

Symposium on Creation of Ikigai and
Development of a Community to Help Each Other
“Building a community for all generations to fulfill their lives”

The Latest International Trends and Their Implications for Japan (2)

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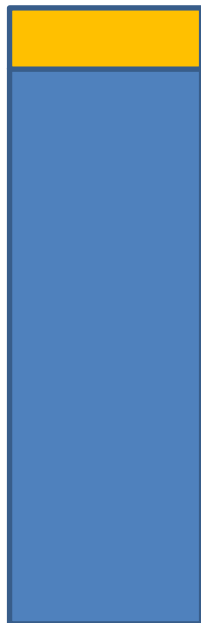
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“Formal Care (FC)” and “Informal Care (IC)”

Global trends

Complementary model
(Scandinavian countries, etc.)
– Systems are well-developed, and residents complement what’s lacking.

Informal care



Formal care

Substitution model (Japan)
– Systems are not well-developed, and residents cover what the systems should do (e.g. family care).



Dutch Model 1 (IC-first model)

IC takes the place of FC, beyond complementary and substitution models.

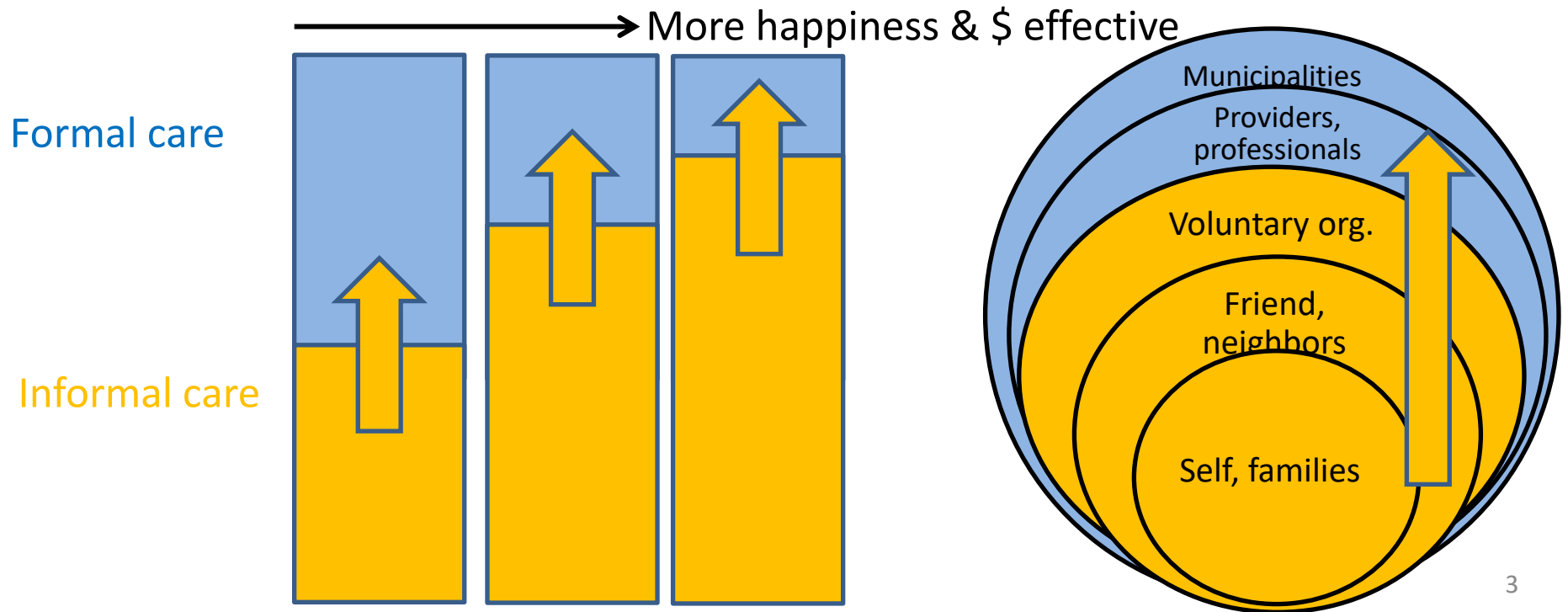
Citizens play active roles & vitalize communities.

Municipalities & organizations provide support.

First, what can this person do?
(Help self-help)

Then, families \Rightarrow communities
(neighbors) \Rightarrow voluntary org.

System is the last resort.



Dutch Model 2

Needs (something the person can't do) directly become services.

= Citizens claim rights.

= Professionals do their jobs according to laws.

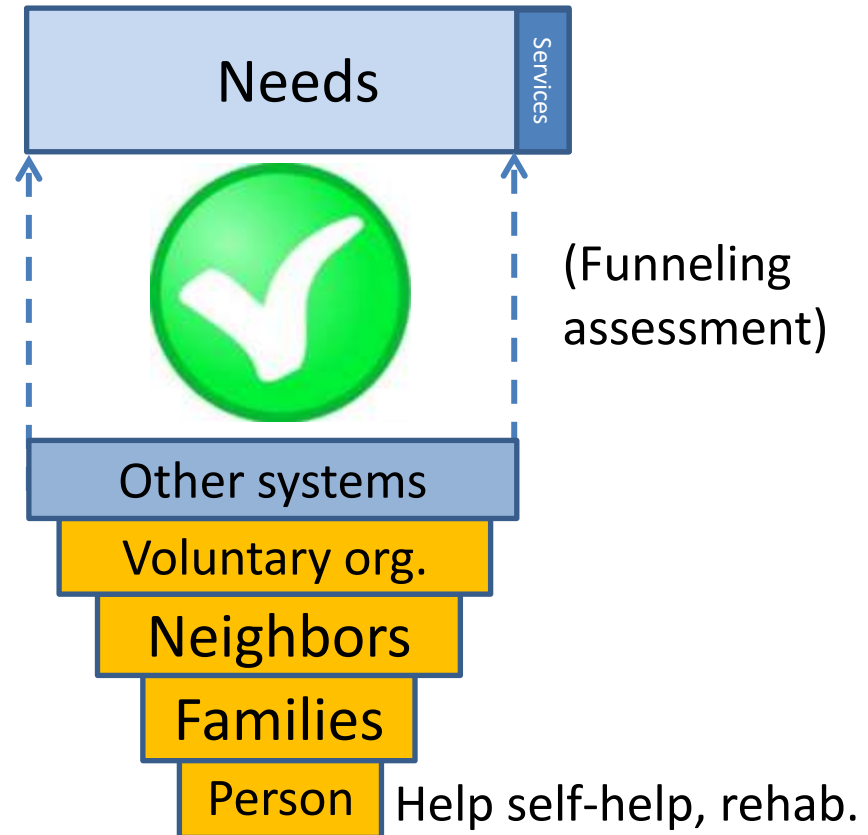
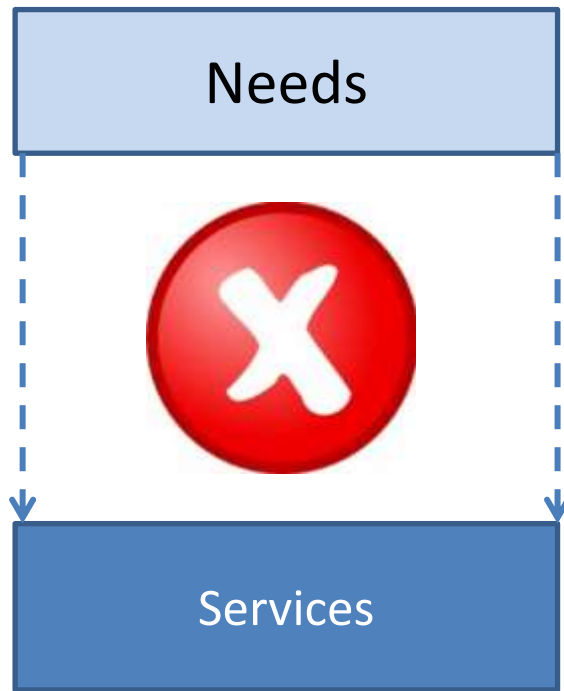
If the person, families, neighbors, and voluntary organizations put together what they can,

A community will be vitalized

= Sense of ownership among citizens

= Autonomy & passion among professionals

Financial efficiency also goes up.



Finding (1) Copernican paradigm shift

- Drastic system reform \Leftrightarrow Organizations will lose jobs.
- “Excessive care exhausts mutual help.”
- “More happiness, less care.”

⇒ Lessons learned from “Dependency & service-oriented society”

- Citizens: from “unable” recipients to “able” people
- “I want someone to talk with.” \Rightarrow “So, you can become a conversation partner.” (transforming roles)
- “I want to rejoin a society,” “I enjoy volunteering.”

(Leaving professional jobs to professionals)

⇒ Toward “Independent & network-building society”

“Active citizens are hot & drawing attention!”

Research methodology

1. Interviews within and outside Japan
(municipalities, relevant organizations)
 - Denmark: Aug. 23-26, 2016
(Cities of Rudersdal & Faxe)
 - **The Netherlands: Aug. 29 – Sep.2**
(Leiden City)
 - Japan: Dec. 2016 – Feb. 2017

2. Data request to research organizations outside Japan

- We asked collaborating researchers in different countries to provide data on programs to support independence of older persons and rehabilitation policies/systems.



Finding (2) Bringing out the potential of older people & communities

- National government
 - Drastic reform, framework law ⇒ More freedom for municipalities
- Municipalities
 - See the reform as “challenge” = SWT
 - (Financial support) supporting new initiatives > inviting for fixed programs
- Professional organizations (service providers)
 - Questioning the traditional service provision → discovering the potential of a community
 - Social benefit > Organizational benefit (also focusing on efficiency)
 - What can organizations do to promote self-help, mutual help, and the potential of a community?
 - Providing support with professional knowledge & skills
- Voluntary organizations
 - Citizens establish their own organizations (while receiving support). Cure/care organizations are also paying more attention to them!
- Citizens, families, neighbors (voluntary organizations)
 - “Volunteers who work hard and do something for others” ⇒ “Enjoying volunteering” and “rejoining a society”
 - Self-help! Older people form their own networks ⇒ becoming voluntary organizations
- Together
 - 180-degree paradigm shift: Learn together and change the way we think
 - Acknowledge, respect, and talk with each other then build consensus

We will build a good society, and we'll do it together!

International comparative research committee on care prevention and rehabilitation to support independence of older people

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Thank you very much!

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