Good sport development environments

a study on successful Swedish elite sport environments.

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Disposition

- Theoretical background and design
- Results
- Summary





Successful talent development environments

...teams or clubs (environments) which continuously manage to produce elite sport athletes from their junior sport programs and give them resources to manage future career

(Alferman & Stambulova, 2007)

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The aim of the project

....to study the dynamic processes of successful Swedish talent development environments





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Underlying questions:

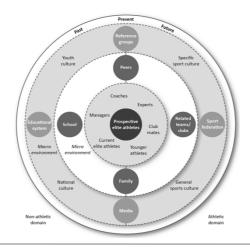
- How do different actors describe successful sporting environments?
- Is it possible to identify **similarities and differences** in the successful environments that continuously develop new elite athletes from their youth program?

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ATDE: Athlete Talent Development Environment



(Henriksen, 2010 Bronfenbrenner)





Methods

STEP

- Interviews 12 Sport federations:
- Badminton, Basketball, Soccer, Athletics, Handball, Floorball, Ice hockey, Figure skating, Orienteering, Swimming, Shooting and Tennis.
- Data collections on regional/local level within inom sex sports:
- Basketball, Soccer, Athletics, Ice hockey, Swimming and Tennis
- Summarizing of interviews
- Analysis in relation to research and theoretical framework
 - Report

STEP 4

- Interviews with top athletes:
- Significant factors on the road to elite level
- Special focus on environmental factors "on the way"
- Critical incidents/periods of significance for their development.

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Results



Successful development environments

- Organisation, culture and material resources
- Social factors
- Coaches' sport and pedagogical competence

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Organisation, culture and material resources

- Culture with clear goals open-minded, no prestige
- Established, value-based and clear vision: a positive slowness
- Confidence: In this environment you can be develop and become successful.
- Structured, well organised activities
- Progression, long term perspective a red thread





Organisation, culture and material resources

- Long-term perspective
 - regarding goals and strategies
 - · individual development
- Significant persons (i.e. coaches) importance for structured activities and long-term development of young athletes.

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Organisation, culture and material resources

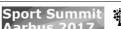
- Material resources physical training environment
- Relevant facilities close to the facilities Access
- Not necessarily the best facilities but most possible access...
- Competence regarding the material resources within the team of coaches, significant others of great importance



Social factors

- · Holistic perspective on the athlete
 - Not a young female football player a young girl playing football
 - Holistic program design sport/school family/friends
- **Not only focus on sport** consideration is given to other factors that concern the athletes and allow them to focus on their sporting development
- Social safety net
- Social support from coaches, parents, friends, etc. but also a support system – ex. medical service, nutrition, and mental training/support
- Importance of coaches and managers

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Social factors

- · Training group very important for a good social and motivating environment
- Access to suitable sparring, challenging training/development.
- No barriers between training groups, development from junior elite
- Interaction between established and younger athletes good role models
- Supporting relations and friendship regardless of athlete's level/ performance





Coaches' sport and pedagogical competence

- Coaches significant:
 - Long-term focus, cooperation, open-minded/developmentoriented climate, etc.
 - Training methods according to age and level, interaction between age groups abs level – good role models
 - A good relation between children, parents and sport.
 - · How facilities are used.

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Coaches' sport and pedagogical competence

- · Total competence within the group of coaches and leaders/ managers crucial
- Coach competence not person-related, makes the training environment less vulnerable for changes in staff
- Open atmosphere no prestige between coaches/managers even in other environments.
- Planned development of coaches and managers
- Strategy for recruitment of "talented" coaches

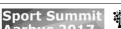




Coaches' sport and pedagogical competence

- Total **sport and pedagogical competence** in the coach group.
- Sport can/has learn from knowledge about development environments for young people, i.e. from schools (?)
- Genuine sport (content) knowledge but also pedagogical competence = pedagogical content knowledge:
 - Coach must have genuine knowledge within his/her sport
 - · Good knowledge about how good training is organised,
 - · how different knowledge is taught/trained,
 - · Good understanding of athletes learning

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Summary

- Organisation, culture and material resources
- **Social factors**
- Coaches' sport and pedagogical competence
- The coaches need extended competence to run and lead good development environments.

Education?! Recruiting Development

Further the organisations need administrative competence to manage the environments and to take the overall responsibility for the development with a long-term perspective.







Talent Development Environments in Sports.



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