

## Insights on Coach Mentorship in Parasport

Eric Belahov – Coaches Association of Ontario

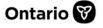
Dr. Danielle Alexander – University of Ottawa, PhD













## **Discussion**

What does mentorship mean to you?









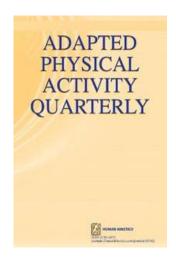




## **Literature Review**

### **Background Information:**

- Bentzen, Alexander, Bloom, & Kenttä (2021) conducted a scoping review on parasport coaches.
- Reviewed 44 peer-reviewed articles from 1992 to 2019.
- Most common topics:
  - General coaching knowledge
    - (e.g., Cheon et al., 2015).
  - Being a parasport coach
    - (e.g., Wareham et al., 2017).
  - Becoming a parasport coach
    - (e.g., Cregan et al., 2007).















## **Literature Review**

#### **Background Information:**

#### Formal education

• e.g., National Coaching Certification Program of Canada (Nelson et al., 2006).

#### Nonformal learning experiences

• e.g., Inclusive Coaching Workshop of UK (Disability Sports Coach, 2020).

#### Informal learning experiences

• e.g., Coach mentorship (Fairhurst et al., 2017).















## **Literature Review**

#### **Background Information:**

Parasport coaches have considered mentorship their most significant learning opportunity, calling for formal programs (Fairhurst et al., 2017).

Disability and Health Journal 10 (2017) 240-246



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Disability and Health Journal

journal homepage: www.disabilityandhealthjnl.com



The learning and mentoring experiences of Paralympic coaches



College of Physical Activity and Sport Sciences, West Virginia University, 375 Birch Street, Morgantown, WV, 26505-6116, USA
Department of Kinesiology and Physical Education, McGill University, 475 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, Quebec, H2W 1S4, Canad



ARTICLEINFO

Article history: Received 15 December 2015 Received in revised form 30 August 2016 Accepted 9 October 2016

Keywords: Reywords: Paralympic sport Qualitative research Coaching

Background: Participation in the Paralympic Games has grown substantially, yet the same growth and development has not occurred with empirical literature for coaching in disability sport. Objective: The purpose of the current study was to explore Paralympic coaches' perceptions of their learning and educational experiences, including their formal and informal mentoring opportunities, Methods: Six highly successful and experienced Paralympic coaches were individually interviewed in this qualitative study. The interview data were analyzed following Braun and Clarke's guidelines for

Results: Results demonstrated that Paralympic coaches faced several challenges to acquire disability specific coaching knowledge and skills. These challenges led the participants to utilize an array of informal learning situations, such as actively seeking mentoring relationships when they first entered the field. After becoming expert coaches, they gave back to their sport by making mentoring opportunities

available for aspiring coaches.

Conclusion: The results of the current study address the value and importance of mentoring as a structured source of education and career development for aspiring Paralympic coaches.

Crown Copyright © 2016 Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved

In a formal program, Banwell et al. (2019) found that mentee coaches acquired professional and personal benefits from their mentors.













## **Program Objectives**

- Pilot and evaluate a multi-sport mentorship program for coaches in parasport
- Provide 20 parasport coaches with mentorship support
- Train Mentors and Apprentices in Transformational Parasport Coaching Workshop (Queens)
- Train Apprentices in NCCP Coaching Athletes with a Disability eLearning







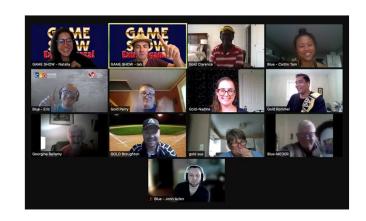






## **Program Structure**

- October 2020 September 2021
- Matching
- Monthly meetings between mentor and apprentice
- **NCCP**
- Honorarium
- Program review led by Dr. Danielle Alexander
- Virtual gameshow social















# **Program Structure Continued**

#### Three assignments:

- Communication Agreement
- Learning Plan
- Mentorship Reflection





APPRENTICE COACH	MENTOR COACH		
e:	Name:		
E.	Email:	- 8	

as a coach. By setting goals for youngel, you are providing yourself with a larget to aim for.

SMART goals can be used to help guide your goal setting. SMART is an acronym that stands

for Specific, Meanurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timey, Threefore, a SMART goal incorporates all of these criteria to help



Program Evalua	ition		
Overall, how would you	a rate this interaction?		
Not valuable	Somewhat valuable	Valuable	Truly valuable
Extremely valuable			
How has this mentorin	g relationship helped you grow	professionally?	
	g relationship helped you grow  de the advice that you received		itles?
			itles?
How have you integrat		l into your daily activ	itles?













**Program Structure Continued** 

- 4 PD sessions:
- Maximize Inclusivity
- **Quality Participation**
- **Transformational Coaching**
- Fireside Chat

























# **Activity – Goal Setting**

- Using the sheet provided, you will work through one of the assignments that our coaches complete with their mentor from the program
- You will use the goal setting guide on page 3 to help you work through the table on page 2
- Think about what your goals are for the OPC Summit













# **Activity – Goal Setting**

				Target Date for	
Learning Objective	Projected Outcome	Action Steps	Resources Needed	Target Date for Completion	Progress/Status
ioal 1:					
oal 2:					
oal 3:					













## **Program Participants**

- The program offered coaches in Ontario from all levels of experience the opportunity to enhance their development.
- Apprentices are those that have <5 years' coaching athletes with a disability
- Mentors are those that have >5 years' coaching athletes with a disability
- 32 Apprentice coaches Recruited
  - 29 completed the program (91% completion rate)
- 14 Mentor coaches recruited
  - >225 years' experience coaching athletes with a disability













## **Program Review**

Psychology of Sport & Exercise 64 (2023) 102303



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Psychology of Sport & Exercise

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/psychsport



Exploring coaches' experiences and perceptions of a virtual parasport coach mentorship program

Danielle Alexander , Gordon A. Bloom

McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

ARTICLEINFO

Keywords: e-learning Coaching

Partnering with a provincial coaching association in Canada, we explored the experiences and perceptions of 15 mentor and 29 mentee coaches who participated in a formal virtual parasport coach mentorship program. Data were gathered via focus groups and individual interviews and analyzed using a reflexive thematic analysis. Mentor coaches built a virtual relationship through mutual trust and respect and were perceived by their mentees as supportive, motivating, and knowledgeable. Mentee coaches valued conversations with their mentors surrounding disability-specific knowledge that enhanced their coaching efficacy. Coaches highlighted the need for a greater sense of community within parasport and recommended keeping a virtual component of the program to foster accessibility and learning. Findings provide insight into effective mentorship in parasport for researchers, practitioners, and organizations overseeing this important initiative. Our results will contribute to higher quality experiences for Canadian parasport coaches and athletes and work to progress the growth of parasport

1. Exploring coaches' experiences and perceptions of a virtual

Bentzen et al. (2021) conducted a scoping review of academic literature pertaining to parasport coaches. The authors reviewed the literature on parasport coaching from a variety of data bases (e.g., PsycINFO, PubMed) and charted 44 peer-reviewed articles from 1991 to 2019. Among the results, the authors noted that becoming a parasport coach was a commonly discussed topic within the literature (e.g., Cregan ways (e.g., informal or formal coach mentorship).

Sports coach mentorship has received increasing attention over the last 25 years in pursuit of enhancing coach learning and development (Bloom et al., 1998; Chambers, 2015; Jones et al., 2009; Leeder & awiuk, 2021; Lefebvre et al., 2020). Much of this research was conceptualized around Kram's (1985) mentor role theory which describes effective mentorship as those who provide career-related (e.g., sponsorship, challenging assignments) and psychosocial (e.g., enhanced competence and confidence) outcomes to their mentees in an informal

To explore the perceptions and experiences of mentor and mentee coaches following a one-year parasport formal coach mentorship program.



Dr. Danielle Alexander



Dr. Gordon Bloom













## Method

#### **Participants**

14 mentor and 29 mentee coaches from a variety of parasports and competitive levels.

#### **Data Collection**

- Focus groups with mentees and mentors (five to six per group) at mid-point of the program (Krueger, 2014).
- Individual interviews at end of program: eight mentees, eight mentors (Sparkes & Smith, 2014).

#### **Data Analysis**

Reflexive thematic analysis of transcript data (Braun & Clarke, 2019).













## Three overarching themes:

**Outcomes of Effective Mentoring** 

**Disability-Specific Coaching Knowledge**  Virtual Learning **Considerations** 





















# දුදු

#### **Outcomes of Effective Mentorship**

 Mentees described feeling more confident to coach athletes with disabilities (to a certain extent):

Danielle: How do you feel after one year now, how is your comfort

level in coaching parasport?

Cassidy: It's probably sixty percent.

Danielle: What did it start with?

Cassidy: Oh, probably about ten percent [laughing]. Yeah, so it's been a big improvement... The people were so enthusiastic [letting me] know that it's okay if you don't know everything, everybody's learning. I think that was really helpful.

















#### **Outcomes of Effective Mentorship**

Mentors also described feeling an enhanced sense of support and confidence from the program:

> I know this gathering [the focus group] is very beneficial to me hearing about what the other coaches are doing. It validates some of the things I think I'm doing right... at least there's that gauge to say, "oh okay I think I'm on the right track"

> > Bill, Mentor, Interview















# 3

## **Results**

#### **Disability-Specific Coaching Knowledge**

 Mentee coaches were particularly interested in topics of disability, including classification, inclusive language, and functional ability:

I learned more about classifications of athletes. I figured if you broke your neck at the shoulder blades, from their downward you will be paralyzed - but that's not [necessarily] true. You could be paralyzed but still have function down your arms so it was a learning curve for me because [my mentor] jumps up and down on his chair like there's no problem.

Mackenzie, Mentee, Interview















#### **Virtual Learning Considerations**

 Although participants desired a human connection, they highlighted benefits of learning online to maximize the inclusivity of the program.

Nicole: I don't think the mentorship would have been possible without it. I'm from a small community and I don't drive. I have [insert disability] so my only transportation would have been on the train. Had it not been for the pandemic, I probably wouldn't have been included.

Eric: I actually think the online piece is invaluable because it greatly opens up your capacity to meet with people who aren't geographically able to work with you.













## **Conclusions**

- Both mentor and mentee coaches benefited professionally and personally from the formal mentorship program (Banwell et al., 2019; Grant et al., 2020; Koh et al., 2014).
- Mentorship led to increased confidence, yet mentees still require more contextualized disability-specific coaching knowledge (Alexander & Bloom, 2020; Fairhurst et al., 2017; Lepage et al., 2020).
- In conjunction with in-person opportunities, virtual mentorship is a promising avenue for inclusive coach learning and development (Duarte et al., 2021; Grant et al., 2020).













## **Impact on Parasport Community**

- More trained parasport coaches
- More inclusive clubs
- More programming available for athletes with disabilities
- Equipment availability
- More international opportunities
- Long lasting relationships













# **Ongoing Improvements**

- MentorCity Platform
- 6 month cycle
- In-person
- **Onboarding Webinar**
- Future 5-year follow up













## **Discussion**

What could mentorship look like in my environment?













## Thank you!







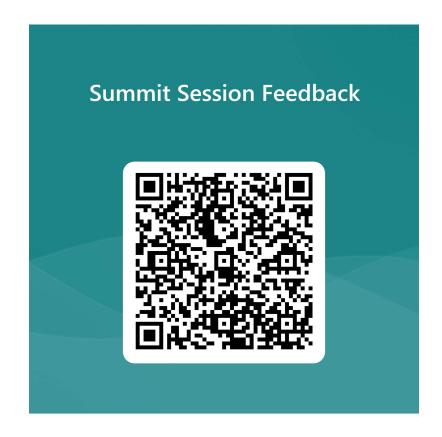








## **Feedback**





## **Contact Us**

eric@coachesontario.ca danielle.alexander2@mail.mcgill.ca



QR code to research paper









