

Recent Welfare Reform for Service Delivery of Tokyo Metropolitan Government(TMG)

- A shift from a service provider to a
system coordinator

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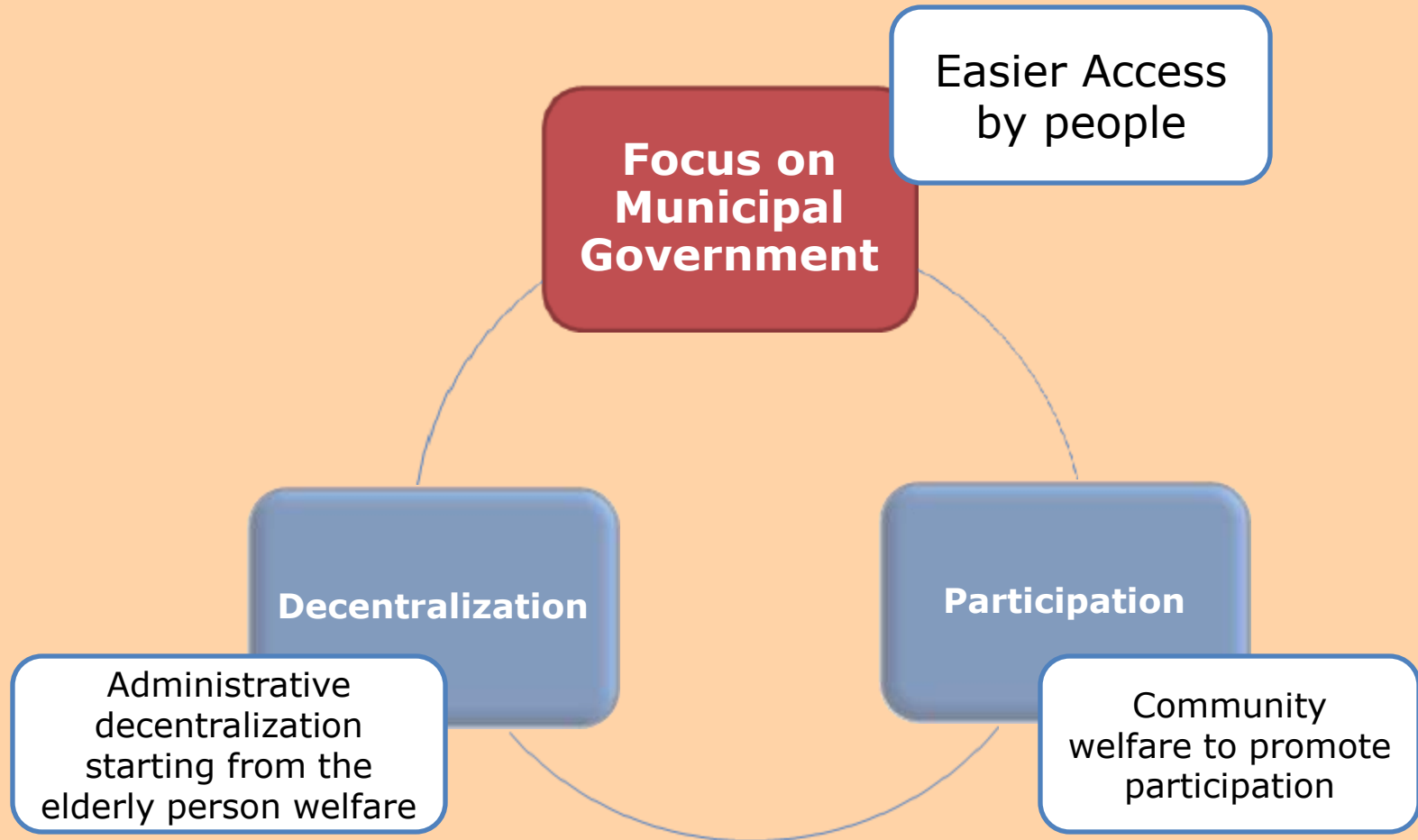
II . Development of the Social Welfare Delivery system – Tokyo and Japan

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I . Analytical Framework of Japanese Service Delivery

1. Three elements in the Welfare Administration of Japan



2. Role of Prefectural Governments

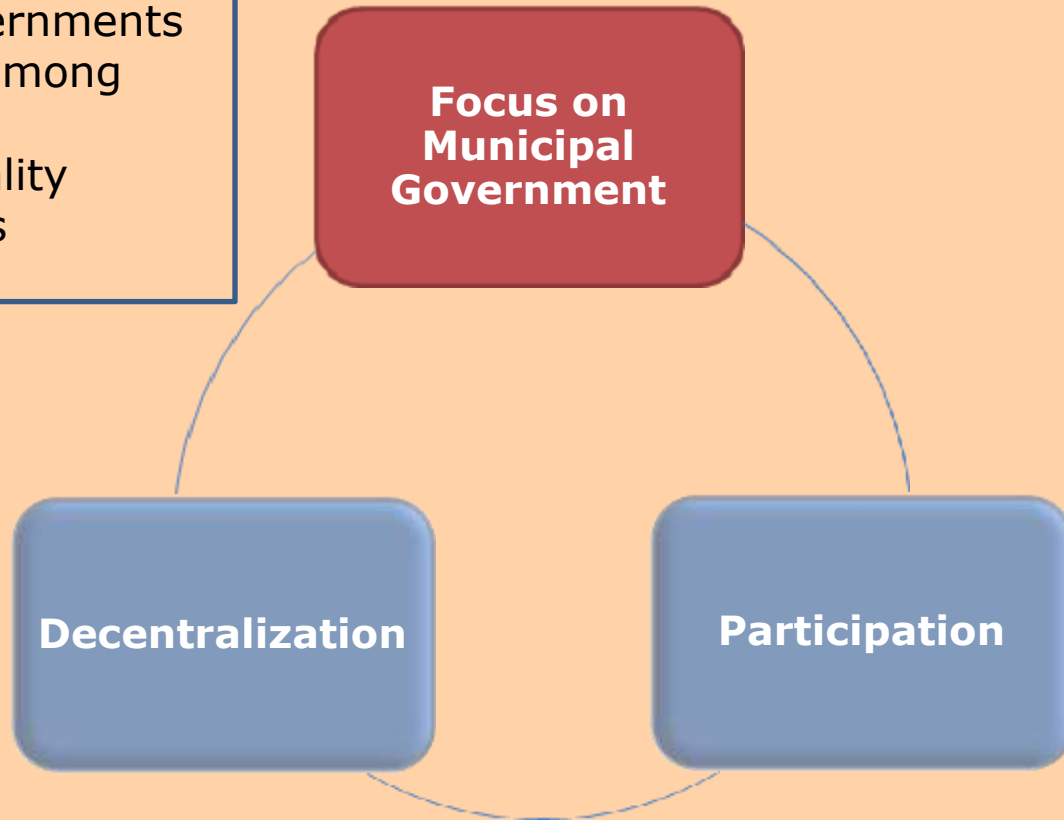
Role of Prefectural Governments

- ① Reducing disparities among Municipal Governments
- ② Development and quality maintenance of services

**Focus on
Municipal
Government**

Decentralization

Participation



3. Role of prefectural Governments

	Period	Role
A	~1989	Developmental support to increase service supplies
B	"Municipalism" (localization) *shichosonsyugi (1990)	Planning support Administrative support to municipal government
C	Long-term Care Insurance (2000)	Coordination support Evaluation and Quality control

4. Development of the delivery system

	Period	Contents
A	the 1970s	Linking institutional care services with home-based care
	the 1980s	Pluralism of service provisions
B	the 1990s	Municipal-level planning for service provisions
C	the 2000s	Privatized social services -from eligibility to contract (start of long-term care insurance)
	2006~	Community-based services

5. Background

		1960	1985	2010
Population	Average life expectancy			
	male	65.32	74.78	79.64
	Female	70.19	80.48	86.39
	The ratio of the elderly	5.7%	10.3%	23.1%
	Urbanization	63.3%	76.7%	86.3%
Household	Size	4.47	3.14	2.46
	Having elderly member(s)	2.7%	25.3%	42.6%
	Elderly member(s) only		5.9%	21.0%
	An elderly member alone	48million	128.1million	501.8million

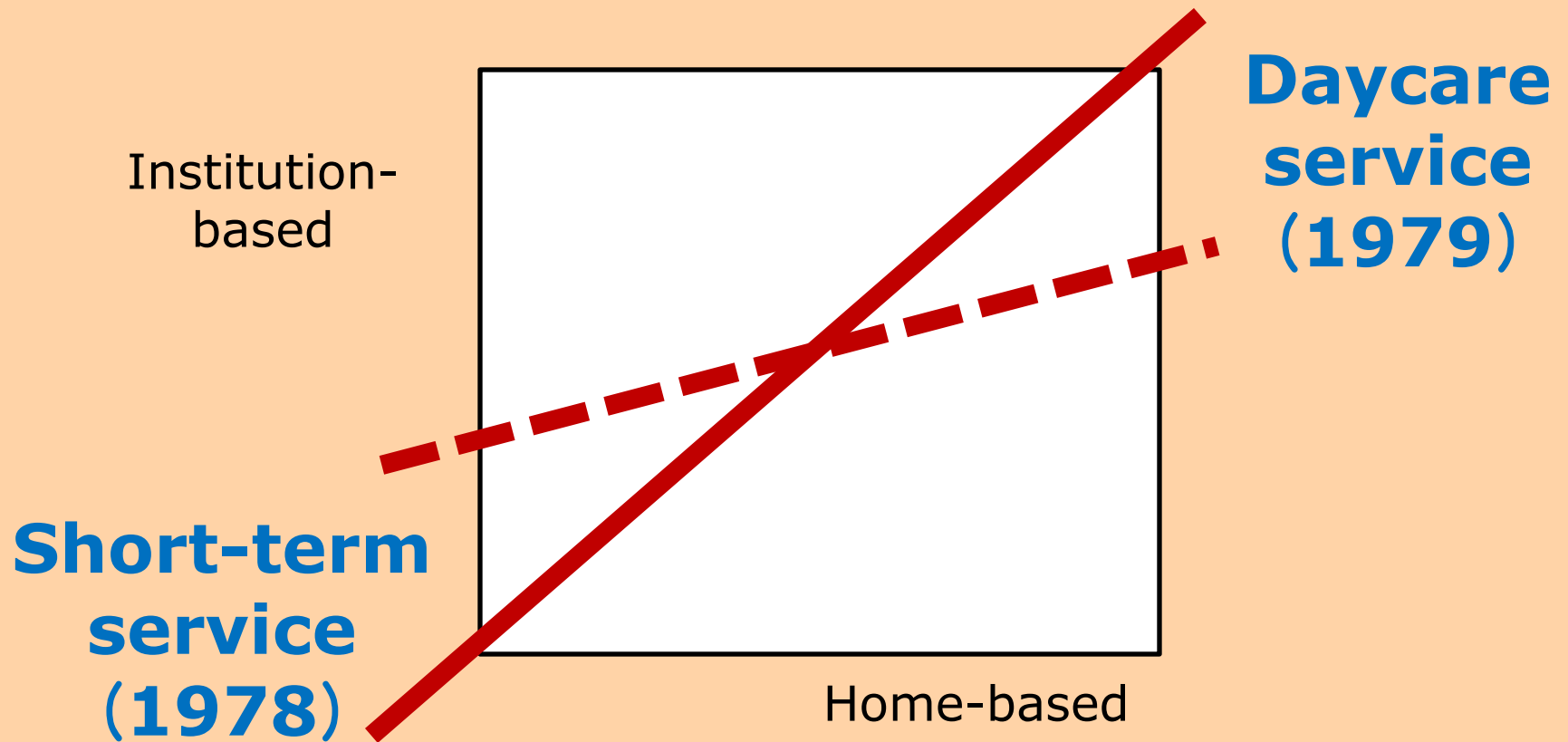
출전 : 後藤澄江 (2011) 「변모하는 일본의 가족과 커뮤니티케어 정책」 『일본과 한국의 의료·복지 정책연구의 최신 동향』 일본복지대학·연세대학 제6회 정기 심포지엄 보고집

6. Tokyo

- 1) 62 municipalities (23 ku (special district) · 26 cities · 5 towns · 8 villages)
- 2) population 13,188,925 (estimated, 2011)
the elderly (65 years old and over) 2,620,000 (20.7%)
- 3) area 2,187.66 km²
population density 6,030 persons/km²
- 4) national census of 2005
the elderly 2,296,000 (20.5%)
households comprising elderly member(s) only
- 1,261,000 (54.9% of the elderly)
households of an elderly member alone
- 498,000 (21.7% of the elderly)

II . Development of the Social Welfare Delivery system – Tokyo and Japan

A-1 Linking institutional care services with home-based care(70s)



Tokyo daycare center subsidy program

- 1) In 1975, 4 city authorities jointly constructed a daycare facility with 50% subsidy from TMG
- 2) In 1977, TMG subsidy for operational costs
- 3) In 1979, National subsidy for daycare service

A-2 Pluralism of service provisions (the 80s)

Development of participatory services

- 1) Residents' mutual support
- 2) Organized by councils of social welfare
- 3) Organized by livelihood co-operatives
agricultural co-operatives
- 4) Initiated by the government

Development of Welfare Service Corporation of Tokyo

- 1) In 1981, established the welfare service corporation of Musashino-city
Aiming at universal welfare
Home-visit care with service charge
- 2) In 1984, TMG promoted spread of Welfare Service Corporations
Case management

B-1 “Municipalism” (localization)

In 1989, "About the future social welfare"

- 1) Focus on municipalities close to residents
- 2) Improvement of home-visit services, linked to institution-based services
- 3) Encouraging diverse providers such as companies and volunteers
- 4) Collaboration between welfare, health, and health care service in communities

B-2 Service Planning of Municipalities

- In 1990, amendments in 8 welfare-related laws
 - 1)Municipal obligations to health and welfare planning for elderly citizens
 - 2)Municipalities delegated with the authority for approving private service provisions
 - 3)Statutory provisions for home-visit care

Promotion of integrated welfare through the community welfare planning of Tokyo – Three-level plan for community welfare

In 1989, "About planning for community welfare promotion in Tokyo"

1) Residents-centered action plan for Community welfare

2) Community welfare plan by municipalities

3) Community welfare promotion plan by TMG

※ In 2000, reflected in the Social Welfare Law

C-1 Long-term Care Insurance

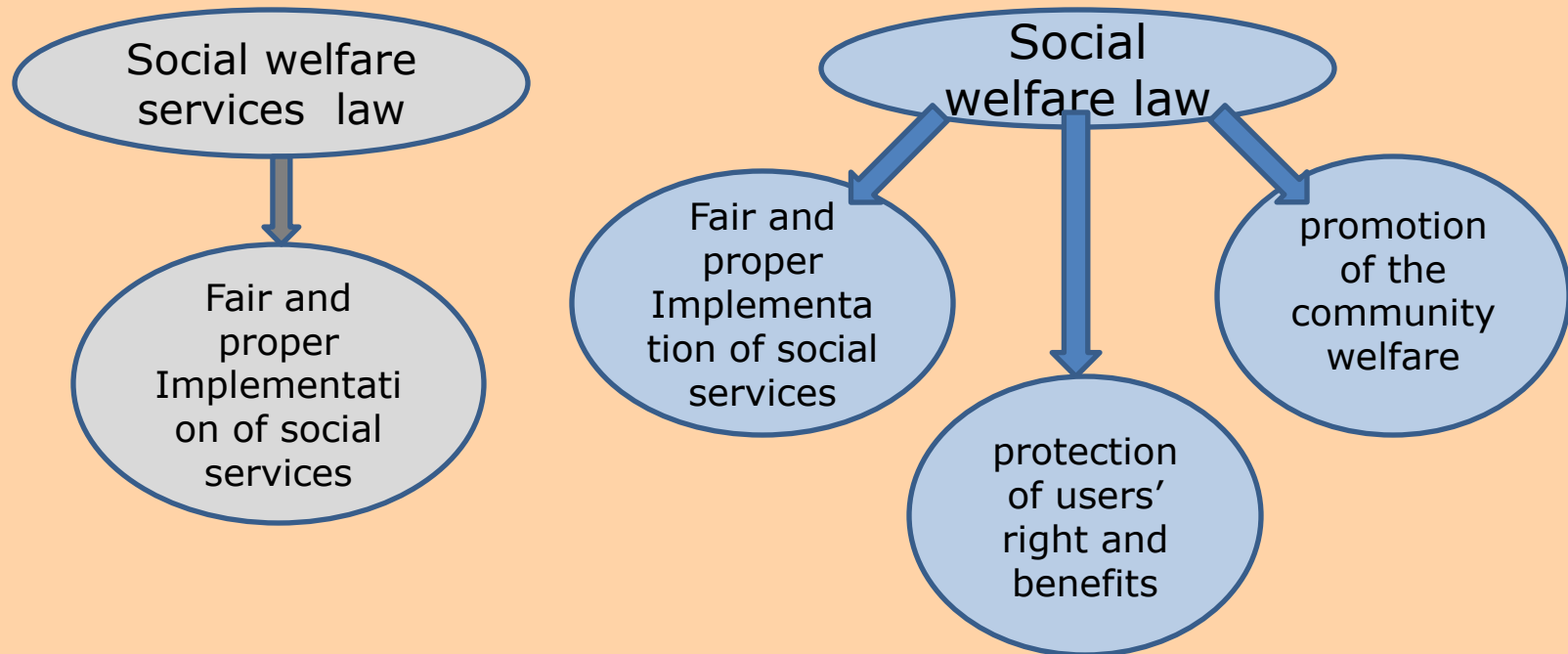
1) In 2000, start of the social support system of long-term care

2) From eligibility to contract care service by the choice of the user

Financial Resources of long-term care insurance : 50% of insurance premiums
20-25% of national government,
12.5-17.5% of prefectural government,
12.5% of municipality

C-2 Social Welfare Law Amendment in 2000

protection of users' right and benefits ;
promotion of the community welfare

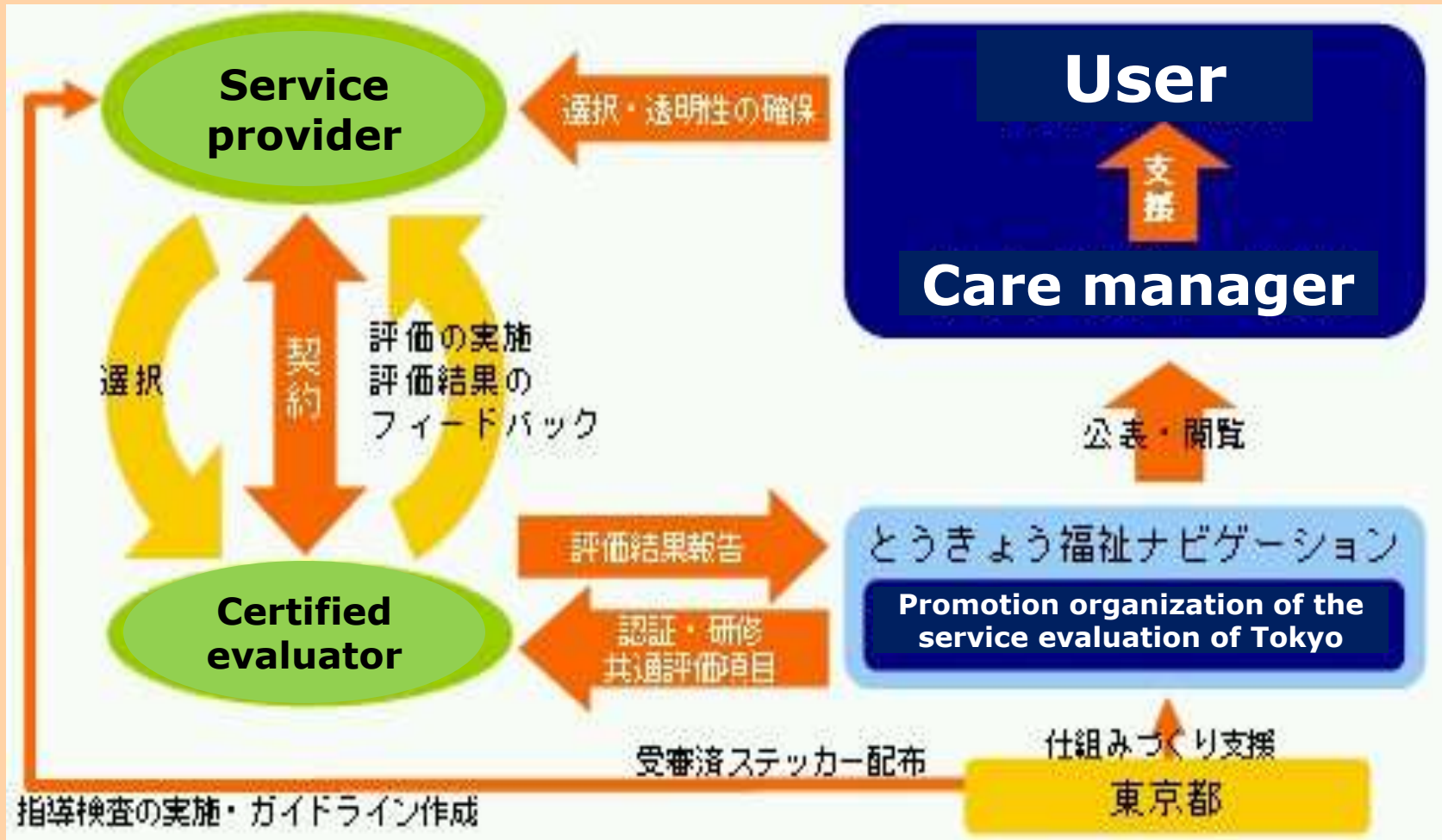


C-3 Privatized social services (long-term care insurance)

services	Number of providers	Profit-making corporations
Home-visit care	20,885	55.1%
Home-visit bathing service	2,013	40.5%
Daycare service	22,366	40.6%
Multifunctional care in a small group home setting	1,577	43.5%
Care in small group home setting for the elderly with dementia	9,292	53.1%

MHLW *survey of institutions and establishments for Long-term care 2008

The Third-Party Evaluation of TMG Welfare Services



The Third-Party Evaluation of TMG Welfare Services

- 1) In 2003, carried out first in Japan
- 2) Announced the evaluation results of each provider
The evaluation results fed back to provider
- 3) Two types of the evaluation
 - User evaluation: the satisfaction of the service questionnaire, hearing, observation
 - Performance evaluation: organizational management, the quality of the service self-evaluation, interviews

C-4 Community-based services

Development of Community-based services
by stages

1)stage1 Linking institutional care services
with home-based care

2)stage2 Care in a small group setting

3)stage3 Diversification in Community-
based care options

Institutionalization of community-based care
services through revision of long-term
care insurance in 2006

III. Welfare Reform of TMG after 2000

1. Progress in planned welfare reform

- 1) the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Reform Plan in 2000
Block Grant Program for Municipalities
Welfare Reform Promotion Program
- 2) "TOKYO Welfare Reform STEP2" in 2002
management reform of TMG welfare facilities
- 3) Vision of Tokyo as a City of Welfare and Health in 2006
- 4) Social Welfare and Public Health in Tokyo from 2007

2. Coordinator of the wide-ranging welfare systems

- 1) Support of the creative program development in municipalities by local authorities
Block Grant Program for municipalities
- 2) Role of a referee (ensuring service quality)
inspections • supervisions, third-party evaluation system etc.
- 3) Management reform of TMG welfare facilities—
transfer to private sectors
In 2002, diversification in service providers
In 2003, management subcontract of public facilities (to private sectors)
- 4) Strengthening of private service providers

3. Block Grant Program for Municipalities

period	Block Grant Program
2000	Welfare Reform Promotion Program for area-specific welfare reform in municipalities
	program for the lively elderly persons
2004	community-based health service promotion program for leading projects of local authorities
2006	subsidy for support of child-rearing
	Creating a Friendly Environment for child-rearing
2007	Public health and Welfare block grant program for Municipalities
2008	single-parent households support
2009	reorganization of Public health and Welfare block grant program for Municipalities combining infra structure improvement and services

Public health and Welfare block grant program for Municipalities

program	contents	Subsidy rate
Leading P	Pioneering projects addressed to new issues	10/10
Selective P	Municipalities select policy options offered by TMG	1/2
General P	Implement existing programs	calculated by the point

4. Strengthening of private sector service delivery

TMG programs	Start time	Improvement of capacity
<p>Certified Daycare Facilities of Child-care –Added to Authorized child-care facilities</p>	<p>Founded in 2001</p>	<p>in 2010 17,307 children</p>
<p>Care in a small group Home setting for the Elderly with Dementia – Grant program for private sector as well. The National government subsidy limited to social welfare corporations</p>	<p>In 1999, 44persons</p>	<p>In 2009 4,789persons</p>

**IV. New Experiments and
Roles of the Welfare
Administration of
Prefectural Governments
(other than TMG)**

1. New Experiments of the Welfare Administration of Prefectural Governments

- 1) Role of a referee → a 'community development' coordinator
(kumamoto-prefecture)
- 2) Block grant → a 'supporting person'
(Kochi-prefecture)

2. Kumamoto-prefecture: expansion from service quality improvement to welfare-oriented community development

1) Institutionalizing the bottom-up programming

`making *engawa* of community' program for creating a place open to the community

Bringing up NPOs for welfare-oriented community development

2) Team work of welfare administration with focusing on field-work (Public employees in charge of administrative community-based welfare)

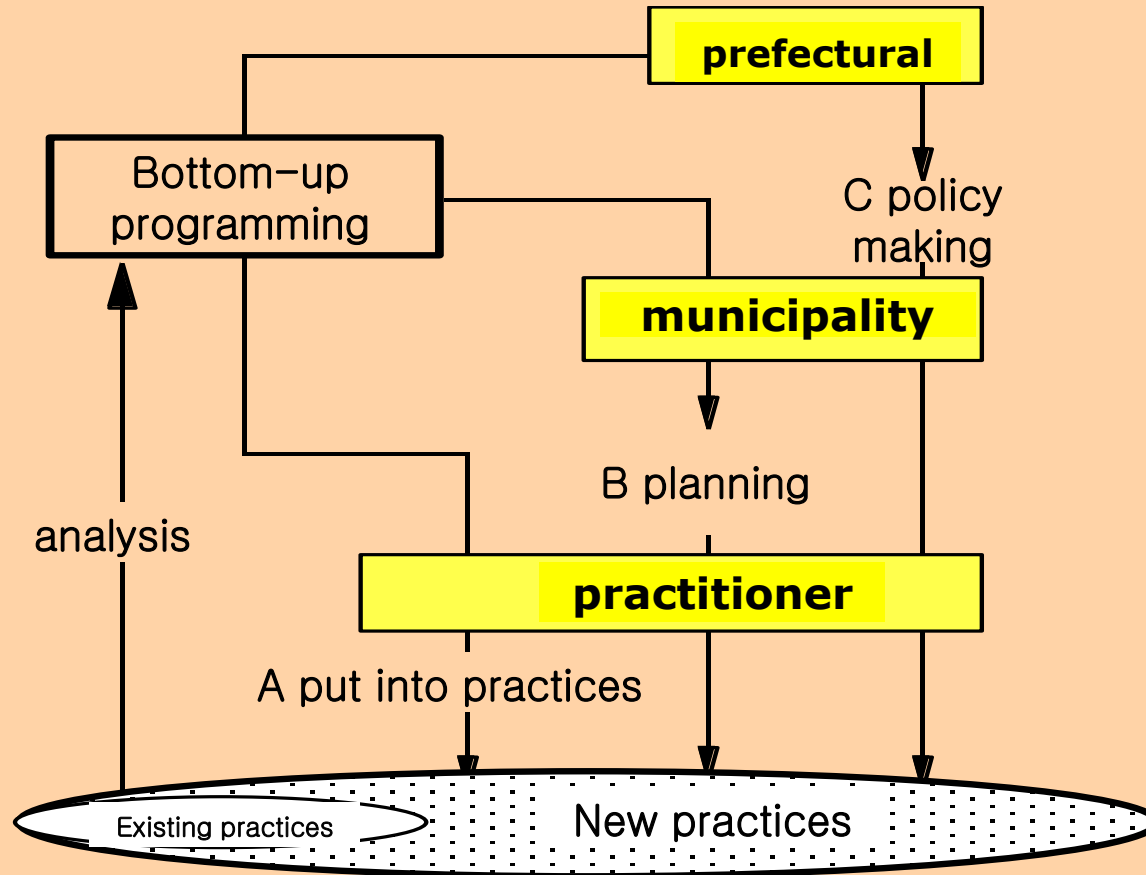
3. Kochi-prefecture: 'Supporting person' program for narrowing areal disparity

- Intermediary support by public employees
 - 1) "community support planners" model
coordination between residents and local government
 - 2) "community support unit" model
Welfare and public health centers in five blocks in the prefecture
Coordination of stakeholder groups in the municipality

4. Coordinator of the wide-ranging welfare systems

- 1) community-oriented approach of welfare administration
- 2) Policies coming from communities (bottom up programming)

5. Bottom-up programming



출전: 平野隆之 (2008) 『지역복지추진의 이론과 방법』

Thank you.