



JPPF Registry Resources – Responding to people with disabilities

Toolkit Resource – Disability Etiquette

These training resources have gratefully been sourced from the Office of Disability Issues, a New Zealand organisation specifically set up as a focal point for government on disability issues and administered by the Ministry of Social Development.

The disability etiquette is a hand-out created to support the disability responsive training session and provides practical and useful tips for you to follow.

Participants should take time to read through the tips and then the presenter should offer to answer any questions.

Disability Etiquette

We don't have to feel awkward when dealing with disabled people. The following provides some practical tips for you to follow.

If you are ever unsure about what to do or say with a disabled person... just ask! Something as simple as -" Can I help you at all?" is fine.

The Basics

- Ask before you help

Just because someone has a disability, don't assume they need help. Adults with disabilities want to be treated as independent people. Offer assistance only if the person appears to need it. And if they do what help, just ask how, before you act.

- Be sensitive about physical contact
- Think before you speak

Always speak directly to the disabled person, not to their companion, aide or sign language interpreter. Respect their privacy. If you ask about their disability, they may feel like you are treating them as a disability and not as a human being.

- Don't make assumptions

People with disabilities are the best judge of what they can or cannot do. Don't make presumptions about people's perceived limitations.

- Respond graciously to requests

People who are mobility impaired

People who use wheelchairs have different disabilities and varying abilities. Some can use their arms and hands. Some can get out of their wheelchairs and even walk for short distances.

- Wheelchair users are people, not equipment
- Don't push or touch a person's wheelchair; it's part of their personal space. If you help someone down a curb without waiting for instructions, you may dump them out of their chair. You may detach the chair's parts if you lift it by the handles or the footrest
- Keep the ramps and wheelchair-accessible doors to your building unlocked and unblocked. Displays should not be in front of entrances, rubbish bins should not be in the middle of aisles and boxes should not be stored on ramps

- Be aware of wheelchair users' reach limits. Place as many items as possible within their grasp. And make sure that there is a clear path of travel to shelves and display racks. When talking to a wheelchair user, grab your own chair and sit at their level. If that's not possible, stand at a slight distance, so that they aren't straining their neck to make eye contact with you
- If the service counter at your place of business is too high for a wheelchair user to see over, step around it to provide service. Have a clipboard handy if filling in forms or providing signatures is expected
- If your building has different routes through it, be sure that signs direct wheelchair users to the most accessible ways around the facility. People who walk with a cane or crutches also need to know the easiest way to get around a place, but stairs may be easier for them than a ramp. Ensure that security guards and receptionists can answer questions about the most accessible way around the building and grounds.
- If the nearest public toilet is not accessible or is located on an inaccessible floor, allow the person in a wheelchair to use a private or employees' accessible toilet
- People who use canes or crutches need their arms to balance themselves, so never grab them. People who are mobility-impaired may lean on a door for support as they open it. Pushing the door open from behind or unexpectedly opening the door may cause them to fall. Even pulling out or pushing in a chair may present a problem. Always ask before offering help
- If you offer a seat to a person who is mobility-impaired, keep in mind that chairs with arms or with higher seats are easier for some people to use
- Falls may be a problem for people with mobility impairments. Be sure to set out adequate warning signs if floor is wet. Also put out mats on rainy or snowy days to keep the floors as dry as possible
- People who are not visibly mobility-impaired may have needs related to their mobility. For example, a person with a respiratory or heart condition may have trouble walking long distances or walking quickly. Be sure that work areas and workstations have ample seating for people to sit and rest
- Some people have limited use of their hands, wrists or arms. Be prepared to offer assistance with reaching for, grasping or lifting objects, opening doors etc

People who are blind or visually impaired

People who are blind know how to orient themselves and get around on the street. They are competent to travel unassisted, though they may use a cane or a guide dog. A person may have a visual impairment that is not obvious. Be prepared to offer assistance - for example in reading - when asked.

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- Identify yourself before you make physical contact with a person who is blind. Tell him your name - and your role if it's appropriate, such as security guard, case manager, receptionist, employment coordinator, work broker. And be sure to introduce them to others who are in the group, so that they are not excluded
- If a new employee is blind or visually impaired, offer him a tour of your facility
- People who are blind need their arms for balance, so offer your arm - don't take theirs - if they need to be guided (However, it is appropriate to guide a blind person's hand to a banister or the back of a chair to help direct him to a stairway or a seat.)
- If the person has a guide dog, walk on the side opposite the dog. As you are walking, describe the setting, noting any obstacles, such as stairs ("up" or "down") or a big crack in the footpath. Other hazards include: half-opened doors, desks or plants. If you are going to give a warning, be specific, "Look out!" does not tell the person if they should stop, run, duck or jump
- If you are giving directions, give specific, non-visual information. Rather than say, "Go to your right when you reach the office supplies," which assumes the person knows where the office supplies are, say, "Walk forward to the end of this aisle and make a full right."
- If you need to leave a person who is blind, inform them first and let them know where the exit is, then leave them near a wall, table, or some other landmark. The middle of a room will seem like the middle of nowhere to them
- Don't touch the person's cane or guide dog. The dog is working and needs to concentrate. The cane is part of the individual's personal space. If the person puts the cane down, don't move it. Let them know if it's in the way
- Offer to read written information - such as the forms to customers who are blind
- A person who is visually impaired may need written material in large print. A clear font with appropriate spacing is just as important as type size. Labels and signs should be lettered in contrasting colours. It is easiest for people with vision impairments to read bold white letters on a black background
- Good lighting is important, but it shouldn't be too bright. In fact, very shiny paper or walls can produce a glare that disturbs people's eyes
- Keep walkways clear of obstructions. If people who are blind or are visually impaired are regular clients, inform them about any physical changes, such as rearranged furniture, equipment or other items that have been moved

People who are deaf or hearing impaired

NZ Sign language (NZSL) is an entirely different language from English, with a syntax all of its own.

Speech reading (lip reading) is difficult for people who are Deaf if their first language is SL because the majority of sounds in English are formed inside the mouth, and it's hard to speech read a second language.

People who are hard of hearing, however, communicate in English. They use some hearing but may rely on amplification and/or seeing the speaker's lips to communicate effectively.

There is a range of communication preferences and styles among people with hearing loss that cannot be explained in this brief space. It is helpful to note that the majority of late deafened adults do not communicate with sign language do use English and may be candidates for writing and assistive listening devices to help improve communication.

People with cochlear implants, like other people with hearing impairments, will usually inform you what works best for them.

- When the exchange of information is complex, the most effective way to communicate with a native signer is through a qualified sign language interpreter. For a simple interaction writing back and forth is usually okay
- Follow the person's cues to find out if they prefer sign language, gesturing, writing or speaking. If you have trouble understanding the speech of a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, let them know
- When using a sign-language interpreter, look directly at the person who is deaf, and maintain eye contact to be polite. Talk directly to the person ("What would you like?"), rather than to the interpreter ("Ask them what they'd like.")
- People who are deaf need to be included in the decision-making process for issues that affect them; don't decide for them
- Before speaking to a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, make sure that you get their attention. Depending on the situation, you can extend your arm and wave your hand, tap their shoulder
- Rephrase, rather than repeat, sentences that the person doesn't understand
- Speak clearly. Most people who are hard of hearing count on watching people's lips as they speak to help them understand. Avoid obscuring your mouth with your hand while speaking
- There is no need to shout at a person who is deaf or hard of hearing. If the person uses a hearing aid, it will be calibrated to normal voice levels; your shout will just sound distorted

- People who are deaf (and some who are hard of hearing or have speech disabilities) make and receive telephone calls with the assistance of a device called a TTY (short for teletypewriter). A TTY is a small device with a keyboard, a paper printer or a visual display screen and acoustic couplers (for the telephone receiver)

People with speech disabilities

A person, who has had a stroke, is severely hard of hearing, uses voice prosthesis or has a stammer or other type of speech disability may be difficult to understand.

- Give the person your full attention. Don't interrupt or finish the person's sentences. If you have trouble understanding, don't nod. Just ask them to repeat. In most cases the person won't mind and will appreciate your effort to hear what they have to say
- If you are not sure whether you have understood, you can repeat for verification
- If, after trying, you still cannot understand the person, ask them to write it down or to suggest another way of facilitating communication
- A quiet environment makes communication easier
- A person with a speech disability can communicate effectively and to be taken seriously is important to all of us