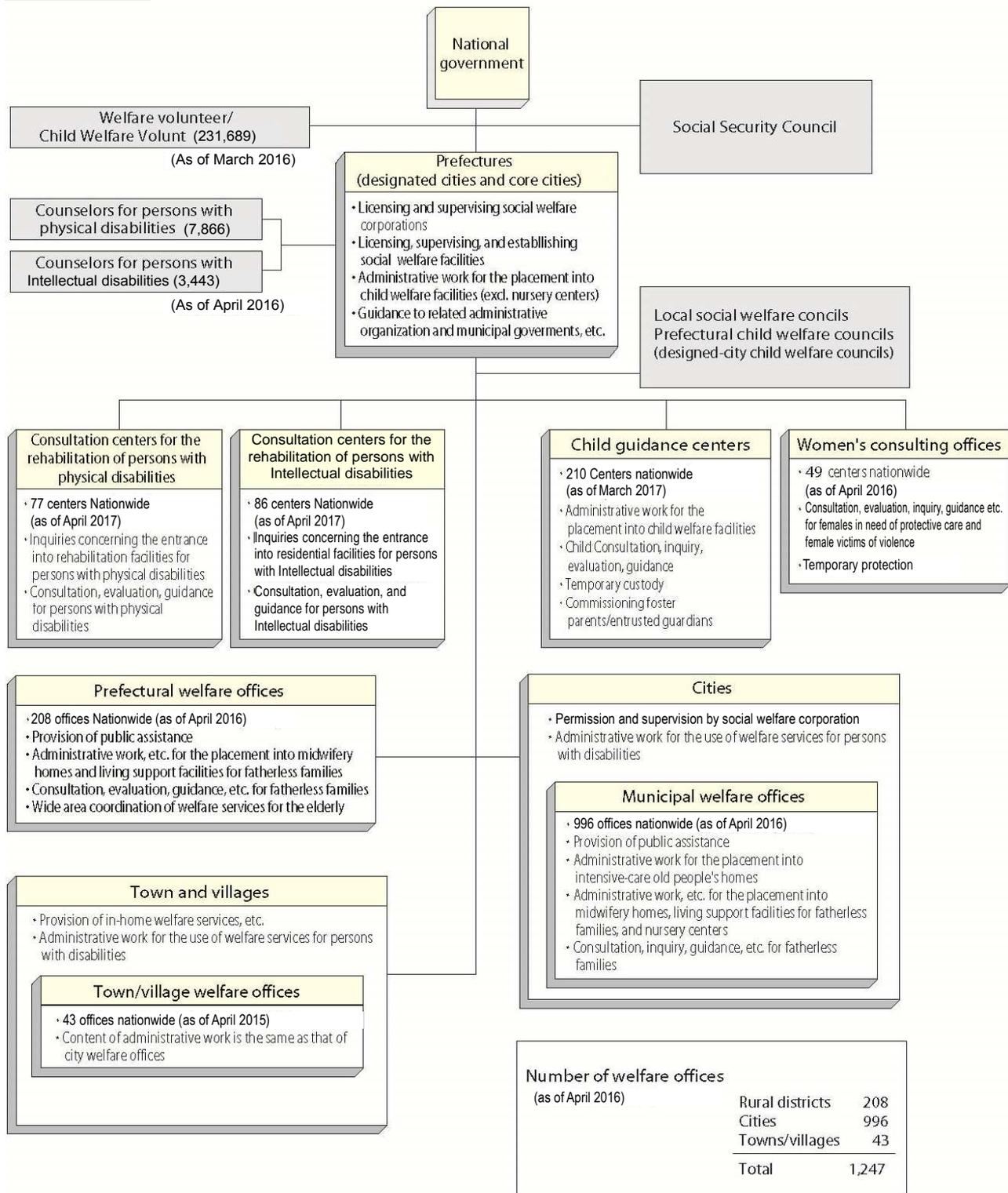


[8] Social Welfare and Relief for War Victims

Social Welfare Implementation System

Overview

Outline of Social Welfare Implementation System



Social Welfare Corporations

Overview

Outline of Social Welfare Corporations

Social welfare corporations are juridical persons established under the Social Welfare Act for the purpose of conducting the social welfare services (Type I and Type II social welfare services) prescribed in Article 2 of the Social Welfare Act.

Due to the public nature of social welfare services the establishment and management of social welfare corporations are more strictly regulated than civil law-based public service corporations.

The establishment, etc. of social welfare corporations has to be approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare (with corporations providing services in two or more prefectures and thus established as nationwide organizations, etc.), prefectural governors, or mayors (including mayors of designated cities).

Type I social welfare services

- Relief facilities and rehabilitation facilities provided for in the Public Assistance Act
- Facilities with the purpose of admitting the needy, free of charge or at a low cost and providing them with livelihood assistance
- The provision of funeral services for the needy
- Homes for infants, living support facilities for fatherless families, foster care facilities, facilities for children with disabilities, children's psychotherapy facilities and children's self-reliance support facilities, as provisioned in the Child Welfare Act
- Nursing homes for the elderly, intensive nursing homes for the elderly, and low-cost homes for the elderly
- Support facilities for persons with disabilities as provided for in the General Support for Persons with Disabilities Act
- Women's protection facilities provided for in the Anti-Prostitution Act
- Vocational facilities
- Services that advances funds to the needy with zero or low interest
- The organization of a community chest

Type I social welfare services

- Services that provide the needy with daily necessities or the money
- Living consultation services for the needy
- Employment training projects for authorized indigent regulated under Act on the indigent independent support
- Day-care support services for children with disabilities, consultation support services for children with disabilities, services that support children's efforts at self-reliant living, after-school services for children's sound upbringing, short-term child care support services, house-call services for all households with babies, home-visiting childcare support services, local childrearing support center services, temporary custody services, small-scale foster home services, small-scale nursery school services, nursery school services for sick children, and support services for child rearing support activities as provided for in the Child Welfare Act
- Services of operating midwifery homes, nursery centers, children's recreational facilities, and child and family support centers as provided for in the same Act
- Services of providing consultation on improving child welfare (user support operation, etc.)
- Kindergarten and day-care center cooperation type certified child care centers as provided for in the act on promotion of comprehensive provision for pre-school children's education, child care provision
- Daily life support project for fatherless families and motherless families and widows as provided for in the act on welfare for both fatherless and motherless families and widows
- Welfare facilities for both fatherless and motherless families as provided for in the act on welfare for fatherless, motherless families as well as widows
- In-home care services for the elderly, daycare services for the elderly, short in-patient services for the elderly, multifunctional long-term care services in small group homes, and communal daily long-term care services for dementia patients as provided for in the Act on Social Welfare for the Elderly
- Operation of a long-term care day service center for the elderly, short-term in-patient facility for the elderly, welfare center for the elderly, and long-term care support center for the elderly as provided for in the same Act
- Welfare services for persons with disabilities, general consultation support services, specific consultation support services, transportation support services, local activity support centers, and welfare home as provided for in the Services and Support for Persons with Disabilities Act
- Daily life training services for persons with physical disabilities, sign language interpretation services, service dog training services, or hearing dog training services as provided for in the Act on the Welfare of Persons with Physical Disabilities
- Operation of a welfare center for persons with physical disabilities, facility for producing prosthetic devices, guide dog training facility, or facility for providing information to persons with a visual or hearing impairment as provided for in the Act on the Welfare of Persons with Physical Disabilities
- Services that provide consultation about rehabilitation for persons with physical disabilities
- Services that provide consultation about rehabilitation for persons with intellectual disabilities
- Services through which the needy are rented simple, prefabricated houses or given the use of lodging facilities or other facilities, free of charge or at low cost
- Services through which the needy are provided with medical care, free of charge or at low cost
- Services through which the needy are given the use of long-term care health facilities for the elderly, free of charge or at low cost
- Settlement services
- Services to assist with the utilization of welfare services
- Coordination of various social welfare services
- Subsidies for various social welfare services

Requirements for Establishing Social Welfare Corporations

The following requirements need to be met when establishing social welfare corporations.

1. Organization

The board members of social welfare corporations must consist of no less than six directors and no less than two auditors. The directors must (1) have insight on the management of social welfare projects and (2) be familiar with the actual situation of welfare in the area where the concerned social welfare corporation proceeds with the project as well as, (3) in the case that the concerned corporation has installed a facility, the administrator of the facility must be among the directors. The auditors must be chosen from (1) those having insight about social welfare projects, and (2) those having insight about financial management.

The councilors of social welfare corporations shall be appointed from among those having insight necessary for the proper management of the concerned corporations, and the number of councilors must exceed the number of directors prescribed in the articles of incorporation

In addition, it shall not be appropriate to appoint nominally the officials of relevant administrative agencies or those unable to participate in corporate management actually. It is also restricted to appoint those having special relationships such as relatives.

Furthermore, a corporation of a certain size or larger must establish an accounting auditor.

2. Assets

As fundamental property, prepare assets such as land and buildings needed in performing social welfare services.

Prepare operating assets equivalent to no less than 1/12 (desirably no less than 2/12 for corporations primarily engaged in part of services under the Long-Term Care Insurance Act, etc.) of annual operating expenses in the form of cash or deposits, etc.

3. Services

Social welfare corporations can engage in public benefit services and profit-making services in addition to the social welfare services listed on the previous page.

Public benefit services denote services intended to benefit the public but which do not fall into the category of being social welfare services (services with no relation to social welfare do not get approved). More concretely, in-home long-term care support services and the services of managing health care facilities for the elderly or fee-based homes for the elderly, etc. are included as being public benefit services.

Profit-making services refer to services whose profit is appropriated to run social welfare services or public benefit services implemented by the corporation, and can include the management of leasing buildings, parking lots, and running stores, etc. utilizing property owned by the corporation.

Both public interest and profit-making services must be subordinate to social welfare services as the primary business. In addition, the assets to be used in the non-primary purposes should be managed separately from fundamental and operating assets.

4. Disclosure

The concerned corporation must prepare the following documents and report to the competent Agency by the end of June every year.

- Accounting documents, etc. (calculating documents (i.e., Balance Sheet, Business Activity Statement and Statement of Cash Balance, the same hereinafter), as well as Business Report/the detailed statement thereof, Audit Report (including Accounting Auditor Report for accounting audit corporations))
- Property inventory, etc. (property inventory, list of board members, documents describing the standards for payment of remuneration, etc. and documents describing the outline of projects, etc.)

And prepare the above documents and the articles of incorporation in each office to provide for the external inspection unless there is any justifiable reason.

Furthermore, calculating documents, list of board members, documents describing the standards for payment of remuneration and the status report must be made public through the Internet.

5. Counseling on establishment

In the course of establishing social welfare corporations the departments and bureaus of prefectures, designated cities, and core cities in charge of the pertinent social welfare corporation should be consulted.

6. Other

Qualification as head of a facility

The head of a social welfare facility must meet the qualifications provided for in the ordinances of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and of the former Ministry of Health and Welfare and the "Head of Social Welfare Facilities Managed by Social Welfare Corporation (Director-General Notification)" in 1972.

Changes in Number of Social Welfare Corporations

(As of March 31 of each year)

Year	1980	85	90	95	00	01	02	03	04	05	06
Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,471	11,672	118	127	138	144	146	151	164	181	195
Under the jurisdiction of prefectural governor, etc.	-	-	13,305	14,705	16,596	17,002	17,560	18,150	18,613	18,630	18,258
Year	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare	222	242	285	308	330	364	403	431	480	514	
Under the jurisdiction of prefectural governor, etc.	18,412	18,537	18,625	18,674	18,727	19,246	19,407	19,636	19,823	19,969	

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

(Note) 1. All social welfare corporations were under the jurisdiction of the Minister of health, Labour and Welfare until April 1987.

2. The figure for 2011 excludes Fukushima Prefecture (apart from Koriyama City and Iwaki City) due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Councils of Social Welfare

Overview

Outline of Councils of Social Welfare

1. Outline of Councils of Social Welfare (as of April 1, 2016)

- National Council of Social Welfare: 1 council
 - Councils of social welfare in prefectures and designated cities: 67 councils
 - Municipal councils of social welfare: 1,846 councils
- Source: National Council of Social Welfare

2. Major Projects Conducted by Municipal Councils of Social Welfare (actual status of FY2012)

(The numbers represent the percentage of municipal councils of social welfare which have implemented each project: %)

Planning		Formulation of community welfare activity plans	65.7
Consultation *1		Comprehensive consultation (any consultation and not limited to certain subjects) services	84.7
Loan		Living welfare fund loan	94.0
		Emergency temporary loan/benefits	44.1
Activities in small communities *2		Establishment of basic organizations for community welfare promotion	50.9
		Small community network activities	66.8
Resident participation/volunteer *3		Establishment of volunteer centers (corners, etc.)	90.2
		Establishment of Fureai Ikiiki Salons (Side-by-Side and Lively Salons)	90.3
		In-home social welfare services management by councils with resident participation (meal service, transfer service, house work support, etc.)	27.6
In-home welfare services	Insured long-term care services	Home-visit care services	69.9
		Commuting care services	53.1
		Home-Visit bathing care services	17.3
	Independence support benefits	In-home care services	66.1
		Home-visit care services for persons with severe disabilities	53.1
		Activity support services	17.3
Support for welfare service usage *4		Daily life and independence support services	79.5
Guardianship *5		Corporation guardianship services	15.8
Organizing and management support for associations for persons requiring support (and their families)		Association for persons with physical disabilities (and families)	59.6
		Association for persons with intellectual disabilities (and families)	45.7
		Association for persons with mental disorders (and families)	23.8
		Association for the elderly with dementia (and families)	18.9
		Society of elderly living alone	11.7
		Association for the fatherless families	31.2
Affairs of organizations		Association for the motherless families	9.3
		Division/section of community chest	88.9
Support for children and child rearing families		Federation of elderly clubs	50.2
		Family support services	15.7
		After-school children's clubs (after-school child sound upbringing services)	14.1
		Support for organization and operation of children's society/children's clubs	11.5
Others		Operation of child centers and children's centers	10.6
		Transportation support services (community life support service)	40.2
		Prevention activities against malicious sales practices targeting elderly and persons with disabilities, etc.	21.3
		Meal services	58.9
		Transfer services	44.1

- (Note) *1. 33.4% of Councils of Social Welfare that implement comprehensive consultation services provide such services everyday as part of their reception services.
- *2. Small community network activities (watch and support activities) refer to watch and support the activities implemented in a continuous and systematic manner by the neighborhood residents/volunteers (welfare supporters, welfare staff members, etc.), welfare volunteers/child welfare volunteers, and elderly clubs, etc. in the daily living areas (local Councils of Social Welfare, elementary school/junior high school districts, neighborhood self-governing bodies/neighborhood associations, etc.) for people requiring support or those likely to do so. The total number of activity subjects (households) was 2,198,278, mainly consisting of households of the elderly living alone.
- *3. Fureai Ikiiki Salons (Side-by-Side and Lively Salons) have been implemented at 67,903 locations.
- *4. Daily life and independence support services are implemented by councils of social welfare in prefectures and designated cities as primary implementers with a part of services being entrusted to councils of social welfare that are deemed to be capable of operating the services (core councils of social welfare). The figures indicate the percentage of municipal councils of social welfare that were entrusted with these services to the total. In actual fact, core councils of social welfare get assigned to the areas of multiple municipal councils of un-entrusted social welfare, and thus all areas are covered nationwide. In addition, the number of actual users is increasing every year, with 49,816 persons using the services as of the end of FY2015.
- *5. The percentage of municipal social welfare associations capable of being entrusted to the total. Based on Japan National Council of Social Welfare "FY2015 status report on each municipality's efforts for adult guardianship".
System in Communities".

Source: National Councils of Social Welfare

Social Welfare Facilities

Overview Outline of Social Welfare Facilities

The purpose of social welfare facilities is to care and nurture those requiring various types of services to be able to lead a social life, including the elderly, children, persons with mental and physical disabilities, and the indigent, and to provide them with various treatment and training on rehabilitation in thus improving their welfare.

Social welfare facilities can be roughly divided into welfare facilities for the elderly, support facilities for persons with disabilities, public assistance facilities, women's protection facilities, and child welfare facilities, among others.

Number and capacity of social welfare facilities by classification

Classification	Number of facilities	User capacity
Total	(facility) 134,106	(person) 5,130,970
[1] Classification by implementing entity		
Public	18,195	953,053
Private	107,464	4,141,776
[2] Classification by target age group		
Facilities for adults	96,967	2,531,490
Facilities for children	37,139	2,599,480

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions" (as of October 1, 2015) and "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care" (as of October 1, 2015), Social Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy, MHLW.

(Note) The totals of the number of facilities and user capacities are of facilities in operation among those recognized by prefectures, designated cities, and core cities.
The figures for implementing entities in "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care" are of facilities in operation among those that responded to the survey, and thus the figures do not match the totals of the number of facilities and user capacities.

Cost Bearing with the Development and Operation of Social Welfare Facilities

The cost of developing social welfare facilities is paid by the public through state and local subsidies, special local bonds, loans from the Welfare and Medical Service Agency, and a part of the profits from public racing events, as well as by private aid systems, and by loan systems for any portion borne by the facility, etc.

The following table shows, in principle, the cost sharing relationship associated with the state subsidy for the cost of any capital investment in buildings used as social welfare facilities.

Cost sharing	National government	Prefectures (including designated cities and core cities)	Municipalities	Social welfare corporations, etc.
Founder				
Social welfare corporations, etc.	$\frac{50}{100}$	$\frac{25}{100}$	—	$\frac{25}{100}$

(Note) The development of facilities for the elderly and children-related facilities, both previously organized into the social welfare facility maintenance expense (subsidy), has since FY2005 been reorganized into the subsidy for community care and welfare space development, and the subsidy for development of childcare support facilities for the next generation.
Since FY2008, the development of nursery schools has been placed under the temporary special subsidy for child rearing support measures (Relief Child Fund) instead of the subsidy for development of childcare support facilities for the next generation hitherto, and at the same time the subsidy for nursery school maintenance was newly created.

The cost of operating social welfare facilities (placement expenses) is borne by those admitted to the facilities or allowed use of them or have commissioned a third party to do so, and as described in the following table.

Note that, in the case of living facilities, if the resident of the facilities or his/her living supporter can afford to pay, all or part of the expenses shall be collected according to the ability.

Detailed Data 1
Number and Capacity of Social Welfare Facilities by Facility Type

(As of October 1 of each year)

Type of facility	Number of facilities			Capacity		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Total	118,238	126,411	134,106	4,623,999	4,829,278	5,130,970
Public assistance facilities	292	291	292	19,365	19,250	19,558
Relief facilities	184	183	185	16,525	16,395	16,747
Rehabilitation facilities	19	19	19	1,427	1,442	1,408
Medical facilities for persons requiring public assistance	60	60	59	•••	•••	•••
Vocational facilities	18	18	18	603	603	593
Facilities providing accommodation	11	11	11	810	810	810
Welfare facilities for the elderly	64,933	70,438	73,220	1,589,411	1,669,722	1,737,684
Care facilities for the elderly	953	952	957	64,830	64,443	64,313
Care facilities for the elderly (general)	903	901	906	61,926	61,489	61,359
Care facilities for the elderly (blind)	50	51	51	2,904	2,954	2,954
Intensive-care old people's homes ²⁾	7,860	8,940	9,452	517,931	540,995	566,847
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly	2,198	2,250	2,264	92,204	93,479	93,712
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (type A)	213	209	204	12,566	12,366	12,046
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (type B)	22	17	16	1,020	818	718
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (care houses)	1,963	1,989	1,996	78,618	79,717	80,142
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (urban-style)	•••	35	48	•••	578	806
Welfare centers for the elderly	2,157	2,132	2,106	•	•	•
Welfare centers for the elderly (special type A)	253	250	246	•	•	•
Welfare centers for the elderly (type A)	1,454	1,435	1,417	•	•	•
Welfare centers for the elderly (type B)	450	447	443	•	•	•
Long-term care day service centers for the elderly ^{3) 5)}	42,320	45,913	47,714	792,857	840,767	877,164
Short-term admission facilities for the elderly ^{4) 5)}	9,445	10,251	10,727	121,589	130,038	135,648
Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc.	6,099	5,951	5,874	202,964	197,867	195,298
Support facilities for persons with disabilities	2,652	2,612	2,559	145,015	142,868	140,512
Community activity support centers	3,286	3,183	3,165	55,833	52,967	52,845
Welfare homes	161	156	150	2,116	2,032	1,941
Social participation support facilities for persons with physical disabilities	322	322	322	360	360	360
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities	162	163	161	•	•	•
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (type A)	35	36	36	•	•	•
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (type B)	127	127	125	•	•	•
Rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities	5	5	5	360	360	360
Facilities for manufacture of assistive devices	18	17	16	•	•	•
Guide dog training facilities	13	12	12	•••	•••	•••
Braille libraries	73	74	73	•	•	•
Braille publication facilities	11	11	11	•	•	•
Institutions of the provision of information to persons with visual and hearing disabilities	40	40	44	•	•	•
Women's protection facilities	48	47	47	1,340	1,270	1,270

Type of facility	Number of facilities			Capacity		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Child welfare facilities	33,938	34,462	37,139	2,381,444	2,434,381	2,599,480
Midwifery homes	403	393	391	3,179	3,107	3,115
Infant homes	131	133	134	3,857	3,870	3,873
Living support facilities for fatherless families ⁶⁾	248	243	235	5,010	4,930	4,830
Nursery schools, etc. ⁷⁾	24,076	24,509	25,580	2,290,932	2,339,029	2,481,970
Small-sized childcare offices	***	***	1,555	***	***	24,281
Foster homes	590	602	609	33,852	33,599	33,287
Facilities for children with disabilities (welfare type)	263	276	267	10,640	11,287	10,533
Facilities for children with disabilities (medical care type)	189	207	200	17,267	19,277	18,432
Child development support centers (welfare type)	355	453	467	12,080	14,886	14,822
Child development support centers (medical care type)	107	111	106	4,037	3,763	3,533
Children's psychotherapy facilities	38	38	40	1,734	1,734	1,812
Children's self-reliance support facilities	59	58	58	3,866	3,829	3,822
Child and family support centers	96	99	103	.	.	.
Child centers	4,598	4,598	4,613	.	.	.
Small-size child centers	2,723	2,703	2,692	.	.	.
Children's centers	1,767	1,787	1,784	.	.	.
Large-size child centers (type A)	17	17	17	.	.	.
Large-size child centers (type B)	4	4	4	.	.	.
Large-size child centers (type C)	1	1	-	.	.	.
Other child centers	86	86	116	.	.	.
Children's recreational facilities	2,785	2,742	2,781	.	.	.
Welfare facilities for single parent households	60	59	58	***	***	***
Welfare centers for single parent households	56	56	55	.	.	.
Recreation homes for single parent households	4	3	3	***	***	***
Other social welfare facilities, etc.	12,546	14,841	17,154	429,115	506,428	577,320
Vocational facilities	70	71	68	2,311	2,254	2,144
Facilities providing accommodation	291	296	296	9,122	9,434	9,495
Homes for the blind	19	19	20	380	380	380
Free or low cost medical facilities	475	509	553	***	***	***
Settlement houses	1,089	1,085	1,076	.	.	.
Health and welfare facilities for remote areas	50	45	42	.	.	.
Nursery centers for remote areas	517	493	***	19,925	19,076	***
Fee-based homes for the elderly (Other than elderly residences with care services)	8,502	9,632	10,651	350,990	391,144	424,828
Fee-based homes for the elderly (For elderly residences with care services)	1,533	2,691	4,448	46,387	84,140	140,473

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions" and "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care", Social Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy, MHLW

- (Note)
1. The number of facilities and capacity are of facilities in operation among those recognized by prefectures, designated cities and core cities.
 2. Including those recognized as welfare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care/community-based welfare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care".
 3. Including those recognized as establishments providing daycare service/establishments providing daycare for long-term care of the elderly with dementia in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care".
 4. Including those recognized as establishments providing short-term stay in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care".
 5. The capacities of long-term care day service centers for the elderly/short-term admission facilities for the elderly are of facilities in operation among those that responded to the survey.
 6. The capacity of living support facilities for fatherless families is the number of households and therefore not included in the total number of capacity.
 7. Nursery schools, etc. refer to certified kindergartens with both childcare and nursery services available, certified kindergartens with nursery services available and nursery schools.
 8. "." Indicates that it is impossible to be categorized as any statistics items.
 9. "..." indicates that it is unknown or inappropriate to express figures.

Detailed Data 2
Cost-Sharing Ratio of Placement Expenses of Social Welfare Facilities

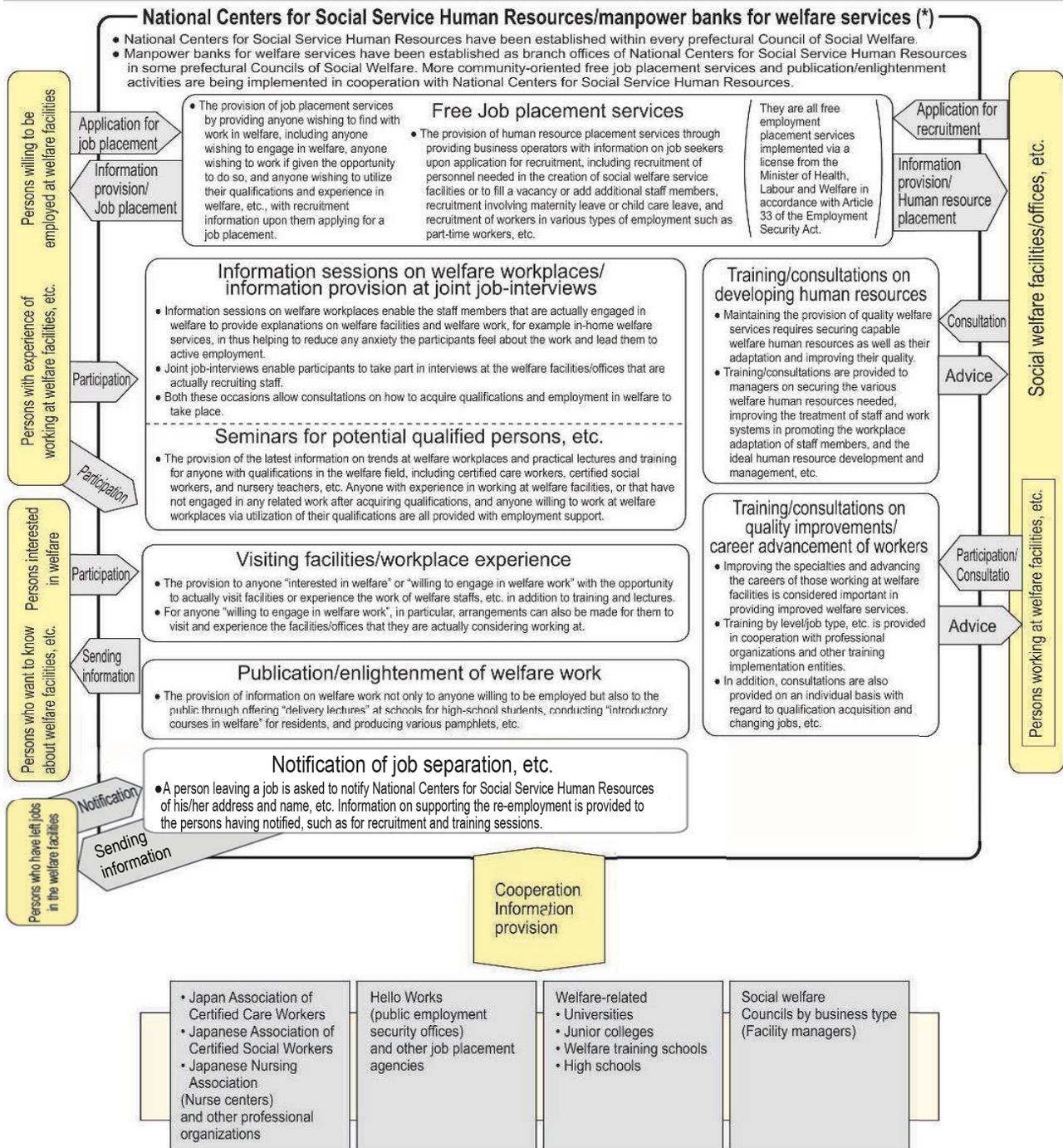
Facility type	Bearer of the right to placement (*1)	Classification of facilities for placement	Payer of the expenses for placement (*1)	Cost sharing			
				National government	Prefectures Designated cities Core cities	Cities	Towns and Villages
Public assistance facilities	Prefectural governors Mayors of designated cities Mayors of core cities	Prefectural facilities Municipal facilities Private facilities	Prefectures Designated cities Core cities	3/4	1/4	-	-
	Mayors (*2)		Cities	3/4	-	1/4	-
Nursing homes for the elderly	Mayors of municipalities	Prefectural facilities Municipal facilities Private facilities	Municipalities	-	-	10/10 (*4)	
Women's protection facilities	Prefectural governors	Prefectural facilities Municipal facilities Private facilities	Prefectures	5/10	5/10	-	-
Child welfare facilities (*3)	Prefectural governors Mayors of designated cities Mayors of cities with child guidance centers	Prefectural facilities Municipal facilities Private facilities	Prefectures Designated cities Cities with child guidance centers	1/2	1/2	-	-
Living support facilities for fatherless families Midwifery homes	Mayors (*2)	Prefectural facilities	Prefectures	1/2	1/2	-	-
		Municipal facilities Private facilities	Cities	1/2	1/4	1/4	-
	Prefectural governors Mayors of designated cities Mayors of core cities	Prefectural facilities Municipal facilities Private facilities	Prefectures Designated cities Core cities	1/2	1/2	-	-
Nursery centers Kindergarten and day-care center cooperation type certified child care centers (No. of centers) (*6)	Mayors of municipalities	Private facilities	Municipalities	1/2	1/2 (*7)	1/4	
Nursing care homes for persons with physical disabilities (*5)	Prefectural governors Mayors of designated cities Mayors of core cities	Prefectural facilities Municipal facilities Private facilities	Prefectures Designated cities Core cities	5/10	5/10	-	-
	Mayors of municipalities		Municipalities	5/10	-	5/10	

- (Note) *1. The placements (conventionally administrative dispositions) of living support facilities for fatherless families, midwifery homes, and nursery centers were changed to implementation of maternal and child protection, implementation of midwifery, and implementation of childcare (service agreement relationship based on public laws), respectively, pursuant to the partial revision of the Child Welfare Act.
- *2. Including the heads of towns and villages in which welfare offices are established. For towns and villages in which welfare offices are established, the towns and villages are responsible for the payment of placement expenses and cost sharing and the cost sharing ratio remains the same as that of cities.
- *3. Child welfare facilities including small-scale residence style childcare services and establishments providing children's assistance services for a self-reliant living, but excluding nursery schools, maternal and child living support facilities.
- *4. With the abolishment of subsidy for protection expenses of nursing homes for the elderly, etc. and tax resource transfer in FY2005, all placement expenses of welfare facilities for the elderly are now paid by municipalities (including designated cities and core cities).
- *5. "Nursing care homes for persons with physical disabilities" under the former Act on Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons became "social participation support facilities for persons with physical disabilities" in October 2006 with the enforcement of the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act.
- *6. According to the 3 Acts related to Child and Child Care, as of April 1, 2015 kindergarten and day-care center cooperation type certified child care centers were included. With regard to users for facilities/services excluding private-owned nursery schools, recipients of facility type benefits and community-based day-care benefits (individual benefits) became legal agencies as revised.
- *7. Excluding designated cities and core cities

Welfare Human Resources

Overview

Structural Chart for Securing Welfare Human Resources



Detailed Data

Number of Workers (FTE) at Social Welfare Facilities by Job Type and Facility Type

(As of October 1, 2014)

	Total	Public assistance facilities	Welfare facilities for the elderly	Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc.	Social participation support facilities for persons with physical disabilities	Women's protection facilities	Child welfare facilities (excl. nursery centers)	Nursery schools, etc.	Welfare facilities for single parent households	Other social welfare facilities etc. (excluding fee-based homes for the elderly (other than elderly homes with care services))	Fee-based homes for the elderly (other than homes for the elderly with care services)
		1)					1)	2)		1)	
Number of workers (persons)											
Total	899,172	6,306	44,355	99,547	2,623	379	86,585	517,183	201	3,540	138,452
Heads of facilities/school principals/administrators	44,148	213	3,302	3,717	211	29	5,535	23,804	23	992	6,322
Persons in charge of service management	3,922	...	...	3,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living instructors/support staffs, etc. 3)	81,407	709	4,604	55,824	196	149	13,586	...	3	722	5,614
Vocational/work instructors	4,284	116	149	2,939	90	15	296	...	5	317	357
Therapists	5,677	7	129	894	69	7	3,295	...	—	4	1,274
Physical therapists	1,859	3	32	414	26	—	946	...	—	1	437
Occupational therapists	1,292	2	16	299	18	—	741	...	—	0	217
Other therapists	2,526	3	81	181	25	7	1,608	...	—	3	620
Psychological/vocational aptitude evaluators	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctors	2,959	28	140	315	7	4	1,234	1,164	—	3	65
Dentists	974	...	...	...	...	...	29	945	...	...	...
Public health nurses, midwives, nurses	38,559	400	2,791	4,712	77	21	9,552	7,890	—	31	13,085
Psychiatric social workers	1,136	100	16	921	4	—	...	...	...	1	95
Childminders	370,541	...	...	...	...	...	16,193	354,345	4	...	...
Nursery school teachers 4)	33,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,514	...	...	...
Incl. certified childminders	29,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,815	...	...	...
Nursery workers 5)	5,782	...	...	...	...	...	5,782	...	...	...	...
Home-based nurseries 5)	230	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...
Home-based nursery assistants 5)	83	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...
Child living support staff	565	...	...	...	...	...	565	...	—	...	...
Child welfare staff	10,042	...	...	...	...	...	10,042	...	—	...	...
Maternal and child instructors	694	...	...	...	...	...	694	...	—	...	...
Nursing care workers	118,244	3,280	17,349	11,681	84	—	...	...	...	32	85,818
Nutritionists	19,632	199	2,095	2,236	4	16	1,529	12,133	1	2	1,417
Cooks	70,793	559	4,972	4,844	17	55	4,793	46,346	7	128	9,071
Office clerks	32,344	439	4,732	4,990	590	39	3,715	10,575	79	797	6,389
Persons in charge of child development support/management	901	...	...	...	...	...	901	...	—	...	...
Other teachers 6)	1,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	...	...	...
Other staff members 7)	50,984	256	4,077	2,502	1,275	44	8,533	24,759	79	512	8,946

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions (2015)", Social Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy, MHLW

(Note) The number of workers is a number converted to a full-time worker basis, being rounded to the first decimal place. "0" indicates less than 0.5 persons on a converted full time worker basis.

The number of persons engaged is based on the detailed job type survey, and the number of other job types is set to "...".

- 1) The protection facilities do not include medical protection facilities, child welfare facilities, etc. (excluding nursery schools, etc.), do not include midwifery facilities and children's amusement parks, and other social welfare facilities, etc. (excluding paid nursing home (other than residence for elderly with services)), do not include free, low-cost medical care facilities and paid nursing home (residence for elderly with services)
- 2) Nursery schools, etc. refer to certified kindergartens with both childcare and nursery services available, certified nursery school-type kindergartens and nursery schools.
- 3) Living instructors/support staff, etc. refer to living instructors, living counselors, living support staff, child support staff and child self-reliance support special staff, but there are only living instructors in the protection facilities and women's protection facilities.
- 4) Nursery teachers refer to master nursery teachers, guidance nursery teachers, assistant nursery teachers and lecturers. Furthermore, due to special provisions of qualifications such as nursery teachers, etc. in the supplementary provisions of the Law for Amending Part of the Act on Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care, etc. of Preschool Children (Act No. 66 of 2012), those who do not have qualifications for childminder are included.
- 5) Nursery workers, home-based nurseries and home-based nursery assistants are employees of small-scale day care centers, including those who do not have qualifications for childminder.
- 6) Other teachers refer to teachers other than school principals and nursery school teachers (master nursery teacher, guidance nursery teacher, assistant nursery teacher and lecturer), who are adopted according to Article 14 of the Act on Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care, etc. of Preschool Children (Law No. 77 of 2006).
- 7) Other staff members include education/nursing assistants and nursing staff (excluding nurses, etc.) of certified kindergartens with both childcare and nursery services available.

Certified Social Workers and Certified Care Workers

Overview

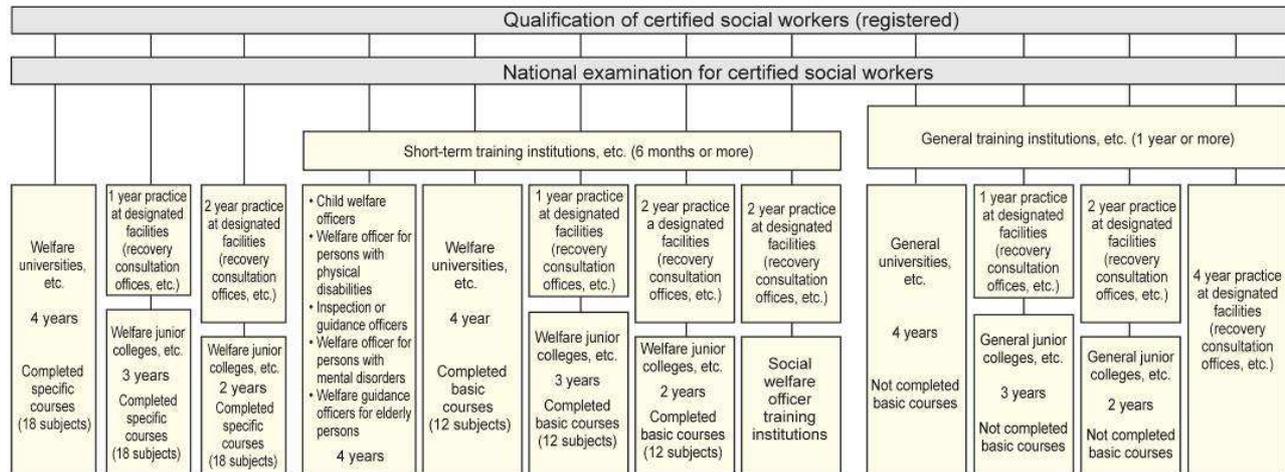
Outline of Certified Social Workers and Certified Care Workers

[Certified social workers]

A certified social worker denotes a person with specialized knowledge and skills that has the right to exclusively use that title in providing anyone facing difficulties in leading their daily lives due to physical/mental disabilities or environmental reasons with advice, guidance, and welfare services, or engaging in the business of enabling communication/adjustments with and providing assistance to doctors, anyone providing health and medical services, and any other relevant professionals.

Those who have studied the social welfare related subjects designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare at universities, etc. and have passed the national examination for certified social workers can become certified social workers upon registration.

Acquisition of a Certified Social Worker Qualification

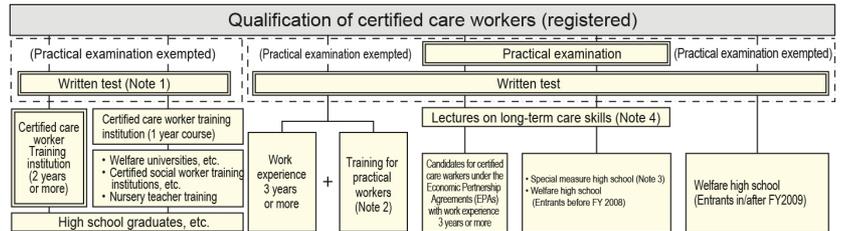


[Certified care workers]

A certified care worker denotes a person with specialized knowledge and skills to provide anyone facing difficulties in leading their daily lives due to physical or mental disabilities with long-term care services (including supine suction, etc.), as well as to provide them and their caregivers with guidance on long-term care.

A person engaged in long-term care for 3 years or more and having finished a training for practical workers designated by the prefectural governor can become a certified care worker upon registration after passing the national examination for certified care workers.

Acquisition of a Certified Care Worker Qualification



(Note 1) Regarding training institution routes, graduates from training institutions are entitled to take exams from FY2017, and mandatory national exams are to be gradually introduced over five years.

(Note 2) A person who has completed basic training for long-term care workers and mucus aspiration training, etc. can also take an examination for certified care workers for the time being.

(Note 3) Work experience of 9 months or more is required after graduation from special measure high schools.

(Note 4) A person who has received the lectures on long-term care skills is exempt from the practical examination.

Detailed Data 1

Results of National Examination for Certified Social/Care Workers

Category	Certified social workers			Certified care workers		
	Number of applicants	Number of successful applicants	Pass rate	Number of applicants	Number of successful applicants	Pass rate
29th Examination (FY2016)	45,849	11,828	25.8%	76,323	55,031	72.1%

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Detailed Data 2

Number of Persons Qualified as Certified Social/Care Workers

	Certified social workers	Certified care workers	National examination		Training institutions	
			Number of applicants	Number of successful applicants	Number of applicants	Number of successful applicants
FY2017	212,194	1,548,691	1,206,432	342,259		

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

(Note) Those registered as of the end of April 2017

Welfare Volunteers and Child Welfare Volunteers

Overview

Outline of Welfare Volunteers and Child Welfare Volunteers

The welfare volunteers prescribed for in the Commissioned Welfare Volunteers Act shall enhance social welfare through the spirit of providing social services, consultation from point of view of the people, any necessary assistance, and cooperate in the tasks of relevant the administrative agencies, including welfare offices, etc.

In addition, welfare volunteers also serve as child welfare volunteers, as provided for in the Child Welfare Act. Welfare volunteers appropriately identify the situation with the environment surrounding and the lives of children, pregnant women, and fatherless families in communities. If children requiring support are identified, welfare volunteers shall make the effort to solve their problems by providing consultations and advice on the available services and systems.

Increasing expectations with regard to the activities of child welfare volunteers led to a system of chief child welfare volunteers being created in 1994 in thus enabling them to exclusively engage in child welfare-related matters, and which was legally established within the Child Welfare Act in 2001. **“Chief child welfare volunteers” are designated from among the child welfare volunteers.** Chief child welfare volunteers provide liaisons and coordination between child welfare-related agencies and child welfare volunteers assigned to the region, along with assistance and cooperation in the activities of the child welfare volunteers.

Detailed Data 1

Number of Welfare Volunteers, Child Welfare Volunteers, and Chief Child Welfare Volunteers

(As of March 31, 2016)

	Welfare volunteers/child welfare volunteers	Chief child welfare volunteers (included)
Males	91,483	3,154
Females	140,206	18,280
Total	231,689	21,434

Source: “Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY2015”, Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy, MHLW.

Detailed Data 2

Status of Activities of Welfare Volunteers/Child Welfare Volunteers

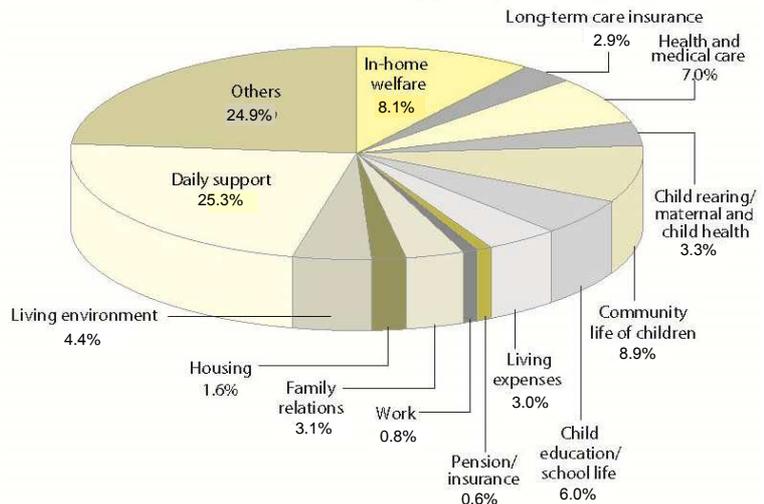
Total Number of Activities by Both Welfare Volunteers and Child Welfare Volunteers

The total number of cases of consultation/support provided by welfare volunteers and child welfare volunteers in FY 2015 was 6,391,465, and the contents of activities are given in the following table. Excluding “daily support” and “others”, the percentage of “community life of children” was 8.9%, “in-home welfare” was 8.1% and those were relatively high compared to others.

By category, “matters related to the elderly” accounted for more than half of total cases at 56.3%, “matters related to children” was 20.9% and “matters related to persons with disabilities” 5.0%.

Number of cases of consultation/support by content	
Total	6,391,465
In-home welfare	514,615
Long-term care insurance	183,707
Health and medical care	449,960
Child rearing/maternal and child health	210,264
Community life of children	571,720
Child education/school life	380,824
Living expenses	191,531
Pension/insurance	40,632
Work	52,546
Family relations	196,025
Housing	101,239
Living environment	284,188
Daily support	1,619,957
Others	1,594,257

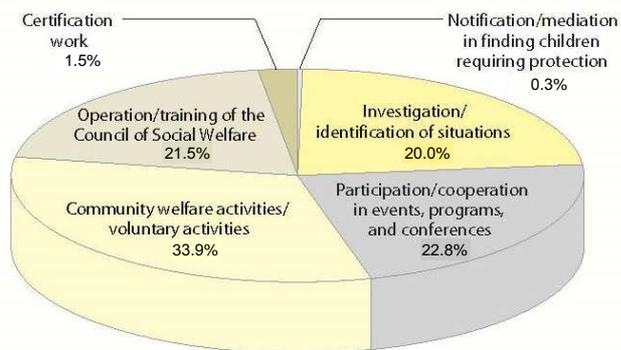
Number of cases of consultation/support by content (total)



Breakdown of cases of other activities (total)

Number of cases of other activities	
Total	27,135,458
Investigation/identification of situations	5,423,084
Participation/cooperation in events, programs, and conferences	6,196,597
Community welfare activities/voluntary activities	9,193,647
Operation/training of the Council of Social Welfare	5,840,818
Certification work	403,427
Notification/mediation in finding children requiring protection	77,885

Breakdown of cases of other activities (total)



Source: “Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY2015”, Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy, MHLW.

Volunteer Activities

Overview Current Status of Volunteer Activities

[Number of active volunteers]

(As of April 2015, surveyed by Japan National Council of Social Welfare; number of persons/groups registered at or recognized by Social Welfare Conferences of prefecture/designated cities and Social Welfare Conference Volunteer Centers of municipalities)

(1) Number of persons: 7.11 million (approx. 4.4 times that for FY1980 of 1.60 million)

(2) Number of groups: 269,000 groups (approx. 18.7 times that for FY1980 of 16,000)

[Structure/details of active volunteers] (as of the end of September 2009)

* All of the followings were individually surveyed

(1) Gender (%)

Males	Females	No answer
31.0	68.8	0.2

(2) Age (%)

Age 10-19	Age 20-29	Age 30-39	Age 40-49	Age 50-59	Age 60-69	Age 70-79	80 or older
0.5	3.6	4.5	8.0	17.7	40.9	22.5	2.3

(3) By occupation (%)

Enterprise (employees)	6.1	Persons retired at mandatory age	22.5
Public officers	2.9	Students	1.7
Organization staffs	6.5	Persons not working	5.1
NPO/NGO staffs	3.5	Others	7.5
Self-employed	8.1	No answer	0.5
Homemakers (not working)	35.6		

(4) Fields of volunteer activities (multiple choices) (%)

Welfare activities for the elderly	44.1	Activities on disaster prevention, crime prevention, or traffic safety, etc.	14.8
Welfare activities for person with disabilities	33.4	Activities on human rights protection	5.9
Activities on child rearing (infants)	17.8	Activities on international exchange/cooperation	7.6
Activities on sound upbringing of youth (children)	17.7	Activities on community development, etc.	22.5
Activities on health and medical care	10.0	Activities of neighborhood self-governing bodies, neighborhood associations, welfare volunteers, or regional social welfare councils, etc.	26.7
Education/culture/sports promotion	19.8	Others	11.1
Activities on community beautification/environment preservation	22.4	No answer	1.6
Volunteer activities in times of disaster	14.7		

(5) Areas where activities are conducted (%)

Within elementary school/junior high school districts	14.6	Mainly at home	2.4
Entire municipalities	56.9	No specific areas	12.8
Beyond municipalities (prefecture, overseas, etc.)	10.3	No answer	3.0

Public Assistance System

Overview Outline of Public Assistance System

[Public assistance system]

The public assistance system is used to guarantee a minimum standard of living as well as to promote self-support for any citizens that are impoverished by providing the necessary public assistance according to their level of poverty.

The system consists of 8 types of assistance, namely livelihood assistance, education assistance, housing assistance, medical assistance, long-term care assistance, maternity assistance, occupational assistance, and funeral assistance, which can all be provided alone or in combination according to the needs of the person requiring the public assistance.

Determining the Amount of Public Assistance

(Calculation of Minimum Living Expenses)

Livelihood assistance	+	Housing assistance	+	Education assistance	+	Long-term care assistance	+	Medical assistance	=	Minimum living Expenses
Living expenses		House rent, etc.		Compulsory education expenses		Long-term care expenses		Medical expenses		

• In addition to the above items, a standard amount is added in the case of child birth, funeral, etc.

(Calculation of Income Appropriation Amount)

Average monthly income - (Actual necessary expenses + Basic deductions) = Income

(Calculation of Assistance Amount)

Minimum living expenses - Income appropriation amount = Assistance amount

[Standards of public assistance]

The standards of public assistance system involve standards for livelihood assistance, the scope of which includes clothing, food or anything else considered necessary in their daily life, and which get revised using the level equilibrium method that takes into consideration the growth of the consumption level of the general public, etc.

Livelihood Assistance Standards by Type of Household (FY2016)

(Unit: ¥)

	3-person household: male aged 33, female aged 29, child aged 4	Elderly single household: female aged 68	Elderly couple household: male aged 68, female aged 65	Female aged 30, children aged 4 and 2
1st class area - 1	160,110	80,870	120,730	189,870
1st class area - 2	153,760	77,450	115,620	183,940
2nd class area - 1	146,730	73,190	109,250	174,860
2nd class area - 2	142,730	71,530	106,770	171,940
3rd class area - 1	136,910	68,390	102,090	164,820
3rd class area - 2	131,640	65,560	97,860	159,900

(Note) The above figures include winter season additional amounts (Area VI x 5/12), child-rearing addition, and fatherless family addition.

Detailed Data 1

Changes in Actual Number of Households/Persons Receiving Public Assistance, Public Assistance Rate, Number of Persons Assisted, and Rate of Assisted Persons

Examining the overall general public assistance trends reveals the actual number of persons receiving public assistance and the public assistance rate (per population of 1,000) to have been on an upward trend after reaching a minimum in 1995 and those were recorded high in 2011, but have remained nearly flat in its feet. In FY2015 the monthly average of the actual number of persons receiving public assistance was 2,163,685, that of the actual number of households 1,629,743, and that of the public assistance rate 17.0%.

(Monthly average)

	Actual recipient households (1,000 households)	Actual recipients (1,000 persons)	Public assistance rate (%)	Livelihood assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Housing assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Education assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Long-term care assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Medical assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Other assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Assistance rate (actual recipients = 100.0)					
										Livelihood assistance	Housing assistance	Education assistance	Long-term care assistance	Medical assistance	Other assistance
FY1975	708	1,349	12.1	1,160	705	229	•	785	5	86.0	52.2	16.9	•	58.2	0.4
FY1980	747	1,427	12.2	1,251	867	261	•	856	5	87.7	60.7	18.3	•	60.0	0.3
FY1985	781	1,431	11.8	1,269	968	252	•	910	4	88.7	67.6	17.6	•	63.6	0.3
FY1990	624	1,015	8.2	890	730	136	•	711	3	87.7	71.9	13.4	•	70.1	0.3
FY1991	601	946	7.6	826	681	117	•	681	3	87.3	72.0	12.4	•	71.9	0.3
FY1992	586	898	7.2	781	646	104	•	662	3	86.9	72.0	11.6	•	73.7	0.3
FY1993	586	883	7.1	765	639	97	•	659	3	86.7	72.4	10.9	•	74.6	0.3
FY1994	595	885	7.1	766	645	92	•	671	3	86.5	72.8	10.4	•	75.8	0.3
FY1995	602	882	7.0	760	639	88	•	680	2	86.2	72.4	10.0	•	77.1	0.3
FY1996	613	887	7.1	766	649	85	•	695	3	86.3	73.1	9.6	•	78.3	0.3
FY1997	631	906	7.2	784	669	84	•	716	3	86.6	73.8	9.3	•	79.0	0.3
FY1998	663	947	7.5	822	707	86	•	753	2	86.8	74.7	9.1	•	79.6	0.3
FY1999	704	1,004	7.9	877	763	91	•	804	2	87.3	76.0	9.1	•	80.0	0.2
FY2000	751	1,072	8.4	943	824	97	67	864	2	87.9	76.9	9.0	6.2	80.6	0.2
FY2001	805	1,148	9.0	1,015	891	105	84	929	2	88.4	77.6	9.1	7.4	80.9	0.2
FY2002	871	1,243	9.8	1,105	975	114	106	1,003	3	89.0	78.5	9.2	8.5	80.7	0.2
FY2003	941	1,344	10.5	1,202	1,069	124	127	1,083	3	89.4	79.5	9.2	9.5	80.5	0.2
FY2004	999	1,423	11.1	1,274	1,143	132	147	1,155	3	89.5	80.3	9.3	10.3	81.1	0.2
FY2005	1,042	1,476	11.6	1,320	1,194	136	164	1,208	32	89.5	80.9	9.2	11.1	81.8	2.1
FY2006	1,076	1,514	11.8	1,354	1,233	137	172	1,226	36	89.5	81.5	9.1	11.4	81.0	2.4
FY2007	1,105	1,543	12.1	1,380	1,262	136	184	1,248	38	89.4	81.8	8.8	11.9	80.9	2.5
FY2008	1,149	1,593	12.5	1,422	1,305	135	196	1,282	40	89.3	81.9	8.5	12.3	80.5	2.5
FY2009	1,274	1,764	13.8	1,586	1,460	144	210	1,406	49	89.9	82.8	8.2	11.9	79.8	2.8
FY2010	1,410	1,952	15.2	1,767	1,635	155	228	1,554	56	90.5	83.7	8.0	11.7	79.6	2.9
FY2011	1,498	2,067	16.2	1,872	1,742	159	248	1,657	60	90.6	84.3	7.7	12.0	80.2	2.9
FY2012	1,559	2,136	16.7	1,928	1,812	159	270	1,716	62	90.3	84.8	7.4	12.6	80.4	2.9
FY2013	1,592	2,162	17.0	1,941	1,836	154	290	1,746	61	89.8	84.9	7.1	13.4	80.8	2.8
FY2014	1,612	2,166	17.0	1,947	1,844	148	310	1,763	59	89.9	85.1	6.8	14.3	81.4	2.7
FY2015	1,630	2,164	17.0	1,927	1,842	142	330	1,776	57	89.1	85.1	6.6	15.3	82.1	2.6

Source: "National Survey on Public Assistance Recipients", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW ("Report on Social

Welfare Administration and Services", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW for the figures up to FY2011)

(Note) The number of "Other assistance recipients" has increased since FY2005, due to an addition of the expenses necessary for attending high school, etc.

Detailed Data 2

Changes in Percentage Distribution of Households Receiving Public Assistance by Household Type

Examining the number of households receiving public assistance by household type reveals elderly households to have been of the highest percentage at 49.5%.

The decrease in percentage of elderly households in 2005 was due to a change in the definition of elderly households: the definition up to FY2004 was "households composed only of males aged 65 or older and/or females aged 60 or older but with or without persons younger than 18" whereas the definition from FY2005 on was "households composed only of males and/or females aged 65 or older and with or without persons younger than 18".

(Unit: %)

	Elderly households	Fatherless households	Households with wounded or sick persons/ persons with disabilities	Other households
FY1975	31.4	10.0	45.8	12.9
FY1980	30.3	12.8	46.0	10.9
FY1985	31.2	14.6	44.8	9.3
FY1990	37.2	11.7	42.9	8.1
FY1991	38.8	10.8	42.7	7.8
FY1992	40.2	9.9	42.4	7.5
FY1993	41.1	9.3	42.3	7.2
FY1994	41.8	9.0	42.1	7.1
FY1995	42.3	8.7	42.0	6.9
FY1996	43.2	8.4	41.6	6.8
FY1997	44.0	8.3	41.0	6.7
FY1998	44.5	8.2	40.4	6.8
FY1999	44.9	8.3	39.6	7.1
FY2000	45.5	8.4	38.7	7.4
FY2001	46.0	8.5	37.8	7.7
FY2002	46.3	8.6	36.7	8.3
FY2003	46.4	8.7	35.8	9.0
FY2004	46.7	8.8	35.1	9.4
FY2005	43.5	8.7	37.5	10.3
FY2006	44.1	8.6	37.0	10.2
FY2007	45.1	8.4	36.4	10.1
FY2008	45.7	8.2	35.5	10.6
FY2009	44.3	7.8	34.3	13.5
FY2010	42.9	7.7	33.1	16.2
FY2011	42.6	7.6	32.8	17.0
FY2012	43.7	7.4	30.6	18.4
FY2013	45.4	7.0	29.3	18.2
FY2014	47.5	6.8	28.3	17.5
FY2015	49.5	6.4	27.3	16.8

Source: "National Survey on Public Assistance Recipients", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW ("Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW for the figures up to FY2011)

Daily Life and Independence Support Services

Overview Outline of Daily Life and Independence Support Services

The purpose of daily life and independence support services is to support people with insufficient judgment capabilities and including elderly with dementia, persons with intellectual disabilities, and persons with mental disorders, etc. through providing them with assistance to use welfare services, etc. in thus enabling them to lead more independent lives in their communities.

1. Qualification

The services are provided to anyone meeting all of the following:

- (1) Persons with insufficient judgment capabilities (elderly with dementia, persons with intellectual disabilities, and persons with mental disorders, etc. who have difficulty in acquiring, understanding, making judgments on, and expressing their intentions with regard to information on using the services needed in their daily lives)
- (2) Persons recognized as being capable of judging the content of the services

2. Content of assistance

- (1) The standard content of the assistance based on the services is as follows.
 - a. Assistance with using welfare services
 - b. Assistance with using the complaint resolution systems
 - c. Assistance with the administrative procedures involved in remodeling houses, renting housing, consumer contracts in daily life, and filing residential certificates, etc.
- (2) The content of assistance with regard to a. above is as follows.
 - a. Management of users' daily living expenses (daily monetary management), including procedures used in making withdrawals, cancelations, or deposits, etc.
 - b. Identification of changes in living conditions through regular visits

3. Implementing entity

The entities that implement the services are the Councils of Social Welfare of prefectures and designated cities.

In consideration of the convenience of users reception services are provided by the municipal Councils of Social Welfare (core Councils of Social Welfare), as entrusted by the entities described above.

(Reference) Implementing system as of the end of March 2016

Core Councils of Social Welfare:	1,205
Specialists:	2,536
Living support staff:	15,502

4. Implementation status

	Total number of consultations (*)	Number of new user contracts
From Oct. 1999 to Mar. 2000	13,007 cases	327 cases
FY2000	42,504 cases	1,687 cases
FY2001	106,676 cases	3,280 cases (1.94 times that of the previous year)
FY2002	159,688 cases	4,631 cases (1.41 times that of the previous year)
FY2003	231,898 cases	6,252 cases (1.35 times that of the previous year)
FY2004	298,043 cases	6,486 cases (1.04 times that of the previous year)
FY2005	402,965 cases	7,247 cases (1.12 times that of the previous year)
FY2006	530,871 cases	7,626 cases (1.05 times that of the previous year)
FY2007	708,432 cases	8,580 cases (1.13 times that of the previous year)
FY2008	879,523 cases	9,142 cases (1.07 times that of the previous year)
FY2009	1,021,489 cases	9,434 cases (1.03 times that of the previous year)
FY2010	1,157,756 cases	10,346 cases (1.10 times that of the previous year)
FY2011	1,241,086 cases	10,933 cases (1.06 times that of the previous year)
FY2012	1,399,641 cases	10,872 cases
FY2013	1,472,472 cases	11,513 cases (1.06 times that of the previous year)
FY2014	1,577,103 cases	12,394 cases (1.07 times that of the previous year)
FY2015	1,767,312 cases	12,854 cases (1.04 times that of the previous year)
Total	13,010,466 cases	133,559 cases

* The total number of consultations includes inquiries about the content of the services and consultations both before and after concluding contracts, etc.

(Reference)

[FY2015 Status of contracts by user

Users	Elderly with dementia, etc.	Persons with intellectual disabilities, etc.	Persons with mental disorders, etc.	Others	Total	Covered by public assistance
Number of contracts	7,179	2,125	2,941	609	12,854	5,568
Percentage distribution (%)	55.9	16.5	22.9	4.7		43.3

Source: National Councils of Social Welfare

Livelihood Welfare Fund Loan System

Overview

Outline of Livelihood Welfare Fund Loan System

[Year of establishment] FY1955

[Implementing entity] Prefectural Councils of Social Welfare

[Eligible persons]

Low-income households Households that face difficulty borrowing the necessary money from other sources (same level as those exempt from municipal-tax)

Households with persons with disabilities Households with persons who have been issued with physically disability certificates, Intellectual disability certificates, or health and welfare handbooks for persons with mental disorders

Elderly households Households with elderly aged 65 or older

[Fund type]

General Support Funds (living support expenses, housing expenses, temporary livelihood rehabilitation expenses), Welfare Funds (welfare expenses, emergency small-amount fund), Education Support Funds (education support expenses, school entering preparation expenses), Living Funds of Real Estate Security Type (living funds of real estate security type, living funds of real estate security type for families in need of welfare)

[Interest rate]

No interest if co-signed.

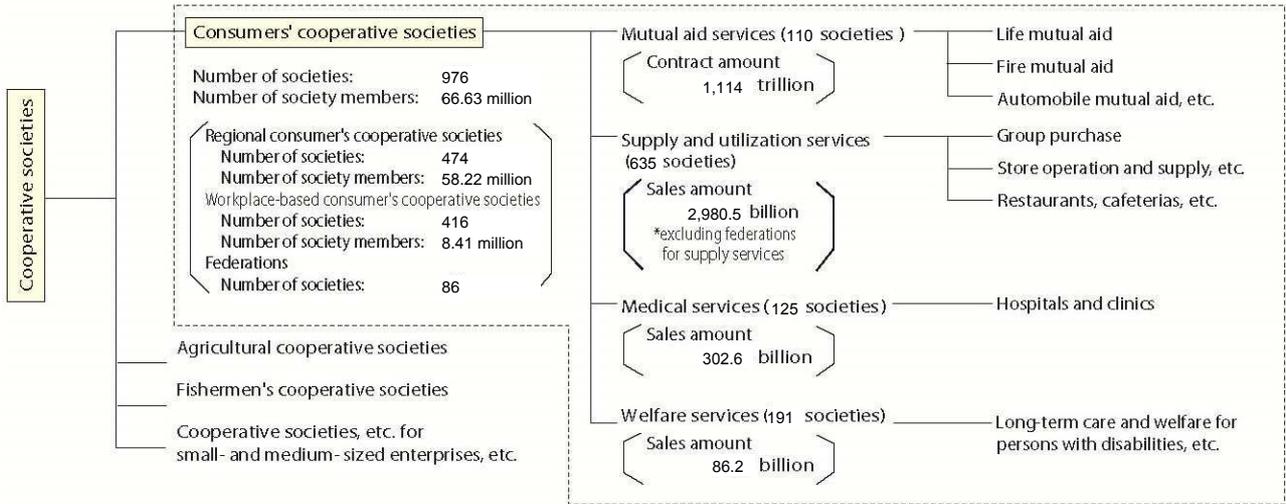
Annual interest rate is 1.5% if not co-signed.

- [1] No interest for Emergency Small-amount Funding and Education Support Funds
- [2] With the Living Funds of the Real Estate Security Type and Living Funds of Real Estate Security Type for Families in need of Welfare an annual interest rate of 3% or the long-term prime rate, whichever is lower, apply

Consumers' Cooperative Societies

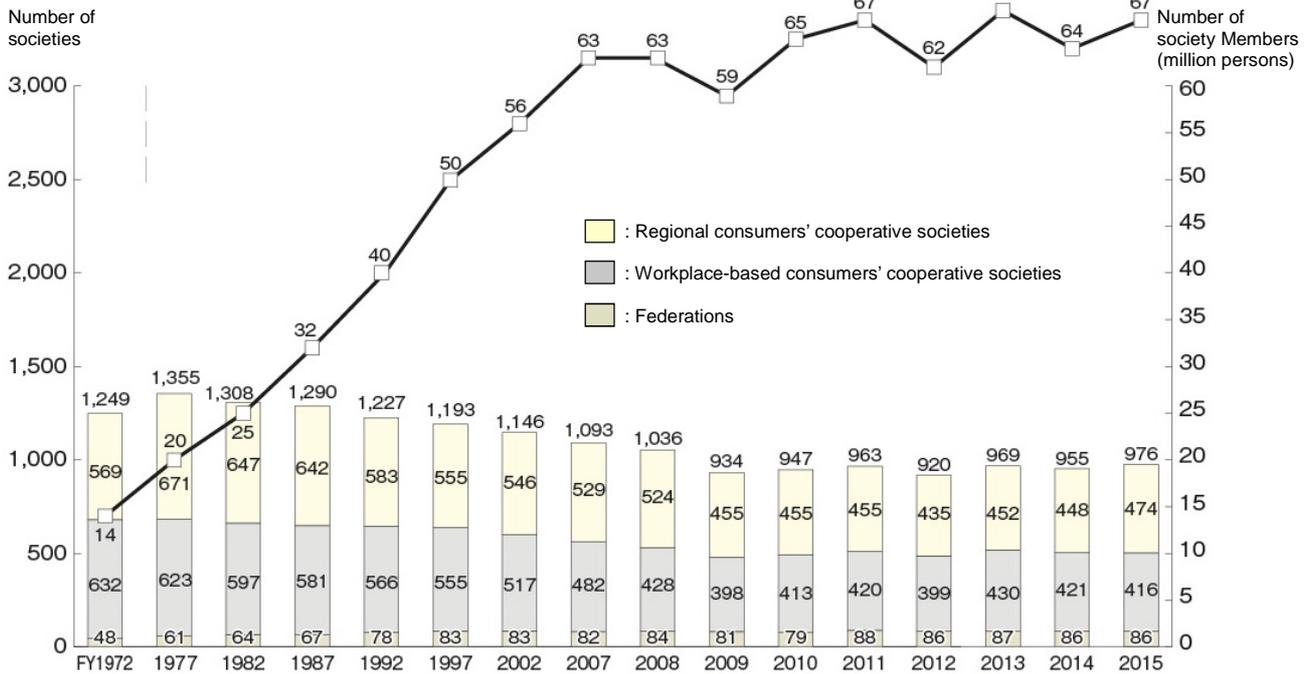
Overview

Outline of Consumers' Cooperative Societies



Source: "Tabulated Results of FY2016 Survey on the actual status of consumers' cooperative societies (federations)", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Changes in Number of Consumers' Cooperative Societies



Source: "Tabulated Results of FY2016 Survey on the actual status of consumers' cooperative societies (federations)", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Relief for the Wounded/Sick Retired Soldiers and War Bereaved, etc.

Overview

Relief for the Wounded/Sick Retired Soldiers and War Bereaved, etc.

In connection with the injury, illness or death of military personnel, etc., the national government provides them (excluding those receiving benefits in accordance with the Public Officers Pension Act) or their bereaved survivors with pension benefits, etc. to assist them based on a spirit of state compensation.

Qualified persons	Military personnel (excluding those receiving benefits in accordance with the Public Officers Pension Act), military civilian employees, and paramilitary personnel, who were disabled in the line of duty, and the bereaved families	
	Disability benefits	Survivors' benefits
Contents of relief	Disability Pension: 1,065 persons Injury or sickness incurred in the line of duty (as of March 2017) ¥9,729,100 (Special) to ¥961,000 (Class 5) Service-related injury or sickness ¥7,417,100 (Special) to ¥743,000 (Class 5) Lump-sum disability grant: 678 persons (cumulative total) (when selected in place of pension)	Survivors' Pension: 3,422 persons (Bereaved families of military personnel and army civilian employees) Higher priority: 3,414 persons Lower priority: 8 persons Survivors' grant: 1,706 persons (Bereaved families of paramilitary personnel) Higher priority: 1,696 persons Lower priority: 10 persons (As of March 2017) Death in the line of official duty Higher priority: ¥1,966,800 Lower priority: ¥72,000 Service-related death Higher priority: ¥1,573,500 Lower priority: ¥56,400 Condolence grant (cumulative total): 2,085,198 persons Government bonds with a face value of ¥50,000 with 6% annual interest and redemption in 10 years

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

(Note) The number of beneficiaries is as of March 31, 2017.

Relief in Accordance with the Act on Special Aid to the Wounded and Sick Retired Soldiers

In connection with the injury and illness of military personnel, etc. incurred in the line of duty, the national government provides them with medical benefits, etc. to assist them based on a spirit of state compensation.

Qualified persons	Military personnel, army civilian employees, and paramilitary personnel who were disabled in the line of duty and have been issued the war injury and sickness certification: 10,463 persons	
	Contents of relief	
Contents of relief	1. Medical care benefits: 197 persons	5. Supply and repair of prosthetic appliances: 102 cases
	2. Medical care allowance (¥30,300 per month): 0 persons	6. Accommodation in national sanatoria: 0 persons
	3. Funeral expenses (¥206,000): 3 cases	7. Free passage on Japan Railways trains and ferry boats: 3,371 persons
	4. Medical rehabilitation benefits: 0 cases	
Counselors for the war wounded and sick: 362 persons (as of April 1, 2017)		

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

(Note) 1. No. of recipients etc. (excluding no. of consulting staff for wounded/sick retired soldiers) as of March 31, 2016

2. The number of persons in item 7 of "contents of relief" indicates the number of persons issued with exchange certificates for transportation passes.

3. The amounts are as of March 31, 2017.

Detailed Data Special Benefits, etc.

Type	Recipients	Benefits
Special benefits for wives of the war dead, etc.	Wives	<p>Timeline of special benefits for wives of the war dead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1963: ¥200,000 (10-year gov. bond), 419,768 persons 1973: ¥600,000 (10-year gov. bond), 388,261 persons 1983: ¥1,200,000 (10-year gov. bond), 346,621 persons 1993: ¥1,800,000 (10-year gov. bond), 272,298 persons 2003: ¥2,000,000 (10-year gov. bond), 160,467 persons 2013: ¥2,000,000 (10-year gov. bond), 45,784 persons
Special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers, etc.	Wives	<p>Timeline of special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1966: ¥100,000 (¥50,000) (10-year gov. bond), 121,958 persons 1976: ¥300,000 (¥150,000) (10-year gov. bond), 102,986 persons 1986: ¥600,000-300,000 (¥300,000-150,000) (10-year gov. bond), 86,724 persons 1996: ¥900,000 (¥450,000), ¥600,000 (¥300,000), or ¥300,000 (¥150,000) (10-year gov. bond), 61,999 persons 2006: ¥1,000,000 (¥500,000), ¥900,000 (¥450,000), or ¥600,000 (¥300,000), or ¥300,000 (¥150,000) (10-year gov. bond), 21,749 persons 2016: ¥500,000 (¥250,000) or ¥450,000 (¥225,000) or ¥300,000 (¥150,000), or ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond), 2,447 persons
		<p>Special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers who died not as result of the duty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1979: ¥50,000 (¥25,000) (5-year gov. bond), 6,983 persons 1984: ¥20,000 (¥10,000) (2-year gov. bond), 7,503 persons 1991: ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond), 1,465 persons 2001: ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond), 394 persons 2011: ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond), 74 persons 1986: ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond), 60,414 persons 1991: ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) 1996: ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) 2001: ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) 2006: ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) 2016: ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) <p>(Note) The figures in parentheses indicate the amounts for the wives of the lightly wounded.</p>
Special benefits for parents, etc. of the war dead	Parents Grandparents	<p>Timeline of special benefits for parents, etc. of the war dead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1967: ¥100,000 (5-year gov. bond), 16,675 persons 1973: ¥300,000 (5-year gov. bond), 14,505 persons 1978: ¥600,000 (5-year gov. bond), 10,098 persons 1983: ¥600,000 (5-year gov. bond), 6,596 persons 1988: ¥750,000 (5-year gov. bond), 3,700 persons 1993: ¥900,000 (5-year gov. bond), 1,665 persons 1998: ¥1,000,000 (5-year gov. bond), 675 persons 2003: ¥1,000,000 (5-year gov. bond), 223 persons 2008: ¥1,000,000 (5-year gov. bond), 102 persons 2013: ¥1,000,000 (5-year gov. bond), 28 persons
Special condolence grant for bereaved families of the war dead, etc.	Siblings, etc. Children	<p>Timeline of special condolence grants for bereaved families of the war dead:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1965: ¥30,000 (10-year gov. bond), 664,588 persons 1975: ¥200,000 (10-year gov. bond), 1,008,857 persons 1979: ¥120,000 (6-year gov. bond), 117,462 persons 1985: ¥300,000 (10-year gov. bond), 1,297,367 persons 1989: ¥180,000 (6-year gov. bond), 75,108 persons 1995: ¥400,000 (10-year gov. bond), 1,376,789 persons 1999: ¥240,000 (6-year gov. bond), 58,863 persons 2005: ¥400,000 (10-year gov. bond), 1,271,558 persons 2009: ¥240,000 (6-year gov. bond), 44,457 persons 2015: ¥250,000 (5-year gov. bond), 712,773 persons

(Note) The number of recipients is as of March 31, 2017.

The national government provides government bonds as special benefits to the wives of the war dead, etc. in order to console their mental pain and in recognition of the struggles they have undergone.

Additionally, the national government provides government bonds as special condolence to the bereaved families on the occasion of 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th and 60th and 70th anniversary of the end of the war to once again express its sympathy.

Succession of Hardships During and After the War

Overview

Succession of Hardships During and After the War

○ Showa-kan

The Showa-kan was opened in the spring of 1999, for the purpose of passing down to posterity about hardships experienced by bereaved families of the war dead and the other people during and after the war.

The Showa-kan exhibits real materials showing the people's lives of that time as they were, provides an access to books and videos, and implements programs that provide a broad range of information on the affiliated facilities. Furthermore the thematic exhibitions are held 3 times a year along different themes to provide an opportunity for the public to commemorate those hardships.

- Address: 1-6-1 Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- TEL: 03-3222-2577
- Website: <http://www.showakan.go.jp>

○ Shokei-kan (Historical Materials Hall for the Wounded and Sick Retired Soldiers, etc)

The Shokei-kan was opened in the spring of 2006, as part of relief measures for sick and wounded servicemen, for the purpose of passing down to posterity about hardships during and after the war experienced by sick and wounded servicemen, as well as their families, etc.

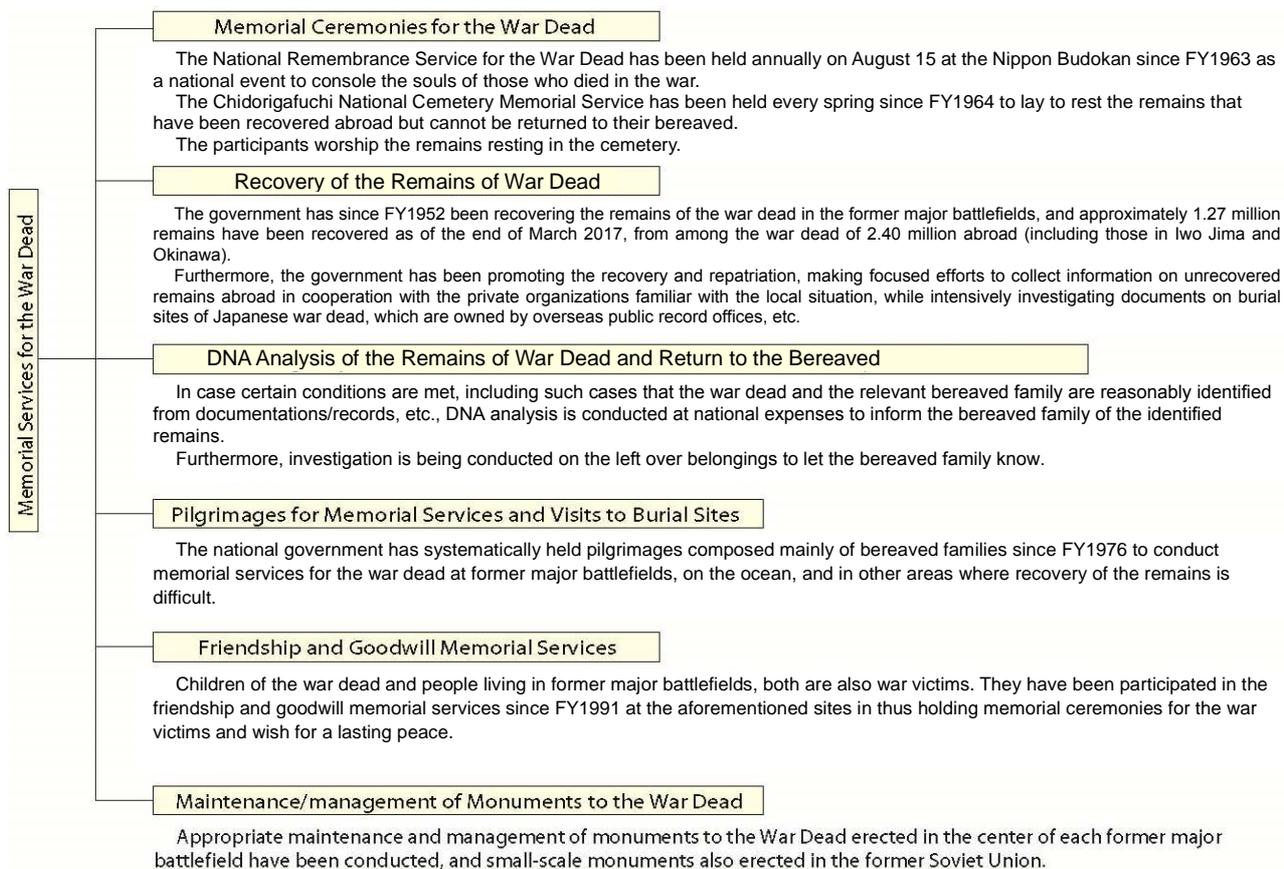
The Shokei-kan exhibits real materials and verbal testimony that convey the sobering hardships of those servicemen and families, provides an access to a diorama of field hospitals, books and videos, and holds thematic exhibitions and others, providing an opportunity for the public to commemorate those hardships.

- Address: Tsukaki Square Kudanshita, 1-5-13 Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- TEL: 03-3234-7821
- Website: <http://www.shokeikan.go.jp>

Memorial Services for the War Dead

Overview

Outline of Memorial Services for the War Dead



Detailed Data 1

Recovery of Remains of War Dead

Region	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Iwo To	344	266	166	42	23	17
Okinawa *1	159	103	262	194	111	22
Mid-Pacific Ocean	588	219	45	62	51	87
Myanmar	7	0	0	1	11	10
Indonesia (excluding Irian Jaya)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Irian Jaya	0	134	282	61	0	0
The Philippines	0	1	1	1	4	0
Eastern New Guinea	171	98	202	272	147	112
Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands	280	298	1,433	650	508	326
India	9	0	0	0	0	0
Chishima, Sakhalin and Aleutian Island	0	2	8	11	31	7
Russia (including former USSR and Mongolia)	296	97	115	143	157	267
Northeast of China (including Nomonhan)	129	4	5	0	0	20
Australia	0	0	0	0	1	0
Korea	0	0	0	0	1	1
USA	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown*2	0	1	2	0	8	4
Total	1,983	1,223	2,521	1,437	1,054	874

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

*1 For Okinawa (FY2016), figures are provisional because racial appraisal is under way.

*2 Places of recovery were unknown when the remains were delivered to Japanese embassies/consulates.

Detailed Data 2 Status of DNA Analysis of Remains of War Dead

FY	Identified	Negative	Total
FY2003	8	0	8
FY2004	47	24	71
FY2005	157	36	193
FY2006	168	245	413
FY2007	149	187	336
FY2008	145	71	216
FY2009	86	76	162
FY2010	46	60	106
FY2011	30	15	45
FY2012	32	65	97
FY2013	68	126	194
FY2014	65	125	190
FY2015	43	93	136
FY2016	40	394	434
Total	1,084	1,517	2,601

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Detailed Data 3 Status with Pilgrimages for Memorial Services and visits to Burial Sites

FY	Region	Number of bereaved participated
FY2009	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, the Philippines, Mariana Islands, Eastern New Guinea, North Borneo and Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands	324
FY2010	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, the Philippines, Mariana Islands, Indonesia, Eastern New Guinea, Myanmar, Truk Islands and Gilbert Islands	470
FY2011	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, the Philippines, Mongolia, Palau, Indonesia, Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands and Eastern New Guinea	356
FY2012	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, the Philippines, Mariana Islands, Eastern New Guinea, North Borneo, Truk Islands and Marshall/Gilbert Islands	394
FY2013	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, Mongolia, Indonesia, Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands, Eastern New Guinea, Myanmar and the Philippines	310
FY2014	Former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, Eastern New Guinea, India, Mariana Islands, Truck Islands and the Philippines.	329
FY2015	Former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, Philippines, Indonesia, Palau Islands, Eastern New Guinea, North Borneo.	345
FY2016	Former Soviet Union, China, Iwo Jima, Philippines, Sakhalin, Eastern New Guinea, Bismarck/Solomon Islands, Mariana Islands, Myanmar	301

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Detailed Data 4 Erection of Monuments to War Dead

Name of monument	Location	Completion
Iwo Jima Monument to the War Dead	Iwo To, Ogasawara village, Tokyo	Mar. 26, 1971
Philippine Monument to the War Dead	Kaliraya, Laguna state, the Philippines	Mar. 28, 1973
Mid-Pacific ocean Monument to the War Dead	Marpi, Saipan Island, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Island, U.S.A. (self-governing domain)	Mar. 25, 1974
South Pacific ocean Monument to the War Dead	Rabaul City, Eastern New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea	Sep. 30, 1980
Myanmar Peace Monument	Yangon City, Myanmar	Mar. 28, 1981
New Guinea Monument to the War Dead	Wewak City, East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea	Sep. 16, 1981
Borneo Monument to the War Dead	Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia	Sep. 30, 1982
East Pacific ocean Monument to the War Dead	Majuro, Majuro Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands	Mar. 16, 1984
West Pacific ocean Monument to the War Dead	Peleliu Island, Peleliu State, Republic of Palau	Mar. 8, 1985
North Pacific ocean Monument to the War Dead	Attu Island, State of Alaska, U.S.A.	July 1, 1987
Monument to the War Dead in World War II	Parei, Biak Island, Papua State, Indonesia	Mar. 24, 1994
India Peace Monument	Lokpaching Imphal, Manipur State, India	Mar. 25, 1994
Monument to the Japanese Dead	Khabarovsk City, Khabarovsk Province, Russian Federation	July 31, 1995
Sakhalin and Chishima Monument to the War Dead	Smirnykh, Sakhalin Province, Russian Federation	Nov. 1, 1996
Monument to the Japanese Dead	Ulan Bator, Mongolia	Oct. 15, 2001

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Detailed Data 5

Erection of Small-Scale Monuments to the Deceased during Detention in the Soviet Union

Region	Location	Completion
Republic of Tatarstan	Elabuga, Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation	Sep. 2000
Krasnoyarsk Region	Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoyarsk Region, Russian Federation	Sep. 2000
Republic of Khakasia	Chernogorsk, Republic of Khakasia, Russian Federation	Sep. 2001
Sverdlovsk State	Nizhny Tagil, Sverdlovsk State, Russian Federation	Sep. 2001
Republic of Uzbekistan	Toshkent, Republic of Uzbekistan	Sep. 2003
Kemerovo State	Kemerovo, Kemerovo State, Russian Federation	Oct. 2006
Novosibirsk State	Novosibirsk, Novosibirsk State, Russian Federation	Dec. 2007
Altai Region	Bijsk, Altai Region, Russian Federation	Dec. 2007
Orenburg State	Orenburg, Orenburg State, Russian Federation	Sep. 2008
Georgia	Tbilisi, Georgia	Mar. 2010
Primorsky Region	Artyom, Primorsky Region, Russian Federation	Nov. 2010
Amur State	Vasilyevka Village, Belogorsk District, Amur State, Russian Federation	Nov. 2012
Zabaikal Region	Chita City, Zabaikal Region, Russian Federation	July 2013
Tambov State	Novaya Ryada, Tambov Oblast, Russian Federation	March 2017

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Relief Measures for Japanese Remaining in China After the War

Overview

Outline of Relief Measures for Japanese Remaining in China After the War

Support Measures for Japanese Remaining in China after the War, etc.

Support at training centers

*Support at facilities entrusted by the government

Support and Communications Centers for People Returning from China (established in 7 blocks nationwide) (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Tokyo metropolitan area, Tokai/Hokuriku, Kinki, Chugoku/Shikoku, Kyushu)

- <Placement promotion support 6 months after returning (Tokyo Metropolitan Center)> Stay or visiting type trainings (April 1, 2016~)
 - *From FY2016, the functions of the Placement Center for Persons Returning from China will be integrated
 - Placement promotion services to provide intensive Japanese lessons, living guidance and consultations on employment, etc.
- <Independence trainings support 1 year after the completion of placement promotion support (Tokyo Metropolitan Center)> Visiting type trainings
 - Independence training services including intensive support for Japanese language acquisition, living guidance, etc.
- <Permanent support (7 centers)> Visiting type trainings
 - Support for Japanese language learning and Japanese exchange salons
 - Living guidance and assistance with communication with people in communities and between returnees
 - Support for providing advice and cooperation to regional living support services provided by each local government
 - Environment improvement projects for nursing care

Living support

* Local governments implement administrative affairs for supplemental support payment and payment for spousal support benefits

Payment of full old-age basic pension, etc.

- Late payment of public pension allowable for the period that returnees were unable to join the public pension due to being abroad as well as the period after returning
- Full old-age basic pension shall be paid as the government covers the full amount required for late payments

Supplemental support payment and payment of spousal support benefits

- <Supplemental support payment>
 - Exclude full Old-Age Basic Pension from certificated revenue
 - For persons with other income such as welfare pension, exclude 30% of the other income from certificated revenue
 - Full old-age basic pension shall be excluded from constructive receipts
 - 30% of other incomes, such as employees' pensions, etc. with excluding income certification shall be excluded from constructive receipts
 - Financial support for housing, medical and nursing care, etc. shall be paid according to the situation of the individual households in addition to life support benefits
- <Spousal support benefits>
 - Assignment of support and consultation staff with Chinese language abilities
 - Paid to specified spouses (those who were spouses before the return to Japan for permanent residence of the specified Japanese who remained behind in China and continued to be spouses thereafter) after the death of specified Japanese who remained behind in China, etc.

Support in Communities

*Local governments provide support in accordance with the actual conditions of communities

Establishment of environments for stable community lives by utilizing various regional networks

- Regional network services for assisting Japanese remaining in China after the war, etc.
 - Financial support for the necessary expenses of holding workshops to gain the understanding of residents in communities
 - Financial support for activities of persons working to coordinate community residents and Japanese remaining in China after the war, etc. (support leaders), etc.
- Japanese language study support in neighborhoods
 - Aid for Japanese language classes held by regional volunteers
 - Financial support for tuition at private Japanese language schools, etc.
- Financial support for the expense of dispatching advisors on self-sufficiency, interpreters used in self-sufficiency support, etc.
- Implementation of community life support programs for people returning from China
- Employment support for second-generation Japanese remaining in China after the War, etc.

Overview Outline of post-retirement livelihood support

1. Payment of full Old-Age Basic Pension

Certain Japanese who remained behind in China after the War are provided with an amount equivalent to the insurance premiums for the insured period (up to 40 years), including the period before returning to Japan, as a "lump-sum payment", but from which the amount of late payment of insurance premiums is deducted, and the government then makes the late payment on their behalf to the Japan Pension Service, thereby enabling them to receive full Old-Age Basic Pensions, etc. (Subjects: 6,221 persons *as of the end of March 2017)

Subjects	Japanese who remained behind in China after the War that meet the following conditions: 1. Born on or after April 2, 1911 2. Born on or before December 31, 1946 when the postwar period was being settled (*) 3. Returned to Japan for permanent residence for the first time on or after April 1, 1961 4. Continue to be domiciled in Japan for no less than one year after returning to permanently reside here * Including those approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to be in equivalent circumstances as those falling under 2.
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2. Support benefit system

In addition to full Old-Age Basic Pensions, etc., support benefits are provided in cases where their household income is lower than a certain standard.

The standards for public assistance apply to support benefits.

Detailed Data 1 Changes in Number of Households, Actual Number of Persons, Number of Persons Receiving Support Benefits, and Benefit Rate

(Monthly average)

	Number of recipient households of support benefits (households)	Actual number of recipients of support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of livelihood support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of housing support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of long-term care support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of medical care support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of other support benefits (persons)	Benefit rate (actual number of persons=100.0)				
								Livelihood support benefits	Housing support benefits	Long-term care support benefits	Medical care support benefits	Other support benefits
FY2013	4,599	7,044	6,964	6,628	1,383	6,509	36	99%	94%	20%	92%	1%
FY2014	4,509	6,849	6,768	6,428	1,540	6,388	30	99%	94%	22%	93%	1%
FY2015	4,402	6,634	6,557	6,230	1,665	6,210	23	99%	94%	25%	94%	0%

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics and Information Policy, MHLW.

Detailed Data 2 Changes in Percentage Distribution of Households Receiving Support Benefits by Household Type

	Household of a couple	Household of the recipient only	Households of a spouse only	Other household
FY2013	2,241	1,647	301	365
FY2014	2,154	1,634	338	323
FY2015	2,059	1,600	369	301
FY2016	1,963	1,586	397	306

Source: Documents from audit of the affairs concerning enforcement of support benefits by MHLW

[Assignment of supporters/consultation staff]

Supporters/consultation staff get assigned to implementing agencies of support benefits who have a good understanding of the Japanese who remained behind in China after the War, etc. and who are fluent in Chinese or Russian and can provide them with advice, etc. according to their needs in thereby enabling them to live comfortable lives.

Detailed Data 3 Number of supporters/consultation staff members (persons)

FY2013	407
FY2014	399
FY2015	402
FY2016	380

Source: MHLW

3. Community Life Support Programs for Japanese who remained behind in China after the War, etc.

In order to support the independence of the Japanese who remained behind in China after the War, etc., the Programs aim to provide support which enables them to live normal lives as members of communities through establishing support networks, providing support for those learning Japanese, and dispatching translators, etc. to the pertinent communities.

[Subjects]

Japanese who remained behind in China after the War, etc. and those that accompanied them when they returned to Japan to live together

[Implementing entities]

The implementing entities of the programs are prefectures and municipalities (including special wards).

[Implementation status]

	Implementation rate (number of implementing local governments / total number of local governments)
FY2013	95%
FY2014	96%
FY2015	97%
FY2016	96%

Source: MHLW