

Social prescribing for healthy ageing for older persons

Lessons from Japan's experience



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1

Contents

- Japan's Experience of Policy Shift
 - From High-Risk Approach to Community/Population Approach
- Japan's Community-Based Social Prescribing Model
 - Results of New Intervention, Scale Up, and Impact



2

Limitations of High-Risk Strategy

- It is difficult to screen frail older people.
- Frail people is unable to participate in prevention programs.
 - expected: 5% of older people
 - actually: 0.2%
- Functions declined after one year from the end of program.

2006.10.29
Asahi Newspaper

3

Policy Shift and New Intervention

- The high-risk strategy proved ineffective.
- Japan's healthy ageing=long-term care prevention policy shifted toward a community-/ population-based approach.
- Without applying any screening or eligibility criteria, a preventive social prescribing scheme was offered to all older adults in the community.

4



England

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/personalisedcare/social-prescribing/>

What is social prescribing?

- Social prescribing is . . .
an approach that **connects people to activities, groups, and services in their community** to meet the practical, social and emotional needs that affect their health and wellbeing.

5

Intervention study in Taketoyo town, Aichi Community Gathering Place(CGP) *kayoi-no-ba*

Seasonal events

- ☆ New year party
- ☆ Spring festival
- ☆ Summer festival
- ☆ Sports event
- ☆ Christmas party



(盆踊り)



(玉入れ)

6

6

Enjoyable Social Programs



←Ping-Pong

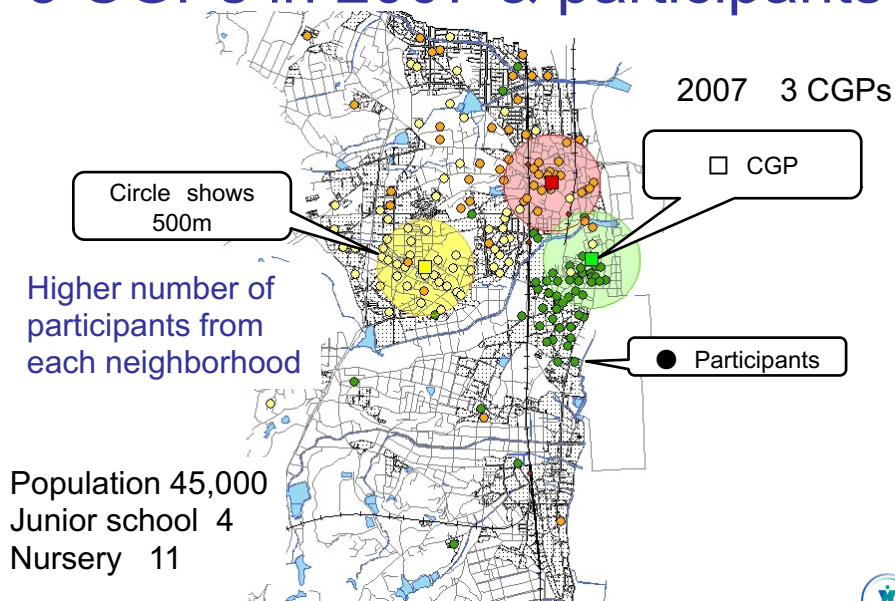
Game→



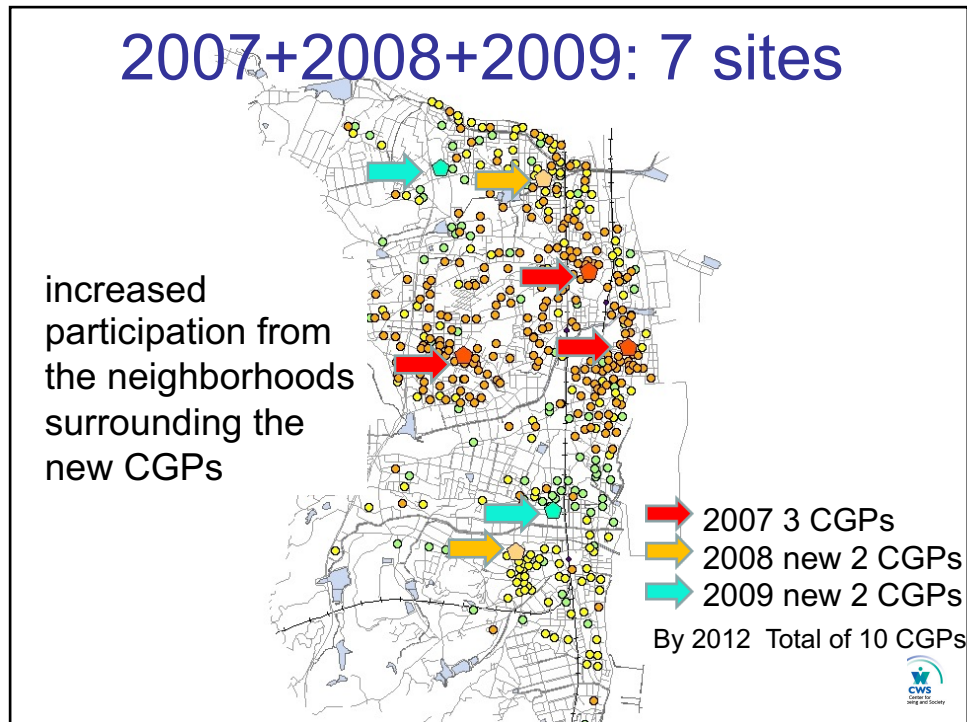
Just chatting is very popular!

7

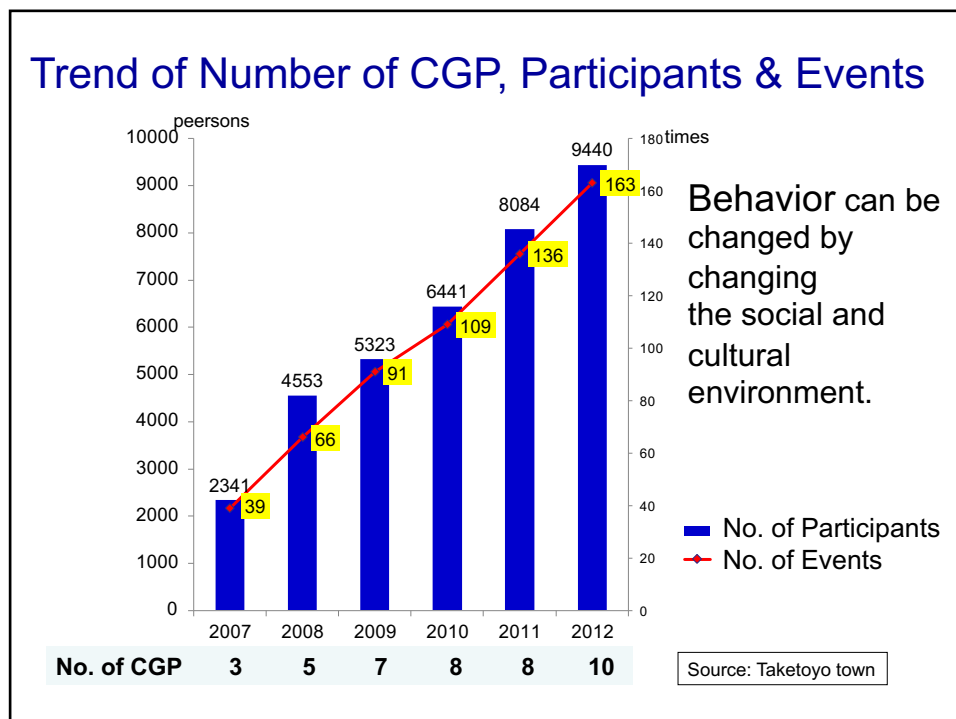
3 CGPs in 2007 & participants



8

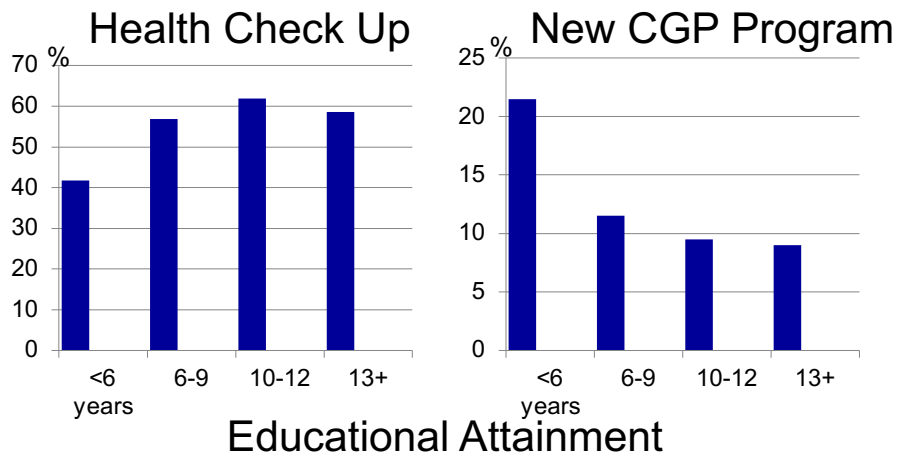


9



10

Participants Rate by Education



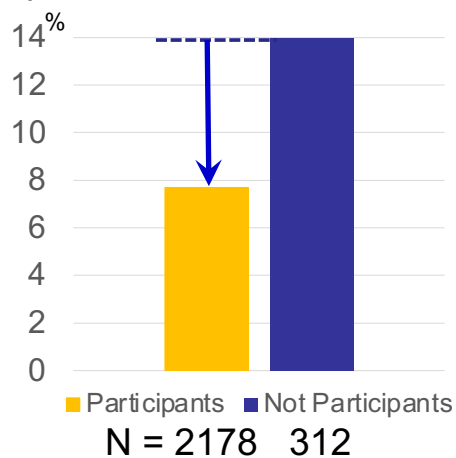
The new CGP Program might reduce inequalities in health

11

Participants Keep Functions

Taketoyo project, 2014

% of persons function declined

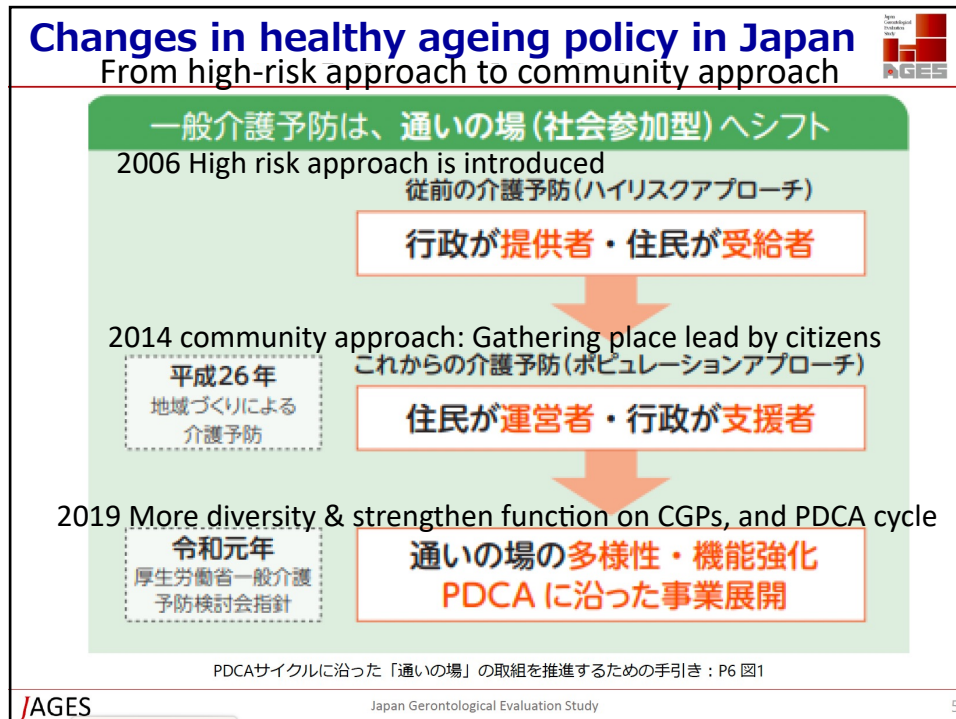


A comparison between participants and non-participants in the Taketoyo CGP project

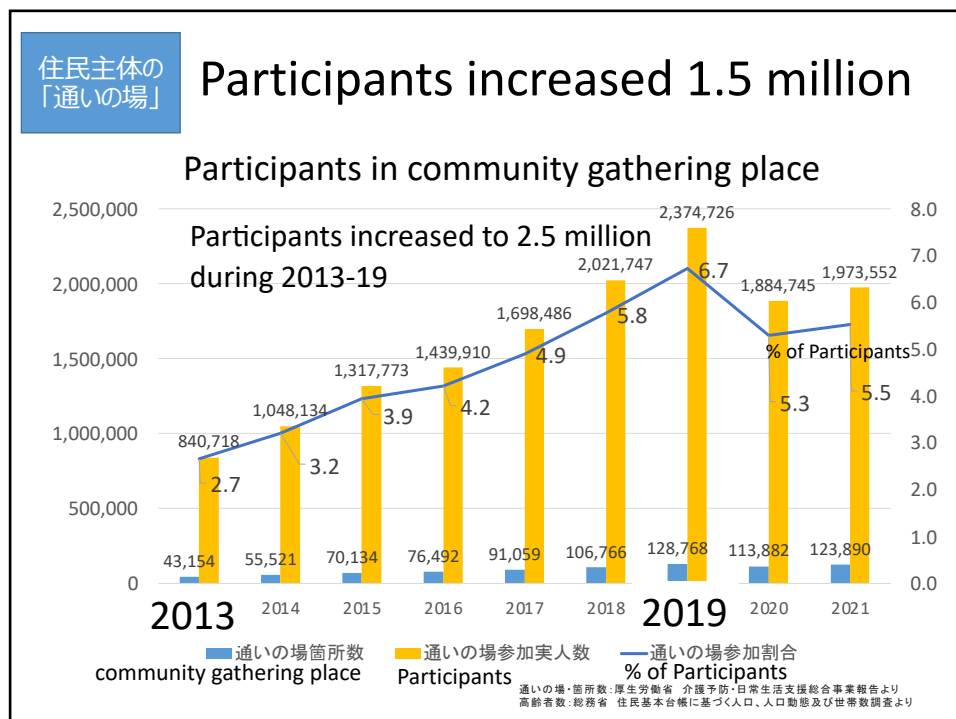
over the 5-year follow-up period, the participants showed a 6.3% point reduction

Hikichi, H., Kondo, N., Kondo, K., et. Al: Effect of community intervention program promoting social interactions on functional disability prevention for older adults; propensity score matching and instrumental variable analyses, JAGES Taketoyo study. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* doi: 10.1136/jech-2014-205345

12



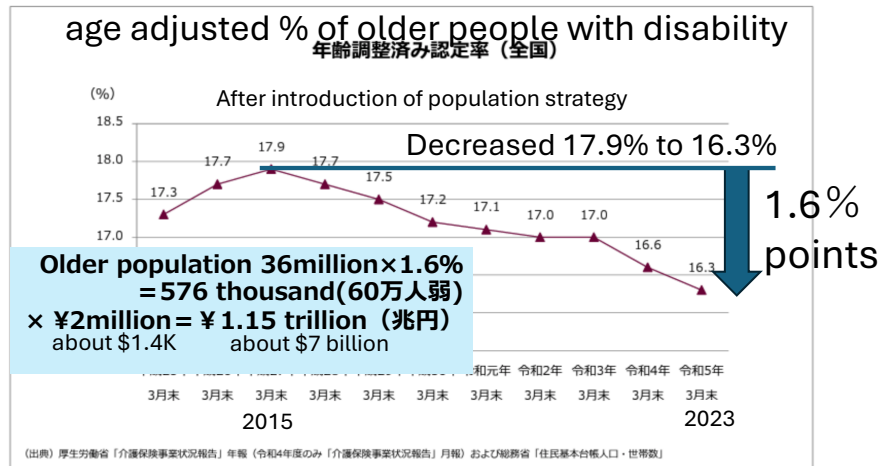
13



14

第1号被保険者の認定率（年齢調整後）の変化 （介護保険事業状況報告月報及び人口推計から作成）

- 要介護認定率はピーク時の平成27年3月末の17.9%から減少してきており、令和5年3月末には16.3%となっている。（平成27年3月末比▲1.6%）



厚生労働省「2040年に向けたサービス提供体制等のあり方
現状と課題・論点について」

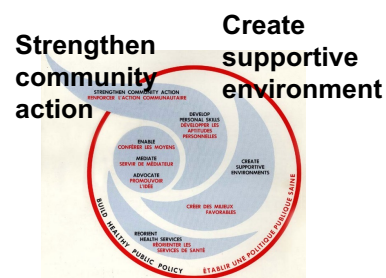
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/12300000/001371773.pdf> P94

15

Conclusion

Lessons from Japan's experience

- Community-/Population-based approach is better than high-risk/individual approach
- Japan's community-based social prescribing model demonstrates a scalable and equitable strategy for promoting healthy ageing and reducing functional decline in a super-aging society.



16