

平成 21 年 4 月 10 日現在

研究種目：基盤研究（B）	
研究期間：2005～2008	
課題番号：17330127	
研究課題名（和文）	民営化・市場原理導入による公的対人サービス領域の構造的変化と非営利サービス組織
研究課題名（英文）	Structural changes in the area of public human services and the role of nonprofit service providers brought about by privatization and introduction of market mechanism
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研究成果の概要：

欧米を中心に蓄積されている先行研究によると、公的対人サービスが民営化され、営利組織と非営利組織が同様のサービス提供活動に従事するようになると、非営利組織は営利組織的要素を強め、両組織の差異は縮小するとされる。そこで研究は、わが国で抜本的な公的対人サービスの民営化を最初に行った介護保険制度に注目し、検討を行った。その結果、株式会社等の営利組織が社会福祉法人等の非営利組織に類似した行動をとる、いわば営利組織の非営利化によって営利・非営利の差異が縮小している様子が観察され、我が国における公的サービス民営化の影響は欧米のそれとは異なることがわかった。

交付額

（金額単位：円）

	直接経費	間接経費	合計
2005 年度	4,600,000	0	4,600,000
2006 年度	2,300,000	0	2,300,000
2007 年度	3,900,000	1,170,000	5,070,000
2008 年度	2,200,000	660,000	2,860,000
年度			
総計	13,000,000	1,830,000	14,830,000

研究分野：社会科学

科研費の分科・細目：社会学・社会福祉学

キーワード：公的サービス、民営化、市場原理、非営利組織、介護保険

1. 研究開始当初の背景

先進諸国では、公的対人サービス(市民が共通して必要とする対人サービス。介護や保育など)の領域で民営化と市場原理が導入され、それに伴って、サービス供給システムの多元化も進行している。こうして営利組織等が公的サービス供給に参加する中で非営利組織に

は、営利の蓄積を目的とせず、クライアントに共感的な視点からサービスを供給することが期待される。しかし、非営利組織が経済効率性とクライアントへの共感性を共立させることはそもそも困難であり(アカウンタビリティレンマの理論)、民営化と市場原理

が日本に先んじて導入されている欧米では、競争原理の浸透とともに、非営利組織が経済効率性向上を重視し、市民性や公益性を低下させつつあることが報告されている。

わが国で同様の傾向が先鋭化して観察されると予想されるのは、介護保険制度が施行された高齢者の長期ケア領域においてであるが、中央省庁（厚生労働省）の影響力が維持されているなど、わが国固有の特徴も指摘される。さらに介護保険を契機として、同様の仕組みを障害者や保育領域に拡大することも議論され、民営化・市場化は、日本の公的対人サービスの今後を検討するうえで重要な課題となりつつある。

このような中で本研究は、高齢者長期ケアの領域において、介護保険を契機に導入された民営化・市場原理導入の影響を、サービス提供者の視点から検討することに関心を持った。

2. 研究の目的

過去3年間に蓄積した準備的・探索的研究の成果をふまえ、以下を明らかにすることを目的に介護保険指定事業者と対象とする調査を実施した。

(1)介護保険制度導入が、サービス提供活動に従事する非営利組織（社会福祉法人、医療法人、NPO法人）に及ぼす影響を、営利組織等の経営主体の異なる組織との比較において検討する。

(2)高齢者長期ケア領域に見る公的対人サービス領域の構造的変化の日本の特長を把握する。

(3)調査を通じて得られた結果について、クライアントの視点、サービス供給組織の倫理の視点、民営化・市場原理導入が進行もしくは検討されている保育や障害者支援の視点等から多角的に議論する。

3. 研究の方法

In 2005 to 2006, we conducted survey of the managers of LTCI providers in two municipalities in Tokyo Prefecture: K municipality where core LTCI services are primarily provided and is under process control, and S municipality where both core LTCI services and additional services are provided and is under the combination of process control and output control mechanism.

The survey of provider managers is based on survey using structured questionnaire. Eighty-six managers out of 123 (69.9%) responded in K municipality, and 108 managers out of 152 (71.1%) responded in S municipality. Resource allocations are compared based on the average percentage of revenues earned by providing additional services, the information on which was collected in the survey of provider managers. The percentage is 0.99 percent in K municipality and 7.48 percent in S municipality, and the difference is statistically significant ($F=1.50$, $p<0.03$). The maximum percentage of additional revenue was 45.6 percent in K municipality and 100 percent in S municipality. This means that additional services are provided in combination with LTCI reimbursement in K municipality while, in S municipality, some providers are providing no core LTCI services but additional services only.

From 2007 to 2008, after an interval of two years, we conducted a follow-up survey to the same providers. The purpose of the second survey is to examine whether

for-profit providers are still operating in the environment under strong process control or nonprofits are taking over the market. If many for-profit providers are still operating, it is another task of the follow-up survey to explore what their motives are to continue operating in such an environment.

4. 研究成果

The research outcomes indicated that, in K municipality, corporations were clearly orientated toward providing care as merchandise in contrast to nonprofits and limited corporations. With respect to financial performance, however, there were not any significant differences between corporations and nonprofits. This suggested that corporations' profit-orientation was being suppressed, thus in an environment with strong process controls, for-profit was behaving more like traditional nonprofits.

On the other hand, in S municipality where additional services were actively provided, the providers' orientations were similar with that in K municipality except that there was no significant difference between "containing cost by cutting payrolls" and legal corporation status. As to financial performance, legal corporation status was significantly related to all three indices. Corporations in S municipality enjoy the best revenue-expenditure balance. Nonprofits had larger shares and were most likely to accept clients with high levels of needs. These outcomes indicated that the boundary between for-profit and

nonprofit providers were maintained in S municipality. This appeared to stem from that process control and output control mechanism coexisted in the area. Such heterogeneity of environment was expected to allow nonprofits to constitute niche that operated along with process control mechanism and being focused on providing core LTCI services, while for-profit constituted niche operating under output control mechanism and being focused more on providing additional services.

In the second survey which was conducted after an interval of two years from the first survey, the total number of providers continuing operation in the process-controlled environment was 83.8 percent. Nonprofit providers were most stable and 98.2 percent remained operating. On the other hand, the number of for-profit corporations, which continued operating after two years, was lowest of the 3 categories, at 76.3 percent. It appeared that the turn-over rate of for-profit corporations is relatively higher than other providers in the municipality under process-control. In the municipality under the combination of process-control and output-control mechanism, the total number of providers continuing to operate in 2007 is 78 among 104, accounting for 75.0 percent. This was lower than the municipality under process-control (83.8%), suggesting that the turnover rate of providers was higher in the municipality under a combination of two different control mechanisms.

When comparing by legal corporation

status, in case of the municipality under process control, for-profit corporations are more likely to exit the market in two years compared to nonprofits and for-profit limited corporations although the difference by legal incorporation status does not reach the conventional cutting point of the probability of 0.05 ($\chi^2=4.46$, $df=2$, $p<0.1$). On the other hand, in the municipality under a combination of process- and output-control mechanism, the numbers of providers still operating in 2007 significantly differ by legal incorporation status ($\chi^2=6.11$, $df=2$, $p<0.05$), and for-profit corporations are most likely to terminate their operations in two years. As discussed in a previous section, the combination of two different control mechanisms brings about heterogeneity in environment. Under this environment, nonprofit providers appear to enjoy stability as the providers operating in the municipality under process control while for-profit providers are exposed to severe competitions and are likely to terminate their operation.

Examination on the variables related to the continuity of provider operations revealed that the providers which attempted to accumulate profits but failed to achieve the goal are likely to terminate their operations, and the tendency is more distinct in the municipality under the combination of process-control and output-control mechanisms (table is not presented). In sum, the providers in the

municipality under a combination of two different resource mechanisms operate as long as they accumulate profits. On the other hand, in the municipality under process control, the majority of providers were financially struggling two years ago regardless the difference of legal incorporation status, but they are still likely to continue operating. Therefore, the providers in the municipality under process control, including for-profit corporations, are suspected to be less interested in accumulating profits from the beginning.

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[産業財産権]

出願状況(計0件)

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