

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

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Six ideas that are changing the IDD field internationally

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to discuss six ideas that are currently impacting policy makers and service/support providers in the field of intellectual and closely related developmental disabilities. These six ideas are that people are influenced by multiple systems, disability should be approached holistically, disability policy needs to be approached systematically, supports should encompass elements of a system of supports, evaluation is multifaceted, and organizations need to transform to be sustainable.

KEY WORDS: intellectual disability; developmental disability; supports; organizational transformation; systems; disability policy.

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Seis ideas que están cambiando el campo de las discapacidades intelectuales y del desarrollo en todo el mundo

RESUMEN: El propósito del presente artículo es presentar seis ideas que en estos momentos están teniendo influencia en los legisladores y en los proveedores de servicios y apoyos en el ámbito de las discapacidades intelectuales y del desarrollo (que están íntimamente relacionadas). Estas seis ideas son las siguientes: las personas se ven influidas por varios sistemas, debemos enfocar la discapacidad desde un punto de vista holístico, las políticas sobre discapacidad deben tener un enfoque sistemático, los apoyos deben abarcar los elementos de un sistema de apoyos, la evaluación tiene diversos factores y las organizaciones se deben transformar para poder ser sostenibles.

PALABRAS CLAVE: discapacidad intelectual; discapacidad del desarrollo; apoyos; transformación organizacional; sistemas; política social.

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Key concepts and principles that explain changes in the provision of supports for intellectual and developmental disabilities in Spain

ABSTRACT: The study focuses on the analysis of the central concepts that are influencing changes and transformations in the role of professionals and in the work done by organizations supporting people with intellectual and developmental disabilities in Spain. This includes the need for a global and systematic approach to the needs of the person, highlighting the importance of evidence to support professional, organizations and administrations decisions, and the influence that different systems (individual, family, organizational and social) have in the life of the person. Finally, some conclusions are presented about the current moment and the immediate future.

KEY WORDS: intellectual disability; developmental disability; supports; organizational transformation; family; systems; disability policy.

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Cognitive impairment and neurodegenerative disorder in people with intellectual disability

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to explore the prevalence of cognitive impairment in a sample of individuals with intellectual disability (ID) aged 35 years old and over, with the purpose of establishing an early diagnosis. Participants were 36 individuals with ID whose ages ranged from 35 to 61 years old, all of them receiving services at Fundación Personas (Asprosub) in Zamora. The Spanish version (Esteba-Castillo *et al.*, 2013) of the Cambridge examination for mental disorders of older people with Down

syndrome and others with intellectual disabilities, CAMDEX-DS (Ball, Dodd, Holland, Huppert and Treppner, 2006) was applied. As part of this assessment instrument, the neuropsychological Cambridge Cognitive Examination battery, CAMCOG, aimed at measuring cognitive impairment, was applied; when scores indicated a suspicion of cognitive impairment, an interview with a professional was carried out to obtain information about possible changes that could have arisen in the behavior of our participants. Results indicated that 22% of the sample has a risk of cognitive impairment. According to the informants, these individuals have manifested behavioral and personality changes, and changes in their abilities of daily life. No significant differences were found in the diagnosis of cognitive impairment as a function of age. On the other hand, when analyzing the etiology and the degree of ID (mild or moderate), people with Down syndrome scored significantly lower than those whose ID was not due to this etiology. On the other hand, individuals with moderate ID presented a higher ratio of cognitive impairment than those with mild ID. The results obtained are discussed and the limitations of the study are indicated.

KEY WORDS: intellectual disability; prevalence; Down syndrome and cognitive impairment.

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The structure of attitudes towards persons with disabilities: structural and network models

ABSTRACT: The study aims to examine the structure of third sector professionals' attitudes towards people with disabilities. A novel approach is proposed from network psychometrics called exploratory graph analysis, in which the nodes represent the attitudes

and the relational links represent the estimated statistical relationships. The Attitudes Scale toward Persons with Disabilities was applied, and 976 professionals participated, with an age range between 18 and 65 years. We compared the results of the three factor model obtained by confirmatory factor analysis with the structure of the attitude network. A high correspondence was observed between the items that make up the first factor of the model and the grouping of the nodes that represent them in the network. In addition, the nodes with the lowest centrality index corresponded with the least reliable indicators in the factorial model. In the network graph, the items were grouped into approximately three clusters; however, strong links were also observed between indicators belonging to different groups, which could help explain the empirical evidence in favour of a general attitude factor.

KEY WORDS: attitudes; network analysis; assessment; disabilities.

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Influence of the type of housing on the quality of life of the elderly with intellectual or development disability

ABSTRACT: One of the factors that affect the quality of life of people with intellectual or developmental disabilities is the type of housing in which they live. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of the type of housing on the quality of life of old people with intellectual or developmental disabilities. To obtain the information, a reliable and valid questionnaire was used as instrument, which is the GENCAT Scale, to which a series of items has been added to gather the sociodemographic variables, in an ad hoc questionnaire. The number of participants is 268, aged between 45 and 81 years old, belonging to the Communities of Castilla y León and La Rioja. The results show that the participants present higher quality of life when they live in dwellings in the community. Of the types of housing analyzed, it has been detected that those in which the specific supports and resources are offered to the users, the scores are higher in the dimensions Interpersonal Relations, Personal Development, Self-determination and Physical Wellbeing. Therefore, as stated in the starting hypothesis, in these mentioned areas a higher quality of life is detected.

KEY WORDS: quality of life; intellectual or developmental disability; aging; types of housing.