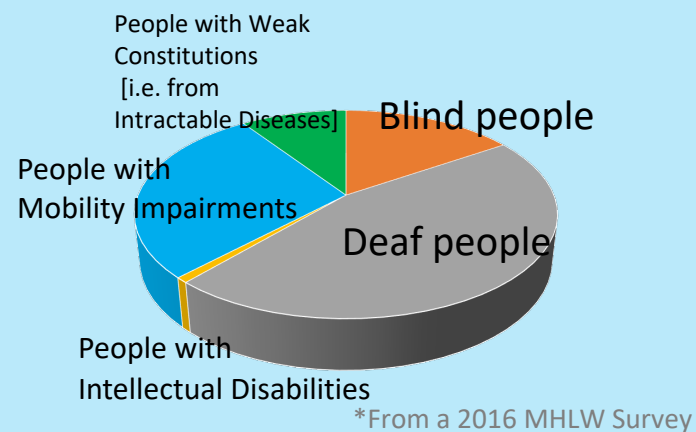


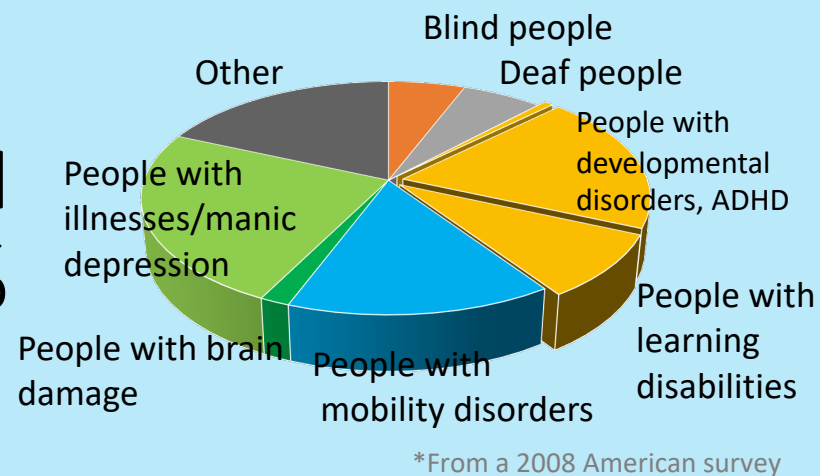
LIVES2020 FACT

【Education Facts】

**Students with Disabilities
Enrolled in Universities
In Japan 0.2%**



In the United States 11%



【Daily Life Facts】

Wages of Persons with Disabilities at Regular Companies

Persons with Physical Disabilities:
210,000 Yen (Monthly)
Persons with Intellectual Disabilities:
110,000 Yen (Monthly)
Persons with Psychiatric Disabilities:
120,000 Yen (Monthly)

Wages of Persons with Disabilities at Welfare Institutions

Average Wages At “A” Type Institutions:
76,000 Yen (Monthly)
Average Wages at “B” Type Institutions:
16,000 Yen (Monthly)

*From a 2018 MHLW Survey

【Employment Facts】

Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities

In Japan 2.5% (Estimate)

In the United States 26.4% (Average)

Workplace Environment of Persons with Disabilities in Japan

Regular Companies: 24.3%
Welfare Institutions: 64.7%

*From a JASSO Survey conducted in 2011

*From a 2008 U.S. Census Bureau Survey

Employment Information for Public Corporations

Legally Mandated Employment Quota for Persons with Disabilities: 2.2%
Corporate Compliance Ratio: 48.0%

There are 52,991 registered corporations that have yet to meet the quota.
30,638 corporations have yet to hire a single disabled person.

*Data from June 1, 2019

*Not all companies are hiring at the same rate: smaller companies are particularly slow

Compliance Ratio by Corporation Size:

Total: 2.11%

Between 45.5 and 100 People: 1.11%
Between 100 and 300 People: 1.97%
Between 300 and 500 People: 1.98%
Between 500 and 1000 People: 2.11%
More than 1,000 People: 2.31%

Case Study

Case 1: Male in his 30's with a Physical Disability

Employed at a Regular Company
(250,000 Yen Per Month + Disability Pension)

Case 2: Female in her 20's with Down Syndrome

Employed at a Welfare Institution
(50 Yen Per Hour [6,000 Yen Monthly] + Disability Pension)

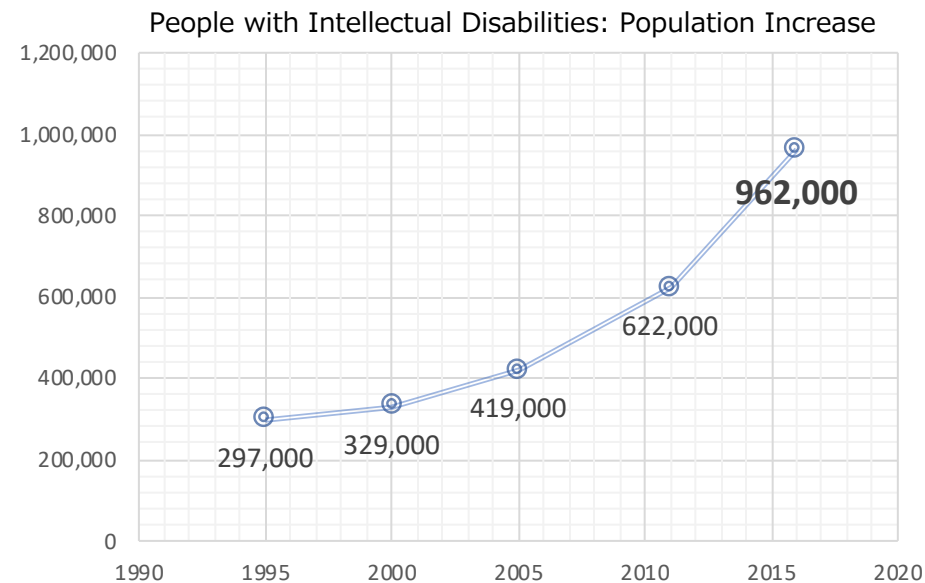
Case 3: Female in her 30's with Fibromyalgia

Must work decreased hours due to symptoms, but there is no suitable workplace environment, so she is currently living at home (dependent on her family for support).

~ Future Problems ~

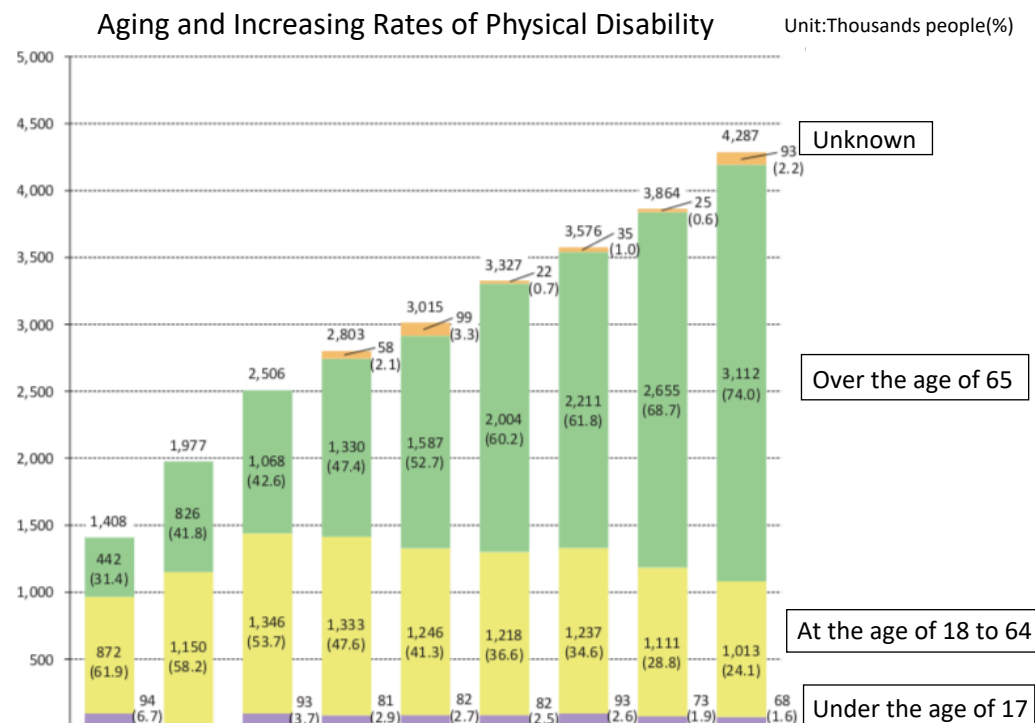
The Population of Disabled People is Increasing

How can we employ disabled people in regular companies rather than welfare institutions?



Disability and the Aging Population

Everyone may become disabled.



Note 1: No survey was conducted regarding disabled children (ages 0–17) in 1980.

Note 2: Because figures are rounded, there are instances where the totals may not match.

Sources: MHLW, “Survey on the Conditions of Disabled Children and Adults” (~2006), and MHLW, “Survey on Difficulties with Daily Life” (2011–2016).

New problems related to Intractable Diseases)

Work Support System	People who have a disability passbook	People with Intractable Diseases	
		Designated Diseases	Rare Diseases or Diseases Currently Being Studied
Law for Promoting the Employment of Persons with Disabilities	○	×	×
Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act [including transferring during work, etc]	○	○	×

Rare diseases that fall between the cracks in the current system or are currently being studied

People with Intractable Diseases	Designated Diseases	Intractable Diseases Covered by the ‘New Intractable Disease Law’	333 diseases Around 890,000 People with Diagnosed Intractable Diseases * 1
	Rare Diseases	Diseases without special designation that affect less than 50,000 people	Around 7000 diseases Around 700,000 People with Undiagnosed Disorders * 2
	Diseases Currently Being Studied	Diseases thought to affect many people, but which cannot be diagnosed as they are currently being studied)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fibromyalgia, (Around 2 million people)• Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (Around 240,000 people)• Cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia (Around 500,000 people)

The number of people with intractable diseases is extremely small, and their conditions have only recently begun to be studied. Accordingly, it takes a long time for individuals to receive diagnoses and treatments, and for many there is no cure. As many diseases are currently under study, it is often the case that no guidelines for treatment exist, and patients must pay for their medical care without relying on health insurance. The current social security system in Japan can only cover basic necessities for daily life, which creates a problem for many people with intractable diseases, as it is often difficult to understand and determine their needs from the outside.

* 1 Data from a 2016 Health Administration Report

* 2 Calculated for the domestic population based on research data from the United States

People in the Gray Zone

There are many people with undiagnosed intractable diseases that do not have disability passbooks and who cannot easily use Japan’s support systems. Because they are unable to obtain support, they often experience significant difficulties.