2016
Social Welfare and Public Health in Tokyo

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       • Preparedness for Health Crisis
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   (9) Improvement and Strengthening of the System that is Resistant to Disasters
       • Promoting the Seismic Reinforcement of Social Welfare Facilities
       • Enhancing Disaster Medical Care
       • Supporting Disaster Victims


Note: New indicates new projects.
To Realize Reliable Welfare, Public Health and Medical Care Services for present and future generations

Welfare and Public Health Budget of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

The TMG’s fiscal 2016 budget has been compiled as a budget positioned to accelerate, deepen, and actively advance the initiatives to make Tokyo the world’s greatest city.

With a view to protecting the lives and health of metropolitan area residents and realizing user-oriented welfare that supports self-reliance in the community, the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health compiled its budget and policies to strengthen various initiatives in line with the unique needs of a big city, while also strongly promoting the developed policies to realize a city with advanced welfare.

As a result, the budget of the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health was allocated 1 trillion 112.361 billion yen, which accounts for 15.9 % of the total TMG budget (total general account of 7 trillion 11.0 billion yen). Also, the general expenditures of the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health budget is 1 trillion 53.895 billion yen, and the budget concerning “welfare and public health affairs (social welfare and health budget and payment to hospitals, etc.)” accounts for 22.9 % of the TMG general expenditures.

*The General expenditure is the “politic expenses,” which is the total general account after deducting the debt expenditure, special balance carried forward in the special ward fiscal adjustment account and the expenditures for granting a fixed percentage of the tax amount to municipal governments, such as consumption tax.

The Budget of Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health in 2016 (General Expenditure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public welfare</td>
<td>38.45724 billion yen</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and health</td>
<td>19.08426 billion yen</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health policy</td>
<td>352.94941 billion yen</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical care policy</td>
<td>61.04045 billion yen</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of programs for the disabled</td>
<td>194.53733 billion yen</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures for a society with declining birthrate</td>
<td>306.16963 billion yen</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures for the elderly</td>
<td>227.82841 billion yen</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.1124 trillion yen</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Budget of Tokyo Metropolitan Government in 2016 (General Expenditure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning and general affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Police and fire departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Living environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and culture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor and economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Welfare and public health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.0933 trillion yen</td>
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General Expenditure Amount in the Initial Budget for Each Fiscal Year and the percentage of “Welfare and Public Health” in the budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditure (¥ billion)</th>
<th>Percentage of Welfare and Public Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>49,699</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>43,763</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>41,759</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>41,823</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>43,366</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>44,137</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>45,422</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>46,289</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>45,839</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>45,231</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>45,943</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>47,087</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>48,608</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>50,933</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The trend towards nuclear family households and weaker relations within the community are resulting in weakened child-rearing abilities in families and communities. It is also becoming difficult to fulfill one’s wish to have children due to factors such as not being able to find daycare and many children being put on waiting lists, and an environment that is not always easy to balance work and child-rearing.

The TMG, based on the “Tokyo Metropolitan Comprehensive Plan to Support Children and Child-rearing” formed in April 2015, is promoting measures to support child-rearing.

**Current Status of Children and Families**

**Rapidly Declining Birthrate**

In Tokyo, the number of children under the age of 18 as of January 1, 2015, reached 1,830,000, which accounts for 14.2% of the total population of Tokyo. The number of births in 2014 was 110,629 and the number represents less than 50% of the number of babies born between 1971 and 1974 during the second baby boom. The total fertility rate in 2014 was 1.15, which although showed a slight increase, was the lowest level in the country.

**Increase in the Number of Working Women and Family Forms**

The number of working women is increasing and the nuclear family structure is the common form of a family.

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**Tokyo Metropolitan Comprehensive Plan to Support Children and Child-rearing**


The five-year plan covers the period from FY2015 through FY2019, and it may be revised as necessary around the intermediate year (FY2017).

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**Changes in the Number of Birth (in Tokyo) and in the Total Specific Birthrate**

Note: The total specific birthrate is the average of children born to a woman during her productive lifetime, based on the birthrates of woman aged between 15 and 49.

Source: “Vital Statistics” compiled by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare
### Plan Principles

1. Develop and enrich an environment where all children develop their individuality and creativity, and become independent as a member of society.
2. Realize a society where people can have and raise children with a sense of security and feel the joy of parenting.
3. The society as a whole supports children and families raising children.

### Objectives and Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1</th>
<th>Development of a system for seamless support from pregnancy, childbirth to child rearing in the community</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support municipalities responsible for providing child and child-rearing support in the community and develop a system to provide seamless support from pregnancy, childbirth to child rearing, so that children and families can use services tailored to their needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 2</th>
<th>Improve education and childcare during the infant stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide support required to secure high quality education and childcare based on the importance and characteristics of the infant stage, and to respond to the expectations of families raising children in the community.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 3</th>
<th>Improve support according to the child’s growth stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Build a system where children of the next generation develop abilities to learn, think and act by themselves and the ability to proactively contribute to the development of society, while preparing to become independent with an awareness of being a member of society. Also promote support to actually become independent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 4</th>
<th>Enhance support to children and families requiring more support</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote support for children and families requiring more support by accurately grasping the physical and mental conditions of children and guardians, so that children growing up in various environments can be brought up in the community and receive necessary support to achieve social independence.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 5</th>
<th>Build a foundation to ensure sound growth of children of the next generation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To aim for a society that achieves work-life-balance, develop working environments where people can easily take childcare leave, etc. regardless of gender, and improve the employment situation to balance work and parenting by raising awareness to review working styles. Initiatives also include securing living environments where households raising children can live with security, and prevention of unexpected accidents, such as traffic and domestic accidents.</td>
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</tbody>
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### Daycare Services

The TMG, with an aim to resolve the issue of children on waiting lists for daycare facilities by the end of FY2017, will support municipalities and businesses working to expand various daycare services, and expand the quantity and quality of daycare services.

#### [Expansion of Daycare Services]

(Promotion of establishment)

#### Project to Promote the Establishment of Facilities

In addition to the subsidy from the Government to support the establishment of facilities, the TMG implements various types of unique support initiatives such as subsidy for further reducing the burden of municipalities and businesses, subsidy for facility maintenance to companies limited and incorporated non-profit organizations, subsidy for the rent before opening facilities when rental properties are utilized for the establishment of new facilities, etc.

#### Project to Secure the Site for Daycare Facilities

In order to promote the development of the environment by providing support to secure the land for daycare facilities, the TMG implements supportive initiatives such as lowering the amount of loan of the land owned by the TMG, providing subsidy for a part of the land lease for state-owned land or private land, and providing subsidy for the lump-sum payment when a fixed-term land leasehold is utilized.

#### (Various Daycare Services)

The TMG supports the efforts by municipalities to enhance the daycare services by providing various combined services such as licensed-daycare facilities, TMG certified-daycare facilities, and authorized childcare facilities according to the local circumstances.

#### Licensed-daycare Facility

The welfare facilities all licensed according to the Child Welfare Law for children which provide services to preschool age children requiring daycare. As of April 1 2015, 2,184 daycare facilities (total capacity of 216,699 children) reside in Tokyo.
TMG Certified-daycare Facility

The daycare facilities which are established and operated based on TMG’s own unique criteria focusing on the specific features of the metropolitan city in order to meet the needs of Tokyo residents. As of April 1, 2015, 700 daycare facilities (620 of type A and 80 of type B) reside in Tokyo.

Types of Facilities

・ Joint Kindergarten-Daycare Type
In line with the implementation of the new support system for children and child-rearing, the joint kindergarten-daycare type facility became a unified licensed facility having the status of a school and child welfare facility.

Authorized child-care facilities other than the joint kindergarten-daycare type include the following three types depending on the facility. In the system, facilities such as existing licensed kindergartens or licensed daycare facilities, etc. supplement each other’s functions to receive authorization.

・ Kindergarten Type
A licensed kindergarten that functions as an authorized child-care facility by having the function of a kindergarten by accepting children other than those who require daycare services, etc.

・ Daycare Type
A licensed daycare facility that functions as an authorized child-care facility by having the function of a daycare facility by securing daycare time for children requiring such services, etc.

・ Type of Facility at the Discretion of Municipalities
Local education or daycare facilities that are not licensed as either licensed kindergarten or daycare facility, but have the necessary functions as an authorized child-care facility.

Home-like Nursing Program
Home-like childcarers (persons authorized by the municipality as competent to take care of nursing infants and children requiring daycare) provide daycare services at places such as their home, with a capacity of up to five children. The program is either supported independently by TMG or authorized by the municipality.

Small-scale Daycare Program
Authorized program by municipalities offering daycare services, in which small-scale daycare facilities with capacity between 6 and 19 children provide daycare services to nursing infants and children requiring daycare.

Home Visiting Type Daycare Program
Authorized program by municipalities offering daycare services, in which home-like childcarers provide daycare services to nursing infants and children requiring daycare at the child’s home.

Daycare Facilities at Businesses
Businesses provide daycare services by themselves or through consignment for their employees’ children or children in the community requiring daycare services. The program is either supported independently by TMG or authorized by the municipality.

Daycare Program for Regular Use
This is a unique TMG daycare service that provides a certain amount of services on a regular basis for children of part-time workers and those who work shorter hours after childcare leave, by using available space in programs such as the temporary care program.

[Responding to Various Daycare Needs] Extended Daycare
This is an initiative to offer daycare at daycare facilities, etc. at times other than the regular days and
hours of use to children qualified to receive daycare.

**Daycare for Children with Disabilities**
This is an initiative to offer daycare at daycare facilities, etc. to children with disabilities who are able to receive group nursing.

**Weekend and Holiday Daycare**
This is an initiative to offer daycare at daycare facilities, etc. throughout the year, including Sundays and national holidays.

**Daycare Program for Sick Children**
The program offers daycare and nursing care for sick and convalescent children, in dedicated areas constructed at childcare facilities and hospitals.

**Program for Pickup Stations to Daycare**
In order to allow children to go to facilities, etc. far from home, the program sets up pickup stations at convenient locations to transport children by bus, etc.

**Program to Secure Daycare Personnel**
With an aim to secure personnel working in daycare services, the program will assign daycare personnel coordinators at Tokyo Metropolitan Daycare Personnel and Daycare Facility Support Centers to offer various consultations, conduct trainings and seminars to support the employment of certified childcare workers, and offer workplace experience at daycare facilities to high school students in Tokyo.

**Program to Support Daycare Staff to Obtain Qualifications**
Secure daycare workers by providing subsidy for some of the expense that municipalities would pay to the service providers that help daycare workers obtain childcare qualifications.

**Education Loan, etc. Program for Daycare Workers**
Secure daycare workers by extending loans for studying, employing daycare assistant workers, a part of childcare cost, and the expense to prepare for work.

**Education Loan Program for Daycare Workers**
Train and secure daycare workers by extending education loans to students who are studying at designated childcare training facilities and aiming to obtain childcare qualifications, and thereby facilitate their studies.

**Program to Support for Employment of Daycare Assistant Workers**
Secure daycare workers by extending loans to the service providers that actively make efforts to improve the employment management and work environment for the expense of hiring daycare staff with no qualification and of helping those staff obtain childcare qualifications.

**Program to Support Potential Daycare Staff Raising a Preschool Child to Return to Work**
Secure daycare workers by extending loans for a part of childcare cost of potential daycare staff in case the municipalities preferentially let the children of those potential daycare staff enroll in licensed daycare facilities, etc.

**Program to Support Potential Daycare Staff to be reemployed**
Secure daycare workers by extending loans for the expense of preparing for work to potential daycare staff in case they work at daycare facilities as daycare staff.

**Support Program to Lease Housing for Daycare Workers**
In order to secure, retain and prevent the unemployment of daycare personnel, TMG will subsidize a part of the cost in case municipalities pay expenses to businesses that lease housing for daycare workers.

**Subsidy for Career Enhancement of Childcare and Other Staff in Tokyo**
TMG will support service providers that encourage career enhancement of childcare and other staff, and work to secure and retain daycare personnel, so that childcare and other staff are able to improve their skills while having motivation for the job.

**Supervision for Unlicensed-daycare Facilities**
The TMG obliges all unlicensed-daycare facilities to submit a report, provides preliminary supervision and training, and conducts on-site inspections. The results of on-site inspections and procedures for selecting facilities are disclosed on the website.

**Support for Child-rearing, Creating a Friendly Environment for Child-rearing and Promotion of Healthy Development**
In order to provide all children in need with proper services in their community, the TMG strives to improve both quality and volume of services, especially focusing on strengthening counseling services.

**Enhancement of Community-based Childcare Support System**
The TMG will support the efforts of municipalities to establish a system to provide seamless support from the pregnancy period.

○ Program to Support Childbirth and Child-rearing (Cradle Tokyo Program)
Develop a system to provide one-stop, comprehensive support from pregnancy to child-rearing periods, with specialists grasping the situation of all expectant and nursing mothers. Also, distribute child-rearing
packages (articles for child-rearing, etc.) to families raising children.

- **Support Improvement of Parent’s Child-rearing Abilities**
  
  Address parents’ concerns related to child-rearing through group work that offers opportunities for them to build the relationship with other parents to support each other and reflect on themselves.

**Program to Support Users**

In order to facilitate the use of educational/daycare/health facilities and child-rearing support programs in the community by children, guardians, expectant mothers, etc., the program supports municipalities that collect and provide information at familiar places and provides consultation and advice as necessary.

**Training Program for Child-rearing Supporters**

The program offers training to be certified as “child-rearing supporters” to those who are interested in work related to child-care in the community and child-rearing support, and wish to be engaged in related programs.

**Improvement of At-home Services**

Each municipality is offering various services at their child and family support centers as follows.

- **Short-stay (Short-term livelihood support program)**
  
  In case child-rearing is temporarily difficult due to reasons such as giving birth, ceremonial occasions, or strong anxiety about child-rearing, a child welfare facility or other facilities looks after the child for a short period.

- **Twilight-stay (Program for nighttime child-care)**
  
  In case a guardian comes home late on a regular basis due to work or is not at home on weekends, a child welfare facility looks after the child on weekends or on weekends.

- **Program to Visit All Households with Newborns**
  
  This program visits all families with newborns up to 4 months old, provides consultations and information on child-rearing and referral to other available services if necessary.

- **Parenting Support Home Visit Service**
  
  Based on information collected by visiting all households with newborns, childcare consultation or simple housekeeping assistance (dispatch of child-rearing support helper) is offered to families that require parenting support.

**Program to Assist Child-rearing Support Activities (Family Support Center Program)**

This is a paid volunteer service of mutual support, comprised of members who provide childcare support in the community and those who need child-rearing help.

The service provides various child-rearing support tailored to the individual’s needs, such as temporarily looking after or picking up a child.

**Program to Create the “Children’s Place”**

The TMG creates an approachable “place” in the community that children can always drop by and it provides comprehensive support to children and their parents including study support, provision of meals to children, and consultation support to their parents.

**Promotion of Housing Supply with Consideration for the Child-rearing Households**

The TMG establishes the system to certify the housing with certain space and safety suitable for child-rearing households and the ones collaborating with services to support child-rearing households as good housing. It also promotes the supplies of high-quality housing with consideration for child-rearing households by supporting the construction of those certified rental housing.

**Grants**

The Japanese government provides Child Allowance (jido teate: until the end of the fiscal year in which the child turns 15) to families raising children. Single-parent households receive Child-rearing Allowance (jido fuyo teate) (Japan) and Child Support Allowance (Jido Ikusei Teate) from Tokyo. Households raising children with mental or physical disability receive the Special Child Support Allowance (Japan), Disabled Child Welfare Allowance (Japan), Allowance for Children with Severe Physical or Mental Disability (Tokyo) and Child-rearing Allowance for Mentally and Physically Disabled Children (shogai teate) (Tokyo).

**Subsidization of Medical Expenses and Others**

The TMG subsidizes part of the self-pay burden of medical expenses of: infants, elementary and junior high school students, and children suffering from specific diseases.

**Subsidization of Fertility Treatment Costs**

In order to reduce the financial burden of fertility treatment, this subsidy covers part of specific high-cost medical treatments for married couples (in-vitro fertilization and microinsemination) and the cost of surgical sperm retrieval from the testis, conducted as part of the procedure leading to specific infertility treatments, where medical insurance does not cover paid costs.

**Creating a Friendly Environment for Child-rearing**

**Tokyo Conference for Child-rearing Support**

To create an environment where people who want to have and raise children can do so with a sense of security and raise children in good health, the TMG will collaborate with related institutions and groups from various fields to realize a city where the society as a whole provides child-rearing support.

**Tokyo Child-rearing Support Program**

In order for the society as a whole to support child-rearing, the TMG will support the launch of pioneering
and advanced initiatives by NPOs, corporations and other organizations, which utilize the fund founded through donations by Tokyo residents and corporations, and contributions by TMG.

**Improvement of Environment for Outings of Households Raising Children “Akachan Furatto (Drop in anytime with the baby)” Project**

“Akachan Furatto” is the nickname for facilities used by many people that have space for breast-feeding and changing diapers so that parents with babies can feel at ease about going out with young children.

The wards, cities, towns, and villages as well as businesses that install and manage the facility according to standards set by the Metropolitan are issued an “Akachan Furatto” certificate to be display at the entrance.

The facilities include public facilities such as national and metropolitan facilities, ward and city offices, children’s halls and daycare facilities, and private facilities such as department stores and shopping centers.

**[Healthy Development]**

**Gakudo Clubs (After-school Child Day Care)**

Children’s halls, schools, and public halls opened during after school hours for elementary school students to ensure a safe environment for children to live and play.

**Urban-type Gakudo Clubs**

The TMG will support the operation of Gakudo Clubs enhancing their services with extended hours after 7 p.m. and allocation of certified supporters such as childcare workers.

**Children’s Halls (Jidokan)**

The halls are open to children in the community and also provide guidance and activities for healthy development.

**Prevention of Child Abuse**

The number of consultations received regarding child abuse was 8,216 cases in FY 2014, up from 714 cases in FY1998, and the contents of the consultations have become more serious than ever. In order to prevent child abuse, the TMG will support the improvements of child Guidance Offices and cooperation with various organizations.

**System of Child Guidance Offices and Function Improvements**

- Strengthen the Personnel Training Function of Central Child Guidance Offices
  
  Strengthen the personnel training function of Central Child Guidance Offices to improve the ability to respond to casework at child guidance offices, while also strengthening the ability to respond to abuse issues at Child/Family Support Centers and public health centers.

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**Legal Procedures and Steps on Child Abuse Taken by Child Guidance Offices**

1. Prefectural governors, etc. are now able to conduct inspection/search with a court permit.
2. Prefectural governors, etc. are now able to issue a restraining order to the parents if necessary, such as in a case that force admission of the child into a facility.
3. Child Abuse Prevention Center: A social welfare corporation has signed an agreement with a child guidance office and provides child abuse consultations.
4. Carillon Children’s Center: A social welfare corporation that has signed an agreement with a child guidance office. Takes into custody children who have difficulty in staying temporarily at child guidance offices, such as cannot fit into group living.
Establish Child-abuse Prevention Groups
Child abuse prevention groups are established at Child Guidance Offices that respond to all child abuse cases in the responsible area, in order to enforce the initial response.

Promote Early Return to Homes
Assistants to promote early return to homes are assigned at Child Guidance Offices, who make efforts toward improving the family environment and other measure so that children placed in facilities due to reasons such as child abuse can return to their homes.

All-year-round Opening of Guidance Center
In order to promptly respond to urgent cases, the Guidance Center provides consultations on weekends and holidays (including New Year holidays).

Assign Part-time Lawyers
Part-time lawyers are assigned at Child Guidance Offices to provide the staff with advice and guidance from a legal perspective.

Cooperative Hospital (Doctor) System
Doctors with expert knowledge and experience on legal medicine are designated as cooperative doctors in order to appropriately deal with abuse cases by obtaining medicolegal opinion and diagnosis for wounds suspected of being cause by physical abuse.

The system was further enhanced in FY2007 by extending the scope of experts to include pediatricians.

Measures for Early Detection of Households Requiring Support
Promote early detection of households requiring support by utilizing the opportunities when maternity passbooks are issued or at the time of newborn visits, and also support the efforts of municipalities trying to provide appropriate support, such as through individual support at health centers and services offered by child and family support centers.

Support to Strengthen Capabilities of Municipalities to Address Child Abuse Issues
To provide support in strengthening the capabilities of municipalities to address child abuse issues, child abuse prevention coordinators will be assigned to Pioneering Child/Family Support Centers set up by municipalities and ensure appropriate progress management of abuse cases and strengthen cooperation with related organs. Also assign more child abuse prevention workers based on child population to ensure a system that can properly handle abuse cases.

Prevention of Child Abuse at Medical Institutions
To strengthen the capabilities of medical institutions to address child abuse issues, the TMG supports local medical institutions in launching Child Abuse Prevention Service (CAPS) committees and offers training on child abuse to healthcare providers.

Initiatives to strengthen cooperation with medical institutions are being taken with an aim to prevent and respond appropriately to child abuse issues, such as liaison councils among hospitals with CAPS, etc.

TMG Regional Council of Countermeasures for Children Requiring Aid
Based on the Child Welfare Law, the TMG will establish and operate the TMG Local Committees for the Protection of Children composed of representative council, relevant party’s council and professional’s council to secure smooth links and cooperation between and among related organizations.

Expansion of Social Care
The number of children in need for social protection including child abuse victims is currently about 4,000, and many of these children live in children’s institutions. However, with the fact that, despite the efforts, child abuse continues to worsen, it is significantly Project to start providing individual support for each child. The TMG promotes support for independence of abused children by strengthening support systems for children’s institutes and building smaller-scale child-caring units.

Homelike Care
Promotion of Homelike Care
While striving to increase the number of registered foster families and children entrusted by those families, the TMG also strives to expand the scale of family homes and group homes. In addition, the TMG will conduct training to improve the childcare ability of foster parents and hold exchange meetings for foster parents.

Foster Home
(Known as “Hotto Family”)
“Foster Homes” accept children and provide care without legal adoption.

Special Foster Home
Specialized homes to accept problematic children who have abuse experiences, disabilities, or immoral behaviors to provide special care.
Completion of special foster home training is required to be registered as a special foster home.

Foster Parenting by Relatives
Accepting children without a guardian by relatives who have a responsibility to raise these children

Foster Parent
Foster parents accept and raise children for the purpose of legal adoption.

Program on the Organization to Support Foster Parents
In order to further promote entrustment of the children requiring social care to foster parents, the TMG will establish a specialized organization to complement the functions of the Child Guidance Offices such as promoting the entrustment of children
to foster parents and supporting them, and it will enhance the system to provide comprehensive support for entrustment of children to foster children.

Program to Promote and Support the Entrustment of Children to Foster Parents
In order to promote comprehensive support for foster parents in childcare, the TMG will assign staff to each Child Guidance Office to promote the entrustment of children to foster parents, and will plan and implement the followings: 1) operation of a committee of the entrustment of children to foster parents, etc., 2) childcare experience, 3) support by visiting foster homes (follow-up after the first entrustment, periodical patrol and visit, counseling for foster parents, etc.) 4) exchange meetings of foster parents, 5) finding new foster parents and raising awareness among people, 6) finding and coordinating new volunteers, and 7) support by public health nurse’s visiting (for new foster parents.)

Program to Train Foster Parents
In order to ensure the quality of childcare at foster homes, the TMG will assign trainers and provide training for foster parents before children are entrusted according to the individual situation so that they can deal with various issues they would face after the entrustment.

Program to Find and Coordinate Foster Parents
In order to increase the number of registered foster parents, the TMG will assign coordinators for finding new foster parents and will encourage the people of some demographics which have a strong concern about child welfare. In addition, it will plan and implement the programs of PR activities in a wider area and joint PR activities in collaboration with related organizations.

Program to Support Foster Homes in Self-reliance of Children
In order to enhance the support for self-reliance of a foster child who reaches a certain age and leaves the foster homes, the TMG will provide financial assistance to the foster homes when they provide support for self-reliance of ex-foster children by giving them advice about life, etc.

Program to Subsidize the Expense of Foster Homes for Interaction
In order to reduce the burden of foster homes during the interaction with prospective foster children, the TMG will subsidize the expense derived from the interactions such as transportation fees.

Small-sized Residential Foster Project (Family Home)
Five to six children living together at the home that fulfills certain conditions.

The staff force will be enhanced to promote the establishment of family homes, which are operated by corporations that establish institutions for children.

Childcare Group Home
Up to six children from an institution for children are placed in a house away from the institute to be raised in homelike environment.

The support system was enhanced by increasing the personnel allocation in 2007 and by assigning group home support workers in 2008. The project of “Small-sized Group Care Community Home” was initiated in 2009.

Program to Promote the Establishment of Group Homes and Family Homes
The TMG will expand the subsidy for the improvement of facilities when social welfare organizations establish a group home or family home. It will also promote home-like care by strengthening the system to support the staff of group homes and family homes.

Program for Satellite Institutions for Children
In municipalities that to not have institutions for children, the program promotes homelike care by establishing “satellite institutions for children” that are equipped with both the functions of multiple group homes or family homes as well as the functions of the main facility of an institution for children.

※Friend Home System
Children who usually live in institutions for children visit "friend homes" during long holidays, such as summer vacation, to experience homelike care.

[Childcare Facility]

Institution for Children
Accept children with special needs to provide care and support in their life and education.

Establishment of Children’s Institutions with Strengthened Technical Functions
In response to serious problems concerning child abuse and other issues, the TMG will develop children’s institutions with strengthened technical functions such as “specialized care by assigning psychiatrists and staff to supervise treatment, in order to expand the support for foster home children. Further, additional staff will be provided to enhance “Individual Support” for facilities operating the unit-care system.

Support Program to Secure Housing for Children Leaving Foster Care Facilities
In order to support children leaving foster care facilities and single-parent households leaving support facilities for single-mother families, the TMG will provide support to secure housing by subsidizing the renovation cost of unoccupied apartments, etc. on the condition that the housing will be offered with affordable rent.

Reform of Foster Care Facility Systems (Maintenance)
The TMG encourages small-sized units and cottage systems within facilities, and promotes smaller child-caring units to provide homelike environment with
closer attention to each children.

**Model Program on Cooperative Specialized Care Function**

A trial of the “cooperative specialized care function” to comprehensively provide livelihood assistance, medical care and education will be conducted at Tokyo metropolitan children’s institution (Shakujii Gakuen) to enhance support for children, etc. with serious symptoms due to abuse.

**Home for Infants**

Accept babies and toddlers and provide care such as feeding, bathing, health checkups and observe their mental development.

**Establishment of Home for Infants with Strengthened Specialized Care Functions**

To promote the functional recovery of mind and body of infants with mental and physical problems, including children who have abuse experiences, are weak or sick, or have disabilities, and to promote their return to the family by strengthening support for guardians, such as child-rearing consultations, a trial will be conducted for a home for infants. It will have strengthened specialized care functions to offer “specialized therapeutic care” with child psychiatrist and staff responsible for the treatment process assigned there. Further, additional staff will be provided to enhance “Individual Support” for facilities operating on the unit-care system.

**Child Independence Support Facility**

Accept children who indulge or would indulge in delinquent behavior or require supervision due to adverse home environment. Provide them with appropriate care so that physical and mental health are improved through lifestyle guidance, education guidance or career guidance.

**Independence Support Home**

Provide detailed consultation and guidance to children who have finished compulsory education and have left foster care facilities about employment and daily living so that they can live in a group or independently.

**Job Training Program (Independence Support Home)**

Develop a system to provide support for employment and staying employed to children who are admitted in or have left Independence Support Homes, to strengthen support for their independence.

**Program to Strengthen Independence Support**

Assign independence support coordinators at children’s institutions who can provide comprehensive independence support, from preparing to become independent while the child is in the institution to care after they leave.

**Furatto (Drop in Anytime) Home Project**

If children who have left facilities have a setback at work, etc. or have concerns about life, this project provides and supports places offering open consultation about work and other matters and places where children with the same concerns can gather.

**Employment Support Program for Children Who Have Left Foster Care Facilities**

Independence support is provided to children who have left foster care facilities, such as consulting, support in finding work and follow-up after employment.

**Promotion of Independence Support of Adolescent Youth**

The TMG engages in independence support of youths in close cooperation with government organizations, police departments, schools and communities.

**Child Independence Support Program**

The TMG, in cooperation with the Child Guidance Offices, welfare commissioner and commissioned child welfare volunteer, supports children and parents living in their home after the children leave child independence support facility.

**Support for Youth Entering School/Finding Career**

The TMG offers: Support programs for unemployed youths in finding jobs through the Tokyo Metropolitan Employment Service Center, run by the Metropolitan government, and supports youth who are unsure of their career paths.

Schools promote work experience days for junior high school students and internships for high school students so that they can become independent in society and at work.

**Tokyo Support Network for Withdrawn Children and Youths**

Advice on working your way out of a withdrawn state is offered and support organizations are introduced in response to telephone calls, e-mails or visits from withdrawn children, youths and their families and friends.

**Improvement of Maternal and Child Health**

Maternal and child health services such as maternity checkups or health examinations for infants and toddlers are provided by municipal governments. The TMG, in addition to the above services, offers various technical supports including consultation on medical care and child-rearing for physically disabled children and children and long-term care institutes. It also works in cooperation with welfare, health care and medical care-related organizations to promote early-detection of families who are in need for support.
Prenatal checkups · Health Examination for Infants and Toddlers
Prenatal checkups and health examinations for infants at various stages of growth, health care guidance and development examinations are provided by each municipal government for children of different ages.
Internet ads and other media will be used to raise awareness and educate the public about going to prenatal checkups.

Screening for Inborn Error of Metabolism and Others
In order to facilitate early detection and early treatment and to prevent physical or mental disabilities, the TMG conducts blood test for 5 to 7 days old infants at cooperative medical institutions.

Consultation on Medical Care and Child-rearing for Children with Disabilities
Private consultations by interviewing and visiting and the support in collaboration with related organizations are offered by public health centers for families and children who suffer physical disabilities or undergoing long-term treatment with chronic disease.

Telephone Counseling “Health Consultation for Children” 
(Emergency Pediatric Medical Consultation)
Nurses and public health nurses will consult with you regarding the health of children or emergency pediatric issues. Consultation with a doctor is available as needed. (It does not offer diagnosis by physicians.)

Maternal and Child Health Guidance Project
○ Telephone Consultation on SIDS
(Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)
Telephone consultation by a specialist is provided to the bereaved family for psychological support.

○ TOKYO Child-rearing Information Service
Information is provided 24h/365days to prevent accidents with infants and on measures for child-rearing anxieties and sudden illnesses.

Women’s Life-long Health Support Project
The TMG promotes health consultation projects for women from the age of adolescence to menopause. It also provides telephone counseling for men and women who are afflicted with sterility or infertility, and counseling by telephone or e-mail for those who are troubled about pregnancy or childbirth.

○ Tokyo Health Hotline for Women
Consultation is provided by phone or e-mail by nurses for women from the age of adolescence to menopause on issues such as sexual concerns of adolescence, birth control, gynecological diseases, and menopause disorders.

○ Tokyo Sterility/Infertility Hotline
Experienced peer counselors provide consultation on issues related to sterility or infertility.

○ Tokyo Pregnancy Consultation Hotline
Specialists such as nurses provide consultation by telephone or e-mail on issues related to pregnancy or childbirth. Relevant organizations are introduced depending on the details.
※Consultations on sterility or infertility are provided at the Tokyo Sterility/Infertility Hotline.

Stronghold Hospital Project for Children’s Mental Care
To support the parties in each community involved in children’s mental care, the TMG widely provides supervision, training, and information, having Tokyo Metropolitan Children’s Medical Center as a base.

Support for Children with Specific Child Chronic Diseases
To reduce the burden of medical expenses, the TMG subsidizes a part of the self-pay burden of the expenses. Further, in line with the implementation of the project to support self-reliance, the TMG will promote sound development and self-reliance of children requiring long-term care.

Prevention of Accidents Involving Children
○ Educational Software for Accident Prevention During Infancy
Unforeseen accidents are the main causes of injury and death among children. In order to ensure appropriate measures to prevent accidents in daily life, it is important for adults to experience the dangers surrounding a child. The TMG, in cooperation with the local governments, will make available on its website an educational software on accident prevention during infancy to raise awareness among Tokyo residents.

Consultation regarding Child/Family Affairs
Various supports are provided for municipal Child/Family Support Centers and Program on Community Bases for Child-rearing Support (Child-rearing Plazas) and also the establishment of Child Guidance Offices.

Child Guidance Center and Child Guidance Offices
Child Guidance Offices provide consultation regarding diverse issues of children under 18 years old. Temporally protection is available if required. They also offer “Mental Friend” service for children who tend to be withdrawn.

Child/Family Support Centers
At the Child/Family Support Centers, children or their family in the community can consult about any issues at home and receive comprehensive support.
Of these centers, the Pioneering Child/Family Support Center offers various additional services in cooperation with local support centers such as Monitoring Service, Child-rearing Support Home Visit Service and more.
Program on Child-rearing Plaza (Program on Community Bases for Child-rearing Support)

Local governments operate the Child-rearing Plazas to offer places for interaction between parents in the community. They also offer consultations and lectures regarding child-rearing.

Technical Assistance for Child Advocacy

Toll-free telephone consultation for children. Professional staff research cases where children's rights may have been violated and mediate between parties concerned.

Support for Single-parent Households

As of January 1, 2015, there were approximately 161,000 mother-and-child households in the metropolitan (about 2.38% of total households), and approximately 19,700 father-and-child households (about 0.29% total households).

The TMG formulated the “TMG Support Scheme for Independence of Single-parent Families (Third Term)” in March 2015 to improve employment support and consultation systems, develop child-rearing support facilities, and provide financial support.

The single-mother and single-father independence supporter assigned at welfare offices and government branch offices are the contact persons for consultation and support.

Single-parent Family Support Center “HAAT”

Provides comprehensive employment support service including employment consultation for single-parent families, provision of employment information, and employment support training for single-parent families, in addition to consultations on daily life, child support expenses, assistance on visitation, legal consultations on issues before and after divorce.

Single-parent Family Employment Support

Counselors offer employment support (free job placement, collect/provide information, employment consultation, awareness to promote employment, etc.) for single-parent families and related parties to promote self-reliance living.

Consultations on Child Support

This office offers consultations on divorce issues including child support. In principle, an appointment is needed for specialized interviews. In cases where children and their parents are living separately due to divorce, we also offer consultations and assistance on visitation and other issues.

Legal Consultations on Issues Before and After Divorce

Lawyers who are familiar with family affair cases provide consultations to a parent before/after divorce (including an unmarried parent, etc.) on various legal issues derived from divorce. In principle, an appointment is needed for the consultation and it is limited to one hour.

Employment Support Seminars

Free seminars on topics such as using the computer are held for mothers/fathers of single-parent families and widows for them to acquire knowledge and skills required for employment.

Training for Support Consultants

Training is conducted on knowledge and skills related to independence support required in consultation and support activities.

Financial Benefit Programs for Independence Support for Single-parent Households

These programs are part of the measures for employment support to promote independent living of mothers of fathers of single-parent households. They include financial support of vocational education training of single-mothers and single-fathers advance skill training promotion program for single-mothers and single-fathers.

Formulation of Independence Support Programs for Single-mothers and Single-fathers

Staff of this project draw up support program that address individual situations and needs and provide support for independent living and employment of Child-rearing Allowance recipients (exclude welfare recipients) in cooperation with the Hello Work offices (Public Employment Security Offices) by adopting other programs such as programs to promote employment and independence for welfare recipients, etc.

Home Help Service for Single-parent Households

Home helpers are dispatched to households whose housework and child-rearing in daily life have been disrupted because they recently became a single-parent household, they are participating in employment training or a parent is temporarily ill, and helpers cook meals and support child-rearing.

The service was expanded to municipalities supporting households trying to balance child-rearing and skills development by newly adding the use of home helpers when attending training for employment.

The program subsidizes a part of course fees for parents or children of single-parent households who seek to acquire the certificate for students achieving the proficiency level of upper secondary school graduates in order to expand their possibilities in job hunting or job change under a better condition.

Program to Enhance the Services at the Consultation Desk for Single-parent Households

Employment support staff will provide consultation services and support to single-parent households about the improvement of professional ability and job hunting: this program will be a comprehensive support system by collaborating with the single-mother and single-father independence supporters.

Program to Promote Work from Home for Single-parent Households

Coordinators for work from home provide consultation services and support to single-parents who wish to work from home by utilizing matching sites, etc.

Support Program to Secure Housing for Children Leaving Foster Care Facilities

Subsidization of Medical Expenses for Single-parent Households

The TMG subsidizes part of the self-pay burden of medical expenses for single-parent households.

Welfare Loan for Single-mother and Single-father Households

In order to secure welfare of children in single-mother and single-father households and to support financial independence of these households, loans for twelve different purposes, such as starting new business, completing school education, living expense or relocation, are available with or without interest.

Support Facilities for Single-mother Families

These facilities admit both single-mothers and their children, so that they can ultimately establish an independent life. Some facilities may also be used as temporary shelter for mothers and children in urgent need.

Metropolitan Housing

A program is available to increase the winning rate of a drawing for metropolitan housing by seven times compared to general households. A point system also exists to prioritize those with higher degree of dwelling distress to move into housing that is up for rent.

Welfare Programs for Women

The Counseling Center for Women, Tokyo Women’s Plaza, welfare offices, etc. offer consultations for various problems that women encounter, such as violence by husbands. The Counseling Center for Women and Tokyo Women’s Plaza take on the function of the Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers under Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims (the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law), and play the central role to support victims of spousal violence. The Counseling Center for Woman is positioned as one of the facilities to support stalking victims under Act on the Regulation of Stalking Activities, etc. (the Stalker Regulation Law).

The TMG also provides the operation of the Counseling Center for Women, assigning female counselors, running women’s shelters and loans as funds to support independence.

Tokyo Counseling Center for Women

The TMG has set up the center to provide counseling to women who need emergency protection and support for independence, and to offer advice, guidance and protection. Temporary protection is in principle based on request by the welfare office, etc.

Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers

This facility provides victims of spousal violence with consultation, information provision, and temporary protection. In Tokyo, the Counseling Center for women and Tokyo Women’s Plaza are assigned separate roles and cooperate in providing support.

Female Counselors

Assigned to the Counseling Center for Women and welfare offices in wards and cities to consult with women requiring supports about various issues.

Accommodation Shelters for Women

The facilities protect women in need of support for independence as well as provide employment guidance and support on daily matters.

Women’s Welfare Loans

In order to promote financial independence and welfare of women who have no husbands, loans for eleven different purposes, such as completing school education, living expense, relocation or starting new business, are available with or without interest (Income limitation may be applied).
The elderly population is expected to continue growing. Based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Welfare Plan for the Elderly (including Prefectural Insured Long-Term Care Service Plan) formulated in March 2015 and other plans, the TMG aims to realize a society that respects the dignity of the elderly, where they can actively live as themselves in a familiar environment and with a sense of security.

### Current Status of Elderly

#### Increasing Aging Population

The population of elderly aged 65 or older in Tokyo was 2.64 million as of October 1, 2010, which accounts for 20.4% (aging rate) of the total population (Except the age-indeterminate). It will reach 25.2% by 2025 and 29.8% by 2035, which means that about 30% of residents of Tokyo will be over the age of 65.

### Rising Average Life Expectancy

As of 2014, the average life expectancy of a Japanese male is 80.50 and 86.83 for female. Compared to those of year 1975, which were 71.73 and 76.89 respectively, the average life expectancy has increased by 9 to 10 years for both male and female in the last 40 years.

### Many Healthy Elderly Persons

Of all the elderly population in Tokyo, 76% of men and 80% of women in their seventies, and 68% of men and 64% of women in their eighties said they felt they were in good health.
Increasing Number of the Elderly Require Long-term Care
The number of seniors who require support or nursing care is increasing.

Dementia Patients Are Expected to Increase
Among the elderly who are certified as being in need of care (support) in Tokyo, the number of people who have some kind of dementia symptoms (Over level I of independence in daily life for dementia patient seniors) has reached approximately 380,000 as of November 2013, and this figure is expected to increase to approximately 600,000 in 2025.

The number of dementia patients is expected to rise quickly as the population of the elderly increases, especially those aged 75 and older.

Many Elderly Persons Wish to Continue Working after Retirement
When non-working men/women aged over 65 were asked, “What is the ideal retirement age?,” the top response was “Around 70,” indicating high motivation to work.

Many Elderly Persons Wish to Continue a life at Home
When non-working men/women aged over 65 were asked about where they wish to live later in life, the highest percentage of response was “wish to live at home,” indicating that many people wish to continue their lives at home, which is a familiar environment for them.

# Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Welfare Plan for Elderly

## Plan Overview

- This is a comprehensive basic plan for the elderly in Tokyo, formulated by combining the “Welfare Plan for the Elderly” based on the Act for Social Welfare for the Elderly and the “Prefectural Insured Long-Term Care Service Plan” based on the Long-Term Care Insurance Act.
- The three-year plan covers the period of fiscal years 2015 to 2017. The medium- to long-term perspective of the plan looks at 2025 when the baby boomer generation reaches age 75 and over.

## Plan Concept

- Looking at 2025 with a medium- to long-term perspective, work toward improving the service infrastructure for long-term care and housing for the elderly, while working to secure long-term care personnel, etc.
- Based on the revisions of the public long-term care insurance system effective April 2015 that gives a greater role to municipalities, work to support the construction of Community-based Integrated Care System in municipalities, etc.
- Clarify the standpoint that Community-based Integrated Care System will be positioned as part of community development that envisions the future of the community.

Based on the status of elderlies in Tokyo in 2025 and the revisions of the long-term care insurance system

## Aim to Construct Community-based Integrated Care System in Tokyo

### Priority Areas

1. **Development of a service infrastructure for long-term care**
   - Enhance long-term care services and develop infrastructure for long-term care so that the elderly can live at ease in their familiar community.

2. **Promotion of in-home medical care**
   - Secure a system for in-home medical care in the community, while promoting a smooth transition from leaving hospital to in-home medical care.

3. **Comprehensive promotion of measures to address dementia**
   - Promote comprehensive measures to address dementia, such as building a community that supports dementia patients and their families, promotion in cooperation with the community, provision of specialized medical service, personnel training and awareness building.

4. **Promotion of measures for long-term care personnel**
   - Implement comprehensive initiatives such as support for securing, training and retention of long-term care personnel based on a medium- to long-term perspective, and personnel training to enhance expertise.

5. **Secure housing for the elderly**
   - Accelerate supply of housing and promote the development of facilities, while securing a certain quality level of housing for the elderly.

6. **Promotion of long-term care prevention and development of a community with mutual support**
   - Provide support that contributes to strengthening functions to prevent long-term care by municipalities, while developing an environment where the elderly with a wealth of experience can be active as “supporters of the community.”
The Long-term Care Insurance System is designed so that the society as a whole can support the elderly who are in need of long-term care to lead life as independently as possible. The TMG, in cooperation with its municipalities (insurer), will continue providing proper insurance benefits and structural maintenance of long-term care services.

### Insured Persons

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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Premium Payment</th>
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<td>Those who are 65 or older (Category 1 insured individuals)</td>
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### Service Charges

- 10% or 20% of the service charges must be paid by the policyholder.
- Monthly maximum limit (payment limit) is fixed by level of care required for long-term care services provided for individuals requiring home care.
- 10% or 20% of the service charges and costs for food and accommodation must be paid by the policyholder in case of using service of facilities.

(Some reduction may be made for the food cost for low-income persons).

In case the self-pay burden paid in a month exceeded the predefined amount, the balance amount shall be reimbursed as an allowance for high-cost Long-term Care Service.

### Cost-sharing for the Long-term Care Insurance

Excluding the 10% or 20% paid by the users, 50% of the remainder is paid from tax and another 50% is paid from the premiums of those aged 65 or older and aged 40 to 64. The premiums for those aged 65 or older are calculated in each municipality based on the service cost of the Insured Long-term Care Service Plan that is formulated every 3 years.

### Services of Long-Term Care Insurance System

The trend toward the aging of Japanese society is expected to continue into the future, which means that the number of elderly in need of long-term care and elderly with dementia is also expected to increase. So, these services are designed to prevent the low-grade from degenerating to being in need of care support or severe case. In the midst of this situation, these services are designed to prevent moderate cases from degenerating to the point where assistance or nursing care is required. The focus is on preventing the need for nursing care.

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**Framework of the Long-term Care Insurance System**

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**The flow of Long-term Care Insurance System**

Application: Applied by the person himself/herself who uses the service, or his/her family. (Can be utilized starting the date of Application)

Counter for Public Long-term Care Insurance: "Investigation by the Visit"

Use of Services: The user contracts with the service provider.

Development of Care Plan: Concluding the contract for using the services

Care Assessment Board: Development of preventive care plan

Secondary Judgment: Level of Support

Primary Judgment, using a computer: Inspection Sheet (Special Items)

Care/SUPPORT Need Certification: Development of Care Plan

Investigate by the Visit: Primary Judgment, using a computer

Application: Concluding the contract for using the services

Use of Services: The user contracts with the service provider.

Development of Care Plan: [Set up by Regional Comprehensive Support Center]

Development of Care Plan: [Set up by a care manager (a care support expert)]

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The following services are available for those who are certified Level 1-5 of Long-term care need.

<table>
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<th>Type of Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Home care and support</td>
<td>Development of long-term care service plan</td>
<td>To provide proper in-home services, care support experts (care manager) develop care plans based on the users' physical, mental and environmental condition and their wishes and coordinate with service providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-help service</td>
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<td>Home help service at night (*)</td>
<td>Home help service at night (*)</td>
<td>Home helpers periodically conduct night patrols around users' home or visit users when contacted to provide nursing and personal care and assistance with housework, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular visits/on-call visits (*)</td>
<td>Regular visits/on-call visits (*)</td>
<td>Nurses or nurse assistants make regular visits to the home at night, or visit when the user or family has called, providing nursing or medical care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing service</td>
<td>Bathing service</td>
<td>Portable bathtub and care services for people who have difficulty bathing at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse service</td>
<td>Nurse service</td>
<td>Nurses visit users' home to provide nursing and medical care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation service</td>
<td>Rehabilitation service</td>
<td>Physical therapists visit users' home to provide mental and physical rehabilitation and training to achieve independent living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical guidance service</td>
<td>Medical guidance service</td>
<td>Doctors, dentists and pharmacists visit the users' home to provide guidance and assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services provided at a facility</td>
<td>Day service</td>
<td>Users visit the facility to receive care including bathing service and meals or training to improve physical functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-oriented day-care service (*)</td>
<td>Community-oriented day-care service (*)</td>
<td>Users visit facilities (capacity of less than 19 persons) to receive care including bathing service and meals or training to improve physical functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day service for the elderly with dementia (*)</td>
<td>Day service for the elderly with dementia (*)</td>
<td>Users visit the facility to receive care and training suitable for senior dementia patients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation service (day-care)</td>
<td>Rehabilitation service (day-care)</td>
<td>Users visit medical facilities to receive rehabilitation to improve mental and physical functions and achieve independent living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-stay daily-life service (welfare-oriented short stay)</td>
<td>Short-stay daily-life service (welfare-oriented short stay)</td>
<td>Users are admitted to a special nursing home for a short period of time and receive care and training to improve physical functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-stay medical service (medical care-oriented short stay)</td>
<td>Short-stay medical service (medical care-oriented short stay)</td>
<td>Users visit or stay for a short period of time at a medical institution and receive care and training to improve physical functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-scale and multifunctional in-home care (*)</td>
<td>Small-scale and multifunctional in-home care (*)</td>
<td>Users visit or stay for a short period of time at a nearby facility and receive care and training to improve physical functions. In addition, the users may receive at-home service by the staff from the facility or other necessary services from related facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and small-scale multifunctional in-home care (*)</td>
<td>Nursing and small-scale multifunctional in-home care (*)</td>
<td>Combinations of two or more services are accepted, e.g. home nursing visits and Multifunctional Preventive Long-Term Care in a Small Group Homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential care services outside the user’s home</td>
<td>Daily-life group care for the elderly with dementia (*)</td>
<td>Small group of dementia patient seniors (5-9 people) cohabit in a home receiving appropriate care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily-life care service in specified facilities</td>
<td>Daily-life care service in specified facilities</td>
<td>Users receive care living in paid-nursing homes or care houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-oriented daily-life care service in specified facilities (*)</td>
<td>Community-oriented daily-life care service in specified facilities (*)</td>
<td>Users receive care living in small-scale paid-nursing homes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional care services</td>
<td>Welfare facility for the elderly requiring care (Special nursing home for elderly)</td>
<td>Users who are in need of constant care and have difficulties living at home are admitted to receive proper care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-oriented welfare facility for the elderly requiring care (*)</td>
<td>Community-oriented welfare facility for the elderly requiring care (*)</td>
<td>Users receive care living in small-scale special nursing homes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health-care Facility for the elderly requiring care</td>
<td>Health-care Facility for the elderly requiring care</td>
<td>Users who require long-term medical care including rehabilitation, but are in stable condition, are admitted to receive proper care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanatorium type medical care facility for the elderly requiring care (Healthcare for Illness, etc.)</td>
<td>Sanatorium type medical care facility for the elderly requiring care (Healthcare for Illness, etc.)</td>
<td>Users who require daily medical care and rehabilitation in the chronic stage are admitted to receive proper care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare Equipment services</td>
<td>Rental service of welfare equipments</td>
<td>Welfare equipments such as special beds or wheelchairs are available for rental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidization of welfare equipment costs</td>
<td>Subsidization of welfare equipment costs</td>
<td>Subsidizes 80% or 90% of the cost of welfare equipments that are unavailable for rental, such as chair toilets or bath stool, with the maximum limit of ¥ 80,000 or ¥ 90,000 per year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidization for house renovation</td>
<td>Subsidization of home renovation costs</td>
<td>Subsidizes 80% or 90% of the costs of small-scale renovation of homes, such as implementing stair rail or step-free floor, with the maximum limit of ¥ 160,000 or ¥ 180,000 per resident.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Services marked with an asterisk (*) in general are for residents of the municipalities that have these projects and facilities (community-based services)
Support Need Level 1 or 2 Users are Eligible to Use the Following Services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Development of Service Plan for the Prevention of Physical Deterioration</strong></td>
<td>Support for Long-Term Care Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Services Provided at Home</strong></td>
<td>To provide proper in-house services to prevent physical deterioration, community support center staff develops care plans based on the users' physical, mental and environmental condition and their wishes and coordinate with service providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-help Service (*1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Guidance Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Services Provided at a Facility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Service (*1)</td>
<td>In principle, services are the same as the ones for those who require long-term care as listed on the page 23. However, these services are provided for the low-grade suitable for the objective to “maintain and improve physical and mental functions and to prevent a person from needing long-term care” in terms of the content, period, and procedures. (e.g.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Service for the Elderly with Dementia (*2)</td>
<td>• Home-help services which provide house-keeping service are available upon evaluation on the basis of its necessity, appropriate period, and procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Service (Day care)</td>
<td>• As part of the day-service and the rehabilitation service, services to improve physical functions, oral functions, and nutritious status are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-stay Daily-life Service (Welfare-oriented Short Stay)</td>
<td>• Note that services of “daily-life care for the elderly with dementia” are available only for those who are certified Support Need Level 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-stay Medical Service (Medical care-oriented Short Stay)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-scale and Multifunctional In-home Care (*2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residential Care Services Outside the User’s Home</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily-life Care for the Elderly with Dementia (*2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily-life Care Service in Specified Facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welfare Equipment Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Service of Welfare Equipments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidization of Welfare Equipment Costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home Renovation Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidization of Home Renovation Costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *1 Services offered as part of “Long-term care prevention and daily life support services” at municipalities that have launched the comprehensive program on long-term care prevention and daily life support. “Long-term care prevention and daily life support services” offers various services such as resident-oriented support, in addition to conventional services such as support for prevention of physical deterioration, at-home long-term care, and day service at facility. |
| *2 Services in general for residents of the municipalities where the service providers or facilities is located (community-based services) |
To Improve Long-term Care Services

Enhancement of Care Management
Training of long-term care staff and improvement of staff quality and dissemination of proper care plans are currently being undertaken.

Consultation and Complaints regarding Long-term Care Insurance
The TMG always welcomes consultations and complaints regarding the Long-term Care Insurance. It also requests reports from concerned organizations as needs arise and offers guidance and advice.

Based on the complaints from users, the Tokyo Metropolitan National Health Insurance Association conducts research at concerned organizations and provides guidance and assistance.

Disclosure of Long-term Care Service Information
Objective information of long-term care service businesses is surveyed and disclosed to ensure selection and service quality to users.

Measures for Low-income Users in Cost-sharing
Self-pay burden of the service charge for low-income users has been reduced to 3/4 of the generally paid 10% and of costs for food and accommodation at facilities. (The amount varies in each municipality.)
In addition, user payment is eliminated (100% reduction) for welfare recipients for individual rooms.

Support to Secure Human Resources for Long-term Care and Medical Care

Supporter Program for Long-term Care Facilities
To create an environment in which community residents voluntarily participate in activities to support long-term care services at facilities, the TMG will comprehensively subsidize municipalities in developing training programs and systems to receive the residents.

Program to Improve Working Environment and Promote Retention of Visiting Nurses
In order to improve the working environment and to promote retention of visiting nurses working at visiting nurse stations, support is provided for expenses required to employ substitute staff when the nurses are absent for training or maternity or family-care leaves, and thereby aims to secure volume and improve the quality of visiting nurse services.

Securing Visiting Nurse Personnel
To support the lives of the elderly requiring nursing care at home, etc., this project works to secure, train, and maintain visiting nurse personnel. The program will support the training of new visiting nurses mainly at large-scale visiting nurse stations and support their acquisition of home-visiting nurse qualifications.

Support Program on the Employment of Administrative Personnel at Visiting Nurse Stations
To reduce the administrative burden of the staff and develop an environment to allow them to focus on their specialized tasks, the project supports visiting nurse stations that newly assign administrative personnel.

Support Program on Newly Employed Visiting Nurses [New]
To increase the number of nurses working at the home-help service field, the TMG will provide support to the visiting nurse stations which employ and train nurses inexperienced with home-help service for enhancing the educational system.

Training Project on Care Staff Expelling Phlegm for Patients
Research is conducted on training care staff capable of services at facilities such as Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly, and services in homes, e.g. medical care such as expelling of phlegm.

Support Program for Current Care Staff to Obtain Qualifications
With an aim to train and improve the service of care staff working at long-term care facilities and service providers, the program supports their acquisition of qualifications.

Care Staff Skill Improvement Project
Visiting nursing care staff and long-term care facility staff are trained in medical knowledge--and the special physical characteristics of elderly people--required for their work, as well as how to respond in emergency situations. This helps them to provide safe and appropriate long-term care services.

Program to Secure Substitute Staff to Support the Training of Present Care Staff
To improve the capability of long-term care staff, the program secures substitute staff when long-term care insurance service providers send their staff to receive training.

Program to Promote the Introduction of a Career Path for Tokyo Care Staff
To work toward retention and development of care staff, the program supports service providers that introduce a career path that ensures compensation based on responsibilities by utilizing the state’s “Care Career Grading System.”

Support Program to Lease Housing for Tokyo Care Staff [New]
The TMG will secure care staff by leasing housing close to the workplaces and providing to Tokyo care staff in order to realize an environment where it is easy for care staff to work. At the same time, it will support the service providers which promote rapid responses in case of disaster by assigning personnel to the disaster response and implementing disaster prevention measures in accordance with plans serving as a base of community welfare in case of disaster.
○ Program on Measures to Secure Care Staff
The TMG will secure stable care staff by having students, housewives and employees experience the attractive points and satisfaction that comes with the long-term care service at worksites. At the same time, it will provide support free of charge for obtaining long-term care qualifications if they wish, and will introduce the job of nursing care facilities to displaced workers and help them obtain qualification while working.

○ Program to Promote the Utilization of Potential Care Staff
The program works to ensure a stable supply of care staff and promote the employment of potential personnel with qualifications by using the temporary to permanent hiring system.

○ Support Program on the Utilization of Nursing-care Assistant Robots and Nursing-care Equipment
This program works to reduce the physical burdens of caregivers and improve the quality of nursing-care by validating and spreading the proper use and effective introduction of nursing-care assistant robots and nursing-care equipment to long-term care facilities.

Support for Daily Life in the Community to Prevent Physical Deterioration

It is important for the elderly to be mindful of their own health to live a healthy life in a familiar environment. Once their physical or mental functions deteriorate, they must learn the danger of the situation as soon as possible and start to try improving their health and preventing further deterioration.

Starting in April 2015, a new comprehensive project to prevent the need for long-term care and to support the day-to-day life of care recipients has been implemented, with an aim to enhance various services that support the elderly in the community, such as long-term care prevention and daily life support services including meal delivery and watching over them. The review also aims to promote long-term care prevention programs led by various groups such as residents, while ensuring effective and efficient support for the elderly requiring support.

New comprehensive project on long-term care prevention and day-to-day life support

In order to fulfill diversifying needs of the elderly requiring support, various services will be provided including resident-oriented support in addition to the services corresponding to the home-helper service and the day-care service for long-term care prevention.

* This services are offered for the elderly requiring support and persons applicable to the items of the basic checklist.

(1) Home-help type services
This service replaces the previous home-help service for long-term care prevention: home helpers will visit and provide support with an aim to prevent the need for long-term care and NPOs and resident-oriented organizations will provide various types of support.

(2) Day-care type services
This service replaces the previous day-care service for long-term care prevention: day service centers will provide services such as training to improve physical functions and NPOs and resident-oriented organizations will provide venues for gathering.

(3) Other daily life support services
Various services will be provided including meal delivery, watching over the elderly, and organizing the community gathering to fulfill the needs of the community.

(1) Project on long-term care prevention for the elderly in general
Anyone aged over 65 can use this service. This is the project to enhance community networks based on the relationships with people by having venues in the community for the elderly to commute to and gather.

(1) Project to raise awareness and educate the public about long-term care prevention
The elderly can participate in the gymnastic classes and lectures which are organized by municipalities. In addition, brochures will be distributed to raise awareness and educate the public about long-term care prevention.

(2) Project to support community activities for long-term care prevention
This will serve to promote and support resident-oriented activities for long-term care prevention such as having venues in the community for the elderly to commute to and gather.

(3) Project to support the community activities for rehabilitation
This will serve to dispatch professionals of rehabilitation to such places as the venues that residents can commute to.
Community Support Project

The TMG supports local governments in conducting care prevention programs and community comprehensive support centers in general counseling and advocacy programs. Starting in FY2015, the new comprehensive project to prevent the need for long-term care and to support the day-to-day life of care recipients, programs contributing to the collaboration between at-home medical care and long-term care, and programs contributing to comprehensive support for the elderly with dementia, and other programs are positioned as Community Support Projects.

Community Comprehensive Support Centers

These facilities consult with the elderly and their families regarding long-term care issues, coordinate necessary services and create care prevention plans.

Promote the Establishment of Community Comprehensive Support Centers, etc. with Technical Functions

The program will support municipalities that set up Community Comprehensive Support Centers with Technical Functions, which supervise and support multiple centers within the municipality, and expand the function to watch over the elderly in the community.

Promote Enhanced Long-term Care Prevention Functions at Community Comprehensive Support Centers

In order to improve the functions to prevent long-term care, the program will support municipalities that assign “support personnel to enhance long-term care prevention” to Community Comprehensive Support Centers. These personnel are specialists providing technical advice and support related to long-term care prevention. The program also supports municipalities so that they can make a smooth transfer to the new comprehensive project by launching a system for sharing information on long-term care prevention.

Program to Promote Rehabilitation in the Community for Long-term Care Prevention

In order to promote efforts in the community to prevent long-term care by utilizing specialists such as rehabilitation experts, the program will assign advisors to be dispatched to a wide area to conduct training to foster specialists on rehabilitation in the community.

Training Program for the Staff at Community Comprehensive Support Centers

Network building and other capabilities of the Community Comprehensive Support Center staff will be improved by conducting training for them.

Promotion of Comprehensive Regional Care System through Various Regional Contribution Activities (Tokyo Hometown Project)

In order to activate the regional contribution activities that support the creation of the comprehensive regional care system, which capitalizes on Tokyo’s strength of having dynamic corporate activities and people with abundant experience and knowledge, the TMG will provide support for strengthening the management base of regional welfare organizations and for developing new human resources and activities. Furthermore, it will dispatch the information on the various regional contribution activities to provide the people with open opportunities to participate in those social activities.

Strengthening Cooperation between Medical Care and Long-term Care

Project on Housing with Service for the Elderly Providing Medical and Long-term Care

To improve housings to allow the elderly to safely continue living in a familiar community even if they require medical or long-term care, the project subsidizes maintenance expenses of housing with service for the elderly that link medical care services of clinics and home-visiting nursing stations with nursing care services such as regular/on-call visits at home and home help service.

Visiting Nurse Station Establishment and Operation Project

To support the lives of the elderly requiring medical care at home, etc., this project supports the establishment and operation of visiting nurse stations by offering individual consultations to service providers.

Support Project on End-of Life Care in a Beloved Place [New]

In order to support a person at his/her end of life in his/her beloved place, the project will improve the management ability of medical and nursing care personnel, will subsidize the expenses for developing the environment for the end-of life care, and for maintaining the environment by small-sized service providers. The project will also raise awareness of people about the end of life of his/her own.

Support for Elderly with Dementia

This project supports the building of communities where people with dementia and their families can live with peace of mind.

Comprehensive Promotion of Measures to Support Dementia Patient Seniors

The Tokyo Metropolitan Dementia Prevention Promotion Council takes the initiative to study and promote comprehensive anti-dementia strategies covering community networks, medical care, long-term nursing care, and preventing premature senility.

The TMG also conducts symposiums to promote understanding of residents on dementia, distributes brochures to promote awareness with a dementia checklist, takes focused approaches against municipalities and related organizations implementing the strategies, and manages “Tokyo Dementia Navi,” TMG’s portal site on dementia.
**Dementia Treatment Centers Project**  
The program will develop a support system in the community by providing specialized medical services on dementia so that patients can live in security in the community, and by designating dementia treatment centers, in areas other than island locations, to facilitate coordination among medical institutions and between medical and long-term care fields. An outreach team comprised of doctors, nurses, and psychiatric social workers will be assigned at the centers, which serve as a base for secondary health care zones. This will facilitate visits to elderly suspected of dementia, based on requests from dementia support coordinators.

**Tokyo Premature Dementia Support Center Project**  
To resolve issues particular to premature dementia, this Center serves as a single desk to provide consultation services and to coordinate necessary support in the areas of the many different fields of medical care, social welfare, employment, etc., and appropriately provides support at an early stage.

**Training Project for Care for Elderly with Dementia**  
In order to enhance the quality of care for the elderly with dementia, the TMG conducts training to develop professional personnel to play a central role at facilities and organizations.

**Appointment of Dementia Support Coordinators**  
Promote early detection and early support of dementia patients by appointing medical staff such as nurses and public health nurses at the municipalities’ Community Comprehensive Support Centers, and by cooperating with home doctors and nursing care service providers to visit patients suspected of dementia.

**Community Support Network for Dementia**  
Support municipalities that continually work toward better understanding and support for dementia patients, through cooperation among various social resources in the community such as service providers, municipalities and local residents.

**Project on a Model of Care to Help Dementia Patients Continue Living at Home**  
In collaboration with Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology and Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, this project will work to develop a model of care which helps dementia patients continue living as themselves in a familiar environment as far as possible.

**Prevention of Elderly Abuse**  
In accordance with the enforcement of the Law for Elder Abuse Prevention/Care Provider Support, municipalities now play the central role of elderly abuse prevention. If you find an elderly person in your community who may be experiencing abuse or if you require consultation regarding abuse, contact your municipality.

In addition, the TMG conducts training with staff of municipal organizations, etc. which take these measures to promote advocacy for elderly.

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**Secure Facilities and Housing Tailored to the Various Needs of the Elderly (Tokyo long-term vision target figures)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Target (by the end of FY2025)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development of special nursing home for elderly</td>
<td>Capacity of 60,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of long-term care welfare facilities</td>
<td>Capacity of 30,000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of group homes for elderly with dementia</td>
<td>Capacity of 20,000 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Improvement of Infrastructure of Community Support Services**

The TMG will improve the infrastructure of community support services for elderly including long-term care insurance facilities such as special nursing homes and care houses for long-term care, as well as realizing various housing facilities that combine accommodation and proper care such as care houses and silver peers.

**Intensive Improvement of Community-based Services**

By providing financial support for part of the cost needed to improve community-oriented service locations run by municipalities, the TMG will support municipalities and promote infrastructure improvement.
Support Municipalities to Protect the Elderly against Heat Stroke
This project supports municipalities that maintain shelters during heat waves or that provide information on heat stroke in order to protect the elderly against this affliction.

Subsidy for Development Fee of Low-cost Urban-type Homes for the Elderly
Considering the high land prices in Tokyo, the TMG will develop low-cost homes providing meals and livelihood support services for the low-income elderly by relaxing facility standards such as room size requirements.

Subsidy for Fixed-term Land Leasehold
Considering the difficult situation in securing sites for facilities in urban areas with high land prices, the project will promote the improvement of Special nursing homes for Elderly by partially subsidizing the lump-sum payment when a site is secured with a fixed-term land leasehold.

Project to Support the Development of Special Nursing Home for Elderly Using Leased Land
The project subsidizes a part of the land lease when special nursing homes for elderly or care houses for long-term care are developed on leased national-owned land or private land.

Subsidy for Building Costs of Short Stay
The project will promote the enhancement of at-home services by subsidizing the building costs of short stay services established other than at Special nursing home for Elderly and independently started short stay services.

Develop Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly for Joint Use among Multiple Municipalities
To promote effective land utilization in Tokyo with limited land, promote development of special nursing homes for elderly for joint use among multiple municipalities.

Develop a System to Build Substitute Facility
In order to promote rebuilding of old Special nursing home for Elderly and other facilities, build a system to build a substitute facility on land owned by the TMG, and to allow businesses to take turns to use the facility based on requests.

Silver Peer (Public Rental Housing for Elderly)
Housing facilities with characteristics: 1) handrails, stepless floor and emergency reporting system, 2) warden or Life Support Assistance (LSA) to conduct safety check or emergency care and 3) cooperation with Community Comprehensive Support Centers and other facilities. The TMG supports the installation entities.

Barrier-free Homes
Subsidization is available for the expenses regarding at-home nursing care for indications not eligible for the home renovation services under the Long-term Care Insurance System, care prevention home renovation, and making barrier-free homes. Please contact your municipality for further information.

Promote the Supply of Housing with Service for the Elderly
The TMG will secure quality barrier-free housing while providing livelihood support services including emergency care and safety check, and promote the supply of housing with service for the elderly, where the elderly can receive services by paying a reasonable burden, as well as high-quality rental housing for the elderly in Tokyo.

When the private-sector service providers supply housing with service for the elderly, financial support such as for maintenance fee is provided to businesses through coordination with municipalities.

Support for Available Housing for the Elderly
The TMG has been taking other measures such as the Trouble-free Entrance of Elderly to Rental Housing system (Tokyo Disaster Prevention and Town Development Foundation), where information on serviced apartments that accept senior tenants are registered and can be browsed, or the Safe-living System, where patrols to watch out for senior residents are conducted.

Metropolitan Housing
A program is available to increase the winning rate of a drawing for metropolitan housing by seven times compared to general households. A point system also exists to prioritize those with higher degree of dwelling distress to move into housing that is up for rent.

Program to Secure Housing with Daily Life Support
The program supports the efforts by municipalities to secure housing for low-income elderly and to provide such life support as monitoring utilizing the Living Support Council of municipalities (*).

* This is the organization which supports both persons requiring special care about securing housing and renters of privately rented housing by providing the information on housing in collaboration with housing and welfare departments of local governments, related parties, and living support organizations in order to facilitate the move-in of persons requiring special care about securing housing (such as low-income persons, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and child-rearing households).

Model Program on Living Support in the Community
In order to ensure that low-income elderly, who have dwelling distress and concerns about daily life, are able to live in their familiar community with safety, the program supports the efforts by private sector organizations to integrate the services to secure the base for housing, consultations, and interactions
The TMG promotes social participation by senior residents by offering opportunities in various activities and also secures various career opportunities depending on the desire and ability of individuals.

[Promotion of Social Participation]

Silver Pass
The issuance of the Silver Pass, valid for the use of Metropolitan transportations (Toei) and both public and private busses in Tokyo, is supported by the TMG to promote social participation by seniors aged 70 or older.

Support for Senior Citizens’ Club
Subsidization for the operation of senior citizens’ clubs and support for activities conducted by Federation of Senior Citizens' Club.

Program to Promote the Community Activities for Healthy Elderly
The program supports the efforts by municipalities to encourage healthy elderly to work and volunteer at welfare facilities in order to help the elderly enjoy good health and have motivation to live as well as to reduce the burdens of staff of welfare facilities.

[Employment]

Tokyo Metropolitan Employment Service Center
The Shigoto center provides people of all ages with “one-stop” service for employment and job hunting. Programs such as employment consultation or ability development training are conducted at the “senior corner” for persons aged 55 or older.

Silver Human Resources Center
The center offers short-term/simple temporary jobs to healthy elderly persons aged 60 or older with motivation, in which they can utilize their knowledge, experience and skills. Such facilities are located in 58 places in Tokyo, offering jobs requested by families, businesses and public organizations in the community.

Active Senior Employment Promotion Center
General incorporated associations under the jurisdiction of local municipalities, as a licensed free employment assistance service provider, offer employment consultation or job-search services to seniors aged 55 or older.

Promotion of Social Participation by Seniors
The TMG promotes social participation by senior residents by offering opportunities in various activities and also secures various career opportunities depending on the desire and ability of individuals.

Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology
It aims to improve the health of seniors and achieve healthy longevity through provision of medical care that fits with the specific characteristics of elderly persons, cooperation of research and clinical output, and research for maintaining and improving QOL of seniors, to take part in the creation of urban model for super-aging society in Tokyo.

Hospital Division: Establishes and provides medical care that fits with the specific characteristics of elderly persons

☆ Prioritized medical care (for elderly vessel diseases, cancer, or dementia)
   ⇒ The goal is to enhance medical care that is suitable for the elderly by drawing on an integrated system of medical care and research
☆ Stronger emergency medical care
☆ Clinical cooperation with medical and welfare facilities in community
☆ Secure the QOL of seniors and maintain/promote their health as the acute stage hospital for seniors

Research Division: Promote research that aims to maintain/promote the health and enhance the vitality of the elderly

☆ Research on prioritized medical care, the mechanism of aging, health/longevity and welfare of seniors, in order to comprehensively address the issues of care that includes medical care and the end-of-life care, and health promotion of the elderly
   ⇒ Clinical application research and technical development through cooperation with the Hospital Division
☆ Promote the dissemination of research findings to fulfill the role as a public institution

[Establishment of the Center to Promote Support for Dementia]
☆ Positioned as the training base for dementia healthcare professionals in Tokyo, the Center conducts training for healthcare professionals and also assists the Dementia Treatment Centers, which serve as a base for secondary healthcare zones, in conducting training smoothly in communities.