wage reductions of 10% or more for 10% or more of their workers	-	Normally, the target is employers who have asked for leave for their workers insured by employment insurance (excluding those who are employed for less than six months), but for employers affected by COVID-19, subsidies are also granted for workers employed for six months or less (special cases) and workers not insured by employment insurance (emergency employment stability subsidies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Workers of small- and medium-sized enterprises where the employer has asked for their leave</li> <li>(2) Shift workers of large companies who have been asked to take leave by their employers but could not receive leave allowances</li> <li>*Those without employment insurance are also eligible</li> </ul>
Support (new, expansion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional benefits of \$600/week until the end of July 2020</li> <li>For August 2020 and beyond, additional benefits of \$300-\$400/week (up to six weeks) depending on the state</li> <li>Additional benefits of \$300/week from December 27, 2020, to March 14, 2021</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of wages paid to workers</li> <li>Up to £2,500/worker per month</li> <li>From August 2020, workers are paid 80% of their pre-leave wages, but support for employers is reduced in phases, which increases the burden on employers. Re-expanded from November 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normally, 60% (67% for those with children) of the wage reductions of workers are paid, but for those who have reduced working hours by 50% or more, 70% (77% for those with children) of the wage reduction from the fourth month of receipt, and 80% (87% for those with children) from the seventh month of receipt</li> <li>Normally, the upper limit is about €2,890/worker per month, but the amount is increased corresponding to this increase in the ratio of benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsidies to companies that pay 70% of previous wages are granted with an upper limit of 4.5 times the legal minimum wage (SMIC) x 70% (€32.29/hour) (*previously about €7.5/hour)</li> <li>After June 2020, the subsidy level is reduced (to 60% of previous wages) except for industries that are subject to closure</li> <li>The long-term partial activity system (introduced in July 2020) covers the same level as the above temporary leave compensation for a longer period of time, as the condition of the labor-management agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The subsidy rate for regular leave allowances (2/3 (small and medium-sized) and 1/2 (large companies)) is increased to 4/5 (small and medium-sized) and 2/3 (large companies), or to 10/10 (small and medium-sized) and 3/4 (large companies) if layoffs are avoided.</li> <li>The upper limit of the daily amount for each worker is increased from the usual ¥8,370 to ¥15,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80% of the wage paid before the leave (up to ¥11,000 a day)</li> <li>*Of (2) above, 60% for the leave from April 1 to June 30, 2020</li> </ul>

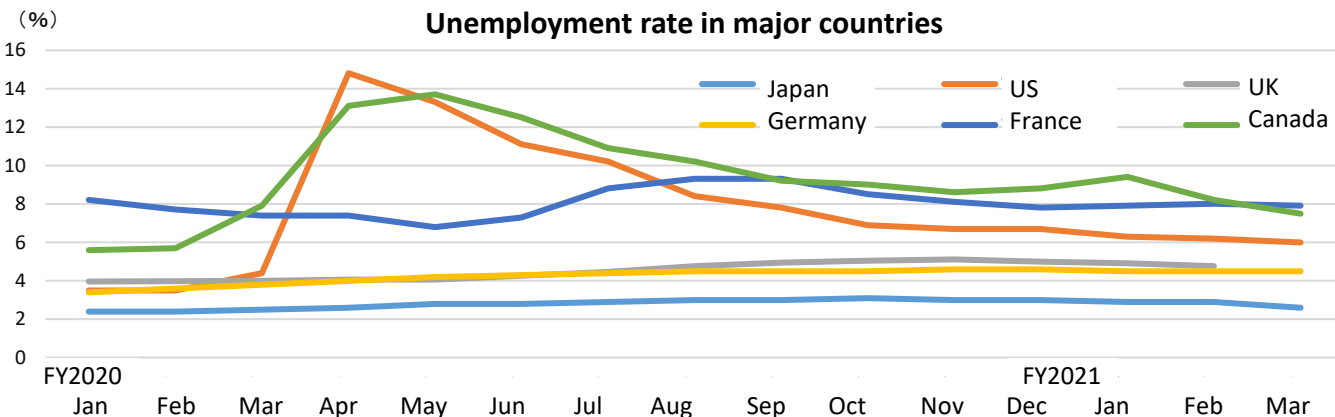
# International comparison of measures against COVID-19 (2)

(1)-ii Financial support for self-employed workers, etc.

(As of Jan. 1, 2021)

	US	UK	Germany	France	Japan	
Policy	Launch of unemployment support system (PUA) for self-employed workers	Launch of financial support system for self-employed workers	Launch of economic support system for employers	Launch of a solidarity fund to support small businesses and self-employed workers	Sustainable benefits	Rent support benefits
Recipient	Those who are unemployed or unable to work for reasons related to COVID-19: • Solo proprietors • Independent contract workers • Workers who do not meet the requirements for receiving unemployment benefits	Selfemployed workers suffering from decreased demand or the temporary suspension of business due to COVID-19 and who meet the following requirements: • Annual business profit is £ 50,000 or less. • Income from the sole proprietorship is 50% or more of all income • Engaged in self-employment in the previous and current tax year	<Fixed cost support> ○ Emergency support ( May 2020) Small businesses, self-employed workers, etc. with 10 or less employees and in an economically difficult situation due to the effect of COVID-19 ○ Temporary support I, II, and III (June 2020 ) Small- and medium-sized enterprises, self-employed workers, etc. whose sales decreased by more than a certain ratio due to the effect of COVID-19 (annual sales of less than €750 million, III also covers large companies). <Support in November/December> (Nov–Dec 2020) Employers who are directly or indirectly affected by lockdowns	The following businesses whose sales decreased significantly (decreased by 50% or more from same month of the previous year) or annual sales subject to suspension measures were €1 million or less and taxable profit was €60,000 or less due to the effect of COVID-19: • Small businesses (10 employees or less) • Sole proprietors, etc. *At the beginning of the system. After that, the requirements for employee numbers and annual sales were relaxed according to the target sector	The following businesses whose monthly sales have decreased by more than 50% for the same month of the previous year due to COVID-19: • Small and medium-sized enterprises • Small businesses • Sole proprietors including freelancer • Medical corporations, agricultural corporations, NPO corporations, etc. *Rent support benefits are also applicable when sales for three consecutive months decrease by 30% or more on a year-to-year basis	
Support	<b>[Payment amount]</b> Payment amount is calculated from past income (additional Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation [FPUC] is also provided for recipients of PUA) <b>[Payment period]</b> Up to 39 weeks *Extended to 50 weeks in December 2020	<b>[Payment amount]</b> Part of average sales profits for the past 3 years (every 3 months)  1st payment (May-July 2020) 80% of average sales profits for the past 3 years are paid with an upper limit of £7,500  2nd payment (Aug-Oct 2020) 70% of average sales profits for the past 3years are paid with an upper limit of £6,570  3rd payment (Nov 2020 Jan 2021) 80% of average sales profits for the past 3 years are paid with an upper limit of £7,500	<b>[Payment amount]</b> <Fixed cost support> ○ Emergency support A total of fixed costs for 3 months up to €15,000 ○ Temporary support I, II, and III A fixed ratio of fixed costs according to the rate of the decrease in sales (I and II: Up to €50,000/month, III: Up to €1.5 million/month) *For temporary support III, there is a special case where 50% of last year's average monthly sales are paid (up to €7,500 in principle) instead of fixed costs <November/December support> Up to 75% of sales as the same month of the previous year *There is a special case for self-employed workers to simplify the procedure. The maximum total amount is €5,000	<b>[Payment amount]</b> • Up to €1,500/month • Additional payments of €2,000 to €5,000 to companies that have more difficult business operations *At the beginning of the system. After that, the amount of payments was expanded according to the target sector	<b>[Payment amount]</b> • Corporate: Up to ¥2 million • Individual business operator: Up to ¥1 million	<b>[Payment amount]</b> • Corporate: Up to ¥6 million • Solo proprietor: Up to ¥3 million

- The unemployment rate increased in countries focusing on unemployment benefits, while it was suppressed in countries focusing on employment maintenance.



Source: "Survey on Labor Force," MIT, OECD Sat (as of May 31, 2021)



# International comparison of measures against COVID-19 (3)

## Implementation of various lifestyle support measures for low-income and child-rearing households

### Lifestyle support measures in various countries

(As of Jan. 1, 2021)

	US	UK	Germany	France	Japan
Benefits and loans	<p>● <b>Support for the general public</b> Target: all citizens (with income restrictions) Payment amount: 1st payment (financial aid in Mar. 2020) Up to \$1,200 (adult), \$500 (non-adult) per person 2nd payment (financial aid in Dec 2020) Up to \$600/person</p> <p>*For example, in the case of single households, the payment amount is reduced in a phase manner from the annual income of \$75,000, and it is 0 when it exceeds \$99,000 at the first payment and \$87,000 at the 2nd payment. *Aid money is automatically paid to those who filed a tax return for 2018 or 2019 without the application procedures</p>	<p>● <b>Support for low-income households</b> Increases of up to £20/week (actual benefit amount varies depending on income, etc.) for the basic amount of welfare benefits for low-income earners (Universal Credit) and the basic element of the working tax credit (Working Tax Credit) *These measures are processed in a system such as the tax credit and are automatically increased and paid</p>	<p>● <b>Support for low-income households</b> Relaxation of requirements for unemployment benefits II (for those capable of working and not eligible for unemployment benefits) Target: - Small businesses - Single self-employed workers - Freelancers - Workers Those who cannot maintain their livelihood due to decreases in income, and have less than a certain amount of liquid assets</p> <p>● <b>Support for child-rearing households</b> - €300 of child bonus is paid for one child eligible for children's allowance. - Income deduction for single-parent households is increased from €1,908 to €4,008</p>	<p>● <b>Support for low-income households</b> - €150 is paid to households receiving active solidarity income and a special solidarity allowance equivalent to livelihood protection, and an additional €100 to each dependent child</p> <p>● <b>Support for low-income households</b> An additional €100 is paid for each child for the new school year allowance (paid to households with children aged 6-18 years, with income restrictions)</p>	<p>● <b>Support for the general public</b> [Special fixed amount benefit] Target: all citizens (no income restrictions) Payment amount: ¥100,000/person *An application to the municipality by each household is required to receive benefits.</p> <p>● <b>Support for low-income households [Emergency petty cash/comprehensive support funds]</b> Target: Households in need of assistance due to decreased income or unemployment Loan amount: Emergency petty cash fund (up to ¥200,000), comprehensive support fund (up to ¥200,000 x 3 months)</p> <p>● <b>Support for child-rearing households [Temporary special benefits]</b> - Child-rearing households: ¥10,000/person (a benefit for children's allowance recipients) - Low-income single-parent households: ¥50,000 or more/household, additional ¥50,000/household (a benefit for child-rearing allowance recipients, etc.)</p>
Housing	<p>● <b>Mortgage payment deferments and eviction deferments</b> Mortgage payment grace periods and eviction grace periods are until June 30, 2021 (Imposing late fees, etc. for rent in arrears is prevented for 120 days until July 25, 2020)</p>	<p>● <b>Mortgage payment deferments</b> Mortgage payment deferments for 6 months</p> <p>● <b>Eviction grace period</b> Demands for evictions due to rent in arrears is prevented until March 31, 2021</p>	<p>● <b>Support for rent payments (relaxation of unemployment benefits II)</b> Full payment of actual rent and heating costs</p> <p>● <b>Eviction grace period</b> - Demand for eviction due to rent in arrears is prevented - Rent for April-June 2020 is deferred for 2 years</p>	<p>● <b>Support for rent payments</b> An additional €100 is paid for each dependent child to households receiving a rent subsidy (individual housing assistance) for low-income earners *Applicable to households other than those receiving active solidarity income or special solidarity allowances</p> <p>● <b>Eviction grace period</b> The winter eviction period is extended until May 31, 2021</p>	<p>● <b>Mortgage payment deferments</b> Financial institutions are required to respond promptly and flexibly to changes in conditions such as repayment grace periods.</p> <p>● <b>Support for rent payments [Housing security benefits]</b> In principle, the local government pays the landlord the amount equivalent to the rent for 3 months (up to 12 months) for those whose income has decreased due to a leave of absence and are in the same situation as leaving or closing the business</p>

# Social security issues emerging from the response to COVID-19

- Looking back over the past 30 years, there have been many social crises such as the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the Lehman Crisis, and the Great East Japan Earthquake. And in the field of social security, existing systems and projects have been full used, and when there is a shortage, a new system was built to deal with the situation.
- Building a multi-layered safety net by responding to the five issues that have become apparent due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic is essential for preparing for future social crises.

## Five issues that have become apparent due to the COVID-19 pandemic

