

1. DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ( I )  
 2. DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ( II )  
 3. RATIO OF LIVELIHOOD PROTECTION

1. 2. Distribution of Social Welfare Institutions ( I ). ( II )

The social welfare institutions in Japan as of December 31, 1970, totaled 23,917 (of which there were 14,101 day nurseries) in 53 types, but increased to 31,114 in 54 types in 1974. The total accommodation capacity of these social welfare institutions was 1,434,000 persons in 1970 but rose to 1,889,000 in 1974. The persons accommodated in these social welfare institutions totaled 1,342,000 in 1970 but increased to 1,784,000 in 1974. By type of management, 20,384 social welfare institutions were placed under public management and 10,730 under private management. The workers employed by these social welfare institutions totaled 377,000 as of October 1, 1974. Of these, 310,000 were full-time workers and 67,000, part-time workers.

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS  
(October 1, 1974)

Kinds of Social welfare institutions	Number of social welfare institutions	Total		
		Capacity	Persons accommodated	Workers
(1) Total	31,114	1,889,000	1,783,800	337,020
(2) Protection law institutions	352	22,293	19,700	17,002
Relief institutions	145	12,791	12,833	3,221
Rehabilitation institutions	15	1,458	1,387	212
Medical care institutions	74	19,645	14,358	13,157
Industrial homes	81	3,721	3,172	393
Accommodation facilities	37	4,323	2,316	99
Old-age welfare institutions	1,005	110,067	106,841	31,860
Homes for the aged	890	68,312	64,951	13,497
Homes for the aged (for the blind)	24	1,525	1,511	445
Special homes for the aged	451	33,955	34,987	14,280
Pay homes for the aged (Type A)	85	5,558	4,957	1,050
Pay homes for the aged (Type B)	16	717	535	78
Welfare centers for the aged	439	-	-	2,518
Facilities for the protection of persons with physical handicaps	350	15,261	12,350	6,840
Rehabilitation facilities for the crippled	53	2,438	1,584	1,137
Rehabilitation facilities for the blind	12	1,482	1,224	374
Rehabilitation facilities for the deaf and dumb	3	152	71	74
Rehabilitation facilities for persons with internal disorders	25	1,390	826	439
Facilities for the protection of persons with physical handicaps	22	1,474	1,388	998
Facilities for the protection of persons with serious physical handicaps	30	2,186	1,779	1,074
Industrial homes for the physically handicapped	69	3,689	3,104	1,074
Industrial homes for persons with serious physical handicaps	36	2,065	2,024	674
Factories for the physically handicapped	8	385	359	94
Facilities for production of artificial equipment	30	-	-	414
Braille libraries	60	-	-	395
Braille publishing facilities	11	-	-	101
Women's guidance homes	60	2,203	1,068	476
(3) Children's welfare institutions	25,361	1,830,685	1,605,289	271,207
Maternity homes	1,046	8,298	-	23,224
Infant homes	130	4,268	3,258	3,382
Dormitories for mothers and children	441	8,389	16,374	1,977
Day nurseries	17,341	1,591,632	1,523,861	189,062
Homes for dependent children	522	34,569	30,115	9,821
Facilities for feeble-minded children	346	26,731	22,952	11,480
Commutation facilities for feeble-minded children	161	6,463	4,763	2,161
Facilities for blind children	32	1,776	1,294	686
Facilities for deaf and dumb children	33	2,281	1,549	744
Facilities for invalid children	33	2,018	1,755	706
Facilities for crippled children	77	9,519	7,898	6,601
Education facilities for commuting physically crippled children	34	1,390	985	462
Facilities for mentally and physically handicapped children	38	4,229	3,727	4,141
Facilities for emotionally handicapped children	8	400	238	168
Facilities for juvenile training and education	58	5,409	2,894	1,675
Children homes	1,988	-	-	8,608
Recreation grounds for children	3,073	-	-	6,309
Protection facilities for feeble-minded	375	27,187	25,055	10,979
Rehabilitation facilities for feeble-minded (accommodation)	271	21,551	20,152	8,773
Rehabilitation facilities for feeble-minded (commutation)	13	420	345	121
Industrial facilities for feeble-minded (accommodation)	55	4,008	3,508	1,713
Industrial facilities for feeble-minded (commutation)	36	1,208	1,050	372
Mother and child welfare institutions	61	1,211	-	423
Mother and child welfare centers	42	-	-	231
Rest homes for mothers and children	19	1,211	-	192
(4) Other social welfare institutions	2,841	20,783	13,266	38,137
Facilities for livelihood assistance	-	-	-	-
Industrial facilities	162	6,676	4,814	1,029
Accommodation facilities	90	10,574	6,166	366
Homes for blind	33	685	-	131
Clinics free of charge or at low-cost	239	41,892	31,778	29,100
Settlement houses	772	-	-	3,213
Health and welfare homes for isolated areas	174	-	-	432
Fee-charging homes for the aged	67	2,848	2,286	715
Rest homes for the aged	1,095	-	-	2,867
Welfare center for the physically handicapped	9	-	-	284

Notes: (1) Total of capacity and persons accommodated exclude those of Medical care institutions, Maternity homes, Dormitories for mothers and children and Clinics free of charge or at low-cost.  
 (2) Total of capacity and persons accommodated exclude those of Medical care institutions.  
 (3) Total of capacity and persons accommodated exclude those of Maternity homes and Dormitories for mothers and children.  
 (4) Total of capacity and persons accommodated exclude those of Clinics free of charge or at low-cost.  
 - No data  
 ... Unknown  
 . No relevant item

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Of the 23,917 social welfare institutions in 53 types available as of December 31, 1970, 2,573 social welfare institutions in 24 types were consolidated into six types for presentation in two maps.

The breakdown of the six types of welfare institutions are as follows: Old-age welfare institutions: Homes for the aged, special homes for the aged, and pay homes for the aged.

Mother and child welfare institutions: Dormitories for mothers and children, mother and child welfare centers, and rest homes for mothers and children.

Institutions for the physically handicapped: Rehabilitation facilities for the crippled, rehabilitation facilities for the blind, rehabilitation facilities for the deaf and dumb, rehabilitation facilities for persons seized with internal disorders, facilities for the protection of persons with serious physical handicaps, industrial homes for the physically handicapped, and industrial homes for persons with serious physical handicaps (all these facilities are for physically handicapped adults).

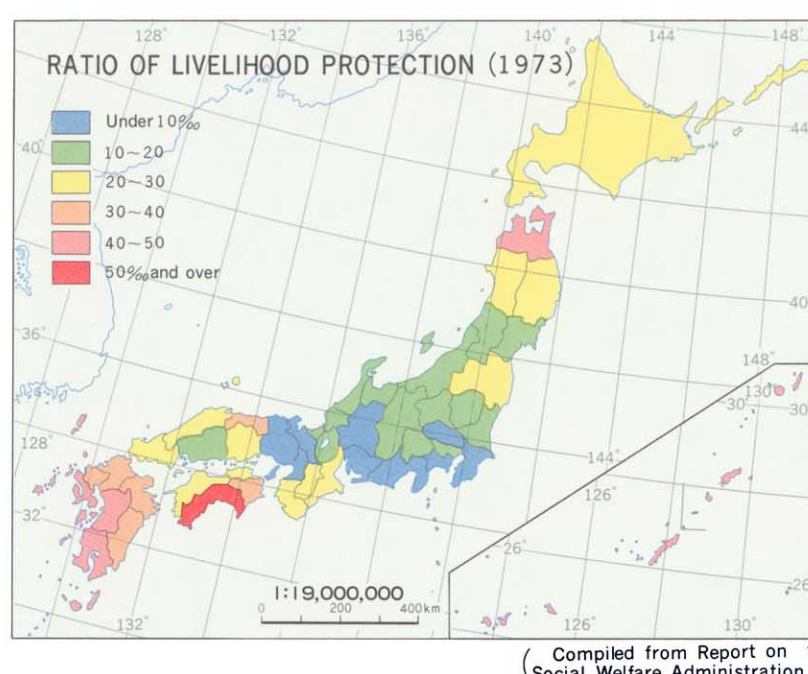
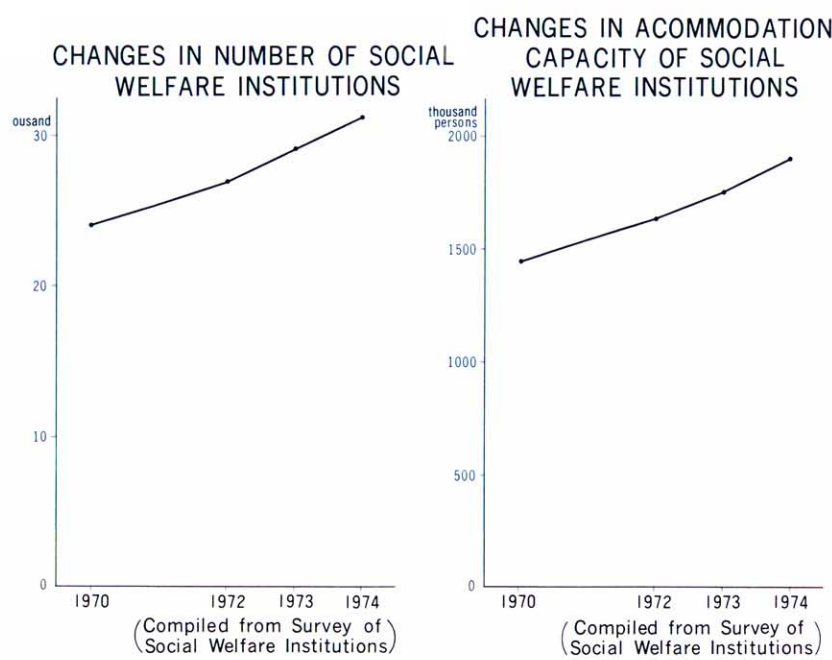
Homes for crippled children: Facilities for blind children, facilities for deaf and dumb children, facilities for crippled children, education facilities for commuting physically crippled children, facilities for mentally and physically handicapped children.

Institutions for the feeble-minded: Rehabilitation facilities for the feeble-minded (both accommodation and commutation), and industrial facilities for the feeble-minded (both accommodation and commutation). All these are facilities for adults.

Homes for feeble-minded children: Facilities for feeble-minded children and commutation facilities for feeble-minded children.

Sources

- National Foundation for Promoting Social Welfare Agencies, 1971 List of Social Welfare Institutions.
- Ministry of Health and Welfare, Survey of Social Welfare Institutions, 1970 and 1974.



3. Ratio of Livelihood Protection

Livelihood protection is the public aid extended to persons who are unable to enjoy a healthy and cultural life guaranteed by the Constitution of Japan and consists of livelihood aid, housing aid, medical care aid, childbirth aid, vocational aid, and aid for funerals. One or two types of allowances in aid are provided, depending on the degree of livelihood destitution.

The monthly average number of wards in fiscal 1973 was 1,350,000. The total number of wards was 2,810,000, suggesting that each ward receives roughly two types of allowances in aid.

The ratio of livelihood protection (percentage of wards to the total population) stood at 12.4% on the national average. By prefecture, the ratio was highest in Hukuoka Prefecture with 49.9%. The ratio stood at 31.5% in Okinawa Prefecture, 28.2% in Kōti Prefecture, 27.0% in Nagasaki Prefecture and 25.4% in Kagosima Prefecture. It was lowest in Aiti and Sizuoka prefectures, each with 2%. In Saitama and Toyama prefectures, the ratio was 8%.

Classified by type of allowance in aid, the total number of wards includes 1,140,000 persons for livelihood allowances (40.6% of the total), 760,000 for medical care allowances (27.1%), 670,000 for housing allowances (23.7%), and 230,000 for education allowances (8.3%).

The total number of protected households was 700,000, of which the households whose masters had jobs but some member of the household receiving allowances in aid totaled 125,000.

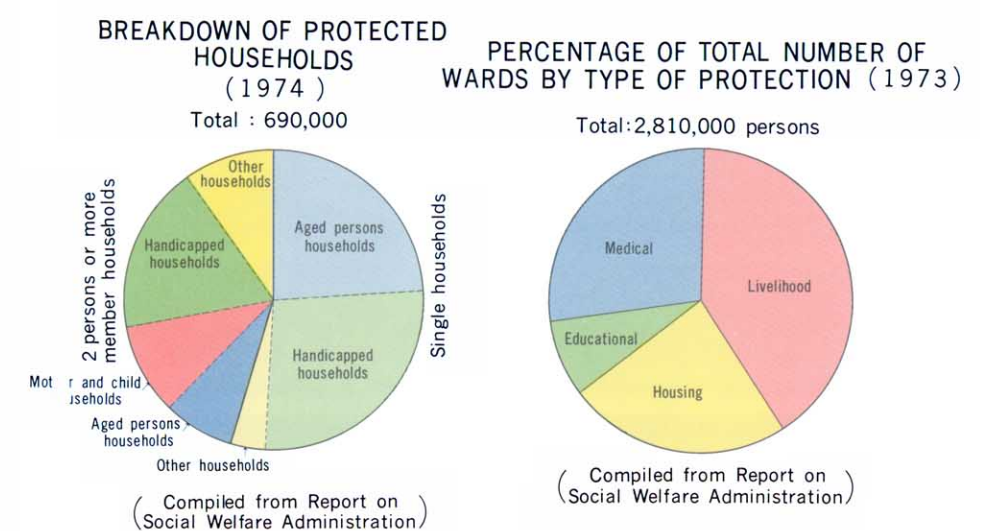
With respect to the reason for receiving livelihood protection, about 70% received allowances in aid due to injury or disease of the householders and about 12% due to injury or disease of other members of the households.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

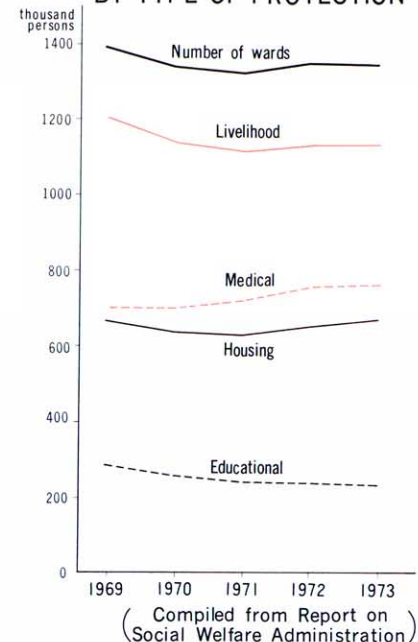
In this map, the monthly average livelihood protection rate (number of wards to the population) in the period of one year from April 1973 to March 1974 was classified into eight categories and indicated by Si, Mati and Mura.

Sources

- Ministry of Health and Welfare; 1973 Ratio of Livelihood Protection by Si, Mati and Mura.
- Ministry of Health and Welfare, 1970 and 1974 Report on Social Welfare Administration.



CHANGES IN NUMBER OF WARDS BY TYPE OF PROTECTION



DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS (I)

72.1





