Performance Profile for Atheltes

How do you decide/select which PST to use?



- PP is a client-centered assessment procedure that encourages athletes to identify qualities they deem important to performance and then rate their ability on each of those qualities
- Traditionally, athletes take a passive role in decision-making process
 - SPC often takes the lead in PST
- Passive role can undermine intrinsic motivation
 - Adherence to PST may be weakened
- PP allows <u>athlete-driven</u> understanding of what it takes to excel



- Embedded within framework of Personal Construct Theory (PCT)
 - Individuals make sense of their own world by constructing their own theories
 - Individuals seek to construct meaning by searching for repeated themes in the events before them
 - Defining constructs

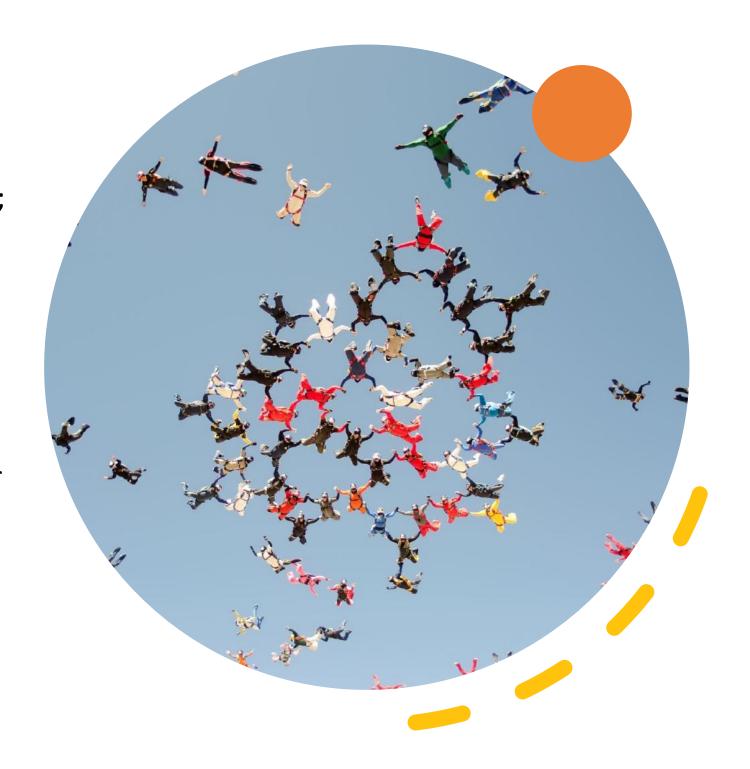
- Imperative to seek clarification of precisely what each construct means
 - Central tenet of PCT
- Can prove enlightening for athletes and performers
 - In accord with PCT predictions
- Account for individual differences to optimize PST



- PP technique can be used to:
 - 1. To highlight areas of perceived weakness
 - 2. To monitor change
 - 3. To detect incongruence b/w the athlete and coach's performance rating
 - 4. To assess athlete's view of what might realistically be expected through obtaining an evaluation of a top performance along the various qualities
 - 5. To help in the debriefing process

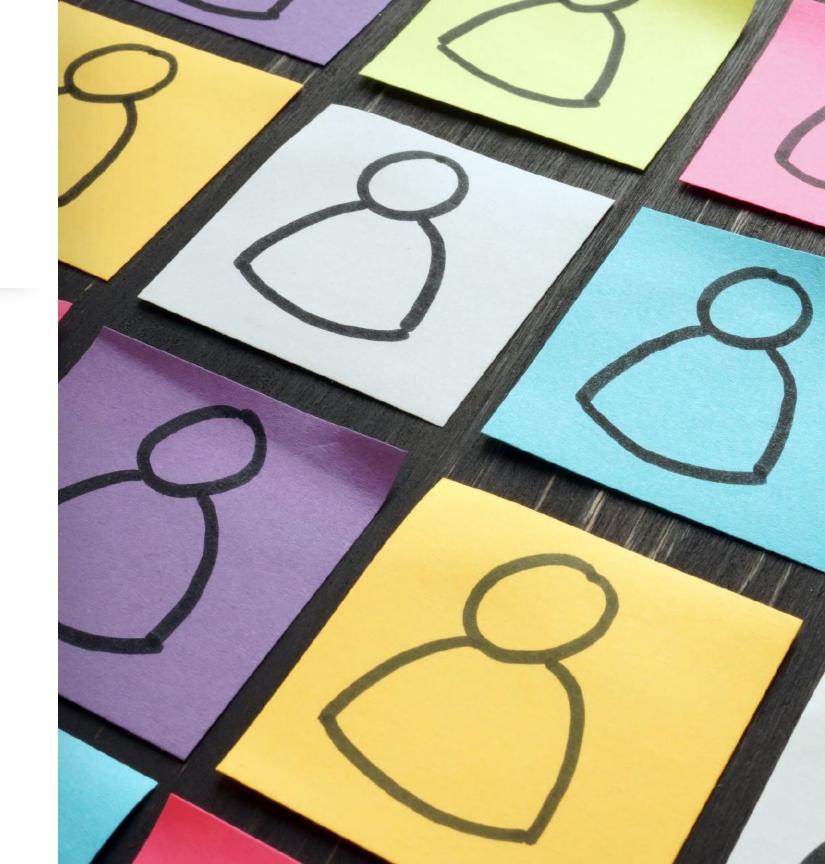
Impacts of PP

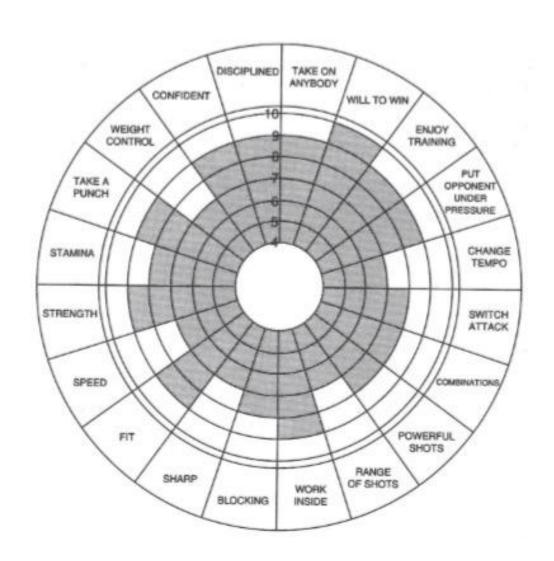
- Enhanced self-awareness (Butler & Hardy 1992; Dale & Wrisberg, 1996, Palmer et al., 1996; Weston, 2005)
- Developing intrinsic motivation (Jones, 1993; D'Urso et al., 2002)
- Developing confidence (Butler, 1993)
- Useful basis for goal-setting (Butler, 1997)
- Performance monitoring and evaluation (Butler & Hardy, 1992; Doyle & Parfitt, 1997; Weston, 2005)
- Enhanced team communication (Dale & Wrisberg, 1996)
- Intrinsic motivation, confidence (Chow et al., 2019)



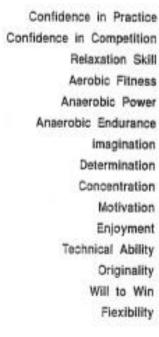
Stages of PP

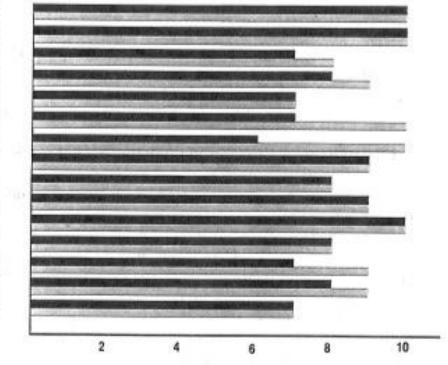
- 1. Introducing the Idea
 - PP is presented to the athlete(s)
 - Completed profiles as examples
 - No right/wrong answers
- 2. Eliciting constructs
 - On individual level or via small group discussions
- 3. Assessment
 - Performers assess themselves
 - Visual profile





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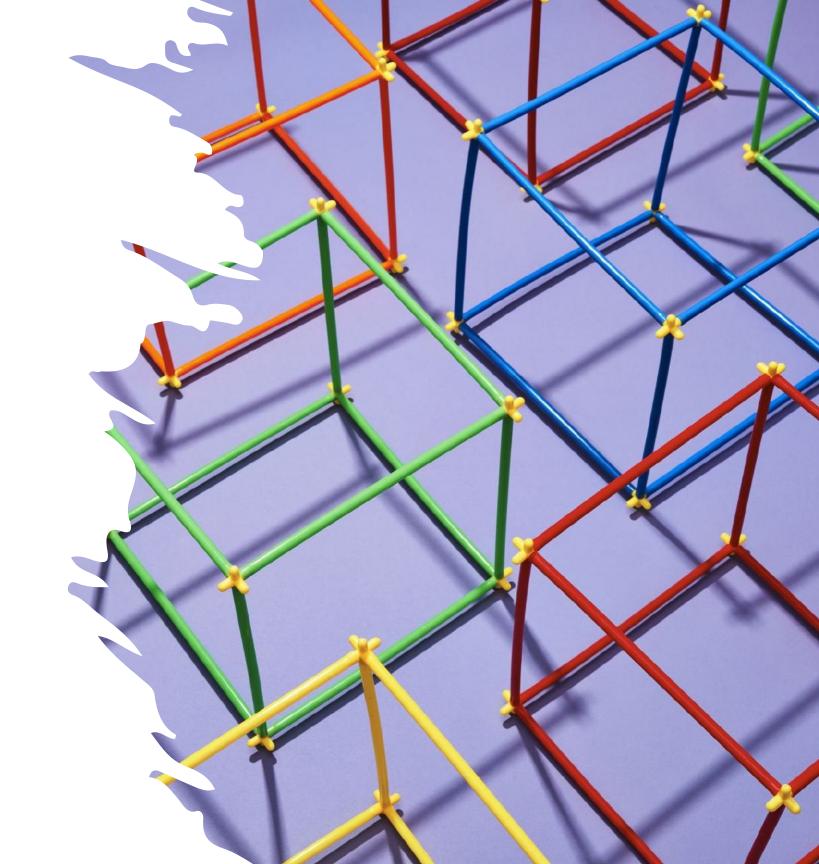
KEY

Skater's ideal

Trainer's ideal

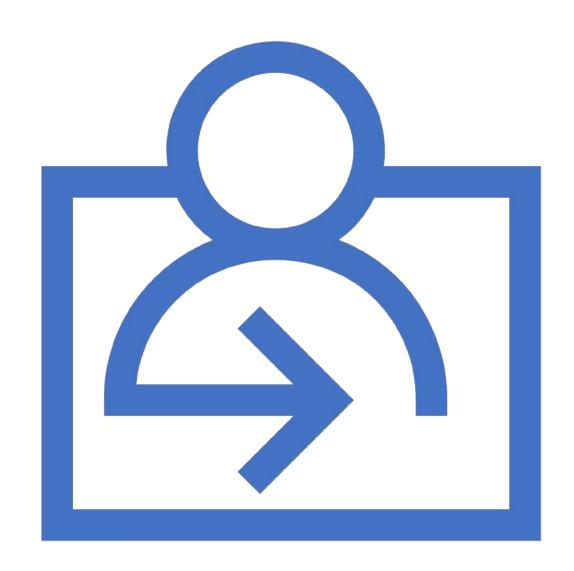
The Revised Performance Profile Technique

- Based on Gucciardi & Gordon (2009)
- Stage 1 Introduce the technique
- Stage 2 Construct elicitation
 - Athlete create emergent pole
 - Generate description and personal meaning
 - Elicit contrast pole
 - Generate description and personal meaning
- Stage 3 Construct assessment



Stage 1: Intro

- Introduce PP and rationale
- Make athlete aware of strength/improvement approach of PP
- No right or wrong answer
- Show examples of completed PP and generated data
- Make athletes aware of positive implications
 - Self-awareness
 - Motivation
 - GS
 - Monitoring progress



Stage 2: Construct Elicitation

"Someone who is not [emergent pole] would be...?"

Contrast Pole	What does this quality or characteristic mean to you	r u
Uncertainty	Lacking confidence and belief in my abilities to reach my goals	ıd
Agitation	Letting my emotions and pressure affect me during competition	
Tightness	Lacking range of movement and smooth execution	

Stage 2: Construct Elicitation

Emergent Pole	What does this quality or characteristic mean to you	Contrast Pole	What does this quality or characteristic mean to you	
Self-belief	Believing in my physical and mental ability in reaching my goals	Uncertainty	Lacking confidence and belief in my abilities to reach my goals	
Calm	Being able to control my emotions	Agitation	Letting my emotions and pressure affect me during competition	
Flexibility	Ability to have wide range of movement	Tightness	Lacking range of movement and smooth execution	

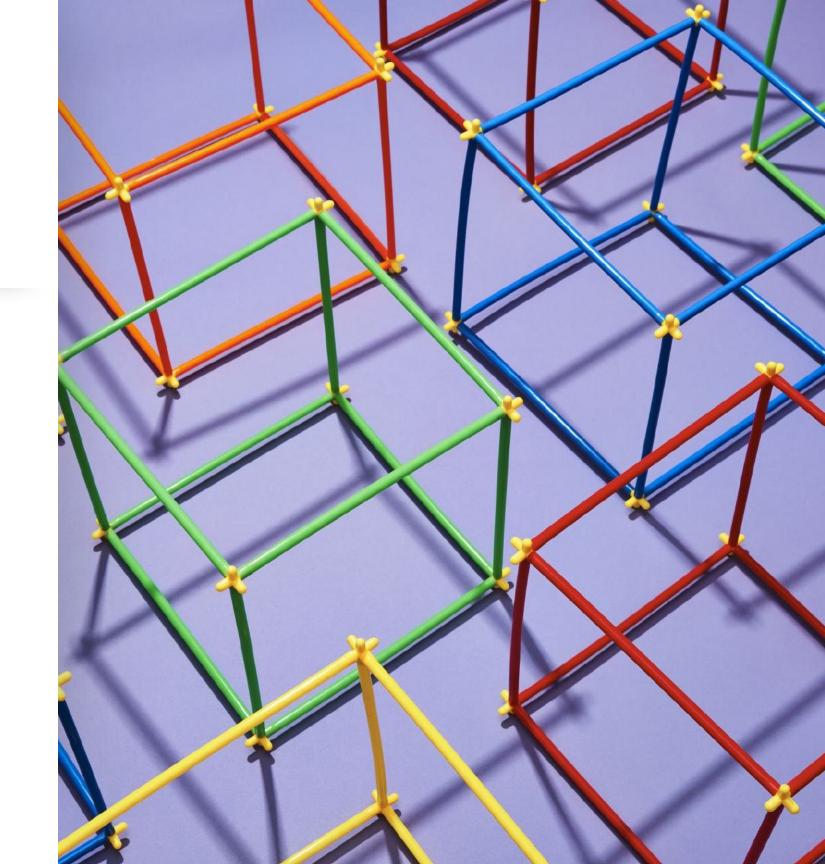
Stage 2: Construct

Elicitation

Rank Order of Importance	Emergent Pole	[]	Contrast Pole	[]	General Importance (1-10)
1	Self-belief	[]	Uncertainty	[]	10
3	Calm	[]	Agitation	[]	6
2	Flexibility	[]	Tightness	[]	7

Stage 3: Construct Assessment

- Switching focus from ideal performer to the athlete
- <u>Current</u> self-assessment on each <u>bipolar</u> <u>construct</u>
 - From contrast to emergent pole
 - e.g., from 1 (Agitation) to 7 (Calm)



Stage 3: Construct Assessment

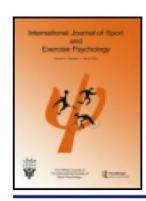
Rank Order of Importance	Emergent Pole	[]	Contrast Pole	[]	General Importance (1-10)	Current Self- Assessment (1-7)
1	Self-belief	[]	Uncertainty	[]	10	<u>4</u>
3	Calm	[]	Agitation	[]	6	<u>3</u>
2	Flexibility	[]	Tightness	[]	7	<u>6</u>



Variations

- Compare athlete's selfassessment with assessment from significant others
- Have athlete compare current state vs.
 - best performance
 - Ideal self
 - others (coach, teammate, parent)

Further reading...



International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology

Journal of Sport Psychology in Action

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Journal of Sport Psychology in Action

ISSN: 1612-197X (Print) 1557-251X (Online) Journal homepage: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rijs20

Implementation and evaluation of a standardised performance profile intervention with collegiate athletes

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To cite this article: Graig M. Chow, Elmer A. Castillo, Matteo Luzzeri & Matthew D. Bird (2019): Implementation and evaluation of a standardised performance profile intervention with collegiate athletes, International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, DOI: 10.1080/1612197X.2019.1696867

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/1612197X.2019.1696867

Performance Profiling: Theoretical Foundations, Applied Implementations and Practitioner Reflections

ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/uspa20

Matthew D. Bird, Elmer A. Castillo & Matteo Luzzeri

To cite this article: Matthew D. Bird, Elmer A. Castillo & Matteo Luzzeri (2021) Performance Profiling: Theoretical Foundations, Applied Implementations and Practitioner Reflections, Journal of Sport Psychology in Action, 12:4, 213-225, DOI: 10.1080/21520704.2020.1822970

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/21520704.2020.1822970

