

# Dynamics of income disparity among households and children in Japan —Poverty and Social Exclusion among Children in Japan—

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## Preface:

It is becoming more and more difficult for unemployed and unstably employed households and their children to make a living after 2000 in Japan. We had significant reform in social welfare policies. Contemporary social policy reform in developed countries such as Japan is based on neo liberalism, involving a shift towards entrepreneurial management and a push for privatization and the market-based system of social welfare. An outcome of market reforms in social welfare policy has been a shift in emphasis and power from provider to consumer. Consumer rights and consumer choice are the market forces that provide the impetus for a shift in focus from providers to consumers in Japan. But such a situation is not relating to unemployed and unstably employed households and their children.

Lately we experience that some unemployed and unstably-employed households abuse their children. I continue to participate to manage group homes for these children as a volunteer director. We established three group homes 40 years ago, when many people were poor in Japan. But lately a lot of people became wealthy. However we have a lot of children living in poverty, so we have to continue to work

with these children. I want to introduce children living in poverty and social exclusion in our group homes. And also I want to examine Japanese child welfare in the near future.

## 1. Trends in child difficulties relating to household poverty and child welfare policies of Japan

### 1-1 Trend in child abuse relating to household poverty and child welfare policies in Japan

Lately we see a lot of TV news relating to child abuse in Japan. It was one of reasons for the Child abuse Prevention Law of 2000. Of course we had a law of the same name in 1933, but it was the same in name only. There was no act to protect abused children before 2000. People are required by law to report cases of child abuse after 2000. So we can see a lot of news about child abuse lately.

We had the special family system which was concerned with the family solidarity before Second World War. Most children didn't have human rights in such a society. Parents always needed children as their family's successors. Children couldn't decide

their vocations, their partners and their future. Parents disciplined their children for the family. Sometimes their training resembled child abuse, but nobody intervened in the family business of others and there was no concept of child abuse.

The Child Abuse Prevention provision in the child welfare law of 1947 did little to prevent child abuse. Therefore child abuse continued to increase.

Another reason for child abuse in Japan has always been relating to the poverty of households. Lately the income disparities among households are worsening, due to the diversity of working types. Most working poor work for manual and low paid jobs. They are always tired and anxious. They can't have time to take care their children physically and mentally. This is a common situation where child abuse occurs.

## 1-2 The aspects of child abuse from a recent newspaper article

A popular Japanese news paper 'The Asahi Shimbun' reported in June, 08.

'Child abuse cases topped 40,000 for first time in fiscal 2007, the welfare ministry said, citing preliminary figures. Child guidance center run by local governments nationwide dealt with a record 40,618 cases of abuse in the year to March 31, up 3,295 from the previous year, the figures showed Tuesday. Experts of a ministry panel are calling for a shift in child welfare practices, including more direct contact with at-risk children.

A total of 295 children under the age of 18 died as a result of violence, neglect and other forms of abuse between 2003 and 2006, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare also said. "If we hesitate to intervene due to concern for guardians, a life

that can be saved will be lost," welfare minister Yoich Masuzoe told a meeting of guidance center chiefs Tuesday. "Whenever necessary, we should decisively carry out on-site inspections."

The revised child abuse prevention law, which took effect in April, enables officials of the welfare centers to inspect children's homes, with court permission, to ensure their safety. The ministry figures cover physical abuse, neglect, and psychological and sexual abuse.

Officials said the figures rose due both to an increase in cases of abuse, and greater public awareness of the problem. Tokyo topped the list, with 3,307 cases in fiscal 2007, followed by 2,997 in Osaka prefecture- excluding Osaka and Sakai cities, for which separate statistics are compiled. The city of Yokohama also reported about 2,000 cases of abuse.

Of 295 children who died in 247 cases between 2003 and 2006, 103 in 72 cases were victims of family murder-suicide cases, according to a separate report issued by a ministry expert panel. The remaining 192 deaths in 175 cases were caused by physical and other forms of abuse. Of those cases, child welfare official had intervened to help in 48 cases, but failed to prevent tragedy from occurring. The panel recommended that welfare officials meet children in person, rather than relatives, to prevent further cases. It also recommended increased information-sharing among guidance centers, police, municipal offices and others, as well as clarification of the role each group plays in abuse prevention."

### 1-3 Trends in Japanese working young poor including children

Lately people who are called “working poor” in Japan continued to increase. The Japanese government continued to adhere to “Nihongata Fukushi Shakai” that means Japanese Model of Welfare Society. The Japanese government wants the nation to practice self-help and mutual family aid without social support. But Japanese families in poverty don’t have the ability for self-help. If they are forced to help their depending family, they will founder in their interdependent situation. The working structure of the Japanese model has already collapsed. But the Japanese government doesn’t acknowledge it. Lately media often release details about “Freeters” who are a kind of working poor, unstably employed, young people. Some of them are homeless. They spend time at internet cafés during the night. They get employment information at internet cafés, or from cell phones. There are how many internet cafes in Japan. They are called “poverty businesses” in Japan.

A lot of youth and children under 18 find employment at the internet.

They change clothes in front of the coin lockers at the stations, and they keep their belongings in coin lockers. They return to the internet cafés after work instead of going homes.

Their pay for their daily labor is so cheap, and irregular, so it is so difficult to get jobs and a place to sleep. They are also called “working refugees”.

Many of young people are victims of child abuse, and refuse to return home.

### 1-4 Child welfare policies in Japan

We have some kinds of laws for child difficulties. One of them was “Child Welfare Law” which was regulated in 1947, as soon as the Second World War ended. A law was created to directly protect children in 1947.

This law provided that “all of Japanese children had to been born and raised in healthy conditions” “all of Japanese children had to be secure and be protected with love”. Children protected by law were under 18.

Another policy protecting children was Child Rearing Allowances in

1962.<sup>\*1</sup> But all parents weren’t recipients of Child Rearing Allowances. We also had a Special Child Rearing Allowance<sup>\*2</sup> for single mothers in 1962.

Finally we had the Child Abuse Prevention Law in 2000. Lately it is considered that one of Japan’s largest social problems is the declining birthrate. The total fertility rates for Japanese women was 1.50 in 1992, the total fertility rates continued to decline, it became 1.32 in 2006, and 1.34 in 2007<sup>\*3</sup> The Japanese government regulated the law for “Bringing up the Next Generation” and the Fundamental Law to advance the Fertility rate in 2003.

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\*1 Table 9

\*2 Table 9

\*3 Table 2, Table 3

## 2. The status quo of Child Poverty

### 2-1 Child Abuse relating to Poverty

A staff member of the Child Counseling Center Institution in Japan reported that child difficulties are induced from the poverty of the parents and they have links to low education → unstable-employed → unemployed → family breakdown.

Lately Child counseling Centers are so busy to care the child abuse.

People think the increasing of Child Abuse in Japan symbolizes the expansion of poverty in Japan. The governmental research reported the following characteristic of households with child abuse.

1. Family with parents, 43.6% 2. Single mother, 30.6% 2. Single father, 5.0%.<sup>\*4</sup> Households Receiving Public Assistance percentages are higher than middle class families. The families concerning with child abuse place in order of single parent, poverty household, isolation, unemployed.

These kind of families are excluded from their communities. It will be difficult for them to have supports from communities and others, so they can't avoid to be an interdependent in family, and they can't have the chance to be independent.

### 2-2 The background of young working poor from“ Annual Report on the Japanese Economy and Public Health” 2007 by Cabinet office, Government of Japan

Amid an ongoing economic structural reform after the collapse of the bubble economy, employment styles are becoming more diversified by firms' flexible and utilization of labor force, bringing about various changes in Japan's labor market. Changes in the conventional system of the labor market had a considerable impact on the employment environment and income situation in the household sector. These changes promoted employment adjustment in the corporate sector in the current phase of continued economic recovery. It was particularly in this phase that diversification of employment styles occurred due to an increase in the number of non-regular employees, which was a product of employment adjustment implemented by companies. From a macroeconomic perspective, it is believed on the whole that an economy with a highly flexible labor market is supposed to respond to various external factors appropriately in a shorter period of time and allocate resources more efficiently. In addition, the flexible labor market gives workers more available options. A current tendency toward diversification of employment styles can be evaluated from this point of view in general. The variety in the forms of employment played a vital role in transforming the corporate sector into a highly profitable one as it become necessary for companies facing international competition to offer various forms of employment according to their situation through reinforcing their financial strength. Moreover, although diversification of employment styles has

\*4 Figure 1, Figure 2

a negative side in terms of wages, it also brought certain advantages to the household sector by assisting workers in securing their employment and providing more options. Overall, the diversification could be evaluated as favorable. It is reported that one in every three employed persons is now engaged in non-regular employment due to the diversification of employment styles. The increase in non-regular employment through diversification of employment styles makes it difficult to carry out wage negotiations through conventional labor unions which mostly consist of regular workers. This raises an issue that needs to be addressed for establishing an efficient wage-setting system.

### **2-3 the present situation of Young Working Poor**

An increase in non-regular employment had been viewed as characteristics of the current structural changes in the labor market during the current economic recovery. The number of non-regular employees continues to grow as in the past, as employment styles have become more diversified. Young working poor who are 15-18 are included in non-regular employment. Some of them are homeless, others stay at internet cafés. Others stay at children's support homes to become independent.

## **3. The status quo of dependent children and support system**

### **3-1 Example No.1 “Young People Welfare Center”**

Natsuo Haseba founded “the Welfare Center with Young People” in 1958 in Tokyo.

He worried about young children, who were forced out of Children's Homes, when they graduated from junior high schools. Because young people who graduate from junior high school have to work excluding young people who entered high schools by Law in Japan. Mr.Haseba thought that young people under 18 have to be protected by adults. He educated and took care of young people who came from children's houses and children's facilities. Some of them were homeless. Still now we have a Law which stipulates that young people who don't proceed to high school have to work.

Mr.Haseba was the first person to found the children center for young people who were 15 and over. We have 44 homes which help dependent children to be self-independent all over Japan.

### **3-2 Example No.2 “group homes of recreation and relaxation”**

We founded the group homes to help dependent children become independent in 1965 in Tokyo. We worked with dependent children (15-20) for about 40 years.

Now we have three group homes. These homes were certified by the government in 1999. But we received inadequate funds from the government,

2/3 of our funds are from charitable donations. Tokyo Metropolitan prefecture provides 1/3 of our financial needs. We want to have regular professional staffs, because dependent children need professional help personnel assistance to become independent. It is so difficult for dependent children to become independent. Because most children we work with were abused children, so they didn't have enough education and happy environments. They have to go to schools, have to work, and have to have communication skills. Most children in our group homes work temporary jobs. It is difficult for them to become self-independent.

## Conclusion

Because of increasing numbers of temporary or non-regular workers, the public pension system is collapsing due to inadequate pension contributions. Young people can no longer support the pension system.

I think that child poverty in Japan means poor social policy and Japanese poverty in general.

We have to have social policies that cope with such a kind of social problems. We especially have to develop social welfare policies concerning poverty problems in Japan.

We already know that some kinds of poverty drive from alcoholisms. I attended a class by Dr.Maryann Amodeo, Boston University, School of Social Work in 2003.

I was so impressed with one of the hand-outs used in that class.

I could confirm from Dr.Amodeo's hand-outs that alcohol addiction is relate to a kind of poverty and some cases of child abuse must derived from alco-

holic parents. Now I began to research the status quo of alcoholic parents and their social treatment.

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3. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Japan " Statistical Handbook of Japan"2007, 2008 by Statistics Bureau
4. Haruo Asai, Ichiro Matsumoto and Naomi Yuzawa "Child Poverty"2008,  
By Akashi shuppan
5. Masahito Hasegawa "The Status Quo and the Problem concerning with  
The Dependent Children's Home, 2008, by Sangaku Shuppan
6. Tables produced by Dr.Maryann Amodeo, Boston University, School of Social Work



# Appendix

Table 1 Trends in Total Population, Japanese Population by Sex and Population Density of Japan, 1950-2006

(As of October 1st in each year)

Year	Total Population (In thousands)			Japanese Population (In thousands)			Density (Total Population per Square kilometer)
	(Both sexes) Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1950	84 115	41 241	42 873	82 672	40 514	42 158	226
1955	90 077	44 243	45 834	88 678	43 533	45 145	242
1960	94 302	46 300	48 001	92 841	45 566	47 275	253
1965	99 209	48 692	50 517	97 681	47 928	49 753	266
1970	104 665	51 369	53 296	103 119	50 601	52 519	280
1975	111 940	55 091	56 849	111 297	54 755	56 542	300
1980	117 060	57 594	59 467	116 391	57 250	59 142	314
1985	121 049	59 497	61 552	120 328	59 133	61 196	325
1990	123 611	60 697	62 914	122 721	60 249	62 472	332
1991	124 101	60 934	63 167	123 123	60 438	62 685	333
1992	124 567	61 155	63 413	123 516	60 621	62 894	334
1993	124 938	61 317	63 621	123 847	60 767	63 080	335
1994	125 265	61 446	63 819	124 149	60 889	63 260	336
1995	125 570	61 574	63 996	124 428	61 007	63 422	337
1996	125 859	61 698	64 161	124 708	61 130	63 578	338
1997	126 157	61 827	64 329	124 961	61 240	63 721	338
1998	126 472	61 952	64 520	125 248	61 357	63 891	339
1999	126 667	62 017	64 650	125 427	61 419	64 008	340
2000	126 926	62 111	64 815	125 613	61 488	64 125	340
2001	127 316	62 265	65 051	125 930	61 615	64 316	341
2002	127 486	62 295	65 190	126 053	61 629	64 424	342
2003	127 694	62 368	65 326	126 206	61 677	64 529	342
2004	127 787	62 380	65 407	126 266	61 674	64 592	343
2005	127 768	62 349	65 419	126 205	61 618	64 587	343
2006	127 770	62 330	65 440	126 154	61 568	64 586	343

Notes: 1) Population Census 1950-1990・1995・2000・2005  
 2) Japanese Population for 1950-1970 excludes Okinawa ken.  
 3) Excluding Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu Island and Take-shima.  
 Sources: "Population Census of Japan", "Current Population Estimates, as of October 1, in Each Year", Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

Table 2 Trends in Total Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates, 1930 - 2005

Year	Total Fertility Rate	Gross Reproduction Rate	Net Reproduction Rate	Year	Total Fertility Rate	Gross Reproduction Rate	Net Reproduction Rate
1930	4.72	2.30	1.52	1995	1.42	0.69	0.69
1947	4.54	2.21	1.68	1996	1.43	0.69	0.69
1950	3.65	1.77	1.50	1997	1.39	0.68	0.67
1955	2.37	1.15	1.06	1998	1.38	0.67	0.67
1960	2.00	0.97	0.92	1999	1.34	0.65	0.65
1965	2.14	1.04	1.01	2000	1.36	0.66	0.65
1970	2.13	1.03	1.00	2001	1.33	0.66	0.64
1975	1.91	0.93	0.91	2002	1.32	0.64	0.64
1980	1.75	0.85	0.83	2003	1.29	0.63	0.62
1985	1.76	0.86	0.85	2004	1.29	0.63	0.62
1990	1.54	0.75	0.74	2005	1.26	0.61	0.61

Source: "Latest Demographic Statistics, 2007, Research Series No. 314 National Institute of Population and Social Security Research

Table 3 Trends in Total Fertility Rates by Age Group of Mother and Live Birth Order, 1980-2006

Age Group of Mother and Live Birth Order	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	2006
	By Age Group of Mother							
Total	1.75	1.76	1.54	1.42	1.36	1.29	1.26	1.32
15 ~19 years old	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
20~24	0.39	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.19
25~29	0.91	0.89	0.70	0.59	0.50	0.44	0.42	0.44
30~34	0.35	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.45
35~39	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.19
40~44	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
45~49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	By Live Birth Order							
Total	1.75	1.76	1.54	1.42	1.36	1.29	1.26	1.32
1st	0.79	0.76	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.62	0.65
2nd	0.69	0.70	0.59	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.48
3rd and Over	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.18

Source: "Vital Statistics, 2006, Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

Figure 1

図1 児童虐待につながった家庭の状況 (複数回答)

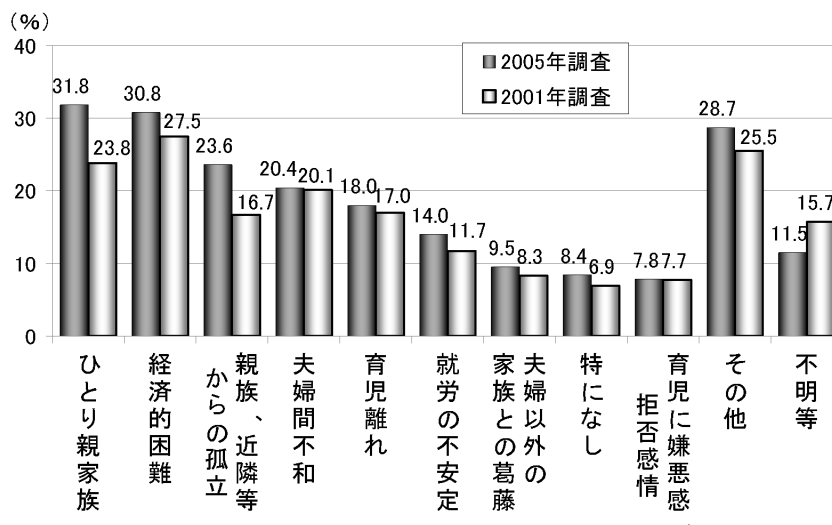


Figure 1

表1 複合的な困難を抱える家庭の状況

<2005年調査>

家庭の状況		あわせて見られる他の状況 上位3つ		
		1位	2位	3位
ひとり親家族	460件 (31.8%)	経済的困難	孤立	就労の不安定
経済的困難	446件 (30.8%)	ひとり親家族	孤立	就労の不安定
孤立	341件 (23.6%)	経済的困難	ひとり親家族	就労の不安定
夫婦間不和	295件 (20.4%)	経済的困難	孤立	育児疲れ
育児離れ	261件 (18.0%)	経済的困難	ひとり親家族	孤立

<2001年調査>

家庭の状況		あわせて見られる他の状況 上位3つ		
		1位	2位	3位
経済的困難	286件 (27.5%)	ひとり親家庭	就労の不安定	孤立
ひとり親家族	248件 (23.8%)	経済的困難	孤立	育児疲れ
夫婦間不和	209件 (20.1%)	経済的困難	孤立	育児疲れ
育児離れ	177件 (17.0%)	経済的困難	ひとり親家庭	孤立
孤立	174件 (16.7%)	経済的困難	ひとり親家庭	育児疲れ

Table 4 Percentage Distribution of Households Receiving Public Assistance and Household Assistance Rate by Type of Household, FY1985-2006

Year	Total	Aged Household	Mother-child Household	Other		
				Total	Households with Sick or Disabled Persons	Other Households
<b>Households receiving Public Assistance (%) (Monthly Average)</b>						
FY 1985	100.0	32.5	14.4	53.1	43.6	9.5
FY 1990	100.0	39.3	11.7	49.0	41.1	7.9
FY 1995	100.0	42.3	8.7	49.0	42.0	6.9
FY 2000	100.0	45.5	8.4	46.1	38.7	7.4
FY 2004	100.0	46.7	8.8	44.5	35.1	9.4
FY 2005	100.0	43.5	8.7	47.8	37.5	10.3
FY 2006	100.0	44.1	8.6	47.2	37.0	10.2
<b>General Households (%)</b>						
6th June 1985	100.0	8.4	1.4	90.3	...	...
7th June 1990	100.0	10.4	1.3	88.3	...	...
1st June 1995	100.0	13.8	1.2	85.0	...	...
1st June 2000	100.0	17.1	1.3	81.4	...	...
10th June 2004	100.0	20.6	1.4	78.6	...	...
2nd June 2005	100.0	17.7	1.5	80.8	...	...
1st June 2006	100.0	17.8	1.7	80.5	...	...
<b>Household Assistance Rate (%)</b>						
1985	20.4	79.5	216.8	12.0	...	...
1990	15.2	57.2	131.7	8.4	...	...
1995	14.7	45.1	103.7	8.0	...	...
2000	16.5	42.6	94.3	8.9	...	...
2004	21.5	48.7	139.7	12.3	...	...
2005	22.1	54.1	131.0	13.1	...	...
2006	22.6	56.0	117.5	13.2	...	...

Sources: "National Survey on Public Assistance Recipients (based on individual records)", Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau, MHLW  
 "Statistical Report on Social Welfare Administration Services, FY2006" and  
 "Report on Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions of the People on Health and Welfare 2006", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

Table 5 Trends in Number of Cases Disposed and Disposal Methods at Child Counselling Center, FY 1985-2006

Fiscal Year	Total	Counselling	Guidance of Child Welfare Worker	Admonitory Oath	Placement into Child Welfare Institutions	Others	(Separately Insertion) Number of Pending Case
FY1985	250 718	189 745	6 361	3 915	24 839	25 858	16 921
FY1990	275 653	218 086	4 640	1 362	22 153	29 412	16 716
FY1995	312 453	254 681	3 158	797	22 112	31 705	14 845
FY2000	361 124	290 192	4 094	827	23 594	42 417	20 502
FY2004	351 838	286 100	3 934	1 230	22 868	37 706	24 902
FY2005	349 911	285 531	3 802	1 143	22 944	36 491	24 111
FY2006	381 757	304 822	3 843	1 263	19 519	52 310	22 322

Source: "Statistical Report on Social Welfare Administration Services FY2006", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

Table 6 Trends in Number of Child Welfare Cases Disposed at Welfare Offices, FY1985-2006

Item	FY1985	FY1990	FY1995	FY2000	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Total	983 939	999 520	1 025 468	549 497	564 317	564 825	527 828
Guidance 1)	13 960	13 710	12 227	10 730	10 433	10 177	11 651
Entrance into Institutions	646 707	719 997	687 284	7 054	8 318	7 750	8 107
Maternity Homes	7 528	4 150	3 239	5 050	6 270	5 756	6 139
Homes for Mother and Children	1 824	1 674	3 482	2 004	2 048	1 994	1 968
Daynurseries	637 355	714 173	680 563	•	•	•	•
Report or Notice to Disposal Authority	8 055	5 073	4 132	3 664	829	698	1 024
Commitment to Child Counselling Centers	14 744	13 122	11 446	12 168	11 941	11 883	9 874
Completion of Inquiry Requested by Centers	9 319	7 912	8 492	10 873	14 163	13 218	10 706
Entrusted or Introduced to Other Services	13 577	10 166	12 312	15 247	13 882	15 032	13 726
Counselling or Advice, etc.	277 577	229 540	289 575	489 761	504 751	506 067	472 740

Note: 1) Guidance by Feeble-minded Welfare Officers or Social Welfare Officials.  
 Source: "Statistical Report on Social Welfare Administration Services FY2006", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW



Table 7 Trends in Daynurseries and Number of Children Attending by Age, 1985-2005

(As of 1st October in each calendar year)

Year	Number of Daynurseries	Number of Children Attending			
		Total	2 years and Under	3~5	6 and Over
1985	22 899	1 843 550	318 720	1 323 667	201 163
1990	22 703	1 723 775	303 506	1 193 046	227 223
1995	22 488	1 678 866	363 169	1 124 037	191 660
2000	22 199	1 904 067	463 089	1 225 080	215 898
2003	22 391	2 048 324	526 969	1 297 237	224 118
2004	22 494	2 090 374	545 692	1 315 308	229 374
2005	22 624	2 118 079	557 547	1 332 175	228 357

Source: "Survey Report on Social Welfare Institutions 2005", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

Table 8 Trends in Number of Registered Foster Parents, Entrusted Guardians and Children, FY 1985-2006

(As of end in each fiscal year)

Fiscal Year	Registered Foster Parents	Having Admitted Children	Number of Admitted Children	Registered Entrusted Guardians	Entrusted Children
FY 1985	8 659	2 627	3 322	558	6
FY 1990	8 046	2 312	2 876	306	8
FY 1995	8 059	1 940	2 377	293	7
FY 2000	7 403	1 702	2 157	213	1
FY 2004	7 542	2 184	3 022	•	•
FY 2005	7 737	2 370	3 293	•	•
FY 2006	7 882	2 453	3 424	•	•

Source: "Statistical Report on Social Welfare Administration Services FY2006", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

Table 9 Trends in Child Rearing Allowances and Special Child Rearing Allowances by Type, FY 1990-2006

(At the end of each fiscal year)

Item	FY1990	FY1995	FY2000	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006
Child Rearing Allowances						
Beneficiaries	588 782	603 534	708 395	911 470	936 579	955 741
Households of Mother and Child (ren) Separated from Father	496 264	527 063	623 548	805 119	826 280	842 245
Households of Widowed Mother and Child (ren)	18 326	11 895	9 570	9 480	9 325	9 256
Households of Single Mother and Children	30 943	34 690	51 678	67 827	70 543	73 655
Households of Mother and Child (ren) with Handicapped Father	8 114	4 508	2 919	2 803	2 714	2 662
Households of Mother and Children with Escaped Father	26 315	17 217	7 460	5 618	5 382	4 943
Others	8 820	8 161	13 220	20 623	22 335	22 971
Special Child Rearing Allowances						
Beneficiaries	125 314	124 654	135 940	162 026	163 670	168 558
Number of Eligible Children	128 131	127 554	139 480	166 836	168 819	174 141
Physically Handicapped	55 149	53 439	55 944	60 477	59 834	59 889
Mentally Handicapped	70 381	71 619	81 271	103 391	105 987	111 170
Multiply Handicapped	2 601	2 496	2 265	2 968	2 998	3 082

Source: "Statistical Report on Social Welfare Administration Services FY2006", Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, MHLW

Table 10 Trends in Recipients of Child Allowance, Eligible Children and Amount Paid Out, FY 1990-2005

Fiscal year, Types of allowance	Number of Recipients Total (At the end February)	Number of Eligible Children (At the end February)	Amount of Payments (million of yen)
FY 1990	3 090 644	3 686 648	138 944
FY 1995	2 028 746	2 275 119	160 863
FY 2000	4 831 225	5 780 683	293 502
FY 2003	5 958 399	6 929 237	435 345
FY 2004	7 473 761	9 644 674	593 336
FY 2005	7 484 532	9 603 648	624 875
Child Allowances	2 126 504	2 372 897	163 307
Special Benefits	5 358 028	7 230 751	461 567

Source: "Annual Report of Child Allowance FY2005", Equal Employment, Children and Families Bureau, MHLW

Table 11

## Drug Effects and Risks of Child Maltreatment

	Impaired Judgement (reduced ability to observe interpersonal boundaries)	Impaired Perception of Reality; Psychotic-like Reactions (increased intent to hurt child)	Impaired Empathy; Decreased Ability to Identify with Others' Pain (leads to parental insensitivity)	Impaired Ability to View Self Realistically (interferes with motivation to change)	Emotional Lability; Wide Fluctuations in Affect (confusing parenting style—child anxiety)	Impairment In Bonding & Attachment with Infants
Alcohol	X	X During D T's	X	X	X	X
Other Sedatives	X					
Cocaine	X During bingeing	X During bingeing	X During bingeing	X	X	X
Methamphetamine	X During bingeing	X During bingeing	X During bingeing	X	X	X
Marijuana			X	X		
Hallucinogens	X	X	X	X	X	X
PCP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inhalants	X	X During withdrawal	X	X	X	X
Opiates		I	X During withdrawal	X During withdrawal		

Table 12 Drug Effects and Risks of Child Maltreatment (Cont'd)

	<b>Increase in Impulsivity, Aggression, Assaultive Behavior</b>	<b>Reduced Reaction Time When High</b> (increases response time in an emergency)	<b>Preoccupation with Drug-Seeking; Willing to do Anything for Drugs</b>	<b>Purchasing Drugs Results in Connection with Unsavory People</b>	<b>Physical/ Psychological Dependence</b> (erratic behavior in withdrawal and loss of control)	<b>Brain Damage</b> (can result in poor judgement, inadequate supervision, neglect)
Alcohol	X	X			X	X
Other Sedatives					X	
Cocaine	X When bingeing		X	X	X	
Methamphetamine	X When bingeing		X	x.	X	
Marijuana		X		X	X	
Hallucinogens	X			X		
PCP	X			X		
Inhalants	X	X				X
Opiates			X	X	X	

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