Bridging the Science-Practice Gap: Strategies for Youth Coaches



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Plan of Talk

• Evidence based practice (EBP)

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- Strengths and Weaknesses of: Personal experience/expertise and Research
- 6 strategies to become a better EBP coach

Plan of Talk

Evidence based practice (EBP)



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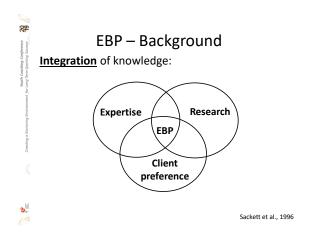
EBP - Background

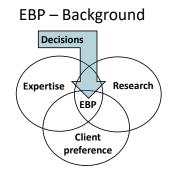
- In 1990's medical professionals developed EBM.
- Main outcomes:
 - Systems to **rank** the quality of evidence.
 - Strategies to **integrate** knowledge when making decisions.

EBP — Background Ranking of knowledge: RCTs Observational studies Basic research/expert opinion

Sackett et al., 1996

Sackett et al., 1996





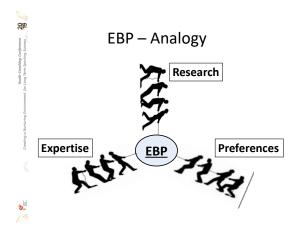
Sackett et al., 1996

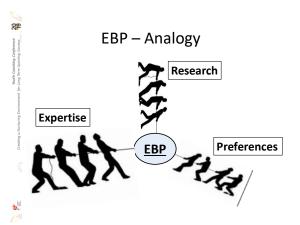
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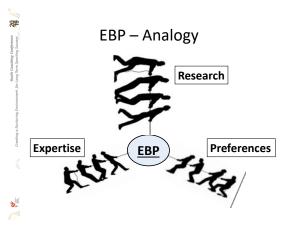
- Examples of decisions:
 - Number of sets/reps
 - Order of exercises
 - Rest periods

200

- Timing of feedback







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 6 strategies to become a better EBP coach

Expertise/Expertise

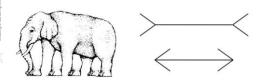


Expertise – Strengths

- Deep knowledge of a specific sport domain.
- Experience with complex individuals rather than statistical entities.
- Account for <u>MANY</u> variables when making decisions (mood, sleep, game schedules, etc).

Expertise/Expertise – Weaknesses

 What we see is not always an accurate representation of reality.



Expertise/Expertise – Weaknesses

 We are meaning-making machines. We create causal relationships even when they don't exist.



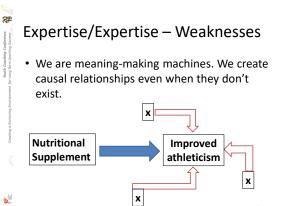
Expertise – Weaknesses

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Matute et al., 2015

Matute et al., 2015



Expertise/Expertise — Weaknesses • We are meaning-making machines. We create causal relationships even when they don't exist. Resistance training Nutritional Supplement Better sleep Matute et al., 2015

Expertise/Expertise — Weaknesses • We suffer from a number of cognitive biases:

- Confirmation bias
- Appeal to authority
- Survival bias
- and many more...



Matute et al., 2015

Trust me. I know what I am talking about.

Expertise/Expertise – Weaknesses

 We rely too heavily on anecdotes which may be misleading.



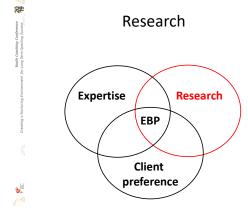
Expertise - Conclusion

• Pros:

 Rich, complex, domain specific knowledge, concerning unique individuals with unique requirements.

· Cons:

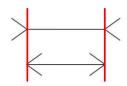
 Biases, illusions, assume relationships when absent, and reliance on anecdotes.



Research - Strengths

Sp.

- The scientific method overcomes many of the personal experience weaknesses.
- Key strength: overcome biases and illusions.



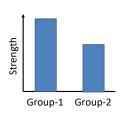
Research – Strengths

• Allows to establish cause-effect relationships.



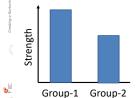
Research - Strengths

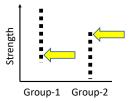
 Overcomes the danger of relying on anecdotes. Very informative at the group level.



Research - Strengths

 Overcomes the danger of relying on anecdotes. Very informative at the group level.





Research – Weaknesses

- Biased!
- Slow process... We need answers now!
- Not always relevant to real life problems.
- Time consuming & requires background (e.g., statistics).





Research - Conclusion

· Pros:

 Can overcome biases, systematic, larger samples, can establish cause-effect relationships, can cancel confounders.

Cons:

 Biased, slow, not relevant, complex, requires time and background knowledge.

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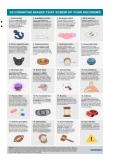
Bridging the Gap: What's to come

- Effective strategies that will assist you:
 - Overcome biases & mental shortcuts.
 - Better understand & integrate research in your work.
- Some may require time.
 (Yes, I am mindful of how busy you are.)

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Strategy 1 – Study your enemies

- Read about cognitive biases:
 - It is fascinating.
 - It reduces their negative impact.
 - Use cheat-sheets.(See my recommendations.)



Croskerry, 2003

Strategy 2 - "The" question

- An effective technique to overcome a family of biases:
- Frequently ask yourself the following question:

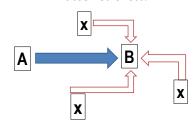
"Are there alternative explanations for the observed effect?"

Morewedge et al., 2015



Strategy 2 - "The" question

"Are there alternative explanations for the observed effect?"





Strategy 3 – Reflection

- Honest reflection:
 - Why did I make this coaching decision?
 - Is it defendable?
 - Can I explain it using the EBP figure?
 - What if I am wrong?



Büyükkurt and Büyükkurt, 1991

Strategy 4 – Statistics

- It is crucial to develop basic statistical/probabilistic thinking abilities.
- Coaching = uncertainty. Statistical reasoning is helpful to deal with uncertainty.
- Good news: not difficult or time consuming, but very worthwhile.



Strategy 4 – Statistics

- My general recommendation for busy coaches is to learn/refresh their knowledge of:
 - Descriptive statistics.
 - Basic probability.
- Many free, short, excellent courses on Youtube, Coursera, EDX, etc. See my recommendations.

Strategy 5 - Keeping up

- Understanding and integrating research outputs into your work is important.
- But how do you keep up?

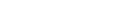


 Research digests & podcasts. Some are excellent. (And yes, I added a number of recommendations.)

MASS

Strategy 5 – Keeping up

- Read review papers. Many don't require an extensive background to understand.
 (Sports Medicine publishes excellent ones)
- Follow guidelines of respected organizations.
 (e.g., NSCA, NASM, ACSM, BASES)



Strategy 6 - Connect

- Take initiative & contact a sport scientist.
- · Most will be happy to help & share knowledge.
- Such relationships are what we all need more of. Be the change. Make the first move.
- Try to foster relationships in which questions are answered together.

