

# Comparison of Japanese and American University Students' Views on Aging Society's effects on Poverty and Long-Term Care



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# Outline

- Significance of the Study
- Research Questions
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# Significance of the Study

- In America, the population of elderly as well as the younger generation is increasing
- Concerned how to deal with the problems in the near future with health and retirement issues.
- In Japan, the younger generation is decreasing so what is expected for the aging population.
- Want to see in what ways Japan's aging population problem compares with the U.S.
- Want to know how Japan and the U.S. will handle this serious issue.
- We want to compare the Japanese and American university students' knowledge and views on this problem.

# Research Questions

1. What are the current levels of knowledge of the Japanese and American university students on the issue of the aging population's effects on poverty and long-term health care?
2. What are the concerns of Japanese and American university students on these aging population's effects on their future?

# Research Background

- National Average Life Expectancy
- National Average Birth Rate
- Effects on Society and Poverty
- Effects on Long-Term Health Care
- Managing the Effects on Society

# National Average Life Expectancies

Japan	United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Japan is listed as the highest life expectancy in the world in the last three decades.</li><li>● Since WWII they had three phases of mortality</li><li>● By 1975, Japan had lowest adult mortality (men and women)</li><li>● This attributable to a culture of hygiene</li><li>● High levels of educational attainment</li><li>● An egalitarian society</li><li>● Strong government that led public health programs</li></ul> <p>(Murray, 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● America is ranked as 26th in the 36 members of OECD (Organization for Econ. Cooperation and Development)</li><li>● Average age is 78.7, one year below the international average</li><li>● Has the highest of medical technology per capita, but don't visit doctors frequently</li><li>● few resources devoted to public health and primary care, and a large share of the population uninsured.</li></ul> <p>(Kliff, 2013)</p>

# National Average Life Expectancies

Year	Japan	United States
1950		
1960		
1970		
1980		
1990		
2000		
2010		
2014		

# National Average Birth Rates

Japan	United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Second lowest birthrate in the world</li><li>● Population shrank by 1 million over past five years (Leonard, 2016)</li><li>● Number of live births declined from 2.092 million in 1973 to as low as 1.247 million in 1989. This proves this is not a new trend.</li><li>● Prefectures with the largest cities have the lowest fertility rates</li><li>● Tokyo Metropolitan Area has the lowest birthrate in Japan at 1.09</li></ul> <p>(Kumagai, 2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 1.862 children per woman in 2014 (The World Bank)</li><li>● U.S. population is growing by approximately 3.3 million per year</li><li>● U.S. fertility is dramatically higher than almost all other developed countries (SUSPS)</li></ul>



# National Average Birth Rates

Year	Japan	United States
1950		
1960		
1970		
1980		
1990		
2000		
2010		
2014		

# Effects on Society and Poverty

Japan	United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Over one-fifth of elderly Japanese live below poverty line due to dementia</li><li>● Wages and average pension payments are lower than in the past</li><li>● Elderly households receive over half of welfare payments</li><li>● High life expectancy is accompanied with lower workforce productivity</li></ul> <p>(Martin, 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Women's reproductive rights could be attacked to promote fertility</li></ul> <p>(Leonard, 2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● One in seven (15%) of 65 and older have income below the SPM (Supplemental Poverty Measure) .</li></ul> <p>(Cubanski, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Average Social Security check is \$1,341.</li></ul> <p>(Campbell 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Rising costs of long-term care is causing many families economic hardships.</li><li>● Many seniors are “strong middle class” until suffer catastrophic medical condition.</li></ul> <p>(O'Donnell, 2016)</p>

# Effects on Long-Term Health Care

Japan	United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Introduction of nursing care insurance system</li><li>● Japanese citizens over 40 years of age are registered and pay premiums</li><li>● Elderly care divided into “care services” and “preventative services”</li><li>● Greater priority on preventative care</li><li>● Shortage of workers is greatest challenge to nursing care industry</li></ul> <p>(Oki, 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Long-term care costs rising in U.S.</li><li>● Universal long-term care insurance potential to control costs</li><li>● Suggested tied to retirement benefits and tax credits</li><li>● Lack of affordable long-term care is great challenge for American families (O’Donnell, 2016)</li></ul>

# Managing the Effects on Aging Society

Japan	United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Encourage more immigration to maintain workforce and population</li><li>● Increase foreign visitation to boost consumption of goods and improve economy (Murai, 2016)</li><li>● Promote independent living of older Japanese (Muramatsu, 2016)</li><li>● Promote more gender equity in corporate and family life to possibly boost birth rates (Garnova, 2016)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Old individual to lower their working hours yet remain in the workplace and pay taxes until later ages.</li><li>● Promoting and rewarding volunteering, care, and artistic work among the elderly. (Nicoloya, 2016)</li></ul>

# Research Method

- Demographics

- Total of 60 University Students (30 Japanese University Students and 30 American Students)

- 30 Japanese University Students

- 15 Female, 15 Male
- Ages 18-60

- 30 American University Students

- 15 Female, 15 Male
- Ages 18-60

- Research Instrument

- Online Survey([Japanese](#) – [English](#))
- Google Forms

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