

Long-term Care Facilities and Elderly Household Mobility in Japan: Empirical Analysis based on the Micro-Level Survey

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Abstract

In Japanese society, the number of elderly households, especially single households and households without children, is increasing. Such households' demand for formal long-term care is expected to increase in the future and there is a proposal that elderly households in Tokyo metropolitan area who want to relocate should move to cities with sufficient LTC facilities before they require nursing care. Based on the *Japan Household Panel Survey* (2004-2015), we analyze the mobility of the households headed by someone aged 60 or older to examine the relationship between mobility and long-term care (LTC) facilities. Considering the exceptional nature of the movers, the logit models of residential mobility are estimated based on housing tenure. Our findings show that wealthier elderly households in terms of household income move to other housing, while elderly households who live in cities where LTC facilities are adequate compared to neighbor cities tend to stay.

Key words: long-term care, institutional care, residential mobility, elderly, rare event logit model

JEL-classification codes: R21, H44, C51