DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG NO. 775013

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DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDC No. 775013

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance (Seifu Kansho Kenko Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month */

January 1949

	Cases a/	Days b/ Total	Days b/ Per Case	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case c/ ¥
A. To Primary Insured c/					
1. Medical care benefits d/	347,748	3,105,793	8.9	261,889,263	753
2. Dental care benefits e/	85,473	533,174	6.3	89,546,583	1,050
3. Nursing care benefits f/	405	15,179	37.5	1,505,897	3,720
4. Medical care expenses g/	4,841	134,656	27.8	10,362,441	2,140
5. Dental care expenses h/	387	10,159	26.3	739,571	1,920
6. Sickness & injury allowance i/	20,878	685,012	32.8	45,655,444	2,186
7. Maternity allowance j/	1,330	77,646	46.8	3,312,545	1,990
8. Delivery expense k/	1,683	-	-	1,992,899	1,184
9. Nursing allowance l/	1,007	127,980	128.0	430,400	430
10. Funeral expenses m/	1,118	-	-	3,899,105	3,480
11. Other benefits n/	1,031	17,829	-	1,265,857	-
B. To Dependents of Insured c/					
1. Medical care benefits d/	192,645	1,568,897	8.2	61,417,054	329
2. Dental care benefits e/	21,776	153.804	7.1	11,119,382	512
3. Nursing care benefits f/	72	2,524	35.1	106,207	1,472
4. Medical care expenses g/	8,056	139,851	17.3	6,198,993	768
5. Dental care expenses h/	250	5,566	22.3	183,025	733
6. Delivery expenses k/	16,072	-	-	7,963,942	496
7. Nursing allowances l/	11,908	1,847,820	155.0	5,484,030	461
8. Funeral expenses m/	2,545	-	-	2,574,340	1,010
9. Other benefits n/	4	-	-	5,305	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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February 1949

	Cases a/	Days b/ Total	Days b/ Per case	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case c/ ¥
A. To Primary Insured c/					
1. Medical care benefits d/	400,5[illegible]	3,607,142	9.0	299,244,230	745
2. Dental care benefits e/	94,965	668,493	7.1	90,5[illegible]3,309	955
3. Nursing care benefits f/	466	17,599	37.8	2,182,711	4,680
4. Medical care expenses g/	4,253	133,653	31.4	10,606,970	2,495
5. Dental care expenses h/	346	8,803	25.4	597,185	1,725
6. Sickness & injury allowance i/	19,716	643,638	32.6	47,196,364	2,390
7. Maternity allowance j/	1,766	85,761	49.6	3,767,907	2,138
8. Delivery expense k/	2,031	-	-	2,500,888	1,244
9. Nursing allowance l/	1,016	135,150	133.5	469,109	460
10. Funeral expenses m/	1,335	-	-	5,045,798	3,780
11. Other benefits n/	1,503	25,083	-	1,845,669	-
B. To Dependents of Insured c/					
1. Medical care benefits d/	240,457	1,713,170	7.1	75,091,537	313
2. Dental care benefits e/	26,302	172,190	6.6	11,839,010	450
3. Nursing care benefits f/	80	2,791	34.8	146,761	1,825
4. Medical care expenses g/	9,084	148,055	16.3	6,293,057	693
5. Dental care expenses h/	256	6,363	24.9	201,943	788
6. Delivery expenses k/	19,317	-	-	9,660,300	500
7. Nursing allowances l/	14,219	2,108,670	148.2	6,372,530	448
8. Funeral expenses m/	2,980	-	-	3,060,800	1,025
9. Other benefits n/	6	-	-	5,710	-

See footnotes at end of table.

March 1949 #/

	Cases a/	Days b/ Total	Days b/ Per Case	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case c/ ¥
A. To Primary Insured c/					
1. Medical care benefits d/	319,500	2,772,568	8.8	249,114,442	788
2. Dental care benefits e/	87,350	533,774	6.1	78,716,334	903
3. Nursing care benefits f/	365	13,476	39.0	1,675,918	4,600
4. Medical care expenses g/	2,534	75,298	29.8	5,917,650	2,340
5. Dental care expenses h/	161	3,920	24.3	237,389	1,470
6. Sickness & injury allowance i/	14,629	471,992	32.3	37,119,090	2,640
7. Maternity allowance j/	1,203	54,838	45.6	2,677,469	2,230
8. Delivery expense k/	1,322	-	-	1,765,265	1,340
9. Nursing allowance l/	604	78,390	130.0	263,290	436
10. Funeral expenses m/	811	-	-	3,369,040	4,150
11. Other benefits n/	1,142	19,616	-	1,327,617	-
B. To Dependents of Insured c/					
1. Medical care benefits d/	252,634	1,945,072	7.7	75,182,091	298
2. Dental care benefits e/	30,543	182,262	6.0	14,475,997	474
3. Nursing care benefits f/	49	1,699	34.6	116,115	2,370
4. Medical care expenses g/	6,788	100,892	14.8	4,053,750	596
5. Dental care expenses h/	211	3,698	17.5	130,931	620
6. Delivery expenses k/	12,747	-	-	6,286,900	493
7. Nursing allowances l/	9,576	1,310,100	134.0	4,550,650	464
8. Funeral expenses m/	1,931	-	-	1,947,200	1,010
9. Other benefits n/	6	-	-	2,875	-

#/ Report of one prefecture missing.
See footnotes on next page.

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FOOTNOTES:

*/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

a/ The number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. Even in pregnancy cases, one pregnancy may give rise to more than one case of maternity allowance if the woman interrupts her maternity leave, goes back to work, and later resumes her maternity leave.

b/ In Japanese medical practice "a day of service" may be any one of the following: (1) an initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

c/ The benefit provisions summarized below are as of 1 August 1948 pursuant to the revision in the law which became effective on that date.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed are available on the same terms as d/ and e

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care is not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtain care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 percent for his dependents. The refund may not exceed the actual expenditure but may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees may be above those set for insurance treatment. The figures shown include also nursing care benefits paid in cash by way of reimbursement.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/.

i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work after a three day waiting period and for not more than six months, except in cases of tuberculosis in which the period is extended to 18 months. The rate of compensation is 60 percent of the taxable daily wage or 40 percent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents.

j/ Paid to insured women (not dependents) for a period of 42 days before and 42 days after delivery or as long a part thereof as they are absent from work, the rates are the same as under i/.

k/ A lump-sum grant payable to the insured mother at half the rate of her monthly wage but not less than ¥1,000. If hospitalization is provided, the amount is reduced by one half. Dependents receive a partial refund of midwives' fees paid at a flat rate of ¥500, which is paid under the same heading.

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l/ Paid to the mother for six months after delivery at the rate of ¥100, for both insured women and dependents.

m/ Paid to the person arranging for the funeral of the deceased. It is paid at the rate of one month's pay but not less than ¥2,000. For the funeral of dependents a lump sum of ¥1,000 is paid.

n/ Mainly transportation expenses to and from the hospi ; full reimbursement thereof to primary insured, reimbursement of 50 perce t for dependents. Prior to July 1948, a great many other dependents' benefits were included in this category. This was due to a working arrangement between Health Insurance and National Health Insurance whereby the former paid a lump-sum to the latter for treatment given to dependents whose family heads were insured under Health Insurance but who obtained treatment nevertheless under the National Health Insurance System. Until 1 July 1948 no accounting was rendered by National Health Insurance on how this money was spent. Hence, all of it was shown under "other benefits". Since that date, however, such accounting has been required a the dependents' benefits provided from this transfer amount have been listed under the respective headings according to the breakdown received.

o/ The per-case amounts of cash benefits are not necessarily identical with the standard set in the law. This is due to the fact that the figures chosen here are those of benefits actually paid out and may comprise several installments of a recurring benefit.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Society-managed Health Insurance (Kumiai Kansho Kenko Hoken) Fiscal Year 1948-49, by Month */

January 1949

	Cases b/	Days c/ Total	Days c/ Per Case	Total ¥	Per Case o/ ¥
A. To Primary Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/) p/	455,980	3,300,396	7.2	183,139,000	402
2. Nursing care benefits f/)	53,962	314,728	5.9	37,757,000	702
3. Dental care benefits e/	8,105	159,994	19.8	14,396,000	1,770
4. Medical care expenses g/) p/	33,021	702,375	21.4	66,451,000	2,610
5. Dental care expenses h/)	1,055	35,723	33.8	2,233,000	2,111
6. Sickness and injury allowance i/	926	-	-	1,746,000	1,883
7. Maternity allowance j/	899	-	-	380,000	423
8. Delivery expenses k/	1,427	-	-	4,583,000	3,220
9. Nursing allowance l/	-	-	-	-	-
10. Funeral expenses m/					
11. Other benefits n/					
B. To Dependents of Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/) p/	291,894	2,168,651	7.5	58,061,000	199
2. Medical care expenses g/)	14,908	120,649	8.1	6,761,000	456
3. Dental care benefits e/) p/	28,279	-	-	11,812,000	420
4. Dental care expenses h/)	34,334	-	-	8,507,000	246
5. Delivery expenses k/	4,265	-	-	4,260,000	996
6. Nursing allowance l/					
7. Funeral expenses m/					

See footnotes at end of table.

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February 1949 a/

	Cases b/	Days c/ Total	Days c/ Per Case	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case o/ ¥
A. To Primary Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/)					
2. Nursing care benefits f/) p/	[illegible],071	4,413,341	6.9	269,943,000	42[illegible]
3. Dental care benefits e/	78,667	481,802	6.1	45,968,000	584
4. Medical care expenses g/)					
5. Dental care expenses h/) p/	7,142	168,689	23.6	15,013,000	2,100
6. Sickness and injury allowance i/	34,080	444,581	12.7	73,142,000	2,150
7. Maternity allowance j/	1,244	46,427	37.3	3,085,000	2,480
8. Delivery expenses k/	1,166	-	-	2,220,000	1,910
9. Nursing allowance l/	642	-	-	207,000	323
10. Funeral expenses m/	1,286	-	-	6,009,000	4,670
11. Other benefits n/	-	-	-	-	-
B. To Dependents of Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/)					
2. Medical care expenses g/) p/	351,780	2,445,500	6.9	35,808,000	244
3. Dental care benefits e/)					
4. Dental care expenses h/) p/	23,939	130,424	5.[illegible]	9,780,000	409
5. Delivery expenses k/	26,524	-	-	13,189,000	498
6. Nursing allowance l/	28,241	-	-	10,154,000	359
7. Funeral expenses m/	4,698	-	-	4,659,000	994

See footnotes at end of table.

March 1949 a/

	Cases b/	Days c/ Total	Days c/ Per Case	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case o/ ¥
A. To Primary Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/) p/	675,020	4,798,073	7.1	326,256,000	474
2. Nursing care benefits f/)					
3. Dental care benefits e/	104,073	598,591	5.8	65,620,000	630
4. Medical care expenses g/) p/	7,743	188,915	24.4	16,358,000	2,118
5. Dental care expenses h/)					
6. Sickness and injury allowance i/	40,857	953,307	23.3	92,108,000	2,260
7. Maternity allowance j/	1,475	51,294	34.8	3,716,000	2,520
8. Delivery expenses k/	1,259	-	-	2,320,000	1,840
9. Nursing allowance l/	1,082	-	-	323,000	300
10. Funeral expenses m/	1,170	-	-	5,923,000	5,050
11. Other benefits n/	-	-	-	-	-
B. To Dependents of Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/) p/	419,151	2,918,667	7.0	93,958,000	224
2. Medical care expenses g/)					
3. Dental care benefits e/) p/	34,397	211,177	6.2	11,828,000	345
4. Dental care expenses h/)					
5. Delivery expenses k/	25,596	-	-	12,671,000	491
6. Nursing allowance l/	34,862	-	-	16,981,000	315
7. Funeral expenses m/	4,894	-	-	4,884,000	996

See footnotes at end of table.

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FOOTNOTES:

*/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Data based on reports from an average of 70 Health Insurance Societies representing approximately 12 percent of the number of insured and a fair cross-section of the industries covered and of the size distribution among the societies.

a/ The benefit provisions summarized below are as of 1 August 1948, pursuant to a revision in the law which became effective on that date. These are minimum standards. Societies may, and often do, grant more liberal benefits.

b/ The number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. Even in pregnancy cases, one pregnancy may give rise to more tha one case of maternity allowance if the woman interrupts her maternity leave, go back to work, and later resumes her maternity leave.

c/ In Japanese medical practice "a day of service" may be any one of the following: (1) an initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug supplied to the patient; (3) a day for whi a drug has been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years if necessary.

e/ Availabe on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. In this table nursing benefits are not shown separately since they are bei reported by the societies as part of medical care benefits and expenses granted.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care is not readily available from insurance doctoes or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patie who obtain care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 percent for his dependents. Actually the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are often above those set for insurance treatment. The figures shown include nursing care expenses paid by way of reimbursement.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/.

i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work after a three day waiting period and for not more than six months, except in cases of tuberculosis in which the period is extended to 18 months. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 percent when hospitalization is provide and the insured has no dependents.

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i/ Paid to insured women (not dependents) for a period of 42 days before and 42 days after delivery or as long a part thereof as they are absent from work; the rates are the same as under i/.

k/ A lump sum grant payable to the insured mother as half the rate of her monthly wage but not less than ¥1,000. If hospitalization is provided, the amount is reduced by one-half. Dependents receive a partial refund of midwives' fees at a flat rate of ¥500 which is paid under the same h ing.

l/ Paid to the mother for six months after delivery at the rate of ¥100 per month for both insured women and dependents.

m/ Paid to the person arranging for the funeral of the deceased. It is paid at t rate of one month's pay but not less than ¥2,000. For the funeral of dependen a lump sum of ¥1,000 is paid.

n/ In addition to transportation expenses to and from the hospital (full reimburs ment thereof to primary insured, reimbursement of 50 percent for dependents), these benefits include a variety of services and cash grants to primary insure and dependents provided by several Health Insurance Societies over and above those stipulated by law. Since it is a catch-all category, the number of "days would not be significant.

o/ The per-case amounts of cash benefits are not necessarily identical with the standard set in the law. This is due to the fact that the figures chosen here are those of benefits actually paid out and may comprise several installments of a recurring benefit.

p/ Breakdown not available.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken)
Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month */

	March 1949		
		Amount	
	Cases	Total	Per Case
A. Lump-sum Grants #/			
1. Retirement allowances a/			
Total	8,019	10,577,155	1,319
Male	3,069	3,931,225	1,281
Female	4,950	6,645,930	1,343
2. Invalidity allowances b/			
Total	126	1,636,000	12,984
Male	119	1,577,358	13,255
Female	7	58,642	8,377
3. Survivors' allowances c/			
Total	12	36,322	3,027
Male	12	36,322	3,027
Female	-	-	-
B. Pensions d/ ##/			
1. Invalidity pensions e/			
Total	2,364	13,006,710	5,502
Male	2,184	12,278,877	5,622
Female	180	727,833	4,044
2. Survivors' pension f/			
Total	8,618	58,806,316	6,824
Male	8,447	58,345,228	6,907
Female	171	461,088	2,696
3. Widow(er)s Pensions g/			
Total	3,028	37,114,231	11,266
Male	2,925	32,[illegible]4,755	11,253
Female	103	1,199,476	11,645
4. Surviving child's pensions h/			
Total	156	1,257,133	8,059
Male	109	978,533	8,977
Female	47	278,600	5,928

See footnotes at end of table.

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FOOTNOTES:

*/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The number of cases and amount shown are those certified; they may be larger or smaller than those actually paid, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following perio Pensions are due and payable quarterly but frequently beneficiaries permit several installments to accumulate prior to claiming them at their respective post offices. The pension amounts shown are annual amounts. The lump-sum grants shown are non-recurrent one-time payments. Thus lump-sum grants are listed only once, in the month in which they were certified for payment. Pension cases and amounts, on the other hand, are listed each month in the aggregate, i.e., those certified for payment prior to the current month plus those certified for the first time during that month, minus those terminated during the month.

The ensuing summary of benefit provisions is as of 1 August 1948, the date on which a revision in the system took effect. For a summary of earlier provisio see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 97, "Social Insurance Statistics" and notes to table attached thereto.

a/ One-time lump-sums grants in lieu of old-age pension. They are paid to persons reaching the age of 50 who had withdrawn from the s em after having been insured for five years or more but short of completing the period required to qualify for old-age pension. Females insured withdrawing by reason of marriage or childbirth receive a grant immediately upon withdrawal, if covered for only six months or more prior thereto. Receipt of (Health Insurance,) sickness and injury, or maternity allowance or of unemployment benefits temporarily disqualifies the recipient from becoming eligible for a retirement allowance. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to 15 to 510 times the average daily wage but not exceed 22 times the average monthly wage.

b/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities of other than occupational origin (except those decided prior to 1 September 1947, the date on whic the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law took effect) provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to 10 times the average monthly wage.

c/ One-time lump-sum grants paid to survivors who cannot qualify as pensioners, provided the insured died for other than occupational causes (or else prior to 1 September 1947) and failed to receive at least six annual installments of the pension to which he was entitled. The amount is to be the greater of two multiples, to wit, six times the annual amount of the old-age pension to which the deceased was entitled or ten times the monthly wage on which the invalidity pension to which he might have been entitled under this Law would have been computed.

d/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts. To date old-age pensions have not become payable.

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e/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years, prior to 1 September 1947). Invalidity due to job-connected causes for which pensions are paid under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law is not compensable under this program until after the exhaustion of benefit rights under the W.A.C.I. Law. However, the above numbers include many occupational invalidity pensions originating prior to 1 September 1947, the date on which that Law took effect. Since the average amount of these older (occupational) pensions was considerably below the level of the (occupational) pensions certified since that date under the W.A.C.I. Law, the former were raised five-fold under a recent revision of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law effective 1 August 1948.

Pensions currently certified under this law will vary in annual amount, dependir on the degree of invalidity, from four to five times the average monthly wage fo the last three months of employment plus an additional four times the average daily wage for each year of covered employment in excess of 20. In severe cases this amount will be increased by ¥2,400 in respect to the spouse of the invalidi pensioner and each dependent child.

f/ At the present time all survivors' pensions paid under Welfare Pension Insurance, with the exception of the so-called widow(er)'s and surviving child's pensions (see subsequent notes), are in respect of deaths due to job-connected causes, which occurred prior to 1 September 1947 (the date on which the Workmen's Accider Compensation Law took effect). Although the amount of the pensions certified pric to that date was determined according to the occupational pension rate more favorable to the insured, they were considerably below the level of (occupational pensions certified since then under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law. In order to make all (occupational) survivors' pensions more nearly equal, those certified prior to 1 September 1947 were raised five-fold by a recent revision of the law effective 1 August 1948.

After 1 September 1947 survivors' pensions became payable under Welfare Pension Insurance only upon fulfillment of the 20-year qualifying period (15 years for miners) required under the law. In amount they will equal one-half the old-age pension which would have been payable plus an additional ten times the average daily wage of the deceased for each dependent child. Expressed differently, this amount will equal two months' average wages plus an additional ten times the average daily wage for each year in covered employment in excess of 20, plus the stated addition for each dependent child.

g/ Payable to a widow (age 50 or over) or widower (age 55 or over) of an insured who was covered for six months or more but less than 20 years and who died either within two years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage, or, without time limit from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension. The pension amounts to two times the average wage of the deceased while covered. This annual amount is increased by ¥2,400 in respect of each dependent child surviving.

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h/ Payable to a dependent child surviving the insured fulfilling the above conditions. The annual amount of the pension is determined as above with the additional ¥ 2,400 applying to each additional dependent child surviving.

#/ Reports of 2 prefectures missing.

##/ Reports of 3 prefectures missing.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken)
Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

March 1949

	Cases b/	Days c/ Total	Days c/ Per Case	Amount Total	Amount Per Case
		¥	¥	¥	¥
I. Short term benefits					
A. To Primary Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/	25,278	180,895	7	21,930,901	868
2. Dental care benefits e/	4,318	24,499	6	3,465,328	03
3. Nursing care benefits f/	580	14,690	25	2,361,189	4,071
4. Medical care expenses g/)	1,651	29,584	18	4,152,284	2,515
5. Dental care expenses h/)					
6. Sickness & injury allowance i/	2,020	77,644	38	6,349,242	3,143
7. Funeral expenses j/	165	-	-	517,930	3,139
B. To Dependents of Insured					
1. Medical Service	3,885	43,909	11	1,835,192	472
2. Dental Service	540	3,744	7	236,252	438
3. Nursing Service	3	52	17	4,005	1,335
4. Medical care benefit	645	17,264	27	979,909	1,519
5. Funeral grants	62	-	-	321,840	5,191
II. Unemployment benefits k/	966	11,101	11	811,968	841
III. Long-term benefits l/					
A. Lump-sum grants					
1. Retirement allowance m/	362	-	-	298,116	824
2. Invalidity allowance n/	15	-	-	272,772	18,185
3. Survivors' allowance o/	224	-	-	786,097	3,509

See footnotes at end of table.

March 1949 (Cont'd)

	Cases b/	Days c/ Total ¥	Days c/ Per Case ¥	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥
B. Pensions p/					
1. Invalidity pension q/	6	-	-	15,970	2,662
2. Survivors' pension r/	77	-	-	160,199	2,081
3. Widows' pension	18	-	-	338,600	18,811
4. Widowers' pension	-	-	-	-	-
5. Surviving child's pension	1	-	-	16,000	16,000

See footnotes at end of table.

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FOOTNOTES:

a/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. Short-term, unemployment and long-term benefits, other than pensions, are examined when filed and are certified and paid immediately upon completion of the examination. Pensions are paid four times a year except for a certain carry-over. Prior to the amendment of the law effective 1 September 1948, payment used to be made in January, April, June and October. Since then the pay dates have been shifted to February, June, August and November of each year.

With the exception of pensions, all benefit amounts shown represent actual cash payments or the cost of benefits paid in kind.

Benefit provisions, as summarized below, are those in effect since 1 September 1948. Certain changes in the law which became effective on 1 June 1949 will be reported when statistics for that month are presented.

b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.

c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) an initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug furnished to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948, at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 percent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.

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i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work beginning with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability, but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 percent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases the above time-limit does not apply, and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages not exceeding four months and 60 per cent thereafter.

j/ A lump-sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded within the above limit to the person arranging for it.

jj/ Benefits to dependents as reported here include all of the foregoing except sickness and injury allowance which is payable only to primary insured. Subsequent reports will provide a breakdown of the global figures.

k/ A cash benefit paid to persons involuntarily unemployed after a period of covered employment of at least six months during the preceding year. Seasonal and short-term workers are exempt from unemployment coverage. There is an initial waiting period of one week, which is waived in cases of recurrent unemployment within one year from the date of his first lay-off. The maximum period for which benefits may be received within such year is 180 days. Unemployment benefits may not be received simultaneously with short-term benefits or pensions.

The amount paid is a fraction of the taxable average daily wages of the last month or the last two months, whichever is higher. It varies from 80 per cent for the lowest to 40 per cent for the highest wage per day of unemployment.

l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be large or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.

m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least three years of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. In cases of withdrawal on account of off-duty, death, marriage, or child-birth, only six months of prior coverage are required. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.

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p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from five to eight time the last monthly taxable wage, depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of fifteen years, but must not exceed in any case twelve times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law for land workers) were increased five-fold in order t make them more nearly equal to these certified since that date.

r/ Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. Also in duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of fifteen years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Law for land workers) were increased five-fold to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

In cases in which the deceased was insured six months or more, but less than fifteen years and died from a cause not connected with his duty (either within 2 years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension), so-called widow(er's) and orphan's pensions are paid to a widow (regardless of age if she has dependent children, otherwise, at age 50 or over) or a widower (age 55 or over) or a dependent child. This pension amounts to twic the average monthly wage of the deceased while covered. This amount is increased by ¥2,400 in respect to each dependent child other than the primary recipient of the orphan's pension. These pensions became payable on 1 September 1948, and the first pension of this type were certified during November 1948 retroactively to 1 September. In the above reports, these pensions have been included with the invalidity and survivors' pensions respectively. Future reports will contain a breakdown according to category of pension.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Onkyu)
Calendar Year 1949, by Month a/

March 1949

	Cases	Amount	
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance b/	1,141	4,768,300.28	4,179.05
2. Invalidity allowance c/	239	277,070.00	1,159.28
3. Survivors' allowance d/	177	1,629,761.00	9,207.68
B. Pensions e/			
1. Ordinary pension f/	8,337	13,413,706.02	1,488.98
2. Additional pension g/, j/	4,117	1,433,105.32	347.92
3. Invalidity pension h/, j/	7	2,799.41	399.91
4. Survivors' pension i/, j/	2,843	3,734,453.66	1,313.56

See footnotes at end of table.

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FOOTNOTES:

a/ Source: Savings Bureau, Ministry of Communications. In contrast to other social insurance statistics Government Pension statistics are kept on a calendar rather then fiscal year basis. All data given are based on reports from the post office in all parts of Japan on benefits actually paid in the month concerned. The number and amounts certified during the month are not reported.

b/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to public servants of "official" rank who retire after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension The allowance amounts to the annual salary at retirement multiplied by the number of years of service.

c/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to disabled ex-servicemen whose degree of disability does not entitle them to an "additional pension" (see below). The amount payable varies from 10 - 100 times the salary attached to his former rank as per schedule.

d/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to surviving dependents of a public official who dies after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension; also allowances paid to survivors of an official with more than 17 years service (12 years for police and prison officials) or in receipt of an ordinary pension who died without leaving any survivors who could qualify for a survivors pension. The amount of the allowance payable on the first count is equivalent to the deceased official's monthly salary at time of death multiplied by the number of years of service. In the other cases it is a multiple of the annual pension which was or would have been payable.

e/ All pensions are payable in four quarterly installments. However, beneficiaries are in a habit of letting them accumulate at the post offices where they are paid until more than one installment has become due. The "amount per case" figure shown, therefore, is not the annual amount. In order to estimate the average annual pension benefit, the average per-case figure should be multiplied by 2.5 (as most beneficiaries are reported to claim their pension only 2-3 times a year rather than each quarter).

f/ Payable to officials retiring after 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) and those retiring at any time owing to service-connected injuries entitling them to an "additional pension" (see below). The basic amount of the pension is one-third the basic salary paid at the time of retirement. This amount is increased by 0.67 percent of that salary for each year's service in excess of 17 (12) up to a total of 40 years' service. There are certain differences in computing additional amounts for special classes of officials.

g/ Payable to officials including ex-servicemen of comparable rank retiring for severe service-connected invalidity. Since the "ordinary pension" is payable in all such cases, payment of the "additional pension" is cumulative; hence, the na Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic annual amount varies according to schedule from 15 to 69 percent of the annual salary at the time of retirement.

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h/ Payable to officials retiring on account of service-connected disability not severe enough to qualify them for an "additional pension". It may or may not be paid with an "ordinary pension" or lump-sum allowance. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic amount varies according to rank at retirement and the degree of the disability from 10 - 20 percent of annual salary. When paid with the "ordinary pension", it is reduced by 15 percent.

i/ Payable to the surviving dependents of officials who died in service after 17 years (12 years for police and prison officials) or while in receipt of an ordinary pension or, regardless of length of service of the deceased, whose death was due to a service-connected cause, or who were in receipt of an "additional pension" (see above). The pension is increased by a dependency allowance in view of dependents of the survivor drawing the pension. The basic amount is one-half of the ordinary pension or, in cases of service-connected death or death of an official pensioned for service-connected invalidity, is determined according to a variety of schedules annexed to the law.

j/ The additional amount paid in regard of dependents is a flat ¥2400 per dependent per year. In the case of ex-servicemen it is limited to ¥7200 per pensioner. This is due to the over-all limitation imposed by SCAPIN No. 338 of 24 November 1945 on all pensions to former military personnel. Restricted to work-disabling invalidity, they may be paid only at rates not higher than the lowest of those for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes.

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APPEALS
UNDER
HEALTH INSURANCE LAW
SEAMEN'S INSURANCE LAW
WELFARE PENSION INSURANCE LAW
SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER 1947 TO JULY 1949

Name of Pref.	No. of Appeals	No. of Appeals decided	Date first Appeals Filed	Date of latest Decision	In Favor of		No. Carr'd to Cent.	No. Dec'd by Cent.	In Favor of	
					Insured	Insurer			Insured	Insurer
Hokkaido	23	22	14 Jun 48	18 Jun 49	19	3				
Aomori	23	20	10 Apr 48	12 Jul 49	18	2				
Iwate	11	11	15 Mar 48	30 Jun 49	7	4				
Miyagi	40	40	8 May 48	30 Jun 49	31	9	1	1	1	
Akita	2	2	2 Apr 48	15 Apr 48	1	1				
Yamagata										
Fukushima	21	18	20 Apr 48	23 Jun 49	11	7				
Ibaraki	13	12	10 Apr 48	22 Jun 49	7	5				
Tochigi	17	15	15 Mar 48	25 Apr 49	5	10	1	1	1	
Gumma	8	8	30 May 48	12 Nov 48	7	1				
Saitama	12	9	5 Apr 48	6 May 49	3	6				
Chiba	5	5	20 May 48	30 May 49	3	2				
Tokyo	8	8	10 Mar 48	22 Jun 49	5	3				
Kanagawa	6	5	21 Jun 48	7 Jan 49	2	3				
Niigata	11	9	23 May 48	2 Jun 49	7	2				
Toyama	2	2	20 May 48	11 Jun 48		2				
Ishikawa	9	9	12 Jul 48	30 Jun 49	4	5				
Fukui	12	12	30 Jan 48	23 Jun 49	6	6				
Yamanashi	1	1	1 Mar 48	11 Mar 48	1					
Nagano	7	7	12 Aug 48	6 Jun 49	4	3				
Gifu	20	10	13 May 48	1 Jun 49	4	6				
Shizuoka	30	28	20 Jan 48	30 Jun 49	12	16				
Aichi	1	1	28 Apr 48	13 May 48		1				
Mie	13	13	30 Mar 48	13 Jun 49	8	5				
Shiga	1	1	25 May 48	1 Jun 48		1				
Kyoto	29	27	8 Jan 48	23 May 49	14	13	2	2	2	
Osaka	26	21	23 Mar 48	18 Jun 49	9	12				
Hyogo	25	25	19 Dec 48	28 Jun 49	17	8	1	1		1
Nara	10	9	20 May 48	8 Jul 49	18	1				
Wakayama	13	13	8 Jul 48	7 Apr 49	6	7	1	1		1
Tottori	13	12	12 Mar 48	28 Jun 49						
Shimane	6	6	7 Aug 48	8 Jun 49	3	3	1	1		1
Okayama	21	21	29 Mar 48	7 Jun 49	10	11				
Hiroshima	12	12	17 Apr 48	17 Jun 49	6	6				
Yamaguchi	19	7	6 Mar 48	30 Apr 49	2	5				
Tokushima	12	12	18 Jun 48	30 Jun 49	9	3				
Kagawa	36	34	29 Mar 48	25 Jun 49	20	14	1	1	1	
Ehime	34	33	15 Mar 48	10 Jun 49	13	20				
Kochi	2	2	22 Jun 48	18 Jul 48		2				
Fukuoka	15	15	9 Jun 48	30 Jun 49	5	10	3	3	1	2
Saga	8	8	20 Sep 48	15 Mar 49	5	3	2	2	1	1
Nagasaki	12	12	15 May 48	2 Apr 49	10	2				
Kumamoto	16	16	10 Apr 48	2 Dec 48	1	15				
Oita										
Miyazaki	17	17	27 May 48	15 Apr 49	10	7				
Kagoshima	14	14	6 Mar 48	29 Jun 49	6	8				
TOTAL	626	584			326	258	13	13	7	6

Incl. # 5

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted by National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations (Kyosai Kumiai), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month */

July 1948 a/

	Cases b/	Days	Amount ¥
(All benefits for non-occupational causes)			
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/			
Ministerial associations	17,004	N.A.	8,527,881
Government enterprise associations	140,300	224,287	9,937,972
b. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	21,936	N.A.	21,006,777
Government enterprise associations	27,248	116,563	24,328,538
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/			
Ministerial associations	25	-	39,552
Government enterprise associations	35	-	18,395
d. Maternity allowance g/			
Ministerial associations	10	-	4,050
Government enterprise associations	34	-	42,442
e. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	2,171	-	599,032
Government enterprise associations	350	-	189,866
f. Nursing allowances i/			
Ministerial associations	5,349	-	498,193
Government enterprise associations	4,651	-	814,759
g. Funeral expenses i/			
Ministerial associations	169	-	233,639
Government enterprise associations	755	-	669,358
h. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	1,119	-	2,000,616
Government enterprise associations	1,972	-	6,228,894
i. Education grants l/			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	18,000	-	9,917,768
Government enterprise associations	120,309	456,784	16,482,294
b. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	2,194	-	690,974
Government enterprise associations	7,370	-	1,107,136
c. Funeral expenses i/			
Ministerial associations	399	-	376,987
Government enterprise associations	1,156	-	353,880
d. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	5	-	4,148

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August 1948

	Cases b	Days	Amount ¥
(All benefits for non-occupational causes)			
A. Short-term Benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/			
Ministerial associations	24,682	85,763	12,511,494
Government enterprise associations	136,558	343,790	15,355,470
b. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	18,394	167,934	19,944,268
Government enterprise associations	28,714	115,718	24,728,365
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/g/			
Ministerial associations	15	-	31,747
Government enterprise associations	73	-	59,712
d. Maternity allowance g/			
Ministerial associations	3	91	3,700
Government enterprise associations	13	168	8,399
e. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	1,751	-	583,894
Government enterprise associations	320	-	163,939
f. Nursing allowances i/			
Ministerial associations	3,355	-	518,502
Government enterprise associations	2,973	-	533,430
g. Funeral expenses j/			
Ministerial associations	162	-	209,614
Government enterprise associations	685	-	561,082
h. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	476	-	962,899
Government enterprise associations	665	-	1,581,758
i. Education grants l/			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	16,776	118,474	17,220,832
Government enterprise associations	133,212	653,762	19,549,863
b. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	2,245	-	1,151,470
Government enterprise associations	5,710	-	975,867
c. Funeral expenses j/			
Ministerial associations	366	-	736,181
Government enterprise associations	999	-	312,580
d. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	28	-	28,971
Government enterprise associations	8	-	12,413

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	Cases b/	Days	Amount ¥
(All benefits for non-occupational causes)			
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/			
Ministerial associations	30,626	143,321	17,730,579
Government enterprise associations	188,233	309,596	16,381,283
b. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	22,202	217,787	23,718,345
Government enterprise associations	32,342	123,348	30,305,588
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/			
Ministerial associations	37	1,872	71,127
Government enterprise associations	70	2,147	72,520
d. Maternity allowance g/			
Ministerial associations	2	-	1,502
Government enterprise associations	8	-	12,290
e. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	1,852	-	1,271,916
Government enterprise associations	298	-	183,151
f. Nursing allowances i/			
Ministerial associations	2,714	-	2,969,563
Government enterprise associations	4,769	-	1,370,216
g. Funeral expenses i/			
Ministerial associations	332	-	527,847
Government enterprise associations	562	-	470,272
h. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	1,705	-	4,960,000
Government enterprise associations	1,878	-	6,202,002
i. Education grants l/			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	22,056	13,826	13,597,861
Government enterprise associations	154,501	522,814	23,950,631
b. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	2,714	-	2,969,563
Government enterprise associations	4,769	-	1,370,217
c. Funeral expenses i/			
Ministerial associations	431	-	449,415
Government enterprise associations	1,038	-	973,391
d. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	14	-	15,513
Government enterprise associations	6	-	13,720

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	Cases b/	Days	Amount ¥
	October 1948 a/		
(Reports for October 1948 through March 1949 available only from the Government Enterprise Associations)			
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	196,322	3,240,921	12,417,296
b. Medical care expenses e/	39,988	643,080	32,050,004
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/s/	142	-	176,539
d. Maternity allowance g/	8	-	6,976
e. Delivery expenses h/	249	-	258,388
f. Nursing allowances i/	7,064	-	3,600,454
g. Funeral expenses j/	518	-	684,102
h. Calamity benefits k/	3,365	-	7,590,264
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	149,277	2,187,124	23,381,259
b. Delivery expenses h/	8,549	-	10,117,794
c. Funeral expenses j/	1,193	-	1,504,061
d. Calamity benefits k/	4	-	7,052
	November 1948		
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	129,486	2,044,603	15,894,908
b. Medical care expenses e/	59,057	995,437	43,027,854
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	115	5,402	159,237
d. Maternity allowance g/	7	-	17,998
e. Delivery expenses h/	279	-	564,184
f. Nursing allowances i/	9,455	-	5,163,320
g. Funeral expenses j/	411	-	663,032
h. Calamity benefits k/	935	-	561
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	120,928	1,748,863	25,173,536
b. Delivery expenses h/	10,011	-	14,543,603
c. Funeral expenses j/	1,350	-	2,042,954
d. Calamity benefits k/	9	-	20,813

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December 1948

	Cases b/	Days	Amount ¥
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	181,403	2,929,266	31,665,281
b. Medical care expenses e/	32,326	533,736	46,639,707
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	151	-	262,424
d. Maternity allowance g/	18	-	79,199
e. Delivery expenses h/	666	-	1,625,901
f. Nursing allowances i/	19,039	-	10,514,929
g. Funeral expenses j/	858	-	2,075,161
h. Calamity benefits k/	1,193	-	3,617,836
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	139,793	2,026,787	35,477,623
b. Delivery expenses h/	18,025	-	30,488,040
c. Funeral expenses j/	2,908	-	4,994,383
d. Calamity benefits k/	24	-	25,261

January 1949

A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	180,979	2,892,343	31,277,195
b. Medical care expenses e/	30,454	452,044	42,452,854
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	108	6,280	223,097
d. Maternity allowance g/	26	968	104,592
e. Delivery expenses h/	461	-	1,233,467
f. Nursing allowances i/	13,372	-	7,488,095
g. Funeral expenses j/	577	-	1,563,831
h. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	197,508	2,878,566	32,484,080
b. Delivery expenses h/	11,107	-	18,971,752
c. Funeral expenses j/	1,800	-	3,205,494
d. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-

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February 1949

	Cases b/	Days	Amount ¥
A. Short-term benefits c			
1. To Primary Insured	167,492	2,573,132	35,463,937
a. Medical care benefits d/	95,417	1,634,332	25,504,199
b. Medical care expenses e/	164	-	378,904
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	94	-	237,672
d. Maternity allowance g/	554	-	1,724,301
e. Delivery expenses h/	14,722	-	8,973,834
f. Nursing allowances i/	703	-	3,285,205
g. Funeral expenses j/	-	-	-
h. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-
i. Education grants l/			
2. To Dependents of Insured	167,256	2,391,267	36,106,155
a. Medical care expenses e/	14,216	-	33,239,147
b. Delivery expenses h/	2,331	-	5,513,438
c. Funeral expenses j/	-	-	-
d. Calamity benefits k/			

March 1949

A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured	194,311	2,858,289	56,140,847
a. Medical care benefits d/	47,411	800,491	57,311,638
b. Medical care expenses e/	2,618	-	837,685
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	52	-	225,971
d. Maternity allowance g/	738	-	2,438,383
e. Delivery expenses h/	14,484	-	8,392,380
f. Nursing allowances i/	829	-	2,903,365
g. Funeral expenses j/	-	-	-
h. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-
i. Education grants l/			
2. To Dependents of Insured	232,771	3,324,050	49,162,244
a. Medical care expenses e/	15,488	-	35,681,278
b. Delivery expenses h/	2,647	-	6,645,101
c. Funeral expenses j/	-	-	-
d. Calamity benefits k/			

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	Cases b/	Amount ¥
July 1948 a/		
(These benefits are paid only by government Enterprise Associations. All benefits are for non-occupational causes)		
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	9,536	2,819,140
b. Invalidity allowance n/	14	6,860
c. Survivors' allowance o/	639	368,579
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	2,241	284,557
b. Invalidity pensions q/	29	3,893
c. Survivors' pensions r/	423	270,863
August 1948		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	9,826	3,455,251
b. Invalidity allowance n/	18	7,667
c. Survivors' allowance o/	703	428,418
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	7,397	817,129
b. Invalidity pensions q/	285	31,207
c. Survivors' pensions r/	752	290,642
September 1948		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	6,572	3,204,859
b. Invalidity allowance n/	6	1,320
c. Survivors' allowance o/	479	452,370
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	21,177	2,210,745
b. Invalidity pensions q/	18	7,667
c. Survivors' pensions r/	1,776	402,243

See footnotes at end of table.

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	Cases b/	Amount ¥
	October 1948 a/	
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	5,424	4,208,698
b. Invalidity allowance n/	11	5,410
c. Survivors' allowance o/	369	867,242
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	2,582	371,412
b. Invalidity pensions q/	14	3,592
c. Survivors' pensions r/	380	958,080
	November 1948	
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	5,378	15,755,330
b. Invalidity allowance n/	5	1,510
c. Survivors' allowance o/	377	1,331,505
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	7,962	961,558
b. Invalidity pensions q/	280	30,875
c. Survivors' pensions r/	738	415,100
	December 1948	
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	10,358	52,690,373
b. Invalidity allowance n/	2	6,785
c. Survivors' allowance o/	766	5,744,655
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	19,178	2,562,883
b. Invalidity pensions q/	442	47,298
c. Survivors' pensions r/	1,640	932,993

See footnotes at end of table.

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	Cases b/	Amount ¥
January 1949 a/		
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	9,659	48,088,997
b. Invalidity allowance n/	2	2,720
c. Survivors' allowance o/	510	5,013,730
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	1,552	225,245
b. Invalidity pensions q/	18	3,167
c. Survivors' pensions r/	398	815,316
February 1949		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	12,457	67,269,465
b. Invalidity allowance n/	2	19,715
c. Survivors' allowance o/	558	7,749,920
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	9,636	1,216,636
b. Invalidity pensions q/	288	265,223
c. Survivors' pensions r/	850	300,754
March 1949		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	13,392	110,887,687
b. Invalidity allowance n/	2	4,225
c. Survivors' allowance o/	744	11,817,331
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	22,638	3,358,551
b. Invalidity pensions q/	540	75,293
c. Survivors' pensions r/	2,321	906,999

See footnotes at end of table.

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	Cases b/	Amount ¥
July 1948 a/		
(All benefits for occupational causes)		
A. Short-term benefits c/	1,393	781,991
a. Medical care benefits d/	954	529,720
b. Medical care care expenses e/	7	1,697
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	-	-
d. Funeral expenses j/		
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	10	43,451
b. Survivors' allowance o/	37	115,298
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions q/	692	1,058,547
b. Survivors' pensions r/	1,323	4,043,372
August 1948		
A. Short-term benefits c/	2,494	1,489,385
a. Medical care benefits d/	973	559,814
b. Medical care expenses e/	1	480
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	2	7,509
d. Funeral expenses j/		
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	42	612,061
b. Survivors' allowance o/	76	251,664
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions q/	1,065	2,284,610
b. Survivors' pensions r/	3,012	7,863,478
September 1948		
A. Short-term benefits c/	2,087	1,434,303
a. Medical care benefits d/	937	621,904
b. Medical care expenses e/	3	691
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	2	3,980
d. Funeral expenses j/		

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	Cases b/	Amount ¥
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	51	554,320
b. Survivors' allowance o/	49	114,305
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions g/	1,433	3,716,921
b. Survivors' pensions r/	6,381	19,986,237
October 1948 a/		
A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	1,440	962,387
b. Medical care expenses e/	1,356	648,581
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	3	3,563
d. Funeral expenses j/	6	31,914
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	41	385,907
b. Survivors' allowance o/	54	630,051
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions g/	213	496,473
b. Survivors' pensions r/	719	3,832,043
November 1948		
A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	1,538	1,321,908
b. Medical care expenses e/	1,059	690,231
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	1	500
d. Funeral expenses j/	7	32,795
B. Long-term Benefits		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	61	921,838
b. Survivors' allowance o/	32	302,130
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions g/	565	1,144,920
b. Survivors' pensions r/	2,272	4,758,611

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	Cases b/	Amount ¥
December 1948		
A. Short-term benefits c/	3,386	2,890,515
a. Medical care benefits d/	736	730,733
b. Medical care expenses e/	2	1,791
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	3	27,646
d. Funeral expenses j/		
B. Long-term Benefits		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	67	1,229,021
b. Survivors' allowance o/	20	1,261,036
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions q/	975	1,774,454
b. Survivors' pensions r/	3,795	9,990,823
January 1949		
A. Short-term benefits c/	1,330	1,150,658
a. Medical care benefits d/	410	379,187
b. Medical care expenses e/	-	-
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	3	27,646
d. Funeral expenses j/		
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	38	904,352
b. Survivors' allowance o/	16	418,598
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions q/	81	202,925
b. Survivors' pensions r/	351	1,091,094
February 1949		
A. Short-term benefits c/	1,636	1,292,893
a. Medical care benefits d/	212	317,562
b. Medical care expenses e/	3	1,034
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	8	28,074
d. Funeral expenses j/		
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	36	702,526
b. Survivors' allowance o/	14	69,360
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions q/	648	983,240
b. Survivors' pensions r/	2,508	4,989,005

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March 1949

	Cases b/	Amount ¥
A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	3,027	2,164,625
b. Medical care expenses e/	292	392,438
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	-	-
d. Funeral expenses j/	7	42,521
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	92	2,604,375
b. Survivors' allowance o/	3	7,314
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions g/	1,203	2,537,083
b. Survivors' pensions r/	4,522	12,380,935

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Footnotes:

*/ Source: Allowance Bureau, Ministry of Finance. All cases and amounts are reported to be those actually paid in the month under review.

a/ The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness requiring treatment in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases.

c/ The description of individual benefits given below follows the provisions of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law, effective 1 July 1948, and administrative ordinances based thereon. Prior to the effective date of that law, each association made its own benefit provisions. Thus there was an appreciable variety. By and large, the benefit provisions of the new law are more liberal than those in effect prior thereto. One important difference lies in the exclusion of all duty-connected benefits as no longer payable by Mutual Aid associations after 1 July 1948.

d/ Medical care, including surgical and dental care, and hospitalization provided free of charge to primary insured and at half cost to his dependents for not more than three years for any one illness or injury; also nursing care to the extent the association deems it necessary. In the reports received the type of care given is not broken down. Dependents' medical care, when given in kind is included here. However, more often, the reimbursement provision is said to be applied to dependents, see below.

e/ Reimbursement for medical care received from other than insurance doctors or institutions and paid for by the insured himself. Reimbursement is made at the rates set by the association but not exceeding actual cost to the insured. Medical care expenses incurred on behalf of dependents are reimbursed at 50 percent thereof.

f/ Payable to primary insured, beginning with the fourth day of sickness, for as long as he is unable to serve but not more than 60 days - provided he is not paid his regular salary. The rate is 80 percent of daily base pay or, in case hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents, 60 percent of daily base pay. In tuberculosis cases the period is extended to three years.

g/ Also called "delivery allowance." It is payable 42 days before and 42 days after delivery at a rate of 80 percent of the daily base pay.

h/ Also called "childbirth expense." It is a flat one month's base pay (one-half month's base pay for dependents) paid at childbirth.

i/ Payable upon childbirth to the insured or dependent at the rate of ¥100 per month for the duration of the nursing period but not exceeding six months. In the reports received no distinction is made between primary insured and dependents among the cases listed.

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i/ A flat one month's base pay but not less than ¥2,000 (one-half month's base pay but not less than ¥1,000 at the death of a dependent) payable to the person holding the funeral for the deceased.

k/ Consist of two kinds of benefit (1) a death benefit due in cases of death caused by natural disasters and analogous to the ordinary funeral benefit - see footnote j above - but paid in addition thereto; (2) a lump-sum paid to the primary insured who lost part or all of his residence due to natural disaster; the amount varies according to length of service from 1 to 3 months' base pay. In the above listing, all calamity benefits have been lumped together.

l/ Abolished by the new law. Formerly paid by the Policemen's Mutual Aid Association in respect of primary-school-age children.

m/ Also called "separation lump-sum." It is paid to a member retiring or separated from the service after, at least, six months' but not more than 20 years' membership. Depending on the length of his service it varies from 10 to 485 times his daily base pay. If he receives also an invalidity allowance, the two allowances combined must not exceed 22 months' base pay.

n/ Also called "disability lump sum." It is granted to a member covered for at least three months for smaller cases of invalidity or disabling illness continuing after the expiration of the three-year medical care benefit or expenses. It is a flat amount of ten months' base pay and is subject to the above maximum (see foregoing footnote).

o/ Also called "lump sum for bereaved family." Payable when no survivors qualifying for a survivors pension are left or the deceased was an invalid pensioned prior to completing 20 years of service.

p/ Also called "separation annuity." Payable to workers retired after at least 20 years' service from the time they reach age 50 until death. The annual pension amount is four times the worker's monthly base pay plus an additional four days' for each year served in excess of twenty.

q/ Also called "disability annuity." Payable for major invalidity or disabling illness of more than three years' duration on the same qualifying conditions as the invalidity allowance (see footnote n above). Depending on the degree of disability, the annual pension amounts to 4 or 5 times the monthly base pay plus an additional three days' base pay for each year of membership in excess of 10 and an additional 4 days' base pay for each year of membership in excess of 20.

r/ Also called "annuity for bereaved family." It is paid to the surviving family after death of a member or pensioner insured for 20 years or more and amounts to one-half the retirement pension he was receiving or would have been entitled to receive.

s/ The new law does provide for a so-called "absence-allowance" payable at the rate of 60 percent of daily base pay for a specified number of days if the member's absence from work for justified reasons enumerated in the law - provided no pay was received for the period of absence. Since the latter provision is seldom realized, the benefit is paid very infrequently. In the above table these have been included with the sickness and injury allowance.

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File

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Onkyu), Calendar Years 1948 and 1949, by Month a/

	October 1948		
	Cases	Amount	
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance b/	816	680,499	834
2. Invalidity allowance c/	425	343,697	809
3. Survivors' allowance d/	142	117,999	831
B. Pensions e/			
1. Ordinary pension f/	71,064	14,673,564	206
2. Additional pension g/ j/	35,730	4,875,243	136
3. Invalidity pension h/ j/	37	6,989	188
4. Survivors' pension i/ j/	40,090	8,276,782	205

	November 1948		
	Cases	Amount	
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance b/	433	338,958	783
2. Invalidity allowance c/	500	383,691	767
3. Survivors' allowance d/	102	219,390	2,151
B. Pensions e/			
1. Ordinary pension f/	11,958	2,860,824	239
2. Additional pension g/ j/	5,812	1,054,020	181
3. Invalidity pension h/ j/	6	870	145
4. Survivors' pension i/ j/	4,524	1,401,812	310

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December 1948

	Cases	Amount	
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance b/	683	998,788	1,462
2. Invalidity allowance c/	289	237,480	822
3. Survivors' allowance d/	157	428,220	2,728
B. Pensions e/			
1. Ordinary pension f/	6,948	2,620,234	377
2. Additional pension g/ j/	31,607	5,353,627	169
3. Invalidity pension h/ j/	30	4,662	155
4. Survivors' pension i/ j/	4,232	1,296,372	306

January 1949

	Cases	Amount	
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance b/	843	1,559,868	1,850
2. Invalidity allowance c/	492	383,660	780
3. Survivors' allowance d/	101	115,443	1,143
B. Pensions e/			
1. Ordinary pension f/	86,147	238,557,342	2,769
2. Additional pension g/ j/	54,083	25,167,387	465
3. Invalidity pension h/ j/	83	70,135	845
4. Survivors' pension i/ j/	47,284	82,834,873	1,752

February 1949

	Cases	Amount	
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement Allowance b/	1,159	2,504,292	2,161
2. Invalidity allowance c/	363	322,035	887
3. Survivors' allowance d/	139	477,677	3,437
B. Pensions e/			
1. Ordinary pension f/	10,558	20,272,455	1,920
2. Additional pension g/ j/	7,412	2,950,654	396
3. Invalidity pension h/ j/	28	18,475	660
4. Survivors' pension i/ j/	4,644	7,472,449	1,609

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FOOTNOTES:

a/ Source: Savings Bureau, Ministry of Communications. In contrast to other social insurance statistics Government Pension statistics are kept on a calendar rather then fiscal year basis. All data given are based on reports from the post offices in all parts of Japan on benefits actually paid in the month concerned. The number and amounts certified during the month are not reported.

b/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to public servants of "official" rank who retire after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension. The allowance amounts to the annual salary at retirement multiplied by the number of years of service.

c/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to disabled ex-servicemen whose degree of disability does not entitle them to an "additional pension" (see below). The amount payable varies from 10 - 100 times the salary attached to his former rank, as per schedule.

d/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to surviving dependents of a public official who dies after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension; also allowances paid to survivors of an official with more than 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) or in receipt of an ordinary pension who died without leaving any survivors who could qualify for a survivors' pension. The amount of the allowance payable on the first count is equivalent of the deceased official's monthly salary at time of death multiplied by the number of years of service. In the other cases it is a multiple of the annual pension which was or would have been payable.

e/ All pensions are payable in four quarterly installments. However, beneficiaries are in a habit of letting them accumulate at the post offices where they are paid until more than one installment has become due. The "amount per case" figure shown, therefore, is not the annual amount. In order to estimate the average annual pension benefit, the average per-case figure should be multiplied by 2.5 (as most beneficiaries are reported to claim their pension only 2-3 times a year rather than each quarter).

f/ Payable to officials retiring after 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) and those retiring at any time owing to service-connected injuries entitling them to an "additional pension" (see below). The basic amount of the pension is one-third the basic salary paid at the time of retirement. This amount is increased by 0.67 percent of that salary for each year's service in excess of 17 (12) up to a total of 40 years' service. There are certain differences in computing additional amounts for special classes of officials.

g/ Payable to officials including ex-servicemen of comparable rank retiring for severe service-connected invalidity. Since the "ordinary pension" is payable in all such cases, payment of the "additional pension" is cumulative; hence, the name. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic annual amount varies according to schedule from 15 to 69 percent of the annual salary at the time of retirement.

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h/ Payable to officials retiring on account of service-connected disability not severe enough to qualify them for an "additional pension". It may or may not be paid with an "ordinary pension" or lump-sum allowance. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic amount varies according to rank at retirement and the degree of the disability from 10 - 20 percent of annual salary. When paid with the "ordinary pension", it is reduced by 15 percent.

i/ Payable to the surviving dependents of officials who died in service after 17 years (12 years for police and prison officials) or while in receipt of an ordinary pension or, regardless of length of service of the deceased, whose death was due to a service-connected cause, or who were in receipt of an "additional pension" (see above). The pension is incrased by a dependency allowance in view of dependents of the survivor drawing the pension. The basic amount is one-half of the ordinary pension or, in cases of service-connected death or death of an official pensioned for service-connected invalidity, is determined according to a variety of schedules annexed to the law.

j/ The additional amount paid in regard of dependents is a flat ¥2400 per dependent per year. In the case of ex-servicemen it is limited to ¥7200 per pensioner. This is due to the over-all limitation imposed by SCAPIN no. 338 of 24 November 1945 on all pensions to former military personnel. Restricted to work-disabling invalidity, they may be paid only at rates not higher than the lowest of those for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By

	October 1948					
	Cases b/	Days c/ Total ¥	Days c/ Per Case ¥	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥	Cases
I. Short term benefits						
A. To Primary Insured						
1. Medical care benefits d/	26,157	209,022	8	21,275,354	823	20,77
2. Dental care benefits e/	3,067	20,174	7	2,121,530	692	3,39
3. Nursing care benefits f/	426	10,526	25	1,086.285	2,550	19
4. Medical care expenses g/	1,113	22,345	20	2.546.207	2,288	1,45
5. Dental care expenses h/						
6. Sickness & injury allow. i/	892	31,349	35	2,622,091	2,940	1,23
7. Funeral expenses j/	285	-	-	497,689	1,746	8
B. To Dependents of Insured ii/	237	-	-	226,849	957	59
II. Unemployment benefits k/	314	3,513	11	221,855	707	39
III. Long-term benefits l/						
A. Lump-sum grants						
1. Retirement allow. m/	362	-	-	298,116	824	44
2. Invalidity allow. n/	15	-	-	272,772	18,185	
3. Survivors' allow. o/	224	-	-	786,087	3,509	19
B. Pensions p/						
1. Invalidity pensions q/	6	-	-	15,970	2,662	
2. Survivors' pension r/	77	-	-	160,199	2,081	4

See footnotes at end of table.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By

	October 1948					
	Cases b/	Days c/ Total	Days c/ Per Case	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥	Cases
I. Short term benefits						
A. To Primary Insured						
1. Medical care benefits d/	26,157	209,022	8	21,275,354	823	20,777
2. Dental care benefits e/	3,067	20,174	7	2,121,530	692	3,399
3. Nursing care benefits f/	426	10,526	25	1,086.285	2,550	193
4. Medical care expenses g/	1,113	22,345	20	2.546.207	2,288	1,452
5. Dental care expenses h/						
6. Sickness & injury allow. i/	892	31,349	35	2,622,091	2,940	1,230
7. Funeral expenses j/	285	-	-	497,689	1,746	84
B. To Dependents of Insured ii/	237	-	-	226,849	957	597
II. Unemployment benefits k/	314	3,513	11	221,855	707	396
III. Long-term benefits l/						
A. Lump-sum grants						
1. Retirement allow. m/	362	-	-	298,116	824	440
2. Invalidity allow. n/	15	-	-	272,772	18,185	4
3. Survivors' allow. o/	224	-	-	786,087	3,509	191
B. Pensions p/						
1. Invalidity pensions q/	6	-	-	15,970	2,662	-
2. Survivors' pension r/	77	-	-	160,199	2,081	45

See footnotes at end of table.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

ses b/	October 1948 Days c/ Total ¥	Days c/ Per Case ¥	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥	Cases b/	November 1948 Days c/ Total ¥	Days c/ Per Case ¥	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥
,157	209,022	8	21,275,354	823	20,777	148,134	7	21,405,608	1,030
,067	20,174	7	2,121,530	692	3,399	18,930	6	2,527,444	873
426	10,526	25	1,086.285	2,550	193	4,640	24	502,655	2.604
,113	22,345	20	2.546.207	2,288	1,452	22,838	16	2,821,970	1,944
892	31,349	35	2,622,091	2,940	1,230	49,148	40	2,933,019	2,385
285	-	-	497,689	1,746	84	-	-	140,640	1,674
237	-	-	226,849	957	597	-	-	374,510	627
314	3,513	11	221,855	707	396	4,171	11	334,149	844
362	-	-	298,116	824	440	-	-	378,689	861
15	-	-	272,772	18,185	4	-	-	99,702	25,936
224	-	-	786,087	3,509	191	-	-	1,148,528	6,013
6	-	-	15,970	2,662	-	-	-	-	-
77	-	-	160,199	2,081	45	-	-	109,673	2,437

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By

	December 1948					
	Cases b/	Days c/		Amount		Cases
		Total ¥	Per Case ¥	Total ¥	Per Case ¥	
I. Short term benefits						
A. To Primary Insured						
1. Medical care benefits d/	17,460	116,557	7	15,779,012	904	22,9
2. Dental care benefits e/	4,086	18,752	5	3,449,747	844	4,1
3. Nursing care benefits f/	649	18,342	28	2,049,969	3,159	3
4. Medical care expenses g/	1,587	33,039	21	3,916,212	2,468	1,0
5. Dental care expenses h/						
6. Sickness & injury allow. i/	2,079	72,781	35	5,670,743	2,728	7
7. Funeral expenses j/	203	-	-	663,939	3,271	3
B. To Deperdents of Insured	1,217	-	-	1,125,770	925	6,3
II. Unemployment benefits k/*/	639	7,549	12	499,673	662	7
III. Long-term benefits l/						
A. Lump-sum grants						
1. Retirement allow. m/	389	-	-	321,073	825	6
2. Invalidity allow. n/	16	-	-	387,150	24,197	1
3. Survivors' allow. o/	270	-	-	1,990,981	7,374	1
B. Pensions p/						
1. Invalidity pension q/	7	-	-	19,726	2,818	
2. Survivors' pension r/	114	-	-	128,034	1,123	1

*/ 45 out of 46 prefectures reporting.

See other footnotes at end of table.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
men's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

	December 1948					January 1949			
	s b/	Days c/		Amount		Cases b/	Days c/		Amount	
		Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case		Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case
		¥	¥	¥	¥		¥	¥	¥	¥
	460	116,557	7	15,779,012	904	22,954	175,071	8	21,681,018	945
	086	18,752	5	3,449,747	844	4,175	16,995	4	3,698,160	886
	649	18,342	28	2,049,969	3,159	327	8,312	25	1,131,505	3,460
	587	33,039	21	3,916,212	2,468	1,088	19,629	18	2,462,362	2,263
	079	72,781	35	5,670,743	2,728	793	31,876	40	2,398,800	3,025
	203	-	-	663,939	3,271	335	-	-	471,520	1,408
	217	-	-	1,125,770	925	6,386	-	-	2,385,039	373
	639	7,549	12	499,673	662	711	6,947	10	476,103	670
	389	-	-	321,073	825	621	-	-	631,559	1,017
	16	-	-	387,150	24,197	12	-	-	193,590	16,133
	270	-	-	1,990,981	7,374	135	-	-	1,274,508	9,441
	7	-	-	19,726	2,818	2	-	-	15,202	7,601
	114	-	-	128,034	1,123	107	-	-	327,705	3,063

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By M

	February 1949 *				
	Cases b/	Days c/ Total	Days c/ Per Case	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥
I. Short term benefits					
A. To Primary Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/	20,218	154,034	8	21,117,933	1,045
2. Dental care benefits e/	3,240	18,269	6	2,517,141	777
3. Nursing care benefits f/	257	7,963	31	1,166,097	4,537
4. Medical care expenses g/	912	22,609	25	2,586,999	2,836
5. Dental care expenses h/	1,129	43,224	38	3,510,065	3,109
6. Sickness & injury allow. i/	234	-	-	1,064,600	4,550
7. Funeral expenses j/	3,275	-	-	2,313,064	706
B. To Dependents of Insured	802	8,905	11	604,888	754
II. Unemployment benefits k/					
III. Long-term benefits l/					
A. Lump-sum grants					
1. Retirement allow. m/	408	-	-	347,552	852
2. Invalidity allow. n/	18	-	-	480,042	26,669
3. Survivors' allow. o/	129	-	-	1,316,923	10,209
B. Pensions p/					
1. Invalidity pension q/	-	-	-	-	-
2. Survivors' pension r/	50	-	-	74,699	1,494

* Report from one prefecture incomplete.

See other footnotes on following pages.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
r Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

Cases b/	February 1949 * Days c/ Total	Days c/ Per Case	Amount Total	Amount Per Case
	¥	¥	¥	¥
20,218	154,034	8	21,117,933	1,045
3,240	18,269	6	2,517,141	777
257	7,963	31	1,166,097	4,537
912	22,609	25	2,586,999	2,836
1,129	43,224	38	3,510,065	3,109
234	-	-	1,064,600	4,550
3,275	-	-	2,313,064	706
802	8,905	11	604,888	754
408	-	-	347,552	852
18	-	-	480,042	26,669
129	-	-	1,316,923	10,209
-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	74,699	1,494

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Footnotes:

a/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. Short-term, unemployment and long-term benefits, other than pensions, are examined when filed and are certified and paid immediately upon completion of the examination. Pensions are paid four times a year except for a certain carry-over. Prior to the amendment of the law effective 1 September 1948, payment used to be made in January, April, June and October. Since then the pay dates have been shifted to February, June, August and November of each year.

With the exception of pensions, all benefit amounts shwon represent actual cash payments or the cost of benefits paid in kind.

Benefit provisions, as summarized below, are those in effect since 1 September 1948. Certain changes in the law which became effective on 1 June 1949 will be reported when statistics for that month are presented.

b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.

c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug furnished to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948, at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.

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the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.

c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug furnished to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948, at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.

i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work beginning with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability, but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 per cent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases the above time-limit does not apply, and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages not exceeding four months and 60 per cent thereafter.

j/ A lump-sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded within the above limit to the person arranging for it.

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ii/ Benefits to dependents as reported here include all of the foregoing except sickness and injury allowance which is payable only to primary insured. Subsequent reports will provide a breakdown of the global figures.

k/ A cash benefit paid to persons involuntarily unemployed after a period of covered employment of at least six months during the preceding year. Seasonal and short-term workers are exempt from unemployment coverage. There is an initial waiting period of one week, which is waived in cases of recurrent unemployment within one year from the date of his first lay-off. The maximum period for which benefits may be received within such year is 180 days. Unemployment benefits may not be received simultaneously with short-term benefits or pensions.

The amountpaid is a fraction of the taxable average daily wages of the last month or the last two months, whichever is higher. It varies from 80 per cent for the lowest to 40 per cent for the highest wage per day of unemployment.

l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be larger or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.

m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least three years of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. In cases of withdrawal on account of off-duty, death, marriage, or child-birth, only six months of prior coverage are required. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount

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m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least three years of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. In cases of withdrawal on account of off-duty, death, marriage, or child-birth, only six months of prior coverage are required. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount various from five to eight times the last monthly taxable wage, depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of fifteen years, but must not exceed in any case twelve times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law for land workers) were increased five-fold in order to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

r/ Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been

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entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. Also in duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of fifteen years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Law for land workers) were increased five-fold to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

In cases in which the deceased was insured six months or more, but less than fifteen years and died from a cause not connected with his duty (either within 2 years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension), so-called widow (er)'s and orphan's pensions are paid to a widow (regardless of age if she has dependent children, otherwise, at age 50 or over) or a widower (age 55 or over) or a dependent child. This pension amounts to twice the average monthly wage of the deceased while covered. This amount is increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect to each dependent child other than the primary recipient of the orphan's pension. These pensions became payable on 1 September 1948, and the first pension of this type were certified during November 1948 retroactively to 1 September. In the above reports, these pensions have been included with the invalidity and survivors' pensions respectively. Future reports will contain a breakdown according to category of pension.

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Insurance

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/

	August 1948					
	Cases b/	Days c/		Amount		Cas
		Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case	
		¥	¥	¥	¥	
A. Short term benefits						
1. Medical care benefits d/	14,833	91,018	6	11,161,079	752	10,6
2. Dental care benefits e/	2,069	11,938	6	973,184	470	1,1
3. Nursing care benefits f/	302	8,425	28	730,660	2,419	2
4. Medical care expenses g/)	1,498	25,708	17	2,434,697	1,625	1,1
5. Dental care expenses h/)						
6. Sickness & injury allow. i/	1,068	39,240	37	2,362,573	2,212	1,0
7. Funeral expenses j/	124	-	-	245,587	1,981	1
B. Unemployment benefits k/	29	246	8	14,999	517	1
C. Long-term benefits l/						
1. Lump-sum grants						
a. Retirement allow. m/	536	-	-	435,880	813	4
b. Invalidity allow. n/	7	-	-	60,640	8,663	
c. Survivors' allow. o/	252	-	-	2,167,313	860	2
2. Pensions p/						
a. Invalidity pension q/	2	-	-	2,253	1,127	
b. Survivors' pension r/	159	-	-	227,174	1,429	

See footnotes on following pages.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

	August 1948					September 1948				
s b/	Cases b/	Days c/ Total ¥	Days c/ Per Case ¥	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥	Cases b/	Days c/ Total ¥	Days c/ Per Case ¥	Amount Total ¥	Amount Per Case ¥
33	91,018	6	11,161,079	752	10,632	80,752	8	18,916,601	1,779	
69	11,938	6	973,184	470	1,351	7,865	6	601,967	446	
02	8,425	28	730,660	2,419	298	6,582	22	701,665	2,355	
98	25,708	17	2,434,697	1,625	1,121	20,642	18	2,228,261	1,988	
68	39,240	37	2,362,573	2,212	1,040	34,493	33	3,048,748	2,931	
24	-	-	245,587	1,981	182	-	-	271,560	1,492	
29	246	8	14,999	517	187	2,980	16	169,865	908	
36	-	-	435,880	813	410	-	-	368,562	899	
7	-	-	60,640	8,663	10	-	-	186,100	18,610	
52	-	-	2,167,313	860	231	-	-	809,142	3,503	
2	-	-	2,253	1,127	7	-	-	13,665	1,952	
59	-	-	227,174	1,429	72	-	-	145,098	2,015	

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Footnotes:

a/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. Short-term unemployment and long-term benefits, other than pensions, are examined when filed and are certified and paid immediately upon completion of the examination. Pensions are paid four times a year except for a certain carry-over. Prior to the amendment of the law effective 1 September 1948, payment used to be made in January, April, June, and October. Since then the pay dates have been shifted to February, June, August and November of each year.

With the exception of pensions, all benefit amounts shown represent actual cash payments or the cost of benefits paid in kind.

Benefit provisions, as summarized below, are those in effect since 1 September 1948.

b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.

c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and beginning 1 September 1948 at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care

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the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.

c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and beginning 1 September 1948 at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.

i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work begining with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability, but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 per cent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases the above time-limit does not apply, and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages not exceeding four months and 60 per cent thereafter.

j/ A lump-sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded within the above limit to the person arranging for it.

k/ A cash benefit paid to persons involuntarily unemployed after a period of covered employment of at least six months during the preceding year. Seasonal and short-term workers are exempt from unemployment coverage.

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There is an initial waiting period of one week, which is waived in cases of recurrent unemployment within one year from the date of his first lay-off. The maximum period for which benefits may be received within such year is 180 days. Unemployment benefits may not be received simultaneously with short-term benefits or pensions.

The amount paid is a fraction of the taxable average daily wages of the last month or the last two months, whichever is higher. It varies from 80 per cent for the lowest to 40 per cent for the highest wage per day of unemployment.

l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be larger or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.

m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least three years of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. In cases of withdrawal on account of off-duty, death, marriage, or child-birth, only six months of prior coverage are required. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from five to eight times the last monthly taxable wage, depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of fifteen years, but must not exceed in any case twelve times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to

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on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from five to eight times the last monthly taxable wage, depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of fifteen years, but must not exceed in any case twelve times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law for land workers) were increased five-fold in order to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

r Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of fifteen years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

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DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG NO. 775013

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In cases in which the deceased was insured for six months or more, but less than fifteen years and died from a cause not connected with his duty (either within 2 years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension) so-called widow(er)'s and orphan's pensions are paid to a widow (regardless of age if she has dependent children, otherwise, at age 50 or over) or a widower (age 55 or over) or a dependent child. This pension amounts to twice the average monthly wage of the deceased while covered. This amount is increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect to each dependent child other than the primary recipient of the orphan's pension. These pensions became payable on 1 September 1948; however, none are reported above as the first pensions of this type were certified during November 1948 retroactively to 1 September.

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SOCIAL SECURITY

For the information and guidance of Military Government, Public Health and Welfare officers, the following organizational setup of the Social Security Division is published.

Mission and Function

The function of the Social Security Division is a continuous review of those activities of the Imperial Japanese Government which affect social security. Particular concern is with administrative procedures, policies, and the nature of benefits paid by insurance bureaus and government-sponsored insurance associations. Similar emphasis is placed upon the study of the relationship of social insurance programs to other welfare service agencies and public relief programs.

The Social Security Division maintains liaison with other Staff Sections and with agencies of the Japanese Government in evaluating the soundness of existing social security programs and to assure the effective and continuing operation of the plans designed to relieve unnecessary dependency and to provide protection from the hazards of old age, illness, unemployment, accidents, and other conditions over which the individual has no control and which might result in social unrest prejudicial to the occupation.

The Division receives and compiles regular statistical reports from agencies and sources which may bear on the general welfare and economic status of the social security program. Representatives of the Division make periodic surveys on national, regional and prefectural levels to render technical assistance and guidance to welfare personnel of military government, lower echelons and Japanese agencies in their social problems and policies. Recommendations are made to higher authority on plans, programs, policies and procedures when necessary to coordinate and consolidate current social security systems or to eliminate such social security or insurance programs as may be prejudicial to the occupation.

The Division's operations are divided among three Branches, designated as: "Social Insurance," "Health Insurance," and "Economic Analyst."

Within theDivision,, the Social Insurance Branch is responsible for the appraisal of existing and proposed legislation in those social insurance programs planning security against risks other than illnessand accident. This branch is charged with the development of an integrated social security program in which social insurance and public assistance programs are combined to meet basic needs of the population without major gaps or overlapping and with maximum simplicity of operation. It is responsible for the

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V-D SCHEDULE

CLINIC	PERSONNEL	TIME	EXAMINATIONS
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blind and to dependent children, and other measures, such as Seamen's Insurance and family allowances, to assure security of income. In addition, it reviews, and maintains liaison with other Sections in the consideration of such other programs as unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, mutual aid associations, and postal insurance and annuities.

The Health Insurance Branch initiates, directs and supervises the application of policies in the field of insurance providing security against wage-loss resulting from disabling illnesses and accidents. It is concerned with aid for crippled children and maternal and child health, and ascertains needs for health insurance programs involving general and specialized care by physicians and surgeons, hospitalization, home nursing, medicines and dentistry.

The Economic Analyst Branch evaluates and integrates economic data obtained from governmental sources which is required to properly assay social security proposals in relation to (a) national income, (b) the extent and character of economic insecurity resulting from various causes, (c) the probable cost of contemplated changes in the programs, and (d) the economic effect of various methods of financing. It prepares recommendations concerning the economic aspects of social security, covering such questions asthe extent of employer and employee contributions, governmental contributions from general revenues, relation of benefit structures to wages, and effect of benefits on employment.

CONDITIONS AS FOUND UPON ARRIVAL BY ARMED FORCES IN JAPAN

Insurance systems created by the Japanese Government prior to the occupation, and which may be characterized as social insurance or related thereto, are the following:

Health Insurance (1922) - A compulsory system for certain industrial, mining, commercial andtransportation employees; paying limited cash benefits during incapacitation and providing medical and dental care, maternity care, and funeral expenses. This type of insurance was further expanded in 1934.

National Health Insurance (1938) - A program in extension of "Health Insurance" and sponsoring volutarily organized health associations which are supported by members'premiums and a government subsidy; providing medical care and hospitalization to the rural population.

Seamen's Insurance (1939) - A composite social insurance program for seamen with provision for medical care, limited cash benefits to the insured seamen for sickness, invalidity due to occupational accidents, and in old age, and to his surviving dependents, and funeral expenses.

V-D . EDULE

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Even though special projects have been mentioned as a part of the future program, the entire field of social security and social insurance is in need of intensive study before a more comprehensive program can be announced.

Social Insurances

The social insurance program is a long range project and considerable emphasis and study is immediately needed to maintain active interest in keeping it alive. Health and pension insurances will be regulated in accordance with the industrial labor requirements.

Health Insurance

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared a revised Health Insurance (Industrial) Law to bepresented to the Diet. The revised law wasnecessary with the development of the Workmen's Compensation Law. The original Health Insurance Law had coveredillness and injuries incurred in the line of duty as well as off duty. With the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Law all occupational injuries and illness will be the responsibility of this law. The Health Insurance Law will then cover only illness and injuries incurred which are not in the line of duty.

National Health Insurance

A partial survey indicates that approximately 10% of the associations have suspended operation during the past year. The principal reasons given, was the increased cost in medical care by private physicians, the deficiency ofmedical supplies, the neglect by government in rendering adequateassistance and the lack of a clinic for medical examination andgroup treatment.

Three associations which are functioning efficiently have been recently visited andit was found that each had a central clinic for rendering economical group medical care. Those which are functioning efficiently, however, are not free of difficulties. The opinions expressed were that these associations will have to meet the advancing costs by increasing premiums, however, this must be encouraged by improvement of government interest and assistance by additional subsidy for medical treatment and a more adequate distribution of medical supplies. The clinic seems to bethe logical solution for rendering economical and adequate medical care.

WEEKLY BULLETIN -

16-22 Feb. '47.

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Welfare Pension Act (Formerly "Workers' Annuity Insurance") (1941) - A compulsory system for practically the same groups as are covered by "Health Insurance" and providing cash benefits for old age, permanent disability and aid to survivors on death.

Employers' Liability Insurance (1931 and revised in 1941) - A system of compensation for occupational disabilities, providing medical care and cash benefits to injured workers in engineering, construction and lumber industries, and assistance to survivors of such workers.

Post Office Insurance and Annuities - Two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications and which are comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies, but due to their extremely wide application (over 91 million policies with more than 26 billion yen face-value are currently effective), consideration must be given to these systems in appraising the social insurances.

Considerable revision of the laws governing the health, old age, and accident insurances are being drafted by the Ministry of Welfare. In addition, new legislation embodying principles of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation are under consideration.

Review of Past Activities: Immediately following the activation of the Public Health and Welfare Section in October, 1945 the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare was directed to submit current statistics on coverage, contributions, benefits paid, reserve funds, and related subjects. From information obtained it was apparent that contributions paid into social in insurance funds before the end of hostilities far exceeded benefits grants under any of the programs. The Ministry reported in January 1946, that on 31 December 1945 there were 10,443 local insurance agencies andorganizations administering the five social insurance programs and that 41,409,450 individuals were insured.

Attention was directed to the Health Insurance and National Health Insurance programs at an early date. Field studies indicated that insufficient transportation facilities and low fees for doctors in the face of inflationary prices were the chief underlying causes of the deficiencies in the operation of the programs.

The bulk of the preliminary study made of the social insurance programs was accomplished by Social Insurance Consultants of the Labor Advisory Committee and their recommendations led to the creation of the Social Security Division in May, 1946.

A series of conferences were held between representatives of the Labor Advisory Committee, the Public Health and Welfare Section, the Labor Division in the Economic and Scientific Section, the Bureau of Insurance in the Ministry of Welfare, and the Japanese Social Insurance Investigating Committee. This latter committee was created by the Japanese Cabinet with membership drawn from labor, employers, the faculty of leading universities of Japan, and

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officers of the Japanese Government.

Many tentative drafts of partial revisions and amendments of the social insurance programs were submitted by the Insurance Bureau and reviewed by the Labor Advisory Committee and the Public Health and Welfare and Economic and Scientific Sections. Difficulty has been encountered, however, in obtaining complete and accurate translation of existing laws and pertinent ordinances.

The Labor Advisory Committee prepared a detailed report of its studies and conferences and this has served as the foundation for the operations of the Social Security Division.

The Committee found that the legal framework of Japanese social insurance is of relatively recent date. Compulsory health insurance for industrial workers and miners, although introduced in 1922, was in its initial form very limited in scope and social value. Even more restricted in its coverage and in the level of itsbenefits was social insurance against industrial accident as established in 1931.

The broader development of social insurance legislation occurred largely during the period of preparation and prosecution of the war and, in many ways, was influenced by wartime objectives. It was found that modern Japan, in the field of social insurance as in many other fields, had taken over Western institutions without accepting their basic philosophies. The principles that the insured worker acquires the right to benefits and services as firm as any contractural right, and that he acquires the right to participate in the formulation of policies for and in the management of social insurance programs, were not in fact recognized. The paternalistic and authoritarian character of the Japanese regime had definitely influenced their social insurance program.

While the Labor Advisory Committee deemed it impossible to make detailed proposals for a comprehensive social insurance system until the policies with respect to Japan's economic future are more definitely formulated, it did reach conclusions with respect to implementing the existing structure and these findings now serve as a guide to the Social Security Division.

Current Projects: Based upon the surveys and recommendations of the Social Insurance Consultants of the Labor Advisory Committee, the current projects have centered around health insurance, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance. Investigations and surveys of the health insurance program have brought forth such important factors as keeping the program alive during the inflation; adjusting finances to assure survival of the program; instituting measures to raise the standards of service; extending medical service to these groups not now covered and arranging for broader participation of the employer and the insured in the management of the program. Through consultations and conferences directions were conveyed for raising standards, improving methods, and emphasizing hospital and sanitorium use as a part of an extensive preventive medicine program.

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The low patient census in health insurance hospitals and sanatoriums caused a survey of procedures and operations. As a result, a revision in the hospital and sanatorium procedures has been directed in an effort to increase efficiency in the use of equipment, facilities, and professional personnel. Each institution surveyed was found to be well-staffed and sufficiently financed to render service to a larger number of people. Heads of governmental insurance departments have initiated a program to bring about a cooperative plan among all government insurance agencies in making efficient use of insurance hospitals and sanatoriums.

With problems confronting the unstable labor conditions, constant supervision has been exercised in the development of the Employers' Liability Insurance for employees in case of accidents. The program has been extended to many small organizations not previously covered under Health Insurance. Concerted efforts have brought about the inclusion of such provisions as the furnishing of artificial aids, rehabilitation programs, longer periods of benefit payments on the installment plan, paying direct to the employee by the insurance office rather than through the employer under the old procedure, and the providing of an easier appeal system.

The Post Office Insurance and Annuities, two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications, and which are comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies, have been surveyed due to the extremely wide application and the possible application they might have in the Social Insurance program.

Budget adjustments and requirements are under current supervision, with a view toward reallocating the use of the Welfare Pension Fund in the National Health Program. Government subsidy being essential in the over-all requirement, constant demands are made for increased allotments for improving health facilities for the benefit of the low income andunemployed class.

Future Programs: Social insurance is unavoidably weakened during a period of inflation. Therefore, the urgent need confronting the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare is maintaining the present status for a limited time asnecessary measures are taken to assure a higher degree of coordination in their activities and more adequate governmental supervision. There are some issues which clearly enough justify immediate recommendation, while others need further exploration before decisions are reached.

This Division sees the need for intensive study of the entire social insurance program, with the thought of readjusting and coordinating the coverages and benefits of the various types of insurances. Chief among these are the old age and survivors' insurance, family allowance and health benefits.

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Administrative procedures seem to be a weakness in the Japanese system. A particular fallacy is that many provisions appear on paper, but few people are generally informed; another is the lack of adequate investigations, surveys and deliberations by a representative group of the people. Therefore, the leading point in the future program would be extending the scope, authority and public representation on the committee established by the Japanese Cabinet for investigation of the Social Insurance Program. Another point in need of emphasis, andof no less importance, is the administrative supervision of operations from the national as well as from the prefectural level. This will mean a more adequate staff of qualified personnel to serve as a field force so the whole process of supervision will include statistical reporting and standardization of procedures to assure complete and effective control.

Additional programs, which are immediate and future in character, include:

Added efforts in order to keep the social insurance program alive during the period of inflation.

Adjustmentsof financial measures to assure survival of the National Health Insurance and Sickness Insurance programs as to income and government subsidy.

To emphasize coordination and cooperation between the government insurance officials and the medical associations in raising the standards of medical services to the insured and fee-for-service allowance to doctors. Also, effecting a definite program for extending medical care to a larger group of people not now covered.

Encouraging broader participation by the insured in the social insurance program.

Developing the information, education and orientation program as to the value and benefits of social insurance.

Initiating the development of unemployment insurance with provisions to establish an adequate financial reserve for providing greater security to workers currently unemployed.

The establishing of a workmen's compensation insurance to assure security against industrial accidents and occupation diseases.

While appeal provisions appear in practically all schemes, they are hardly ever used, as no information isgiven that they are available. To overcome this weakness, the insured will be encouraged, by a simplified and non-partisan method, to make more use of the appeal privileges, which should increase individual participation in the program.

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SOCIAL SECURITY

The first of a series of meetings washeld with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, to formulate basic SCAP policies with respect to the Japanese unemployment compensation program. General agreement was reached relative to the following:

1. Early adoption of an unemployment compensation system should be encouraged.
2. One integrated system should be established though different eligibility and payment procedures may be evolved for the various categories of covered workers.
3. The choice of the method of payment, whether by check or cash, should be left to the discretion of the Japanese.
4. The Japanese will be encouraged to increase the payment in excess of their proposed limitation of sixty percent of the weekly wages and to include all remuneration in determining the weekly wage.

WEEKLY BULLETIN -
8-14 June '47.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE
APO 343

Branch Number _____
Organization _____
APO _____

Cost Mdse. _____
Retail Mdse. _____
KDM Mdse. _____ Dept. _____
(Check one, if KDM Mdse., show dept. No.)

25 NOV. 1947
PHYSICAL INVENTORY

Date Ending _____ 19____

1 NO.	2 CLASS OR LINE NUMBER	3 ITEM	4 UNIT	5 UNIT SELL	6 QUANTITY	7 TOTAL SELL	8 UNIT COST	9 TOTAL COST
		CIGARETTES (Cont'd)						
	AZA 3.03	Chelsea	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.04	Kools	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.06	Lucky Strike	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.08	Old Gold	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.09	Pall Mall	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.10	Phillip Morris	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.11	Parliament	ctn					
	AZA 3.12	Players	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.14	Raleigh	ctn	.75				
	AZA 3.20	Virginia Rounds	ctn					
		* * * * * * *						
		CIGARS						
	AZA 4.00	Admiration Cadet	ea	.07				
	AZA 4.01	Admiration Major	ea	.07				
	AZA 4.02	Dutch Master Perfecto	ea	.10				
	AZA 4.03	Dutch Master Corona Deluxe	ea	.15				
	AZA 4.04	El Roi Tan Perfecto, Extra	ea	.07				
		The "Total Sell" of this page is ---->						

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NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

National Health Insurance was the subject of a press conference held with CI&E, GHQ, SCAP, and Japanese correspondents during the past week. It was emphasized at this conference that National Health Insurance is definitely in need of considerable rehabilitation and financial aid in order to prevent collapse of the program. National Health Insurance is an important part of the over-all social insurance program because of its effect on the economic stabilization of Japan. The following points were indicated as necessary for keeping the program alive and to increase its efficiency for the benefit of the Japanese people.

1. Substantial increase in the central government's subsidy.

2. A long term, low-interest loan from the Welfare Pension reserve fund.

3. Establishment of dispensaries or procure existing dispensaries, including those of the All-Japan Medical Treatment Corporation.

4. Coordination and standardization of all health insurance benefits of the various social insurance schemes with the view toward a unified system.

The possibility of achieving an immediate coordination and cooperation between the Health and National Health Insurance programs was clearly shown in a plan now operated by a factory in the vicinity of Tokyo. This factory had build a rather large hospital at the beginning of the war which now far exceeds its requirements. In order to utilize the facilities of the hospital, the National Health Insurance Associations of eight nearby towns and the Health Insurance Association of the factory have organized a cooperative association. The members come to this hospital for their treatments as out-patients as well as for their hospitalization needs, for which their respective Associations reimburse the hospital at the standard insurance rate. Each Association involved has elected representatives to a council which meets with representatives of the hospital and company in formulating the over-all policies.

Branch Number _____

Organization _____

APO _____

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE
APO 343

Cost Mdse. _____
Retail Mdse. _____
KDM Mdse. _____ Dept. _____
(Check one, if KDM Mdse., show dept. No.)

25 NOV. 1947

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

EZC Page 6 of 6 Pages

Page No. _____ of _____ Pages

Date Ending _____ 19 _____

1 NO.	2 CLASS OR LINE NUMBER	3 ITEM	4 UNIT	5 UNIT SELL	6 QUANTITY	7 TOTAL SELL	8 UNIT COST	9 TOTAL COST
		WATCH, WRIST, WALTHAM (Cont'd)						
	EZC 3.165	Waltham, Douglas/Lowell	ea	58.60				
	EZC 3.166	Waltham, Albright	ea	64.00				
		* * * * * * *						
		WATCH, WRIST, POST						
	EZC 3.171	Post, Ladies, 17J.	ea	32.30				
	EZC 3.172	Post, Mens #200, 17J., 14K	ea	49.00				
	EZC 3.173	Post, Mens #300, 17J., 14K	ea	58.60				
	EZC 3.174	Post, Mens #400, 17J., 14K	ea	49.00				
	EZC 3.176	Post, Mens #3190, 17J.	ea	32.30				
	EZC 3.177	Post, Nurses #3941(P) 17J.	ea	32.30				
		* * * * * * *						
		WATCH, WRIST, SIDNEY SPORTY						
	EZC 3.191	Sydney Sporty, Mens	ea	22.40				
	EZC 3.192	Watex, 17J.	ea	21.20				
		* * * * * * *						
		The "Total Sell" of this page is ---->						

Inventory Listed by _____ Counted by _____ Rechecked by _____ Extended by _____ Recomputed by _____

(Signature of Inventory Officer)

8TH AES FORM No. 33
Eighth Army Printing Plant-Seoul, Ko
5594

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNG NO. 775813

DECLASSIFIED E. O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG NO. 775013

HEALTH INSURANCE

Inquiries have been received regarding pension rights held by disabled ex-servicemen with particular reference to medical care. All ex-servicemen are now civilians, and their previous military service gives them no priority. By SCAPIN 338 dated 12 November 1945, all disabled ex-servicemen are, however, eligible for disability pensions at benefit rates no higher than civilians would receive for the same percent of disability. The disability pension settlement is made under the same condition as any other social insurance for civilians, and upon its receipt the provision for medical care is discontinued. Ex-servicemen as civilians, however, are eligible to participate in those social insurance programs which provide medical care on a prepayment basis.

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Branch Number _____

Organization _____

APO _____

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
EIGHTH ARMY EXCHANGE
APO 343

25 NOV. 1947

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

Cost Mdse. _____
Retail Mdse. _____
KDM Mdse. _____ Dept. _____
(Check one, if KDM Mdse., show dept. No.)
Page No. _____ of _____ Pages
Date Ending _____ 19 _____

LZN Page 4 of 6 Pages

1 NO.	2 CLASS OR LINE NUMBER	3 ITEM	4 UNIT	5 UNIT SELL	6 QUANTITY	7 TOTAL SELL	8 UNIT COST	9 TOTAL COST
		OIL GEAR HYPOID						
	LZN 12.02	SAE 40	ea					
	LZN 12.04	SAE 50	ea					
	LZN 12.06	SAE 60	ea					
	LZN 12.08	SAE 70	ea					
	LZN 12.10	SAE 90	ea					
	LZN 12.14	Oil, Hydramatic, Oldsmobile 5 gal	ea	17.05				
	LZN 12.16	Oil, Penetrating	ea					
	LZN 12.18	Oil, Valve	ea					
	LZN 13.00	Patches, Cold, Kits	ea					
	LZN 13.02	Patches, Hot	ea					
	LZN 14.00	Permatex, 8 oz	ea	.90				
	LZN 15.00	Polish, Body, Duco, #7	ea	.50				
	LZN 15.02	Polish, Simonize	ea					
	LZN 16.00	Solvent, Dry Cleaning	ea	1.30				
	LZN 16.02	Seal, Radiator	ea					
	LZN 16.04	Solder, Radiator	ea					
	LZN 17.00	Sponge, Car Wash	ea	2.20				
		The "Total Sell" of this page is --->						

Inventory Listed by _____ Counted by _____ Rechecked by _____ Extended by _____ Recomputed by _____

(Signature of Inventory Officer)

8TH AES FORM No. 33
Eighth Army Printing Plant-Goonjudo
8394

The Statistical Tables,
Social Insurance Business,

December, 1947

Miyagi Prefecture

The number of the Insured and the Enterprises

Govt managed

Health Insurance

No. of Enterpreies	No of the Insured			Average Amount of Monthly Remuneration of the Insured.
	Total	Compulsory	Voluntary	
922	27.057	26.495	562	898 87

Pension Insurance

	Compulsory	Voluntary	Total	Average Amount of Monthly Remuneration of the Insured
The Insured Except Miners	39.365	451	39.816	537 03
Miners	933	—	933	525 83
Total	40.298	451	40.749	536 74
No of Enterprises	825	183	1.008	—

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Accident Insurance

No. of Enterpreies	No of the Insured			Average Amount of Monthly Remuneration of the Insured.
	Total	Compulsory	Voluntary	
922	27.057	26.495	562	898 87

Pension Insurance

	Compulsory	Voluntary	Total	Average Amount of Monthly Remuneration of the Insured
The Insured Except Miners	39.365	451	39.816	537 03
Miners	933	—	933	525 83
Total	40.298	451	40.749	536 74
No of Enterprises	825	183	1.008	—

Seamen's Insurance

No of Owners of Ships	No of the Insured			Average Amount of Monthly Remuneration of the msured
	Total	The Insured Fully Protected	The Insured Partially Protected	
14	100	100	—	760 00

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The Insurance Benefits Paid-Out

Health Insurance	For the Month			Total for the Year		
	No.	Days	Amount	No.	Days	Amount
Medical Banefets	2306	22489	677150 27	13785	129553	2341711 14
Payment of Medical Expenses	36	1137	35298 00	296	10058	157464 39
Sickness and Injury Allowances	61	2923	37971 10	713	27390	257352 44
Burial Expenses	14	—	3750 00	113	—	42230 00
Delivery Expenses	10	—	3525 00	85	—	20635 00
Maternity Allowances	10	499	4819 20	63	2835	17926 60
Medical Expenses for Dependents	35	990	36924 68	865	22188	243015 21
Burial Expenses for Dependents	9	—	2730 00	77	—	22830 00
Delivery Expenses for Dependents	94	—	12760 00	982	—	110070 00
Fostering Allowances	170	(480	7160 00	1213	(4062	42080 00
Total	2745	28038	822058 25	18192	192024	3255334 78

Pension Insurance	For the month						No and Amount of Benefits at of the month	
	The Insured except miners		Miners		Total			
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amoun
Pension Benefits: Invalidity Pension	1	720 00	—	—	1	720 00	21	14126 17
Survivors Pension							97	73831 50
Total	1	720 00	—	—	1	720 00	118	87957 67

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for Dependents	[illegible]	[illegible]	12760 00	982	—	110070 07
Fostering Allowances	170	(480	7160 00	1213	(4062	42080 00
Total	2745	28038	822058 25	18192	192024	3253334 78

Pension Insurance

For the month

Pension Benefits

	The Insured except miners		Miners		Total		No and Amount of Benefits at of the month	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amoun
Invalidity Pension	1	720 00	—	—	1	720 00	21	14126 17
Survivors Pension							97	73831 50
Total	1	720 00	—	—	1	720 00	118	87957 67

Lump-Sum Benefits

	The Insured except miners		Miners		Total		No and Amount o Benefits at end the month	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amoun
Invalidity Allowances	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	41114 58
Lump-Sum Payment by death of the Insurred on Occupation Allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24120 00
Lump-Sum Payment to Surviors by death of pensioness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retirement Allowances	286	9 610 79	—	—	286	90610 79	2215	521996 70
Total	286	0610 79	—	—	286	30610 79	2238	587231 28

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Seamen's Insurance

	For the Month			Total for the Year		
	No.	Days	Amount	No.	Days	Amount
Medical Benefits	131	951	36953 00	767	5764	129968 63
Payment of Medical Expenses	9	204	6347 00	27	675	13262 51
Sickness and Injury Allowances	10	610	4819 40	36	2237	19114 70
Burial Expenses	~~10~~	~~610~~	~~4819 40~~	~~36~~	~~2237~~	~~19114 70~~ 1560 00
Total	150	1765	48119 40	832	8676	163905 84 ~~1560 00~~

Incomes and Out-goes

Health Insurance

	Amount Alloted		Amount Paid-in		Amount in arrears	Percentage of Total Amount of premiums Alloted to Amount Paid-in
Premiums	For the month	Total	For the month	Total		
	764028 72	4806070 90	716787 24	562278643	1183284 47	75,4 %

	For the month		Total for the year	
Insurance Benefits	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
	2745	822058 25	18192	3255334 78

Percentage of Total Amount of Benefits to That of Premiumes Paid-in	89,9

Pension Insurance

	Amount Alloted		Amount Paid-in		Amount in arrears	Percentage of Total Amount of premiums Alloted to Amount Paid-in
Premiums	For the month	Total	For the month	Total		
	1963331 98	17076236 44	2237827 82	13009426 80	4066809 64	76,2

	The Insured except miners		Miners		Total		Total for the year	
Insurance Benefits	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
	317	104010 55	4	~~2d~~ 699 36	321	104709 91	2479	653378 76

Percentage of Total Amount of	

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Pension Insurance

	Amount Alloted		Amount Paid-in		Amount in arrears	Percentage of Total Amount of premiums Alloted to Amount Paid-in
Premiums	For the month	Total	For the month	Total		
	1963331 98	17076236 44	2237827 82	13009426 80	4066809 64	76,2

Insurance Benefits	The Insured except miners		Miners		Total		Total for the year	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
	317	104010 55	4	699 36	321	104709 91	2479	6533786

		Percentage of Total Amount of Benefits to that of Premiumes Paid-in	5 0,2

Seamen's Insurance

	Amount Alloted		Amount-Paid-in		Amount in arrears	Percentage of Tota Amount of premiums Alloted to Amount Paid-in
Premiums	For the month	Total	For the month	Total for the year		
	6436 20	45918 80	2499 00	29396 50	16522 30	64.0

Insurance Benefits	For the month		Total for the year	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
	150	48119 40	832	163905 84

	Percentage of Total Amount of Benefits to That of Premiums Paid-in	5 5 7,6

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FILE
4A
PR1

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SOCIETIES IN MIYAGI PREFECTURE

The social insurance, as it is now carried on in Japan, may briefly be divided into (1) Health Insurance, (2) National Health Insurance, (3) Pension Insurance, (4) Seamens' Insurance, and (5) Employers' Liability Insurance.

In connection with the survey of the National Health Insurance, it must necessarily be refered to that the Scheme may be regareded as an expression of an urdent desire on the part of the Government to provide for insurance against loss of health and for the prevention and cure of sickness and injury of the population.

In dealing with the portion of the National Health Insurance in Miyagi Prefecture, the following points are to be considered:----

(A) General Delineation, (B) Legal Basis, (C) The Scope, (D) The Object of the Societies, (E) The Business of the Societies, (F) The Expenses, (G) The Medical System, and (H) The Statistics.

General Delineation:----There are at present 195 National Health Insurance Societies in all in Miyagi Prefecture, and of which the " Miyagi Association of

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National Health Insurance Societies" is consisted aiming at the attainment of their common object.

Legal Basis:---- The National Health Insurance Societies are set up, based upon the National Health Insurance Law introduced in 1938, on the district of a vilage, a town or a city. All vilages, towns and cities are now insured by the Societies except Sendai City and Shiogama City, which have under consideration the establishment of their Societies.

The Scope;---- The whole inhabitants within the vilages, towns and cities on which the Societies are set up are practically covered by them. The headmad of the household is to become the member of the Societies and those who belong to the household are to be the insured persons, the member ~~of the household~~ being imposed the duty of contributing the premiums to the funds of the Societies.

The Object of the Business:---- There are two objects for which the Societies are established; one of them as aforesaid is to take care of the insureds who have fallen ill or were injured, and the other is to bring about the welfare services so that the insureds might pass without falling an unfortunate victim of illness or injury.

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The Business of the Societies Summarized:---

I) The Benefits;

Medical Benefit--- A medical care and attendance, including the maintenance in hospitals.

Maternity Benefit--- Deliverly assistance and inspection or the allowance of cash to meet the deliverly expenses.

Funeral Benefit--- Funeral service or the allowance of cash to meet the funeral and burial expenses.

2) Welfare Services for the Insureds;

Welfare services now considered appropriate and undertaken by the most Societies are such as (a) visiting nurse services, (b) distribution of drugs, (c) nurseries, and (d) distribution of nurishments, etc.

The Expenses:--- The rates of premiums to be paid in by the members are fixed by each Society according to the rates of household taxes allotted them. The mean amount of the premiums imposed on the members of the Socities in this prefecture may roughly be presumed as 40 yen a year at the end of June, 1946, the amount of the premiums per head of insured persons being whereabout of 6 yen a year.

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Medical System;--- The general arrangement by which the medical benefits are available to the insured persons is that the Governor appoints the " Insurance Doctors" from among those medical practitioners willing to treat and serve the insured persons at an agreed-upon scale of remuneration and conditions.

The Controlling Agency:--- The Governor, under the supervision of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, has in hand a full control of the Societies.

The Statistics:--- The data showing the statistical aspect of the Societies, due to an outstanding difficulty of collecting them quickly from I95 Societies, are unhappily to say very poor. The statistics now available are as follows;

I) The number of Societies at present-----I95,

2) The number of the members of Societies---- I4I,540, (at the end of June, 1946

3) The number of the persons insured at the end of June,I946---------- 943,564,

4) The amount of medical benefits paid out during the fiscal year of I945---------¥4,344,I62,

5) The amount of maternity benefits expended during the fiscal year of I945----------¥I5I,469,

6) The amount of funeral benefits allowed during the fiscal year of I945----------¥I2,070,

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7) The amount of welfare services actually undertaken for the fiscal year of 1945----------¥958,714,

8) The number of the insurance doctors appointed---- 832. at present

In concluding this summary, an attention may well be called to a recent trend in Miyagi Prefecture, which at the same time may safely be presumed as country-wide conditions.

A recent remarkable fact of the Societies is that the economic crisis is now terifying the very existence of the Societies. The crisis has followed in consequence of a proposed increase in the remuneration rate to the insurance doctors, which is believed by all trustees of the Societies would necessitate too large an increase in the rate of premiums for the members to willingly comply with the request.

The rate of remuneration on which the medical fees are payable to the insurance doctors is to be determined and promulgated by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare with the consent of the" Social Insurance Medical Remuneration Conference" set up in Tokyo.

It must be mentioned here, however, that a proposed increase in the remuneration rate is not

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generally considered extra-ordinarily large as compared with the general increase in the price of commodities; but it is firmly believed by the trustees of the Societies that the members of the Societies would surely refuse to pay in the premiums necessitated by the increase, because the insurance doctors hetherto were often unwilling or sometimes refused to take care of the insureds under the remuneration rate as above determined and thus forced the members of the Societies to remarkably reduce their reliance upon the Societies.

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VITAL STATISTICS

Out of three military government offices which I visited recently, every one of them had charts in the office of the health officers. This in itself is evidence of the recognition of the need for graphic presentation of statistics. As everyone knows, a picture can present a story which would require many words to tell. That is the reason the busy executive officer finds charts so useful. He does not have the time to make a lengthy study of statistical data. It must be prodigested for him. A well designed chart will serve that purpose.

However, unless a chart is properly designed and well drawn, it will not achieve the purpose for which it was made. In graphical presentation, it would be well to follow certain fundamental and universally recognized practices.

Every chart should have a title. It should be clearly worded; as short as possible, and located on the chart where it can be easily read. It should be neatly printed, preferably in black ink. If the person preparing the chart is not able to print well, he should secure the services of someone who can. Usually, there is somebody in every office who can do such work. A poorly printed job is not only uninviting, but if difficulty is experienced in reading the title, the usefulness of it may be entirely lost. It is not necessary to have an expert letterer do the work, but the work must be neatly done.

Care should be taken to properly space the chart. It should not be crowded or give the effect of being jammed into the space it occupies. It is best to use commercial chart paper upon which the vertical and horizontal grid lines are printed. Lines printed in green, brown or black are satisfactory. However, brilliantly colored lines, such as red or orange should be avoided for ordinary work because they are fatiguing to the eyes to work on. If commercial graph paper is not obtainable and the grid lines are ruled by hand, they should not be made too heavy. If they are made too heavy, then the graph will not stand out as it should to receive maximum attention. The base line and left hand marginal line should be ruled heavily.

Titles should be printed at the bottom and to the left of the chart in order to identify the meaning of the ordinates (vertically ruled lines) and abscissae (horizontally ruled lines). Just as in the printing of the titles they should be clearly printed in letters a little smaller than those used in the title. These titles should be made as short as possible, as long titles detract from the appearance of the chart. If the grid lines are ruled by hand, they should be made as few as possible. Too many grid lines make it difficult to follow the curve plotted. The curve itself should be made much heavier than the grid lines behind it - several times heavier.

It is my understanding that every military government unit is supposed to possess a set of drawing instruments as part of its normal equipment. It is not absolutely necessary that it have a complete set of drawing instruments. It should have at least one conventional straight ruling pen. Even though a person has never used a ruling pen before, only a few minutes practice is necessary. However, considerable care and patience must be exercised if satisfactory results are to be obtained. A bottle of black water proof

be neatly printed, [illegible]
is not able to print well, he should secure the services of someone who can. Usually, there is somebody in every office who can do such work. A poorly printed job is not only uninviting, but if difficulty is experienced in reading the title, the usefulness of it may be entirely lost. It is not necessary to have an expert letterer do the work, but the work must be neatly done.

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Any straight edge will do, but that on a T square is to be preferred and, if possible, one having a transparent plastic edge. While preparing the chart it should be firmly held in place on a smooth surface, preferably a large drawing board or table. It is best to draw and letter the entire chart using pencil before proceeding to ink it in. A number 3 pencil or harder should be used, because softer leads tend to smear the drawing.

Many health officers have probably at one time or another been taught how to make charts. Only a few simple rules need to be followed, most of which I believe I have mentioned. However, some of the charts I have seen would not attract the busy executive for various reasons. In some cases they are not located where they may be easily looked at. They may be in a place where the light is poor or behind a desk, where they may not be easily read, particularly when the printing on them is too small or poorly done. On some charts I have seen that were hand ruled the spacing between the grids is not uniform. To have a chart as effective as possible, it must be properly mounted. For this purpose a large bulletin board may be constructed, containing a surface into which thumb tacks may be easily put in and taken out without damaging the charts. They should not overlap one another.

Another important thing to remember is that for most purposes arithmetic grids (equally spaced vertically) are to be preferred. They permit a comparison of absolute differences between two numbers. However, if "relative rates of change" or percent changes are what are desired, such as for time trends over a considerable period of time, then semi-logarithmic grids are to be preferred. The latter type of chart should not be used simply because it is desired to place several charts in a relatively small area, each of which varies widely in its vertical scale limits.

In some cases I have observed charts that have not been kept currently up to date, such as for example, the number of cases reported each day or perhaps by week endings for certain selected causes of morbidity. This is unpardonable from the standpoint of graphic persentation and should not be tolerated. It would be better not to keep charts at all. Nothing creates a poorer impression than a chart several days or weeks behind time.

One device has been found useful in graphic presentation, and that is that of map forms over which a transparent plastic sheet has been placed and upon which figures may be written and erased at will. The number of cases of certain diseases can be shown and each one identified by the use of a different colored pencil or crayon.

A cardinal rule should be followed in the graphical presentation of statistical data, and that is that the numerical data upon which it is based should always be kept where it is readily available, if the executive officer wants to know the numerical figure upon which a point was plotted.

The simpler a chart is drawn the more effective it is likely to be. A chart filled with too many plotted curves, poorly distinguishing one from the other, should be avoided.

It may be desireable for the health officer to maintain two sets of

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The simpler a chart is drawn the more effective it is likely to be. A chart filled with too many plotted curves, poorly distinguishing one from the other, should be avoided.

It may be desireable for the health officer to maintain two sets of charts, one to be furnished to the commanding officer of the military government regularly and one to be posted on a display board in his office for working purposes.

Either numbers of cases or morbidity rates may be shown graphically. The morbidity rate is based upon the number of new cases of a given disease reported over a given period, in terms of total population. It is customery to express the rate on an annual basis and for that purpose the number of cases reported for a unit length of time is multiplied by a factor which would give an estimate of the annual number. The rate therefore would be the number of cases estimated to be reported for one year to the total population, expressed in hundred thousands (sometimes in 10,000 or 1,000).

$$\text{Morbidity rate (Annual basis)} = \frac{\text{Number of cases reported in 1 year}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100{,}000$$

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The above rate is the one most commonly seen in publications and is the "morbidity incidence or reported" rate. This rate measures the amount of morbidity reported during a unit period of time. There is another morbidity rate however, which may be computed to show the prevalence of a given disease in the population at a specified time and it is usually referred to as the "morbidity prevalence" rate.

All of the graphic presentation I have seen in the health officer's offices refer to selected causes of morbidity, such as the following: Typhus fever, Typhoid fever, Syphilis, Chancroid, Tuberculosis, Small Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Gonnorhea, other intestinal diseases (paratyphoid fever, ekiri, dysentery). However, the health officer should also interest himself in mortality and natality in the areas of his jurisdiction. For that reason the following formulas for computing certain rates are given:

Crude death rate = $\frac{\text{Number of deaths}}{\text{Population}} \times 1{,}000$

Maternal death rate = $\frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths}}{\text{Total number of live births}} \times 1{,}000$

Infant mortality rate = $\frac{\text{Number of infant deaths under 1 year}}{\text{Total number of live births}} \times 1{,}000$

Case - fatality rate = $\frac{\text{No of deaths from specified disease}}{\text{No of reported cases of specified disease}} \times 100$

Birth - death ratio = $\frac{\text{Number live births}}{\text{Number of deaths}} \times 100$

Stillbirth ratio = $\frac{\text{Number of stillbirths}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 1{,}000$

Crude birth rate = $\frac{\text{Number of live births}}{\text{Population}} \times 1{,}000$

On October 1, 1946, new declaration forms of birth, death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce were inaugurated in Japan. From these schedules or transcripts will be prepared in the local government offices, which will be sent to the prefectural statistical offices and by them forwarded to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics in Tokyo. The latter will prepare tabulations of the data. They will not be available until about the end of the present year for the month of October. However, a numerical report only of the number of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces is submitted to G.H.Q., S.C.A.P. Tokyo at the end of each month following the month reported. For example, the report for October will be completed by November 27th, and it will be available to you through the Weekly Bulletin of the Public Health and Welfare Section. It gives the information for each prefecture and each city of 30,000 population or over.

In summarization, public health officers of the military government should interest themselves in the graphic presentation of the morbidity reports which they are obtaining, both for their own use and that of the executive

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