選抜制度	日程	研究科	領 域	科 目
社会人	Ⅱ期	看護学研究科	療養生活支援看護学領域	外国語(英語)
受験	番号		氏 名	· 採 点

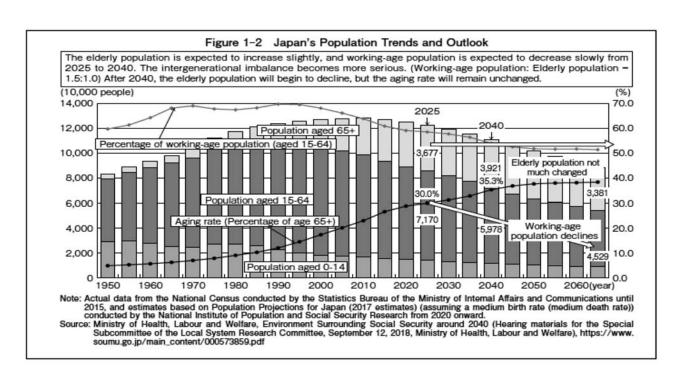
次の英文を読み、各問に答えなさい。

Population and social security expenses forecasts

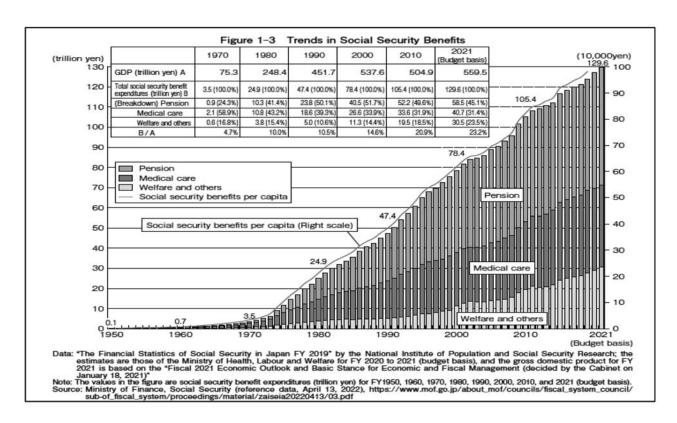
As the aging of the population combined with a dwindling birth rate continues to progress, the total population has shifted from an increasing to a decreasing trend since 2010. The total fertility rate in 2021 was 1.30, indicating that the declining trend is expected to continue. Therefore, even if the elderly population begins to gradually decrease after 2040, the aging rate in the total population is expected to remain flat (Figure 1-2). There are regional differences in these demographic changes, which are expected to progress more rapidly in rural areas than in urban areas.

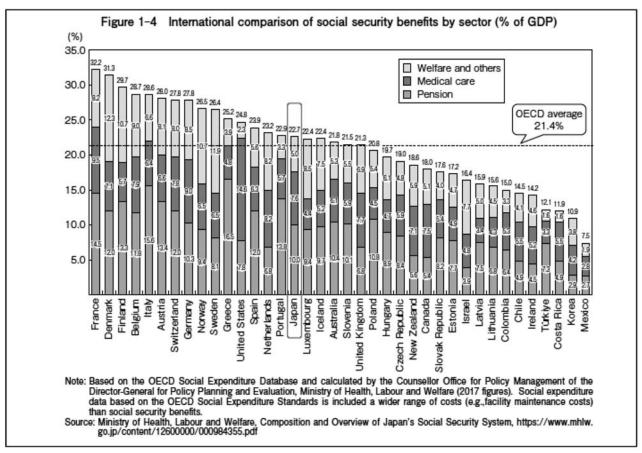
With the aging of society and other factors, expenditures on social security benefits for public services such as health care, pensions, welfare, and long-term care continue to increase year by year, reaching 1.296 million yen (23.2% of GDP) in 2021 (Figure 1-3). This GDP ratio exceeds the OECD average of 21.4% in 2017 (Figure 1-4). As a result, spending is regularly higher than social insurance premium income, and this difference is financed by a large amount of public funds.

To make the social security system sustainable, the government strengthened financial resources through a consumption tax hike (raised from 5% to 10% in 2019) under the policy of Comprehensive Reform of Social Security and Tax. The government is now making strong efforts (as described in the next section) to address the aging of the babyboom generation (those born during the first postwar baby boom from 1947 to 1949), with a key target being the year 2025, when 8.06 million baby boomers will be 75 or older.



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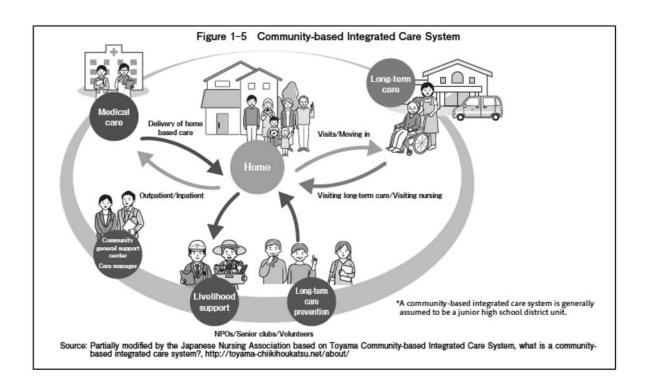


Reforms toward 2025

By 2025, the baby boomer generation will be 75 years old or older, and there are concerns that social security benefit expenditures will increase due to the growing latter-stage elderly. To sustain the social security system despite demographic changes and regional differences, it is necessary to establish a health care delivery system that meets the health care needs of each

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region. Therefore, the government is promoting efforts in each region to build a more efficient and higher-quality health care delivery system toward 2025. This includes securing professional human resources such as doctors and nurses, who are the key to health care delivery, differentiating and coordinating the medical functions of medical institutions, and enhancing home-based care. The government's aim is to achieve the Community-based Integrated Care System in which health care, long-term care, prevention, housing, and livelihood support are provided in an integrated manner, focusing on the community as the key to the daily lives of the elderly and allowing them to live in their familiar environment as long as possible (Figure1-5).



Considerations for 2040

The "2040 problem" is predicted to be the next major social issue after 2025. By around 2040, Japan's population will continue to be in decline, exacerbating the aging society with fewer children and resulting in an even smaller working population to support society. At the same time, the elderly population that is supported by society is expected to age even further, with nearly 30% of the elderly being 85 years old or older. The imbalance between those who support and those who are supported will therefore become a major issue. Furthermore, economically, it is said that economic disparities and impoverishment between and within generations will continue to deepen as a generation in which many work under precarious employment or without a job because their job hunting coincided with a difficult employment environment reaches old age in 2040.

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The government aims to increase the total number of workers and to realize health care and welfare services that can run with fewer people as the workforce continues to decrease. Specifically, the government will work to promote diverse employment and social participation, extend healthy life expectancy, and improve productivity through health care and welfare service reforms.

【出典】Japanese Nursing Association: NURSING IN JAPAN 2023, p4~6, 一部改変して引用 https://www.nurse.or.jp/english/nursing/

問1.	下線部(1)を日本語に	こ訳しなさい。
問2.	下線部(1)について、	その背景となっていることを文中(図を含む)から訳して日本語で説明しなさい。
問3.	下線部(2)を日本語に	こ訳しなさい。

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問4.	下線部(3)について、	文中から訳して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5. 下線部(3)に対する看護職の役割について、あなたの考えを250字以内で述べなさい。



問6. 文中にある単語を用いて、本文全体の英文の表題を付けなさい。