

Chapter 8 Policy for People with Disabilities

8.1 Policy for people with disabilities in Japan

Internationally, the government of Japan signed the Convention of Rights of People with Disabilities in 2007, but it has not been ratified yet. Since the number of countries who have ratified this convention is as many as 138 (as of October 2013), the Japanese government improves various social measures for people with disabilities, and is preparing conditions so that ratification of the convention may be made.

Under six welfare acts, including the Public Assistant Act, Child Welfare Act, Act on Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons, Act on Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons, Act on Social Welfare Service for Elderly, Act on Welfare of Mothers with Dependents and Widows, services are provided to people with needs of such services. The welfare system according to the type of disability (physical disability, mental retardation, mental diseases) caused the difference that the level of the facilities accommodation and the user-charge of the medical expense are different in each type of disability. Since the number of people with physical disabilities, people with mental retardation, and people with mental diseases amounts to 3,663,000, 547,000, and 3,233,000 respectively in the middle of the 2000s (Table 8.1), it is necessary to unify systems and to reduce differences between the systems by the kind of disability.

Table 8.1 The number of people with disabilities in 1,000 (2013)

		Total	At home	Institutionalized
Persons with physical disabilities	Younger than 18 years of age	98	93	5
	Older than 18 years of age	3,564	3,483	81
	Total	3,663	3,576	87
Persons with intellectual disabilities	Younger than 18 years of age	125	117	8
	Older than 18 years of age	410	290	120
	Age unknown	12	12	0
	Total	547	419	128
		Total	Outpatient	Inpatient
Persons with mental disorders	Younger than 18 years of age	179	176	3
	Older than 18 years of age	3,011	2,692	319
	Age unknown	11	10	1
	Total	3,201	2,878	323

Sources: Cabinet Office *White Paper on People with Disabilities, 2013*, Table 1 "The Number of People with Disabilities (Estimated values)". http://www8.cao.go.jp/shougai/whitepaper/h25hakusho/zenbun/h1_01_01_01.html#z1_01 (in Japanese). The data in this table are based on the following statistics: "Persons with physical disabilities" living at home: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) "Survey on the Actual Status of Children/Persons with Physical Disabilities" (2006), Living in an institution: MHLW "Survey of Social Welfare Institutions" (2006), "Persons with intellectual disabilities" living at home: MHLW "Comprehensive Survey on Children/Persons with Intellectual Disabilities" (2006), Living in an institution: MHLW "Survey on Social Welfare Institutions" (2005), "The Mental Disorder", The Survey of the Patient's: MHLW (2011)

In order to establish the coordination between such systems classified by the type of disability, the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act (SSPDA) was enacted in 2005. Based on this act, a new scheme of service for three types of disabilities, including physical disabilities, mental retardation, and

mental diseases, was introduced in 2006. However, there was a strong resistance to introduce cost sharing among people with disabilities. Under the Democratic Party, the discussion of reforming SSPDA was started and the amendment bill including the reexamination of cost sharing (i.e., mitigation of user charge according to income) was approved in the Parliament in December 2010. Finally the effort of such law revision bore fruit, and a new law (the Act for Comprehensive Welfare for Persons with Disabilities) that corrected various incompleteness of SSPDA was enacted in June 2012.

8.2 Various forms of support

8.2.1 Income support

The National Pension includes a scheme for adults with disabilities. It is called the Disability Basic Pension. The pensioners include the persons who obtained disabilities in his/her childhood and those who were born with disabilities. The Employee Pension includes a scheme for former employees who became disabled while they were employed. Under the mutual aid associations, there are similar schemes for former employees with disabilities including civil servants both of central/local governments and teachers/employees of private schools. Also, under the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance, employees can receive pension for the loss of ability due to injury and sickness at work. There are also similar workers' accident compensation schemes for civil servants.

Table 8.2 Income support for the People with Disabilities, 2012

Pensions	National Basic Pension	Employees' Pension Insurance
Type	Flat rate	Income-related
Amount (Yearly amount)	¥983,100 (1st degree) or ¥786,500 (2nd degree) + dependents allowance	1.25 * Amount of Old Age Pension (1st degree) or 1.00 * Amount of Old Age Pension (2nd degree)
Eligibility	Over 20 years of age, who have paid 2/3 of premium period, and those who are under 20 at the time of becoming disabled and who have turned 20	For those who have become disabled during insured months (for those under 300 months of insurance period, 300 is applied)

Source: Annual report on social security statistics 2009, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research (IPSS)

Other than public pension benefits, there are allowances paid under certain conditions of disability by local authorities. However, the allowance is not a universal scheme, but an individual local authority provides it out of its own budget.

8.2.2 Service to support people with disabilities

The Act for Comprehensive Welfare for Persons with Disabilities was promulgated in June 2012, and reorganized the scheme of service for people including children under 18 years old with disabilities. The Act aims at three goals. The first is an inclusive policy of three types of disabilities, i.e. physical, intellectual, and mental disabilities. The second is a reorganization of services providing schemes in order

to position the people with disabilities in the center. The third is enforcement of active labor participation of people with disabilities.

Table 8.3 Scheme of service under the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act (SSPDA)

Nursing care services	Home nursing care (Home help)	Assist with bathing, toileting, and eating at home
	Nursing care for the severely disabled	Assist severely disabled persons who require constant nursing care with bathing, toileting, and eating at home, and also provide outing assistance
	Support for activities	Outing assistance and necessary support to avoid danger surrounding persons with disabilities who have limitations in making personal judgments
	Comprehensive support for the severely disabled	Comprehensive program to provide multiple services including at-home care for persons having substantial need for nursing care
	Day services for children	Training on basic daily activities and orientation to adjust to group living offered for children with disabilities
	Respite care service	Respite care (daytime and nighttime) at facilities with bathing, toileting and eating, in case family caregivers become ill or unable to provide the necessary nursing care
	Nursing care	Daytime assistance for persons who require medical attention and constant nursing care including functional training at medical institutions, medical management, nursing care, and personal care
	Personal care	Daytime assistance for persons who require constant nursing care including support with bathing, toileting and eating, and provision of opportunities for creative/productive activities
	Nighttime care at support facilities for the disabled (Facility entrance support)	Nighttime support for persons entering care facilities including bathing, toileting, and eating assistance
	Care home service	Nighttime or holiday support at group living residences including bathing, toileting, and eating assistance
	Independence Training (rehabilitation, daily life training)	Training provided for a certain period of time to improve physical function and daily living abilities so that the person can achieve an independent daily/social life
Training services	Employment shift support	Training provided for a certain period of time to enhance necessary knowledge and skills for employment, offered to persons who wish to be employed in an ordinal corporation
	Continuous Employment Support (Type A: Employment, Type B)	Provide work place and necessary training to enhance knowledge and abilities for persons who have difficulties working in an ordinal corporation
	Group living support (Group homes)	Nighttime or holiday services at group living residences including consultation and daily support
	Transportation support	Assist disabled persons who have difficulties in transporting themselves outdoors
Community life support services	Community activity support center	Facility offering opportunities for creative/productive activities and promoting social interaction
	Welfare homes	

Source: Web-site of Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labour (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/shougaihoken/service/taikei.html>).

The residential service regrouped with two types, which is day activities and residential support. Within the day activities, there are the care benefit, the training benefit, and the community based support programs. (See the Table 8.3)

8.2.3 Promotion of vocational rehabilitation services and employment of people with disabilities

As there are lots of challenges for people with disabilities to be employed, vocational rehabilitation services that include vocational evaluation and guidance, work preparation support, assessment of persons with intellectual disabilities, and comprehensive employment support for persons with mental disabilities are very important. These services are provided by Local Vocational Centers and Large Region Vocational Centers for People with Disabilities under the Law for Employment Promotion of Persons with Disabilities.

The employment of people with disabilities in many cases requires employers to pay extra costs for preparing special accommodation in the workplace facility, equipment, and environment modifications, and adoption of special personnel management programs. In order to promote and secure employment of people with disabilities, the government provides the subsidy that fills up these costs of the company employing the people with disabilities. On the other hand, the government imposes a surcharge if a company does not attain the employment rate for the people with disabilities. This system (The levy and grant system for employing people with disabilities) is enforced under the “Law for Employment Promotion of Persons with Disabilities.”

8.3 Current Issues

There are similarities between welfare services for people with disabilities and long-term care for the elderly in terms of offering care to the person who has needs. The recent reform of the long-term care insurance for the elderly greatly promoted replacing the facility centered services with the integrated community care support coupled with home care services. A similar trend is now starting for the environment surrounding persons with disabilities, so that they can continue to live in the community which they got used to. According to the flow of such reforms, the Law for Promotion of Dissolution of the Discrimination for People with Disabilities was enacted at last in 2013. By this law, one of the conditions of ratifying the Convention of Rights of People with Disabilities is filled, and the day of ratification is approaching even in Japan. The welfare policy for people with disabilities in Japan is continuing to develop along with the current improvement of global welfare, though there are remaining various tasks.