The public health system and human resource development for public health in Japan

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COI Disclosure
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Japan

Hokkaido
Aomori
Akita
Iwate
Yamagata
Miyagi
Niigata
Fukushima
Toyama
Ishikawa
Tochigi
Gumma
Ibaraki
Nagano
Saitama
Fukui
Tokyo
Gifu
Yamanashi
Chiba
Kanagawa
Tottori
Shimane
Kyoto
Shiga
Aichi
Shizuoka
Okayama
Hyogo
Hiroshima
Osaka
Mie
Yamaguchi
Kagawa
Nara
Tokushima
Fukuoka
Ehime
Kochi
Wakayama
Saga
Oita
Nagasaki
Kumamoto
Miyazaki
Kagoshima
Okinawa

Public Health Center [Hokenjo]

- Established in accordance with the **Public Health Center Act (PHCA) in 1937**
- Current activities of PHCs are based on the **Community Health Act** (revised PHCA in1994 as Community Health Act).
- PHCs do **not provide medical care**.
- Its activities focus on **preventive medicine to provide preventive services for individuals, groups and/or population**.
- Its activities are to **oversee objects** that have the potential to affect health of individuals and/or groups.

Pillars of activities in Public Health Center [Hokenjo]

- **Principal of activities**
  - Promoting and developing ideology related to community health in people
- **Essential health services for prevention**

  -MCH, nutrition, oral health, mental health, Health of people with intractable diseases
- **Heath risks and crisis management**

  -food sanitation, environmental health, medical and pharmaceutical affairs, measure against infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, TB, STIs)
- **Human resource development related to community health**
- **Demographic and statistics related to community health**

Local Research Institute of Public Health

- Established in accordance with **the guideline for establishment LRIPH** of each prefecture in 1948.
- In Community Health Act, positioned as '**scientific and technical core institutions'** to support public health centers' activities.
- Through experiencing COVID-19, **the function of LRIPH was legally designated** by revision of Community Health Act in 2022.

Pillars of activities in Local Research Institute of Public Health

- **Research and investigation** to build evidence to support public health administrative measures
- **Test and Inspection** to conduct administrative inspections with guaranteed accuracy
- **Training and guidance** as activities of a core scientific and technical institution to develop human resources
- **Information dissemination** to collect, analyze and disseminate public health information to public

Who(What kind of professionals) Works for Public Health in Japan

◆Director of Public Health Center must be a medical doctor in principle.

◆Other professional

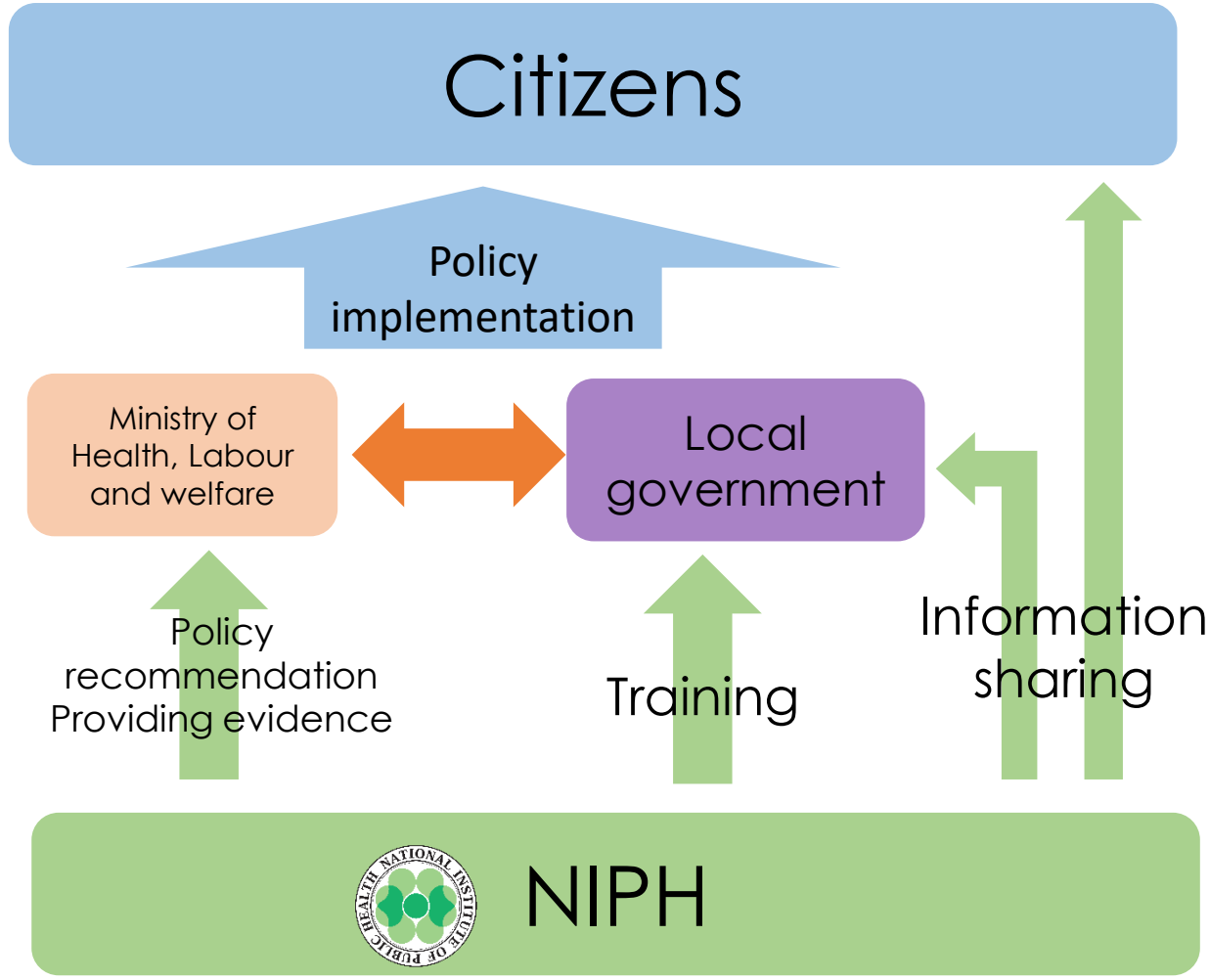
Dentists, Public Health Nurse, Dieticians,
Laboratory technician, Veterinarian, Pharmacist,
Mental health social worker, Physiological Therapist,
Occupational therapist

National Institute of Public Health

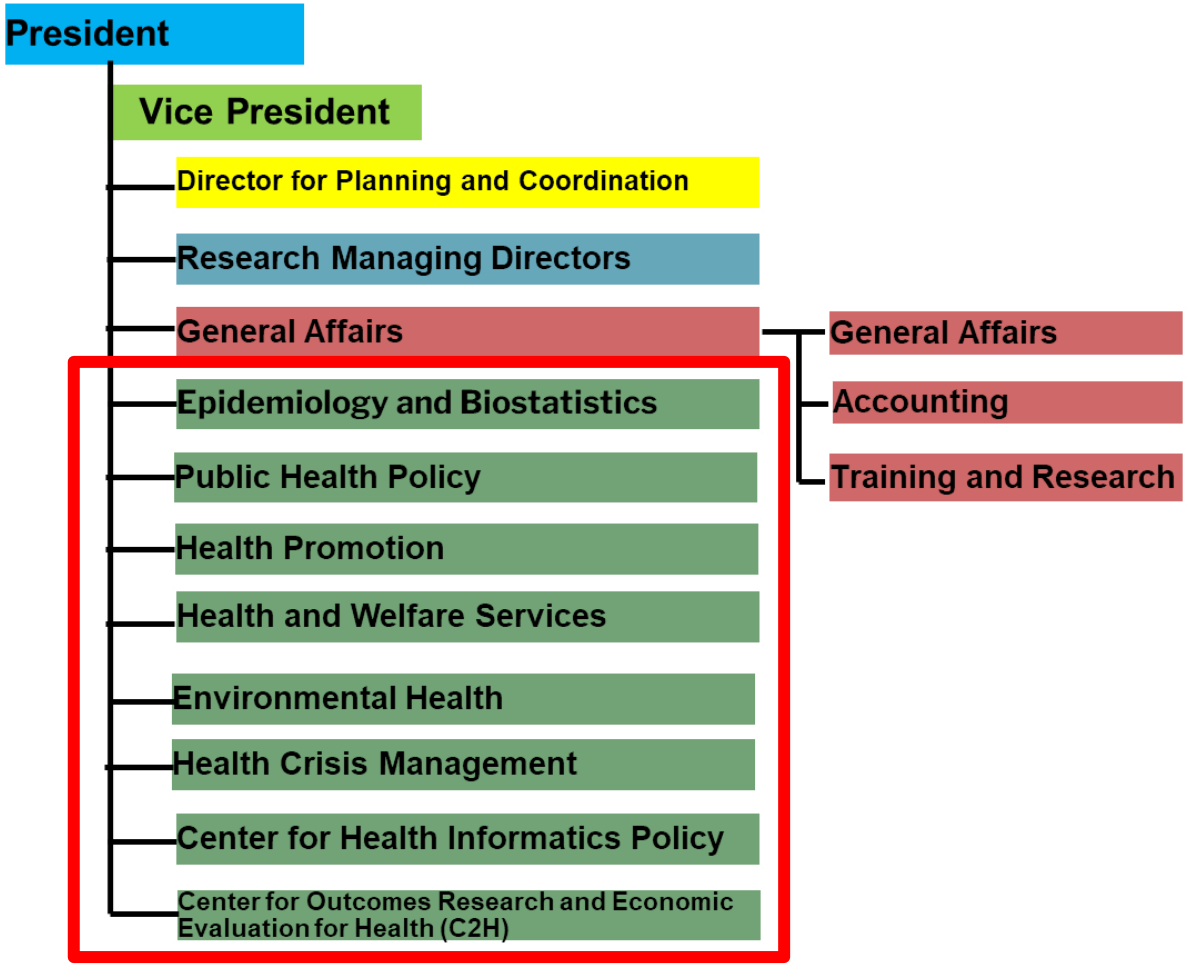
National Institute of Public Health, JAPAN

Misson of National Institute of Public Health

- Our mission is to contribute to **the improvement of public health** through **human resource development** for local government officials and **conduct researches** to promote the administrative measures of health, medical care, welfare, and the living environment.



Structure of NIPH, Japan



8 research departments

- Epidemiology and Biostatistics
- Public Health Policy
- Health Promotion
- Health and Welfare Services
- Environmental Health
- Health Crisis Management
- Center for Health Informatics Policy
- Center for Outcomes Research and Economic Evaluation for Health

History of NIPH, Japan

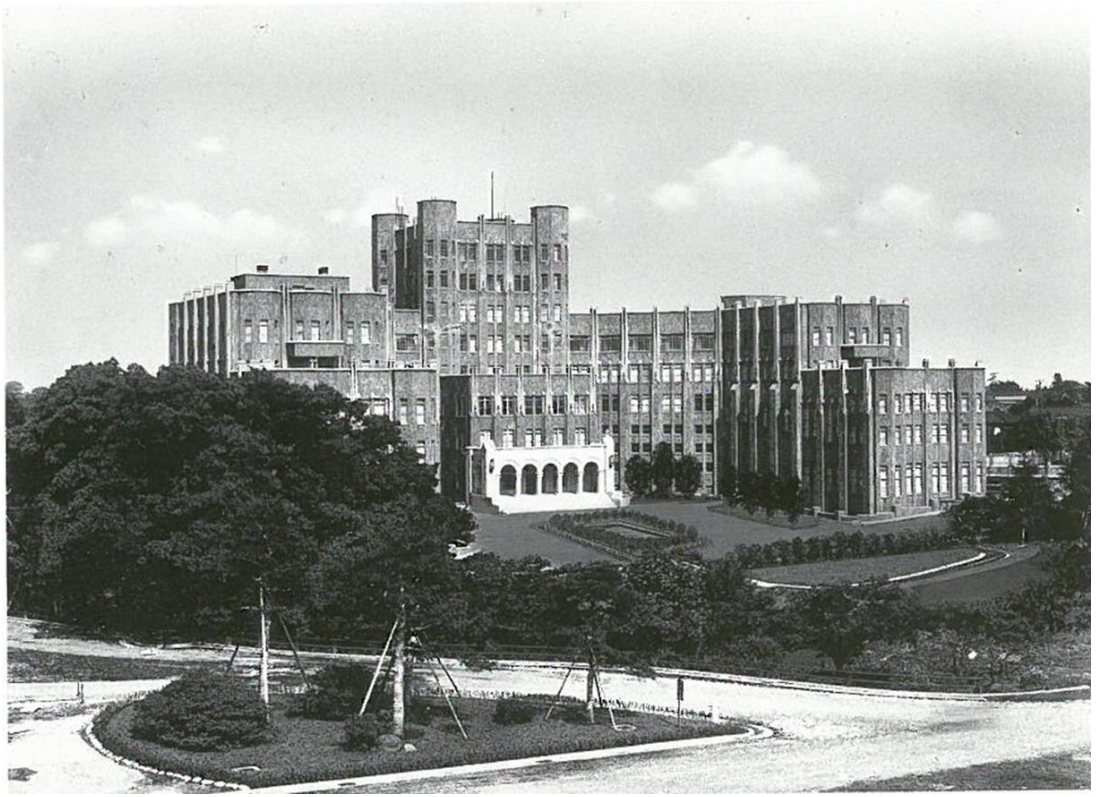
- Established on April 1, 2002 under the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
- Merging former National Institute of Public Health (est. 1938) , National Institute of Health Services Management (est. 1949), and Department of Oral Science in National Institute of Infectious Diseases.

Former National Institute of Public Health

- In 1937, Urban Public Health Center (Tokyo) and Rural Public Health Center (Tokorozawa) were established to conduct field training for public health personnel.

【One of first prototypes of current public health centers】

- In 1938, the National Institute of Public Health was established as a public health personnel national training institute.
- All of these are funded by the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States.



Overview of training activities

- Long courses (2 months - 3 years)
- Over 40 short courses
- For public health personnel of local governments
- Approximately 2000 trainees annually join training activities
- All courses are free of charge.
- Several JICA and WHO sponsored courses for international participants
- Online, On-site, and Mixed courses

Long Courses

- 3-year Research Course
- 2 to 6-month Course
  - Public Health Management
  - Community Health Care
  - Patient Safety Management
  - Health Data Analysis
  - Public Health for Clinical Residents

Short Courses

- To acquire the latest technical knowledge and skills in specific professional fields
- Some directly correspond to Ministry's nation-wide policies and measures
- 3 days to 6 weeks
- More than 40 courses annually
  - Public health nursing (mid-carrier, senior manager, leader)
  - Epidemiology and biostatistics
  - Meat/Food hygiene management
  - HIV/AIDS prevention/control
  - Tobacco policy implementation
  - NCD prevention
  - Child abuse prevention etc.

International Courses

With JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

- Health Systems Management (3 weeks)
- Universal Health Coverage (2 weeks)
- Health Policy Development (2 weeks)

With WHO/WPRO

- WHO-NIPH (1 week)

  NCDs, Active Ageing, Patient safety etc

Target: government officials from all over the world, including ASEAN countries

Aim: to gain knowledge about policy formulation and implementation through Japanese experience under collaboration with ASEAN countries, such as Thailand

Impact of trainings at NIPH on public health system

- The trainings can make sure health policy formulation at national level and implementation at the local level.
- It can increase quantity and quality of professionals' activities at the local level.
- It enables the formulation of policies that respond to community characteristics at the local level.

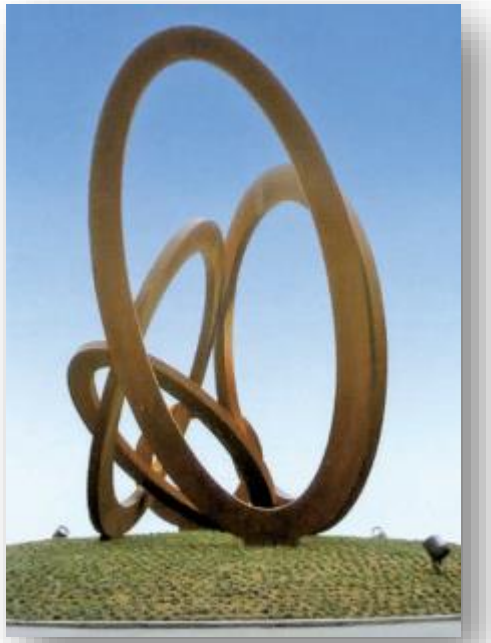
Human resource development for promoting UHC

For making a training to promote UHC successful

- Organizing lectures and other works linking the UHC principle

  Equity, Quality, Responsiveness, Efficiency, Resilience
- Providing trainings in an organization that generates evidence, such as NIPH at each country.
- Conducting training under collaboration between health, welfare, medical care, environmental hygiene, and other fields (such as insurers, occupational health etc.)
- Enabling participants to learn mutually and understand the characteristics of own country and region, and then think about what to do to promote UHC for people .

Thank you.



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ありがとうございました。

https://www.niph.go.jp/en/index/