POINTS OF INTEREST

Guidelines for *Disability & Society authors*

Contributors will note that an additional summary headed 'Points of Interest' must be included with all submissions to the journal. This must be between 100 – 150 words describing in plain English the importance of your work for lay readers. We suggest you aim to do this in four or five bullet points. Please avoid jargon and acronyms. Technical terms and academic concepts need to be explained or avoided.

Two examples of 'Points of Interest' statements have been provided as an indication of what is required. *Please note that direct repetition of the abstract is not appropriate.*

EXAMPLE 1:

The use, role and application of advanced technology in the lives of disabled people in the UK

Points of Interest
- Disabled people are excited about using new technologies in their homes but many items do not work properly and others are not used.

- The research found that mobile telephones have become smaller and more complicated recently and that many disabled people find it much harder to use them now.

- The cost of new technologies is high and many disabled people cannot afford them.

- Disabled people who had items supplied by health and social services had no choice, but disabled people who tried to buy items themselves on the high street had too much choice.

- The research recommended that those who design and make new technologies should ask disabled people first what they need.

EXAMPLE 2:

'I do like the subtle touch': interactions between people with learning difficulties and their personal assistants

Points of interest

- This article looks in detail at the real-life interactions between people with learning disabilities and their personal assistants (PAs).

- The research reported here was 'inclusive' research, where two people with learning disabilities worked as researchers in a team, helped to make videos of PAs and people with learning disabilities, and to analyse the data.

- People with learning disabilities want respect, choices, friendliness, advice and support to speak up. These are not separate skills, and no-one can do good support by following a recipe. People wanted 'the subtle touch'.

- Body language was very important in support practices, and good PAs were sensitive to the person with learning disabilities. For instance, if they made a joke, it had to be on the terms of the person they were working for.

- This type of research is important, because it can help disabled employers to train their own PAs to support them in the way they want.