

Equality and Non-discrimination

- 4) Long-term care insurance services are provided when people aged 65 or over come to require care or support for whatever reason, and when people aged 40-64 develop aging-related diseases, such as terminal cancer or rheumatoid arthritis, and thereby come to require care or support.

Neglect, violence and abuse

- 1) The Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (MHLW) conducts an annual research related to the status of tackling to elder abuse (e.g. the number of consultations or reporting about elder abuse to municipalities, and the number of issues judged as abuse in such consultations or reporting) by municipalities, etc. pursuant to the Act on the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Support for Caregivers of Elderly Persons and Other Related Matters (Act No. 124 of 2005).
- 2)
 - (a) The Act mentioned in 1) defines 5 forms of abuse; physical, psychological, neglect, sexual and financial abuse. Also the Act classifies types of elder abuse into 2 categories; elder abuse by a caregiver (e.g. a member of family) and elder abuse by a care facility staff member, etc. (e.g. a staff of long-term care facilities, a staff of home-visit long-term care service providers).

By the research referred in 1), the MHLW grasps the forms of abuse, setting (i.e. abuse at home by a member of family, etc. or abuse at long-term care a facility) and information on perpetrators (e.g. relationship, their occupations, etc.).
- 3) Prevention of elder abuse including violence and neglect is regulated in the Act mentioned in 1).

This Act covers abuse by a person who actually takes care of an elderly person such as family member and staff of long-term care facilities.

- 4) The Act mentioned in 1) is the law which defines financial abuse as “unjustly disposing of an elderly person's property or otherwise acquiring a property benefit from such elderly person in an unjust manner”.