Sport for Life

Physical Literacy for Communities – Building Resilient Citizens

Presented by:

Drew Mitchell - S4L

I gratefully acknowledge the Syilx people for hosting me as an uninvited settler on their Okanagan territory.





Generational Differences



Unstructured play is EXTINCT!



Playgrounds empty!

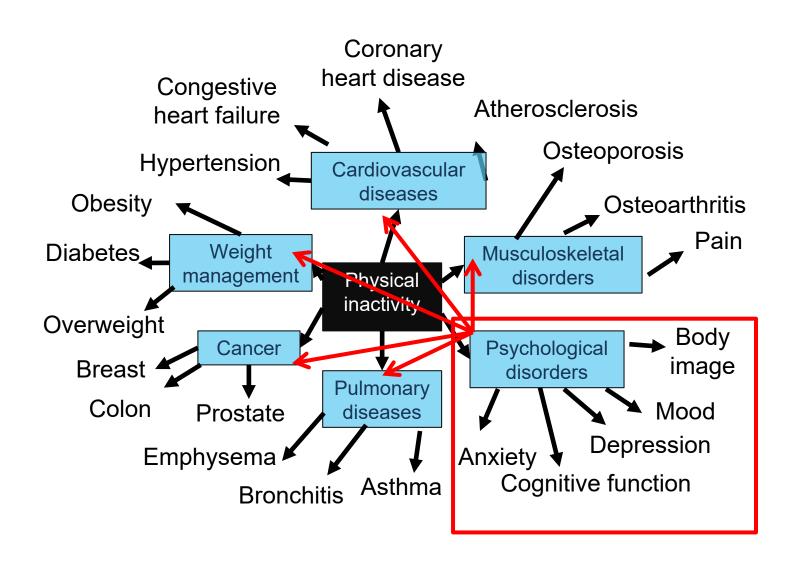


No more "Come home when the street lights come on!"



Children walk to school less than the previous generation



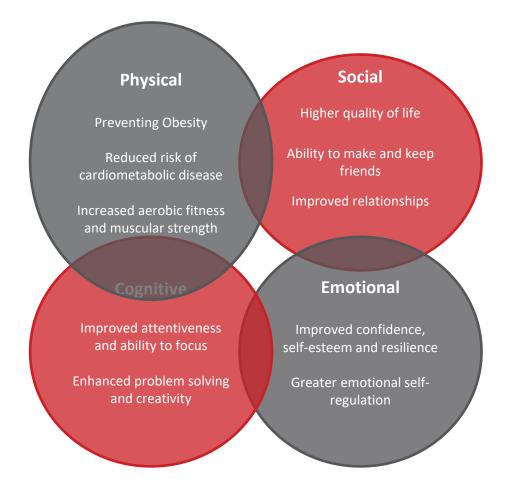


Physical Activity Levels of Canadian Children

- 12% of Canadian children and youth are meeting the current daily physical activity guidelines (Statistics Canada, 2021)
- 36% of 8- to 12-year-olds in Canada assessed by the CAPL meet or exceed the minimum level recommended for physical literacy (Tremblay et al., 2018; Participaction, 2021)



Health Benefits of Physical Literacy





Physical literacy



Body Control



Agility Balance Coordination Speed Rhythm

+

Locomotor



Running
Jumping
Swimming
Sliding
Skating
And more

Object Control



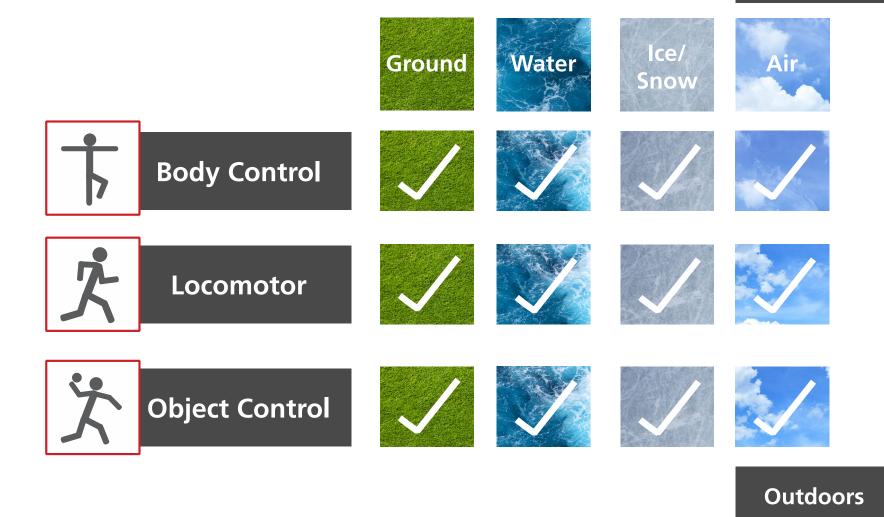
Receiving Dribbling Striking And more



AND THESE...?



Indoors



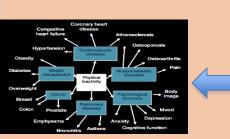


The Physical Literacy Cycle

Movement Competence

Confidence





Enjoyment
& Social
Connection

Participation

Motivation





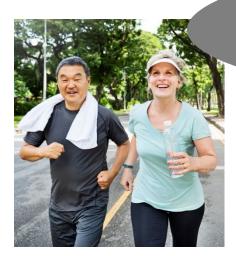
Physical Activity



Physical Health Benefits

Physical Fitness

Mental Well-being



"Durability"

	Literacy	Numeracy	Music	Physical Literacy	All Domains
Highest Pursuit	Write professionally, pursue literature	Be mathematician, statistician, engineer or scientist	Play professionally, study music, be music critic	Compete at the highest level, play professionally	Mastery of the activity
Daily Use	Read newspapers, signs, directions	Make change, fill in tax forms, calculate day-to-day numbers	Play an instrument for personal enjoyment	Play sports, engage in healthy physical activity	Which motivates to learn more, improve and value the activity
Functional Level	Put letters and words together to read and write	Add, subtract multiply, divide for basic arithmetic	Play simple tunes	Combine fundamental movement skills into games and activities	Develops competence and confidence
Basic Building Blocks	Learn Letters	Learn Numbers	Learn Notes	Learn Movement Skills	Learning

Based on Mandigo, J. (2013)

LEARNING TO MOVE IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE.



The Bidirectional Relationship Between Physical Literacy and Physical Activity

- Physical literacy development is a gateway to physical activity participation (Brown et al., 2020; Cairney et at., 2019)
- Physical literacy development influences physical activity participation and related health outcomes across the life course (Cairney et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020)
- Physical literacy is a lifelong journey (Cairney et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020)



Physical Activity

- Canada's 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Early Years
- Infants: Active several times per day, 30 minutes tummy time
- Toddlers & Preschoolers: 180 minutes of physical activity a day, includes energetic play



Young Children — Activite by Nature?

- Healthy Kids Report Card, 2016
- One-third of Canadian preschool children are either overweight or obese.
- Young children spend an average of 7.5 hours daily being sedentary.
- Only 15% meet the guidelines for less than one hour of screen time per day.
- Why is this happening? (see handout)







Physical Literacy and Resilience in Children and Youth

Philip Jefferies 1*, Michael Ungar 1, Patrice Aubertin 2 and Dean Kriellaars 3

³ Resilience Research Centre, Faculty of Health, Dahousie University, Halifex, NS, Canada, ³ Center for Research Innovation and Transfer in Circus Arts, National Circus School, Montreal, QC, Canada, ³ Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

Background: There is growing interest in the relationship between physical and psychosocial factors related to resilience to better understand the antecedents of health and successful adaptation to challenges in and out of school, and across the lifespan. To further this understanding, a trans-disciplinary approach was used to investigate the association between the multidimensional constructs of physical literacy and resilience in children at a key stage in their development.

Methods: Cross-sectional data were collected from 227 school children aged 9-12 years old from five schools in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Resilience was measured using the *Child and Youth Resilience Measure*, and physical literacy through the *Physical Literacy Assessment for Youth* tools. Data were provided by self-report, surrogate assessors of the child (physical education teachers and parents), and trained assessors for movement skills. These data were analyzed using correlation and logistic regression.

Results: Resilience was significantly correlated with numerous indicators of physical literacy, including movement capacity, confidence, and competence, environmental engagement, and overall perceptions of physical literacy. Regressions indicated that resilience could be predicted by movement confidence and competence, environmental engagement, and overall physical literacy.

Conclusions: The findings of this study, using a constellation of sources, provide foundational evidence for the link between resilience and physical literacy among children, encouraging the importance of physical literacy development in schools. Longitudinal studies are required to further examine this relationship and how these previously unrelated fields may work together for a richer understanding of the interplay between the physical and psychological determinants of well-being.

Keywords: resilience, physical literacy, physical activity, physical education, children, youth, circus

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Amedeo D'Angiuli, Carleton University, Canada

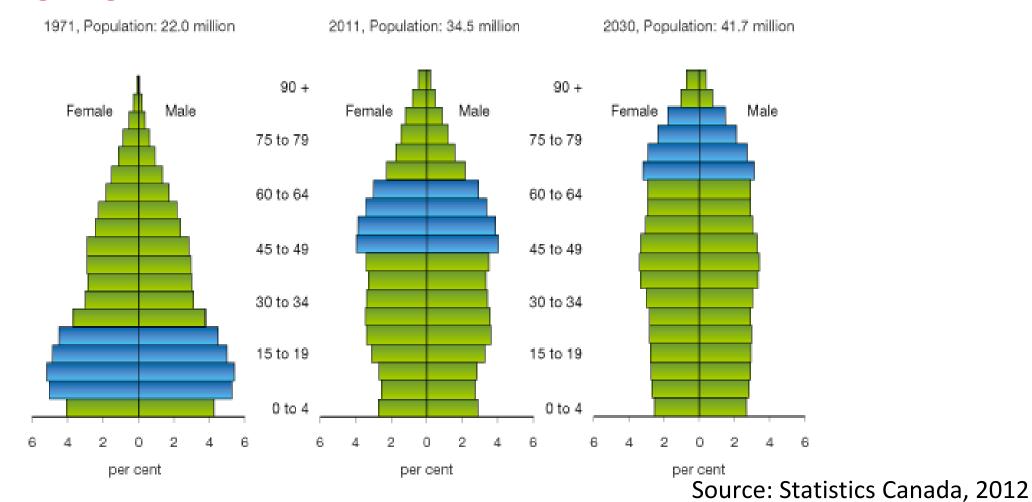
Reviewed by: Wasley O'Brian,

Wasley O'Brion, University College Cork, Iroland Matthew Kwan, McMaster University, Canada

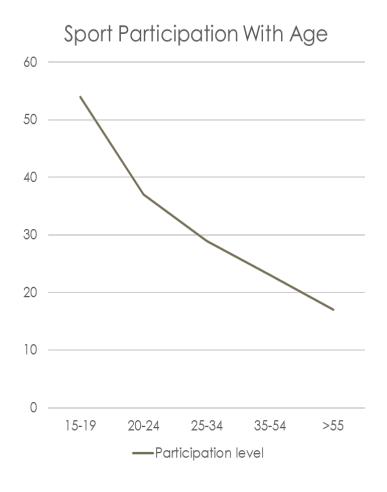
*Correspondence: Philip Jelfarias philip jelfarias@dal.ca

Specialty section: This article was submitted to

Canada is Ageing



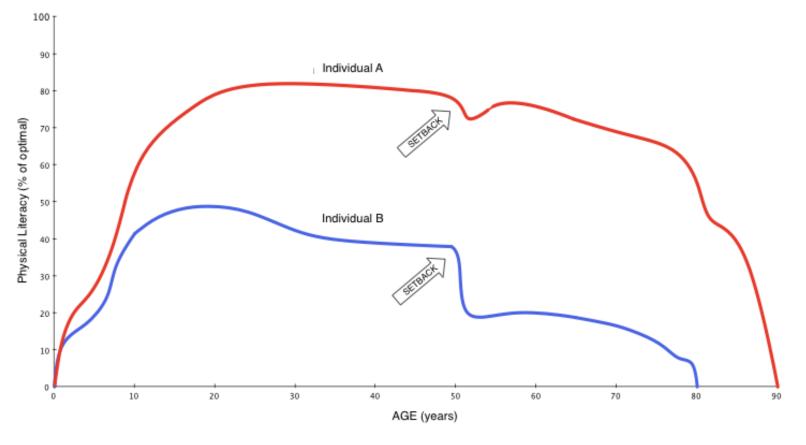
(in-) Active Ageing



- As Canadians age, they are progressively less likely to participate regularly in some form of sport
- The level of participation at all ages has declined over the past decade

Source: Canadian Heritage. Sport Participation 2010 Research paper. February 2013. Catalogue No. CH24-1/2012E-PDF

Maintain, Manage, Maximize for resilience and durability by design (compression of morbidity - J.F. Fries)



- Manage conditions
- Maximize physical literacy
- Maintain fitness

Why don't Canadian adults participate? TAD

Time

- Lack of time- reality or excuse?
- Conflicts
- Transportation

Appearance

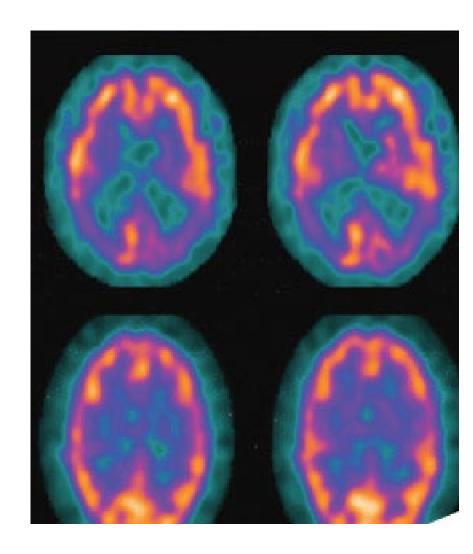
- Body image, tighter/shorter clothing
- Mixed gender groups
- Ability "I don't want to look foolish"

Discomfort/cost

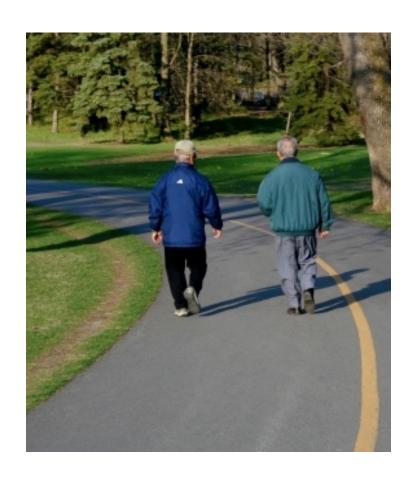
- Physical chronic injury, OA, etc.
- "Fear of exercise" pain, fatigue
- Fear of falling
- Financial discomfort fees, transportation, etc.

A PL-based approach means:

- Activating the brain to learn new movements and skills;
- Developing a broader range of movement competencies;
- Supporting learning with fun, social, challenging activities;
- Building confidence and the desire to participate;
- Taking advantage of body and brain plasticity moving and learning are protective!



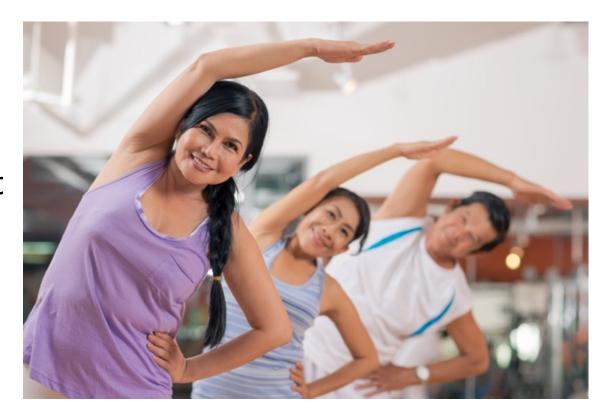
PL is a lifelong journey



- As our bodies change, grow and age, the body needs to adapt and learn new movement skills.
- We continually build on existing physical literacy with new activities and experiences.
- We transition to different activities as mobility or life circumstances change.
- We can move for life through recreation, masters and community programs.

Confidence for fun and learning

- "Appearance" and audience can work against fun and learning
- Safe places to try (and fail)
- Test/ask about discomfort: what can't they do easily?
- Confidence is built on fun and challenge...and overcoming appearance and discomfort!



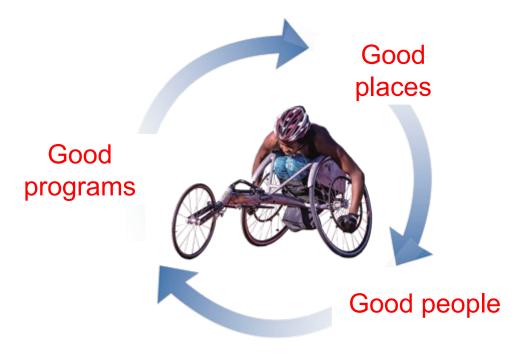
Key Components to Develop Physical Literacy

- 1. FUN!
- 2. With purpose
- 3. Everyone included & participant-centered
- 4. Always moving
- 5. Progressive & challenging



Quality sport

based on Long-Term Athlete Development is...



...leading to

individual excellence and optimum health



Quality sport

based on Long-Term Athlete Development is...

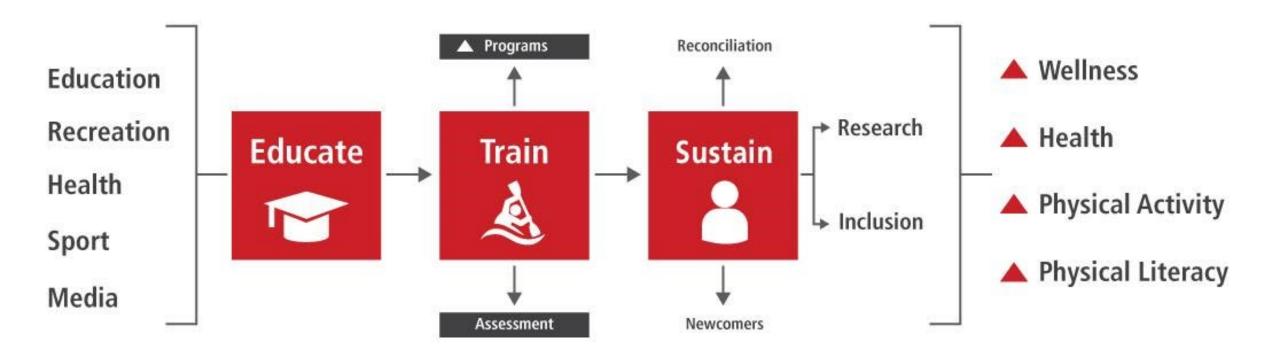


...leading to

individual excellence and optimum health



Physical Literacy for Communities





Physical Literacy for Communities

A three phase commitment

Phase 1: EDUCATE

Facilitating an understanding and Awareness of physical literacy

Phase 2: TRAIN

Developing physical literacy-enriched programs

Phase 3: SUSTAIN

Self-sustaining physical literacy for communities



PHASE 1: EDUCATE

Facilitating an understanding and awareness of physical literacy



ASSIGNED PHYSICAL LITERACY COMMUNITY CONSULTANT

1

Forty-two days of on-the-ground support, coordination, planning, and workshops. Plus weekly and monthly online guidance and mentorship.

BECOMING A PHYSICALLY LITERATE COMMUNITY

2

We begin by engaging your community leadership team, identifying the key sector champions and decision and policy makers to begin workshops and training to build team capacity.

CREATING THE

3

After doing an environmental scan and gathering feedback, we work closely to develop sector-specific action plans.

MARKETING AND PROMOTING THAT PLAN

4

Development of community messaging and connecting with local media to share the plan.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION WORKSHOPS

5

These workshops are designed to engage the community within each key sector and build capacity, buy in, and engagement.







West Vancouver-Bowen Island

PHYSICAL LITERACY AND YOU



PHYSICAL LITERACY AND YOU OKANAGAN SIMILKAMEEN



VISION

 Transforming the lives of individuals and health of Prince George – Lheidli T'enneh through the development of Physical literacy.

MISSION

 To develop physical literacy and quality sport in Prince George – Lheidli T'enneh empowering everyone to be active for life.



In this project there are 3 distinct Inuit communities, each with their common history and also their own unique ways of knowing and doing. Being prepared to think differently across communities and being prepared to adapt approaches has been a key practice for "a good way" forward in this project. A way forward that acknowledges and engages each community where they are at and testing and learning from there. A key process has been empowering their voice to share their needs and vision for their community



Building intentionally (albeit slowly) by increasing local capacities through training and providing access to networks, knowledge and best practices from other Nunavut and Nunavik communities, as well adaptable practices from the South. This project has attempted to break the cycle of communities being passive participants or simply recipients of the services and resources of a project. And instead encouraging the development of the skills and abilities to create, implement and maintain sustainable programming self-sufficiently. A change in community thinking and an emphasis on self-determination and full engagement in all facets of the project has not been easy nor has it reached sustainable levels ... yet. But it has begun.

