

# The Supply Process of Day Care Facilities for Elderly-people by Social Welfare Corporation “Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan” in Hagi City

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**Abstract** The purpose of this study is to clarify the supply process of day care facilities for elderly-people and to consider the development way of elderly-people welfare facilities for the future, by investigating the location, establishment years, and management organization of day care facilities, in Hagi city, Yamaguchi Prefecture. The results are as follows; 1) Hagi city has the characteristic that social welfare corporation “Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan” managed day care facilities in the central area of old Hagi city. 2) Day care facilities with nursing home were managed by other social welfare corporations in the surrounding old towns and villages of Hagi. 3) The social welfare corporation “Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan” was founded in 2004, and it succeeded the management of elderly-people welfare facilities from the social welfare conference of Hagi.

**Keywords:** day care facility, social welfare corporation, facility management, process of facility supply

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## 1 Introduction

According to the census of population in 2013 which the Japanese government released, population of Japan decreases by 200,000 or more people, and an elderly ratio exceeds 25%. Low birthrate with depopulation and aging society is a serious problem, however in metropolises such as Tokyo and Osaka, population is maintained comparatively and its advance of aging is slow. On the other hand, in a local city, the productive population from 15 years old to 64 years old is decreasing, and aging society is rapidly expanding. It is necessary to take measures to against reduction in productive population. The Japanese government introduced nursing care insurance in 2000 to fulfill the demand of the elderly-people welfare service. It aims to increase the number of facilities for elderly by not only a medical corporation and a social welfare corporation, but also a NPO and a corporation for profit. Practically, the number of elderly welfare

facilities is increasing by a medical corporation and a corporation for profit in the urban areas in which elderly people live with high density. However, there is a little advance of them in the depopulated area.

The related previous studies are as follows; the study on the facility development in Shizuoka Prefecture (Ogawa, 1995); the study on the proper location planning (Yokota, 2002); the study on evaluation of facility maintenance level (Kondou et al., 2002; Mishima et al., 2010); the study on characteristic of elderly people's welfare demand (Nakazono et al., 2013; Hirasai et al., 2011). These studies are not case studies clarifying the detailed facility supply process.

As mentioned above, the purpose of this study is to clarify the facility supply process in Hagi city which is a typical local city in Japan, and to acquire the basic knowledge about facility supply of future depopulated area.

## 2 Methods

This research uses the following three methods.

### 1. Creation of the database by statistical materials

The database of the day care facilities in Hagi city was created by using the following data; the

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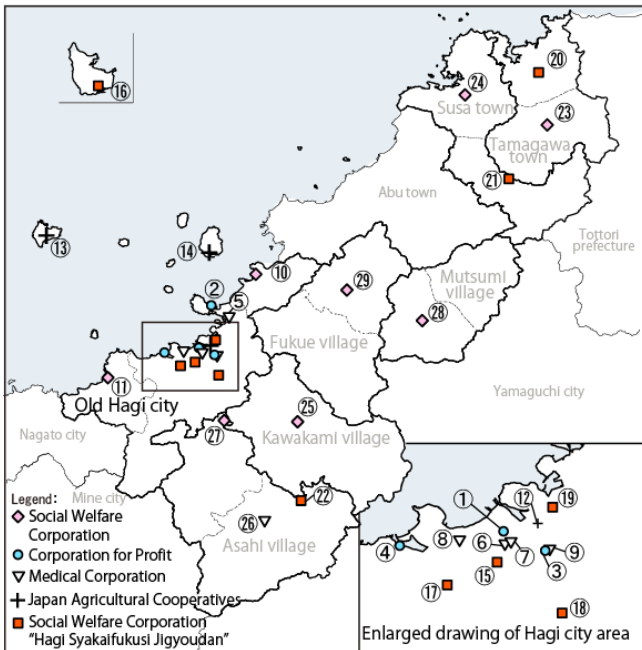
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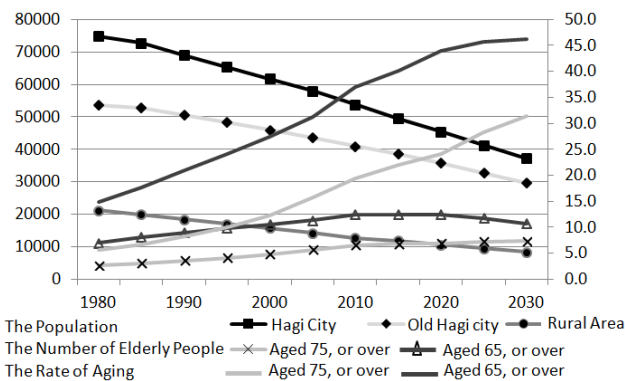
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**Fig.1 Plot map of day care facilities in Hagi City**



**Fig.2 Population and rate of aging of Hagi City**

service place-of-business database (Yamaguchi protracted-life society division); the newest day care facility table (Hagi social welfare division).

### 2. Exploration

The building form and location of the day care facility was clarified by the exploration of all the day care facilities.

### 3. Hearing survey

Hearing survey was about the establishment process of the Social Welfare Corporation "Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan".

## 3 Outline of Hagi city

### 3.1 Merger by seven local governments

Hagi city is a northern part in Yamaguchi Prefecture, and a typical city which is facing the Sea of Japan (Fig.1). Present Hagi city was born after 1 city (old Hagi city) and 6 towns and villages

(Kawakami village, Tamagawa town, Mutsumi village, Susa town, Asahi village, and Fukue village) merged in 2005. Service bases, such as a branch city office using the old town and village's office, a post office, a clinic, elementary schools and junior high schools, are located at the center of each old rural area. However, the method of facility supply for elderly is a serious issue of present Hagi city since depopulated areas were expanded by the merger.

### 3.2 Transition of population and elderly ratio

The transition of population and elderly ratio of Hagi city is indicated (Fig.2). In old Hagi city which is the center in present Hagi city, population has decreased continuously about 30%, from 74,800 to 53,700 since 1980. In the old rural area, this tendency is still strong and population is decreasing consistently about 40%, 12,700 people in 3years, and the elderly ratio advanced quickly from 15% to 35% because of a productive population outflow. Moreover, elderly ratio is expected to exceed about 46% in 2030, and considering how to support elderly people's life is an important issue in this area.

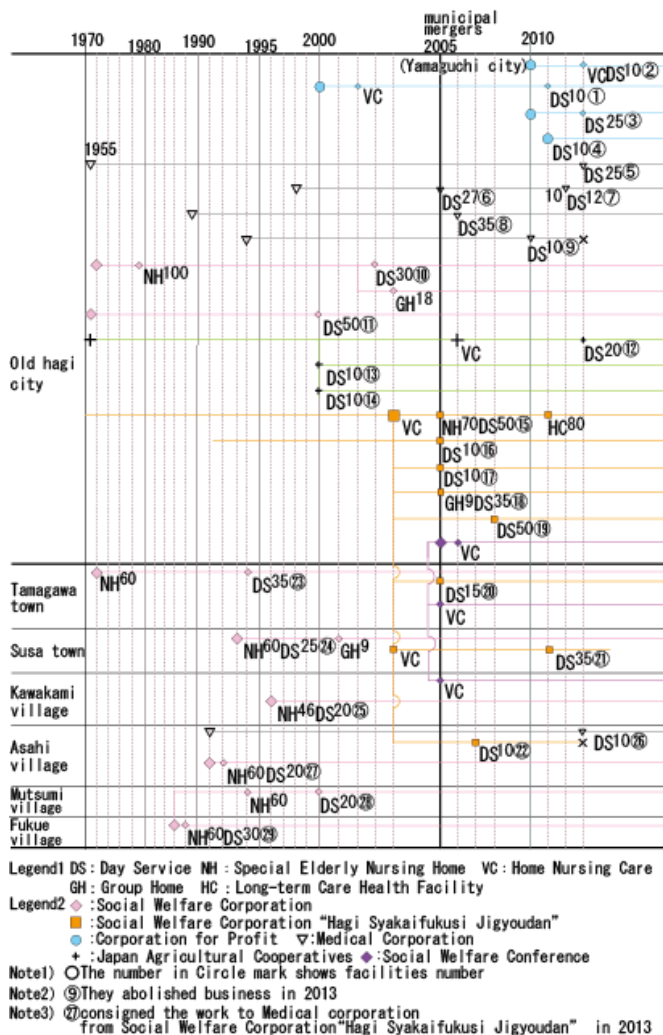
**Table 1 The number of day care facilities of each management organization**

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
Social Welfare Corporation	1	1	2	2			
Social Welfare Corporation "Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan"	1		1	1	1	4	1
Medical Corporation					1	2	2
Corporation for Profit							3
Agricultural Cooperative Association				2			1
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

Note: The numbers shown in "Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan" are the number of facilities which were established in each year.

### 4 Process of facility supply in Hagi city

The change of the number of elderly facilities and the facilities supply process in Hagi city are demonstrated with Table 1 and Fig.3. Before the introduction of nursing-care-insurance, each city town and village had one nursing home. For instance, Tamagawa town in 1981, old Hagi city in 1983, Fukue village in 1989, Asahi village in 1991, Mutsumi village in 1994, Susa town in 1994, and Kawakami village in 1996. Then, in order to satisfy a growing demand for the welfare facilities of these areas, day care facilities were established with a nursing home while the social welfare corporation managed a nursing home mainly and provided day-care service at the same facility. On the other



**Fig.1 The supply process of day care facility in Hagi City**

hand, facility supply of day-care service did not progress in old Hagi city because Yamaguchi prefecture had negative image to provide day care facilities in old Hagi city. Therefore, the first day care facility in Old Hagi city was built in 2003. In old Hagi city, after the social welfare corporation “Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan” was established by the local government in 2004. It is an organization specializing in facility management for aging people. Before the establishment of it, facilities which developed by the local government were managed by the social welfare conference. Now, Hagi Syakaifukusi Jigyoudan manages most facilities which were established by Hagi city.

In recent years, the number of day care facilities by a medical corporation and a corporation for profit is increasing in the central area of old Hagi city. Those two corporations place high importance on business profitability. Also, it is easy to fulfill the capacity of users in that area where elderly people

live in with high population density. Moreover, Japan Agricultural Cooperatives has entered into the nursing care service for the purpose of practical use of idle assets and improvement of partner's welfare, and is managing the elderly-people day care facility at three places which contain two on an island.

## 5 Facility type of each management organization

### 5. 1 Social welfare corporation

All the social welfare corporations for elderly people in present Hagi city were established and is managing nursing home before nursing care insurance introduction. In order that they have already had a large-scale nursing home and provide the day-care service by dividing a part of its space, a facility type with a nursing home is almost the case. The building appearance photograph of this type example is shown in Photo.1. Most of this type is in old towns and villages, and is functioning as a base supporting elderly welfare.



A facility established by Hagi city and managed by social welfare corporation

**Photo.1 ⑦**



A renovation of a private house located with a hospital

**Photo.2 ⑥**



A newly-established facility used to be an outpatient rehabilitation center

**Photo.3 ⑧**



A new day care facility started after a medical corporation closed its business

**Photo.4 ③**



A renovation of Japan Agricultural Cooperatives' branch office

**Photo.5 ⑫**



A newly-established facility located with a special elderly nursing home

**Photo.6 ②**

### 5.2 Medical corporation, Corporation for profit, and Japan Agricultural Cooperatives

Facilities of these corporations, such as a medical corporation, a corporation for profit, and Japan agricultural cooperatives are located in the central area of old Hagi city. Also, many of those corporations have entered into the day-care service after 2010. In order to suppress initial cost, they tend to use buildings already utilized. The characteristic cases are shown below; a facility type of private house repair (Photo.2); a facility type with a clinic (Photo.3); a facility type which utilized the building which already withdrew the day-care service

(Photo.4); a facility type which utilized the idle assets to own (Photo.5); a complex facility type established newly (Photo.6). Facility supply of these corporations is performed by thinking profit as important.

**Table 2 The history of establishment of "Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan"**

Date	The History of Establishment
1991.4	Facility A was established by Hagi City while entrusting A's management to Social Welfare Conference.
1996.4	Facility D was established by Hagi city while entrusting D's management to Social Welfare Conference.
2000.4	At this time, Hagi city couldn't develop day care facilities because Yamaguchi prefecture had been already managed some elderly welfare service. However, Hagi city could establish Facility B while entrusting B's management to Social Welfare Conference after the long-term negotiation.
2004.2	Social Welfare Corporation "Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan" was established.
2004.4	"Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan" took over the management of A,B and D from Social Welfare Conference.
2005.4	Facility E was established by Hagi city and Yamaguchi prefecture, and its management was entrusted to Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan.
2005.6	Facility F was established by Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan as the first project.
2006.4	Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan became a designated administrator of Facility A, B, and D.
2007.4	Facility G was established by Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan.
2008.4	Facility H was established by Hagi City while entrusting H's management to Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan. H is a complex that includes public welfare housing for the elderly, called 'silver housing'.
2011.4	Facility I was managed by Susa town, but Susa town decided to entrust its management to Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan. Also, Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan became a designated administrator.
2013.3	Facility C was established by Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan.
2013.9	Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan accepted a hospital's demand to open new day care facility in the same area where Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan had been managed F. Then Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan closed F.
2013.10	Facility A was closed.

## 6 Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan

Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan plays the important role for day care facility supply in Hagi city. Hearing survey is conducted in order to clarify the establishment process of it and facility management in detail (Table 2, Table 3).

### 6.1 Establishment process of Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan

After the introduction of nursing care insurance, old Hagi city tried to develop day care facility. Also, local government of old Hagi city requested to start day-care service with existing nursing home to Yamaguchi prefecture. However, the request was not accepted because there was no social welfare corporation to deal with mainly elderly welfare service in old Hagi City. Therefore, old Hagi city built new facilities while entrusting management to social welfare conference. For example, a complex facility with a nursing home, home help service, and day-care service was established in 2000. Then, old Hagi city founded the social welfare corporation "Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan" to entrust every

**Table 3 The detail of service**

the way of the establishment	the type of services	the date of establishment	the capacity	the way of the establishment	the type of services	the date of establishment	the capacity		
A renovation of a Japanese restaurant	in-home care support	*2004/4/1	35	D newly-established	Day Care	*2004/4/1	10		
	Day Care	*2006/3/6			short-term admission for daily life care	*2004/4/1			
	nursery for children after illness								
B newly-established	in-home care support	*2004/4/1	20	E newly-established	Day Care	*2006/4/1	35		
	home visiting welfare service for persons with disabilities	*2004/4/1			communal daily long-term care for a dementia patient	*2006/4/1		18	
	home nursing care	*2004/4/1			F renovation of a private house	Day Care		6/1/2006	15
	short-term admission for daily life care	*2004/4/1				G renovation of a private house		Day Care	4/1/2007
	nursing home for the elderly				H newly-established			Day Care	
	short-term admission for recuperation care	*2006/3/6				80		I newly-established	in-home care support
Long-Term Care Health Facility			home visiting care						
Day Care	*2006/3/6	50	welfare service for persons with disabilities						
C newly-established	outpatient rehabilitation	*2006/3/6	50		Day Care				
	home visiting daily life long-term care for a person admitted to a community-based specified facility	3/1/2013				short-term admission for daily life care			

welfare facilities' management in 2004.

Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan enables to advance facility supply and facility management simultaneously because the mayor of Hagi city is its chairman. It is managing various facilities such as complex facility E with group home and day care service (Photo.9), day care facility F which repaired the private house (Photo.10), day care facility H with the residence for elderly people (Photo.11), and facility I which was established by old Susa town (Photo.12).



Facility A  
Photo.7



Facility B  
Photo. 8



Facility E  
Photo.9



Facility F  
Photo.10



Facility H  
Photo. 11



Facility I  
Photo.12



## 6.2 Facility type of Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan

Facility A (Photo.7) is the first Day Care facility in old Hagi city, which remodeled a Japanese restaurant, and provides not only nursing care service but also a nursery for children after illness. In addition, facility I also provides welfare service for persons with disabilities. Thus, only Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan manages the facilities without limiting users for elderly people. Moreover, it has a wide variety of facility scales such as small-scale facility F with a capacity of 10 persons, and large-scale facility B with a capacity of over 200 persons. Also, it manages a facility for the demand of residents even in the depopulated area such as Mishima Island which cannot make enough business profit, and it closes a facility in the area where other organizations wished its management. In this way, Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan is managed with highly public responsibility.

## 7 Conclusion

This paper performs detailed analysis about the supply process of day care facilities for elderly people in Hagi city as an example of a typical city facing the issue of population decrease. The results are as follows;

- 1) In old rural areas of Hagi city, nursing home was managed by social welfare corporation in each towns and villages, and day care facilities for elderly people was added into the nursing home before nursing care insurance system was introduced. However, day care facility supply was not developed in old Hagi city.
- 2) In old Hagi city, the number of Day Care facilities was rapidly increasing after Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan had been established in 2004. In 2010, a medical corporation and a corporation for profit entered the business of day care service, and those two corporations built more day care facilities. However those facilities were located in the central area of the old Hagi city, and they were built by renovating private houses to keep the initial cost down, because those two corporations tend to place great importance on securing profitability.
- 3) Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan has strong public characteristics because its chairman is the mayor of Hagi city. Therefore, Hagi Syakaifukushi

Jigyoudan has a wide variety of elderly welfare facilities such as a small-scale facility renovating a private house, a large-scale facility a base of welfare service in Hagi city, and a facility attaching to other kinds of welfare service.

The above results indicate that day care facilities are equally located in Hagi City because social welfare corporation supplied those facilities in old rural areas of Hagi City before the introduction of nursing-care insurance, and Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan managed those facilities in old Hagi city. In other word, to place day care facilities by organizations with high public responsibility is important for the city where extreme aging and depopulation are ongoing, in order to supply welfare services equally. In addition, welfare business of medical corporation and corporation for profit is expanding in the central area of Hagi city after the establishment of day care facilities managed by Hagi Syakaifukushi Jigyoudan. This paper is about Hagi city in Yamaguchi prefecture however the results will be important resources for considering about the future development way of elderly-people welfare facilities.

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