3. Financial resources of long-term care insurance

The chart to the left shows how financial resources of long-term care insurance are distributed. The national government provides 20%, and the Tokyo metropolitan government provides 17.5% of the cost for social welfare facilities. Since 5% of the total cost shared by the national government is applied as a financial adjustment subsidy, and is distributed according to the financial situation of the insured, the percentage paid by municipalities may vary.

4. Trends in total long-term care benefit growth and care premiums

Monthly payment is based on rough estimates of each municipality.

※ Source: Tokyo Elderly Health and Welfare Plan (Fiscal 2018 to 2020)

4. Trends in total long-term care benefit growth and care premiums

[Graph showing trends in total care benefits and monthly premiums from 2012 to 2032]

Monthly payment is based on rough estimates of each municipality.

※ Source: Tokyo Elderly Health and Welfare Plan (Fiscal 2018 to 2020)

Correlation between individual payment and benefit package

- Service fee exceeding the payout limit standard amount
- From amongst the care service fee, amount paid from the care insurance
- User payment, according to income
- Allowance for High-Cost Long-Term Care (combined medical care) Service

+ Residence expense / stay expense
+ Food expense

※ “Daily living expenses” refers to necessary expenses in ordinary daily living among accommodation for daily living provided as a part of the services (examples: haircut costs, expenses for refreshment and amenities, etc.)

※ Refer to pages 10 and 11 on payout limit standard amount, high-cost (combined with medical fees) care service fees, and supplementary payouts.