

# JCR Registration Procedure

## Education

JCR registration requires completion of one of the following education programs:

a CCE-  
accredited  
program

a JAC-  
approved  
CSC program

the Safety  
Training  
program

Registration  
Exam

the  
JCR-IBCE  
chiropractic  
examination.

Overseas  
Exam

the  
NBCE Parts  
I and II  
examinations.

Overseas  
License

a license in a  
state,  
province or  
country.

## Registration on the JCR

requires submission of all following items;

1. The application form for JCR registration.
2. A copy of your chiropractic degree (diploma).
3. At least one of the following: a certificate proving you have passed the JCR Registration Exam or the NBCE exam Parts I & II, or a copy of an overseas license/ registration to practice chiropractic.
4. Payment of the registration fee of 10,000 yen.



## Japan Chiropractic Register® Information Brochure

For more information,  
please visit the Japan Chiropractic  
Register (JCR) website at  
[www.chiroreg.jp](http://www.chiroreg.jp)



# About the Japan Chiropractic Register® (JCR)

With the support of the Japanese Association of Chiropractors (JAC), the Japan Chiropractic Register (JCR) was established in 2008 as an independent body to register chiropractors practicing in Japan. Eligibility for registration requires successful completion of an education program which meets the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines\* and the passing of the JCR registration exam.

JCR makes available to the public the list of registrants and submits the list to the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) to assist the public in choosing chiropractors who meet safety requirements. The JCR will act in this role until the MHLW establishes an appropriate government regulatory body.

\*WHO Guidelines on Basic Training and Safety in Chiropractic

## What is Chiropractic?

Chiropractic was founded in 1895 in the USA and is now practiced in many countries around the world. WHO defines chiropractic as, 'A health care profession concerned with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disorders of the neuro-musculoskeletal system and the effects of these disorders on general health. There is an emphasis on manual techniques, including joint adjustment and/or manipulation, with a particular focus on subluxations.'

## Chiropractic Education

The WHO Guidelines describe two types of chiropractic education.

### 1.Full Chiropractic Education

This involves a full-time 4,200 hour-long four-year program accredited by the relevant Council on Chiropractic Education (CCE). The Tokyo College of Chiropractic program is accredited by CCE (Australasia).

### 2.Limited Chiropractic Education

A part-time provisional education to upgrade the level of existing practitioners. This includes JAC-approved CSC (conversion) programs and the Safety Training Program requested by the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan (NCAC).

#### Recognized Chiropractic Education in Japan

- CCE standard education.
- JAC-approved CSC programs (these ended in 2012).
- The Safety Training Program (started in 2014).

## Registration Exam

JCR administers a registration exam every year with the assistance of the International Board of Chiropractic Examiners (IBCE).

#### Applicants for JCR registration must fill at least one of the following requirements.

- Passing of the JCR registration exam. (Exam fee US\$ 350).
- Passing of the NBCE (National Board of Chiropractic Examiners) Parts I & II (total fee US\$ 1,220).
- Holding a license or registration from a state, province or country in which the practice of chiropractic is covered by legislation.

## The Current Situation in Japan

Precedence set by a Supreme Court decision in 1960 allows anyone, including chiropractors, to practice spinal manipulation, as long as it is not harmful to the public.

In 1991 the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) produced a government study titled 'Medical Research on Manipulative Therapy for Diseases of Spinal Origin' (known as the Miura Report) and concluded that there is a lack of scientific evidence supporting the effectiveness of chiropractic practice.

In 2012 the National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan (NCAC) reported 'Injuries from manual quasi-medical treatments - Cases of severe injury caused by manipulative therapy, chiropractic, massage and other treatments.' At the request of the NCAC the Japanese Association of Chiropractors (JAC) published 'Chiropractic Guidelines in Safety and Advertising' in 2013.

## Countries with Chiropractic Legislation

The practice of chiropractic is regulated by law in about 40 countries and WHO recognizes it as complementary and alternative medicine (CAM).

In most countries with chiropractic regulation, persons wishing to become licensed/registered are required to pass a national or state board examination after graduating from a CCE-accredited college. Chiropractors are recognized as a primary care provider in those countries.