



Models of disability.

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Today's lecture

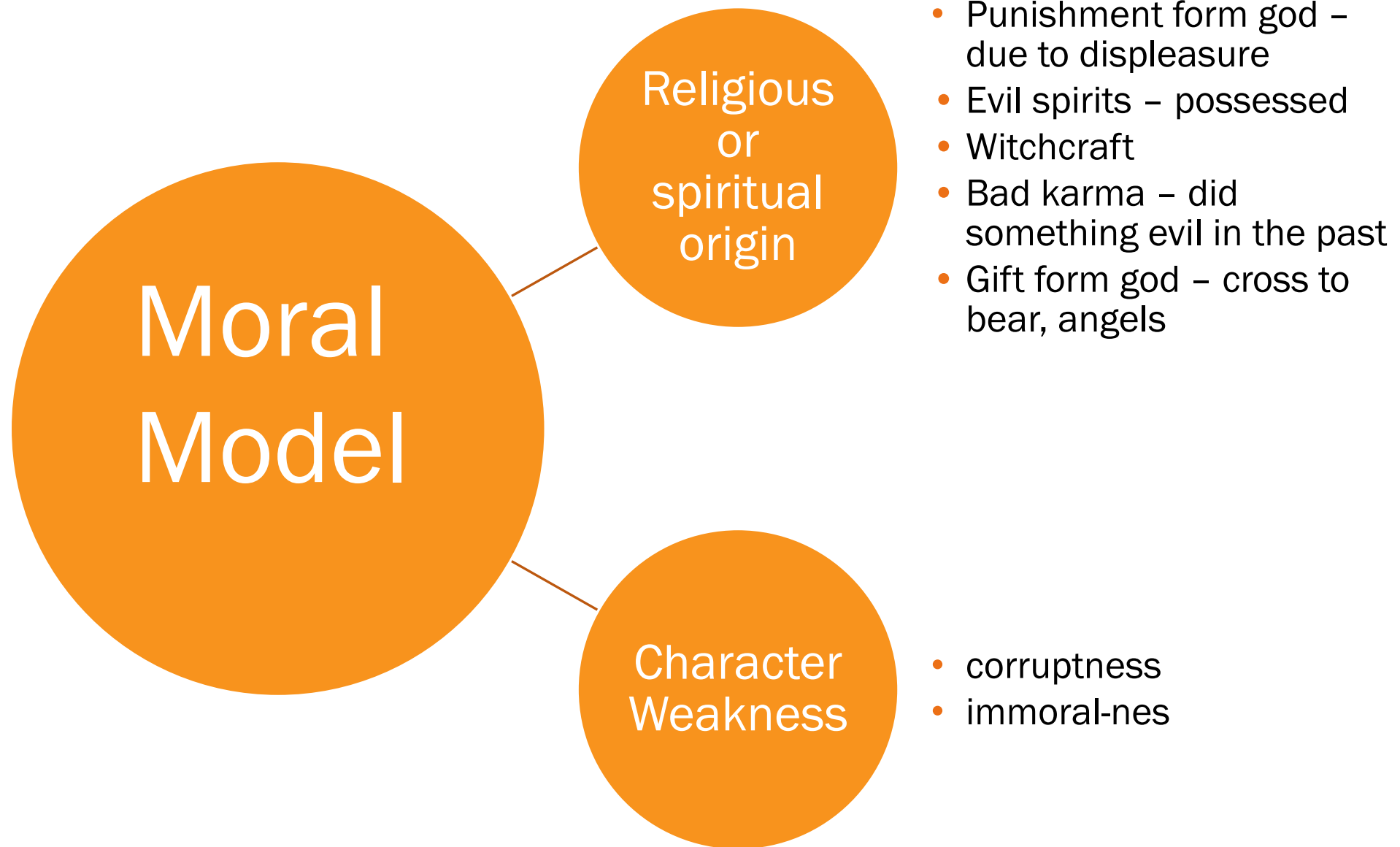
- Outline and consider the applicability of different models of disabilities
- Discuss the applicability of these models for PCET education
- Consider social mobility and the role of education

6 Models of disability

- Moral model - disability is somehow deserved because of sin, shame, pity, charity
- Personal tragedy model of disability - disabled people are victims of circumstance
- Medical model - disability is caused by what is wrong with the person and should be 'fixed'
- Social model - disability is caused by society and barriers restrict the lives of disabled people
- Affirmation model of disability - non- tragic view of disability, disability is a difference that can enrich life
- Rights based model - all people have rights which must be upheld and protected by law

Models of disability

- In groups look at one of these models of disability and design an academic poster or powerpoint to feedback, considering the following questions:
 - What does the model say?
 - How could it impact post 16 education for people with disabilities, what are the barriers?
 - What could post 16 educators do to relieve these barriers?
- Moral model
- Personal tragedy model
- Medical model
- Social model
- Affirmation model of disability
- Rights based model



Personal tragedy model

Cultural viewpoint held by people with and without disabilities that having an impairment is tragic and people with disabilities should be pitied



Believe that physical death is better than the social death of having a disability (Swain and French, 2000, p.572)



Rejects an identity built on disability and a disabled person's ability to have experiences, joy, and a quality of life



Disabled people are victims of their circumstances



Misfortune caused the disability

Medical model



This is a diagram of the traditional Medical Model of Disability, which the Social Model was developed to challenge.

The Social Model of Disability



Social model

The Social Model of Disability states that the oppression and exclusion people with impairments face is caused by the way society is run and organised.

Affirmation Model

Direct opposition to the tragedy model

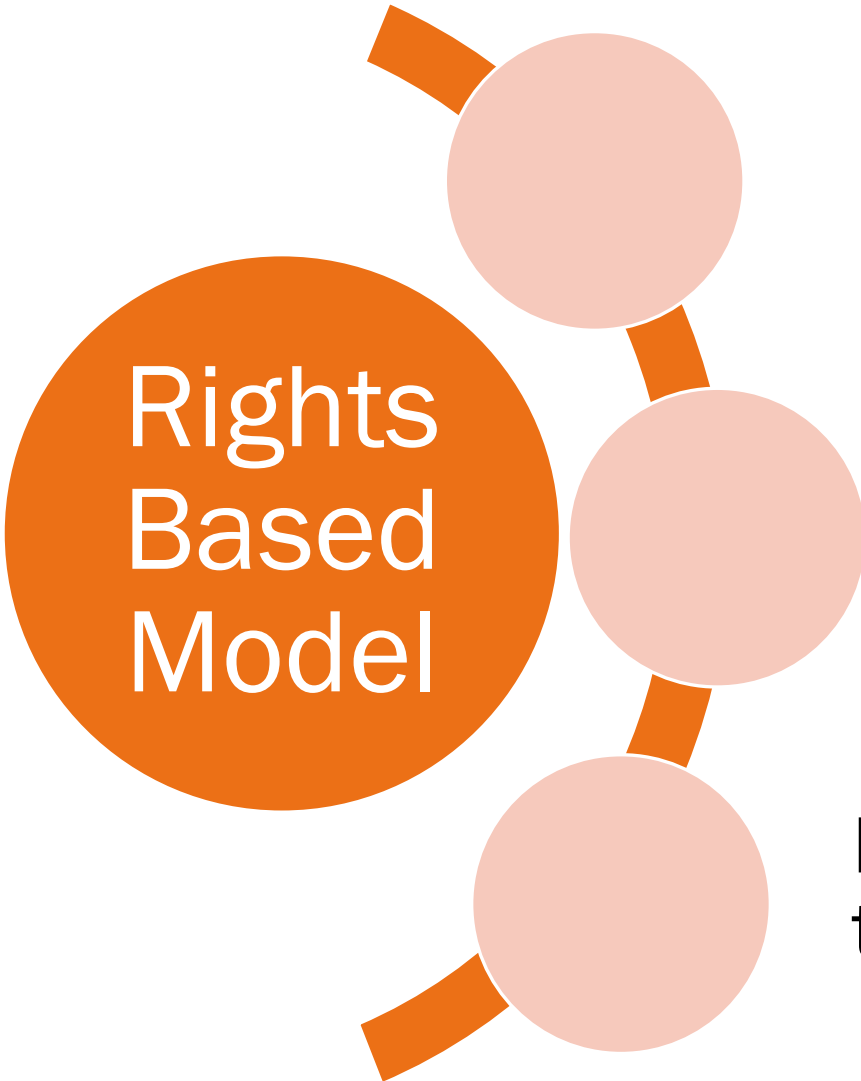
Having a disability, while challenging, is not necessarily a negative experience and may result in some benefits.

Non-tragic view of disability and impairment

Positive social identities, both individual and collective

Benefits of lifestyle and life experience of being impaired and disabled

Builds on the liberatory imperative of the social model



The diagram features a large orange circle on the left containing the text 'Rights Based Model'. To its right, three smaller light orange circles are arranged vertically, each connected to the main circle by a short orange line segment. Each of these three circles is paired with a text block to its right.

Rights Based Model

Recognizes that disability is a natural part of human diversity

People with disability have the same rights as everyone else in society

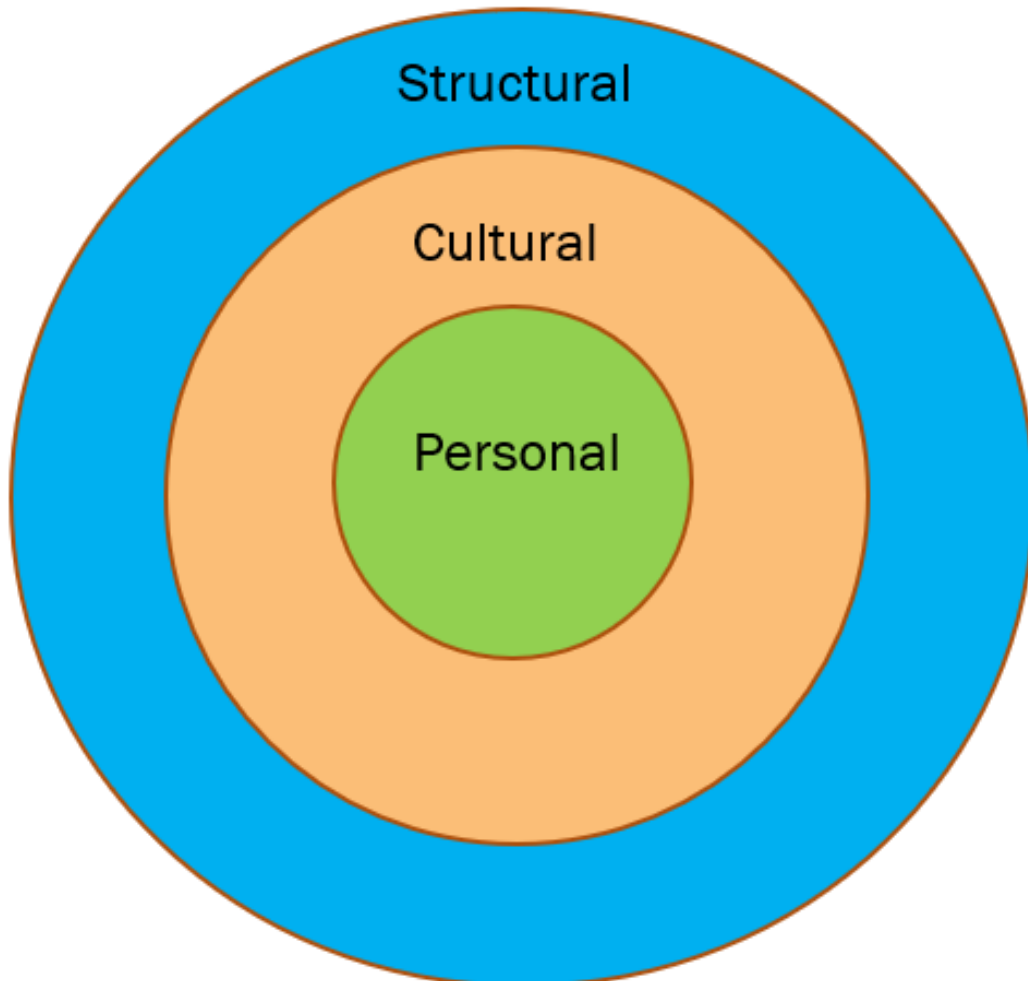
Disability “must not be used as an excuse to deny or restrict people's rights

Is it that simple?

- Is it 1 model or
- more than 1 model
- None of the above?

Thompson's PCS Model (2006) of oppression

- Oppression happens at the Personal level, Cultural level and the Structural level
- Personal – oppression through individual thoughts, feelings attitudes and actions
- Cultural – shared ways of thinking and doing. Assumed consensus about what is “right” and what is “normal”
- Structural – how oppression is simply a part of society through laws, policies and institutions



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- Discrimination operates at different levels
 - The levels are interrelated
 - Some elements are overt and visible whereas other features are more covert and invisible
 - Effective action to promote equality and diversity needs action on all levels
 - What idea does this link to that we discussed in the last lecture?

Are Models of disability helpful?

- Models of disability provide definitions of disability.
- Models of disability provide explanations of causal attribution and responsibility attributions
- Models of disability are based on (perceived) needs
- Models guide the formulation and implementation of policy

(Retif and Letšosa p.1)

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- Models of disability are not value neutral
 - Models of disability determine which academic disciplines study and learn about PWDs
 - Models of disability shape the self-identity of PWDs
 - Models of disability can cause prejudice and discrimination

(Retif and Letšosa p.1)

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