

THE SOCIAL EVALUATION OF SPORTSPEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

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The stigmatization ascribed to disability social identity can lead to marginalization and discrimination. Although the social perceptions of stigmatized groups are usually resistant to change, it seems that people with disabilities who engage in sports receive more positive evaluations, at least explicitly (Clément-Guillotin et al., 2018). We explored the social perception of sportspeople with disabilities through the Stereotype Content Model (SCM; Fiske et al., 2002), to check the assumptions which depict people with disabilities as warm but incompetent. This study aims to extend the SCM to sportspeople subgroups. From a social identity perspective (Ellemer & Haslam, 2012), we investigate the attributions of warmth and competence to people with disabilities. A 2 (sport vs no sport) x 2 (people with disabilities compared to people without disabilities) design, checked by age, nationality and sport subgroups, predicted the distributions along competence and warmth dimensions. The sample (N=120) confirmed the ambivalent stereotypes of disability combined with sports social status, supporting the SCM findings and the socio-structural hypothesis.