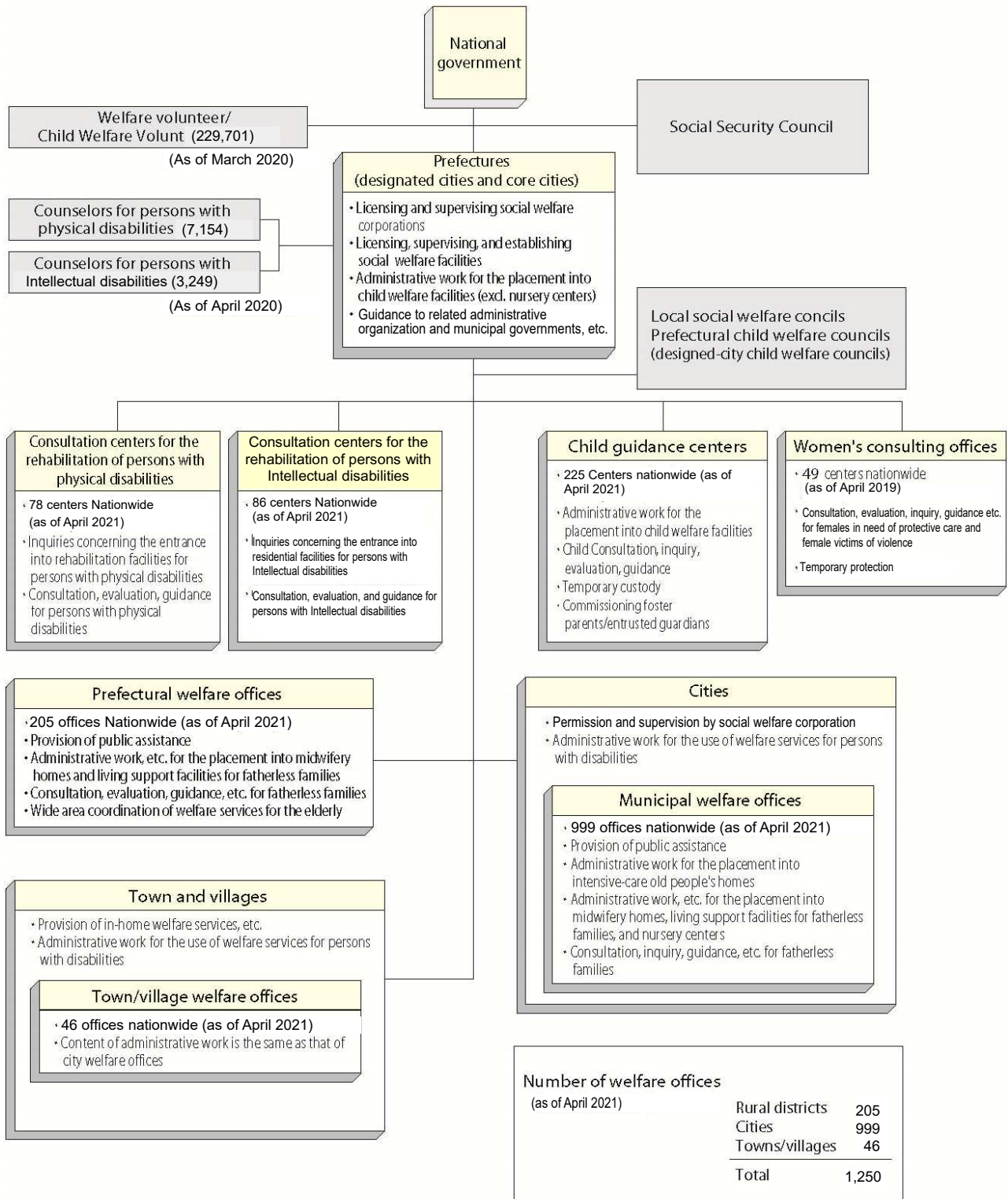


[8] Social Welfare and Relief for War Victims

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, articles of association, 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 | 07 | 08 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare | 9,471 | 11,672 | 118 | 127 | 138 | 144 | 146 | 151 | 164 | 181 | 195 | 222 | 242 |
| 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 | 18,412 | 18,537 |
| Year | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | |
| Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare | 285 | 308 | 330 | 364 | 403 | 431 | 480 | 514 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | |
| Under the jurisdiction of prefectural governor, etc. | 18,625 | 18,674 | 18,727 | 19,246 | 19,407 | 19,636 | 19,823 | 19,969 | 20,625 | 20,798 | 20,872 | 20,933 | |

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, 2020)

- National Council of Social Welfare: 1 council
 - Councils of social welfare in prefectures and designated cities: 67 councils
 - Municipal councils of social welfare: 1,825 councils
- Source: National Council of Social Welfare

2. Major Projects Conducted by Municipal Councils of Social Welfare (actual status of FY2018)

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

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|------|
| Planning | | Formulation of community welfare activity plans | 67.9 |
| Consultation *1 | | Comprehensive consultation (any consultation and not limited to certain subjects) services | 82.5 |
| Loan | | Emergency temporary loan/benefits | 35.1 |
| Activities in small communities *2 | | Establishment of basic organizations for community welfare promotion | 48.9 |
| | | Small community network activities | 59.4 |
| | | Establishment of Fureai Ikiiki Salons | 92.5 |
| Resident participation/volunteer *3 | | Establishment of volunteer centers | 87.6 |
| | | In-home social welfare services management by councils with resident participation (meal service, transfer service, house work support, etc.) | 27.7 |
| In-home welfare services | Insured long-term care services | Home-visit care services | 63.7 |
| | | Commuting care services | 38.0 |
| | | Home-Visit bathing care services | 16.2 |
| | Independence support benefits | In-home care services | 60.6 |
| | | Home-visit care services for persons with severe disabilities | 46.8 |
| | | Activity support services | 11.8 |
| Support for welfare service usage *4 | | Daily life and independence support services | 78.0 |
| Guardianship *5 | | Corporation guardianship services | 31.0 |
| Organizing and management support for associations for persons requiring support (and their families) | | Association for persons with physical disabilities (and families) | 48.7 |
| | | Association for persons with intellectual disabilities (and families) | 36.2 |
| | | Association for persons with mental disorders (and families) | 16.9 |
| | | Association for the elderly with dementia (and families) | 16.2 |
| | | Society of elderly living alone | 9.5 |
| | | Association for the fatherless families | 24.7 |
| Affairs of organizations | | Division/section of community chest | 91.0 |
| | | Federation of elderly clubs | 51.2 |
| Support for children and child rearing families | | Family support services | 15.9 |
| | | After-school children's clubs (after-school child sound upbringing services) | 14.0 |
| | | Support for organization and operation of children's society/children's clubs | 6.4 |
| | | Operation of child centers and children's centers | 10.1 |
| Others | | Transportation support services (community life support service) | 29.4 |
| | | Prevention activities against malicious sales practices targeting elderly and persons with disabilities, etc. | 8.5 |
| | | Meal services | 52.2 |
| | | Transfer services | 35.0 |

(Note) *1. 51.9% 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 2,094,063, mainly consisting of households of the elderly living alone.

*3. Fureai Ikiiki Salons (Side-by-Side and Lively Salons) have been implemented at 86,778 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 54,797 persons using the services as of the end of FY2018.

*5. The percentage of municipal social welfare associations capable of being entrusted to the total. Based on Japan National Council of Social Welfare "FY2019 status report on each municipality's efforts for adult guardianship System in Communities".

Source: National Councils of Social Welfare ("FY 2018 Survey on the actual activities of Councils of Social Welfare " etc.)

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) 1) 148,749 | (person) 1) 2) 5,983,267 |
| [1] Classification by implementing entity | | |
| Public | 2) 16,356 | 2) 905,724 |
| Private | 2) 132,393 | 2) 5,078,890 |
| [2] Classification by target age group | | |
| Facilities for adults | 104,133 | 2) 2,995,625 |
| Facilities for children | 44,616 | 2,987,642 |

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions" (as of October 1, 2019) and "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care" (as of October 1, 2019), Social Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Industrial Relations, MHLW

(Note) 1) The active facilities grasped by the prefectures, designated cities, and core cities are tabulated.
2) The estimated values are included. It is necessary to pay attention at the comparison with before 2017.

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 | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Total | 142,376 | 146,774 | 148,749 | 5,514,032 | 5,843,438 | 5,983,267 |
| Public assistance facilities | 291 | 286 | 288 | 19,495 | 19,241 | 19,248 |
| Relief facilities | 186 | 182 | 183 | 16,728 | 16,513 | 16,468 |
| Rehabilitation facilities | 21 | 20 | 20 | 1,497 | 1,418 | 1,418 |
| Medical facilities for persons requiring public assistance | 59 | 58 | 56 | ... | ... | ... |
| Vocational facilities | 15 | 16 | 15 | 490 | 530 | 470 |
| Facilities providing accommodation | 10 | 10 | 14 | 780 | 780 | 892 |
| Welfare facilities for the elderly | 74,782 | 74,985 | 75,287 | 1,797,129 | 1,986,110 | 2,006,394 |
| Care facilities for the elderly | 959 | 953 | 946 | 64,084 | 63,548 | 62,912 |
| Care facilities for the elderly (general) | 907 | 901 | 894 | 61,100 | 60,564 | 59,938 |
| Care facilities for the elderly (blind) | 52 | 52 | 52 | 2,984 | 2,984 | 2,974 |
| Intensive-care old people's homes ²⁾ | 10,049 | 10,411 | 10,593 | 598,117 | 618,756 | 630,883 |
| Moderate-fee homes for the elderly | 2,302 | 2,306 | 2,319 | 94,474 | 94,493 | 94,944 |
| Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (type A) | 194 | 192 | 191 | 11,496 | 11,376 | 11,326 |
| Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (type B) | 14 | 12 | 12 | 618 | 518 | 518 |
| Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (care houses) | 2,023 | 2,028 | 2,035 | 81,132 | 81,311 | 81,707 |
| Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (urban-style) | 71 | 74 | 81 | 1,228 | 1,288 | 1,393 |
| Welfare centers for the elderly | 2,032 | 1,992 | 1,997 | . | . | . |
| Welfare centers for the elderly (special type A) | 242 | 237 | 237 | . | . | . |
| Welfare centers for the elderly (type A) | 1,353 | 1,318 | 1,320 | . | . | . |
| Welfare centers for the elderly (type B) | 437 | 437 | 440 | . | . | . |
| Long-term care day service centers for the elderly ^{3) 5)} | 48,235 | 47,889 | 47,866 | 904,328 | 1,058,892 | 1,068,069 |
| Short-term admission facilities for the elderly ^{4) 5)} | 11,205 | 11,434 | 11,566 | 136,126 | 150,421 | 149,586 |
| Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc. | 5,734 | 5,619 | 5,636 | 191,636 | 188,878 | 189,155 |
| Support facilities for persons with disabilities | 2,549 | 2,544 | 2,561 | 139,040 | 138,149 | 138,672 |
| Community activity support centers | 3,038 | 2,935 | 2,935 | 50,687 | 48,944 | 48,703 |
| Welfare homes | 147 | 140 | 140 | 1,909 | 1,785 | 1,780 |
| Social participation support facilities for persons with physical disabilities | 314 | 317 | 315 | 360 | 345 | 265 |
| Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities | 150 | 152 | 154 | . | . | . |
| Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (type A) | 36 | 36 | 36 | . | . | . |
| Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (type B) | 114 | 116 | 118 | . | . | . |
| Rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities | 5 | 5 | 4 | 360 | 345 | 265 |
| Facilities for manufacture of assistive devices | 16 | 15 | 14 | . | . | . |
| Guide dog training facilities | 13 | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| Braille libraries | 73 | 73 | 72 | . | . | . |
| Braille publication facilities | 10 | 10 | 10 | . | . | . |
| Institutions of the provision of information to persons with visual and hearing disabilities | 47 | 49 | 48 | . | . | . |
| Women's protection facilities | 46 | 46 | 46 | 1,220 | 1,220 | 1,215 |

| Type of facility | Number of facilities | | | Capacity | | |
|---|----------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Child welfare facilities | 40,137 | 43,203 | 44,616 | 2,796,574 | 2,900,088 | 2,987,642 |
| Midwifery homes | 387 | 385 | 385 | 3,813 | 3,151 | 3,096 |
| Infant homes | 138 | 138 | 142 | 3,934 | 3,843 | 3,868 |
| Living support facilities for fatherless families 6) | 227 | 222 | 219 | 4,938 | 4,588 | 4,547 |
| Nursery schools, etc. 7) | 27,137 | 27,951 | 28,737 | 2,645,050 | 2,717,309 | 2,792,277 |
| Community-based childcare office | 3,401 | 5,753 | 6,441 | 55,731 | 86,756 | 99,465 |
| Small-sized childcare offices (type A) | 2,594 | 3,390 | 4,033 | 43,634 | 57,478 | 68,709 |
| Small-sized childcare offices (type B) | 697 | 780 | 805 | 11,027 | 12,428 | 12,917 |
| Small-sized childcare offices (type C) | 110 | 97 | 99 | 1,070 | 938 | 952 |
| Home-based childcare facilities | ... | 931 | 899 | ... | 3,890 | 3,813 |
| Home-visit type childcare facilities | ... | 12 | 10 | ... | 16 | 21 |
| Childcare facilities in the business establishment | ... | 543 | 595 | ... | 12,006 | 13,053 |
| Foster homes | 608 | 611 | 609 | 32,387 | 31,984 | 31,311 |
| Facilities for children with disabilities (welfare type) | 263 | 258 | 255 | 9,801 | 9,506 | 9,477 |
| Facilities for children with disabilities (medical care type) | 212 | 218 | 218 | 20,139 | 20,642 | 20,622 |
| Child development support centers (welfare type) | 528 | 571 | 601 | 16,759 | 17,834 | 18,659 |
| Child development support centers (medical care type) | 99 | 100 | 98 | 3,277 | 3,327 | 3,197 |
| Children's psychotherapy facilities | 44 | 47 | 49 | 1,964 | 2,046 | 2,109 |
| Children's self-reliance support facilities | 58 | 58 | 58 | 3,719 | 3,690 | 3,561 |
| Child and family support centers | 114 | 121 | 130 | . | . | . |
| Child centers | 4,541 | 4,477 | 4,453 | . | . | . |
| Small-size child centers | 2,680 | 2,627 | 2,593 | . | . | . |
| Children's centers | 1,725 | 1,717 | 1,726 | . | . | . |
| Large-size child centers (type A) | 17 | 15 | 15 | . | . | . |
| Large-size child centers (type B) | 4 | 4 | 4 | . | . | . |
| Large-size child centers (type C) | - | - | - | . | . | . |
| Other child centers | 115 | 114 | 115 | . | . | . |
| Child play space | 2,380 | 2,293 | 2,221 | . | . | . |
| Welfare facilities for single parent households | 56 | 56 | 60 | ... | ... | ... |
| Welfare centers for father less and mother less families | 54 | 54 | 58 | . | . | . |
| Recreation homes for father less and mother less families | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other social welfare facilities, etc. | 21,016 | 22,262 | 22,501 | 707,618 | 747,556 | 779,348 |
| Vocational facilities | 66 | 62 | 61 | 2,059 | 1,909 | 1,879 |
| Facilities providing accommodation | 366 | 403 | 448 | 12,360 | 13,718 | 14,644 |
| Homes for the blind | 19 | 19 | 19 | 380 | 380 | 380 |
| Free or low cost medical facilities | 586 | 636 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Settlement houses | 1,071 | 1,072 | 1,066 | . | . | . |
| Nursery centers for remote areas | 32 | 31 | 32 | . | . | . |
| Fee-based homes for the elderly | 13,525 | 14,454 | 15,134 | 518,507 | 549,759 | 573,541 |
| (Other than homes for the elderly with care services) | | | | | | |
| Fee-based homes for the elderly | 5,351 | 5,585 | 5,741 | 174,312 | 181,790 | 188,904 |
| (For elderly residences with care services) | | | | | | |

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, Information Policy and Industrial Relations, 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/community-based 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 till 2017. Since the value of 2018 is the estimated value, it is necessary to pay attention at the comparison with the former results.
 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. Till 2018, it was surveyed as an accommodation provision facility.
 9. From 2019, free or cheap clinics are not removed from the survey target.
 10. "*" Indicates that it is impossible to be categorized as any statistics items.
 11. "..." indicates that it is unknown or inappropriate to express figures.

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

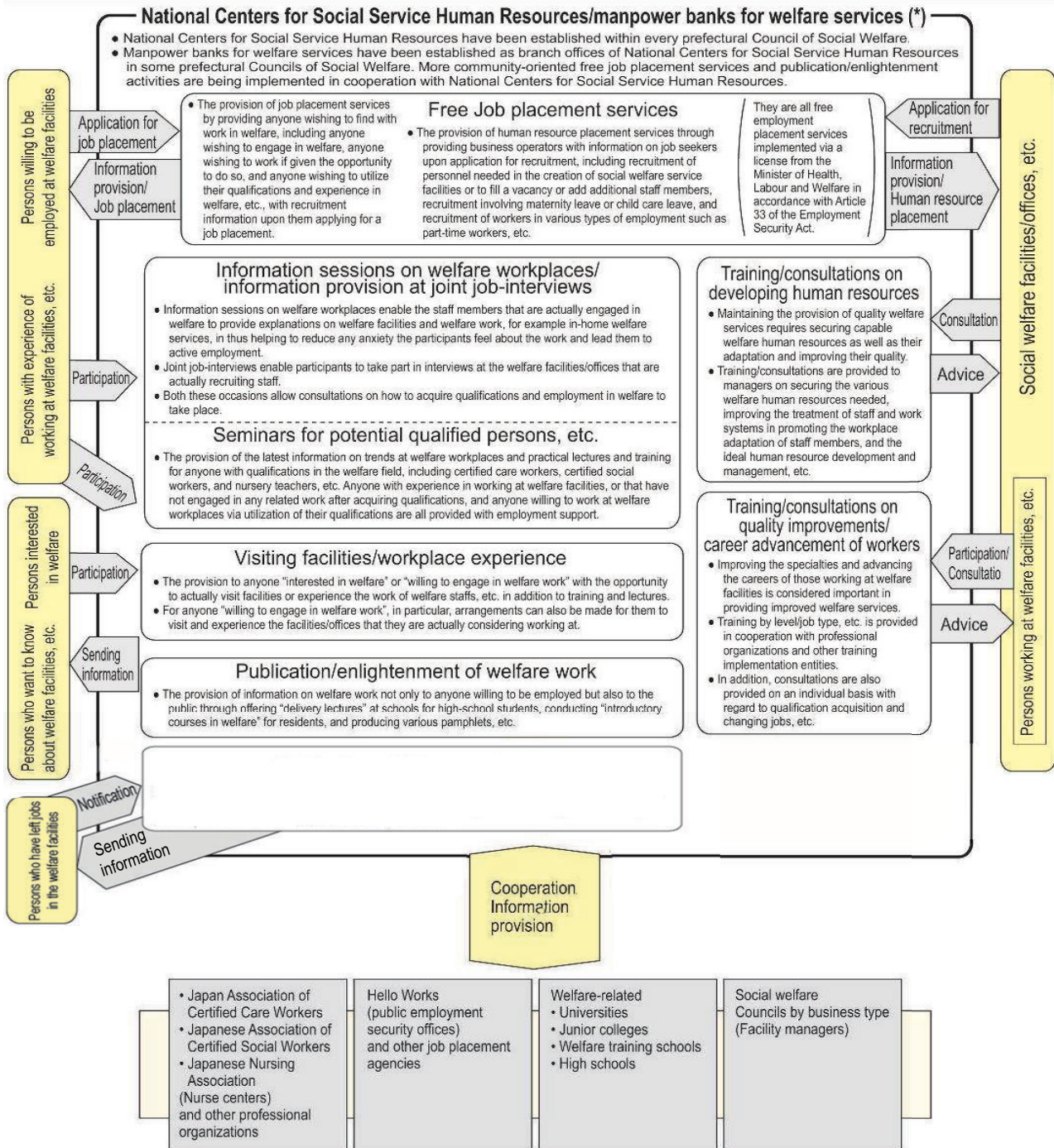
| Facility type | Bearer of the right to placement (*1) | Classification of facilities for placement | Payer of the expenses for placement (*1) | Cost sharing | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------|---|------------|--------------------|
| | | | | National government | Prefectures Designated cities 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 | 1/4 (*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

(Unit: person)

(As of October 1, 2019)

| | Total | 1) | 1) | | | 1) | 2) | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Public assistance facilities | Welfare facilities for the elderly | Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc. | Women's protection facilities | Child welfare facilities (end. Nursery schools, etc. and community-based childcare offices) | Nursery schools, etc. | Community-based childcare offices | Welfare facilities for single parent households | Fee-based homes for the elderly (other than homes for the elderly with care services) |
| Total | 1,166,919 | 6,372 | 38,841 | 109,524 | 343 | 88,370 | 665,726 | 52,797 | 236 | 204,712 |
| Heads of facilities / school principals / administrators | 55,250 | 208 | 2,380 | 3,970 | 26 | 4,487 | 28,206 | 5,324 | 20 | 10,628 |
| Persons in charge of service | 4,111 | ... | ... | 4,111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Living instructors / support staffs, etc. 3) | 90,652 | 801 | 4,292 | 63,154 | 141 | 14,360 | ... | ... | 3 | 7,900 |
| Vocational / work instructors | 3,756 | 112 | 130 | 2,583 | 8 | 530 | ... | ... | 2 | 391 |
| Therapists | 6,896 | 6 | 141 | 1,030 | 7 | 3,761 | ... | ... | - | 1,953 |
| Physical therapists | 2,397 | 2 | 46 | 517 | - | 1,087 | ... | ... | - | 744 |
| Occupational therapists | 1,599 | 3 | 25 | 342 | - | 867 | ... | ... | - | 362 |
| Other therapists | 2,900 | 0 | 70 | 171 | 7 | 1,806 | ... | ... | - | 847 |
| Psychological / vocational aptitude evaluators | 71 | ... | ... | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Doctors / dentists | 3,426 | 33 | 132 | 316 | 4 | 1,445 | 1,242 | 156 | 0 | 98 |
| Public health nurses / midwives / nurses | 53,221 | 430 | 2,486 | 5,432 | 23 | 11,889 | 12,117 | 672 | - | 20,172 |
| Psychiatric social workers | 1,244 | 104 | 7 | 994 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 |
| Childminders | 400,738 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,630 | 380,094 | 2,007 | 7 | ... |
| Nursery assistants | 24,939 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,869 | 69 | ... | ... |
| Nursery teachers 4) | 101,292 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101,292 | . | ... | ... |
| incl. certified childminders | 93,322 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93,322 | . | ... | ... |
| Nursery workers 5) | 31,120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,120 | ... | ... |
| incl. certified childminders | 28,936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,936 | ... | ... |
| Home-based nurseries 5) | 1,474 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,474 | ... | ... |
| incl. certified childminders | 1,137 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,137 | ... | ... |
| Home-based nursery assistants 5) | 774 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 774 | ... | ... |
| Home-visit type nurseries assistants 5) | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 | ... | ... |
| incl. certified childminders | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... |
| Child living support staff | 677 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 677 | ... | ... | - | ... |
| Child welfare staff | 11,079 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,079 | ... | ... | - | ... |
| Maternal and child instructors | 688 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 688 | ... | ... | - | ... |
| Nursing care workers | 157,285 | 3,212 | 17,663 | 12,302 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 124,105 |
| Nutritionists | 32,707 | 193 | 2,073 | 2,467 | 16 | 1,529 | 23,113 | 1,652 | - | 1,664 |
| Cooks | 84,416 | 564 | 4,728 | 4,926 | 43 | 3,949 | 52,638 | 3,734 | 3 | 13,832 |
| Office clerks | 39,853 | 447 | 2,737 | 5,191 | 38 | 3,990 | 16,929 | 1,043 | 94 | 9,383 |
| Persons in charge of child development support / management | 1,202 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,202 | ... | ... | - | ... |
| Other teachers 6) | 4,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,440 | ... | ... | ... |
| Other staff members 7) | 55,549 | 261 | 2,072 | 2,974 | 35 | 10,153 | 20,784 | 4,717 | 106 | 14,447 |

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

(Note) The number of workers is a number converted to full-time worker basis, being rounded to the first decimal place.

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

- 1) Public assistance facilities exclude Medical facilities for persons requiring public assistance, Welfare facilities for the elderly exclude Welfare centers for the elderly (special type A, type A, type B), Child welfare facilities (excluding nursery schools, etc. and community-based childcare offices) exclude Midwifery homes, Child and family support centers, Small-size child centers, Children's centers, Large-size child centers (type A), Large-size child centers (type B), Large-size child centers (type C), Other Child centers and Child play space.
- 2) Nursery schools, etc. refer to certified kindergartens with both childcare and nursery services available, certified kindergartens with nursery services available and nursery schools. Community-based childcare offices refer to small-scale day care centers (type A), small-scale day care centers (type B), small-scale day care centers (type C), Home-based childcare facilities, Home-visit type childcare facilities and Childcare facilities in the business establishments.
- 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 Public assistance 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, home-based nurseries assistants and home-visit type nurseries are employees of community-based childcare offices, 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

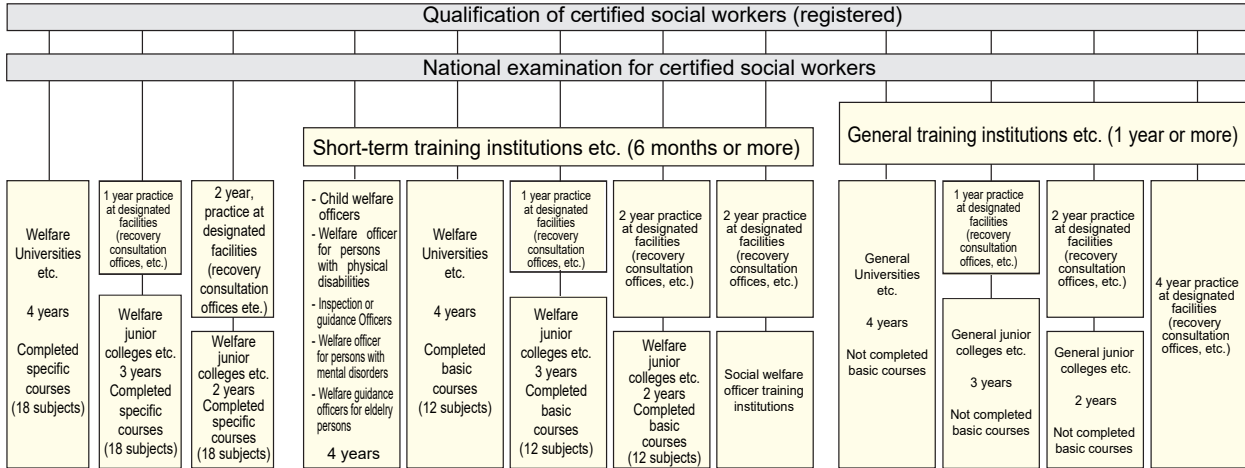
Outline of Certified Social Workers and Certified Care Workers

[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

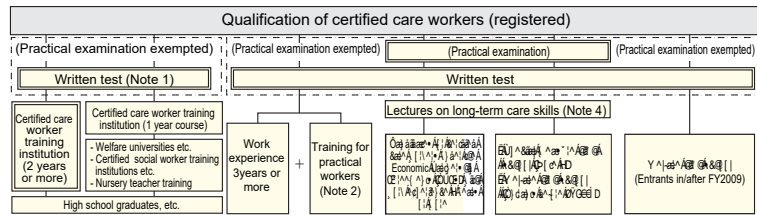


[Certified care workers]

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 |
| 33th Examination (FY2020) | 35,287 | 10,333 | 29.3% | 84,483 | 59,975 | 71.0% |

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 |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| FY2020 | 257,293 | 1,754,486 |

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW (Note) Those registered as of the end of Mar. 2021

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 child welfare volunteer directors being created in 1994 in thus enabling them to professionally engage in child welfare-related matters, and which was legally established within the Child Welfare Act in 2001 **"Child welfare volunteer directors" are designated from among the child welfare volunteers.** Child welfare volunteer directors provide liaisons and coordination between child welfare-related agencies and commissioned child welfare volunteers assigned to the region, and provide assistance and cooperation for activities of commissioned child welfare volunteers.

Detailed Data 1

Number of Welfare Volunteers, Child Welfare Volunteers, and Child Welfare Volunteer Directors

(As of March 31, 2020)

| | Welfare volunteers/child welfare volunteers | Child welfare volunteer directors (included) |
|---------|---|--|
| Males | 88,483 | 2,911 |
| Females | 140,588 | 18,355 |
| Total | 229,071 | 21,266 |

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY2019", Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Industrial Relations, MHLW

Detailed Data 2

Status of Activities of Welfare Volunteers/Child Welfare Volunteers

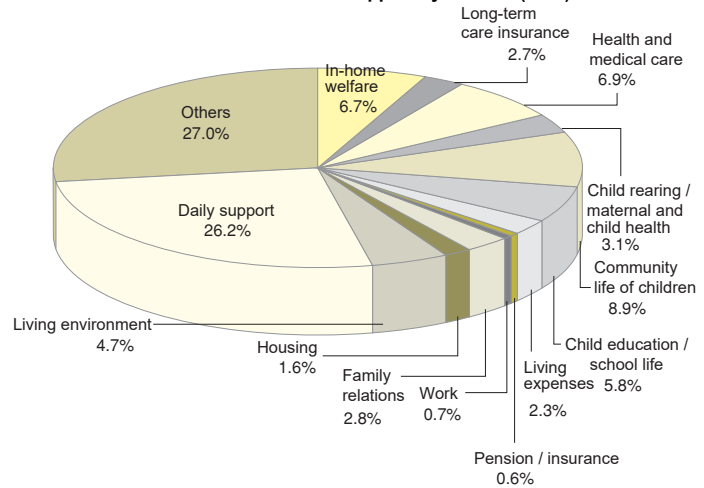
Total Number of Activities by Both Welfare Volunteers and Child Welfare Volunteers

The total number of cases of consultation/support provided by welfare volunteers and child welfare volunteers in FY 2019 was 5,362,338, 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%, “Health and medical care” was 6.9% and those were relatively high compared to others.

By category, “matters related to the elderly” accounted for more than half of total cases at 56.8%, “matters related to children” was 20.9% and “matters related to persons with disabilities” 4.6%.

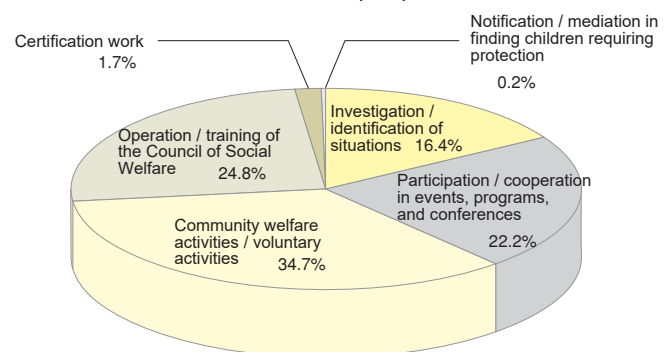
| Number of cases of consultation/support by content | |
|--|-----------|
| Total | 5,362,338 |
| In-home welfare | 361,270 |
| Long-term care insurance | 147,275 |
| Health and medical care | 368,830 |
| Child rearing/maternal and child health | 164,950 |
| Community life of children | 475,842 |
| Child education/school life | 312,936 |
| Living expenses | 122,040 |
| Pension/insurance | 30,553 |
| Work | 39,134 |
| Family relations | 149,497 |
| Housing | 83,923 |
| Living environment | 251,715 |
| Daily support | 1,407,366 |
| Others | 1,447,007 |

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



| Number of cases of other activities | |
|---|------------|
| Total | 24,930,435 |
| Investigation/identification of situations | 4,086,558 |
| Participation/cooperation in events, programs, and conferences | 5,528,921 |
| Community welfare activities/voluntary activities | 8,653,514 |
| Operation/training of the Council of Social Welfare | 6,174,261 |
| Certification work | 432,522 |
| Notification/mediation in finding children requiring protection | 54,659 |

Breakdown of cases of other activities (total)



Source: “Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY2019”, Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Director-General for Statistics, Information Policy and Industrial Relations, MHLW

Volunteer Activities

Overview Current Status of Volunteer Activities

[Number of active volunteers]

(As of April 2018, 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: 7.68 million (approx. 4.8 times that for FY1980 of 1.60 million)
 (2) Number of groups: 177,000 groups (approx. 11 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 Living expenses | + | Housing assistance House rent, etc. | + | Education assistance Compulsory education expenses | + | Long-term care assistance Long-term care expenses | + | Medical assistance Medical expenses | = | Minimum living 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 (FY2021)

(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 | 158,760 | 77,980 | 121,480 | 190,550 |
| 1st class area - 2 | 153,890 | 74,690 | 117,450 | 185,750 |
| 2nd class area - 1 | 149,130 | 70,630 | 113,750 | 179,270 |
| 2nd class area - 2 | 149,130 | 70,630 | 113,750 | 179,270 |
| 3rd class area - 1 | 142,760 | 67,740 | 108,810 | 171,430 |
| 3rd class area - 2 | 139,630 | 66,300 | 106,350 | 168,360 |

• (Note) The above figures include winter season additional amounts (Area VI x 5/12), child-rearing addition, and fatherless family addition. The standard amounts are as of April 1, 2021.

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 March 2015, but in recent years, it has transitioned in a downward trend. In FY2019 the monthly average of the actual number of persons receiving public assistance was 2,073,117, that of the actual number of households 1,635,724, and that of the public assistance rate 16.4%.

| | 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 |
| FY2016 | 1,637 | 2,145 | 16.9 | 1,907 | 1,830 | 134 | 348 | 1,770 | 54 | 88.9 | 85.3 | 6.2 | 16.2 | 82.5 | 2.5 |
| FY2017 | 1,641 | 2,125 | 16.8 | 1,886 | 1,816 | 125 | 366 | 1,765 | 52 | 88.7 | 85.5 | 5.9 | 17.2 | 83.1 | 2.4 |
| FY2018 | 1,637 | 2,097 | 16.6 | 1,852 | 1,792 | 117 | 381 | 1,751 | 49 | 88.3 | 85.5 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 83.5 | 2.3 |
| FY2019 | 1,636 | 2,073 | 16.4 | 1,820 | 1,770 | 108 | 394 | 1,743 | 46 | 87.8 | 85.4 | 5.2 | 19.0 | 84.1 | 2.2 |

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 54.1%.

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 any 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 |
| FY2016 | 51.4 | 6.1 | 26.4 | 16.1 |
| FY2017 | 53.0 | 5.7 | 25.7 | 15.7 |
| FY2018 | 54.1 | 5.3 | 25.3 | 15.2 |
| FY2019 | 55.1 | 5.0 | 25.0 | 14.9 |

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 2020

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Core Councils of Social Welfare: | 1,539 |
| Specialists: | 3,544 |
| Living support staff: | 16,333 |

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) |
| FY2016 | 1,904,734 cases | 11,849 cases (0.92 times that of the previous year) |
| FY2017 | 2,010,154 cases | 11,768 cases (0.99 times that of the previous year) |
| FY2018 | 2,079,178 cases | 11,538 cases (0.98 times that of the previous year) |
| FY2019 | 2,128,325 cases | 11,419 cases (0.99 times that of the previous year) |
| Total | 21,132,857 cases | 180,133 cases |

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

(Reference)

[FY2019 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 | 6,263 | 1,738 | 2,839 | 579 | 11,419 | 5,052 |
| Percentage distribution (%) | 54.8 | 15.2 | 24.9 | 5.1 | | 44.2 |

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.

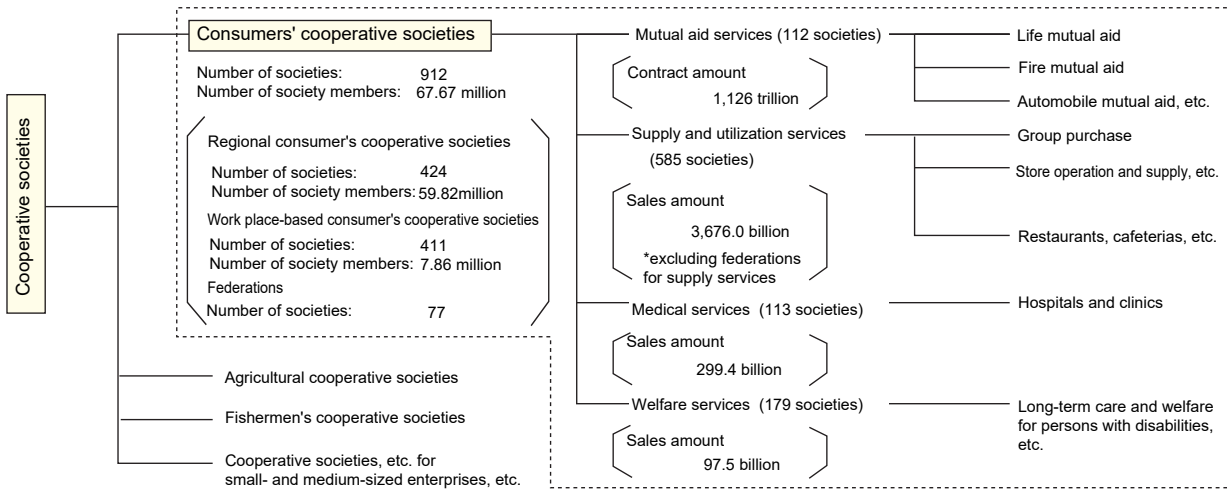
Annual interest rate is 1.5% if not co-signed.

- [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

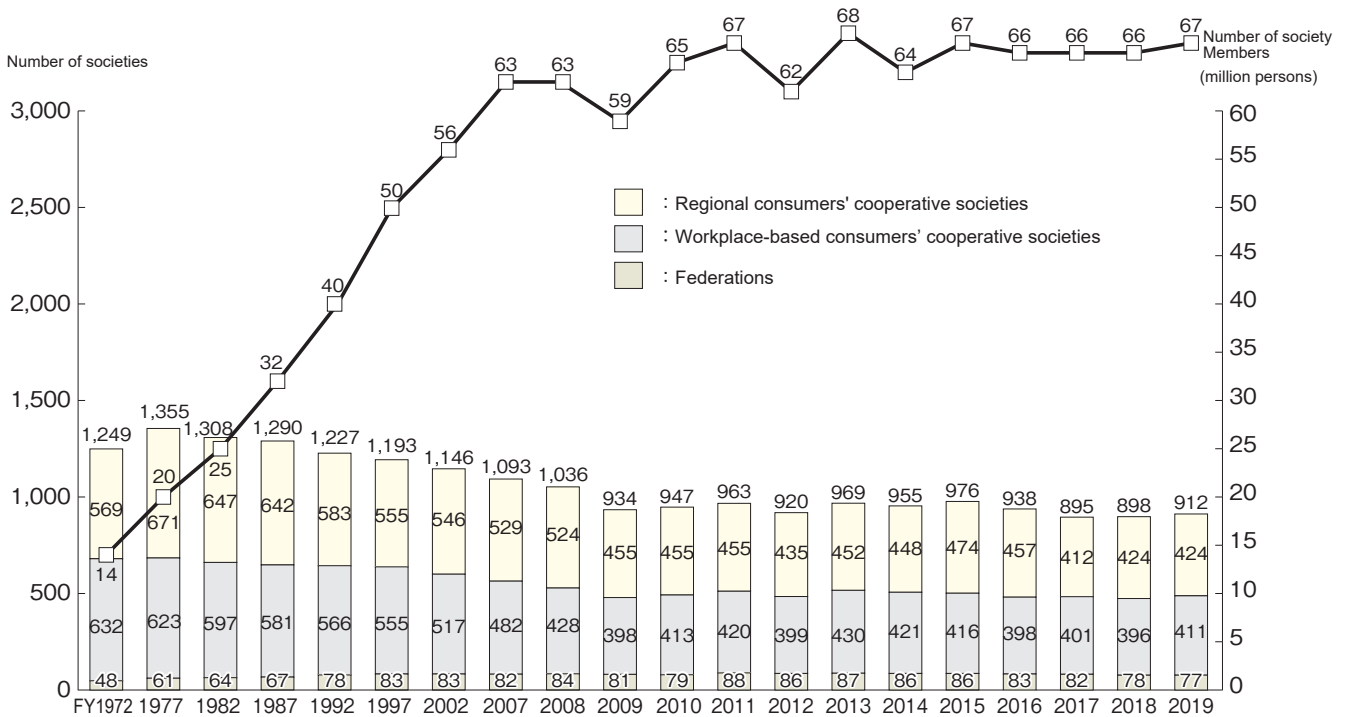
Overview

Outline of Consumers' Cooperative Societies



Source: "Tabulated Results of FY2020 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 FY2019 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: 638 persons Injury or sickness incurred in the line of duty ¥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: 1,487 persons (Bereaved families of military personnel and army civilian employees) Higher priority: 1,486 persons Lower priority: 1 persons Survivors' grant: 1,019 persons (Bereaved families of paramilitary personnel) Higher priority: 1,018 persons Lower priority: 1 persons 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): 2,085,270 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) 1. The number of beneficiaries is as of March 31, 2021.
 2. The amounts are as of March 31, 2021.

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: 3,953 persons | |
| Contents of relief | 1. Medical care benefits: 64 persons 2. Medical care allowance (¥30,700 per month): 0 persons 3. Funeral expenses (¥209,000): 1 cases 4. Medical rehabilitation benefits: 0 cases | 5. Supply and repair of prosthetic appliances: 33 cases 6. Accommodation in national sanatoria: 0 persons 7. Free passage on Japan Railways trains and ferry boats: 922 persons |
| | Counselors for the war wounded and sick: 189 persons (as of October 1, 2019) | |

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, 2020
 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, 2021.

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), 388,264 persons 1983: ¥1,200,000 (10-year gov. bond), 346,628 persons 1993: ¥1,800,000 (10-year gov. bond), 272,339 persons 2003: ¥2,000,000 (10-year gov. bond), 160,620 persons 2013: ¥2,000,000 (10-year gov. bond), 46,591 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), 21,750 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), 2,802 persons |
| | | <p>Special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers who died not as result of the duty</p> <p>Timeline of 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 2016: ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond), 63,659 persons |
| 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), 1,008,859 persons 1979: ¥120,000 (6-year gov. bond), 117,462 persons 1985: ¥300,000 (10-year gov. bond), 1,297,368 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), 1,271,560 persons 2009: ¥240,000 (6-year gov. bond), 44,461 persons 2015: ¥250,000 (5-year gov. bond), 950,757 persons (1st) 2015: ¥250,000 (5-year gov. bond), 322,422 persons (2nd) |

(Note) The number of recipients is as of March 31, 2021.

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. Additionally, the national government provides 5-year redeemable government bonds as special condolence to the bereaved families twice every after 5 years from the measure of the year 2015.

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: <https://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.

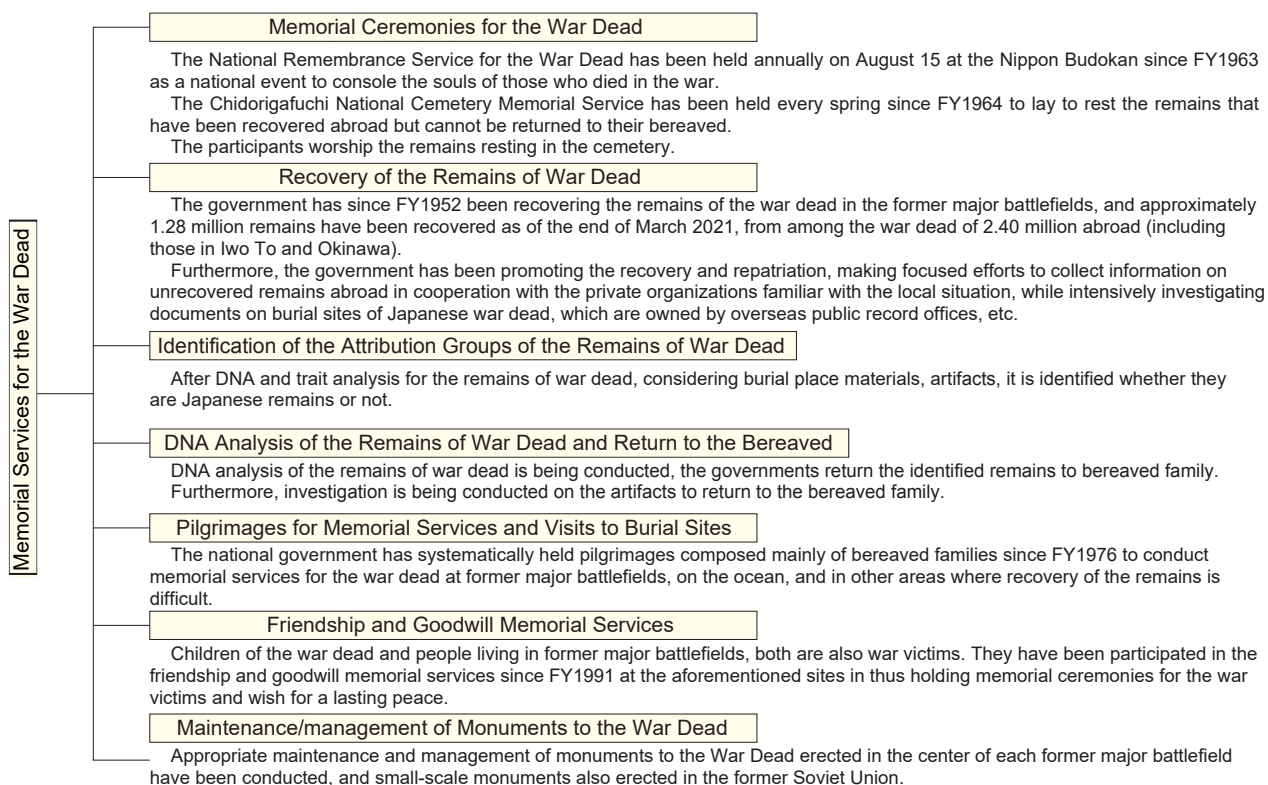
The Shokei-kan exhibits real materials and verbal testimony that convey the sobering hardships of those servicemen and families, provides an access to a diorama of field hospitals, books and videos, and holds thematic exhibitions and others, providing an opportunity for the public to commemorate those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

- Address: Tsukaki Square Kudanshita, 1-5-13 Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- TEL: 03-3234-7821
- Website: <https://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

(Unit: victims)

| Region | FY2015 | FY2016 | FY2017 | FY2018 | FY2019 | FY2020 |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Iwo To | 25 | 19 | 17 | 42 | 11 | 46 |
| Okinawa *1 | 108 | 30 | 7 | 18 | 56 | 57 |
| Mid-Pacific Ocean | 51 | 89 | 124 | 98 | 264 | 2 |
| Myanmar | 11 | 10 | 12 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia (excluding Irian Jaya) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Irian Jaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The Philippines | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eastern New Guinea | 148 | 112 | 91 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands | 508 | 326 | 457 | 494 | 5 | 0 |
| India | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chishima, Sakhalin and Aleutian Island | 31 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Russia (including former USSR and Mongolia) | 157 | 267 | 209 | 112 | 61 | 0 |
| Northeast of China (including Nomonhan) | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Korea | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United States | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown*2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1,051 | 886 | 939 | 838 | 404 | 105 |

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

*1 For Okinawa (FY2020), 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

(Unit: case)

| 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 |
| FY2017 | 16 | 50 | 66 |
| FY2018 | 49 | 444 | 493 |
| FY2019 | 25 | 231 | 256 |
| FY2020 | 26 | 186 | 212 |
| Total | 1,200 | 2,428 | 3,628 |

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

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

(Unit: person)

| FY | Region | Number of bereaved participated |
|--------|--|---------------------------------|
| 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 To, Philippines, Sakhalin, Eastern New Guinea, Bismarck/Solomon Islands, Mariana Islands, Myanmar | 301 |
| FY2017 | Former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, Eastern New Guinea, India, Truck Islands, Philippines and Marshall/Gilbert Islands | 281 |
| FY2018 | Former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, Philippines, Eastern New Guinea, North Borneo, Bismarck Islands, Myanmar and Palau | 286 |
| FY2019 | Former Soviet Union, China, Iwo To, Attu Island, Philippines, Mongolia, India, Eastern New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Mariana Islands | 243 |
| FY2020 | Iwo To | 19 |

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

Detailed Data 4 Erection of Monuments to War Dead

| Name of monument | Location | Completion |
|--|--|---------------|
| Iwo To 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, United States (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, United States | 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 |
| Irkutsk State | Irkutsk City, Irkutsk Oblast, Russian Federation | Aug. 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)>
- *From FY2016, the functions of the Placement Center for People Returning from China will be integrated
- Placement promotion services to provide intensive Japanese lessons, living guidance and consultations on employment, etc. (Stay or visiting type trainings)
- <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. (Visiting type trainings)
- <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 supportservices provided by each local government
- Environment improvement projects for nursing care
- <Environmental improvement related to long-term care (7 centers)>
- Talking volunteer visit

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: 6,261 persons *as of the end of March 2021)

| | |
|----------|--|
| Subjects | <p>Japanese who remained behind in China after the War that meet the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>* Including those approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to be in equivalent circumstances as those falling under 2.</p> |
|----------|--|

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 |
| FY2017 | 4,209 | 6,227 | 6,158 | 5,836 | 1,895 | 5,876 | 13 | 99% | 94% | 30% | 94% | 0% |
| FY2018 | 4,104 | 6,009 | 5,944 | 5,631 | 2,011 | 5,674 | 9 | 99% | 94% | 33% | 94% | 0% |
| FY2019 | 3,971 | 5,767 | 5,694 | 5,406 | 2,133 | 5,489 | 9 | 99% | 94% | 37% | 95% | 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 |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| FY2017 | 1,875 | 1,563 | 428 | 297 |
| FY2018 | 1,768 | 1,533 | 449 | 274 |
| FY2019 | 1,656 | 1,505 | 485 | 261 |
| FY2020 | 1,550 | 1,460 | 516 | 252 |

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)

| | |
|--------|-----|
| FY2016 | 380 |
| FY2017 | 368 |
| FY2018 | 361 |
| FY2019 | 350 |

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) |
|--------|--|
| FY2017 | 95% |
| FY2018 | 97% |
| FY2019 | 95% |
| FY2020 | 94% |

Source: MHLW