## **Education for Disability Awareness**

Okayama Prefectural Okayama Daianji Secondary School

## Background

- 89% of disabled people believe the discrimination and prejudice against disabled people has not improved.

  (General Partners, 2017)
- 59% of disabled people still feel discriminated against in their daily lives.

(General Partners, 2017)

- The Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities does not require disability awareness education to be done in schools.
- Although nearly all teachers in junior high school and elementary schools believe
  disability awareness education is necessary, less than half reported having
  experience doing so.
- Disability awareness education has a positive impact on those who undergo it improving how they feel about those with disabilities.

  (Hayashi and Okada, 2020)



## Research Question

What kind of disability education is the most effective and leaves the strongest impression on elementary school students?

### Methods & Results

### Survey

- Purpose
  - 1. Understand what kind of disability education students experienced as elementary school students.
  - 2. Understand what **kind of exposure** students had to disability as elementary school students.
  - 3. Understand what might be an effective and memorable type of disability education.
- Subjects: Second grade high school students at Okayama Daianji Secondary School
- Respondents: 133

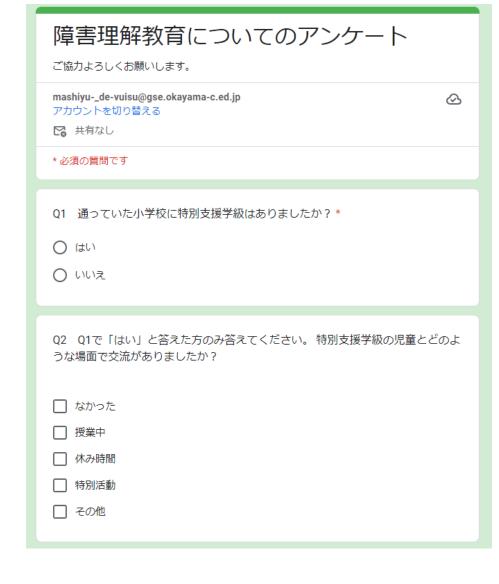


Fig. 1: Google Form

Fig. 2: Presence of Disability

### Implementation

Awareness Education in Schools

with a Special Needs Class

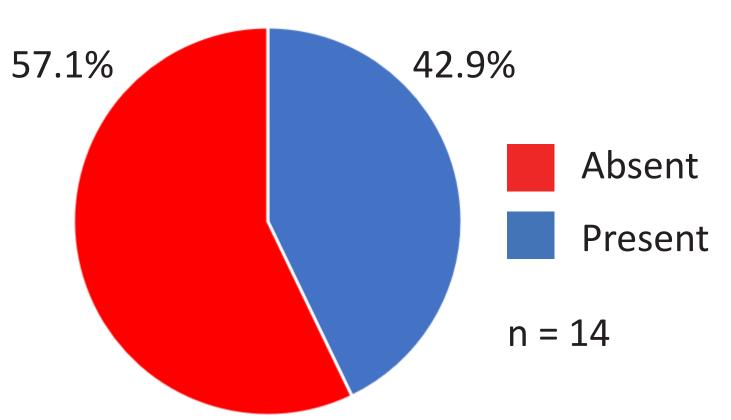
37.8%

62.2%

Absent

Present

Fig. 3: Presence of DisabilityAwareness Education in Schoolswithout a Special Needs Class



It appears that disability education is easier to implement in schools with a special needs class compared to schools without a special needs class.

n = 119

# Types of Educational Activity and Impression

- 1. The free responses of students were classified based on the content of their response into four categories.
- 2. Respondents ranked the activity according to how impactful it was using a five-tiered scale.
- 3. The four categories were evaluated based on this five-tiered scale.

Impression	Type of Activity				
Ranking	Experiential	Interaction	Lecture	Reading	
1	1	0	1	1	
2	6	2	2	2	
3	2	0	2	0	
4	17	1	7	0	
5	4	2	1	0	
Total	30	5	13	3	
Average	3.58	3.6	3.38	1.3	

Fig. 4: Type of disability awareness education ranked by impression (n=52).

Level of	Type of Activity				
Interest	Experiential	Interaction	Lecture	Reading	
1	11	17	22	24	
2	26	30	43	50	
3	13	24	26	23	
4	52	44	37	30	
5	31	18	5	6	
Average	3.5	3.12	2.7	2.58	

Fig. 5: Type of disability awareness education ranked by interest and averaged. (n=133)



Experiential & Interaction: Strong Impression and Interest

### **Education Adequacy**

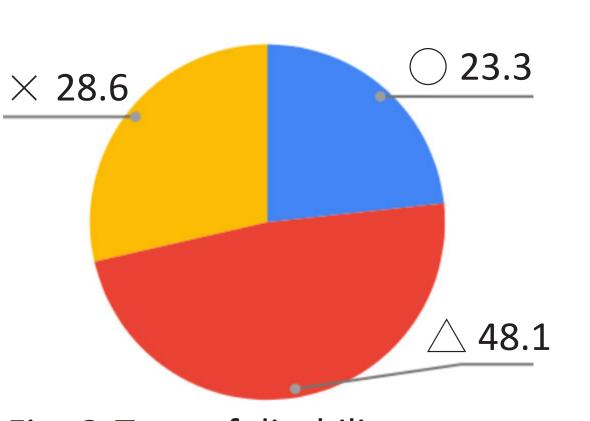


Fig. 6: Type of disability awareness education ranked by interest.



The implementation of disability awareness education is seen as inadequate by a clear majority of respondents.

## Conclusion & Discussion

### **Conclusion**

- Experiential learning and interaction with disabled people seem like promising methods of education.
- More needs to be done at schools without special needs classes.
- More needs to be done to change the attitudes of people, not just protect disabled people from discrimination.

### **Future Research**

- What specific activities are effective and memorable?
- How can they be carried out more easily?

### References