

1. RATIO OF PERSONS INSURED IN NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE
2. MEDICAL CARE EXPENSES IN NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE
3. FIXED NUMBER OF DAY NURSERIES PER 100 PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Ratio of Persons Insured in National Health Insurance

Japan's medical and health care system was instituted in 1927 and is older in history than any other social health insurance system. As of March 31, 1973, 99.5% subscribed to this scheme. The types of medical care insurance include Government-Managed Health Insurance, Association-Managed Health Insurance, Day Laborers' Health Insurance, Seamen's Health Insurance, National Public Servants' Mutual Aid Association, Mutual Aid Association for Local Public Servants and Others, Mutual Aid Association for Public Enterprise Employees and Others, and Private School Teachers' Mutual Aid Association, in addition to the National Health Insurance Scheme.

The National Health Insurance Scheme is the system in which Si, Mati or Mura (or an association formed by several Si, Mati and Mura) becomes underwriter for persons who are unable to subscribe to the aforementioned eight types of health insurance. For this reason, the National Health Insurance Scheme is regionally organized, whereas the eight types are vocationally organized. Under the National Health Insurance Scheme, each subscriber is the insured person, so that there can be no dependents.

There were nine Mati and Mura to which the National Health Insurance Scheme was not applicable as of March 31, 1973, including Tosima Mura and Misima Mura in Kagosima Prefecture and Ginoza Son, Aguni Son and Minamidaitō Son in Okinawa Prefecture. But these were reduced to two as of March 31, 1974, and they were Tosima Mura and Misima Mura.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Classified by Si, Mati and Mura this map shows the ratio of insured persons (insured persons/population) as of March 31, 1973.

Ratio of insured persons: Ratio of insured persons in the National Health Insurance Scheme to the population of Si, Mati or Mura.

The National Health Insurance Scheme is a medical care insurance system under which the Japanese people other than employees are considered insured persons.

The Government-Managed Health Insurance is a system in which the employees of small businesses and others for whom no health insurance associations are organized are insured with the Government acting as the underwriter.

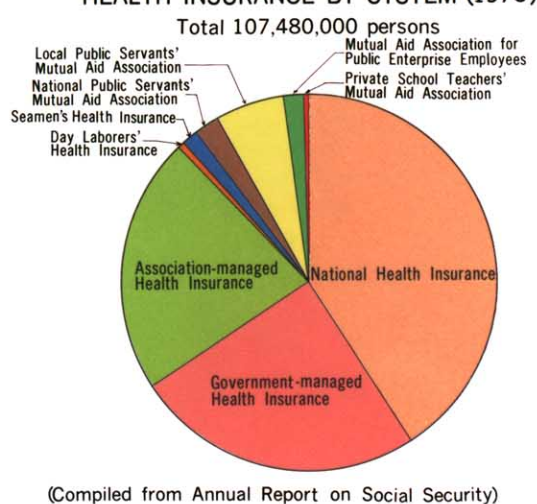
The Day Laborers' Health Insurance is a system in which day laborers are insured and the Government acts as the underwriter.

The Seamen's Health Insurance and five other health insurance systems are schemes in which the vocational association of employees acts as the underwriter and the employees are insured.

Source

1. All Japan Federation of National Health Insurance Organizations, 1973 Actual Status of National Health Insurance.

PERCENTAGE OF INSURED PERSONS IN HEALTH INSURANCE BY SYSTEM (1973)



2. Medical Care Expenses in National Health Insurance

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Classified by Si, Mati and Mura, this map shows the annual medical care expenses per person insured under the National Health Insurance Scheme in fiscal 1972.

The medical expenses, as referred to here, are a total of the share of the patient (insured person) and the share of the underwriter. Under the National Health Insurance Scheme, the underwriter's share of the medical expense is set at 70%, whereas the amount to be actually paid by the patient is set at 30% of the medical care expense.

This map does not show the eight medical care insurance systems other than the National Health Insurance Scheme, as no statistical data are available by Si, Mati and Mura.

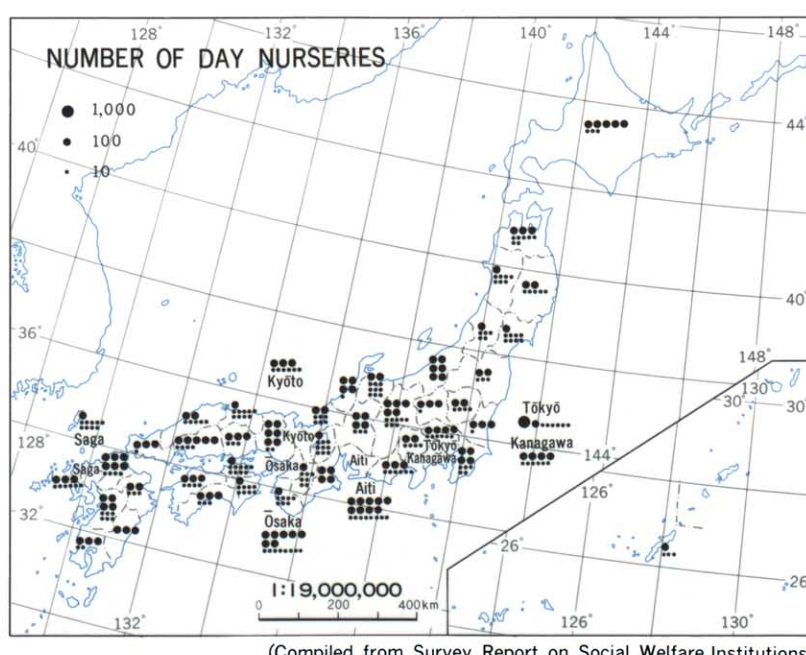
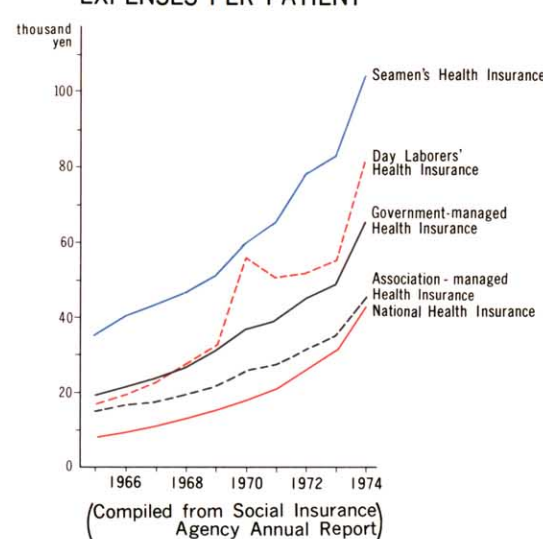
Source

1. All Japan Federation of National Health Insurance Organizations, 1973 Actual Status of National Health Insurance.

3. Fixed Number of Day Nurseries Per 100 Preschool Children

As of October 1, 1970, there were 12,000,000 preschool children, 12% of the total population. As of December 31, 1970, there were 14,101 day nurseries (excluding those in Okinawa Prefecture). The total accommodation capacity was 1,195,000 and 1,131,000 children were registered. In 1974, there were 17,341 day nurseries. The total accommodation capacity was 1,592,000 and

CHANGES IN MEDICAL CARE EXPENSES PER PATIENT



1,524,000 children were registered. Of the 17,341 day nurseries, 63% were under public management and 37% under private management. Of the day nurseries, 7.6% had a total accommodation capacity of less than 50 preschool children; 40% had a capacity for 51-80 preschool children; 26.0% had a capacity for 81-110 preschool children; 19.5% had a capacity for 111-150 preschool children; and 7.0% had a capacity for more than 151 preschool children.

By age, 1.1% of the registered day nursery children were 0 year of age, 16.1% 1-2 years, 2.8% three years, and 79.8% four years and over.

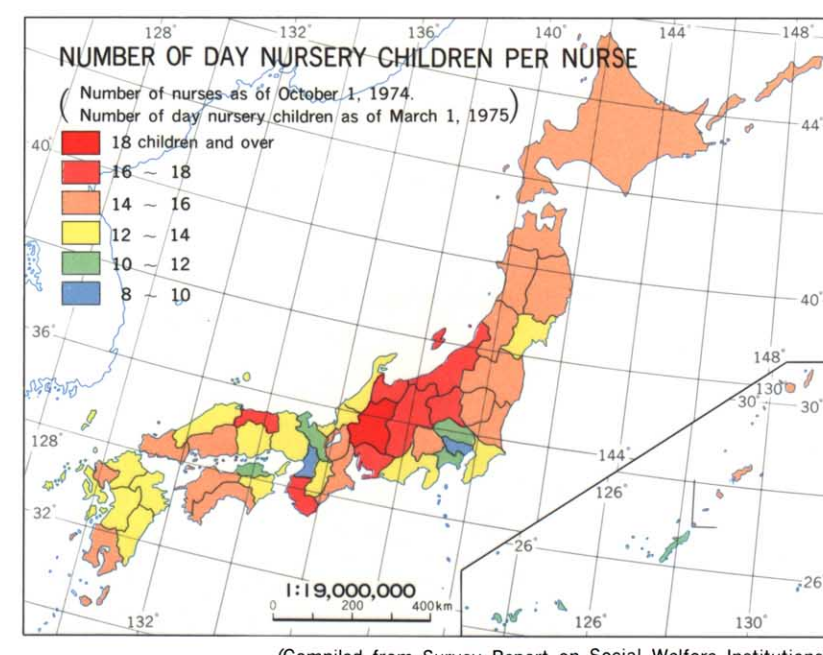
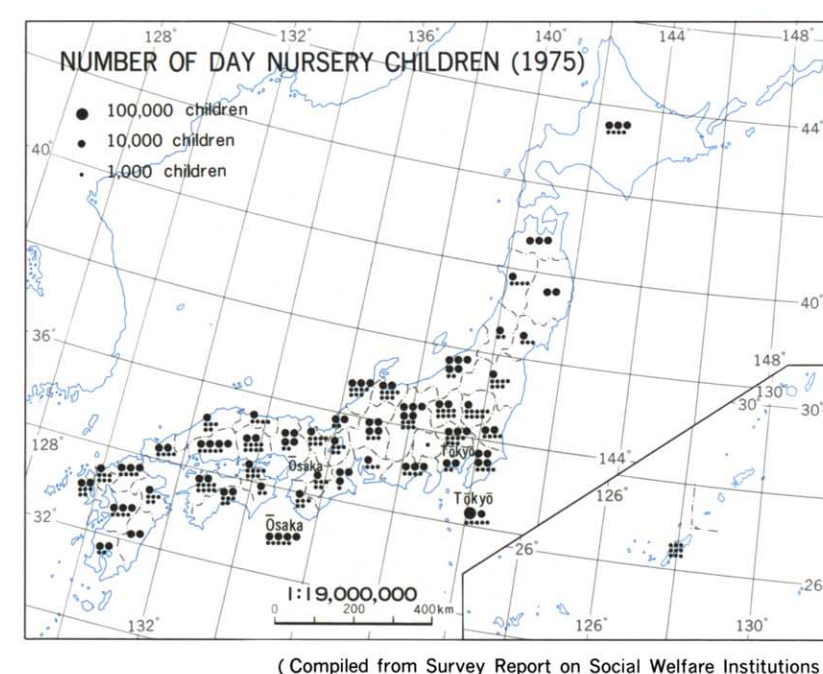
The number of nurses for these 1,524,000 day nursery children was 115,000, and the ratio was 13 day nursery children per nurse.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Preschool children as referred to here, are the children six years of age and under as clarified in the Population Census on October 1, 1970.

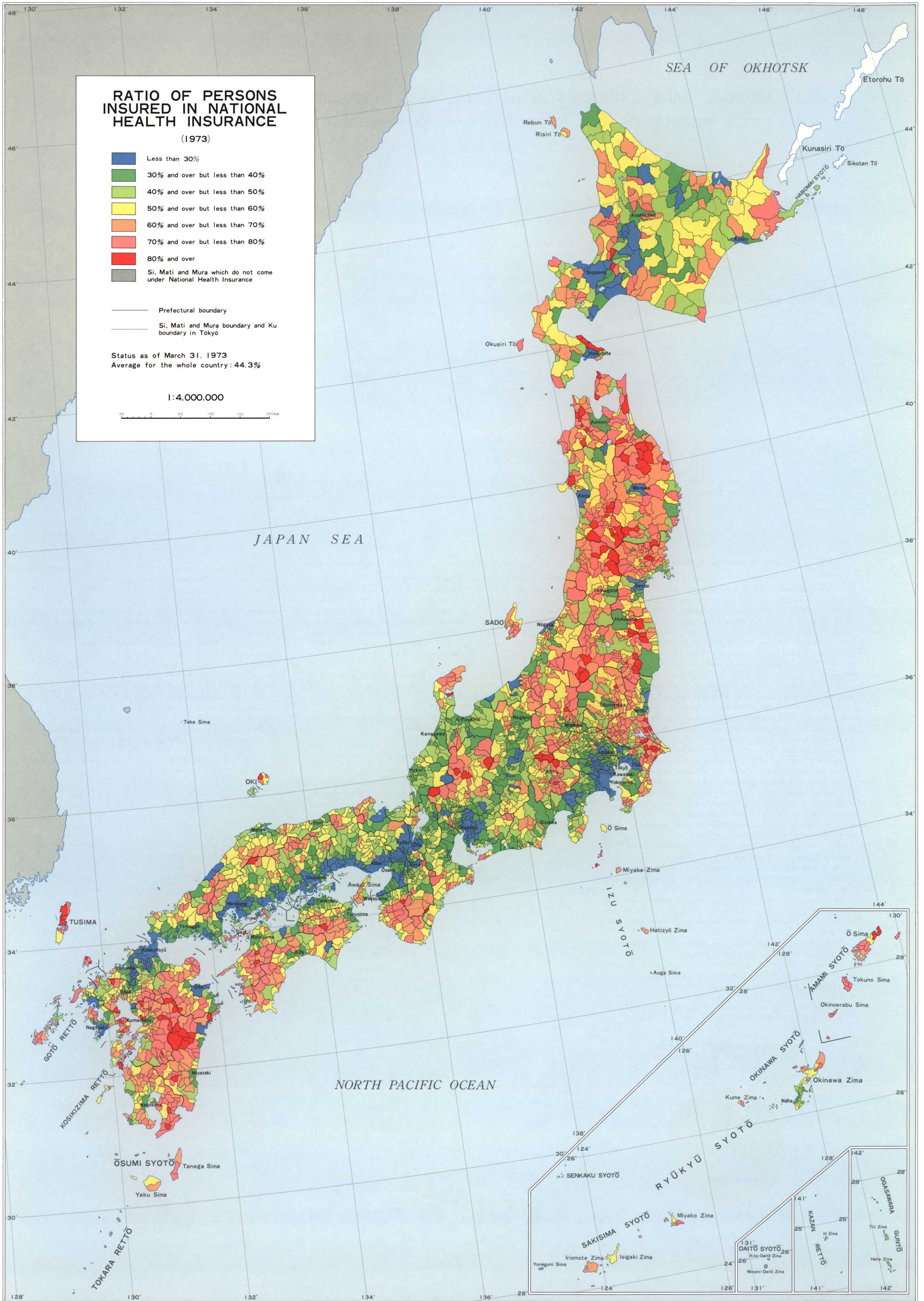
Sources

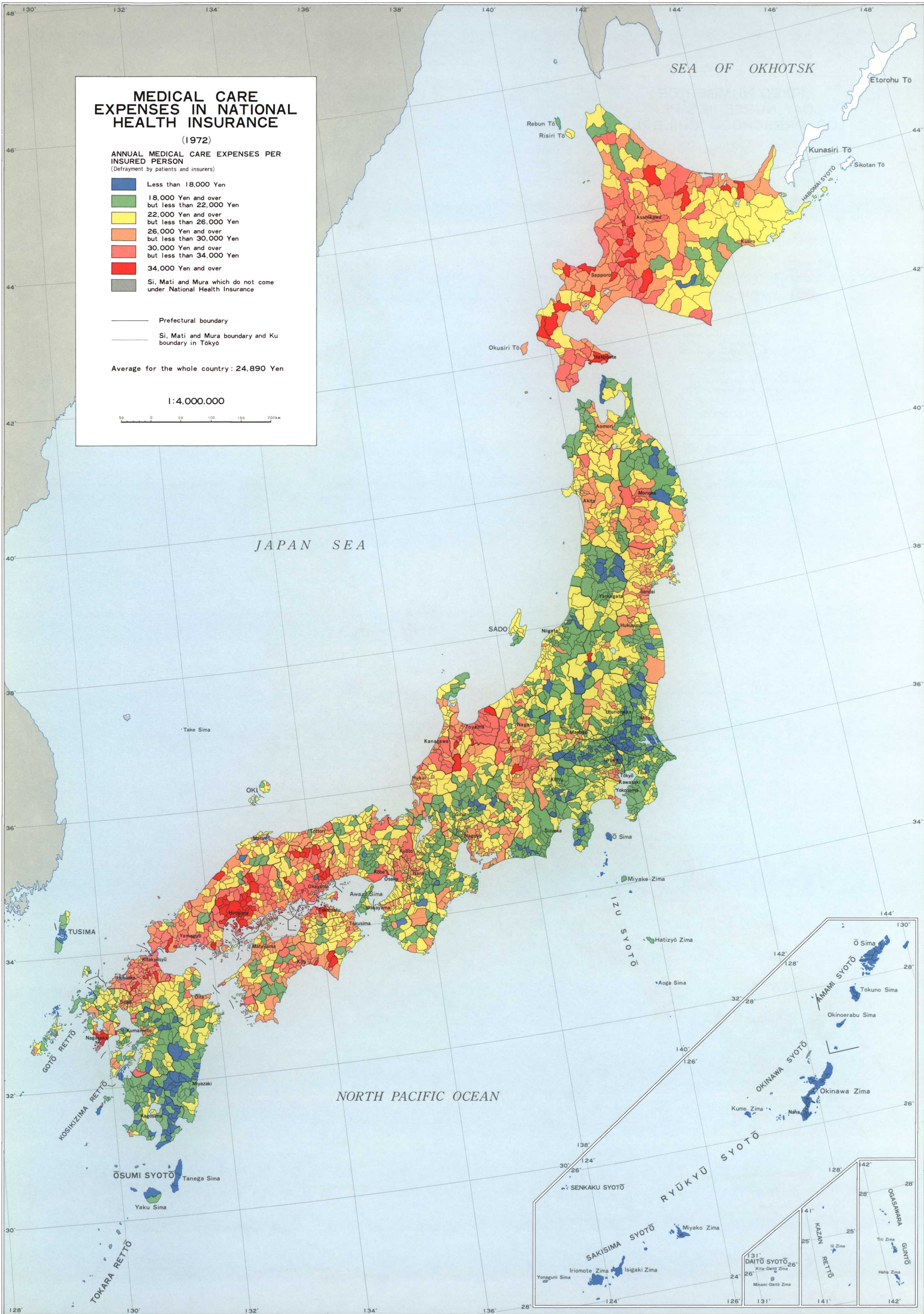
1. Data from National Foundation for Promoting Social Welfare Agencies.
2. Ministry of Health and Welfare, 1974 Survey Report on Social Welfare Institutions.
3. Ministry of Health and Welfare, 1974 Report on Social Welfare Administration.



RATIO OF PERSONS INSURED IN NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

71.1





FIXED NUMBER OF DAY NURSERIES PER 100 PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

71.3

