Sports and Positive Youth Development

Professor Nicholas L. Holt

Child & Adolescent Sport & Activity Lab

University of Alberta





Overview

Model of PYD through sport

 Examples of implicit and explicit processes to PYD

Linking research and practice





Why Study Youth Sport?

- High participation numbers
- Public funding
- Premises
 - Fitness and health
 - Growth and development
 - Obesity reduction
 - Life skills for post-sport careers

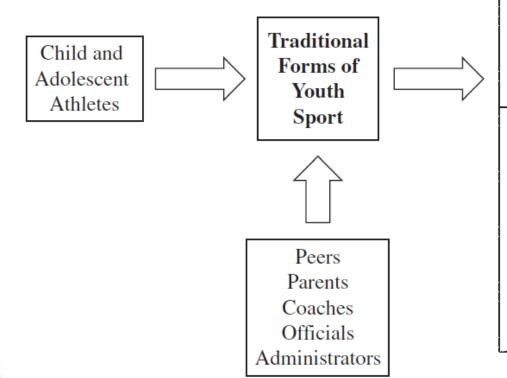


Image source: Forbes.com





Youth Sport Participation Outcomes



Positive outcomes

- † Self-esteem
- † Emotional regulation
- Problem-solving
- † Goal attainment
- † Social Skills
- Grade point averages
- ↑ School attendance
- Fruit consumption
- † Contraceptive use
- ↓ Use of illegal drugs

Negative outcomes

- Misuse of alcohol
- † Deliquent behaviors
- Use of performance-enhancing drugs
- † Undesirable social norms
- † Injury
- → Perspective-taking

Source: Holt and Knight (2014)

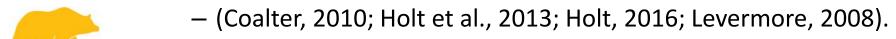


Key Questions

 How can youth sport be used to 'produce' positive developmental outcomes?

 What works, under what circumstances, for whom?

 What will it take to use research evidence to improve the delivery of youth sport?





Positive Youth Development

A way of thinking about and working with young people.

 Youth as having 'resources to be developed' rather than 'problems to be solved.'

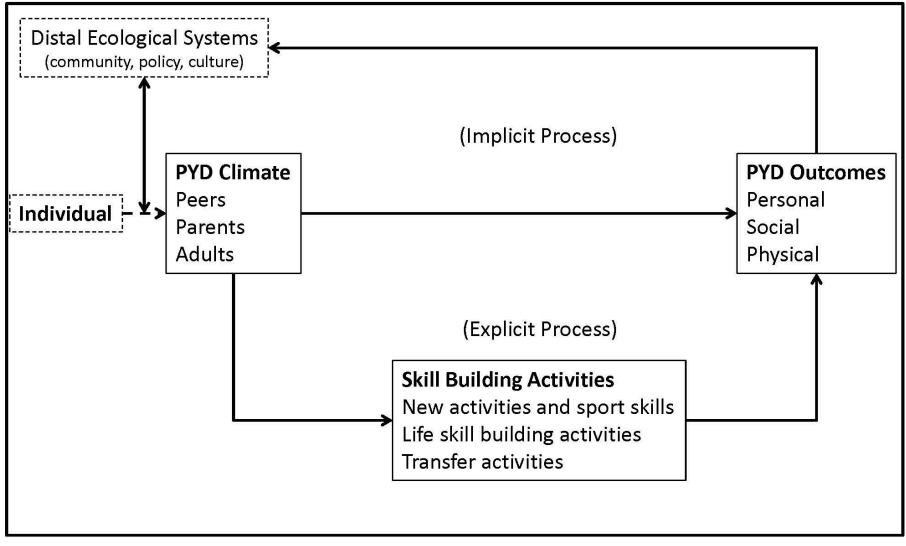
 PYD is the result of mutually influential relations among individuals and their contexts.

• (Damon, 2004; Lerner et al., 2015).





A Model of PYD Through Sport





(Holt et al., IRSEP, 2016)



PYD Climate: Implicit Process

PARENTS

- Autonomy-support/authoritative styles
 - (Holt & Knight, 2014; Holt et al., 2008a, 2009; Knight & Holt, 2013; Sapieja et al., 2011)

PEERS

 Social complexity, managing conflict, learning to deal with 'different' types of people

(Holt et al., 2008b, 2008c, 2012)

COACHES

Support autonomy, clear expectations, model life skills

(Black & Holt, 2009; Breakey et al., 2009; Holt & Hogg, 2002; Tamminen & Holt, 2012)





Implicit Process Program Example

Study 1: THE WORKERS

Personal and Social Benefits

- Sport as an outlet
- Opportunities for relationship building and mentoring

Study 2: THE YOUNG MEN

Personal and Social Benefits

- Therapy & Relationships
- Community
- Action & Achievement

Broader Issues

- Enduring constraints
- Need for a coordinated approach

Holt et al. (2013, PSE)

Holt et al. (2015, JSEP)



Skill Building Activities: Explicit Focus

- High expectations and accountability
- Role model desired behaviors
- Use keywords/phrases
- Emphasize academic performance
- Include team building/cooperative activities
- Use teachable moments to discuss transfer

• (Holt et al., 2016)





Explicit Process Program Example: TRY-Sport

- 3 sports (basketball, soccer, volleyball)
- 3 life skills (teamwork, leadership, conference)

- Practices structured around a life skill
- 'Spotlighting' and reflection to emphasize transfer

• (Holt et al., 2013)





Slums Dunk / Hoops for Kids







When is Enough Enough?

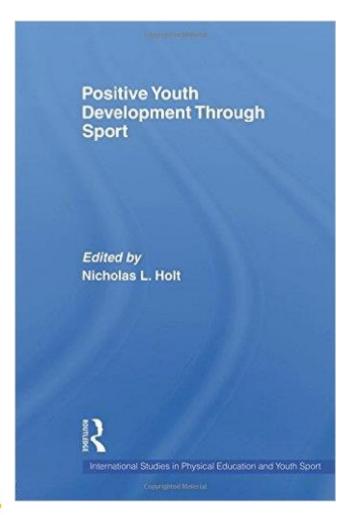
• (Social) scientists will never be satisfied we have enough evidence to make change.

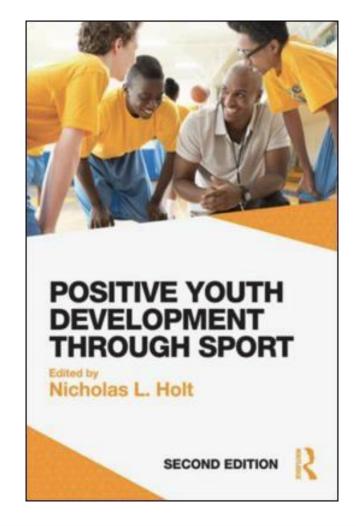
 Sport organizations are resistant to change (Stenling, 2015) but want to use research (Holt et al., in progress).





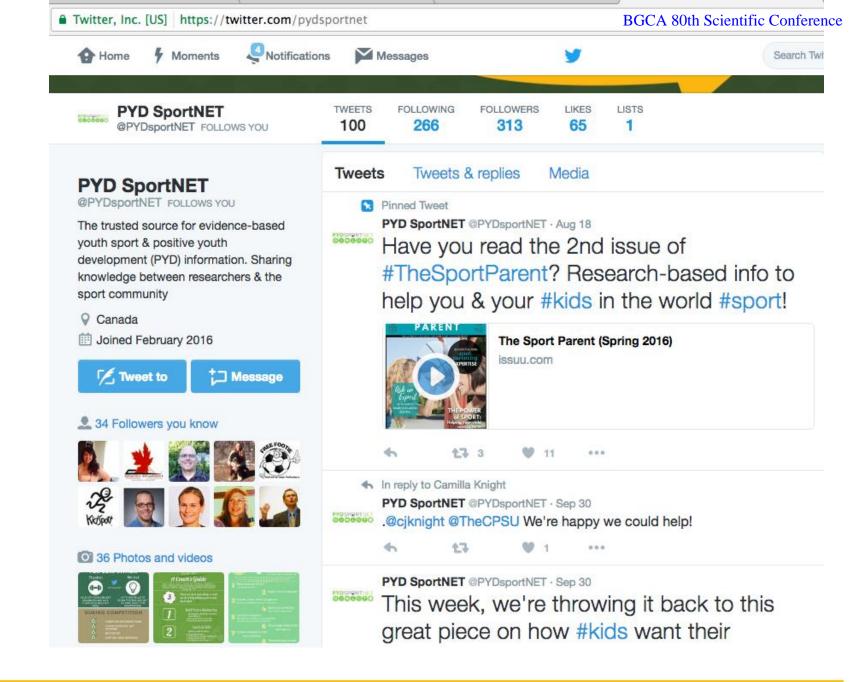
Linking Researchers With Stakeholders















Take Home Messages

 Youth sport can produce positive youth development through implicit and explicit processes

Please join us in linking research and practice
 @PYD SportNET





Team and Partners

CASA Lab Team

 Kacey Neely, Colin Deal, Meghan Ingstrup, Shannon Pynn, Kurtis Pankow, Christine Smyth

PYD SportNET **Partners**

 Dany MacDonald, Jessica Fraser-Thomas, Leisha Strachan, Martin Camiré, Katherine Tamminen





Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada





Canadian Institutes Instituts de recherche of Health Research en santé du Canada



