

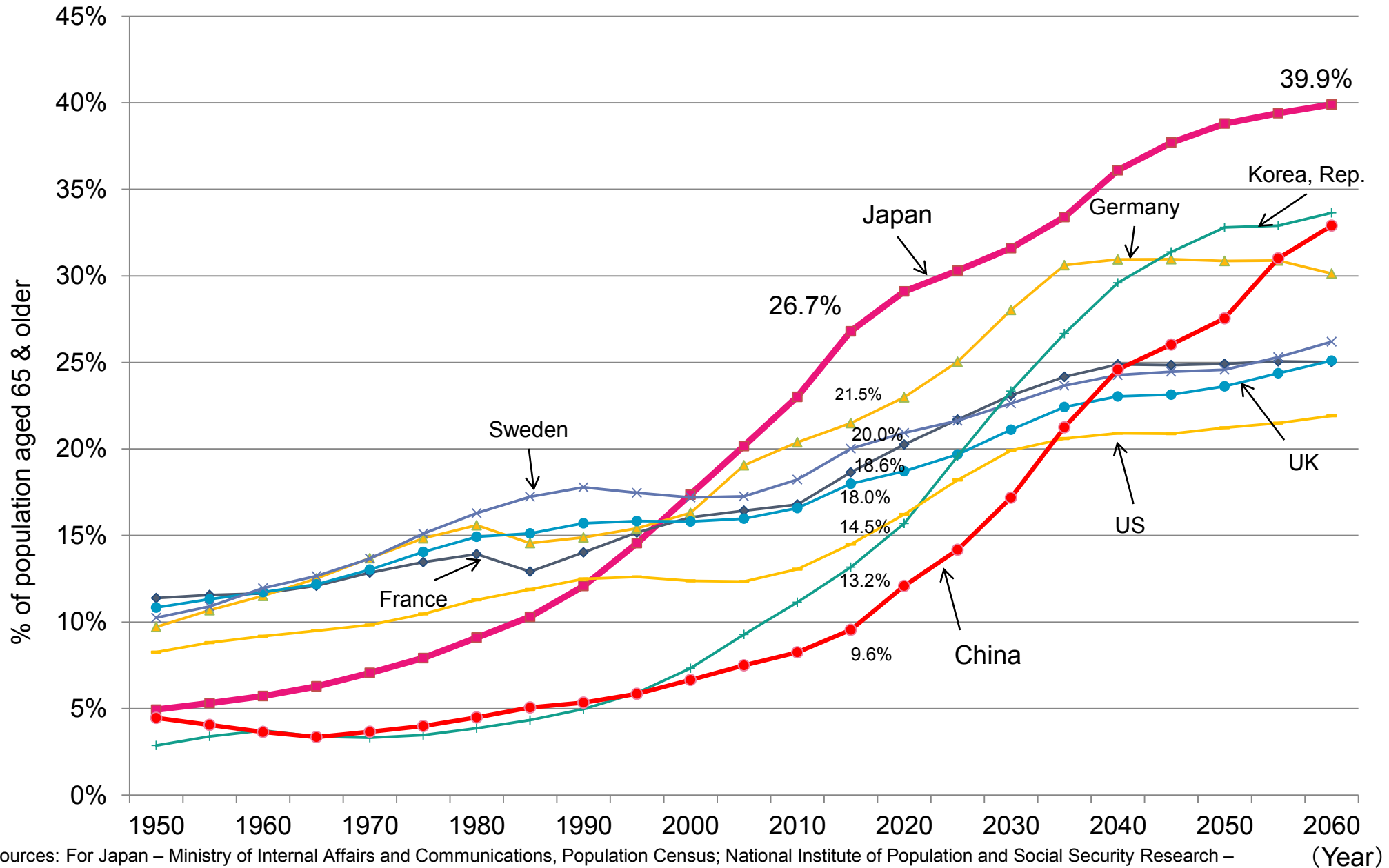
Long-Term Care Insurance System of Japan



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Changes in the Percentage of the Population Over Age 65



Sources: For Japan – Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Population Census; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research – “Population Projections for Japan (January 2012 estimate): Medium-Fertility & Medium-Mortality Assumption” (Figures as of Oct. 1 of each year)
 For other countries – United Nations, World Population Prospects 2010

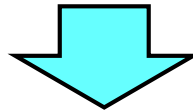
(Year)

Development of welfare policies for the elderly

	Aging rate (year)	Major policies
1960s <u>Beginning of welfare policies for the elderly</u>	5.7% (1960)	1963 Enactment of the Act on Social Welfare Services for the Elderly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Intensive care homes for the elderly created ◇ Legislation on home helpers for the elderly
1970s <u>Expansion of healthcare expenditures for the elderly</u>	7.1% (1970)	1973 Free healthcare for the elderly
1980s <u>“Social hospitalization” and “bedridden elderly people” as social problems</u>	9.1% (1980)	1982 Enactment of the Health and Medical Services Act for the Aged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Adoption of the payment of co-payments for elderly healthcare, etc. 1989 Establishment of the Gold Plan (10-year strategy for the promotion of health and welfare for the elderly) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Promotion of the urgent preparation of facilities and in-home welfare services
1990s <u>Promotion of the Gold Plan</u>	12.0% (1990)	1994 Establishment of the New Gold Plan (new 10-year strategy for the promotion of health and welfare for the elderly) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Improvement of in-home long-term care
<u>Preparation for adoption of the Long-Term Care Insurance System</u>	14.5% (1995)	1997 Enactment of the Long-Term Care Insurance Act
2000s <u>Introduction of the Long-Term Care Insurance System</u>	17.3% (2000)	2000 Enforcement of the Long-Term Care Insurance System

Background of the introduction of the Long-Term Care Insurance System

- As society ages, needs for long-term care have been increasing because of more elderly persons requiring long-term care and lengthening of care period, etc.
- Meanwhile, due to factors such as the trend towards nuclear families and the aging of caregivers in families, environment surrounding families has been changed.

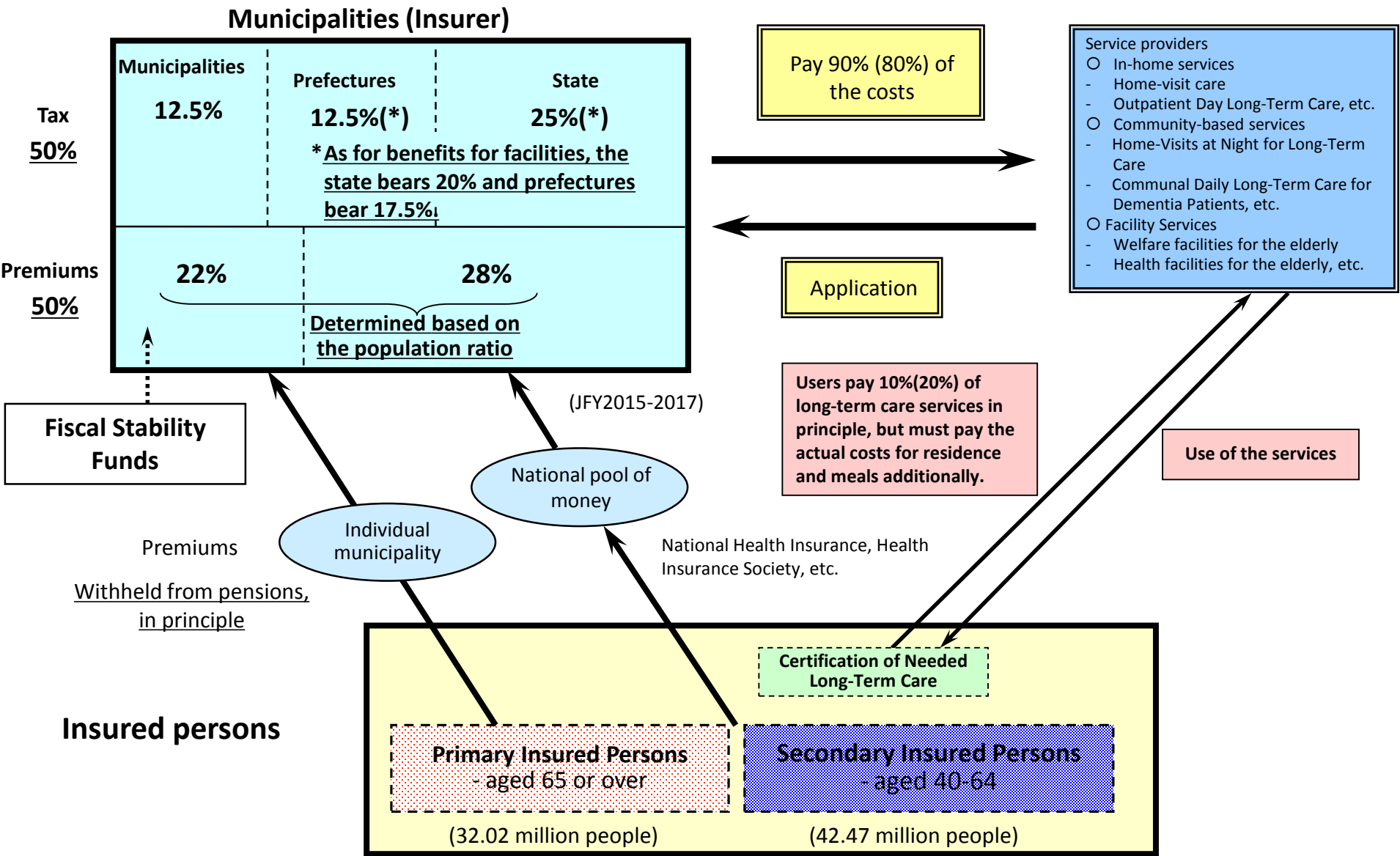


Introduction of the Long-Term Care Insurance System (a mechanism to enable society to provide long-term care to the elderly)

【Basic Concepts】

- Support for independence: The idea of Long-Term Care Insurance System is to support the independence of elderly people, rather than simply providing personal care.
- User oriented: A system in which users can receive integrated services of health, medicine, and welfare from diverse agents based on their own choice.
- Social insurance system: Adoption of a social insurance system where the relation between benefits and burdens is clear.

Structure of the Long-Term Care Insurance System



Note: The figure for Primary Insured Persons is from the Report on Long-Term Care Insurance Operation (provisional) (April, 2009), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and that for Secondary Insured Person is the monthly average for JFY2008, calculated from medical insurers' reports used by the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund in order to determine the amount of long-term care expenses. Burden ratio for persons with income above certain level is 20:80, after Aug 2015.

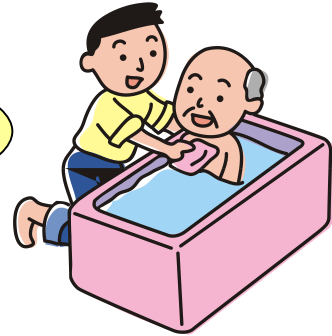
Varieties of Long-term Care Insurance Services

Private Home



Home-visit Services

Home-visit Care, Home-visit Nursing, Home-Visit Bathing Long-Term Care, In-Home Long-Term Care Support, etc.



Day Services

Outpatient Day Long-Term Care, Outpatient Rehabilitation, etc.

Short-stay Services

Short-Term Admission for Daily Life Long-Term Care, etc.

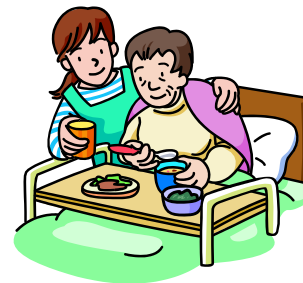


Residential Services

Daily Life Long-Term Care Admitted to a Specified Facility and People with Dementia etc.

In-facility Services

Facility Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to the Elderly, Long-Term Care Health Facility, etc.



Long-term Care Facility



Establishing 'the Community-based Integrated Care System'

- By 2025 when the baby boomers will become age 75 and above, **a structure called 'the Community-based Integrated Care System' will be established that comprehensively ensures the provision of health care, nursing care, prevention, housing, and livelihood support.** By this, the elderly could live the rest 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 estimated to increase, establishment of the Community-based Integrated Care System is important to support community life of the elderly with dementia.
- The progression status varies place to place; 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 **municipalities as insurers of the Long-term Care Insurance System as well as prefectures to establish the Community-based Integrated Care System based on regional autonomy and independence.**

