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Associations between motor competence and physical activity, physical fitness, and psychosocial characteristics in adolescents: a meta-analysis

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Background



Stodden et al., 2008



Background



Research aims

1. Analyse the scientific literature.

2. Evaluate the associations between motor competence and physical activity, physical fitness characteristics, and/or psychosocial characteristics amongst adolescents.

3. Investigate the impact of moderator variables (i.e., age, sex, type of motor competence assessment) on associations.



<u>Methods</u>

Protocol registration

PROSPERO ref: CRD42021233441

Haugen et al., [78]	Cross- sectional study of 9th graders in 2005 and 2008	Sample 1839 students (females n = 889; males n = 950). Age 15 years.	Stability/balance competence One subset (side-to-side jump) of the Körgerkoordinationstest Für Kinder [KTK]) [91].	Product	Self-reported physical activity Unreferenced self-reported physical activity questionnaire.	Weight status BMI. Muscular power Standing broad jump. Muscular strength Push-up test. Cardiovascular endurance Multi-stage fitness test. Flexibility sit and reach.	Perceived motor competence Norwegian version of Harter's Self- Perception Profile for Adolescents [141, 142].	Stability/balance competence (females)Self-reported PA: r = 0.26, p <0.01.Weight status: r = -0.25, p <0.01.Muscular strength: r = 0.40, p <0.01.Muscular power: r = 0.50, p <0.01.Cardiovascular endurance: r = 0.48, p <0.01.Flexibility: r = 0.23, p <0.01.Perceived motor competence: r = 0.34, p <0.01.Stability/balance competence (males)Self-reported PA: r = 0.09, p <0.01.Weight status: r = -0.25, p <0.01.Muscular strength: r = 0.37, p <0.01.Muscular power: r = 0.38, p <0.01.Cardiovascular endurance: r = 0.37, p <0.01.Flexibility: r = 0.10, p <0.05.
	<u> </u>	STAS STR CO	l COBE and aga ONSORT) cr	ainst 6 iteria	? = unclear description.	reviewe (AMB, FT,	ers JCE)	Perceived motor competence. r = 0.28, p <0.01.



Results (systematic review)



Psychosocial

Perceived Motor Competencer = 0.24 to 0.33Motivationr = 0.07 to 0.20



1

Model	Studies (n)	Study samples	Sample size (n)	Pooled correlation	<i>p</i> value									
	()	(n) ¹	()	coefficients										
				(<i>r</i> ± 95% CI)										
Locomotor competence	3	4	616	0.10 (0.02, 0.18)	0.01		•							
Object control competence	4	8	4,254	0.25 (0.14, 0.35)	<0.01		◀	•						
Overall competence	5	10	4,688	0.21 (0.09, 0.32)	<0.01			•						
Stability/balance.competence	.1	0	5 878	M-1-1	G1	J! 64	J 01.	n,	<u> </u>	, -				
Motor	r Sex			Overall competence				Ove	Overall competence					
competence				Females vs.	males	p = 0	.43	Fem	ales	s (Studies n	= 3;	sample size n = 120; r = 0.40; 95% CI [0.24, 0.55];		
and composite					-	-		p < 0	.01)				
fitness score								Mal	es (S	Studies n =	4; sa	mple size n = 175; $r = 0.49$; 95% CI [0.30, 0.64]; p		
								<0.0	1)		- -			
	Age	Age		Overall competence 11-12 years vs. 13-15 years $p =$			Ove	Overall competence						
	- C						11-1	11-12 (Studies n = 3; sample size n = 107; $r = 0.60$; 95% CI [0.46, 0.71]; p						
				0.01		2		<0.0	1)		,			
								13-1	5 (5	Studies n = :	5: sa	ample size $n = 251$; $r = 0.37$; 95% CI [0.25, 0.47]; p		
								<0.0	1)		<i>,</i>			
								16+	(N/	A)				
	Ass	Assessment		Overall competence			Ove	Overall competence						
	type	e		^a Process vs.	Produc	ct		Con	bin	ed (N/A)		1		
								^a Pro	cess	s (Studies n	= 1:	sample size $n = 63$; $r = 0.40$; 95% CI [0.17, 0.59]; <i>p</i>		
								<0.0	1)	(-,	,	-	
								Proc	uct	(Studies n =	= 7:	sample size $n = 295$; $r = 0.46$; 95% CI [0.34, 0.56]; n		
								<0.0	1)	(Station II	.,			
	1							-	He	terogeneity (stability/ba	lance co	competence): $L^{2} = /8.85$; $U = 18.89$; $t^{2} = 0.01$ and $df = 4$		
									E!	14 E 4 1 4 1		(1 - 1)	-	

Figure 14. Forest plots showing the pooled correlation coefficients between motor competence and perceived motor competence ($r \pm 95\%$ CI). Bold font = p < 0.05, r = pooled correlation coefficient, and CI = confidence interval.





→Findings support the hypothesised interactions of motor competence with physical activity, physical fitness and psychosocial characteristics in adolescence.

→Methodological approaches vary considerably across studies...

 \rightarrow Limitations of the current literature:

- \rightarrow Inadequate assessment of motor competence.
- \rightarrow A lack of longitudinal observations.
- \rightarrow Failure to account for biological maturation within data analysis.



Practical applications

Research

- → **Longitudinal assessments** are required.
- → Utilise combined tools (i.e., process and product) to assess motor competence.
- → Implement better field-based measures across all characteristics (e.g., body composition over BMI).
- → **Consider** how different moderators (especially stage of maturity) effects any associations.

Practice

→ Adolescent health-related interventions should focus on synergistic development of motor competence, physical activity engagement, physical fitness, and psychosocial characteristics.



What's next?

→ Holistic measurement of motor competence, physical activity, physical fitness, and psychosocial characteristics amongst adolescents.

 \rightarrow Initial cross-sectional with a later follow up (start and end of the school year).

→ Dragon's challenge (Tyler et al., 2018) – process AND product assessment.

 \rightarrow Influence of maturity status on associations.



References

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Thank you

Open to discussions in this area (and others)...



AB__Coaching



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