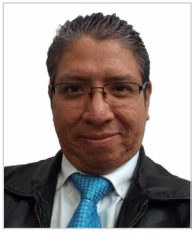
How people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media: a study in Spain and Peru

Apreciación de las personas con discapacidad respecto a su representación en los mass media. Un estudio en España y Perú

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978



Yulvitz Ramón Quiroz Pacheco. Doctor of Journalism and Master's in Journalism and Multimedia Communication from the Universidad de San Martín de Porres. He has been teaching at university level for 18 years in subjects related to research, journalism, political science and communication across its various specialisations. He is the author of a number of academic articles published in Spanish-language journals on topics related to digital technologies applied to journalism and communication, as well as to content analysis in the media. His main research interests focus on digital journalism and communication, audiovisual discourse and content, and the analysis of media messages on social issues. He is a peer reviewer of academic articles and a postgraduate and undergraduate thesis supervisor at various Peruvian universities. He has been a panellist and keynote speaker at Latin American universities. As head of the research area of the Professional School of Communication Sciences at the Universidad Autónoma del Perú, he leads and participates in research groups and seedbed initiatives.
Universidad Autónoma del Perú, Peru
yquirozp@autonoma.edu.pe
ORCID: 0000-0001-5453-855X



Angélica Chávez Cornejo. Doctor in Development and Strategic Security from the Centro de Altos Estudios Nacionales (CAEN). MBA in Business Management and Administration from the Politecnico di Bari (Italy) and MBA in Digital Marketing from the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (Spain). Research Adviser for the Programa Delfín (2025). Recipient of a Social Outreach Award from the Malteser Peru Association. Consultant on internal and external communication projects. Co-author of the book Comunicación como herramienta rentable [Communication as a Profitable Tool]. Her research interests encompass social and political communication, digital media and journalism across all platforms. She has been teaching at university level for 13 years in courses related to academic research, journalism and social communication. She is a postgraduate and undergraduate thesis supervisor, as well as a keynote speaker at Peruvian universities and academic institutions. As Director of the Professional School of Communication Sciences at the Universidad Autónoma del Perú, she leads and participates in research groups.
Universidad Autónoma del Perú, Peru
mchavezco@autonoma.edu.pe
ORCID: 0000-0001-8956-9890

How to cite this article:

Quiroz Pacheco, Y. R. and Chávez Cornejo, A. (2027). How people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media: a study in Spain and Peru. *Doxa Comunicación*, 44.

https://doi.org/10.31921/doxacom.2956

This content is published under Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License. International License CC BY-NC 4.0

Received: 06/04/2025 - Accepted: 18/12/2025 - Early access: 21/10/2026 - Published:

Abstract:

The media representation of people with disabilities is a topic that has received very little scholarly attention from the perspective of those within this group. The overarching aim of the present study is therefore to understand this perspective. A mixed-methods approach was employed. For the quantitative strand, 84 people with disabilities were surveyed; for the qualitative strand, four people with the same condition were interviewed. The findings show that people with disabilities consider that mass media should tell everyday, realistic stories that portray disability in diverse contexts, and that people with disabilities themselves should have a greater role in the creation of media content. The study concludes that mass media must produce content that promotes an equitable representation of society as a whole.

Keywords:

Media representation, disability, mass media, social inclusion, public opinion.

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

Recibido: 06/04/2025 - Aceptado: 18/12/2025 - En edición: 21/10/2026 - Publicado:

Resumen:

La representación mediática de las personas con discapacidad es una temática muy poco abordada en la academia, desde la apreciación de este grupo humano que se encuentra en aquella condición; en ese sentido, el objetivo general del presente estudio es conocer dicha perspectiva. Se aplicó una metodología mixta. Para el estudio cuantitativo se encuestó a 84 personas con discapacidad, y para el estudio cualitativo se entrevistó a cuatro personas en igual condición. Los resultados muestran que las personas con discapacidad consideran que los mass media deben narrar en sus contenidos historias cotidianas y realistas que muestren la discapacidad en contextos diversos, a la vez que debe darse una mayor participación de ellos en la creación de contenido mediático. Se concluye que es necesario que los medios masivos de comunicación emitan contenidos que promuevan una representación equitativa de la sociedad en su conjunto.

Palabras clave:

Representación mediática, discapacidad, mass media, inclusión social, opinión pública.

1. Introduction

In recent years, the media representation of people with disabilities has become an important topic across a number of social science fields, owing to the impact of the messages that the media transmit on this subject (Goethals et al., 2020). This progress can be attributed in large part to the way in which the media bring to public attention matters relating to disability (Jones and Harwood, 2009; McAndrew et al., 2020; Rodan and Ellis, 2016).

Against this backdrop, the analysis of how people with disabilities perceive their own representation in mass media –both Peruvian (Medina et al., 2023) and Spanish (Bonilla-del-Río et al., 2024)– provides insight into the way in which mass media construct their narratives in relation to this social group, and how those stories are seen and perceived by the general public, which naturally includes people with disabilities themselves. For the purposes of this study, mass media is taken to encompass all large-scale media outlets that construct social representations with a bearing on public opinion: television, radio, the press and digital media.

Although there has been a positive and significant shift in the way in which the media portray people with disabilities (Briant et al., 2013), much ground remains to be covered, as information biases persist (Tang and Bie, 2015). In the past, mass media presented a stereotyped and often reductive picture of people with disabilities, placing emphasis on exceptionality –in such cases the so-called 'supercrip' image was the dominant representation (Worrell, 2018)– and on dependency or victimisation, which cast members of this group as individuals who would never be able to succeed on their own merits, or who were

perpetually ill-served by a social and political system indifferent to their interests (Walton and McKenzie, 2020). In one way or another, this gave rise to a one-dimensional view of disability as a limitation (Titchkosky, 2005).

According to Horton-Salway (2013), the ways in which the media have portrayed this social group have led the public to view disability as a matter of charity, and have cast disabled people as excessively dependent –a dynamic that contributes to their marginalisation and reinforces negative prejudice and stereotyping (Klin and Lemish, 2008; Slopen et al., 2007).

This situation has been changing gradually, owing largely to the media visibility that organisations working on behalf of people with disabilities have been gaining (Carmichael et al., 2019). In addition, public awareness of the diverse experiences and challenges faced by people with disabilities has grown, which has gradually displaced the stereotyped image of victimisation or dependency, while more optimistic portrayals of this group have become more common (Kim et al., 2017).

Media representation theory holds that the media both construct and reflect social reality (Lin and Smirnova, 2020). How people with disabilities are represented in mass media can therefore significantly shape how this group is perceived by the public and how policies are developed in response to those perceptions.

The way in which this representation is carried out will either facilitate or hinder the social advancement of people with disabilities. Several factors are worth considering in relation to how people with disabilities view their own portrayal in mass media.

To begin with, it is worth considering how such representation affects the personal identity of this group –how its members see themselves and how they integrate into society. Zhang and Haller (2013) argue that adequate and positive media representation of people with disabilities contributes to strengthening their sense of identity, belonging and self-esteem, thereby reducing the stigma that members of this group might internalise. Beyond this, it also influences how society at large perceives issues relating to disability (Padilla-Petry and Saladrigas-Tuà, 2020).

This is also where the work of disability rights advocacy organisations becomes relevant –whether in the way such organisations have used mass media to promote greater visibility of the activities of people with disabilities (Chidemo et al., 2018) with the aim of eradicating discrimination and pity, or in bringing their views on how people with disabilities are represented in media news spaces to public attention (Figuereo-Benítez et al., 2023). The implementation and promotion of policies, regulations and legislation that advance equality of opportunity for this social group (Zoanni, 2022) can incentivise positive representation in mass media and, in turn, generate currents of opinion in their favour.

The visibility of people with disabilities in mass media functions to some extent as a driver of change in social attitudes, challenging the widely held assumption that people with disabilities are incapable of carrying out any task, and fostering the idea of inclusion and accessibility in all areas of life (Bregaglio et al., 2019), thereby helping to ensure fair and equitable representation. Consolidated measures promoting the active participation of people with disabilities in society –that is, inclusion– alongside accessibility measures, are essential to the pursuit of greater equity in mass media representation (Ellis and Kent, 2015).

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

Another factor to consider is the impact that media representations have on social and cultural norms. Just as mass media shape public perceptions, they also mould public attitudes and, consequently, behaviours towards people with disabilities, which can in turn influence government policy (Saunders et al., 2018). It is clearly important to consider how media representation unfolds across the different platforms of mass media, such as television (Figuereo-Benítez et al., 2025) or film (Dawn, 2023), since each approaches the subject of disability differently. This diversity of platforms for representing disability generates a more complete picture of the experiences of this social group. The current digital context must also be taken into account, as it has accelerated the speed of communication and information flow, which can foster greater activism on behalf of people with disabilities (Sannon et al., 2023).

In light of the above, the Spanish and Peruvian contexts must be considered, since their sociocultural, regulatory and media landscapes differ significantly despite sharing the same structural challenges around the media representation of people with disabilities. While both countries have a legislative framework in place –Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013 in Spain and Law No. 29973 (the General Law on Persons with Disabilities) in Peru– there is a greater degree of professional self-regulation on the part of Spanish media outlets, whether on their own initiative or under the influence of bodies such as the Spanish Committee of Representatives of Persons with Disabilities (CERMI, 2025), whose work drives greater oversight of media representation. In Peru, by contrast, welfare-oriented narratives persist due to a lower level of scrutiny by the authorities, compounded by the precariousness of the media ecosystem, media concentration and territorial inequality –challenges that the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS, 2025) seeks to address through its digital platforms.

Disparities in media production dynamics are another point to consider. In Spain, functional diversity themes framed around social citizenship and universal accessibility have a more prominent place in institutional campaigns and the media agenda (Álvarez and Mercado, 2015; Cerdán et al., 2023; Palenzuela et al., 2020). In Peru, by contrast, media content on disability tends to be tied to one-off events highlighting stories of individual perseverance or exceptional cases, though these are also closely linked to dependency, charity and a welfare framing (Motta, 2018; Ramos, 2019). In both cases, this produces a fragmented representation and a barrier to the construction of more inclusive portrayals.

Taken together, these differences reflect that sociocultural context, the maturity of the media ecosystem and the development of specific legislation all point to the need to continue strengthening institutional, educational and normative mechanisms, with a view to moving towards communication environments that are more responsible, transparent and resilient in the face of challenges such as those raised in this study.

Access to digital platforms is a crucial factor in progress towards greater equity, as those platforms have opened up new channels of communication and further opportunities for media representation. Although digital technological development creates new fields of opportunity for the inclusive representation of this social group, it can also serve as a vehicle for perpetuating old stereotypes or even transmitting discriminatory or hateful messages (García-Prieto et al., 2024; Umar et al., 2024).

By making use of the various digital tools available in the current context, people with disabilities have a significant opportunity not only to participate in the creation of media content but also to have a say in decision-making throughout the entire production process –from pre-production (scripting) through production (acting or presenting) to post-production (editing and distribution). This ensures that the representation of this social group across digital platforms, and by extension in mass

media, is more authentic and diverse. It also ensures that stories of their lived experiences are conveyed to the public with greater fidelity and accuracy, portraying them as human beings in all their complexity (Södergren and Vallström, 2022).

For this same reason, it is essential that diversity in the media representation of this group be considered: the experiences of people with different types of disability vary widely, and only a representation that faithfully reflects this diversity can be considered effective (Vázquez-Barrio et al., 2021). Were only one type of disability to be represented, a large section of society would be left with an insufficient and even homogeneous picture of this social group, giving rise to an incomplete understanding of the reality that people with disabilities actually live.

In summary, it is important to stress that the promotion of a more equitable and inclusive media representation of people with disabilities in mass media is an ongoing process, one in which social activism plays a key role in raising awareness in favour of inclusion and gradually dismantling the stereotypes that the public holds towards this group.

The overarching aim of this study is therefore to understand how people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media. The first specific objective is to determine their views on the roles of people with disabilities in mass media; the second specific objective is to identify the impact of the representation of disability in mass media; and the third specific objective is to understand how people with disabilities perceive their inclusion in mass media.

2. Method

The study employed a mixed-methods design. For the quantitative strand, a survey was used as the research instrument, structured around multiple-choice questions with the aim of obtaining a precise picture of how people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media, thereby addressing the stated objectives.

To identify the study population, a range of organisations in Spain and Peru that work with or support people with disabilities were contacted, as were universities with students in that situation. Once the collaboration of certain organisations had been confirmed –which are not identified by name in order to safeguard institutional confidentiality and avoid territorial bias– the survey was sent to them for distribution to their members. It was ultimately completed by 84 people with disabilities from Spain and Peru (22 Spanish and 62 Peruvian), who constitute the study sample. Participants were informed of the academic purpose of the survey. Prior to its administration, the survey was validated by two specialists with professional experience and postgraduate qualifications in audiovisual communication and mass media.

The survey comprised five sections. The first included screening questions to ensure that it was completed only by people with disabilities, thereby meeting the sample inclusion criteria. This section collected general data, asking participants to provide a pseudonym (to protect the identity of people with disabilities), to state their type of disability –either formally recognised or self-identified (physical/motor, auditory or mild intellectual/cognitive disabilities), and to complete the survey without assistance from a third party. Participants were also asked to confirm that they were of legal age with Spanish or Peruvian nationality, and to indicate how frequently they were exposed to media content featuring people with disabilities. The remaining four sections addressed the study objectives: section two covered the general objective (perceptions of media representation); section three addressed specific objective one (views on the roles of people with disabilities in mass media);

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

section four addressed specific objective two (the impact of media representation of disability); and section five addressed specific objective three (perceptions of inclusion in mass media).

Each of the last four sections contained the same number of questions –three– along with an open-response space in which participants could comment on any or all of their answers. All twelve questions were mandatory, whilst the four open-response spaces were optional. Data were collected between October 2024 and February 2025 and subsequently processed using IBM SPSS Statistics 26.

For the qualitative strand, semi-structured interviews were conducted with four people with disabilities: three Peruvian and one Spanish, none of whom had taken part in the survey. The aim was to complement the information gathered by the survey and thereby address the same study objectives. Participants were selected using non-probability snowball sampling: the first contacts were individuals who met the study criteria, who then recommended other interested people with disabilities, which facilitated the composition of the qualitative sample. The research instrument –a twelve-question interview guide– was validated by the same specialists who evaluated the survey. The interviews were conducted between 4 and 11 December 2025 via Zoom, with an average duration of approximately thirty minutes each. Participants were informed of the academic purpose of the interview. The decision to keep the interviewees' names confidential was taken in order to protect their personal data, in line with the approach adopted in Figuereo-Benítez et al. (2023) and Vázquez-Barrio et al. (2021). Accordingly, in the Results section they are identified by a code denoting their nationality.

Regarding the accessibility and validity of the instruments, both were designed to ensure their suitability for the study population. In terms of accessibility, the survey was straightforward to understand, written in clear and non-technical language, and organised into short, uniform sections based on closed multiple-choice questions, which reduced cognitive load. The use of a pseudonym also contributed to protecting participants' privacy and building trust. In the case of the semi-structured interview, its flexible format made it possible to clarify questions and adjust the pace of the conversation to each interviewee's needs. The use of Zoom enabled participants to feel more at ease by taking part from familiar environments and using their own assistive technologies. As noted above, all participants provided informed consent prior to their involvement in the study.

Regarding validity, both instruments were validated by the same specialists in audiovisual communication and mass media, who assessed not only the pertinence and clarity of the questions but also their alignment with the study objectives, thereby strengthening content validity. The fact that both instruments were reviewed by the same specialists also ensured thematic consistency. For the survey, the inclusion of screening questions helped to ensure that the inclusion criteria were met, reinforcing internal validity; in addition, the mandatory nature of the closed questions reduced missing data during processing. As for the semi-structured interview, its design provided interpretive depth by allowing emergent themes from the survey to be explored in greater detail, lending consistency and credibility to the qualitative findings.

3. Results

In the first section, which collected general data, the sample of 84 participants comprised 22 Spanish and 62 Peruvian individuals. Regarding frequency of exposure to media content featuring people with disabilities, 55 participants indicated that they encounter such content daily, 23 two to four times a week, four weekly and two only rarely. As noted above, participants were asked to provide a pseudonym in order to protect their identities.

In relation to the overarching objective –understanding how people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media– 50 respondents indicated that they were either very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with the way in which mass media represent people with disabilities. This finding is reinforced by the accounts of the Peruvian interviewees, who agreed that the presence of people with disabilities in mass media is sporadic and lacking in care in terms of its approach. Peruvian A stated that traditional Peruvian media content continues to be limited and insufficiently inclusive, with the exception of some recent offerings on digital platforms. This view was compounded by the observation that such appearances are 'merely incidental, tied to commemorative dates' (Peruvian C) and involve the use of inappropriate terminology such as 'minusválidos' [roughly, 'the handicapped'] or 'discapacitados' ['the disabled'] (Peruvian B). These perceptions, however, diverge from the view expressed by Spanish A, who affirmed that the media in her country 'do include content aimed at informing people about their rights, the degrees of disability recognised and the available benefits'. It should be noted, however, that Spanish A confined herself to the informational role of the media and made no reference to broader or more diverse forms of representation.

Furthermore, 65 respondents rated the quality of representations of people with disabilities in mass media as ranging from very low to moderate in terms of authenticity. This may be linked to a social and media knowledge deficit regarding disability rights that leads to the reproduction of stereotypes of incapacity and dependency, as Peruvian B observed. When asked about this point, Peruvian A noted that, while some commercial brands have incorporated figures with disabilities, these appearances are isolated and insufficient to be considered authentic or sustained representations. By contrast, whilst remaining within a strictly informational frame of reference, Spanish A described the content she was aware of as 'adequate' and of good quality, particularly in the press, where information relating to disability certification and public services is widely disseminated.

From the above it follows that 68 of those surveyed considered the representation of disability in mass media to be important or very important for the social inclusion of people with disabilities. On this point, Spanish A argued that the media in her country contribute to generating public interest by supporting institutional mechanisms for the recognition and provision of support for people with disabilities. Peruvian B argued that adequate media representation helps to reduce attitudinal barriers by transforming perceptions. She developed this argument from a rights perspective, stating that the fundamental problem is not disability 'but a society that has not adapted to it'. Similarly, Peruvian C noted that representation is key to 'opening up more spaces', as it enables the public to become aware of the contributions of people with disabilities.

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

These findings reveal a persistent gap between current media representation practices and the expectations of people with disabilities. While in the Spanish case there is evidence of progress in informational coverage, this does not in itself guarantee narrative plurality; in the Peruvian context, meanwhile, representation appears to be conditioned by commemorative or commercial circumstances, which sustain deeply rooted social stereotypes and limit its transformative potential. The widespread dissatisfaction reflects an absence of authentic approaches that recognise disability from a rights- and diversity-based perspective. In both contexts, the high value placed on mass media representation confirms its strategic role in social inclusion, as it is seen as a lever for reducing attitudinal barriers and legitimising people with disabilities as active agents in the public sphere.

Additional quantitative findings related to the general objective are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 How people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media

How satisfied are you with the way in which mass media represent people with disabilities?				
Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
3	7	24	8	42
How would you rate the quality of representations of people with disabilities in mass media in terms of authenticity?				
Very high quality	High quality	Moderate quality	Low quality	Very low quality
8	11	22	34	9
How important do you consider the representation of disability in mass media to be for the social inclusion of people with disabilities?				
Very important	Important	Neutral	Not very important	Not important
42	26	8	6	2

Source: Authors

Turning to the first specific objective –determining how people with disabilities perceive the roles assigned to them in mass media– 59 respondents stated that actors and characters with disabilities should be portrayed in a more realistic or varied way. Peruvian A observed that mass media tend to focus on physically 'idealised' characters, generally belonging to affluent socioeconomic groups. In her view, mass media fail to reflect Peruvian diversity, since characters with disabilities who are Afro-Peruvian, Andean, Amazonian or from working-class neighbourhoods –where accessibility gaps are deepest– are absent. Peruvian C also highlighted that media content does not give sufficient space to stories grounded in the real-life experience of

people with disabilities, a shortcoming that is underscored by the observation that 'many non-disabled actors play the roles of people with disabilities without understanding or having experienced their daily challenges' (Peruvian B).

This is compounded by the fact that 72 participants in the quantitative strand indicated that the content they want to see comprises everyday, realistic stories that portray disability in diverse contexts. For instance, Peruvian C stressed that media content should incorporate elements of resilience and achievement as well as the day-to-day experience of navigating social and personal obstacles. Peruvian B noted that the idealised images currently conveyed by mass media stand in sharp contrast to the real experiences of people with disabilities in public spaces, which deepens society's ignorance of or indifference to the importance of accessibility.

Perhaps because mass media fail to offer a genuinely representative portrayal of this group, 52 respondents reported that they felt entirely or largely unable to identify with characters with disabilities as they appear in mass media. Whilst in Spain there is a greater presence of disabled actors playing themselves –which lends itself to more realistic narratives– Spanish A reported a low level of identification, since the majority of roles are still played by non-disabled actors, although she acknowledged that Spanish media seek to raise social awareness through representations that foreground the barriers and everyday challenges of disabled people's lives. For their part, the Peruvian interviewees agreed that they felt little identification, owing to a scarcity of national productions centred on people with disabilities. Peruvian C indicated that most existing stories are set in an international context, which limits the possibility of contextual –and therefore cultural– identification for Peruvian people with disabilities.

These findings reflect the demand from people with disabilities for more realistic and varied representations, a demand that is further heightened by the recurrent practice –more prevalent in the Peruvian context– of casting non-disabled actors in disability roles. The current media production model, characterised by a restricted construction of roles and narratives that renders social and cultural diversity invisible, reinforces an external gaze that tends to oversimplify disability, undermining its narrative authenticity. Whilst in the Spanish context there are signs of progress towards more conscientious representation, the findings show that symbolic inclusion remains incomplete, and that processes of identification are correspondingly restricted.

Further quantitative findings related to specific objective 1 are presented in Table 2.

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

Table 2 Perceptions of the roles of people with disabilities in mass media

What is your view of the roles of actors and characters with disabilities in mass media?			
Have more leading roles	Be represented more diversely	Be represented more realistically	No change needed
22	32	27	3
What types of stories about people with disabilities do you think mass media should tell more?			
Success and overcoming adversity	Everyday and realistic	Disability in diverse contexts	No change needed
9	42	30	3
To what extent do you identify with characters with disabilities who appear in mass media?			
Strongly identify	Identify	Identify somewhat	Do not identify at all
13	19	28	24

Source: Authors

With regard to the second specific objective –identifying the impact of the representation of disability in mass media– 67 respondents reported a neutral or negative view when asked about the impact that media representations of disability have on their sense of inclusion in society. This figure is supported by the accounts of the Peruvian interviewees, given that mass media representations have tangible effects on everyday life: 'people tend to see the wheelchair before the person' (Peruvian B), which reduces individual identity to physical condition. This is associated with the fact that content about disability on television 'tends to be confined to the margins, broadcast in low-audience time slots' (Peruvian A). These perceptions stand in contrast to the view of Spanish A, for whom media representation and associated public policies contribute to a greater sense of inclusion –a perspective that, as she herself noted, is grounded in her personal experience of effective state support systems within her own context.

Notwithstanding the above, the overall assessment is consistent with the finding that 62 respondents stated that greater exposure to disability-related media content leaves them less satisfied with how disability is represented, 'since the existing media offer neither communicates authenticity nor contributes to a positive perception of inclusion' (Peruvian A). She noted that even when institutions or mass media outlets are challenged about their persistent use of terms such as 'discapacitado' ['disabled person' in a pejorative register], the response tends to be 'resistant', as she sees no evidence of any change. Peruvian B also questioned practices such as the narratives employed in high-profile media events organised by charitable institutions

which, while serving relevant institutional purposes, reproduce stereotyped images that associate disability with fragility and passivity.

Given these circumstances, when asked (via a multiple-choice question) what changes they would like to see in the representation of people with disabilities in mass media, 57 respondents said they wanted more varied and authentic representations of different types of disability, 38 wanted fewer stereotypes and negative representations, 42 wanted more people with disabilities in leading and active roles, and 71 wanted greater participation of people with disabilities in the creation of media content. Regarding this last figure, Peruvian C highlighted that many people with disabilities are qualified to work in film, theatre or audiovisual production, but 'face structural barriers to accessing those spaces'. Peruvian B expressed a wish for such content to foreground their abilities and the way they genuinely deal with difficulties in their daily lives, to which Peruvian A added that it would be important for people with disabilities to be consulted in the development of such content.

The findings on the differences between the Spanish and Peruvian contexts make clear that media representation acquires meaning in interaction with broader structural frameworks, which underscores the mediating role of public policy and institutional support systems. The findings also confirm that the persistence of marginalising and stereotyped approaches in much media content perpetuates social imaginaries that reduce the identity of people with disabilities to their physical condition. Furthermore, they point towards a transformation in the professional and discursive practices of the communications field: a shift from an external logic of representation towards models of self-representation, as evidenced by the call for greater participation of people with disabilities in media content production.

Further quantitative findings related to specific objective 2 are presented in Table 3.

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

Table 3. Impact of the representation of disability in mass media

What impact does the representation of disability in mass media have on your sense of inclusion in society?			
Positive: I feel more included and represented	Neutral: It does not significantly affect my sense of inclusion	Negative: I feel less included or represented due to how disability is portrayed	I am unsure how it affects my sense of inclusion
8	25	42	9
How does the frequency with which you are exposed to media content related to disability affect your perception of its representation?			
Greater exposure, greater satisfaction	Greater exposure, lesser satisfaction	Frequency of exposure does not affect my perception	I am unsure
6	62	9	7
What changes would you like to see in the representation of people with disabilities in mass media?			
More varied and authentic representations of different types of disability	Fewer stereotypes and negative representations	More people with disabilities in leading and active roles	Greater participation of people with disabilities in the creation of media content
57	38	42	71

Source: Authors

Finally, in relation to the third specific objective –understanding how people with disabilities perceive their inclusion in mass media– 53 participants stated that the visibility of disability in mass media had remained the same in recent years. This stands in mild contrast to the views of Peruvian A and Peruvian B, who felt that 'things have improved a little, but very little all told'; on this same point, Peruvian C expressed the view that ideally mass media would address the subject of disability on a weekly or monthly basis, but doubted this would happen because 'we are not commercially viable; we don't sell what they want to sell'. Spanish A, by contrast, noted a substantial improvement compared to previous years, highlighting the role of the state in disseminating inclusive information.

In addition, 68 respondents considered mass media to be poorly or only moderately accessible for people with different types of disability, a view shared by the Peruvian interviewees. Peruvian A noted that while sign-language interpreters do feature in some television news programmes, they are not present across all programming and appear only sporadically. Peruvian C argued that there is a form of communicative exclusion, since there are no dissemination mechanisms through which people with disabilities can make their complaints public without fear of being ignored –a view also shared by Peruvian B, who noted that this is not confined to mass media but extends to public bodies as well, where the absence of adequate protocols and low levels of staff training make dignified and effective interaction difficult. For Peruvian B, accessibility should not be understood

merely as physical infrastructure, but as a concept that encompasses 'communicational, digital and attitudinal accessibility'. Spanish A, by contrast, reported that in her country there is detailed state information and free newspapers that improve communication and guidance for people with disabilities.

Finally, 75 participants in the quantitative strand indicated that improved representation of people with disabilities in mass media would enhance inclusion and social perception in their own everyday lives and those of other people with disabilities. Peruvian C commented that this would have a direct impact on the reduction of prejudices stemming from ignorance, 'such as the fear of being "infected" by involuntary movements'. Peruvian A noted that change would come when improvements are made to media language –for example, 'replacing "discapacitado" ["disabled person" in a pejorative register] with "persona con discapacidad" ["person with a disability"]'. One point worth noting is Spanish A's observation that, even within the more advanced systems described in this section of the study, 'attitudes of indifference persist among part of the population' in her country.

From the analysis, the importance of public institutions in driving inclusive practices is evident, even if this does not necessarily lead to the eradication of social prejudice. A broader understanding of the concept of accessibility also emerges, in line with contemporary human rights frameworks. However, the widespread perception of stagnation on this front suggests that initiatives in favour of people with disabilities lack sustainability –particularly when a media market logic is identified that marginalises narratives deemed commercially unviable. In one way or another, this suggests that the gap between discursive or normative commitments to inclusion and their effective materialisation in mass media is likely to persist.

Further quantitative data related to specific objective 3 are presented in Table 4.

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

Table 4. Perceptions of the inclusion of people with disabilities in mass media

To what extent do you think the visibility of disability in mass media has improved in recent years?				
Improved significantly	Improved somewhat	Remained the same	Declined somewhat	Declined significantly
5	17	53	7	2
How accessible do you consider mass media to be for people with different types of disability?				
Very accessible	Accessible	Moderately accessible	Poorly accessible	Not accessible at all
4	9	20	48	3
How do you think improved representation of people with disabilities in mass media could affect your everyday life and that of others with disabilities?				
It would improve inclusion and social perception	It would not have a significant impact	It would have no impact	It could have a negative impact	I am unsure
75	3	4	1	1

Source: Authors

4. Discussion and Conclusions

Through surveys and interviews, this study has shed light on how people with disabilities in Spain and Peru perceive their representation in mass media, revealing perspectives that –whether convergent or divergent– address the objectives set out for this research. In doing so, it provides an account of the perceptions and expectations that this social group holds regarding the way in which mass media portray them.

With regard to the overarching research objective –understanding how people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media– the findings showed that 50 respondents were very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with how the media represent people with disabilities, and that 65 participants rated representations of people with disabilities in mass media as being of low or very low quality in terms of authenticity. This indicates that a large proportion of this population considers such representation to be deeply inadequate and that genuine visibility is needed, along with appropriate coverage of events in which they participate, as also noted by Geurin et al. (2025). Many also viewed such representation as stereotyped and failing to reflect the multifaceted activity of people in this situation, as similarly observed in Chukwuma and Omokhunu (2023) and Younis et al.. (2020).

Bearing this in mind, the representation experienced by people with disabilities may itself be seen as problematic, insofar as it creates a distorted and stereotyped picture of their actual circumstances for the rest of the population –contributing in one way or another to their invisibility. One way to address this would be for mass media to develop a broader and more diverse representation of people with disabilities, not only focusing on visible forms of disability (such as physical disabilities) but also on those considered invisible (mental illness being one example). To this end, it is also important to portray disability as a natural and common situation that can arise at any stage of a person's life, rather than as exceptional or abnormal. Mass media must therefore represent the full complexity of the everyday lives of this group: their achievements and difficulties, their aspirations and limitations, and –above all– their autonomy, so as to avoid the trap of reducing representation, as often happens, to the roles of hero or victim of the system.

Turning to the first specific objective –determining how people with disabilities perceive the roles assigned to them in mass media– 59 people indicated that actors and characters with disabilities in the media should be portrayed in a more varied or realistic way, as also stated in Jeffress (2021). This may be because, in most cases, the portrayal of people with disabilities across their various roles centres on dependent and vulnerable figures with stories deemed 'tragic' or casting them as 'different', or that amount to a 'spectacularisation of disability' (Melchior, 2020), without showing the human potential of those concerned or their experiences and aspirations. This in turn feeds a paternalistic and prejudiced attitude on the part of the rest of society.

A further contributing factor is that mass media representations also tend to present an excessively homogeneous image that takes no account of variables such as age, race or gender, amongst others; certain types of disability are also effectively 'favoured' (Rees et al., 2017). This gives rise to a reductive representation in which society fails to appreciate or understand disability as a condition involving multiple and diverse experiences. One way of addressing this would be to promote the representation of empowered people with disabilities in the media, as also advocated by Van der Sluis et al. (2025).

With regard to the second specific objective –identifying the impact of the representation of disability in mass media– the findings showed that 67 survey participants held a neutral or negative view when asked about their sense of inclusion in society in relation to the representation of disability in the media, in line with Frolova and Istomina (2023). This is reinforced by the 57 participants who wanted more varied and authentic representations of different types of disability, the 38 who wanted fewer stereotypes and negative representations and the 42 who preferred to see more people with disabilities in leading and active roles, when asked about the changes they would like to see in the representation of people with disabilities in mass media.

These findings prompt reflection on the importance of analysing not only the representation of people with disabilities in the media, but also of ensuring that people in this situation have decision-making power or actively participate in the creation and production of media content (Botha and Harvey, 2022) that addresses their situation or features a character with a disability, thereby raising awareness about disability –as also highlighted by Carmel et al. (2024), and consistent with the view of the 71 participants in this study who took the same position. As noted above, ensuring that people with disabilities are not only in front of the camera but also behind it will guarantee that media content is more authentic and more directly connected to the lived experiences and diverse perspectives of this group.

Considering the third specific objective –understanding how people with disabilities perceive their inclusion in mass media– 68 respondents believed that mass media are poorly or only moderately accessible for people with different types of disability,

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

in line with García-Prieto and Figuereo-Benítez (2022). At the same time, 75 participants believed that improvements in the representation of people with disabilities in mass media were already under way or would bring about progress in inclusion and social perception, influencing their everyday lives and those of other people with disabilities, as also noted by Wilde (2022). On the other hand, as noted above, mass media do not present a heterogeneous image of this group. This situation means that many people with disabilities express discomfort and frustration, and feel that the situation will remain unchanged for a considerable time –as reflected in this study (53 respondents shared this view) and in Soto (2015)– unless, as noted, improvements in media representation are achieved.

Following the above, while the mixed-methods design made it possible to develop a broader understanding of how people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media, it is appropriate to acknowledge and account for the limitations arising from the sample and methodological procedures employed. First, the quantitative sample of 84 people, obtained via collaborating institutions and universities, while adequate for accessing a population that is traditionally difficult to include in media representation studies, limits the possibility of generalising the findings to other sociocultural contexts. The ethical decision not to identify the participating institutions that facilitated access to respondents was taken in order to safeguard institutional confidentiality and avoid territorial bias; however, this also restricted the contextual characterisation of the sample, which constitutes an inherent limitation of the ethical conditions of the study.

Similarly, the decision to include in the survey sample only people with mild physical/motor, auditory and intellectual/cognitive disabilities reflects both the accessibility requirements of the research instruments and the actual availability of participants; however, this means that the experiences of people with other, less visible types of disability are not captured. The decision to interview only four people made it possible to deepen the interpretation of the quantitative findings, ensuring an adequate level of thematic saturation for the purposes of addressing the study objectives. Even so, the small number of interviewees and the fact that most of them came from a single country represent limitations that may affect the diversity of perspectives represented in the study. These decisions were guided by considerations of feasibility and participant availability.

Despite these limitations, the strategies adopted –a mixed-methods research design comprising surveys and semi-structured interviews, the selection of participants from the social group directly concerned, expert validation of instruments, and the ethical protection of institutional confidentiality– support the internal validity of the study and make it possible to generate findings that are relevant to the critical analysis of the representation of people with disabilities in mass media. Rather than being weakened by the methodological constraints outlined above, this study demonstrates how the various structural variables –the actual availability of participants, functional heterogeneity and accessibility– should be handled with rigorous ethical and scientific standards.

In conclusion, this study considers it essential that mass media address in depth the social barriers faced by people with disabilities, whilst governments establish inclusive policies that promote greater social awareness, so that society becomes more just and empathetic and an equitable representation of all human groups is achieved –a fundamental step towards equal rights and opportunities for all. How people with disabilities perceive their representation in mass media is a matter that must continue to be studied in greater depth, so as to bring about a shift in social attitudes towards this group and thereby increase their presence in mass media (Stewart and Spurgeon, 2020).

5. Acknowledgements

This article was translated into English by Gorka Hodson, whose work is hereby acknowledged.

6. Author Contributions

	Name and Surname
Conception and design of the work	Yulvitz Ramón Quiroz Pacheco
Methodology	Angélica Chávez Cornejo
Data collection and analysis	Yulvitz Ramón Quiroz Pacheco
Discussion and conclusions	Angélica Chávez Cornejo
Writing, formatting, revision and approval of versions	Yulvitz Ramón Quiroz Pacheco

7. Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

8. Bibliographical References

Álvarez, M., y Mercado, M. (2015). La representación mediática del deportista con discapacidad en el reportaje televisivo. Informe Semanal, un estudio de caso. *Revista Mediterránea De Comunicación, 6*(1), 27–43. https://doi.org/10.14198/MEDCOM2015.6.1.03

Bonilla-del-Río M., Figuereo-Benítez J., y García-Prieto V. (2024). Representación mediática de las personas con discapacidad en los informativos de televisión y en la prensa española. *Historia y Comunicación Social, 29*(2), 511–522. https://doi.org/10.5209/hics.95715

Botha, S., y Harvey, C. (2022). Disabling discourses: contemporary cinematic representations of acquired physical disability. *Disability & Society, 39*(1), 62–84. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2022.2060801

Bregaglio, R., Ramos, V., Constantino, R., y Verano, C. (2019). El mandato de toma de conciencia en la Convención Internacional sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad frente a los estereotipos interseccionales en medios de comunicación sobre mujeres con discapacidad. *IUS ET VERITAS,* (59), 56–71. https://doi.org/10.18800/iusetveritas.201902.003

Briant, E., Watson, N., y Philo, G. (2013). Reporting disability in the age of austerity: the changing face of media representation of disability and disabled people in the United Kingdom and the creation of new 'folk devils.' *Disability & Society, 28*(6), 874–889. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2013.813837

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

Cerdán, V., Giménez, Á., y Villa, A. (2023). La representación de personas con discapacidad en la televisión pública a través de nuevos medios digitales: Visibles. *Revista ICONO 14. Revista científica De Comunicación Y Tecnologías Emergentes, 21*(2). https://doi.org/10.7195/ri14.v21i2.2025

Carmel, J.-M., Chapman, S., y Wright, P. (2024). Seeing disability in children's made for television programmes: An Australian case study. *Children & Society, 38*(6), 2036–2051. https://doi.org/10.1111/chso.12866

Carmichael, V., Adamson, G., Sitter, K., y Whitley, R. (2019). Media coverage of mental illness: a comparison of citizen journalism vs. professional journalism portrayals. *Journal of Mental Health, 28*(5), 520–526. https://doi.org/10.1080/09638237.2019.1608934

Chidemo, L., Chindimba, A., y Matongo, L. (2018). Disability advocacy through media: action power. En T. Chataika (Ed.), *The Routledge Handbook of Disability in Southern Africa*, (pp. 315–321). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315278650

Chukwuma, O., y Omokhunu, J. (2023). Media Portrayals of Disability and Disability Issues in Nigeria: Stereotypes and Solutions. En T. Rugoho (Ed.), *Disability and Media - An African Perspective*, (pp. 65–82). Palgrave Macmillan Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-40885-4_4

Comité Español de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad – CERMI (2025). *Campañas de comunicación* [Archivo de Vídeo]. YouTube. https://goo.su/gk2TTHr

Consejo Nacional para la Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad – CONADIS (2025). *Reportaje Conadis, historias que inspiran* [Archivo de Vídeo]. YouTube. https://goo.su/eaDYKI7

Dawn, R. (2023). Role of Culture and Media in Disability Studies: A Medium of Social Construction of Disability. *Journal of Disability and Religion, 27*(1), 1–22. https://doi.org/10.1080/23312521.2019.1673872

Ellis, K., y Kent, M. (2015). Accessible television: The new frontier in disability media studies brings together industry innovation, government legislation and online activism. *First Monday, 20*(9). https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v20i9.6170

Figuereo-Benítez, J., García-Prieto, V., y Bonilla-del-Río, M. (2023). Percepción de las organizaciones de personas con discapacidad sobre el tratamiento mediático del colectivo en espacios informativos. *Revista ICONO 14. Revista científica De Comunicación Y Tecnologías Emergentes, 21*(2). https://doi.org/10.7195/ri14.v21i2.2018

Figuereo-Benítez, J., García-Prieto, V., y Bonilla-del-Río, M. (2025). Inclusión sociocultural y territorial en la ficción española: representación de la discapacidad en la serie Fácil. En E. Lubeck, F. Lisboa, y L. de Carvalho (Org.), *Identidades & territórios: cultura, comunicação e desenvolvimento* (pp. 130-143). FACOS-UFSM. https://hdl.handle.net/11441/176714

Frolova, T., y Istomina, K. (2023). Disability discourse in russian general interest and specialized periodicals (a case study of materials about people with hearing disorders). *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta. Seriya 10. Zhurnalistika, 2023*(1), 3–29. https://doi.org/10.30547/vestnik.journ.1.2023.329

García-Prieto, V., Bonilla-del-Río, M., y Figuereo-Benítez, J. (2024). Discapacidad, discursos de odio y redes sociales: video-respuestas a los haters en TikTok. *Revista Latina De Comunicación Social,* (82), 1–21. https://doi.org/10.4185/rlcs-2024-2258

García-Prieto, V., y Figuereo-Benítez, J. (2022). Accesibilidad de los contenidos televisivos para personas con discapacidad: limitaciones y propuestas de mejora. *Contratexto, 38*(038), 289–311. https://doi.org/10.26439/contratexto2022.n038.5779

Geurin, A., Hayday, E., y Morgan, S. (2025). Media Framing of the International Paralympic Committee's WeThe15 Disability Inclusion Campaign During Tokyo 2020 and Beijing 2022: A Comparative Analysis. *Communication & Sport, 0*(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/21674795251313689

Goethals, T., Mortelmans, D., Van den Bulck, H., Van den Heurck, W., y Van Hove, G. (2020). I am not your metaphor: frames and counter-frames in the representation of disability. *Disability & Society, 37*(5), 746–764. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2020.1836478

Horton-Salway, M. (2013). Gendering attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: A discursive analysis of UK newspaper stories. *Journal of Health Psychology, 18*(8). 1085–1099. https://doi.org/10.1177/1359105312456326

Jeffress, M. (Ed.) (2021). *Disability representation in film, TV, and print media*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003035114

Jones, S., y Harwood, V. (2009). Representations of autism in Australian print media. *Disability & Society, 24*(1), 5–18. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687590802535345

Kim, K., Lee, S., y Oh, E. (2017). Athletes with disabilities in the Paralympic Games: a framing analysis of television news. *Managing Sport and Leisure, 22*(4), 255–275. https://doi.org/10.1080/23750472.2018.1445976

Klin, A., y Lemish, D. (2008). Mental Disorders Stigma in the Media: Review of Studies on Production, Content, and Influences. *Journal of Health Communication, 13*(5), 434–449. https://doi.org/10.1080/10810730802198813

Lin, C., y Smirnova, O. (2020). The media presentation of political leaders: research approaches. *RUDN Journal Of Studies In Literature And Journalism, 25*(4), 766–774. https://doi.org/10.22363/2312-9220-2020-25-4-766-774

McAndrew, B., Carroll, C., y O'Malley-Keighran, M. (2020). Representations of disabled children and young people in Irish newspapers. *Disability & Society, 36*(10), 1617–1642. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2020.1802577

Medina, G., Escalante, J., Ramos, V., Saravia, M., y Chávez, D. (2023). Representación de las personas con discapacidad en el Perú en las noticias de medios digitales periodísticos en el contexto del Covid-19. *Contratexto,* (040), 149–170. https://doi.org/10.26439/contratexto2023.n40.6366

Melchior, C. (2020). La rappresentazione commerciale della disabilità. Il caso Bebe Vio. *Salute e Società*, (2), 121–135. https://doi.org/10.3280/SES2020-002009

Motta, M. (2018). *Análisis del tratamiento informativo en el discurso periodístico de El Comercio y Trome sobre las personas con discapacidad, durante el segundo* [Tesis de pregrado, Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas]. Repositorio de la Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas. http://hdl.handle.net/10757/625066

Padilla-Petry, P., y Saladrigas-Tuà, M. (2020). Autism in Spain: parents between the medical model and social misunderstanding. *Disability & Society, 37*(3), 454–475. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2020.1828043

Palenzuela, J., Marcos, M., y González, B. (2020). Representación de la diversidad funcional en series contemporáneas españolas de 'prime time'. *index.Comunicación, 9*(3), 165–183. https://doi.org/10.33732/ixc/09/03Repres

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978

Ramos, V. (2019). *La representación de las personas con discapacidad en cuatro periódicos de Lima: El Comercio, La República, El Peruano y Trome* [Tesis de pregrado, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú]. Repositorio de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12404/14570

Rees, L., Robinson, P., y Shields, N. (2017). Media portrayal of elite athletes with disability – a systematic review. *Disability and Rehabilitation, 41*(4), 374–381. https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2017.1397775

Rodan, D., y Ellis, K. (2016). *Disability, Obesity and Ageing. Popular Media Identifications*. Routledge.

Sannon, S., Young, J., Shusas, E., y Forte, A. (23-28 de abril de 2023). *Disability Activism on Social Media: Sociotechnical Challenges in the Pursuit of Visibility* [Sesión de conferencia]. 2023 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI'23), Hamburg, Germany. https://doi.org/10.1145/3544548.3581333

Saunders, B., Lansdell, G., Eriksson, A., y Bunn, R. (2018). Friend or foe: the media's power to inform and shape societal attitudes towards people with acquired brain injury. *Disability & Society, 33*(6), 932–953. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2018.1466692

Slopen, N., Watson, A., Gracia, G., y Corrigan, P. (2007). Age Analysis of Newspaper Coverage of Mental Illness. *Journal of Health Communication, 12*(1), 3–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/10810730601091292

Södergren, J., y Vallström, N. (2022). Disability in influencer marketing: a complex model of disability representation. *Journal of Marketing Management, 39*(11–12), 1012–1042. https://doi.org/10.1080/0267257X.2022.2144418

Soto, A. (2015). Periódicos y discapacidad: conformación de una imagen. *Estudios sobre el Mensaje Periodístico, 21*(2), 1241–1254. https://doi.org/10.5209/rev_ESMP.2015.v21.n2.50913

Stewart, K., y Spurgeon, C. (2020). Researching media participation by listening to people with disability. *Media, Culture & Society, 42*(6), 969-986. https://doi.org/10.1177/0163443719890536

Tang, L., y Bie, B. (2015). The stigma of autism in China: an analysis of newspaper portrayals of autism between 2003 and 2012. *Health Communication, 31*(4), 445–452. https://doi.org/10.1080/10410236.2014.965381

Titchkosky, T. (2005). Disability in the news: a reconsideration of reading. *Disability & Society, 20*(6), 655–668. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687590500249082

Umar, U., Natalia, D., y Ullyana, Y. (2024). [Reseña del libro *Disability, media, and representations (other bodies)*, por J. Johanssen y D. Garrisi]. *Disability & Society, 39*(10), 2747–2749. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2024.2355780

Van der Sluis, H., Samper, A., Kristofferson, K., y Hlava, T. (2025). How Do Physical Disability Cues Influence Assumptions about Consumer Tastes? Unpacking the Disability Preference Stereotype. *Journal of Consumer Research, 51*(5), 916–936. https://doi.org/10.1093/jcr/ucae031

Vázquez-Barrio, T., Sánchez-Valle, M., y Viñarás-Abad, M. (2021). Percepción de las personas con discapacidad sobre su representación en los medios de comunicación. *Profesional De La información, 30*(1), e300106. https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2021.ene.06

Walton, E., y McKenzie, J. (2020) The education of children with disabilities in South African online news reports., In J. Johanssen & D. Garrisi (Eds.). *Disability, Media, and Representations: Other Bodies*. Routledge.

Wilde, A. (2022). The representation of disabled women and recent disabled women-led media. *Disability & Society, 37*(3), 522–527. https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2021.2015292

Worrell, T. (2018). *Disability in the Media: Examining Stigma and Identity*. Lexington Books.

Younis, N., Al-Masadeh, M., Homidi, M., AlMeqdad, Q. y Almakanin, H. (2020). The role of the Jordanian media in addressing the issues of persons with disabilities from the perspective of their families. *Journal of Educational and Social Research, 10*(6), 35–49. https://doi.org/10.36941/jesr-2020-0108

Zhang, L., y Haller, B. (2013). Consuming Image: How Mass Media Impact the Identity of People with Disabilities. *Communication Quarterly, 61*(3), 319–334. https://doi.org/10.1080/01463373.2013.776988

Zoanni, T. (2022). Disability rights and wrongs in Uganda. *Current History, 121*(835), 190–195. https://doi.org/10.1525/curh.2022.121.835.190

ISSN: 1696-019X / e-ISSN: 2386-3978