

IC Life

A Never ending Story

Aleidis Devillé



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



The overall goal

- to make life on a campus for higher education more inclusive
- More specifically, IC Life promotes and supports the inclusion of PID in campus life.



Partners

Thomas More Kempen
(Belgium)

Hogeschool Utrecht
(the Netherlands)

Lapland University of Applied Sciences
(Finland)

Palacky University
(Czech Republic)

Inclusion Europe
(European Disability Forum)

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Cooperating



associated partners (17)

ranging from day-care centers
over technology providers
to training and work placement organizations



The dissemination network covers almost all European countries, forty-three organisations spread all over Europe agreed to communicate the project outcomes



Outcomes



www.iclife.eu

1. Campus Accessibility
2. Buddy System
3. Teaching Activities
4. Work Placement
5. Monitoring Framework
6. Change and Communication Plan



The approach of the recent version of DSM-5

We don't follow! The classical IQ distribution...

Degrees of Intellectual Disability

Mild Intellectual Disability

- 75% of people with intellectual disability
- IQ: 50 - 70

Moderate Intellectual disability

- 18% of people with intellectual disability
- IQ: 35 - 50

Severe Intellectual disability

- 7% of people with intellectual disability
- IQ: 20 - 35

Profound Intellectual disability

- 1% of people with intellectual disability
- IQ: less than 20



The approach of the recent version of DSM-5

Disorder Characteristics

Intellectual disability involves impairments of general mental abilities that impact adaptive functioning in three domains, or areas. These domains determine how well an individual copes with everyday tasks:

- The conceptual domain includes skills in language, reading, writing, math, reasoning, knowledge, and memory.
- The social domain refers to empathy, social judgment, interpersonal communication skills, the ability to make and retain friendships, and similar capacities.
- The practical domain centers on self-management in areas such as personal care, job responsibilities, money management, recreation, and organizing school and work tasks.

While intellectual disability does not have a specific age requirement, an individual's symptoms must begin during the developmental period and are diagnosed based on the severity of deficits in adaptive functioning. The disorder is considered chronic and often co-occurs with other mental conditions like depression, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and autism spectrum disorder.

Also part of
the target
group:
regular
students

- Their vision on society will become broader and more realistic
- They will share meals, leisure time activities and even university classes.



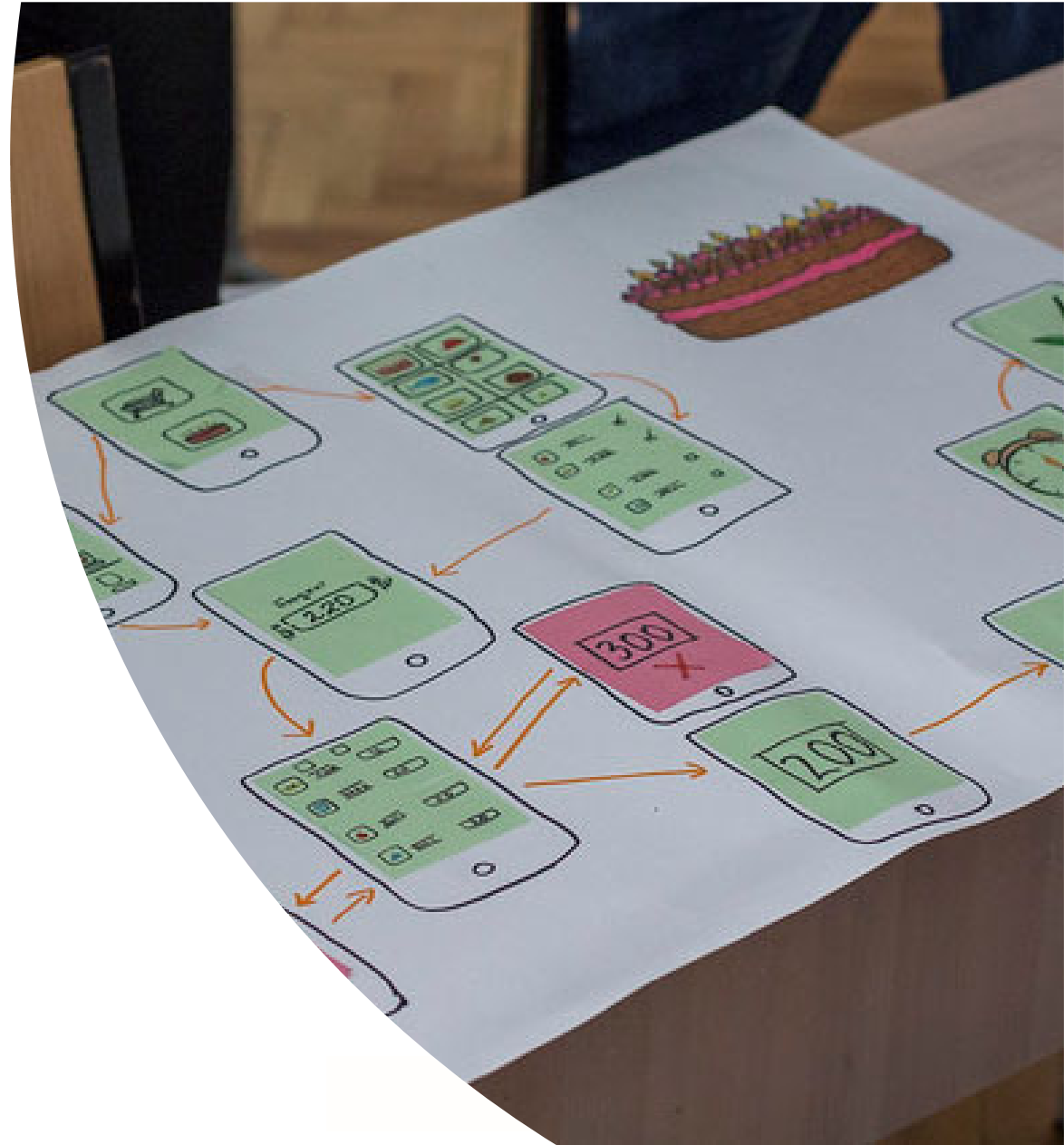
Outcomes and Tools

www.iclife.eu

1. Campus Accessibility
2. Buddy System
3. Teaching Activities
4. Work Placement
5. Monitoring Framework
6. Change and Communication Plan

A variety of tools...

- Tools enhancing social accessibility
- Tools related to teaching and research
- Artistic tools
- General tools





Tools enhancing social accessibility

- Socially Ingenious



- The Mobile Shop



Tools related to teaching and research



- Co-teaching with PID
- Doing philosophy with
with regular students and PID

Artistic Tools

Art and Participation

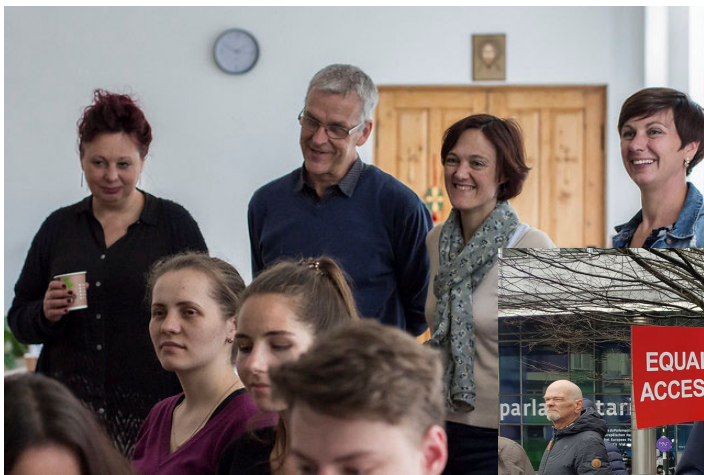


...along with some structure...

- Outcomes 5 and 6: Monitoring Framework and further implementation



...realized by a diverse consortium



From our 'White Paper'



"Only if we really actively include people with intellectual disabilities in a diverse range of activities, from cleaning and catering to co-teaching and doing research, we can escape a probably well-intended tokenism."

Have a nice and interesting conference!

