

Visions Training Series

State of Hawai'i Developmental Disabilities Division

# **Overview of Disability Supports**

## **COURSE WORKBOOK**



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## Course Overview

People with disabilities are the nation's largest minority group. This minority group (often called people with disabilities) is the only one ANY person can join at any time. A disability can be present from birth or can occur at some point later in life. Disabilities can impact physical, mental, sensory (sight, hearing), and intellectual abilities. Chronic diseases such as diabetes and cancer can also be considered a disability.

Disability may be defined in a number of ways. It is important to understand that definitions of disability, especially when defined in state or federal laws, are used to determine who may be eligible to receive government funded services. Definitions of disability often do not reflect the culture and values of people with disabilities.

Over time, society has had different views about disability. Similar to other social issues addressing equality, ideas about what it means to have a disability have evolved. Disability can be used by people to describe a culture or identity. Understanding how perspectives have shifted around what it means to have a disability improves our ability to provide effective support.

We will use this course to understand shifting views of supports for persons with disabilities and how this impacts the supports for persons with developmental disabilities today and in the future.

### Course Objectives:

At the end of the course, you will:

- ❑ Distinguish between the medical and social models of disability.
- ❑ Describe the progress from institutions to Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS).
- ❑ Identify relevant laws, rules, and acts for persons with developmental disabilities and the people who support them.
- ❑ Identify the rights of persons with developmental disabilities.

## Lesson 1: Introduction to Disability

### Traditional View of Disability

Traditional definitions of disability focus on conditions that impair, interfere with, or limit a person's abilities. Historically, the word "disability" was considered the same as "inability" or it was used to limit a person's \_\_\_\_\_ and powers.

### Medical Model

The medical model views disability as a lack of ability and emphasizes what a person \_\_\_\_\_ do. The medical model is based on the idea that disabilities are \_\_\_\_\_ and the person needs to be cured. This model views medical professionals as the experts who can "\_\_\_\_\_" the individual with the disability.

The medical model is \_\_\_\_\_-centered.

### Social Model

The social model sees disability as a \_\_\_\_\_ part of life. The social model says that society (the barriers in the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and organizations) creates the experience of disability as a problem.

The social model emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ instead of inability and focuses on what people \_\_\_\_\_ do. It views the person with a disability as a person who might need an \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ instead of a person with a condition, impairment, or "problem." This model also considers the individual with the disability as the \_\_\_\_\_ in how they want to be supported and shifts expertise away from medical professionals. **The focus is then about how to support the individual as opposed to trying to fix them.**

The social model is \_\_\_\_\_-centered.

## Lesson 2: Shifting Views on Disability Supports

The shift from the medical model (\_\_\_\_\_-centered) to the social model (\_\_\_\_\_-centered) did not happen overnight. It was a gradual process and involved many people advocating for better treatment. The evolution of the civil rights of people with disabilities includes an overview of how services and supports for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD) has evolved in the State of Hawaii Developmental Disabilities Division (DDD). It shows the progress from institutions to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - Based Services (HCBS) in the shift from a \_\_\_\_\_ model to the \_\_\_\_\_ model.



### Home and Community Based Services:

### Timeline

Date	Event	Description
1800s	Cure the Sick	
1921	Waimano Home for the Feeble Minded Opened	
1965	Medicaid Program	



1965	Voting Rights Act	
1973	Rehabilitation Act	
1975	IDEA	
1981	1915(c) Waiver	
1984	DD Act	
1987	Act 341	

1990	ADA	
1995	Act 133	
1999	Act 189	
1999	Olmstead Act	
2010	Rosa's Law	
2014	CMS Final Rule	

### Lesson 3: Supporting the Rights of People with DD

People with disabilities were not always treated with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. People with disabilities were \_\_\_\_\_ because society viewed disability as unnatural and believed they needed to be locked up in a hospital so they could be fixed. As societal views shifted, people began to recognize that disability is a \_\_\_\_\_ part of the human experience that does not diminish the right of individuals with developmental disabilities to enjoy the opportunity to live \_\_\_\_\_, to exert \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ over their own lives, and to fully participate in and contribute to their communities.

In order to effectively support an individual with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities, it is critical that you honor and respect their rights.

<b>People with Developmental Disabilities have a right to:</b>	
1.	
2.	
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.</li><li>b.</li><li>c.</li></ul>



4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	

As an AFH caregiver for someone with a developmental disability, it is essential that you respect the rights of the people you support.

## Lesson 6: Summary

The purpose of this course is to give you a foundational introduction to disability. You learned about the shift from the medical model to the social model, and you learned about relevant events for persons with disabilities. Most notably, you were introduced to the rights of persons with developmental disabilities.



**Main Takeaway:** The social model emphasizes different abilities instead of inability and focuses on what people *can* do. The focus is on how to support the individual as opposed to trying to fix them.