# A tale of two narratives:

Recreational sport experiences of emerging adults with disabilities

Krystn Orr<sup>1</sup>, Katherine A. Tamminen, <sup>1</sup>, & Kelly P. Arbour-Nicitopoulos<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education, Mental Health and Physical Activity Research Centre, University of Toronto <sup>2</sup>Bloorview Research Institute

# PURPOSE

To explore the narratives of emerging adults with disabilities in recreational sport. What role do peers, parents, and coaches hold?

### METHODS & METHODOLOGY

- 1-to-1 semi-structured interviews
- Athletes asked for parents to sit-in for 3 of 8 interviews
- Observations of one sport program session
- Field notes

Data Collection Period: March 2018 to September 2018

#### **CHARACTERS**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

FACULTY of KINESIOLOGY & PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- 2 female; 6 male
- 18 to 25 years old (M = 22 years)
- Softball (n = 5); Curling, Basketball, and Swimming (n = 1 each)
- Mild intellectual disability (n = 5); Autism spectrum disorder, cerebral palsy, and visual impairment (n = 1 each)
- Urban (*n* = 2) and rural (*n* = 6) dwelling



# IMPLICATIONS

- Peers do not have a noted influence on choice of activity/sport
- Can presence of peers be enough for social interaction, acceptance, and inclusion?
- · Parents have extended roles in adult children's sport participation
- Difference: Parental role and the language parents use about abilities, disability, and sport
- · Coaches must build relationships with athlete and parent
- Athletes desire adult acceptance

Thank you to the athletes for sharing their stories!

