

30<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Health  
Promoting Hospitals and Health Services  
Hiroshima, Japan

**Plenary 5 November 8, 2024**

The role of HPH networks in promoting equity beyond the health sector  
Venue: Phoenix Hall

# Equity in health and the role of hospitals: Perspectives from Japan

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# The Constitution of Japan (日本国憲法)

- After Japan's defeat in World War II (August 1945), the Constitution of Japan was promulgated in 1946 and went into effect in 1947.
- As you know, Hiroshima, where we are now, along with Nagasaki, are symbolic cities, in ending the War.
- Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations, 2024 Nobel Peace Prize

日本経済新聞

トップ · 経済 · ビジネス · マーケット · 経済 · 国際 · オピニオン · もっと

## ノーベル平和賞に被団協 授賞の背景や国内外の反応は

2024年10月14日 5:00

保存



同表を保存

ノルウェーのノーベル賞委員会は2024年のノーベル平和賞を日本原水爆被害者団体協議会（日本被団協）に授与することを決めました。日本の平和賞受賞は1974年の佐藤栄作元首相以来、50年ぶりです。被爆者らの核廃絶への思い、授賞の背景や国内外の反応など関連記事をまとめました。

### ノーベル平和賞に日本被団協 「核なき世界実現へ努力」



日本被団協の賛助者代表委員（11日）

# Preamble

- We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and **we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world.**
- We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth.
- We recognize that **all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.**

# Article 25, The Constitution of Japan

**All people** shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of **wholesome and cultured living**.

すべて国民は**健康で文化的な最低限度の生活**を営む権利を有する。

In all spheres of life, the State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of **social welfare and security, and of public health**

国はすべての生活部面について、**社会福祉、社会保障及び公衆衛生**の向上及び増進に努めなければならない。

# Life Expectancy World Rankings

## WHO 2023

rank	country	men & women
<b>1</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>84.3</b>
2	Switzerland	83.4
3	Korea	83.3
4	Singapore	83.2
4	Spain	83.2

# Life Expectancy World Rankings

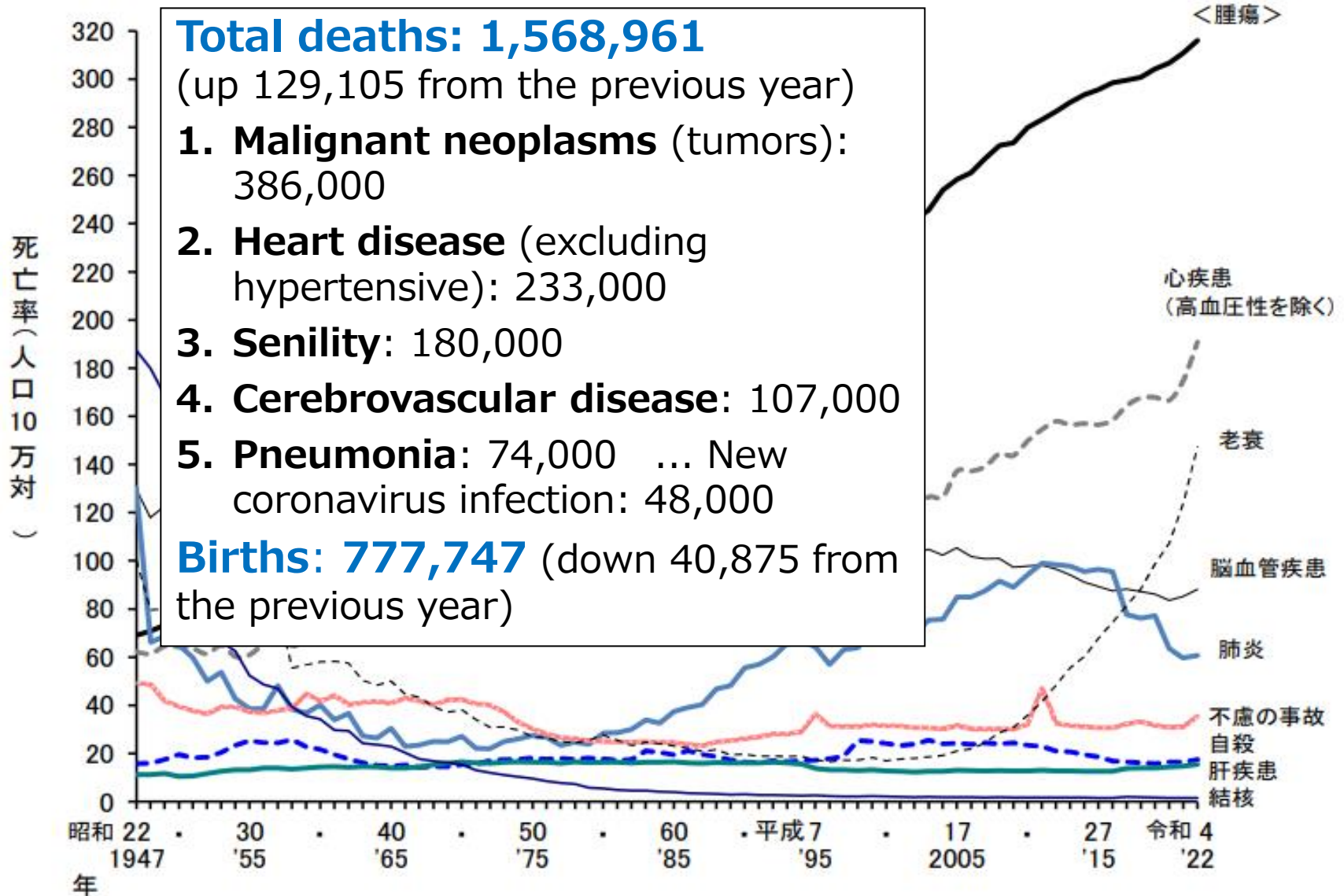
## WHO 2023

rank	country	men
1	Switzerland	81.8
<b>2</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>81.5</b>
3	Australia	81.3

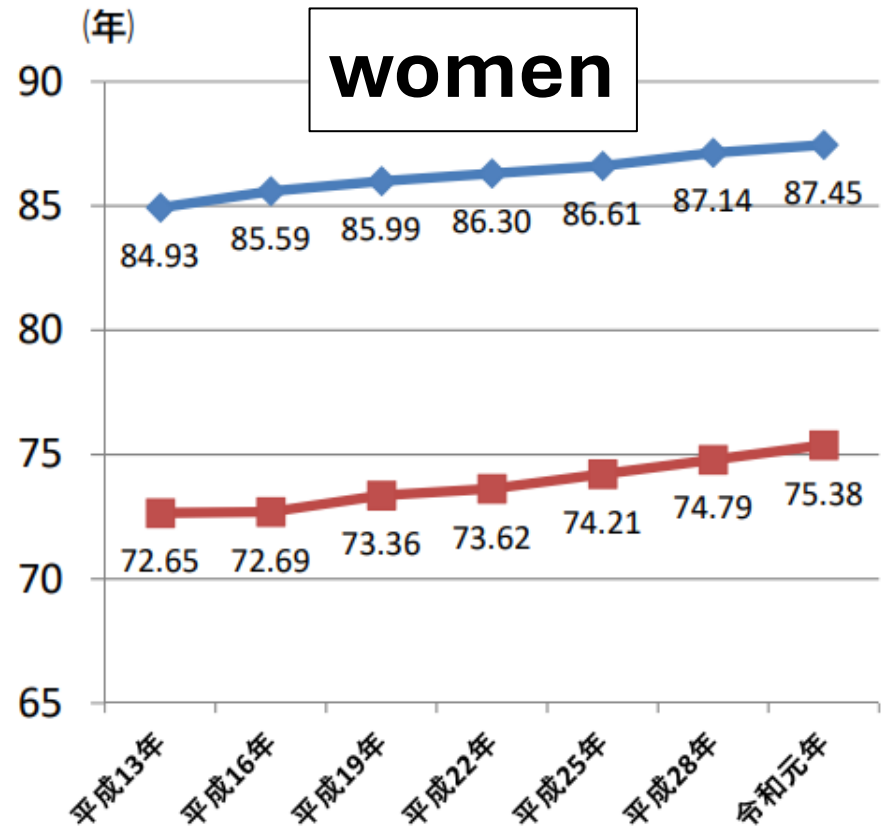
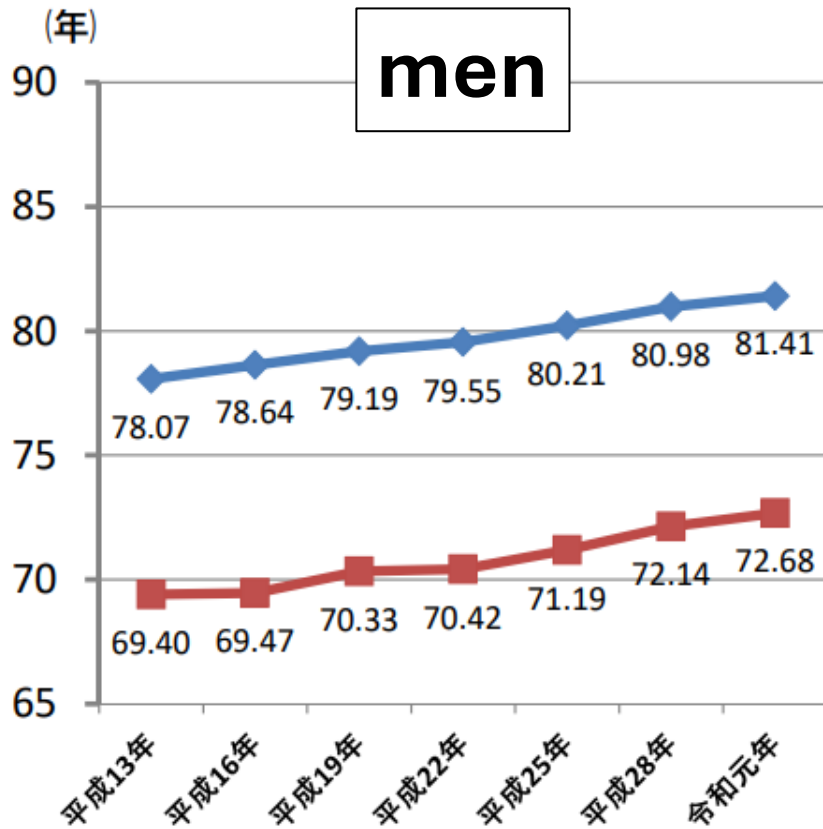
rank	country	women
<b>1</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>86.9</b>
2	Korea	86.1
3	Spain	85.7

# 2022 Vital Statistics

(Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan)



# Healthy life expectancy is 9 years shorter than average life expectancy for men, 12 years shorter for women (2001-2019)



**Many people need long term care before dying.**

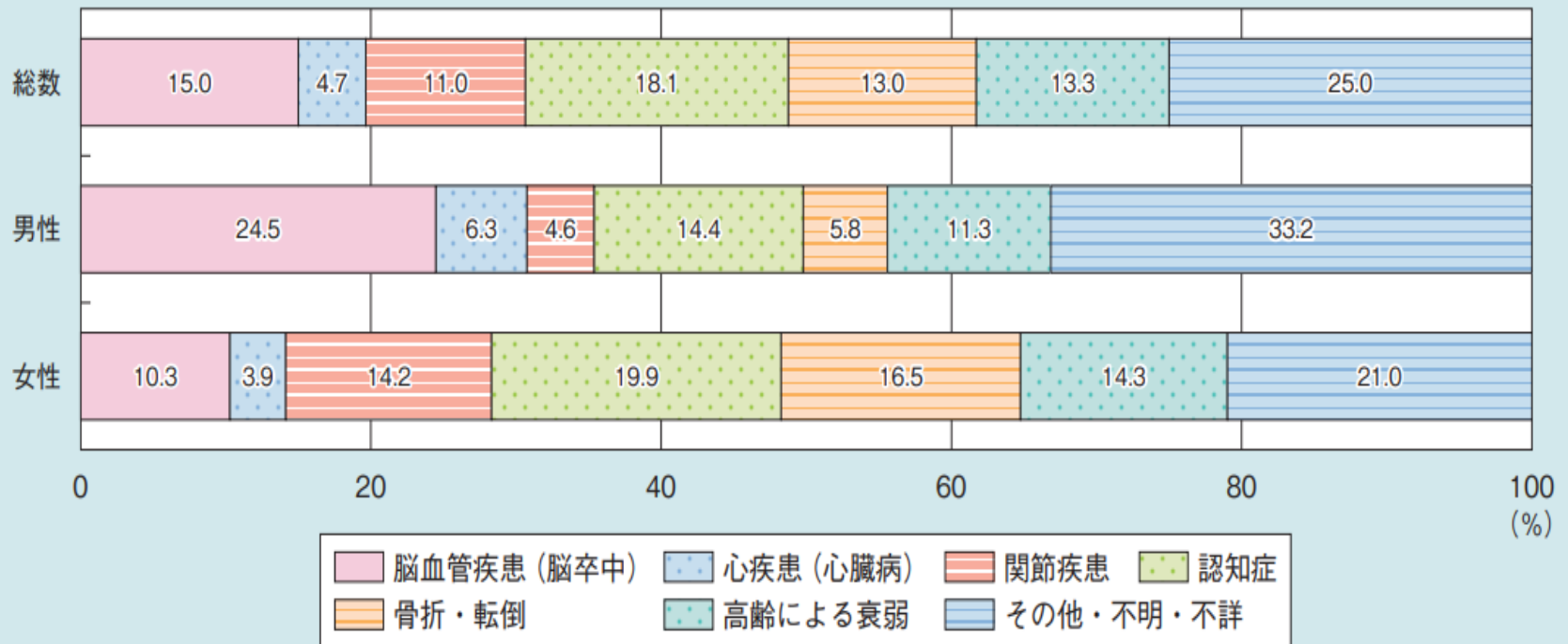
【資料】平均寿命：平成13・16・19・25・28・令和元年は、厚生労働省「簡易生命表」、平成22年は「完全生命表」



# The causes of long-term care (65 years and older)

## 1: Dementia 2: Stroke 3: Senility

### 2021 White Paper on Aging Society (Cabinet Office, Japan)

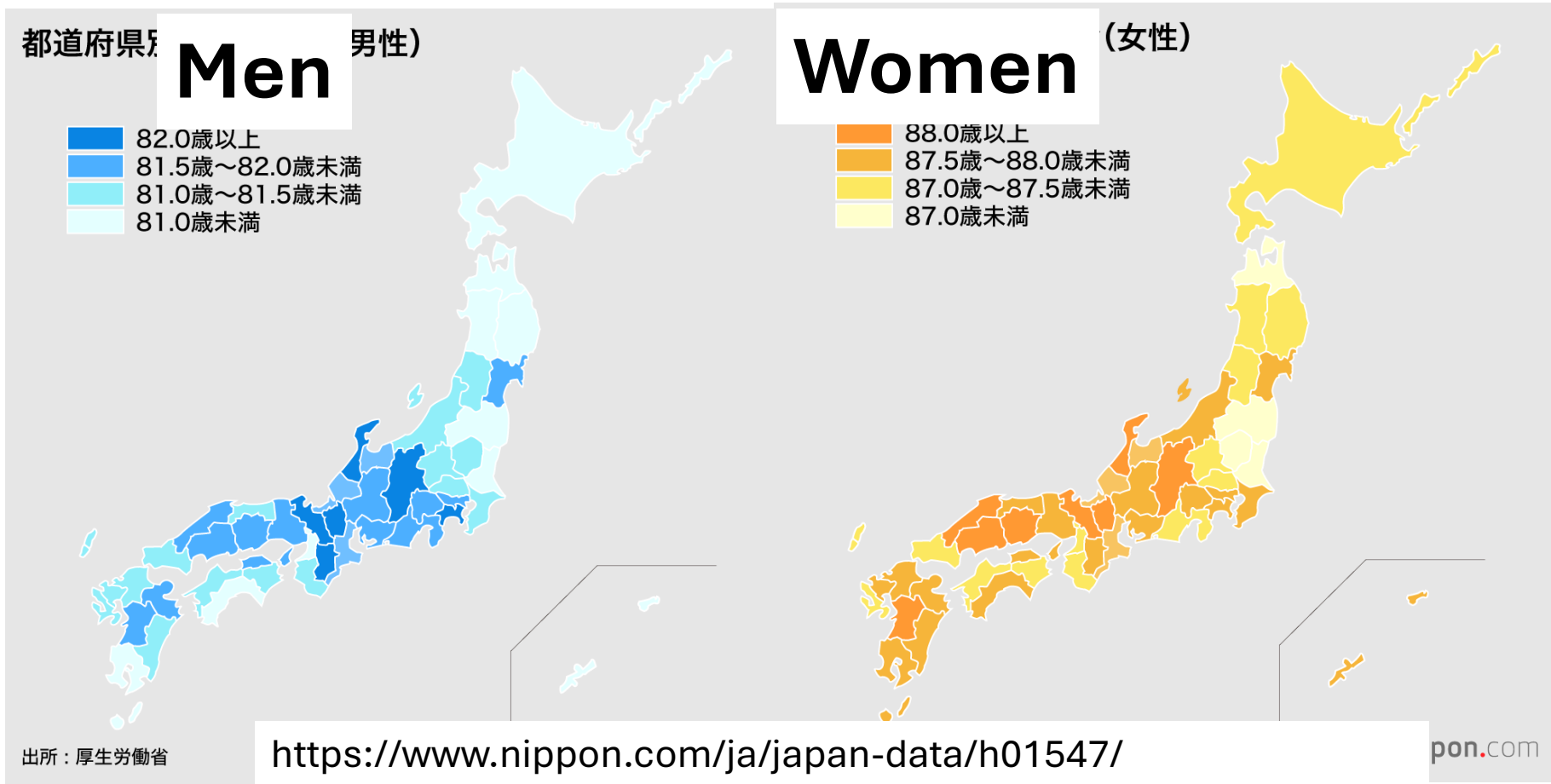


資料：厚生労働省「国民生活基礎調査」(令和元年)

(注) 四捨五入の関係で、足し合わせても100%にならない場合がある。

# Life Expectancy by Prefectures

Life expectancy differs by about 3 years for men and about 2 years for women between the longest and shortest prefectures, respectively.

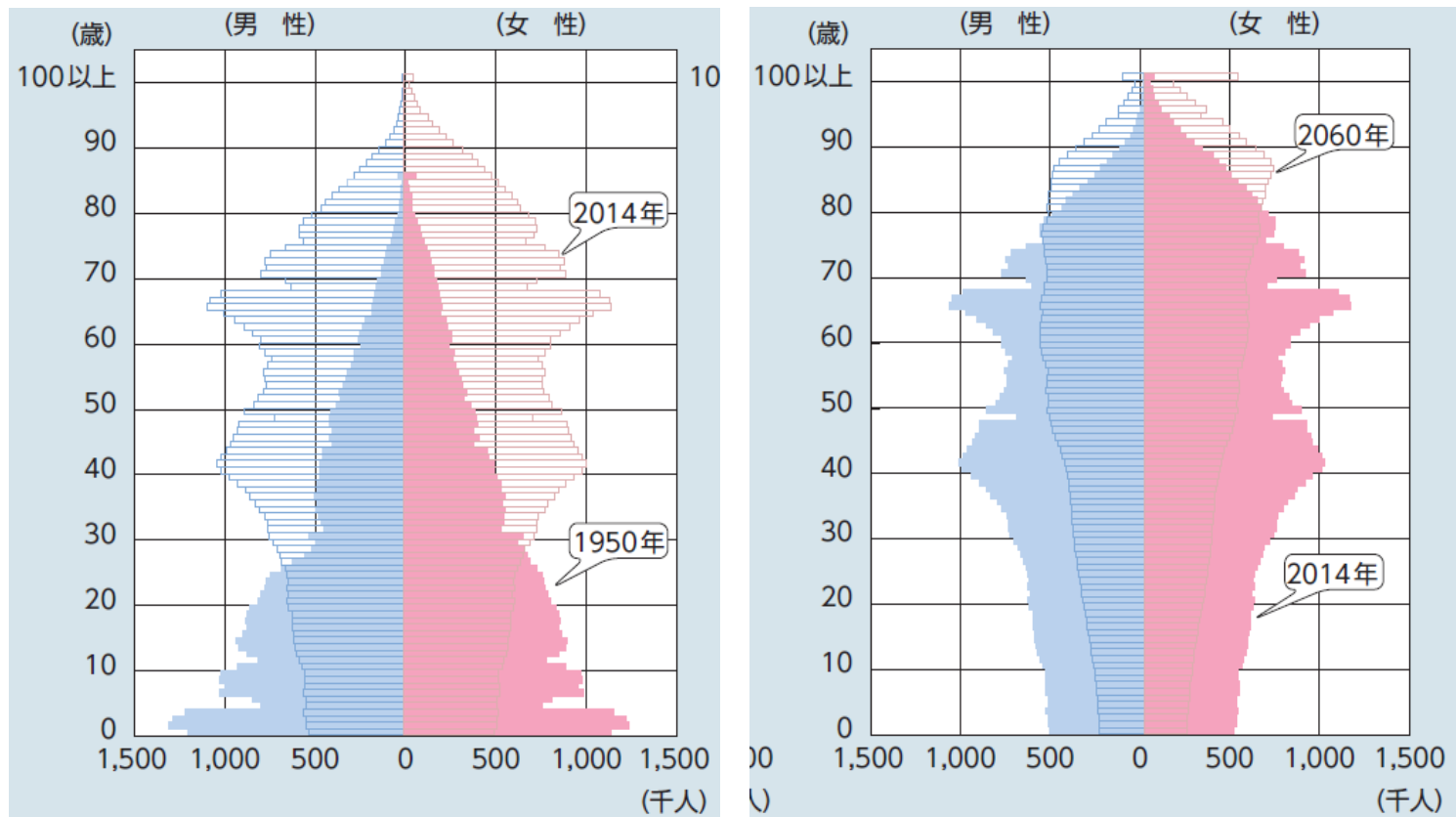


# Population Pyramid of Japan

**1950** Pyramid with a larger population in younger age groups

**2014** The pyramid disappeared

**2060** Inverted pyramid due to aging society with fewer children

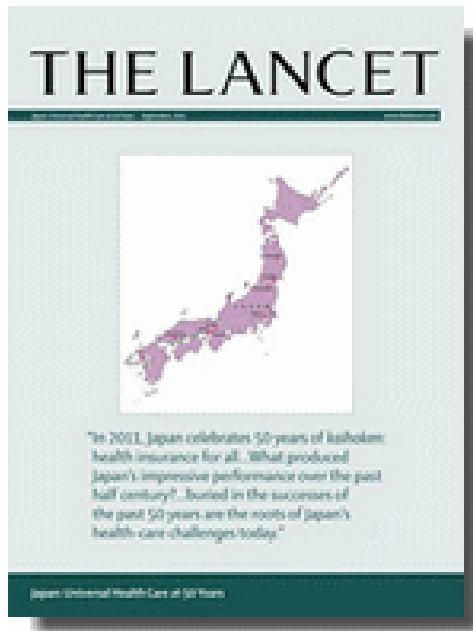


# Universal Health Coverage (1961-)

- Japan has a universal health insurance system, under which all citizens are covered by medical insurance.
- This system keeps out-of-pocket medical costs low and guarantees access to a wide range of medical services.
- Insurance is broadly classified into two categories:
  - For company employees and civil servants
  - For the self-employed and unemployed.
- Japan's healthcare system guarantees universal access and contributes significantly to Japan's exemplary health outcomes.

# Lancet 2011

## Japan: Universal Health Care at 50 Years



- The report gives high marks to the country for “becoming the world's longest-living nation in a short period of time and achieving a high standard of health,”
- “achieving fair and accessible healthcare with universal coverage,”
- and “achieving these goals with healthcare costs that are among the lowest in the industrialized world.”

# Editor, Dr. Richard Horton



His father was stationed in Hiroshima after the War, and had a great fondness for the devastated city and the reconstruction of Japan. Dr. Horton was influenced and developed an interest in Japan.

**However, this system faces significant challenges, primarily due to an aging population, changing employment patterns, and bureaucratic inefficiency with its 3,500 insurers.**

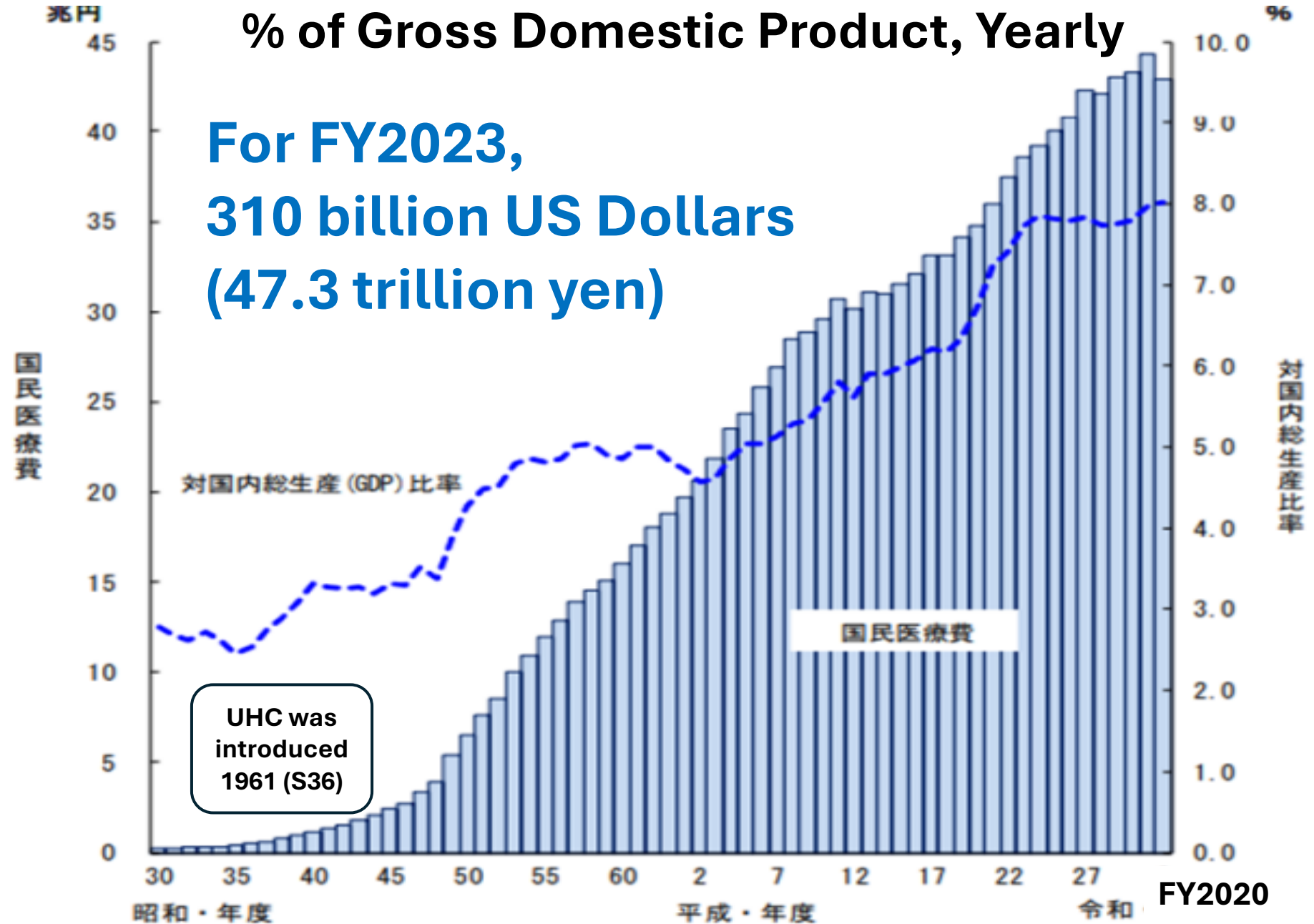
To improve efficiency, it is suggested to consolidate these insurers at the prefectural level.

**Another weakness is in primary care, particularly in managing chronic diseases and insufficient training for primary care physicians,** which hampers effective patient care and overburdens higher-level medical facilities.

A specialty for “**general physicians**” should be established.

# Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure % of Gross Domestic Product, Yearly

**For FY2023,  
310 billion US Dollars  
(47.3 trillion yen)**



# Medical Facilities in Japan

- **Many facilities are operated by the private sector.**
  - This includes private clinics and large private hospitals.
  - In particular, there are many high-quality private hospitals in urban areas.
- **Presence of national and public medical facilities**
  - On the other hand, national and public hospitals and university hospitals also play an important role, providing highly specialized and urgent care, education, and research.
- Japan's system is characterized by universal healthcare coverage, which provides broad access to healthcare, while private and public healthcare facilities complement each other.



# Medical Facilities in Japan

	<b>Hospitals</b>	<b>Clinics</b>	<b>Dental clinics</b>	<b>total</b>
<b>National</b>	316	535	4	855
<b>Public</b>	1,181	3,663	248	5,092
<b>Social insurance related organizations</b>	46	405	4	455
<b>Medical corporations</b>	5,632	47,479	16,946	70,057
<b>Private</b>	99	38,859	49,135	88,093
<b>Others</b>	801	14,358	399	15,558
<b>Total</b>	8,075	105,299	66,736	180,110

# University Hospital



公益社団法人 京都府協会  
京都民医連中央病院  
Kyoto Min-iren Chuo Hospital

ちいさの人々との協働で  
「なくてはならない病院」をつくります

# Community Hospital



# Clinics



「医療・よい介護を」  
私たちのモットーです。

公益社団法人 京都府協会  
京都民医連洛北診療所

診療科目 内科・小児科・リハビリ科・リウマチ科  
新小児科・産科・看護科・放射線科・歯科・眼科・皮膚科・泌尿科

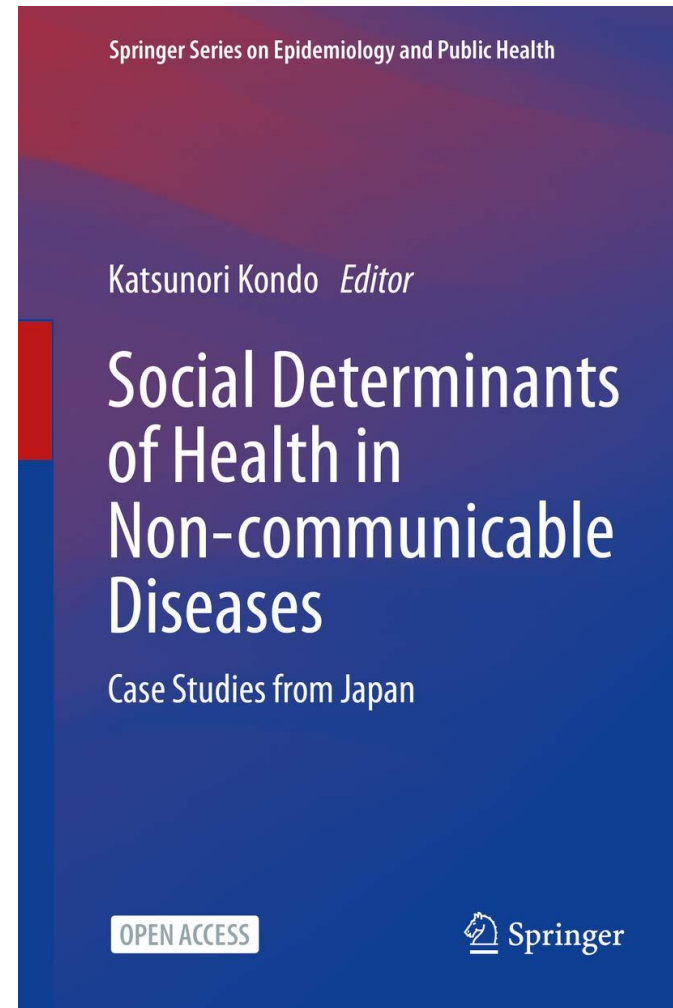
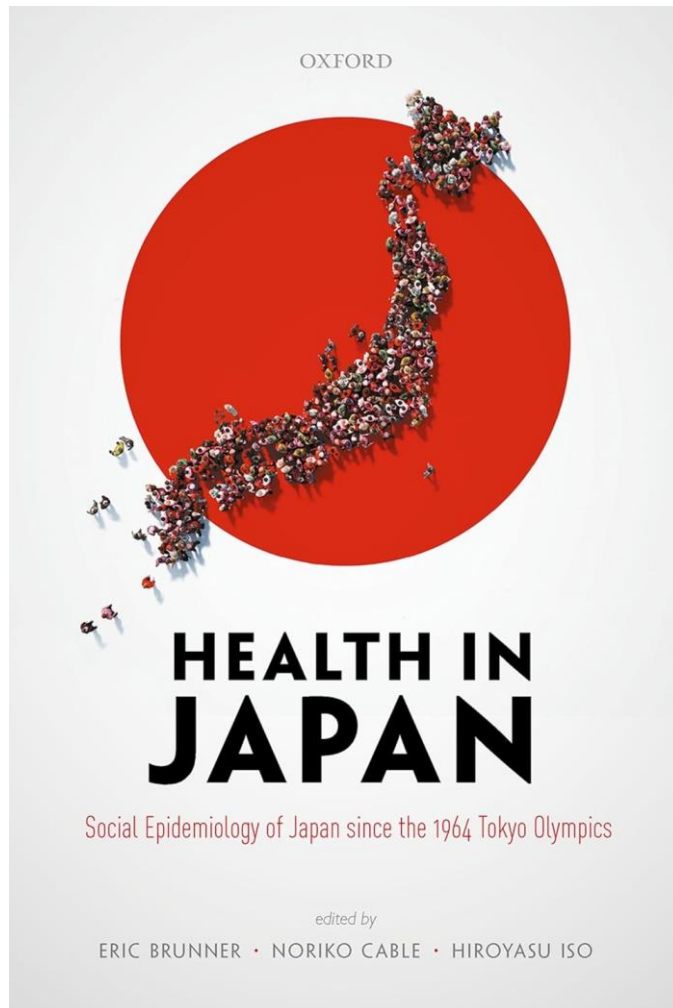
	内	小	産	科	科	科	科	科	科
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午後診 (13:00-20:00)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

休日・夜間診療はご相談下さい  
休日 日曜 祝日 年末年始

〒617-0001 京都市伏見区西木津 電話 075-723-0990

西部診療所

# Recommendation to know more about Health and Health care in Japan



# Medical Practitioners' Act (医師法) Article 1

Medical practitioners are to contribute to **the improvement and promotion of public health** through the administration of **medical care** and **health guidance**, and thereby **ensure the healthy lives of the citizens**.

医師は**医療および保健指導**をつかさどることによって**公衆衛生**の向上および推進に寄与し、もって**国民の健康な生活**を確保するものとする

# **New Model Core Curriculum for Medical Education 2024- Competencies Required for Future Doctors**

- ◆ **Professionalism**
- ◆ **〈New〉 A comprehensive view of People living with illness**
- ◆ **Lifelong Learning**
- ◆ **Scientific Inquiry**
- ◆ **Problem-solving skills based on expertise**
- ◆ **〈New〉 Ability to utilize information science and technology**
- ◆ **Clinical skills for patient care**
- ◆ **Communication skills**
- ◆ **Interprofessional Collaboration**
- ◆ **Understanding the role of medicine in society**

# SO: Understanding the role of medicine in society

Recognizing that medical care is a part of society, we will strive to provide fair medical care and improve public health as a voice for health, while also considering economic, regional, and international perspectives.

SO-01: Social Security

SO-02: Epidemiology and Medical Statistics

SO-03: Forensic Medicine

SO-04: Medicine from the viewpoint of social structure and change

SO-05: Medicine from Domestic and International Perspectives

SO-06: Medical Care from the Perspective of Social Science

**1945**

**2020s**



**We know the power  
of humanity**

# Overview of Plenary Sessions

1. Setting the scene – the importance of equity for health and the role of healthcare and innovation for equity
2. Strategies for (HPH) organizations to address health equity
3. Approaches for Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Services to improve health equity for their patients
4. How Health Promoting Hospitals and Health Services can contribute to health equity in communities
- 5. The role of HPH networks in promoting equity beyond the health sector**

**Let's start the final and wrapping up session !**