

Part 1 Situation of Persons with Disabilities (According to Basic Survey)

Chapter 1 Situation of Persons with Disabilities (From Basic Statistics)

1. The Number of Persons with Disabilities (Outline of three classes)

(1) Overall Situation

Listed here are basic statistical figures obtained by the surveys conducted by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, about three classes of physical disability, persons, intellectual disability and mental disorder.

Total number of each class is as follows; the number of persons with physical disability is 3,663,000 (29 in 1,000 in the general population), persons with intellectual disability, 547,000 (4 in 1,000 in the general population) and persons with mental disorder, 3,201,000 (25 in 1,000 in the general population), which indicates that nearly 6% of people have some kind of disabilities.

Diagram 1 The Number of Persons with Disabilities (estimated figure)

		Total	In-home	In institution
Persons • children with physical disability	Under 18 years	98,000	93,000	5,000
	18 years and older	3,564,000	3,483,000	81,000
	Combined	3,663,000(29)	3,576,000 (28)	87,000(1)
Persons • children with intellectual disability	Under 18 years	125,000	117,000	8,000
	18 years and older	410,000	290,000	120,000
	Un-specified age	12,000	12,000	0
	Combined	547,000 (4)	419,000 (3)	128,000(1)

		Total	Outside patients	In-hospital patients
Persons with mental disorder	Under 20	179,000	176,000	3,000
	20 years and older	3,011,000	2,692,000	319,000
	Unspecified age	11,000	10,000	1,000
	Combined	3,201,000(25)	2,878,000(22)	323,000(3)

Note 1: Figure in parenthesis indicates number of persons in 1,000 in the general population (according to the population obtained by Population Census 2005, but, that of 2010, for persons with mental disorder).

Note 2: Total of persons with mental disorder corresponds to the number; the number of persons with mental retardation is subtracted from the number of persons who fit into the category of “V Mental and Behavioral Disorders” of ICD10 (international Classification of Diseases, the 10th edition), and to which the number of epilepsy patients and Alzheimer’s patients are added.

Note 3: Number of institutionalized persons of physical disabilities doesn’t include the patients who are in institutions for the elderly.

Note 4: Total is calculated by rounding, so there may be discrepancy in a total.

Sources:

“Persons/Children with Physical Disability”

Home-care persons: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Survey on Persons/Children with Physical Disability, FY2006*.

Institutionalized persons: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Survey on Social Welfare Institution, FY2006*

“Persons/Children with Intellectual Disability”

Home-care persons: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Basic Survey on Persons/Children with Intellectual Disability, FY2005*.

Institutionalized persons: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Survey on Social Welfare Institution, FY2005*.

“Persons with mental disorder”

Outpatients: Created by Department of Health and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, Social Aid Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, based on Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Patients Survey, FY2011*.

Inpatients: Created by Department of Health and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, Social Aid Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, based on Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Patients Survey, FY2011*.

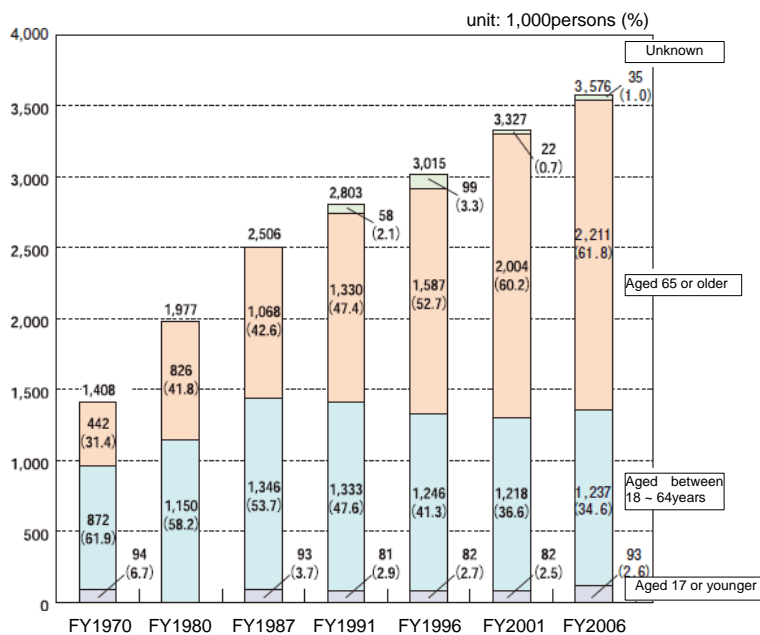
(2) The Number of Persons with Disabilities by Ages

For person with physical disabilities, looking at the transition of the ratio of person with disabilities aged 65 or older, it was merely 30% in FY1970, but has gone up to 60% in FY2006.

For persons with intellectual disabilities, it is characterized that compared with persons with physical disabilities, the ratio of persons aged 18 or younger is high, while that of persons aged 65 or older is low.

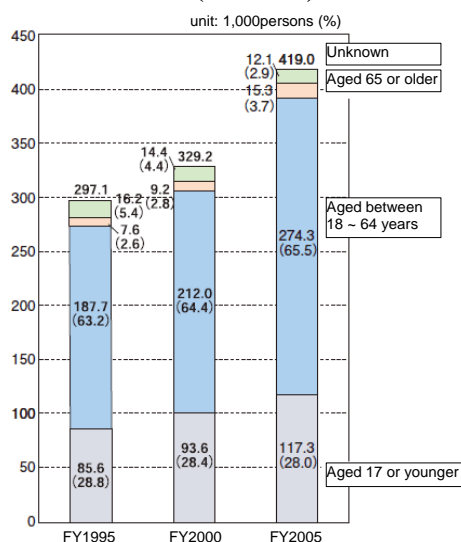
Looking at the transition of the rate of outpatients of persons with mental disorder aged 65 or older, the ratio of persons aged 65 or older has gone up, from 28.6% to 33.8%, for six year from FY2005 to 2011.

Diagram 2 Transition of the Number of Persons with Disabilities by Age (physically) (home-care)



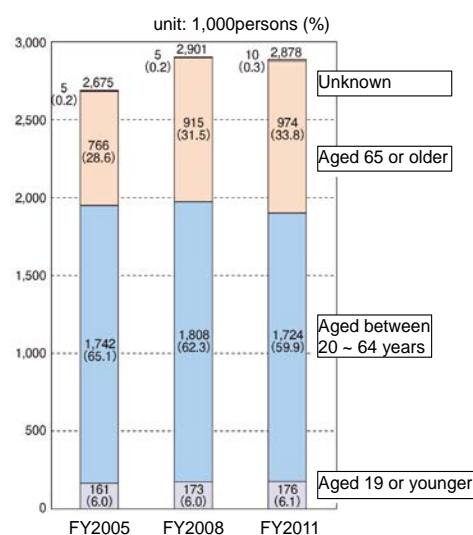
Note: In FY1980, the survey on children (0 ~ 17 years old) with physical disabilities was not conducted.
 Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Actual Condition Survey on Persons/Children with Physical Disabilities"

Diagram 3 Transition of the Number of Persons with Disabilities by Age (Intellectually) (at-home)



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Survey on Persons/Children with Intellectual Disabilities"

Diagram 4 Transition of the Number of Persons with Disabilities by Age (Mentally) (outpatient)



Source: Created by Disability Department of Health and Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, Social Aid Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, based on Patient Survey by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

(3) Situation of Living Places

For living places of home-care person with disabilities (Age 18 or older), over 80% of them live in their own house or home of their family, which means that the ratio of the persons who rent a house or room is low.

For living places of persons with intellectual disabilities (Age 18 or older), the persons who live in their own house or rent a room account for over 80%, while some of them use a group home with support for persons with intellectual disabilities, and company housing.

For living places of outpatient persons with mental disorder, approximately three quarters of them live with their family, and only less than 20% of them live alone.

Diagram 5 Situation of Living Places

1. Persons with physical disabilities (Age 18 or over 18) unit: %

Their own house	Owned house of their family	Privately-rented house	Company house	Government corporation	Others (rented room)	No response
51.7	30.6	6.4	0.4	7.6	1.8	1.5

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Actual Condition Survey on Persons/Children with Physical Disabilities" (FY2006)

2. Persons with intellectual disabilities (Age 18 or older) unit: %

Their own house or rent a room	Company dormitory	Group home	Facility to train daily lives with an aim of independence	Others	unknown
82.0	0.3	8.9	0.1	7.5	1.1

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Survey on Persons/Children with Intellectual Disabilities" (FY2005)

3. Persons with mental disorder (outpatient) unit: %

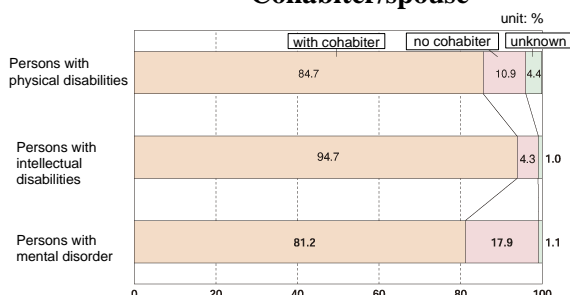
Living with their own family	Living alone	Welfare facilities etc.	Group home	Welfare facilities for the aged	others
76.8	17.9	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.8

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on the Needs of Rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Disorders" (FY2003)

(4) With/without cohabiter/spouse

For persons with physical disabilities, only 10% of them live alone, and 60% of them have a spouse. For persons with intellectual disabilities, a few lives alone and has a spouse, and most of them live together with parents and/or siblings. For persons with mental disorder, the percentage of living alone is less than 20%, and only one third have a spouse.

Diagram 6 With/without Cohabiter/spouse

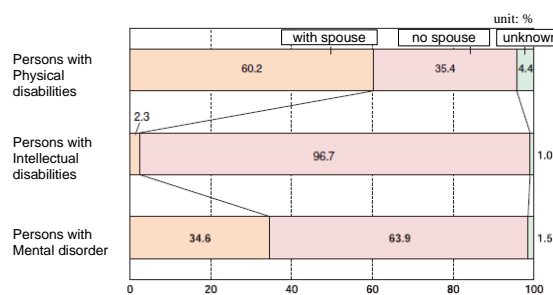


Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Actual Condition Survey on Persons/Children with Physical Disabilities" (FY2006)

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Research on Persons/children with Intellectual Disabilities" (FY2005)

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on the Needs of Rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Disorder" (FY2003)

Diagram 7 With/without Spouse



* The percentage of persons with physical disabilities and persons with intellectual disabilities who have a spouse indicates that of the persons who have a spouse living together.

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Actual Condition Survey on Persons/Children with Physical Disabilities" (FY2006)

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Basic Research on Persons/Children with Intellectual Disabilities" (FY2005)

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on the Needs of Rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Disorder" (FY2003)

2. Education

(1) Enrollment of special-needs class in elementary school and junior high school, and special-needs school

For children/infants with disability, in order to become independent, and participate in a society, the fine-tuned education is provided for the degree of each disability: 1) In special-needs school (pre-school division, elementary school division, junior high school division, high school division), 2) in special-needs classes in elementary school and junior high school, and 3) taking special classes in elementary school to junior high school.

Diagram 8 Enrollment

1. Special-needs school approx. 130,000 persons, unit: person. (as of May 1, 2012)

Class	Enrollment (person)			
	Pre-school division	Elementary school division	Junior high school division	High school division
Visual impairment	227	1,760	1,114	2,793
Hearing impairment	1,215	3,099	1,909	2,310
Intellectual disabilities	211	32,889	25,482	56,773
Physical disabilities	150	13,595	8,243	10,019
Health impairment	14	7,349	5,164	6,663

Total	1,569	37,097	28,829	62,499
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* Infants and children who have more than one disability are included in each class of disability. Therefore, the sum of total by type of disability isn't matched with "total."

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Basic Research on School" (FY2012)

2. Number of children in special-needs class in elementary school and junior high school approx.164,000 persons unit: person (as of May 1, 2012)

Class	Elementary school	Junior high school
Intellectual disability	57,565	29,395
Physical disability	3,226	1,148-
Health impairment	1,693	704
Low vision	322	95
Hard of hearing	944	385
Speech impairment	1,454	114
Autism, emotional disturbance	48,757	18,626
Total	113,961	50,467

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Basic Survey on School" (FY2012)

3. Taking special class in elementary school to junior high school

Approx. 72,000 persons unit: person (as of May 1, 2012)

Class	Elementary school	Junior high school
Speech impairment	32,390	284
Autism	9,744	1,530
Emotional disturbance	6,137	1,313
Low vision	141	20
Hard of hearing	1,704	352
Learning Disability (LD)	7,714	1,636
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	7,596	921
Physical disability	16	1
Health impairment	14	6
Total	65,456	6,063

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, "Survey on Implementation Situation of Teaching by Taking Special Class"(FY2012)

(2) University and others

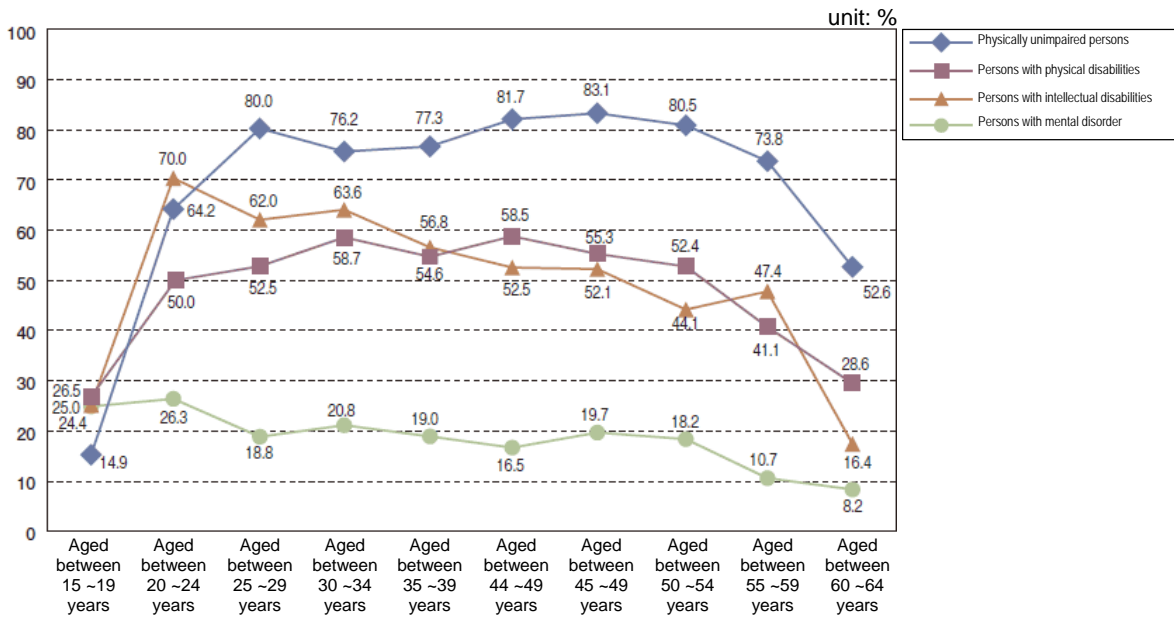
The number of students with disability in universities, colleges and higher professional schools as of May 1, 2012 is 11,768, and they belong to 793 educational institutions.

3. Employment

(1) Situation of employment (employment rate by age)

Looking at employment rate by age, that of persons with disabilities indicates totally 20 to 30% lower distribution in the graph than the general employment rate. On the other hand, that of persons with intellectual disabilities in 20's is the 60% range, almost same level as general rate of employment, while in 30's to 40's, the employment rate drops down to the level same as that of person with physical disabilities, and from late 50's, and the tendency has been to drop further down rapidly.

Diagram 9 Employment Rate by Age



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on Actual Situation of Employment of Persons with physical disabilities, Persons with intellectual disabilities and Persons with mental disorder" (as of 1st July, FY2006)
 Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications: "Annual Report of Labor Force Survey" (FY2006)

(2) Job Situation (Employment situation by type of disability)

According to the survey for business institutions, the persons with disabilities who are employed in a business institution with more than five employees number 346,000 persons, for persons with physical disabilities, and 73,000, for persons with intellectual disabilities, and 29,000, for persons with mental disorder. For persons with mental disorder, many of them are working without telling their disability to business institutions, and number of employees could be lower than what it should be.

Diagram 10 Number of Employed Persons with Disabilities (Business institutions with more than five employees)

		Number of Employees
Breakdown	Persons with physical disabilities (100%)	346,000
	Visual impairment (4.5%)	16,000
	Hearing impairment and language disorder (16.8%)	58,000
	Physical disabilities (36.6%)	127,000
	Internal impediment (34.6%)	120,000
	Multiple disorders (4.0%)	14,000
	Unknown (3.6%)	12,000
Persons with intellectual disabilities		73,000
Persons with mental disorder		29,000

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Survey on Actual Situation of Employment of Persons with Disabilities" (FY2008)

Chapter 2 “Result of the Survey on Children Who are in a Regular Class, but Could be Developmental Disabilities, and Need a Special Educational Support”

Concerning “Developmental disability,” which it can be said to attract a lot of attention these days, the surveys has been conducted on children who are in a regular class, but could be developmental disability without intellectual disability, and need a special educational support, in 600 schools each of public elementary school and junior high school across the country (excluding Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, in consideration of aftermath of the Great Earthquake), and the result has been publicized in Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) in December, 2012. The summery of the survey result is as follows.

Furthermore, the full text of the survey can be seen on the page called *Special Needs Education* in the home page of MEXT.

URL: http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/shotou/tokubetu/material/1328729.htm

1. Method of Survey

The survey has been conducted throughout the country (Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima excluded) in February to March, 2012. 53,882 children who belong to regular classes in public elementary and junior high schools are picked up for the survey (elementary school: 35,892, junior high school: 17,990).

The content of the survey is on conditions of difficulties of the children and status of supports that the children receive.

Conditions of difficulties of the children are based on the response papers which were filled in by a class teacher, and were submitted after approval by special needs education coordinator or vice principal. Since it is based on neither judgment by experts of developmental disability nor diagnosis by medical doctor, it must be noted that the result of the survey doesn't show the rate of the children with developmental disabilities, but, just that of the children who may be with developmental disabilities and need a special educational support.

2. Result of Survey

(1) Conditions of Difficulties of Children

Shown in Diagram 11 is the rate of the children who are not with intellectual disability but are found significant difficulties in the aspects of behavior and learning, based on the answers by class teachers to the given questions.

In addition, this survey includes condition of distribution of children in each aspect of learning and behavior, counting by school, grade and others.

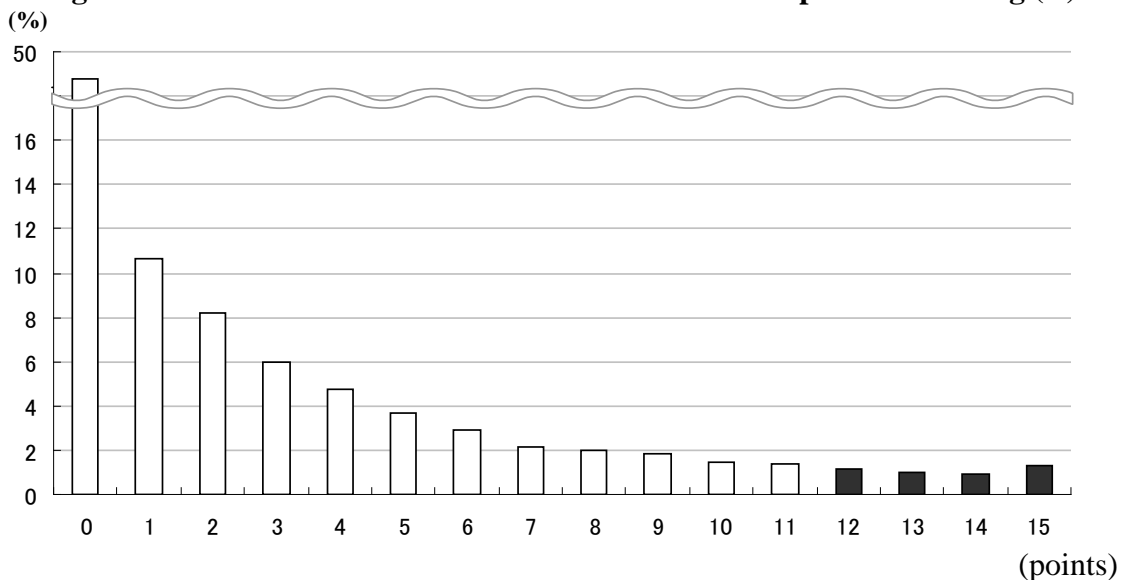
Diagram 11 Ratio of the Children Who are not with Intellectual Disabilities but are Found Significant Difficulties in the Aspects of Learning and Behavior, Based on the Answers by Class Teachers to the Given Questions

	Estimated figure (within 95% of reliable range)
Children who are found significant difficulties in the aspect of either learning or behavior	6.5% (6.2% ~ 6.8%)
Children who are found significant difficulties in the aspect of learning (A)	4.5% (4.2% ~ 4.7%)
Children who are found significant difficulties in the aspect of behavior	3.6% (3.4% ~ 3.9%)
B: “inattentive” or “hyperactive-impulsive” problem is eminently seen	3.1% (2.9% ~ 3.3%)
C: Problems of “human relations or obsession” are eminently seen	1.1% (1.0% ~ 1.3%)
Children who are found significant difficulties in the aspects of both learning and behavior	1.6% (1.5% ~ 1.7%)
A and B	1.5% (1.3% ~ 1.6%)
B and C	0.7% (0.6% ~ 0.8%)
C and A	0.5% (0.5% ~ 0.6%)
A and B and C	0.4% (0.3% ~ 0.5%)

** 95% of reliable range: Range within which the count in case of complete survey is included with the probability of 95%.

** Condition of distribution of number of children by A, B and C is as shown in Diagram 12 ~ 14. Please note that the area shaded in black indicates the condition of the children who apply to the table above.

Diagram 12 Condition of Distribution of Children in Aspect of Learning (A)



Total of the points given per question. Total of the black parts are figures in Diagram 11. The same can be said to Diagram 13 and 14. For more detailed information, visit to see the home page of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

Diagram 13 Condition of Distribution of Children with Problems in the Aspect of Behavior (“inattention” or “hyperactivity-impulsiveness” (B))

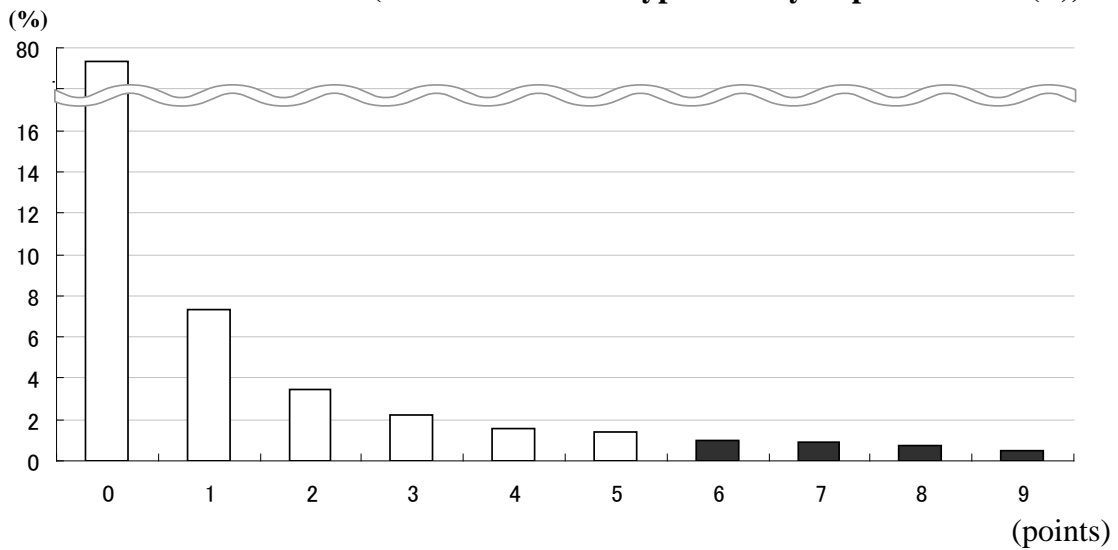
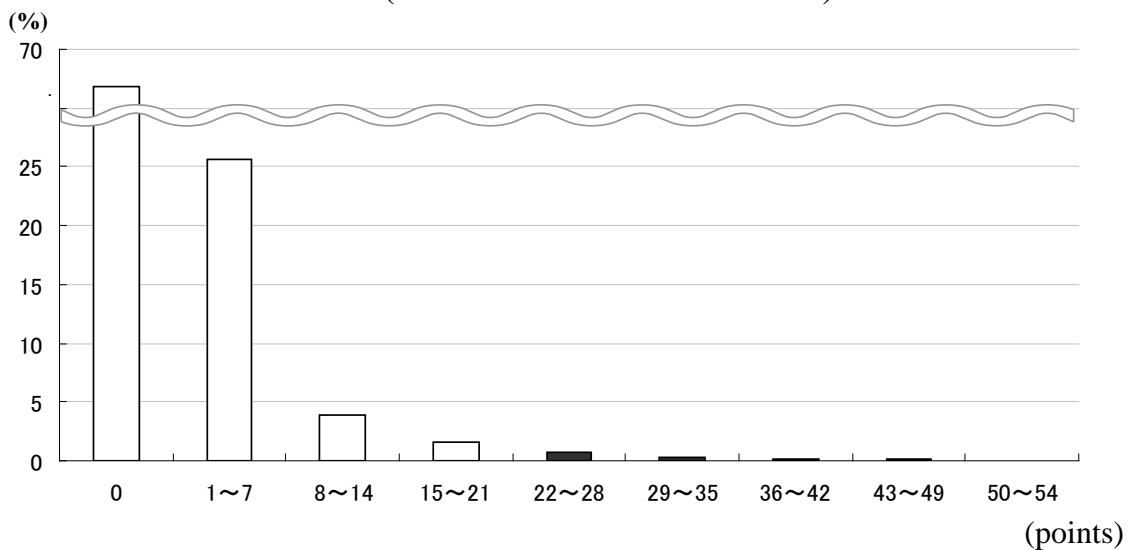


Diagram 14 Condition of Distribution of Children with Problems in the Aspect of Behavior (“human relations or obsession”)



(2) Situation of Support that children receive

- (3) Shown in Diagram 15 is the overview of the situation of the support that the children receive who are not with intellectual disabilities but are found significant difficulties in the aspects of learning or behavior, based on the contents of the answers by class teachers to the given questions.
- (4) Also, “Any kind of support provided” indicates a case that at least, any one of the supports, such as special support service in resource rooms, individualized education support plans and others is being provided.

In addition, within the children who are found significant difficulties in the aspect of learning or behavior, this survey includes the situations of the supports that the children who are judged to be needed special educational support by school

committee receive.

■ Diagram 15 Overview of the Situation of the Support that the Children Receive Who are not with Intellectual Disabilities but are Found Significant Difficulties in the Aspect of Learning or Behavior, Based on the Answers by Class Teachers to the Given Questions.

	Estimated figures (within 95% of reliable range)
Currently at least one kind of support is provided	55.1% (52.8% ~ 57.4%)
At least one kind of support had been provided in the past	3.1% (2.5% ~ 3.9%)
No kind of support is provided	38.6% (36.4% ~ 40.9%)
Unknown	3.1% (2.1% ~ 4.7%)

Chapter 3 The Result of “The Opinion Poll on Persons with Disabilities” (July, 2012)

“The Opinion Poll on Persons with Disabilities” was conducted in July, 2012, in order to conduct a survey on public consciousness on disabilities and persons with disabilities, and use the result for the future measures.

For detailed information, see the website of Cabinet Office (http://www8.cao.go.jp/survey/h24/h24_shougai/index.html).

1. Outline of the Poll

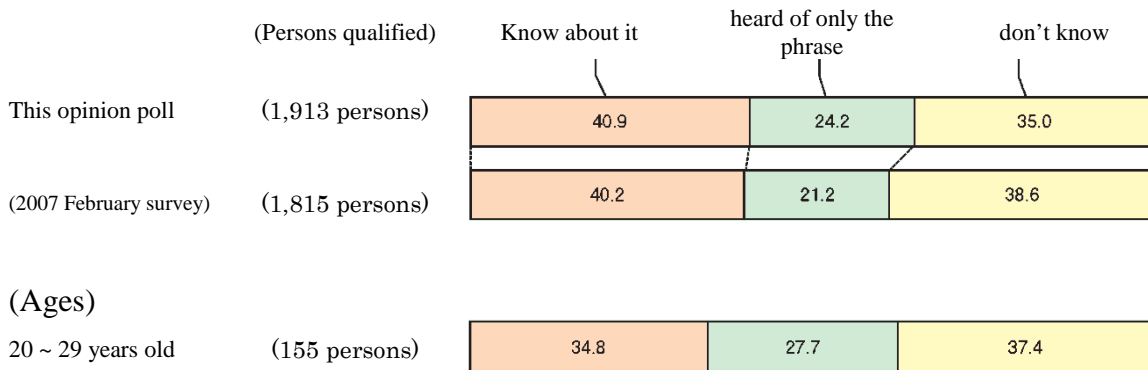
Object of survey	3,000 persons aged 20 or older, with Japanese nationality
Effective answers	1,913 persons (collection rate 63.8%)
Survey period	From 26 th July, 2013 to 5 th August, 2012 (individual face-to-face interview by survey staff)

2. Outline of main results of the survey

(1) Familiarity of “Cohesive Society”

According to the result of “The Opinion Poll on Persons with Disabilities” conducted in July, 2012 (hereinafter referred to as “July 2012 survey”), regarding “Cohesive Society”, the percentage of “know about it” was 40.9%, and slightly increased compared with the previous result (40.2% in February, 2007), however, it remained almost same. For people who are 20’s, it was 34.8%, and largely exceeded the previous result (26.7% in February, 2006).

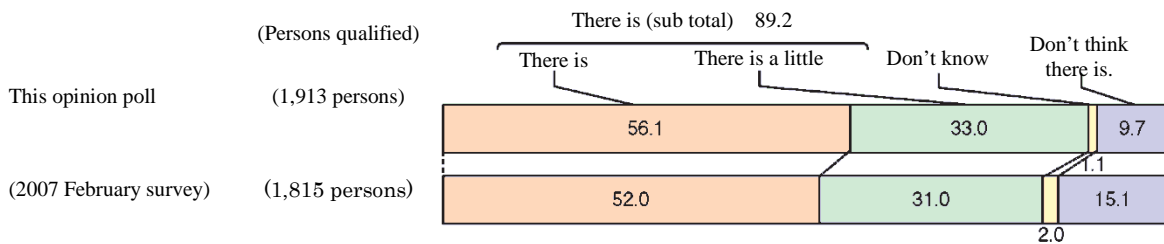
Diagram 16 “Familiarity of Cohesive Society”



(2) About discrimination and prejudice

To the question, “Do you think that there is discrimination or prejudice against persons with disabilities on ground of disabilities?” 89.2% of the respondents including “There is a little discrimination and prejudice” answered that “There is discrimination or prejudice,” and the ratio has increased since the previous survey (82.9% in February, 2007).

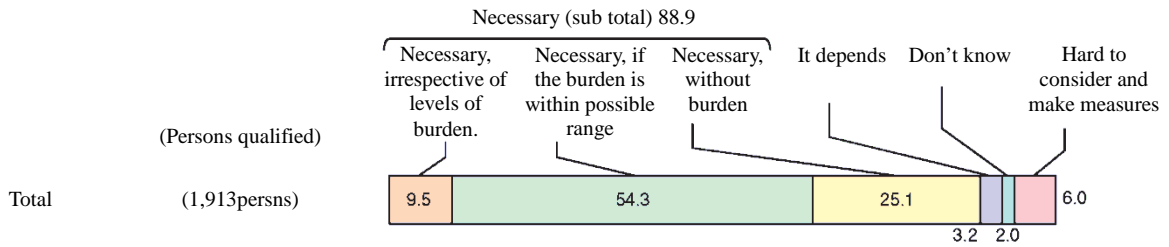
Diagram 17 “Do you think that there is discrimination and prejudice?”



(3) About Burden and consideration

We gave the question: If you are wanted to make accommodations or measures of removing barriers of life which are necessary for persons with disabilities to live on an equal basis with others, such as ramps at entrances of stores, Braille block and audio assist, and you have to bear an economic burden for these measures, what would you do? The rate of the respondents who replied “accommodations or measures are necessary” is 88.9% (Including 54.3% of “Necessary, if the burden is within the acceptable range” and 25.1% of “Necessary, without any burden”). “Hard to consider and make measures” is 6.0%.

Diagram 18 “Burden and Consideration”



(4) Notation of “shougai (disability)”

For notation of “shougai (disability),” to the question, “which do you think appropriate?” 35.5% of the respondents answered “障がい,” 33.8% “障害,” 21.9% “Any will do,” and 2.4% “障碍.”

Diagram 19 Notation of “shougai ”

