

Aging Populations and Sustainable Growth Pathway toward a Vibrant Aging Society

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Aging and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

3 GOOD HEALTH



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

- To promote physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care.
- No one should be left behind.
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator

- 3.4.1 Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

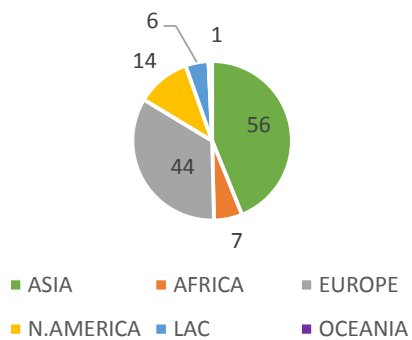
What Universal Health Coverage means?

Universal health coverage (UHC) means that all people can use the promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative health services they need, of sufficient quality to be effective, while also ensuring that the use of these services does not expose the user to financial hardship. (WHO)

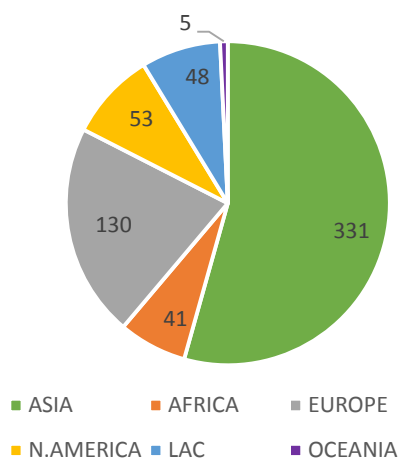
Population aged 65 and over

(in million)

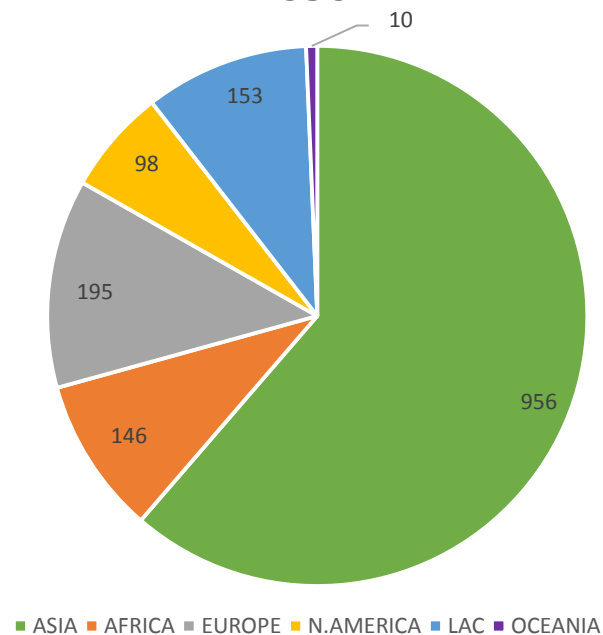
1950



2015

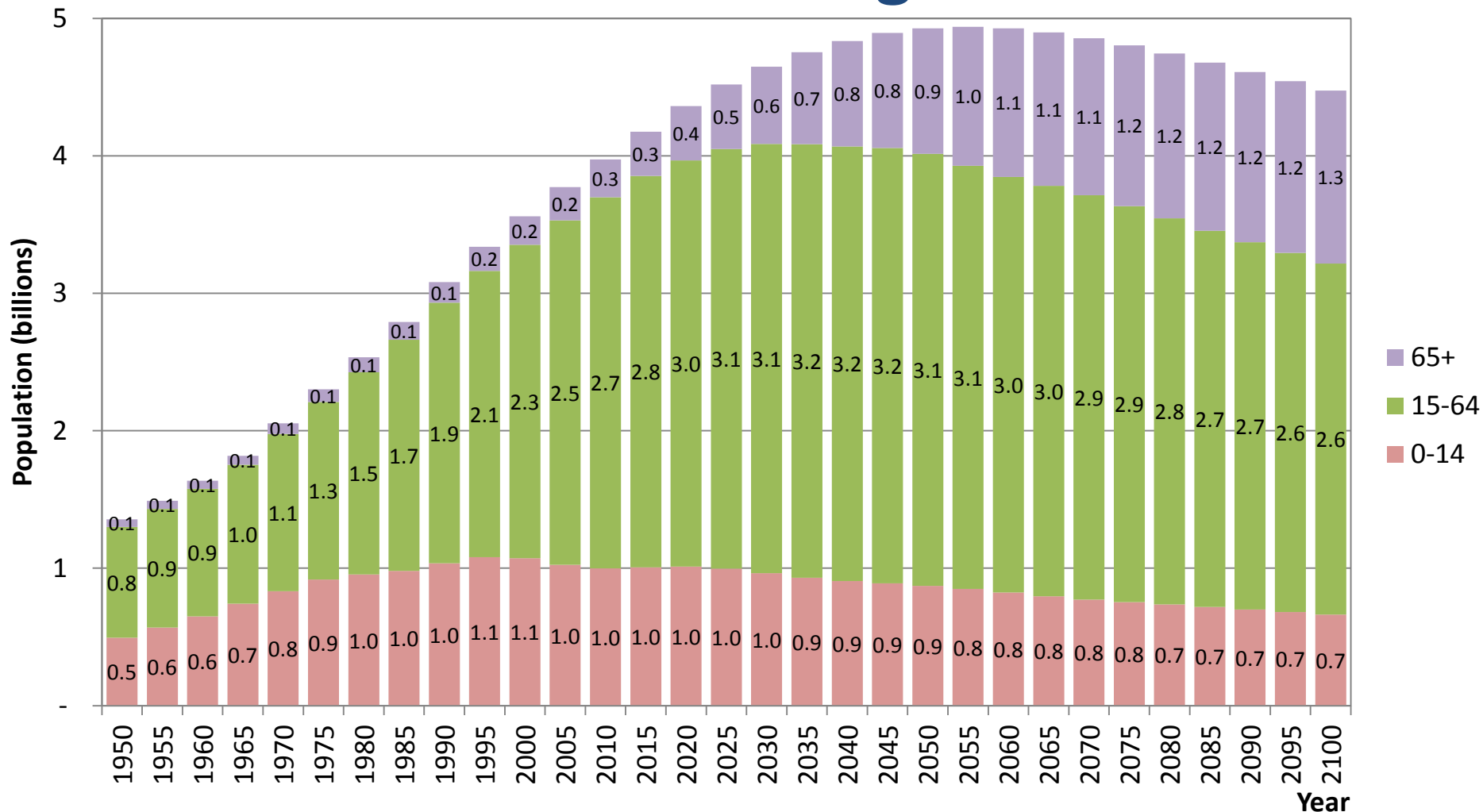


2050



Population by Age Group

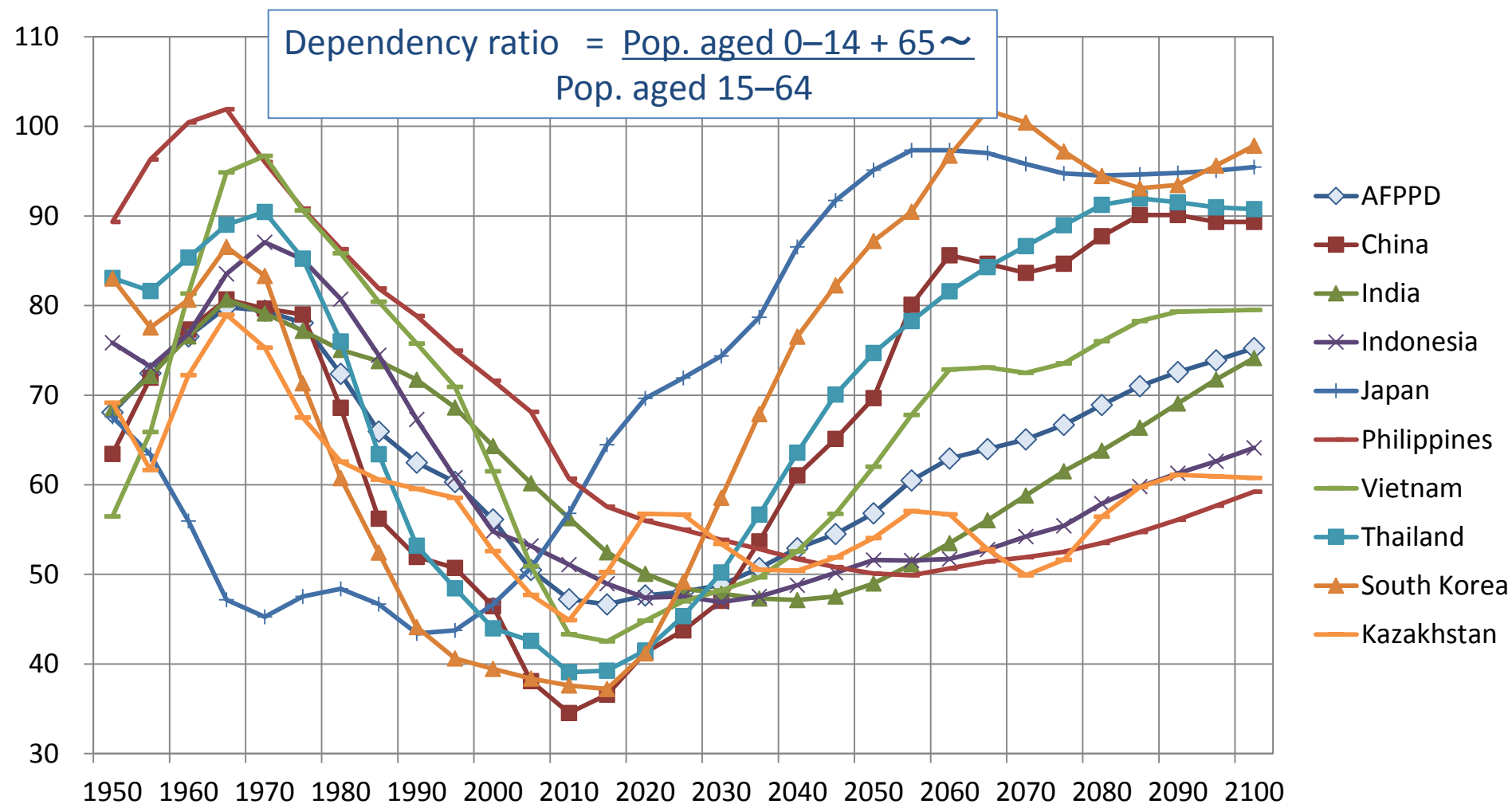
Asia and Pacific Region Total



Note : Asia and Pacific region includes East, Southeast, and South-Central Asia, and Oceania

Source : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (DVD edition).

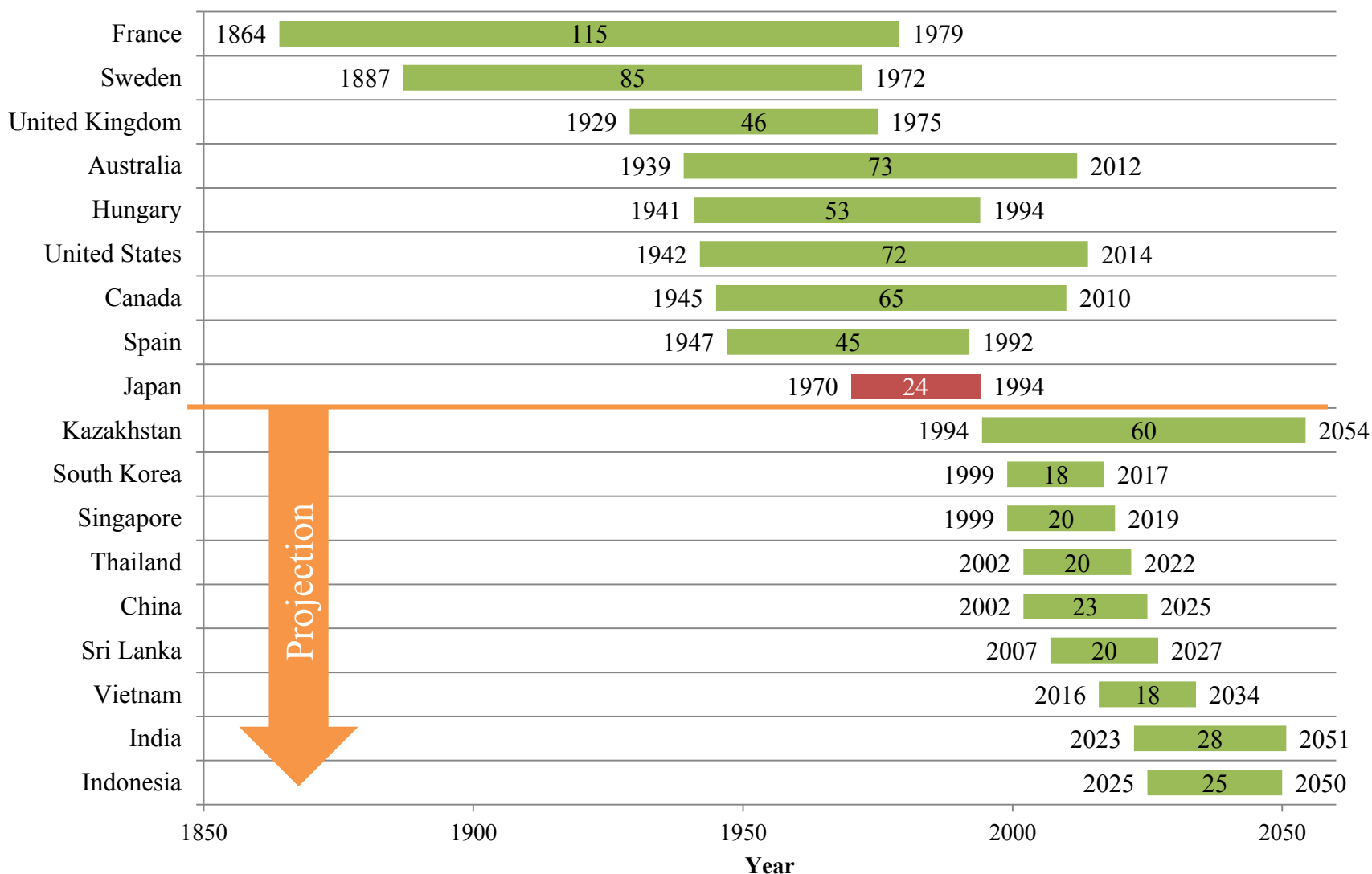
Dependency ratio of selected Asia and Pacific economies



Source : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* (DVD edition).

Speed of aging—

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 : Hungary by Kinsella and Wan He (2009); Kazakhstan, Vietnam, India, and Indonesia calculated using UN (2015) and others by IPSS (2016)

The dynamics of aging— The wave of aging in Asia (2015)

First	Aging ratio more than 14%	Europe and US ➤ The aging of the population has advanced slowly from 1940 on.
Second	More than 14%	Japan ➤ The aging of the population has advanced rapidly from 1970 on.
Third	7% – 14%	Korea, Chinese Taipei, China, Thailand, and Sri Lanka ➤ The aging of the population has advanced rapidly from 2000 on. These economies are forecast to become aged societies with elderly populations of 14% or more in 2016–2026.
Fourth	5% – 7%	Vietnam, Indonesia, Myanmar, Kazakhstan, Iran ➤ The aging of the population has started. There are two types of aging societies in this group : 1) rapidly aging and 2) slowly aging.
Fifth	Less than 5%	Others: Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, India, Mongolia, etc. ➤ These economies' populations continue to age slowly.

Proportion of population 60 years or over living independently, alone or with spouse

	Male (%)	Female (%)
Germany	91.5	88.7
USA	76.8	73.8
Japan	51.5	46.9
China	39.7	34.1
Vietnam	29.8	26.8
Indonesia	24.1	24.1
Thailand	21.3	16.8
India	17.3	15.8

Sources: Japan data based on 2010 Population Census; all other data based on United Nations, DESA, Population Division, "Population Ageing and Development 2012."

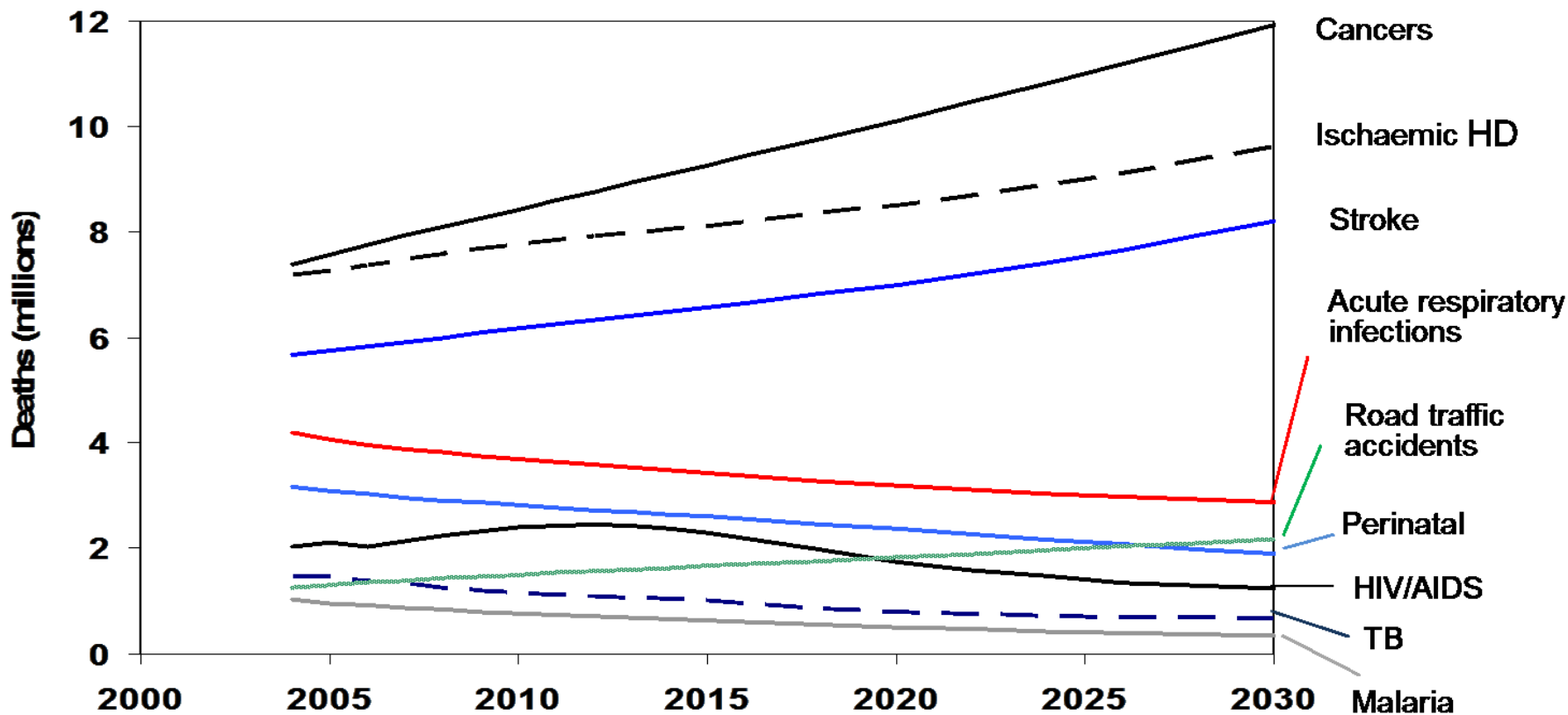
The first impact of aging

GROWING DANGER OF

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Growing number of cases of non-communicable diseases as causes of deaths

Global projections for selected causes
2004 to 2030



Health and welfare services for elderly in Japan—¹²

Impact of introduction of Long-Term Care Insurance System (2000)

Place of death

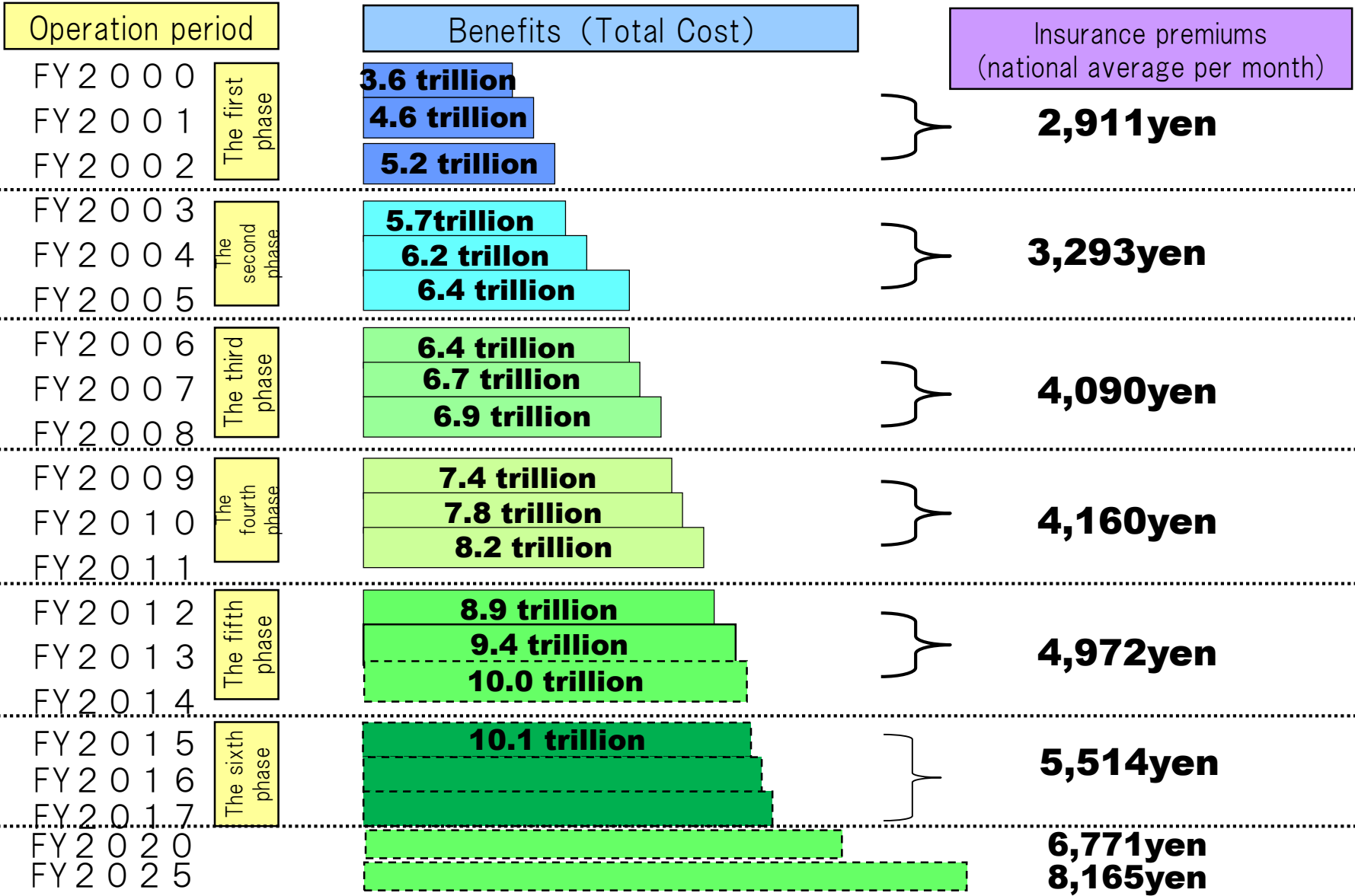
Year	Hospital	Clinic	Senior citizen health facilities	Nursing homes	Home
1951	9.1	2.6	-	-	82.5
1970	32.9	4.5	-	-	56.6
1990	71.6	3.4	0.0	-	21.7
2009	78.4	2.4	1.1	3.2	12.4

Number of nursing homes

Year	Number of facilities	Change	
1990	2,260		3,994 nursing homes were newly established in a period of 20 years. There was a 277% increase in facilities.
2000	4,463	+2,203	
2011	6,254	+1,791	

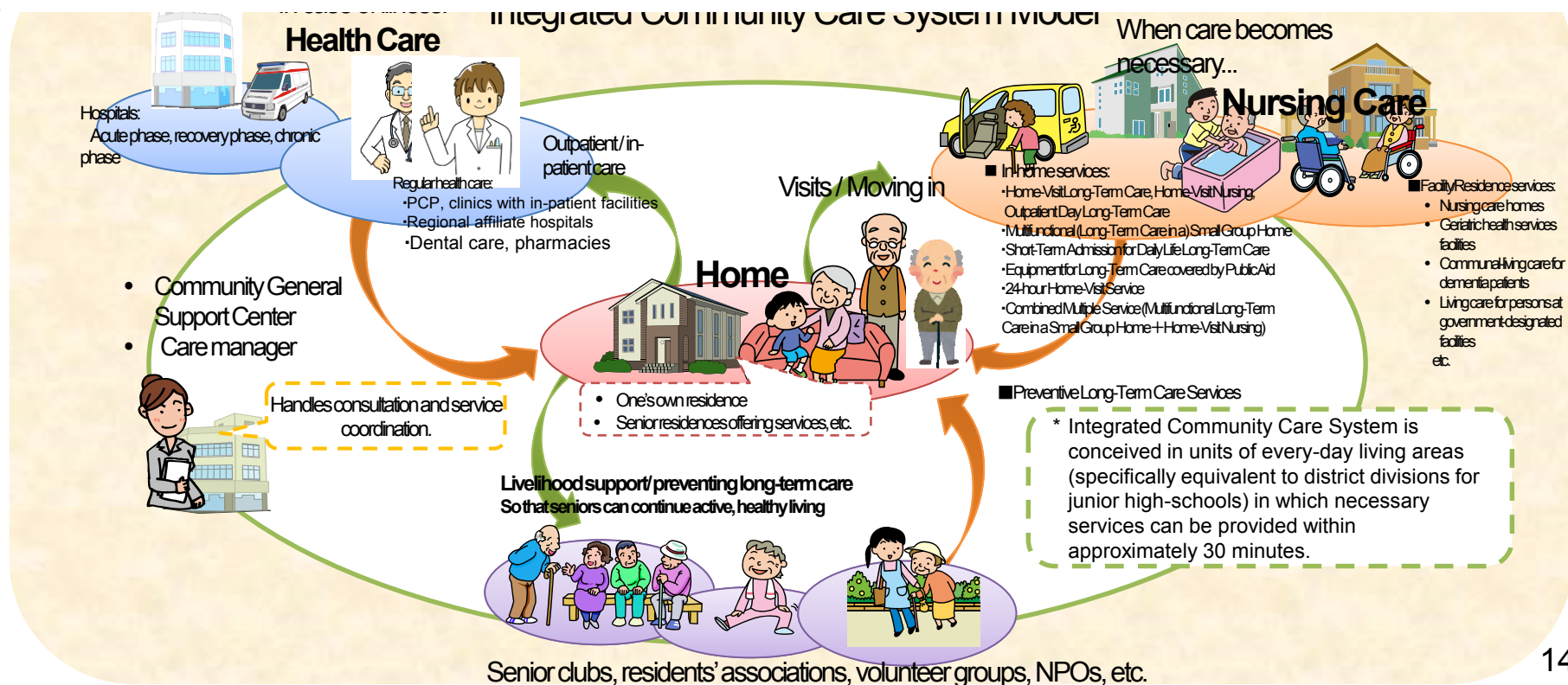
Trends and the Future Prospects of Long-Term Care Benefits and Premiums 13

- The municipal governments formulate a Long-term Care Insurance Service Plan, which designates 3 years as one term and is reviewed every 3 years.
- As ageing proceeds, premiums estimated to rise to 6,771 yen in 2020 and 8,165 yen in 2025. In order to maintain sustainability of the long-term care insurance system, it would be necessary to establish Integrated Community Care System, and to make services more focused and efficient.



Establishing 'Integrated Community Care System'

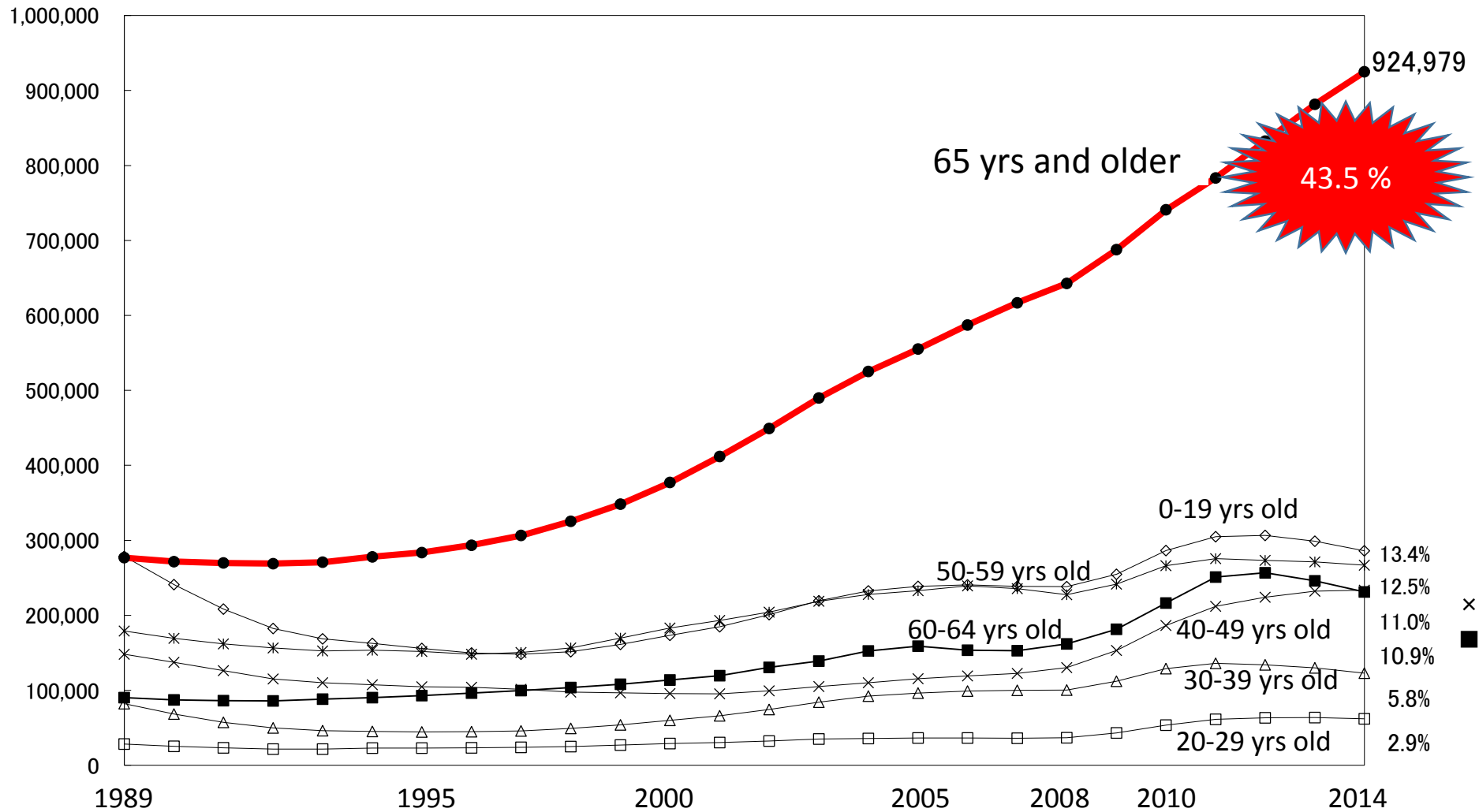
- By 2025 when the baby boomers will become age 75 and above, a structure called 'Integrated Community Care System' will be created that comprehensively ensures the provision of health care, nursing care, prevention, housing, and livelihood support. By this, the elderly could live the remainder of their lives in their own ways in environments familiar to them, even if they become heavily in need for long term care.
- As the number of elderly people with dementia is expected to rise, creation of Integrated Community Care System is important to support community life of the elderly with dementia.
- The progression status will have regional differences; large cities with stable total population and rapidly growing population of over 75, and towns and villages with decrease of total population but gradual increase of population over 75.
- It is necessary for the municipalities and prefectures that serve as insurers to create Integrated Community Care System based on the regional autonomy and independence.



The second impact of aging

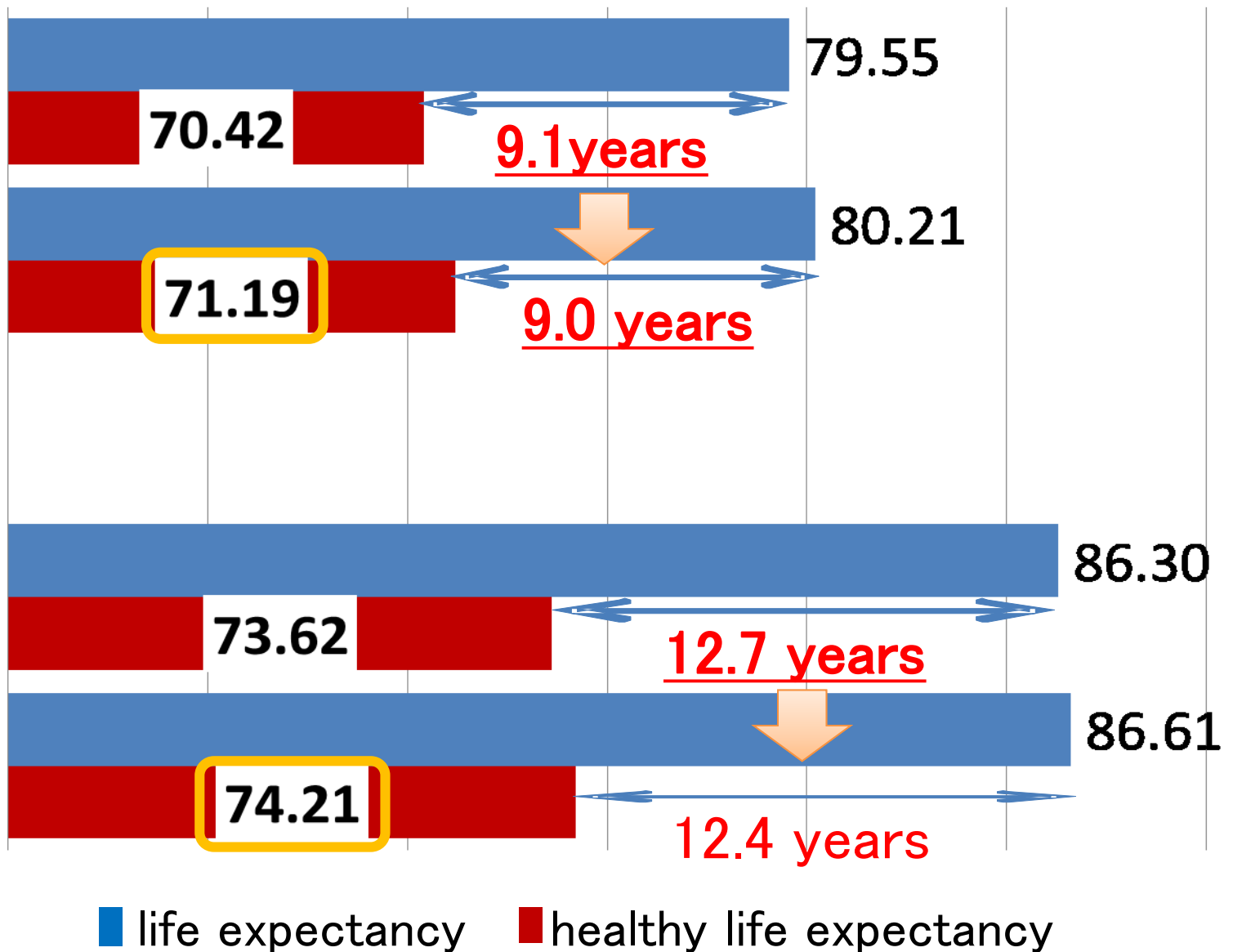
AGING POOR

Recipients of Public Assistance by Age



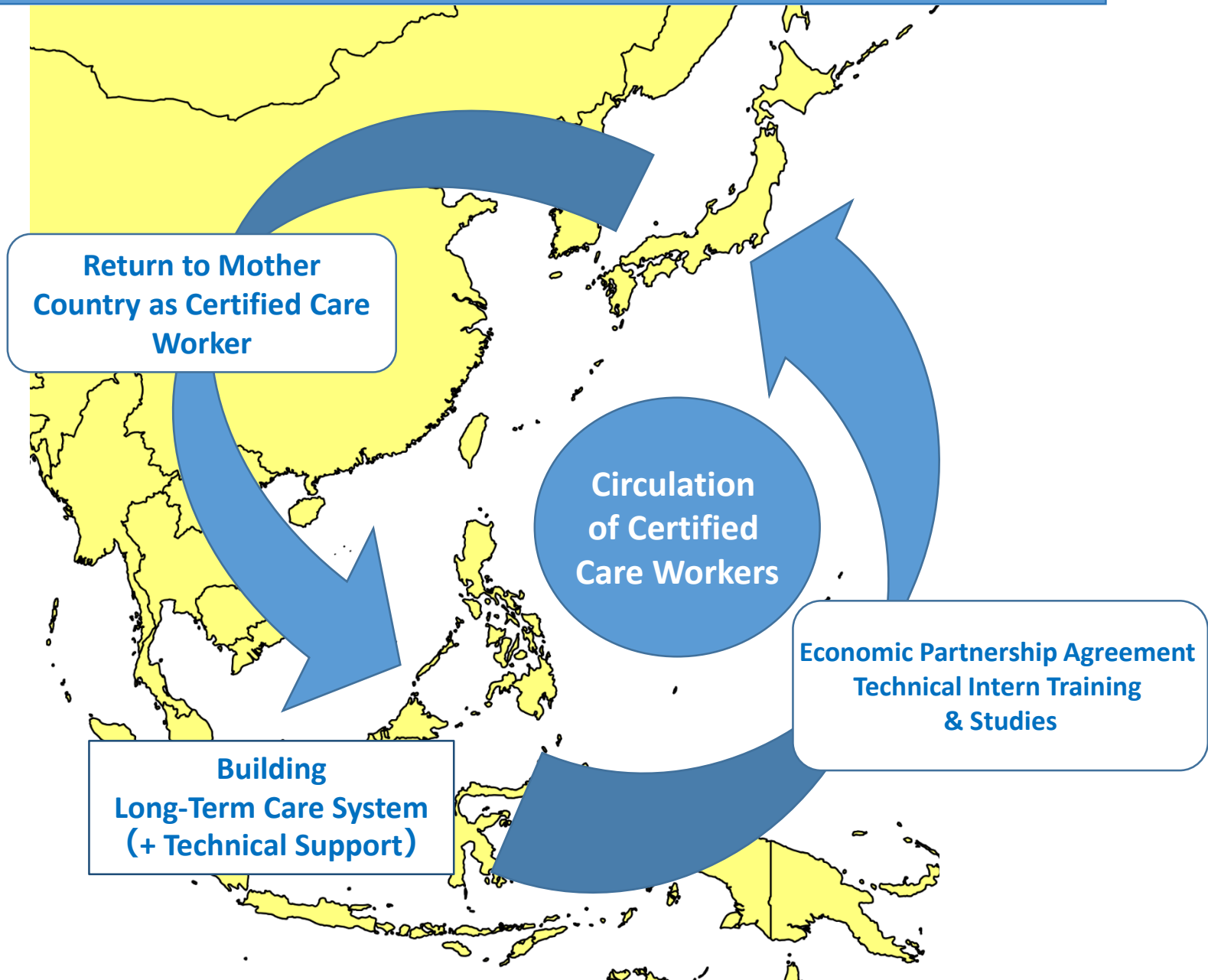
Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "National Survey on Public Assistance Recipients"

Trends in Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy in Japan

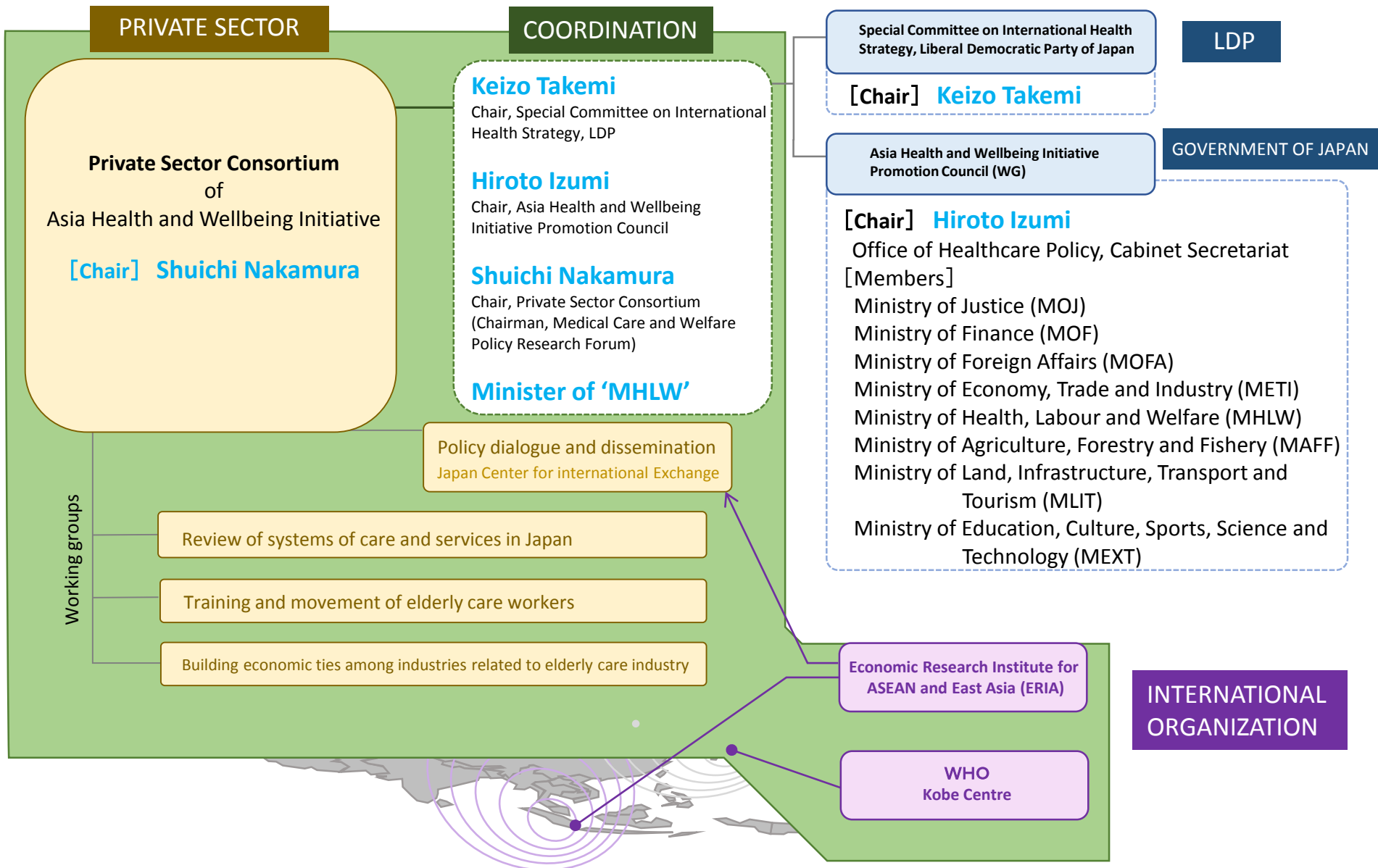


The third impact of aging
SHORTAGE OF CARE WORKERS

How to develop and allocate the human resources for long term care ?



Asia Health and Wellbeing Initiative Promotion System in Japan



The Forum aims to -

- Deliberate how to prepare for the upcoming big waves of population aging in the region

Focus on the Three Key issues:

- **“Community”** - Role of community systems for long-term care and Public-Private-Civil Society partnership
 - **“Human resources”** - Regional innovative approach for capacity development of professional care workforce through the cross-border movement
 - **Collaboration among the members get on the different waves of aging**
- Exhibit the Japan’s latest technological innovations for elderly care