

Table 5. Number of uses (days) per person during September, by type of (preventive) long-term care

		September of each year	
		2010	2009
Preventive long-term care services	Establishments providing home-based services for preventive long-term care		
	(Home-visit type)		
	Home-visit care	6.2	6.0
	Home-visit bathing service	4.1	4.2
	Home-visit nursing care station	4.0	3.9
	(Daycare type)		
	Daycare service	5.6	5.4
	Daycare rehabilitation	5.8	5.7
	Healthcare facility for the elderly requiring long-term care	5.9	5.8
	Medical institution	5.8	5.6
	(Other)		
	Short-term stay	5.2	5.3
	Short-term stay for recuperative care	4.9	4.8
	Healthcare facility for the elderly requiring long-term care	4.9	4.8
	Medical institution	5.6	4.9
	Establishments providing community-based long-term care services for preventive long-term care		
	Daycare for long-term care of the elderly with dementia	5.5	5.0
	Small-scale multifunctional home-based long-term care	15.0	14.9
Long-term care services	Establishments providing home-based services		
	(Home-visit type)		
	Home-visit care	16.9	16.1
	Home-visit bathing service	4.7	4.7
	Home-visit nursing care station	6.0	5.8
	(Daycare type)		
	Daycare service	8.5	8.1
	Daycare rehabilitation	8.2	8.0
	Healthcare facility for the elderly requiring long-term care	8.2	8.1
	Medical institution	8.2	7.9
	(Other)		
	Short-term stay 3)4)	9.4	9.3
	Short-term stay for recuperative care 4)	7.2	7.4
	Healthcare facility for the elderly requiring long-term care	7.2	7.4
	Medical institution	8.1	7.5
	Establishments providing community-based services		
	Nighttime home-visit care	5.4	5.0
	Daycare for long-term care of the elderly with dementia	9.5	9.0
	Small-scale multifunctional home-based long-term care	28.9	27.9

Notes: 1) Home-visit nursing care stations for preventive long-term care does not include recipients solely under the Health Insurance Act.

2) Home-visit nursing care station includes recipients under the Health Insurance Act etc.

3) Short-term stay for (preventive) long-term care does not include recipients under the open bed use system.

4) "Number of use per person" of the short-term stay for (preventive) long-term care and short-term stay for (preventive) recuperative care are provided as "Number of days of use per person".

Table 8. Trends in number (and percentage distribution) of residents of institutions covered by long-term care insurance

Units: %

September of each year

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Welfare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care	52.7	52.4	52.0	51.1	50.1
Healthcare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care	37.6	37.1	36.5	36.0	35.8
Recuperative medical care facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care	9.8	10.5	11.6	13.0	14.2

Note: Percentages of residents in institutions covered by long-term care insurance take the total number of residents of institutions covered by long-term care insurance as

Table 10. Percentage distribution of rooms by room capacity, by type of institution

As of October 1st of each year

	Welfare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care		Healthcare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care		Recuperative medical care facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care	
	Percentage distribution (%)		Percentage distribution (%)		Percentage distribution (%)	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private room	63.1	61.7	41.9	41.4	19.9	20.7
Unit type	44.8	42.8	11.7	10.9	0.2	0.3
Other	18.4	18.9	30.3	30.5	19.7	20.3
2 person room	10.6	11.0	13.2	13.3	18.1	18.0
Unit type	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-
Other	10.5	10.9	13.2	13.3	18.1	18.0
3 person room	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.9	10.3	10.0
4 person room	24.9	25.8	42.9	43.4	51.7	51.2
5 person or	0.4	0.4	•	•	0.1	0.1

Note: "Unit type" means a living room (recuperation room) within a unit, and "Other" means a living room (recuperation room) which is not Unit type.

Figure 4. Trends in number (and percentage distribution) of residents by level of required long-term care

As of October 1st of each year

		Level 1 long-term care	Level 2 long-term care	Level 3 long-term care	Level 4 long-term care	Level 5 long-term care	Others	Average level of required long-term care
Welfare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care	2006	5.3	10.1	20.2	32.4	31.6	0.5	3.75
	2007	3.9	9.8	21.2	32.4	32.3	0.4	3.80
	2008	3.3	9.5	21.9	32.8	32.3	0.3	3.82
	2009	2.8	8.9	21.7	33.1	33.5	0.1	3.86
	2010	3.1	8.8	20.6	32.4	35.1	0.1	3.88
Healthcare facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care	2006	11.5	18.2	26.5	26.7	16.3	0.8	3.18
	2007	9.0	18.4	27.7	27.0	17.3	0.6	3.25
	2008	8.0	18.4	28.4	27.2	17.7	0.3	3.28
	2009	7.8	18.0	27.9	27.4	18.8	0.1	3.31
	2010	9.2	17.8	25.4	27.1	20.3	0.2	3.32
Recuperative medical care facilities for the elderly requiring long-term care	2006	2.2	4.5	11.9	28.2	52.5	0.6	4.25
	2007	1.5	4.0	12.0	27.2	54.7	0.6	4.30
	2008	1.2	3.9	11.7	26.3	56.5	0.3	4.33
	2009	1.1	3.3	10.5	26.7	58.1	0.2	4.38
	2010	1.4	3.0	9.0	28.0	58.3	0.3	4.39

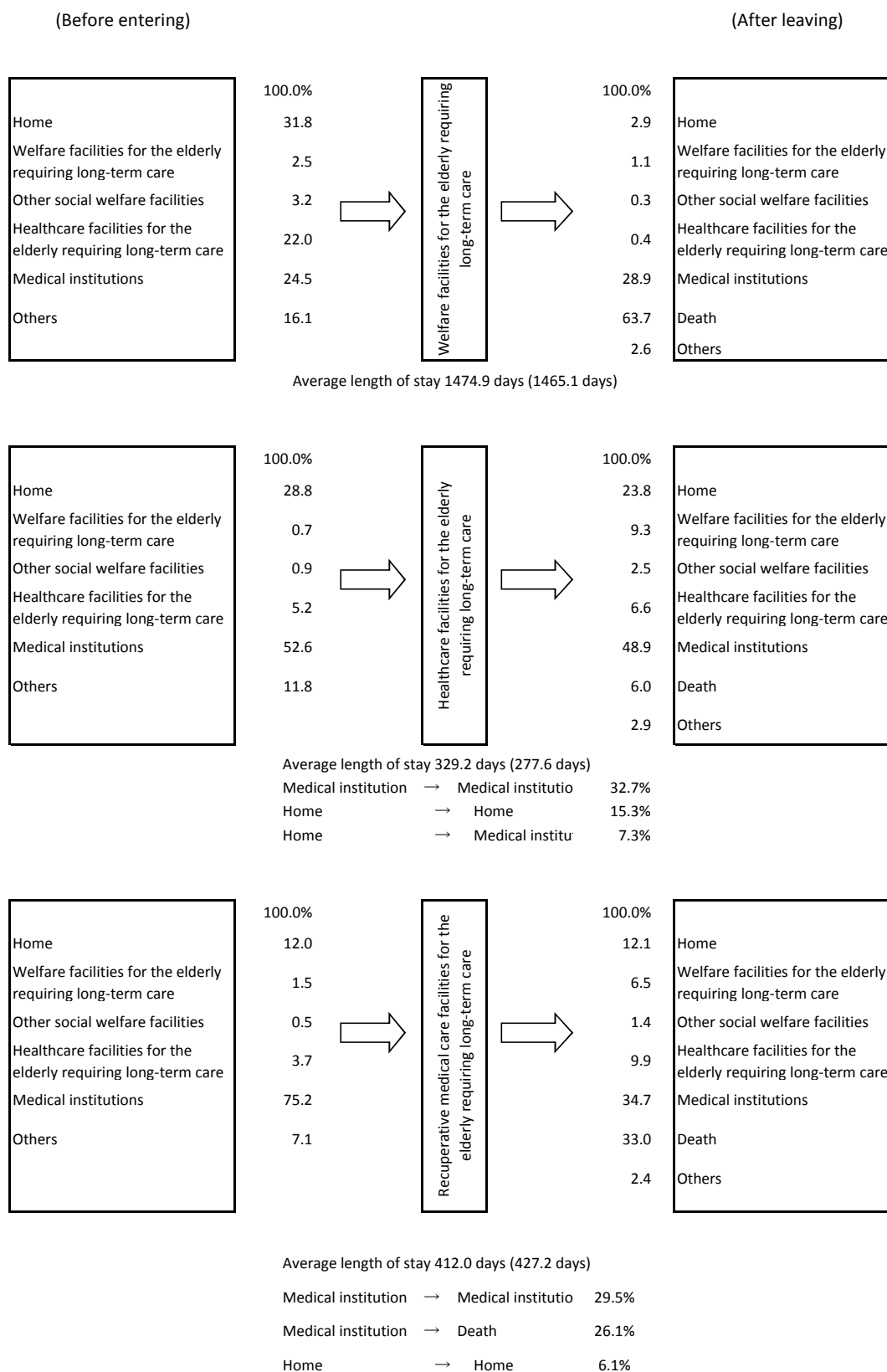
Notes: 1) The average level of required long-term care is calculated using the following formula.

$$\text{Average level of required long-term care} = \frac{\text{Sum of all residents' levels of required long-term care}}{\text{Total number of residents at level 1 to 5 long-term care}}$$

2) "Others" indicates those who are not certified as requiring long-term care (those applying for certification) etc.

Figure 7. Pathways before entering and after leaving institutions

September 2010



Notes: 1) "Others" include not stated.

2) Figures in round brackets () are data of 2007.

3) The percentage takes the number of persons left by each institution as 100.