

# Aged society and Japan's experiences

Mechanism for healthy and vibrant society

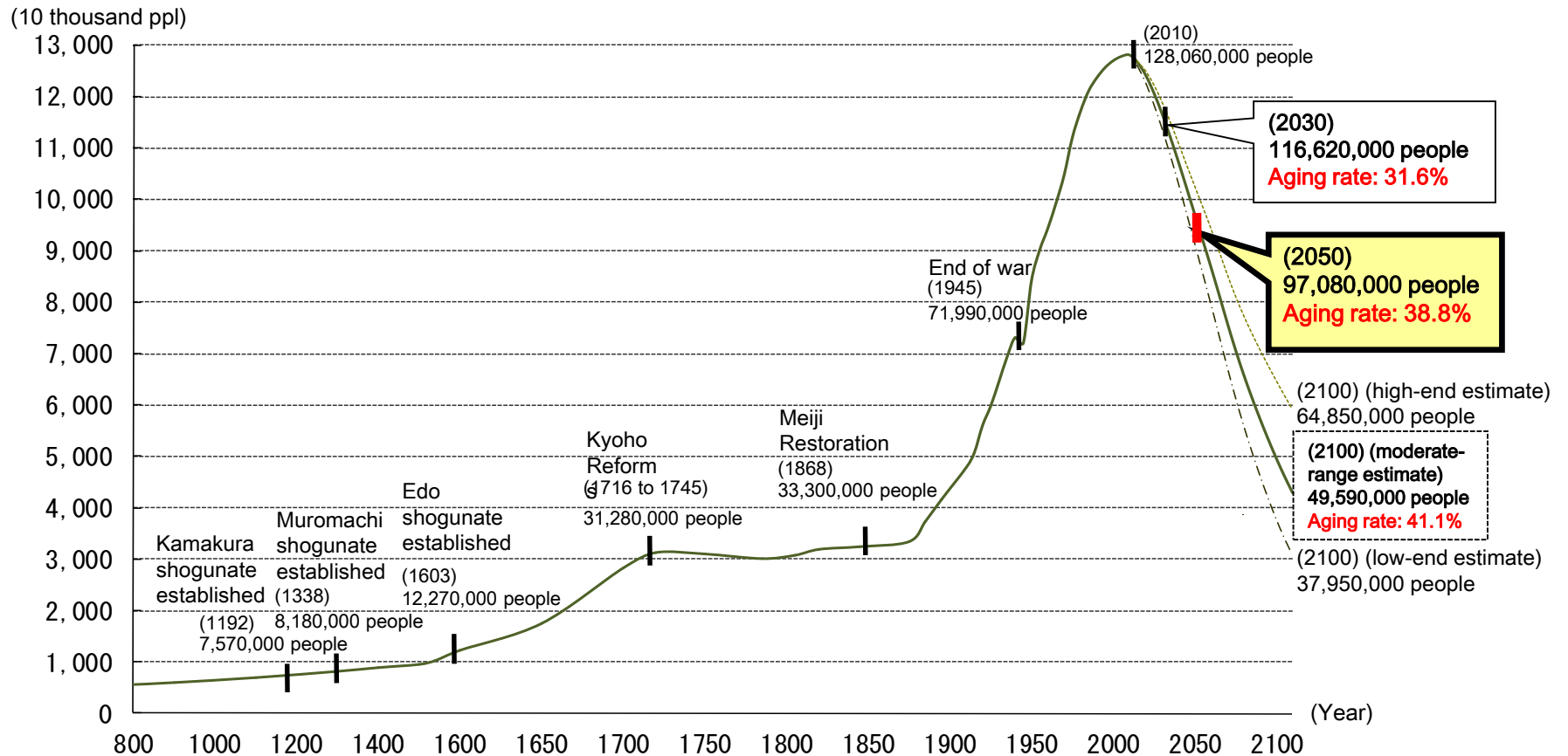
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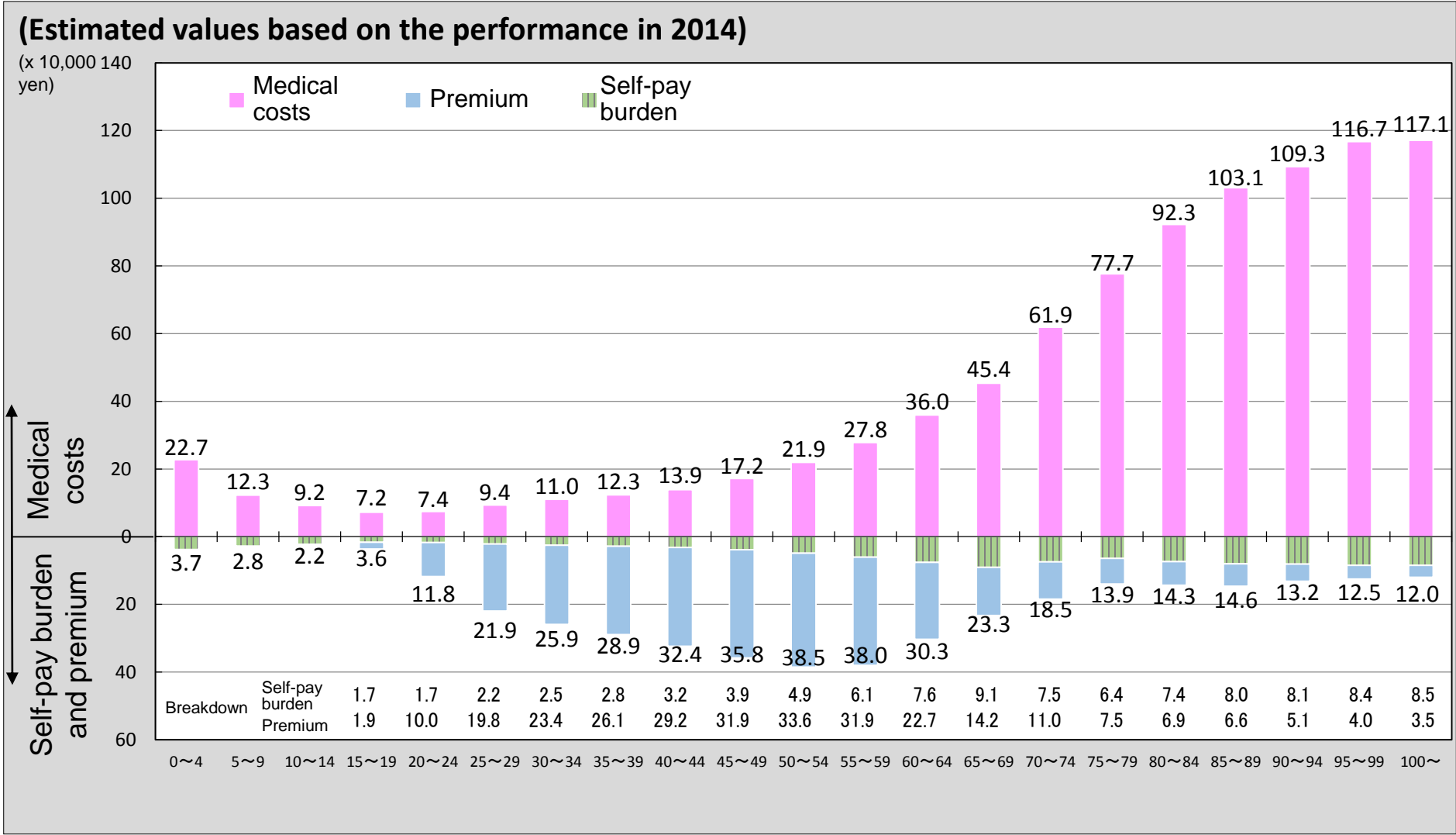
# Long-Term Changes in Total Population and Estimates of Future Population

○ The total population in Japan is expected to return to the level of 100 years ago, in the late Meiji era, by the coming centennial. It will be an extremely rapid and extraordinary change compared with the past millennium.



Source: Population to 2010: materials prepared by National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure Transport and Tourism (MLIT) based on the national census results by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) and the analysis of long-term chronological population distribution data in the Japanese islands (1974) by National Land Agency  
 The population thereafter: the materials prepared by National Spatial Planning and Regional Policy Bureau, MLIT based on *Population Projection for Japan* by National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (estimated in January 2012)

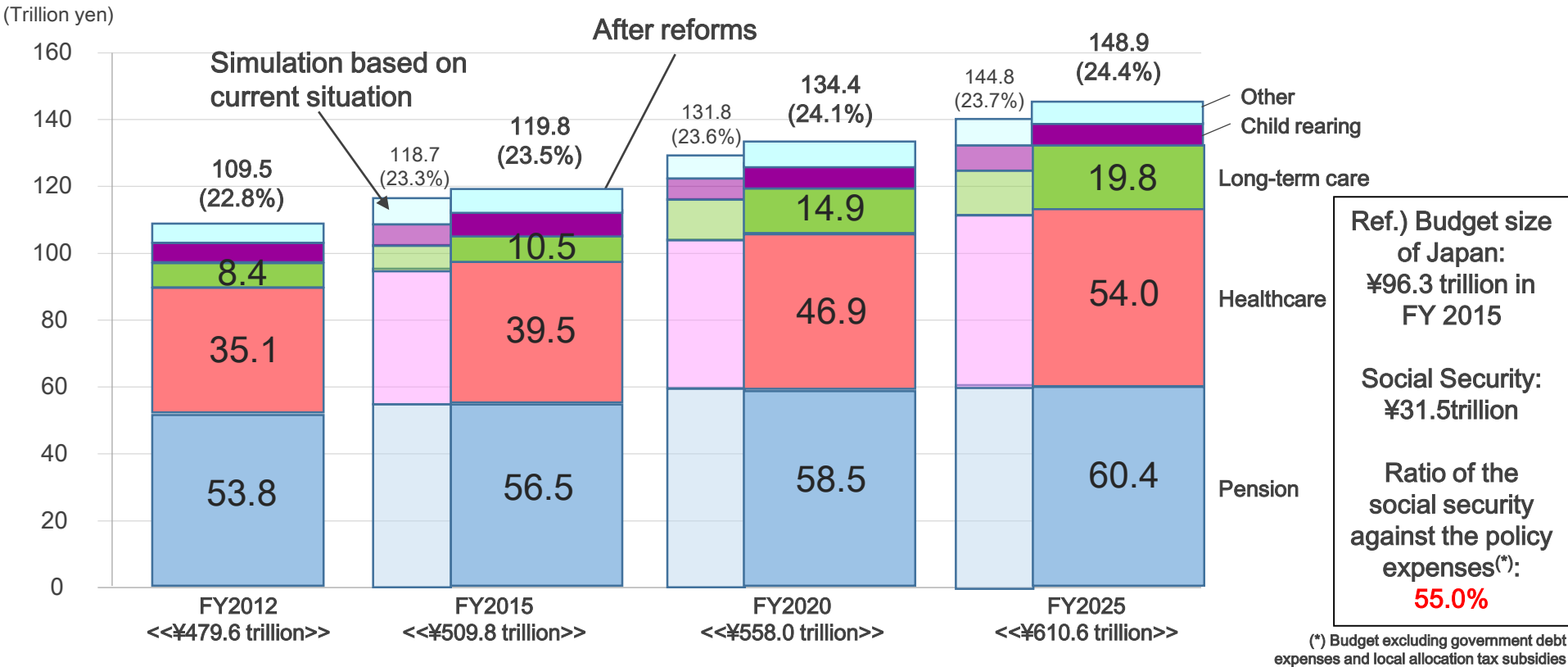
# Comparison between medical costs, self-pay burdens, and premiums per capita by age group (public medical insurance) (annually)



# Estimates for Future Social Security Expenses

## ○ Outlook of benefit expenses

Benefit expenses will increase from 109.5 trillion yen (22.8% of GDP) in FY2012 to 148.9 trillion yen (24.4% of GDP) in FY2025.

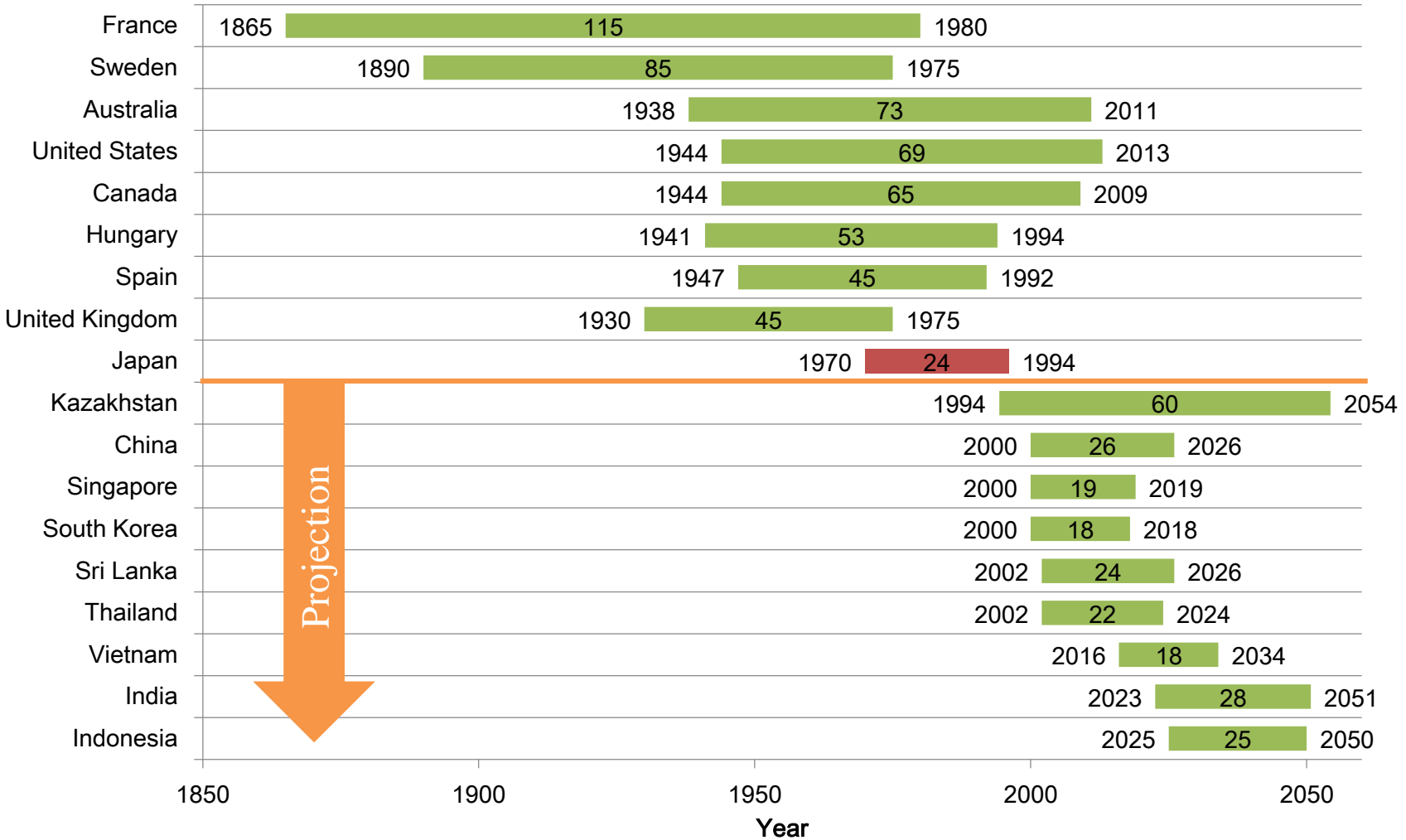


Note 1: This outlook takes into account concrete measures, processes, and estimates expenses for social security reforms and reflects the effects of fulfillment, concentration, and an increase in efficiency.

Note 2: The above figures for child rearing include the expenses of nursery schools, kindergartens, overtime childcare, community childcare support centers, temporary childcare, cash benefits for children, childcare leave benefits, benefits for delivery, social care, and prenatal checkups provided that new systems should be carried out.

Note 3: The figures in parentheses "( )" represent the ratios against GDP. The figures in double-parentheses "<<>>" represent the amount of GDP.

# Years Required for Aging Rate to Rise from 7% to 14%



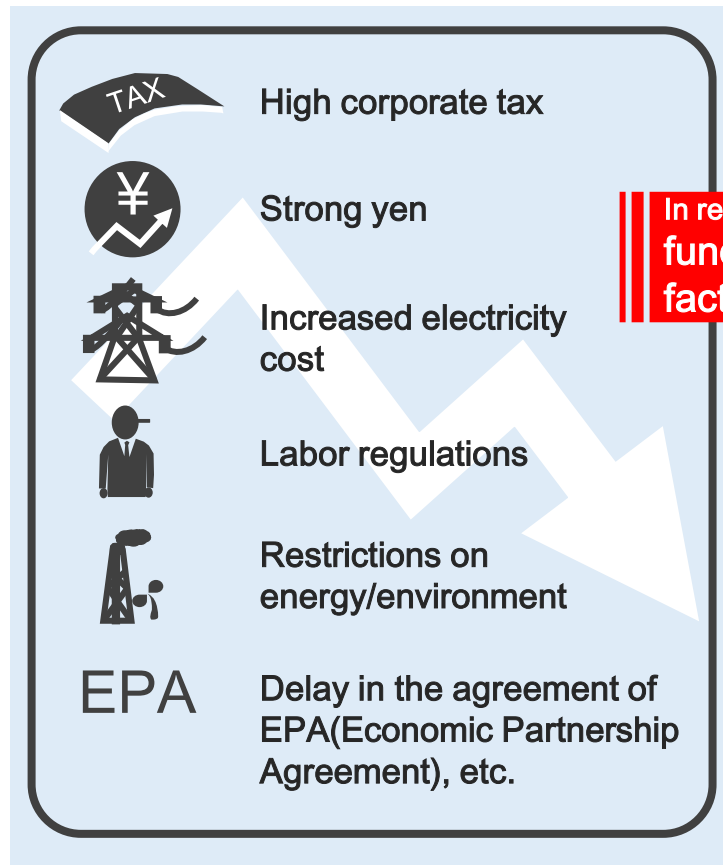
Note : The year to the left of the bar designates the year in which the percentage of the population aged 65 and above (aging rate) reached 7%; the number to the right of the bar designates the year when the aging rate attained 14%. The number on the bar designates the years required for that increase.

Source : Kinsella and Wan He (2009); Kazakhstan, Vietnam, India, and Indonesia calculated using UN (2015).

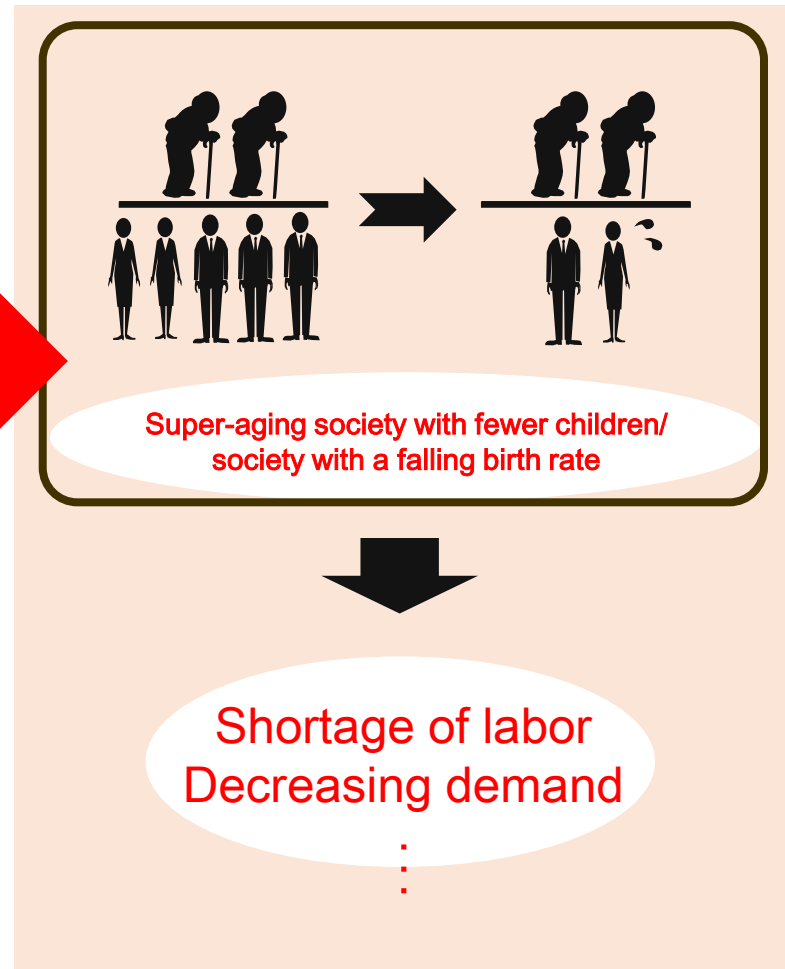
# Basic structure for sustainable growth – The fundamental idea –

## The lost twenty years in Japan

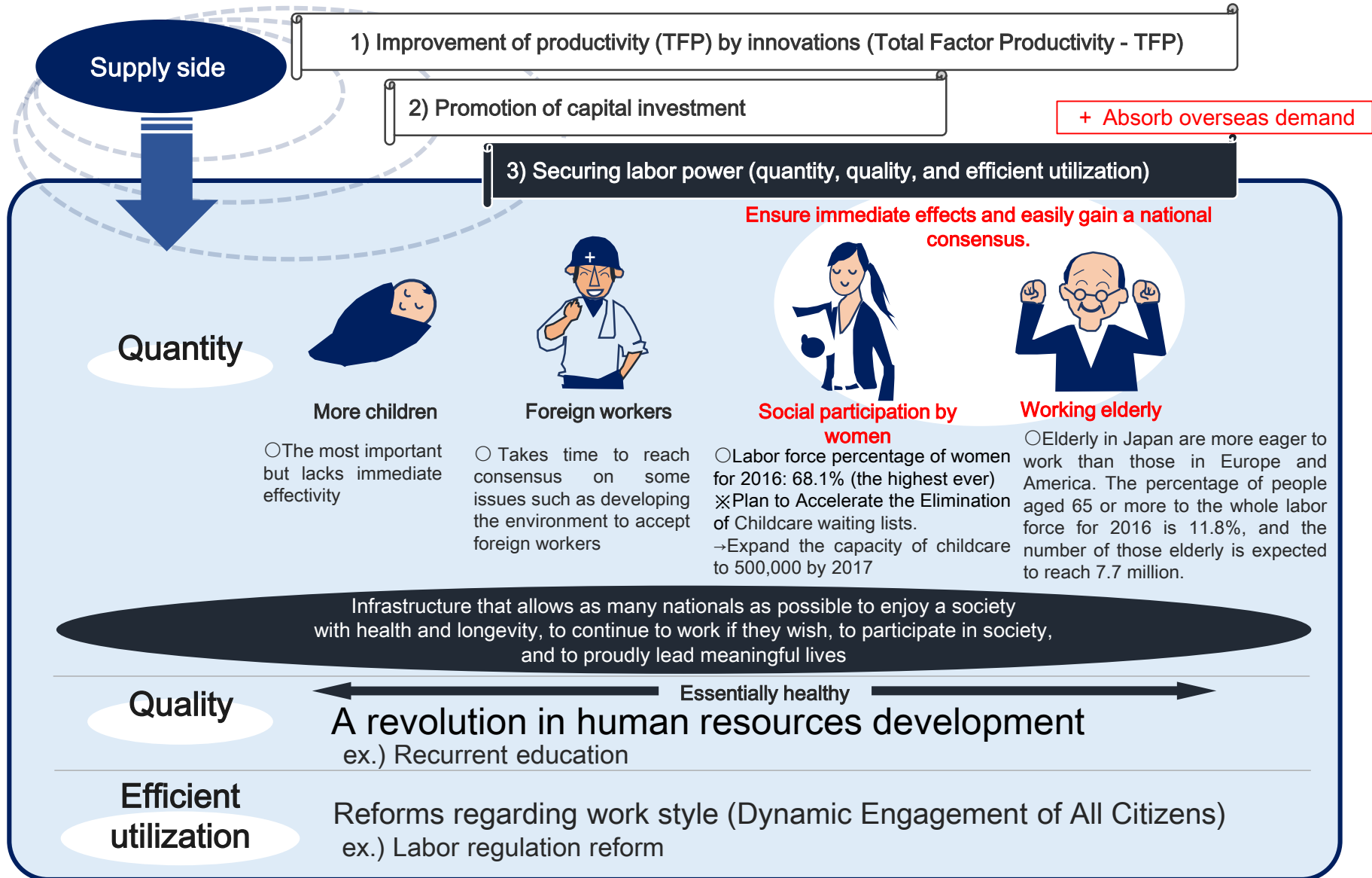
Why did Japan lose international competitiveness and suffer from an economic slump?



In reality the fundamental factors are:

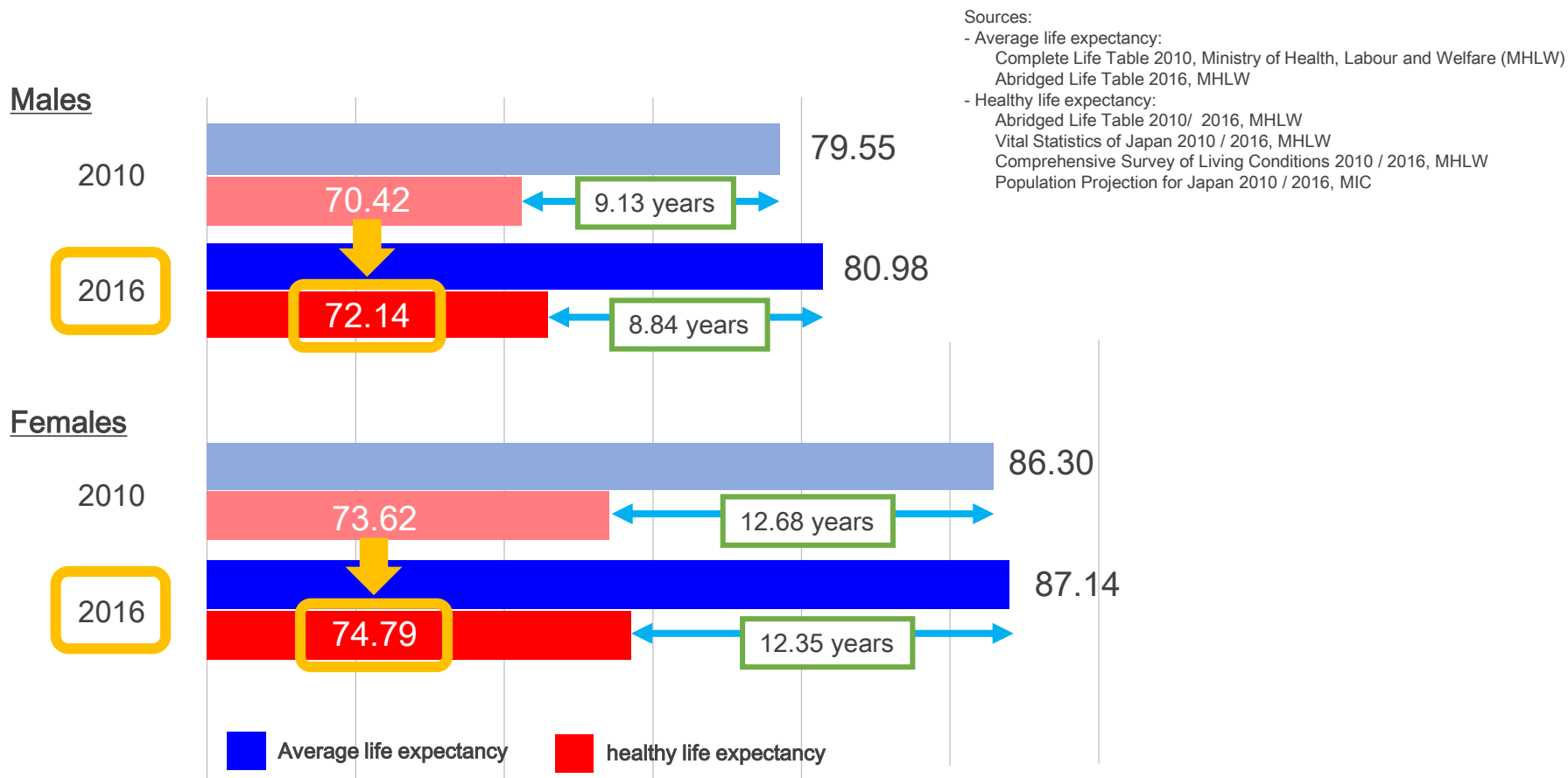


# Basic structure for sustainable growth – Supply side –



# Average life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

## Healthy life expectancy: period with no limitations for activities of daily living (ADL)



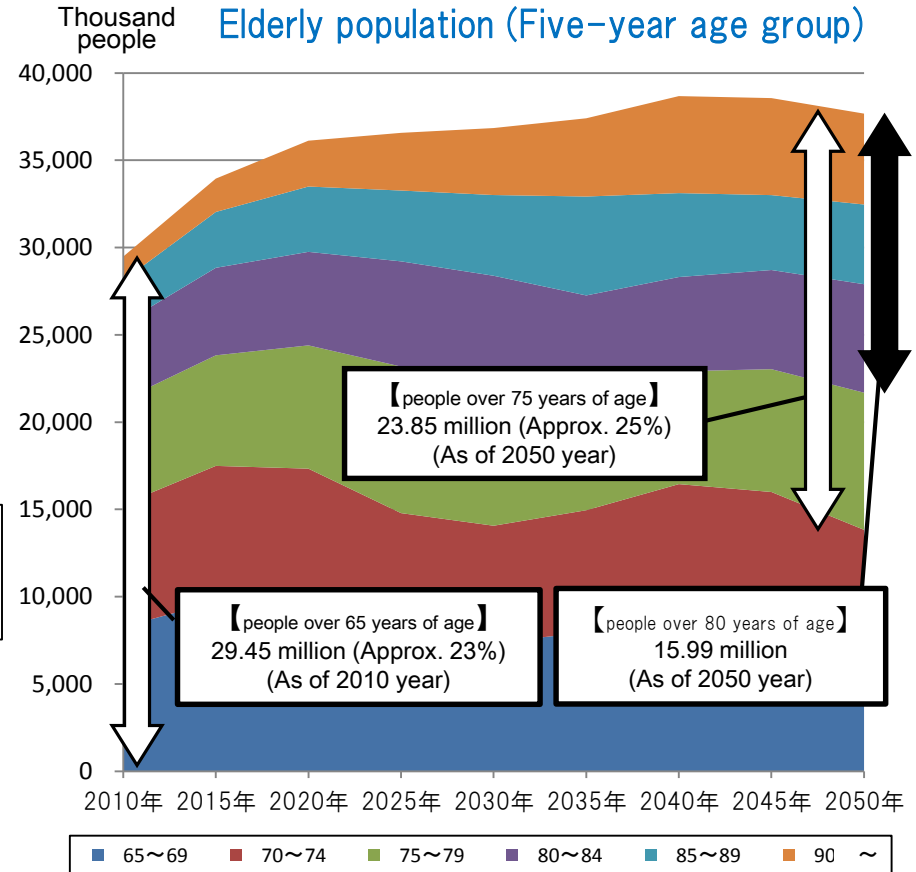
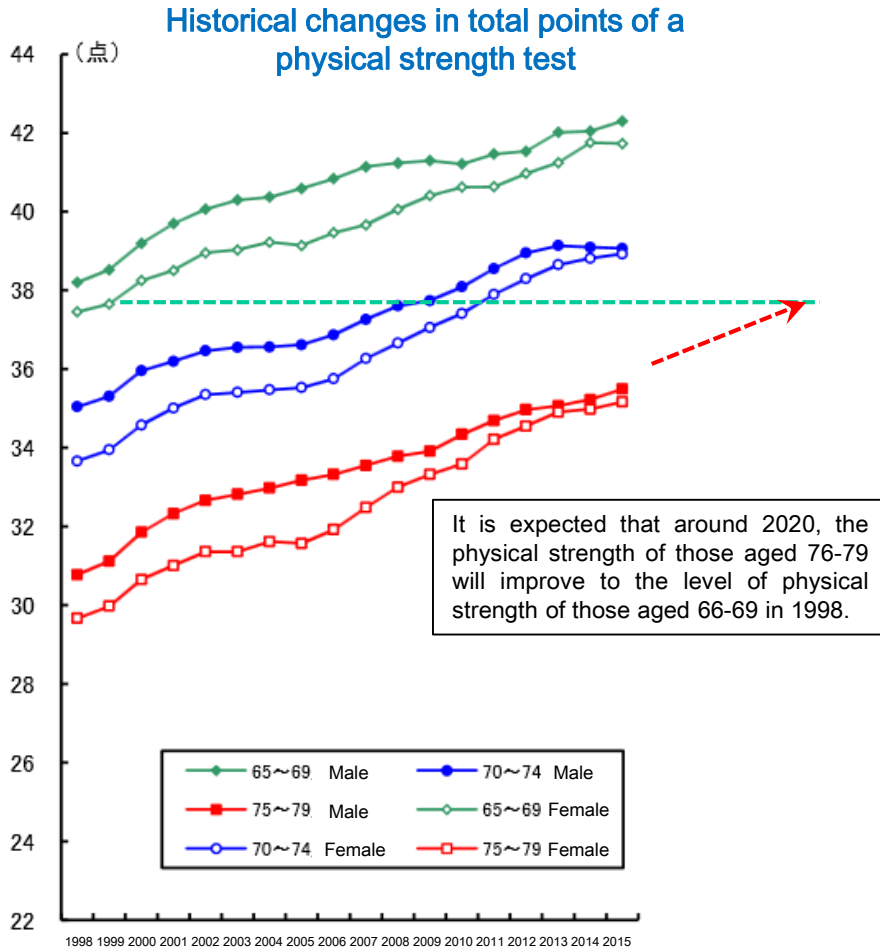
\* Goal of Health Japan 21 (the second project): to extend the healthy life expectancy to exceed the increase in the average life expectancy (FY2022)  
 Goal of Japan Revitalization Strategy and Healthcare Policy: to extend the healthy life expectancy nationally by at least one year by 2020 (FY2020)

- The healthy life expectancy in 2016 was 72.14 years for males and 74.79 years for females.
- The healthy life expectancy was extended by 1.72 years in males and 1.17 years for females, compared with 2010.
- The period with limitations for ADL was shortened by 0.29 years for males and 0.33 years for females, compared with 2010.



# Future Prospects

As The Japan Gerontological Society and Geriatrics Society propose to **change the definition of "the elderly" from people aged 65 and older to people aged 75 and older**, the rejuvenation of the bodily functions of the elderly and the extension of healthy life are important aspects.

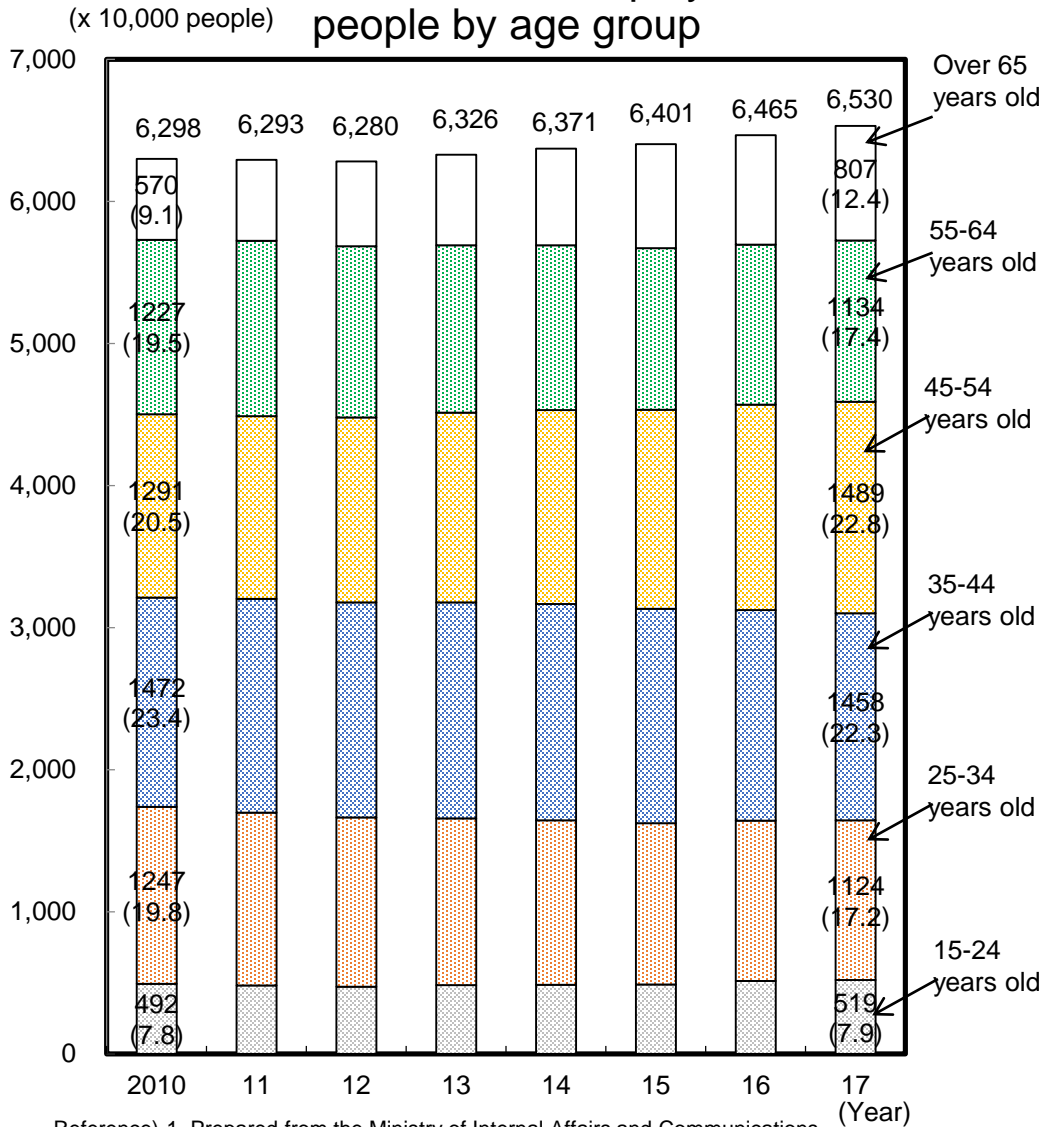


( Source ) Made by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transportation

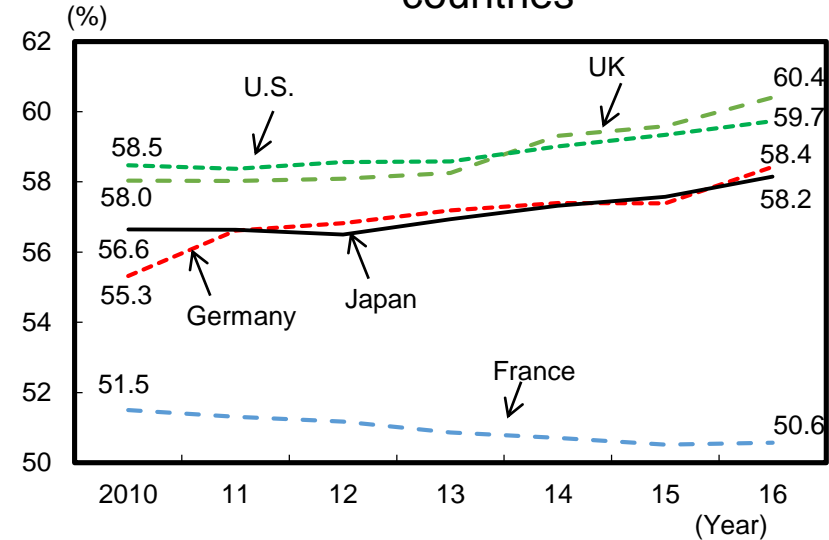
( Source ) Japan Sports Agency  
The result summary of the physical strength/exercise ability test in FY 2015

# Change in the number of employed people by age group and employment rates in major countries

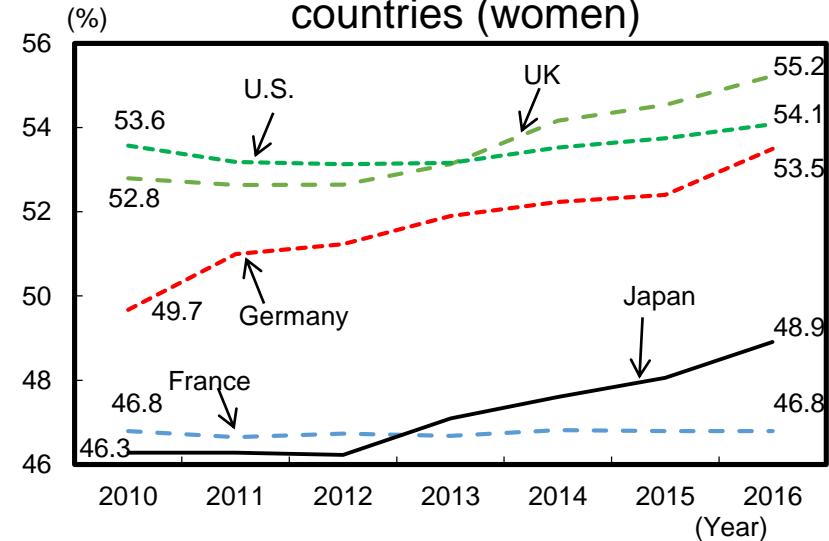
## The numbers of employed people by age group



## Employment rates in major countries



## Employment rates in major countries (women)



Reference) 1. Prepared from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Workforce survey" and OECD.stat.

2. Inside ( ) is the proportion of each age group of employed people.

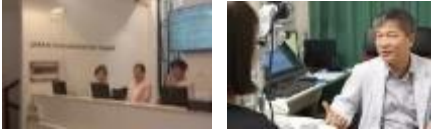
# Comprehensive healthcare industries contributing to healthy and vibrant society



## Medical care

Treatment after illness

Disease prevention and individualized medical care (e.g.) Genome diagnosis



## Elderly care

Providing personal care

Supporting the independence of elderly people



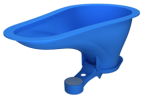
## Prevention

– Meal, exercise, etc. –

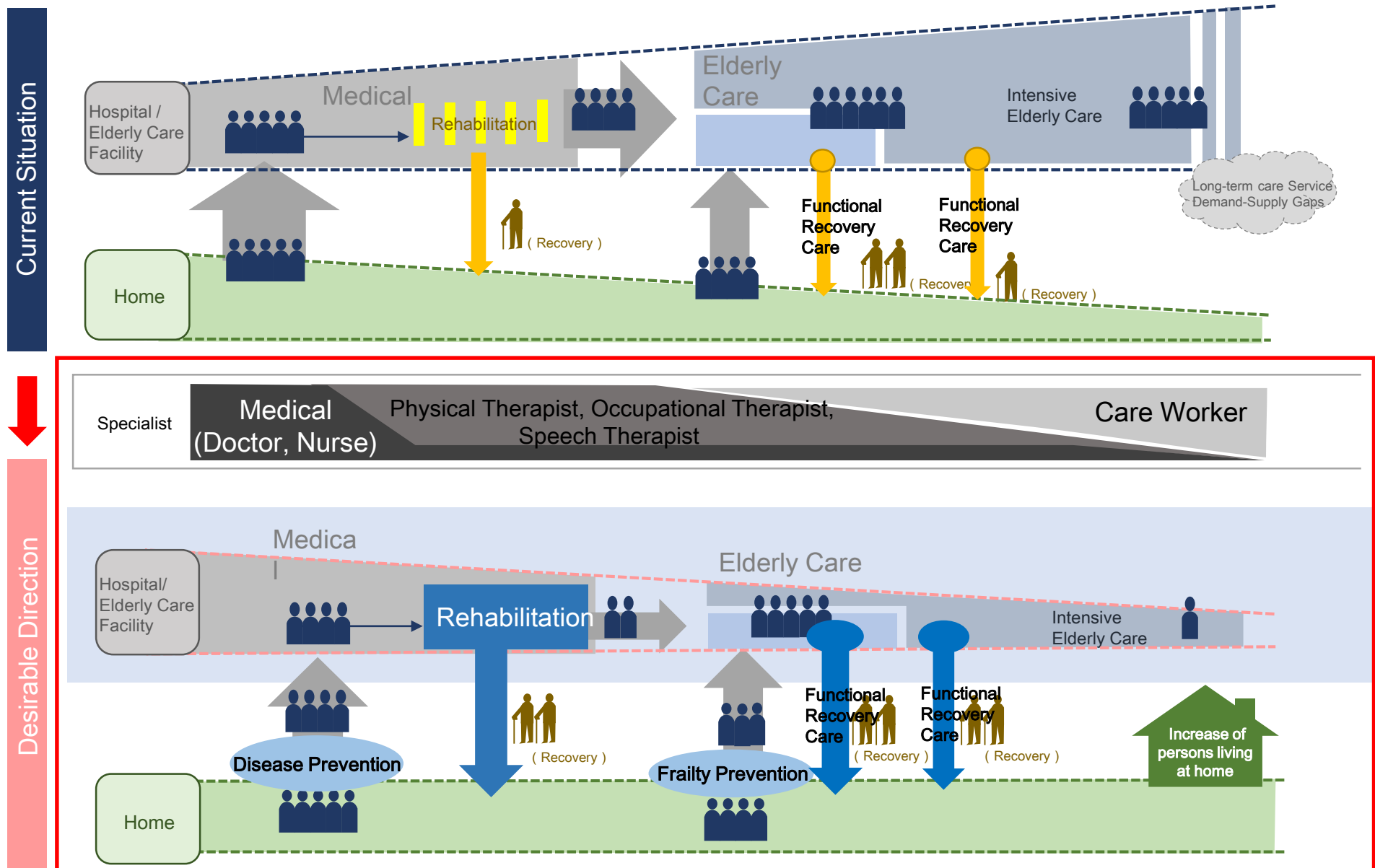


## Healthy life

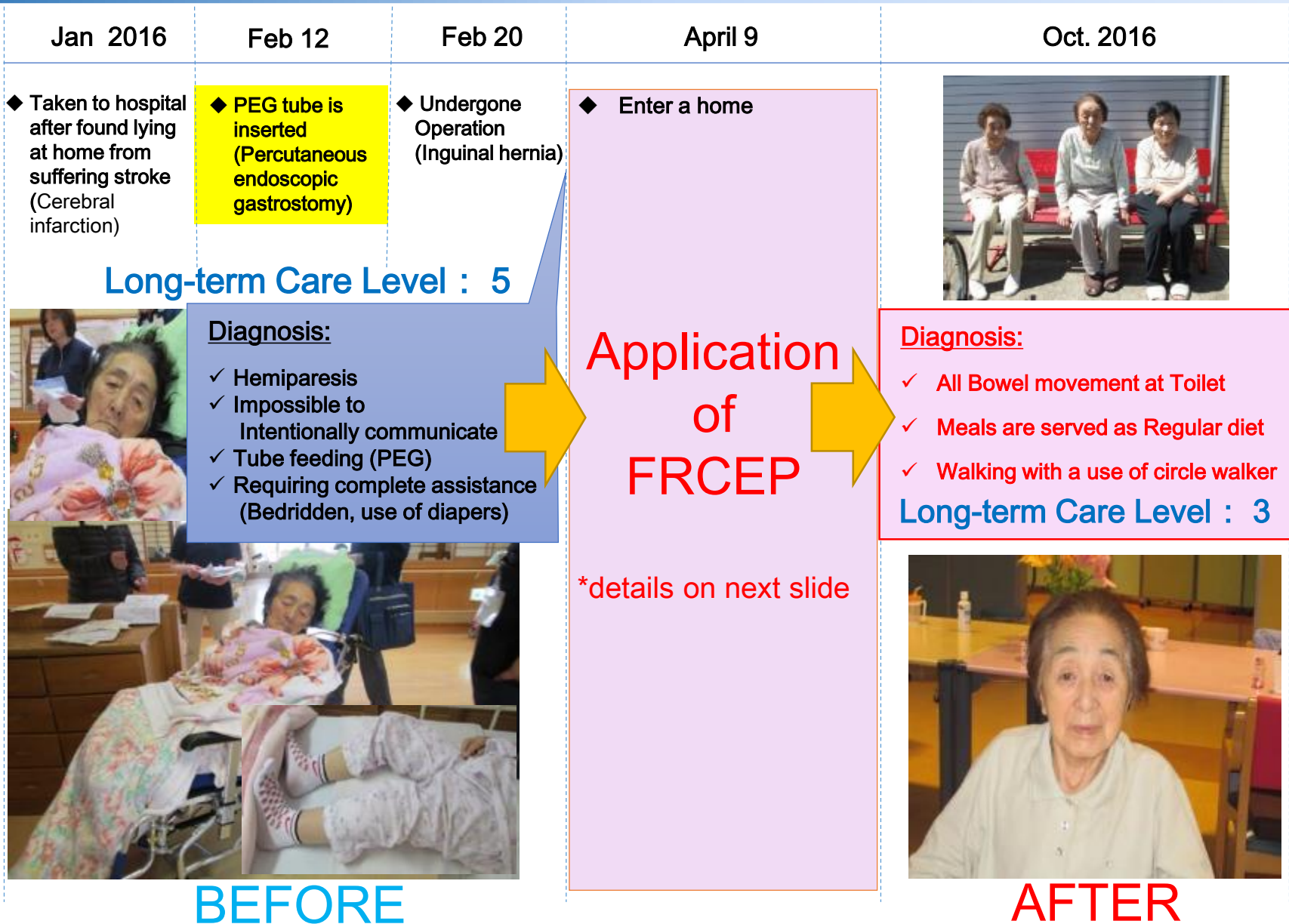
– Housing, society development, etc. –



# Desirable Direction regarding Medical & Elderly Care in Japan



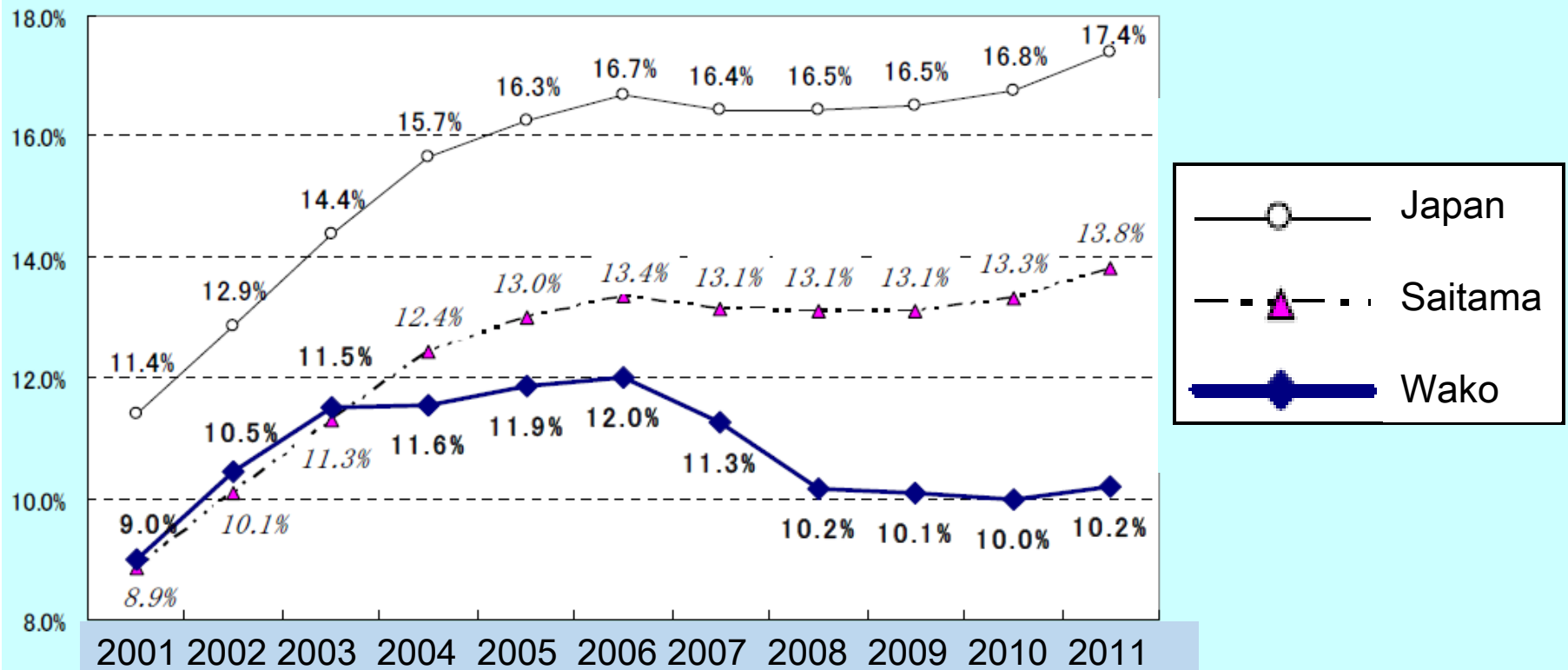
# CASE: An 86yr-Old-Female, Who Has Experienced Cerebral Infarction



# Transition of Certified Rates of Cases Requiring Long-Term Care (requiring assistance) in Wako City, Saitama Prefecture

- ◆ This is an example of community approach which includes functional recovery care.
- ◆ Wako city in Saitama prefecture, Japan is implementing functional recovery care on community basis.
- ◆ They achieved lower ratio of population certified as being in need of elderly care than national average.

Ratio of population certified as being in need of elderly care



Reference: Fifth period project plan of long-term care insurance in Wako-city

# The overview of the Act on Promotion of Healthcare Policy

Purpose of the Act: to contribute to the formation of a society with health and longevity through R&D that can help to provide the world's highest level of healthcare

## Headquarters for Healthcare Policy

### Healthcare Policy (Cabinet decision)

- (1) R&D in a medical field, arrangement of the environment, and sharing the outcome
- (2) Creating/activating new industrial activities that can contribute to the formation of a society of health and longevity (e.g., international expansion) and the arrangement of the environment



Plan to promote R&D in the medical field (decided by Headquarters)



Japan Agency for Medical  
Research and Development  
( AMED )

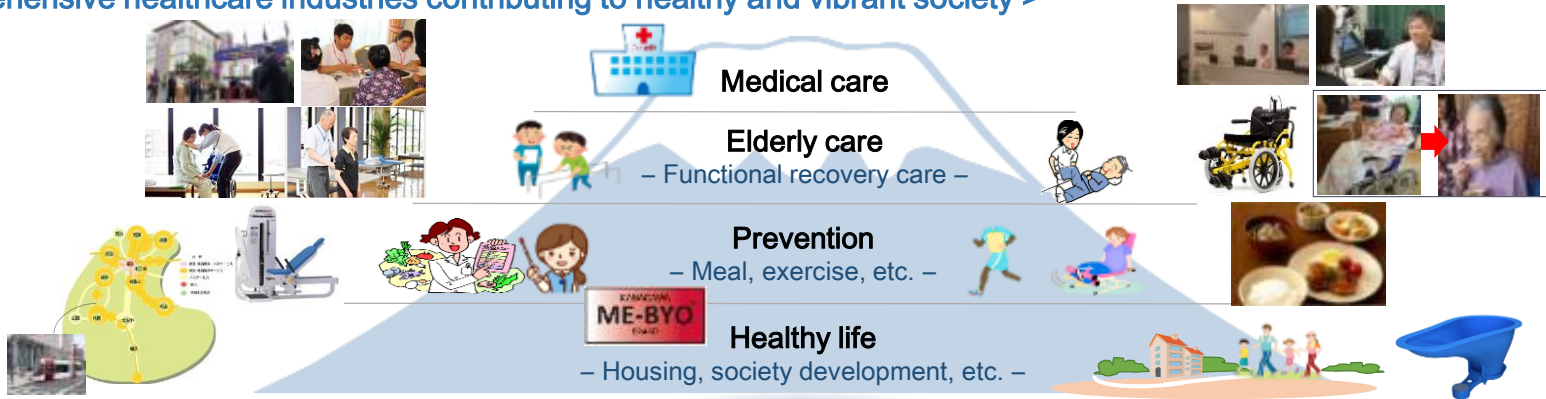


# Asia Health and Wellbeing Initiative (AHWIN)

## Target

- Contributing to Goal 3 of SDGs, **achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)**
- **Promoting comprehensive healthcare industries in Asia** including society development enabling healthy life as well as medical care to achieve UHC and realize healthy and vibrant society
- **Minimizing the needs of medical / elderly care and enriching necessary healthcare services**
- **Establishing Asia's framework for self-sufficiency and management of medical care** through sharing Japan's knowledge / experiences and promoting global activities of Japanese companies, etc.
- **Realizing data-based next generation medical care in Asia** and sharing Japan's experiences of the next generation medical foundation act

## < Comprehensive healthcare industries contributing to healthy and vibrant society >



## Asia

- Development of healthcare services through commitment of Japanese industries
- Skilled medical personnel and care workers trained in Japan



E.g.) Development of manufacturing infrastructure for medicines with global quality

Building economic ties among healthcare related industries

## Japan

- Accumulating technologies and experiences of healthcare field
- Enriching human resources for professional health care services
- Promoting global activities of Japanese industries



E.g.) Human resource development



Thank you for your attention