

Under severe social and economic circumstances over the past two decades, the number of households receiving welfare protection in the working age group continues to increase. Efforts have been made by each local public entity implementing welfare protection to develop independence support programs and encourage recipients to become independent. Under such circumstances, middle-class employment that volunteer activities, work experience and vocational training is receiving attention while receiving welfare protection. In the preceding research, intermediate work gives a "social place of residence" to welfare recipients as an example of "welfare for work" as an example of practical welfare, and the quality of life (hereinafter referred to as "QOL") Although it is said that there is an effect of improving, both are qualitative verifications only. For this reason, in this paper we aim to quantitatively verify the effect of such intermediate work. Data obtained from a questionnaire survey on households receiving welfare benefits, which were implemented with the cooperation of 12 welfare offices located in Kyoto prefecture (excluding Kyoto city), as SUR (Seemingly Unrelated Regression: apparently An irrelevant regression) was estimated and analyzed. As a result, (1) Intermediate work of vocational training type has a significant influence on improvement of QOL and increase of employment probability, (2) Intermediate employment of employment experience type has a significant influence on decrease in QOL and decrease in employment probability, (3) QOL and work both negatively affect each other, (4) having a final academic background above high school has a significant effect on improvement of QOL and increase in employment probability (5) if the term of payment is less than 1 year (6) Improvement of health status has a significant effect on improvement of QOL and increase in employment probability, (7) Living without life protection Anxiety has a significant influence on the improvement of QOL and the increase in employment probability, (8) When the frequency of conversation with consultation partner such as troubles and care is increased, it will have a significant influence on the increase of employment probability (9) Duration 1 year Vocational training type in the case of less than 3 years Participation in the labor improvement of QOL, it became clear that a significant impact on the rise in the employment probability. Based on the estimation results obtained in this paper, the policy implication here is that (1) support by vocational training type intermediate work is effective in improving QOL, (2) work while considering promotion of social independence such as improvement of QOL We should emphasize promotion of economic self-reliance so as not to damage the possibility of departure from protection by (3) support for support from a stage with a relatively short term of receipt is effective, (4) in support Is that consideration should be given to the state of health and the presence or absence of a support system for daily living. Future tasks include social participation type, employment experience type, vocational training type, including employment support program to encourage economic independence so that recipients can tackle with their goals while confirming their achievement stage It is thought that it is necessary to associate support measures between each type of phases in a stepwise manner.