

WORDS WITH DIGNITY

When you use Words with Dignity, you encourage equality for everyone. If you're in doubt, use people first language (e.g., "a person with a disability"; not "a disabled person").

USE: Person with a disability, disabled

NOT: Cripple, handicapped, handicap, invalid (literally means "not valid")

USE: Person who has, person with (e.g., person who has cerebral palsy)

NOT: Victim, afflicted with (e.g., victim of cerebral palsy)

USE: Uses a wheelchair

NOT: Restricted or confined to a wheelchair, wheelchair bound

USE: Nondisabled or able-bodied

NOT: Normal (referring to nondisabled persons as "normal" insinuates that people with disabilities are abnormal)

USE: Deaf, Hard of Hearing

NOT: Deaf-mute, Deaf and dumb

USE: Disabled since birth, born with

NOT: Birth defect

USE: Psychiatric history, psychiatric disability, emotional disorder, mental illness, consumer of mental health services

NOT: Crazy, insane, mental patient, wacko, a lunatic, a psychotic, a schizophrenic

USE: Epilepsy, seizures

NOT: Fits

USE: Learning disability, intellectual disability, developmental disability, cognitive disability, ADD/ADHD

NOT: Mental retardation, slow, retarded, lazy, stupid, underachiever

Other terms that should be avoided because they have negative connotations and tend to evoke pity and fear:

abnormal

burden

condition

deformed

differently abled

disfigured

handicapable

incapacitated

imbecile

manic

maimed

madman

moron

palsied

pathetic

physically challenged

pitiful

retard

spastic

stricken with

suffer

tragedy

unfortunate

victim

Preferred terms to use when discussing disabilities

Blind (no visual capability)

Legally blind, low vision (some visual capability)

Hearing loss, Hard of Hearing (some hearing capability)

Hemiplegia (paralysis of one side of the body)

Paraplegia (loss of function in the lower body only)

Quadriplegia (paralysis of both arms and legs)

Residual limb (post-amputation of a limb)

To learn more about disability awareness or to schedule a guest speaker, visit www.paraquad.org.



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DISABILITY ETIQUETTE

Basic guidelines

Make reference to the person first, then the disability. Say “a person with a disability” rather than “a disabled person.”

Avoid the word “handicapped” in any use. The word comes from the image of a person standing on the corner with a cap in hand begging for money. People with disabilities do not want to be the recipients of charity or pity. They want to participate equally with the rest of the community. A disability is a functional limitation that interferes with a person’s ability to walk, hear, talk, learn, etc.

If the disability isn’t relevant to the story or conversation, don’t mention it.

Remember: A person who has a disability isn’t necessarily chronically sick or unhealthy. He or she is often just disabled.

A person is not a condition, so avoid describing a person as such. Don’t present someone as “an epileptic” or “a post-polio.” Instead, say “a person with epilepsy” or “a person who has had polio.”

Common courtesies

Don’t feel obligated to act as a caregiver to people with disabilities. Ask if help is needed, but always wait until your offer is accepted. Listen to any instructions the person may have.

Leaning on a person’s wheelchair is similar to leaning or hanging on a person. It is considered annoying and rude. The chair is part of a person’s personal body space. Don’t hang on it.

Share the same social courtesies with people with disabilities that you would share with someone else. If you shake hands with people you meet, offer your hand to everyone you meet, regardless of disability. If the person is unable to shake your hand, he or she will tell you.

When offering assistance to a person with a visual impairment, allow that person to take your arm. This will enable you to guide, rather than propel or lead the person. Use specific directions, such as “left in 100 feet” or “right in two yards” when directing a person with a visual impairment.

When planning events that involve persons with disabilities, consider their needs before choosing a location. Even if people with disabilities will not attend, select an accessible spot. You wouldn’t think of holding an event where other minorities could not attend, so don’t exclude people with disabilities.

Conversation

When speaking about people with disabilities, emphasize achievements, abilities and individual qualities. Portray them as they are in real life: parents, employees, business owners, etc.

When talking to a person who has a physical disability or a developmental disability, speak directly to that person. Don’t speak to that person through a companion or refer to him or her in the third person while in his or her presence. For people who communicate through sign language, speak to them, not to the interpreter.

Relax. Don’t be embarrassed if you use common expressions such as “see you later” or “gotta run.”

To get the attention of a person who has a hearing loss, tap them on the shoulder or wave. Look directly at the person and speak clearly, slowly and expressively to establish if they read lips. Not all people with hearing loss can read lips. Those who do rely on facial expressions and body language for understanding. Stay in the light and keep food, hands and other objects away from your mouth. Shouting won’t help; written notes will. Use an interpreter if possible.

When talking to a person in a wheelchair for more than a few minutes, place yourself at eye level with that person. This will spare both of you a sore neck.

When greeting a person with a severe loss of vision, always identify yourself and others. For example, say, “On my right is John Smith.” Remember to identify persons to whom you are speaking. Speak in a normal tone of voice and indicate when the conversation is over. Let them know when you move from one place to another.