Understanding Paralympic Athletes' Pathways: a preliminary investigation









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What is an athlete pathway?

Describes the entire continuum of athletic development - from initiation of fundamental movement and participation in physical activity through to lifelong engagement and proficiency at a senior, elite, and/or international level.



(Bloom, 1985; Cote, 2007; Gulbin, Croser, Morley, & Weissensteiner, 2013; Sotiriadou, et al., 2008; Wylleman and Lavallee, 2004)







 Understanding the development of elite athlete pathways is complex and requires a multi-level approach

(Andersen, Houlihan, & Ronglan, 2015)

- ✓ The interaction of these elements is also influenced by:
 - wealth;
 - political system;
 - geography;

cultural and historical context that the countries are inserted.

(Digel, Fahrner, & Burk, 2006; Houlihan & Green, 2007)

✓ Several researchers have attempted to outline athlete development frameworks and highlighted different stages in able-bodied sport.

(Balyi & Hamilton, 2004; Bloom & Sosniak, 1985; Cote, 2007; De Bosscher, Sotiriadou, & van Bottenburg, 2013; Gulbin, Croser, Morley, & Weissensteiner, 2013; Henriksen, Stambulova, & Roessler, 2010; Sotiriadou, Shilbury, & Quick, 2008; Wylleman, Alfermann, & Lavallee, 2004)

Most of these athlete development frameworks are sport generic and none thus far have attempted to outline Paralympic athlete development pathways.









Problem definition

What do we know so far?

- Heterogeneity (variety) in athlete profiles
- Differences in type and origin of impairments (acquired and congenital)

✓ Multi-variable environment

✓ The development phases are not uniform

Research purpose

Understand the development of Paralympic athletes' pathways in an impairment specific approach.



Potential gap in understanding how these pathways would be developed in parasport – the differences in type of impairment make it even more complex







- 32 face-to-face semi-structured in-depth interviews;
- Brazilian Paralympic Stakeholders;
- 5 sports: AT, SW, PO, WB, GB;
- Inductive thematic analysis.

Example raw data quote	Example open-coding	Example 1 st level themes	Example 2 st level themes	Example broad themes
"There are several possibilities for these phases to exist and several characteristics, mainly in the initiation in the sport. Many athletes, those who have an acquired impairment, they start in the sport by the necessity of doing rehabilitations, after having suffered some accident, and the sport help them to get back to society, for example. Other athletes have an accident or acquired a disability in adulthood and were former athletes and continue to practice the adapted sport or other sport because they already had a familiarity with the athletic life. So, sports initiation can be very diversified" [Expert 5]	Attraction phase Acquired Impairment factors influencing initiation stage Acquired impairment groups Retention phase	sport can help the process to get reincluded into the society attraction happens when the person discovers the possibility of practicing sports after acquiring or being diagnosed with an impairment attraction to sport is through the rehabilitation process helping them accept and rediscover the new body	attraction to sport is linked to resilience and return to the society and interest in becoming an athlete in a given sport comes later attraction is very diversified due to the various kind of impairment and the way to access sport sport is an excellent way to promote the autonomy and inclusion of people with disabilities	Attraction phase is similar for all sports attraction will depend on ability and type of impairment and previous sport experience attraction will differ from the type of impairments attention should be paid to the paralympic sport specificities, uniquenesses and commonalities
			attraction for a particular sport must be compatible with the type of impairment – promoting early sport-	equipment and specific guides for each type of impairment knowledge and information
	JE VERSITEIT JSSEL	Conselho Nacional de Desent Científico e Tecnológico	specific skill acquisition according to each type of impairment	about parasport and disabilities in general

Methods

Open-ended questions:

- Definition of each phase of development of an athlete pathway in Paralympic Sport;
- Differences among impairment groups and sports;
- How is the transition between phases;
- How do the various phases interact with one another.

Results



Contextual Factors









Leomon Moreno – 24 years old - Goalball (B1)

- Silver medal at London 2012 Paralympic Games;
- Gold medal at 2015 Goalball World Championship;
- Bronze medal at Rio 2016 Paralympic Games;

Type of impairment: Visual Impairment (VI)

Origin of Impairment: Congenital – *He was born with pigmentary degeneration of the retina*









Case 1



Daniel Dias – 29 years old – Swimming S5

During the 2016 Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, he took his total of Paralympic medals to 24 and became **the most successful male Paralympic swimmer of all time**.

Type of impairment: Limbs deficiency

Origin of Impairment: Congenital – *He was born without hands. His right arm stopped at his elbow, while his left arm was also shorter and had just a single finger. His right leg finishes at his knee and he has no foot.*









Case 2



CPB / MPIX

Susana Schnarndorf Ribeiro – 49 years old - Swimming S5

- Gold medal 100m Breaststroke SB6 at the Montreal 2013 World Championship

Type of impairment: Impaired muscle power - multiple system atrophy [MSA] Origin of Impairment: Acquired - At age 37 the first signs of the disease appeared while she was a Brazilian five-time triathlete champion (former able-bodied athlete)









Case 3



Petruccio Ferreira – 20 years old - Athletics T47

- Gold medal 100m T47 at the Rio 201 Paralympic Games, breaking the world record *twice in two days;*

- Gold medal 100m and 200m T47 at the London 2017 World Championship;

Type of impairment: Limb deficiency

Origin of Impairment: Acquired - At age 2 his arm was amputated below the elbow after an accident with a grinding machine on his father's farm

Elite Phase

Marcio Rodrigues and Daniel Zappe / CPB/ MPIX

Retention/ Transition to elite

Attraction/ **Talent ID**

At age 16 he took up the sport and was immediately signed up to compete at a school event and won, despite having never trained before

At age 17 was champion in every competition he took part, winning Gold medal at 2015 Toronto Para Pan American Games

At age 19 and 20 (2016 and 2017) he was Paralympic, World Champion and record breaker.











- \checkmark There is no 'one fits all approach' to athlete pathways
- ✓ Identify a set of broad principles that can be adapted to local environments in a culturally appropriate manner
- ✓ Sport organisations can identify preferred development pathways in their own sport, and then build programs and implement strategies to encourage participation and promote excellence.

The long term-goal is then to develop a framework of reference for further exploration

"Disability is a limiting word that classifies a person. We all have deficiencies and limits. I am not a disabled athlete, I am a Paralympic athlete" (Daniel Dias, Brazilian Paralympic Swimmer)







Thank you!

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Obrigada!









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