The Role of Community for the Elderly

*based on the long term care system*

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Japan
Where are the elderly in Japan (Aged 65+, 2010)

At home alone 4,790,768 (16.4%)
At home with spouse 9,864,505 (33.7%)
At home with children/family/other 12,922,551 (44.2%)
Nursing Home 1,201,136 (4.1%)
Hospital 448,748 (1.5%)
Other 17,977 (0.1%)

Calculated from Table 6. Household Members, by Type of Household (2 Groups), Family Type of Household (16 Groups), Type of Institutional Household (6 Groups), Marital Status (4 Groups), Age (Five-Year Groups), Sex and Average Age - Japan* and Prefectures*
History of elderly care in Japan
The number of persons certified for the long-term care by care/support level (in 1,000)

Source: Report on the Status of Long-term Care Insurance, etc.
Notes: Data are of April each year. Due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, 11 and 3 municipalities data are not included in the data of 2011 and 2012, respectively.
# Long-term care insurance system in Japan

## Source of financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premium</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Co-payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary insured: Aged 65+</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary insured: Aged 40-64</td>
<td>Prefectural</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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## Operation

**Insurer and Operator**

**Municipalities (Shi-Ku-Cho-Son 市区町村)**

- Care-needs assessment and Care-Plan elaboration by Care-manager

**Care services:**
- In-home services
- Facility services
- Community-based care services
- Nursing care prevention services
- Community-based nursing care prevention services
Intention of long-term care

[If you need long-term care]

1. Live at home receiving cares by mainly my family
2. Live at home receiving combination of external long-term care services and care by my family
3. Receive long-term care at home if there are services that enable me to live at home independently of my family members
4. Move into fee charging home for the aged or house for the elderly with care to receive long-term care
5. Stay in special nursing home or other facility for the elderly to receive long-term care
6. Stay in the hospital to receive long-term care
7. Others
8. No response

[If your parents need long-term care]

1. Live at home receiving cares by mainly my family
2. Live at home receiving combination of external long-term care services and care by my family
3. Receive long-term care at home if there are services that enable me to live at home independently of my family members
4. Move into fee charging home for the aged or house for the elderly with care to receive long-term care
5. Stay in special nursing home or other facility for the elderly to receive long-term care
6. Stay in the hospital to receive long-term care
7. Others
8. No response

Source: “Opinion collection from the citizens concerning long-term care insurance system (result outline)” by Health and Welfare Bureau for the Elderly of MHLW
Healthcare

Long-term care

Housing

Living support

Prevention

Integrated Community Care system

Integrated community care support center/care manager

Provides consultation and coordinating services

Commuting to medical facilities/care facilities

Own home/elderly housing with long-term care

Old people’s club, residents’ association, long-term care prevention, living support, etc.

Home-visit care
• Nursing care

Integrated community care support center/care manager
Example: Kashiwa city, Chiba Prefecture

**Kashiwa city**
Aged 65+: 19.9% (2010)
26.7% (2030)
Distance from Tokyo: 30km
40 min. by train from Tokyo stn.

**Toyoshikidai Complex**
Public housing development since 1964
4,850 households Aged 65+: 40%

**Collaboration with**
- Community doctor / Nurse
- Hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Municipality
- University (research)

**Community health care**

**Job creation for the elderly**

**Housing / neighborhood renovation**

Old buildings
Central shopping mall
Renewed building
Measures against dementia — 5-year plan (FY2013-2017) —

○ The number of the elderly persons with dementia as of 2010 was 2.8 million, which will increase to about 4.7 million in 2025.

○ Aim at realizing a society where the elderly persons with dementia can continue to live in a pleasant and familiar environment, while their opinions are respected, to the extent possible.

○ In September 2012, a “5-year plan for the promotion of measures against dementia” was formulated, in order to encourage early/proactive response against the disease.

【Change the flow of the provision of dementia care】

《Dementia care in the past》
Post-crisis response

《Early/proactive measures》
prevention of crises

【Dementia Supporters】

For persons with dementia to live in the communities with a sense of security, the understanding and consideration of people around them is important.

“Dementia Supporters” are trained to acquire correct knowledge about dementia. Training courses for Dementia Supporters are offered in various places, such as community associations, senior citizen’s clubs, enterprises, the police, and schools. As of the end of March 2013, the number of “Dementia Supporters” who attended the training courses reached over 4.1 million.

This “Dementia Supporters” program is internationally recognized as one of the leading dementia measures implemented in Japan.

← Dementia Supporters wear orange bracelets to show support for dementia.
Good governance and social security by good population statistics

Latest Census Year

Source: UN Statistical Division