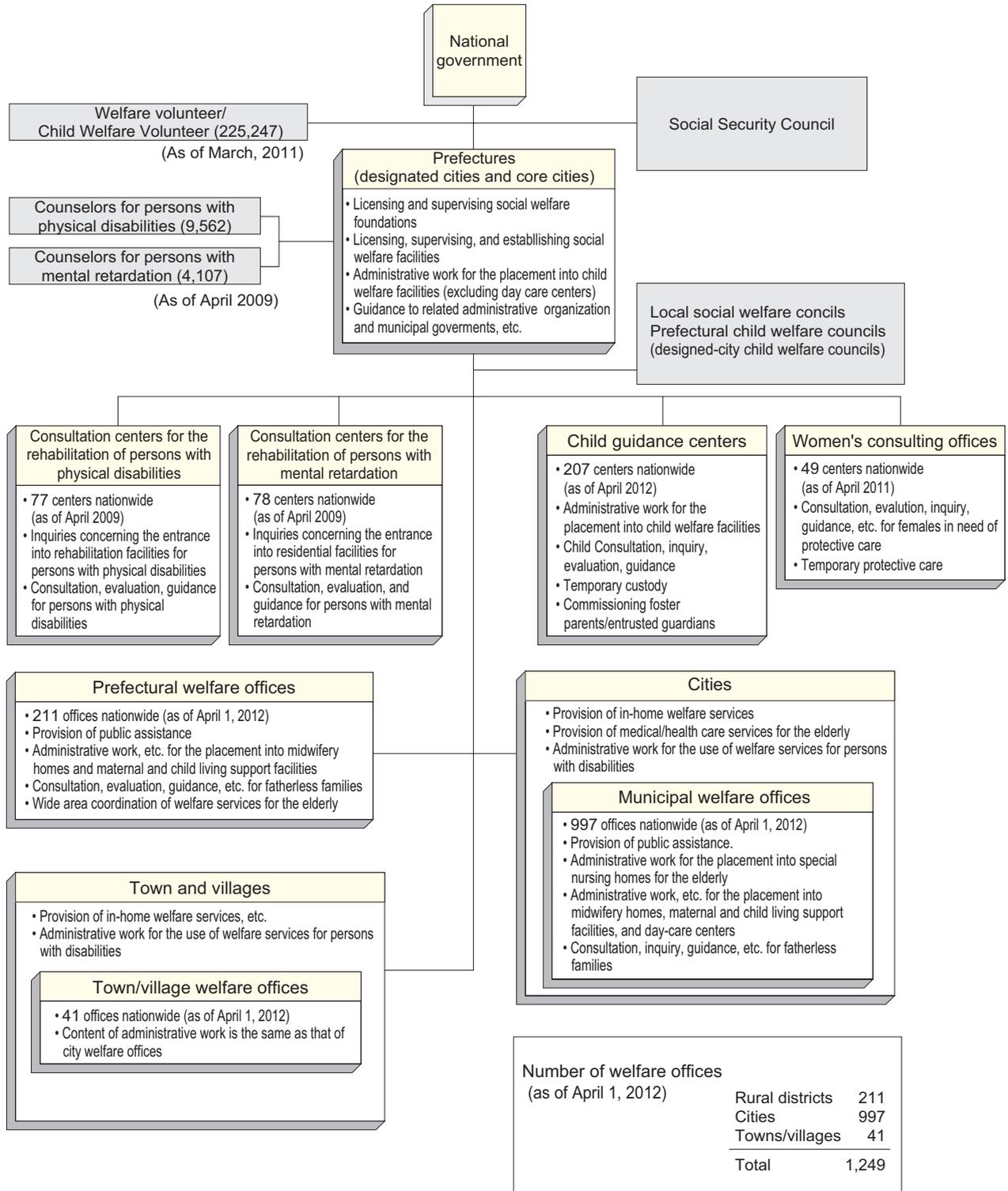


[8] Social Welfare and Relief for War Victims

Social Welfare Implementation System

Overview Outline of Social Welfare Implementation System



Total number of welfare office employees: 145,025 (as of October 1, 2009)

Social Welfare Corporations

Overview

Outline of Social Welfare Foundations

Social welfare foundations are juridical persons established under the Social Welfare Act for the purpose of conducting the social welfare services (Category I and Category 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 foundations are more strictly regulated than civil law-based public service foundations.

The establishment, etc. of social welfare foundations has to be approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare (with foundations providing services in two or more prefectures and thus established as nationwide organizations, etc.), the directors of Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare (with foundations providing services in two or more prefectures but are not under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare), prefectural governors, or mayors of designated cities or core cities.

Category 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, mother and child living support facilities, foster care facilities, facilities for children with disabilities provided for in the Child Welfare Act
- Nursing homes for the elderly, intensive nursing homes for the elderly, or low-cost homes for the elderly
- Support facilities for persons with disabilities
- Women's shelters 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

Category II social welfare services

- Services that provide the needy with daily necessities or the money
- Living consultation services for the needy
- 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, house-call services to support childrearing, local childrearing support center services, temporary custody services, small-scale foster home services as provided for in the Child Welfare Act
- Services of operating midwifery homes, nursery centers, children's recreational facility, or child and family support center provided for in the same Act
- Services of providing consultation on improving child welfare
- Services that provide support for daily life to fatherless families or services that provide support for daily life to widows as provided for in the Mother and Child and Widows Welfare Act
- Operation of a mother and child welfare facility as provided for in the same Act
- 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, or 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, or long-term care support center for the elderly as provided for in the same Act
- Welfare services for persons with disabilities, consultation support services, or transportation support services, and a local activity support center or 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 Foundations

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

(Extracts of the main parts of "Approval for Social Welfare Foundations (Director-General Notification)", etc. are provided below)

1. Organization

The board members of social welfare foundations must consist of no less than six directors and no less than two auditors. The directors must include persons with knowledge and experience in social welfare services or involved in local welfare and the heads of the facilities managed by the foundation.

In addition, selecting officials of relevant administrative agencies or persons who cannot actually participate in the operation of the foundation is considered inappropriate. Selection of specially-related persons, such as relatives, etc., is also restricted.

A council must be established for each foundation except for those exclusively engaged in the following services.

[1] Social welfare services of prefectures or municipalities that implement measures for persons requiring welfare services

[2] Services of managing day-care centers (including attached regional centers for childcare support and temporary childcare (temporary day-care) services)

[3] Services of long-term care insurance

2. Assets

Property such as land and buildings, which are needed in the provision of the social welfare services, should be allocated as basic property.

No less than 1/12 (no less than 2/12 is desirable for foundations partly engaged in services related to the Long-Term Care Insurance Act, etc.) of annual operating expenses shall be allocated as operating assets in the form of cash or deposits, etc.

3. Services

Social welfare foundations 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 denotes 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 charged homes for the aged, 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 foundation, and can include the management of leasing buildings, parking lots, and running stores, etc. utilizing property owned by the foundation.

Both public benefit services and profit-making services must be subordinate businesses to the main business of social welfare services. In addition, the assets to be used in those purposes should be managed separately from basic and operating assets.

4. Disclosure

All the foundations must prepare statements on their operation, a general inventory, balance sheet, and revenue and expense statement by May every year and then submit a report on the current status of the social welfare foundation, including the abovementioned statements, to the competent agencies by the end of June.

The foundation must retain these documents and auditors' opinions at its office and have them available for public inspection, except with due reason.

Active use of external audits made by certified public accountants and licensed tax accountants is considered appropriate.

5. Counseling on establishment

In the course of establishing social welfare foundations the departments and bureaus of prefectures, designated cities, and core cities in charge of the pertinent social welfare foundation 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 Foundation (Director-General Notification)" in 1972.

Changes in Number of Social Welfare Foundations

(As of March 31 of each year)

Year	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare	9,471	11,672	118	127	138	144	146	151
Under the jurisdiction of prefectural governor, etc.	-	-	13,305	14,705	16,553	16,959	17,559	18,162
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare	164	181	195	222	242	285	308	330
Under the jurisdiction of prefectural governor, etc.	18,636	18,642	18,258	18,412	18,448	18,625	18,674	19,206

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

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

Councils of Social Welfare

Overview

Outline of Councils of Social Welfare

1. Outline of Councils of Social Welfare (as of December 1, 2011)

- National Council of Social Welfare: 1 council
 - Councils of social welfare in prefectures and designated cities: 66 councils
 - Municipal council of social welfare: 1,853 councils
- Source: National Council of Social Welfare

2. Major Projects Conducted by Municipal Councils of Social Welfare (actual status of FY2009)

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

Planning		Formulation of community welfare activity plans	40.1
Consultation		Services to provide counseling on personal problems	79.2
		Services to provide counseling on welfare in general	62.0
Loan		Living welfare fund loan	96.2
		Emergency temporary loan/benefits	58.1
Activities in small communities*		Establishment of local Councils of Social Welfare	39.4
		Small community network activities	50.7
Resident participation/volunteer		Establishment of volunteer centers (corners, etc.)	92.4
		Establishing Fureai Ikiiki Salon (Side-by-side and lively Salon)	79.1
		In-home social welfare services management by councils with resident participation (meal service, transfer service, house work support, etc.)	22.1
In-home welfare services	Insured long-term care services	Home-visit care services	71.7
		Commuting care services	49.6
		Home-Visit bathing care services	28.5
	Independence support benefits	In-home care services	67.4
		Home-visit care services for persons with severe disabilities	53.3
		Activity support services	17.3
Support for welfare service usage		Daily life and independence support services	37.8
Organizing and management support for associations for persons requiring support (and their families)		Association for persons with physical disabilities (and families)	62.3
		Association for persons with mental retardation (and families)	56.5
		Association for persons with mental disorders (and families)	30.5
		Association for the elderly with dementia (and families)	15.4
		Society of elderly living alone	15.4
		Association for the fatherless families	42.4
Affairs of organizations		Association for the motherless families	5.0
		Division/section of community chest	92.0
Support for children and child rearing families		Federation of elderly clubs	49.0
		Family support services	13.9
		After-school day-care (after-school child sound upbringing services)	15.2
		Support for organization and operation of children's society/children's clubs	16.1
Others		Operation of children's halls and children's centers	11.2
		Operation of small-scale workshops, etc.	8.9
		Transportation support services (community life support service)	39.8
		Prevention activities against malicious sales practices targeting elderly and persons with disabilities, etc.	28.2
		Meal services	57.5
		Transfer services	45.9

Source: National Council of Social Welfare

Social Welfare Facilities

Overview

Outline of Social Welfare Facilities

The purpose of social welfare facilities is to care and nurture anyone 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) 89,277	(person) 3,255,206
[1] Classification by implementing entity		
Public	19,938	1,006,601
Private	69,339	2,248,605
[2] Classification by target age group		
Facilities for adults	57,088	1,118,790
Facilities for children	32,189	2,136,416

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions" (as of October 1, 2010) and "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care" (as of October 1, 2010), Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

(Note) There is a change in the response rate due to different survey methods, etc.

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 foundations, etc.
Founder				
Social welfare foundations, etc.	$\frac{50}{100}$	$\frac{25}{100}$	—	$\frac{25}{100}$

(Note) From FY 2005 the cost of developing facilities for the elderly or facilities related to children, which were both previously incorporated into a social welfare facility development expense subsidy, is now incorporated into a social welfare facility development expense/grant for community care and welfare space development subsidy, and a grant for developing facilities in promoting measures to support the development of the next generation, respectively.

With regard to strategic policies of development in FY 2008 priority will be given to [1] those actively utilizing wood, including timber constructions, wooden interiors, and using timber products, etc., in thus contributing to the development of comfortable serene living environments for those admitted and the establishment of an environmentally-sound material cycle society, [2] those that promote asbestos removal, and [3] those that promote the quakeproofing of the facilities, etc.

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.

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

(As of Oct.1 of each year)

Type of facility	Number of facilities			Capacity		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	100,828	96,218	89,277	3,368,980	3,316,437	3,255,206
Public assistance facilities	300	299	297	20,483	20,679	20,463
Relief facilities	187	186	188	17,062	17,146	17,286
Rehabilitation facilities	20	20	19	1,744	1,921	1,832
Medical facilities for persons requiring public assistance	60	60	60	...	...	...
Vocational facilities	21	21	20	735	685	645
Facilities providing accommodation	12	12	10	942	927	700
Welfare facilities for the elderly	48,286	47,137	43,792	682,856	668,860	653,971
Nursing homes for the elderly	964	932	909	66,239	64,194	62,307
Nursing homes for the elderly (general)	915	882	861	63,375	61,350	59,533
Nursing homes for the elderly (blind)	49	50	48	2,864	2,844	2,774
Special nursing homes for the elderly ²⁾	6,198	6,126	5,978	427,203	420,899	410,965
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly	2,095	2,050	1,964	88,059	86,049	83,845
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (Type A)	229	217	218	13,355	12,765	12,835
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (Type B)	31	29	28	1,463	1,363	1,285
Moderate-fee homes for the elderly (care houses)	1,835	1,804	1,718	73,241	71,921	69,725
Welfare centers for the elderly	2,228	2,013	1,985	.	.	.
Welfare centers for the elderly (Special Type A)	267	243	236	.	.	.
Welfare centers for the elderly (Type A)	1,527	1,390	1,363	.	.	.
Welfare centers for the elderly (Type B)	434	380	386	.	.	.
Long-term care day service centers for the elderly ³⁾	25,505	25,375	25,860	.	.	.
Short-term admission facilities for the elderly ⁴⁾	7,347	7,215	7,096	101,355	97,718	96,854
Long-term care support centers for the elderly	3,949	3,426	...	.	.	.
Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc.	2,898	3,334	3,764	30,329	88,211	114,509
Support facilities for persons with disabilities	458	751	1,204	28,309	45,204	69,832
Local activity support centers	2,267	2,432	2,410	...	41,174	42,759
Welfare homes	173	151	150	2,020	1,833	1,918
Rehabilitation facilities for physically disabled persons under the former Act on Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons	972	715	498	41,897	30,838	20,731
Rehabilitation facilities for persons with motional disabilities	47	40	31	2,577	2,141	1,715
Rehabilitation facilities for persons with visual disabilities	8	4	1	499	244	90
Rehabilitation facilities for persons with hearing disabilities/language disorders	2	2	1	60	60	30
Rehabilitation facilities for persons with internal disorders	5	5	3	371	371	262
Nursing care homes for persons with physical disabilities	389	292	190	21,824	15,833	10,062
Residential vocational facilities for persons with physical disabilities	144	116	82	7,669	6,072	4,023
Commuting vocational facilities for persons with physical disabilities	210	156	122	5,372	3,956	3,016
Small-scale commuting vocational facilities for persons with physical disabilities	147	87	57	2,568	1,560	1,032
Welfare workshops for persons with physical disabilities	20	13	11	957	601	501
Facility for people with mental retardation under the former Act on Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons	3,315	2,567	2,001	153,954	119,402	90,782
Residential rehabilitation facilities for persons with mental retardation	1,221	987	733	77,987	62,743	45,830
Commuting rehabilitation facilities for persons with mental retardation	392	299	238	14,035	10,187	7,791
Residential vocational facilities for persons with mental retardation	186	150	134	11,306	8,994	8,160
Commuting vocational facilities for persons with mental retardation	1,220	927	753	44,599	33,085	25,820
Small-scale commuting vocational facilities for persons with mental retardation	166	93	57	2,807	1,648	963
Commuting dormitories for persons with mental retardation	107	93	73	2,560	2,236	1,793
Welfare workshops for persons with mental retardation	23	18	13	660	509	375
Social rehabilitation facility for persons with mental disorders under the former Act on Mental Health and Welfare for the Mentally Disabled	782	635	504	16,373	13,257	10,475
Daily life training facilities for persons with mental disorders	238	217	195	4,897	4,442	4,008
Welfare homes for persons with mental disorders	112	103	94	2,249	2,081	1,888
Welfare homes for persons with mental disorders (Type B)	112	103	94	2,249	2,081	1,888
Vocational facilities for persons with mental disorders (residential)	20	16	13	533	431	344
Vocational facilities for persons with mental disorders (commuting)	186	136	111	4,305	3,147	2,488
Small-scale commuting vocational facilities for persons with mental disorders	216	156	89	4,121	2,968	1,689
Welfare workshops for persons with mental disorders	10	7	2	268	188	58
Social participation support facilities for persons with physical disabilities	374	351	337	440	440	360
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities	221	201	182	.	.	.
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (Type A)	36	35	32	.	.	.
Welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (Type B)	185	166	150	.	.	.
Rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities	6	6	5	440	440	360
Prosthetic device manufacturing facilities	17	17	18	.	.	.
Guide dog training facilities	10	10	11	...	...	...
Braille libraries	73	71	73	.	.	.
Braille publication facilities	12	11	12	.	.	.
Information provision facilities for persons with hearing disabilities	35	35	36	.	.	.
Women's protection facilities	48	48	47	1,359	1,380	1,363

Type of facility	Number of facilities			Capacity		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Child welfare facilities	33,431	32,353	31,623	2,207,508	2,157,086	2,114,718
Midwifery homes	415	415	413	...	...	...
Infant homes	121	123	125	3,710	3,744	3,778
Maternal and child living support facilities ⁵⁾	270	259	262	5,391	5,197	5,409
Day-care centers	22,898	22,250	21,681	2,121,377	2,073,744	2,033,292
Foster homes	569	563	582	33,994	33,484	34,215
Institutions for mentally retarded children	248	239	224	10,877	10,232	9,446
Institutions for autistic children	7	7	5	300	283	218
Daycare institutions for mentally retarded children	258	253	230	9,502	9,276	8,317
Institutions for blind children	10	10	9	194	193	183
Institutions for deaf children	13	10	10	264	193	213
Daycare institutions for deaf children	25	25	23	854	854	788
Institutions for children with motional disabilities	62	56	56	4,386	4,029	3,694
Daycare institutions for children with motional disabilities	99	99	83	3,734	3,705	3,070
Foster homes for children with motional disabilities	7	6	6	310	260	310
Institutions for severely-retarded children	125	118	116	12,460	11,843	11,456
Short-term therapeutic institutions for emotionally disturbed children	32	31	37	1,541	1,469	1,709
Children's self-reliance support facilities	58	55	58	4,005	3,777	4,029
Child and family support centers	70	67	75	.	.	.
Children's halls	4,689	4,360	4,345	.	.	.
Small-sized children's halls	2,799	2,602	2,594	.	.	.
Children's centers	1,750	1,632	1,616	.	.	.
Large-sized children's halls (Type A)	19	19	19	.	.	.
Large-sized children's halls (Type B)	4	4	4	.	.	.
Large-sized children's halls (Type C)	1	1	1	.	.	.
Other children's halls	116	102	111	.	.	.
Children's recreational facilities	3,455	3,407	3,283	.	.	.
Welfare facilities for fatherless families	69	62	63	...	...	...
Maternal and child welfare centers	64	59	59	.	.	.
Child and maternal rest homes	5	3	4	...	...	...
Other social welfare facilities, etc.	10,353	8,717	6,351	213,781	216,284	227,834
Vocational facilities	75	72	67	2,496	2,381	2,171
Facilities providing accommodation	232	182	213	7,880	6,910	7,593
Homes for the blind	21	19	20	400	380	400
Free or low cost medical facilities	249	264	283	...	...	...
Settlement houses	1,160	985	1,026	.	.	.
Health and welfare halls in remote areas	106	44	32	.	.	.
Day-care centers in remote areas	690	608	566	26,070	23,368	21,698
Community welfare centers	464	365	...	.	.	.
Recreation homes for the elderly	3,923	2,585	...	.	.	.
Rest homes for the elderly	33	28	...	...	...	...
Charged homes for the elderly	3,400	3,565	4,144	176,935	183,245	195,972

Source: "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

(Note) 1. There has been a change in the response rate due to the different survey methods, etc., thus yearly comparisons with the figures should not be made. The figures are of facilities in operation among those responded to the survey.

2. Including those recognized as community-based long-term care welfare facilities for the elderly in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care".
3. Including those recognized as establishments providing commuting long-term care services for 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 for long-term care services in the "Survey of Institutions and Establishments for Long-term Care".
5. The capacity of maternal and child living support facilities is the number of households and therefore not included in the total number of capacity.
6. "." Indicates that it is impossible to be categorized as any statistics items.
7. "..." 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	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	-	-
Maternal and child living support facilities 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	-	-
Day-care centers	Mayors of municipalities	Private facilities	Municipalities	1/2	1/4	1/4	
	Mayors of designated cities Mayors of core cities		Designated cities Core cities	1/2	1/2	-	-
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 maternal and child living support facilities, midwifery homes, and day-care centers were changed to implementation of maternal and child protection, implementation of midwifery, and implementation of day-care (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 excluding day-care centers, maternal and child living support facilities, and midwifery homes but including establishments providing small-scale residence style child care services (hereinafter referred to as "family homes") and establishments providing children's self-reliant living assistance services (hereinafter referred to as "self-reliance assistance homes").

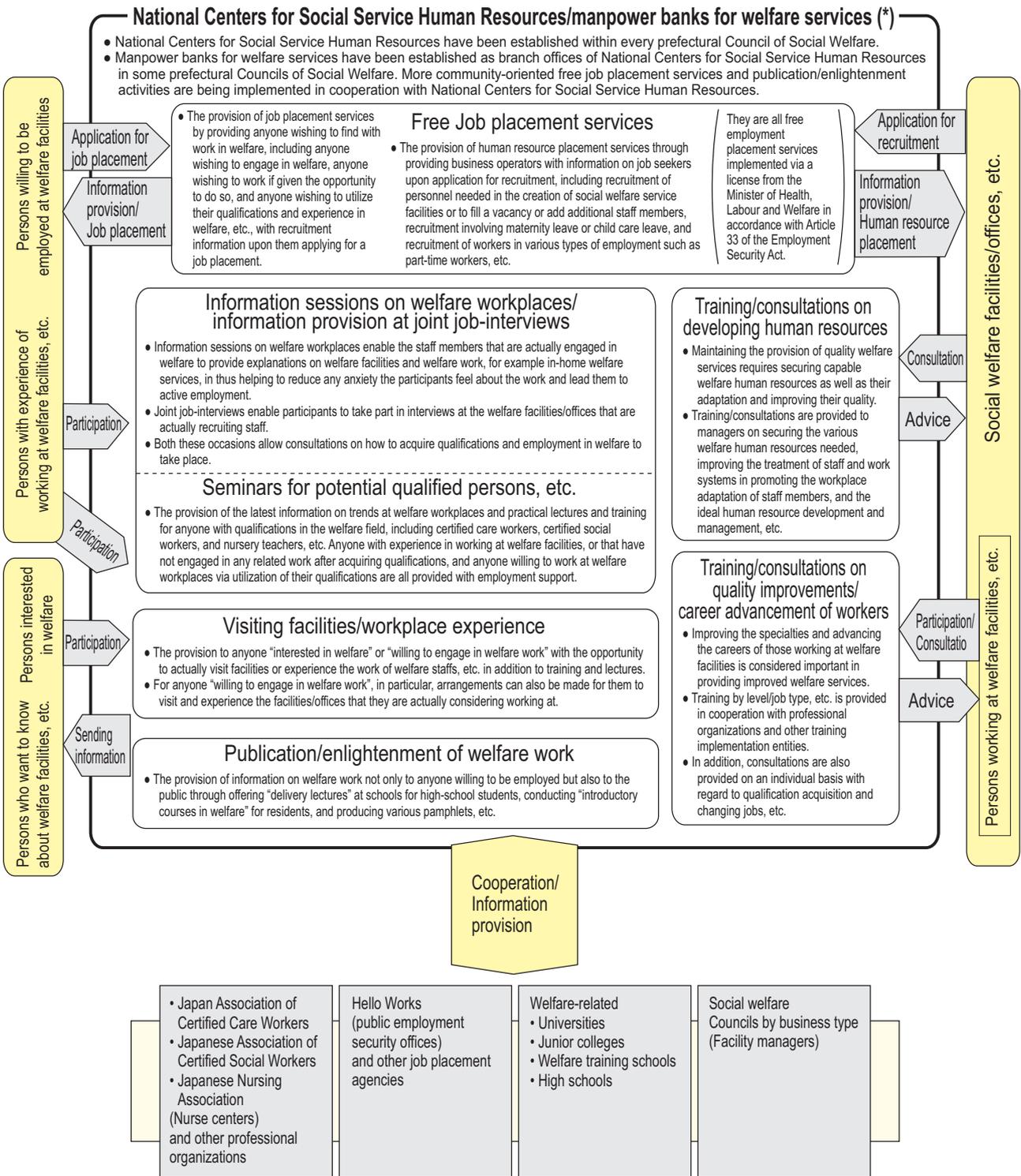
*4. With the abolishment of subsidy for protection expenses of nursing homes for the elderly, etc. and tax resource transfer in FY2005, all placement expenses of welfare facilities for the elderly are now paid by municipalities (including designated cities and core cities).

*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.

Welfare Human Resources

Overview

Structural Chart for Securing Welfare Human Resources



Detailed Data

Number Regular Worker-Equivalent Workers at Social Welfare Facilities by Job Type and Facility Type

(As of October 1, 2010)

	Total	Public assistance facilities 1)	Welfare facilities for the elderly	Support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc. 2)	Nursing care homes for persons with physical disabilities 3)	Facilities for persons with mental retardation 3)	Social rehabilitation facilities for persons with mental disorders 3)	Social participation support facilities for persons with physical disabilities 4)	Women's protection facilities	Child welfare facilities (excluding day-care centers) 1)	Day-care centers	Welfare facilities for fatherless families	Other social welfare facilities, etc. 1)
	Number of workers (persons)												
Total	757,189	6,254	39,935	53,334	10,720	37,863	2,916	2,854	383	72,508	442,703	316	87,404
Heads of facilities	38,167	218	3,031	2,617	404	1,723	453	218	27	4,231	21,213	28	4,004
Persons in charge of service management	2,673	...	...	2,084	73	476	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living instructors/support staffs, etc. 5)	71,443	727	4,152	26,998	1,274	20,232	948	266	135	12,986	...	14	3,711
Vocational/work instructors	11,797	110	127	2,700	1,058	6,329	464	110	16	350	...	14	520
Therapists	4,677	8	75	521	223	26	34	109	5	3,038	...	-	638
Physical therapists	1,481	2	18	219	113	7	-	39	...	933	...	-	150
Occupational therapists	1,124	2	13	176	61	6	34	31	...	708	...	-	93
Other therapists	2,072	4	45	127	49	13	-	39	5	1,397	...	-	394
Psychological/vocational aptitude evaluators	79	...	...	40	14	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctors	2,673	25	144	200	57	147	43	13	4	856	1,126	-	58
Public health nurses, midwives, nurses	28,863	406	2,368	2,319	779	1,093	50	84	22	8,432	5,459	1	7,851
Psychiatric social workers	1,470	11	4	838	3	15	582	5	...	...	...	...	12
Nursery teachers	347,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,683	331,048	7	1,442
Living support instructors for children	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	...	-	...
Child welfare staffs	9,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,934	...	-	...
Maternal and child instructors	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	...	-	...
Care workers	82,859	3,202	14,940	7,422	4,709	319	4	195	4	...	...	...	52,063
Nutritionists	14,041	199	1,906	1,024	236	952	10	7	22	1,279	7,460	-	946
Cooks	66,713	651	5,208	2,481	669	2,804	17	25	68	4,371	45,107	15	5,299
Officer clerks	27,975	466	4,512	2,626	666	2,656	187	606	37	3,572	7,828	82	4,738
Other staffs	45,504	232	3,469	1,466	555	1,076	75	1,215	44	7,633	23,463	156	6,122

- (Note) 1) Public assistance facilities do not include medical facilities for persons requiring public assistance. Child welfare facilities do not include midwifery homes and children's recreational facilities. Other social welfare facilities, etc. do not include free or low cost medical facilities.
- 2) Refers to "support facilities for persons with disabilities", "local activity support centers", and "welfare homes" that are support facilities for persons with disabilities, etc. prescribed in the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act.
- 3) Denotes facilities prescribed in the former laws then in force (Act on Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons, Act on Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons, and Act on Mental Health and Welfare for the Mentally Disabled) in accordance with the transitional measures of the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act.
- 4) Refers to "welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (Type A)", "welfare centers for persons with physical disabilities (Type B)", "rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities", "Prosthetic device manufacturing facilities", "guide dog training facilities", "braille libraries", and "information provision facilities for persons with hearing disabilities" that are social participation support facilities prescribed in the Act on Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons.
- 5) Living instructors/support staffs, etc. include living instructors, living support staffs, and children's self-reliance support specialists, but only living instructors are included for public assistance facilities and women's protection facilities.
- 6) The number of workers indicates that of surveyed job types in subject facilities. Job types other than those surveyed are indicated as "...".

Source: Survey of Social Welfare Institutions (2010)

Certified Social Workers and Certified Care Workers

Overview

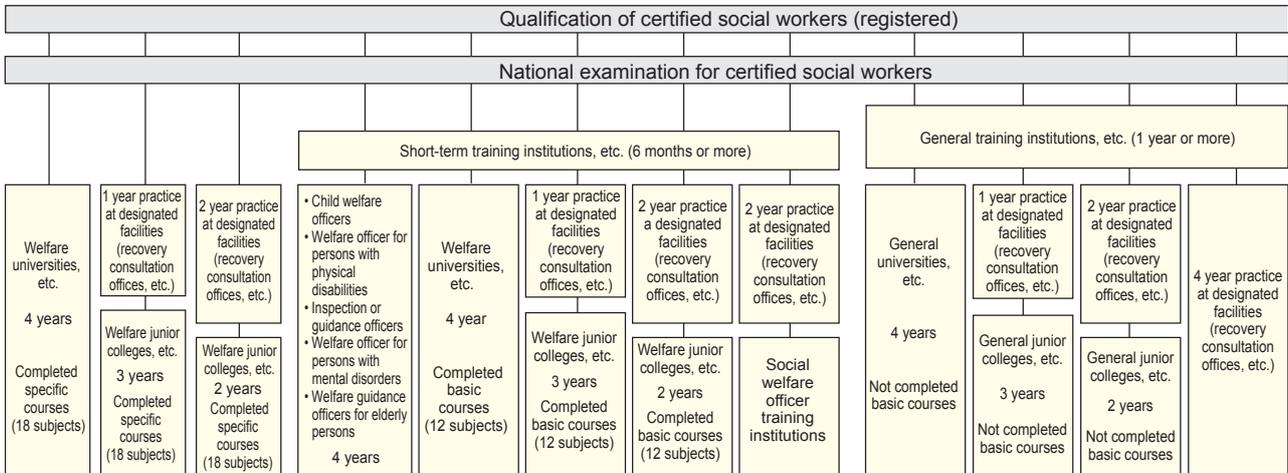
Outline of Certified Social Workers and Certified Care Workers

[Certified social workers]

A 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

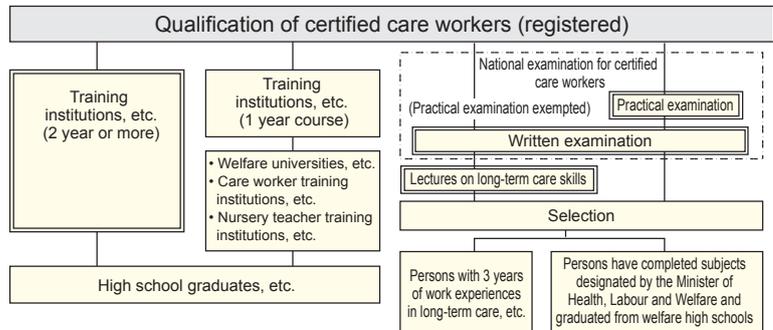


[Certified care workers]

A 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 with long-term care services, and also provide them and their caregivers with guidance on long-term care.

Graduates of high schools or higher education who have graduated from training institutions designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or who have engaged in long-term care work, etc. for 3 years or more and have passed the national examination for certified care workers can become certified care workers upon registration.

Acquisition of a Certified Care Worker Qualification



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
24th Examination (FY2011)	42,882	11,282	26.3%	137,961	88,190	63.9%

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

Detailed Data 2

Number of Persons Qualified as Certified Social/Care Workers

FY2011	Certified social workers	Certified care workers		
			National examination	Training institutions
	146,463	985,400	707,827	277,573

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW
(Note) Those registered as of the end of February 2012

Welfare Volunteers and Child Welfare Volunteers

Overview

Outline of Welfare Volunteers and Child Welfare Volunteers

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

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

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

Detailed Data 1

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

(As of March 31, 2011)

	Welfare volunteers/child welfare volunteers	Chief child welfare volunteers (included)
Males	90,039	3,357
Females	135,208	17,427
Total	225,247	20,784

Source: “Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY2010”, Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

(Note) The figures exclude Fukushima Prefecture (apart from Koriyama City and Iwaki City) due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Detailed Data 2

Status of Activities of Welfare Volunteers/Child Welfare Volunteers

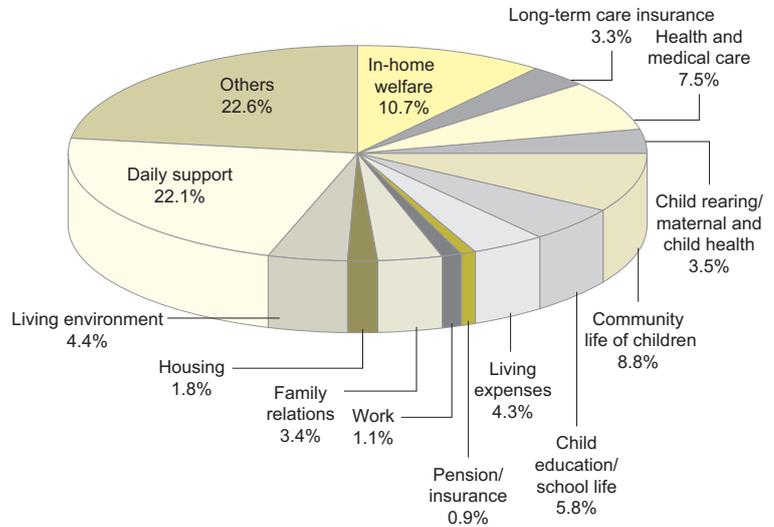
Total Number of Activities by Both Welfare Volunteers and Child Welfare Volunteers

The total number of cases of consultation/support provided by welfare volunteers and child welfare volunteers in FY2010 was 7,136,055, and the contents of activities are given in the following table. Cases of matters related to in-home welfare was high in percentage at 10.7% when compare to others.

By category, "matters related to the elderly" accounted for more than half of total cases at 55.0%, "matters related to children" was 20.2% and "matters related to persons with disabilities" 5.8%.

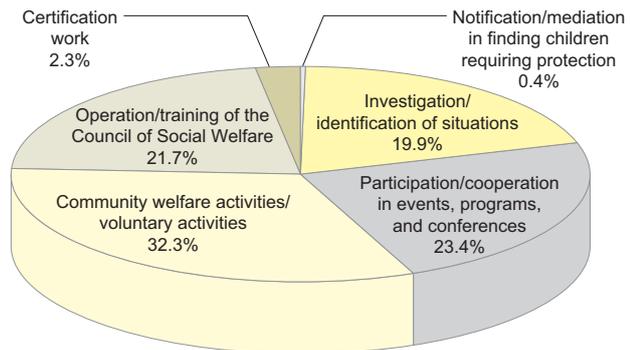
Number of cases of consultation/support by content	
Total	7,136,055
In-home welfare	760,022
Long-term care insurance	239,054
Health and medical care	535,057
Child rearing/maternal and child health	246,357
Community life of children	625,332
Child education/school life	415,884
Living expenses	309,413
Pension/insurance	60,773
Work	77,425
Family relations	243,525
Housing	125,711
Living environment	310,768
Daily support	1,576,992
Others	1,609,742

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



Number of cases of other activities	
Total	24,518,355
Investigation/identification of situations	4,869,915
Participation/cooperation in events, programs, and conferences	5,742,074
Community welfare activities/voluntary activities	7,922,487
Operation/training of the Council of Social Welfare	5,328,874
Certification work	552,945
Notification/mediation in finding children requiring protection	102,060

Breakdown of cases of other activities (total)



Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services FY2010", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

(Note) The figures exclude Iwate Prefecture (apart from Morioka City), some parts of Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture (apart from Koriyama City and Iwaki City) due to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Volunteer Activities

Overview

Current Status of Volunteer Activities

[Number of active volunteers]

(As of April 2009, 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: 7.30 million (approx. 4.6 times that for FY1980 of 1.60)

(2) Number of groups: 170,000 groups (approx. 10.6 times that for FY1980 of 16,000)

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

* All of the followings were individually surveyed

(1) Gender (%)

Males	Females	No answer
31.0	68.8	0.2

(2) Age (%)

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

(3) By occupation (%)

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

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

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

(5) Areas where activities are conducted (%)

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

Public Assistance System

Overview

Outline of Public Assistance System

[Public assistance system]

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

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

Determining the Amount of Public Assistance

(Calculation of Minimum Living Expenses)

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

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

(Calculation of Income Appropriation Amount)

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

(Calculation of Assistance Amount)

Minimum living expenses - Income appropriation amount = Assistance amount

[Standards of public assistance]

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

Livelihood Assistance Standards by Type of Household (FY2012)

(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	172,170	80,820	121,940	192,900
1st class area - 2	164,870	77,190	116,460	186,470
2nd class area - 1	157,580	73,540	110,960	178,310
2nd class area - 2	150,270	69,910	105,480	171,880
3rd class area - 1	142,980	66,260	99,990	163,730
3rd class area - 2	135,680	62,640	94,500	157,300

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

Changes in Standard Livelihood Assistance Standards (monthly amount as of April 1 of each FY)

FY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Standard 3-person household in 1st class area-1	Standard amount (¥)	157,274	158,375	161,859	163,316	163,806	163,970	163,970	163,970	162,490	162,170	162,170	162,170	162,170	162,170	162,170	162,170	162,170
	Ratio to previous year (%)	101.0	100.7	102.2	100.9	100.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Note) Excluding child-rearing addition.

Detailed Data 1

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

Examining the overall general public assistance trends reveals the actual number of persons receiving public assistance and the public assistance rate (per population of 1,000) to have been on an upward trend after reaching a minimum in 1995. In FY2010 the monthly average of the actual number of persons receiving public assistance was 1,952,063, that of the actual number of households 1,410,049, and that of the public assistance rate 15.2%.

By type of assistance the number of those receiving medical assistance has been increasing every year. (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
FY 1965	644	1,599	16.3	1,438	728	433	•	616	11	89.9	45.5	27.1	•	38.5	0.7
FY 1970	658	1,344	13.0	1,143	643	263	•	702	7	85.0	47.9	19.6	•	52.2	0.5
FY 1975	708	1,349	12.1	1,160	705	229	•	785	5	86.0	52.2	16.9	•	58.2	0.4
FY 1980	747	1,427	12.2	1,251	867	261	•	856	5	87.7	60.7	18.3	•	60.0	0.3
FY 1985	781	1,431	11.8	1,269	968	252	•	910	4	88.7	67.6	17.6	•	63.6	0.3
FY 1990	624	1,015	8.2	890	730	136	•	711	3	87.7	71.9	13.4	•	70.1	0.3
FY 1991	601	946	7.6	826	681	117	•	681	3	87.3	72.0	12.4	•	71.9	0.3
FY 1992	586	898	7.2	781	646	104	•	662	3	86.9	72.0	11.6	•	73.7	0.3
FY 1993	586	883	7.1	765	639	97	•	659	3	86.7	72.4	10.9	•	74.6	0.3
FY 1994	595	885	7.1	766	645	92	•	671	3	86.5	72.8	10.4	•	75.8	0.3
FY 1995	602	882	7.0	760	639	88	•	680	2	86.2	72.4	10.0	•	77.1	0.3
FY 1996	613	887	7.1	766	649	85	•	695	3	86.3	73.1	9.6	•	78.3	0.3
FY 1997	631	906	7.2	784	669	84	•	716	3	86.6	73.8	9.3	•	79.0	0.3
FY 1998	663	947	7.5	822	707	86	•	753	2	86.8	74.7	9.1	•	79.6	0.3
FY 1999	704	1,004	7.9	877	763	91	•	804	2	87.3	76.0	9.1	•	80.0	0.2
FY 2000	751	1,072	8.4	943	824	97	67	864	2	87.9	76.9	9.0	6.2	80.6	0.2
FY 2001	805	1,148	9.0	1,015	891	105	84	929	2	88.4	77.6	9.1	7.4	80.9	0.2
FY 2002	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
FY 2003	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
FY 2004	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
FY 2005	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	0.2
FY 2006	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
FY 2007	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
FY 2008	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
FY 2009	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
FY 2010	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

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW (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 42.9%.

The decrease in percentage of elderly households in 2005 was due to a change in the definition of elderly households: the definition up to FY 2004 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 FY 2005 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
FY 1971	30.7	9.9	40.9	18.6
FY 1975	31.4	10.0	45.8	12.9
FY 1980	30.3	12.8	46.0	10.9
FY 1985	31.2	14.6	44.8	9.3
FY 1990	37.2	11.7	42.9	8.1
FY 1991	38.8	10.8	42.7	7.8
FY 1992	40.2	9.9	42.4	7.5
FY 1993	41.1	9.3	42.3	7.2
FY 1994	41.8	9.0	42.1	7.1
FY 1995	42.3	8.7	42.0	6.9
FY 1996	43.2	8.4	41.6	6.8
FY 1997	44.0	8.3	41.0	6.7
FY 1998	44.5	8.2	40.4	6.8
FY 1999	44.9	8.3	39.6	7.1
FY 2000	45.5	8.4	38.7	7.4
FY 2001	46.0	8.5	37.8	7.7
FY 2002	46.3	8.6	36.7	8.3
FY 2003	46.4	8.7	35.8	9.0
FY 2004	46.7	8.8	35.1	9.4
FY 2005	43.5	8.7	37.5	10.3
FY 2006	44.1	8.6	37.0	10.2
FY 2007	45.1	8.4	36.4	10.1
FY 2008	45.7	8.2	35.5	10.6
FY 2009	44.3	7.8	34.3	13.5
FY 2010	42.9	7.7	33.1	16.2

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

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 mental retardation, 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 mental retardation, 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 2011

Core Councils of Social Welfare:	811
Specialists:	1,383
Living support staff:	12,694

4. Implementation status

	Total number of consultations (*)	Number of user contracts
From Oct. 1999 to Mar. 2000	13,007 cases	327 cases
FY 2000	42,504 cases	1,687 cases
FY 2001	106,676 cases	3,280 cases (1.94 times that of the previous year)
FY 2002	159,688 cases	4,631 cases (1.41 times that of the previous year)
FY 2003	231,898 cases	6,252 cases (1.35 times that of the previous year)
FY 2004	298,084 cases	6,488 cases (1.04 times that of the previous year)
FY 2005	402,965 cases	7,247 cases (1.12 times that of the previous year)
FY 2006	530,871 cases	7,626 cases (1.05 times that of the previous year)
FY 2007	708,432 cases	8,580 cases (1.13 times that of the previous year)
FY 2008	879,523 cases	9,142 cases (1.07 times that of the previous year)
FY 2009	1,021,489 cases	9,434 cases (1.03 times that of the previous year)
FY 2010	1,157,756 cases	10,346 cases (1.10 times that of the previous year)
Total	5,552,893 cases	75,040 cases

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

(Reference)

[FY2009 Status of contracts by user type]

Users	Elderly with dementia, etc.	Persons with mental retardation, etc.	Persons with mental disorders, etc.	Others	Total	Covered by public assistance
Number of contracts	6,534	1,430	1,883	499	10,346	4,176
Percentage distribution (%)	63.2	13.8	18.2	4.8	100	40.4

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 disabled certificates, medical rehabilitation handbooks, 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 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.

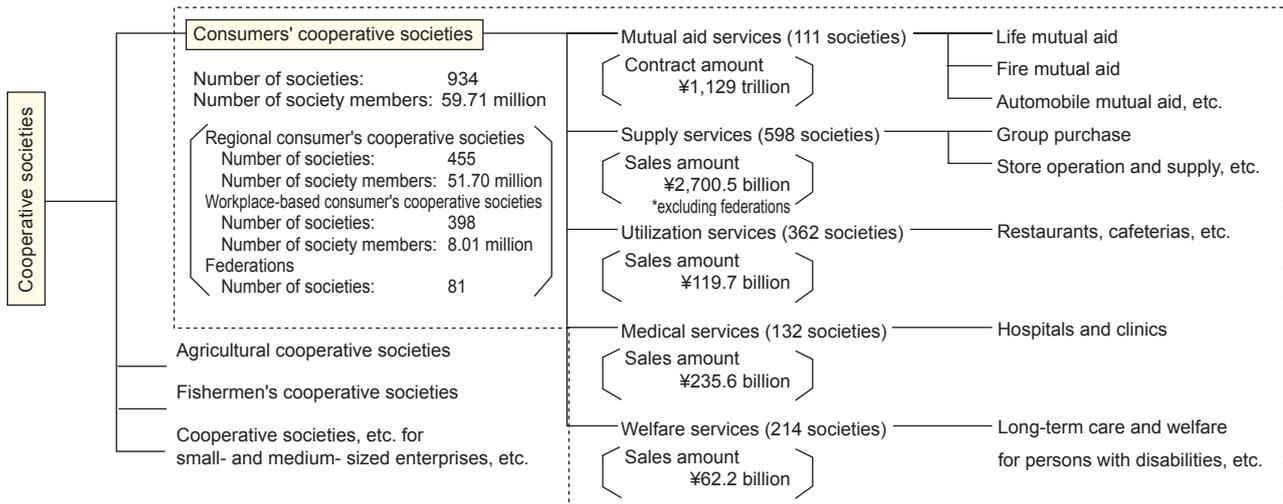
Annual interest rate is 1.5% if not co-signed.

[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

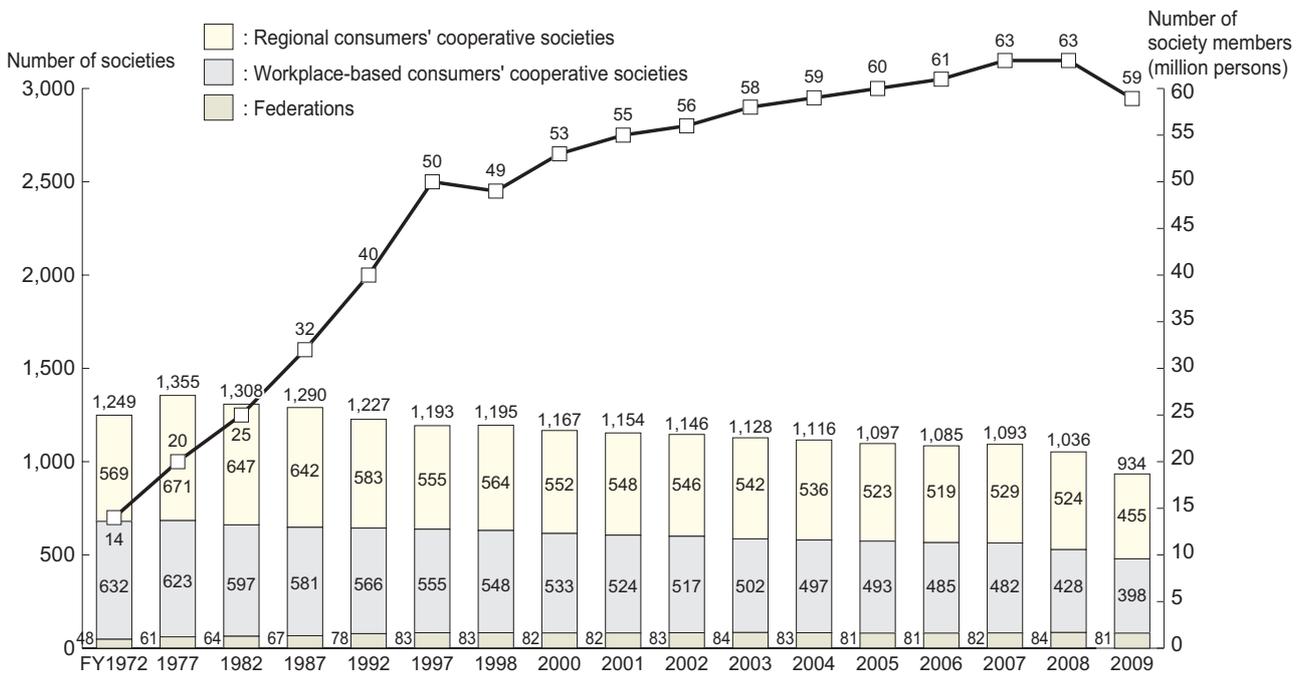
Overview

Outline of Consumers' Cooperative Societies



Source: "Tabulated Results of FY2010 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 FY2010 Survey on the actual status of consumers' cooperative societies (federations)", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Detailed Data 1 Status with Supply Services

1. Changes in number of implementing societies and sales

FY	Total			Regional			Workplace-based		
	Societies	Members	Total sales	Societies	Members	Total sales	Societies	Members	Total sales
	society	person	¥ million	society	person	¥ million	society	person	¥ million
2005	718	27,514,414	2,925,677	250	23,509,835	2,613,507	468	4,004,579	312,170
2006	713	28,789,774	2,913,998	252	24,838,798	2,604,765	461	3,950,976	309,233
2007	711	30,060,146	3,023,650	251	26,069,740	2,717,754	460	3,990,406	305,896
2008	671	31,810,041	3,002,288	265	28,209,187	2,676,876	406	3,600,854	325,412
2009	598	27,889,282	2,700,514	220	24,038,334	2,407,256	378	3,850,948	293,258

(Note) Excluding federations.

2. Changes in sales by business type

(Unit: ¥ million)

FY	Total		Regional					Workplace-based				
	Stores	Non-store retailing	Stores	Non-store retailing			Others	Stores	Non-store retailing			Others
				Total	Group delivery	Individual delivery			Total	Group delivery	Individual delivery	
2005	1,262,360	1,540,868	1,025,421	1,516,796	794,273	722,524	71,290	236,939	24,071	15,208	8,863	51,160
2006	1,246,969	1,553,449	1,017,608	1,530,669	738,757	791,912	62,941	229,362	22,780	13,222	9,558	50,508
2007	1,267,756	1,625,023	1,041,152	1,601,575	807,503	794,072	75,027	226,603	23,448	15,027	8,422	55,844
2008	1,250,196	1,633,874	1,015,707	1,602,303	657,669	944,634	58,865	234,489	31,571	7,542	24,028	59,352
2009	1,142,524	1,480,066	911,557	1,456,607	558,221	898,385	38,972	230,967	23,459	10,597	12,862	37,605

(Note) Excluding federations.

Source: "Tabulated Results of FY2010 Survey on the actual status of consumers' cooperative societies (federations)", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

Detailed Data 2 Status with Mutual Aid Services

1. Changes in number of implementing societies

(Unit: ¥ million)

	Number of societies	Contract amount	Premiums collected	Benefits paid
FY 1995	141 societies	898,711,222	760,613	343,980
FY 2000	140	1,324,718,785	1,049,205	514,447
FY 2005	140	1,122,128,456	1,756,622	675,059
FY 2006	138	1,146,353,388	1,387,362	681,883
FY 2007	143	1,160,797,603	1,434,665	741,769
FY 2008	141	1,242,440,563	1,609,452	922,526
FY 2009	111	1,258,550,560	1,540,886	615,968

2. Change in major mutual aid services

(Unit: ¥ million)

	Fire/natural disasters			Life			Injury/traffic accidents			Pension	
	Contract amount	Premiums	Benefits	Contract amount	Premiums	Benefits	Contract amount	Premiums	Benefits	Premiums	Benefits
FY 1995	1,269,133	953	373	1,070,902	3,761	2,188	376,148	320	164	1,465	156
FY 2000	872,703	803	262	1,644,684	5,424	2,983	5,616,976	1,265	664	779	337
FY 2005	2,235,773	1,596	681	2,051,209	9,591	4,221	6,524,814	1,604	896	4,450	753
FY 2006	2,284,578	1,628	488	2,382,782	9,117	4,422	6,714,138	1,738	973	1,238	840
FY 2007	2,323,878	1,688	453	2,389,668	9,459	4,894	6,806,360	1,798	1,019	1,158	923
FY 2008	2,225,461	1,699	1,444	2,354,706	9,980	5,155	6,449,593	1,798	1,041	1,219	1,007
FY 2009	2,326,022	1,719	349	2,376,989	10,375	3,446	6,521,262	1,715	1,040	1,184	1,085

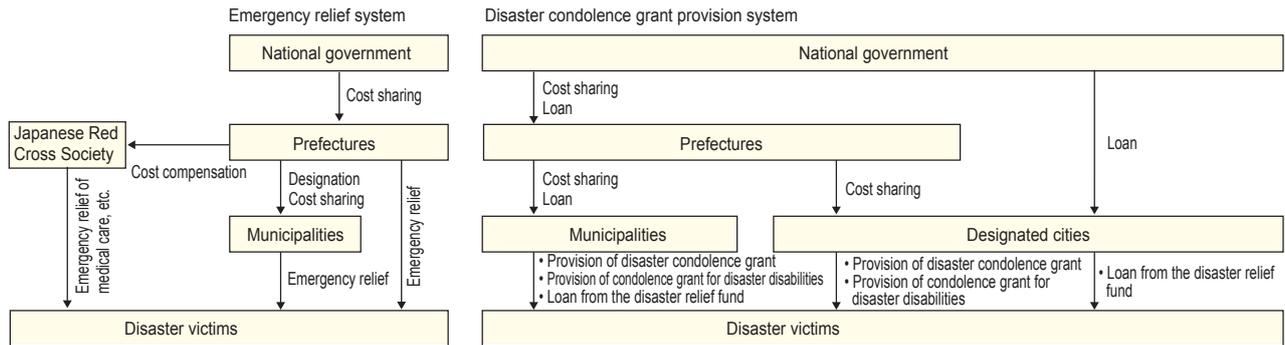
Source: "Tabulated Results of FY2010 Survey on the actual status of consumers' cooperative societies (federations)", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW

(Note) The figures for services of traffic accidents on and after FY1998 include services of automobile mutual aid.

Disaster Relief and Support for Victims

Overview

System of Disaster Relief and Support for Victims



* "Content of emergency relief": Establishment and management of shelters, provision of temporary emergency housing, supplying meals and daily necessities for living, providing drinking water, and medical care, etc.

[Disaster Relief Act]

The Disaster Relief Act prescribes that, in cases where a disaster above a certain scale occurs, the national government shall provide emergency relief in cooperation with local governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, and other organizations and citizens with the aim of protecting the victims and maintaining public order.

[Provision of disaster condolence grant, etc.]

In addition to the provision of relief in accordance with the Disaster Relief Act, the disaster condolence grant and the condolence grant for disaster disabilities are provided by municipalities and loans are made available from the disaster relief fund in accordance with the Act on Provision of Disaster Condolence Grant for the victims of disasters above a certain scale.

Detailed Data 1

Application of the Disaster Relief Act (Past 10 years)

FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total number of prefectures to which the Act was applied	2	2	4	22	7	7	5	5	4	15	13
Total number of municipalities to which the Act was applied	4	2	14	150	38	21	15	11	7	229	60

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

Detailed Data 2

List of Disaster Condolence Grants, etc.

Disaster condolence grant	Condolence grant for disaster disabilities	Disaster relief fund
(Applicable disasters) Natural disasters which meet one of the following criteria: • A disaster which ruined 5 or more households in 1 municipality • A disaster which ruined 5 or more households in 3 or more municipalities in 1 prefecture • A disaster for which the Disaster Relief Act was applied to 1 or more municipalities in 1 prefecture • A disaster for which the Disaster Relief Act was applied to municipalities in 2 or more prefectures	(Applicable disasters) • A natural disaster for which the Disaster Relief Act was applied to 1 or more municipalities in 1 prefecture	(Applicable disasters) • A natural disaster for which the Disaster Relief Act was applied to 1 or more municipalities in 1 prefecture
(Persons eligible for grants) The families of the deceased who died in the disaster (spouse, children, parents, grandchildren and grandparents) * In cases where none of the above exist brothers/sisters can also be eligible for grants. (Applicable since the Great East Japan Earthquake)	(Persons eligible for grants) Persons who suffered severe disabilities caused by the disaster	(Persons eligible for loans) A householder who is injured in the disaster or whose housing, belongings, etc. suffered considerable damage (Note) Eligibility is income tested.
(Amount) • Death of income earner: ¥5.00 million • Death of other family members: ¥2.50 million	(Amount) • Income earner: ¥2.50 million • Other family members: ¥1.25 million	(Maximum loan amount) ¥3.50 million (Note) The maximum loan amount changes depending on the damage level.

Succession of Hardships During and After the War

Overview

Succession of Hardships During and After the War

○ *Showa-kan*

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

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

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

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

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

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

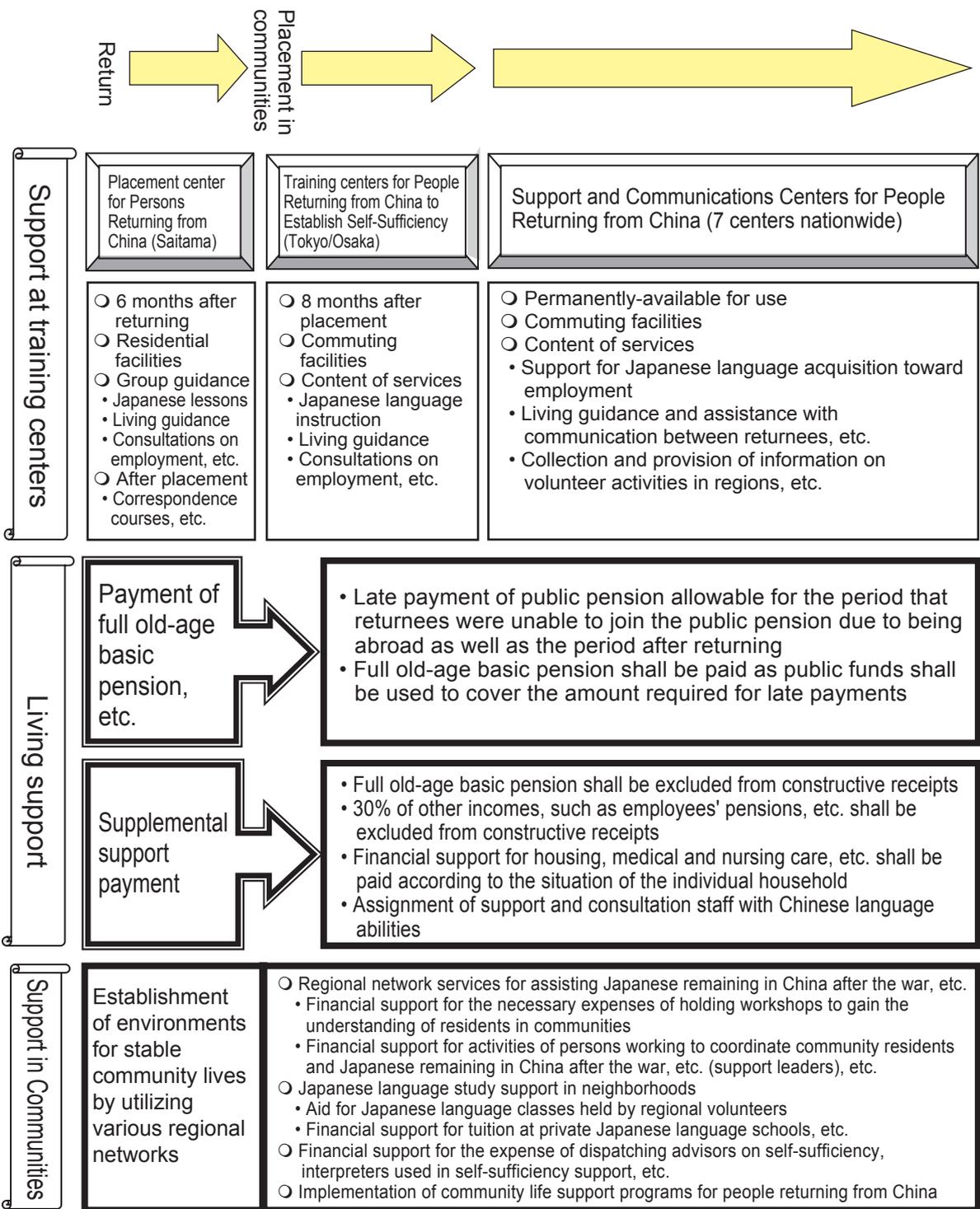
- Address: Kyodo Bldg. Kudan No. 2, 1-5-13 Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
- TEL: 03-3234-7821
- Website: <http://www.shokeikan.go.jp>

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.



Overview**Outline of post-retirement livelihood support****1. Payment of full Old-Age Basic Pension**

Certain Japanese that 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: 6,092 persons *as of the end of March 2012)

Subjects	Japanese that remained behind in China after the War that meet the following conditions:
	<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.</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 (persons)	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
FY 2008	4,503	7,119	7,042	6,824	731	6,043	22	99%	96%	10%	85%	0%
FY 2009	4,699	7,366	7,277	7,039	846	6,513	27	99%	96%	11%	88%	0%
FY 2010	4,737	7,373	7,273	7,000	969	6,607	32	99%	95%	13%	90%	0%

Source: "Report on Social Welfare Administration and Services", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, 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
FY 2008	2,534	1,623	168	333
FY 2009	2,489	1,668	194	357
FY 2010	2,484	1,693	232	301

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 that 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)**

FY 2008	383
FY 2009	479
FY 2010	491

Source: MHLW

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

In order to support the independence of the Japanese that 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 that 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]

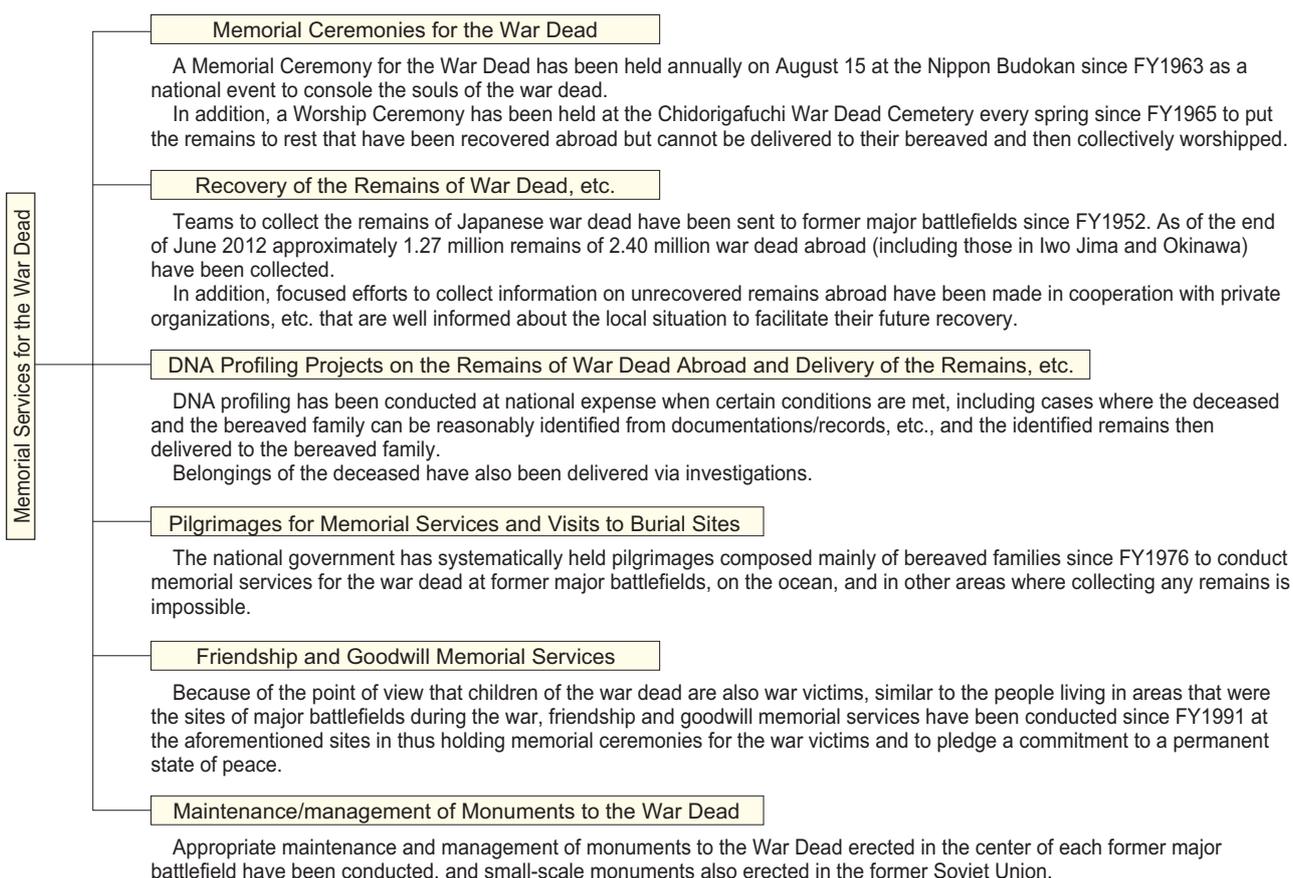
	Implementation rate (number of implementing local governments / total number of local governments)
FY 2008	83%
FY 2009	92%
FY 2010	92%

Source: MHLW

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: remains)

Region	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
The former Soviet Union (detention)	95	307	95	219	296
Mongolia (Nomonhan)	26	24	30	14	129
Sakhalin	-	3	-	4	-
Philippines	161	1,230	7,740	6,289	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	7
India	-	-	-	-	9
Eastern New Guinea	94	114	415	214	171
Bismarck Archipelago	1	2	8	2	1
Solomon Islands	118	144	94	163	279
Irian Jaya	115	108	291	216	-
Indonesia (excluding Irian Jaya)	-	-	10	-	-
Saipan/Tinian	2	-	49	1	575
Guam	-	-	3	8	-
Palau	-	-	2	11	6
Marshall Islands	-	-	4	-	7
Kiribati	9	-	-	5	-
Wake Island	-	-	-	1	-
Okinawa	96	80	173	128	159
Iwo Jima	43	26	51	822	344
Total	760	2,038	8,965	8,097	1,983

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

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

(Unit: case)

FY	Identified	Negative	Total
2003	8	0	8
2004	47	24	71
2005	157	36	193
2006	168	245	413
2007	149	187	336
2008	145	71	216
2009	86	76	162
2010	46	60	106
2011	30	15	45
Total	836	714	1,550

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
2007	The former Soviet Union, China, Central Pacific, Truk Islands, Eastern New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands, the Philippines, Iwo Jima	366
2008	The former Soviet Union, China, Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands, Indonesia, Palau Islands, Eastern New Guinea, the Philippines, Myanmar, Marshall/Gilbert Islands, Iwo Jima	351
2009	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo Jima, the Philippines, Mariana Islands, Eastern New Guinea, North Borneo, Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands	324
2010	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo Jima, the Philippines, Mariana Islands, Indonesia, Eastern New Guinea, Myanmar, Truk Islands, Gilbert Islands	470
2011	The former Soviet Union, China, Iwo Jima, the Philippines, Mongolia, Palau, Indonesia, Bismarck Archipelago/Solomon Islands, Eastern New Guinea	356

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

Detailed Data 4 Status with Erection of Monuments to War Dead

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

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

(As of June 30, 2012)

Detailed Data 5 Status with the Erection of Small-Scale Monuments to the War Dead for the Deceased during their Detention in the Soviet Union

Region	Location of erection	Completion date
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
Republic of Georgia	Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia	Mar. 2010
Primorsky Region	Artyom, Primorsky Region, Russian Federation	Nov. 2010

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

(As of June 30, 2012)

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

Overview

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

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

Qualified persons	Military personnel (excluding those receiving benefits in accordance with the Public Officers Pension Act), military civilian employees, and paramilitary personnel, who were disabled in the line of duty, and the bereaved families	
	Disability benefits	Survivors' benefits
Contents of relief	Disability Pension: 1,724 persons Injury or sickness incurred in the line of duty (as of May 2012) ¥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: 675 persons (cumulative total) (when selected in place of pension)	Survivors' Pension: 8,048 persons (Bereaved families of military personnel and army civilian employees) Higher priority: 8,021 persons Lower priority: 27 persons Survivors' grant: 3,327 persons (Bereaved families of paramilitary personnel) Higher priority: 3,302 persons Lower priority: 25 persons (As of May 2012) 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): 2,085,101 persons Government bonds with a face value of ¥50,000 with 6% annual interest and redemption in 10 years

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW
 (Note) The number of beneficiaries are as of May 31, 2012

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: 25,227 persons	
Contents of relief	1. Medical care benefits: 621 persons 2. Medical care allowance (¥29,400 per month): 1 persons 3. Funeral expenses (¥201,000): 8 cases 4. Medical rehabilitation benefits: 0 cases	5. Supply and repair of prosthetic appliances: 265 cases 6. Accommodation in national sanatoria: 0 persons 7. Free passage on Japan Railways trains and ferry boats: 12,116 persons
	Counselors for the war wounded and sick: 719 persons (as of October 1, 2011)	

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

(Note) 1. The number of recipients, etc. are as of April 1, 2011 or FY2010.

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 April 1, 2012.

Detailed Data

Special Benefits, etc.

Type	Recipients	Benefits
Special benefits for wives of the war dead, etc.	Wives	<p>¥200,000 (10-year gov. bond) → ¥600,000 (10-year gov. bond, renewed) → ¥1,200,000 (10-year gov. bond, renewed for a second time) → ¥1,800,000 (10-year gov. bond, renewed for a third time) → ¥2,000,000 (10-year gov. bond, renewed for a fourth time)</p> <p>Introduced in 1963 Number of recipients: 419,740 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1973 Number of recipients: 388,232 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1983 Number of recipients: 346,558 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1993 Number of recipients: 272,118 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2003 Number of recipients: 159,510 persons</p>
Special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers, etc.	Wives	<p>¥100,000 (¥50,000) (10-year gov. bond) → ¥300,000 (¥150,000) (10-year gov. bond, renewed) → ¥600,000-300,000 (¥300,000-150,000) (10-year gov. bond, renewed for a second time) → ¥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)</p> <p>Introduced in 1966 Number of recipients: 121,958 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1976 Number of recipients: 102,986 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1986 Number of recipients: 86,723 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1996 Number of recipients: 61,997 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2006 Number of recipients: 21,747 persons</p> <p>¥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)</p> <p>Introduced in 1979 Number of recipients: 6,983 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1984 Number of recipients: 7,503 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1991 Number of recipients: 1,465 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2001 Number of recipients: 393 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2011 Number of recipients: 55 persons</p> <p>Special benefits for wives of the wounded and sick retired soldiers who died not as result of the duty</p> <p>¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥50,000 (5-year gov. bond)</p> <p>Introduced in 1986</p> <p>Introduced in 1991</p> <p>Introduced in 1996</p> <p>Introduced in 2001</p> <p>Introduced in 2006</p> <p>Introduced in 2011</p> <p>Number of recipients: 56,324 persons</p> <p>(Note) The figures in parentheses indicate the amounts for the wives of the lightly wounded.</p>
Special benefits for parents, etc. of the war dead	Parents Grandparents	<p>¥100,000 (5-year gov. bond) → ¥300,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed) → ¥600,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed for a second time) → ¥600,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed for a third time) → ¥750,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed for a fourth time) → ¥900,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed for a fifth time) → ¥1,000,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed for a sixth time) → ¥1,000,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed for a seventh time) → ¥1,000,000 (5-year gov. bond, renewed for a eighth time)</p> <p>Introduced in 1967 Number of recipients: 16,675 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1973 Number of recipients: 14,505 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1978 Number of recipients: 10,098 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1983 Number of recipients: 6,596 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1988 Number of recipients: 3,700 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1993 Number of recipients: 1,665 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1998 Number of recipients: 675 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2003 Number of recipients: 223 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2008 Number of recipients: 102 persons</p>
Special condolence grant for bereaved families of the war dead, etc.	Siblings, etc. Children	<p>¥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)</p> <p>Introduced in 1965 (20th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 664,587 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1975 (30th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 1,008,856 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1979 (Special measure for 30th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 117,461 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1985 (40th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 1,297,366 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1989 (Special measure for 40th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 75,108 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1995 (50th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 1,376,788 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 1999 (Special measure for 50th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 58,863 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2005 (60th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 1,271,550 persons</p> <p>Introduced in 2009 (Special measure for 60th anniversary of the end of war) Number of recipients: 42,670 persons</p>

Source: Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW
 (Note) The number of recipients is as of May 31, 2012.

The national government provides government bonds as special benefits to the wives of the war dead, etc. 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 anniversary of the end of the war to once again express its sympathy.