

Research Summary

This research compares the nursing care services for the elderly in Japan and China. It consists of the following two parts. The first part gives an analysis regarding the Long-term Care Insurance System in Japan. In particular, it develops the analyzes concerning the following aspects: the social and political background of the introduction of the Long-term Care Insurance System in Japan, the legislation process, the problems arising after the implementation of this system and the countermeasures taken by the government.

Based on the analysis regarding the implementation of the Long-term Care Insurance System in Japan, a country where the socialization of the nursing care services for the elderly has been achieved, the second part of this research analyze the necessity of the socialization of the nursing care for the elderly in China. In particular, analyzes are given to the following six factors: the population structure, the health condition of the elderly, family structure, the change of social awareness regarding the support to the elderly, the inadequacy of the present pension scheme and the medical service system, the lack of adequate socialization of nursing care services. In addition, based on the interviews carried out in Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, the second part also explores the possible way to establish a nursing care system in China.

Based on the analysis mentioned above, the following conclusions are drawn from this research:

Firstly, the analysis concerning the six factor in the second part shows that it is quite necessary for China to introduce a similar system to provide nursing care for the elderly in the near future.

Secondly, the analysis regarding the particular time to introduce the Long-term Care Insurance System shows two results. In the case of using 60 years old as the criterion to define “the elderly”, the adequate time to introduce this system is around 2015 to 2020. On the other hand, in the case of using 65years old as the criterion to define “the elderly”, the adequate time will be around 2030 to 2035.

Thirdly, given the fact that China has not reached the similar economic level as the time when Japan introduced its Long-term Care Insurance System, it will take a longer time for China to establish a similar system in the whole society. However, given the large economic gaps existing among China’s different areas, it is quite possible to establish a similar system in the coming years in these coastline areas where economic levels are comparatively higher.

The last, but not the least, two phases are needed to establish the Long-term Care Insurance System in China. The first phase is to establish related policies and institutions concerning the social security and social welfare for the elderly. The second phase is to find out a suitable model to collect enough financial resources for the implementation of the Long-term Care Insurance System in China, and Japan’s “mix model” can provide a good example to this issue.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)

Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)

1. 「日本护理保険制度的改革与経験（日本の介護保険制度の改革と経験）」、杜鵬、出和暁子、『人口学刊』、近々発表予定。
2. 「中国長期护理保険制度設計—日本、韓国的経験借鉴（中国における長期介護保険制度の設計—日本と韓国の経験から）」、杜鵬、出和暁子、『人口与経済』、近々発表予定

Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)

1. 『中日長期护理服務比較研究（日中長期介護サービス比較研究）』、杜鵬、出和暁子、中国人民大学出版社、未定