What Makes Participation Meaningful? Using Photo-Elicitation to Interview Children with Disabilities

Vänskä, Nea

2020-11-01

Vänskä , N , Sipari , S & Haataja , L 2020 , ' What Makes Participation Meaningful? Using Photo-Elicitation to Interview Children with Disabilities ' , Physical & Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics , vol. 40 , no. 6 , pp. 595-609 . <https://doi.org/10.1080/01942638.2020.1736234>

<http://hdl.handle.net/10138/327593>

<https://doi.org/10.1080/01942638.2020.1736234>

cc_by_nc_nd

acceptedVersion

Downloaded from Helda, University of Helsinki institutional repository.

This is an electronic reprint of the original article.

This reprint may differ from the original in pagination and typographic detail.

Please cite the original version.

Citation: Nea Vänskä, Salla Sipari & Leena Haataja (2020) What Makes Participation Meaningful? Using Photo-Elicitation to Interview Children with Disabilities, Physical & Occupational Therapy In Pediatrics, DOI: [10.1080/01942638.2020.1736234](https://doi.org/10.1080/01942638.2020.1736234)

Physical & Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics
Original research

What makes participation meaningful? Using photo-elicitation to interview children with disabilities

Vänskä, Nea¹³; Sipari, Salla²; Haataja, Leena³

¹Department of Rehabilitation and Examination, Metropolia University of Applied Sciences and University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland; ²Department of Wellbeing, Metropolia University of Applied Sciences, Helsinki, Finland; ³University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital, Children's Hospital, and Pediatric Research Center, Finland.

Address correspondence to: Nea Vänskä, Metropolia University of Applied Sciences, PL 4000, 00079 Metropolia, Finland. nea.vanska@metropolia.fi

Acknowledgement

This study was part of the LOOK project (2014–2017), which aimed to develop new rehabilitation was managed by Metropolia University of Applied Sciences in collaboration with the Central Union for Child Welfare

Declaration of interest statement

The authors have no declaration of interest to report.

ABSTRACT

Aims: The purpose of this study was to describe meaningful participation in everyday life from the perspectives of children with disabilities. **Methods:**

Results: The c
 meaningful participation mainly comprised free leisure activities that fostered enjoyment, capability, autonomy and social involvement with family and friends. emotions and physical sensations, opportunities to influence, knowledge about the activity and the participation context, presumptions and previous experiences of the activity and the environment played a vital role in their decisions to participate. **Conclusion:** The meaningful participation facilitated enjoyment and self-determination for the children. Identifying personal and environmental factors supporting or restricting participation from the emerges as important in order to provide opportunities for meaningful participation in everyday life. The photo-elicitation interviews demonstrated the potential to act as a tool to identify and explore the about participation in a real-life context.

KEYWORDS: rehabilitation, activities, participation, photo-elicitation interviews

The International Classification of Functioning, Health and Disabilities for Children and Youth (ICF-CY) defines participation as involvement in life situations (WHO, 2007), including a wide range of community and family activities for children. Imms et al. (2016) suggest that attending activities and getting involved in them should be understood as two essential elements in participation.

A of life (Dahan-Oliel et al., 2012) are positively affected by the Studies have shown that children with disabilities are at risk of limited participation in everyday life (Axelsson et al., 2013; Bedell et al., 2013). Thus, participation is emphasized as an integral part of pediatric rehabilitation (Palisano et al., 2012; Shikako-Thomas et al., 2014). The main focus of the rehabilitation, however, has been on impairments to the , and restrictions on task-oriented activities not on participation (Anaby et al., 2017; Jeglinsky et al., 2014).

Environmental factors (Anaby et al., 2014; Colver et al., 2012; Imms, 2008; Law et al., 2004), age and physical functioning (Law et al., 2004; Orlin et al., 2010), gender (Law et al., 2004) and pain have a major influence on the participation (Fauconnier et al., 2009). Further, significant predictors for participation intensity in leisure and recreational activities are the (King et al., 2006). Hence, in order to enhance the participation, it is vital to understand what is important and which factors limit and support participation from the . This is also highlighted because several studies have reported that the

(

A

. In this study, the child is understood as a social actor and agent, influencing their own functioning and life course (Bandura, 2001), and whose interaction with others makes a difference (Mayall, 2002, p. 21). Optimally, participation provides children with opportunities to engage with their world in a meaningful way (Palisano et al., 2012), and endorses children as agents in their own lives (Kellet, 2009). Jyrkämä (2007) scrutinizes agency in daily life as the interaction between a opportunities, musts, wants, feelings, and competences, which change and adjust to different situations and environments. In this study, these modalities of agency were used as a

framework to concretize the realization of the purpose of the study was to describe meaningful participation in everyday life from the perspectives of children with disabilities in order to strengthen their agency. To this end, the research questions were: 1) Which types of participation are meaningful for children with disabilities?; 2) What do children consider meaningful in participation?; 3) Which factors limit or participation?

METHODS

Design

the Ethics Committee of the Universities of Applied Sciences in the Helsinki Metropolitan area The study utilized interviewing (Einarsdottir, 2005; McCloy et al., 2016) and creative methods such as drawing and imaginative play, which Cameron, 2005).

We collected the data in two phases. First, we asked the parent to take one or more photographs together with the child regarding activities and participation in the considered important, or wanted to do or learn. The participants used their own cameras to take the pictures. Further, we requested the parents to ask and write down what the child wanted to convey with the photograph. The parents then sent the short descriptions and the photographs that

the children had selected to the researcher. In the interview situation the children had the opportunity to decide if a) they want to withdraw some photos from the data, or b) they had changed their mind about the importance of the photographed activity, and/ or c) did not want to tell about certain photo.

Age	Sex	Main type of disability/ impairment	Communication	Interview location/ situation	Activities during interview
5	F	Physical/motor	Speech	Home	Drawing, showing favorite activities and toys
5	F	Developmental/ behavioral	Speech	Home, Mom present	Drawing, play
5	M	Physical/motor	Speech	Metropolia UAS	Imaginative play, singing
7	F	Developmental/ behavioral	Speech and pictures	Home, Mom supported	Showing favorite toys and own things
7	M	Physical/motor	Speech	Home	Imaginative play, showing favorite toys and games
8	F	Physical/motor	Speech	Home	Drawing, showing favorite things
9	M	Developmental/ behavioral	Speech, pictures, sign language	Home, Mom supported	Playing with cars, showing favorite activities and skills
9	M	Physical/motor	Speech	Home	Drawing
10	M	Physical/motor	Speech	Home	Showing actions related to favorite activity

Table 2. Examples of the interview questions

Study question	Interview theme	Interview question
1	The participation types in the photographs	Can you tell me what this photograph is about? What is happening in this photograph?
2	<i>wants</i> , important things and aspirations	What is important to you in this activity and participation? What do you like about this participation?
2	<i>feelings</i> , experiences	How do you feel when you participate in this activity? Can you tell me more about what you are doing in this activity?
2, 3	<i>abilities, competences</i> , difficulties or barriers	What are you doing well in this activity? Is there something that is difficult or that
2, 3	<i>possibilities, musts</i>	What enables you to participate? What is needed for the participation to succeed? Is there something that is compulsory?
2, 3	Context of the activity, environment	Do you like to do this activity alone or with someone else? Who? Where does the activity and participation take place?
3	Other? Supporting and limiting factors	What helps you to participate in the activity? Is there something that makes it difficult for you to participate?
1, 2	Other type of participation	Is there anything else you want to tell me that is important to you or that you wish to do/learn?

¹ What are the types of participation that are meaningful for children with disabilities?

² What do children consider meaningful in participation?

³ participation?

We received 31 photographs describing 22 different participation types in the Four children sent two photographs describing the same participation type twice, and these photographs

were included in the data as one type. One photograph depicting an activity of daily living (ADL) was excluded from the data because the child decided during the interview that it was not important for him. During the interviews, the children expressed eight new participation types that they had not photographed.

In order to answer the first research question, the different participation types in photographs and the interviews were collected and grouped under similar forms of participation. These groups were named according to the nature of the participation.

RESULTS

Types of meaningful participation

The participation types described by the children (see picture examples in Figure 1) included: sports and physical activities, creative play and activities, tasks and responsibilities and other informal leisure activities (Table 3). All of the children described play involving the use of imagination as a meaningful activity. The participation types were mostly free recreational activities that the children engaged in with family members or friends, but the tasks and responsibilities were more formal actions that the children wanted to manage independently or were responsible for.

Figure 1. Picture examples: A) Boy swimming and B) Girl building a Lego house with her father.

Table 3. Type of participation and number of children who described it (N)

Doing sports and physical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climbing and swinging in a playground (4) – Swimming and playing in the water (3) – Cycling (2) – Horseback riding (2) – Running, playing tag (2) – Football (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parkour (1) – Skateboarding (1) – Trampolining (1) – Wheelchair basketball (1) – Sliding down a slope (1) – Ice hockey (1)
Creative play and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Imaginative activities with different kinds of toys or games (9) – Drawing and coloring (3) – Building robots, Lego objects, and castles (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Singing and acting (1) – Playing a musical instrument (1) – Playing/using an electronic device (2)
Tasks and responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Going to school independently (1) – Learning to walk without falling at the – Doing stretches (1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Doing homework (1) – Climbing stairs (1) – Watering own plant (1)
Other informal leisure activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eating (3) – Baking/cooking with parents or friends (2) – Visiting interesting/memorable places with family members or friends (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hanging out and fooling around with family members or friends (2) – Watching TV or videos (1) – Reading (1)

What is meaningful participation?

According to the results, the main elements of meaningful participation are: enjoyment, capability, social involvement and autonomy. A diagram of the elements depicting meaningful participation from the is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2.

Enjoyment was an essential part of meaningful participation for the children, and they characterized meaningful participation as fun. The children enjoyed free imaginative play and activities enabling them to create rules, structures, story or characters during play. Meaningful participation involved memorable experiences and a feeling of excitement, such as daring to swing high, running fast when playing tag, or cycling at speed.

R: You said you like to run. nice about running?

C: Because I, it is so much fun, and so speedy. (Boy, 7 years)

Comfortable physical sensations such as feeling warm, being able to sit, eating something pleasant and doing stretches that feel good promoted enjoyment.

The *Social involvement* element contributed substantially to participation as the meaningful activities were mostly done with family members or friends. The children considered it important to be able to do the same activities as others. O

activity was as long as he had someone to do it with. Some of the activities such as playing video games were appreciated by the child and his/her friends, but not by the parents, which sometimes

led to quarrels within the family. The children valued belonging to a significant group such as a basketball team, having the opportunity to share joy and experiences, particularly with friends, and being listened to.

C: I playing with dolls.

R: Do the dolls have names?

R: Beautiful name. What do you like about playing with them?

C: That I have friends. (Girl, 5 years)

The *Autonomy* element contributed to meaningful participation as the children described the significance of making choices and decisions, such as choosing which color crayon to use or what kind of device and help they utilized in different situations.

R: What do you like most about swimming?

C: That I can decide what I want to do. I can play, and do tricks and go down the waterslide. (Girl, 8 years)

Concentration on interesting activities of own choosing and the freedom to choose how and with whom the activity was done was appreciated by the children. They actively explored, structured and created the terms of the actions for different activities and situations. Many children also wanted to control what the others had to do during the activity.

Capability during participation was described as an experience of succeeding, know-how concerning the activity, winning a competition or surpassing oneself in activities that called for courage, skills, knowledge or attention. The children wanted to share their know-how, memorized the events in which they were successful, and named the skills that enabled their participation in the activity. Possessing knowledge about the activity and participation context, such as the rules of play, other participants and the environment where the activity was taking place supported the of capability. The children wanted to enhance their abilities in the preferred activities and expressed possible ways to practice to develop new skills. On the other hand, some children said that they preferred to concentrate on activities based on their interests such as playing imaginative games or watching TV shows.

Limiting and supporting factors for participation

The children described factors that either supported or limited their participation (Figure 3) and these factors were often the opposite of each other. The children expressed physical and emotional feelings related to the participation context such as cold, or fear of falling or hurting themselves, which restricted their participation. The children considered their participation in light of previous experiences and presumptions. This sometimes resulted in a decision not to take part, especially if the child felt insecure, encountered difficulties with the tasks, or if the earlier participation experience was negative. Water enabled activities such as hopping or doing somersaults, which were difficult or frightening to do otherwise. Fear of being laughed at or bullied restricted desire to take part. Knowing and remembering the rules and expectations of how to act in different games, and environments helped the children to feel confident and supported participation.

R: Is there something that makes it harder for you to participate in that (game) with others?

that not nice when someone is playing games
 you. (Boy, 7 years) omeone the rules to

Figure 3. Limiting and supporting factors for participation

DISCUSSION

The meaningful participation types in this study were mainly informal recreational activities that facilitated enjoyment, social involvement, autonomy and capability for the child. The children expressed curiosity to learn and develop their abilities. They wanted to be active agents in making choices, and to negotiate adaptations and solutions enabling them to participate in the preferred activity. The results showed that the opportunities to influence, knowledge about the activity and the participation context, presumptions and previous experiences have an effect on decisions to take part. By acknowledging children as agents participation through the modalities of agency in this study, it was possible to see how children influence and consider their participation in a real-life context.

in this study demonstrated the importance of the social aspects of participation. Children prioritized leisure activities and playing with other children or family members as a key activity in their everyday lives. The meaning of friendship, sense of belonging and acceptance in a group (Morrison & Burgman, 2009; Willis et al., 2017), play (Chiarello et al., 2014) and leisure activities with peers (Shikako-Thomas et al., 2014; Vroland-Norstrand et al., 2016) are well recognized. In rehabilitation, however, social involvement with peers and friends are rarely established as goals (Anaby et al., 2017) and ADL activities aimed at increasing the parents (Vroland-Norstrand et al., 2016).

Enjoyment, as a key element in the meaningful participation in this study, has been included in some participation assessment tools (for example CAPE and PAC) as a subjective dimension and as a preference in many models for participation (Khetani et al., 2015; King et al., 2006; Palisano et al., 2012). Rosenberg and Bart (2016) state that a gender, age and emotional functioning have an effect on their enjoyment. In this study, the emotions and physical sensations such as warmth or a feeling of speed and excitement were associated with enjoyment and contributed to the participate.

Adaptations to activities based on the , and an accessible and supportive environment fostered the . The findings emphasize the need to identify the personal and environmental factors that contribute to participation from the . In adopting the child viewpoints in this study, it was possible to recognize how children influence, choose and adapt their participation in activities, and also to identify factors that support and restrict participation. Some of the factors the children described were surprising, but nonetheless relevant, such as loud noises, cold and smells. These environmental factors limited the participation opportunities and motivation and might easily be overlooked in rehabilitation planning. Novel rehabilitation approaches recommend more emphasis being placed on the environment and how it can be changed in order to enhance childr ., 2014).

Three of the main elements that related to the children study autonomy, social involvement and capability resemble the determinants of self-determination that, according to Ryan and Deci (2000), include autonomy, relatedness and competence. The same elements experiencing fun, succeeding, belonging and freedom of opportunity to make choices emerged as significant in a review by Willis et al. (2017) for children and participation experiences, and also in a review by Powrie et al. (2015) about the meaning of leisure activities. The results suggest that meaningful participation enables self-determination and enjoyment, and that promoting these elements in the activity context may increase the attractiveness of the activity and the motivation for participation.

Rehabilitation planning has long been based on the diagnosis, impairments and activity limitations, but increasing value is also being placed on the individual strengths, resources and preferences in the everyday lives of the child and family. The shift from the traditional biomechanical views of progressed to underlining - family, function, fitness, fun, friends and the future as presented by Rosenbaum and Gorter (2011) results support this change the same elements of fun, family and friends that are regarded as important by other children, with or without disabilities, were raised by every child in this study. The children described minor challenges or difficulties in their functioning, but focused more on what they could do, as pointed out by

Consequently, rehabilitation

needs to progress from merely objective measuring of functional levels, impairments and needs to the identification of strengths, opportunities and individual preferences, supporting the agency of the child and family and co-creating solutions together in order to facilitate meaningful participation for the child in a real-life context.

attention without any expectations or limitations on the part of the researchers, as is the case with questionnaires, measures or more strict research designs. The photo-elicitation interviews served as a child-friendly means of understanding each other. The photographs helped the researcher to ask and children to concretize different viewpoints from the real-life participation context. The older children and those without speech difficulties were able to articulate their thoughts vividly, while the younger children expressed themselves more through action, for example by showing how they could ride a bicycle and by indicating meaningful aspects of it. One key factor in capturing the child's perspective was that the children were already prepared for the interview by taking pictures and that the interviews took place mostly in their own daily environment. At the end of the study, the researchers reflected on the flexibility, playfulness and sensitivity of the approach.

Implications for practice

The elements contributing to meaningful participation from the child's perspective, namely enjoyment, social involvement, autonomy and capability can be utilized in rehabilitation to facilitate interventions that the child is engaged with. The findings in this study support the use of participation-collaborative rehabilitation planning. Promoting supporting elements and solving barriers in the participation goal is highlighted also in tools such as The Ecological Assessment of Activity and Participation (Palisano et al., 2012) and Pathways and Resources for Engagement and Participation (PREP) (Anaby et al., 2018).

The photo-elicitation interviews had the potential to act as a tool for identifying and exploring views about participation in a real-life context. When used as a complementary means in the interview process the credibility and consistency of the interpretation of regarding the rules and expectations related to the participation context, and the necessary adaptations to the activity and the environment from the dressed in order to facilitate participation. By exploring the aspirations, abilities, emotions, possibilities, dilemmas and choices children consider in relation to participation, and by identifying challenges and opportunities for the child to participate as an active agent in daily life and within rehabilitation practices, professionals are better able to co-create and fine-tune solutions for meaningful participation into the life of the child in collaboration with the family.

Limitations and further research

The children in this study were able to make themselves understood, and hence there was a lack of participants who need more support to communicate. The study revealed some examples of the participation types children consider important and it is possible that the children emphasized leisure activities because the photographs were taken together with their parents and not while at school or daycare. Requesting the families to take photographs for a longer period, or in different situations and at different times, might have made the activities more varied. Children express themselves in many ways other than through words, and therefore something that the children were not able to articulate may have been discarded during the text analysis. We did not have an opportunity to triangulate nor perform member checking of the transcripts or themes. However, the main results of the study were discussed and reflected with three children (aged 7, 8 and 10 years) who did not belong to the study group and two external researches.

Further research is recommended on how supporters of and barriers to participation are viewed from the perspectives of professionals and parents, and on how to resolve participation barriers in order to enable the meaningful participation. Also, research on understanding the meaningful participation for adolescents is endorsed.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, children value free leisure activities that foster enjoyment and support the realization of the self-determination by enabling social involvement with family and friends, facilitating experiences of capability, and providing the children with opportunities to exert an influence. into elements contributing to meaningful participation should be acknowledged, identified and adapted individually within rehabilitation practice in order to facilitate participation in everyday life.

REFERENCES

- Anaby, D., Law, M., Coster, W., Bedell, G., Khetani, M., Avery, L., & Teplicky, R. (2014). The mediating role of the environment in explaining participation of children and youth with and without disabilities across home, school, and community. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 95(5), 908–917. doi:10.1016/j.apmr.2014.01.005
- Anaby, D., Korner-Bitensky, N., Steven, E., Tremblay, S., Snider, L., Avery, L., & Law, M. (2017). Current rehabilitation practices for children with cerebral palsy: Focus and gaps. *Physical & Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics*, 37(1), 1–15. doi:10.3109/01942638.2015.1126880
- Anaby, D., Law, M., Feldman, D., Majnemer, A., & Avery, L. (2018). The effectiveness of the Pathways and Resources for Engagement and Participation (PREP) intervention: Improving participation of adolescents with physical disabilities. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 60, 513–519. doi:10.1111/dmcn.13682
- Axelsson, A. K., Granlund, M., & Wilder, J. (2013). Engagement in family activities: A quantitative, comparative study of children with profound intellectual and multiple disabilities and children with typical development. *Child: Care, Health and Development*, 39(4), 523–534. doi: 10.1111/cch.12044
- Bandura, A. (2001). Social cognitive theory: An agentic perspective. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 52(1), 1–26. doi:10.1146/annurev.psych.52.1.1
- Journal of Sociology and Social Policy, 23(1/2), 33–58. doi:10.1108/01443330310790435
- Bedell, G., Coster, W., Law, M., Liljenquist, K., Kao, Y.- participation, supports, and barriers of school-age children with and without disabilities. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 94(2), 315–323. doi:10.1016/j.apmr.2012.09.024
- Cameron, H. (2005). Asking the tough questions: A guide to ethical practices in interviewing young children. *Early Child Development and Care*, 175(6), 597–610. doi:10.1080/03004430500131387
- engagement in daily life: A measure of participation for young children with cerebral palsy. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 36(21), 1804–1816. doi:10.3109/09638288.2014.882417

Association between participation in life situations of children with cerebral palsy and their physical, social, and attitudinal environment: A cross-sectional multicenter European study. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 93(12), 2154–2164. doi:10.1016/j.apmr.2012.07.011

Coster, W., & Khetani, M. A. (2008). Measuring participation of children with disabilities: Issues and challenges. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 30(8), 639–648. doi:10.1080/09638280701400375

Dahan-Oliel, N., Shikako-Thomas, K., & Majnemer, A. (2012). Quality of life and leisure participation in children with neurodevelopmental disabilities: A thematic analysis of the literature. *Quality of Life Research*, 21(3), 427–439. doi:10.1007/s11136-011-0063-9

Diagrams as a research method. *Early Child Development and Care*, 175(6), 523–541. doi:10.1080/03004430500131320

Elo, S., & Kyngäs, H. (2008). The qualitative content analysis process. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 62(1), 107–115. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04569.x

Participation in life situations of 8- to 12-year-old children with cerebral palsy: Cross-sectional European study. *BMJ*, 338(2), b1458–b1458. doi:10.1136/bmj.b1458

Graneheim, U. H., & Lundman, B. (2004). Qualitative content analysis in nursing research: Concepts, procedures and measures to achieve trustworthiness. *Nurse Education Today*, 24(2), 105–112. doi:10.1016/j.nedt.2003.10.001

Imms, C. (2008). Children with cerebral palsy participate: A review of the literature. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 30(24), 1867–1884. doi:10.1080/09638280701673542

Imms, C., Adair, B., Keen, D., Ullenhag, A., Rosenbaum, P., & Granlund, M. (2016). Participat systematic review of language, definitions, and constructs used in intervention research with children with disabilities. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 58(1), 29–38. doi:10.1111/dmcn.12932

Jeglinsky, I., Brogren Carlberg, E., & Autti-Rämö, I. (2014). How are actual needs recognized in the content and goals of written rehabilitation plans?. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 36(6), 441–451. doi:10.3109/09638288.2013.797511

Jyrkämä, J. (2007). Toimijuus ja toimintatilanteet aineksia ikääntymisen arjen tutkimiseen [Agency and activities ingredients for researching the daily life of the elderly]. In Seppänen, M., Karisto, A., & Kroger, T. (Eds.), *Vanhuus ja sosiaalityö. Sosiaalityö avuttomuuden ja toimijuuden välissä* [Old age and social work. Social work between helplessness and agency] (pp. 195–217). Jyväskylä: PS-kustannus.

Kela (2017, June 28). Vaativa lääkinällinen kuntoutus ja palvelut [Intensive medical rehabilitation and services]. Retrieved from <http://www.kela.fi/vaativan-laakinnallisen-kuntoutuksenpalvelut>

In Montgomery, H., & Kellet, M. (Eds.) *Children* (60). Bristol: Policy press.

Khetani, M. A., Cliff, A. B., Schelly, C., Daunhauer, L., & Anaby, D. (2015). Decisional support algorithm for collaborative care planning using the participation and environment measure for children and youth (PEM-

CY): A mixed methods study. *Physical & Occupational Therapy in Pediatrics*, 35(3), 231–252. doi:10.3109/01942638.2014.899288

leisure and recreation participation of children with physical disabilities: A structural equation modeling
234. doi:10.1207/s15326888chc3503_2

Law, M., Finkelman, S., Hurley, P., Rosenbaum, P., King, S., King, G., & Hanna, S. (2004). Participation of children with physical disabilities: Relationship with diagnosis, physical function, and demographic variables. *Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 11(4), 156–162. doi:10.1080/11038120410020755. doi:10.1080/11038120410020755

Maggs, J., Palisano, R., Chiarello, L., Orlin, M., Chang, H., & Polansky, M. (2011). Comparing the priorities of parents and young people with cerebral palsy. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 33(17-18), 1650–1658. doi:10.3109/09638288.2010.542875

M
University Press.

McCloy, L., White, S., Lee Bunting, K., & Forwell, S. (2016). Photo-elicitation interviewing to capture
y routines. *Journal of Occupational Science*, 23(1), 82–95. doi:10.1080/14427591.2014.986666

Morrison, R., & Burgman, I. (2009). Friendship experiences among children with disabilities who attend mainstream Australian schools. *Canadian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 76(3), 145–152. doi:10.1177/000841740907600303

Orlin, M. N., Palisano, R. J., Chiarello, L. A., Kang, L., Polansky, M., Almasri, N., & Maggs, J. (2010). Participation in home, extracurricular, and community activities among children and young people with cerebral palsy. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 52(2), 160–166. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2009.03363.x

Palisano, R. J., Chiarello, L. A., King, G. A., Novak, I., Stoner, T., & Fiss, A. (2012). Participation-based therapy for children with physical disabilities. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 34(12), 1041–1052. doi:10.3109/09638288.2011.628740

Powrie, B., Kolehmainen, N., Turpin, M., Ziviani, J., & Copley, J. (2015). The meaning of leisure for children and young people with physical disabilities: A systematic evidence synthesis. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 57(11), 993–1010. doi:10.1111/dmcn.12788

think! *Child: Care, Health and Development*, 38, 457–463. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2214.2011.01338.x

activities. *Scandinavian Journal of Occupational Therapy*, 23(5), 366–373. doi:10.3109/11038128.2015.1130169

Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Self-determination theory and the facilitation of intrinsic motivation, social development, and well-being. *American Psychologist*, 55(1), 68–78. doi:10.1037/0003-066X.55.1.68

Schiariti, V., Sau

Mâsse, L. C. (2014). He does not see himself

palsy. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 56(9), 853–861. doi:10.1111/dmcn.12472

Shikako-Thomas, K., Kolehmainen, N., Ketelaar, M., Bult, M., Law, M., & Bult-Mulder, M. (2014). Promoting leisure participation as part of health and well-being in children and youth with cerebral palsy. *Journal of Child Neurology*, 29(8), 1125–1133. doi:10.1177/0883073814533422

United Nations. (1989). Convention on the rights of the child. General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989. Retrieved from <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>

Vroland-Norstrand, K., Eliasson, A., Jacobsson, H., Johansson, U., & Krumlinde-Sundholm, L. (2016). Can children identify and achieve goals for intervention? A randomized trial comparing two goal-setting approaches. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 58(6), 589–596. doi:10.1111/dmcn.12925

Willis, C., Girdler, S., Thompson, M., Rosenberg, M., Reid, S., & Elliott, C. (2017). Elements contributing to meaningful participation for children and youth with disabilities: A scoping review. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 39(17), 1771–1784. doi:10.1080/09638288.2016.1207716

World Health Organization. (2007). International classification of functioning, disability and health: Children and youth version: ICF-CY. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/iris/handle/10665/43737>