Sport Courage, Worry, Self-Efficacy and Fear in Relation to Success of Alpine Ski Learning

Purpose

To find out whether sport courage, worry, and fear differ between alpine ski-naive and basic level skiers and how they affect ski learning



Courage Self-efficacy Worry

Methods



Sample:

n=337 students (249 ski-naive and 88 basic level)

Design:

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A structured skiing program and a following four-part questionnaire was conducted

Intervention:

The program of alpine skiing took 10 days, 6 hours a day.

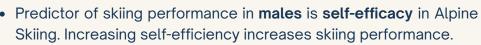
The ski-performance was determined by independent judges who graded eight pre-selected technical elements

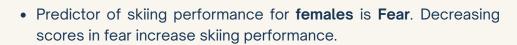
Questionnaire:

The questionnaire included four categories: courage, worry, self-efficacy, and fear. Each item was rated on a Likert Scale.

Results Independent predictors of skiing performance

<u>Differences in women and men:</u>





Differences in beginners and skiers:

- In beginners reducing fear and increasing self-efficacy and worry increased performance
- For skiers only one predictor could be identified: Worry. Meaning decreasing worry increases skiing performance.

Interpretation

<u>Differences in beginners and skiers:</u>

- ski beginners worry about falling and keeping balance, which is influenced by fear and lower self-efficacy and may limit the speed and results of ski learning
- previous experience of skiers influences the attitude towards new activity and can help in better learning

Differences in females and males:

• the gender difference has its roots in cultural stereotypes

Implications

When designing basic-ski-programs:

- <u>*</u>___
- psychological factors need to be considered
- with beginners, ski instructors need to help increasing self-efficacy and reducing fear
- gender differences play a mayor role
- self-efficacy must be aimed at when teaching male beginners
- in female ski beginners it is important to reduce fear