

## Disability Language and Etiquette

This guidance sheet offers tips and advice from people who have disabilities to help put everyone at ease. Because no two people with disabilities are exactly alike, it is best to ask the person and follow the person's lead when it comes to what works best for them.

### Respectful language

**People-first language** is based on the idea that the person is not defined by their disability. An example of this is "People who are blind" instead of "Blind people."

**Identify-first language** means that the person feels that the disability is a strong part of who they are and they are proud of their disability. For example, "Disabled person," versus "person who has a disability."

Ultimately, people with disabilities decide how their disability should be stated. Some may choose people first language, while others use identify first language. At this time, people first language is recommended for use by anyone who doesn't have a disability and for professionals who are writing or speaking about people with disabilities.



*Offer assistance, listen for response, and follow any specific directions.*

Terms generally discouraged	Terms generally recommended
a handicap	a disability
suffers from, afflicted by, victim of	has a disability
The handicapped, handi-capable, differently-abled	People with disabilities
Able-bodied, normal	People without disabilities
Mental retardation	Intellectual disability
Wheelchair bound	Person who uses a wheelchair; person with a mobility disability
Sight impaired	People who are blind or have low vision; people with a visual disability
Hearing impaired	Person who is deaf or hard of hearing
Mental illness, mental disorder, crazy, insane	psychiatric disability
Midget	Person of short stature; little person; person with dwarfism
Epileptic	Person who has epilepsy; person who has seizures
fits, spells, attacks	seizures
Brain damaged	People with brain injuries
Slow learner	Person with a learning disability
Diabetics	People who have diabetes

It is okay to use phrases such as "Want to go for a walk?" to a person who uses a wheelchair; "Have you seen...?" to an individual who is blind; or "Did you hear about...?" to an individual who is deaf. If you do not understand something an individual has said, perhaps because they have a communication disability, do not pretend to understand. Instead ask them to repeat it or to write it down.

## General etiquette

Treat people with disabilities as you would anyone else, while making reasonable accommodations. Consider universal design when planning activities. For example, dimmable room lighting, choice of large and small meeting rooms, scheduling more time for breaks, and offering information in different formats and handouts, written in plain language, can be very helpful to people with all types of disabilities. Before you hold an event, be sure to ask each guest what accommodation is needed (if any). Ask new employees if their work space gives them full access.

Do not use “baby-talk.” Speak directly to the individual, not their companion, interpreter, or personal care attendant (PCA).

Do not touch, address, or feed a service animal unless you have the person’s permission.

## People who have a physical disability

A mobility device is a part of the individual’s personal space. Do not lean on the device, use it as a coat hanger, or kick it. When speaking with a person who uses a wheelchair, stand back, kneel, or sit down to help alleviate their neck strain. Even if an individual does not have an arm or hand, hold out your own for a handshake. The individual will be used to this situation, and you may simply follow their lead.

## People who are deaf or hard of hearing

It’s okay to touch or wave your hand to get the attention of someone who has a hearing disability. To help people who are reading your lips, speak normally, keep your beard neatly trimmed, and don’t chew, cover your mouth, or turn away.

## People who are blind or have low vision

Identify yourself as you enter or leave a small work area. Use descriptive language when giving directions. Instead of “the restrooms are over there,” say “If you turn around, the restrooms are located down the second hallway, about 20 feet and on the left.” Let the individual know if you are holding out a pen to them, or similar. Put a card down at signature lines, so an individual can feel where to sign when needed. Identify paper money when handing it to a customer with a visual disability. Offer to read printed materials aloud.

For more information, visit [Northwest ADA Center videos on Youtube](#).

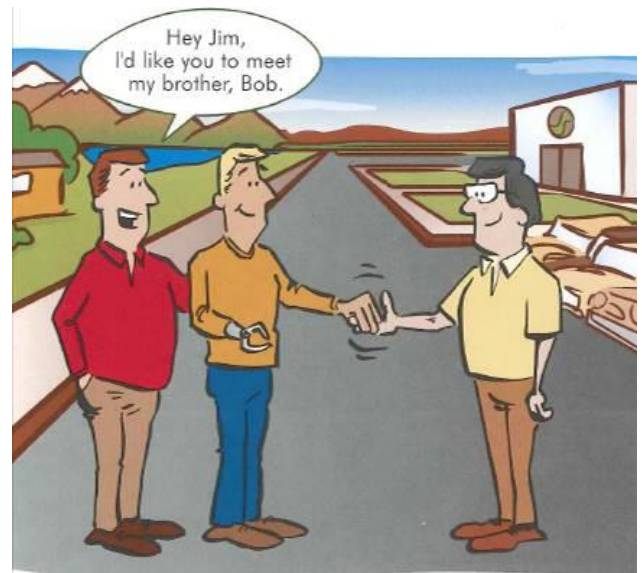
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*Do not pet, feed or distract service animals. They are working animals, not pets.*



*Use common sense and extend common courtesies to everyone.*