

## Life Skills

Life skills enable the individual to succeed in his environment. Life skills can be physical (e.g., taking correct posture), behavioral, (e.g., using effective communication), and cognitive (e.g., solving problems).





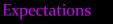


Leadership

Perseverance Self Control

Aggressiveness **Caring & Empathy** 

Competitiveness **Respect Rules** 



Coaches expect young athletes to learn life skills in the sport environment (Lesyk & Kornspan,



But... were unable to express HOW they taught life skills (McAllister, Blinde, & Weiss, 2000)

Coaches have expressed a need for more training on how to communicate and teach children at an appropriate developmental level (Wiersma & Sherma

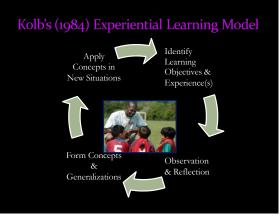


NRPA has been *actively working to advance its* youth development agenda by making it a core component of public park and recreation administration. Moreover, NRPA has responded to the Citizenship Through Sports Alliance's first-ever National Youth Sports Report Card (2005), which concluded youth sports need to shift its focus from competition to positive youth development.

(NASPE, 2006): "The coach must structure opportunities for

development of values that can be applied inside and outside of sport" (p. 7) and "The coach has a responsibility to *facilitate the development of positive behaviors* in and through sport" (p. 8).











## Why This Makes Sense!

Focus is on youth sport program's targeted outcomes.

> Defines success in an alternative way for participant and coach.



Redefining success may reduce participant/volunteer drop-out rate.

## **Questions?**

Kimberly J. Bodey, EdD Department of Kinesiology, Recreation, & Sport 812-237-2186 Kim.Bodey@indstate.edu





Rebecca Zakrajsek, PhD Department of Kinesiology, Recreation, and Sport Studies 865-974-9253 raz@utk.edu