

The Prevalence and Characteristics of Married Lives of Japanese People with Intellectual Disabilities (MJPwID): According to the Survey for Employment and Livelihood Support Centers for Persons with Disabilities (ELSCPD “Syogaisya syugyou/seikatsushien center”)

Emiko Tanaka*

Tokyo Kasei University, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract This study describes the prevalence and characteristics of marriage among Japanese people with intellectual disabilities. While the number of couples and parents with intellectual disabilities has been relatively small, their circumstances are changing, due to the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

This article uses a survey that was distributed to 323 Employment and Livelihood Support Centers for Persons with Disabilities (ELSCPD). One hundred and four (32.2%) questionnaires were returned.

The survey found regional differences and a trend of couples living in the countryside. Typical couples had light to medium impairments, were middle-aged, lived in a rented house, and raised one child using few childrearing services. They earned relatively high wages compared to the average salary of disabled people, although the salary of non-disabled people in the same generation was extremely high. Their main support system came from social welfare workers, some of who thought that marriage and raising children were improbable tasks for these disabled.

It is necessary to develop a better childrearing support system and securing a minimum wage for people with intellectual disabilities. This can be accomplished with more comprehensive and concrete investigations into good practices.

Keywords: intellectual disabilities, marriage, parents and children, Japan

I. Introduction

1. Characteristics of the homes of Japanese people with intellectual disabilities (JPwID)

This study describes and discusses the prevalence and characteristics of married lives of Japanese people with intellectual disabilities (MJPwID). According to the “Annual Report on

Government Measures of Persons with Disabilities in 2016,” there is an estimated 8,602,000 people with disabilities in Japan. Among these, 741,000 were people with intellectual disabilities (PID), 3,937,000 had physical disabilities, and 3,924,000 had psychiatric disabilities. Although the number of PID is smaller than the number of people with other disabilities, 16.1% of PID have lived in an institution, compared to 1.9% of people with physical disabilities and 5.9% of people with psychiatric disabilities. This means that there has been no deinstitutionalization for PID, unlike the approach to other disabilities (Cabinet

*Corresponding address: Tokyo Kasei University, 1-18-1 Kaga, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173-8602, Japan.
E-mail: etanaka@tokyo-kasei.ac.jp
(Received August 31, 2016; accepted May 12, 2017)

Office, 2016).

The average PID's lifestyle was described in the 2011 report "Survey of difficulties in everyday life (status survey of persons and children with disabilities who are at home)" (SDEL 2011). Although there was a shortage of valid responses, the study reported that among PID living with a housemate, 5.1% were living with a partner and 4.3% with their children; 90.7% were living with their parents. Compared to the living situations of people with physical disabilities (59.7% of whom live with a partner and 35.5% with children) and psychological disabilities (25.4% live with a partner and 16.7% with children), the percentage of PID living with their own families is remarkably low (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 2011). This implies that PID face difficulties when living in the community, especially with their own families.

2. The need to change the current situation

Although a small number of PID are married, a far greater number desire to marry and have children (Ohno, 1989; Honma, 1992; Yamashita et al., 1992; Inoue & Gouma, 2001). The situation was already changing, and has continued to transform at a greater rate since the 2006 ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Countries that ratified the convention agreed to guarantee the rights to marriage and family lives for people with disabilities. Japan ratified CRPD in 2014 and is now required to secure the rights of PID to marry and found a family.

On the grounds of Article 23 of CRPD, a special interest research group (SIRG) for parents with intellectual disabilities (PwID), part of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (IASSIDD) produced a summary of previous studies and published a position paper in 2008 (IASSID SIRG, 2008). This paper pointed to significant problems facing PwID, including the difficulty in estimating the number of PwID. The study called PwID a "hidden population" that was easy to overlook because many lived with-

out special social support until they become parents. The study also pointed to PwID's barriers in fulfilling their parenting roles, as well as greater rates of poverty, lack of sufficient healthcare, difficulty accessing social resources, and a lack of opportunity to learn parenting skills. The study also described research that found many PwID can learn new knowledge. It introduced some positive interventions and provided groundwork for subsequently developed collaboration across borders (Starke et al., 2013).

3. Aim of this article and previous studies

Scholars have started estimate the prevalence of PwID and their living circumstances by using their countries' national surveys (Hahn, 2014; Høglund, 2014; Man et al., 2014ab, 2017) instead of using data from healthcare or social service agencies. According to Man, this data had two disadvantages: respondents were recruited using sampling strategies that specify representativeness within a defined sampling frame at the population level and it was necessary to obtain a probability sample of the general population (Man et al., 2017).

In Japan, four previous surveys have attempted to ascertain the situations of PwID, using data from healthcare and social service agencies (Yamashita et al., 1992; Hayashi & Kido, 2000; Kido & Hayashi, 2002; Tegawa et al., 2005). In a survey of institutions for people with mental retardation (*seishinhakujakusya-shisetsu*), Yamashita found 718 married people (171 men and 547 women) and 361 children. Hayashi and Kido's research, which took place between 1999–2000, distributed a questionnaire across 38 social life support centers (*seikatsu shien center* [SLSC]) throughout Japan, and found 36 couples. The final survey, of 500 public health nurses chosen from about 2,500 by random sampling, found that 173 had experience supporting mothers with ID. Only Hayashi and Kido investigated the prevalence of couples with ID (CID). SDEL 2011, the representative national survey about people with disabilities mentioned above, was composed through estimated records and

valid responses. Valid responses regarding the housemates of PID counted only 49 couples and 41 parents.

Thus, there have been a limited number of studies that researched PwID using healthcare and social service agencies and nationwide surveys. In addition, laws and service systems regarding PID have changed over the decades. For example, we do not refer to PID as having “mental retardation” nowadays. The number of SLSC when Hayashi and Kido conducted their research was 38, but in 2015 there were 323 Employment and Livelihood Support Centers for Persons with Disabilities (*syougaisya syugyou/seikatsushien center* [ELSCPD]). This paper aims to disclose the present state of MJPwID and to compile the research about MJPwID.

II. Methods

1. Survey methods

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare explains that ELSCPD's provide complete consultation services to disabled individuals, including employment counseling and daily services. They network with other organizations that provide employment, health, welfare, and education. There should be an ELSCPD in every Healthcare and Welfare Zone for People with Disabilities (there were 354 of these zones in 2008).

Each year, a list of the address and telephone number for each ELSCPD is published online. Using this information, a questionnaire was distributed in October 2015 to all 323 ELSCPD's. One hundred and four were returned, a response rate of 32.2%.

2. Ethical considerations

This questionnaire survey conformed to the ethical guidelines of the Japanese Society for the Study of Social Welfare. Respondents were informed that their answers were used only for research purposes and that individual responses were not disclosed. Privacy considerations and the process of returning the questionnaires were described, after which final consent was

received.

3. Items studied

The questionnaire used the results of Hayashi and Kido's survey (2000) as a reference. However, while Hayashi and Kido not only asked for basic information about CID and support staff, but also about CID's experience with everything from pregnancy to raising a child, the questionnaire in this study focused on the former information.

1) Basic information

The survey asked about the numbers of CID each ELSCPD served, as well as their ages and degrees of impairment. The degree of intellectual impairment in Japan differs according to prefecture and city ordinances. However, for the purpose of this study, the survey defined four stages of intellectual impairment, based on intelligence quotient (IQ) and physical condition. “Most severe” referred to an IQ under 35, “severe” to an IQ between 36 and 50 accompanied by physical impairments, “middle” to an IQ between 36 and 50, and “light” to an IQ between 51 and 75.

The survey included questions on support systems, services for aiding parents raising children, residence status, employment type, work style, and income grades and pension plans for people with disabilities.

“Employment type” was separated into four categories, related to the status and length of employment: “full time,” “part time,” “jobless,” and “other.” “Full time” referred to members who had labor and social insurance and worked over 30 hours a week. A “Part time” employee could have labor and social insurance and worked between 20 and 30 hours a week. “Work style” was broken into six categories: “regular employment,” “transition support for employment,” “continued employment support (type A/B),” “care for daily life” and “other.” “Regular employment” included workers who worked in the regular job market using the welfare program for the disabled. Members of the other categories belonged to the Benefits for Welfare Services

and Supports for People with Disability program. "Income" was divided into nine categories: under \$50, \$51–\$100, \$101–\$200, \$201–\$300, \$301–\$500, \$501–\$1,000, \$1,001–\$1,500, \$1,501–\$2,000, and more than \$2,001 per month. The exchange rate was 1 dollar to 100 yen. "Pension" was separated into three categories: "first degree," "second degree," and "no pension." Approximately \$9,800 per year is paid for first-degree pensions and \$7,800 for second-degree pensions (from April 2016).

2) Contents of support

Ten support categories were represented: money management, regular life style habits, diet, domestic affairs, sexuality (including sex education), employment, childrearing, health management, relationships (including couples and neighborhoods), and other. Staffs were also required to indicate the areas they have had difficulty handling. Multiple answers were permitted.

3) Information about ELSCPD

The survey asked for information about the name of each ELSCPD, their prefecture and representatives, year established, kinds of corporation, number of full- and part-time workers, and the age, sex, and licensure of workers. Questions were asked regarding whether the ELSCPD had support systems for MJPwID or any sex education systems. Staffs could write opinions in the descriptive data forms.

4. Analysis methods

The questionnaire data was compiled in March 2016, using ASSUM for WINDOWS ver4.5 created by the Nihon Denshi Keisan cooperation (NTT DATA). The opinions written in the descriptive data forms were separated by keyword and categorized into three groups: present state, desirable systems, and problems to be solved.

III. Results

1. Prevalence and basic information about CID

Table 1 shows that MJPwID were conducted throughout Japan. However, there is a large dif-

ference in the number in different prefectures, even accounting for the differing number of ELSCPD's in general and ELSCPD's supporting CID between prefectures. The prefecture with the highest number of CID was Hokkaido, with 33 couples; the second highest was Tokyo, with 19 and third was Tokushima, with 13 couples. All ELSCPD's in Okayama supported more than one couple. 54.4% of ELSCPD in Hokkaido and 50% in Oita also supported more than one couple. The ELSCPD that supported the greatest number of couples was in Tokyo. In Tokushima, one ELSCPD supported 13 couples, and in Ishikawa, another supported 10 couples.

There were 101 parents with more than one child, or 48% of couples. Among PwID, 61.3% had one child and 30% had two children. Forty percent of children were under 5 years old, 27% were teenagers, and 22% were between 6 and 9 years old. The highest number of parents (11) lived in Hokkaido, while 6 parents lived in both Miyagi and Shimane. No parents lived in Tokyo or Ishikawa, although the number of couples in both prefectures was relatively high.

Among the husbands surveyed, 29% were in their 40s, 26% in their 30s, and 21% in their 50s. Among the wives, 31% were in their 30s and 24% in their 40s and 50s. Seventy-four percent of husbands had a light impairment, and 20% had an intermediate impairment. Sixty-four percent of wives had a light impairment and 31% an intermediate.

Seventy-eight percent of couples lived independently, 36% relied on social workers from the ELSCPD for their main support system, and 17% on workers from other welfare offices. On the other hand, 22% relied mainly on family members, including the couple's parents and siblings. Thirty-six people, or 35.6% of parents, used childrearing services. This included not only special services for disabled children, including home helpers, day care (including after school care), and guide helpers, but also services for non-disabled infants and young children, including regular visits by a public health nurse or municipal advisor to discuss raising children, nutritional

Table 1 The Number of ELSCPD's Supporting Couples, Parents, and Children in Each Prefecture

	Total	Hokkaido	Aomori	Iwate	Miyagi	Akita	Yamagata	Fukushima	Ibaraki
Number of ELSCPD	(323)	11	6	9	7	6	4	6	9
Number of the centers which answered (with prefecture name)	(91)	6	2	3	3	1	1	3	3
Number of ELSCPD where supporting couples	(68)	6 (54.4%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (33.3%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (25%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (22.2%)
Number of couples which were supported by ELSCPD	(212)	33	6	9	6	1	1	8	5
Number of parent which raised more than one child	(101)	11	2	3	6	1	0	5	4
	Tochigi	Gunma	Saitama	Chiba	Tokyo	Kanagawa	Niigata	Toyama	Ishikawa
Number of ELSCPD	6	8	10	16	6	8	7	4	3
Number of the centers which answered (with prefecture name)	0	4	1	4	2	2	2	1	1
Number of ELSCPD where supporting couples	0 (0%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (10%)	3 (18.8%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (25%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)
Number of couples which were supported by ELSCPD	0	5	1	4	19	3	3	0	10
Number of parent which raised more than one child	0	3	0	4	0	1	3	0	0
	Fukui	Yamanashi	Nagano	Gifu	Shizuoka	Aichi	Mie	Shiga	Kyoto
Number of ELSCPD	2	4	10	5	8	12	7	7	7
Number of the centers which answered (with prefecture name)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2
Number of ELSCPD where supporting couples	1 (50%)	1 (25%)	1 (10%)	1 (20%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0%)	1 (14.3%)
Number of couples which were supported by ELSCPD	2	2	4	2	2	2	5	0	3
Number of parent which raised more than one child	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	0	1
	Osaka	Hyogo	Nara	Wakayama	Tottori	Shimane	Okayama	Hiroshima	Yamaguchi
Number of ELSCPD	18	10	5	7	3	7	3	7	6
Number of the centers which answered (with prefecture name)	5	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	2
Number of ELSCPD where supporting couples	3 (16.7%)	2 (20%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (14.3%)	3 (100%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (33.3%)
Number of couples which were supported by ELSCPD	8	4	2	0	1	6	5	8	2
Number of parent which raised more than one child	5	4	1	0	0	6	2	4	1

Table 1 Continued.

	Tokushima	Kagawa	Ehime	Kochi	Fukuoka	Saga	Nagasaki	Kumamoto	Oita
Number of ELSCPD	3	4	6	5	13	4	4	6	6
Number of the centers which answered (with prefecture name)	1	0	4	2	5	1	0	2	3
Number of ELSCPD where supporting couples	1 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	2 (33.3%)	1 (20%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	2 (33.3%)	3 (50%)
Number of couples which were supported by ELSCPD	13	0	2	5	4	1	0	2	9
Number of parent which raised more than one child	3	0	2	5	0	1	0	2	1

	Miyazaki	Kagoshima	Okinawa
Number of ELSCPD	7	6	5
Number of the centers which answered (with prefecture name)	2	0	1
Number of ELSCPD where supporting couples	2 (28.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)
Number of couples which were supported by ELSCPD	3	0	1
Number of parent which raised more than one child	1	0	1

guidance in a public health center, meetings for parents, nursery care, temporary day care, day care after school, infant and child home care, and specific type of volunteer in Japan who received payment for supporting a baby's care.

Seventy-eight percent of CID lived in rental houses, while 22% owned their homes. Ninety-five percent lived in an apartment and only 5% lived in a single-residence house. Fifty-eight of husbands worked full time, 23% worked part time, and 9% were unemployed. Thirty-six percent of wives worked full time, 26% worked part time, and 24% were unemployed. Sixty-eight percent of husbands and 57% of wives worked in regular employment, 24% of husbands and 30% of wives used continued employment support. The majority of husbands (40%) had an income ranging from \$1,001–\$1,500 and wives an income from \$501–\$1,000 (42%). The next most common income for husbands was \$500–\$1,000 (28.8%) and \$1,000–\$1,500 for wives (17.2%). The majority of both husbands (78%) and wives (85%) had second-degree pensions. Sixteen percent of husbands and 11% of wives received no pension.

2. Contents of support

Respondents reported that the following five areas of support were given the most attention: employment (78%), health (55%), basic life habits (50%), managing money (45%), and relationships (40%). Among the ELSCPD staff, 58% reported difficulty to adjust with CID's money management, 47% with CID's employment environment, 40% with childrearing support, 33% with CID's health, and 30% with dietary habits.

3. Information about the ELSCPD's

Ninety percent of ELSCPD's were incorporated as social welfare organizations. The most common numbers of full-time employees was four and five (16%), followed by 6 (10%). The most common number of part-time employees was one (28%), followed by a range of 21–30 people (11%), and two employees (9%). Fifty-seven percent of workers were women and 43%

were men. Twenty-six percent were in their 40s, 25% in their 30s, and 22% in their 50s. Twenty-five percent of workers were nationally certified to be care workers, 22% had social work certifications, and 20% were certified as home-helpers.

Ninety-seven percent of ELSCPD's did not have any support systems for CID, 96% did not have any support systems for PwID, and 97% did not have any kind of sex education program.

The survey questions regarding "the present state" of the ELSCPD were answered by 92 respondents, "the desirable system" by 89, and "problems to be solved" by 88. The answers to this question will be discussed further in another article, however, it is important to point out that these answers fell into one of three groups: some answered that they did not need systems for MJPwID, while others answered that they supported or were supporting MJPwID. The former group felt no need to support MJPwID because of insufficient need. They said that individual PID should manage their own personal matters, including marriage: their main job was related to providing social services. Some ELSCPD referred marriage issues to other organizations, such as consultation support operators or organizations with experience dealing with couples.

Although staff pointed out the relatively expensive and time-consuming system needed to support PwID in any comprehensive way, including 24-hour-service, they also said they hoped to establish more feasibly systems, including peer groups for MJPwID and matchmaking meetings. Some included services like group homes for couples, which are now allowed since the 2013 revision to disability law.

IV. Discussion

1. The prevalence of MJPwID

Table 2 described ranking of number of ELSCPD, percent of ELSCPD supporting number of couples, parents in each prefecture and Table 3 showed ranking of prefecture population density, percent holding certification for intellectual disabilities, percent holding certification for

light-intermediate intellectual disabilities, and percent of total fertility rate in 2015.

Like Hayashi and Kido's study, this survey marked some regional differences. Hokkaido had the highest number of both CID and PwID and second-highest percent of ELSCPD's supporting CID. This might be due to the number of people who hold a certification of intellectual disabilities; because Hokkaido has a higher population density, there are more people who have a certification for intellectual disabilities. Tokyo, which has a large number of CID but nobody was a parent, can be explained when you consider both that most of the PID had light to intermediate intellectual disabilities and Tokyo's total fertility rate in 2015. Tokyo has the lowest fertility rate in Japan, implying that it is hard to raise a child there in general. However, Hokkaido, Miyagi and Chiba had larger number of parents despite of the low fertility rate. Number of parents and total fertility rate is not connected each other. Generally speaking, the rankings of rural prefectures in this study corresponded with those in Man's research (Man et al., 2014ab, 2017).

2. Characteristics of MJPwID

The survey found that most CID aged from 30 to 50 years old, had light or intermediate impairments, and were raising one young child. They tended to live independently in a rented house and were supported by social welfare staff. They held down regular employment; husbands, but not wives, worked full time, and husbands earned more money than wives (excluding pensions).

The findings regarding age, impairment category, and lifestyle were similar to those of previous studies (Yamashita et al., 1992; Hayashi & Kido, 2000; Kido & Hayashi, 2002). This study found that most CID's had a much higher income compared with outcome of SDEL: the most common income was \$600-\$900, including pension. However, the earnings of CID's in their 40s was low compared to similar non-disabled individuals. According to a "survey on the salary actual conditions of private companies in 2015," the

Table 2 Ranking of Number of ELSCPD, Percent of ELSCPD Where Supporting Couples, Number of Couples, Parents and Children Supported by ELSCPD in Each Prefecture

Ranking	Number of ELSCPD		Percent of ELSCPD where supporting couples		Number of couples which were supported by ELSCPD		Number of parent which raised more than one child	
	Prefecture	Number	Prefecture	Percent	Prefecture	Number	Prefecture	Number
1	Osaka	18	Okayama	100	Hokkaido	33	Hokkaido	11
2	Chiba	16	Hokkaido	54.4	Tokyo	19	Miyagi, Shimane	6
3	Fukuoka	13	Fukui, Oita	50	Tokushima	13		
4	Aichi	12			Ishikawa	10	Fukushima, Mie, Osaka, Kochi	5
5	Hokkaido	11	Miagi	42.9	Iwate, Oita	9		
6	Saitama, Nagano, Hyogo	10	Gunma	37.5				
7			Iwate, Fukushima, Ishikawa,	33.0	Fukushima, Osaka, Hiroshima	8		
8			Tottori, Yamaguchi, Tokushima,				Ibaraki, Chiba, Hyogo, Hiroshima	4
9	Iwate, Ibaraki	9	Ehime, Kumamoto,					
10					Aomori, Miyagi, Shimane	6		

Table 3 Ranking of Prefecture Population Density, Percent Holding Certification for Intellectual Disabilities, Percent Holding Certification for Light-intermediate Intellectual Disabilities, and Percent of Total Fertility Rate in 2015

Ranking	Density of population*		Holder of certification for intellectual disabilities**		Holder of certification for light-middle intellectual disabilities**		Total fertility rate in 2015****	
	Prefecture	Percent	Prefecture	Percent	Prefecture	Percent of total number of each prefecture	Prefecture	Percent
1	Tokyo	10.3	Tokyo	8.2	Tokyo	72.1	Okinawa	1.94
2	Kanagawa	7.1	Osaka	7.4	Okinawa	68.2	Shimane	1.80
3	Osaka	6.9	Kanagawa	6.4	Yamagata	66.9	Miyazaki	1.72
4	Aichi	5.8	Hokkaido	5.7	Nagano	66.7	Tottori	1.69
5	Saitama	5.6	Aichi	5.0	Okayama	66.1	Kumamoto	1.68
6	Chiba	4.9	Hyogo	4.6	Tottori	65.4	Saga	1.67
7	Hyogo	4.4	Saitama, Fukuoka	4.4	Oita	65.1	Nagasaki	1.67
8	Hokkaido	4.3			Shiga	65.0	Kagoshima	1.65
9	Fukuoka	4.0	Chiba	3.8	Fukushima	64.4	Kagawa	1.64
10	Shizuoka	2.9	Shizuoka	3.0	Shizuoka	64.2	Fukui	1.63

* Census 2010

** Report of Welfare Administration 2015

*** Vital statistics 2015

average salary for people in their 40s was \$46,100 for one year, \$56,700 for men. The salaries of CID could only compete with that average when both members of the couple worked and had a second-degree pension. This may relate to why more CID lived in rural areas (as described above): given their lower income, it may be difficult for them to have enough funds to live in the cities, especially with a child.

The study found that the majority of ELSCPD's have no support programs for MJPwID. Only 35.6% of parents used childrearing services, whether intended for special needs or non-disabled children. According to opinions written in the descriptive data field, most staff were concerned with employment services and dealt with MJPwID on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the fact that the main supporters of CID were the staffs suggests that negative attitude of staffs toward CID influenced the differences of numbers among prefectures, as Hayashi & Kido explained the possibility in their paper (Hayashi & Kido, 2000: 35).

Most ELSCPD's were social welfare corporations, a special type of Japanese company that is levied no tax. The corporations are required to be pioneer in the field where few support existed regardless large needs, especially after the changing of Social Welfare Act in 2016. There are now some programs or system that are possible under the present law and could be implemented that could not before. Cooperation with other organizations and a knowledge of best practices are necessary in new trials. Positive interventions can be learned from other countries' research, especially in the field of supporting the parents of young children, an area where staff felt difficulties.

V. Conclusion

It is hard to draw any overarching conclusions from this research because of the small number of questionnaires that were returned. However, the followings may be indicated. It corroborates Man's studies in Australia, finding that CID and

PwID are more apt to live in the countryside and have one child. Based on these findings, Man recommends several policy responses: (a) more social and communal services for PwID with one child and (b) ensuring services in outer urban, regional, and rural areas (Man et al., 2017). This is affirmed by this study's findings that despite the fact that there are a relatively high number of CID's in Tokyo, none have any children and rural areas having more children despite of low fertility rate; it is difficult for PID's to found their own family in cities. This might be due to PID's extremely low income. Thus, it is necessary to better the childrearing support system and to secure minimum wage throughout Japan, especially in the cities.

There were regional differences in the number of CID's and PwID's, as described in Hayashi and Kido's research. Although ELSCPD's staffs' negative attitude toward MJPwID might affect regional differences, it is difficult to conclude it as the reason. Further study about prevalence of MJPwID, more comprehensive and concrete investigations into good practices are necessary to find out how to change this situation.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to express her gratitude to all who responded to the questionnaire.

This study summarizes research conducted under a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (Basic Research C, Project No. 15K03960).

References

- Hahn L (2014). The well being of children of parents with disability: Utilizing the capability approach with population-based data. Pathways to Inclusion: 4th IASSIDD Europe Congress Parenting with Intellectual Disabilities SIRG-Conference Presentations.
- Hayashi T, Kido K (2000). Overview of factual investigation about support for raising children by the life support centers: "Assignment about raising children."

- Inclusion Japan (*Teo-Tsunagu-Ikuseikai*): 34–44. (in Japanese)
- Hoglund B (2014). Swedish Registers-Qualitative and Health and Care. Pathways to Inclusion 4th IASSIDD Europe Congress Parenting with Intellectual Disabilities SIRG-Conference Presentations.
- Honma H (1992). Marriage for people with intellectual disabilities in dormitory. *Sexual Science* December: 10–13. (in Japanese)
- IASSIDD Special Interest Research Group on Parenting with Intellectual Disabilities (2008). Parents labeled with intellectual disability: Position of the IASSIDD SIRG on parents and parenting with intellectual disabilities. *Journal of Applied Research in Intellectual Disabilities* 21: 296–307.
- Inoue K, Gouma H (2001). Study about marriage and sexuality of people with intellectual disabilities. *Developmental Disability Study* 22(4): 342–353. (in Japanese)
- Kido K, Hayashi T (2002). The investigation of the actual condition among supporting systems for the women with intellectual disability making child-rearing. *Journal of School of Nursing, Yamaguchi Prefectural University* No. 6: 45–53. (in Japanese)
- Man N, Llewellyn G, Wade C (2014a). Estimated prevalence and living circumstances of parents with intellectual disability in Australia from selected national surveys. Technical Report 1. Lidcombe, NSW, University of Sydney.
- Man N, Llewellyn G, Wade C (2014b). The number and characteristics of parents with intellectual disability from centre link income support administrative data. Technical Report 2. Lidcombe, NSW, University of Sydney.
- Man N, Wade C, Llewellyn G (2017). Prevalence of parents with intellectual disability in Australia. *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability* 42(2): 173–179.
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2011). Survey on difficulties in everyday life (status survey on persons and children with disabilities who are not hospitalized) 2011, http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/list/dl/sei-katsu_chousa_c_h23.pdf (accessed on August 29, 2016)
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2015a) 'Report of Welfare Administration in 2015', <http://www.e-stat.go.jp/SG1/estat/List.do?lid=000001165625> (accessed on February 23, 2017)
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2015b) 'Vital statistics in 2015,' <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/toukei/saikin/hw/jinkou/kakutei15/index.html> (accessed on February 23, 2017)
- National Tax Administration Agency (2015). The survey for actual conditions of salary by private companies, <http://www.nta.go.jp/kohyo/tokei/kokuzeicho/minkan2015/pdf/001.pdf> (accessed on February 23, 2017)
- Ohi S, Yamamoto Y, Katoda H (1988). For children with intellectual disabilities, their parents and teachers: Guide for relationship of men and women, marriage and domestic Life. *Daiyosya*. (in Japanese)
- Ohno T (1989). To have viewpoint of "usual life." *Min-nano-negai* (Wish of everyone) December: 12–17. (in Japanese)
- Starke M, Wade C, Feldman M, Mildon Robyn (2013). Parenting with disabilities: Experiences from implementing a parenting support programme in Sweden. *Journal of Intellectual Disabilities* 17(2): 145–156.
- Statistics Bureau (2010). Population census 2010. Table 5: Population, percent of population and index of population: Japan and Prefectures (1920 to 2010), https://www.e-stat.go.jp/SG1/estat/GL08020103.do?_toGL08020103_&tclassID=000001053739&cycleCode=0&requestSender=search (accessed on August 29, 2016)
- Tegawa S, Mizoguchi Y, Inagaki M, Koeda T (2005). Study about support for raising children by mothers with intellectual disability. *Child Health Study* 64(2): 301–307.
- United Nations (2006). Convention of the rights of persons with disabilities, http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/jinken/index_shogaisha.html (accessed on August 29, 2016).
- Yamashita K, Saito M, Naito Y, Hoshino Y, Hoshi T, Matsushita Y, Murata K, Yamaguchi M (1992). Research about marriage life support system for people with intellectual disabilities. *Japan Sexuality Study Council Proceedings* 4(2): 22–35. (in Japanese)