

Disability Policy Seminar Fact Sheet Glossary

Beneficiary: A person who benefits from a program like Medicaid or Social Security; the person who receives payment or services.

Bi-Partisan: When people of both political parties (Democratic and Republican) cooperate on a law.

Capacity Building: Increasing opportunities for a type of service. For example, creating more jobs in the community is capacity building for employment.

Complex: Complicated or difficult to break down and understand.

Competitive Integrated Employment: Full or part-time work at minimum wage or higher, with wages and benefits similar to that for people without disabilities doing the same work, and fully integrated with coworkers without disabilities.

Evidence-based: Making decisions and policy that apply the findings of the best available current research or studies.

Initiatives: Plans, activities, and strategies that work toward a goal or priority.

Institutions of Higher Learning: Colleges, community colleges, and universities.

Jeopardizing: At risk or in harms way.

Onset: The beginning or start of something.

Poverty: Not having enough money to live; being extremely poor.

Provision: Part of something, for example, part of a law or regulation.

Reauthorization: Approve or pass again, for example approve funding for a program that was already a law.

Restraint: The action of physically keeping someone in one place.

Restrictive: Putting limitations on someone's freedom.

Revenues: The money that a city, county, state, or country brings in as income, usually as taxes.

Seclusion: The state of being isolated or kept away from others.

Solvency: Having enough of something to cover the costs of the program. For example, having enough money to pay what you owe means you are solvent.

Subminimum Wage: Below or less than the minimum wage paid in a city or state.

Surplus: Excess or left-over funds.

Universal Design: Products or features created to be accessible to people with a wide range of abilities, disabilities, and other characteristics. For Example, curb cuts.

Work Incentives: Work incentives are programs that the Social Security Administration has created to allow people with disabilities who are receiving Social Security benefits to work and continue to receive monthly payments. Each program has very specific rules, and some programs allow the work attempt for a limited amount of time.