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Sheltered workshop policies for people with disabilities in Taiwan and Japan

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sheltered workshops in most countries share several of same characteristics :

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Support the disabled persons who cannot work in the open labor market or cannot be trained vocationally by general ways.

Provide long-term support for their work and training

fallow the facility-based designed plan every work day

Recieve wages lower than the open labor market

governments' provision for sheltered workshops are unavoidable.





- Sheltered workshops under welfare regimes and disability policy models
- 2. An East Asian model for disability employment policies?
- An overview of disability employment policies for PWDs in Japan and Taiwan
- Sheltered workshop policies for PWDs in Japan and Taiwan

1. Sheltered workshops under welfare regimes and disability policy models

Welfare regime by Esping-Andersen	Liberal	Conservative corporatist	Social democratic
Disability policy model by Maschke	Compensation model	Rehabilitation model	Participation model
Behalf of the state	USA	Germany	Sweden
Characteristics of welfare regime	Focus on the market economy and self- responsibility for every individual's social security, a small government and social welfare.	social insurance based on the active labor market policies, state intervention in the market economy, and relatively high social welfare spending.	universal welfare based on high taxes, state intervention in the market economy, high social welfare spending.

2. An East Asian model for disability employment policies?

- East Asian welfare regime :
- "developmental accumulation welfare regime"
- "productive welfare regime."

Whether there exists a welfare regime that can completely represent the welfare policies of East Asian countries remains inconclusive.

East Asian welfare regime

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only a mix of the three different welfare systems? completely different from the foregoing three welfare regimes? general and similar characteristics of welfare states in East Asian countries

- Iarge differential treatment,
- relatively high family welfare capacity,
- Iow social security expenditure,
- high welfare stratification,
- high personal welfare responsibilities,
- and low pension coverage
- Confucian culture system and the government's strong intervention in economic development.
- The states implement only limited social policies that are conducive to economic development.

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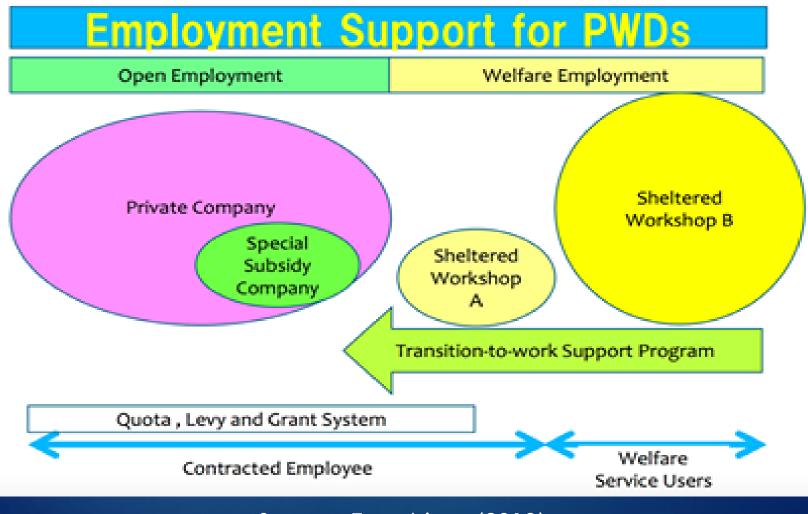
3. An overview of disability employment policies for PWDs in Japan and Taiwan

Disability population and employment situation in Japan and Taiwan

		Japan	Tai	wan
Total people with Disabilities		7,411,000人(2013)	1,155,6	50(2015)
Disability prevalence rate		5,82%(2013)	4,94%	G(2015)
Total people with Disabilities of working age(15-64)		31.3%(2013)	57,6%(2013)	
Labor Force	Employment rate		19.7%	17.5%
	Unemployment rate	40.3%(2006)	(2014)	2.2% (2014)
Non-Labor Force		59.7%(2006)	80	0.3%

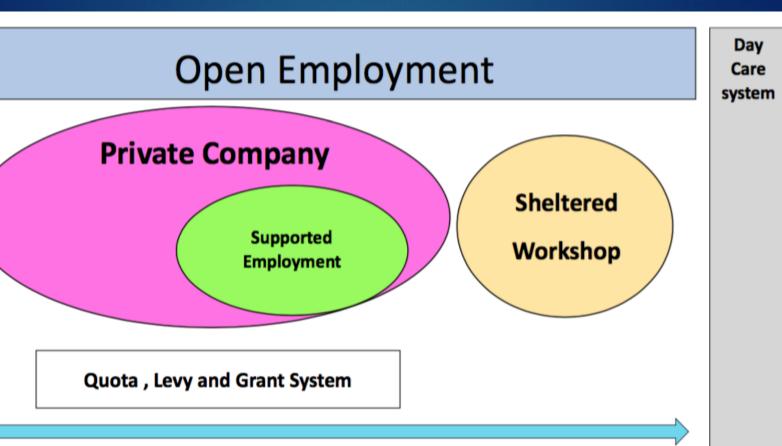
Employment support policies for disabilities in Japan

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Source: Terashima (2013)

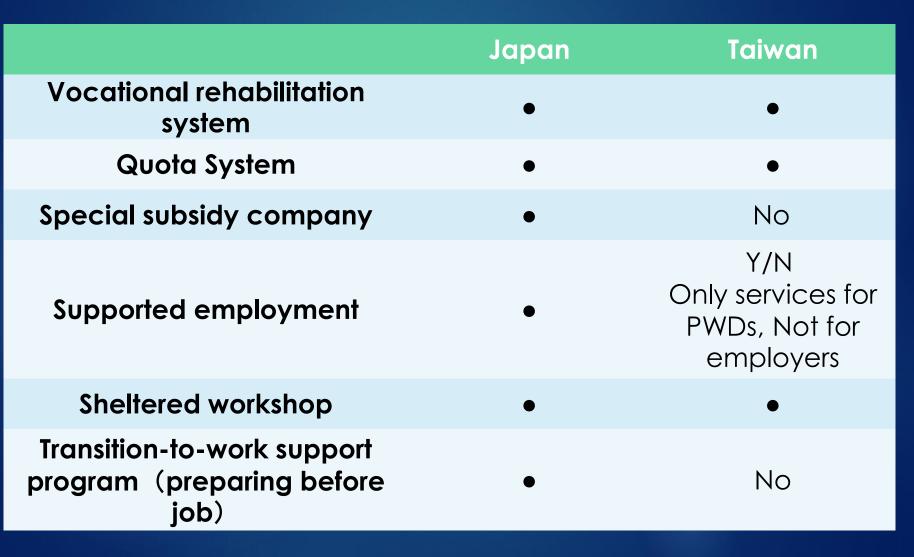
Employment support policies for disabilities in Taiwan



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Contracted Employee

Disability employment support in Japan and Taiwan

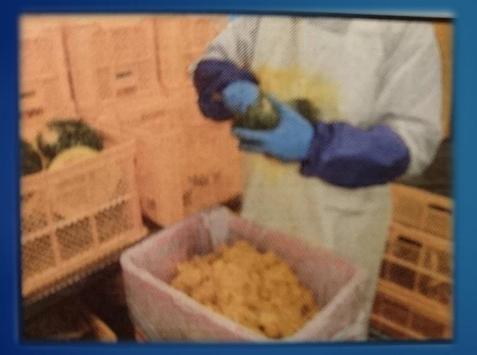


4. Sheltered workshop policies for PWDs in Japan and Taiwan

Sheltered workshop Type A in Japan

	Japan	
Type of sheltered workshops	Type A	
Type of sheltered workshops services	Employment	
Wages for PWDs in sheltered workshops	Minimum wage /hour	
Amount of workshops (2015)	3,340	
Amount of PWDs (2015)	60,934	
Amount of PWDs/per workshop	About 18-22	
State provision for sheltered workshops	Yes	
Access to sheltered workshops	Sheltered Workshops	

Sheltered workshop policies in Japan sheltered workshop Type A





Sheltered workshop Type B in Japan



	Japan	
Type of sheltered workshops	Туре В	
Type of sheltered workshops services	Opportunities to production	
Wages for PWDs in sheltered workshops	Under minimum wage	
Amount of workshops (2015)	10,321	
Amount of PWDs (2015)	216,237	
Amount of PWDs/per workshop	About 18-22	
State provision for sheltered workshops	Yes	
Access to sheltered workshops	Sheltered Workshops	

Sheltered workshop policies in Japan TYPE B





Sheltered workshop policies in Japan



Differences between Type A and Type B

 The work ability, work hours, job contents, and wages are different between Type A and Type B

Similarities between Type And Type B

 people with intellectual, developmental, and mental disabilities constitute the highest number of disabled employees working in both types of sheltered workshops.

 both workshops get the state provision, especially for service charge, that the sheltered workshops provide for disabled persons.

Sheltered workshop policies in Japan

About CRPD :

- Japan has sighed the CRPD in 2007, The ratification of CRPD is in 2014.
- In response to CRPD, Japan's Cabinet Office established a Committee for Disability Policy Reform in 2009. Sheltered workshops is an issue of concern.
- a major change in sheltered workshop policies and situation is not observed.
- The effect of the CRPD on sheltered workshop policies in Japan remains unclear.

Sheltered workshop policies in Taiwan

	Taiwan	
Type of sheltered workshops	Only one Type	
Type of sheltered workshops services	employment	
Wages for PWDs in sheltered workshops	Under minimum wage	
Amount of workshops (2015)	132	
Amount of PWDs (2015)	1,783	
Amount of PWDs/per workshop	About 14	
State provision for sheltered workshops	Yes	
Access to sheltered workshops	Vocational rehabilitation assessment	

Sheltered workshop policies in Taiwan 23

One special thing in sheltered workshops in Taiwan is the operating industries including restaurants, cafes, used goods for sale, car beauty and cleaning companies. In these industries, PWDs have many opportunities to interact with the guests and communities.







Sheltered workshop policies in Taiwan



About CRPD :

- Taiwan is not a member of the United Nation, but it still implemented the CRPD in 2014.
- The state report of the CRPD will be reviewed at the end of this year 2017.
- it is difficult to evaluate how and what type of effect the CRPD has on the sheltered workshop policies in Taiwan.

Sheltered workshop policies for PWDs in Japan and Taiwan



	Japan		Taiwan
Type of sheltered workshops	Type A	Туре В	Only one Type
Type of sheltered workshops services	Employment	Opportunities to production	employment
Wages for people with disabilities in sheltered workshops	Minimum wage pro hour	Under minimum wage	Under minimum wage
Amount of workshops (2015)	3,340	10,321	132
Amount of PWDs (2015)	60,934	216,237	1,783
Amount of PWDs/per workshop	About 18-22		About 14
State provision for sheltered workshops	Yes		Yes
Access to sheltered workshops	Sheltered Workshops		Vocational rehabilitation assessment

<u>The Differences</u> of Sheltered workshop policies between Japan and Taiwan

- Compared with Taiwan, the sheltered workshops for PWDs in Japan have more functions :
- provide training for employment , have more autonomy to decide whether to accept the application of PWDs, have more possibilities for transiting PWDs to the open labor market
- give more opportunities to PWDs to enter employment rather than just stay at home or live in care facilities.
- Sheltered workshops in Taiwan accept PWDs as employees only when the PWDs have high work capacity without the need of training.

The Similarities of Sheltered workshop policies between Japan and Taiwan

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- 1. The wages for PWDs in the sheltered workshops of these two countries are lower than those in the regular labor market and not adequate for independent living.
- 2. The size of sheltered workshops is small and the location of sheltered workshops is often near of the city centers in both countries.



3. The effect of the CRPD on sheltered workshop policies in both countries is still unclear. The timing for the ratification of the CRPD in both countries is relatively late.



Thanks for listening