

Chart12 Mandatory Employment Quotas and Actual Employment Rate for Persons with Disabilities (as of June 1, 2006)

		Mandatory employment quota	Actual employment rate
Private-sector companies	ordinary private-sector companies	1.8%	1.52% <1.51> (1.49)
	Special public corporations, etc	2.1%	1.56% <1.53> (1.53%)
Central and Local Governments	Central Government agencies	2.1%	2.17% <2.15> (2.14%)
	Prefectural government agencies		2.37% <2.36> (2.34%)
	Municipal government agencies		2.23% <2.22> (2.21%)
	Educational institutions in prefectures, etc.	2.0%	1.46% <1.46> (1.39%)

Note 1: The numbers within () are as of June 1, 2005

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

Note 2: The numbers within < > are numerical values that exclude those of persons with mental disorder.

Note 3: Ordinary private-sector companies as referred to in the above table are companies that employ 56 or more regular workers.

Note 4: Special public corporations, etc. as referred to in the above table comprise special public corporations and incorporated administrative agencies.

IV Building the Foundations for Daily Life

1 Measures for stabilize living conditions

- In order that persons with disabilities can live independent daily social lives according to their abilities and aptitude, The Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act, in which support, such as provision related to necessary disability welfare services, are performed, was

partially enforced in April 2006 and completely in October.

- When the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act was enforced, regional changeovers and fundamental employment support strengthening were advanced and the foundation for a user-oriented living support system, was attempted through the foundation for an accessible consulting support system and the promotion of the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. In addition, plans for development of at-home services, enriching measures for persons with mental disorders and dealing with the various kinds of disabilities, including children or adults with developmental disabilities, was promoted.

[Main measures taken]

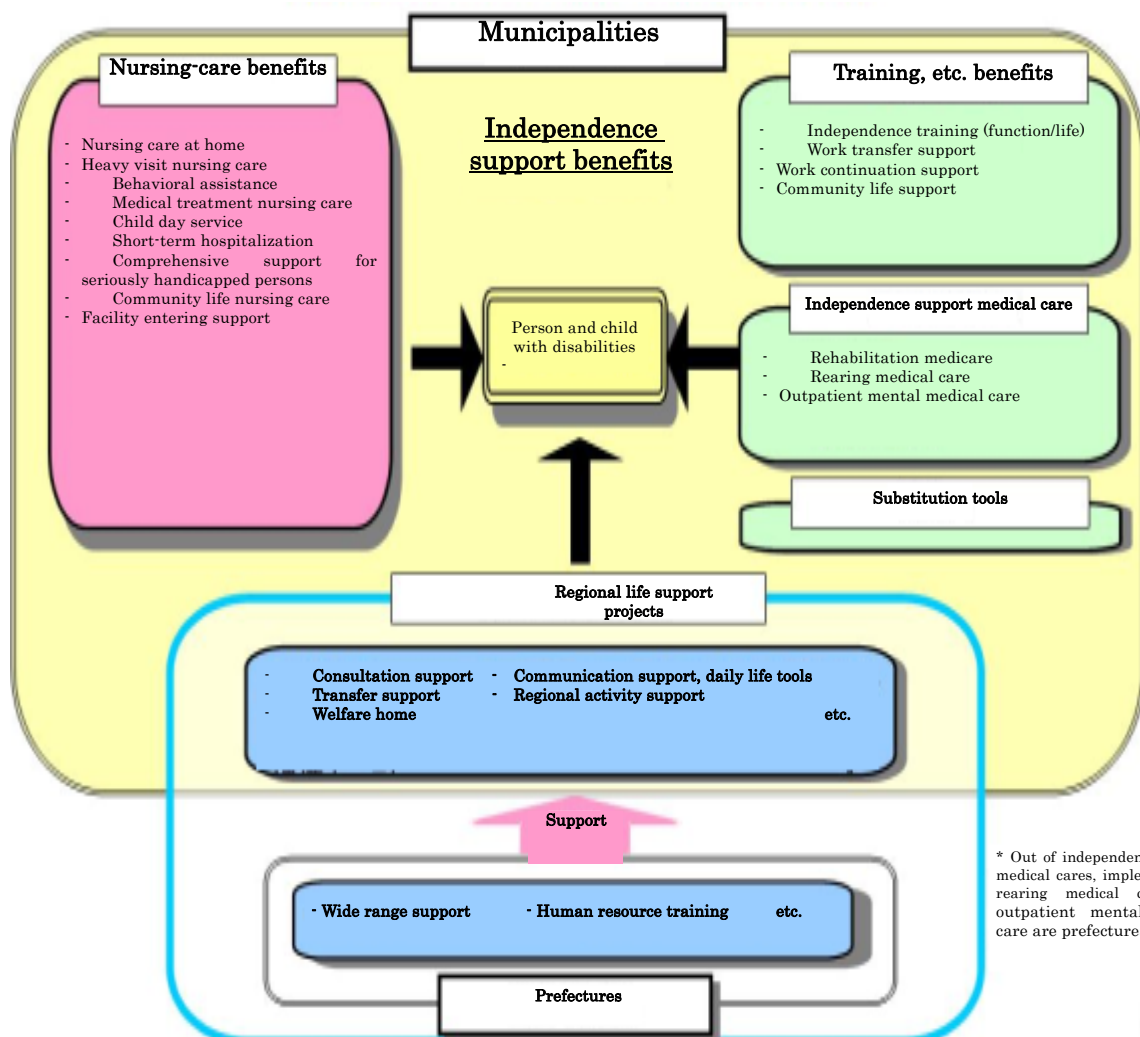
- In order to build society in which it is possible for persons with disabilities to feel secure living in local areas, aiming at strengthening employment support and promoting regional changeover, the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act newly established in November 2005 was partially enforced in April 2006 and completely in October.
- The main content of the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act is as follows:
 - [1] Regarding traditional welfare services provided for individual types of disabilities, the 3 disabilities (physical, intellectual and mental) were unified and providers were also unified into nearby municipalities.
 - [2] Service systems were reorganized so as to focus on user advantages (from facility services to 3 projects: nursing, training, and local life support).
 - [3] Fundamental strengthening of employment support
 - [4] Making supply decisions more transparent and clearer.

[5] Stabilizing the support systems through review of the burden on users and clarification of the government's fiscal responsibility.

- Regarding the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act, in order to carry out its full-scale enforcement smoothly from October onward, 5 measures, including mitigation measures for facility users aiming at taking into consideration households bringing up children with disabilities, were put into practice in August 2006.

Chart12 Reforming health and welfare measures for persons with disabilities

(Building Comprehensive Independence Support Systems)

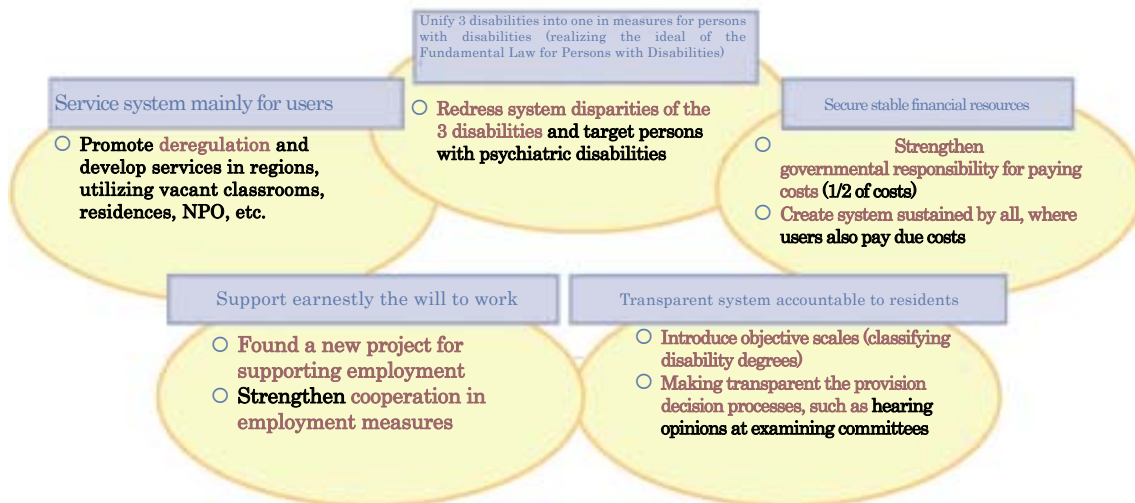


- In addition, in December 2006, as the new service provision mechanism provided in the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act, i.e. that of performing more fundamental reviews than existed before, based on various opinions being received by the government even after enforcement of the law, in order to make utmost efforts to settle the law, special measures composed of three pillars and amounting to 120 billion yen were taken over 3 years until fiscal year 2008 for smoothly enforcing the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act.
 - ① Further mitigation of user charges with the focus on in-facility activity, people living at home, and households with children with disabilities, who are under heavy burdens.
 - ② Measures for mitigating drastic reduction of business income of utility companies with the focus on those dealing with in-facility activity.
 - ③ Urgent interim measures for the transfer to new systems, such as subsidies for small-scale workplaces, and so forth.

To smoothly enforce the Law for Independence of Persons with Disabilities, special measures will be taken.

What is the goal of the Law for Independence of Persons with Disabilities?

- It aims at raising the level of all the measures for persons with disabilities, including measures for psychiatric disabilities. (Redressing regional disparities and providing more persons with disability services)
- This is the realization of the ideal of the Fundamental Law for Persons with Disabilities, "Do not distinguish the 3 disabilities."
- More specifically, it aims at realizing reformation using the following 5 pillars.



Why do special measures need taking?

- The Law for Independence of Persons with Disabilities, as stated above, while increasing the quantity of services, performs necessary reformations, such as regional transfers and strengthening support for employment.
- However, that reformation is fundamental and there are too many various opinions from a lot of persons concerned to respond to them quickly.
- Therefore, urgent and interim measures will be taken in order that while utilizing the new system in the Law for Independence of Persons with Disabilities those concerned can smoothly perform and use disability welfare services

More specifically...

Special measures composed of the following 3 pillars will have been taken by fiscal year 2008.

- I Further measures of reducing user charges (24 billion yen)
- II Drastic change mitigation measures for utility companies (30 billion yen)
- III Urgent interim measures for transfer to the new law (66 billion yen)

What would you do with the special measure?

I We will take measures for mitigating drastic changes for utility companies

There were opininons as follows:

- Persons with disabilities that go to outpatient facilities while living with family at home often cannot receive reduction measures because of the family earn income.
→ While about 68% of residents receive reduction measures, 24% of persons living at home do those.
- There are user charges that exceed construction costs.
→ Avarage construction cost is about 15,000 yen.
- Many of the families raising children with disabilities are young households, where parents also have small income, and have strong sense of burden.



[1] When persons living at home and outpatients make use, the maximum amount shall be reduced to 1/4. In addition, the reduction range will be expanded. (which is applied to children with disabilities too)

	To date	Special measures
Low income1* Out of municipal tax exempted households, the income of the person in question is 800,000yen or less.	15,000yen (Social welfare corporate body reduction 7,500yen)	3,750yen
Low income2* Municipal tax exempted households	24,600yen (Social welfare corporate body reduction 12,300yen) (Outpatient only 7,500yen)	6,150yen (Outpatient only 3,750yen)
General households* (Income levy is less than 100,000yen**)	37,200yen (Outside of social welfare corporate body reduction)	9,300yen

* In case of the amount of deposit being 5 million yen or less (in case of living with family, 10 million yen or less) ** In case of the income being equivalent to about 6 million yen or less
○ Unlike the reduction for social welfare corporate bodies, whichever utility companies may be utilized, reduction measures can be received according to user's ability of burden. Utility companies need not cover the loss out of their pocket.

→ The charge of households, which children with disabilities are living and have strong sense of burden, will be reduced.
→ The amount of charge is less than average construction cost 15,000yen.
(The amount of charge (including food expenses) with business cost being 149,000yen In case of utilizing 22days per month and food expenses being 650yen per day)
- General (income levy is less than 100,000yen) 29,200yen/month → 14,360yen
- Low income 1,2 12,560yen/month → 8,810yen

[2] Regarding children with disabilities, in case of utilizing residential facilities, the target of reduction measures reducing the maximum amount to 1/2 will be extended to income levy of less than 100,000yen (equivalent to income of less than about 6 million yen).
(The amount of charge (including food expenses) with business cost being 186,000yen In case of food expenses being 58,000yen per month (under 18 years old))
- General (income levy is less than 100,000yen) 45,000yen/month → 19,600yen/month

[3] In case of utilizing residential facilities, all-out measures will be taken in order that construction costs can be remained in the hands up to 288,000 per year (including 30% of the amount exceeding this amount). Even with group homes and care homes, similar construction reductions will be performed.

→ Efforts will be made in order that incentives can work further regarding "working".

What will happen with the special measures?

II We will take measures to mitigate drastic changes for utility companies

- We have to date had a system in which irrespective of the results of use rewards have been offered monthly, but it will change into a new system in which according to the results of use rewards will be offered daily.
 - ➔ Enables users to utilize a combination of different services every day according to their needs.
 - ➔ Meanwhile, there are opinions such as the following:
 - Some utility companies cannot secure users, which has led to reduced income.
 - Challenging the new system is not warranted!

Even after enforcing the Law for Independence of Persons with Disabilities, on the whole, the service is steadily growing, but we will carry out measures for mitigating drastic changes, which aim at smoothly corresponding to the new system, and taking advantage of the merit of daily payments.

[Growth in the amount of grants (April - July)]

	Ratio to the same month of the previous year
At-home service	+5.8%
Day (Training facilities, etc.)	-6.0%
Resident	+2.7%
Total	+1.6%

* From National Health Insurance Organization data (Iwate, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Shiga, Hiroshima and Fukuoka).

- [1] We will expand the traditional 80% of the reward to 90%. Even after changing over to the new system, as a measure for mitigating drastic changes, we will secure 90% of the rewards.
- [2] To make it easy for users to commute, we will subsidize pick-up costs.
- [3] We will strengthen security measures when resident persons are hospitalized.
 - The limit of reward paid during hospitalization 6 days (1 month) → 8 days (3 months)

* II Measures for mitigating radical changes for utility companies, III With regard to interim measures for the changeover to new laws, the project will be performed based on the fund for subsidizing prefectures.

What will you do with the special measures?

III In order to promote a smooth changeover to the new law we will perform emergency interim measures.

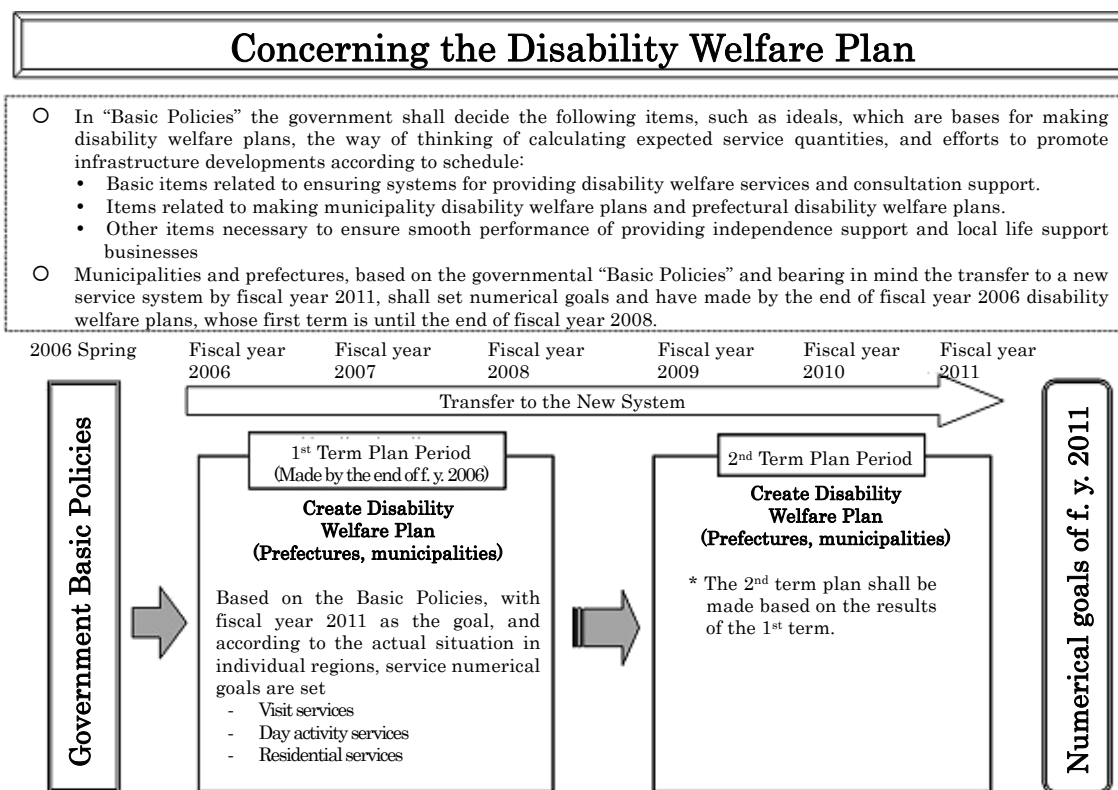
- [1] While service systems are being drastically reviewed we will temporarily support utility companies unable to changeover to the new law immediately.
 - Day services or small-scale workshops unable to changeover to the new system will be supported.
- [2] We will give support to promoting the changeover to the new system
 - Support, such as reforms for switchover to new system facilities
 - Support with regard to the start up costs of group and/or home care.
- [3] We will give urgent support for dealing with increased demands caused by the start of the new system services.
 - Strengthening counseling support systems.
 - Financial support for dealing with increased costs related to the changeover to the new system.

What efforts will you make in the future?

We aim at not only securing the necessary budget to further enrich services, but also firmly establish the system, such as smoothly executing special measures.

- In order that persons with disabilities can lead economically independent lives in regions, it is important to attempt to raise wages levels at welfare facilities and so forth, so based on the enforcement of the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act, the “Support Project for Doubling Wages Plan” was founded in fiscal year 2007. In the above-mentioned project, the “Plan for Doubling Wages”, which provides concrete measures for doubling wages in individual prefectures, was established and the goal was decided therein that existing wages would be doubled over 5 years time. And in the “Growth Power Raising Strategy” made in February 2007, the plan is positioned as “Raising the Level of Welfare Work through the ‘Five Year Plan for Doubling Wages’”.
- Based on the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act, in order that persons with disabilities can be provided with the necessary services, prefectures and municipalities have made the Disability Welfare Plans, which provides the necessary quantity of services and measures to ensure that it was put in place by the end of fiscal year 2006. In addition, upon prefectures and municipalities making their Disability Welfare Plans, it will be necessary for them to harmonize it with local government programs for persons with disabilities etc based on the Basic Law for Persons with Disabilities

Chart 14 Concerning the Disability Welfare Plan



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

- Regarding general consulting support program for persons with disabilities and parents of children with disabilities, with the enforcement of the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act in October 2006, irrespective of type of disability, the program performers have been unified in municipalities close to each user, thus providing the above-mentioned support.

In order to enrich and strengthen the functions of consultation support programs in municipalities, of the “community life support service” based on the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act, the Municipality Consulting Support Function Strengthening Program, the Supportive Program Utilizing Adult Guardianship System, and the Supportive Program Related to Residences etc have all been performed.

- As the number of cases where persons with disabilities have fallen victim to crime has recently been increasing, in fiscal year 2004, in order

to protect persons with disabilities from fraudulent sales, the Cabinet Office in cooperation with regions has held the “Network Liaison Conference for Watching over Elderly and Handicapped Consumers” with persons with disabilities newly included as targets, and created “For Preventing Consumer Troubles of Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities” and so forth.

- In fiscal year 2006 as well as 2005, the “Project for establishing a support system for Persons with Developmental Disabilities” was performed in cooperation with the “Project for the promotion of the Special Needs Education System”. Research committees on the establishment of support systems for persons with developmental disabilities were set up at the prefectural level to create a regional support network with regard to health and medical care, welfare, education, employment, and so forth to help draw up individual support plans for persons with developmental disabilities. Thus the frame work integrated support for persons with developmental disabilities was strengthened to cover the whole period from infancy to adulthood, with appropriate assistance extended in each life stages.
- In order to detect early developmental disabilities, begin support early on, and provide persons with developmental disabilities and/or their families with comprehensive assistance, 52 “Support Centers for Persons with Developmental Disabilities” had been established by fiscal year 2006 and those facilities will have been established in all prefectures and government designated cities by fiscal year 2007.
- In order to promote the creation of support systems for children with developmental disabilities, the following were incorporated in the “New Health Frontier Strategy” (April 2007): [1] Promoting continuous support from pregnancy through to child-rearing, [2] Creating comprehensive support systems for children with developmental

disabilities, [3] Promoting understanding of all the people, and [4] Enriching special needs education for children with disabilities.

- From October 2006 onward, the “Project for Diffusing Supports for Higher Brain Function Disorders” was commenced, where based on the results of model projects since fiscal year 2001, base organizations supporting persons with higher brain function disorders would be placed in prefectures and special consulting supports and creation of a network of related organizations would be performed.
- Regarding international sports festivals for persons with disabilities, in fiscal year 2006, 162 athletes participated in the Fespics Games-Kuala Lumpur and won 28 gold, 33 silver and 38 copper medals. In addition, 17 athletes participated in the Deaflympic Winter Games, Salt Lake City and won gold 3, copper 1 medals.

2 Health and Medical Care Measures

- Efforts have been made to enhance the prevention, early detection and treatment of disease through health checks, etc., and ensure safety at schools. In addition, measures have been taken to prevent work-related accidents and enhance medical rehabilitation service for persons with disabilities.
- Measures for psychiatric health and medical care, such as promoting mental health and detecting early and curing psychiatric diseases, were promoted and comprehensively promoting measures against suicide was attempted based on the “Suicide Prevention Law” established in June 2006 and enforced in October of the same year.

[Main measures taken]

- As the proportion of people afflicted by so-called lifestyle diseases has risen due to the rapid aging of society, it is become urgent to promote measures that put emphasis on disease prevention. To do this, the “Movement for Fostering Public Health in 21st Century (Healthy Japan 21)” was promoted.

- The “Health Frontier Strategy” made in May 2004 was reviewed and “New Health Frontier Strategy” was created in April 2007.
The following were incorporated into the “New Health Frontier Strategy”: metabolic syndrome measures and focused promotion of preventing diabetes as measures for health taken by the people themselves; further promoting of dementia measures and depression as parts of promoting mental health; and further promotion of measures to prevent cares. Moreover, in order to actualize efforts toward expanding human activity ranges, attempts to develop and diffuse technologies making easier social participation of persons with disabilities were incorporated into the above-mentioned strategy.

- In the “Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act” enforced in April 2006, it was decided that medical treatment for mitigating or eliminating physical disabilities of persons or children with disabilities and outpatient treatment of persons with mental disorders be positioned as “Independence support medical treatment” based on the above-mentioned law and a part or all of the costs publicly subsidized.

- To promote building mental health care, attempts to provide “The Manual for Promoting Anti-depression” and “The Manual for How to Deal with Depression” were performed and in order to promote measures against suicide the “Suicide Prevention Comprehensive Measure Center” was established in October 2006.

- Based on the “Suicide Prevention Law” established in June 2006 and enforced in October of the same year, “Fundamental Principles of Suicide Prevention Comprehensive Measures” was made and a comprehensive set of support measures are being taken.

- In March 2005, based on the situation of a scarcity of pediatricians capable of dealing with child mental problems, “A study group on training of doctors specialized in pediatric mental health care” was held and reports was made in March 2006.

V Building the Foundations for a Comfortable Living Environment

1 Measures to Establish Comfortable Community for Persons with Disabilities

- In order to develop life environments where “universal design” that is comfortable and easy to live for everybody is taken into consideration, life space related barrier-free design of residences, buildings, public transport, walking spaces, and so forth were promoted and unified and consecutive barrier-free designs of those facilities and routes between them within fixed areas advanced.
- Measures have been taken to ensure the provision of support tailored to the needs of persons vulnerable in times of disasters, including persons with disabilities, in areas such as the diffusion of knowledge concerning disasters, the provision of information in the event of disasters and evacuation guidance.
- Crime prevention measures, where the feelings of persons with disabilities are taken into consideration, were promoted. In addition, measures were taken to remove obstacles to access by persons with disabilities to police and ease their concerns about the possibility of being involved in crime or accidents

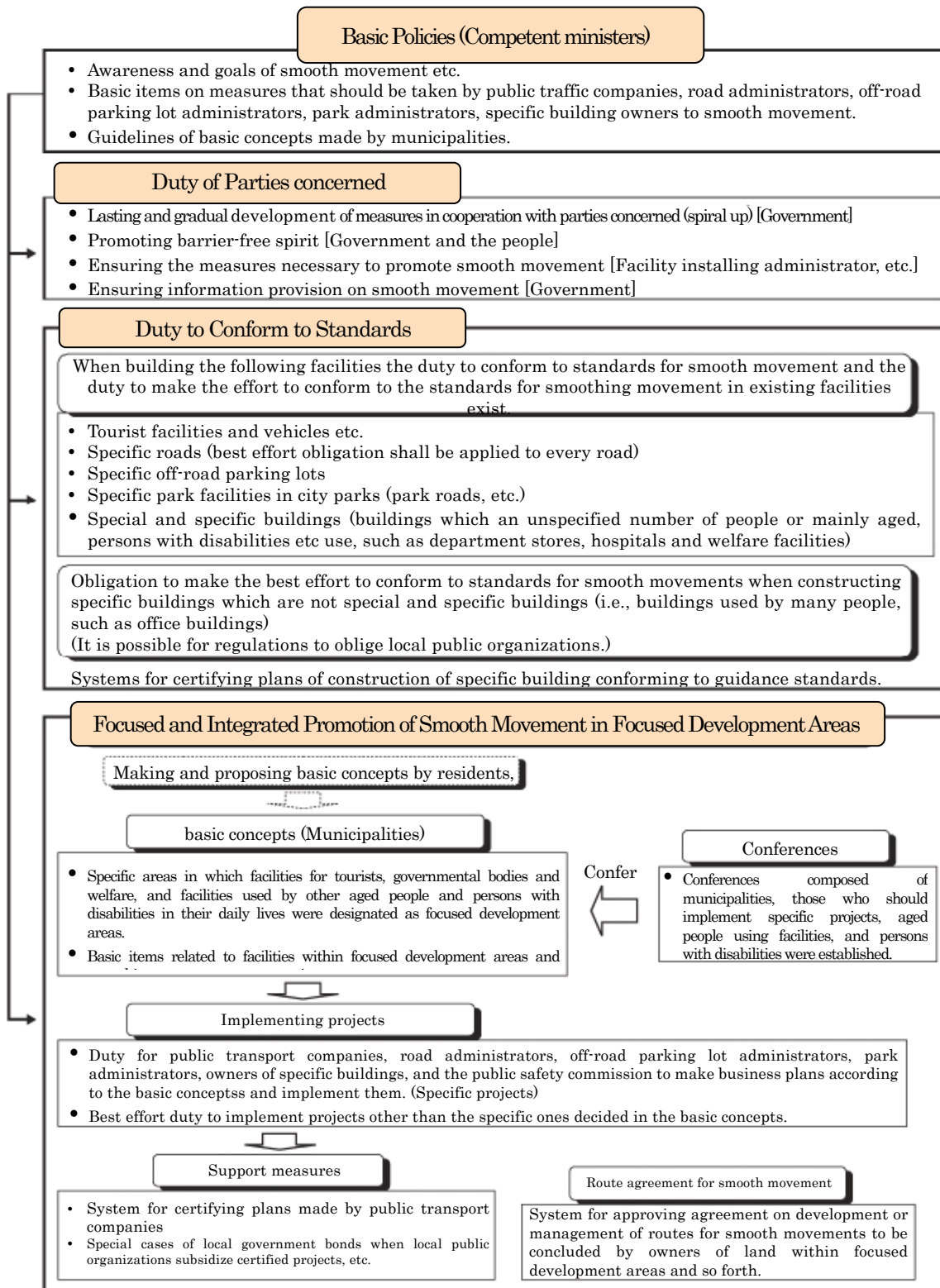
[Main measures taken]

- In order to expand measures and comprehensively promote barrier-free designs of buildings and public transports based on the “General Principles of Universal Design Policy” published in July 2005 and so forth, in July 2006, the Law for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation and Facilities for the Aged and the Disabled (New Barrier Free Law) was established and enforced in December of the same year.

- Main content of the New Barrier Free Law is as follows:
 - ① The range of targeted disabled persons was extended to persons with all types of disabilities, including physical, intellectual, mental, and developmental ones.
 - ② Regarding target facilities that should be barrier-free, roads, off-road parking lots, and city parks were newly added to existing targets, i.e., buildings, tourist facilities and vehicles, and welfare taxis were also added to those vehicles. Additionally, fixed hotels and guest houses were required to install guest rooms for wheel chair users.
 - ③ Municipalities make basic concepts, where the target area, in which attention is focused on barrier free promotion, is not limited to the traditional areas surrounding tourist facilities such as railway stations but expanded to that in which tourist facilities are not included.
 - ④ Legal requirement for parties concerned to participate when making basic concepts.
 - ⑤ Specified the promotion of “Barrier-Free Spirit” through enriching software oriented measures.

- In December 2006, “Basic Policies on Promoting Smooth Movement”, “Standards for Smooth Public Traffic Movement”, and “Standards for Smooth Road Movement” written by the competent minister, where based on the New Barrier Free Law the significance and purpose of barrier free promotion and the way of thinking used in making the basic concepts were revealed, were published.

Chart 15 Fundamental frameworks of the Law for Promoting Easily Accessible Public Transportation and Facilities for the Aged and Disabled.



- In order that various people, including persons with disabilities, can live in safe, secure and comfortable housing in their regions, in the “Basic program for Housing (national program)” made based on the “Basic Law for Housing” established in June 2006, promoting barrier-free designs of residences and integrated development with public rental residences and welfare facilities was incorporated.

In addition, the amendment of the Ordinance for the enforcement of the Public Housing Law enabled persons with mental or intellectual disabilities as well as those with physical disabilities to live there alone from February 2006 onward.

- The Law for Amending a Part of the Road Transportation Law, etc. was established in May 2006 and enforced in October to the effect that the safety of transportation would be ensured by founding a registration system that enabled NPOs and so forth to perform welfare transport for a consideration based on the agreement of related local parties about the necessity due to inability of bus and/or taxi companies to do so.

- In March 2007, regarding persons with hearing disabilities, who do not meet the passing standards related to hearing ability of existing driver’s license examination, the bill of the Law Amending a Part of the Road Traffic Law, into which the amendment allowing them to receive ordinary driver’s licence under fixed conditions was incorporated, was submitted to the 166th session of the Diet.

- In order to smoothly promote efforts based on “Evacuation Support Guideline for Persons vulnerable in times of disasters” amended in March 2006, “Study group on Cooperation between Welfare and Disaster Prevention in Evacuation Assistance for Persons vulnerable in times of disaster” was set up in July of the same year. And concrete procedures for putting into practice measures for persons who need supports and examples of effective measures used in local efforts were made.

- In recent years, many sediment-related disasters caused by intensive rainfall and so forth occurred and a lot of people died and were lost, so in September 2006, Basic Guidelines for Sediment-Related Disaster Prevention was amended and evacuation support system for persons vulnerable in times of disaster was strengthened.
- In recent years, there is a tendency that the death toll from fires at houses, most of whose residents are persons with disabilities and elderly persons, is increasing. Therefore, based on the “ Law Amending a Part of the Fire Service Law and Law on Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum” established in that situation in 2004, installing fire alarm equipments for residences was required to be installed from June 1, 2006 for newly built residences or from the date provided in municipality ordinances for existing residences.

2 Measures to Enable persons with disabilities to Lead Contented Life

- In order to expand the opportunities for persons with disabilities to use information and communication technology, the “Comprehensive Program for Promoting Information Technology for the persons with disabilities” is performed. In addition, research and development have been promoted with regard to information and telecommunications equipment and systems that take into consideration the need of persons with disabilities. Further more, there are also efforts under way toward diffusing such equipment and systems through the formulation of the guideline on information accessibility and the promotion of compliance with the JIS and international standards and towards improving the accessibilities of web sites, etc.
- The provision of information to persons with disabilities has been enhanced through the strengthening of information network, the

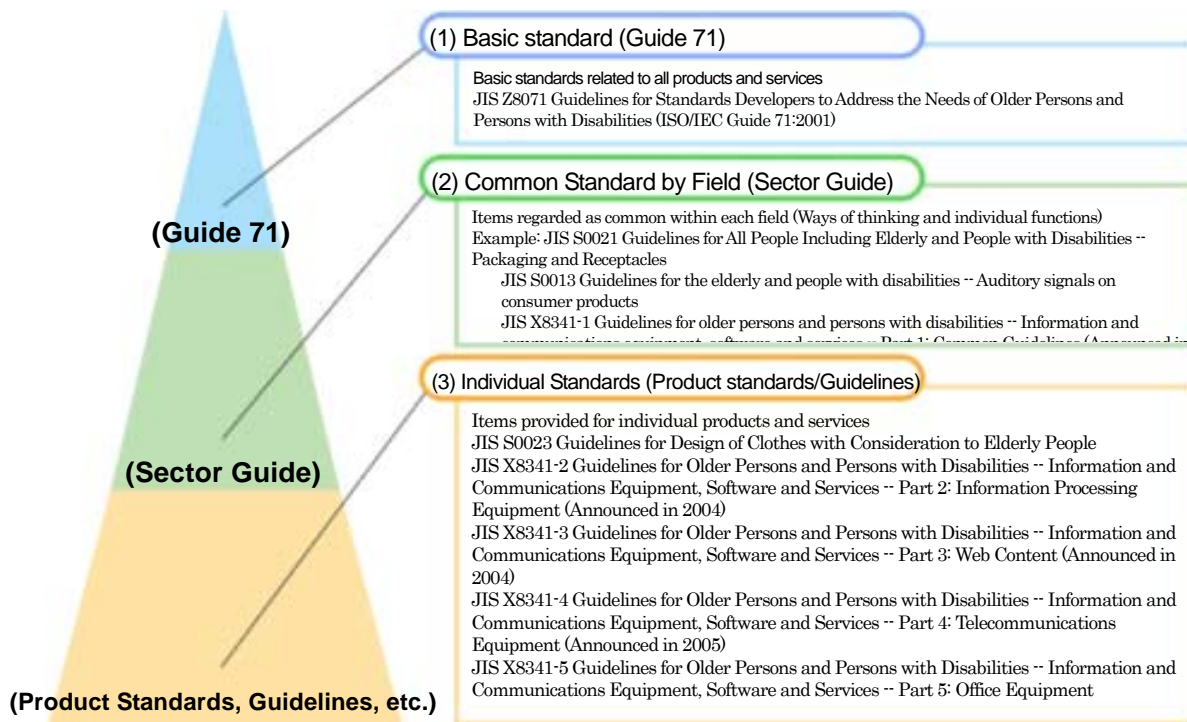
production of video materials with captions and the promotion of TV broadcasting with caption. In addition, the framework for communications support for persons with disabilities has been strengthened through the promotion of sign language and Braille transcription as well as the standardizing pictorial of communicative symbols.

[Main measures taken]

- By 2006, the following had been established: 5 parts of the JIS X8341 series “Guidelines for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities etc - Information and Communications Equipment, Software and Services”, which are JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) for information accessibility, i.e., ‘Common Guidelines’, ‘Information Processing Equipment’, ‘Web Content’, ‘Telecommunications Equipment’, and ‘Office Equipment’.
- Regarding electric communication accessibility, electric communication accessibility guidelines, which had been discussed based on Japanese proposals in ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector), were approved as a recommendation of ITU-T in January 2007.
- In July 2006, in the “Priority plan-2006” decided by “IT Strategy Headquarters”, each office and ministry specified that efforts should be made to enrich the electronic provision of administration information through homepages etc, taking into consideration accessibility of everybody, including persons with disabilities.
- In order that everybody, including elderly persons and persons with disabilities, can use public homepages and web systems, active utilization of the “Model for Using Public Sites” established in December 2005, was promoted by holding seminars for the persons in charge at local governments.

- In national elections the necessary care was taken, such as providing the “Candidate List and Registered Political Party List” in braille at polling places, distributing “Information on Elections” in braille, and installing slopes for wheel chairs at polling places.

Chart 16 Standard systems related to accessibility

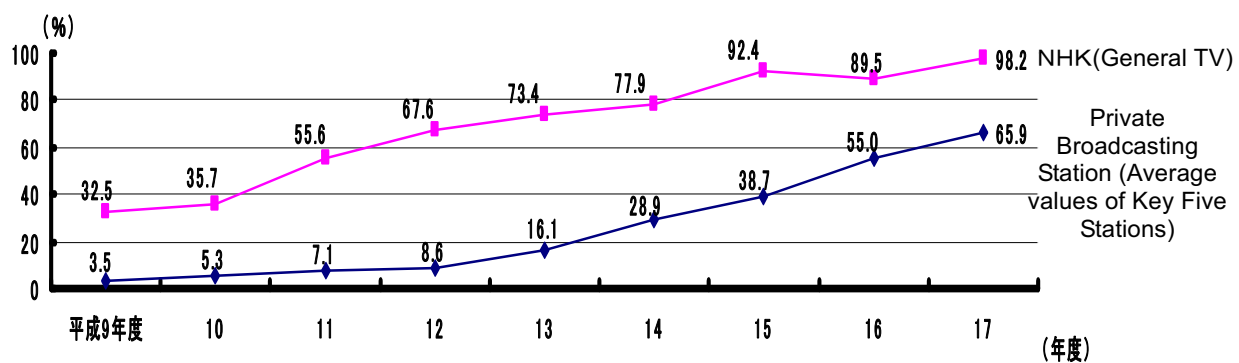


Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and

Industry

- Based on the Law for Promoting Businesses that Facilitate the Use of Communications and Broadcast Services by Physically Disabled Persons, subsidies are provided for making TV programs with captions. In fiscal year 2006, subsidies were provided for making 14,652 TV programs with captions, 1,353 sign language programs, and 39 commentary programs.
- In April 2005, the “Design Principles of Pictorial Symbols for Communication Support” were established by the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in April 2005, which are standards for pictorial symbols that help persons with difficulty communicating with letters or oral language to enable their will or demands to be correctly communicated and understood.

Chart 17 Increasing proportion of the time for broadcasting capable of being subtitled accounted for by subtitled broadcasting time



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Note: 平成9年度 = 1997 (the year)

[Reference materials]

Situation with Children and Adults with Disabilities

(Unit: 10,000 people)

Divisions		Total	Living at Home	No. of Facility Inmates
Children and Persons with Disabilities		351.6	332.7	18.9
	Children with Physical Disabilities (younger than 18 y.o.)	9.0	8.2	0.8
	Persons with Physical Disabilities (18 y.o. or older)	342.6	324.5	18.1
Children and Persons with Intellectual Disabilities		54.7	41.9	12.8
	Children with Intellectual Disabilities (younger than 18 y.o.)	12.5	11.7	0.8
	Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (18 y.o. or older)	41.0	29.0	12.0
	Age Unknown	1.2	1.2	0
Persons with Mental Disorder		302.8	267.5	35.3
	younger than 20 y.o.	16.4	16.1	0.3
	20 y.o. or older	285.8	250.8	35.0
	Age Unknown	0.6	0.5	0.1

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Research on Actual Status of Children and Persons with Disabilities" (2001)

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Investigation on Children (Persons) with Intellectual Disability" (2005)

- The Number of Students of Schools for the Blind, Deaf and Disabled and That of Children and Students Enrolled in Special Education Classes and that of Infants, Children and Students Receiving Instruction at Special Education Classes

(Unit : person)

School for the blind	School for the deaf	School for the disabled	Elementary and Junior high school		Total
			Special education class	Instruction at special education class	
3,688	6,544	94,360	104,544	41,448	250,584

(As of May 1, 2006)

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

○ Status of Employment of persons with disabilities

1 Status of employment of persons with disabilities by size of private enterprise (classified by disability type) (as of June 1, 2006)

Division	[1] No. of Persons With Disabilities	[2] No. of persons with physical disabilities					[3] No. of persons with intellectual disabilities					[4] No. of persons with psychiatric disabilities			
		a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total		a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total		c. Persons with psychiatric disabilities	d. Short-term workers with psychiatric disabilities	e.Total	
					ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them				ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them			e.Total	1. No. of the newly employed out of them
Size total	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
	283,750.5 (289,066)	66,546 (63,848)	2,814 (2,465)	102,361 (98,900)	238,267 (229,611)	20,172 (18,623)	8,447 (7,830)	1,233 (981)	25,439 (23,354)	43,566 (40,005)	5,374 (4,907)	1,646	543	1,917.5	567.0
56~99 persons	26,516.0 (26,171)	4,413 (4,409)	288 (240)	9,125 (9,039)	18,239 (18,097)		1,721 (1,792)	244 (211)	4,256 (4,279)	7,942 (8,074)		269	132	335.0	
100~299 persons	58,187.5 (55,012)	11,427 (10,898)	614 (547)	23,133 (22,317)	46,601 (44,660)		2,178 (2,108)	417 (305)	6,250 (5,831)	11,023 (10,352)		447	233	563.5	
500~499 persons	28,886.0 (27,518)	6,597 (6,402)	307 (284)	10,555 (10,350)	24,056 (23,438)		906 (767)	133 (111)	2,666 (2,435)	4,611 (4,080)		185	68	219.0	
500~999 persons	36,888.0 (34,569)	9,019 (8,550)	407 (345)	13,753 (13,190)	32,198 (30,635)		773 (711)	130 (92)	2,816 (2,420)	4,492 (3,934)		182	32	198.0	
1,000 or more persons	133,273.0 (125,796)	35,090 (33,589)	1,198 (1,049)	45,795 (44,004)	117,173 (112,231)		2,869 (2,452)	309 (272)	9,451 (8,389)	15,498 (13,565)		563	78	602.0	

Note 1 "No. of persons with disabilities" in column [1] is the total of column "e" of [2], [3] and [4].

- Regarding persons with serious disabilities of "a" columns of [2] and [3], legally, one person shall be regarded as equivalent to 2 persons, so when calculating the total of the column "e", the number shall be doubled.
- Regarding "Short-term workers with psychiatric disabilities" of "d" column of [4], legally, one person shall be regarded as equivalent to 0.5 person, so when calculating the column "e", the number shall be counted as 0.5.
- The columns "a" and "c" of [2] and [3] and "c" of [4] are workers of prescribed working hours per week being 30 hours or more, and "b" of [2] and [3] and "d" of [4] are workers of prescribed working hours per week being 20 hours or more to less than 30 hours.
- "No. of the newly employed out of them" of the columns "f" of [2], [3], and [4] are the numbers of persons with disabilities that were newly employed during the period of June 2, 2005 to June 1, 2006.
- The numbers included in parentheses are current numerical values as of June 1, 2005. In addition, persons with psychiatric disabilities were decided to be calculated into actual employment rates from April 1, 2006.

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

2 Status of Employment of persons with disabilities in national and local public organizations, etc. (by type of disabilities)

[1] National and local public organizations to which the legal employment rate of 2.1% is applicable (as of June 1, 2006)

Division	[1] No. of Persons With Disabilities	[2] No. of persons with physical disabilities					[3] No. of persons with intellectual disabilities					[4] No. of persons with psychiatric disabilities			
		a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them	a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them	c. Persons with psychiatric disabilities	d. Short-term workers with psychiatric disabilities	e.Total c+dx0.5	1. No. of the newly employed out of them
National organization	persons 6,585.0 (6,496)	persons 853 (842)	persons 16 (4)	persons 4,801 (4,804)	persons 6,523 (6,492)	persons 211 (50)	persons 1 (1)	persons 0 (2)	persons 18 (4)	persons 20 (0)	persons 18 (3)	persons 42 (0)	persons 0 (0)	persons 42.0 (42.0)	persons 1.0 (1.0)
Organization of prefectures	persons 8,176.0 (8,318)	2,004 (2,035)	26 (27)	4,110 (4,213)	8,144 (8,310)	141 (152)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8)	6 (8)	1 (3)	26 (0)	0 (0)	26.0 (26.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Organizations of municipalities	21,953.0 (21,819)	5,506 (5,475)	111 (96)	10,521 (10,582)	21,644 (21,628)	633 (682)	17 (20)	17 (15)	143 (136)	194 (191)	16 (19)	107 (16)	16 (16)	115.0 (115.0)	10.0 (10.0)

[2] Education committees of prefectures to which the legal employment rate of 2.0% is applicable (as of June 1, 2006)

Division	[1] No. of Persons With Disabilities	[2] No. of persons with physical disabilities					[3] No. of persons with intellectual disabilities					[4] No. of persons with psychiatric disabilities			
		a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them	a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them	c. Persons with psychiatric disabilities	d. Short-term workers with psychiatric disabilities	e.Total c+dx0.5	1. No. of the newly employed out of them
Education committee	persons 9,648.0 (9,317)	persons 2,595 (2,524)	persons 48 (31)	4,391 (4,231)	9,629 (9,310)	151 (203)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (7)	8 (7)	3 (0)	11 (11)	0 (0)	11.0 (11.0)	1.0 (1.0)

[3] Situation with employment at special public corporations (legal employment rate 2.1%) (as of June 1, 2006)

Division	[1] No. of Persons With Disabilities	[2] No. of persons with physical disabilities					[3] No. of persons with intellectual disabilities					[4] No. of persons with psychiatric disabilities			
		a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them	a. Persons with serious physical disabilities	b. Short-term workers with serious physical disabilities	c. Persons with disabilities of other than serious degree	e.Total ax2+b+c	1. No. of the newly employed out of them	c. Persons with psychiatric disabilities	d. Short-term workers with psychiatric disabilities	e.Total c+dx0.5	1. No. of the newly employed out of them
Special public corporation	persons 7,053.5 (6,773)	1,692 (1,538)	103 (147)	3,189 (3,533)	6,676 (6,759)	551 (242)	36 (0)	1 (0)	155 (19)	228 (19)	215 (10)	145 (145)	9 (9)	149.5 (149.5)	32.5 (32.5)

- Note 1 “No. of persons with disabilities” of the column [1] is the total of the column “e” of [2], [3] and [4].
 2 Regarding persons with serious disabilities of “a” columns of [2] and [3], legally, one person shall be regarded as equivalent to 2 persons, so when calculating the total of the column “e”, the number shall be doubled.
 3 Regarding “Short-term workers with mental disorder” of “d” column of [4], legally, one person shall be regarded as equivalent to 0.5 person, so when calculating the column “e”, the number shall be counted as 0.5.
 4 The columns “a” of [2] and [3] and “c” of [4] are workers of prescribed working hours per week being 30 hours or more, and “b” of [2] and [3] and “d” of [4] are workers of prescribed working hours per week being 20 hours or more to less than 30 hours.
 5 “No. of the newly employed out of them” of the columns “f” of [2], [3], and [4] are the numbers of persons with disabilities that were newly employed during the period of June 2, 2005 to June 1, 2006.
 6 The numbers included in parentheses are current numerical values as of June 1, 2005.

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare