

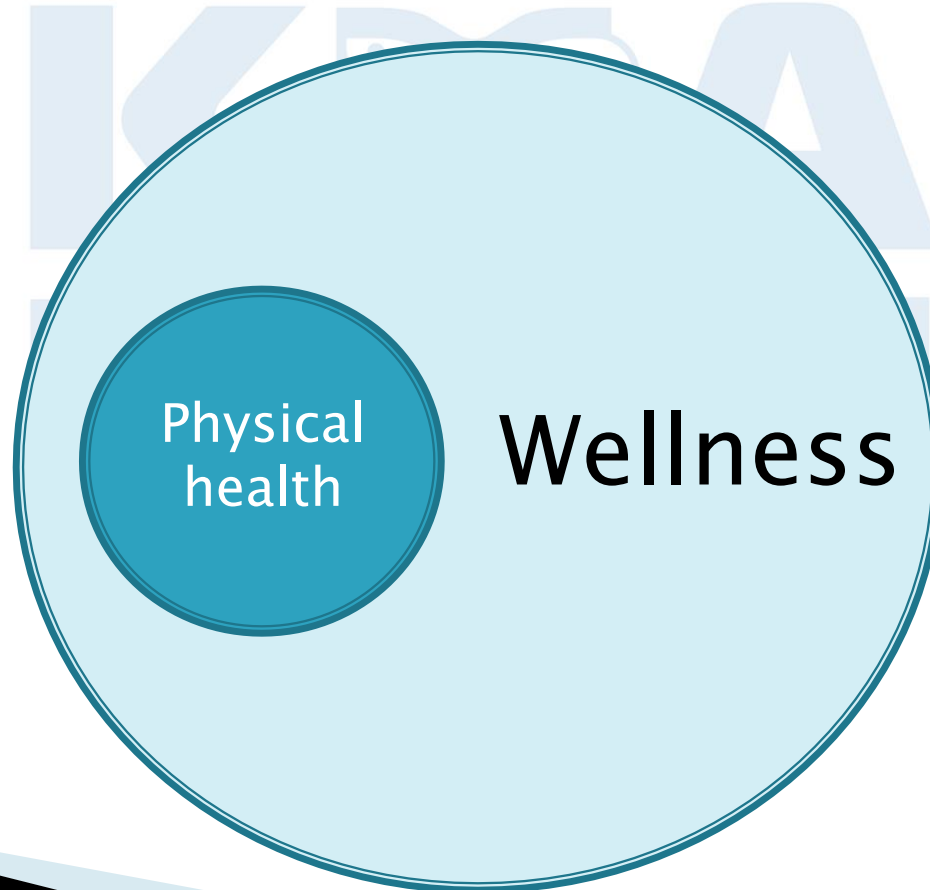
# Path to Wellness; In the Context of Aging Society

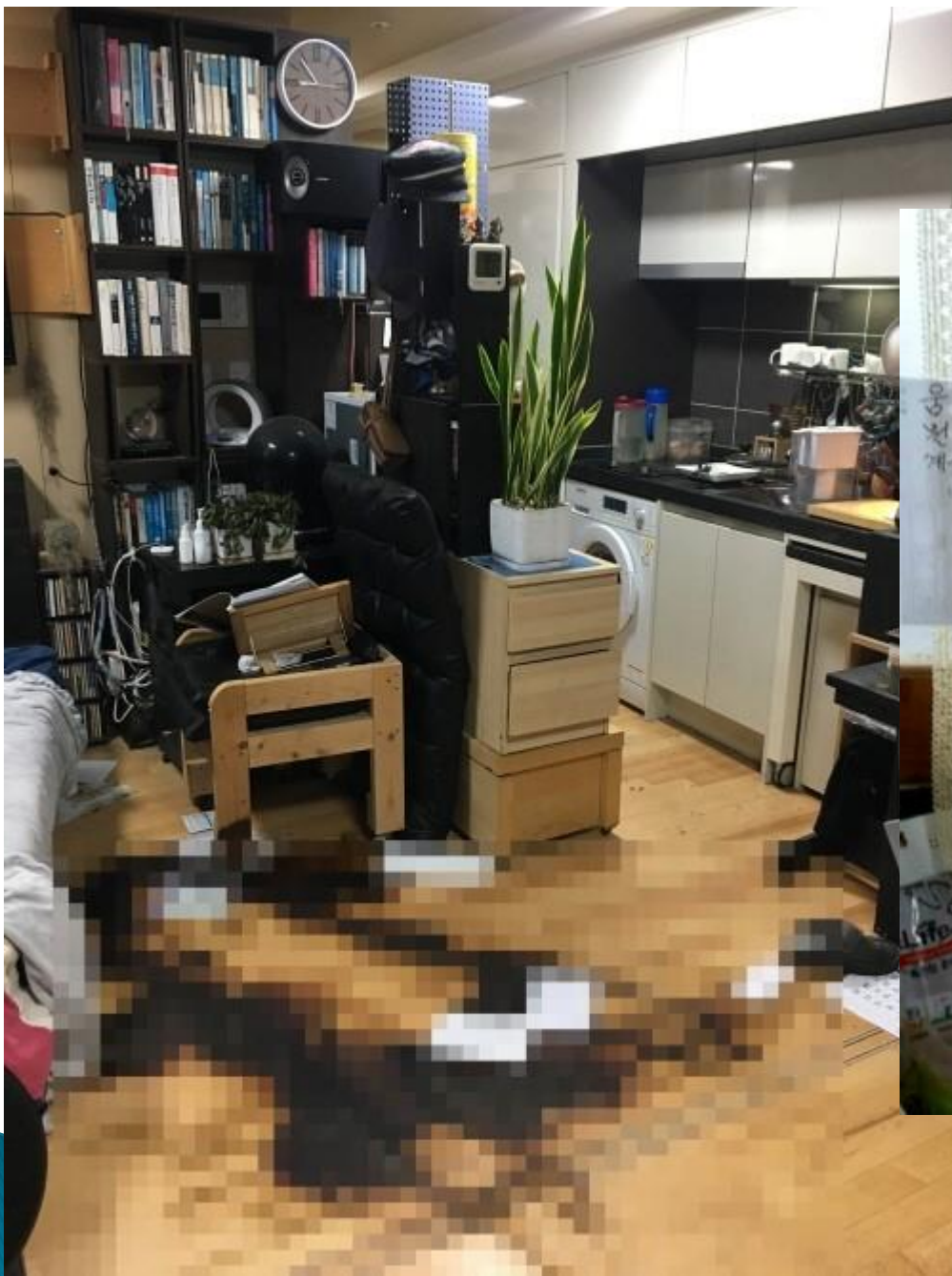
September 6, 2019  
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The Chair of the International Relations  
Committee,  
Korean Medical Association  
President, The Korean Society of Global Health

# Introduction

- ▶ What is “Wellness”?
  - “the active pursuit of activities, choices and lifestyles that lead to a state of holistic health”





# Aging and Wellness

- ▶ Focus on healthcare service, Vulnerable group, aging population
- ▶ Wellness gets significant more and more in the context of aging society
- ▶ Why?
  - Sociological viewpoints
    - Solitary deaths and increasing elderly people living alone
    - Increasing the unemployed population
    - Issues about life-sustaining treatment and euthanasia
  - Viewpoints from healthcare policy
    - Growing proportion of medical costs for elderly care



# Mid-to Long-Term Estimation of Medical Costs for Seniors Aged 65 or older

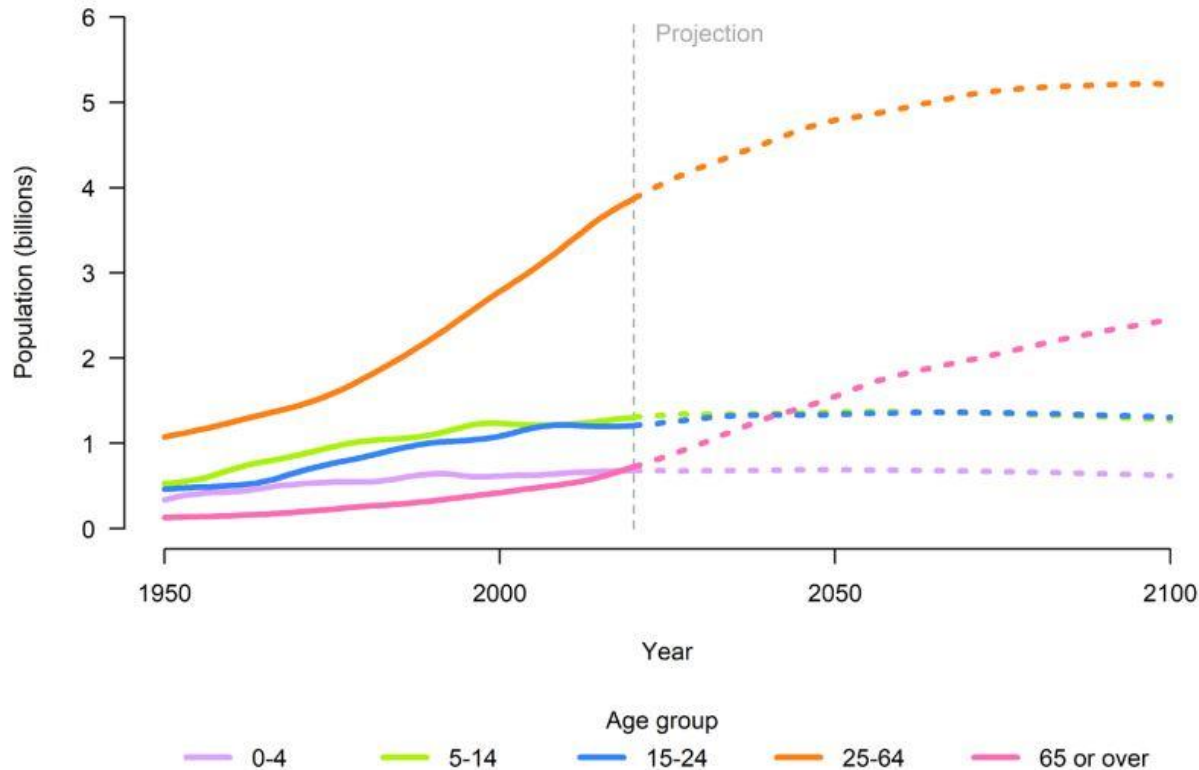
	Estimated Spending (billion USD)	Proportion against GDP (%)
2015	17.4	1.42
2020	29.1	1.88
2025	48	2.50
2030	73.5	3.21
2035	104.8	3.95
2040	141.7	4.68
2050	225.1	5.84
2060	312.6	6.57

Data source : Health Insurance Research Center, National Health Insurance Corporation

# International Aging Trend

[Estimated and projected global population by broad age group, 1950–2100, according to the medium-variant projection]

*Persons aged 65 years or over make up the fastest-growing age group*



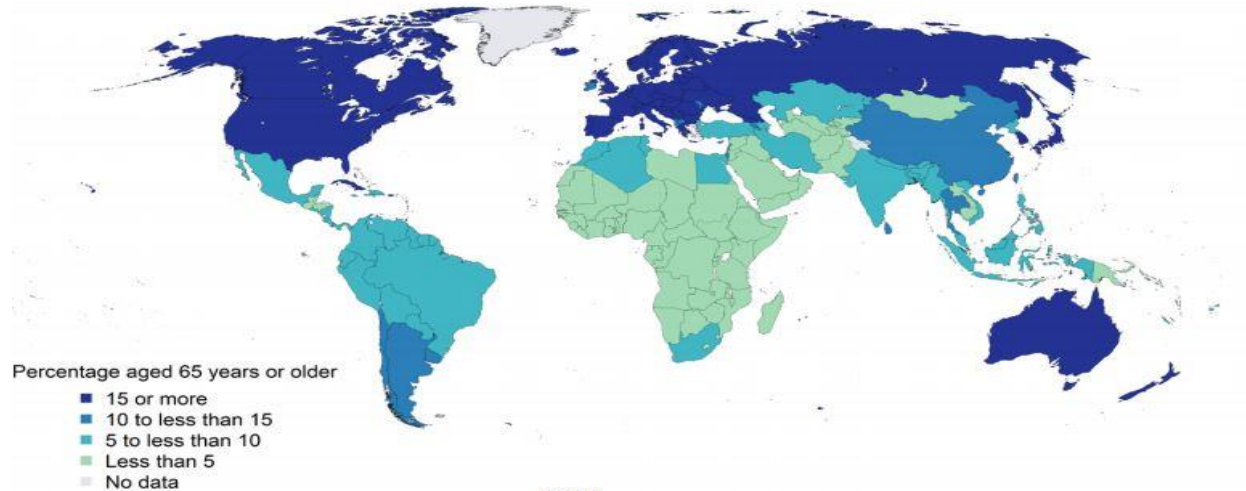
Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019*.

\* excluding Australia and New Zealand

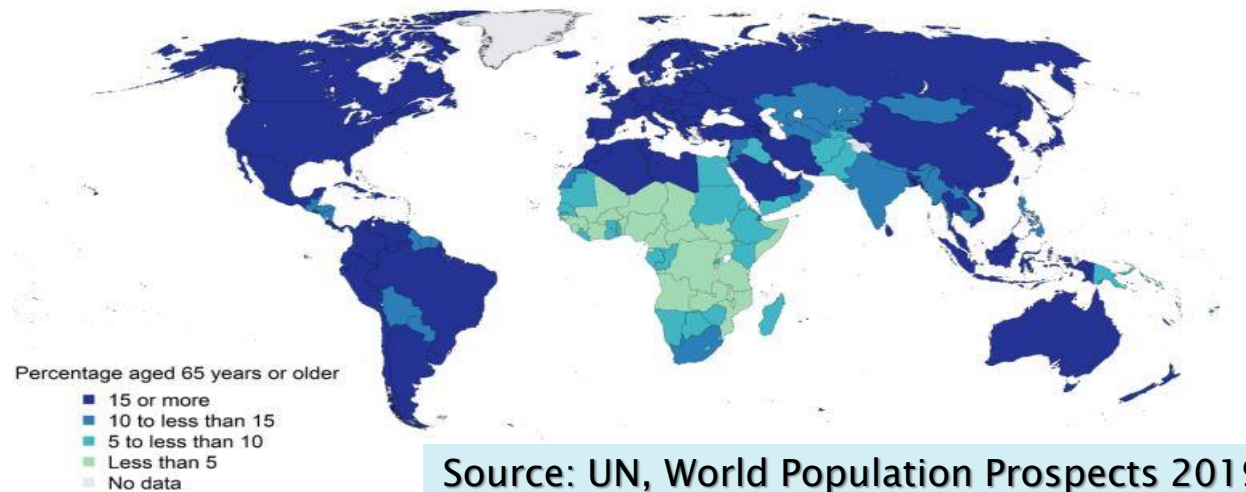
Source: UN, World Population Prospects 2019 highlights

# International Aging Trend

2019



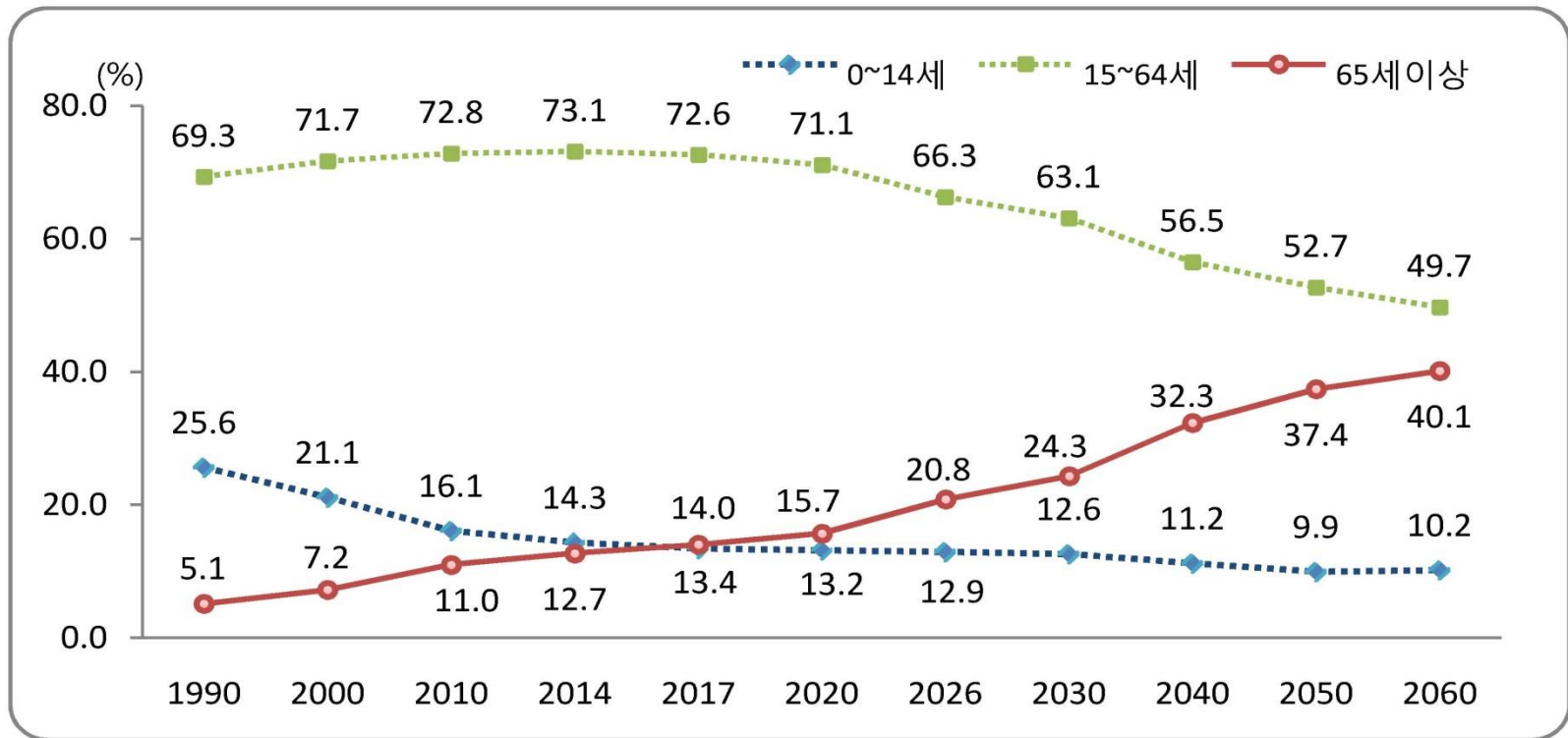
2050



Source: UN, World Population Prospects 2019 highlights

# Aging Trend of South Korea

[Figure. Future population estimation for Rep. of Korea]



Data Source : Statistics Korea



# Comparison with Other Countries

구분	Reaching year (estimated)			Transitioning time	
	7% (aging society)	14% (aged society)	20% (super-aged society)	7%→14%	14%→20%
France	1864	1979	2018	115	39
Sweden	1887	1972	2014	85	42
Australia	1939	2012	2028	73	16
U.K.	1929	1976	2026	47	50
German	1932	1972	2009	40	37
Japan	1970	1994	2006	24	12
South Korea	2000	2017	2026	18	8

Source: National Institute of Population & Society Security Research, Japan

# What should be improved in South Korea?

1

Establishing a effective NCD care system lead by doctors

2

Senior long-term care insurance and community care

3

Sustainable financing scheme for national health insurance

4

Building a safe treatment environment through 'law-abiding treatment'

# Establishing a NCD care system lead by doctors

- ▶ Effective operation of a chronic disease care system
  - implementing the “Pilot project for community primary care” and the “Pilot project for medical cost scheme for chronic disease care by community clinics”, in cooperation of the government and medical society
  - Strives to deliver effective and quality medical services by enhancing primary care and linking with local medical associations
- ▶ Establishing a division in charge of a chronic disease care system and the separate budget for it
- ▶ Developing policies to motivate and support patients

# Senior Long-term Care Insurance

- ▶ What is Senior long-term care insurance?
  - Social insurance providing long-term care benefits to the elderly who cannot live alone for more than 6 months due to age or senile disease
- ▶ Type of Benefit

## Benefit

### ① Institutional Care Benefit

- Senior nursing institutions (More than 10 persons)
- Group home (Less than 9 persons)

### ② Home Care Benefit

- Home-visit benefit
  - Home-visit care/bath/nursing services
- Day/Night care
- Short-term care
- Welfare instruments

## Cash Benefit

### ③ Special Cash Benefit

- Family care benefit
  - Those in a remote area. (¥150,000/month)
- Exceptional care benefit, hospital nursing expenses
  - Not in place

# Senior Long-term Care Insurance – Beneficiaries and Finance

## [Status of Long-term Care Beneficiaries]

Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Seniors (Over 65)	6,192,762	6,462,740	6,719,244	6,940,396	7,310,835
Applicant	685,852	736,879	789,024	848,829	923,543
People subject to decision (In and outside grades)	535,328	585,386	630,757	681,006	749,809
Approved people (Approval rate against decision)	378,493	424,572	467,752	519,850	585,287
	(70.7%)	(72.5%)	(74.2%)	(76.3%)	(78.1%)
Approval rate against elderly population	6.1%	6.6%	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%

## [Status of Long-term Care Institutions]

Classifi- cation	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Home	Institu- tion	Home	Institu- tion	Home	Institu- tion	Home	Institu- tion	Home	Institu- tion
Total	11,056	4,648	11,672	4,871	12,917	5,085	14,211	5,187	15,073	5,304



# Necessity of Community Care

- ▶ Why does South Korea need community care for elderly?
  - Existence of Blind spot in care system
  - Family care, heavy burdens for care-providers
  - Limit in meeting care-needs due to Insufficient home-visit service
  - Existing service's inefficiency because of fragmented provision
  - Response to explosive financial spending (Unit: KR Won)
    - Senior care expenses in health insurance (ratio)  
: (2016) 25 trillion (38.7%) ⇒ (2025) 58 trillion (50.8%)
    - Senior care expenses in medical benefits (ratio)  
: (2016) 3.1 trillion (46.3%) ⇒ (2025) 5.7 trillion (51.5%)
    - Dementia care expenses (against GDP)  
: (2016) 13.6 trillion (0.83%) ⇒ (2030) 34.3 trillion (1.8%)

# Direction for Community Care

## ▶ **Homecare service**

- Community based Comprehensive Care
- Town Clinic and Dr. provide a community care
- Small group facility and Short-term facility
- Day care facility
- Home-visit Medical Care

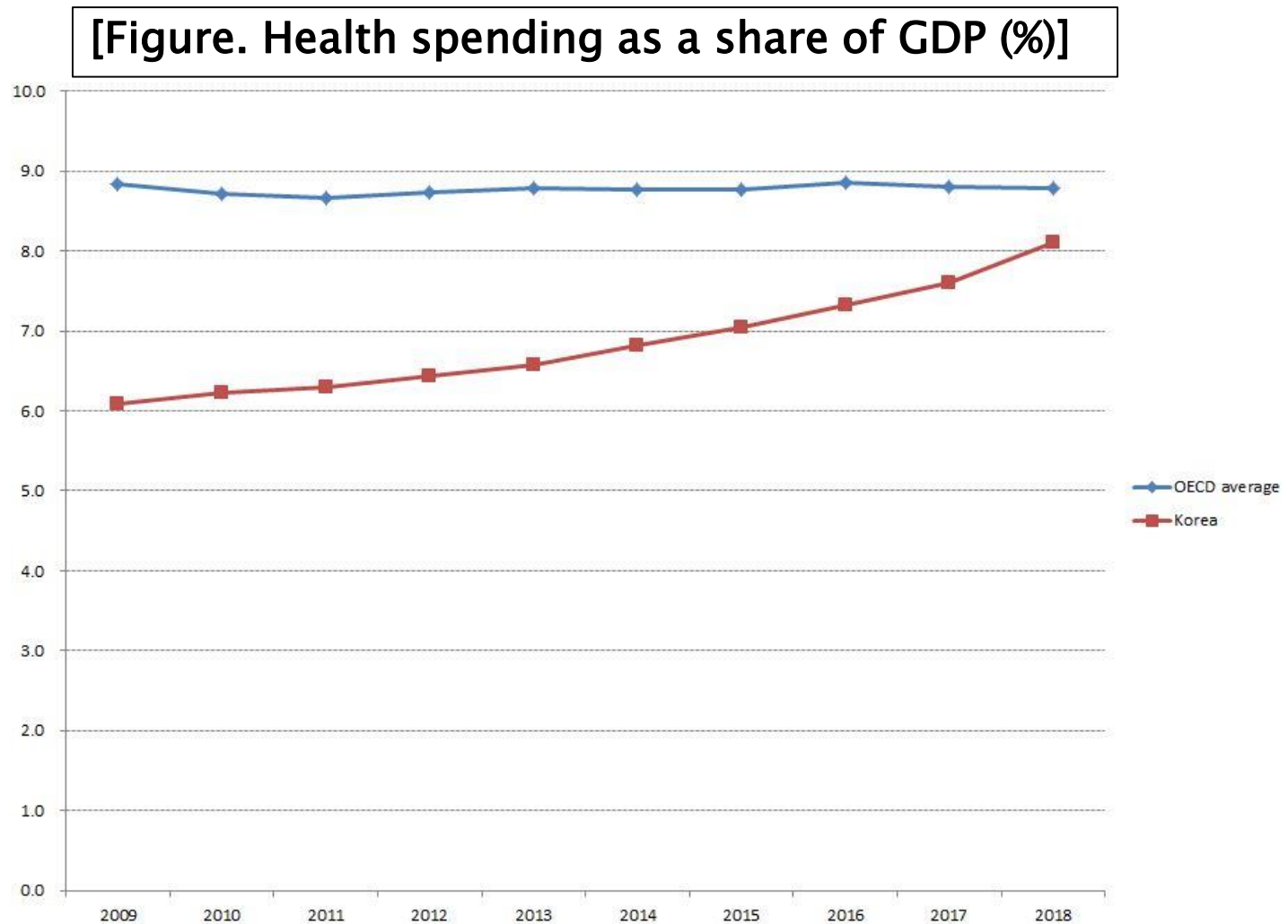
## ▶ **Residence service**

- Japanese style nursing and care center

## ▶ **Discussion on a facility between the institution and home care**

- Ease anxiety of patients and guardians by forging a complex town between nursing hospitals and institutions

# Proper Increase of Health Insurance Spending ?



Data source : OECD, Health Statistics 2019

# Building a Safe Treatment Environment through 'Law-abiding Treatment'

(Unit: billion, USD)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	30.4	33.5	36.1	33.8	41.9	44.6	46.4	49.7
Insurance fee	25.9	28.7	30.9	33.0	35.2	37.8	40.0	42.9
Government support	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.7
Other income	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1

Data Source : The Ministry of Health and Welfare(MOHW)

# Productivity vs Quality of Healthcare Service

- ▶ Increase Productivity vs Quality of Healthcare
  - The annual consultation per capita in Korea (16.6 as of 2017) is more than two times of that of OECD member countries.
  - The excessive workload puts safe treatment of people at risk, and they are concentrated to large and general hospitals because of public preference for them.
  - Medical acts without a license or qualification like 'ghost surgery' emerge as a social issue.
- ▶ Effort to implement 'law-abiding treatment'
  - Monitor weekly working hours of residents, fellows, professors and pay doctors at large/Univ. hospitals



# Future Challenges for Wellness of Aging Society in Korea

- ▶ Sustainable and Manageable Management of Elderly Long-term Care Insurance
- ▶ Development of Community based Homecare Medicine for Elderly
- ▶ Initiative and Leadership of KMA, KoNIBP, NLSTC to deal with wellness and healthcare for Elderly
  - Well Dying, Dying with Dignity, Advanced Directives(Advanced Life-sustaining treatment Directives)



***Thank you 😊!***