Introduction

As writers, we should all strive for accuracy and use current terminology regarding people with disabilities. To do so otherwise is not only substandard journalism, it also can offend readers.

This revised Guidelines for Reporting and Writing about People with Disabilities explains preferred terminology and offers suggestions for accurate ways to describe people with disabilities.

Although opinions may differ on some terms, this booklet reflects input from more than 100 national disability organizations and has been reviewed and endorsed by media and disability experts throughout the country. Portions of the Guidelines, which originally were funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, have been adopted into the Associated Press Stylebook, a basic reference for professional journalists.

Please use the Guidelines when you write or report about people with disabilities. If you would like more information, additional copies of the Guidelines, or an attractive 18” x 24” poster of disability writing style do’s and don’ts, contact the Research and Training Center on Independent Living at:

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Portrayal Issues

Please consider the following when writing about people with disabilities.

Do not focus on disability unless it is crucial to a story. Avoid tear-jerking human interest stories about incurable diseases, congenital impairments, or severe injury. Focus instead on issues that affect the quality of life for those same individuals, such as accessible transportation, housing, affordable health care, employment opportunities, and discrimination. People with disabilities actively participate in their communities and can participate even more when portrayed just like anyone else in the community.

Put people first, not their disability. Say woman with arthritis, a child who has a learning disability, or person with a disability. This puts the focus on the individual, not the particular functional limitation. Labeling the person as the disability (for example, a quad) dehumanizes the individual and equates the condition with the person. (However, note that some disability advocates use the term “disabled person” as part of a disability pride.) It is people first, too, for indicating disability groups. Say people with cystic fibrosis or people who have cancer. Terms such as “the_____ (for example, “the retarded”) imply a homogenous group separate from society as a whole.

Do not portray successful people with disabilities as heroic overachievers or long suffering saints. Even though the public may find these portrayals inspirational, these stereotypes raise false expectations that all people—with and without disabilities—should be such “super humans.”

Avoid sensationalizing and negative labeling. Saying afflicted with, crippled with, victim of or suffers from devalues individuals with disabilities by portraying them as helpless objects of pity and charity. It is more neutral to say an individual with AIDS than a person who suffers from AIDS. Similarly, do not use emotional descriptors such as unfortunate or pitiful.
Emphasize abilities, not limitations. For example, uses leg braces or walks with crutches, is more accurate than confined to a wheelchair or wheelchair bound. For, in reality, wheelchairs and crutches represent independence, not a burden. To emphasize capabilities, avoid words that start with in, dis, un, or de that imply lacking or inferiority such as invalid or defective.

Bypass condescending euphemisms. Disability groups also strongly object to the use of euphemisms to describe disabilities. Terms such as handicaps, differently abled, special, and challenged reinforce the idea that people cannot deal honestly with their disabilities.

Maintain the integrity of each individual. Do not use words or phrases regarded as offensive such as freak, subnormal, vegetable, misshapen, feeble minded, or imbecile.

Do not imply disease when discussing disabilities that result from a prior disease episode. People who had polio and experienced after effects have post-polio syndrome. They are not currently experiencing the disease. Do not imply disease with people whose disability has resulted from anatomical or physiological damage (for example, person with spina bifida or cerebral palsy). Reference to disease associated with a disability is acceptable only with chronic diseases, such as arthritis, Parkinson’s disease, or multiple sclerosis. Individuals with disabilities should never be referred to as patients or cases unless their relationship with their doctor is under discussion, or if they are referenced in the context of a hospital or clinical setting.
Appropriate Terminology

Consensus-preferred terms for referring to disabilities are listed and defined below.

**Accessible** refers to accommodations for people who have a disability. Replace *disabled* or *handicapped* with *accessible* such as an *accessible parking space* rather than a *handicapped parking space.*

**ADHD** (Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) is a syndrome of learning and behavioral problems characterized by difficulty in sustaining attention, impulsive behavior, and usually by excessive activity. Do not say *hyperactive.* Say *person with ADHD.*

**Advocacy** is an active process designed to make any social system more responsive to the needs of each individual participating in that system. Through advocacy, individuals with disabilities can communicate their needs and choices and participate in decision making that affects them.

**Autism** is considered to be a spectrum condition, as the symptoms may encompass a wide array of physical and behavioral anomalies. These conditions may be characterized by functional limitations in social interactions, language use and form, and repetitive actions. Effects can result in mild to severe impairment and can be mixed, that is, a person with severe limitations in one area, may have normal or even extraordinary capabilities in another. Do not say *autistic.* Say *person with autism.*

**Blind** describes a condition in which a person has loss of vision for ordinary life purposes. Visually impaired or living with vision loss are the generic terms used by some individuals to refer to all degrees of vision loss. Say *boy who is blind,* *girl who is visually impaired,* or *man who has low vision.*

**Brain injury** describes a condition where there is long-term or temporary disruption in brain function resulting from injury to the brain. Difficulties with cognitive, physical, emotional, and/or social functioning may occur. Do not say *brain damaged.* Say *person with a brain injury,* *woman who has sustained brain injury,* or *employee with an acquired brain injury.*
Chronic fatigue syndrome has been debated as the proper term to describe this specific chronic condition in which individuals experience six or more months of fatigue accompanied by physical and cognitive symptoms. Chronic fatigue and immune dysfunction syndrome today is currently preferred even though it does not adequately describe this condition, known as myalgic encephalomyelitis in Europe and by other terms, depending on region. Be sure to term this condition correctly. For example, Yuppie Flu implies personality disorders and is not scientifically supportable. Do not get it mixed up with overlapping or similar conditions such as Epstein-Barr Virus Syndrome.

Cleft lip describes a specific congenital disability involving the lip and gum. The term hare lip is anatomically incorrect and stigmatizing. Say person who has a cleft lip or cleft palate.

Congenital disability describes a disability that has existed since birth but is not necessarily hereditary. The terms birth defect and deformity are inappropriate. Say person with a congenital disability or disability since birth.

Consumer has been used by many to refer to someone with a disability. The civil rights movement inspired the independent living movement of the 1970s that maintained people with disabilities were consumers of assistive services and had a responsibility to evaluate and control their services. On a similar note, some people prefer to be described as what they use to define themselves such as wheelchair user, ventilator user, or mental health service user.

Deaf refers to a profound degree of hearing loss that prevents understanding speech through the ear. Hearing impaired or hearing loss are generic terms used by some individuals to indicate any degree of hearing loss — from mild to profound; although some dislike the term hearing impaired. Other terms in use include deaf or hard of hearing (which refers to a mild to moderate hearing loss that may or may not be corrected with amplification). Never use deaf and dumb. A person who has hearing difficulties may have speech difficulties, too, but deafness does not affect mental abilities. Say woman who is deaf, boy who is hard of hearing,
individuals with hearing loss, or people who are deaf or hard of hearing. As a group, this population typically refers to itself as the Deaf or Deaf community because it identifies with a specific community made up of those who share a common language (sign language) and culture; this is an exception to the people-first policy. Developmental disability is any mental and/or physical disability starting before the age of 22 and continuing indefinitely. Examples include cerebral palsy, autism, sensory impairments, and intellectual disabilities.

Disability is a general term used for an attribute or functional limitation that interferes with a person’s ability, for example, to walk, lift, or learn. It may refer to a physical, sensory, or mental condition such as Lyme disease, depression, irritable bowel syndrome, post traumatic stress syndrome, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, and other conditions that restrict the activities of daily living. Do not refer to people with disabilities as the handicapped or handicapped persons because disability and handicap are not interchangeable. Handicap, an archaic word, originally meant at a disadvantage and today indicates a barrier or source of limitation. So, a disability, the environment, or prejudice can be handicapping but the disability itself is not handicapping. Avoid using the disabled as a generic label because it has connotations of non-functioning (for example, disabled car); describes a condition and people are not conditions; and implies a homogenous group apart from the rest of society.

Disfigurement refers to physical changes caused by burns, trauma, disease, or congenital conditions. Do not say burn victim. Say burn survivor, adult with burns, or child with burns.

Down syndrome describes a chromosome disorder that causes a delay in physical, intellectual, and language development. Mongol, mongoloid, and Down person are unacceptable. Say person with Down syndrome.
HIV/ AIDS attacks the immune system's CD4 T-cells, which are essential to fighting off infection. Over time, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) can weaken the immunity system to a point where the body becomes susceptible to certain illnesses that healthy immune systems resist. People with HIV are diagnosed with AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) when one or more specific conditions are met. Do not say AIDS victim. Say people living with HIV, people with AIDS or living with AIDS.

Independent living is a philosophy about having opportunities to make decisions that affect one's life, a civil rights movement of and for persons with disabilities for equal participation in community life, and a service system made up of centers for independent living (also known as independent living centers). These nonresidential resource centers on disability serve people with disabilities as well as the entire community. Their core services include advocacy, information and referral, independent living skills training, peer counseling, and most recently, deinstitutionalization of people with disabilities.

Learning disability describes a permanent neurological condition that affects the way individuals take in, retain, and express information. Some groups prefer specific learning disability, because it emphasizes that only certain learning processes are affected. Do not say slow learner or retarded, which are different from learning disabled. Say person with a learning disability.

Mental retardation refers to below-average intellectual functioning that requires environmental or personal supports to live independently and as a term, has fallen out of favor by those who have this condition, their families, and related organizations who prefer to use intellectual disability in place of mental retardation. Developmental disability has also been used to indicate mental retardation, but is not a precise match. Do not use subnormal or the retarded. Say people with intellectual disabilities.

Multiple chemical sensitivities describes a chronic condition characterized by neurological impairment, muscle pain and weakness, respiratory problems, and gastrointestinal complaints
triggered by contact with low level exposure to common substances including pesticides, new carpet, particleboard, cleaning agents, perfumes, and electromagnetic fields. Several terms have been applied to the syndromes these people with heightened reactivity to chemicals have experienced, including chemical hypersensitivity, environmental illness, chemical AIDS, 20th century disease, total allergy syndrome, sick building syndrome, chemophobia, immune dysregulation and others. People with this condition are not neurotic or lazy or experiencing a psychosomatic condition. Say person with chemical intolerance or people with an environmental illness.

Nondisabled is a term for people who do not have disabilities. Normal, able-bodied, healthy, or whole are inappropriate. Use people without disabilities to adhere to people-first language.

Post-polio syndrome is a condition that affects some persons who have had poliomyelitis (polio) long after recovery from the disease, and that is characterized by new muscle weakness, joint and muscle pain, and fatigue. Do not use polio victim. Say person with post-polio syndrome.

Psychiatric disability refers to a variety of psychological conditions. Use psychotic, schizophrenic, neurotic, and other specific terms only in proper clinical context for medical and legal accuracy. Note, too that bipolar disorder has replaced manic depression. Words such as crazy, maniac, lunatic, demented, schizo, and psycho are offensive and should never be applied to people with mental health problems. Acceptable terms include psychiatric disabilities, psychiatric illnesses, emotional disorders, or mental disorders.

Seizure describes an involuntary muscle contraction, a brief impairment, or loss of consciousness resulting from a neurological condition such as epilepsy or from an acquired brain injury. The word convulsion should be used only for seizures involving contraction of the entire body. Do not use fit, spastic, or attacks. Rather than epileptic, say girl with epilepsy or teen with a seizure disorder.
Small/short stature describes a variety of genetic conditions causing people to grow under 4’10” tall. Do not refer to these individuals as midgets because of its circus sideshow connotations. Dwarfism is an accepted medical term, but it should not be used as general terminology. Say persons of short stature, although some consumer groups prefer little people.

Speech disorder is a condition in which a person has limited or difficult speech patterns. Do not use mute or dumb. Use child who has a speech disorder. For a person without verbal speech capability, say person without speech.

Spinal cord injury describes a condition in which there has been permanent damage to the spinal cord. Quadriplegia denotes substantial or significant loss of function in all four extremities. Paraplegia refers to substantial or significant loss of function in the lower part of the body only. Say man with paraplegia, woman who is paralyzed, or person with a spinal cord injury.

Substance dependence refers to patterns of substance use that result in significant impairment in at least three life areas (family, employment, health, etc.) over any 12-month period. Although such terms as alcoholic and addict are medically acceptable, they may be derogatory to some individuals. Acceptable terms are people who are substance dependent or people who are alcohol dependent. Individuals who have a history of dependence on alcohol and/or to drugs and are no longer using alcohol or drugs may identify themselves as recovering or as a person in recovery although this phrase may be considered a euphemism by some people.

Survivor is used by those affirming their recovery from or conquest of an adverse health condition such as cancer survivor, burn survivor, brain injury survivor, or stroke survivor.
On the cover: Original artwork by Skip Smith of Parsons, Kansas based on a photograph courtesy of the National Council on Independent Living (NCIL). The Kansas Youth Empowerment Academy (KYEA) participates in the 2006 NCIL Annual Conference Rally on Capitol Hill. KYEA staff and supporters are: (left to right) Zach Coble, Shawn Bryant, Traci Turner, Julia Fonseca and Carrie Greenwood.

Note: Since its inception, over 1 million Guidelines have been distributed. The guidelines have been endorsed by hundreds of disability organizations. Endorsees for this edition include AIDS Action Council, American Cleft-Palate and Craniofacial Association, Association of Programs for Rural Independent Living, The Arc, Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, Brain Injury Association of America, Delta Airlines, Goodwill Industries International, Institute on Independent Living, National Down Syndrome Congress, National Council on Independent Living, Post-Polio Health International, SARDI (Substance Abuse Resources and Disability Issues), TASH, Through the Looking Glass, and World Institute on Disability.

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If you would like more information, additional copies of the Guidelines, or this attractive 18” x 24” poster of disability writing style do’s and don’ts, contact the Research and Training Center on Independent Living at the address below.

### Don’t Say | Do Say
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Differently abled, challenged | People with disabilities
Differently-abled | People with disabilities
Defective | Person with hearing impairment
Disabled | Person with hearing impairment
Disability | People with disabilities
The disabled | People with disabilities
Slow learner | Person with learning disability
Quad | Person with quadriplegia
Autistic | Person with autism
Mongoloid | Person with Down syndrome
Midget | Person of short stature
Burn victim | Burn survivor
Handicapped parking | Accessible parking
Blind | Visually impaired
Alcoholic | Alcohol dependent
Brain damaged | Brain injury
Con/fined to a wheelchair | Uses a wheelchair
Hare lip | Cleft lip
Fit, attack | Seizure
Mute, dumb | Speech disorder
Birth defect | Congenital disability
Mental retardation | Intellectual disability
Normal, able-bodied | Nondisabled
Deaf-mute, the hearing impaired | Deaf, hard of hearing

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