

Transferability in sport and criminal justice interventions

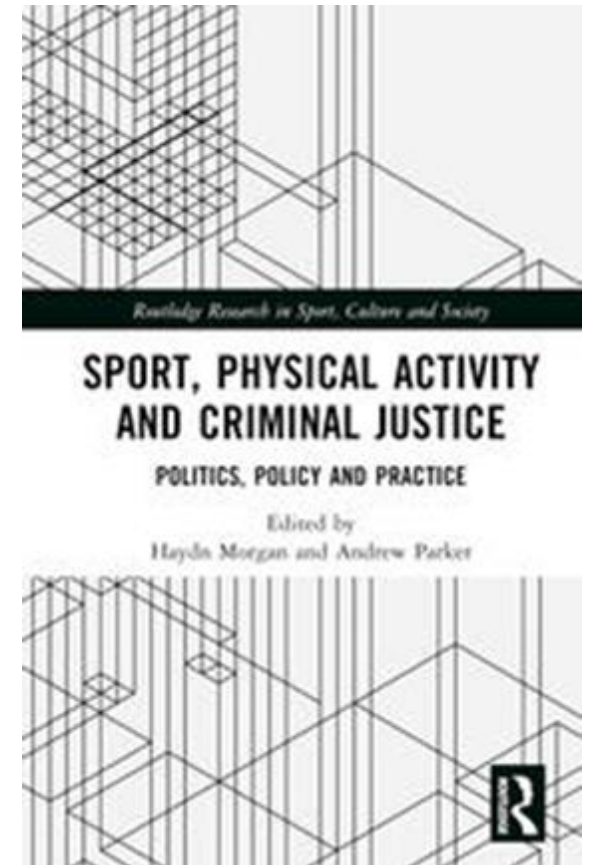
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Sport, Physical Activity and Criminal Justice

(Morgan & Parker, 2023)

Key aims:

- Strengthen the evidence base surrounding sport and physical activity as a policy 'instrument'
- Think more critically about the potential of sport and physical activity interventions
- Develop a more nuanced approach to the design of sport-based interventions



Key mechanisms

- Delivery methods – strengths-based approach
- Partnership working – communicative partnerships (rather than strategic)
- Interpersonal relationships – trauma-informed; informal mentoring
- Programme/Intervention staff – understand (and evidence) the key challenges
- **Transferability of skills, attributes and competencies**

Transferability

- “the fact that something can be moved from one person, place or use to another”
- “the extent to which something can be applied in other contexts”
- “the ability for something learnt to transfer to another situation”

- An inherent objective of many sport-based interventions (and that we claim happens)
- But not typically evidenced **what** is transferred or **how** transfer occurs

Transferability – challenges and assumptions

- No consistent or agreed upon definition (Ekholm, 2013)
- Transfer is not an automatic condition of sport-based interventions (Ekholm, 2013)
- Misapprehension that transferability needs to be tangible and occur directly because of the intervention (Lieberman et al., 2006)
- Transfer as a transaction (Morgan, forthcoming)
- Transfer is often delayed, non-linear, partial or gradual ('cause and effect' difficult) (Morgan and Parker, 2023)

***What* do you try to transfer from sport-based interventions?**

- Specific skills, qualities, attributes?
- Tangible qualifications? Recognised courses?
- Skills, qualities and attributes for rehabilitation, reintegration, diversion...?
- Maybe other or different things?

From skills to capital

- Capital: “wealth in the form of money or other assets owned by a person or organization that is available for a particular purpose”

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- Capital: “**wealth** in the form of money or other assets **owned by a person** or organization that is **available for a particular purpose**”
- Accumulation of ‘capitals’ (Morgan et al., 2018; Morgan and Parker, 2021)
 - Human – knowledge, skills, and (work) experience (Becker, 2006)
 - Social – extent of personal networks (Bourdieu, 1986)
 - Psychological – hope, self-efficacy, resilience, optimism (Luthans et al., 2007)

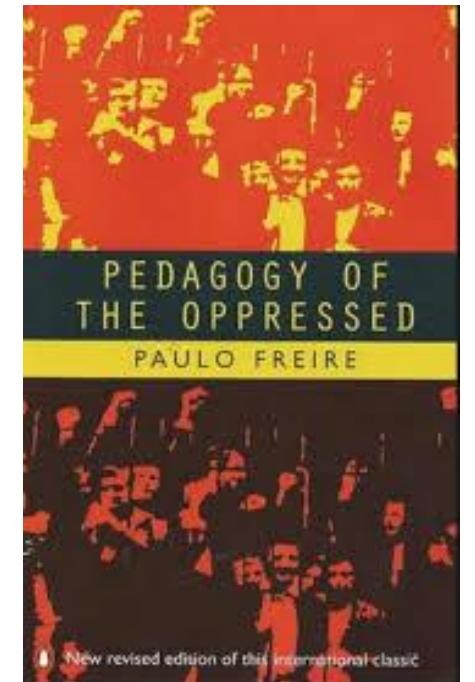
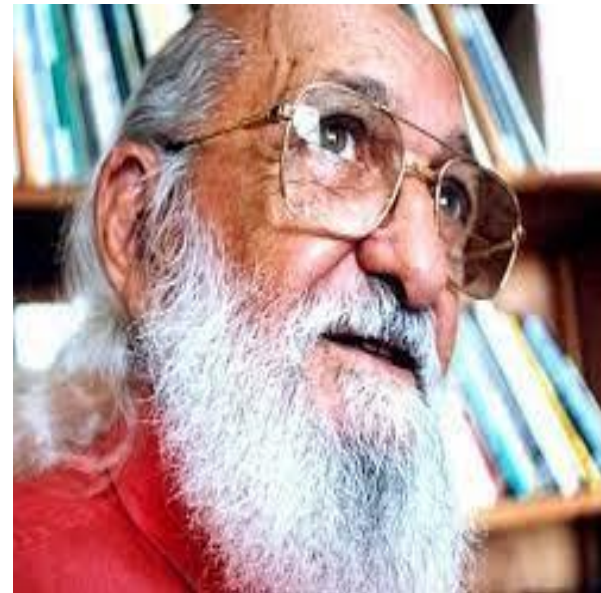
How do you facilitate transferability?

- Explicitly? Systematically teaching transferability?
- Implicitly? Individuals become active producers of their own development?



Critical pedagogy – a possible mechanism?

- Paolo Freire
 - Critique of the 'banking' concept
 - Dialogue and horizontal relationships
 - Develop critical consciousness
 - Praxis – **reflection** and action



Final thoughts...

- Transferability is a key consideration in designing a sport-based intervention – it is not automatic
- Understanding individual aspirations and hopes is critical to understanding what capital needs to be transferred (Morgan et al., 2021)
- Developing the ability to reflect underpins transferability

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