
Certified Professional in Disability Travel

Disability Etiquette and Communication

Ableism refers to the discriminatory attitude or behavior against individuals with disabilities, it is a concept that is closely related to disability rights and inclusion. Related terms include able-bodiedism, disability oppression, and social stigma. Ableism can manifest in various ways, such as inaccessible environments, stereotyping, and discrimination in employment, education, and other areas of life. It is essential to recognize and challenge ableism to promote equality and inclusion for people with disabilities.

Accessibility refers to the design and implementation of products, services, and environments that can be used by people with disabilities. Related terms include accessible design, universal design, and barrier-free environments. Accessibility is a critical aspect of disability etiquette and communication, as it enables people with disabilities to participate fully in various aspects of life. Examples of accessibility features include wheelchair ramps, braille signage, and audio descriptions.

Accommodation refers to the provision of support or assistance to individuals with disabilities to ensure equal access to opportunities and services. Related terms include reasonable accommodation, disability support, and inclusion strategies. Accommodations can be made in various settings, such as education, Employment, and recreation. Examples of accommodations include note-takers, sign language interpreters, and adaptive technology.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) refers to the landmark legislation in the United States that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in various areas, including employment, education, and public accommodations. Related terms include disability rights, accessibility standards, and compliance regulations. The ADA has been instrumental in promoting inclusion and equality for people with disabilities in the United States.

Assistive Technology (AT) refers to the devices and tools used to assist individuals with disabilities to perform various tasks and activities. Related terms include adaptive technology, accessibility features, and disability support. Examples of assistive technology include wheelchairs, hearing aids, and screen readers. Assistive technology can greatly enhance the independence and participation of people with disabilities.

Audio Description (AD) refers to the verbal description of visual elements, such as images, videos, and performances, to provide access to individuals who are blind or have low vision. Related terms include visual description, accessibility features, and inclusion strategies. Audio description is an essential aspect of disability etiquette and communication, as it enables people with visual impairments to fully engage with various forms of media and entertainment.

Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) refers to the methods and tools used to support individuals with disabilities to communicate effectively. Related terms include communication aids, symbolic communication, and language support. Examples of AAC include picture communication symbols, speech-generating devices, and sign language. AAC is essential for promoting inclusion and participation of people

with disabilities in various aspects of life.

Barrier-free design refers to the creation of environments and products that are accessible and usable by people with disabilities. Related terms include accessible design, universal design, and inclusion strategies. Barrier-free design is critical for promoting equality and inclusion for people with disabilities, as it enables them to participate fully in various aspects of life. Examples of barrier-free design include ramps, wide doorways, and adaptable furniture.

Braille refers to the tactile writing system used by individuals who are blind or have low vision. Related terms include touch reading, raised dots, and literacy support. Braille is an essential aspect of disability etiquette and communication, as it enables people with visual impairments to read and write independently. Examples of braille include braille signs, braille books, and braille displays.

Captioning refers to the display of text captions on videos, films, and live performances to provide access to individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. Related terms include subtitling, audio description, and accessibility features. Captioning is an essential aspect of disability etiquette and communication, as it enables people with hearing impairments to fully engage with various forms of media and entertainment.

Certified Professional in Disability Travel (CPDT) refers to the credential awarded to individuals who have completed the certified professional in disability travel course. Related terms include disability travel, accessibility consulting, and inclusion strategies. The CPDT credential is recognized as a benchmark of excellence in disability travel and tourism, and it demonstrates an individual's knowledge and skills in promoting accessibility and inclusion in the travel industry.

Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) refers to the instantaneous translation of spoken language into text, providing access to individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. Related terms include realtime captioning, stenography, and accessibility features. CART is an essential aspect of disability etiquette and communication, as it enables people with hearing impairments to fully participate in various settings, such as meetings, conferences, and classes.

Disability refers to the impairment or condition that affects an individual's physical, sensory, or cognitive abilities. Related terms include impairment, handicap, and disability rights. Disability is a natural part of human diversity, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for people with disabilities. Examples of disabilities include physical disabilities, sensory disabilities, and cognitive disabilities.

Disability Etiquette refers to the guidelines and principles for interacting with individuals with disabilities in a respectful and inclusive manner. Related terms include disability awareness, communication strategies, and inclusion training. Disability etiquette is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of disability etiquette include using respectful language, asking for permission to assist, and avoiding stereotypes.

Disability Rights refer to the legal and moral entitlements of individuals with disabilities to equal access to opportunities and services. Related terms include disability justice, accessibility standards, and inclusion strategies. Disability rights are essential for promoting equality and inclusion for people with disabilities. Examples of disability rights include access to education, employment opportunities, and healthcare

services.

Disability Support refers to the services and resources provided to individuals with disabilities to support their independence and participation. Related terms include assistive technology, accommodations, and inclusion strategies. Disability support is essential for promoting equality and inclusion for people with disabilities. Examples of disability support include personal care assistants, note-takers, and adaptive equipment.

Discrimination refers to the unfair or prejudicial treatment of individuals with disabilities, resulting in unequal access to opportunities and services. Related terms include ableism, stereotyping, and social stigma. Discrimination is a significant barrier to inclusion and equality for people with disabilities. Examples of discrimination include employment discrimination, education discrimination, and accessibility barriers.

Diversity refers to the variety of human experiences, cultures, and abilities that enrich our communities and societies. Related terms include inclusion, equity, and social justice. Diversity is essential for promoting creative and innovative solutions to social and economic challenges. Examples of diversity include cultural diversity, linguistic diversity, and ability diversity.

Empowerment refers to the process of enabling individuals with disabilities to take control of their lives, make informed decisions, and participate fully in society. Related terms include self-advocacy, independence, and autonomy. Empowerment is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of empowerment include self-directed support, peer mentoring, and leadership development.

Equal Access refers to the principle of ensuring that individuals with disabilities have equal opportunities to access and participate in various aspects of life. Related terms include accessibility, accommodations, and inclusion strategies. Equal access is essential for promoting equality and inclusion for people with disabilities. Examples of equal access include accessible transportation, accessible education, and accessible employment.

Inclusion refers to the process of creating environments and opportunities that are accessible and usable by people with disabilities. Related terms include accessibility, diversity, and equity. Inclusion is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of inclusion include inclusive education, inclusive employment, and inclusive recreation.

Independent Living refers to the philosophy and movement that emphasizes the rights and abilities of individuals with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in society. Related terms include self-advocacy, autonomy, and empowerment. Independent living is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of independent living include self-directed support, peer mentoring, and accessible housing.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to the tools and systems used to access and share information, including computers, smartphones, and internet services. Related terms include assistive technology, accessibility features, and digital inclusion. ICT is essential for promoting inclusion and participation of people with disabilities in various aspects of life. Examples of ICT include screen readers,

speech-to-text software, and video conferencing platforms.

Intellectual Disability refers to the condition that affects an individual's cognitive and adaptive abilities, resulting in difficulties with learning, communication, and daily living skills. Related terms include developmental disability, cognitive impairment, and learning disability. Intellectual disability is a natural part of human diversity, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for people with intellectual disabilities. Examples of intellectual disabilities include Down syndrome, autism, and cerebral palsy.

Language Access refers to the provision of language services and resources to ensure that individuals with limited proficiency in the dominant language can access and participate in various aspects of life. Related terms include language interpretation, language translation, and cultural competency. Language access is essential for promoting inclusion and participation of people with limited language proficiency. Examples of language access include interpretation services, translation services, and cultural brokers.

Learning Disability refers to the condition that affects an individual's ability to learn, process, and retain information, resulting in difficulties with academic and daily living skills. Related terms include specific learning disability, dyslexia, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Learning disability is a natural part of human diversity, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for people with learning disabilities. Examples of learning disabilities include dyslexia, dyscalculia, and dysgraphia.

Mental Health refers to the state of emotional, psychological, and social well-being that enables individuals to cope with the stresses of life, work productively, and contribute to their communities. Related terms include mental illness, mental health conditions, and psychological support. Mental health is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with mental health conditions. Examples of mental health conditions include depression, anxiety, and bipolar disorder.

Mobility Impairment refers to the condition that affects an individual's ability to move, walk, or transfer themselves, resulting in difficulties with daily living skills and participation in various activities. Related terms include physical disability, wheelchair use, and mobility aids. Mobility impairment is a natural part of human diversity, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for people with mobility impairments. Examples of mobility impairments include spinal cord injury, amputation, and cerebral palsy.

Non-Discrimination refers to the principle of ensuring that individuals with disabilities are not treated unfairly or prejudicially based on their disability. Related terms include equal access, accommodations, and inclusion strategies. Non-discrimination is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of non-discrimination include equal employment opportunities, equal education opportunities, and accessible public services.

People with Disabilities (PWD) refers to the individuals who have disabilities, including physical, sensory, cognitive, and mental health disabilities. Related terms include persons with disabilities, individuals with disabilities, and people with impairments. People with disabilities are a diverse and vibrant part of our communities and societies, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for them. Examples of people with disabilities include people who use wheelchairs, people who are deaf or hard of hearing, and people with intellectual disabilities.

Physical Disability refers to the condition that affects an individual's physical abilities, resulting in difficulties with daily living skills and participation in various activities. Related terms include mobility impairment, wheelchair use, and physical accessibility. Physical disability is a natural part of human diversity, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for people with physical disabilities. Examples of physical disabilities include spinal cord injury, amputation, and cerebral palsy.

Reasonable Accommodation refers to the adjustments or modifications made to ensure that individuals with disabilities have equal access to opportunities and services. Related terms include accommodations, accessibility features, and inclusion strategies. Reasonable accommodation is essential for promoting inclusion and participation of people with disabilities. Examples of reasonable accommodations include providing wheelchair ramps, providing sign language interpreters, and modifying work schedules.

Recreation refers to the leisure activities and pursuits that individuals engage in for enjoyment, relaxation, and personal growth. Related terms include play, entertainment, and tourism. Recreation is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of recreation include sports, arts, and travel.

Self-Advocacy refers to the process of individuals with disabilities speaking up for themselves, making informed decisions, and asserting their rights. Related terms include empowerment, autonomy, and independence. Self-advocacy is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of self-advocacy include self-directed support, peer mentoring, and leadership development.

Sensory Disability refers to the condition that affects an individual's sensory abilities, resulting in difficulties with perceiving and processing sensory information. Related terms include visual impairment, hearing impairment, and sensory accessibility. Sensory disability is a natural part of human diversity, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for people with sensory disabilities. Examples of sensory disabilities include blindness, deafness, and low vision.

Sign Language refers to the visual language used by individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing to communicate and express themselves. Related terms include american sign language, british sign language, and sign language interpretation. Sign language is an essential aspect of disability etiquette and communication, as it enables people with hearing impairments to communicate effectively. Examples of sign language include finger spelling, hand shapes, and non-manual markers.

Social Model of Disability refers to the framework that views disability as a societal construct, resulting from the interaction between individuals with impairments and environmental barriers. Related terms include medical model of disability, disability rights, and inclusion strategies. The social model of disability is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of the social model of disability include accessibility features, inclusive education, and disability support services.

Stigma refers to the negative attitudes and beliefs that society holds towards individuals with disabilities, resulting in discrimination and exclusion. Related terms include ableism, prejudice, and social exclusion. Stigma is a significant barrier to inclusion and equality for people with disabilities. Examples of stigma

include negative stereotypes, discriminatory language, and exclusionary practices.

Support Services refer to the resources and assistance provided to individuals with disabilities to support their independence and participation. Related terms include disability support, assistive technology, and accommodations. Support services are essential for promoting inclusion and participation of people with disabilities. Examples of support services include personal care assistants, note-takers, and adaptive equipment.

Tourism refers to the industry that provides leisure activities, travel experiences, and hospitality services to individuals and groups. Related terms include travel, hospitality, and recreation. Tourism is essential for promoting positive attitudes and behaviors towards people with disabilities. Examples of tourism include accessible tourism, inclusive tourism, and disability tourism.

Universal Design refers to the principle of designing products, services, and environments that are accessible and usable by people with disabilities. Related terms include inclusive design, accessibility features, and barrier-free design. Universal design is essential for promoting inclusion and equality for people with disabilities. Examples of universal design include wheelchair ramps, wide doorways, and adaptable furniture.

Visual Impairment refers to the condition that affects an individual's visual abilities, resulting in difficulties with seeing and perceiving visual information. Related terms include blindness, low vision, and visual accessibility. Visual impairment is a natural part of human diversity, and it is essential to promote inclusion and equality for people with visual impairments. Examples of visual impairments include blindness, low vision, and color blindness.

Wheelchair refers to the device used by individuals with mobility impairments to move and transfer themselves. Related terms include mobility aid, wheelchair accessibility, and physical accessibility. Wheelchair is an essential aspect of disability etiquette and communication, as it enables people with mobility impairments to participate fully in various aspects of life. Examples of wheelchairs include manual wheelchairs, power wheelchairs, and sport wheelchairs.