

Basic Information on Intellectual Disabilities

Chihiro Kawamura

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at Skip

1947 Child Welfare Law – include children with disabilities

1949 Law for the Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons – limb, hearing, visual

1960 Law for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons

1960s internal organs impairments

70-80s measures for severe disabilities

1995 Law Concerning Mental Health and Welfare for Mentally Disabled Persons

1990s AIDS

2005 new law – unified service system

terminology

- Intellectual Disabilities

 - chiteki-shogai in Japanese

- = mental retardation

- We used to use seishin-hakujaku

 - (mental deficiency or feeble-minded)

In 1999, 'mental deficiency' replaced with

'intellectual disability' as legislative word

What is Intellectual Disability?

- No – international united definition

Medical definitions of Mental Retardation

- The ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders / WHO

<http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/bluebook.pdf>

- DSM-IV / American Psychiatric Association

What is Intellectual Disability?

- 3 criteria
 - Delay of development of intellectual ability
IQ (intelligence quotient) < 70
 - Difficulties of adapting to daily activities and social skills
 - Development Disabilities
occur under 18yrs

Causes of intellectual disabilities

- In many cases, modern medicine have no answer
- 80% prenatal incidents
20% after birth incidents
- Infectious disease, toxic substance, genetic factors, brain injury,

Important perspective

When you support PwID

- Everyone has his/her pace of development
- See their strength and possibilities
- They can develop with proper support

They have difficulties in acquiring language

- Supporters should
 - Use simple words
 - Use body language
 - Use drawing, pictures, etc.

They have difficulties in memory

- Supporters should
 - Tell them one by one
 - Teach them repeatedly

Welfare Systems for children

- Systems for early finding and early intervention
 - Maternal and Child Health Law (1965)
 - Child welfare Law (1947)

Compulsory Education

- Every child with disabilities can go to school

Ordinary Schools

Schools for Special Needs Education

Welfare Services (1) care benefit

- Home help
- Visiting care for persons with severe disabilities
- Activity support
- Comprehensive support for persons with severe disabilities
- Day service for children

Welfare Services (1) care benefit

- Short – stay
- Medical and nursing care
- Care in Daily Life
- Nighttime care at support facilities
- Care homes

Welfare Services (2)

Training benefit

- Training for independent living
- Assistance for employment
- Assistance for continued employment
 - Type A = in the form of employment
 - Type B = not employed
- Group homes

Services of Skip

- Individual support planning
- Not only Vocational training,
- Social skill Training
- Work with companies and communities

Chihiro KAWAMURA

**Faculty of Nursing, Social Welfare, and
Psychology**

Niigata Seiryō University

<http://www.n-seiryō.ac.jp/index.html>