# Anti-Ableist Glossary of Disability Terms
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## Project Synopsis

This project originated in the United States as a joint effort between the Vera Institute of Justice, the National Resource Center (NRC) and other allied organizations and their partner community of translators[1]. In response to the needs and priorities identified by the communities themselves, the partner organizations adopted a comprehensive action strategy focused on the joint development of initiatives seeking equality and justice for families and whole communities impacted by violence. These initiatives involve elements of research, recommendations on policy and direct action in order to help strengthen the affected groups which, owing to their social, economic, political, ethnic and cultural circumstances, find themselves in a situation of extreme vulnerability.

In summary, the primary and overall aim of this project is to guarantee equality, sustainability and quality in these alliances by strengthening the communicative ties between service provider organizations and the disabled persons they support.

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## Outline of the Glossary

The purposes of this glossary are as follows:

- Provide a practical instrument that will guarantee the quality of the services provided and satisfy the needs of Spanish-speaking disabled persons who have survived various types of violence.
- Develop a language guide that primarily serves as a tool to raise social awareness regarding systematic discrimination against disabled persons and their related identities.
- Transform ableist beliefs and attitudes (and their links to other forms of discrimination), which are reflected in the common use of language and everyday communicative situations.

## Political and Cultural Framework

The thematic content of this glossary is inspired by the practical framework for Disability Justice, whose principals are rooted in a comprehensive understanding of the processes of systemic oppression, capitalist development and the intrinsic links between ableism, racism, classism, sexism, speciesism, homophobia, transphobia, Islamophobia, fatphobia, and anti-immigrant sentiment, along with all other forms of material and cultural discrimination and alienation (see glossary p. 4).

It is important to note that, despite the fact that social transformation requires an active and constant focus on the processes of systemic discrimination, the Disability Justice movement emphasizes the importance of the historical and contemporary processes of political survival and resistance. Some of the pillars of this movement are transversal organization and collaboration with other social movements and the praxis of interdependence (see glossary p. 4), access as a form of collective liberation and art as an aesthetic, political and pedagogical tool (Patty Berne, 2015, 2017). The leading project in this area is the theater company *Sins Invalid.* This company is made up of a group of people who are disabled, of color, gay and do not identify with their birth gender, all of whom understand and live with disability as a multidimensional experience: [1]

- As an important part of their bodily and material existence
- As a social construct
- As an alternative, creative and adaptive way of life
- As a political and cultural identity within a social context that is hostile to bodymind differences.

## Scope and Approach

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[1] See *Skin, Tooth, and Bone The Basis of Movement is Our People: A Disability Justice Primer* (Sins Invalid, 2017). For more information visit this link**: https://www.flipcause.com/secure/reward/OTMxNQ**

Given that the sponsor organizations for this project work within a United States framework, and that their aim is to serve local Spanish-speaking consumers, this glossary reflects linguistic, political and cultural positions that are especially pertinent in that context. This means that, although they are translated by a person whose native language is Spanish, many of the terms included here have local meanings and nuances that don't always make sense beyond this context.

Another element to take into account is that this project is authored from a subjective point of view that reflects the linguistic-cultural perspective of the writer, her intellectual formation, professional environment and political orientation with regard to disability.[2] That being said, it is necessary to clarify the distinctions and variations in the terminology describing disability in the United States and Spanish-speaking countries on the continent of America, not just in terms of semantics, but history, culture and politics. For this reason, without a rigorous approach to their use in Latin America, it would be inaccurate and ahistorical to apply the label of ableist to terminology that follows

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[2] In this glossary, in accordance with her intellectual formation and sociocultural and political formation regarding disability, the translator uses the language of identity first - disabled person - except in certain cases (see glossary p. 12). There are different uses, among them the terms relating to the person, firstly, and its variants: Disabled person, person in a situation of disability, person with functional diversity.

different norms than experts in the subject from the United States.

Although an exhaustive analysis of these linguistic variations and distinctions is beyond the scope of this project, it is important to clarify this in order to avoid contributing, even if in a minor way, to the reproduction of linguistic neocolonialism and the imposition of terms that do not agree with the historical development, cultural context and daily lives of Latin American societies.

In summary, the approach and scope of this project encourages the consideration of language as a practical instrument and a communicative tool, among many other reflections, without forgetting its role as a sociocultural institution that is framed by state policy, hegemonic structures and the shaping of values having to do with the identity in each nation. Notwithstanding the weight of these ideological and epistemological fundamentals, language is also deployed as a political weapon and one of political liberation from authoritarian imposition.

## 1. Aceptación (English: acceptance):

An active concept describing the decision of a person or a social collective to approve and acknowledge the value of a fact, action, thought, identity, state of being or circumstance, either in the past or the present. With regard to disabled persons, acceptance

carries with it the recognition of the intrinsic nature of their value as human beings and the full affirmation of their civil rights and as citizens. These include the right to live a life of dignity, free of discrimination, exclusion, rejection and violence, with access to all the material and interpersonal elements that aid, support and sustain their satisfactory participation in the community.

Example:

- The United States, Canada and some European countries have named April as Autism Awareness Month. For the majority of autistic communities, the concept of acceptance means something different than awareness. While the awareness-raising campaigns are led mostly by health professionals who believe that autism is a developmental disorder that needs to be cured, acceptance campaigns are led by activists who are actually autistic. These activists take elements from the social and cultural model to promote the value of self-determination, self-management, bodymind autonomy and the richness of the autistic culture (ASAN, 2012).

## 2. Autodeterminación (English: self-determination):

The active process whereby people establish their right to act as autonomous agents and to make decisions for

themselves regarding all aspects of their lives. In many societies, disabled people suffer the effects of oppressive ideologies that assume their inherent inferiority and encourage the practices that affirm this. Among these are those practices that are based on a paradigm that assumes deficiency, childishness, an inability to make decisions and absence of autonomy regarding their body-mind, along with a legal incapacity to exercise their rights as citizens. In the historical and geographical context of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia, for example, disabled activists and their political sympathizers have struggled against the domination of ableist societies and established the rights to autonomy and self-determination by appealing to the law, holding peaceful demonstrations, student protests, direct action and blockades, sit-ins in government offices, education, art and so on.

## 3. Ayudas y Servicios Auxiliares (English: auxiliary aids):

According to the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) the blind, deaf and persons with other communication disabilities are fully entitled to receive enhancements to improve the effectiveness of their interaction, with other people that are with or without disabilities and with their environment, as well as fair access to active, satisfactory

participation in all spheres of everyday life. In order to ensure compliance with these legal provisions regarding access, the law requires that state institutions and bodies and establishments and sites designed for use by the public as educational and recreational centers or for rental or as service providers possess the technology and other adaptive resources necessary to ensure that people with communication disabilities obtain maximum enjoyment from their activities. These auxiliary aids and services include sign language interpreters, real-time transcription services, audio recordings, braille materials and screens, second audio programs, open captioning and subtitles.

## 4. Capacitismo (English: Ableism):

A series of ideologies, systems, institutions and economic and sociocultural practices whose oppressive nature is based on the arbitrary belief that disabled bodies are essentially inferior to those considered to be "normal".

Uses in everyday language:

a. Ableism is both an ideology and a dominant practice in Anglo-American and European societies.

b. This writer's observations are based on ableist ideologies.

## 5. Ceguera (English: Blindness):

A physical and sensory condition referring to the lack or lessening of sight.

*2.1* Ciego (English: *Blind*)

Ciego: Spanish for a blind man

Ciega: Spanish for a blind woman

Ciegue:[3] Neutral term for a blind person

Uses:

- Blindness is one of the physical-sensory conditions that commonly figures in classic works of literature. For example, the story of Lazarillo de Tormes, which inspired an entire literary genre in the sixteenth century.
  - On of the most common beliefs, in different social contexts, is that the blind need constant, overprotective help. Those who know the subject, especially the blind or visually impaired, argue the opposite and demonstrate this in their daily lives.

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[3] Some Spanish-speaking countries have begun to adopt the use of the vowel "e" to create a neutral linguistic gender in order to highlight and transform the primacy of the binary social construction of gender that excludes gay and non-gender-conforming people. For more information, go to these links: http://agenciapresentes.org/2018/09/18/a-quien-incluye-el-lenguaje-inclusivo/ https://www.change.org/p/real-academia-espa%C3%B1ola-crear-un-pronombre-adecuado-para-el-g%C3%A9nero-neutro-en-espa%C3%B1ol-2

- Centro de Vida Independiente (English: *Independent Living Center*)

## 6. Centro de Vida Independiente (English: Independent Living Center)

A not-for-profit community organization created by and for disabled persons. In the United States, these centers operate on a national level, providing informational and educational services regarding the most basic aspects of everyday life, such as equality of rights, the legal protections specified in the ADA, adjustments designed for access to education, health, housing, employment and transport, as well as practical knowledge of the diverse set of assets, instruments, tools and technologies that facilitate full participation in the communities they belong to and in society in general. In addition, the centers also offer opportunities for collective organization, joint self-representation, mutual support and activism.[4]

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[4] The story of the Independent Living Movement began in the United States in the 1960s. Ed Roberts, a disabled student at Berkeley, California at the time, is recognized as the Father of the Independent Living Movement. Before entering college, Ed had a confrontation with the Berkeley board of directors, which had refused to admit him on the grounds that his respirator ("iron lung") was too big for the university dorms. Ed and a group of other disabled students mobilized to fight against the architectural and social barriers preventing them from exercising their right to an education and participation in the community. From this, and many other forms of joint organization, came the Independent Living Center in 1972. For more

## 7. Comunicación Aumentativa y Alternativa (English: Augmentative and Alternative Communication):

A set of support devices, systems and technologies designed to facilitate quality of access and full, satisfactory communication exchanges between persons with different communicative capacities and their family, community, educational or personal-relationship environments. The word "augmentative" here refers to support systems that complement spoken language, while the word "alternative" applies to the support systems that substitute spoken language.[5]

Examples:

- Manual or electronic boards with graphic or electronic symbols such as photos, letters, drawings and gestures that include body language and signing.
- Electronic devices with integrated voice assistant applications. Depending on the adaptive needs of the user, this support technology offers different access

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information, visit this link :
https://www.independentliving.org/docs6/alonso2003.pdf

[5] For more information, visit this link:
http://www.ceapat.es/InterPresent2/groups/imserso/documents/binario/comunicacinaumentativayalterna.pdf

options, such as touch screens, eye-tracking screens and switches activated by moving different parts of the body, such as the knee, head, etc., thus helping the user to move through the contents on the screen.

Uses:

- Access to alternative and augmentative devices enhances the quality of life of people with communication disabilities.

## 8. Daltonismo (English: Color Blindness):

A genetic and congenital disorder also widely known as dyschromatopsia. There are some types of dyschromatopsia that are not genetic which result from lesions to the eye. Color blindness involves various levels of difficulty in perceiving or distinguishing colors; according to experts in the subject there at least four types:[6]

- Achromatic: someone who is only able to recognize black, white and gray tones.
- Monochromatic: someone who is only able to recognize one color.

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[6] To learn more, visit this link: https://latam.historyplay.tv/hoy-en-la-historia/fue-descubierto-el-daltonismo

- Dichromatic: someone who has difficulty distinguishing between the colors red and green or blue and yellow; a less common problem.
- Trichromatic: someone who confuses some colors with others.

Uses:

- Color blindness is hereditary

# 9. Demencia (English Dementia):

A general term that embraces a set of mental disabilities commonly related to ageing. Dementia involves the alteration and the deterioration of some cognitive functions, such as memory, language and communication, the capacity to make decisions and orientation. Dementia does not always occur during later life and there are various types:

- Alzheimer's: a common type of progressive dementia that affects first the memory and orientation and then other cognitive functions such as communication and language.
- Vascular dementia: occurs after one or several cardiovascular events; it affects the memory, orientation and decision-making abilities, among others.
- HIV-associated dementia or AIDS dementia complex: The result of neural lesions caused by the virus; it can

cause apathy and affect concentration and communication and language, among other issues.[7]

Uses:

- Dementia does not always occur during later life

## 10. Discapacidad Intelectual (English: Intellectual Disability):

A medical label applied to a person whose intellectual capacity is seen as inferior to that of most people considered to be "normal", and whose experience of the world is limited by internal and external factors that prevent them from responding in a typical fashion to various situations involving communication, social interaction and cognitive tasks.[8] This

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[7] For more information, visit these links: https://www.merckmanuals.com/es-us/professional/trastornos-neurol%C3%B3gicos/delirio-y-demencia/demencia-asociada-a-hiv , https://www.mayoclinic.org/es-es/diseases-conditions/vascular-dementia/symptoms-causes/syc-20378793, https://www.alz.org/alzheimer-demencia/que-es-la-enfermedad-de-alzheimer

[8] The current concept of normality has its roots in preconceptions from the modern era whose postulates are based on the thought of philosophers convinced of the sovereignty of reason and individuality, and whose intellectual principles were rooted in the belief that there is a sole, exclusive and "superior" way of being, existing, inhabiting and interpreting the world (Horkheimer & Adorno, 1994; Patiño García, 2015). This arbitrary conviction is backed up historically through aesthetic, anatomical and functional laws dictated by the capitalist system according to the concept of labor productivity and efficiency (Ferreira, 2008; Oliver and Barnes, 2012). From

clinical categorization refers to a group of specific numerical parameters established according to a set of standardized assessments that are collected during a process known as an Intelligence Quotient (IQ) measurement.

Uses:

- The organization entitled Self Advocates Becoming Empowered (SABE) was created by activists with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the United States.

## 11. Discapacidad de Desarrollo (English: Developmental Disability)

A medical label applied to a person considered to fall outside the parameters of what is clinically known as "typical" in terms of development, and whose experience of the world is limited by internal and external factors that prevent them from responding to different situations in a typical fashion, including situations involving communication, cognition and learning and social and cultural components. These clinical-social parameters are established through a set of

an ideological and socioeconomic point of view, the arbitrary nature of these beliefs has unleashed a series of oppressive and discriminatory cultural and material practices that are visited upon people who are considered to fall outside the canon of "normality" (Foucault, 2002).

descriptive and numerical processes whose method of assessment is based on a comparison of standardized variables. These variables are generally measured during the "developmental stage". In Anglo-American societies, this period is held to be the first 18 years of life.

Uses:

- Autism is a developmental disability

## 12. Dislexia (English: Dyslexia):

A neurological learning disability of genetic origin involving various degrees of difficulty in language acquisition, recognition of the written word and other graphic symbols, spelling, reading and writing.

Uses:

- Dyslexics have difficulty decoding graphic symbols such as letters and numbers.

## 13. Directrices Sobre Interacciones y Lenguaje (English: Disability Etiquette):

According to the concept and practice of self-determination, disabled persons have the same right as their non-disabled peers to act as autonomous agents and make decisions for themselves regarding every aspect of their lives. On the basis of this principle, various groups of disabled activists

have established different, and at times contradictory, preferences on the use of language regarding disability as well as the tone, content and nuances of their interactions with non-disabled persons. Although preferences vary between these groups according to their historical experience and their affiliations with different political movements focused on disability, the most important aspect of this form of linguistic and relational self-representation is that it is originated by and for disabled persons. It is important to underline that this communicational and relational principle consists of a direct investigation of the personal preferences of the interlocutor.[9]

Examples:

- Some people prefer what is known as *First Person Language.* Example: Maria has a disability, Margarita has autism, Pedro has an intellectual disability.[10] Some people prefer what is termed their *Identity First*

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[9] For more information, go to the following links : https://adata.org/factsheet/ADANN-writing-esp , https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/MediaLibraries/URMCMedia/strong-center-developmental-disabilities/documents/language-matters_sp.pdf, https://igualdad.ine.mx/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Protocolo-discapacidad.pdf

[10] Note: In the specific case of activists with intellectual and developmental disabilities, there is a historical and political context behind the First Person Language. One of the leading US organizations in the area of self-representation is *Self Advocates Becoming Empowered* (SABE).

*Language.* Example: Antonio is disabled, Rosa is autistic.

- When communicating with a deaf or hearing-impaired person through a sign language interpreter, be sure to concentrate your intention on the person that you're directly interacting with rather than the interpreter.

- Do not touch any aids or auxiliary devices such as wheelchairs, walking sticks or crutches without the permission of the person who uses them; this is an essential part of showing respect for that person and their personal space.

- When referring to disability or a specific disabled person, avoid euphemisms and condescending terms such as "persons with special needs", "differently-abled", "intellectually-challenged", "able-disabled" or "an inspiration to others". Clearly, there are differences in how language can be used.

- When holding a public event, make sure that the forum complies with the regulations on accessibility as stipulated in the legal provisions regarding the right of access and participation for disabled persons. Be sure, also, to offer advertising materials such as pamphlets with clear contact information and willingness to deal with applications for access and provide personalized help when possible.

## 14. Interdependencia (English: Interdependence):

Philosophical-practical principle involving an inter-subjective approach that establishes that relationships between all living beings, including those between human beings and other sentient or sensible beings, as well as among human beings themselves, are woven into their fundamental nature. Based on the ten principles of Disability Justice (Sins Invaid, 2015) and updating Kropotkin's concepts of solidarity, cooperation and mutual aid (1902), disabled activists of color, gay, trans and non-gender identified, initiated everyday political-practical projects of collective resistance and liberation formed around interdependence (Mia Mingus, 2010). The vision of these activists focuses, then, on the conscious practice of this philosophy as a collective antidote to various types of violence, such as capitalist exploitation class conflict, heteronormative patriarchy, social discrimination, interpersonal aggression, mass incarceration, theft of indigenous lands, war, religious intolerance and the destruction of natural resources.

## 15. Justicia por la Discapacidad (English: Disability Justice):

An analytical framework and base social movement oriented towards praxis, political resistance and collective liberation

developed by a group of disabled leaders of color, gay, trans and non-gender identified (Patty Berne, 2015). The ideological roots of this movement can be found in Berkeley, California in the early 2000s in the feminist focus on intersectionality (Kimberlé Crenshaw, 1989).[11] *In contrast with the emphasis on disability as a central and prevailing identity in the struggle for the inalienable rights of the disabled, Disability Justice involves a comprehensive understanding of the processes of systematic oppression and the intrinsic links between capitalism, racism, classism, sexism, homophobia, transphobia, Islamophobia, fatphobia, and anti-immigrant sentiment and other forms of material and cultural discrimination and alienation. Disability Justice thus signifies an unprecedented advance in the struggle for self-management and autonomy in disabled communities that goes beyond the historical and geographical context of the US and the world as a whole*
*(Patty Berne, 2015; Sins Invalid, 2017).*

## 16. Lector de Pantalla (English: Screen reader)

Computer technology providing access and aid through the use of voice synthesizers to reproduce information and other basic functions of a computer in an alternative way. In

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[11] For more information, visit this link: https://afrofeminas.com/2019/01/24/interseccionalidad-definicion-historia-y-guia/

addition to converting text into speech, screen readers also handle Braille. There are various types of screen readers with different functional features depending on the user's access needs.

Uses:

- Screen readers facilitate various alternative methods of communication.

## 17. Lesión Cerebral Traumática (LCT) (English: Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)):

A brain lesion resulting from a sudden, severe blow. TBIs are classified as mild, moderate or severe and can be either focal or diffuse; that is, to various parts of the brain. TBI can have various clinical consequences and harm or impede various cognitive and bodily functions such as: memory, perception, self-perception, communication and speaking, among others; anxiety, depression and isolation are also common effects. TBI can result in temporary or chronic disabilities and, although in most cases the disabilities caused by brain injury are invisible, they can also be visible as in the case of: paralysis, paresis and strabismus. There are two external types of impact that cause TBI:

- Closed brain injury: The head strikes a hard object or surface.

- Brain laceration: An object penetrates and fractures the skull, injuring the brain.[12]

Uses:

- Automobile accidents are the main cause of TBI.

# 18. Movimiento de Derechos de los Discapacitados (English: Disability Rights Movement)

In the United States, during the mid-1950s there were various national protests against the material exclusion and systemic violation of the human rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized members of society. Among the most notable of these protests are those demanding equality for women and their equal participation in all aspects of everyday life and the struggle led by African Americans, who took to the streets en masse to end racial segregation and gain full access to their full civil rights and legal protections. This peak of social assertion in the 1960s also saw the birth of the political movement led by disabled persons. Up until this point, disabled people were not legally recognized as a minority or as citizens with full rights. The Disability Rights Movement led to the enactment of anti-discrimination laws in the most influential spheres of public life, such as

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[12] For more information, visit this link: http://www.medynet.com/usuarios/jraguilar/Manual%20de%20urgencias%20y%20Emergencias/traucra.pdf

employment, education and housing. Two of the most widely-known pieces of legislation are section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 1990's Americans with Disabilities Act – ADA).[13]

## 19. Disability Models:

Conceptual, analytical and reference frameworks conceived of within the theoretical body of Disability Studies in order to interpret the diverse beliefs, attitudes and approaches surrounding disability.

### Charity Disability Model

The charity model, historically associated with Christianity, promotes the idea that beneficial, altruistic works lead to the salvation of the soul and eternal life in Heaven (Torres Jiménez, 2011). The ideology that understands disability as a tragic characteristic of the human condition worthy of benevolence and protection is closely associated with this belief. This framework supposes, therefore, that disabled people are fundamentally incapable and dependent, and therefore proper subjects for the pity of society and the state (Castro-Girona Martínez, 2018). More recent historical approaches classify and treat disabled persons as a social

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[13] For more information, visit this link:
https://unchronicle.un.org/es/article/derribar-los-obst-culos-para-las-personas-con-discapacidad-y-hacer-realidad-la-ciudadan

and economic burden on the state and the collective. For example, the eugenicist policies of Nazi Germany were based on this concept as the pretext for the extermination of multitudes of people as "useless eaters".[14] *Current state policies that use benefit projects to afford rehabilitation projects such as Telethons have contributed to the exclusion of the disabled population and the systematic violation of their civil rights.*[15]

## Modelo Religioso o Moral de la Discapacidad (English: Religious/Moral Model of Disability):

The religious model understands disability as a material manifestation of the impurity of the soul. According to this model, bodymind differences are the result of a penitence inflicted by a divine power to punish an earthly transgression involving heresy, incest, lust or criminal acts.[16] Although this

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[14] For more information, visit this link :
https://www.asodispro.org/index.php/informacion/articulos-de-actualidad/88-el-exterminio-de-personas-con-discapacidad

[15] For more information, visit these links:
http://historico.agenciadenoticias.unal.edu.co/AgenciaUN_/pdf/Documento_anexo_850.pdf,
https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2014/11/141031_teleton_cuestionamientos_nc,

[16] The term *bodymind* has been popularized through the academic work of the American Margaret Price, a specialist in disability studies. Briefly, Price (2015) is inspired by literature and the feminist tradition and first introduced this term in her

model is in general obsolete in the United States and other anglophone countries, in other parts of the world these beliefs still have currency. In some parts of Latin America, particularly rural areas, the birth of a disabled child is seen as a punishment from God on the parents, causing shame to the family and cultural stigma. It should be added that, in other cultures, disability has also been considered a blessing due to its connection with the divine.[17]

## Modelo Biomédico de la Discapacidad (English: Biomedical Model of Disability):

This biomedical model defines disability as an individual "deficiency" for which only the person "affected" is responsible. According to this model, disabled persons

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essay *The Bodymind Problem and the Possibilities of Pain* in order to challenge the supposed distinction between bodily and mental processes as theorized by René Descartes in the seventeenth century. For Price, this separation is inaccurate and, as she argues in her essay, physical and mental processes are fundamentally interlinked and operated interdependently. Price's analysis goes far beyond this critical commentary to make the political context of disability more complex. However this analysis is beyond the scope of this project.

[17] For more information, visit these links

https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-45717111

https://nccc.georgetown.edu/documents/IntegracionOInclusionDeNinos1.pdf

http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0188-77422011000100011,

http://ww2.filo.uba.ar/contenidos/carreras/antropo/catedras/hist_teoria_antropologica/sitio/sitio/pdf/Benedict.pdf,

should achieve normalization by means of standardized and experimental cures; rehabilitation, surgical, prosthetic, 'therapeutic', psychological, behavioral and 'educational' procedures, and so on.

## Modelo Social de la Discapacidad (English: Social Model of Disability):

The social model sees disability as a social construct originating in the negative encounter between persons with bodymind impediments and their environment. This phenomenon is known as the *disability process* and works via a series of historical, institutional and political relationships and forces (Oliver and Barnes, 2012). From a social perspective, disability is not located in the supposed deficit of the individual but rather comes from the set of architectural, socioeconomic, cultural and interpersonal barriers that prevent disabled people from enjoying equal access to their civil rights and full participation in the communities they belong to.[18]

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[18] The term "Social Perspective on Disability" was coined in the United Kingdom in the 1970s by a group of disabled activists, among them the well-known Vic Finkelstein. In the 1980s, the British academic Mike Oliver popularized this perspective under the name "Social Model", as it continues to be known. For more information, visit this link: http://www.scielo.org.mx/pdf/bmdc/v46n138/v46n138a8.pdf

**Modelo Cultural de la Discapacidad (English: Cultural Model of Disability):**

> This cultural model understands disability as an integrative, complex and multifaceted human experience that cannot be reduced to a dichotomous classification or semiotic reductionism separate from the historical and material context in which it is conceived (Mitchell y Snyder, 2006, 2015). According to this point of view, disability is a bodily and psycho-social experience, a cultural identity and a locus of political struggle. This model arose in the US in the 1990s in order to redirect the binary understanding of disability as an individual tragedy (Biomedical Model) or as an oppressive social category (Social Model).

## 20. Nada Sobre Nosotros Sin Nosotros (English: Nothing About Us Without Us):

> The political slogan popularized by disabled activists in the 1960s to communicate the claim to the rights of participation, leadership and decision-making in all processes that concern them and affect them (Charlton, 1998). Example: Government policies on disability, amendment and creation of new laws, affirmative action measures and equality between the legal, social and cultural environment and that of goods and services, among others.

## 21. Neurodiversidad (English: Neurodiversity):

A concept referring to the neurological diversity of the human condition, the principle of which is the refutation of the strictly clinical classification of neuro-cognitive variations as inherently pathological; these include autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, obsessive compulsive disorder and more.[19] One of the first academic references to neurodiversity is attributed to the sociologist Judy Singer, who wrote that "The 'Neurologically Different' represent a new addition to the familiar political categories of class/gender/race and will augment the insights of the social model of disability." (Singer, 1999, p. 4)[20] *This perspective gave rise to the Neurodiversity Movement, which is a political and cultural phenomenon that has been developing over the last two decades in various countries, and which is focused on the struggle for neurodiverse persons' rights (ASAN, 2019; Walker 2014; McGuire 2016; Acevedo 2018; Acevedo, 2017).*

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[19] *Manual diagnóstico y estadístico de trastornos mentales* (5ª ed., Texto rev.).

[20] The original in English states: "The 'neurologically different' represent a new addition to the familiar political categories of class/gender/race and will augment the insights of the social model of disability" (Singer, 1999, p. 4).

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