

# Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012

— Support for the aged society by all members of each community —

In view of the increasing number of senior citizens in metropolises and other urban areas, the Osaka prefectural government has formulated a plan until the fiscal year 2014, which aims to achieve a “positive and active senior society” in which all senior citizens, including a likely increasing number of individuals with dementia and those living alone in urban areas, can lead active and independent lives according to each own’s individual personality.

## Outline Edition

### Contents

1 Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012 – Its place within the policy measures for senior citizens .....	1
2 Plan Outline .....	1
Chapter 1: Significance of the Plan .....	1
Chapter 2: The status and future outlook of the senior citizens .....	1
Chapter 3: Approaches to promoting policy measures for senior citizens ....	2
Chapter 4: Quantitative outlook regarding long-term care services .....	3
Chapter 5: Review of the “Fureai Osaka” Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2009 (4th period) .....	6
Chapter 6: Toward the promotion of the Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012.....	10

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Osaka Prefectural Government

# 1 Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012: Its place with the policy measures for senior citizens

This plan comprehensively stipulates policy measures for senior citizens, encompassing the Prefectural Insured Long-Term Care Service Plan set forth in the Long-Term Care Insurance Act, and the health and welfare plan for senior citizens formulated by combining a range of plans implemented on the basis of the Act on Social Welfare Service for Senior citizens and other health promotion projects. The plan period is from the fiscal year 2012 through 2014.

The Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012 is implemented in alignment with prefectural and other related plans, such as the basic policy for promotion of human rights measures, the health and medical plan, and the housing plan for senior citizens and the disabled.

## 2 Outline of Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012

### Chapter 1: Significance of the Plan

- (1) This Plan aims to establish a positive and active senior society, in which all the senior citizens can lead active and independent lives according to each own's individual. To achieve this aim, the Plan addresses diverse issues, such as the rapid increase in the size of the senior citizen population and also in the number of individuals to be assessed at specific levels to be requiring long-term care/support; problems associated with the increasing number of senior citizens living in urban areas, including those with dementia or who are living alone; and as a consequence of the declining birthrate, the decrease in the number of younger residents who would play a leading role in supporting the community.

The Plan basically takes over the principles and ideas adopted in the third and fourth periods of a series of prefectural plans for senior citizens. The Plan aims to establish a system intended for encouraging community-wide efforts to support daily living for senior citizens ("integrated community care system"), and in this respect, the Plan stipulates specific measures to be implemented in the next three years, looking ahead to the year 2025, when the problem of the aging society is expected to peak.

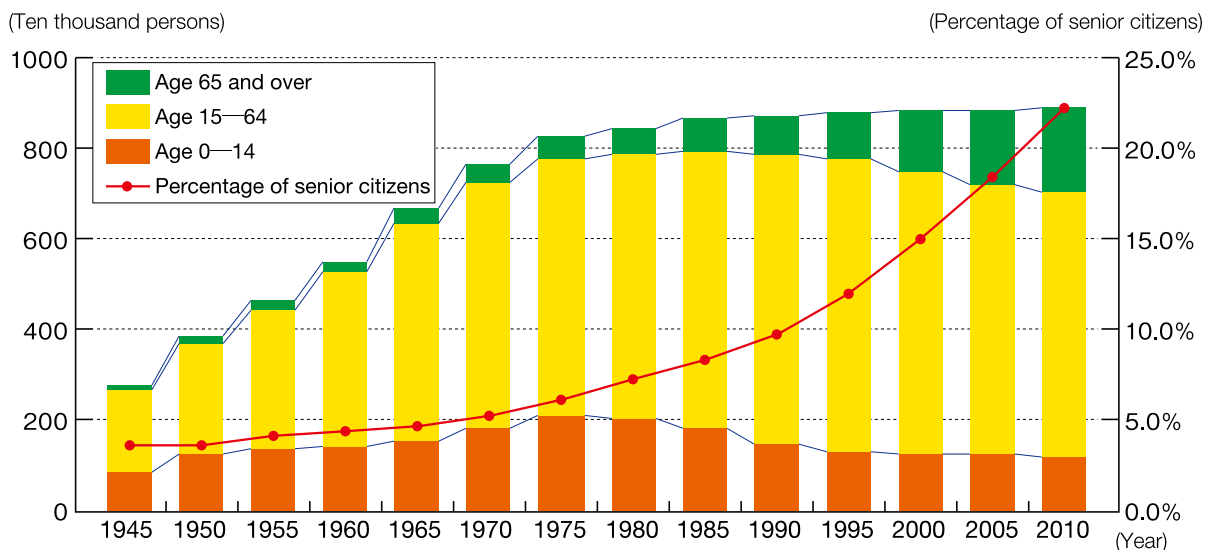
- (2) As its basic principle, the Plan articulates the importance of ensuring community-wide efforts to support senior citizens, while emphasizing human rights protection, so that senior citizens can make efforts on their own to maintain and promote their health, display their distinctive abilities and initiative in various activities in their communities, and lead independent lives in their familiar communities as integral members of the community and society.

The Plan also focuses on four basic points: respect for human rights; promotion of service recipients-oriented measures; establishment of the "integrated community care system"; and "proactive development of related measures by municipal governments based on increased cooperation with the prefectural government."

### Chapter 2: The status and future outlook of the senior citizens population

- (1) As of October 2010, the total population of Osaka Prefecture was approximately 8.865 million, of which 1.963 million, or 22.15 percent, was accounted for by senior citizens. The ratio of senior citizens population is expected to further increase in the future.

#### Demographic changes in Osaka Prefecture



## ■ Estimated population in Osaka Prefecture in the future

(Unit: persons)

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total population	8,884,704	8,876,417	8,864,790
Age 40 - 64	3,001,248	2,985,635	2,968,812
Age 65 and over (Percentage of senior citizens)	2,045,367 (23.0%)	2,127,365 (24.0%)	2,203,900 (24.9%)

- (2) The aging of the population is mainly attributable to two factors: the increase in the number of the senior citizens resulting from the longer life span of the residents, and the reduction in the younger population as a consequence of the declining birthrate.

## ■ Changes in average life expectancy

		1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Male (Age)	Osaka Pref.	68.02	70.16	71.60	72.96	74.01	75.02	75.90	76.97	78.21	—
	Japan	67.74	69.31	71.73	73.35	74.78	75.92	76.38	77.72	78.56	79.64
Female (Age)	Osaka Pref.	73.30	75.21	76.57	78.36	79.84	81.16	82.52	84.01	85.20	—
	Japan	72.92	74.66	76.89	78.76	80.48	81.90	82.85	84.60	85.52	86.39

## ■ Changes in number of births, birthrate and total fertility rate

		1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of births (persons)	Osaka Pref.	95,012	147,249	169,880	150,653	111,956	100,328	86,840	86,076	88,163	76,111	75,080
	Japan	1,606,041	1,823,697	1,934,239	1,901,440	1,576,889	1,431,577	1,221,585	1,187,064	1,190,547	1,062,530	1,071,304
Birthrate (per 1,000 persons)	Osaka Pref.	17.3	22.1	22.8	18.6	13.5	11.8	10.1	10.0	10.2	8.8	8.6
	Japan	17.2	18.6	18.8	17.1	13.6	11.9	10.0	9.6	9.5	8.4	8.5
Total fertility rate	Osaka Pref.	1.81	2.20	2.17	1.90	1.67	1.69	1.46	1.33	1.31	1.21	1.33
	Japan	2.00	2.14	2.13	1.91	1.75	1.76	1.54	1.42	1.36	1.26	1.39

## Chapter 3: Approaches to promoting policy measures for senior citizens

In the fifth period of the series of prefectural plans for senior citizens, the Osaka prefectural government aims to support senior citizens in continuing independent living at a place/community they choose. To this end, the prefectural government will strive to establish a system that facilitates housing arrangements for senior citizens, and that ensures a continuous, seamless provision of living assistance and other necessary services to them, in accordance with the specific needs of each individual, while securing cooperation of the medical and long-term care sectors.

In pursuing this goal, it is critical to strengthen the functions of Community General Support Centers that assume a pivotal role in coordinating long-term care, nursing and medical services in the community; and to even further enhance the abilities of Long-Term Care Support Specialists.

Also critical is the response to the expected increase in the number of senior citizens individuals with dementia. Efforts are needed to encourage all community members to understand what dementia is, thereby creating circumstances in which relevant support is provided for such senior citizens individuals and their family members.

Moreover, it is also critical to continue ongoing efforts to achieve such goals as: encouraging senior citizens to make proactive efforts to maintain their own health and achieve a fulfilling life; and helping to make the long-term care insurance system more accessible and sustainable.

In this context, the Osaka prefectural government will strive to promote a range of policy measures for the health and welfare of senior citizens, by adopting the six-pillar approach described below.

The prefectural government will create a system to ensure that senior citizens with dementia and other illnesses, senior citizens who need a certain support can continue living in their communities. The government will also make efforts so that senior citizens can lead active lives.

① **Establishment of the “integrated community care system”**

To ensure community-wide efforts to support the daily lives of senior citizens, the prefectural government will strengthen the functions of Community General Support Centers, as organizations playing a pivotal role in achieving the said purpose, and will also promote cooperation between the medical and long-term care sectors, enhance living assistance services, and facilitate mutual cooperation within the community. Efforts will also be made to secure friendly residences for senior citizens that are to serve as the base of their daily lives, and also to promote community building with an emphasis on welfare. Moreover, the prefectural government will establish a system for protecting the rights of senior citizens, and for supporting senior citizens in the event of natural disasters and other contingencies.

② **Enhancement of support measures for senior citizens with dementia, etc.**

The prefectural government will promote public understanding regarding dementia, and establish a support system for senior citizens with dementia and their family members, and advance cooperation with medical institutions to improve quality of long-term care for individuals with dementia, as well as train necessary human resources.

③ **Promotion of health and a fulfilling life**

The prefectural government will provide senior citizens with accessible programs/opportunities intended for long-term care prevention and health promotion, so as to prevent them from becoming dependent on long-term care as much as possible. The government will also encourage motivated senior citizens to participate in social activities, while proceeding with measures to provide employment and other job opportunities for them.

The Osaka prefectural government will support senior residents in receiving the right services at the right time. To ensure smooth operation of the long-term care insurance system, the government will also provide support to the insurer (municipal governments), and give instructions and advice to related service providers.

④ **Promotion of support for service recipients**

To make the long-term care insurance system more accessible, the prefectural government will make efforts to provide publicity for the system, enhance the response system for consultations and complaints, and help provide relevant services to each senior citizen, while giving full consideration to the specific situations and circumstances of each one. The government will also ensure optimal operation of the long-term care insurance system, by properly managing the assessment of those in need of long-term care/support and examination of complaints that have been filed through a Long-Term Care Insurance Examination Committee.

⑤ **Appropriate operation of long-term care insurance projects**

The prefectural government will make efforts to enhance the quality of long-term care and other services, while promoting capacity building of related human resources. To ensure that services covered by the long-term care insurance are properly provided, the government will provide instructions and advice to service providers, and will also provide support and advice to municipal governments regarding the operation of the insurance system.

⑥ **Enhancement of the basic foundation for providing welfare and long-term care services**

To ensure that necessary services are provided in an appropriate manner, the prefectural government will enhance the basic foundation for providing In-home Services, Community-based Services and Facility Services for long-term care services.

## Chapter 4: Quantitative outlook regarding long-term care services

(1) **Estimated number of senior citizens to be assessed at specific levels of support/long-term care requirement**

The tables provided below indicate the estimated number of individuals to be assessed at specific support/long-term care levels. These estimates were calculated by municipal governments, in consideration of the implementation status of the community support projects (“long-term-care prevention projects” to reduce the need for dependence on long-term care) and the programs regarding long-term-care prevention benefits, as well as of the expected effects from the long-term-care prevention efforts.

■ **Estimated number of individuals to be assessed at specific levels of requiring long-term care, etc. (Whole prefecture)**

(Unit: persons)

Category	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Number of individuals assessed as requiring long-term care, etc., by support/care level	407,232	428,374	448,953
Support Level 1	68,246	72,207	76,115
Support Level 2	61,436	64,447	67,453
Care Level 1	63,268	66,669	69,876
Care Level 2	73,834	77,716	81,459
Care Level 3	50,937	53,087	55,045
Care Level 4	47,266	49,654	52,000
Care Level 5	42,245	44,594	47,005

Category	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Number of service recipients	248,935	264,582	279,164
Support Levels 1 & 2, and Care Level 1	121,824	129,971	138,022
Care Levels 2 through 5	127,111	134,611	141,142

\* The number of individuals assessed at specific support/care levels includes those aged 40 through 64.

## (2) Quantitative outlook of long-term care service provision

Future provision of long-term care services was quantitatively estimated by each municipal government, in consideration of the previous results of use of the services at each municipality, and the estimated number of individuals assessed as requiring support/long-term care, as well as the individual intentions regarding use of services, which were established through questionnaires and surveys.

In this regard, the quantity of "Facility Services" provided in relation to the Facilities Covered by Long-Term Care Insurance (Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens; Long-Term Care Health Facilities for Senior citizens; Medical Long-Term Care Sanatoriums; and Daily Life Long-Term Care in Community-Based Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens) was estimated based on the target numbers of facility users/service recipients for fiscal 2014. Such estimation was made from a long-term perspective, with a view to optimally establishing the basic foundation for providing related services, in parallel with the promotion of establishing the "integrated community care system."

Meanwhile, the deadline for a range of planned revisions concerning service provision at certain sanatorium wards etc., was extended to the end of fiscal 2017. In this revision effort, it is important to ensure that senior citizens currently being hospitalized in certain sanatorium wards can continue receiving necessary medical/long-term care services without feeling uncertainty. Therefore, the prefectural government will forge ahead with these revisions in cooperation with related organizations, while obtaining understanding and cooperation from medical institutions operating specific sanatorium wards etc. The government will also open consultation counters in the prefectural office in order to respond to the consultation needs of residents, service recipients, medical institutions and other entities.

## ■ Estimated quantity of long-term care service provision by service type (Whole prefecture)

Quantity of long-term care service provision		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<b>In-Home Services</b>				
In-Home Long-Term Care Support	(persons/month)	164,640	174,460	185,659
Home-Visit Long-Term Care	(times/year)	26,074,907	27,352,576	28,612,989
Home-Visit Bathing Long-Term Care	(times/year)	264,196	276,322	287,972
Home-Visit Nursing	(times/year)	1,791,338	1,883,546	1,980,015
Home-Visit Rehabilitation	(times/year)	816,066	862,310	906,288
Outpatient Day Long-Term Care	(times/year)	8,014,202	8,561,975	9,171,629
Outpatient Rehabilitation	(times/year)	2,671,064	2,835,422	2,994,046
Short-Term Stay for Daily Life Long-Term Care	(days/year)	1,738,722	1,824,311	1,913,319
Short-Term Stay for Recuperation	(days/year)	286,538	303,673	317,447
Rental Service of Equipment for Long-Term Care Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	18,228,886	19,296,878	20,331,608
Sale of Specified Equipment Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	1,391,608	1,493,840	1,593,607
Guidance for Management of In-Home Medical Long-Term Care	(persons/month)	37,419	40,049	42,551
Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens in Specified Facilities	(persons/month)	11,290	12,454	13,546
<b>Facility Services</b>				
Designated Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens	(persons/month)	27,852	28,672	29,878
Long-Term Care Health Facilities for Senior citizens	(persons/month)	18,975	19,745	20,469
Designated Medical Long-Term Care Sanatoriums	(persons/month)	3,384	3,240	3,182

Quantity of long-term care service provision		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
<b>Long-Term-Care Prevention Services</b>				
Long-Term-Care Prevention Support	(persons/month)	73,805	78,353	83,101
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Care	(persons/month)	52,062	55,140	58,105
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Bathing Service	(times/year)	1,305	1,451	1,492
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Nursing	(times/year)	118,880	127,033	135,854
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Rehabilitation	(times/year)	69,737	76,545	82,987
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Outpatient Care	(persons/month)	21,053	22,806	24,466
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Outpatient Rehabilitation	(persons/month)	4,736	5,013	5,324
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Short-Term Stay for Daily Life Care	(days/year)	17,536	19,262	20,965
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Short-Term Stay for Recuperation	(days/year)	3,417	3,731	4,114
Rental of Long-Term-Care-Preventive Equipment Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	1,569,177	1,677,118	1,780,914
Sale of Specified Long-Term-Care-Preventive Equipment Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	440,306	475,863	525,032
Management and Guidance for Long-Term-Care-Preventive In-Home Medical Service	(persons/month)	2,700	2,872	3,060
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Daily Life Care for Senior citizens in Specified Facilities	(persons/month)	1,471	1,621	1,742
<b>Community-Based Services (Community-Based Long-Term-Care Prevention Services)</b>				
Home-Visit Long-Term/Nursing Care Services Based on Regular Rounds and On-Demand Provision	(persons/month)	534	1,311	1,818
Home-Visit at Night for Long-Term Care	(persons/month)	364	398	433
Outpatient Long-Term Care for Dementia Patients	(times/year)	355,323	383,811	404,571
Multifunctional Long-Term Care in Small Group Homes	(persons/month)	2,365	2,799	3,300
Communal Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens with Dementia	(persons/month)	8,712	9,519	10,312
Daily Life Long-Term Care for Persons Admitted to Community-Based Specified Facilities	(persons/month)	139	284	313
Community-Based Facilities for Senior citizens Covered by Public Aid Requiring Long-Term Care	(persons/month)	1,463	2,036	3,167
Combined Services	(persons/month)	69	254	490
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Outpatient Care for Senior citizens with Dementia	(times/year)	2,046	2,851	3,048
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Multifunctional Care in Small Group Homes	(persons/month)	211	255	287
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Communal Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens with Dementia	(persons/month)	20	21	22

**(3) Total capacity necessary to accommodate users (stayers) in facilities and to receive users of stay services and community-based services**

① Total necessary capacity for facility stayers

(Unit: For \_ persons)

Category	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Capacity to be increased
Designated Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to senior citizens	28,805	29,478	30,777	2,255
Long-Term Care Health Facilities for senior citizens	19,937	20,237	20,717	1,573
Designated Medical Long-Term Care Sanatoriums	3,256	3,256	3,256	—
Transfer from medical sanatorium wards etc.	0	44	0	—

② Total necessary capacity for service users

(Unit: For \_ persons)

Category	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Estimated number of designations
Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens in Specified Facilities Specialized in Long-Term Care	485	514	514	29
Daily Life Long-Term Care in Specified Facilities for Senior citizens at Diverse Levels of Long-Term Care/ Support Requirement	14,542	15,681	16,677	2,881
Daily Life Long-Term Care in Community-Based Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens	1,522	2,170	3,233	1,740
Daily Life Long-Term Care for Persons Admitted to Community-Based Specified Facilities	254	283	312	203
Communal Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens with Dementia	9,463	10,293	11,125	2,309

## Chapter 5: Review of the “Fureai Osaka” Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2009 (4th period)

**(1) Senior citizens assessed at specific levels of long-term care requirement, etc.**

Increased numbers of senior citizens were assessed at requiring specific levels of support/long-term care, against the background of the extensive public recognition of the long-term care insurance system. As of the end of fiscal 2010, the number of individuals who received an assessment at a specific care level exceeded the planned number of such individuals.

**(2) The status of use of long-term care services**

Regarding some of the service types categorized in In-Home Service, the use ratio in fiscal 2010 reached the 80 percent mark compared to the plan. These services were: Short-Term Stay for Recuperation, Sale of Specified Equipment Covered by Public Aid, and Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens in Specified Facilities. As for other services categorized in In-Home Service, the use ratio was close to, or exceeded the planned level.

With respect to the category of Long-Term-Care Prevention Service, the use of the services exceeded the planned level, regarding Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Rehabilitation, Long-Term-Care-Preventive Outpatient Care, and Rental of Long-Term-Care-Preventive Equipment Covered by Public Aid. The use ratio varied, regarding other services in this category. While some services were used almost as planned, other services were considerably underused.

The services categorized in Community-Based Service were considerably underused, except for Outpatient Long-Term Care for Dementia Patients, and Communal Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens with Dementia.

Regarding the category of Facility Service, the services of Designated Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens were used almost as planned, at up to 96.4% of the capacity of the plan, while the services of Long-Term Care Health Facilities for Senior citizens were used at a level of 93.4% of the capacity of the plan. Designated Medical Long-Term Care Sanatoriums were underused, with the use ratio standing at 83.8% of the capacity of the plan. This was due to the increased number of institutions that changed the type of insurance coverage regarding their sanatorium wards etc., from long-term care insurance-covered to medical insurance-covered, in response to the range of revisions concerning sanatorium wards etc.

## ■ Results of “Fureai Osaka” Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2009 (Whole prefecture)

		FY 2009			FY 2010		
		Plan	Results	Ratio of plan	Plan	Results	Ratio of plan
Number of individuals assessed at specific care levels	(persons)	354,927	357,430	100.7%	369,273	375,771	101.8%
Number of long-term care insurance-covered service recipients		282,547	279,547	98.9%	295,401	295,552	100.1%
In-Home Services / Community-Based Services	(persons)	166,632	167,240	100.4%	175,248	178,323	101.8%
Long-Term-Care Prevention Services / Community-Based Long-Term-Care Prevention Services	(persons)	66,327	65,148	98.2%	69,913	69,982	100.1%
Facility Services	(persons)	49,588	47,159	95.1%	50,240	47,247	94.0%

Quantity of long-term care service provision		FY 2009			FY 2010		
		Plan	Results	Ratio of plan	Plan	Results	Ratio of plan
<b>In-Home Services</b>							
In-Home Long-Term Care Support	(persons/month)	143,471	136,158	94.9%	150,812	144,718	96.0%
Home-Visit Long-Term Care	(times/year)	20,503,344	21,104,737	102.9%	21,385,517	23,040,922	107.7%
Home-Visit Bathing Long-Term Care	(times/year)	246,886	223,125	90.4%	255,787	230,582	90.1%
Home-Visit Nursing	(times/year)	1,369,713	1,384,127	101.1%	1,424,215	1,513,874	106.3%
Home-Visit Rehabilitation	(times/year)	300,218	610,655	203.4%	312,813	714,282	228.3%
Outpatient Day Long-Term Care	(times/year)	5,961,041	6,206,755	104.1%	6,230,422	6,840,636	109.8%
Outpatient Rehabilitation	(times/year)	2,323,425	2,222,855	95.7%	2,421,571	2,354,008	97.2%
Short-Term Stay for Daily Life Long-Term Care	(days/year)	1,530,607	1,455,238	95.1%	1,601,938	1,543,759	96.4%
Short-Term Stay for Recuperation	(days/year)	304,219	251,030	82.5%	316,308	255,343	80.7%
Rental Service of Equipment for Long-Term Care Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	13,148,273	13,224,595	100.6%	13,661,338	14,470,413	105.9%
Sale of Specified Equipment Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	1,152,478	1,011,638	87.8%	1,204,585	1,066,586	88.5%
Guidance for Management of In-Home Medical Long-Term Care	(persons/month)	26,235	27,070	103.2%	27,340	31,067	113.6%
Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens in Specified Facilities	(persons/month)	8,583	7,894	92.0%	9,724	8,554	88.0%
<b>Facility Services</b>							
Designated Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens	(persons/month)	26,556	25,969	97.8%	27,282	26,307	96.4%
Long-Term Care Health Facilities for Senior citizens	(persons/month)	17,657	16,967	96.1%	18,798	17,564	93.4%
Designated Medical Long-Term Care Sanatoriums	(persons/month)	5,428	4,433	81.7%	4,312	3,615	83.8%



Quantity of long-term care service provision		FY 2009			FY 2010		
Long-Term-Care Prevention Services		Plan	Results	Ratio of plan	Plan	Results	Ratio of plan
Long-Term-Care Prevention Support	(persons/month)	64,624	61,636	95.4%	68,302	64,442	94.3%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Care	(persons/month)	46,225	44,287	95.8%	48,904	46,267	94.6%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Bathing Service	(times/year)	1,287	1,059	82.3%	1,412	860	60.9%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Nursing	(times/year)	98,035	97,214	99.2%	103,506	101,811	98.4%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Home-Visit Rehabilitation	(times/year)	24,049	48,082	199.9%	26,177	55,419	211.7%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Outpatient Care	(persons/month)	15,651	16,202	103.5%	16,479	17,918	108.7%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Outpatient Rehabilitation	(persons/month)	4,762	4,277	89.8%	5,016	4,374	87.2%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Short-Term Stay for Daily Life Care	(days/year)	22,189	17,350	78.2%	24,062	15,247	63.4%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Short-Term Stay for Recuperation	(days/year)	6,166	3,000	48.7%	6,717	2,895	43.1%
Rental of Long-Term-Care-Preventive Equipment Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	924,311	1,051,712	113.8%	975,626	1,201,650	123.2%
Sale of Specified Long-Term-Care-Preventive Equipment Covered by Public Aid	(thousand yen/year)	341,601	312,574	91.5%	366,322	339,729	92.7%
Management and Guidance for Long-Term-Care-Preventive In-Home Medical Service	(persons/month)	2,322	2,162	93.1%	2,460	2,203	89.6%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Daily Life Care for Senior citizens in Specified Facilities	(persons/month)	1,635	1,406	86.0%	1,820	1,475	81.0%
<b>Community-Based Services (Community-Based Long-Term-Care Prevention Services)</b>							
Home-Visit at Night for Long-Term Care	(persons/month)	456	256	56.1%	721	291	40.4%
Outpatient Long-Term Care for Dementia Patients	(times/year)	268,561	287,452	107.0%	287,374	307,714	107.1%
Multifunctional Long-Term Care in Small Group Homes	(persons/month)	2,100	1,286	61.2%	3,142	1,569	49.9%
Communal Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens with Dementia	(persons/month)	7,328	6,666	91.0%	8,102	6,876	84.9%
Daily Life Long-Term Care for Persons Admitted to Community-Based Specified Facilities	(persons/month)	170	24	14.1%	224	52	23.2%
Daily Life Long-Term Care in Community-Based Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens	(persons/month)	462	284	61.5%	1,112	397	35.7%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Outpatient Care for Senior citizens with Dementia	(times/year)	3,449	1,992	57.8%	3,848	1,417	36.8%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Multifunctional Care in Small Group Homes	(persons/month)	203	128	63.1%	317	146	46.1%
Long-Term-Care-Preventive Communal Daily Life Long-Term Care for Senior citizens with Dementia	(persons/month)	30	18	60.0%	37	18	48.6%
<b>Capacity of facilities</b>							
Designated Facilities Covered by Public Aid Providing Long-Term Care to Senior citizens	(For _ persons)	27,858	26,551	95.3%	28,261	26,926	95.3%
Long-Term Care Health Facilities for Senior citizens	(For _ persons)	19,714	17,705	89.8%	20,612	18,025	87.4%
Designated Medical Long-Term Care Sanatoriums	(For _ persons)	5,791	4,244	73.3%	4,604	3,462	75.2%

(Note) Regarding the figures of "capacity of facilities," the result of FY 2009 indicates the capacity of stayers of designated facilities as of April 1, 2010; and likewise, the result of FY 2010 indicates that of April 1, 2011.

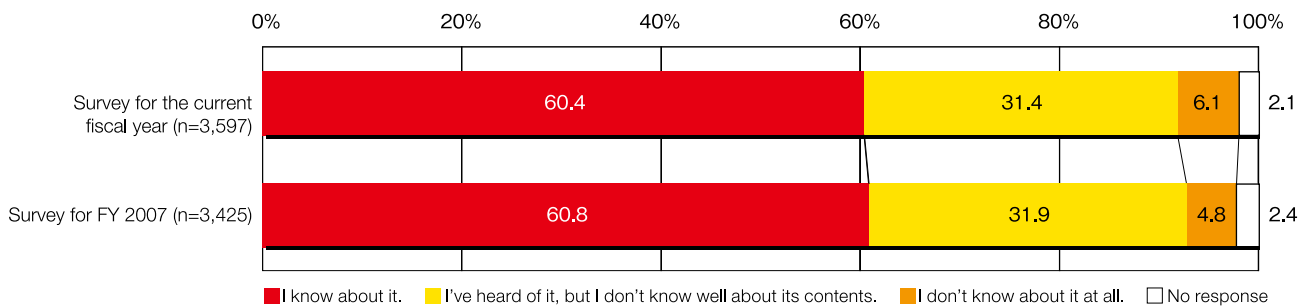
**(3) “Survey regarding the status of lives of senior citizens and their attitude about long-term care services, etc.” (FY 2010; Conducted by Osaka prefectural government)**

This survey was conducted to obtain basic information conducive to future operation of prefectural measures for the health and welfare of senior citizens and the long-term care insurance system. The survey questionnaire was distributed to senior citizens aged 65 years and over who lived in Osaka Prefecture (5,120 randomly selected males and females. Half of these male/female respondents were respectively selected from each of the assesseees’ group and non-assesseees’ group of care/support level. Number of valid responses: 3,597. Response rate: 70.4%).

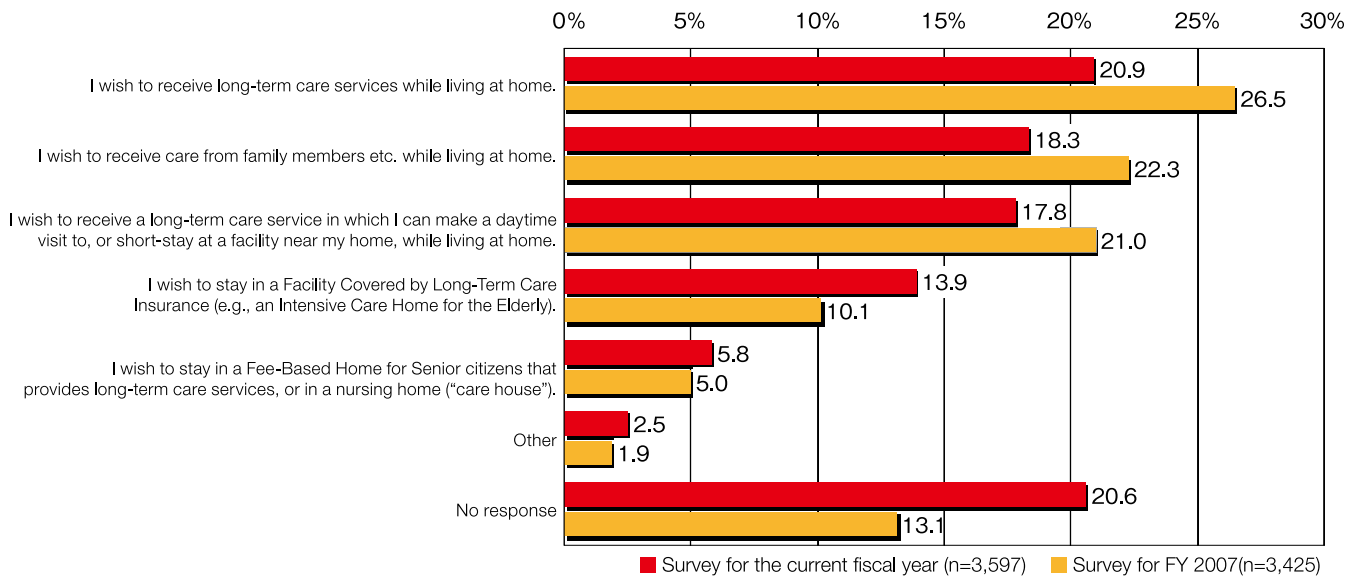
The survey asked these senior respondents questions concerning the level of their recognition of the long-term care insurance, and the way of living that they would prefer if they were no longer able to look after themselves.

The results showed that the majority of the respondents, 60.4%, knew of the long-term care insurance system, and that the largest proportion of the respondents, 20.9%, wished to receive long-term care services, while staying at home, if they were no longer able to look after themselves.

**Level of recognition of the long-term care insurance system**



**The way of living preferred if the respondents are no longer able to look after themselves**



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## Chapter 6: Toward the promotion of the Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012

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The Osaka prefectural government, municipal governments and related bodies and agencies will strive to promote the Plan, under the close cooperation and optimal allocation of roles and responsibilities between these entities, while obtaining understanding and cooperation from local communities, NPOs and other related organizations.

### **(1) Promotion of the Plan**

#### **○Administrative efforts**

The prefectural government established the Osaka Prefectural Council for Promotion of the Measures for the Health and Welfare of Senior citizens consisting of related departments and bureaus, with the aim of developing related policy measures from a comprehensive perspective. The government also operates the Osaka Prefectural Committee for Promotion of the Plans for the Health and Welfare of Senior citizens comprising academics and other experts in the health, medical and welfare fields, in order to inspect and evaluate the status of progress regarding the 2012 plan.

#### **○Cooperation with related entities**

The prefectural government will strive to facilitate related measures, in a tie-up with medical, health and welfare organizations, social welfare councils, social welfare corporations, Commissioned Welfare Volunteers, Commissioned Child Welfare Volunteers, NPOs, volunteer organizations, senior citizen service organizations, and other entities.

### **(2) Support and advice for municipal governments**

This plan, Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012, is intended to support municipal governments in promoting their respective plans and projects to be implemented for senior citizens. Therefore, the prefectural government will support municipal governments, based on the range of prefectural measures specified in this Plan, in accelerating municipal projects concerning the health and welfare of senior citizens and the long-term care insurance. The prefectural government will also provide support and advice for facilitation of municipal plans/projects, by means of participating in district meetings (“block meetings”), establishing working teams, operating the Regional Coordination Meeting, holding a meeting of municipal managers responsible for plans/projects for senior citizens, and effectively using other relevant opportunities.

Moreover, the prefectural government will summarize the status of progress of municipal plans/projects for senior citizens that will be implemented in each district/region and also in the entire prefecture, and provide that summary to municipal governments, thereby supporting inspection and evaluation of the status of progress regarding the municipal plans, etc.

The Osaka Prefectural Plan for Senior Citizens 2012 comprehends all the range of policy measures for senior citizens, including the health and welfare Plan for Senior Citizens and the Prefectural Insured Long-Term Care Service Plan, which are developed based on the Act on Social Welfare Service for Senior citizens and the Long-Term Care Insurance Act.

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**Osaka Prefectural Government**

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