

expenditure and RMR between day and night shifts were not found. But there were significant differences in subjective feelings of fatigue and decreases in the squeeze-power of the right hand between day and night shifts, especially when night shift was long.

The results indicate that caregiving is not so demanding physically, but the effect of work capacity on subjective and objective symptoms of fatigue is recognizable in relation to time of work and length of working time.

Kannosuke SAITO : A Fiscal Analysis of Medical Welfare Services : Expenditures

The purpose of this research is to analyze the system of medical welfare services in Japan from the viewpoint of fiscal policy. The research is divided into three issues : such as to classify medical welfare services according to cost and benefit, to analyze expenditures and revenues for the delivery of medical welfare services using time-series data from 1960 to 1993, and to consider appropriate policies for the optimal delivery of medical welfare services in the future.

This paper deals with the first issue, the classification of medical welfare services and the fiscal expenditures, portion of the second issue.

Shigeru SUEMITSU and Satoru TOKI : A Study on QOL at Facilities for People with Severe Motor and Intellectual Disabilities Based on Using the "Facility-Assessment Checklist"

The concept of "Jusho-shinshin-shogai-ji" (S.M.I.D. : Severe Motor and Intellectual Disability) is based on Japan's unique social welfare law for the severely multiply disabled. The facility for S.M.I.D. has created a unique combination of functions for the past thirty years. Being functionally not only as a hospital but also as a social welfare institution, we call this a medical-welfare facility. In recent years, there has been an increase in the demand to better the quality of life (Q.O.L.) based on past results. We selected the 44 questions concerning Q.O.L. from the "assessment checklist" developed by the Japan S.M.I.D. Welfare Association. We asked staff members working at facilities for S.M.I.D. to answer the questionnaire. We reported the present situation and problems that resulted from the questionnaire. "Hygiene of the environment" scored the highest achievement. "Qualities of the resident's daily life" scored the lowest on the questionnaire. These results gave us a clear understanding of what needed to be changed, and also the staff members involved had the common background of the problems. Five years later, we distributed the same questionnaire and received severe results. We realized this was not because of a low quality of care, but because of the higher expectations of the staff. This also demonstrated the importance of the "assessment checklist".