

Does free cancer screening make a difference? Evidence from the effects of a free-coupon program in Japan

2024.

オンライン開催
参加無料

7.25(木) 14:00 ▶ 16:00

講演概要

Cancer risk increases with age rapidly after midlife. One of the serious consequences of population aging is the substantial adverse effect of cancer on labor productivity and health expenditures. To address this issue, mass cancer screening for target population is increasingly becoming a common practice. However, cancer screening rates remain low in many areas, and there is a lack of comprehensive understanding of the mental health effects of cancer screening. In 2009, a national free-coupon program was launched in Japan to provide free breast and cervical cancer screenings to the target population. The program further provided a voucher for a free colorectal cancer screening in 2011. Using rich data from the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions in Japan from 2007 to 2013, this study exploits the exogenous variation in the incentive to receive cancer screening driven by the program to analyze: (a) the effects of the program on screening uptake and (b) the effects of cancer screening on mental health, self-reported symptoms, and smoking behavior. (続きは裏面へ)

【使用言語】報告・資料ともに英語

講師

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現在、学習院大学国際社会科学部の教授。武漢大学経済学部卒業。2010年、米ミネソタ大学の応用経済学博士号取得。専門は医療経済学、中国経済、応用計量経済学。最近の研究は、健康情報と健康投資行動の関係、健康格差と社会保障問題、公衆衛生政策の効果検証など。世界銀行コンサルタント、東京大学経済学研究科助教等を経て現職。



オンライン(ZOOM)で開催いたします。

※インターネット環境とPCやスマートフォン、タブレットが必要です。



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② メール申込：メールにて、氏名・所属・電話番号をoffice@agi.or.jpへ送信してください。
どちらも前日までにご参加用URLをメールでお送りします。(申込〆切：7/24(水)午後12時)

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Our results suggest that the program significantly increased the probability of attending breast and cervical cancer screenings by approximately 9-10% and that of attending colorectal cancer screening by approximately 6% for female and 3% for male. Cancer screening appears to have some heterogeneous effects on mental health and smoking behavior, but the estimates are generally weak and/or inconsistent.