

日本医療政策機構認知症政策プロジェクト

専門家会合「介護保険制度創設から20年を経て考える 「健康長寿社会に求められる介護システム」の在り方」

2021年12月20日(月)

**Health and Global Policy Institute Dementia Policy Project** 

Expert Meeting – Looking Back on Twenty Years of the Long-term Care Insurance System: Examining the Ideal Long-term Care System For Meeting the Needs of a Society of Healthy Longevity

Monday, 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2021

# プログラム

日時: 2021年12月20日(月) 18:00-21:00

形式: Zoom Webinar

**主催:**特定非営利活動法人 日本医療政策機構(HGPI: Health and Global Policy Institute)

開会・趣旨説明

18:00-18:15

- 乗竹 亮治(日本医療政策機構 理事・事務局長/CEO)
- 麻生豪(日本医療政策機構シニアアソシエイト)

18:15-18:40

# 基調講演1「日本の介護システムの歴史的経緯と今後の論点」

- 香取 照幸(上智大学総合人間科学部社会福祉学科教授)

18:45-19:10

### 基調講演2「民主主義社会におけるケアの在り方」

- 岡野八代(同志社大学大学院 グローバル・スタディーズ研究科 教授)

# パネルディスカッション1「介護の社会化を目指した介護保険制度創設から20年を振り返る」

パネリスト:

ハイケスト・・ 木下 衆 (慶應義塾大学文学部 助教)

- 19:15-19:55
- 進藤 由美(国立長寿医療研究センター企画戦略局 リサーチコーディネーター)
- 遠矢 純一郎(医療法人社団プラタナス 桜新町アーバンクリニック 院長)
- 冨田 清行(エーザイ株式会社 インテグレイティッドディメンシアストラテジー部 バ リュー部長)

モデレーター:

- 麻生豪(日本医療政策機構 シニアアソシエイト)

# パネルディスカッション2「健康長寿時代の介護システムに求められるもの」

パネリスト:

- 井口 高志(東京大学大学院 人文社会系研究科社会文化研究専攻 社会学講座 准教授)
- 高端 正幸(埼玉大学大学院 人文社会科学研究科 准教授)
- 藤崎 基(SOMPOケア株式会社 取締役執行役員CRO(最高リスク管理責任者))
- 森川 美絵(津田塾大学総合政策学部 教授)

モデレーター:

- 乗竹 亮治(日本医療政策機構 理事・事務局長/CEO)

20:50-21:00

20:05-20:50

### 総括コメント

- 香取 照幸(上智大学 総合人間科学部社会福祉学科 教授)



#### 開会・趣旨説明

### 乗竹 亮治(日本医療政策機構 理事・事務局長/CEO)

#### **▶** HGPIについて

日本医療政策機構(HGPI)は、2004年に設立された超党派・民間・非営利の医療政策を専門とする シンクタンクである。多くの異なる立場のマルチステークホルダーが集まりグローバルに意見交換 するなかで、実現可能な政策提言を行う活動を展開している。

HGPIは認知症政策プロジェクトを2014年から推進し、当事者や介護をする人々が暮らしやすい社会 を目指した政策提言を発表している。認知症のほか、がん、循環器病、糖尿病といった個別疾患の プロジェクトにも取り組んできた。

わが国では公的介護保険制度が創設されて20年が経過した。本日は、このテーマに造詣の深い皆様

に多様な立場でご意見をいただき、それを基に政策提言をまとめていきたいと考えている。ぜひ自由闊達な議論をお願いし たい。

# 麻生 豪(日本医療政策機構 シニアアソシエイト)

#### ▶ 認知症プロジェクトについて

認知症政策プロジェクトでは、「認知症政策の推進に向けたマルチステークホルダーの連携促進」を 掲げ、当事者視点の重視、政策課題の整理・発信、グローバルプラットフォームの構築、という3つ の柱で活動を進めている。

今年度の認知症政策プロジェクトでは5つの活動を行っており、本日の会合は「健康長寿時代の介護 システムの構築」という企画の一環として開催する。認知症を考えるうえでも、介護は切り離せない ものであることから、議論の枠を広げ、今年度から介護について考える企画を開始した。本企画の背 景として、2000年に介護保険制度が創設されて、約20年が経ったところである。社会背景としても、

また制度としてもさまざまな変化があったなかで、これまでの変化や現状の課題を整理しながら、これからの20年先、30年 先を改めて構想していくことが、今回の企画の趣旨である。

政府においても2040年に向けた議論が進められているなか、当機構のように第三者的な、政府の外にある民間シンクタンク において、今後の介護システムを考えていくところに重要な意義があると考えている。

2021年度は、2回のタスクフォース会合を実施した。議論された主なポイントは、次の通りである。

(次頁につづく)



### 開会・趣旨説明

#### 麻生 豪(日本医療政策機構 シニアアソシエイト)

#### ▶ FY2021タスクフォース会合(第1回、第2回)議論された主なポイント (一部抜粋)

今後の介護システムにおける論点・課題など

- ▶ 本人の権利・尊厳は重要だが、何をもって満たされたとするかについて議論が必要
- ・本人の主体性や意思決定能力に関わらず、尊厳が尊重される」という視点が最も重要である
- ・その一方で「尊厳が守られている状態」は個別性が大きく、現場は日々葛藤しながら支援を行っている等
- ▶ 家族やケアラーの介護負担は依然として大きく、そこに内在化する諸課題の解決が必要
- ・家族介護によるインフォーマルケアコストは医療費や公的介護費の2倍以上とも言われ、負担をどう社会で分かち合うかの方向性・哲学の議論が必要である
- ・ヤングケアラー、ダブルケア、老々介護といった、家族構造の変化に伴う新たな課題への対応が必要である
- ・依然として家族介護の担い手は女性が中心となっており、介護におけるジェンダーギャップの解消が必要である 等
- ▶ 本人の生活を支えるという観点から、医療と介護を一体的に考えることが必要
- ・後期高齢者の増加に伴い、認知症や併存疾患を持つ人が増えており、医療・介護の多職種によるケア提供が必要である
- ・多職種が協働するための土台として、医療と介護で共通した評価項目を開発し、それを基に必要なケアを構築することが期待される等
- ▶ 介護提供体制の基盤強化に向けて、大局的な課題の整理と解決が必要
- ・「介護サービスの質」を本人視点も踏まえて定量化する試みが必要である
- ・介護現場の業務効率性向上のため、ICTの利活用と柔軟性のある人員配置の在り方が必要である
- ・事業者や介護サービスの質の向上、均てん化に向けたルール形成の議論が必要である
- ・準公的市場であるという介護市場の特殊性や介護関連業界の産業構造を考慮し、適正な競争を促す制度設計が期待される
- ♪ 介護に関わる専門職が長期的なキャリアを構築できる環境整備が必要
- ・介護専門職がやりがいと誇りを持ち、長期的にキャリアを築けるような職場環境・キャリア形成支援体制の整備が必要である
- ・専門性を客観的に評価し、雇用側・働き手の円滑なマッチングを可能とするために、スキルに関する評価尺度の設計が必要である
- ♪ 介護サービスを取り巻く様々な格差への対応が必要
- ・介護サービス利用に当たっての経済格差、情報格差への対応が必要である
- ・高齢者が増加する都市部、人口減少の著しい農村部など、需給バランスの歪みにより、サービス提供・利用に支障が出て いる地域があり、対策が必要である

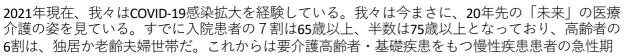
本会合では、こうした視点も踏まえてご議論いただき、**2021**年度末に公表予定の介護ビジョンをより良いものにしていきたいと考えている。

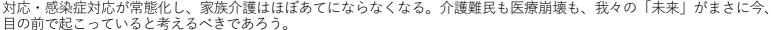


# 基調講演1「日本の介護システムの歴史的経緯と今後の論点」 香取 照幸(上智大学 総合人間科学部社会福祉学科 教授)

#### ▶ 2040年の社会のイメージ

2040年の社会は、どのような社会か。2035年には、85歳以上の高齢者が1000万人に上ることが予測され、団塊の世代は2040年に90歳を超える。家族や住まい方が多様化し、単身高齢者はますます増加する。介護においても、家族介護を期待しない、できない時代となり、基本的に個人を単位とした仕組みにしていく必要がある。さらに医療や介護サービスは必要なくても、生活のちょっとした困りごとを抱える高齢者が増加することも視野に入れなければならない。平均的な高齢者像やこれまでの地域自治のイメージでは語れない多様性と格差の時代になることが予想される。







#### ▶ 加齢による医療介護ニーズの変化

医療・介護サービスのニーズは高齢化が進むほど増加し、85歳以上の半数以上は、医療(入院)・介護サービスのいずれかを利用している。加齢にしたがって医療・介護サービス全体の費用は増加していくが、その費用構成は、医療よりも介護の費用が占める割合のほうが大きくなる。

また、生涯医療費・介護費を見ると、死亡時年齢85歳をピークに医療費は加齢とともに下がっていくが、介護費(長期ケア費)は伸びていくことが示されている(Spillman and Lubitz, NEJM, 2000)。つまり高齢化にしたがって、医療よりも介護の問題が大きくなることが示唆されている。

#### ▶ 介護保険の現状と課題に対する政府(厚生労働省)の問題意識

要介護(要支援)の認定者数は、2018年4月現在644万人で、この18年間で約3倍に増加した。介護保険の総費用は2016年度に10兆円を超え、年々増加している。これに伴い保険料は、第1期(2000~2002年度)の2,911円から、第7期(2018~2020年度)には5,869円に上昇している。

社会保障制度改革国民会議報告では、医療・介護について「病院完結型」から地域全体で治し、支える「地域完結型」への移行に向けて、受け皿となる地域の病床や在宅医療・介護の充実、川上から川下までのネットワーク化、地域ごとに、医療、介護、予防に加え、本人の意向と生活実態に合わせて切れ目なく継続的に生活支援サービスや住まいも提供されるネットワーク(地域包括ケアシステム)の構築を打ち出している。同時に、国民の健康増進、疾病の予防及び早期発見等を積極的に促進する必要性が強調された。

そして国は現在、介護予防・フレイル対策、認知症対策(要介護者数の抑制・重度化防止)、介護医療院という医療と介護を生活の中で一体的に提供する新たな介護施設の創設、地域包括ケア・地域共生社会を推進している。財政対策としては、利用者負担を引き上げ、総報酬制(第2号保険料算定見直し)を導入した。また、保険者機能の強化として、「科学的介護」を打ち出し、データに基づく介護サービスの標準化・効率化が目指されている。

#### ▶ 私の基本認識(1):医療介護は実体のあるニーズである

平均寿命の伸長により、生涯医療介護ニーズの増大は不可避である。人はいつか老い、死んでいく。それを支えるのが医療介護である。予防は大事だが、それでコストは減らない。

受診抑制や公的給付の削減を行っても、医療介護ニーズがなくなるわけではないため、社会的コストに影響しない(私的コストが増えるだけ)。やるべきことは、提供体制改革を進め、限られた医療介護資源で効果的・効率的にニーズを受け止め、社会的コストを最適化することである。

疾病構造・社会経済情勢の変化に合わせた改革のためには、機能分化・選択と集中が求められる。医療と介護を一体的に考える「地域完結型ケア」へ、また認知症モデル・独居モデルを前提としたケアモデルの変革、生活支援系サービスの「脱構築」が必要である。技術革新・現場の改革の成果を「実装化」する努力、現場を変えるIT・DXなどをスピード重視で推進していくべきである。

(次頁につづく)



# 基調講演1「日本の介護システムの歴史的経緯と今後の論点」 香取 照幸(上智大学 総合人間科学部社会福祉学科 教授)

#### ▶ 私の基本認識(2):介護保険は将来を見越してよく作り込んである制度である

介護保険は、高齢者の介護ニーズを包括的に受け止める給付設計をしている。要介護認定に基づく要介護度別定額給付により、客観的ニーズ判定とケアの標準化・パッケージ化を進め、ケアマネジメントを制度的に導入して、利用者の選択に基づく一人ひとりに合わせたサービス提供と給付コントロールを両立する仕組みを作った。

サービス参入規制を大幅に緩和し、公共独占を解消することで、利用者による選択を前提とした介護サービス市場を形成し、市場の機能を用いてサービスを確保する仕組みを構築した。介護保険は医療保険とは異なり、予防給付も給付対象としている他、公的サービスと私的サービスの組み合わせ(混合介護)も可能となっているため、利用者は幅広い選択肢から自身のニーズに合わせてサービスを選択できる。さらに20年前からオンラインによる審査支払が行われている等、将来を見越した制度設計がなされている。また、グループホーム・小規模多機能・居住系サービスなど、現場でつくられた新しいサービスが制度に導入されている。

介護保険は、社会保険の基本原則に忠実である。給付と負担が連動する制度設計になっており、受益が的確に負担(保険料)に反映される。また、高齢者自身が保険料を拠出し、高齢化率の地域差を自動調整する仕組みが内蔵されている。世代間の負担関係も明確で、1人当たり保険料額は、第1号被保険者・第2号被保険者で同額になるよう調整される。

## ▶ 制度の持続可能性 ~受益と負担の基本論~

制度の持続可能性を考える上で、マクロとミクロの2つの視点が重要である。マクロ視点で見れば、介護保険制度は、介護の社会的費用を最適化している制度である。前述の通り、医療や介護は実体ニーズであり、公的保障の範囲を狭くしてもニーズは消えない。したがって、公的にカバーしない部分は個人や家族の負担になる。社会全体のコストを最適化するのが介護保険(社会保障)の目的である。

介護の社会化による受益者は、本人・家族だけではない。介護離職・家族崩壊を阻止する、介護サービス市場を形成するなど、総資本や総労働へ与えるポジティブな影響は大きい。さらに公的セクターも介護保険制度の受益者といえる。ミクロでは「個人救済+家族支援」という観点から受益と負担の関係を理解することができる。

今後の制度を考える上で議論すべきは、サービス提供体制である。人的・物的リソース投入と社会的コストの最適化(効果)との間の最適均衡点を見つけていかなければならない。

#### ▶ 社会に定着した介護保険制度 ~20年の総括~

制度発足から約20年が経ち、総体としてみれば、介護保険制度は国民生活に定着し、よく機能している。しかし、介護保険は今なお「現在進行形」の制度である。大事なことは、将来の社会経済の大きな変化を見通し、制度の基本理念を踏まえて課題を整理し、改革の方向性を提示することである。目先の課題に目を奪われて近視眼的・妥協的な制度改正をすることは、制度の理念を曖昧にし、将来に重大な禍根を残す。

「合成の誤謬」、「部分合理性と全体合理性の矛盾」は、どこにでもある。現場の努力に目を向け、制度理念と現場実践が良い意味での緊張関係にあるような制度改革をしていく必要がある。

この20年を振り返ると、創設時に比べ家族負担は軽減されたものの、今なお多くの女性たちが家庭で介護をしている現実がある。介護職員数は増えたが、処遇や賃金水準は依然として低いなど、取り組むべき課題も多い。これらの課題に取り組むにあたっては、介護保険制度の先進性・革新性を大事にし、伸ばしていくことを考えていくべきである。

介護保険の先進性は、制度の基本設計を支える理念に由来する。今後、財政的な制約がますます厳しくなるが、「市民的権利としての介護(市民自治型福祉≠公権力主導型福祉)」、「介護の社会化(普遍的・一般的サービスとしての介護)」、「当事者責任(高齢者自身の拠出を含む市民の費用負担・制度参加)」といった介護保険の理念を貫徹していくことが大事である。

#### ▶ 社会に定着した介護保険制度 ~20年の総括~

制度には「理念」があり、現場には「実践」がある。制度理念と現場実践は、相互に支えあう関係だと思っている。制度は現場の実践を支え、現場の実践は制度の理念を実現する。現場の問題提起を受けとめる制度改革、そして実践を通じて改革の理念を実現する現場というかたちで、制度とは常に「現在進行形」のものであり、現場とともに歩むものである。この視点を失ってはならない。)



# 基調講演2「民主主義社会におけるケアの在り方」 岡野 八代(同志社大学大学院 グローバル・スタディーズ研究科 教授)

#### ▶ コロナ対策で明らかになった日本の政治

コロナ禍において、日本政府は何をしてきたか。あるいは、何をしてこなかったのか。例えば、 人命あるいは医療・福祉と密接にかかわる新型コロナウイルス感染症対策担当大臣は、ずっと 経済再生担当大臣が兼任してきた。このことを私たちは、どう考えるべきなのか。 2020年3月には、小中高の一斉休業が要請された。これは、ケアをする必要がない「ケアレス・ マン」(本田由紀著『「日本」ってどんな国?』,2021)たちが、ケアをしなければならない多 くの人たちの状況を無視した決断だったのではないか。

コロナ禍において、女性の負担増加が指摘されている。例えば、落合恵美子(京都大学大学院 文学研究科教授)らによるアンケート調査によれば、家庭における女性の負担増が顕著であり、 女性が担ってきた家事に無関心な男性も多いことが明らかになっている。また政府統計では、



ドメスティック・バイオレンス(DV: Domestic Violence)の相談件数等の増加が報告されている。こうした傾向は国際的にも見られており、パンデミックによって生じている女性への影響について、国連女性機関(UN Woman)は、2020年3月に「女性と新型コロナ 政府が今すぐできる5つのこと」を発表し、各国政府に対して、医療に関する意思決定に女性を登用すること、女性の状況を理解した救済措置を講じること等の提言がなされている。

日本ではこれまでも、女性をはじめ、ケアを担う人たちの負担や彼らへの関心・ケアの必要性が十分に理解されてこなかった。特にこの2年間で、日本社会におけるケア不足、より正確にいえば、ケアワークやケアをめぐる社会状況に対する無関心、さらにはケアに従事している者たちの声を政策や政治に反映させないとする強い意志すら感じさせる、ケアを貶める政治の異様な姿が明らかとなったと考えている。

#### ▶フェミニズム理論におけるケアの倫理とケア労働の社会的評価の低さ

ケアとは、活動であり、営みであり、かつ実践である。しかし、こうしたケア実践が分節化されてきた背景には、女性が家庭内で強制されてきた、あるいは担わざるを得ない状況へと追いやられてきた家事労働・育児といった経験と葛藤があったことが見過ごされてはならない。

ケア実践には、次のような特徴がある。

- 1. ケアは、生存にかかわるニーズを自ら満たせない者、誰かに依存せずには生きられない存在のためになされる。
- 2. ケアのニーズは、個体的な理由とその人が置かれた状況により、一人ひとり異なる。
- 3. ケアを提供する者は、したがって、ケアを必要とする者に特別な注視、関心、配慮をむける。
- 4. ケアする者とされる者の関係は、その個別のケアをめぐってケアする者に特殊な知識や判断力、そして責任を要請する。
- 5. ケア関係にある者は、その能力・体力において非対称的な力関係にあり、ケアを受ける者は、ケア提供者の意図やケア 実践そのものを理解しないことさえある。
- 6. ケア提供者は、なにがよいケアなのかを実践のなかでつかみ取るしかなく、とはいえ、なにが最善のケアなのかという 最終的な解答を得ることは難しい。

ケアの倫理とは、ケア実践が「女性らしい」労働として、ゆがんだかたちで認識されてきたことを正すために、ケア実践を 分節化し、かつ、ケアの倫理がよりよく実現できるように、社会構造を構想し直すフェミニズム理論のひとつである。一般 的な哲学や道徳論が「正しい行為とはなにか」を定義する試みであるのに対し、ケアの倫理では「文脈依存的な、個別具体 的なニーズにいかに応えるか」という、人間関係・人間社会の問いの方向性を転換させている点が特徴として挙げられる。

ケアの倫理では、ケアの受け手の「不可避の依存」と、ケアの担い手が陥る「派生的依存(ケアの担い手が第三者(家事労働の場合には、その多くは夫)に経済的に依存せざるを得ない状態)」を峻別し、現行の家族制度こそが、派生的依存を自然視させ、私事化させる装置であるとして、厳しく批判してきた。

またフェミニズム経済学を中心に、「ケア労働は女性たちがその労働に就きがちであるから、低い報酬しか与えられないのか。あるいは、女性はケア労働を専門とするから、女性は男性より低い報酬しか得られないのか」という問いに向き合う試みもなされてきた。

エヴェ・フェダーキテイによるケアの倫理に基づく、公正な社会に向けた提言では、「ケアをめぐって、(政府の仕事である)配分の対象として議論すること(=配分の正義の対象)と、規範論としてのケアの倫理(=あるべき個人関係の関係性をさぐること)は、分けて考えるほうがよい。しかし、社会制度の原理としての正義はまた、市民が倫理的な生活を実現できるような社会制度をどう構築するかという問題でもあるので、正義論は、制度論であり、かつ倫理でもある」と指摘している。

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さらにエヴェ・フェダーキテイは、ケアの倫理に基づく正義論は「これまでの社会正義の焦点を転換する」とし、「自己論」を利己主義から転換し、「社交性」をこれまでのギブアンドテイクの関係からケアのニーズから生まれる責任の果し合いへと転換し、さらには「互恵性」を自身の受けたケアを直接返す(pay back)のではなく、未来に責任を果たしていく(pay forward)互恵性の在り方へと転換していくことができると述べている。

こうしたケアの倫理の研究から、ケア労働の社会的評価の低さの理由を考えることができる。ケア労働は、そのサービスの与え手と受け手が通常の財の売り手と買い手のような対等な立場にない。ケアの受け手は、与えられたケアに対する対価を支払う能力がなく、例えば、健常者が事故や病気で入院する場合、本人が支払うのではなく、そうした事態を見越して、リスクを分散・分有するためにかけておいた保険で支払われることが多い。また、あらかじめ買い手が求めるサービスが列挙されている場合と異なり、潜在能力の発展、あるいは維持という、一般的・抽象的にしか捉えることができないケアの受け手の福祉がケア労働の目的である。したがってケアの受け手は、あらかじめ何が必要なケアかが分からず、実際に提供されたケアが最適だったかどうかも評価が難しい。これらの特徴が、経済的にも、政治的にもケア労働に対する評価が十分になされてこなかった背景として挙げられる。

### ▶ 具体的な生へのケアと民主主義の理念

「歴史的にみれば、民主主義は、一部の人びとを政治的生活に立ち入らせないことで、ケア提供の義務をそのひとたちに割り当てることを選んできました。高度に参加的な民主主義として賞賛されがちな、古代ギリシャ・アテネの民主主義は、平等だとみなされる人びとだけに政治的役割を限定してきました。すなわち、市民に生まれた男性に、です。女性、奴隷、子ども、そして外国人居住者たちは、市民から排除されていました」とジョアン・C.トロントは述べている。

これまで、女性あるいは家族に多くのケア労働を負担させてきたこと、ケアという営みそのものが、市場や政治権力のために搾取されてきた。本来、ケア関係は開放的でなければならず、ケアは社会が担っていくべきものである。それを認識しつつ、私たちは自分たちの民主主義を捉え直す必要がある。民主主義の理念を「あらゆる者にかかわることは、それに関わるすべてのひとが、その決定に等しく関わること」と定義するならば、あらゆる人が(程度の違いこそあれ)ケアを必要とする意味で平等であり、すべての人がどのようにケアを分担しあい、ケア関係をよりよく支えるための法制度にむけて知恵を出し合う政治的責任を持たなければならない。そして、民主主義における自由もまた、自らの意思や利害を実践するという意味ではなく、必要な、そしてよりよいケア関係を結びつつ、他者との交流を広げ・深めていくという自由への転換が必要である。

今最も問われるべきことは、市場で価格がつきにくい特徴を持つケアの報酬は、だからこそ、公的に(わたしたちが)決定するしかないということである。これまでも、そして現在も、保育士や介護士の報酬を全職種の平均以下に抑えているのは、私たちの政府、民主主義社会であることを認識する必要がある。



## パネルディスカッション1「介護の社会化を目指した介護保険制度創設から20年を振り返る」

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# | 論点1:介護保険制度創設から約20年間で生じた変化

#### ▶ 社会基盤としての定着と家族介護の姿の変化

介護保険制度は今や欠かせない社会基盤として機能している。諸外国との比較においても、日本の介護保険制度は、高齢期の日常生活を支える優れた制度であり、本人、家族、さまざまな専門職にとって有意義な制度である。

介護保険制度創設によって、家族介護の姿は大きく変容した。**20**年前は、家族だけで介護を抱え込んでいたが、現在は、医師やケアマネジャーなど多様な専門職が関与し、介護の場所も、家だけではなく、複数の空間にまたがっている。

サービス利用に対する考え方についても変容した。介護保険制度が始まる以前の措置制度時代には、行政側がサービスを決定したため、利用者はサービス事業所を選択できなかったが、現在は選択式となり、利用者が自身のニーズに合わせてサービスを組み合わせることができるようになった。

家族介護の担い手も多様化している。措置制度時代には、2世代、3世代同居が一般的であり、同居家族が担い手の中心であった。現在は、単身世帯や夫婦のみ世帯が増加し、就労者や男性の担い手も増加している。

#### ▶ 介護の範囲の拡大と「その人らしさ」の重視

介護の範囲は拡大しつつあり、措置制度時代は家族が不在の間の支援(食事、排せつ、入浴、リハビリ等)が中心であったが、現在は高齢者の一人暮らしが増加し、洗濯、買い物、着替え、調理に加え、本人の尊厳を保持し、自立した日常生活を営むという視点で支援が行われている。

介護者たちは、介護保険制度の現場での実践において、本人の「その人らしさ」の尊重をより重視するようになってきた。 音楽療法で演奏する曲の選択、散歩コースやおやつを決めるための心配りなど、介護保険制度創設後の介護現場の事例から も好事例が出始めている。

マズローの欲求5段階説でいえば、20年前の介護は、生理的欲求や安全欲求を満たすことが支援の中心であったが、現在は、その上にある社会的欲求や承認欲求、自己実現欲求の充足も求められるようになっている。

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### パネルディスカッション1「介護の社会化を目指した介護保険制度創設から20年を振り返る」

#### ▶ 治す医療から、生活を支える医療、地域包括ケアシステムへの変革

この20年で、日本人の健康寿命、平均寿命はともに延伸している。しかし、その間隔は縮まっておらず、何らかの病気を抱えながら要介護状態で10年を過ごすのが一般的である。現在、急性期病床の7~8割は、そうした虚弱な高齢者で占められている。

高齢者の入院は、急性期疾患治療を受けられる一方、身体機能低下やせん妄・認知機能低下などの入院関連機能障害を抱えることが多い。入院中に寝たきりや経管栄養になり、元の自宅での生活には戻れず、退院を機に施設入所になることもしばしばである。病気を治すことを医療の目標とするのではなく、病気や虚弱さを抱えながらも自宅での生活を送ることを支えるなど、その人にとってのより良い選択を考慮した対応が求められている。

そうした背景から、入院治療中心の医療から、医療と介護を一体的に提供し、本人の地域での生活を支えるサービス提供体制、地域包括ケアシステム構築への変革が目指されるようになった。

地域での生活を支えるにあたり、入院からの退院支援、療養支援、急変時対応、看取り(本人らが望む自宅や介護施設での 人生の最終段階における医療提供)という4つの機能を有する在宅医療の重要性が高まっている。

#### ▶ 認知症に対する理解の浸透

アルツハイマー病などの進行抑制薬が国内承認されてから、約20年が経った。この20年で認知症への理解が広まると同時に、 薬剤による治療のみならず、認知症ケアの重要性についても理解が進みつつある。

認知症に対しては、認知症施策推進大綱の策定等を通じて、「共生」と「予防」の理念の浸透が進み、政策レベルでも認知症に対する取り組みの機運が高まっている。

### 論点2:今後の介護を考える上で重要な視点

### ▶ 意思決定支援と一人ひとりの望む生き方や気持ちの変化を共有する機会の重要性

厚生労働省「終末期医療に関する意識調査」(2008年)において、63.3%の人が終末期に自宅療養を希望する一方で、66.2%の人が自宅で最期まで療養するのは実現困難だと思っている。このギャップを埋めるべく、本人と日常的に対話を重ね、気持ちの変化を家族と共有する機会を持つ必要があるだろう。今後ますます自己選択が重視され、医療・介護においても個別性の高い対応が期待される。

一人ひとりの尊厳を支える上で、意思決定支援が重要である。意思決定支援には、「本人が意思を形成することの支援」、「本人が意思を表明することの支援」、「本人が意思を実現するための支援」の3要素がある。命・人生に関わる意思決定のみならず、何を食べるか、何を着るか、どこへ行くかなど、本人の日々の意思決定を支援していくことも重要となる。

介護保険法第1条において、「尊厳を保持し、その有する能力に応じ自立した日常生活を営むことができるよう」との記載がある。この尊厳の保持や自立の概念が、介護保険法のみならず、各サービス事業所などのガイドラインや基準においても、あまねく反映されていくことが必要だ。

#### ▶ 医療介護を一体的に提供する体制整備の重要性

高齢者、特に認知症のひと本人に対して、彼らの地域での生活を支える上で、医療と介護が切れ目なく提供されることが重要となる。医療と介護は制度上、分けられているが、当事者や家族にとっては連動したものであり、一体的に提供する体制について引き続き改善が必要だ。

イノベーションも活用し、医療と介護それぞれの課題解決に向け、医療・介護横断的な取り組みを生み出していくことが期待される。制度がイノベーションを阻害せず、むしろ促進していく仕組みを組み込んでいくことが重要である。

在宅医療は、医師だけでは成立しない。多職種連携とともに、医療的処置や見立てを介護職も担えるようタスクシフトを進める必要がある。医療者にも、高齢者が生活を続けていくことを目的とする意識や、そのための技術が求められる。

**2021**年夏、日本は第5波といわれるCOVID-19の過去最大級の感染爆発を経験し、医療サービスを必要とする人が入院できない状況が散見されるなど、医療提供体制の課題が浮き彫りとなった。特にCOVID-19感染拡大を通じて、責任を持って住民の健康を管理する「プライマリケア=かかりつけ医」のさらなる機能強化の必要性が明らかになった。介護とも連携したかかりつけ医制度を構築すべく、制度変革が期待される。

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### パネルディスカッション1「介護の社会化を目指した介護保険制度創設から20年を振り返る」

#### ▶ 依然として大きい家族負担の存在

介護保険制度は今や欠かせない社会基盤として機能しているものの、認知症における家族介護の負担は依然として大きい。日本におけるアルツハイマー病による見えない社会負担を含めた疾病負担として、アルツハイマー病にかかる費用(2018年)は、医療費が1兆734億円であるのに対し、公的介護費は4兆7,832億円に上るとする試算もある。さらに家族介護の負担は重く、公的介護費に含まれない家族介護によるインフォーマルケアコストは6兆7,718億円、家族介護による生産性損失(就労している方が家族の介護のために就労時間を割くこと、家事労働の時間を家族の介護のために充てること、あるいは介護のために離職することなどにより失われた生産性損失)は1兆5,470億円との試算もあり、医療費を上回る規模である。アルツハイマー病は徐々に進行する病気であり、重症度に伴い公的介護費と家族介護によるインフォーマルケアのいずれも増加していく。

#### ▶ すべての人の「その人らしさ」を尊重するために多様な人々による地道な相互行為の積み重ねを続けていく重要性

何をすれば、介護を必要とする人の「その人らしさ」を尊重したことになるのか、は難しい問題であり、その在り方は時代とともに変遷してきた。しかし、その中でも、本人が意思を安心して表明できる環境、表明が難しくても周囲がそれを汲み取り、その実現を支援できる体制をつくることが重要である。そのためには、相手を対等な人間として、最後まで対話を続けていくこと、「病の進行=心の喪失ではない」という認識が共有されることが必要である。

多様な人々がかかわりを持つことで、思いがけない「その人らしさ」が発揮されることもある。「その人らしさ」を尊重するための地道な相互行為の積み重ねに価値を見出し、 社会的に支えていくことが大切である。私たちの社会は、すでにそうした相互行為を積み重ねてきたし、今もできているし、これからもできるはずである。

多様な立場の意見を反映しながら、先進的かつ持続的な介護システムに向けて、多くの力をつなげる社会的課題解決の基盤として介護保険制度をさらに改善していくことは実現可能であり、本プロジェクトをはじめフラットかつオープンな意見交換の取り組みの継続が期待される。



## パネルディスカッション2「健康長寿時代の介護システムに求められるもの」

#### パネリスト:



**井口 高志** 東京大学大学院 人文社会系研究科 社会文化研究専攻 社会学講座 准教授



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藤崎基 SOMPOケア株式会社 取締役執行役員CRO (最高リスク管理責任者)

# モデレーター:



森川 美絵 津田塾大学総合政策学部 教授



乗竹 亮治 日本医療政策機構 理事・事務局長/CEO

# 論点1:介護システムを取り巻く現状と今後の展望

#### ▶ 介護ニーズの拡がりやその充足の変化

介護保険制度創設当初に目指され、社会的な期待としても定着した「基盤的ニーズ」の充足と、新しいニーズとして生まれ つつある「創造的ニーズ」の充足の両面で今後の介護システムを構築していく必要がある。

「基盤的ニーズ」は、大まかには、本人ができなくなったことの手助け(身体的援助)、生活を支えていく手助け(家事的援助)といった家族介護の代替などを意味し、介護保険制度によって支えられている社会的な基準と考えられる。

「創造的ニーズ」は、「要介護状態」であったとしても、本人の社会参加のサポートや、本人が「本当の自分」になれる周りとの関係形成支援のニーズともいえる。介護保険制度が定着していく中で、このような「創造的ニーズ」への注目が集まってきている。人々が活動する居場所づくりのサポート(まちづくりや地域共生社会)も、「創造的ニーズの充足」の一環とも言え、幅広い文脈で介護を捉えなおすことが求められる時代になっている。

「創造的ニーズ」を充足させる地域共生社会の発展は重要であるが、「基盤的ニーズ」の充実があるからこそ、「創造的ニーズ」の充足も可能である。地域共生社会の構築が、「介護保険制度ではなく、地域や家族で介護をすればよい」とする言説に置き換わってしまうなど、時代を逆戻りさせるようなことにならない工夫も求められる。

#### ▶ 全社会的なケアの担い手の確保とケア提供者の多様化

介護システムは、フォーマルケア、インフォーマルケアにまたがっている。フォーマルケアには、民間セクターの介護市場サービスと社会保障制度の中での介護・医療保険サービス、インフォーマルケアには、コミュニティの互助や親族あるいは自身でのセルフケアなどが含まれる。いずれも相互補完的であり、引き続き包括的にこれらのケアシステムを充足させていく必要がある。

介護保険制度創設時は、制度の運営に関する議論が焦点になっていたが、2010年代に地域包括ケアの議論が加速し、包括的なケアをどのように提供するかが論点になってきた。その結果のひとつとして、公的保険は重度者に手厚い設計である現状に対して、軽度者への多様なサービスの構築も期待されている。当事者ニーズに沿った多様なサービスの提供は、行政や公的機関が不得意な場合もあり、軽度者への支援サービスにおいても、フランスなどの事例を参考に、民間参入のさらなる促進も検討する必要がある。

(次頁につづく)



### パネルディスカッション2「健康長寿時代の介護システムに求められるもの」

介護領域は、少子高齢化に伴う働き手の減少に直面している。現状の労働集約型モデルから、情報技術やデジタル技術を活用した知識集約型モデルへと産業構造や就労構造を転換することは喫緊の課題である。一方で、現状の規制の壁は高く、他産業領域で見られるような民間のイノベーションや投資を呼び込めていない。規制や現状の制度ありきではなく、介護サービス利用者のためにも、あるべき介護サービスやニーズを出発点として、産官学が連携し、介護システムの構造改革を進める必要がある。

地域包括ケアシステムを常に刷新していく努力が必要だ。地域包括ケアシステムが目指す「住み慣れた地域で自分らしい暮らしを続ける」ためにも、新たなテクノロジーの導入も検討されるべきだろう。

介護システム全体のコストや投資の議論は多く存在しているが、そのシステム内の内訳についての議論が、さらに必要である。社会の経済的格差も広がるなかで、取り残されているニーズがないか、コストや投資が介護ニーズの一部に偏重していないか、検証をさらに進める必要がある。

# ┃論点2:拡がる「創造的ニーズ」を満たすために必要な取り組み

#### ▶ 産官学の連携によるイノベーションの促進

「創造的ニーズ」を満たすには、介護システム全体のイノベーションや構造改革が必要であり、その実現には産官学の連携が不可欠である。産官学それぞれの強みを再認識し、それぞれに役割を担ってもらう必要がある。

産官学連携のうち、規制などにより民間の役割は限定されてきた。民間の創意工夫をさらに引き出す必要がある。そのためには、介護サービスを使う消費者の目線に立って、事業者の介護サービスの情報開示のさらなる拡大も必要だろう。

介護ニーズの拡がりや多様化に対応し、規制やルールの考え方も、プリンシプルベースで、事前規制から事後規制に進化させていくなど、工夫も必要だ。行政・事業者・利用者・家族などが対話しながらルールをつくり制度設計をしていくアジャイル・ガバナンスの発想が求められている。

#### ▶ 介護現場の自発的な新しいケアの実践への支援

民間や地域が生み出した先進的な取り組みを標準化し、広げていくフェーズでは、公的制度による整備が必要である。ケアの現場における「創造的ニーズ」を満たすような新しいケアの実践が生まれたとき、その実践を積極的に評価し承認し、広げていく仕組みが期待される。

「創造的ニーズ」を満たす「創造的ケア」の実践には、介護従事者の時間的余裕が不可欠である。そのためにも、イノベーションの活用も含めた介護現場における生産性の向上が期待される。

介護領域とその他の領域との交流も必要である。他の分野から領域横断的にケアへの関わりを促進し、新しい価値が生み出される機会を広げていく必要がある。そのためには、ケアに関わる機会が多様な領域や職種に開かれ、「ケアを担う」「ケアに関わる」ことを社会全体で増やしていくことも必要だ。

#### ▶ 介護の質の評価体制の強化

「創造的ニーズ」を満たすケア実践を促進する介護従事者の処遇改善に向けては、提供されているケアのアウトカムとして、ウェルビーイングや幸せなどについても、可視化し評価する仕組みが重要になってくる。

例えば、Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit(ASCOT)は、個人の社会的ケア関連QOL(SCRQoL: social care-related Quality of Life)の測定尺度である。多様なケアの場、多様な対象者に利用できるツールであり、8領域・9つの質問のみのシンプルな尺度であることから世界的に期待されている。

多様で個別的なケアの実践に対して、普遍的標準的な指標が適用可能かという問題が常につきまとう。特に認知症当事者に関しては、本人が発する意思が、誰がどのような場で聞くかによって異なることがある。そのため、その人による主観的な評価として把握されたこと自体が、状況によって歪められている可能性もある。場や関係の中での人の意思が現れるということを踏まえて、評価の実践方法を考えていくことも必要だ。

それぞれの局面に適した指標や評価軸で議論を進める必要がある。財政支出抑制を目的とする地域単位や介護保険制度全体といったマクロの指標づくりは、財源の配分を議論する際の参照基準としてケアのアウトカムを指標化するものであり、その視点だけで介護の質は議論できない。事業者の自主的な質改善への評価、利用者の満足度など、事業者の成果や質の向上を評価するための指標も必要だ。

(次頁につづく)



## パネルディスカッション2「健康長寿時代の介護システムに求められるもの」

#### ▶ 質の高い介護の提供体制を支える介護財政

介護保険の財源をどう確保していくかが、財政学的な観点では大きなポイントになる。介護保険制度は良くできた制度であるが、介護報酬を上げれば、介護保険料も上がり、公的財源も増加するという制約がある限り、財源には限界がある。介護保険料の負担で財源を賄っていく比率を下げ、より多くの税金を投入して介護保険制度を支えていくことも検討課題のひとつである。

より良いケアが現場実践から生まれるためには、その現場を担う介護従事者が長期間安定して勤務できる環境が必要であり、 そのためには待遇の改善が必要である。より良いケアを現場からつくり出し、それが社会的に認知されることで、介護保険 の財源としての国民負担への合意が形成されるという好循環を生む必要がある。

介護従事者の処遇改善に向けて、被保険者の負担増に対する納得感を得るためには、サービスの質を向上させばらつきをなくす必要がある。利用者や国民目線で満足度が高いサービス提供ができるよう、事業者側の企業努力や挑戦が必要であり、そのような努力を積極的に評価する施策の実施や規制改革が必要だ。



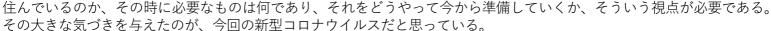
### 総括コメント

#### 香取 照幸 (上智大学 総合人間科学部社会福祉学科 教授)

おそらく我々の到達点は、地域包括ケアネットワークにある。これをどのように実装していくかを 議論すると、医療介護の連携や事業者のイノベーション等、本日のさまざまな論点がフォーカスさ れてくる。人口減少が進むなかで、医療介護の提供体制をどのように実装するかは、今後のまちづ くりのコアになる。

自立支援においては、自己決定と自己実現、つまり自らの意思で決め、自分で決めたことを実現で きるということが、自尊感情のベースになる。それを専門職が、どういうかたちで支えていくか。 その現場のケアを、制度的・財政的に担保していくのが政府の役割といえる。

家族のかたちや高齢者のライフスタイル、経済の状況が変わっていけば、それに合わせて介護保険も変わっていかなければならない。その変化のスピードに合わせ、2040年に我々はどういう社会に



介護や生活支援は、システムの束によって担われるようになる。介護保険制度も、そのサブシステムの1つであり、さらに介護保険を支えていくさまざまなシステムがある。それらのネットワークが2040年の我々の生活を支えることになる。

提供する主体のかたちをどう考えるかということも、大きな問題である。地域医療連携推進法人や社会福祉連携推進法人といった新たな制度が導入されているように、産業構造を高度化していくプロセスがこれから生まれていくものと考えている。

介護人材をいかに確保していくか、専門性をどう高めていくかを考えることも大事であるが、現在、わが国の総労働力人口の8人に1人は医療介護分野で働いており、およそ850万人に上る。労働力人口が減少するなかで、医療介護分野とIT分野は、一貫して増加している。医療介護分野は、大量な労働力を吸収し成長している。

一方、この分野は、大量に入職し、大量に離職している現状がある。この産業分野の事業者たちは、こうした問題をどう考えているのだろうか。措置制度時代は、職員の給料が上がると経営を圧迫するため、若い人たちを次々に回転させるというビジネスモデルがあった。もしかすると、そういう考え方が、経営のかたちとして残っているのかもしれない。そうであるならば、人材は定着しないし、スキルも向上しない。すると多様化するニーズにも対応できず、給料も上がっていかない。こうした状況をどのように考えるか。それも今後の大きな論点の1つだと思っている。





Date & Time: 18:00-21:00, Monday, 20 December 2021 (JST)

Style: Zoom Webinar

Organizer: Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI)

18:00-18:15

#### **Welcoming Remarks and Explanatory Introduction**

- Ryoji Noritake (CEO, Board Member, HGPI)
- Go Aso (Senior Associate, HGPI)

18:15-18:40

# Keynote Lecture 1: "The History of Japan's Long-Term Care System and Discussion Points for the Future"

- Teruyuki Katori (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University

18:45-19:10

#### Keynote Lecture 2: "The Ideal Form of Care in a Democratic Society"

- Yayo Okano (Professor, Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University)

# Panel Discussion 1: "Looking Back on Two Decades Since the Long-Term Care Insurance System Was Established to Socialize Long-Term Care"

Panelists:

- Shu Kinoshita (Assistant Professor, Faculty of Letters, Keio University)
- 19:15-19:55
- Yumi Shindo (Researcher, Center for Gerontology and Social Science, National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology)
- Junichiro Tohya (Director, SAKURA SHINMACHI Urban Clinic, Platanus Medical Corporation)
- Kiyoyuki Tomita (Manager, Value Unit, Integrated Dimension Strategy Department, Eisai Co., Ltd.)

Moderator:

- Go Aso (Senior Associate, HGPI)

# Panel Discussion 2: "What Will Be Required of the Long-Term Care System in the Era of Healthy Longevity?"

Panelists:

- Takashi Iguchi (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, The University of Tokyo)

20:05-20:50

- Masayuki Takahashi (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Saitama University)
- Motoi Fujisaki (Representative Managing Officer, Chief Risk Officer (CRO), SOMPO Care Co.)
- Mie Morikawa (Professor, College of Policy Studies Department of Policy Studies, Tsuda College)
  Moderator:
- Ryoji Noritake (CEO, Board Member, HGPI)

20:50-21:00

#### **General comments**

- Teruyuki Katori (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University)



# Welcoming Remarks and Explanatory Introduction Ryoji Noritake (CEO, Board Member, HGPI)

Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI) is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan health policy think tank established in 2004. We bring together multi-stakeholders from many different positions to hold global opinion exchanges and work to generate feasible policy recommendations.

HGPI has been continuing efforts for our Dementia Policy Project since 2014, which have included the presentation of policy recommendations aimed at realizing a society that is more friendly to people living with dementia and their caregivers. In addition to dementia, we are also engaged in separate projects for diseases like cancer, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), and diabetes.



Twenty years have passed since the establishment of Japan's Long-term Care Insurance System. Today, we are honored to host a number of guests with deep knowledge on this topic and we anticipate hearing their opinions from wide-ranging perspectives. Based on the opinions shared today, we plan to compile policy recommendations in the future. I look forward to an open and energetic discussion.

#### Go Aso (Senior Associate, HGPI)

The stated mission of the Dementia Policy Project is to "promote multi-stakeholder collaboration to advance dementia policy." Its activities are based on three pillars: emphasizing the perspectives of people living with dementia and those close to them, identifying and publicizing policy issues, and building a global platform.

This fiscal year, there are five main activities for the Dementia Policy Project. Today's meeting is being held as part of an initiative called, "Building a Long-term Care System for the Era of Healthy Longevity." Recognizing the fact that long-term care is an inseparable topic when thinking about dementia, we broadened the scope of discussions this fiscal year and started an initiative to consider long-term care. Regarding the background of this plan, it has been about twenty years since the Long-Term Care Insurance System was established in 2000.



Although various changes have occurred in the social background and in the system itself, the objective of this plan is to take a fresh look at the coming two to three decades while identifying the changes that have taken place and the issues we face today.

As Government discussions on the year 2040 continue to advance, we believe there will be great significance in thinking of the long-term care system's future in HGPI's capacity as a private think-tank and as a third-party that operates outside of the Government.

In FY2021, we hosted two task force meetings. The main points raised during those discussions are as follows.



# Welcoming Remarks and Explanatory Introduction Go Aso (Senior Associate, HGPI)

#### ▶ Main Discussion Points Raised at First and Second FY2021 Task Force Meetings (Excerpts)

Discussion points and issues related to the future of the long-term care system

- -The rights and dignity of people with dementia are important, and discussions must be held on what constitutes upholding them. Discussion points include:
- · "Upholding dignity regardless of the individual's independence and decision-making capacity" is the most important aspect.
- At the same time, there are big differences in what constitutes "a state in which one's dignity is upheld" among individuals, and this creates a daily struggle for people providing support in real-world care settings.
- -The burden of long-term care is particularly heavy on families and caregivers, and various issues inherent to that burden must be addressed. They include:
- The informal cost of long-term care provided by families is said to be over two times greater than the cost of healthcare and public long-term care. Discussions must be held on how to approach sharing this burden throughout society and the philosophical basis for doing so.
- Emerging topics resulting from changes in family structures require responses. These topics include young caregivers, people providing multigenerational care (members of the "sandwich generation"), and elderly people being caregivers for other elderly people.
- · Women are still the primary caregivers for family members requiring long-term care. The caregiving gender gap must be addressed.
- -When thinking about how to provide lifestyle support to people living with dementia, healthcare and long-term care must be treated as one. Related topics to examine include:
- · Alongside a growing advanced elderly population, the number of people with dementia or other comorbidities is increasing. They must be provided with cross-disciplinary healthcare and long-term care.
- Expectations are high for the development of shared assessment standards for healthcare and long-term care that can serve as the foundation for multidisciplinary collaboration and as a basis for establishing necessary care.
- -Broad issues must be sorted out and addressed to strengthen the foundation of the long-term care provision system.
- · Attempts must be made to quantify long-term care service quality while including the perspectives of people living with dementia.
- To enhance operational efficiency in the field of long-term care, it will be necessary to identify the best methods for effectively using ICT and for distributing personnel in a flexible manner.
- Discussions must be held on formulating rules for improving the quality of care providers and long-term care services and for pursuing care equity.
- Expectations are high for a system design that encourages adequate competition and that takes into account both the unique characteristics of the long-term care market as a quasi-public market and the structure of the industry for businesses related to long-term care.
- -An environment must be established in which specialists involved in long-term care can build long-term careers.
- It will be necessary to establish working environments and career development support systems that help long-term care specialists feel fulfillment and pride and that enable them to build long-term careers.
- An evaluation scale for assessing skills is necessary. It must be designed in a way that evaluates skills objectively and facilitates matchmaking among employers and employees.
- -The various disparities surrounding long-term care services must be addressed. They include:
- The economic and information disparities in the use of long-term care services must be addressed.
- Demand is uneven across regions like metropolitan areas, where the number of elderly people is increasing, and rural areas, which are facing rapid depopulation. This is causing problems in the provision and use of services and requires countermeasures.

We would like for the discussion at today's meeting to include these perspectives to further improve our vision for long-term care, which we plan to present at the end of FY2021.



# Keynote Lecture 1: "The History of Japan's Long-Term Care System and Discussion Points for the Future" Teruyuki Katori (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University)

#### ► Imagining Japanese society in 2040

What will society be like in 2040? It is projected that there will be 10 million advanced elderly people age 85 and above in 2035. This means that in 2040, the baby boomer generation will be over age 90. Family structures and housing situations will grow more diverse, and the number of elderly people living alone will continue to grow. It will also be an era in which family long-term care cannot be expected or provided, so it will be necessary to restructure the long-term care system with the individual as its basic unit. Furthermore, we must also broaden our perspective to consider the fact that the number of elderly people facing small challenges in everyday living will increase, even if they do not require medical or long-term care services. It is likely to be an era of diversity and disparity that cannot be described by our mental image of the average elderly person or of regional autonomy as it existed in the past.



Right now, in 2021, we are experiencing the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. We are getting a direct look at the face of healthcare and welfare in twenty years. Already, 70% of hospitalized patients are age 65 and over, half are age 75 and over, and 60% of elderly people live alone or in households headed by elderly couples. Moving forward, providing acute care and infectious disease treatment for elderly people requiring long-term care or people with chronic diseases and underlying conditions will become the norm, and family long-term care will become almost entirely unreliable. Although some foresee a future in which people are cut off from the long-term care they need and healthcare services collapse, we should view what is happening right in front of us as exactly that.

#### ► Changes in medical and long-term care demand due to aging

As the population ages, the demand for medical and long-term care services will grow, and over half of people age 85 and over will use either medical services (including hospitalization) or long-term care services. While the total cost of medical and long-term care services increases with age, breaking down these costs shows a greater portion is spent on long-term care than on medical care.

Looking at lifetime spending on medical and long-term care, it has been demonstrated that medical spending declines as age at time of death increase, peaking for those who are age 85 at time of death, but costs associated with long-term care (care provided over long periods) grow continuously (Spillman and Lubitz, NEJM, 2000). This suggests that as a population ages, long-term care becomes a bigger issue than medical care.

# ► Awareness toward the current status of and issues facing Long-Term Care Insurance at the Government (specifically, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

As of April 2018, 6.44 million people have been certified as requiring long-term care or support, and their numbers have nearly tripled in 18 years. The total cost of Long-Term Care Insurance exceeded 10 trillion yen in FY2016 and is increasing every year, and insurance premiums have risen from 2,911 yen in the first period (FY2000 to FY2002) to 5,869 yen in the seventh period (FY2018 to FY2020) as a result.

A report from the National Council on Social Security System Reform proposed building a network (the Integrated Community Care System) that provides livelihood support and housing services in a continuous, seamless manner according to the conditions surrounding medical care, long-term care, and prevention in each region as well as the wishes and living conditions of each individual. It would also signal a shift from hospital-based medical and long-term care systems to providing care throughout communities while supporting the transition to region-wide community support systems by increasing care beds in community hospitals, improving inhome medical and long-term care in each community that will receive support, and by establishing both upstream and downstream networks. The report also emphasized the need to actively encourage health promotion, disease prevention, and early detection among the public.

The Government is now advancing measures for long-term care and prevention, for addressing frailty, to respond to dementia (by controlling the number of people requiring long-term care and preventing severe cases of the disease), to establish new long-term care facilities called "long-term medical care institutions" that provide integrated medical and long-term care in daily life, and to promote integrated community care and the construction of inclusive communities in society. Financial measures being taken include increasing user burdens and the introduction of a total compensation system (the Second Revision of Insurance Premium Calculations). Finally, to reinforce insurer services, efforts for "scientific long-term care" have been launched and aim to use data to standardize long-term care services while enhancing their efficiency.



# Keynote Lecture 1: "The History of Japan's Long-Term Care System and Discussion Points for the Future" Teruyuki Katori (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University)

#### ▶ My basic understanding (1): There is real demand for medical and long-term care

Due to increasing average life expectancies, growth in demand for lifelong medical and long-term care is inevitable. All people eventually age and die. Over that period, they are supported by healthcare and long-term care. Prevention is important but does not reduce the cost of care.

Because demand for healthcare and long-term care will not disappear, total expenditures will not decrease even if limits are placed on medical examinations or public benefits (private cost will just increase). What should be done instead is advance steps to revise the provision system, meet needs through effective and efficient use of limited healthcare and long-term care resources, and optimize social costs.

For reforms to be in line with changes in the national disease profile and socioeconomic conditions, steps to differentiate services by function and enable selection and concentration must be taken. Livelihood support services must be deconstructed and the care model must be reformed based on models that meet the needs of people with dementia or who live alone to transition to complete community-based care in which healthcare and long-term care are integrated. Efforts should be devoted to implementing the fruits of technological innovation and to reform in real-world care settings, and the adoption of information technology (IT) and digital transformation (DX) that will change those settings must be advanced with an emphasis on speed.

#### ▶ My basic understanding (2): Long-Term Care Insurance was well-designed with the future in view

In long-term care insurance is designed to provide benefits that meet the comprehensive long-term care needs of elderly people using a mechanism to balance benefit control with the provision of tailored services that are based on individual choice. This was created by fixing benefits according to degree of need (based on the Certification of Long-Term Care Need system) to measure care demand objectively, by standardizing and packaging care, and finally by introducing care management in a systematic manner.

Relaxing eligibility conditions for services and eliminating the public monopoly led to the creation of a long-term care service market based on user choice and a system for securing services using market functions. Unlike health insurance, long-term care insurance also covers prevention and allows users to combine public and private services (called mixed long-term care). This means users can choose from a broad range of options according to their own needs. In addition, the Long-Term Care Insurance System was designed with the future in view. For example, it has been possible to conduct screening and payment online for the past twenty years. New services developed in the field like group homes and small-scale multifunctional or residential services have also been incorporated into its system.

Long-term care insurance is faithful to the basic principles of social insurance. Its design links benefits and burdens, with benefits being accurately reflected in burdens (the insurance premiums). Furthermore, elderly people pay the premiums themselves, meaning it has a built-in mechanism to automatically adjust for regional disparities in the rate of population aging. The relative burden among generations is also clear, with per capita insurance premiums adjusted to be the same as those paid by primary and secondary beneficiaries.

#### ▶ The sustainability of the system – The basic theory of benefits and burdens

It is important to consider two perspectives when examining the sustainability of the system: the macro perspective and the micro perspective. From a macro perspective, the Long-Term Care Insurance System optimizes the social cost of care. As discussed above, there is real demand for healthcare and long-term care. Even if the scope of public coverage is narrowed, demand will not disappear. If that happened, the cost of services without public coverage would be shouldered by individuals and families. The goal of long-term care insurance (and social security) is to optimize these costs for all of society.

The beneficiaries of the socialization of long-term care are not only the people who receive long-term care and their families. It has significant positive effects on capital and labor overall, such as by preventing people from leaving employment to provide long-term care, helping families stay together, and creating a market for long-term care services. Furthermore, it is safe to say the public sector is also a beneficiary of the Long-Term Care Insurance System. At the micro level, we can understand the relationship between benefits and burdens from the perspective of providing individual relief while supporting families.

When thinking of the system's future, discussions should focus on the service provision system. We must find the most suitable point of equilibrium between the introduction of human and material resources and optimizing social costs (in other words, the effects of said introduction).



# Keynote Lecture 1: "The History of Japan's Long-Term Care System and Discussion Points for the Future" Teruyuki Katori (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University)

#### A summary of the past twenty years, when the Long-Term Care Insurance System secured its position in society

About twenty years have passed since the initiation of the Long-Term Care Insurance System, and looking at the big picture, we see it has secured its position in the everyday lives of the public and is functioning well. However, long-term care is "functioning" in the ongoing sense. What is important is to identify issues based on the basic principles of the system and set a direction for reform while keeping an eye on major socioeconomic changes in the future. If we allow ourselves to be blinded by immediate issues, we might end up making changes to the system that are compromises or are short-sighted. Doing so could complicate the principles of the system and leave behind a great source of trouble for the future.

The fallacy of composition and the contradiction between complete and definitive rationality can be found anywhere. While paying attention to efforts being made in real-world care settings, the system must be reformed so there is good tension between the basic principles of the system and real-world practice.

Looking back on the past two decades, we see that although burdens on families are lighter now than when the system was first established, many women are still providing long-term care in the home. There are more long-term care workers, but there are many issues that must be addressed, particularly their treatment and wages, which remain low. When addressing these issues, the innovative and revolutionary aspects of the Long-Term Care Insurance System should be evaluated highly while we consider how to keep expanding them.

The innovative nature of the Long-Term Care Insurance System comes from the concepts that underpin its basic design. Despite the fact that financial constraints will become increasingly severe in the future, it will be important to see the principles of long-term care insurance realized. These include long-term care as a civic right (and the fact that civic self-governing welfare and public authority-led welfare are not equivalent), the socialization of long-term care (as a universal and general service), and the responsibilities of those most affected (namely, public cost sharing and participation in the system, including contributions from elderly people themselves).

#### ► The system and the real world – principles and practice

Systems have principles, the real world has practice. I believe the principles of systems and real-world practice are in a relationship of mutual support. The system supports practice in real-world settings, while the practice that takes place in those settings actualizes those principles. Systemic reforms are implemented to address problems identified in real-world settings, and the principles of those reforms are realized in real-world practice. In this manner, the system is constantly progressing in step with the real world. This perspective must not be lost.



# Keynote Lecture 2: "The Ideal Form of Care in a Democratic Society" Yayo Okano (Professor, Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University)

#### ▶ The nature of Japanese politics revealed by COVID-19 countermeasures

What actions did the Government of Japan take during the COVID-19 pandemic? And, what actions were not taken? Consider, for example, the fact that the Minister in charge of the Government's COVID-19 response – something closely related to people's lives, healthcare, and welfare – has also been serving as the Minister in charge of economic revitalization throughout the pandemic. How should we feel about that?

In March 2020, all elementary, middle, and high schools were requested to close simultaneously. Can we conclude that this was an action taken by people who do not need to provide care (referred to as "careless men" by Yuki Honda in her 2021 book, *What Kind of Country is Japan?*) that ignored the circumstances of the many people who do?



It has been pointed out that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in heavier burdens being placed on women. For example, a questionnaire survey conducted by Professor Emiko Ochiai (Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University) and her team found there was a significant increase in the burdens placed on women in the home, and that many men are unconcerned with housework, something that has been traditionally performed by women. Additionally, Government statistics have reported an increase in consultations regarding Domestic Violence (DV) and related issues. Similar trends can also be seen on the international level. In March 2020, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) published an article on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women titled, "Women and COVID-19: Five things governments can do now." Its recommendations included calling on every Government to involve women in healthcare-related decision-making and to provide remedial measures that take into account the circumstances facing women.

In Japan, even before the pandemic, it was clear there was a lack of both understanding toward the burdens placed on caregivers, starting with women, as well as of interest in caregivers' well-being and their own need for care. I believe that the past two years, in particular, have revealed that politics have taken a bizarre form of showing contempt toward care as demonstrated by the care shortages in Japanese society, or more precisely, the indifference toward care work and the social circumstances surrounding care, and in the strong will avoid reflecting the voices of caregivers in policy and politics.

#### ▶ The ethics of care within feminist theory and the low societal valuation of care work

Care is an activity, an occupation, and a practice. However, in the backdrop of this historic segmentation of caregiving, we must not overlook the experiences with and conflicts over domestic labor and childrearing that women have been forced to perform or cornered into performing.

Caregiving has the following characteristics.

- 1. Care is performed for the sake of people who cannot meet their own survival needs or who cannot live without depending on others.
- 2. Care needs differ from person to person according to personal reasons and circumstances.
- 3. Care providers devote special attention, concern, and consideration according to those needs.
- 4. The relationship between caregiver and the person receiving care requires the caregiver to possess special knowledge, judgment, and responsibility.
- 5. People in care relationships are in asymmetrical power relationships due to differences in physical function and strength, and there are even times when care recipients do not understand care providers' intentions or the care practices themselves.
- 6. Care providers have no choice but to discover what forms of care are good through practice. However, it is difficult to reach a final conclusion regarding what type of care is best.

Ethics of care is feminist approach to ethics that segments care activities and reimagines the societal structure of care provision in an attempt to correct the distorted perception of care as a "feminine" activity to better realize the ethics of care. While general philosophical and moral theories attempt to define what actions are moral, the ethics of care is characterized by a shift in the approach to the question of how to respond to context-dependent and specific needs of individuals, a question which is rooted in human relations and society.

The ethics of care makes a sharp distinction between care receivers' "inevitable dependence" and the "derivative dependence" (where care providers have no choice but to be economically dependent on third parties – in cases of domestic labor, most commonly husbands) which care providers are prone to fall victim to. Japan's current family-based care system has been the target of severe criticism for being a mechanism that makes derivative dependence a natural, private matter.

There have also been attempts, mostly in the field of feminist economics, to answer the question, "Is care work rewarded less because women tend to do it, or do women earn lower rewards than men because they specialize in care work?"



# Keynote Lecture 2: "The Ideal Form of Care in a Democratic Society" Yayo Okano (Professor, Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University)

In a proposal on achieving a moral society based on the ethics of care presented by Eva Feder Kittay, she points out that in discussions on care, it is better to separate discussions that treat care as something to be allocated (which is the work of the State and must be distributed equally) from the ethics of care as a normative theory (which is to search for the ideal structure of individual relationships). She also states that because defining ethics as a principle of social institutions is also a question of how to build social institutions that enable citizens to live ethical lives, justice theory is both an institutional theory and a form of ethics.

Furthermore, Eva Feder Kittay says that a theory of justice based on ethics of care can shift the conventional focus of social justice, transfer the theory of self from egoism, and transform sociality from its current form based on give-and-take relationships to one based on interdependence according to care needs. Furthermore, she says reciprocity norms could be shifted from the direct return of care ("paying it back") to the fulfillment of future responsibilities ("paying it forward").

From these studies on the ethics of care, we can consider reasons why the societal valuation of care labor is low. In care work, service providers and recipients are not in positions of equality like in normal transactions involving buyers and sellers of goods. When a care recipient is unable to make a payment for care received (for example, when a person with no physical or mental disability is hospitalized due to an accident or illness), they do not pay for care directly. Instead, payment is made through an insurance policy arranged in advance to spread and share risk in anticipation of such events. Furthermore, unlike cases in which services required by purchasers are listed in advance, the purpose of care work is for the welfare of care recipients in ways that can only be viewed in a general or abstract manner, such as the development or maintenance of potential abilities. This means care recipients do not know what forms of care they will need in advance, and that it is difficult to determine if care was optimal once it has been provided. These characteristics form the backdrop to the economic and political undervaluation of care work.

#### Specific ways to care for life and the concept of democracy

In Who Cares? How to Reshape a Democratic Politics, Joan C. Tronto says:

Historically, democracies have opted to leave some people outside of political life and assign caregiving duties to them. Ancient Athenian democracy, which we often regard as a highly participatory democracy, restricted political roles to those who could be considered equal; that is, men who were born into citizenship. Women, slaves, children, and metics (workers whose families at some point came from abroad) were excluded from being citizens because, among other things, they had "domestic duties." (Tronto, 2015)

In the past, the majority of care work has been performed by women and families. The very act of providing care has been exploited for the sake of the market and political influence. By nature, care relationships should be open, and the duty to provide care should rest with society. Recognizing this, we must reconsider our perception of democracy. If we define the concept of democracy as, "Involving everyone equally in decision-making for anything that affects everyone," then everyone is equal in the sense that they require care (albeit in varying degrees). This means everyone has a share in the burden of care and a political responsibility to share wisdom in pursuit of a legal system that better supports care relationships. Furthermore, freedom in a democracy also requires a shift from perceiving freedom as the ability to act according to one's own will and in one's own interests to perceiving freedom as the ability to expand and deepen interactions with others while building necessary and better care relationships.

As it is difficult for the market to valuate care, must the public – that means us – decide how care should be compensated? This is the most important question for us to ask right now. We must recognize that it is our Government and our democratic society that has kept and still keeps compensation for childcare workers and long-term caregivers below the average of all professions.



# Panel Discussion 1: "Looking Back on Two Decades Since the Long-Term Care Insurance System Was Established to Socialize Long-Term Care"

#### Panelists:



Shu Kinoshita
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Letters,
Keio University



Yumi Shindo Researcher, Center for Gerontology and Social Science, National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology



Junichiro Tohya
Director, SAKURA SHINMACHI Urban Clinic,
Platanus Medical Corporation



Kiyoyuki Tomita
Manager, Value Unit,
Integrated Dimension Strategy Department,
Eisai Co., Ltd.



**Go Aso** Senior Associate, HGPI

#### **Discussion Point 1:**

Changes that have occurred in the two decades since the establishment of the Long-Term Care Insurance System

#### ▶ The Long-Term Care Insurance System as a foundation of society and changes in circumstances surrounding family caregiving

The Long-Term Care Insurance System currently serves as an essential foundation for society. Even compared to other countries, Japan's Long-Term Care Insurance System is an excellent system for supporting everyday life for older adults and is highly significant for people enrolled in it, their families, and various specialists.

The establishment of the Long-Term Care Insurance System resulted in major changes in circumstances for family caregiving. Twenty years ago, long-term care was left entirely up to family members. Now, various specialists like physicians and care managers are involved and long-term care settings have expanded to include various places outside of the home.

There have also been changes in the thinking behind long-term care service usage. In the older system before the Long-Term Care Insurance System came into effect, in which local governments made judgements regarding disabilities and services provided, users could not select service providers. Now, users are able to select services and combine them to meet their personal needs.

There is also growing diversity among family caregivers. When the previous system of administrative discretion was in place, it was common for households to include two or three generations. That meant care was mostly provided by co-residing family members. There are now more single- and two-person households, more people are working, and the number of male caregivers is increasing.

#### ▶ Expanding the scope of long-term care and emphasizing individuality

The scope of long-term care is expanding. While support provided in the older administrative discretion-based system was mostly centered around times when family members were not present (for meals, elimination, bathing, rehabilitation, etc.), the number of elderly people living alone has increased, and focus is now on livelihood support (for laundry, shopping, getting changed, cooking, etc.) to help maintain independence while upholding the dignity of the person receiving support.



# Panel Discussion 1: "Looking Back on Two Decades Since the Long-Term Care Insurance System Was Established to Socialize Long-Term Care"

When providing care in the Long-Term Care Insurance System, care providers have come to place greater emphasis on respecting individuality for the people receiving care. Since the establishment of the Long-Term Care Insurance System, best practices have also started to appear from real-world long-term care settings. These include involving the people receiving care in decision-making, such as by letting them decide music used during music therapy, where to go on walks, or what snacks to have.

In terms based on the five levels of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, long-term care twenty years ago was mostly centered around meeting physiological and safety needs. Now, long-term care must also meet needs related to love and belonging, esteem, and self-actualization.

#### ▶ Transitioning from medicine that cures to medicine that supports livelihoods with the Integrated Community Care System

Over the past two decades, healthy and average life expectancies have lengthened in Japan. However, the interval between them has not grown shorter. It is common to see people who require long-term care for ten years while living with a disease. Currently, 70% to 80% of acute care beds are being used to care for frail elderly people in this group.

Regarding hospitalizations, while elderly people can receive treatment during the acute phases of diseases, there are many cases in which this leads to hospitalization-related functional decline including physical or cognitive decline or delirium. While hospitalized, people often become bedridden or begin tube feeding and cannot return to living at home, and are ultimately admitted to long-term care facilities after discharge. Instead of viewing the objective of healthcare as curing diseases, it will be necessary to provide interventions that take the best options for the person receiving care into account. These might include providing them the support they need to live at home with a disease or with frailty.

With that backdrop, reform objectives have shifted from hospital treatment-centered healthcare to providing healthcare and long-term care together, establishing a service provision system that supports everyday community living for elderly people, and building the Integrated Community Care System.

To support everyday living in communities, in-home care is growing more important because it fulfills four functions: support for hospital discharge, medical care support, emergency response, and end-of-life care (the provision of healthcare during the final stages of life at home or in a long-term care facility according to the wishes of the individual in question).

### ▶ Understanding toward dementia is spreading and taking root

Almost two decades have passed since pharmaceuticals to control the progression of Alzheimer's disease and other such diseases were approved in Japan. Over that period, understanding toward dementia has become more widespread and the importance of dementia care and pharmaceutical therapy for dementia have become more widely recognized.

Through measures and other efforts to respond to dementia outlined in the National Framework for Promotion of Dementia Policies, the concepts of inclusion and prevention are gaining more widespread recognition, and momentum is building for initiatives to respond to dementia at the policy level.

#### Discussion Point 2: Important perspectives for thinking about future long-term care

# ▶ The importance of decision-making support and opportunities for each individual to share changes in attitude or how they want to live

In the 2008 Public Opinion Survey on End-of-Life Care conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, compared to 63.3% of respondents who wanted to receive in-home care during the end-of-life period, 66.2% of people thought there are practical difficulties that will prevent them from staying in their homes and receiving care until death. It is likely that holding repeated conversations with people receiving long-term care on a regular basis and creating opportunities for them to share changes in their feelings with their families will be necessary to bridge this gap. There are high expectations for greater emphasis to be placed on independent decision-making and for highly-individualized responses from healthcare and long-term care in the future.

Support for decision-making is important for upholding the dignity of every individual. There are three factors in decision-making support: support for helping the person receiving care reach a decision, support to help them express their decision, and support to help them realize their decision. In addition to providing decision-making support for decisions that affect people's lives and lifestyles, it will also be important to provide support for decision-making in everyday decisions like what to eat, what to wear, and where to go.

Article 1 of the Long-Term Care Insurance Act states, "Elderly people should be enabled to remain independent in everyday life according to their capacities and with their dignity upheld." In addition to the Long-Term Care Insurance Act, the concepts of maintaining dignity and independence must also be reflected in each service provider's guidelines and standards.



# Panel Discussion 1: "Looking Back on Two Decades Since the Long-Term Care Insurance System Was Established to Socialize Long-Term Care"

#### ▶ The importance of establishing a system that provides healthcare and long-term care in a unified manner

For elderly people, particularly people living with dementia, it is important to provide healthcare and long-term care in a seamless manner to support daily life in communities. While healthcare and long-term care are technically separate systems, in the eyes of the people receiving support and their family members, they are linked. It will be necessary to make further improvements for providing these types of care together.

There are high expectations that innovation will also be used to drive cross-cutting initiatives for healthcare and long-term care and to solve problems in both fields. It will be important to incorporate mechanisms so each respective system not only avoids hindering innovation, but actually encourages it.

In-home healthcare cannot be realized with physicians only. It requires multidisciplinary cooperation and for task shifting to be promoted so long-term care professionals can also perform medical procedures and make observations. Healthcare professionals must also recognize the objective of enabling elderly people to continue their daily routines and for them to possess the skills needed to attain that.

In summer 2021, COVID-19 infections reached peak levels and Japan experienced what is known as the "fifth wave" of the pandemic. This event highlighted challenges facing the healthcare provision system, including isolated incidents in which people who needed medical attention were unable to find hospitals to admit them. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic has made it apparent that it is necessary to further strengthen the ability of family doctors to provide primary care so they can be responsible for managing health for community members. There are high expectations for systemic reforms that link the family doctor system to long-term care.

#### ► The outsized burden placed on families

Although the Long-Term Care Insurance System now serves as an essential part of Japan's social infrastructure, for dementia, there are still significant burdens being placed on family caregivers. Looking at the domestic cost of Alzheimer's disease (AD) including hidden costs in 2018, healthcare was estimated to cost 1.0734 trillion yen while the estimated cost of public long-term care was 4.7832 trillion yen. Furthermore, due to the particularly heavy burden placed on family caregivers, some estimates show informal care costs associated with family caregiving not included in public long-term care costs amounted to 6.7718 trillion yen. Productivity losses (defined as productivity lost due to working people taking time off from work to care for family members, using domestic labor hours to care for family members, or leaving the workforce to care for family members) associated with family caregiving amounted to 1.547 trillion yen, greater than the cost of healthcare. AD is a disease that progresses over time, and as it does so, the costs of both public long-term care and informal care from family caregivers continue to grow.

# ► The importance of diverse groups of people building experience through interaction on a continuous basis to develop respect for individuality

It is difficult to define what it means to respect the individuality of a person who requires long-term care, and the nature of this issue has changed over time. However, it is important to create an environment in which the person receiving long-term care can express their wishes with peace of mind, as well as for those around them to be prepared to be understanding and supportive in respecting those wishes, even when they are difficult to put into words. To that end, it will be necessary to continue talking with the care recipient as an equal until the end, and to have a shared understanding that a person does not lose their spirit even if their disease has progressed.

Individuality can emerge in surprising ways through interaction with a variety of people. To respect someone's individuality and support them socially, it is important to uncover value by having them steadily accumulate experiences interacting with others. Society has already gathered many examples of such shared activities, is continuing to do so now, and should be able to continue doing so moving forward.

It is possible to further enhance the Long-Term Care Insurance System's ability to serve as a foundation for resolving society's issues which can combine the power of many parties while reflecting broad opinions and thus take steps toward achieving an advanced, sustainable long-term care system. Expectations are high for more initiatives where opinions can be shared in an equal and open manner, like in this project.



#### Panel Discussion 2: "What Will Be Required of the Long-Term Care System in the Era of Healthy Longevity?"

#### Panelists:



**Takashi Iguchi**Associate Professor, Department of Sociology,
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Masayuki Takahashi Associate Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Saitama University



Motoi Fujisaki
Representative Managing Officer,
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SOMPO Care Co.



**Mie Morikawa**Professor, College of Policy Studies
Department of Policy Studies, Tsuda College



**Ryoji Noritake** CEO, Board Member, HGPI

## Discussion Point 1: The current circumstances and future prospects of the long-term care system

#### ▶ The expansion of need for long-term care and changes in fulfillment

The future long-term care system must be built in a way that it can satisfy both basic needs, which is one of the original objectives behind the establishment of the Long-Term Care Insurance System and is something society has come to expect from the system; and what we can refer to as "evolving needs," which are new needs that are emerging on an ongoing basis and go beyond the conventional definition of "basic needs."

Meeting "basic needs" generally refers to helping the care recipient perform what they cannot perform anymore (through physical assistance) or in ways that may serve as a substitute for family long-term care by providing support in everyday life (household support), and can be considered the societal criteria for which the Long-Term Care Insurance System provides support.

Meeting "evolving needs" can be considered the provision of support people receiving care need to participate in society and form relationships with others that allow them to be their true self even while requiring long-term care. As the Long-Term Care Insurance System grows more firmly established in society, a growing amount of attention is being paid to these evolving needs. Since we can also consider support for creating places where people can be active (referred to as "community development" or "building an inclusive society") to be part of meeting these evolving needs, we are now in an era in which "caregiving" must be redefined in a broader context.

While it is important to develop inclusive and friendly communities to satisfy evolving needs, it is because there have been improvements to meeting basic needs that it has become possible to meet evolving needs. When building an inclusive and friendly society, diligent efforts will be needed to avoid setting back the clock on progress, such as by avoiding regressive statements like, "Care should be provided in communities and by families, not through the Long-Term Care Insurance System."



#### Panel Discussion 2: "What Will Be Required of the Long-Term Care System in the Era of Healthy Longevity?"

#### ▶ Securing human resources who can provide care for all of society and the diversification of care providers

The long-term care system includes both formal and informal care. Formal care includes services provided in the long-term care market by private sector entities as well as services provided through long-term care insurance and health insurance in the social security system. Informal care includes mutual aid provided in communities, care from relatives, and self-care. All of these types of care are complementary, and it will be necessary to continue making comprehensive improvements to ensure each of these care systems is sufficient.

When the Long-Term Care Insurance System was first established, discussions tended to focus on its operations. However, as discussions on integrated community care gained momentum in the 2010s, the focus has shifted to methods of providing care in an integrated manner. As one result, in contrast with the current public insurance system designed to grant generous coverage to people with severe conditions, expectations have grown toward the establishment of various services for people whose conditions are not severe. The Government and other public institutions are not always effective at providing a broad variety of services which are in line with the needs of people receiving long-term care. While referring to examples from France and other countries, it will be necessary to consider steps to further promote involvement from the private sector to provide support services to people whose conditions are not severe.

The field of long-term care is directly facing manpower shortages accompanying the declining birthrate and population aging in Japan. It is urgent that the structure of the industry and its workforce be shifted from the current model based on labor to one based on knowledge and that utilizes information and digital technology. However, high barriers due to current regulations mean the field has not attracted the kinds of innovations and investments from the private sector seen in other industries. Instead of focusing on regulations and the current system, for the sake of the people using long-term care services, it will be necessary for industry, Government, and academia to promote structural reform of the long-term care system together. The starting point for those efforts should be the needs of people using long-term care and what they consider to be the ideal long-term care services.

Diligent efforts to renew the Integrated Community Care System on a continuous basis will be necessary. Introducing new technologies to achieve the system's goal of "enabling people to continue living lives true to themselves in familiar communities" should also be considered.

While there are many ongoing discussions about the cost of and investments in the long-term care system as a whole, more discussions need to be held on the breakdown of expenditures within it. As economic disparities in society grow wider, further examination will be needed to determine if certain people's needs are going unmet, if anyone is being left behind, and if costs and investments are skewed toward the needs of a subset of people receiving long-term care.

## Discussion Point 2: Initiatives needed to satisfy evolving needs, which continue to expand

#### ▶ Collaboration among industry, Government, and academia to promote innovation

To meet evolving needs, innovation and structural reform for the entire long-term care system will be necessary. Collaboration among industry, Government, and academia will be essential for achieving this. The unique strengths of each party must be reaffirmed and each party must play a suitable role.

Due to regulations and similar factors, the role of civil society within collaborative efforts involving industry, Government, and academia has been limited. More creative efforts from civil society must be drawn out. To accomplish that, it will be necessary to further expand information disclosed regarding long-term care services offered by companies from the perspectives of the consumers who use them.

To respond to the expansion and diversification of long-term care needs, efforts must be made to transition from ex ante regulations to ex post regulation on a principle basis. The concept of agile governance in which rules and systems are designed through conversations involving Government, service providers, users, families, and other such parties must be adopted.



#### Panel Discussion 2: "What Will Be Required of the Long-Term Care System in the Era of Healthy Longevity?"

#### ▶ Supporting the implementation of new forms of care originating from long-term care facilities

Provisions through public systems will be needed during the phases for expanding and standardizing innovative initiatives developed by civil society and in communities. There are high expectations for a system to actively assess, approve, and expand new care practices that meet evolving needs when said practices are developed in real-world care settings.

It will be essential for long-term care professionals to have sufficient time to implement creative care practices that meet evolving needs. For that reason, as well, there are high expectations for productivity improvements in long-term care settings, including those achieved through the active use of innovation.

Exchange among the field of long-term care and other fields is also necessary. It will be necessary to promote involvement in care from other fields in a manner that cuts across fields to expand opportunities for new values to be born. To that end, opportunities for various fields and professions to be involved in care must be created, and for a sense of responsibility for care or awareness of being involved in care to be nurtured throughout society as a whole.

#### ▶ Reinforcing the system for assessing the quality of long-term care

To improve compensation for long-term care professionals who implement care practices that meet evolving needs, it will be important to have a system that visualizes and assesses wellbeing and happiness as outcomes for care provided.

One tool for doing so is the Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit (ASCOT), a scale for measuring the social care-related quality of life (SCRQoL) of an individual. With just nine questions to examine eight attributes of quality of life, it is a simple scale that can be used for various people in a variety of care settings that has attracted high expectations worldwide.

There is always the question as to whether universal standards can truly be applied as indicators when diverse, personalized care practices are being implemented. Especially for people living with dementia, opinions expressed can depend on who is asking and where. This means the view of the person performing the subjective assessment can be distorted by the circumstances. As such, moving forward, it will be necessary to consider methods of conducting assessments that take into account the fact that a person's thoughts may be influenced by settings or relationships.

It will be necessary to advance discussions on which indicators and evaluation axes are most suitable for each aspect. Setting macroeconomic indicators for controlling fiscal expenditures such as by defining regional units or by capturing the Long-Term Care Insurance System as a whole are suitable for use as standards of reference in discussions on allocating financial resources, but the quality of long-term care cannot be discussed from only these perspectives. Indicators for evaluating providers' results or quality improvements are also necessary and may include user satisfaction levels or voluntary self-assessments of improvements to quality.

#### ▶ Long-term care finances for supporting a system that provides high-quality long-term care

From a public finance perspective, determining how to secure funding for long-term care insurance is a major point. While the Long-Term Care Insurance System is well-built, it will have limited financial resources as long as it is constrained by the fact that insurance premiums and public expenditures will go up if compensation for long-term care is increased. Another issue to consider is the possibility of reducing the proportion of Long-Term Care Insurance System funding generated through long-term care insurance premiums and increasing funding from taxes.

To enable better forms of care to emerge from real-world care settings, it will be necessary to create an environment in which long-term care professionals, who are responsible for providing care in those settings, can work for long periods in a stable manner. This means it will be necessary to increase their compensation. A virtuous cycle must be created in which better care practices are born in the field, care is recognized by society, and consensus regarding the public burden in funding long-term care insurance is built.

To increase compensation for long-term care professionals, it will be necessary to improve service quality and eliminate quality disparities to convince insured people to accept a greater burden. On the provider side, corporate efforts and new attempts will be necessary to provide services that achieve high satisfaction among users and the public, and measures and regulatory reforms for actively assessing those efforts must be introduced.



#### **General comments**

#### Teruyuki Katori (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University)

Our final destination is, without a doubt, an integrated community care network. Discussions on how to implement such a network tend to focus on various current issues we face today, such as coordination between medical and long-term care and business innovation. As the population declines, how the medical and long-term care provision system is implemented will be the core of future urban development.

In independence support, self-determination and self-actualization — in other words, making decisions on one's own and being able to realize the decisions one has made — form the basis of self-esteem. What will support from specialists for that look like? It can be said that ensuring institutional and financial resources for care in those settings will be the role of the Government.



As family structures, elderly people's lifestyles, and economic circumstances continue to change, long-term care insurance must continuously adapt to those changes. While keeping pace, we require perspectives on what kind of society we will be living in in 2040, what we will need then, and how we can start preparing for it now. I believe that COVID-19 has provided great insight into that.

Long-term care and livelihood support will be provided by bundling systems. The Long-Term Care Insurance System is one subsystem in that, and there are also various systems supporting long-term care insurance. The network formed by these systems will be what supports our lifestyles in 2040.

Another major problem is how we should think about the structure of the entities on the provision side. As we saw when new systems like the Collaborative Community Medicine Promotion Corporation system and Collaborative Social Welfare Promotion Corporation system were introduced, I think processes for upgrading and enhancing the structure of the industry will emerge in the future.

While it is also important to think about how to secure human resources for long-term care and develop their specialties moving forward, looking at the total workforce in Japan right now, one in eight or approximately 8.5 million people is working in the healthcare or long-term care sector. The working-age population continues to decrease, but there is consistent growth in the number of people working in the medical, long-term care, and IT sectors. The medical and long-term care sectors are absorbing a large portion of the labor pool, and are growing.

Despite the high employment rates in this sector, however, turnover is also high. What do the people working in these fields feel about problems like that? Under the older system in which local governments made judgements regarding disabilities and decided services provided, the business model involved transferring young people from one position to another because higher salaries for staff meant greater pressure for management. It may be possible this way of thinking is still present among people in administrative roles today. If that happens to be the case, human resources cannot be retained and their skill levels will not improve. This will make it impossible to respond to diversifying needs and wages will not go up. What should we think about this situation? I think this will be another major discussion point in the future.

# **Opening Remarks and Explanatory Introduction**



乗竹 亮治 (日本医療政策機構 理事・事務局長/CEO)

日本医療政策機構 理事・事務局長/CEO。日本医療政策機構設立初期に参画。患者アドボカシー団体の国際連携支援プロジェクトや、震災復興支援プロジェクトなどをリード。その後、国際NGOにて、アジア太平洋地域で、官民連携による被災地支援や健康増進プロジェクトに従事。また、米海軍による医療人道支援プログラムをはじめ、軍民連携プログラムにも多く従事。WHO(世界保健機関)'Expert Consultation on Impact Assessment as a tool for Multisectoral Action on Health'ワーキンググループメンバー(2012)。政策研究大学院大学客員研究員(2016-2020)。東京都「超高齢社会における東京のあり方懇談会」委員(2018)。慶應義塾大学総合政策学部卒業、オランダ・アムステルダム大学医療人類学修士。米国医療支援NGO Project HOPE プロボノ・コンサルタント。

Ryoji Noritake (CEO, Board Member, Health and Global Policy Institute)

Mr. Ryoji Noritake is the CEO, Board Member of Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI), a Tokyo-based independent and non-profit health policy think tank established in 2004. He is a graduate of Keio University's Faculty of Policy Management, holds a MSc in Medical Anthropology from the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. He served as a Visiting Scholar at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (2016-2020) and a member of Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Policy Discussion Roundtable for Super Ageing Society (2018). He is currently serving as a member of Salzburg Global Seminar's Advisory Council and various health related committees in Japan and the world.



麻生 豪(日本医療政策機構 シニアアソシエイト)

福岡市生まれ。慶應義塾大学法学部政治学科卒業。在学中に日本医療政策機構主催の Global Health Summer Program2015に参加後、インターンとして在籍。卒業後は医療機器 メーカー ボストン・サイエンティフィック ジャパン株式会社にて虚血性心疾患を対象 としたカテーテル機器の営業に3年間従事した。2019年6月より日本医療政策機構に参画。

Go Aso (Senior Associate, Health and Global Policy Institute)

Go Aso was born in Fukuoka City and graduated from Keio University's Faculty of Law, Department of Political Science. While attending Keio, he became an intern at HGPI after participating in their 2015 Global Health Summer Program. After graduation, he worked at medical device maker Boston Scientific Japan Corporation for three years, specializing in catheter devices for ischemic heart disease. He joined HGPI in June 2019.

# 基調講演1「日本の介護システムの歴史的経緯と今後の論点」

18:15-18:40

Keynote Lecture 1: "The History of Japan's Long-Term Care System and Discussion Points for the Future"



香取 照幸 (上智大学総合人間科学部教授、一般社団法人未来研究所臥龍代表理事)

1980年東京大学法学部卒、同年旧厚生省入省。在フランスOECD事務局研究員、内閣参事官(総理大臣官邸)、政策統括官、年金局長、雇用均等・児童家庭局長を歴任。その間、介護保険法、子ども・子育て支援法、国民年金法、男女雇用機会均等法、GPIF改革等数々の制度創設・改革を担当。また、内閣官房内閣審議官として「社会保障・税一体改革」を取りまとめた。2016年厚生労働省を退官。2017年在アゼルバイジャン共和国日本国特命全権大使。2020年4月より現職、同年8月より一般社団法人未来研究所臥龍代表理事。主な著書『教養としての社会保障』『民主主義のための社会保障』(ともに東洋経済新報社)。日本年金学会幹事、日本地域包括ケア学会評議員、日米医学医療交流財団理事、2021年11月より全世代型社会保障構築会議委員。

**Teruyuki Katori** (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University; Chairman, Future Institute Wolong)

After graduating from the University of Tokyo Faculty of Law in 1980, Professor Teruyuki Katori joined the Ministry of Health and Welfare (now the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) that same year. There, he served as a researcher for the OECD Secretariat in France; as Counsellor, Cabinet Secretariat at the Prime Minister's Official Residence; as Director-General for Policy Planning; as Director General of the Pension Bureau; and as Director General of the Equal Employment, Children and Families Bureau. He was responsible for establishing or reforming many laws and systems including the Long-Term Care Insurance Act, the Act on Child and Childcare Support, the National Pension Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, and the Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF). He also coordinated efforts for the Comprehensive Reform of Social Security and Tax as Deputy Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat. He retired from the MHLW in 2016. He was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2017. He assumed his current position at Sophia University in April 2020 and became Chairman of Future Institute Wolong in August 2020. His main published works include Social Security as Education and Social Security for Democracy (both published by Toyo Keizai Inc.). His other positions include Secretary, the Pension Academy of Japan; Councilor, the Regional Inclusion Care Society of Japan; Director, the Japan-North America Medical Exchange Foundation; and Member, Committee for the Establishment of a Social Security System Oriented to All Generations (from November 2021).

Keynote Lecture 2: "The Ideal Form of Care in a Democratic Society"



**岡野 八代**(同志社大学大学院グローバル・スタディーズ研究科教員)

政治学博士。専門は西洋政治思想史とフェミニズム理論。主著の『フェミニズムの政治学ーーケアの倫理をグローバル社会へ』(みすず書房、2012年)、『戦争に抗するーーケアの倫理と平和の構想』(岩波書店、2015年)、『ケアするのは誰か?――新しい民主主義の形へ』(白澤社、2020年)に加えて、ケア・コレクティヴ『ケア宣言――相互依存の政治へ』(大月書店、2021年)、エヴァ・フェダー・キテイ『愛の労働、あるいは依存の政治学』(白澤社、2012年)の翻訳を出版。

Yayo Okano (Professor of Political Philosophy and Feminist Theory at Doshisha University)

She holds Ph.D in political science. She is the author of Keasurunowa Dareka (Who Cares, 2020), Senso ni Kousuru (Against War, 2015), Feminizumu no Seijigaku (The Politics of Feminism: Introducing the Ethics of Care to the Global Society, 2012), and other works. One of her translations was The Care Collective's, The Care Manifesto, Eva. F. Kittay's Love's Labor: Essays on Women, Equality, and Dependency. Her English publications include "From Recognition of Vulnerabilities of Caring Democracy: A Care Analysis of the Recognition Process of the "Comfort Women" Issue in Japan" (2019), "Prime Minister Abe's Constitutional Campaign and the Assault on Individual Rights" (2018), "Why has the Ethics of Care Become an Issue of Global Concern?" (2016)

「介護の社会化を目指した介護保険制度創設から20年を振り返る」

Panel Discussion 1: "Looking Back on Two Decades Since the Long-Term Care Insurance System Was Established to Socialize Long-Term Care"

#### パネリスト Panelist



木下衆 (慶應義塾大学文学部 助教)

1986年、大阪市生まれ。京都大学大学院文学研究科後期博士課程研究指導認定退学、博士(文学)。専門は、医療社会学および家族社会学。社会学の立場から認知症ケア、特に家族介護について研究を続けている。

Shu Kinoshita (Lecturer, Faculty of Letters, Keio University)

Dr. Shu Kinoshita was born in Osaka in 1986. He withdrew from Kyoto University Graduate School of Letters after completing the doctoral program and being certified as a research instructor. He possesses a doctorate degree in literature. His fields of specialty are medical sociology and sociology of the family. He has been conducting research to examine dementia care from a sociological standpoint with a particular focus on long-term care provided in the family.



**進藤 由美**(国立長寿医療研究センター 企画戦略局 リサーチコーディネーター)

早稲田大学大学院人間科学研究科、米国コロンビア大学大学院国際・公共政策学研究科修了。大学、大学院で心理学を学んだ後、東京都内にある通所介護事業所に勤務。2000年に米国に渡り、大学院にて公共経営学を学びつつ、現地に住む日本人・日系人高齢者の生活相談等に従事した。2009年に帰国後、ニッセイ基礎研究所(プロジェクト研究員)、認知症介護研究・研修東京センター(主任研究主幹)を経て、2016年4月より現職。

**Yumi Shindo** (Researcher, Center for Gerontology and Social Science, National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology)

Ms. Yumi Shindo is Research Coordinator of the Planning Strategy Department at the National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology. She holds a Bachelor of Human Science from Waseda University and a Master of International and Public Affairs from Columbia University. After studying psychology at university and graduate school, she worked at the Visiting Care Facility in Tokyo. She went to the United States in 2000 and studied Public Management at graduate school while providing life consultation to elderly Japanese people living in the region. She returned to Japan in 2009. Prior to joining the National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology in April 2016,she was Project Researcher at the NLI Research Institute and Lead Researcher at the Dementia Care Research and Training Tokyo Center.



#### **遠矢 純一郎**(医療法人プラタナス 桜新町アーバンクリニック 院長)

1992年鹿児島大学医学部卒業。大学病院・公立病院などの勤務を経て、2000年用賀アーバンクリニック副院長に就任。2004年から在宅医療に取り組み、2009年より現職。 2016年スウェーデンのカロリンスカ研究所にて認知症ケア修士学位取得し、スウェーデン王室認定認知症専門医(シルビアドクター)を授与される。また、日本内科学会総合内科専門医、日本在宅医療学会指導医を取得。『引ける! わかる! 高齢者の急変時対応』(技術評論社 2019年)を執筆。

#### Junichiro Toya (Director, SAKURA SHINMACHI Urban Clinic, Platanus Medical Corporation)

Dr. Junichiro Toya graduated from the Kagoshima University Faculty of Medicine in 1992. After working at various university and public hospitals, he became assistant director of Yoga Urban Clinic in 2000. He has been a provider of in-home medical care since 2004. He assumed his current position in 2009. In 2016, he was named Silvia Doctor by Her Majesty Queen Silvia of Sweden after completing the Master's Courses in Dementia Care for Physicians, Occupational Therapists and Physiotherapists offered by Karolinska Institutet and the Silviahemmet Foundation. Dr. Toya is also a certified Specialist in General Internal Medicine of the Japanese Society of Internal Medicine and a certified Medical Instructor of the Japanese Society for Home Care Medicine. He is the author of Notice! Understand! Emergency Response When Caring for Older Adults (Gijutsu-Hyoron Co., Ltd., 2019).



**冨田 清行**(エーザイ株式会社 インテグレイティッド ディメンシア ストラテジー部 バリュー部長)

大学卒業後、通商産業省(経済産業省)に入省し、日欧通商政策、税制改革、証券化市場政策、中小企業政策等に従事。退職後、公共政策アドバイザリーのコンサルティング、政策シンクタンクにて日米の医療介護制度や農業分野等の政策研究に携わる。エーザイ株式会社に入社後は、ポリシー・アドボカシー&サステイナビリティ部を経て現職に至る。

# Kiyoyuki Tomita (Value Department, Integrated Dementia Strategy Department)

Kiyoyuki Tomita is working as Executive Director of Value Department for Integrated Dementia Strategy at Eisai. He started his career at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, engaged in trade policy for Japan and Europe, tax reform, securitization market policy, small and medium enterprise policy. After career changing, he pursued as consultant for public policy on several fields. Before joining Eisai, he worked for a policy think tank, focused on health care policy research between Japan and the US, agricultural policy and so on. Joined Eisai, he was working on the Policy Advocacy & Sustainability team before the current post.

「健康長寿時代の介護システムに求められるもの」

Panel Discussion 2: "What Will Be Required of the Long-Term Care System in the Era of Healthy Longevity?"

### パネリスト Panelist



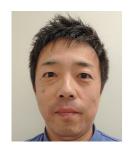
井口 高志 (東京大学大学院 人文社会系研究科社会文化研究専攻 社会学講座 准教授)

1975年山梨県生まれ。1998年東京大学文学部卒業、2003年東京大学大学院人文社会系研究科単位取得退学後、日本学術振興会特別研究員(2003年~2006年)、お茶の水女子大学文教育学部講師(2006年~2007年)、信州大学医学部保健学科講師(2007年~2011年)、奈良女子大学生活環境学部准教授(2011年~2018年)を経て、2018年10月より東京大学人文社会系研究科准教授。2006年に博士(社会学)を取得。

専門は福祉社会学・医療社会学など。著書に『認知症家族介護を生きる』(2007年、東信堂)、『認知症社会の希望はいかにひらかれるのか』(2020年、晃洋書房、第6回福祉社会学会学術賞受賞)がある。

**Takashi Iguchi** (Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, The University of Tokyo)

Professor Takashi Iguchi was born in Yamanashi Prefecture in 1975. He graduated from the University of Tokyo with a B.A. in Literature in 1998 and the University of Tokyo's Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology / Faculty of Letters in 2003. He then served in various roles including Special Researcher, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (from 2003 to 2006); Lecturer, Faculty of Letters and Education, Ochanomizu University (from 2006 to 2007); Lecturer, Department of Medical Sciences, Shinshu University School of Medicine (from 2007 to 2011); and Associate Professor, Faculty of Human Life and Environment, Nara Women's University (from 2011 to 2018). He assumed his current role of Associate Professor at the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology Department of Sociology in October 2018. He received his Ph.D. in sociology in 2006. His fields of specialty include welfare sociology and medical sociology. He is the author of Living with Family Care for Dementia (published in 2007 by Toshindo) and How to Plot a Path to Hope for a Dementia Society (published in 2020 by KOYO SHOBO Corporation and winner of the 6th Japan Welfare Sociology Academic Award).



### 高端 正幸(埼玉大学 人文社会科学研究科 准教授)

1974年生まれ。東京大学大学院経済学研究科博士課程単位取得退学。博士(経済学、横浜国立大学)。聖学院大学政治経済学部専任講師、新潟県立大学国際地域学部准教授等をへて、2015年より現職。日本財政学会理事、日本自治学会理事、東京都税制調査会委員等を歴任。主著に『財政学の扉をひらく』(共著、有斐閣、2020年)、『福祉財政』(共編著、ミネルヴァ書房、2018年)など。

Masayuki Takahashi (Associate Professor, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Saitama University)

Professor Masayuki Takahashi was born in 1974. He withdrew from the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Economics with a doctoral degree and holds a Doctorate in Economics degree from Yokohama National University. He assumed his current position in 2015 after serving as Full-Time Lecturer at the Seigakuin University Faculty of Political Science and as Associate Professor at the University of Niigata Prefecture Faculty of International Studies and Regional Development. His previous positions include Director, Japan Institute of Public Finance; Director, The Japan Local Autonomy Association; and Member, Tokyo Tax Commission. His major published works include Opening the Door to Studies in Public Finance (as coauthor; Yuhikaku Publishing Co., Ltd., 2020) and Welfare Finance (as coeditor; Minerva Shobo, 2018).



#### 藤崎基(SOMPOケア株式会社取締役)

2013年 4月より損保ジャパン日本興亜ホールディングスリスク管理部長、2014年 4月より同社内部監査部長に就任。その後2015年12月よりSOMPOケアネクスト株式会社監査役、2018年 7月よりSOMPOケア株式会社役員理事内部監査部長を歴任。現在は、SOMPOケアフーズ株式会社取締役(2019年 4月~)、中央区佃高齢者介護福祉サービス株式会社取締役(2019年 6月~)、SOMPOケア株式会社取締役(2020年 4月~)、株式会社セットアップ取締役(2021年 4月~)を併任。

Motoi Fujisaki (Director, Executive Officer, Chief Risk Officer (CRO), SOMPO Care Co.)

At Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc., Mr. Motoi Fujisaki was appointed General Manager of the Risk Management Department in April 2013 and General Manager of the Internal Audit Department in April 2014. Later, he served as an auditor at SOMPO Care Next Corporation from December 2015 and as Executive Director and General Manager of the Internal Audit Department at SOMPO Care Corporation from July 2018. His current positions include Director, SOMPO Care Foods Inc. (from April 2019); Director, Chuo Ward Tsukuda Elderly Long-term Care and Welfare Service Corporation (from June 2019); Director, SOMPO Care Co. (from April 2020); and Director, SETUP Inc. (from April 2021).



**森川 美絵**(津田塾大学総合政策学部総合政策学科 教授、津田塾大学ダイバーシティ・センター・フォー・インクルーシブ・リーダーシップ センター長)

2012年東京大学大学院総合文化研究科学術博士を取得。東京都立大学人文学部社会福祉学科助手、国立保健医療科学院福祉サービス部福祉技術開発室長、国立保健医療科学院福祉サービス部特命上席主任研究官を歴任し、2017より現職。また2019より津田塾大学ダイバーシティ・センター・フォー・インクルーシブ・リーダーシップセンター長を兼任。専門分野は福祉社会学、社会政策。高齢者福祉・介護政策、ケア労働、ジェンダー問題などについて研究し、近年では、社会的ケアのアウトカム評価ツールの開発とその活用に関する研究も進めている。社会政策学会奨励賞、福祉社会学会学術賞の受賞歴を持ち、『介護はいかにして「労働」となったのか:制度としての承認と評価のメカニズム』ミネルヴァ書房、2015年1月などを執筆。

Mie Morikawa (Professor, Department of Policy Studies)

She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Tokyo, Japan. Her areas of interest are care, gender, and aging policy, including the application of a measurement tool for social care outcomes in the local administration of an integrated care system. She is the author of the award-winning book in Japanese, How Care Became "Work": The Mechanism of Recognition and Valuation in the Institutional System (Minerva Shobo, 2015; Japan Association for Social Policy Studies Award; Japan Welfare Sociology Association Award). She also co-authored the Handbook on Gender in Asia (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2020).

# 総括コメント General Comments

20:50-21:00



香取照幸(上智大学総合人間科学部教授、一般社団法人未来研究所臥龍代表理事) Teruyuki Katori (Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University; Chairman, Future Institute Wolong)

※詳細は5ページをご参照ください。

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チャタムハウスルールは、話し手に匿名性を提供し、情報の公開と共有を促進することを目的に、英国における Chatham Houseが起源となり始まったルールです。現在では、自由な議論を促す助けとして世界中で使用されています。

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The roundtable discussion will be held under the Chatham House Rules which means that your comments and statements during discussion will not be made public, and your name will be kept private. We also request that if you use any information from this meeting in the future, please do not reveal the names or affiliations of the meeting's participants.

This is important to provide anonymity to the panelists and to encourage openness and the sharing of information.

"When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed".

(Retrieved from: Chatham House)

Thank you for your understanding.

#### 日本医療政策機構 寄附・助成の受領に関する指針

日本医療政策機構は、非営利・独立・超党派の民間シンクタンクとして、寄附・助成の受領に関する下記の指針に則り活動しています。

#### 1. ミッションへの賛同

日本医療政策機構は「フェアで健やかな社会を実現するために、新しいアイデアや価値観を提供し、グローバルな視点で社会にインパクトを与え、変革を促す原動力となる」ことをミッションとしています。当機構の活動は、このミッションに賛同していただける団体・個人からのご支援で支えられています。

#### 2. 政治的独立性

当機構は、政府から独立した民間の非営利活動法人です。また当機構は、政党その他、政治活動を主目的とする団体からはご支援をいただきません。

#### 3. 事業の計画・実施の独立性

当機構は、多様な関係者から幅広い意見を収集した上で、事業の方向性や内容を独自に決定します。ご支援者の意見を求めることがありますが、それらのご意見を活動に反映するか否かは、当機構が主体的に判断します。

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当機構は、ご支援者の製品・サービス等の販売促進、または認知度やイメージの向上を主目的とする活動は行いません。

#### 6. 書面による同意

以上を遵守するため、当機構は、ご支援いただく団体には、上記の趣旨に書面をもってご同意いただきます。

#### 特定非営利活動法人日本医療政策機構

〒100-0004

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#### Health and Global Policy Institute: Guidelines on Grants and Contributions

As an independent, non-profit, non-partisan private think tank, Health and Global Policy Institute, (the Institute) complies with the following guidelines relating to the receipt of grants and contributions.

#### 1. Approval of Mission

The mission of the Institute is to improve the civic mind and individuals' well-being, and to foster a sustainable healthy community by shaping ideas and values, reaching out to global needs, and catalyzing society for impact. The activities of the Institute are supported by organizations and individuals who are in agreement with this mission.

#### 2. Political Neutrality

The Institute is a private, non-profit corporation independent of the government. Moreover, the Institute receives no support from any political party or other organization whose primary purpose is political activity of any nature.

#### 3. Independence of Project Planning and Implementation

The Institute makes independent decisions on the course and content of its projects after gathering the opinions of a broad diversity of interested parties. The opinions of benefactors are solicited, but the Institute exercises independent judgment in determining whether any such opinions are reflected in its activities.

#### 4. Diverse Sources of Funding

In order to secure its independence and neutrality, the Institute will seek to procure the funding necessary for its operation from a broad diversity of foundations, corporations, individuals, and other such sources. Moreover, as a general rule, funding for specific divisions and activities of the Institute will also be sought from multiple sources.

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#### 6. Written Agreement

Submission of this document will be taken to represent the benefactor's written agreement with the Institute's compliance with the above guidelines.

Health and Global Policy Institute (HGPI)

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