Welfare of the Intellectually Disabled in Japan
- For living in a familiar community according to one’s own values -

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Self-introduction

  Walking trainer for the visually disabled (1986 – 2006)
- Worker at at non-residential sheltered workshop for the intellectually disabled (1996 – 1999)
- Advisor at a community assistance center for the disabled (1999 – 2006)
Definition of Disabilities in Japan

The term "persons with disabilities" in this Law means individuals whose daily life or social life is substantially and continuously limited due to physical, intellectual or mental disability.

(Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities, Article 2)
Fundamental Principles
of Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities

- Every person with disability shall have a right to be respected for his or her individual dignity and lead a decent life.
- Every person with disability, as a member of the society, shall be entitled opportunities to participate in social, economic, cultural and all other activities in society.

(Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities, Article 3)
Social Welfare Services Law
(Basic philosophy behind welfare services)

◆ Article 3

◆ "Welfare services shall serve preservation of the individual’s dignity and the contents of services shall be designed to provide good-quality and appropriate assistance to help services users develop their mental and physical health or lead a self-sustained daily life according to their abilities."
Social Welfare Services Law
(Promotion of local welfare services)

- Article 4

"Community residents, operators of businesses aimed to provide welfare services to local residents or those who are engaged in activities related to social welfare shall cooperate with each other to promote community welfare so that local residents in need of welfare services may be able to lead a daily life as a member of the community and to obtain opportunities to participate in all areas including social, economic and cultural fields."
Social Welfare Services Law
(Principle for providing services)

- Article 5

"Operators of businesses aimed to provide social welfare services shall endeavor to operate the business so that they can provide comprehensive and diverse services by fully respecting users’ intent while exercising ingenuity in order to establish coordination with health care services and other related services."
Social Welfare Services Law
(Responsibilities of the state and the local public entities concerning securing of systems for providing welfare services)

- Article 6

"The state and the local public entities shall cooperate with operators of social welfare businesses to enable social welfare businesses to be conducted extensively and deliberately by taking measures related to securing of systems to provide welfare services, measures related to systems for the promotion of appropriate use of welfare services and other necessary measures."
Article 2

The state and local public entities shall endeavor to provide assistance and necessary protection in order to promote independence and social participation of the intellectually disabled while deepening the understanding of the public about welfare of the intellectually disabled, with considerations for measures that help realize the concept stated in the preceding article.

The people shall endeavor to deepen the understanding of welfare of the intellectually disabled as well as to cooperate for their efforts to participate in social and economic activities.
Laws supporting the disabled

- Child Welfare Law (1947)
- Law for the Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons (1949)
- Law related to Mental Health and Welfare of the Persons with Mental Disorder (1950)
- Social Welfare Services Law (1951)
- Law for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons (1960)
- Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities (1970)
Goals of Law concerning Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities (Objective Provisions)

- To provide individual support based on the idea that each and every person with disability has his or her own abilities and aptitudes.
- To provide support to lead an independent life (daily life and social life through social participation)
- To promote welfare for persons and children with disabilities and to “develop community” in which each citizen can respect the individuality and moral character of others, irrespective of the existence of disabilities.

(Article 1. Combined with Law for the Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons, Law for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons, Law related to Mental Health and Welfare of the Persons with Disabilities, the Child Welfare Law, and other laws concerning the welfare of persons and children with disabilities, the goals of this law are to provide welfare services-related benefits for self-reliance support and other supports so that persons and children with disabilities can lead independent daily lives or social lives in accordance with their abilities, thereby promote the welfare of persons and children with disabilities, and build a community in which each citizen can live safely respecting the individuality and moral character of others, irrespective of the existence of disabilities.)
Recent Trends of Welfare for the Disabled (1)

- 1981 International Year of Disabled Persons
  "Full participation and equality"

- 1982 World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons
  Development of a long-term plan for measures for disabled persons

- 1983 Start of "UN Decade of Disabled Persons"
Recent Trends of Welfare for the Disabled
(2)

- **1993**  A new long-term action plan for measures for the disabled
  
  Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities

- **1995**  Government Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities
  
  - Seven-year strategy for normalization

  Law related to Mental Health and Welfare of the Persons with Mental Disorder
Recent Trends of Welfare for the Disabled (3)

- 1998  Basic Structural Reform of Social Welfare (Interim Report)
- 2000  Partial Amendment to the Social Welfare Business Law and other related laws
- 2003  Start of the support benefit system
- 2006  Law concerning Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities
Concept of Disabilities (1980)


Disease → Impairments → Disabilities → Handicaps
**ICF (International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health) 2001**

State of health  
(Disorder or disease)

- Mental and physical functions and physical structure
- Activities
- Participation

- Environmental factors
- Personal factors
Fundamental Principles of Welfare for the Disabled

- Concept of normalization
- Rehabilitation
- Support for independence and social participation
- Respect for self-initiative and self-determination
- Support for community life
- Empowerment
Number of Persons with Disabilities
Number of Persons with Disabilities (at home and institutions)

Total number of the disabled: 6,559,000 (about 5% of the population)
Those at home: 5,895,000 (90%)
Those admitted into institutions: 664,000 (10%)

- Physically disabled (children): 3,516,000
  - Physically disabled (children) at home: 3,327,000 (94.6%)
  - Physically disabled (children) at institutions: 189,000 (5.4%)

- Intellectually disabled (children): 459,000
  - Intellectually disabled (children) at home: 329,000 (71.7%)
  - Intellectually disabled (children) at institutions: 130,000 (28.7%)

- Mentally disabled: 2,584,000
  - Mentally disabled at home: 2,239,000 (87%)
  - Mentally disabled at institutions: 345,000 (13%)

Figures are estimates from 2001 surveys for the physically disabled (children), from 2000 survey for the intellectually disabled (children), and from 2002 for the mentally disabled.
### Number of Persons with Disabilities (by age group)

- **Total number of the disabled:** 6,559,000 (about 5% of the population)
- **Those under 65:** 58%
- **Those aged 65 or older:** 42%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability Type</th>
<th>Under 65</th>
<th>Aged 65 or older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physically disabled (children)</td>
<td>(41%)</td>
<td>(59%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectually disabled (children)</td>
<td>(97%)</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentally disabled</td>
<td>(71%)</td>
<td>(29%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures are estimates from 2001 surveys for the physically disabled (children), from 2000 survey for the intellectually disabled (children), and from 2002 for the mentally disabled.
Number of Persons with Disabilities (by severity)

Total number of the disabled: 6,559,000 (about 5% of the population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physically disabled (children):</th>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1: 26.2 %</th>
<th>Severest: 13.8 %</th>
<th>GAF scores 1 – 30: 6.6 %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2: 18.9 %</td>
<td>Severe: 28.1 %</td>
<td>GAF scores 31 – 60: 41.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3: 18.6 %</td>
<td>Moderate: 23.6 %</td>
<td>GAF scores 61 – 100: 51.5 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level 4: 20.3 %</td>
<td>Minor/Unknown: 34.4 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level 5 – 6/ Unknown 16.1 %</td>
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</tbody>
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Figures are estimates from 2001 surveys for the physically disabled (children), from 2000 survey for the intellectually disabled (children), and from 2002 for the mentally disabled.
Chart of Public Services Organizations

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare:
Advisory Council on Social Security

Prefectures and designated cities:
Advisory Councils on Social Security,
Child counseling centers,
rehabilitation counseling centers,
and public health departments

Municipalities:
Welfare offices and public health centers
Welfare Services

- Institutions (Rehabilitation centers, sheltered workshops, etc.)
- Home services (Home help, day services, short-stay services and group homes)
- Income security, basic pension for the disabled, special child support allowance
- Medical care services, medical care for rehabilitation
- Use of housing services and public housing units
Employment Support Services

- Introduction of statutory employment rates for the disabled:
  
  Private enterprises with 56 or more regular workers: 1.8%

- Employer payment for supporting employment of the disabled, publication of under-par enterprises

- Employment support center for the disabled

- Job coach programs
Educational Services

- **Mandatory education** (for children aged 6 to 15)
- **Special schools:**
  Schools for the blind, the deaf, and the disabled
  (physically and intellectually)
- **Ordinary schools:**
  Special classes, commuting class programs
Social Relief System

- Article 25 of the Constitution of Japan
  Security of "the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living"

- Types of benefits:
  Benefits related to living, education, housing, medical services, childbirth, regular undertaking, funerals and nursing
Financial Resources for Social Security

- Social security premiums: Contributions by employers and by the insured
- Taxes (State contribution) State and local taxes
- Self-pay (service fees)
Man Power for Social Welfare Services

- Social welfare counselor
- Nursing care worker
- Mental health welfare professional
- Physical therapist
- Occupational therapist
- Speech and hearing therapist
Income Security and Others
Pension Scheme for Disabled Persons

- Pension Conditions (for persons with intellectual disabilities)
  Persons who have been diagnosed as having intellectual disabilities before the age of 20 and who are able to provide the date of their first diagnosis of the disease

Level of Disability
Level 1 (profound, severe): Persons who are completely dependent on others in their daily living activities
Level 2 (moderate): Persons who have conspicuous trouble with physically mobility in their daily lives

Level 1: Annual ¥996,300
Level 2: Annual ¥707,000
Special Child Rearing Allowance

- Criteria for Payment: Parents of children under the age of 20 with the following conditions.
  (1) Children who are extremely limited in their daily life activities due to lagging mental development or mental disorders
  (2) Children with severe or moderate disorders or with long-term symptoms that require bed rest whose daily life activities are very limited

- Allowance (FY2003)
  Severely Disabled (Level 1): ¥51,100 monthly
  Moderately Disabled (Level 2): ¥34,030 monthly
Special Allowance for Disabled Persons

- Criteria for Payment:
  Must be over 20 years of age, have significantly severe physical or mental disability, and require special care at all times

  (1) Physical disability handbook: For levels 1 and 2
  (2) Care handbook: For profound and severe levels

- Allowance (FY2003): ¥26,600 monthly
Welfare Allowance for Disabled Children

- Criteria for Payment
  Must be over 20 years of age, have significantly severe physical or mental disability, and require special care at all times
  
  (1) Physical disability handbook: For levels 1 and 2
  (2) Care handbook: For profound and severe levels

- Allowance (FY2003): ¥14,480 monthly
Insurance System for Mentally and Physically Disabled Dependents

- **Purpose**
  A voluntary insurance system whose premium is paid by the guardian or parent, to enable the disabled dependent to receive a lifetime annuity following their death.

- **Subscriber**
  Intellectually disabled persons, and physically disabled persons of level 1 to 3

- **Premium (if the subscriber is under 35 years of age when joining)**
  ¥3,500 monthly

- **Pension (Monthly payments)**
  One subscription: ¥20,000
  Two subscriptions: ¥40,000
JR Discount Fare Service

- If a person with profound or severe intellectually disabilities is accompanied by a personal assistant, he or she is eligible to receive a 50% discount on railway tickets, commuter passes, coupon tickets, and express tickets.

- If a intellectually disabled person is unaccompanied, he or she is eligible to receive a 50% discount on regular train tickets (if one way travel exceeds 100km).

- If a child with mild intellectual disability is accompanied by a personal assistant, the assistant is eligible to receive a 50% discount on his or her commuter pass.
Other Discount Systems

- Taxi fare: 10% discount
- Expressway toll fees: 50% discount (for the profoundly and severely disabled)
- Airfares (for children under 12 years): 25% discount

For profoundly and severely disabled persons: A disabled person and his or her personal assistant is eligible for the discount.

For moderately and mildly disabled persons: A disabled person alone is eligible for the discount.
Tax Deductions or Exemptions

- **Income Tax (disabled person, spouse, dependents)**
  - In the case of profound and severe disability: ¥400,000 deduction
  - In the case of moderate to mild disability: ¥270,000 deduction

(There is an added deduction of ¥350,000 for those living with dependents who have profound or severe disabilities.)

- The same deductions may be claimed for a residents’ tax.
- There is also a system of **tax deductions and exemptions for inheritance taxes, auto taxes, vehicle excise tax, and tax on deposit interest rates.**
Major Employment Measures
Public Employment Security Office

- Provide vocational guidance, introduce jobs, provide guidance for companies that do not meet the employment quota of disabled persons.
- Disposition of an employment counselor specializing intellectually disabled persons.
Legal Employment Quota System

- **Justification:** Law for the promotion of Employment for Disabled Persons
- **Target:** Companies with more than 56 full-time employees
- **The obligation to employ physically or intellectually disabled persons**
- **Employment quota**
  - National, local municipal organizations: **2.1%**
  - Private companies: **1.8%**
  - Special (public) corporation (public corporations, associations): **2.1%**
- **Companies that do not meet the employment quota**
  (companies with more than 300 full-time employees): **¥50,000/month** will be collected for each disabled person
Transformation of Welfare and Nursing Care Paradigm

- **Target**: Low-income bracket $\rightarrow$ the public at large
- **Burden based on capability (free or low charges)** $\rightarrow$ Burden based on benefits
- **From official measures to contract-based services**
- **Institution-centered** $\rightarrow$ **Home-centered**
- **Municipality-oriented (community-based, small-sized, diverse in functions)**
- **Introduction of care management (Collaboration among different job categories, long-term continuing care services)**
- **Planned development of the infrastructure**
- **Introduction of new-type services (Dwelling-type services, private rooms, unit care, etc.)**
Unification of Welfare Services for the Disabled
Creating Communities for Independence and Harmonious Coexistence

- Community building aimed at enabling disabled people to live independently, just like anybody else
- Community building aimed at enabling all residents to mix and support each other, regardless of any conditions including differences of disabilities, ages or genders

Realization of community-based welfare

Community Building for Independence and Harmonious Coexistence
## Providers of Welfare Services for the Disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Physically disabled persons</th>
<th>Intellectually disabled persons</th>
<th>Disabled children (physically/intellectually)</th>
<th>Mentally disabled persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home services</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipalities</td>
<td>Municipalities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipalities</td>
<td>Municipalities</td>
<td>Prefectures</td>
<td>Prefectures</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Short stay services have been transferred from prefectures to municipalities. Other home services have been provided by municipalities from earlier.

☆ Decision on use of institutional and short-stay services have been transferred from prefectures to municipalities.
Present State of Systems Related to Welfare Services for Disabled People

Depending on types of disabilities and the age, services must be provided through complex combinations of systems.

- Physically disabled/intellectually disabled
  - Home care
  - Institutional services

- Mentally disabled
  - Home care
  - Hospital

Financial support system (municipalities)

Official measures system (prefectures)

Nursing care insurance system (municipalities)

Medical services and health care insurance systems, etc.

Dwelling support programs for mentally disabled people (Municipalities)
/social rehabilitation facilities (Prefectures)

Note: Terms in parentheses indicate providers of services or insurers.
A law (tentatively referred to as “Disabled Persons’ Welfare Services Law”) is to be submitted to the next Diet session, aimed at unified provision for various welfare services designed to facilitate independence common to all disability types.

Service providers will be municipalities for all services.

Note: A conclusion will be obtained within three years on the issue of transfer to municipalities of affairs concerning institutions for disabled children aiming at the implementation of transfer in five years.
Goals of the Draft Law concerning Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities (Objective Provisions)

- Provide individual supports to persons with disabilities based on an understanding that each has his/her own abilities and aptitudes.

- Support persons with disabilities so that they may live independently (daily life and social life through social participation)

- Promote welfare for persons and children with disabilities and “develop communities” in which each citizen can safely live by respecting the individuality and moral character of others, irrespective of the existence of disabilities.
Community Building to Enable Disabled Residents to Live Just Like Anybody Else

(Direction we seek)

- Establishment of services centers as close to service users as possible
- Effective use of NPO’s, unused classrooms, small-sized workshops, private housing units, and other social resources within the community as much as possible
- Activities during the day also open to inmates of institutions
- Infrastructure development to enable even severely disabled people to live in the community

Local Community

An idea may be a small commuting-type establishment operated by an NPO using an unused classroom.
### Summary of the Law concerning Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities

#### Unification of facilities for three types of disabilities
- **Present**
  - Separate systems for three different types of disabilities (physical, intellectual and mental) (Mentally disabled people are excluded from the financial support system.)
  - Two separate service providers are involved: prefectures and municipalities.

#### Reform under Law
- Gaps among systems for three disability types will be eliminated, and the scope of support will expand to include mentally disabled people.
- Municipalities will undertake all services, to be backed up by prefectures.

#### Reorganization into user-oriented service system
- **Present**
  - Complex systems of institutions/programs by disability type
  - The designed purposes of institutions and actual states of users do not correspond due to the tendency of long stays, etc.

#### Realization of Society for Independence and Harmonious Coexistence
- The 33 separate facility systems will be reorganized into six programs.
  - At the same time, new programs will be launched for "support for life in the community," "support for employment" and for severely disabled persons.
  - Existing social resources will be utilized more through promotion of de-regulation.

#### Radical enhancement of support for employment
- **Present**
  - 55% of graduates from schools for disabled persons are admitted into welfare facilities.
  - Only 1% leaves such facilities because of employment.

#### Transparency and clarity of determination on benefit grant
- **Present**
  - Rules common to all regions of the country do not exist (lack of objective criteria for judging the necessity of support).
  - The process of decision-making on provision of support is not transparent.

#### Securing of stable financial resources
- **Present**
  - Rapid increases of new users are expected.
  - The structure of burden sharing by the state government does not promise certainty.

#### Additional employment expansion programs will be launched.
- Coordination with employment promotion measures will be enhanced.

#### Objective criteria (classification of severity of disabilities) will be introduced concerning the necessity of support.
- The process of decision-making on provision of support will be made transparent through hearings at screening meetings, etc.

#### The responsibility of the state to share the burden will be enhanced (a half of the expenses will be borne by the state).
- The new system will be supported by all as service users will also have appropriate shares of the burden.
Summary of Reform Priorities in Welfare and Health Measures for Disabled People

1. **Unification of welfare services for disabled people**
   (All services will be provided by municipalities. Regardless of disability types (physical, intellectual, or mental), common welfare services aimed at supporting disabled persons to become independent will be provided through common systems.)

2. **Creation of a society where more disabled people can work**
   (Welfare programs will also help disabled persons become capable of working for enterprises.)

3. **De-regulation for allowing finite local social resources to be utilized effectively**
   (Regulations will be softened so that municipal authorities may undertake welfare programs for disabled people according to local circumstances and disabled people may be able to use services at locations close to where they live, looking to use of unused classrooms or vacant store spaces.)

4. **Securing transparency and clarity of procedures and standards to establish equity in use of services**
   (Transparency and clarity of procedures and standards for providing welfare services will be ensured so that services may be provided fairly according to the necessity level.)

5. **The burden-sharing system will be enhanced so that increasing welfare services expenses may be borne by all.**
   (1) **Fair burden-sharing based on the amount of services used, etc.**
   (Users of welfare services (individual benefits) or publicly burdened medical service systems will be requested to accept fair burden-sharing according to the amount of service used, medical expenses incurred and income earned. To transform the system this way, a transitional period will be provided.)

   (2) **Clarification of financial responsibilities of the state**
   (In the post-reform system, expenses of welfare services (individual benefits) will be borne by the state, including home services that have been subsidized by the state so far.)
* Besides the above services, programs for community-based living will be institutionalized, including transport support, community activities support centers, welfare homes and more.
33 existing separate facilities and program systems based on discrete disability types will be reorganized into six day activity systems in order to ensure appropriate and efficient support according to the state and needs of disabled persons.

- New programs will be incorporated in the system in order to cope with new challenges such as “support for community-based living” and “support for employment.”
- Transition from life in institutions with 24-hour care services to life in the local community (separation of the space for day-time activities and the living space)
- Elimination of disconnection between the designed facility functions and the actual state of users due to the tendency of extended stay - to achieve this, a mechanism will be built that can allow services to be provided to each user effectively and efficiently at locations close to where users are.

### Current System
- Facilities for severely physically/mentally disabled children (Over-age children)
- Benefit program for nursing care services for patients of progressive muscular atrophy
- Nursing care facilities for physically disabled persons
- Rehabilitation facilities (for physically, intellectually and mentally disabled)
- Vocational centers (for physically, intellectually and mentally disabled)
- Small-sized commuting type vocational centers (physically, intellectually and mentally disabled)
- Welfare workshops (physically, intellectually and mentally disabled)
- Living skill training facilities for mentally disabled people
- Community life support center for mentally disabled people
- Day services for disabled people

### Post-review System
- Residential assistance
- Residential assistance services (Care homes, group homes, welfare homes)

Day activities
- One or more programs can be selected from the list below:
  - [Nursing care benefits]
    1. Nursing care (Medical service type)
       * Provided at medical institutions
    2. Living care and support (Welfare services type)
  - [Training type benefits]
    3. Self-reliance training (functional and living skill training)
    4. Support for transition to employment
    5. Support for continued employment (employment type/non-employment type)
  - [Program for supporting community-based living]
    6. Community activity support center

※Generally, existing systems will migrate to new ones during transitional periods of about five years.
Development of Comprehensive Self-reliance Support System

Municipalities

Nursing care benefits
- Home nursing care services
- Visiting nursing care services for severely disabled persons
- Action assistance
- Nursing care services
- Living assistance
- Day care services for children
- Short-term admittance into facilities
- Comprehensive support for severely disabled persons
- Cohabitant nursing care services
- Inmate assistance, etc.

Self-reliance support benefits

Disabled persons/children

Training type benefits
- Self-reliance training (functions and living skills)
- Support for transition to employment
- Support for continued employment
- Cohabitant assistance, etc.

Medical services for self-reliance
- (Previous) Medical services for rehabilitation
- (Previous) Medical treatment for disabled children
- (Previous) Public assistance for commuting to mental hospitals

Prosthesis and orthosis

Programs for supporting community-based living

- Counseling support
- Transport assistance
- Residential assistance, etc.
- Communications support, tools for daily living
- Community activities support
- Support

Prefectures

- Wide-area support
- Human resources development, etc.
Understanding Care Management for Disabled Persons

In order to support disabled persons in their community-based living, care management mediates a wide range of disabled persons’ needs for welfare/health care/medical care/education/employment support services and various social resources in the local community, based on the intent of the care management service user, to establish appropriate combinations of a number of services while ensuring provision of comprehensive and continuing services. Additionally, care management promotes improvement and development of social resources through the course of providing necessary support.
**Principles of Care Management**

- Considerations for users’ human rights
- Comprehensive grasp of needs and examination of social resources that match the identified needs
- Establishment of objectives of care services and planned implementation
- Realization of comprehensive services incorporating welfare, health care, education, employment services
- Respect for privacy
- Provision of counseling contacts
Procedure of Care Management for Disabled Persons

Counseling contact

1. Confirmation of the desires for care management

2. Assessment
   - Grasping needs
   - Studying how to satisfy the needs
   - Studies on social resources

3. Development of a care program

4. Execution of the care program

5. Monitoring

6. Completion

 Improvement and development of social resources
   - Grasping social resources in the local community
   - Development of cooperation among local social resources
   - Appealing to disabled persons and their organizations
   - Appealing to the community and local residents
   - Appealing to local public authorities

Reassessment
Image of Counseling Support Program for Persons with Disabilities

Support Program for Life in the Community

Promotion Program for Municipal Support

Dwelling Support Program

Support Program to Use the Guardianship System

Support for using welfare services

Peer counseling

Programs necessary to protect rights

- In case of contracting to research for certification of the level of disability
  - Situation of certification research
  - Interview to confirm the intention to use services

- In case of helping establishment of plan to use services
  - Support to establish a plan how to use services
  - Management of the upper limit of the service fee paid by the user

Comprehensive counseling support

Individual Support Conference

Collaboration of different occupations in different areas

Counselors

Management of Local Self-reliance Support Conference

- Support to improve the ability to lead a social life
- Support to use social resources
- Reference to special organizations

Evaluation of contracted programs for counseling support
- Securing of neutrality and impartiality
- Coordination for difficult cases
- Network building
- Development and improvement of local resources
- Utilization of human resources (counselors, advisors)

Sub-conference

- Right protection
- Employment support
- Transition to the community, etc.

Self-reliance Support Conference established by the municipality evaluates the program management to secure neutrality and impartiality. Sub-conference is also organized by categories such as right protection (municipal, national)

Local Self-reliance Support Conference

Service provider

Administrative organization

User

Corporate support and employment support

Welfare worker

Nursing care for the elderly

Counseling support provider

Health care

Child rearing support, school

Life in the Community

Dwelling Support Program

Support Program to Use the Guardianship System

Support Program for Municipal Support

Promotion Program for Municipal Support

Support for using welfare services

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Comprehensive counselling support

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Evaluation of contracted programs for counseling support
- Securing of neutrality and impartiality
- Coordination for difficult cases
- Network building
- Development and improvement of local resources
- Utilization of human resources (counselors, advisors)
Current state

- More than a half (55%) of graduates from schools for disabled children enter welfare facilities.
- Annually 1% of them leave facilities for outside employment.

- A new program is launched to promote transition from welfare facilities to ordinary employment, program to support transition to employment and program.
- A network of welfare service personnel and employers is formed to mediate employment suited for aptitudes of disabled persons.
- Additionally, employment measures are also implemented to further promote employment of disabled persons, including application of fixed rates of employment of disabled persons. (To be covered through amendment of the Law for Employment Promotion, etc. of the Disabled.)

Toward a society that enables disabled persons to demonstrate more actively their abilities according to their aptitudes
Expectations for Ordinary Employment among Disabled Persons and Families

More than a half (55%) of graduates (12,000) from schools for disabled children enter welfare facilities.

Survey by the Support of Employment, Living and Participation (2000)

In fact, however, only about an annual 1% of inmates leave facilities for outside employment.
Key strategies in “5-year Promotion Plan for ‘From Welfare to Employment’”

National development of the employment support system taking advantage of local features

- Establish “Supporting Employment of Disabled Persons and Living Assistance Center” in the health care and welfare areas for disabilities (approximately 400 locations)
- Promote “Challenge Employment” for persons with disabilities implemented by government agencies and municipalities
- Develop the “support program for transition to employment” throughout the nation and promote the “5-year plan to double the wages” in each prefecture
- Develop the “employment support program of public assistance (**) by FY2007 in each municipality
  (**): The program to provide support for improving motivation and vocational consciousness, acquiring skills, and being employed in a planned and phased manner
- Develop intensive support bases for child rearing mothers such as self-reliance support centers for fatherless households and Mothers’ Hello Works throughout the nation

“Team support” initiated by Hello Works

- Enhance the system and functions of “employment support team (**) initiated by Hello Works in association with welfare
  (**): The team consisting of persons in charge of employment support at Hello Works, welfare offices, and organization concerning welfare facilities
- Raise the employment rate of the target persons of support (households receiving public assistance and fatherless households) to 60% through promotion of the “employment support action plan” at Hello Works such as “development of employment activity plans” and “program to improve employment motivation”

Organization of Law for the Promotion of Employment for Disabled Persons

- Organize Law for the Promotion of Employment for Disabled Persons in order to promote employment utilizing short time work and temporary work as well as employment by small and medium enterprises

Consciousness reform of concerned parties

- Enhance the employment opportunities through consciousness reform of the concerned parties
  Enhance the employment opportunities through consciousness reform of corporative managers, labor unions, employees, and welfare workers as well as establishment of their mutual corporation
Support for Employment through Cooperation of Employment Promotion Programs and Welfare Services

*Local program for supporting employment of disabled persons

Hello Work personnel cooperate with welfare facilities to develop support programs for respective disabled persons. Planned support is provided for job finding and settling in the workplace.

Welfare measures

*Programs for supporting employment of disabled persons and living assistance center program
  (Combined counseling and advice covering both employment and living)

Employment measures

Realization of continued employment

Disabled persons who wish to work at an ordinary enterprise

Promotion of ordinary employment through review of facility systems (Law for Employment Promotion, etc. of the Disabled)

Full-scale development

Support for settling

Discharge, or voluntary leave

Re-challenging

Exploring workplaces

Job information

Trial employment, job coaching, consigned training, etc.

Vocational assessment
Vocational counseling
Workplace exploration, etc.

Work training

- Development of basic physical strength
- Building human relations
- Vocational training outside facilities

Created in the wake of amendment of the Law for Employment Promotion, etc. of the Disabled

Enhanced by the wake of amendment of the Law for Employment Promotion, etc. of the Disabled
More measures concerning support for employment and community life

Counseling support
- Organization of the counseling support system (local self-reliance support conference)
- Program to dispatch special advisors

Community life in accordance with the personality

Support for dwelling and community life
- Measures for persons with severe disabilities at care homes
- Organization of group homes and care homes
- Dwelling support (association of dwelling support program (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) and rent support program (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport)

Employment support
- Secure income of users through the wage doubling plan
- Secure opportunities of vocational training
- Promote utilization of the existing financing system and subsidies
- Promote establishment of the employment support network
Basic principles

Establish numerical targets and promote planned development.
Draw out a plan whose first phase covers the period up to 2008 within FY 2006.
Aim to migrate to a new services system before FY 2011.

1. Secure visiting type services commonly needed throughout the country.
   ・Aim to develop visiting type services that are behind the expected state for mentally disabled persons in particular in order to ensure visiting services commonly needed throughout the country.

2. Secure day activity services for disabled persons who wish to use such services.
   ・Secure appropriate day activity services for disabled persons who wish to use day activity services by promoting transition of users of small-size workshops to statutory services.

3. Facilitate development of group homes to promote transition of admittance into institutions or hospitals to community-based living.
   ・While developing group homes and care homes as living spaces in the community, promote transition from life in institutions or hospitals to community-based life through promotion of self-reliance training establishments.

4. Promote transition from welfare facilities to ordinary employment.
   ・Through promotion of programs supporting transition to employment, promote migration from welfare facilities to general employment while expanding job opportunities at welfare facilities.
Prospective Users Five Years Later

- Users of visiting type services
  - [FY 2005]: 90,000
  - [FY 2011]: 160,000 (1.8 times)

- Users of day activity type services
  - [FY 2005]: 300,000
  - [FY 2011]: 470,000 (1.6 times)
  - Small-size workshop: 80,000
  - Inmates of welfare institutes: 220,000
    - Group home users: 30,000
    - △60,000
    - + 60,000

- Users of dwelling type services
  - 250,000
  - 240,000
  - △60,000
  - + 60,000
  - Inmates of welfare institutes: 220,000
  - Group home users: 30,000

- People transferred to ordinary employment
  - Ordinary employees: 2,000
    - ※FY 2003
  - 8000

- Employment at welfare facilities
  - Welfare workshops: 3,000
  - Support for continued employment: 36,000
Prospect of Users of Dwelling Type Services

**FY 2005**

- Inmates of facilities: 160,000
- Existing inmates: 150,000
- Admitted into facilities/hospitals: 220,000
- Inpatients of mental hospitals: 70,000
  - (Those who are capable of commuting if conditions are ready on the accepting part)

**FY 2011**

- Inmates of facilities: 160,000 (△60,000)
- Move to local communities:
  - From facilities: △10,000
  - From hospitals: △50,000
- Transfer to new systems:
  - Transfer from facilities and hospitals: 30,000
  - To welfare homes and general homes: 90,000 (+60,000)

*From 2002 patients survey
Response to Needs of Support for Developmentally Disabled Persons
Definition of Developmental Disabilities

Definition of developmental disabilities: Pervasive developmental disabilities (autism, etc.,) such as learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder that are mainly observed among young children arising from disorder of the brain function. These disabilities are found with 6% of school children.
Aims and Overview of the Law for Supporting Developmentally Disabled Persons

I. Aims:
- Establishment of definition and legal position of developmental disability
- Promotion of coherent support from infancy to adulthood within the local community
- Securing of specialists and close cooperation among parties concerned
- Reduction of concerns about child-rearing among the public

II. Overview

Definition: Developmental disability refers to disorder of brain function, including autism, Asperger’s syndrome, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, etc. most cases of which are observed among young children.

- Detection upon checkup at starting school
- Early detection by infant medical checkup
- Early development support
- Specialized development support
- Promotion of specially supported education system
- Utilization of after-school programs for sound development of children’s health
- Securing of employment opportunities suited for aptitudes of developmentally disabled persons
- Support for self-reliance in community-based living

Support center for developmentally disabled persons, specified medical service institutes (prefectural)

Securing of human resources with expertise, research and studies (the state)
Summary of Welfare for the Disabled

- **Perspective:** Normalization
- **Purpose:** Support for life in the community
- **Specific measures:** Provision of full-fledged local welfare services
- **Methodology:** Care management
Intellectually Disabled People and Transfer to Local Communities

- Moving of intellectually disabled people from institutions with 24-hour care to group homes, etc., in the community, based on the principles of normalization and self-determination

- Establishment of systems for supporting life in the community
Future Challenges for Welfare for the Disabled

- Smooth enforcement of the newly enacted Law concerning Self-reliance Support for Persons with Disabilities
- Support for developmentally disabled persons
- Empowerment of the disabled persons and their organizations
- Protection of rights
- Welfare in the face of financially hard times
- Law against Discrimination of Disabled People
Lastly ...

- Thank you very much.
- People would appreciate your continuing efforts in your respective countries as ever.