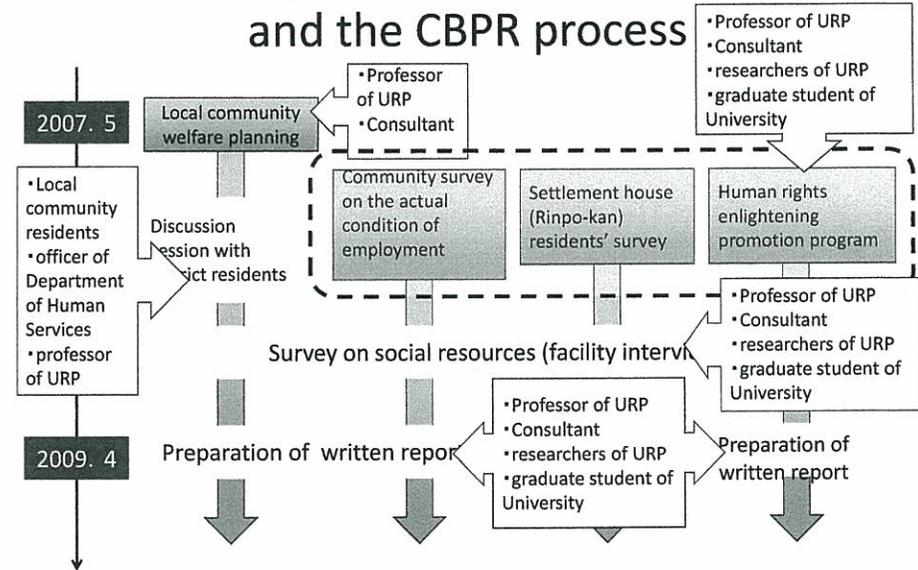# Local Welfare Planning that Seeks to Achieve the Mieruka (Visualization) of the Poor and Socially Disadvantaged

INADA Nanami

(URP, Osaka City University)

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The complete picture of the survey and the CBPR process

2007. 5

Local community welfare planning

• Professor of URP
• Consultant

• Professor of URP
• Consultant
• researchers of URP
• graduate student of University

• Local community residents
• officer of Department of Human Services
• professor of URP

Discussion ession with ict residents

Community survey on the actual condition of employment

Settlement house (Rinpo-kan) residents' survey

Human rights enlightening promotion program

Survey on social resources (facility intervi

• Professor of URP
• Consultant
• researchers of URP
• graduate student of University

2009. 4

Preparation of written repor

• Professor of URP
• Consultant
• researchers of URP
• graduate student of University

Preparation of written report

Research Background

Osaka City University Urban Research Plaza

-Research on creating inclusive-type communities that respond to the problems of disparities, poverty, social exclusion, etc.

-Consigned to draft of Shingu City's local welfare plan

→Collaboration of university and locality

⇒Consideration of potential for building inclusive welfare governance in the minus growth era

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Study Area

Shingu City, Wakayama pref.

- Population: 33,000
- Percentage of elderly: 29.4%
- Local economy in decay and layoffs and unemployment worsening
- Far away from metro areas as well as prefectural offices

tokyo

nagoya

osaka

wakayama

Kii peninsula

shingu

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Research Goals and Methods

Survey Goals

- Background: Worsening of livelihood troubles by hardening of disparities and expansion of poverty

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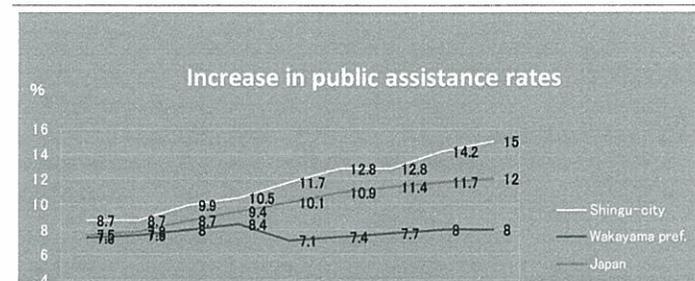
Finding the potential for creating inclusive communities by elucidating the progressive welfare practices in the *dōwa* district of Shingu City

Survey Methods

- Started in 2007
- Interviews with welfare, education, and human rights organizations
- Records of welfare practices and extraction of welfare needs
- Household survey of 153 households in *dōwa* district, etc.

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Livelihood difficulties of *dōwa* district

Increase in public assistance rates

	public assitance rates	irregular employment rates		single parent rates	rate of without pension
Dowa district in Shingu city	12.4%	all 37.3%	male 42.9%	19.6%	15.0%
Japan	1.2%	all 37.8%	mele 24.0%	8.4%	4.8%

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Inclusive-type Welfare and "Extension of Social Welfare"

What is 'extension of social welfare'?

1. New welfare needs dealing with contemporary issues caused by low birth rate, graying of society, weakening of the family, and labor mobility

   ex: abuse of the elderly, abuse of children, problems of the handicapped, etc.

2. Multiple livelihood problems without a legal basis for dealing with them that can only wait for a social response

   ex: stay-at-home youth, working poor, displaced persons living in internet cafes, etc.

⇒Concentrated among the socially vulnerable, hard to recognize

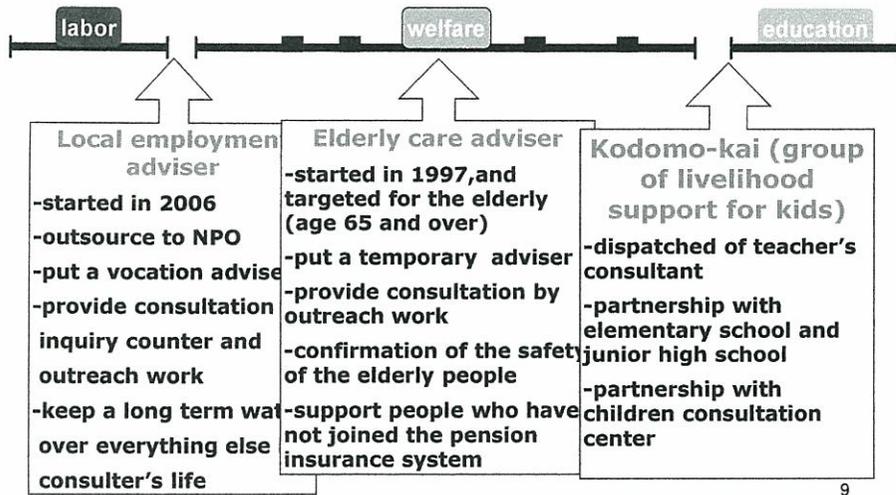⇒Need to uncover hard to recognize livelihood issues and elucidate the local problem solving process

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Response to the Livelihood-Afflicted

Specific measures

- Public assistance...test is strict, ability to work is questioned
- Social Welfare Council loan program... few know about it

→Heavy stigma attached to receiving assistance

→ In trouble but don't know where or who ask for help, don't know about system, even if they want to be counseled, it is hard to get to offices

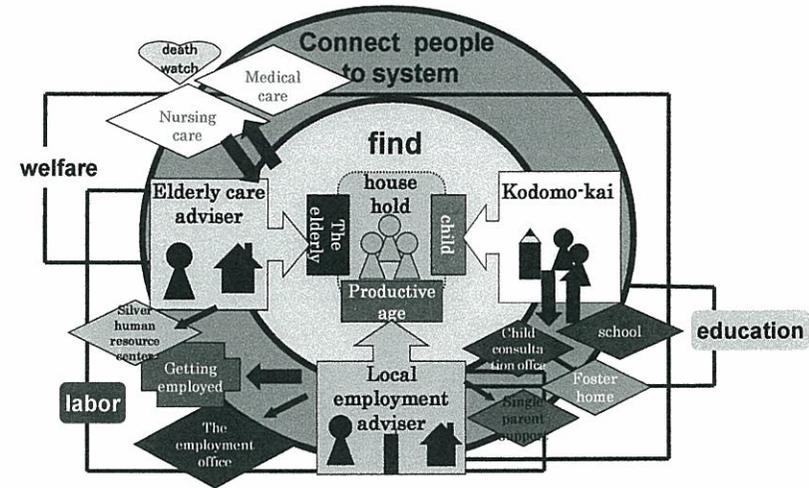⇒Upgrading access to a usable system, and building a separate safety net through 'looking-after' aid

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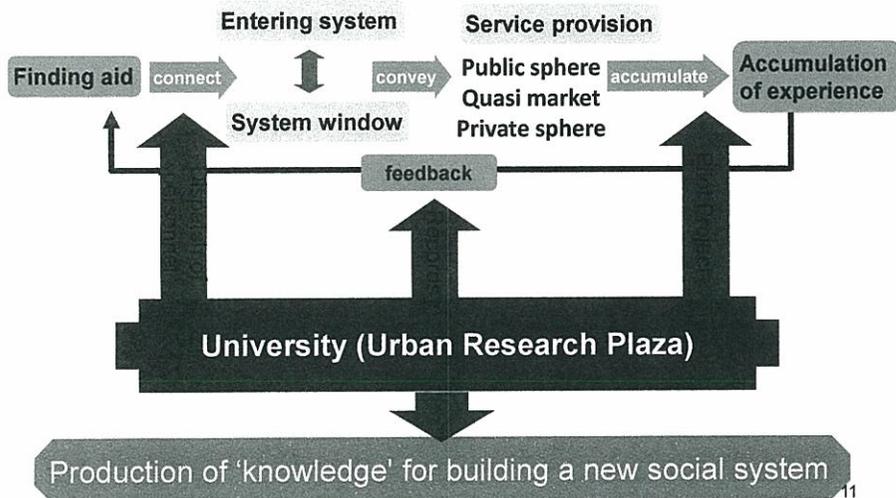## Bridge gaps between the field of the labor, welfare, and education

labor   welfare   education

Local employment adviser
- started in 2006
- outsource to NPO
- put a vocation advise
- provide consultation inquiry counter and outreach work
- keep a long term wat over everything else consulter's life

Elderly care adviser
- started in 1997, and targeted for the elderly (age 65 and over)
- put a temporary adviser
- provide consultation by outreach work
- confirmation of the safety of the elderly people
- support people who have not joined the pension insurance system

Kodomo-kai (group of livelihood support for kids)
- dispatched of teacher's consultant
- partnership with elementary school and junior high school
- partnership with children consultation center

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Process for Mieruka (Visualization)

death watch
Medical care
Nursing care
Connect people to system
find
welfare
Elderly care adviser
house hold
The elderly
child
Kodomo-kai
Productive age
Silver human resource center
Getting employed
Local employment adviser
Child consultation office
school
education
Foster home
labor
The employment office
Single parent support

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A System for 'Visualization' and the Role of the University

Entering system
Service provision
Finding aid connect convey Public sphere accumulate Accumulation of experience
Quasi market
System window Private sphere
feedback
University (Urban Research Plaza)
Production of 'knowledge' for building a new social system

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Conclusion

- Effectiveness of the 'visualization' process in local welfare
  →A mechanism that offers guidelines for building a self-help welfare system based on new support in response to the low growth era
- Welfare from the perspective of practice in the field, not from systems theory... development of new local welfare theory from geography whose forte is fieldwork
- ⇒Development of research aimed at fusion of university's 'know-how' with local practices

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