
Teacher Education for Special Needs Children in JAPAN

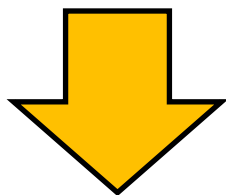


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The History of Japan's Education for Children with Disabilities

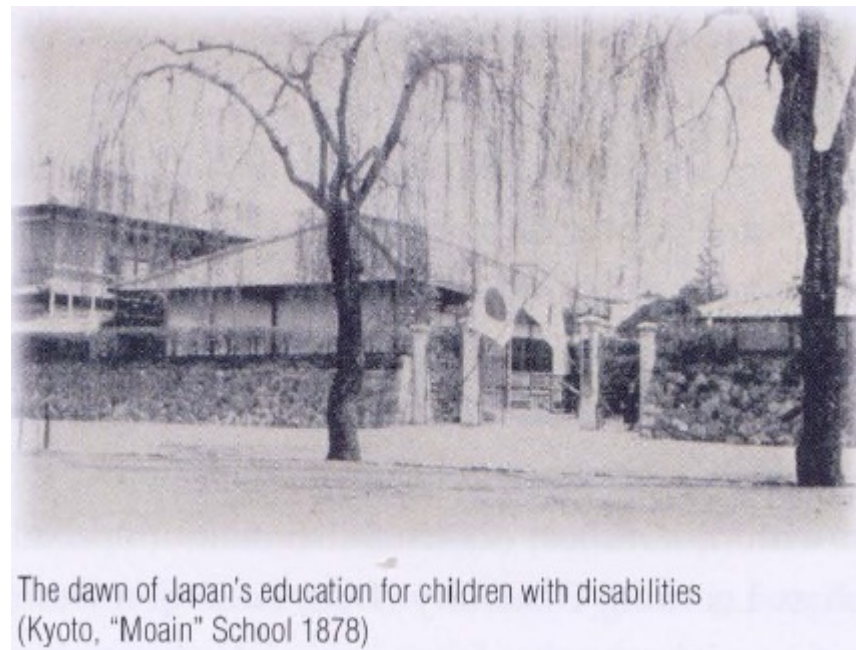
1878: Establishment of “Kyoto Moain”
(School for the deaf and blind)

1897: Establishment of
“Takinogawa Gakuen”, Tokyo
(Home for Mentally-retarded Children)



1948: Schools for the blind and schools for
the deaf, made compulsory
(In 1949, Lower Secondary School
became compulsory)

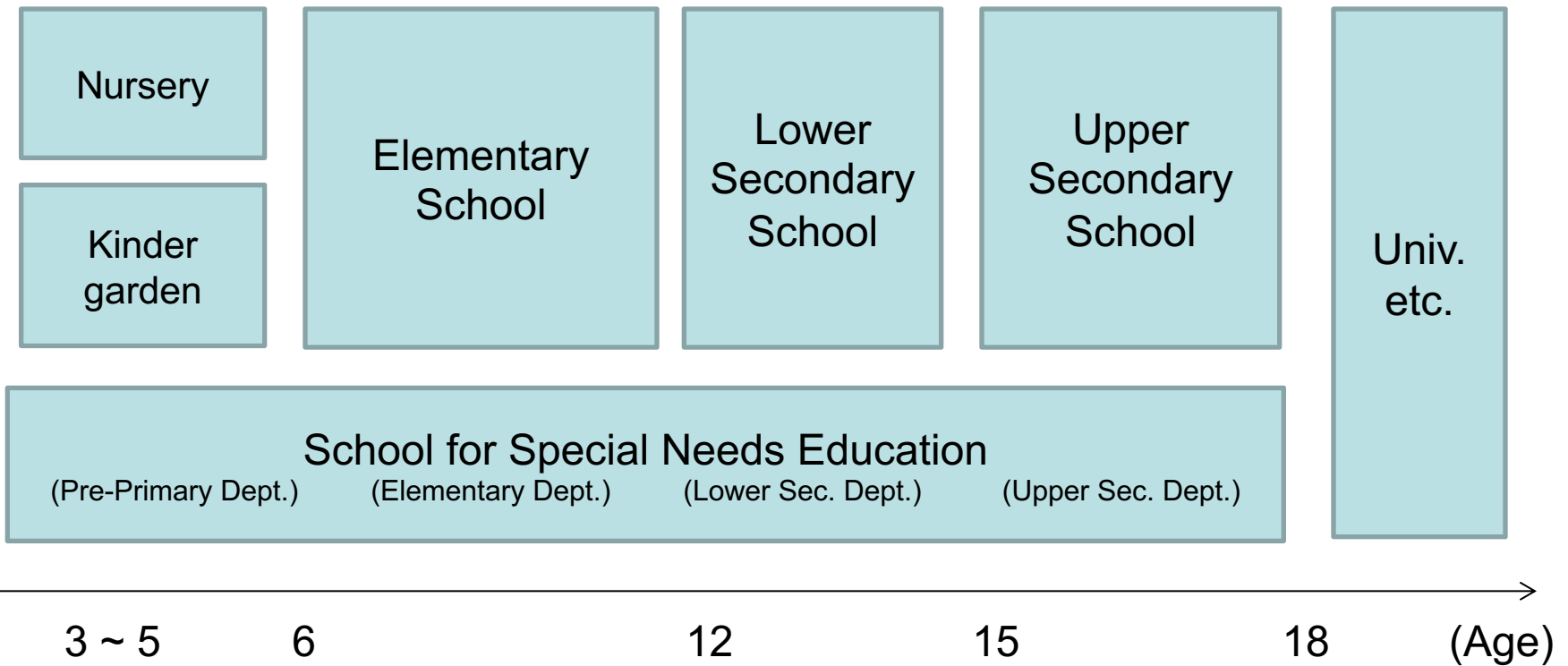
1979: Schools for children with disabilities,
made compulsory



Education System of Japan

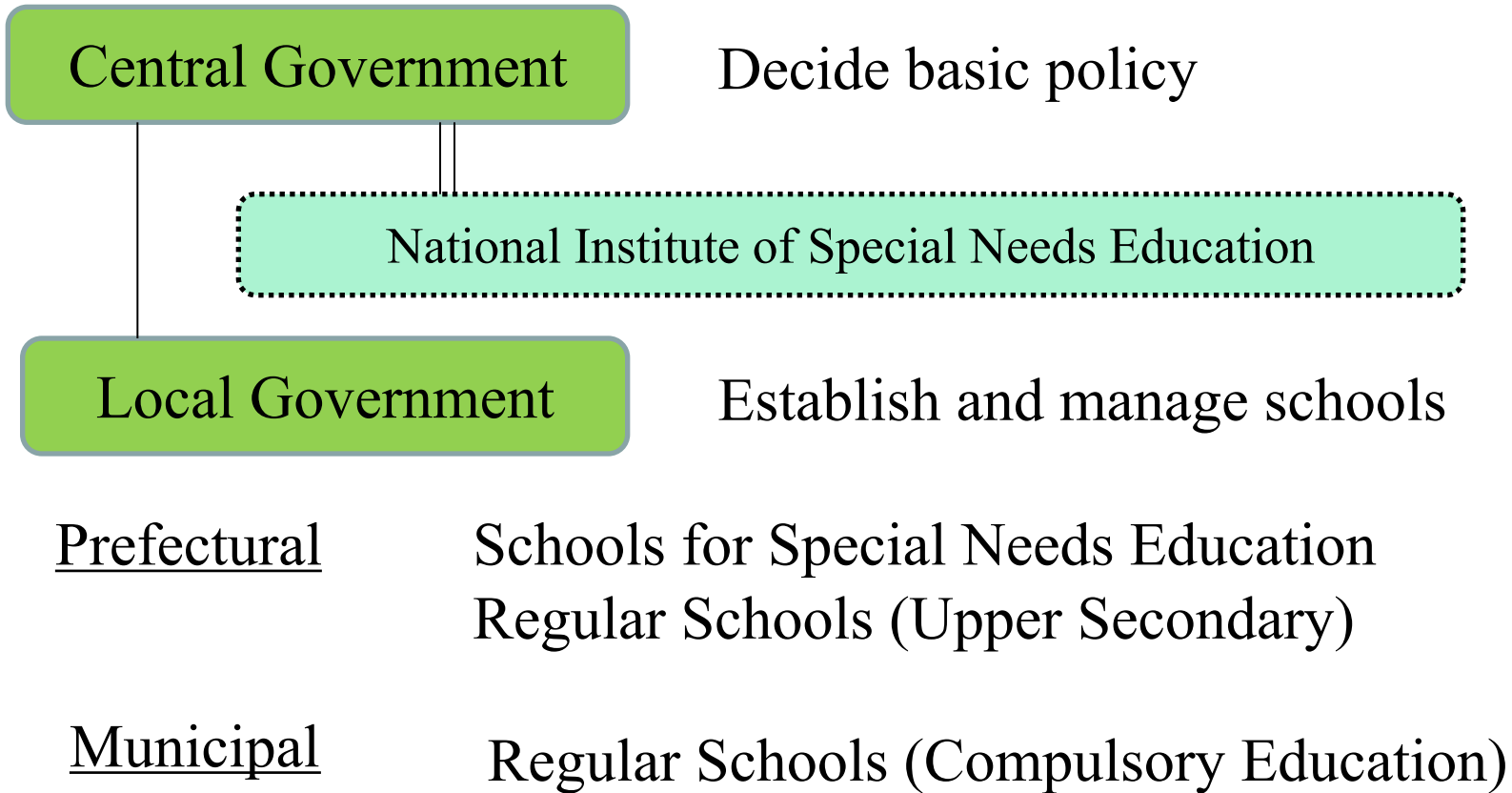
◎Compulsory Education: 9 years (age 6-15)

◎Most of the Schools for Special Needs Education are National or Public (1,025 schools), there are only 14 private schools (2010)



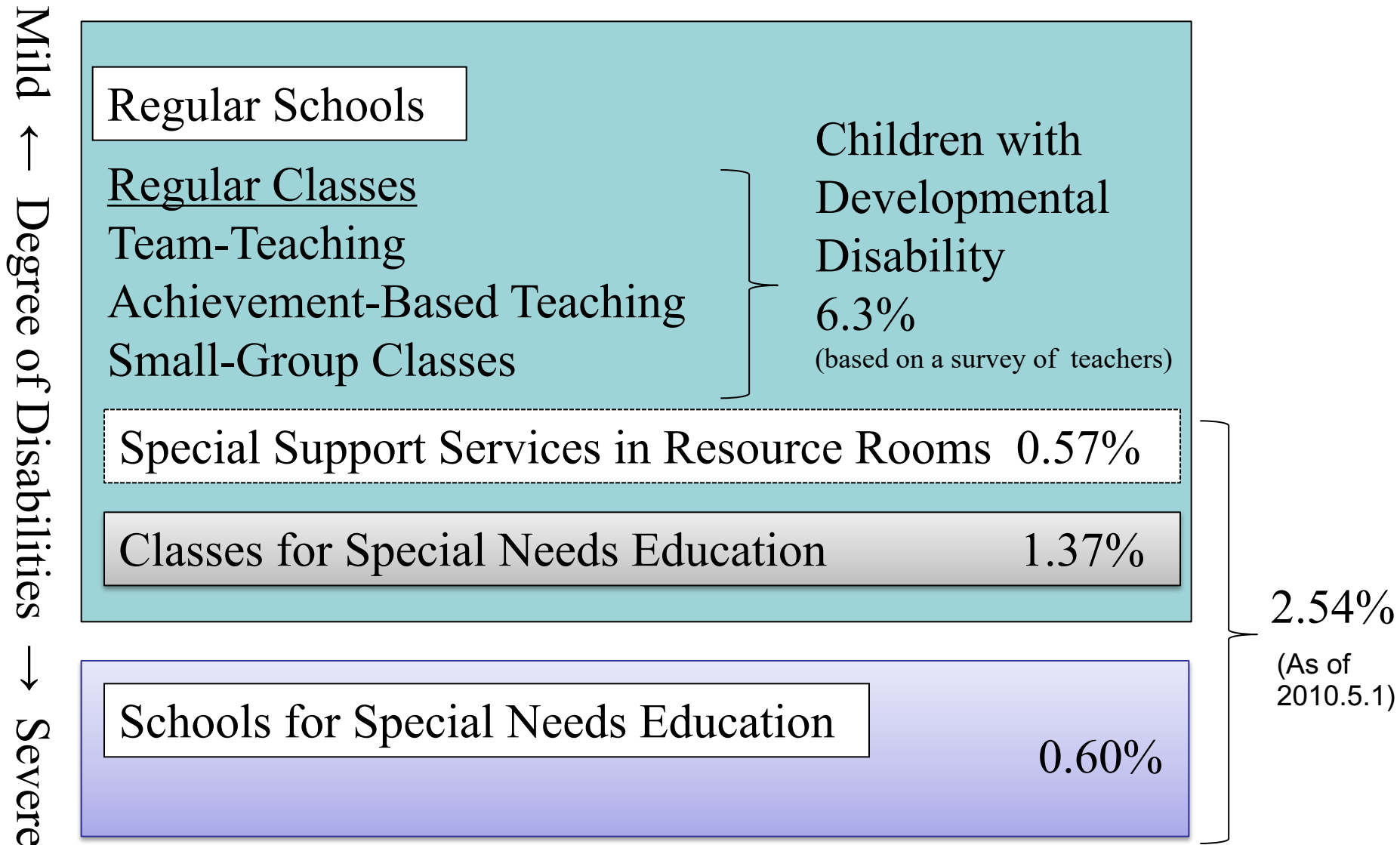
Special Needs Education System of Japan

Roles of the Central / Local Government



Special Needs Education System of Japan

Overview of the SNE [In Compulsory Education]



Special Needs Education System of Japan

Where children with disabilities learn ①

Regular Schools

Regular Class Size (children per class) (2010)

national average: **28** (Elementary), **33** (Lower Secondary)
(Standard by law: maximum **40** except 35 at 1st grade, elementary school)

Special Needs Education Class Size (children per class)

national average: **3.1**
(Standard by law: maximum **8**)

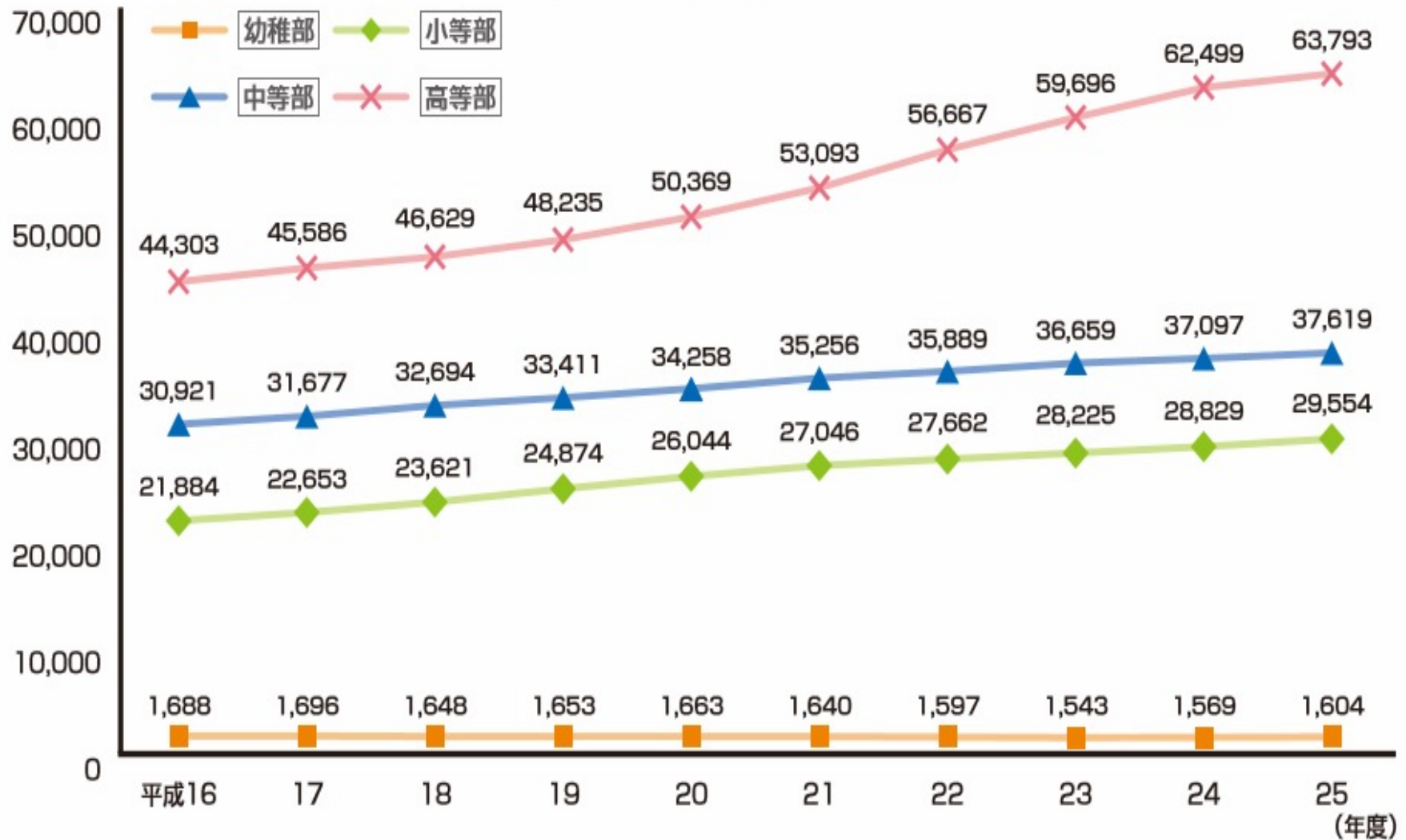
Schools for Special Needs Education

national average: **3** children per class

Standard by law: maximum **6** (singly disabled)

3 (multiply disabled)

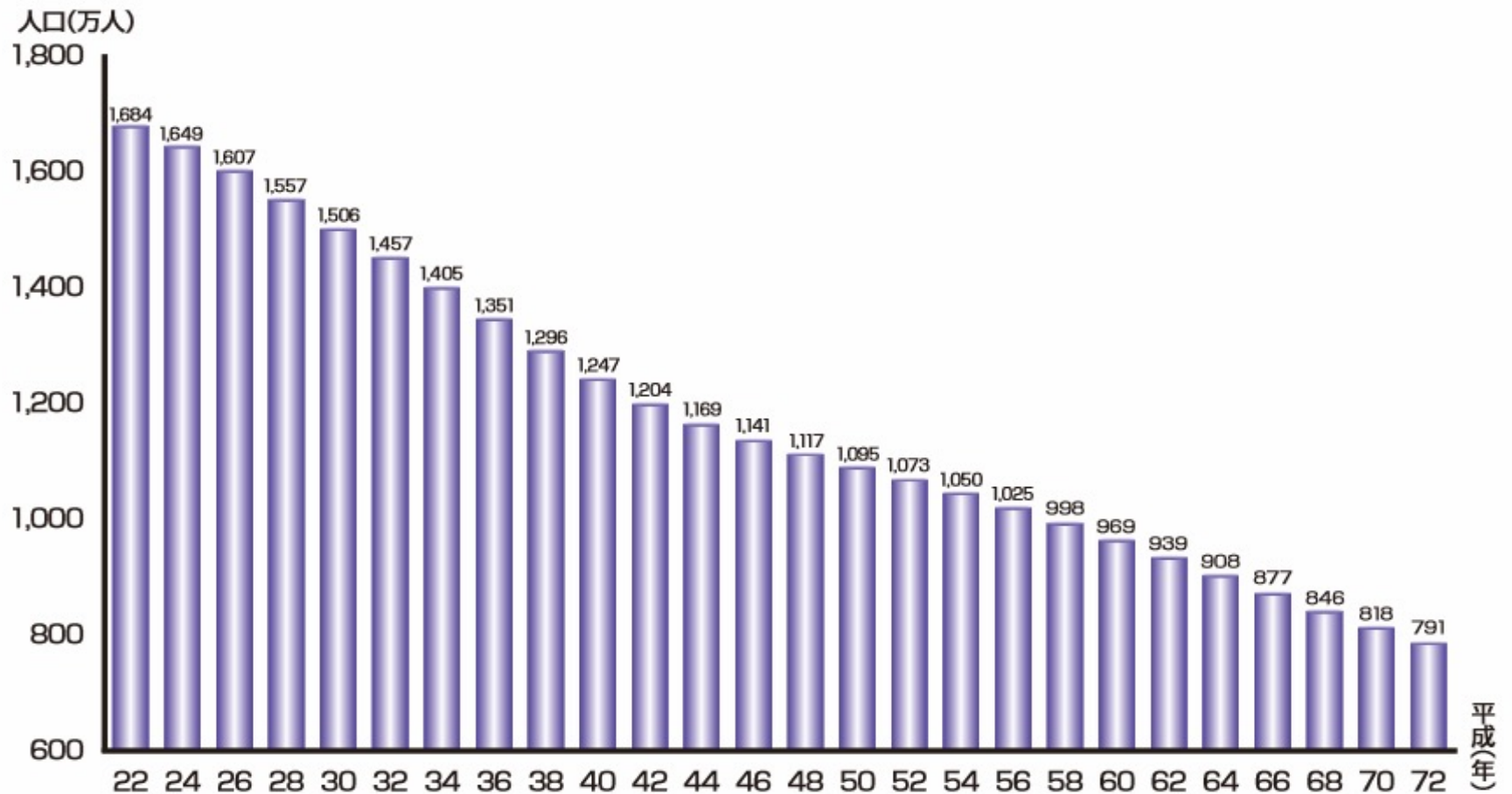
Enrollment students' number of SEN in Japan (2004~)



出典:平成25年度 特別支援教育に関する調査について

The population under 15 year old in Japan

15歳未満人口推計



国立社会保障・人口問題研究所:日本の将来推計人口(平成24年1月推計)
死亡中位・出生中位仮定

Special Needs Education System of Japan

Where children with disabilities learn ②

Special Support Service in Resource Rooms

→ Individual or small-group lessons for several hours in a week

(※Resource Rooms are where children with disabilities who are enrolled in and studying most of the time in regular classes may visit resource rooms few times a week to receive special instructions)

Special Needs Education System of Japan

Where children with disabilities learn ③

Who study where ?

Resource Rooms

Children with...

Low Vision
Hard of Hearing
Physical Disability
Health Impairment
Speech Impairment
Autism
Emotional Disturbance
LD
ADHD

Classes for Special Needs Education

Children with...

Low Vision
Hard of Hearing
Intellectual Disability
Health Impairment
Speech Impairment
Emotional Disturbance

Schools for Special Needs Education

Children with...

Visual Impairment
(The Blind)
Hearing Impairment
(The Deaf)
Intellectual Disability
Physical Disability
Health Impairment

Special Needs Education System of Japan

Curriculum

Regular Schools

National Curriculum

Schools for Special Needs Education

Basically follow those of regular schools

(However, there are special adaptations for intellectually disabled)



Activities to Promote Independence

System Reform since 2007FY

Revising the school Education Law

- (1) Change from single-category-specific special schools
- (2) Legally Clarified the Special Needs Education at Regular Schools
- (3) Endeavor Schools for Special Needs Education to provide advice for support to Regular Schools in the region

System Reform since 2007FY

Change from single-category-specific special schools

< ~2006FY >

School System

< 2007FY~ >

School for the Blind

School for the Deaf

School for Children with
Intellectual Disabilities,
Physical Disabilities and
Health Impairment

Increasing
number of
students
with
multiple
disabilities

Schools for Special Needs
Education

- can educate students with multiple disabilities
- work as a center of education for children with disabilities in each local community

System Reform since 2007FY

Support System in Regular Classes

Regular School, Regular Classes



Homeroom Teacher



Special Needs Education Coordinators

Special Needs Education Committee

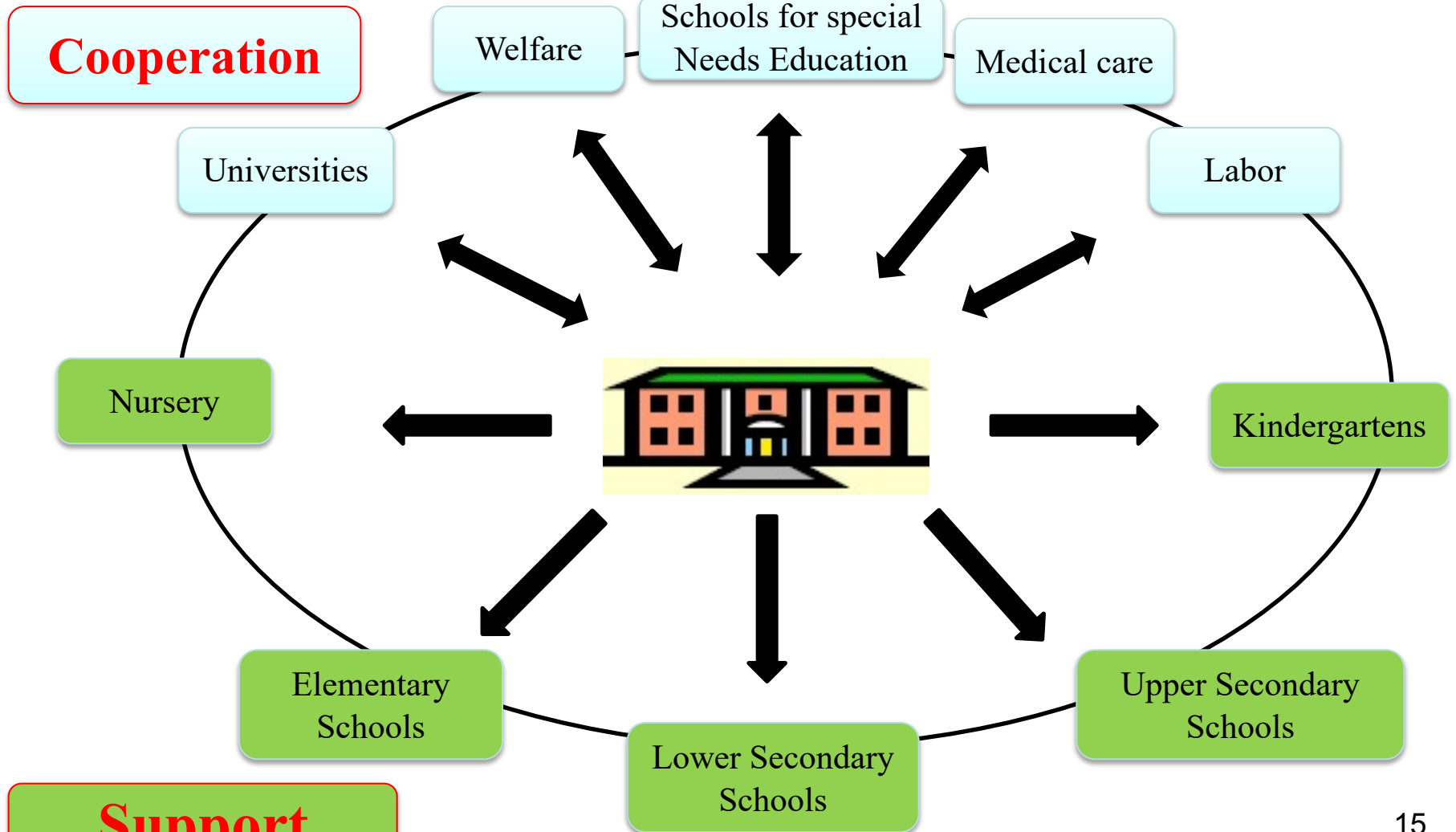
Individualized Education Support Plan

Individualized Instruction Plan

Multi-Disciplinary team

System Reform since 2007FY

Endeavor the Schools for Special Needs Education to advice & support to the Regular Schools in the region ①



System Reform since 2007FY

**Endeavor the Schools for Special Needs Education to advice
& support to the Regular Schools in the region ②**

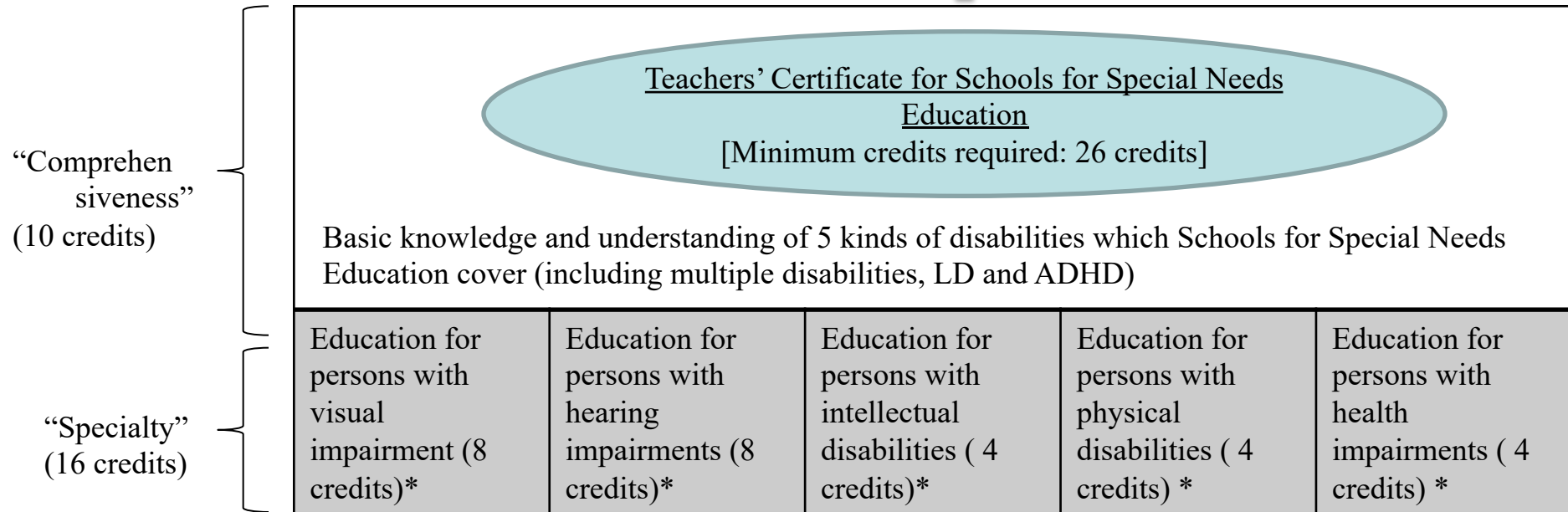
<The aims and objectives>

- Promote education appropriately for pupils and students with severe and/or multiple disabilities.
- Enhance the support for children with LD or ADHD in regular school through the function of Schools for Special Needs Education as the local center of special needs education.
- improve the comprehensive support from the level of pre-school to after graduation through cooperation with related organizations (of welfare, medical care, labor, etc.)

System Reform since 2007FY

Reform of Teachers' Certificate System for the teachers' certificate to teach in Schools for special needs education

Teachers' certificate for elementary schools or lower or upper secondary schools or kindergartens

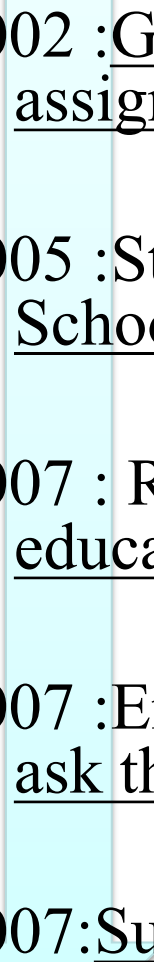


* To acquire 1st class certificate

- It is possible to teach domain of education designated in certificate at school for special needs education.
- It is possible to add domain of education after grant of certificate depending on situation of credit acquisition through accreditation courses, etc.

The Reform of Teacher's Certificate System for the regular primary and lower secondary school is implemented experimentally in some teacher-training courses, but not all

Efforts toward ensuring “Inclusive Education System”

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- 2002 : Give flexibility to Local government to decide the school assignment of children with disabilities
 - 2005 : Start “the Program to Strengthen Support System in Regular Schools”
 - 2007 : Revise the Law to clarify the promotion of special needs education in Regular Schools
 - 2007 : Enactment to legally endeavor Local Board of Education to ask the parents’ opinion for the school assignment of children
 - 2007 : Support Assistants (added local allocation tax grant)

Barriers to promote IE

- Questionnaire: Do you welcome pupils with disability in your child`s class for next year?

Table 1: Parents reaction for IE introducing in Italy

	Mother	Father
Children with disability	○	◎
Children without disability	×	△

N=387

Source: Topping 2012
19

Reference

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