



Guidelines:

How to Write about People with Disabilities

9th Edition

(On the Cover)

Deb Young with her granddaughters. Deb is a triple amputee who uses a power (motorized) wheelchair.

Online

You can view this information online at our website. You can also download a quick tips poster version or download the full pdf of the *Guidelines* at <http://rtcil.org/sites/rtcil.drupal.ku.edu/files/files/9thguidelines.jpg>

Guidelines: How to Write about People with Disabilities



Deb Young with her granddaughters. Deb is a triple amputee who uses a power (motorized) wheelchair.

For More Information

Download our brochure, *Guidelines: How to Write and Report About People with Disabilities*, at rtcil.org/guidelines

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You can contribute to a positive image of people with disabilities by following these guidelines. Your rejection of stereotypical, outdated language and use of respectful terms will help to promote a more objective and honest image.

Say this

How should I describe you or your disability?

Disability
People with disabilities, disabled
Survivor
Uses a wheelchair, wheelchair user

Service dog or service animal

Accessible parking or restroom

Person with Down syndrome

Intellectual disability

Autistic, on the autism spectrum, atypical

Person with a brain injury

Person of short stature, little person

Person with a learning disability

Person with mental illness, psychiatric disability

Person with spinal cord injury

Amputee, has limb loss

Nondisabled, person without a disability

Instead of

What are you? What happened to you?

Differently abled, challenged

Handicapped

Victim, suffers from

Confined to a wheelchair

Seeing eye dog

Handicapped parking, disabled stall

Mongoloid

Meritally retarded, mental retardation

Abnormal

Brain damaged

Midget, dwarf

Slow learner, retard

Crazy person, psycho,

Cripple

Gimp

Normal, able bodied, healthy

Research and Training Center on
Independent Living
The University of Kansas
1000 Sunnyside Avenue, 4089 Dole Center
Lawrence, KS 66045-7561

rtcil.org
rtcil@ku.edu
785-864-4095 (ph)
785-864-0708 (TTY)
Twitter: @RTCILKansas

Instagram: rtcilkansas
YouTube: RTCIL
Facebook: Research & Training
Center on Independent Living

KU
LIFE SPAN
INSTITUTE
The University of Kansas

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Training Center on
Independent Living



A wheelchair user uses a lift to enter a swimming pool. People with disabilities, like all people, should be represented in an objective, honest way. This photograph says that people with disabilities can be as active as people without disabilities.

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Your Words, Our Image

How do you know the correct word to use for a report, blog post, tweet, or video?

If you are a reporter or other type of professional communicator, you consult your profession's style guide. That's why the first edition of the *Guidelines*, published in 1984, was modeled after the Associated Press (AP) Stylebook. We wanted to reach reporters and editors, whose word choice influences their audience's attitudes toward people with disabilities.

Responses were positive. In the following years, *The Associated Press Stylebook*, the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th Edition), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other professional organizations adopted recommendations from the *Guidelines*, beginning with the recommendation to avoid the term handicapped in favor of disabled.

More than 30 years later, thanks to the internet and social media, people have a multitude of options for public self expression. Today we offer this resource to **all** communicators who seek guidance on objective, respectful disability terminology.



The first edition of the Guidelines was published in 1984. Since then, more than one million copies have been distributed.

Who Says?

The recommendations in the *Guidelines* are based on a survey of national disability organizations and individuals with disabilities. We cannot represent every opinion, but we do acknowledge that among people with disabilities, there are two main preferences: “person-first” and “identity-first” or “identity” language. We include terms to satisfy both options, and just as importantly, list terms that should never be used.

Because language evolves, we update the online version of the *Guidelines* at rtcil.org/guidelines. Please let us know what you think by following us on social media. You can help us keep our recommendations current.

The first edition of the *Guidelines* was produced with funding from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, now the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR). Since then, more than one million copies have been distributed, and the online version is used by people around the world.

Choosing Words of Respect

When the U.S. disability rights movement began in the 1970s, advocates wanted to change the laws, practices, and attitudes that affected people with disabilities. Person-first language—which literally puts the person first in a sentence—offered a way to acknowledge that a person’s disability is only one aspect of their identity.

Person-first language is used in the title of the 1990 landmark civil rights law, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Person-first language acknowledges a person's humanity before conveying an objective fact. She *uses a wheelchair* is a person-first alternative to the inaccurate, outdated, and offensive *wheelchair-bound*.

Of course, language and the people who use it change. Some have begun to consider person-first language a patronizing and euphemistic maneuver that avoids confronting the reality of disability on its own terms. Many in the disability community now prefer identity language (also known as identity first), which expresses disability pride with direct statements such as *I am deaf* [or] *autistic* [or] *disabled*. Identity language focuses on *I am* rather than *I have* to proudly acknowledge one's disability.

Communicators can become confused about which of the two options to choose. **Ask the person you are writing or speaking about which approach they prefer.** If you adopt respect for the individual as your guiding principle, you can have an open conversation that acknowledges both the disability and the unique identity and shared humanity of all. *How do you describe yourself?* or *How should I describe your disability?* are simple ways to begin.

If the decision is left to you, either is fine, and most people will honor a genuine attempt to be respectful. A study of the two approaches, published in *American Psychologist*, found that there is too much diversity of opinion to recommend one over the other: "Although a definitive mandate for writing and speaking about disability might be desirable, we suggest that flexibility is an appropriate, respectful response." ([ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25642702](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25642702/))

Portrayal Issues (What Is “Normal”?)

About one in five Americans has a disability, which the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. This law defines disability in terms of difficulty performing a function that most people consider routine, such as bathing, eating, providing one’s own transportation, or managing one’s own finances.

People with disabilities, like all people, have strengths and weaknesses, successes and failures, and hopes and dreams.

People with disabilities are the largest minority group in America, and the only group that any person can join at any time—through disease, traumatic event, or other reason. Like other minority groups, there is much diversity within the disability community, and people with disabilities don’t want to be stereotyped when their stories are told.

Historically, the media has treated people with disabilities as “objects of pity, charity, or medical treatment that have to overcome a tragic and disabling condition, or conversely, presented [them] as superheroes who have accomplished great feats, so as to inspire the non-disabled.”* The late 2010s saw progress in “authentic representation” of people with disabilities in the media, with a study by the Ruderman Foundation finding an increase between 2016 and 2018 from 5% to 12% of characters with disabilities being played by an actor with the same disability**.

* United Nations. (n.d.) *Disability and the Media*. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/resources/disability-and-the-media.html>

**Ruderman Family Foundation. (n.d.) *The Ruderman White Paper on Authentic Representation in TV, 2018*. https://rudermanfoundation.org/white_papers/the-ruderman-white-paper-on-the-challenge-to-create-more-authentic-disability-casting-and-representation-on-tv/

By following these guidelines, you can contribute to this momentum, portraying people with disabilities in an objective, authentic way.

Put away the pity.

Saying *victim of*, *afflicted with*, or *suffers from* portrays individuals with disabilities as passive objects of pity and charity. State the facts in neutral terms, saying *person who has MS*.

Emphasize abilities, not limitations.

For example, *uses a wheelchair* rather than *confined to a wheelchair*. Wheelchairs and other assistive devices enable their users to be more independent; *wheelchair user* emphasizes a person's mobility, but *confined to a wheelchair* is an explicit reference to limitations on a person's mobility.

Find inspiration elsewhere.

Do not portray successful people with disabilities as heroic overachievers or long-suffering saints. Every human faces challenges in life. Even though the public may find such portrayals inspirational, these stereotypes raise false expectations for people with disabilities. To describe these stereotypes, advocate Stella Young coined the term "inspiration porn" in her 2014 TED Talk, *I'm Not Your Inspiration, Thank You Very Much*.

Do not condescend or use euphemisms.

Terms such as *special*, *challenged* and *handicapable* reinforce the idea that people cannot deal honestly with their disabilities. While *special* is used in the names of educational programs and organizations, many people with disabilities, who want to be treated like everyone else in their community, consider the use of *special needs* offensive. *Special* also implies a need to be taken care of, which is frequently not true. Just say *children with disabilities*.

Do not equate disability with illness.

Although some people with disabilities also have chronic illnesses, and some people have disabilities due to chronic illness, people with disabilities CAN be healthy. A disability is not a disease. Do not imply disease if a person's disability resulted from anatomical or physiological difference (for example, a person with spina bifida). Do not refer to people with disabilities as *patients* unless their relationship with their doctor is under discussion or they are referenced in the context of a clinical setting.

Respect the person.

Do not use offensive words such as *retard*, *freak*, *lame* and *vegetable*. These are dehumanizing, inaccurate and archaic expressions that only extend negative stereotypes and beliefs about people with disabilities.



Key Concepts in the Disability Community

These terms and concepts may be helpful when writing or speaking about people with disabilities.

Ableism refers to discrimination against people with disabilities in favor of people without disabilities. It can be deliberate or unintentional, but it is always based on assumptions that people with disabilities do not matter, have less intrinsic worth, or cannot manage their own lives as well as people without disabilities. Ableism prevents people with disabilities' full inclusion and participation in society. Examples include multistory buildings without elevators or using the term *retarded* as an insult.

Accessible describes environmental conditions that support greater independence of people with disabilities, such as curb ramps at intersections, sign language interpreters at public events, or braille labels on elevator buttons. The term also describes adaptations to products and services to support greater independence of people with disabilities, such as captioning or sign language interpretation. *Handicapped* has negative connotations because it suggests that obstacles to participation reside in the person rather than in the environment.

Advocacy is an active process designed to make institutions and social and political systems more responsive to the civil rights, needs and choices of individuals. Through individual and group advocacy, people with disabilities can communicate their rights under various civil rights laws and participate in decision-making that affects them. Self-advocacy refers to a movement of people advocating for themselves rather than others, such as parents or service providers, advocating on their behalf.

Categories of disability are sometimes used to broadly describe a type of disability. Categories of disability include: visible/invisible; physical; mobility; sensory; cognitive; mental illness/psychiatric disability; and acquired/congenital.

Consumer is the term used by many, but not all, in the disability community to refer to someone who receives (or consumes) services and supports. The civil rights movement in the U.S. inspired the Independent Living Movement of the 1970s, which maintained that people with disabilities are consumers of assistive services and have a responsibility to evaluate and control the services they use. On a similar note, some people prefer to be described by what they use, such as *wheelchair user*, *ventilator user* or *mental health service user*. However, others would rather not be defined as consumers but prefer to emphasize their unique identities and contributions to society. Consider the relevance of the assistive supports and services a person uses, and when in doubt, ask.

Disability humor can function like other forms of minority humor, creating bonds among people with disabilities. They may “reclaim” or refer to themselves with the same offensive terms that we urge you to avoid, but this type of familiarity should not be adopted by those outside of the group. Examples include the word *crip* in the “Crip the Vote” campaign, which engages voters and politicians in discussion of disability issues, or in the title of the film “Crip Camp,” which discusses the history of the disability rights movement.

Independent living (IL) refers to the philosophy that people with disabilities should be able to make decisions that affect their own lives. IL also refers to a civil rights movement that advocates for equal participation in community life, and to a nationwide system of Centers for Independent Living (CILs).

These nonresidential resource centers are run by and for people with disabilities and for the benefit of the entire community. CIL core services include advocacy, information and referral, independent living skills training, peer counseling, and transition of people with disabilities from youth to adult services and settings, and from institutions to the community.

Inclusion is the concept that people with disabilities have the same rights and opportunities for education and community living as their nondisabled peers, and that those opportunities are not segregated from the rest of society.

The social model of disability approaches disability differently than the **medical model**, which regards disability as a defect that must be cured or normalized through medical intervention. The social or Independent Living (IL) model regards disability as a neutral difference between people – and acknowledges that people with disabilities can be healthy. The social model seeks not to change the person with the disability but social attitudes, physical environments, public policies, and other barriers to full participation.



Acceptable Language Options: A Partial Glossary of Disability Terms

We know that language shapes perceptions, so a small word choice can make a big difference in shaping attitudes towards people with disabilities and assumptions about the quality of their lives.

As discussed in the previous pages, there are two main types of disability language: person-first language and identity or identity-first language. Person-first language emphasizes the person, not the disability. Identity language emphasizes the person's disability, reclaiming terms that were once considered labels to convey pride.

Person-first language: He is a person with a disability.

Identity language: He is a disabled person.

To be as inclusive as possible, we illustrate both person-first, and in some cases, identity words and phrases in these alphabetical entries. Please note that these are guidelines, not rules.

Acquired disability refers to a disability (other than a developmental disability) that occurred sometime after birth. *Say she acquired her disability in a car crash.*

Amputee, limb loss and limb difference are terms used to describe a person who has lost a limb due to an accident or illness. *Limb difference* is more often used for people who have a congenital condition (one that was present at birth). Descriptive terms like *lower- or upper-limb loss* and *below-knee or above-knee amputation* may be used: *She has lower-limb loss. Her leg was amputated above the knee.*

ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) is the clinical diagnosis for a genetic neurobehavioral condition that is characterized by symptoms in three categories: inattention, excessive activity and impulsive behavior. Say person *with ADHD*. Do not use *hyper* or *lazy*.

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) refers to a complex neurodevelopmental disability that may cause differences in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication, sensory processing, and repetitive behaviors. People who are not autistic and do not have other cognitive disabilities are sometimes referred to as *neurotypical*. **Asperger's syndrome**, which was previously considered a stand-alone diagnosis, was removed from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders in 2013 and is now considered under the ASD umbrella. People on the autism spectrum can have significant limitations in one area with no limitations in others. Use *child with autism*, *person on the spectrum* or *autistic man*. Labels like *high-functioning* and *low-functioning* are not helpful because such distinctions can impact the way an autistic person is treated and are considered offensive by the autistic community.

Blind and Low Vision describes a condition in which a person has loss of sight for ordinary life purposes. A person is *legally blind* when vision with best correction is no better than 20/200. *Low vision* and *vision loss* are generic terms for vision loss caused by macular degeneration and other conditions. *Low vision* usually refers to someone who is legally blind, but can still see large print, bright colors, light and shadow and large shapes, while *vision loss* refers to those who have lost vision after birth. Say *he is blind* or *girl who has low vision*. (You may ask which term best suits the person.) Some blind people consider themselves visual thinkers so they regard *visually impaired* and *visually challenged* as negative terms.

Brain injury and traumatic brain injury (TBI)

describe a condition where there is long-term or temporary disruption in brain function. The two types are distinguished by cause, with a *non-traumatic* or *acquired brain injury* resulting from an internal event, like a stroke or seizure, whereas a *TBI* results from an external injury, such as a fall or car crash. Difficulties with cognitive (thinking, remembering, learning), physical, emotional and/or social functioning may occur. Use *person with a brain injury* or *person who has a traumatic brain injury*. Do not say *brain damaged*.

Chemical and/or electromagnetic intolerances or sensitivities describe chronic medical conditions characterized by neurological impairment, muscle pain and weakness, respiratory problems and gastrointestinal complaints. Reactions for those with *chemical intolerances* are triggered by low-level exposure to everyday substances and products, including pesticides, solvents, cleaning agents, new carpeting and adhesives, fragrances and scented products.

Electrical hypersensitivities are triggered by electromagnetic fields from electrical devices and frequencies. Chemical and electromagnetic intolerances or sensitivities are also called *toxicant-induced loss of tolerance (TILT)*, *environmental illness* or *sick building syndrome*. Use *person with chemical intolerance*, *person with electrical hypersensitivities* or *people with environmental illness*. Do not use the terms *chemphobic* or *idiopathic environmental intolerance*.

Chronic health conditions or diseases refer to conditions that are persistent, generally lasting more than three months, not preventable by vaccines, and not curable by medication. There is some variation in use of this term. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) classify heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, obesity, and arthritis as examples of chronic diseases. The

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services have a more extensive list of chronic conditions that includes dementia, depression, and HIV. Use *person with cancer* or *people who have AIDS*. Do not use the term *victim*, e.g., *AIDS victim*.

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

Congenital disability describes a disability that has existed since birth but is not necessarily hereditary, such as cerebral palsy. Use *person with a congenital disability* or *person with a disability since birth*. *Birth defect* and *deformity* are considered offensive.

Deaf and hearing impairment. *Deaf* refers to a degree of hearing loss that is significant enough to prevent understanding speech through the ear. Deaf people usually identify as *the Deaf* or *Deaf community* (with a capital D) rather than *people who are deaf*. Deaf people are part of a specific community made up of those who share a common culture and sign language.

Hearing impairment, hearing loss, deafness, or hearing difficulties are generic terms used by some individuals to indicate any degree of hearing loss, from mild to profound, although some perceive the term *hearing impaired* as negative. Members of the Deaf community do not use any of these terms as they are medically defined.

Hard of hearing refers to those with a mild to moderate hearing loss who may use technology for amplification. A person who has hearing difficulties may have speech difficulties, too, but deafness does not affect mental abilities. Say *deaf woman* or *hard of hearing boy*. People who have some degree of hearing and vision loss prefer the term *Deaf-Blind*. Never use *deaf and dumb* or *deaf mute*.

Developmental disability (DD) is an umbrella term for a number of life-long conditions apparent during the developmental period. The developmental period is generally understood to end at the age of 22. The most common DD conditions are intellectual disability, Down syndrome, autism, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, fetal alcohol syndrome, and fragile X syndrome. Although the term *intellectual disability (ID)* is often used in conjunction with *developmental disability*, many people with a developmental disability do not have an intellectual disability. The acronym IDD is used to describe a group that includes people with ID, people with another DD and/or people with both. The supports that people with DD or IDD need to meet their goals vary in intensity from intermittent to pervasive. Say *she has cerebral palsy, he has a developmental disability* or *he is autistic*. Do not say *mentally retarded*.

Disability is a general term used to indicate that the environment does not accommodate a person's abilities. The term may refer to a physical, sensory, or mental condition. Do not use the term *handicapped* because many people with disabilities consider it offensive.

Some people object to the term *disabled* because it suggests the person has an inability to function (as in a disabled car) and it suggests that people with disabilities are a homogeneous group. Others proudly claim *disabled* as part of their identity, and others prefer the terms *difference* and *differently abled* because they avoid the negative implications of *disability*. However, some consider *differently abled* a euphemism that does not acknowledge the truth.

Again, language is always evolving. The range of available terms reflects a movement toward greater inclusivity, which is a positive development. When in doubt, ask. When you can't ask, use *people with disabilities* or *the disability community*.

Disfigurement refers to cosmetic or physical changes to the body caused by burns, trauma, disease, congenital conditions, surgery, or other events. Although disfigurement may not affect a person's functional abilities, it can limit a person's opportunities because of fear and bias from others. Do not say *burn victim*. Say *burn survivor* or *child who has burns*.

Down syndrome describes a specific chromosomal condition that results in intellectual disability, a distinctive appearance, and particular health concerns. Down syndrome is a developmental disability. Say *person with Down syndrome*. Do not use *mongoloid* or *Down person*.

Intellectual disability (ID) is a condition defined by substantial limitations in both intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior that are apparent during the developmental period. ID is a developmental disability, and the supports that people with ID need to meet their goals vary in intensity from intermittent to pervasive. Though *mental retardation* was once an accepted clinical term, it became commonly used as an insult or slur. People who have ID, their families, and advocacy organizations campaigned to end its use. Say *people with intellectual disabilities*. Do not use *retarded*, *mentally retarded* or *subnormal*. (See "Rosa's Law and the Language of Bullying" on page 20 for more details.)

Invisible disabilities, sometimes called hidden disabilities, include a wide range of conditions that are not immediately apparent to others, such as autism spectrum disorders, mental health conditions, learning disabilities, and fibromyalgia. Some people with accessible parking permits have an invisible disability, so it is not fair to assume they are not permitted to use an accessible parking space based on their appearance.

Learning disabilities refer to a number of disorders which may affect the acquisition, organization, retention, understanding or use of verbal or nonverbal information. These disorders affect learning in individuals who otherwise demonstrate at least average abilities essential for thinking and/or reasoning. As such, learning disabilities are distinct from global intellectual disability. Learning disabilities result from impairments in one or more processes related to perceiving, thinking, remembering or learning. These include but are not limited to: language processing, phonological processing, visual spatial processing, processing speed, memory and retention, and executive functions, such as planning and decision making. Dyslexia is an example of a learning disability. Say *person with a learning disability*. Do not use *slow learner* or *retarded*.

Little person or person of short stature describes people who have a variety of genetic conditions that cause them to grow to less than 4'10" tall. *Dwarfism* is a medical term, but it should not be used as general terminology. Do not refer to these individuals as *midgets* because the term carries circus sideshow connotations.

Mental illness and psychiatric disability refer to a variety of psychological conditions. Say *person with a mental illness* or *psychiatric disability*. If necessary for medical or legal accuracy, use diagnostic terms such as *schizophrenia*, *psychosis*, or *bipolar disorder* (which replaced *manic depression*). Words such as *crazy*, *maniac*, *lunatic*, *schizo* and *psycho* are offensive and should never be applied to people with mental health conditions. For more detail, refer to the Entertainment Industries Council's online style guide at eiconline.org/eic-resources/publications

Nondisabled is the preferred term when the context requires a comparison between people with and without disabilities. Use *nondisabled* or *people without disabilities* instead of *able-bodied*, *normal* or *healthy*.

Physical disability is an umbrella term that refers to conditions affecting a person's physical functioning, dexterity, and stamina, thereby affecting a person's ability to operate in their environment. Examples include spinal cord injury, amputation, and other conditions that may have physical manifestations, like multiple sclerosis or stroke.

Post-polio syndrome is a condition that affects some people long after their recovery from poliomyelitis (polio). It is characterized by muscle weakness, joint and muscle pain, and fatigue. People who experience post-polio syndrome are not currently experiencing the active phase of the virus. Say *person with post-polio syndrome*. Do not use *polio victim*.

Seizure describes an involuntary muscle contraction and/or a brief impairment or loss of consciousness resulting from a neurological condition such as epilepsy or a brain injury. Say *girl with epilepsy* or *teen with a seizure disorder*. Do not use *epileptic fit* or *spastic attacks*.

Sensory disability is an umbrella term that refers to conditions of sight, hearing, touch, smell or taste. Blindness and deafness are sensory disabilities. Autistic people may have sensory disabilities or hypersensitivity to sounds, lights, or other sensations. People who have a sensory processing disorder have trouble receiving and responding to information gathered through the senses.

Service animal or service dog describe animals that have been individually trained to assist or perform tasks for people with disabilities. In addition to guiding people with blindness or low vision, they may alert deaf people, pull wheelchairs, alert and protect a person who is having a seizure, remind a person to take prescribed medications, or calm a person with post-traumatic stress disorder during an anxiety attack. *Seeing eye dog* is an outdated and less inclusive term.

An *emotional support animal* is an assistance animal that may or may not have special training and is recognized as a reasonable accommodation for a person with a disability under the federal Fair Housing Act. While emotional support animals are often used as part of a medical treatment plan as therapy animals, they are not considered service animals under the ADA and may be prohibited in public places.

Speech disability is an umbrella term for several conditions in which a person has limited speech patterns. Use *child who has a speech disability*. For a person without speech capability, say *non-speaking* or *person without speech*. Do not use *mute* or *dumb*.

Spinal cord injury (SCI) describes a condition in which there has been permanent damage to the spinal cord, resulting in some degree of impairment or paralysis. *Quadriplegia* or *tetraplegia* denote some loss of function in all four extremities, while *paraplegia* refers to loss of function only in the lower part of the body. In both cases, the individual might have some function in the affected limbs. While people with spinal cord injuries may refer to themselves as a *para* or a *quad*, communicators should use *man with paraplegia*, *woman with paralysis* or *person with a spinal cord injury*. Don't say *cripple* or *handicapped*.

Substance use disorder refers to patterns of drug or alcohol use that result in significant impairment in at least three life areas (family, employment, health) over any 12-month period. Although such terms as *alcoholic* and *addict* are medically acceptable, some individuals may consider them derogatory. More acceptable terms are *people who are substance dependent* or *person who is alcohol dependent*. Individuals who have a history of dependence on alcohol and/or drugs and are no longer using alcohol or drugs may identify themselves as *recovering* or as a *person in recovery*.

Survivor is used to affirm a person's recovery from an adverse health condition such as cancer, burns, brain injury, or stroke. Use *cancer survivor* or *brain injury survivor*. *Survivor* is preferable to *victim* because it recognizes a person's ability to grow, change, and overcome adversity.

Visible disabilities are conditions which others can observe. Visible disabilities include many physical disabilities, Down syndrome, and conditions that require the obvious use of supports such as communication devices, external hearing aids, crutches, etc.

Wheelchair user refers to a person who uses a wheelchair. People with any number of disabilities may use wheelchairs, and people may use wheelchairs continuously or only under certain conditions. Don't say *wheelchair-bound* or *confined to a wheelchair*, as these terms are inaccurate and convey pity, and a wheelchair or other assistive device enables the user to participate more fully in life.



Rosa's Law and the Language of Bullying

Signed into U.S. law in 2010, Rosa's Law replaced the term *mental retardation* with the phrase *intellectual disability* in federal health, education, and labor statutes; this change has now been reflected in the statutes of every U.S. state. The law was named for nine-year-old Rosa Marcellino, whose brother Nick explained the change in *Remarks by the President at the Signing of the 21st Century Communications and Accessibility Act*:

“What you call people is how you treat them. If we change the words, maybe it will be the start of a new attitude towards people with disabilities.”

A national campaign called “Spread the Word to End the Word” helped raise the public's awareness about ending use of the word *retarded*. This movement was also part of the battle against bullying, which often begins with demeaning and destructive words.

Similarly, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) was known as the Education for All Handicapped Children Act from 1975 to 1990. The U.S. Congress changed the name to convey the dignity of all students.





July 26, 2020 marks the 30th Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The 9th edition of the Guidelines celebrates this landmark legislation and reaffirms our commitment to its principles.

ADA



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- Tarjan Center at UCLA
- United Spinal Association

Research and Training Center on Independent Living
The University of Kansas
4089 Dole Center, 1000 Sunnyside Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66045-7561

E-mail: rtcil@ku.edu
Phone: 785-864-4095
785-864-0706 (TTY)
[www.rtcil.org/guidelines](http://www rtcil org/guidelines)

Twitter: [@RTCILKansas](https://twitter.com/RTCILKansas)
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