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Note: **New** indicates new projects.



# 1 To Realize Reliable Welfare, Public Health and Medical Care Services for present and future generations

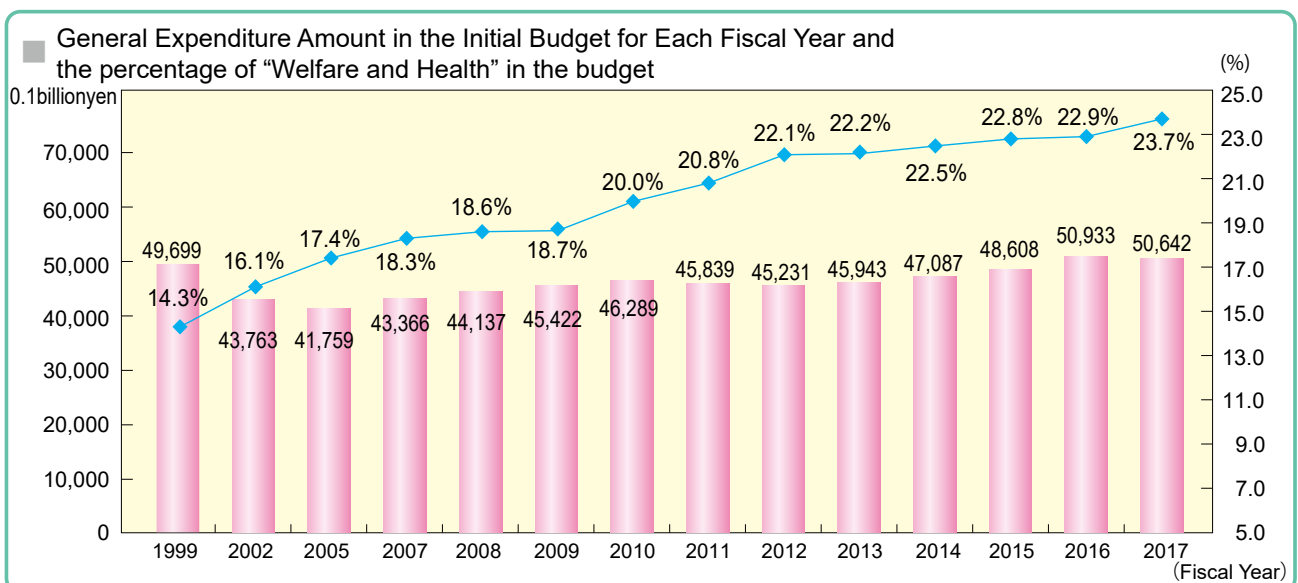
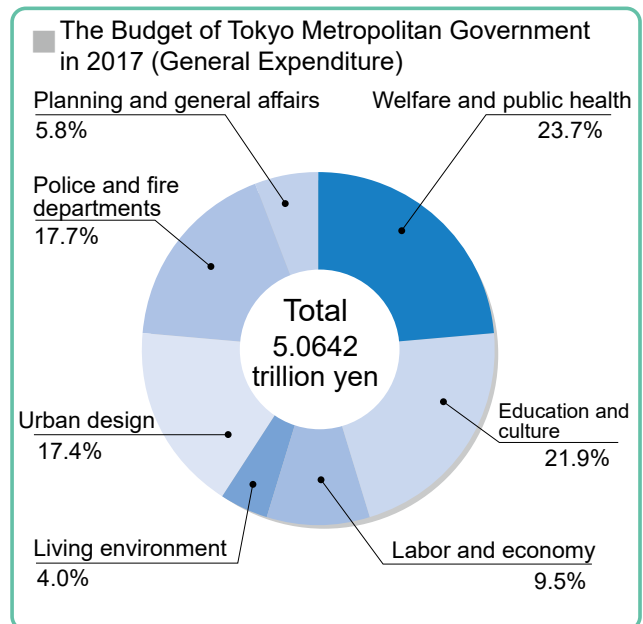
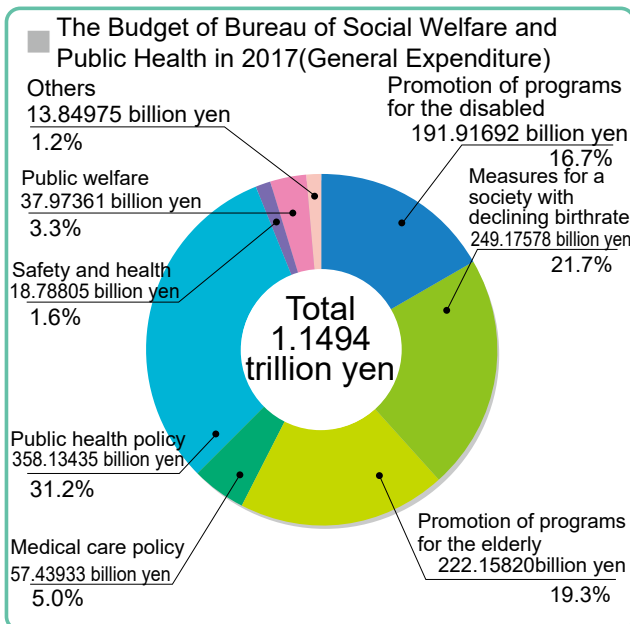
## Welfare and Public Health Budget of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

The TMG's fiscal 2017 budget has been compiled as a "budget to define a 'New Tokyo', by pressing ahead strongly with reforms, and create a trustworthy road map to a bright future".

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 has compiled its budget and policies to strengthen various initiatives in line with the unique needs of a big city, and based on the concept of pushing ahead with policy developments that will ensure that all residents are able to remain active and fulfilled.

As a result, the budget of the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health was allocated 1 trillion 149.436 billion yen, which accounts for 16.5 % of the total TMG budget (total general account of 6 trillion 954 billion yen). Furthermore, the budget allocated to "welfare and public health affairs (the social welfare and health budget and payment to hospitals, etc.)" accounts for 23.7 % of the TMG general expenditures.

\*"General expenditure" indicates the "cost of policy," which is the total general amount after deducting debt expenditure, the special balance carried forward in the special ward fiscal adjustment account and the expenditure for granting a fixed percentage of the tax amount to municipal governments, such as consumption tax.



## 2 Welfare, Health and Medical Care Policies of Tokyo

### (1) Welfare for Children and Families

The trend towards to nuclear family households and weaker relations within the community have resulted 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 in which it is not always easy to balance work and child-rearing.

Based on the "Tokyo Metropolitan Comprehensive Plan to Support Children and Child-rearing" formed in March 2015, the TMG 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, 2016, reached 1,840,000, which accounts for 14.2% of the total population of Tokyo. The number of births in 2015 was 113,194, which is low – less than half the number of babies born between 1971 and 1974 during the second baby boom. The total fertility rate in 2015 was 1.24, which represented a slight increase, although still the lowest level in the country.

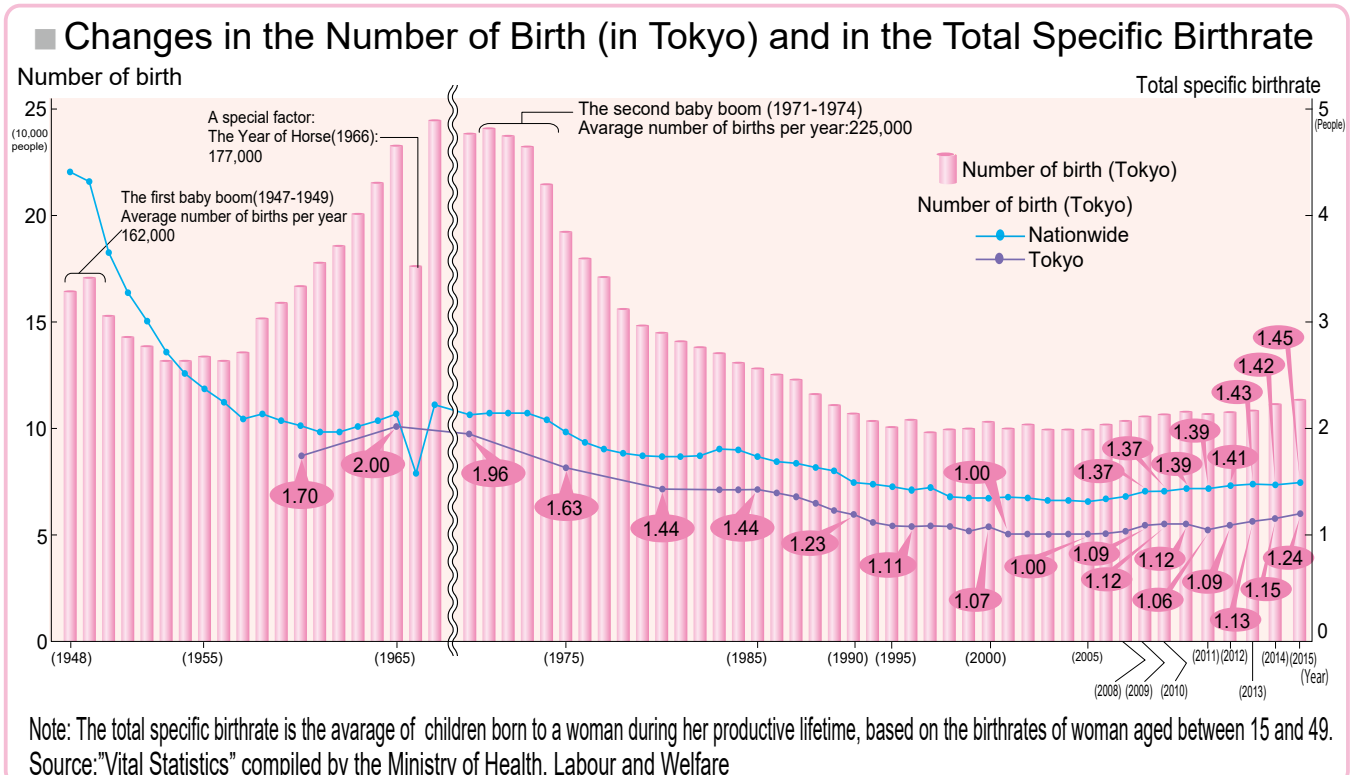
##### Increase in the Number of Working Women and Family Forms

The number of working women is increasing and the nuclear family structure is the most common family unit.

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

The "Tokyo Metropolitan Comprehensive Plan to Support Children and Child-rearing" is a comprehensive plan related to children and child-rearing in Tokyo, formulated by combining the "Plan to Support Projects Supporting Children and Child-rearing" based on the Act on Children and Child-rearing Support and the "Local Action Plan" based on the Act for Measures to Support the Development of the Next Generation.

The five-year plan covers the period from FY2015 through FY2019, and a mid-term review is scheduled for FY2017.



## Plan Principals

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

### Objective 1

Development of a system for seamless support from pregnancy, childbirth to child-rearing in the community

- ◆ 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.

### Objective 2

Improve education and childcare during the infant stage

- ◆ 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.

### Objective 3

Improve support according to the child's growth stage

- ◆ Build a system where children of the next generation develop ability 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.

### Objective 4

Enhance support to children and families requiring more support

- ◆ 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.

### Objective 5

Build a foundation to ensure sound growth of children of the next generation

- ◆ 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.

## Daycare Services

The TMG will support municipalities and private-sector service providers to relieve the problem of children on daycare waiting lists, and to improve and expand both the quality and quantity of various childcare 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 unique support initiatives such as a subsidy to further reduce the burden of municipalities and operators of daycare facilities, and a subsidy for rent when establishing new facilities using rented property, etc.

#### Project to Secure the Land 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 lump-sum payments when a fixed-term land leasehold is utilized.

#### Tokyo Daycare Information Service “Horenso”

**New**

This is a service to link potential providers of daycare services using municipal property with available properties, and propose activities by said providers.

(Various Daycare Services)

The TMG supports 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 local circumstances.

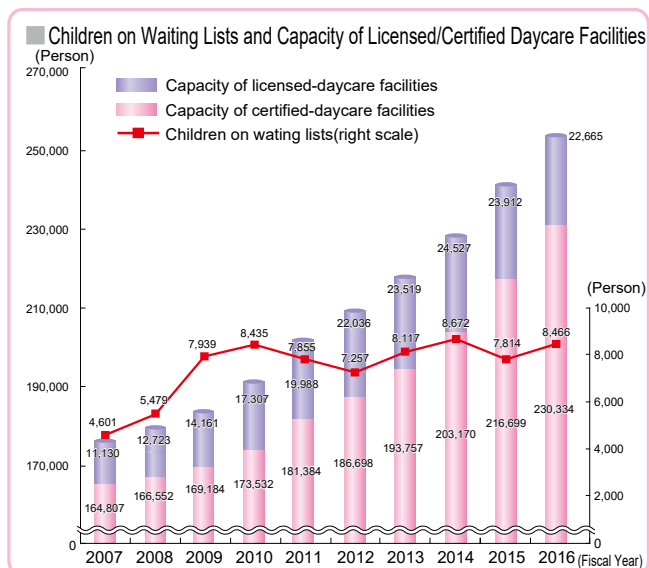
#### Licensed-daycare Facility

The child 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 2016, 2,342 daycare facilities (with a total capacity of 230,334 children) are located in Tokyo.

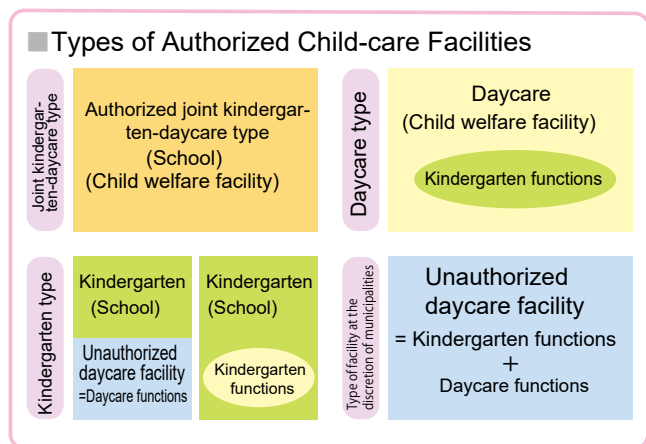
### TMG Certified-daycare Facility

Daycare facilities 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, 2016, 664 daycare facilities (587 of type A and 77 of type B) are located in Tokyo.



### Authorized Child-care Facility

In the system for authorized Child-care facilities, prefectural governors provide authorization or a license to facilities that: 1) Accept any preschool age child regardless of working condition of parents and provide both nursery services and preschool education, and 2) are able to provide childcare-related support in communities. As of April 1, 2016, 109 child-care facilities reside in Tokyo.



### Types of Facilities

- Joint Kindergarten-Daycare Type Facility

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 daycare facility, securing daycare time for children requiring such services, etc.

- Daycare Type

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

### Home-like Childminding Program

Home-like childminders (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.

### Daycare Program for Regular Use

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

## **Tocho (Tokyo Metropolitan Government) Daycare Facilities**

TMG promotes the establishment of daycare facilities operated by private-sector companies and other organizations, which are open to local residents, in its places of business, and aims to make this a symbolic means of solving some of the issues of children on daycare waiting lists. On October 1, 2016, the Tocho Daycare Facility was opened on the first floor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly Building.

### **[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. at a distance from their home, the program sets up pickup stations at convenient locations to transport children by bus, etc.

#### **Support for Users of Unlicensed Daycare Facilities** New

We offer support for municipalities that subsidize the costs of using unlicensed daycare facilities, in order to reduce the burden placed on parents using such facilities, and are promoting the coordination of daycare services, and improvements in their quality, according to the situation in each area.

### **[Securing Daycare Personnel]**

#### **Program to Secure Daycare Personnel**

With the aim of securing 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 training 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**

We aim to secure daycare workers by supporting municipalities who offer subsidy for some of the

expense paid to 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, and covering part of childcare costs and the expense of preparing 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 service providers that actively make efforts to improve the employment management and work environment in regard to 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 cases where municipalities give priority, in principle, to enrolling the children of daycare staff 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 the case where they work at daycare facilities as daycare staff.

#### **Support Program for Use of Home-Visit Based Daycare for Daycare Workers** New

Support is offered to municipalities who secure daycare workers by bearing part of the cost involved when daycare workers wish to return to work but are unable to use a daycare center etc. and instead opt to use an unlicensed home-visit based daycare service (such as a babysitter).

#### **Support Program to Lease Housing for Daycare Workers**

In order to secure, retain and prevent the unemployment of daycare personnel, TMG will support municipalities who subsidize a part of the cost in cases where businesses 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 being motivated by their jobs.

## Improvement of Employment of Daycare Assistants New

Daycare assistants (who do not possess formal daycare worker qualifications and work short periods of time) are to be hired, in order to reduce the burden on daycare personnel, and ensure that daycare workers stay in their jobs for longer and do not leave the profession.

## Promotion of use of ICT in Daycare Facilities etc. New

The use of ICT is promoted at daycare facilities etc., in, for example, the creation of documents, in order to reduce the burden on daycare personnel, and ensure that daycare workers stay in their jobs for longer and do not leave the profession.

### [Other]

## 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.

## Inspections of and Guidance to Unlicensed Daycare Facilities Structure New

### Improvement Project

In order to improve accident prevention and safety measures at unlicensed daycare facilities, TMG implements inspections of such facilities.

## 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.

### [Child-rearing Support]

#### Enhancement of Community-based Childcare Support System

The TMG will support the efforts of municipalities to establish a system to provide seamless support from pregnancy onwards.

#### ○ Program to Support Childbirth and Child-rearing (Cradle Tokyo Program)

Develop a system to provide one-stop, comprehensive support from pregnancy to child-rearing, 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 Parents' 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 weeknights 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 where 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*) (from Japan) and Child Support Allowance (*Jido Ikusei Teate*) from Tokyo. Households raising children with a mental or physical disability receive the Special Child Rearing Allowance (Japan), Disabled Child Welfare Allowance (Japan), Allowance for Severely Physical or Mentally Disabled (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

### Partially New

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, in cases where medical insurance does not cover paid costs.

Furthermore, in order to ensure that testing is implemented at an early stage, and appropriate treatment begun where necessary, part of the costs of infertility testing and general infertility treatment are subsidized.

### [Creating a Friendly Environment for Child-rearing]

## Tokyo Conference for Child-raising 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-raising support.



## Tokyo Child-raising Support Passport

Corporations and retail outlets etc. who are in agreement with the objectives of this project, which aims to create opportunities to support families

engaged in child-raising within society as a whole, provide a range of services to families with children aged up to 15, and pregnant women.

Website: Tokyo Child-raising Support Passport Operational Site

## 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.



Akachan Furatto  
(Drop in anytime with the baby)

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 full-time certified childcare workers after school hours.

## 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 10,619 in FY 2015, up from 714 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 of Child/Family Support Centers and public health centers to respond to abuse issues.

### ○ Establish Child-abuse Prevention Teams

The Child abuse prevention teams are established at Child Guidance Offices that respond to all child abuse cases in the responsible districts, in order to enforce initial response of child abuse.

### ○ Promote Early Return to Families

Assistants to promote early return to families 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 families.

### ○ 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 staffs 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 caused by physical abuse.

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

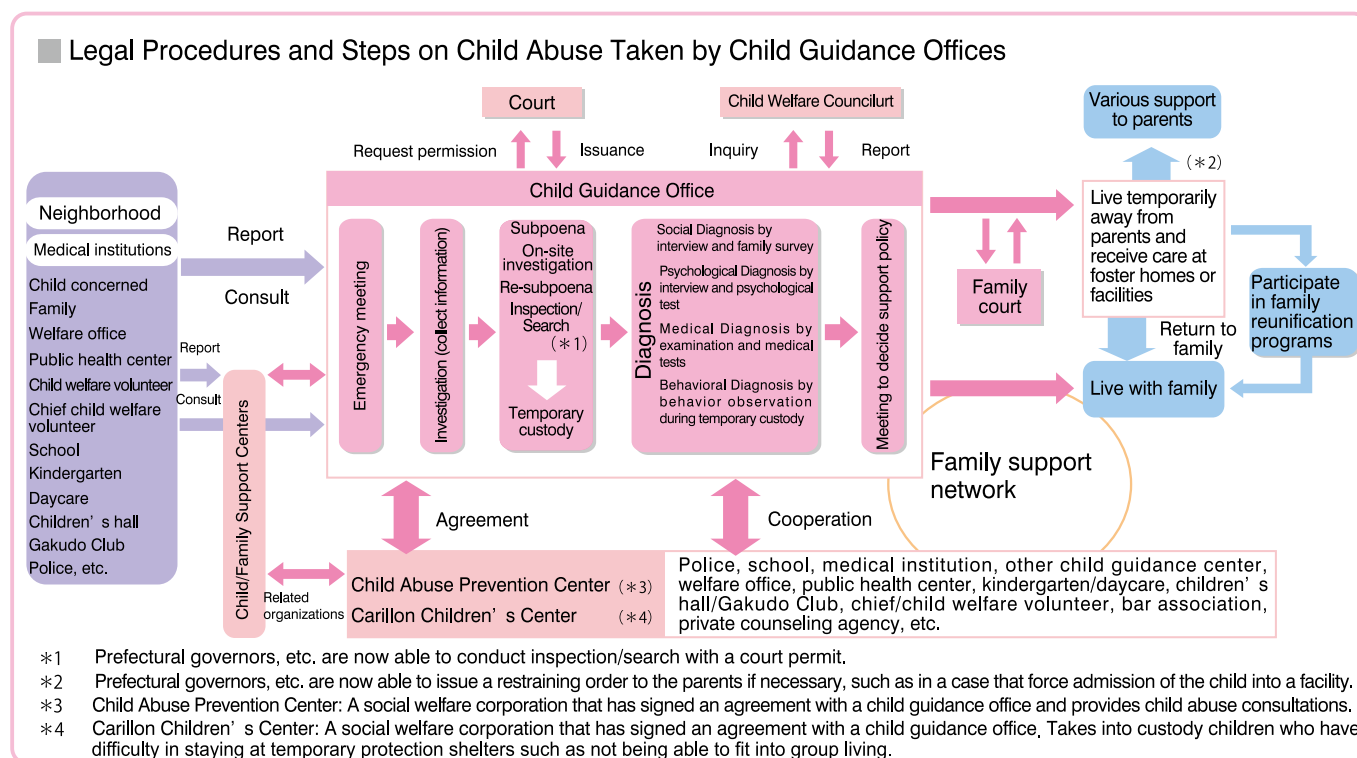
## Measures for Early Detection of Households Requiring Support Partially New

○ 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/Family Support Centers.

○ Support teams have been set up, which visit local schools and childcare support facilities, collecting information about families who have issues and concerns, supporting municipalities that are implementing activities aimed at providing necessary support at an early stage.

## 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 victims of child abuse, is currently about 4,000, and many of these children live in children's institutions. However, due to the fact that the problems faced by abused children continue to worsen, we consider it necessary to provide improved individual support for each child. The TMG promotes support for the future independence of abused children by strengthening support systems for children's institutes and building home-like child-caring units, where children can be cared for in an environment similar to a family.

#### [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.

520 families (as of December 2016)



### 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) developing and coordinating new volunteers, and 7) support by visiting public health nurses.

#### ○ Program to Train Foster Parents

In order to ensure improved care skills in 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 Promote Placement of Newborn Babies New

This project promotes the placement of newborn babies with foster parents at an early as stage as possible, in cases where it is determined that adoption would be the best way forward in cases of newborns who are unable to receive appropriate care within their birth homes, by providing training that improves the

caring skills of foster parents who plan to adopt their wards.

### **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 home, where certain conditions are fulfilled.

A 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 promote home-like care by strengthening the system to support the staff of group homes and family homes, and improve support for employees of social welfare organizations, when said organizations establish a group home or family home.

### **Program for Satellite Institutions for Children**

In municipalities that do 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.

### **Program to Promote the Rearing of Infants in their own Homes**

This program aims to achieve the return of infants who have experienced problems caused by abuse etc. to their own homes, by improving specialist care for both mental and physical damage, and offering advice to parents and guardians on child-rearing. Furthermore, in cases where a return to life at home is considered difficult, we aim to offer support for a return to regular life and interaction with the local community by placing such children with foster parents.

### **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.

The TMG promotes 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.

## **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.

### **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.

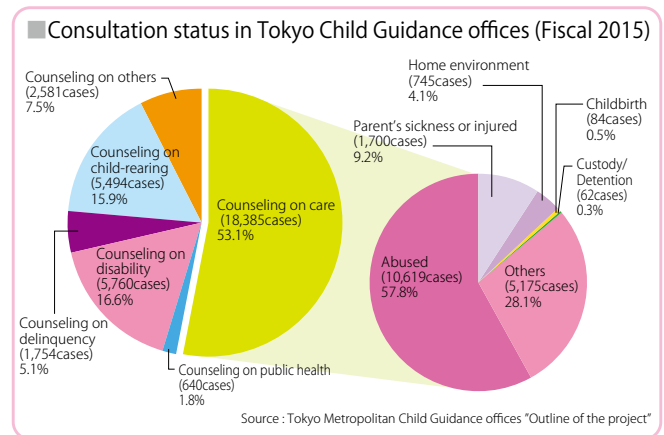
Of these centers, the Pioneering Child/Family Support Center offers various additional services in cooperation with local support centers such as Monitoring Service, Child-rearing Support Home Visit Service and more.

## 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, 2016, there were approximately 164,000 mother-and-child households in the metropolitan (about 2.38% of total households), and approximately 20,000 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.

### **Project to Improve the Lifestyles of Single-Parent Families**

We provide support at various levels for single-parent families etc., living in local communities, with the aim of solving the issues they face and ensuring mental health for children of such families.

#### ○ Project to Support Lifestyle and Academic Studies of children

Lifestyle support, to encourage the learning of good lifestyle habits, and study support are provided subsequent to after-school clubs for children of single-parent families. Meals are also provided as part of these activities.

#### ○ Project to Support Lifestyles of Single-Parent Families

We provide consultation for areas of concern, household budgeting and child-rearing classes taught by specialists, and academic support to encourage children to acquire the high school graduation certificate.

### **Subsidies to Support Independence among Single-Parent (Single Mother/Single Father) Families**

We provide the following services for the mothers and fathers of single-parent families, in order to make it easier for them to find work.

#### ○ Subsidy for Education towards Independence

Partial subsidy for the costs of education and training.

#### ○ Subsidy Promoting Professional Training

This “subsidy promoting professional training” will be paid to those attending classes at a training institute with the aim of becoming professionally qualified, with the aim of reducing any burden on the family’s lifestyle. A further “subsidy supporting the completion of professional training” will also be paid when the training institute course is completed.

### **Subsidy Promoting Professional Training by Parents in Single-Parent Families**

Parents from single-parents families who register with training organizations using the “subsidy promoting professional training” can access loans to pay for their registration/entry costs and the costs associated with preparing for employment.

### **Project Supporting the Independent Living of Single-Parent Families**

Workers supporting the independent living of single-parent families help those receiving child-rearing benefits (other than those on unemployment benefit) to achieve independence and employment, by developing a support plan based on their individual needs and circumstances. They work in partnership with “Hello Work” (local public employment bureaus).

### **Home Help Service for Single-parent Households**

Home helpers are dispatched to households whose homework 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.

### **Support Program for Single-parent Households on Acquisition of a Certificate for Students Achieving the Proficiency Level of Upper Secondary School Graduates**

The program subsidizes a part of course fees for parents or children of single-parent households who seek to acquire certification as 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 to improve their 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 careers 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-paid 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 a new business, completing school education, living expenses 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 shelters for mothers and children in urgent need.

### **Metropolitan Housing**

A program is available to increase the probability of access to metropolitan housing by seven times compared to general households. A point system also exists to prioritize those with higher degrees of dwelling need so that they are able to move into housing that is available 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 a central role in supporting 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 loaning 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 requests 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**

Five facilities with a total capacity of 230 people 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).

## (2) Welfare for Elderly

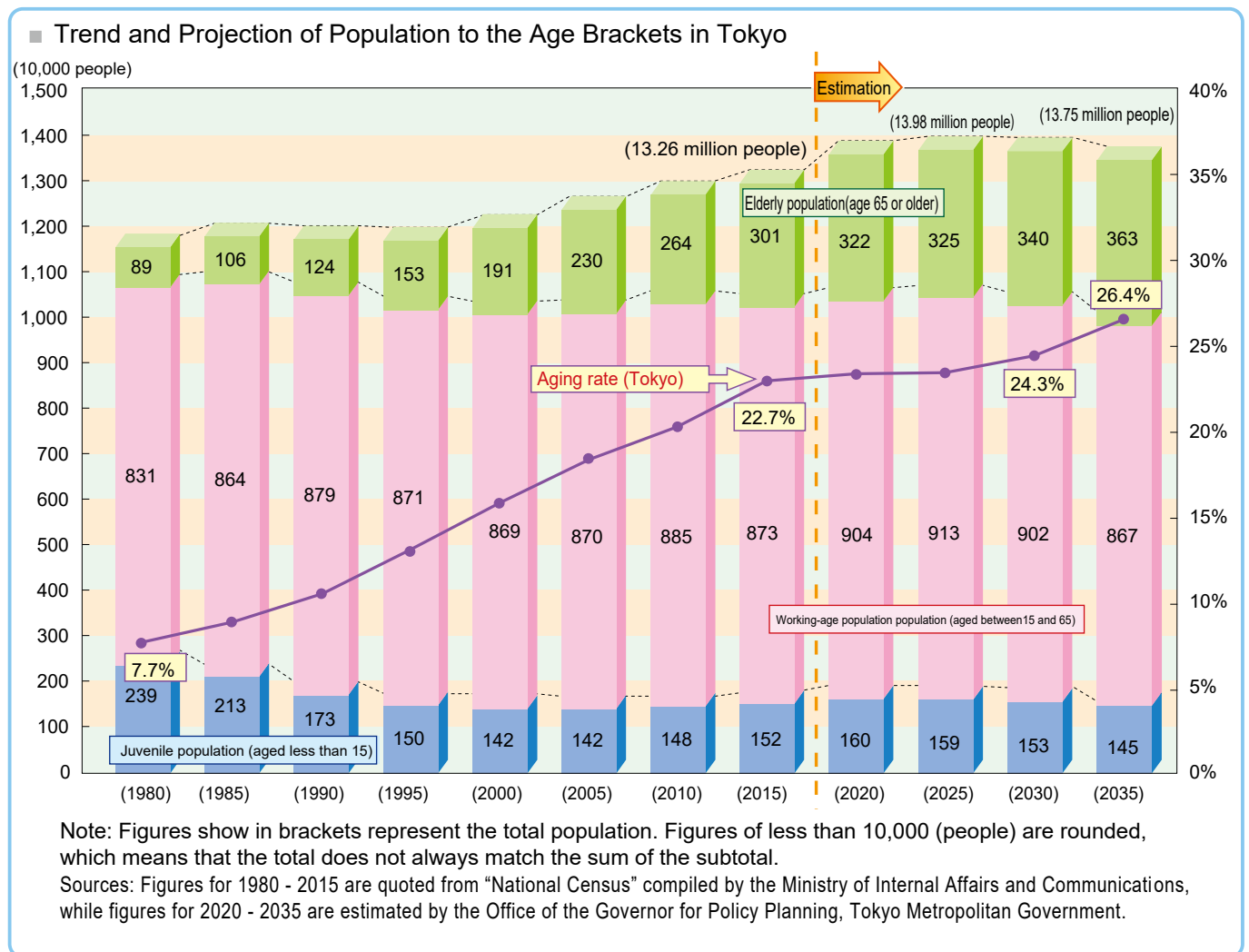
The elderly population is expected to continue growing. Based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Welfare Plan for the Elderly (including Prefectural Insured Long-Term Care Service Plan) formulated in March 2015 and other plans, the TMG aims to realize a society that respects the dignity of the elderly, 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 3.01 million as of October 1, 2015, which accounts for 22.7% (aging rate) of the total population (except

the age-indeterminate). It will reach 24.3% by 2030 and 26.4% by 2035, which means that about one in four residents of Tokyo will be over the age of 65.



#### Rising Average Life Expectancy

As of 2015, the average life expectancy of a Japanese male is 80.79, and 87.05 for a female. Compared to the averages in year 1975, which were 71.73 and 76.89 respectively, the average life expectancy has increased by 9 to 11 years for both males and females in the last 40 years.

Data: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's "Complete Life Table" / "Simple Life Table".

#### Many Healthy Elderly Persons

Of the elderly population (\*) in Tokyo, approximately 86% (85.9%) of those aged between 65 and 74, and approximately 76% (76.2%) of those aged 75 or over said they felt they were in "good" or "regular" health.

#### Increasing Number of the Elderly Require Long-term Care

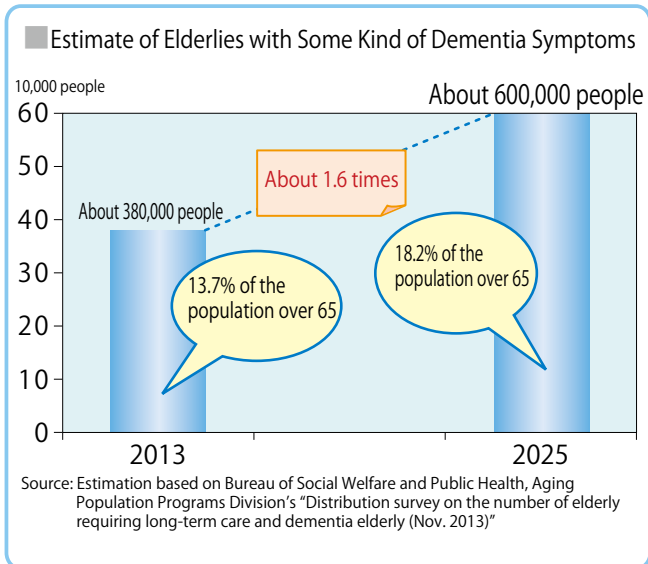
The number of seniors who require support or nursing care is increasing.



### Dementia Patients Are Expected to Increase

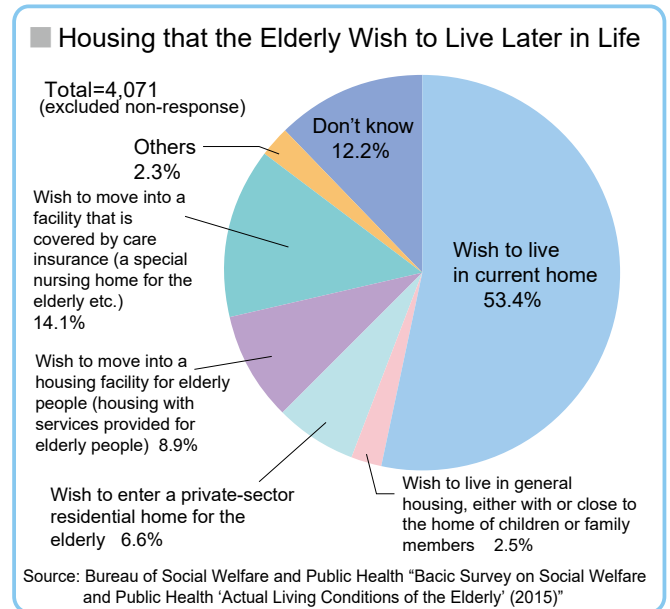
Among the elderly who are certified as being in need of care (support) in Tokyo, the number of people who have some kind of dementia symptoms (above level I of independence in daily life for dementia patient seniors) has reached approximately 380,000 as of November 2013. This figure is expected to increase 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.



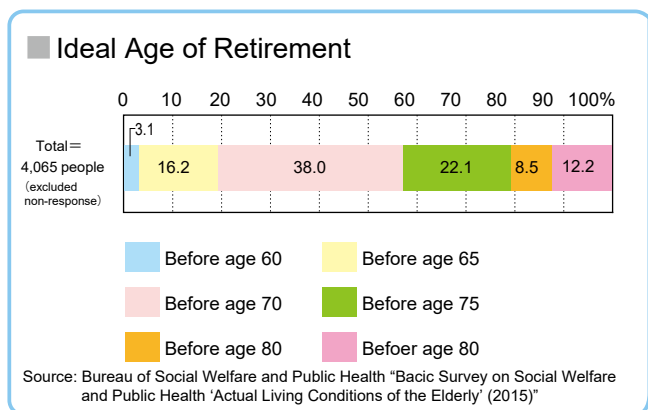
### Many Elderly Persons Wish to Continue a life at Home

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 remain living in my current home," indicating that many people wish to continue their lives in the familiar environment of home.



### 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 a high motivation to work.



### 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 the Welfare of the Aged and the “Long-term Care Insurance Support 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 building of comprehensive regional care systems in municipalities, etc.
- Clarify the standpoint that the comprehensive regional 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 Build a Comprehensive Regional Care System in Tokyo**

### Priority Areas

★ Lists advanced cases of comprehensive regional care in municipalities for each area

#### 1. Development of a service infrastructure for long-term care

- ★ Enhance long-term care services and develop infrastructure for nursing care so that the elderly can live with a sense of security 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 family, 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.”

## Framework of the Long-term Care Insurance System

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

Subject	Premium Payment	Eligibility for Insurance Benefits
Those who are 65 or older (Category 1 insured individuals)	The premium is automatically deducted from the Old-age Pension, Retirement Pension, Bereavement Pension or Disability Pension, if the amount exceeds 180,000 yen per year. Others must pay their premiums individually to municipal governments.	Those who require support in their daily life, for instance, need constant care, are bedridden at home, or suffer dementia, etc. The benefit is provided regardless of the reason for requiring long-term care.
Those who are 40 to 64 years old (Category 2 insured individuals)	Paid with the Medical Care Insurance Premium	Those who require support in their daily life, for instance, need constant care, are bedridden at home, or suffer dementia, etc. However, limited to the case where long-term care is required due to one of the 16 specified diseases such as presenile dementia or cancer (terminal).

### 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).

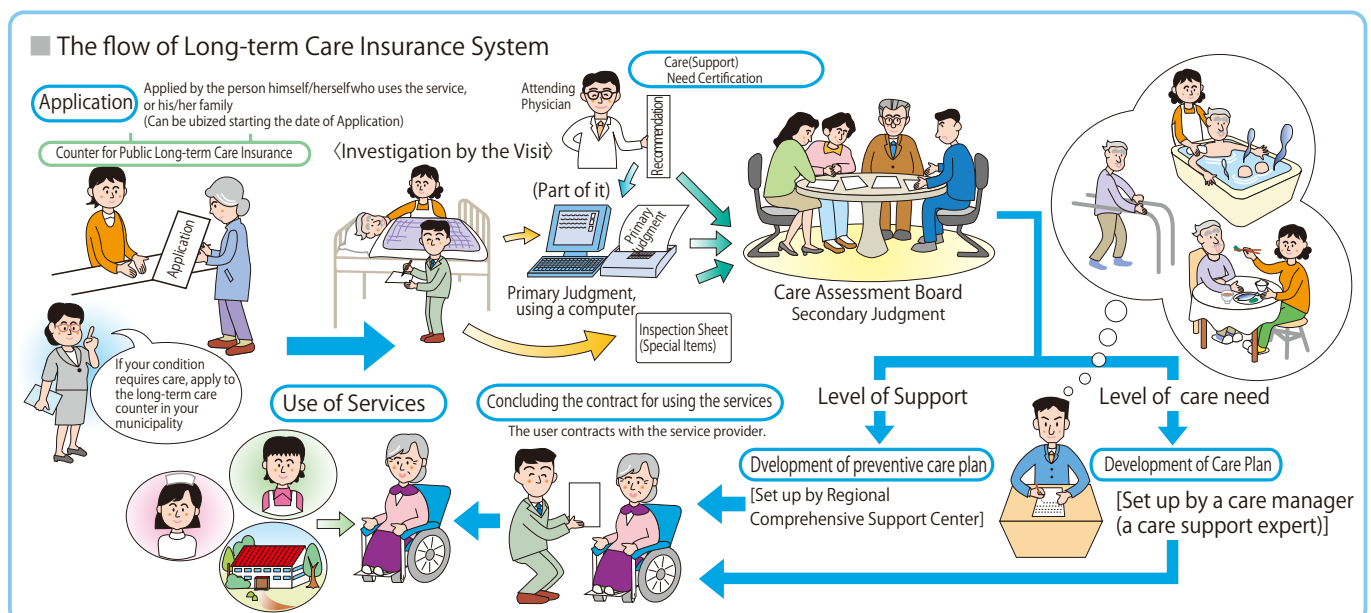
- In case the self-pay burden paid in a month exceeded the predefined amount, the balance amount shall be reimbursed as an allowance for high-cost Long-term Care Service.

### 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.



## Services of the Long-term Care Insurance System

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

	Type of Service	Description
Development of long-term care service plan	Home care and support	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.
Services provided at home	Home-help service	Home helpers visit users' home to provide nursing and personal care and assistance with housework, etc.
	Home help service at night (*)	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.
	Regular visits/on-call visits (*)	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
	Bathing service	Portable bathtub and care services for people who have difficulty bathing at home.
	Nurse service	Nurses visit users' home to provide nursing and medical care.
	Rehabilitation service	Physical therapists visit users' home to provide mental and physical rehabilitation and training to achieve independent living.
	Medical guidance service	Doctors, dentists and pharmacists visit the users' home to provide guidance and assistance.
Services provided at a facility	Day service	Users visit the facility to receive care including bathing service and meals or training to improve physical functions.
	Community-oriented day-care service (*)	Users visit facilities (capacity of less than 19 persons) to receive care including bathing service and meals or training to improve physical functions.
	Day service for the elderly with dementia (*)	Users visit the facility to receive care and training suitable for senior dementia patients.
	Rehabilitation service (day-care)	Users visit medical facilities to receive rehabilitation to improve mental and physical functions and achieve independent living.
	Short-stay daily-life service (welfare-oriented short stay)	Users are admitted to a special nursing home for a short period of time and receive care and training to improve physical functions.
	Short-stay medical service (medical care-oriented short stay)	Users visit or stay for a short period of time at a medical institution and receive care and training to improve physical functions.
	Small-scale and multifunctional in-home care (*)	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.
	Nursing and small-scale multifunctional in-home care (*)	Combinations of two or more services are accepted, e.g. home nursing visits and Multifunctional Preventive Long-Term Care in a Small Group Homes
Residential care services outside the user's home	Daily-life group care for the elderly with dementia (*)	Small group of dementia patient seniors (5-9 people) cohabit in a home receiving appropriate care.
	Daily-life care service in specified facilities	Users receive care living in paid-nursing homes or care houses.
	Community-oriented daily-life care service in specified facilities (*)	Users receive care living in small-scale paid-nursing homes.
Institutional care services	Welfare facility for the elderly requiring care (Special nursing home for elderly)	Users who are in need of constant care and have difficulties living at home are admitted to receive proper care.
	Community-oriented welfare facility for the elderly requiring care (*)	Users receive care living in small-scale special nursing homes.
	Health-care Facility for the elderly requiring care	Users who require long-term medical care including rehabilitation, but are in stable condition, are admitted to receive proper care.
	Sanatorium type medical care facility for the elderly requiring care (Healthcare for Illness, etc.)	Users who require daily medical care and rehabilitation in the chronic stage are admitted to receive proper care.
Welfare Equipment services	Rental service of welfare equipments	Welfare equipments such as special beds or wheelchairs are available for rental.
	Subsidization of welfare equipment costs	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.
Subsidization for house renovation	Subsidization of home renovation costs	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.

Note: Services marked with an asterisk (\*) in general are for residents of the municipalities that have these projects and facilities (communi-ty-based services)

○ Support Need Level 1 or 2 Users are Eligible to Use the Following Services..

	Type of Service	Description
Development of Service Plan for the Prevention of Physical Deterioration	Support for Long-term Care Prevention	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.
Services Provided at Home	Bathing Service	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.  Furthermore, home visit-based care and day service care was provided for people in requirement categories 1 and 2 by the home-visit and day center services implemented by municipalities under the title of "Services for Long-Term Care Prevention and Daily Life Support Services" (see p.23 and p.26)
	Nurse Service	
	Rehabilitation Service	
	Medical Guidance Service	
Services Provided at a Facility	Day Service for the Elderly with Dementia (*)	Until March 31, 2018, however, home-visit care and day center care services may be used in some areas.  (e.g.)  • As part of the day-service and the rehabilitation service, services to improve physical functions, oral functions, and nutritious status are available.  • Note that services of "daily-life care for the elderly with dementia" are available only for those who are certified Support Need Level 2.
	Rehabilitation Service (Day care)	
	Short-stay Daily-life Service (Welfare-oriented Short Stay)	
	Short-stay Medical Service (Medical care-oriented Short Stay)	
	Short-scale and Multifunctional In-home Care (*)	
Residential Care Services Outside the User's Home	Daily-life Care for the Elderly with Dementia (*) (Group home for the Elderly with Dementia)	
	Daily-life Care Service in Specified Facilities	
Welfare Equipment Services	Rental Service of Welfare Equipments	
	Subsidization of Welfare Equipment Costs	
Home Renovation Services	Subsidization of Home Renovation Costs	

Note: \* 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

Measures for Securing/Training Human Resources for Long-term Care at Nursing Care Facilities

#### ○ 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 Support the Retention of Replacement Visiting Nurse Station Staff (During Training or Maternity Leave etc.)

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

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

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, healthy elderly residents and employees experience the attractive points and satisfaction that come with the long-term care service at worksites. At the same time, it will provide full support for the acquisition of long-term care qualifications by those who wish to work in this field, introduce the job of nursing care facilities to displaced workers, and help them obtain qualifications 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

#### ■Project on long-term care prevention and daily life support service

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.

#### ■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.

### 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.

### Program to Support Functional Improvements to Community Comprehensive Support Centers New

Working alongside the municipalities, the Community Comprehensive Support Centers, which are intermediate organizations promoting the creation of comprehensive community care systems, are to be strengthened, in order to ensure the effective and

efficient operation of Community Comprehensive Support Centers by municipalities, and support community-led development of measures to prevent the need for long-term care, and comprehensive consultation structures.

### **Tokyo Metropolitan Support Program for the Prevention of Long-Term Care** New

TMG will support various measures by municipalities to prevent the need for long-term care and improve community activities through the establishment of a Tokyo Metropolitan Support Center for the Prevention of Long-Term Care, which will train personnel in preventing the need for long term care, and dispatch rehabilitation specialists, etc. as needed.

### **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.

### **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 housing, so as to allow the elderly to continue living safely in a familiar community even if they require medical or long-term care, this project subsidizes the maintenance expenses of housing provided with a combination of both regular/on-call care or nursing visits and day care services.

#### **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**

In order to support a person at his/her end of life

in the place he/she wishes to be, the project will improve the management of medical and nursing care personnel, and subsidize the expenses of small-sized service providers in developing and maintaining an environment for end-of life care . The project will also raise people's awareness of issues surrounding their own end of life.

### **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 elderlies suspected of dementia, based on requests from dementia support coordinators.

#### **Project to Establish Integrated Premature Dementia Support Center**

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 Elderly 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.

### 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.

Secure Facilities and Housing Tailored to the Various Needs of the Elderly (The Target in Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Welfare Plan for Elderly)

Item	Target (by the end of FY2025)
Development of special nursing home for elderly	Capacity of 60,000 people
Development of long-term care welfare facilities	Capacity of 30,000 people
Development of group homes for elderly with dementia	Capacity of 20,000 people

### Improvement of Long-term Care Insurance Facilities

In areas with delays in the development of Special nursing homes for elderly, care houses (for long-term care purposes), or health-care facilities for elderly,

the TMG will provide additional financial support for building costs to alleviate or resolve the uneven distribution among areas and promote infrastructure improvement.

### Emergency Development Project of Group Homes for the Elderly with Dementia

The project promotes the development of group homes for the elderly with dementia, where they can live communally in a family-like environment and receive long-term care and assistance for daily life.

### Matching Project of Group Homes for Elderly with Dementia New

This project promotes landowners or building owners to understand the development for group homes for elderly with dementia, and matches them up with service providers to promote development.

### Subsidy for Building Costs of Charged Nursing Homes for Long-term Care Purposes

Subsidy for Building costs of nursing homes for long-term care purposes established and operated by landowners or service providers, the TMG will promote the establishment of these homes.

### Intensive Improvement of Community-based Care Services

By providing financial support for part of the cost needed to improve community-based care services run by municipalities, the TMG will support them and promote infrastructure improvement.

### Project to Establish Protection and Advice Services for Elderly People

In order to provide the elderly with peace of mind and safety within the regions they are already used to living, support will be provided to municipalities establishing protection and advice services for elderly people, which work in partnership with the local integrated support center in order to offer advice to elderly people in the community, understand the state of their lives, and are able to collaborate with related agencies to ensure protection.

### Training Program for Watching Supporters

This project supports municipalities conducting training so that monitoring can be done according to the conditions in the community, including noticing that something is wrong and contacting a specialized institution such as the Community Comprehensive Support Center.

### 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 the Lump-sum Payment of Fixed-term Land Leasehold**

Considering the difficult situation in securing sites for facilities in urban areas because of high land prices, the project will promote the improvement of facilities, such as Special Nursing Homes for the 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 the Elderly or care houses for long-term care are developed on leased national land or private land.

### **Subsidy for Building Costs of Short Stay**

The project will promote the enhancement of in-home services by subsidizing the building costs of short stay services established together with other than Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly and independently started short stay services.

### **Develop Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly for Joint Use among Multiple Municipalities**

To utilize limited land in urban areas effectively, this project promotes development of Special Nursing Homes for the Elderly for joint use among multiple municipalities.

### **Develop a System to Build Substitute Facility**

In order to promote rebuilding of old Special Nursing Homes for the 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**

Subsidy 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 (p. 19, 20), care prevention home renovation, and making barrier-free homes. Please contact your municipality for further information.

### **Promote the Supply of Housing with Services 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 services for the elderly, where

the elderly can receive services by paying a reasonable fee, as well as high-quality rental housing for the elderly in Tokyo.

When private-sector service providers supply housing with services 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, where information on serviced apartments that accept senior tenants is registered and can be browsed, or the Safe-living System, where patrols looking out for senior residents are conducted.

### **Metropolitan Housing**

A program is available to increase the probability of access to metropolitan housing by seven times compared to general households. A points system also exists to prioritize those with a higher degree of dwelling need moving into housing that is 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 accommodation needs 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 in the community and life support services such as monitoring the elderly.

### **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.

### **[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 contribute to their local communities so that they have a sense of worth, as well as to reduce the burdens of staff of welfare facilities.

### [Employment]

### Tokyo Shigoto Center (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

Corporations under the jurisdiction of local municipalities offer employment consultation or job-search services to seniors aged 55 or older as a licensed free employment assistance service provider.

### 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.