

THE NEWZ

English Ver.

08

June 2023



Differences Between Japanese And Foreign Healthcare Systems

From The Perspective Of University Students Studying Abroad

Natsuki Kanaya	University of Minnesota, United States
----------------	--



Hello everyone! Spring semester is coming to an end, and I am so excited for the summer! In this Newsletter, I would like to talk about mental health care in the U.S. and Japan. I would like to start off by stating that I am not a medical doctor, psychologist, or a therapist.

Therapy

As mentioned in the previous newsletter, going to therapy is common and fairly accepted in American society. I know many friends who are currently in therapy to cope with stress or treat mental illnesses, and we think seeing a therapist is not something to be ashamed of, instead, it is something to be proud of. My school offers students free therapy including individual and couple therapy up to 10 times a year, and many college campuses also offer free therapy to their students to improve students' well-being and help them thrive in college. Also, text-counseling is available to students at the University of Minnesota 24 hours a day for free. I have not been in therapy before, however, it is good to know that there are

I will be talking based on my knowledge I gained from being a psychology major and conversations I had with my friends. This is not medical advice, and please consult a mental health professional if needed.

resources available when I need one in the future. Outside of college, unfortunately, many insurance companies do not cover therapy, and it could be very expensive ranging from 100 dollars to 250 dollars per session. Mental health disparities are a serious societal issue, as Black and Native Americans are affected disproportionately. Those communities have already been oppressed in society due to racism and low socioeconomic status, and hence a lack of access to mental health-care could escalate their mental health struggles. Some places offer free or inexpensive therapy sessions to make therapy more accessible and affordable and improve health disparities.

Medication

In Japan, taking medications for mental health is still stigmatized and frowned upon, although psychiatric medications have been proven effective in treating mental illnesses. In contrast, taking medication for mental illnesses is common in the U.S. 11 percent of Americans aged 12 years or over take antidepressants, and the number is increasing due to reasons such as COVID-19 and the unstable economy. Although research shows that a combination of medication and therapy is recommended to treat mental illnesses, many people cannot afford therapy and rely solely

on psychiatric medications. Many people in the U.S. think that the earlier the intervention is, the easier and faster it is to treat mental illnesses, whether it is therapy, medication, or both. Thus, seeking help should not be a last resort. Before coming to the U.S. and taking psychology classes for my psychology degree, I had not known anybody personally who is struggling with mental illnesses. I have come to learn that it is important to support those who are struggling with mental health and check in on them so that they can get help and improve their mental health.

Mental Health Awareness

There is stigma surrounding mental illnesses in almost every society, however, mental illnesses seem more destigmatized in the U.S. compared to Japan. In addition to free therapy, my college holds many events to raise mental health awareness. My favorite is PAWS, Pet Away Worry & Stress. It is a program that provides Animal-Assisted Interactions (AAI) with registered therapy animals - including dogs, cats, rabbits, and chickens - and a licensed clinical social worker staff each session. Interacting with animals through this program actually helped me cope with stress, especially during final seasons. Also, every syllabus has mental health resources attached at the end so that students are well aware of the resources available on campus. Some professors could be lenient on deadlines and give you extensions to assignments if you

address that you are mentally struggling and need some time for self-care. I hope there will be more mental health awareness in Japan. Japan is a country with a high suicide rate and a low depression prevalence rate, indicating that many people are struggling with mental health silently. Mental illnesses such as depression are a result of chemical imbalance in the brain, however, some people in Japan still consider people battling mental illnesses lazy. I firmly believe that our generation, Gen Z can be the one to increase mental health awareness and help those in need. Talking about your mental health with friends and family, mental health stigma, and societal issues involving mental health, and showing support to those who are currently battling mental illnesses would be a great start to change society for the better.



[PAWS, an event at school where you can interact with therapy animals]

Medical Devices

Momoka Nakamura	University of California, Los Angeles	
-----------------	---------------------------------------	---

Hi everyone! It is fascinating how fast technology has been innovated lately. Today, I would like to compare and contrast the development and adoption of medical devices in Japan and in the US. Both countries have been known for their advanced medical device

and equipment industry for several decades being at the forefront of medical technology, from robotic surgery to advanced medical imaging, saving many lives.



[Revolutionized medicine by medical technology]

Regulations

One of the significant differences between Japan and the US is in the regulation of medical devices. Japan has a strict regulatory system that requires medical devices to go through a rigorous approval process before they can be sold in the market. This process can take up to 3 years and involves extensive testing and clinical trials. In contrast, the US has a less strict regulatory system, with medical devices often approved through a fast-track process taking from 1 week to 8 months, which can lead to some devices being approved with limited testing or clinical data. The difference in regulation has resulted in different approaches to innovation in medical device development. In Japan, medical device companies prioritize safety and reliability over innovation, resulting in a slower rate of innovation but a higher level of



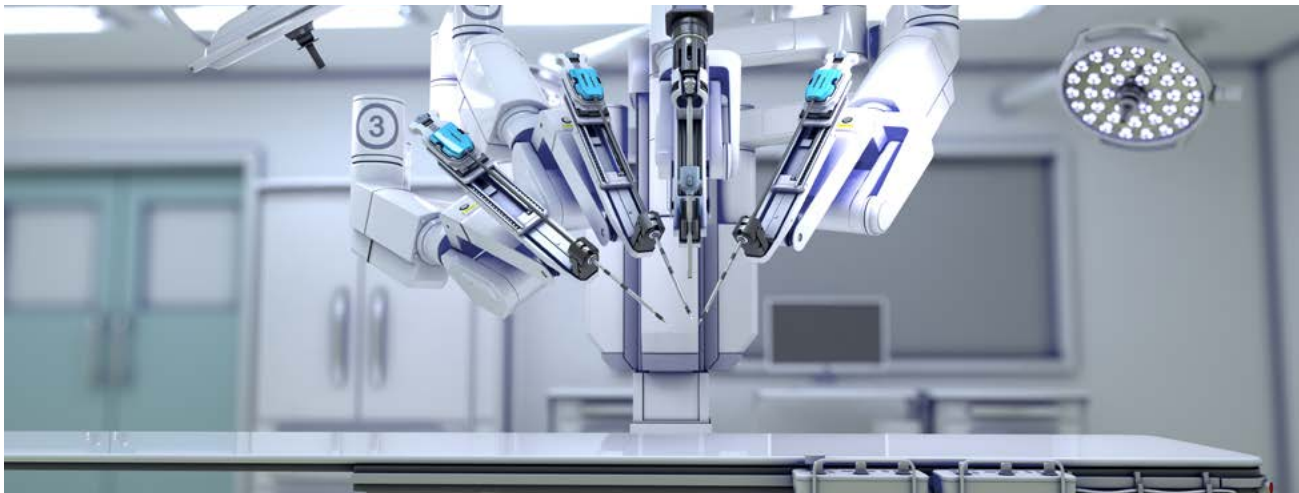
[Medical Device example]

quality. In contrast, the American companies tend to prioritize innovation, resulting in a faster rate of innovation but a higher risk of device failure or harm

Robotic surgery

Robotic surgery is an example of a medical device where Japan has been a leader in innovation and adoption. The da Vinci surgical system, developed by Intuitive Surgical, is used in many hospitals in Japan for minimally invasive surgeries. The system allows for precise and accurate

surgical procedures, reducing the risk of complications and speeding up recovery time. While the da Vinci surgical system is used widely in the US, it has also faced controversy over its cost and potential for harm, leading to a slower rate of adoption in some areas.



[Da Vinci Robotic Surgery]

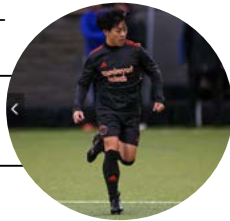
Cost is another factor that affects the adoption of medical devices in both Japan and the US. In Japan, medical device costs are often lower due to the country's universal healthcare system, which provides coverage for most medical procedures and devices. For example, the cost of the treatment for stomach cancer was 2 million yen without insurance coverage but once robotic surgery was approved to be covered by insurance, the cost now ranges from 500,000 to 600,000 yen which is a lot more affordable. In contrast, the cost of medical devices in the US is often much higher due to the private healthcare system and the lack of government regulation on pricing. Therefore, robotic surgery costs around \$3,000 to \$7,000 more than traditional laparoscopic surgery. In conclusion, while both Japan and the US are leaders

in medical device development and adoption, there are significant differences between the two countries. Japan's strict regulatory system prioritizes safety and reliability, resulting in a slower rate of innovation, but higher quality devices. In contrast, the US has a less strict regulatory system, leading to a faster rate of innovation but a higher risk of device failure or harm. The adoption of medical devices, such as robotic surgery, varies between the two countries, with Japan leading in some areas and the US in others. Finally, the cost is a significant factor that affects medical device adoption in both countries, with Japan's universal healthcare system providing more affordable access to medical devices than the American private healthcare system.

What is Gender X? LGBTQIA+

Deepening the Understanding of Diversifying Sexual Minorities - LGBTQIA+

Takumi Ota	University of British Columbia, Canada
-------------------	--



Have you ever come across the term " Gender X" or "LGBTQIA+" before? What specific meaning and concept does the term " Gender X" encompass? How is it used to represent various sexual and gender identities or communities? Additionally, what elements does LGBTQIA+ include? How does it encompass sexual orientations and gender identities, and which communities and individuals does it encompass? Sexuality and gender have diverse spectrums, and individual identities and experiences

can be varied. Many people may not have an accurate understanding of terms like " Gender X" or "LGBTQIA+". The significance of these terms and communities is growing, and it is essential to promote a tolerant and understanding society by providing accurate information and raising awareness, thereby reducing prejudice and stereotypes. By recognizing these terms and concepts, we can build a community that respects individuals with diverse gender identities.

What is Gender X?

Gender X refers to an approach that does not attempt to fit oneself into the binary framework of male or female when it comes to one's gender identity. These individuals may not align with the binary gender categories of male or female and seek more inclusive expressions for their identities. Gender binary refers to the perspective

of classifying sex as either male or female, based on biological attributes, while non-binary does not adhere to the framework of behaving as either male or female in terms of gender expression. Non-binary individuals are not confined to the confines of the male-female binary.

What is LGBT?

LGBT, representing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender, is widely recognized within Japan as well. It is an acronym formed by the initials of these four sexualities: Lesbian (female same-sex attraction), Gay

(male same-sex attraction), Bisexual (attraction to both sexes), and Transgender (individuals whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth). It is used as one of the general terms to refer to sexual minorities.

LGBTQIA+, What does IQA mean?

Q: Queer - It is a term used as an inclusive umbrella term for sexual minorities. Queer can refer to a wide range of identities that encompass the diversity of sexual orientations and gender identities.

I: Intersex - It refers to individuals who possess biological characteristics of both the male and female sexes. Intersex people embody the diversity of biological sex.

A: Asexual - It refers to individuals who identify as having little or no sexual attraction or desire towards others. Asexual individuals typically experience a lack of sexual interest or desire.

Sexual minorities encompass a range of individuals beyond the scope of LGBT, including those who do not experience romantic attraction to either gender or

those who cannot determine their own sex. I believe it represents the diversity necessary in today's society when it comes to sexuality. Additionally, the term "gender identity" or "self-identified gender" refers to how individuals recognize their own gender. It is sometimes referred to as "gender of the mind" and is generally aligned with one's biological sex, although there are cases where they do not align, hence the need for terminology to represent those individuals. Understanding LGBTQIA+ and sexual minorities is about acknowledging and embracing the diversity of individuals and society. It is essential for building inclusive communities and societies, and mutual respect and understanding among people are crucial factors in realizing a happier society.

LGBTQIA rights in Japan

According to the "LGBTQ+ Survey 2020" conducted by Dentsu, the percentage of individuals identifying as LGBT was found to be 8.9% of the total population. The survey also revealed a significant increase in the awareness of the term "LGBT."

However, in Japan, same-sex marriage and partnership systems are not yet legally recognized. There is a demand for legislative reforms to enhance legal protections for LGBTQIA couples and families. In recent years, discussions about LGBTQIA rights and equality have become more prominent in Japanese society, but there is still progress to be made in terms of societal awareness. It may take time for general support for same-sex marriage to become more widespread. In recent years, there have been efforts to promote education and awareness about LGBTQIA issues in schools and educational institutions.

LGBTQIA rights in Canada

In Canada, it is estimated that approximately 4% of the population identifies as LGBTQIA.

Canada is one of the countries actively working towards LGBTQIA rights and equality, and it is the fourth country in the world to legalize same-sex marriage. It has established a legal framework to protect LGBTQIA rights and equality. Canada has human rights laws and human rights commissions that prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, allowing LGBTQIA individuals to receive legal protection. The reason why Canada promotes LGBTQIA rights can be attributed to its values that prioritize human rights and equality. Respecting individual identities and promoting LGBTQIA rights are

The Future Depicted by the Gender X • LGBTQIA+

We are able to enjoy equal rights and legal protections in all areas, including marriage, partnership, adoption, healthcare services, and employment. Understanding of sexual orientations and gender diversity becomes widespread among younger generations. Schools and educational institutions provide safe and inclusive environments, free from discrimination and bullying. At the same time, mass media and the entertainment industry increase representations that reflect diversity, promoting acceptance throughout society. We envision a future where discrimination and prejudice based on sexual orientation and gender identity decrease, and social

These initiatives aim to deepen understanding of sexual orientations and gender identities and reduce discrimination and prejudice. Schools are environments where diverse students come together, and it is important to provide an atmosphere that respects the diversity of sexual orientations and gender identities. Through education about LGBTQIA issues, students can learn to accept themselves and respect the diversity of others. By receiving understanding and support from their surroundings, students can thrive academically and socially. Providing support to meet the needs of LGBTQIA students in educational institutions is an essential part of inclusive education. This fosters an inclusive atmosphere in society as a whole and creates an environment where students can grow with confidence.

seen as part of promoting diversity and inclusivity. There is a growing recognition that LGBTQIA individuals should enjoy the same human rights and equal opportunities as other citizens. Promoting LGBTQIA rights is part of the efforts to achieve an inclusive and just society. In Canada, one of the major events during the summer is the Pride Parade in Vancouver. This parade celebrates individual identities, diverse cultures from different countries, and the acceptance of differences and diversity. Participants take pride in themselves and their communities and gather through the parade and festivities to advocate for tolerance and inclusivity.

inequalities are eliminated.

The members of THE NewZ, the Gen Z generation have a significant influence on popular culture and societal trends. With ample opportunities to share information with society through social media and the internet, they possess the power to drive social change through activism and political engagement. Therefore, we believe it is necessary to address the themes of "Third Gender X" and "LGBTQIA+" and to speak up and take action toward the social transformation and the realization of an inclusive society.

Swedish pension systems,

Swedish way of sexual education and society’s acknowledgement about women’s period

Natsuha Hoshiya

Linnaeus University, Sweden



Self-introduction and current situation report

Hello, it’s Natsuha Hoshiya and this is my third time writing a report. Spring has finally come to Sweden as well and I saw some cherry blossoms in Stockholm. Despite the weather, which is still cold, I still dress like winter, the local Swedish people wear short sleeves and completely dress like summer. My exchange program is almost coming to an end, and I have been looking back on the things I have accomplished during my stay in Sweden. One of them is this internship. I have never thought that I would have an opportunity to write an

Swedish pension systems

Now, let’s get to the main topic. Sweden is known for its progressive social policies that prioritize the well-being of its citizens. Sweden’s pension system is widely regarded as one of the most comprehensive and generous in the world. The system is based on a pay-as-you-go model, in which current workers contribute to the pensions of retirees. The pension system is managed by the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, which is responsible for ensuring that everyone who has lived and worked in Sweden receives a pension that allows them to maintain a reasonable standard of living in retirement. One of the key features of the Swedish pension system is its emphasis on gender equality. Women in Sweden have historically been at a disadvantage in the labour market, and as a result, they have often had lower incomes and less job security than men. In recognition of this fact, the Swedish pension system has been designed to provide women with a higher level of support in retirement. For example, women who take time off work to care for children or other family members receive pension credits that help to offset the impact of these career breaks on their retirement income. In addition, the system provides a higher pension to those who have worked in low-paid or part-time jobs, which are more likely to be held by women.

article about the Swedish medical system from the perspective of a Japanese exchange student. Through writing the articles, I could not only learn more about Swedish health care and medical services, but I could also learn even more about how great the Japanese healthcare system is and realizing I was taking them for granted. I wouldn’t have acknowledged this information and perspective if I would have stayed in Japan, so I feel like it broadened my views.

制度	総合指数値	サブ指数値		
		十分性	持続性	健全性
Argentina (42)	41.5	52.7	27.7	43.0
Australia (6)	75.0	67.4	75.7	86.3
Austria (33)	53.0	65.3	23.5	74.5
Belgium (17)	64.5	74.9	36.3	87.4
Brazil (30)	54.7	71.2	24.1	71.2
Canada (12)	69.8	69.0	65.7	76.7
Chile (16)	67.0	57.6	68.8	79.3
China (28)	55.1	62.6	43.5	59.4
Colombia (25)	58.4	62.0	46.2	69.8
Denmark (3)	82.0	81.1	83.5	81.4
Finland (7)	73.3	71.4	61.5	93.1
France (21)	60.5	79.1	41.8	56.8
Germany (14)	67.9	79.3	45.4	81.2
Hong Kong SAR (18)	61.8	55.1	51.1	87.7
Iceland (1)	84.2	82.7	84.6	86.0
India (40)	43.3	33.5	41.8	61.0
Indonesia (35)	50.4	44.7	43.6	69.2
Ireland (13)	68.3	78.0	47.4	82.1
Israel (4)	77.1	73.6	76.1	83.9
Italy (32)	53.4	68.2	21.3	74.9
Japan (36)	49.8	52.9	37.5	61.9
Korea (38)	48.3	43.4	52.7	50.0
Malaysia (23)	59.6	50.6	57.5	76.8
Mexico (37)	49.0	47.3	54.7	43.8
Netherlands (2)	83.5	82.3	81.6	87.9
New Zealand (15)	67.4	61.8	62.5	83.2
Norway (5)	75.2	81.2	57.4	90.2
Peru (29)	55.0	58.8	44.2	64.1
Philippines (41)	42.7	38.9	52.5	35.0
Poland (27)	55.2	60.9	41.3	65.6
Saudi Arabia (26)	58.1	61.7	50.9	62.5
Singapore (10)	70.7	73.5	59.8	81.5
South Africa (31)	53.6	44.3	46.5	78.5
Spain (24)	58.6	72.9	28.1	78.3
Sweden (8)	72.9	67.8	73.7	80.0
Switzerland (11)	70.0	65.4	67.2	81.3
Taiwan (34)	51.8	40.8	51.9	69.3
Thailand (43)	40.6	35.2	40.0	50.0
Turkey (39)	45.8	47.7	28.6	66.7
UAE (22)	59.6	59.7	50.2	72.6
UK (9)	71.6	73.9	59.8	84.4
Uruguay (20)	60.7	62.1	49.2	74.4
USA (19)	61.4	60.9	63.6	59.2
平均	61.0	62.2	51.7	72.1

[Graph of the ranking of global pension systems]

The Swedish way of sexual education

Sweden’s approach to sexual education is similarly progressive. The country has a long tradition of providing comprehensive sex education to young people, with the aim of promoting healthy relationships, preventing unwanted pregnancies, and reducing the spread of sexually transmitted infections. Sexual education is mandatory in Swedish schools, and it is taught from an early age. The curriculum covers a wide range of topics, including anatomy,

contraception, consent, and gender identity. One of the key principles of Swedish sex education is its emphasis on individual agency and autonomy. The curriculum is designed to empower young people to make informed decisions about their own bodies and relationships, rather than simply providing them with a set of rules to follow. This approach is reflected in the way that sex education is taught, which emphasises open and honest communication between students and teachers, as well as a non-judgmental attitude towards different sexual orientations and lifestyles.

Society’s acknowledgement about women’s period

In Sweden, there is a strong cultural acknowledgement of women’s periods and a commitment to addressing the issues and challenges that women face during this time. This acknowledgement is reflected in several different ways, from the way that women’s health is integrated into the healthcare system, to the availability of menstrual products in public spaces.

One way that Sweden acknowledges women’s periods is through its healthcare system. Women’s health is a priority in Sweden, and this includes the care and treatment of menstrual-related issues. The country has a comprehensive system of healthcare that is accessible to all citizens, regardless of their income or social status. This means that women have access to a range of medical treatments and support services to help them manage any health issues related to their periods.

Another way that Sweden acknowledges women’s periods is by providing free menstrual products in public spaces, such as schools, universities, and workplaces. This is part of a broader effort to promote gender equality and ensure that women have access to the resources they need to manage their periods comfortably and with dignity. By providing free menstrual products, Sweden is sending a powerful

message that women’s periods are a normal and natural part of life, and that women should not be stigmatised or shamed for experiencing them.

In addition to these practical measures, there is also a cultural acknowledgement of women’s periods in Sweden. Many people in the country view menstruation as a normal and natural part of life, and there is a growing recognition of the need to talk openly about periods and the issues that women face during this time. This is reflected in the media, with several high-profile campaigns and initiatives aimed at raising awareness about menstrual health and challenging taboos and stigma.

Overall, the acknowledgement of women’s periods in Sweden reflects the country’s commitment to gender equality and social welfare. By providing access to healthcare services, free menstrual products, and a culture of openness and acceptance, Sweden is setting an example for other countries to follow. This commitment to women’s health and well-being is an important part of the country’s broader social ethos, and it serves as a model for other countries looking to create more inclusive and equitable societies.

Conclusion

In this report, I discussed the Swedish pension system, Swedish sexual education and the society’s situation towards women’s period. They are beneficial examples of the country’s commitment to promoting social welfare and equality. These policies reflect a broader social ethos that values individual autonomy, gender equality, and the well-being of all citizens. As such, they serve as models for other countries looking to create more inclusive and equitable social policies.



[cherry blossoms in Kalmar]

Comparison of the relationship between gender and the healthcare system in Japan

Miyu Miura	University of Sheffield, United Kingdom
------------	---



Hello! It's now May in the UK and the weather is getting warmer, but the weather in Sheffield is not so good with many rainy days. How is everyone doing? In this report, I would like to compare relationship between gender and the healthcare system in Japan and in the UK

LGBTQ refers to an acronym of Lesbian (female homosexual), Gay (male homosexual), Bisexual, Transgender (often also referred to as Transsexual, a person whose gender identity differs from the biological sex), Queer and Questioning, which is also sometimes used as one of the generic terms for

sexual minorities. These people have diverse sexual orientations and gender identities and often face discrimination and prejudice in society, but also in healthcare facilities.

In Japan, gender-related issues have been highlighted in the healthcare system in recent years. The Japanese healthcare system is based on the assumption of biological differences between men and women, and reimbursements are set separately for men and women. However, such a system does not take gender diversity into account and may create gender-based discrimination and prejudice.

What are gender issues in the medical community in Japan?

Gender-related issues in the Japanese healthcare system are particularly serious for transgender people. In Japan, gender reassignment surgery is not covered by medical insurance and is self-funded. This means that transgender people have to bear the high cost of the surgery, which can place a heavy financial burden on them.

In addition, in Japan, a doctor can legally change a person's gender by issuing a medical certificate, but

this process is very rigid and can take a long time. As a result, transgender people may face social disadvantages regarding the gender reassignment process.

Furthermore, in Japan, appropriate medical care and counselling are rarely provided to people with gender-related problems such as gender identity disorder. In addition, prejudice and stereotypes regarding gender still persist in the Japanese healthcare system.

Gender-sensitive UK healthcare system

In the UK, the Equality Act 2010 ensures that sexual minorities and gender diverse people are protected from discrimination.

The UK National Health Service (NHS) has also developed guidelines for the healthcare needs of transgender people to ensure that gender bias and discrimination do not occur. According to the NHS, a 2017 national LGBT survey, which was conducted among 108,000 citizens, found that the LGBT+ community faced discrimination, felt their specific needs were not being met, had limited experience

and described a situation where they had significant concerns about accessing healthcare services, which should be everyone's right. At least 16% of survey respondents who used or attempted to use public healthcare services had negative experiences because of their sexual orientation, and at least 38% had negative experiences because of their gender identity. Furthermore, 80% of transgender respondents who had accessed or attempted to access a gender identity disorder clinic said it was not easy, with long waiting times being the

most common barrier. In response, the Government Equalities Office has put together a national LGBT+ action plan priorities to address the issues identified in the survey. This LGBT+ action plan priorities includes the establishment of centres, known as LGBTQ centres,

in different regions, which include services such as information, consultation support, counselling and group work available to sexual minorities and gender diverse people.




[LGBT+ action plan priorities]

Conclusion

It is apparent that there are significant differences between Japan and the UK in their attitudes towards gender considerations in the healthcare system. In Japan, there is a need to develop a gender-sensitive healthcare system to address these issues. Specifically,

it is necessary to review the coverage of medical insurance, expand public insurance coverage of gender reassignment surgery, and promote better education and training on gender for medical professionals.

Social Security and Immigration

Arisa Isoya	NEOMA Business School, France	
--------------------	-------------------------------	---

Introduction

Hello. My name is Arisa Isoya and I am a student in the International Business Management of NEOMA Business School in France as a part of the double degree program at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. I specialize in supply chain and international business development. One of the things that I feel when living in France is the generosity of the French social security system.

The Importance of Social Security and its Challenges

First, I am going to discuss why social security is so important and why the declining birthrate and aging population are problems for maintaining social security. According to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), social security "has the effect of reducing the need for excessive savings and easing a sense of insecurity by providing a broad and thin coverage of risks." Modern society is changing rapidly, and a variety of risks surround people. Recently, the coronavirus has threatened people's lives, and has had many impacts on the citizens, including the economic crisis. Social security exists as

Immigration and Social Security

In order to improve the sustainability of such an important social security system, immigrants have been mentioned as a possible solution. Immigration is expected to increase the domestic workforce and lower each citizen's social security burden rate. According to the paper titled "Simulation of Social Security by Accepting Immigrants" by Ryota Nakatani, who was in the second year of the master's program at the Graduate School of International and

Because of this characteristic of France, I have written articles on rent allowances in November and on pensions in March. On the other hand, maintaining social security is a serious issue for Japan, driven by a declining birthrate and an aging population. Also, immigration has been suggested as one of the ways to solve Japan's social security challenges. In this article, I would like to compare the immigration and social security policies of France and Japan.

a national program to reduce the sense of insecurity about such risks. Social security, which plays an important role, faces the challenge of increasing the burden on the citizens. The increasing number of elderly people will increase the number of social security beneficiaries, and the declining birth rate will reduce the number of workers who pay social security premiums. This widening gap between those who pay into social security and those who receive benefits puts pressure on the government's finances, increases the burden rate on the public, and calls into question the sustainability of Social Security.

Public Policy, Hitotsubashi University in 2007i, without accepting immigrants, the social security burden rate as a percentage of national income will increase by up to 24.6% by 2050. Therefore, Nakatani also states that it would be effective to reduce the social security burden by accepting immigrants in order to improve the problem of maintaining social security, which has been questioned due to Japan's declining birthrate and aging population.

Problems

However, accepting immigration is not only a means with advantages but also a means with several concerns. These concerns include negative effects on wages and the labor market, deterioration of public safety, and increased costs. A rapid increase in the number of foreign workers can lead to increased unemployment and lower wages. Also, foreign workers tend to be hired

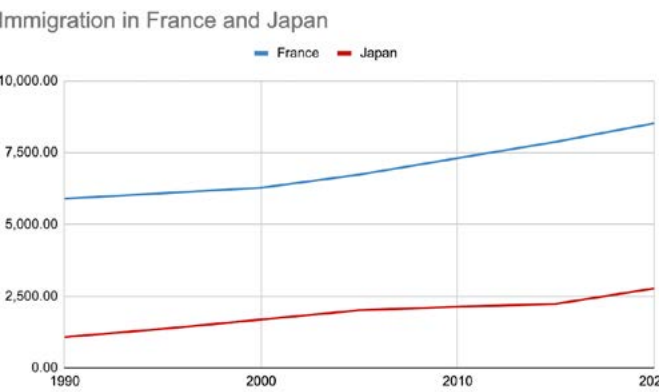
Immigration within France

In France, which has accepted a large number of immigrants, immigration is one of the main concerns of the citizens. France has a history of accepting more immigrants than Japan, which is because, after the World War II, France needed to secure a large number of cheap workers. Therefore, France has actively accepted foreign workers from Portugal, Spain, and African countries. The graph below shows the number of immigrants from Japan and France from 1990 to 2020. This describes that France has accepted an overwhelmingly large number of immigrants compared to Japan. In France, where immigration is a major public concern, 55% of French people answered that immigration is a burden on social welfare and 50% said that immigration is a worry for France, according to a 2013 French Institute of Public Opinion (Institut français d' opinion publique [IFOP]) survey. One possible reason for this result, according to Miyako Tsukabayashi, a Part-time Lecturer, Faculty of Human and Environmental Studies, Hosei University and a Lecturer, Faculty of Social

Summary

Japan's declining birthrate and aging population have raised the issue of maintaining social security. At the same time, some voices have proposed the acceptance of immigrants as one way to solve this problem. While the acceptance of immigrants has the potential to reduce the national burden rate of social security by increasing the working population, there are also several concerns. Some of them include the deterioration of the labor market environment, public disorder, and increased social costs. In addition, even in France, which has actually

at lower wages, and there is a fear that impoverished workers may turn to crime and the crime rate may rise. Moreover, there is a concern that the cost of improving the labor market environment and public safety will require massive costs. In addition to that, it will increase the cost of social security for foreign workers and their families.



[Graph: Migration (1990-2020) from the World Economic and Statistical Information Website] (France)

Sciences, Waseda University, is the idea that immigrants enter France to take advantage of the French social security system and that the social security benefits for immigrants are a financial burden.

accepted many immigrants, the public has a sense of concern about immigration.

With Japan's declining birthrate and aging population, it is essential to urgently resolve important social security issues that reduce public anxiety. However, because of the nature of social security, this issue and its solution will have significant impacts on the entire country. Therefore, it is important to carefully weigh the risks and benefits of any solution.

[Members]



Natsuki Kanaya

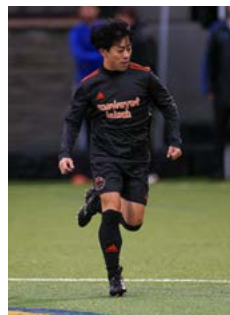
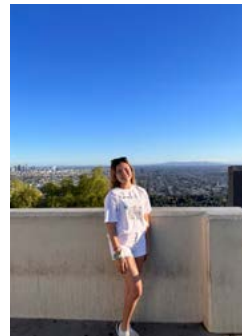
University of Minnesota

I'm happy to be a part of the JC NewsLetter Project!

Momoka Nakamura

University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

In this newsletter, I would love to discuss the differences between American and Japanese healthcare systems I noticed throughout my life.



Takumi Ota

University of British Columbia

I'd like to help someone would grab the opportunity to do something, with this newsletter we publish.



Natsuha Hoshiya

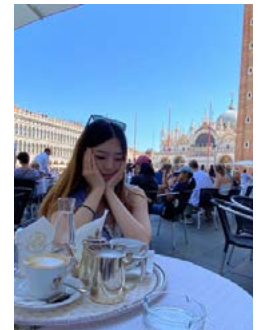
Linnaeus University

I would like to express the difference in healthcare systems between Japan and Sweden.

Miyu Miura

University of Sheffield, UK

I hope that through this newsletter, many people will become interested in the differences in the healthcare system and healthcare issues in Japan.



Arisa Isoya

NEOMA Business School (France)

I would like to write articles that are enjoyable and easy to read. I hope you will enjoy reading them.

[Editor Members]



Moe Okagawa

Hakodate University

I am pleased to be involved in The NewZ project as an editorial staff member. I hope this newsletter will spark your interest in the healthcare system in Japan and around the world.

Miu Sukegawa

Sciences Po Paris

The two souvenirs from Japan that were most appreciated by other Japanese students living in France were heat pads and cooling gel sheet. Dear producers of heat pads and cooling gel sheet, could you please export more to the EU?



Kanna Yamazaki

Working in London (Taking gap from Kanazawa University)

I am also involved in the layout and design of THE NewZ. Please read the next issue as I tell you about the differences in healthcare between the UK and Japan.

References

Takumi Ota

電通「LGBTQ+ 調査 2020」

<https://www.dentsu.co.jp/news/release/2021/0408-010364.html>

Canada at a Glance, 2022. LGBTQ2+People

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/12-581-x/2022001/sec6-eng.htm>

Everything you need to know about the Vancouver Pride Parade on Sunday

<https://dailyhive.com/vancouver/guide-vancouver-pride-parade-sunday>

Natsuha Hoshiya

Mercer Japan マーサー「グローバル年金指数ランキング」（2021 年度）を発表 - パンデミックの拡大が年金の男女格差を助長する中、今こそ早急な改革が求められる

<https://www.mercer.co.jp/newsroom/2021-global-pension-index.html>

Miyu Miura

LGBT health

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/patient-equalities-programme/lgbt-health/>

NHS LGBT+ action plan priorities

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/patient-equalities-programme/lgbt-health/lgbt-action-plan-priorities/>

Arisa Isoya

平成 11 年版厚生白書の概要： [https://www.mhlw.go.jp/www1/wp/wp99_4/chapt-a1.html#:~:te](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/www1/wp/wp99_4/chapt-a1.html#:~:text=%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB%E3%81%AB%E5%AE%89%E5%BF%83%E6%84%9F%E3%82%92,%E3%82%92%E6%94%AF%E3%81%88%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%81%8F%E6%A9%9F%E8%8-3%BD%E3%80%82&text=%E2%97%8B%20%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%BF%9D%E9%9A%9C%E3%81%AF%E3%80%81%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A,%E5%9F%BA%E7%9B%A4%E3%81%A8%E3%81%AA%E3%81%A3%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%82%8B%E3%80%82)

[xt=%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB%E3%81%AB%E5%AE%89%E5%BF%83%E6%84%9F%E3%82%92,%](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/www1/wp/wp99_4/chapt-a1.html#:~:text=%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB%E3%81%AB%E5%AE%89%E5%BF%83%E6%84%9F%E3%82%92,%E3%82%92%E6%94%AF%E3%81%88%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%81%8F%E6%A9%9F%E8%8-3%BD%E3%80%82&text=%E2%97%8B%20%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%BF%9D%E9%9A%9C%E3%81%AF%E3%80%81%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A,%E5%9F%BA%E7%9B%A4%E3%81%A8%E3%81%AA%E3%81%A3%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%82%8B%E3%80%82)

[E3%82%92%E6%94%AF%E3%81%88%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%81%8F%E6%A9%9F%E8%8-](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/www1/wp/wp99_4/chapt-a1.html#:~:text=%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB%E3%81%AB%E5%AE%89%E5%BF%83%E6%84%9F%E3%82%92,%E3%82%92%E6%94%AF%E3%81%88%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%81%8F%E6%A9%9F%E8%8-3%BD%E3%80%82&text=%E2%97%8B%20%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%BF%9D%E9%9A%9C%E3%81%AF%E3%80%81%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A,%E5%9F%BA%E7%9B%A4%E3%81%A8%E3%81%AA%E3%81%A3%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%82%8B%E3%80%82)

[3%BD%E3%80%82&text=%E2%97%8B%20%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%BF%9D%E9%9A%9C%E3%81%AF%](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/www1/wp/wp99_4/chapt-a1.html#:~:text=%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB%E3%81%AB%E5%AE%89%E5%BF%83%E6%84%9F%E3%82%92,%E3%82%92%E6%94%AF%E3%81%88%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%81%8F%E6%A9%9F%E8%8-3%BD%E3%80%82&text=%E2%97%8B%20%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%BF%9D%E9%9A%9C%E3%81%AF%E3%80%81%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A,%E5%9F%BA%E7%9B%A4%E3%81%A8%E3%81%AA%E3%81%A3%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%82%8B%E3%80%82)

[E3%80%81%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A,%E5%9F%BA%E7%9B%A4%E3%81%A8%E3%81%AA%E3%81%A3%E3%8](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/www1/wp/wp99_4/chapt-a1.html#:~:text=%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB%E3%81%AB%E5%AE%89%E5%BF%83%E6%84%9F%E3%82%92,%E3%82%92%E6%94%AF%E3%81%88%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%81%8F%E6%A9%9F%E8%8-3%BD%E3%80%82&text=%E2%97%8B%20%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%BF%9D%E9%9A%9C%E3%81%AF%E3%80%81%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A,%E5%9F%BA%E7%9B%A4%E3%81%A8%E3%81%AA%E3%81%A3%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%82%8B%E3%80%82)

[1%A6%E3%81%84%E3%82%8B%E3%80%82](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/www1/wp/wp99_4/chapt-a1.html#:~:text=%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB%E3%81%AB%E5%AE%89%E5%BF%83%E6%84%9F%E3%82%92,%E3%82%92%E6%94%AF%E3%81%88%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%81%8F%E6%A9%9F%E8%8-3%BD%E3%80%82&text=%E2%97%8B%20%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E4%BF%9D%E9%9A%9C%E3%81%AF%E3%80%81%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A,%E5%9F%BA%E7%9B%A4%E3%81%A8%E3%81%AA%E3%81%A3%E3%81%A6%E3%81%84%E3%82%8B%E3%80%82)

世界の経済・統計 情報サイト： https://ecodb.net/exec/trans_country.php?type=UNMS&d=TOTAL&c1=FR&c2=JP

世界の厚生労働： <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/wp/hakusyo/kaigai/10/pdf/tokusyuu/to099-112.pdf>

内閣府： <https://www5.cao.go.jp/j-j/wp/wp-je08/08b03020.html>

Opinions： <https://web-opinions.jp/posts/detail/473>

移民受入れによる社会保障のシミュレーション： <https://www.ipp.hit-u.ac.jp/consultingproject/2007/CP07Nakatani.pdf>

フランスの移民政策の現状と課題： https://www.sangiin.go.jp/japanese/annai/chousa/rippou_chousa/backnumber/2009pdf/20090601003.pdf

フランスにおける外国人の社会保護への権利： <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/196349885.pdf>

エトワ： <https://www.parisetteoi.fr/news/202303031-001/#:~:text=%E3%81%93%E3%82%8C%E3%81%AB%E3%82%88%E3%82%8B%E3%81%A8%E3%80%81%E7%A7%BB%E6%B0%91%EF%BC%88%E5%A4%96%E5%9B%BD,%E3%81%AB8.6%EF%BC%85%E3%81%A0%E3%81%A3%E3%81%9F%E3%80%82>