



Media guide

Reporting about athletes with disabilities

In cooperation with:


Leidmedien.de
Über Menschen mit Behinderungen berichten

Aktion
MENSCH



More information: www.aktion-mensch.de



Martin Schulz wins gold in the first triathlon at the Paralympics ++ on 10th September 2016 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
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A new perspective

The media greatly influence public perception of people with disabilities. They can inform and show similarities instead of creating stereotypes. Athletes with disabilities are however often portrayed as “victims” or “heroes”, with phrases such as “bravely coping with their fate”. Many athletes – both at the Paralympic and the recreational level – would like to see a different kind of media coverage, one that focuses on the person rather than on their disability.

Aktion Mensch, in cooperation with Leidmedien.de, a project of the nonprofit organisation Sozialhelden (“Social Heroes”) and the German Disabled Sports Association would like to contribute to reporting without discriminatory language. On the following pages you will find tips and recommendations on how to change these perspectives.

“Blind people are constantly in need of help.”

From a news magazine. Commentary by Michael Dennis, National Goalballteam Germany

“She is not only fighting against her opponents, but also against her disability.”

From a news magazine. Commentary by Christiane Reppe, Paralympian/Paratriathlon

“He suffers from a genetic defect.”

From a TV programme. Commentary by Mathias Mester, Paralympian/javelin throw



© Binh Truong

Many media do not focus on the sport or the performance but on the disability. Look, the disabled person can also move or We need a lot of sympathy for this fate [I am sick of hearing this].



© Jan Siewert

I often read that I do the sport despite my disability. That is wrong. I compete as a competitive athlete and not despite or because of my disability. It does not matter to me whether I have one, two or three legs.



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The choice of words here implies that my life is determined by universal suffering. Moreover genetic defect sounds as if there is something wrong with me. I feel the same way when I am called a dwarf or a midget. I am a positive person. Accordingly, it is important to me that journalists focus on my personality and my achievements and not on my height.

Tips and topics



Interview with deaf material arts athlete and actor Benjamin Piwko
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Recommendations for choosing a topic

- Consider whether your article only shows an interest in the way of life of a person with a disability or whether it tells a nuanced story of a multifaceted individual who has a disability.
- Also look at the environmental barriers (e.g. lack of accessibility, prejudice, unemployment) that prevent people with disabilities from equal participation in society.
- Look for topics that point out similarities and that concern both people with and without disabilities (e.g. that accessibility is also important for parents with prams or people with walkers).

Recommendations for interviews

In general: Before the interview, clarify with the interview partner what conditions are needed for a smooth interview (location, communication). Avoid giving unsolicited help (such as touching or pushing) unless clearly requested. Talk to them as equals, ideally at eye level. Do not just talk to an accompanying assistant or interpreter.

Specific examples: Blind people need clear directions and information on how to position themselves properly for a photo. An autistic person may prefer clear structures, such as a fixed timeframe, written communication and a quiet location. This may also apply to people with a hearing impairment. Deaf people usually need a sign language interpreter. People with a learning disability or an intellectual disability may require simplified language. People who stutter need time to be able to finish what they are saying.

Topics: Ask your interview partner which topics are okay to address, (e.g. private life). Be careful not to make assumptions. For instance, not all athletes with a disability “overcome” their disability through sports – they may simply be passionate and ambitious about their sport. Make sure that the tone of your article does not overdramatise the story – portraying people with a disability as “heroes” or “victims” tends to set them apart instead of building bridges. Use varied visual content in photographs and graphics to show multifaceted individuals instead of merely persons with or without disabilities.

Terminology suggestions

Language is constantly evolving. It is everybodies responsibility to use language sensitively and not to discriminate through words. Many people are unsure of which terminology to use when writing and speaking about disabilities. That is why we have compiled a list of suggestions for appropriate language, in consultation with people with disabilities.

When reporting on athletes with disabilities, it is very important not to use patronising language. Because different people and organisations consider different terms to be disrespectful, and as opinions change over time, it is always best to ask them directly or to consult their terminology guide.



Please avoid

Try this instead

Confined to a wheelchair, wheelchair-bound

Person X uses a wheelchair, is a wheelchair user,

Person X suffers from, is afflicted with, is coping with a disability

Person X has a disability (or illness), XYZ, lives with a chronic health condition

The disabled

people with disabilities

Handicap, handicapped

Disability or impairment, disabled

Invalid, severely disabled

Disabled, requiring substantial or significant personal assistance

Healthy or normal vs. ill, sick, abnormal

Non-disabled vs. disabled

“Overcoming” a disability	living with a disability
Despite a disability	With a disability
(the) Blind	Person who is blind, with a visual impairment, partial vision
Deaf and dumb, deaf mute	Deaf, deaf person
Mentally handicapped, mentally disabled, mentally retarded	Person with learning disability, person with cognitive disability, person with intellectual disability
Mongolism, mongol(oid), downy	Person with Down syndrome
Care	Assistance
Dwarf, midget	little person, person of short stature
Person with autism	Autistic person
Mentally ill, insane, crazy, psychotic	Person with a mental health condition, mental illness, person with... (insert the name of the condition, if the person consents)
Automatically calling them by their first name	take the person seriously (both children and adults), speak to them on an equal footing
Paraplegic, quadriplegic	Person with paraplegia, quadriplegia
Suffers from, is afflicted by, victim of...	Has...
Spastic	Person with cerebral palsy

Paralympics

Disciplines

Football 5-a-side

Para Badminton

Para Boccia

Para Archery

Goalball

Para Judo

Para Athletics

Para Canoe

Para Cycling

Para Powerlifting

Wheelchair Rugby

Para Triathlon

Wheelchair Fencing

Para Equestrian

Wheelchair Basketball

Wheelchair Tennis

Para Rowing

Shooting Para Sport

Para Swimming

Sitting Volleyball

Taekwondo

Para Table Tennis



David Behre wins silver in the 400m at the Paralympics ++ on 14.09.2016 in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

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Aktion Mensch is Germany's largest private funding organisation in the social welfare sector.

It promotes the natural coexistence of people with and without disabilities to live side by side.

Through its social lottery, its project funding and its campaigns, Aktion Mensch is committed to people with disabilities, children and adolescents. Aktion Mensch's public education campaigns strive to advance inclusion – both with and without disabilities. The aim is for people with a disability to be able to choose for themselves which school to attend, what job to do, where to live and how to spend their free time. For inclusion to succeed however, reporting by the media must be free of prejudices too, because the way in which people with a disability are portrayed in the media plays an important role in shaping public opinion.

www.aktion-mensch.de

The Sozialhelden Leidmedien.de project provides information for journalists

who want to report on people with disabilities without falling back on stereotypes. It provides tips from media professionals – both with and without a disability – on how to give media coverage a new perspective in its use of language and imagery, in order to reduce fear of contact and prejudice within society. The goal is to steer media reporting on people with disabilities away from stories of individual blows of fate towards addressing the barriers that hinder them in their daily lives, their careers or their athletic passion. The focus is on disability mainstreaming, meaning that people with disabilities should be considered, included and should be present – everywhere.

www.leidmedien.de



More information
available at
www.aktion-mensch.de



Aktion Mensch e.V.
Heinemannstr. 36
53175 Bonn
presse@aktion-mensch.de
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