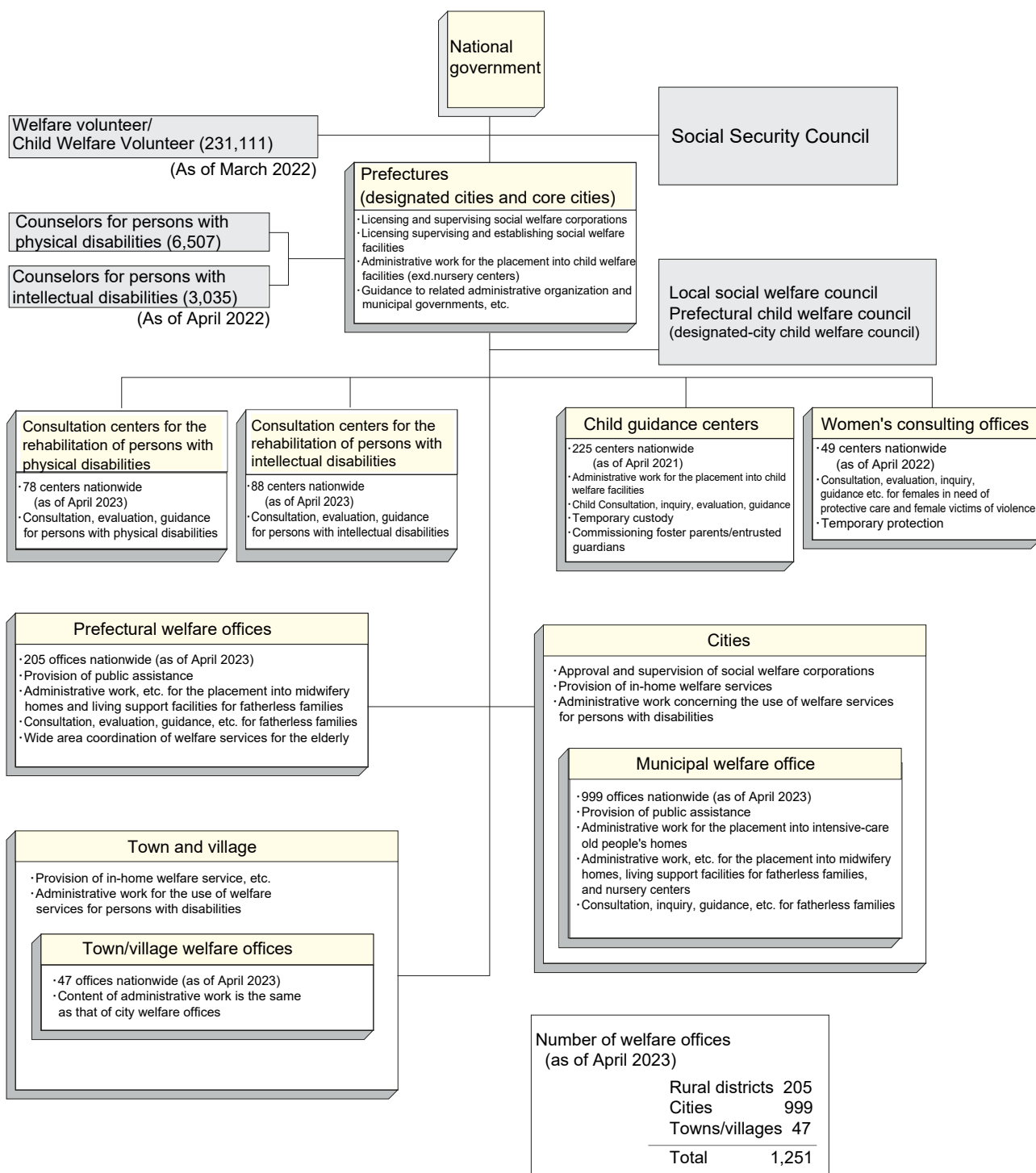


Social Welfare Implementation System

Overview



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.)

Prepare the above documents and 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	09
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	285
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	18,625
Year	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare	308	330	364	403	431	480	514	40	40	40	39	39	39	
Under the jurisdiction of prefectural governor, etc.	18,674	18,727	19,246	19,407	19,636	19,823	19,969	20,625	20,798	20,872	20,933	20,985	21,021	

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

- (Note)
- All social welfare corporations were under the jurisdiction of the Minister of health, Labour and Welfare until April 1987.
 - 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, 2023)

- National Council of Social Welfare: 1 council
 - Councils of social welfare in prefectures and designated cities: 67 councils
 - Municipal councils of social welfare: 1,817 councils
- Source: National Council of Social Welfare

2. Major Projects Conducted by Municipal Councils of Social Welfare (actual status of FY2021)

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

Planning		Formulation of community welfare activity plans	79.7
Consultation *1		Comprehensive consultation (any consultation and not limited to certain subjects) services	82.5
Loan		Emergency temporary loan/benefits	30.6
Activities in small communities *2		Establishment of basic organizations for community welfare promotion	49.1
		Small community network activities	60.5
		Establishment of Fureai Ikiiki Salons	89.5
Resident participation/volunteer *3		Establishment of volunteer centers	90.1
		Businesses designated to promote welfare education businesses	70.7
In-home welfare services	Insured long-term care services	Home-visit care services	60.9
		Commuting care services	35.0
		Home-Visit bathing care services	12.3
	Independence support benefits	In-home care services	50.9
Home-visit care services for persons with severe disabilities		39.9	
Activity support services		9.7	
Support for welfare service usage *4		Daily life and independence support services	86.8
Guardianship *5		Corporation guardianship services	35.8
Organizing and management support for associations for persons requiring support (and their families)		Association for persons with physical disabilities (and families)	38.9
		Association for persons with intellectual disabilities (and families)	28.1
		Association for persons with mental disorders (and families)	12.1
		Association for the elderly with dementia (and families)	14.3
		Society of elderly living alone	7.9
		Association of Single-Parent Families	14.9
		Hikikomori (Family) Association	7.3
Affairs of organizations	Division/section of community chest	91.0	
	Federation of elderly clubs	52.8	
Support for children and child rearing families		Family support services	15.7
		After-school children's clubs (after-school child sound upbringing services)	11.8
		Support for organization and operation of children's society/children's clubs	4.6
		Operation of child centers and children's centers	8.2
Others		Shopping support services	21.1
		Phone approach activities	17.6
		Meal services	48.9
		Transfer services	36.7

(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 3,819,765 mainly consisting of households of the elderly living alone.

*3. Fureai Ikiiki Salons (Side-by-Side and Lively Salons) have been implemented at 87,733 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, 56,549 people used the services as of the end of FY2021.

*5. The percentage of municipal social welfare associations capable of being entrusted to the total. Based on Japan National Council of Social Welfare "Status Research Report on FY 2021 Adult Guardianship".

Source: National Councils of Social Welfare ("FY 2021 Survey Report on Municipal Council of Social Welfare Activities " 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) 153,048	(person) 1) 2) 6,233,156
[1] Classification by implementing entity		
Public	2) 15,614	2) 876,176
Private	2) 137,439	2) 5,356,979
[2] Classification by target age group		
Facilities for adults	106,488	2) 3,113,060
Facilities for children	46,560	3,120,096

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions" (as of October 1, 2021) and "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care" (as of October 1, 2021), Social Statistics Office to the Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations, MHLW

(Note) 1) The active facilities grasped by the prefectures, designated cities, and core cities are tabulated.
2) Because the estimated values are included and values less than the unit are rounded, the sums of the items do not always match the totals.

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.

(As of October 1 of each year)

Type of facility	Number of facilities			Capacity		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Total	148,749	150,732	153,048	5,983,267	6,113,168	6,233,174
Public assistance facilities	288	289	288	19,248	19,266	19,090
Relief facilities	183	183	182	16,468	16,383	16,207
Rehabilitation facilities	20	20	20	1,418	1,388	1,388
Medical facilities for persons requiring public assistance	56	56	56	...	...	...
Vocational facilities	15	15	15	470	470	470
Facilities providing accommodation	14	15	15	892	1,025	1,025
Welfare facilities for the elderly	75,287	75,237	75,629	2,006,394	2,016,245	2,042,091
Care facilities for the elderly	946	948	941	62,912	62,944	62,153
Care facilities for the elderly (general)	894	896	889	59,938	59,960	59,169
Care facilities for the elderly (blind)	52	52	52	2,974	2,984	2,984
Intensive-care old people's homes ²⁾	10,593	10,719	10,888	630,883	639,570	650,943
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly	2,319	2,321	2,330	94,944	95,073	95,318
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (type A)	191	190	189	11,326	11,276	11,176
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (type B)	12	13	13	518	568	568
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (care houses)	2,035	2,034	2,039	81,707	81,787	82,032
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (urban-style)	81	84	89	1,393	1,442	1,542
Welfare centers for the elderly	1,997	1,959	1,921	•	•	•
Welfare centers for the elderly (special type A)	237	227	218	•	•	•
Welfare centers for the elderly (type A)	1,320	1,291	1,258	•	•	•
Welfare centers for the elderly (type B)	440	441	445	•	•	•
Long-term care day service centers for the elderly ³⁾	47,866	47,622	47,759	1,068,069	1,067,550	1,081,046
Short-term admission facilities for the elderly ⁴⁾	11,566	11,668	11,790	149,586	151,108	152,631
Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc.	5,636	5,556	5,530	189,155	187,809	187,299
Support facilities for persons with disabilities	2,561	2,570	2,573	138,672	138,367	138,370
Community activity support centers	2,935	2,849	2,824	48,703	47,689	47,202
Welfare homes	140	137	133	1,780	1,753	1,727
Social participation support facilities for persons with physical disabilities	315	316	315	265	265	265
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities	154	154	153	•	•	•
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (type A)	36	38	38	•	•	•
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (type B)	118	116	115	•	•	•
Rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities	4	4	4	265	265	265
Facilities for manufacture of assistive devices	14	14	14	•	•	•
Guide dog training facilities	13	13	13	...	...	...
Braille libraries	72	71	71	•	•	•
Braille publication facilities	10	10	10	•	•	•
Institutions of the provision of information to persons with visual and hearing disabilities	48	50	50	•	•	•
Women's protection facilities	46	47	47	1,215	1,329	1,245

Type of facility	Number of facilities			Capacity		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Child welfare facilities	44,616	45,722	46,560	2,987,642	3,067,329	3,120,096
Midwifery homes	385	388	382	3,096	3,146	3,120
Infant homes	142	144	145	3,868	3,855	3,852
Living support facilities for fatherless families ⁵⁾	219	212	208	4,547	4,472	4,385
Nursery schools, etc. ⁶⁾	28,737	29,474	29,995	2,792,277	2,863,513	2,908,756
Community-based childcare office	6,441	6,857	7,245	99,465	107,608	114,630
Small-sized childcare offices (type A)	4,033	4,467	4,855	68,709	76,234	83,102
Small-sized childcare offices (type B)	805	794	778	12,917	12,793	12,543
Small-sized childcare offices (type C)	99	87	94	952	828	882
Home-based childcare facilities	899	868	852	3,813	3,740	3,683
Home-visit type childcare facilities	10	11	13	21	22	25
Childcare facilities in the business establishment	595	630	653	13,053	13,991	14,395
Foster homes	609	612	612	31,311	30,912	30,472
Facilities for children with disabilities (welfare type)	255	254	249	9,477	9,027	8,816
Facilities for children with disabilities (medical care type)	218	220	222	20,622	20,885	21,153
Child development support centers (welfare type)	601	642	676	18,659	19,625	20,550
Child development support centers (medical care type)	98	95	95	3,197	3,108	3,100
Children's psychotherapy facilities	49	51	51	2,109	2,182	2,179
Children's self-reliance support facilities	58	58	58	3,561	3,468	3,468
Child and family support centers	130	144	154	•	•	•
Child centers	4,453	4,398	4,347	•	•	•
Small-size child centers	2,593	2,533	2,509	•	•	•
Children's centers	1,726	1,733	1,709	•	•	•
Large-size child centers (type A)	15	15	15	•	•	•
Large-size child centers (type B)	4	4	3	•	•	•
Large-size child centers (type C)	-	-	-	•	•	•
Other child centers	115	113	111	•	•	•
Child play space	2,221	2,173	2,121	•	•	•
Welfare facilities for single parent households	60	56	57	...	...	...
Welfare centers for father less and mother less families	58	54	55	•	•	•
Recreation homes for father less and mother less families	2	2	2	...	...	...
Other social welfare facilities, etc.	22,501	23,509	24,622	779,348	820,925	863,088
Vocational facilities	61	61	61	1,879	1,854	1,830
Free or low cost residential facilities	448	512	614	14,644	17,211	20,395
Homes for the blind	19	18	18	380	360	360
Neighborhood houses	1,066	1,061	1,061	•	•	•
Nursery centers for remote areas	32	33	34	•	•	•
Facilities providing accommodation	•	9	108	•	233	2,145
Fee-based homes for the elderly	15,134	15,956	16,724	573,541	606,394	635,879
(Other than homes for the elderly with care services)						
Fee-based homes for the elderly	5,741	5,859	6,002	188,904	194,873	202,479
(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 Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management 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. These figures refer to facilities recognized as long-term care welfare facilities for the elderly or community-based long-term care welfare facilities for the elderly in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care."

3. These figures refer to facilities recognized as establishments providing daycare service, community-based establishments providing daycare service, or establishments providing daycare for long-term care of the elderly with dementia in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care."

4. These figures refer to facilities recognized as establishments providing short-term stay services in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care."

5. The capacity of living support facilities for fatherless families is the number of households and therefore not included in the total number of capacity.

6. Nursery schools, etc. refer to certified kindergartens with both childcare and nursery services available, certified kindergartens with nursery services available and nursery schools.

7. "•" indicates that it is impossible to be categorized as any statistics items.

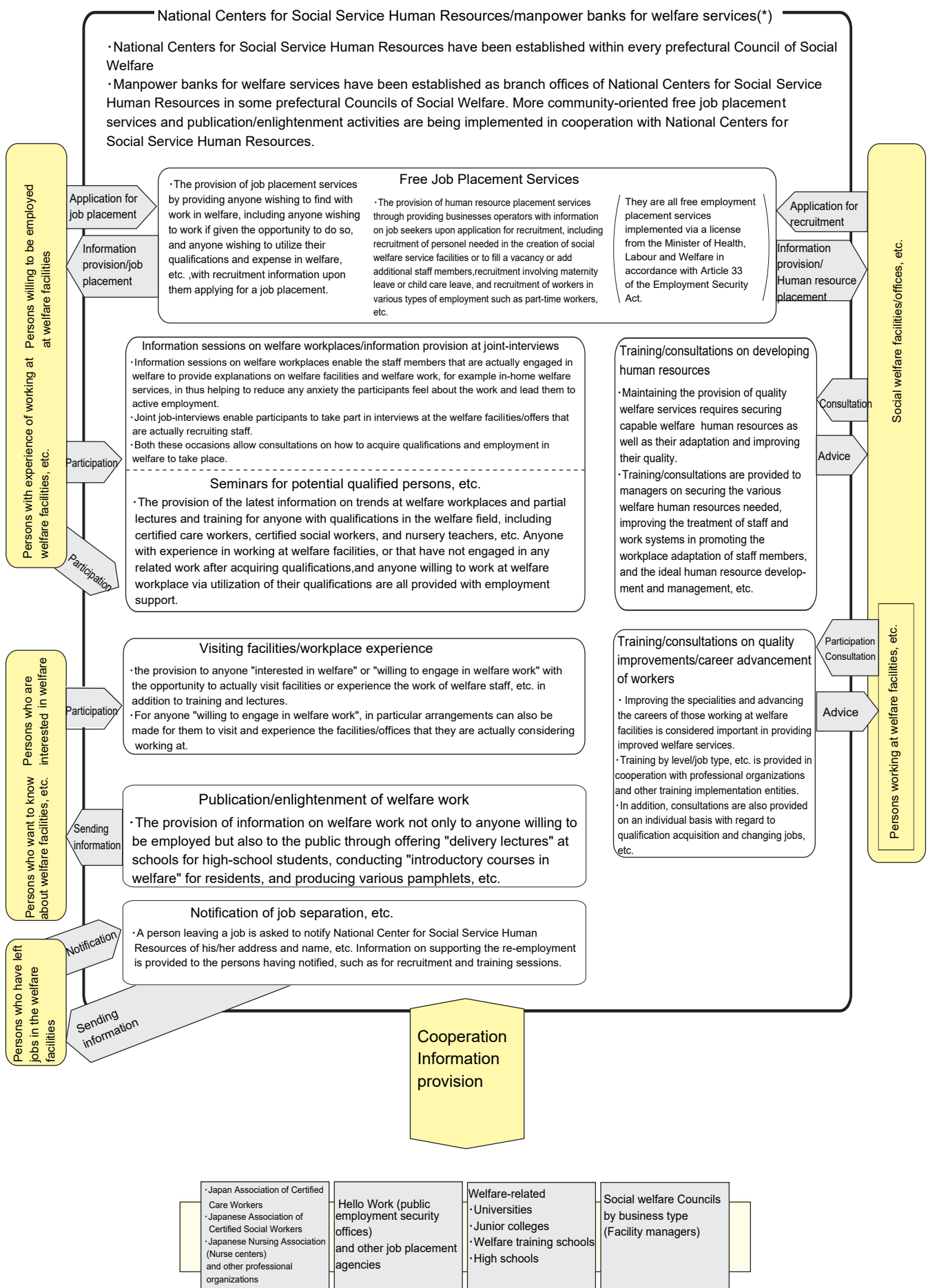
8. "..." indicates that it is unknown or inappropriate to express figures.

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	Prefectures Designated cities Core cities	3/4	1/4	-	-
	Mayors (*2)	Private facilities	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	Prefectures Designated cities Core cities	5/10	5/10	-	-
	Mayors of municipalities	Private facilities	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



Detailed Data

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

(Unit: person)

(As of October 1, 2021)

	Total	1) Public assistance facilities	1) Welfare facilities for the elderly	Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc.	Women's protection facilities	1) Child welfare facilities (other than Nursery schools, etc. and Community-based childcare offices)	2) 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	1,214,854	6,203	39,452	108,397	400	91,028	690,188	56,307	218	222,661
Heads of facilities / school principals / administrators	59,252	214	2,392	3,949	29	4,555	29,565	6,268	23	12,257
Persons in charge of service	4,063	...	...	4,063	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living instructors / support staff, etc. ³⁾	91,987	758	4,331	62,535	169	15,560	...	...	2	8,632
Vocational / work instructors	3,547	62	108	2,391	14	453	...	...	-	521
Therapists	7,497	7	149	1,080	7	3,833	...	...	-	2,421
Physical therapists	2,668	2	44	553	-	1,099	...	...	-	970
Occupational therapists	1,756	4	32	356	-	914	...	...	-	451
Other therapists	3,073	1	72	172	7	1,820	...	...	-	1,001
Psychological / vocational aptitude evaluators	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctors / dentists	3,120	26	125	312	4	1,347	1,059	143	1	103
Public health nurses / midwives / nurses	54,093	428	2,557	5,531	23	11,934	12,680	818	-	20,122
Psychiatric social workers	1,373	121	34	1,006	0	...	...	...	...	212
Childminders	406,005	...	...	...	...	19,668	384,371	1,959	8	...
Nursery assistants	22,374	...	...	...	...	...	22,300	74	...	...
Nursery teachers ⁴⁾	120,583	...	...	...	...	...	120,583	•	...	...
incl. certified childminders	114,224	...	...	...	...	...	114,224	•	...	...
Nursery workers ⁵⁾	34,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,274	...	...
incl. certified childminders	32,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,131	...	...
Home-based nurseries ⁵⁾	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	...	...
incl. certified childminders	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	...
Home-based nursery assistants ⁵⁾	817	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	...
Home-visit type nurseries assistants ⁵⁾	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...
incl. certified childminders	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...
Child living support staff	644	...	...	...	...	644	...	...	-	...
Child welfare staff	11,454	...	...	...	...	11,454	...	...	-	...
Maternal and child instructors	691	...	...	...	...	691	...	...	-	...
Nursing care workers	170,279	3,169	18,194	12,213	5	...	...	...	...	136,698
Nutritionists	34,139	202	2,063	2,496	20	1,587	24,382	1,896	-	1,492
Cooks	80,785	498	4,586	4,865	46	4,013	49,464	3,491	-	13,823
Office clerks	39,564	439	2,722	5,028	46	4,052	16,177	969	86	10,045
Persons in charge of child development support / management	1,329	...	...	...	...	1,329	...	...	-	...
Other teachers ⁶⁾	4,856	...	...	...	...	...	4,856	...	...	...
Other staff members ⁷⁾	60,521	279	2,192	2,891	36	9,908	24,752	4,030	99	16,335

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions, Social Statistics Office to the Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management 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. include 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 lectures. 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 (Act No. 77 of 2006)
- 7) Other staff members include educational/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

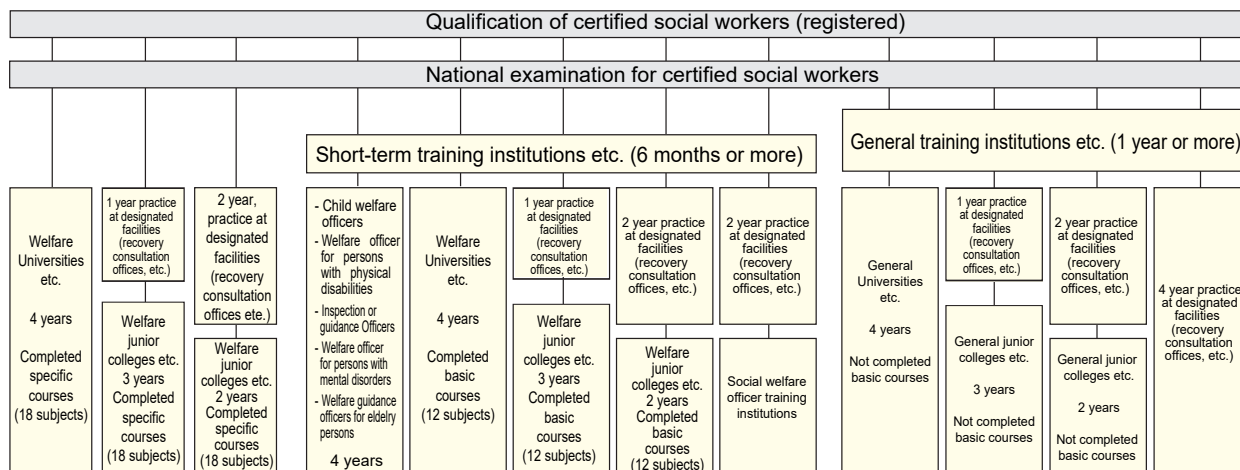
Outline of Certified Social Workers and Certified Care Workers

[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

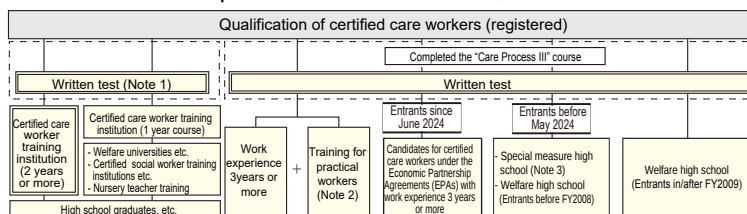


[Certified care workers]

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.

(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) Regarding welfare high school and EPA routes, some graduates need to complete the Care Process III.

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
35th Examination (FY 2022)	36,974	16,338	44.2%	79,151	66,771	84.3%

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
FY 2022	266,557	1,819,097

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

(Note) Those registered as of the end of March 2022

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, 2022)

	Welfare volunteers/child welfare volunteers	Child welfare volunteer directors (included)
Males	86,610	2,914
Females	142,501	18,545
Total	231,111	21,459

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY 2021", Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations, MHLW

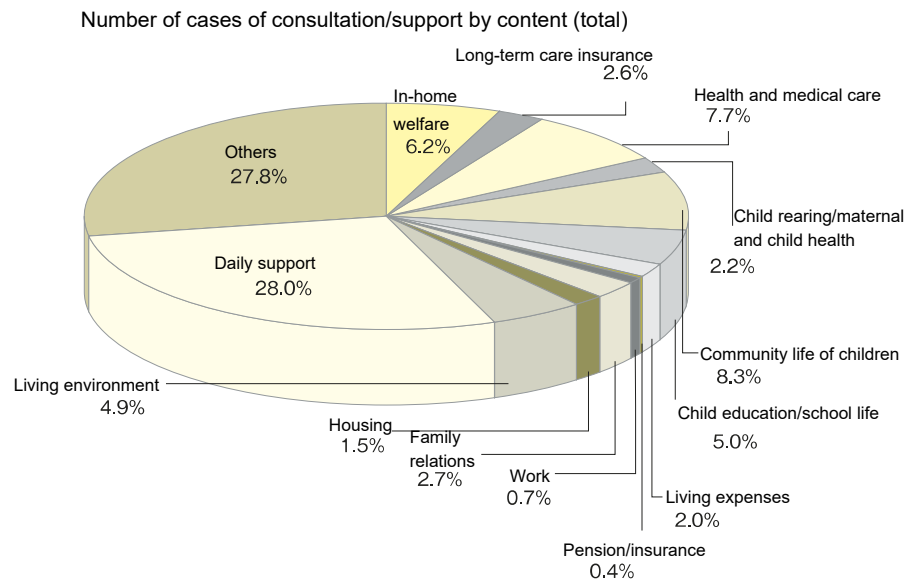
Detailed Data 2 Status of Activities of Welfare Volunteers/Child Welfare Volunteers

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

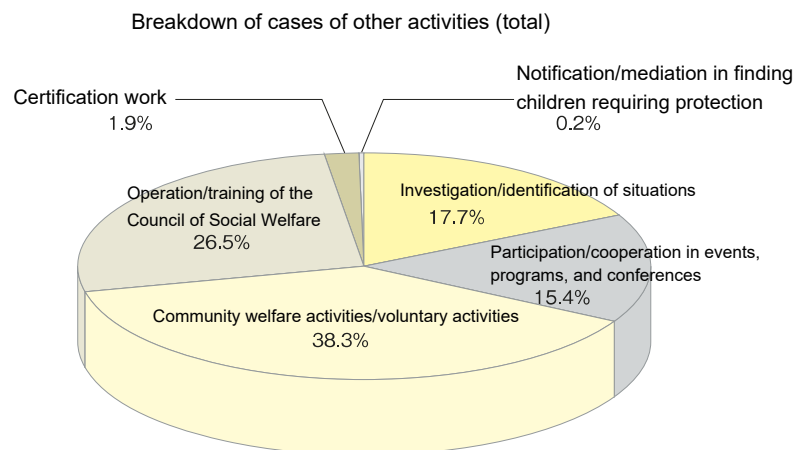
The total number of cases of consultation/support provided by welfare volunteers and child welfare volunteers in FY 2021 was 4,996,099, and the contents of activities are given in the following table. Excluding “daily support” and “others”, the percentage of “community life of children” was 8.3%, “Health and medical care” was 7.7% and those were relatively high compared to others.

By category, “matters related to the elderly” accounted for more than half of total cases at 58.9%, “matters related to children” was 19.0% and “matters related to persons with disabilities” 4.3%.

Number of cases of consultation/support by content	
Total	4,996,099
In-home welfare	311,090
Long-term care insurance	128,010
Health and medical care	382,287
Child rearing/maternal and child health	109,012
Community life of children	415,714
Child education/school life	251,998
Living expenses	98,973
Pension/insurance	22,265
Work	32,836
Family relations	136,143
Housing	76,430
Living environment	246,235
Daily support	1,397,994
Others	1,387,112



Number of cases of other activities	
Total	18,809,585
Investigation/identification of situations	3,328,556
Participation/cooperation in events, programs, and conferences	2,889,066
Community welfare activities/voluntary activities	7,206,115
Operation/training of the Council of Social Welfare	4,982,737
Certification work	365,298
Notification/mediation in finding children requiring protection	37,813



Source: “Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY 2021”, Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management 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 staff	6.5	Persons not working	5.1
NPO/NGO staff	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
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- 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 (FY 2023)

(Unit: ¥)

	3-person household: 33 years old, 29 years old, and 4 years old	Elderly single household: 68 years old	Elderly couple household: 68 years old and 65 years old	Mother-children household: mother 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, 2023.

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 FY 2021 the monthly average of the actual number of persons receiving public assistance was 2,038,557, that of the actual number of households 1,641,5123, and that of the public assistance rate 16.2%.

(Monthly average)

	Actual recipient households (1,000 households)	Actual recipients (1,000 persons)	Public assistance rate (%)	Livelihood assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Housing assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Education assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Long-term care assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Medical assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Other assistance recipients (1,000 persons)	Assistance rate (actual recipients=100.0)					
										Livelihood assistance	Housing assistance	Education assistance	Long-term care assistance	Medical assistance	Other assistance
FY1975	708	1,349	12.1	1,160	705	229	•	785	5	86.0	52.2	16.9	•	58.2	0.4
FY1980	747	1,427	12.2	1,251	867	261	•	856	5	87.7	60.7	18.3	•	60.0	0.3
FY1985	781	1,431	11.8	1,269	968	252	•	910	4	88.7	67.6	17.6	•	63.6	0.3
FY1990	624	1,015	8.2	890	730	136	•	711	3	87.7	71.9	13.4	•	70.1	0.3
FY1991	601	946	7.6	826	681	117	•	681	3	87.3	72.0	12.4	•	71.9	0.3
FY1992	586	898	7.2	781	646	104	•	662	3	86.9	72.0	11.6	•	73.7	0.3
FY1993	586	883	7.1	765	639	97	•	659	3	86.7	72.4	10.9	•	74.6	0.3
FY1994	595	885	7.1	766	645	92	•	671	3	86.5	72.8	10.4	•	75.8	0.3
FY1995	602	882	7.0	760	639	88	•	680	2	86.2	72.4	10.0	•	77.1	0.3
FY1996	613	887	7.1	766	649	85	•	695	3	86.3	73.1	9.6	•	78.3	0.3
FY1997	631	906	7.2	784	669	84	•	716	3	86.6	73.8	9.3	•	79.0	0.3
FY1998	663	947	7.5	822	707	86	•	753	2	86.8	74.7	9.1	•	79.6	0.3
FY1999	704	1,004	7.9	877	763	91	•	804	2	87.3	76.0	9.1	•	80.0	0.2
FY2000	751	1,072	8.4	943	824	97	67	864	2	87.9	76.9	9.0	6.2	80.6	0.2
FY2001	805	1,148	9.0	1,015	891	105	84	929	2	88.4	77.6	9.1	7.4	80.9	0.2
FY2002	871	1,243	9.8	1,105	975	114	106	1,003	3	89.0	78.5	9.2	8.5	80.7	0.2
FY2003	941	1,344	10.5	1,202	1,069	124	127	1,083	3	89.4	79.5	9.2	9.5	80.5	0.2
FY2004	999	1,423	11.1	1,274	1,143	132	147	1,155	3	89.5	80.3	9.3	10.3	81.1	0.2
FY2005	1,042	1,476	11.6	1,320	1,194	136	164	1,208	32	89.5	80.9	9.2	11.1	81.8	2.1
FY2006	1,076	1,514	11.8	1,354	1,233	137	172	1,226	36	89.5	81.5	9.1	11.4	81.0	2.4
FY2007	1,105	1,543	12.1	1,380	1,262	136	184	1,248	38	89.4	81.8	8.8	11.9	80.9	2.5
FY2008	1,149	1,593	12.5	1,422	1,305	135	196	1,282	40	89.3	81.9	8.5	12.3	80.5	2.5
FY2009	1,274	1,764	13.8	1,586	1,460	144	210	1,406	49	89.9	82.8	8.2	11.9	79.8	2.8
FY2010	1,410	1,952	15.2	1,767	1,635	155	228	1,554	56	90.5	83.7	8.0	11.7	79.6	2.9
FY2011	1,498	2,067	16.2	1,872	1,742	159	248	1,657	60	90.6	84.3	7.7	12.0	80.2	2.9
FY2012	1,559	2,136	16.7	1,928	1,812	159	270	1,716	62	90.3	84.8	7.4	12.6	80.4	2.9
FY2013	1,592	2,162	17.0	1,941	1,836	154	290	1,746	61	89.8	84.9	7.1	13.4	80.8	2.8
FY2014	1,612	2,166	17.0	1,947	1,844	148	310	1,763	59	89.9	85.1	6.8	14.3	81.4	2.7
FY2015	1,630	2,164	17.0	1,927	1,842	142	330	1,776	57	89.1	85.1	6.6	15.3	82.1	2.6
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
FY2020	1,637	2,052	16.3	1,796	1,755	101	405	1,710	43	87.5	85.5	4.9	19.7	83.3	2.1
FY2021	1,642	2,039	16.2	1,781	1,747	94	416	1,709	41	87.4	85.7	4.6	20.4	83.8	2.0

Source: "National Survey on Public Assistance Recipients", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW ("Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations, 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 55.6%.

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: %)

	1975	80	85	1990	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04
Elderly households	31.4	30.3	31.2	37.2	38.8	40.2	41.1	41.8	42.3	43.2	44.0	44.5	44.9	45.5	46.0	46.3	46.4	46.7
Fatherless households	10.0	12.8	14.6	11.7	10.8	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
Households with wounded or sick persons/ persons with disabilities	45.8	46.0	44.8	42.9	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.0	41.6	41.0	40.4	39.6	38.7	37.8	36.7	35.8	35.1
Other households	12.9	10.9	9.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.4
	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Elderly households	43.5	44.1	45.1	45.7	44.3	42.9	42.6	43.7	45.4	47.5	49.5	51.4	53.0	54.1	55.1	55.5	55.6	
Fatherless households	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.4	
Households with wounded or sick persons/ persons with disabilities	37.5	37.0	36.4	35.5	34.3	33.1	32.8	30.6	29.3	28.3	27.3	26.4	25.7	25.3	25.0	24.8	24.8	
Other households	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.6	13.5	16.2	17.0	18.4	18.2	17.5	16.8	16.1	15.7	15.2	14.9	15.0	15.2	

Source: "National Survey on Public Assistance Recipients" (Monthly Survey)", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW ("Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations, 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 who have impairments in judgement including the elderly with dementia, persons with intellectual disabilities, and persons with mental disorders 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, cancellations, 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 2022

Core Councils of Social Welfare:	1,578
Specialists:	3,842
Living support staff:	15,845

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)
FY2020	2,205,227 cases	11,554 cases (1.01 times that of the previous year)
FY2021	2,288,030 cases	10,830 cases (0.94 times that of the previous year)
Total	25,626,114 cases	202,517 cases

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

(Reference)

[FY 2021 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	5,948	1,659	2,662	561	10,830	4,550
Percentage distribution (%)	54.9	15.3	24.6	5.2	100.0	42.0

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.

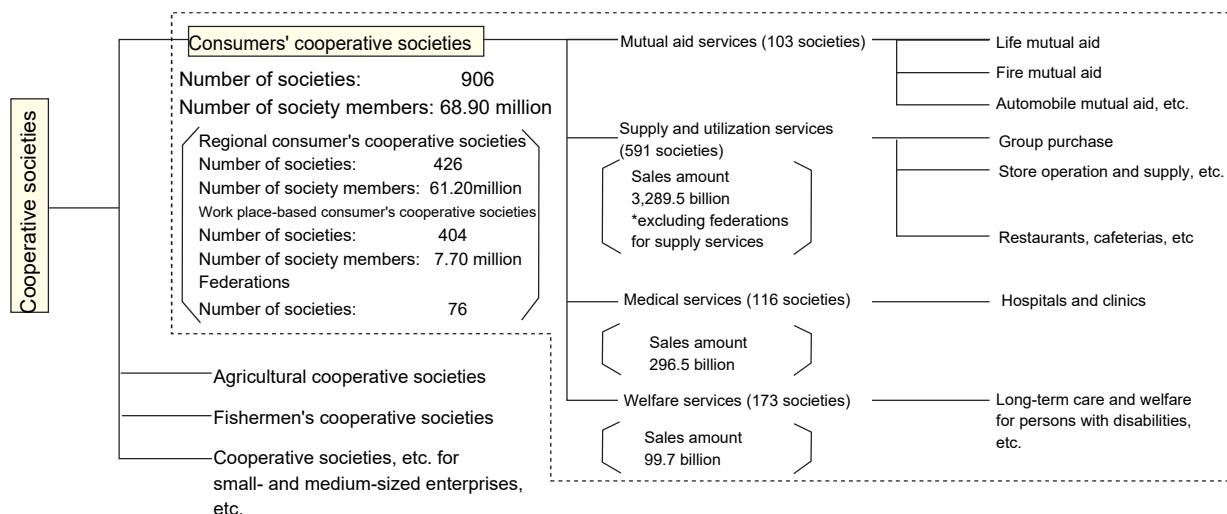
- [1] No interest for Emergency Small-amount Funding and Education Support Funds

[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

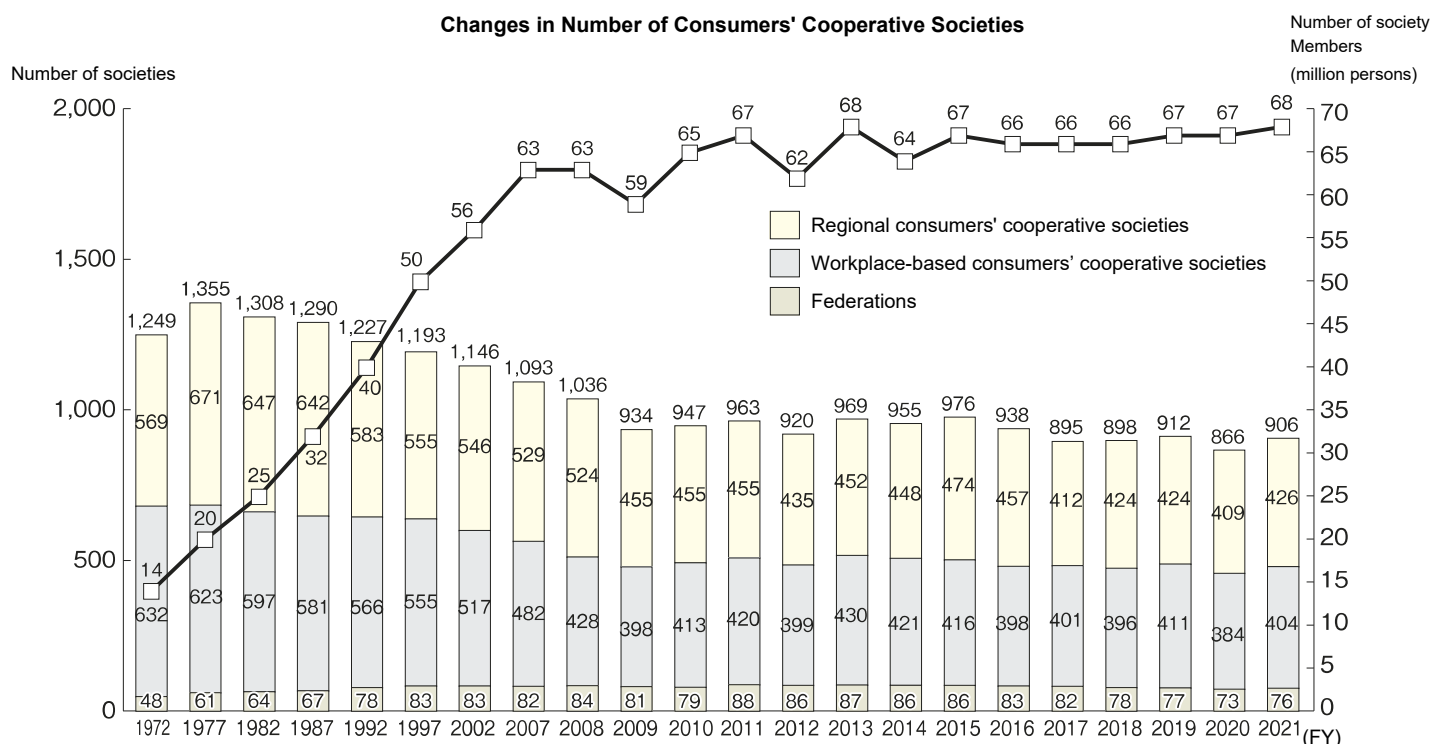
Overview

Outline of Consumers' Cooperative Societies



Source: "Tabulated Results of FY 2022 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 FY 2022 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: 459 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: 679 persons (cumulative total) (when selected in place of pension)	Survivors' Pension: 895 persons (Bereaved families of military personnel and army civilian employees) Higher priority: 894 persons Lower priority: 1 persons Survivors' grant: 804 persons (Bereaved families of paramilitary personnel) Higher priority: 803 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): 2,085,290 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, 2023.
2. The amounts are as of March 31, 2023

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: 2,814 persons	
Contents of relief	1. Medical care benefits: 32 persons 2. Medical care allowance (¥30,700 per month): 0 persons 3. Funeral expenses (¥212,000): 1 case 4. Medical rehabilitation benefits 0 cases	5. Supply and repair of prosthetic appliances: 25 cases 0 persons 6. Accommodation in national sanatoria: 7. Free passage on Japan Railways trains and ferry boats: 429 persons
	Counselors for the war wounded and sick: 114 persons (as of October 1, 2021)	

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, 2022
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, 2023

Detailed Data Special Benefits, etc.

Type	Recipients	Benefits
Special benefits for wives of the war dead, etc.	Wives	¥200,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥600,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥1,200,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥1,800,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥2,000,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥2,000,000 (10-year gov. bond) Introduced in 1963 Number of recipients: 419,768 persons Introduced in 1973 Number of recipients: 388,264 persons Introduced in 1983 Number of recipients: 346,628 persons Introduced in 1993 Number of recipients: 272,339 persons Introduced in 2003 Number of recipients: 160,620 persons Introduced in 2013 Number of recipients: 46,638 persons
Special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers, etc.	Wives	¥100,000 (¥50,000) (10-year gov. bond) → ¥300,000 (¥150,000) (10-year gov. bond) → ¥600,000-300,000 (¥300,000-150,000) (10-year gov. bond) → ¥900,000 (¥450,000), ¥600,000 (¥300,000), or ¥300,000 (¥150,000) (10-year gov. bond) → ¥1,000,000 (¥500,000), ¥900,000 (¥450,000), ¥600,000 (¥300,000) or ¥300,000 (¥150,000) (10-year gov. bond) → ¥500,000 (¥250,000), ¥450,000 (¥225,000), ¥300,000 (¥150,000), or ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond) → ¥500,000 (¥250,000), ¥450,000 (¥225,000), ¥300,000 (¥150,000), or ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond) Introduced in 1966 Number of recipients: 121,958 persons Introduced in 1976 Number of recipients: 102,986 persons Introduced in 1986 Number of recipients: 86,724 persons Introduced in 1996 Number of recipients: 61,999 persons Introduced in 2006 Number of recipients: 21,750 persons Introduced in 2016 Number of recipients: 2,802 persons Number of recipients: 515 persons ¥50,000 (¥25,000) (5-year gov. bond) → ¥20,000 (¥10,000) (2-year gov. bond) → ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond) → ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond) → ¥150,000 (¥75,000) (5-year gov. bond) Introduced in 1979 Number of recipients: 6,983 persons Introduced in 1984 Number of recipients: 7,503 persons Introduced in 1991 Number of recipients: 1,465 persons Introduced in 2001 Number of recipients: 394 persons Introduced in 2011 Number of recipients: 74 persons Special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers who died not as result of the duty ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) Number of recipients 64,462 persons Introduced in 1986 Introduced in 1991 Introduced in 1996 Introduced in 2001 Introduced in 2006 Introduced in 2011 Introduced in 2016
Special benefits for parents, etc. of the war dead	Parents Grandparents	¥100,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥300,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥600,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥600,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥750,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥900,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥1,000,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥1,000,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥1,000,000 5-year gov. bond → ¥1,000,000 5-year gov. bond Introduced in 1967 Number of recipients: 16,675 persons Introduced in 1973 Number of recipients: 14,505 persons Introduced in 1978 Number of recipients: 10,098 persons Introduced in 1983 Number of recipients: 6,596 persons Introduced in 1988 Number of recipients: 3,700 persons Introduced in 1993 Number of recipients: 1,665 persons Introduced in 1998 Number of recipients: 675 persons Introduced in 2003 Number of recipients: 223 persons Introduced in 2008 Number of recipients: 102 persons Introduced in 2013 Number of recipients: 28 persons
Special condolence grant for bereaved families of the war dead, etc.	Children Siblings, etc.	¥30,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥200,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥120,000 (6-year gov. bond) → ¥300,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥180,000 (6-year gov. bond) → ¥400,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥240,000 (6-year gov. bond) → ¥400,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥240,000 (6-year gov. bond) → ¥250,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥250,000 (5-year gov. bond) Introduced in 1965 (20th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 664,588 persons Introduced in 1975 (30th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 1,008,859 persons Introduced in 1979 (Special measure for 30th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 117,462 persons Introduced in 1985 (40th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 1,297,368 persons Introduced in 1989 (Special measure for 40th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 75,108 persons Introduced in 1995 (50th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 1,376,789 persons Introduced in 1999 (Special measure for 50th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 58,863 persons Introduced in 2005 (60th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 1,271,561 persons Introduced in 2009 (Special measure for 60th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 44,461 persons Introduced in 2015 (70th anniversary after World War II) Number of recipients: 950,761 persons Number of recipients: 739,779 persons

(Note) The number of recipients is as of March 31, 2023.

- The national government provides government bonds as special benefits to the wives of the war dead, etc. to console their mental pain in recognition of the struggles they have undergone. Additionally, the national government provides 5-year redeemable government bonds as special benefits for wives of wounded and sick retired soldiers, etc. twice every 5 years from the measure of the year 2016, and for wives of the war dead, etc. twice every 5 years from the measure of the year 2023.
- The national government provided government bonds as special condolence grants to bereaved families of the war dead, etc. on the occasions of 20th, 30th, 40th, 50th, 60th and 70th anniversary of the end of the war to once again express its sympathy. Additionally, the national government provides five-year redeemable government bonds to bereaved families twice every five years as of the measure in 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

Memorial Services for the War Dead

Memorial Ceremonies for the War Dead

The National Remembrance Service for the War Dead has been held annually on August 15 at the Nippon Budokan since FY 1963 as a national event to console the souls of those who died in the war.

The Chidorigafuchi National Cemetery Memorial Service has been held every spring since FY 1964 to lay to rest the remains that have been recovered abroad but cannot be returned to their bereaved families.

The participants worship the remains resting in the cemetery.

Recovery of the Remains of War Dead

Since FY 1952, the government has been recovering the remains of the war dead, and approximately 1.28 million remains have been recovered as of the end of March 2024, from among the war dead of 2.40 million abroad (including those in Ioto Island and Okinawa).

Furthermore, the government has been promoting the recovery and repatriation, making focused efforts to collect information on unrecovered remains abroad in cooperation with the private organizations familiar with the local situation, while intensively investigating documents on burial sites of Japanese war dead, which are owned by overseas public record offices, etc.

Identification of the Attribution Groups of the Remains of War Dead

After DNA and trait analysis for the remains of war dead, considering burial place materials, artifacts, it is identified whether they are Japanese remains or not.

DNA Analysis of the Remains of War Dead and Return to the Bereaved

DNA analysis of the remains of war dead is being conducted, the government returns the identified remains to bereaved families. Furthermore, investigation is being conducted on the artifacts to return to bereaved families.

Memorial Visits to Burial Sites

The national government has systematically organized memorial visits mainly for bereaved families since FY 1976 to conduct memorial services for the war dead at former major battlefields, on the ocean, and in other areas where recovery of the remains is difficult.

Friendship and Goodwill Memorial Services

Children of the war dead and people living in former major battlefields, both are also war victims. They have been participated in the friendship and goodwill memorial services since FY1991 at the aforementioned sites in thus holding memorial ceremonies for the war victims and wish for a lasting peace.

Maintenance/management of Monuments to the War Dead

Appropriate maintenance and management of monuments to the war dead erected in the center of each former major battlefield have been conducted, and small-scale monuments also erected in the former Soviet Union.

Detailed Data 1 Recovery of Remains of War Dead

(Unit: victims)

Region	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Ioto Island	42	11	46	24	75
			46	24	75
Okinawa	18	56	57	49	46
			57	49	46
Mid-Pacific Ocean	98	264	0	195	74
			2	0	0
Myanmar	30	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0
The Philippines	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	7
			0	0	0
Eastern New Guinea	42	0	0	0	23
			0	0	0
Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands	494	5	0	0	1
			0	0	0
Chishima, Sakhalin and Aleutian Island	2	7	0	0	0
			0	0	0
Russia (including former USSR and Mongolia)	112	61	0	0	1
			0	0	0
Northeast of China (including Nomonhan)	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0
Korea	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0
United States	0	0	0	0	0
			0	0	0
Unknown (*1)	0	0	0	2	0
			0	0	0
Total	838	404	105	73	121

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

*1 These remains were received by the Japanese embassies/consulates, and their places of recovery were unknown due to no available information.

*Note: Since FY 2020, the figures in the upper rows represent the numbers of bone samples sent to Japan and the figures in the lower rows represent the numbers of remains repatriated to Japan. The grand totals at the bottom row represent the numbers of remains repatriated to Japan.

*Note: The figures are subject to change because some of the remains are under analysis.

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

(Unit: case)

	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
FY2021	10	493	503
FY2022	21	898	919
Total	1,231	3,819	5,050

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

Detailed Data 3 Status with Memorial Visits to Burial Sites

(Unit: person)

	Region	Number of bereaved participants
FY2015	Former Soviet Union, China, Ioto Island, Philippines, Indonesia, Palau Islands, Eastern New Guinea and North Borneo	345
FY2016	Former Soviet Union, China, Ioto Island, Philippines, Sakhalin, Eastern New Guinea, Bismarck/Solomon Islands, Mariana Islands and Myanmar	301
FY2017	Former Soviet Union, China, Ioto Island, Eastern New Guinea, Indonesia, Truk Islands, Philippines and Marshall/Gilbert Islands	281
FY2018	Former Soviet Union, China, Ioto Island, Philippines, Eastern New Guinea, North Borneo, Bismarck Islands, Myanmar and Palau Islands	286
FY2019	Former Soviet Union, China, Ioto Island, Attu Island, Philippines, Mongolia, India, Eastern New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Mariana Islands	243
FY2020	Ioto Island	19
FY2021	Ioto Island	42
FY2022	Ioto Island	128

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

Detailed Data 4

Erection of Monuments to War Dead

Name of monument	Location	Completion
Ioto Island Monument to the War Dead	Ioto Island, 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 Islands, United States	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	Jul. 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	Jul. 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	Jul. 2013
Tambov State	Novaya Ryada, Tambov Oblast, Russian Federation	Mar. 2017
Irkutsk State	Irkutsk City, Irkutsk Oblast, Russian Federation	Aug. 2017
Republic of Kazakhstan	Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan	Mar. 2023

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 was 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)>
 - Support for Japanese language learning and Japanese exchange salons
 - Living guidance and assistance with communication with people in communities and between returnees
 - Support for providing advice and cooperation to regional living support services provided by each local government
 < Environment improvement related to long-term care (7 centers)>
 - Talking volunteer visit
 <Next-Generation Succession Project (Metropolitan Center)>
 - Implementation of a project to convey the hardships experienced by Japanese orphans who were left behind in China after World War II and later settled in Japan to the next generation

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

<Support benefits>
 - Exclusion of full old-age basic pension from income calculations for benefit payments
 Exclusion of 30 % of other incomes such as employees' pensions from income calculations if one earns such incomes
 - Providing financial support for housing, medical and nursing care, etc. according to the situation of individual households in addition to life support benefits
 - Assignment of support and consultation staff with Chinese or Russian language abilities
 <Spousal support benefits>
 - 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: 6,278 persons *as of the end of March 2023)

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

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

The standards for public assistance apply to support benefits.

Detailed Data 1

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

(Monthly average)

	Number of recipient households of support benefits (households)	Actual number of recipients of support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of livelihood support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of housing support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of long-term care support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of medical care support benefits (persons)	Number of recipients of other support benefits (persons)	Benefit rate (actual number of persons=100.0)				
								Livelihood support benefits	Housing support benefits	Long-term care support benefits	Medical care support benefits	Other support benefits
FY2019	3,971	5,767	5,694	5,406	2,133	5,489	9	99%	94%	37%	95%	0%
FY2020	3,847	5,530	5,443	5,152	2,181	5,232	9	98%	93%	39%	95%	0%
FY2021	3,712	5,269	5,190	4,896	2,220	5,001	6	99%	93%	42%	95%	0%

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Administrative Report Statistics Office to the Councilor, Director-General for Statistics, Information System Management and Industrial Relations, 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
FY2018	1,768	1,533	449	274
FY2019	1,656	1,505	485	261
FY2020	1,550	1,460	516	252
FY2021	1,434	1,431	537	233

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

FY2018	361
FY2019	350
FY2020	335
FY2021	322

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, 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)
FY2019	95%
FY2020	94%
FY2021	93%
FY2022	91%

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