

# Long-term Care Facilities and Household Mobility in Japan: Empirical Analysis of the Micro-Level Survey

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## Abstract

In Japanese society, elderly households without children are increasing. Those households' demand for formal care is considered 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 aged 60 or older to examine the relationship between mobility and long-term care (LTC) facilities. Considering the rare nature of the movers, the logit models of residential mobility are estimated by using the samples of housing tenure and by households with and without children. Our findings show that wealthier elderly households move to other housing, while elderly households tend to stay in cities where LTC facilities are adequate.

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

JEL-classification codes: R21, H44, C51

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