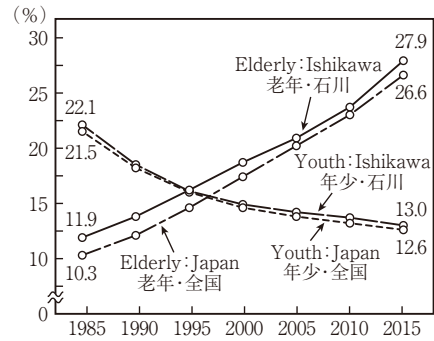


SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH (社会福祉・健康)

The Youth and Elderly Population Ratio

(年少・老年人口割合の推移)

(As of Oct. 1 of each year) (各年10月1日)



(Youth: Below 15 years, Elderly: Above 65 years)
(年少・15歳未満、老年・65歳以上)

Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
資料: 総務省統計局

According to the 2015 national census, there were 317,151 people over the age of 65 in Ishikawa Prefecture, accounting for 27.9% of the population. As a measure of combatting the very real "aging society" phenomenon, the prefecture is committed to supporting the life-interests, health care, and community participation of local elderly citizens. Ishikawa is using various welfare measures to build a barrier-free society where everyone, regardless of age, can lead a fulfilling life and participate equally in activities across all fields.

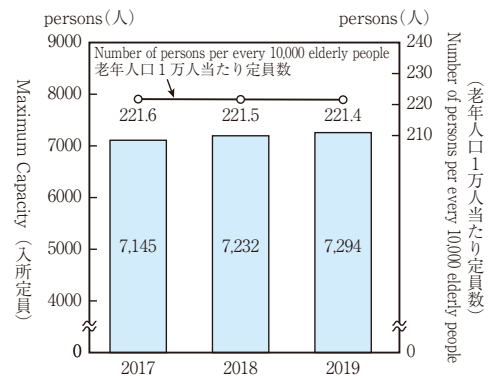
Ishikawa ranks 19th in Japan for the number of hospitals per 100,000 people (2018) and 14th for the number of hospital beds (2018), which is above the national average. In order to ensure the health of its citizens, Ishikawa Prefecture is working to improve the base and system for lifelong promotion of healthy living. The bulk of those efforts will be focused around health and welfare centers and around municipal health centers which will act as the base for health care activities.

2015年の国勢調査によると、石川県の65歳以上の老年人口は、317,151人で、人口に占める割合は27.9%となりました。本格的な高齢社会の到来を迎え、県では、高齢者の生きがいや健康づくり、社会参加を支援していきます。また、全ての人々が生きがいを持って生活ができ、あらゆる分野の活動に平等に参加することができる障壁のない社会を構築するため、各種福祉施策の充実強化に努めています。

本県の医療水準は、人口10万人当たりの病院数が全国第19位(2018年)、病院病床数は全国第14位(同)と全国平均を上回っています。県では、県民の健康を確保するため、県保健福祉センターを中核とし市町保健センターを保健活動拠点として、生涯を通じた健康づくりの基盤の整備と体制の確立に努めています。

Special Nursing Home for the Elderly (特別養護老人ホーム整備の状況)

(As of April 1 of each year) (各年4月1日)



Source: Welfare Service for the Elderly Division, Ishikawa Prefectural Government

資料: 石川県長寿社会課

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS (社会福祉施設)

(As of 2019)

| Type of institution 施設の種類 | Number of institutions 施設数 | Maximum Capacity 入所定員 |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood protection facilities 生活保護施設 | 3 | 340 |
| Welfare institutions for the aged 老人福祉施設 | 689 | 20,831 |
| Welfare institutions for the disabled 障害者関連施設 | 519 | 8,969 |
| Women's guidance homes 婦人保護施設 | 1 | 5 |
| Children's welfare institutions 児童福祉施設 | 594 | 39,874 |
| Child and maternal welfare institutions 母子福祉施設 | 1 | - |

Source: Gender Equality Division, Welfare Policy Division, Welfare Service for the Elderly Division, Disabled Welfare Division and Measures Against Declining Birth Rate Office, Ishikawa Prefectural Government
資料: 石川県男女共同参画課、厚生政策課、長寿社会課、障害保健福祉課、少子化対策監室

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS (医療施設)

| Year 年次 | Number of hospitals 病院数 | | General clinics 一般診療所 | | Dental clinics 歯科診療所 | | Number of hospital beds 病院病床数 | |
|------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | Per 100,000 persons 人口10万人当たり | Per 100,000 persons 人口10万人当たり | Per 100,000 persons 人口10万人当たり | Per 100,000 persons 人口10万人当たり | Per 100,000 persons 人口10万人当たり | Per 100,000 persons 人口10万人当たり | | |
| 2016 | 95 | 8.3 | 872 | 75.8 | 481 | 41.8 | 18,212 | 1,582.3 |
| 2017 | 94 | 8.2 | 876 | 76.4 | 482 | 42.0 | 17,905 | 1,561.0 |
| 2018 | 94 | 8.2 | 873 | 76.4 | 483 | 42.3 | 17,785 | 1,556.0 |

Source: Ministry of health, Labour and Welfare 資料: 厚生労働省

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS (医療従事者)

persons(人)

| Year 年次 | Doctors 医師 | Dentists 歯科医師 | Pharmacists 薬剤師 | Public health nurses 保健師 | Midwives 助産師 | Nurses 看護師 | Practical nurses 准看護師 |
|------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 2014 | 3,128 | 680 | 1,957 | 546 | 337 | 13,535 | 3,403 |
| 2016 | 3,230 | 674 | 2,055 | 554 | 329 | 14,140 | 3,282 |
| 2018 | 3,247 | 681 | 2,074 | 568 | 349 | 14,616 | 3,001 |

Source: Ministry of health, Labour and Welfare 資料: 厚生労働省