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A Culturally Informed Approach to Mental Toughness Development in High Performance

Sport

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1 Abstract

2 The purpose of the current paper is to explore the importance of culture in the
3 development of Mental Toughness (MT). This is done by means of a critical review of the
4 current literature that exists in relation to the conceptualisation, definition and development
5 of the concept. We argue that despite recent advances in our understanding, most research
6 into MT has focused on the characteristics of mentally tough individuals. Although important
7 and useful, the role of the environment (e.g., Bull et al. 2005; Hardy et al. 2015), culture (e.g.,
8 Tibbert et al. 2015), and context (e.g., Fawcett 2011), and how these impact MT and its
9 development has been given somewhat less attention and is perhaps not well integrated into
10 practice. This relative oversight has occurred because of three specific issues; an exclusive
11 focus on the individual; a top down approach to research and the conceptualisation of MT; a
12 lack of awareness that the athlete is always located in a specific organisation and sport culture
13 with its own processes, systems, values and beliefs. In order to more fully capture how MT is
14 constituted and developed, we suggest that future research needs to adopt a wider perspective
15 by drawing on work around the importance of culture in sport, and make greater use of
16 qualitative methodologies, such as grounded theory, narrative, ethnography and
17 phenomenology to capture the culturally rich accounts of participants. Such a shift, as
18 advocated in this paper, provides a primary point of reference to offer fresh insight in our
19 research efforts, and will also have a major influence on practitioner development and
20 training to assist applied sport psychologists and coaches in the practical task of building and
21 supporting MT development in athletes.

22 Keywords: Mental Toughness; development; sport culture.

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1 A Culturally Informed Approach to Mental Toughness Development in High Performance

2 Sport

3 **Introduction**

4 The notion of Mental Toughness (MT) being broadly represented by “the ability to
5 achieve personal goals in the face of pressure from a wide range of different stressors” (Hardy
6 et al., 2014; pp. 70) gives the concept relevance and importance to a wide range of high
7 achievement performance contexts, including business, military action, and high performance
8 sport. Whether sports protagonists are having to deal with stressors associated with, for
9 example, transition, selection, training, competition, injury or other ‘critical moments’ (Nesti
10 et al., 2012), the ability of high achievers to perform under intense pressure has been associated
11 with the possession of MT characteristics.

12 As a consequence of research conducted with elite level athletes (e.g. Jones et al., 2002,
13 2007), coaches (e.g., Gucciardi, 2008) and officials (e.g., Slack et al., 2014) in high
14 performance sport, salient MT definitions, attributes and frameworks have been identified to
15 facilitate a better understanding of the concept. While MT, is, for some, a natural
16 ‘psychological edge’, the established position that it can also be nurtured has led subsequent
17 research to investigate how MT can be developed amongst these high performance sport
18 populations (e.g., Connaughton et al., 2008, 2010; Gucciardi et al., 2009a, 2009b; Slack et al.,
19 2015; Thelwell et al., 2010). This work has also illustrated the value in generating both a
20 general (viewing the key components of MT as broadly applicable in all sports and contexts)
21 and specific (viewing particular components of MT as more or less appropriate in a given
22 sport or context) knowledge base, where understanding both the generalisability of MT
23 attributes and the sport specificity of MT experiences is helpful to create appropriate
24 interventions for MT development.

25 The work of Connaughton et al (2008, 2010) has been instrumental in illustrating how

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 MT, as identified in Jones et al's (2007) attribute based framework can be developed. In
2 relation to the development of attributes deemed important for mindset/attitude (e.g., belief,
3 focus), training (e.g., pushing yourself to the limit), competition (e.g., dealing with pressure)
4 and post competition (e.g., handling failure) situations, findings have identified a number of
5 key themes used to develop and maintain MT in elite performers across the phases of their
6 career. These themes included a striving for skill mastery and competitiveness, the desire to
7 achieve training and competition based goals, and the commitment to use psychological skills
8 and reflective practice to rationalize and manage competitive expectations, successes and
9 failures. Research in other high performance sport populations, including Australian
10 Footballers (Gucciardi et al., 2009a, b) and English Premier League referees (Slack et al.,
11 2015) have adopted MT education and training programmes based, in part, on advanced
12 psychological skills intervention e.g. stress inoculation training; self-regulation. Such
13 programmes were found to be effective in enhancing individual performer's MT attributes,
14 characteristics and behaviours conducive to enhanced performance.

15 While the findings of this work are encouraging in their ability to demonstrate MT
16 development, and implicate the notion that MT can be both 'caught and taught' (Gordon,
17 2007) through environmental influences or training based means, the training programmes
18 used are largely predicated on a performance enhancement approach, which aims to positively
19 influence MT attributes, characteristics and behaviours through tailored Psychological Skills
20 Training (PST) interventions. PST is, of course, only one potential development strategy
21 within MT training, and while evidently related to MT, is unlikely to be the key or only driver
22 in MT development. Given this, it is perhaps somewhat surprising that MT education and
23 training programmes based on 'narrow' psychological skills based intervention have been
24 used as a means to develop what most researchers agree is much more complex and long-term
25 process (see Hardy et al., 2014). Moreover, the identification of the salient MT attributes,

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 characteristics and behaviors has emerged from consultation with elite performers, asking
2 them to identify the components that define and characterize what MT is. Hence, resultant
3 frameworks and models are informed and dominated by ‘the what’, which are then used to
4 inform what may be characterised as ‘top down approaches’ to MT development.

5 Arguably, this approach neglects other factors that are deemed important to the
6 characterization and development of MT. Gucciardi (2009) highlights the need for research
7 to consider other influential factors, beyond psychological skills training, which will inform
8 the MT development process. Previous work by Bull et al. (2005) emphasized, in an English
9 cricket context, the role of tough character, attitude and thinking of the person, and their
10 interaction with the environment in which they operate, as being representative of means by
11 which MT can be developed. Indeed, Connaughton et al’s (2008, 2010) work, while
12 dominated by individual person-focused strategies for MT development, does identify
13 environment-laden themes including, for example, the motivational climate (including
14 training regimes and structures), sporting and non-sporting support networks, and interaction
15 with coaches. In a study that explored Australian football coach’s role in the development of
16 MT, Gucciardi et al (2009) identified themes that embraced the importance of the coach–
17 athlete relationship, coaching philosophy and training environment to be central to the coach’s
18 work. More recently, Cook et al (2014) have identified English Premier League football
19 academy coach’s perspectives regarding the importance of developing a challenging but
20 supportive learning environment that encourages independence and personal responsibility in
21 the players to be important conditions that foster the development of MT. Further research
22 has demonstrated how the environment can be altered to enhance MT. Hardy et al (2014)
23 illustrate that ‘tough environments’ and expectations are an important part of the process of
24 developing MT. Mentally tough behaviour would appear to be associated with increased
25 sensitivity to aversive, ‘punishment’ related stimuli and decreased sensitivity to reward based

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 stimuli in the sport environment, where a predisposition to identify threat early in high
2 pressure encounters facilitates effective planning of a mentally tough response. Equally,
3 Driska et al. (2012) have identified coach related approaches that develop a ‘tough
4 environment’. To compliment the notion that mentally tough athletes are active agents in their
5 own mental toughness development by actively accepting challenge, coaches can shape the
6 motivational climate of the training environment to foster mental toughness development.

7 Given the recent findings, understanding the high performance environment is seen as
8 being just as important to MT development as understanding the high performer, and arguably
9 the two should not be considered in isolation. However, it is proposed that research also needs
10 to go beyond environment to understand the conditions of MT development. MT can have
11 various idiosyncratic meanings to different athletes in different sports, and this forms, in part,
12 an argument to support the exploration and understanding of sport culture. Crust (2008)
13 argues that understanding the sport culture is important to developing MT effectively, yet
14 very few studies that have sought to document MT development themes and strategies have
15 referred to sport culture. What is being advocated here, in the remainder of this paper, is an
16 argument for a culturally informed approach to MT development.

17 **Culture**

18 One of the criticisms frequently levelled at psychology as an academic discipline is that
19 it often focuses on the individual, and forgets, or ignores the environment within which the
20 individual exists. There are likely many reasons behind this situation. However, the most
21 frequently mentioned relates to the desire of psychology to be seen as a branch of the natural
22 sciences. This was viewed as a way to gain scientific respect for what was a relatively new
23 academic discipline in the early part of the last century (Nesti, 2004). As a result of this
24 development, experimental psychology, with its strict control of variables and attempt to
25 isolate cause and effect relationships, became the gold standard, and other perspectives with

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 a very different approach to psychological research were relegated to the side lines (Giorgi,
2 1970). One of the unfortunate side effects of this development was that studies concentrated
3 on examining subjects apart from their environment. As a consequence, precision and
4 neatness seemed to have become more valued than ecological validity and meaning. In
5 relation to MT development, “one size” does not fit all. Sport psychology, despite the
6 warnings of one of its most influential advocates and leaders (Martens, 1987) has tended, until
7 quite recently, to follow the same path of the parent discipline. Arguably, this has resulted in
8 research that has enabled us to study the individual athlete, but has been less helpful in
9 allowing us to understand the person situated in their social context. In his article, Martens
10 referred to ‘persons’, rather than individuals. A close reading of his arguments suggests that
11 this was a deliberate act. This is because most definitions claim that the concept of person
12 describes an individual based in a community. In other words, persons are made up of
13 individuals with human traits, who possess agency, and always exist in relation to others. We
14 would argue that it is this final component, ‘existence with others’, which must be considered
15 if we are going to achieve a better understanding of those we study or hope to support.

16 The broader systems of relations, obligations and duties that surround each and every
17 person are sometimes referred to as society. However, societies are made up of individuals,
18 and the relationship between these is not merely covered by formal ties and systems.
19 Something else is in operation that guides and influences individuals. This other element is
20 culture. Culture may be best seen as the hidden yet influential force, involving core values,
21 beliefs, and traditions that operates as a type of soft power, which shape the working practices,
22 ideas, strategies and philosophies of groups and individuals (Wilson, 2001). In sport
23 psychology research, culture has been defined as “the shared values, beliefs, expectations,
24 and practices across the members and generations of a defined group” (Cruickshank &
25 Collins, 2012, p.340). Given that culture carries the values of a group or society, we should

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 expect that its impact on people will be profound and important, and therefore be something
2 that researchers need to consider in their work more often. We believe that when studying
3 MT in sport, and its development, there is an urgent need to understand this concept in context.
4 This context includes what others have called organizational processes or dynamics (Hatch,
5 1993), but for a more truly empirical account of reality (Ronkainen & Nesti, 2015) it should
6 include much more than this. There are obvious practical difficulties to overcome, which
7 cultural theorists and researchers have acknowledged. These include the ephemeral and
8 elusive quality of culture (Schein, 2004), and the ambiguity of the term itself (Martin, 2002).
9 Despite this, there is a long tradition of investigating the importance of culture in business
10 environments and high performing corporate organizations (e.g., Alvesson 2002; Deal &
11 Kennedy, 1982) demonstrating that, in spite of the obstacles, rigorous and sound research can
12 be carried out in this area. There is no reason to doubt that the same cannot be done in sport.

13 **Mentally Tough Sport Cultures**

14 What then are the considerations and types of questions researchers need to ask if they
15 are to understand MT in its cultural sport context? It seems to us that the first thing that must
16 be addressed is to select a methodology that will allow the researcher to gather data ‘from the
17 ground up’. The expansion that has taken place during the past 20 years in the use of
18 qualitative research methods in sport psychology means that there are many options to choose
19 from. Some methods, such as ethnography (Smith & Sparkes, 2008) or phenomenology (e.g.,
20 Fawcett, 2011; Nesti, 2011; O’Halloran et al., 2016) are especially suited to this task because
21 of their epistemological positioning. For example, ethnography requires the researcher to
22 immerse themselves in the culture to allow an understanding of the concept from the
23 perspective of the research participants. In contrast, the aim of psychological phenomenology
24 is to access rich descriptive accounts; this is achieved by the researcher attempting to distance
25 themselves from the data by using the technique of bracketing. However, in both methods the

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 focus is on gathering data expressed in everyday language. As a result, research might reveal
2 that despite not using the academic terms surrounding MT in sport, coaches, sports performers
3 and others draw on a wide range of culturally specific terms to describe MT and its
4 characteristics.

5 Others, such as grounded theory or narrative (Schinke & McGannon, 2014), could also
6 be useful, particularly where time constraints or access are major challenges facing
7 researchers. The advantage of these qualitative methods is that it would ensure researchers
8 considered seriously the descriptions provided by the athletes and coaches, even, and
9 especially when, their accounts of MT emphasised the importance of culture. In relation to
10 this, work we carried out at a top English Premier League football club (Cook, et al., 2014)
11 revealed that Academy coaches saw their role as ‘cultural architects’ in relation to the
12 development of MT. The term ‘cultural architect’ has been used by Eubank et al. (2014) in
13 relation to supervision and training of sport psychologists to describe the role such
14 practitioners might adopt in clubs and organisations. In this function, they would use their
15 skills, knowledge and personal qualities (Chandler et al., 2014) to help create a culture of
16 excellence. Likewise, the professional football coaches in the Cook et al. study talked about
17 how they tried to influence the culture at the club to ensure young players were exposed to a
18 number of demanding situations and challenges aimed at developing MT. These included
19 many examples of the type of activities involving abrasive masculine practices found in
20 traditional working class culture (e.g., Potrac, 2002). In addition, coaches mentioned that
21 these practices were seen as a means to, and not an end in themselves, and that they would
22 only create the intended outcomes (i.e. MT), if they were experienced by the youth players in
23 a highly supportive, morally sound and ethical culture. In other related work, Driska et al
24 (2012) reported how swimming coaches acted to develop MT through having a mind-set of
25 constant challenge, demand of excellence and high expectation, an approach to training and

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 workout planning designed to simulate pain, test limits and induce failure, and a mastery
2 motivational climate to reward those that pushed their limits. Weinberg et al. (2011) focused
3 on the views of ten National Collegiate Athletic Association head coaches, who reported that
4 a tough physical practice environment (e.g. through tough physical conditioning), a positive
5 mental environment (e.g. through creating a confident and positive atmosphere) and an
6 environment that provided mental toughness awareness and learning opportunities (e.g.
7 through teaching and highlighting mental toughness qualities) were fundamental to MT
8 development.

9 This kind of thinking has much in common with the much earlier literature in sport
10 pedagogy on character formation (e.g., Bredemeir & Shields, 1986). In their investigation of
11 the relationship between moral development and character in collegiate level sports, amongst
12 several interesting findings one stands out as being of especial importance to researchers
13 studying MT. It was reported that culture had a greater impact than specific interventions on
14 character formation. Although much harder to measure and assess than interventions, culture
15 was identified as the most powerful and influential agent in developing particular character
16 types in the athletes. In some ways, the lesson to emerge for MT research relates to the work
17 of Corlett (1996) and Nesti (2010), who have both argued that sport psychology has for far
18 too long been over reliant on interventions aimed at dealing with quick fixes, when often the
19 more efficacious approach is to adopt a longer term perspective, such as shaping the culture
20 (Gilmore, 2013; Schroeder, 2013). Developing MT is a long-term process, where cultivating
21 the challenging yet supportive conditions through sport culture is key. This includes allowing
22 for and promoting rivalry and a high performance culture where athletes are expected to
23 repeatedly perform to a consistently high level and get used to being evaluated and critiqued.

24 It has been noted that far from being a unified and homogeneous concept, culture can
25 in fact be seen as being made up of many sub-cultures. This has been observed by cultural

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 theorists studying culture in a variety of different domains, for example, in business (e.g.,
2 Sadri & Lees, 2001) and the military (e.g., Dunivin, 1994). In sport psychology research, there
3 have been few examples of this type of focus. In their work examining how elite female
4 gymnasts developed their mental toughness, Thelwell et al (2010) described their findings
5 relating to cultural differences experienced by the athletes throughout their development e.g.,
6 country or origin as “unique and unexpected” (pp. 170). The recent work of Coulter et al
7 (2016) exploring the subculture of MT at an Australian Rules football club represents a
8 promising development. Utilising a qualitative methodology that allowed the coaches to
9 describe, using their own words, the culture they have tried to create within their club, the
10 findings illustrated how sport culture is unique, given it is based on the organisation’s identity,
11 its history and traditions. In this way the sub-culture operates to develop a specific type of
12 mentally tough player, one who tries to play, perform and live in a way that reflects the club’s
13 MT genotype. By looking at the topic in this way, it becomes easier to understand how elite
14 level coaches talk about ‘putting their own stamp’ on how an athlete develops in general, and
15 how they demonstrate MT in particular. In a longitudinal case study of an Australian
16 Footballer, Tibbert et al (2015) provide a powerful illustration of how sport culture, and the
17 sub-cultural norms, traditions and beliefs of specific sport organisations impacts on the
18 individual and their perceptions and understanding of MT. In moving from cultural resistance
19 to acculturation, it was the athlete who, in this case, was required to compromise his own
20 beliefs and embrace the ingrained and challenging football sub-culture to become accepted,
21 and recognize that in order to succeed he would have to endure sub-cultural norms that were
22 seen as part of the toughening process. The authors make the point that “adopting subcultural
23 ideals may be detrimental to mental and physical wellbeing” (pp.77). This illustrates the
24 important, yet personally difficult individual adjustment that is required, when change in the
25 sub-culture itself is likely to be very difficult if norms and traditions are ingrained, especially

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 where staff and their beliefs have been resident for a long time. Here, developing MT is useful
2 if conforming to the subcultural norms of a sporting environment is necessary to succeed, but
3 also to survive.

4 A further aspect of sport culture that has been somewhat overlooked is the impact that
5 others who do not have a coaching position might make on the development of MT. At youth
6 sport level for example, the role of parents has not been fully considered in relation to
7 developing MT in their children. Previous work (e.g., Bull et al., 2005; Connaughton et al.,
8 2008; Gucciardi et al., 2009b) has cited themes relating to the maintenance of an appropriate
9 level of involvement, encouragement of ownership and responsibility and being part of a
10 supportive social support network as being important. To facilitate this, and enable parents to
11 reinforce key messages outside of the programme, parental education that targets increased
12 cognizance of their role and MT development programme content would appear to be of
13 value. As parents are often the first and most important significant other in a young person's
14 life, we should expect that the influence they have on MT in their children will be
15 considerable. Understanding more about the parent's role in developing MT would therefore
16 not appear to be that controversial. Important questions relating to what parents do in family
17 life to build MT in their children, and how they support the sub cultures of sports teams, clubs
18 or organisations to develop MT would be of research interest, and would help to inform MT
19 development in sport from a broader 'significant other' perspective.

20 There are clear implications for sport psychologists who aspire to consider culture and
21 sub cultures more fully in their applied work in relation to the development of MT. One of
22 the most important tasks facing the sport psychologist entering into a sports team or
23 organisation is to understand its culture (McDougall et al., 2015) and its capacity for change.
24 While sub-cultural resistance places the emphasis on the individual developing MT strategies,
25 which arguably is more problematic for the highly talented but mentally vulnerable athlete,

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 the potential for sport psychologists to have a major role as a ‘cultural architect’ (Eubank et
2 al., 2014); that is, to help grow a specific performance culture aimed at achieving excellence
3 should be a key consideration, irrespective of how ingrained the sub-culture would appear to
4 be. Given the likely influence of culture on MT, the sport psychologist should work towards
5 identifying which parts of the culture support the development of MT, and remove or reduce
6 the effects of cultural factors that undermine MT. For example, in describing the role of the
7 sport psychologist in Premier league first team football, Nesti et al (2012) suggested that given
8 the abrasive, volatile and highly stressful culture, there is often a need to carry out work aimed
9 at creating a more supportive and professional environment. It is clear that the optimum
10 environments to build MT are those that are imbued with a challenging and stimulating culture
11 (e.g. Cook et al., 2014; Tibbert et al., 2015), where personal responsibility is emphasised in
12 all things. The sport psychologist, with the support of other staff, should help ensure that
13 athletes understand why they are being challenged in this way, and how engaging in this will
14 help them succeed in their future goals and aspirations. The broader psychological literature
15 indicates that this is what many elite organisations, including those in sport (e.g., Maitland,
16 Hills & Rhind, 2015) and business aspire to achieve. Possibly one of the clearest examples of
17 this is found within the cultures of military Special Forces (e.g., Dunivin 1994), where despite
18 having to confront extreme challenges, great efforts over a prolonged period of time have
19 been directed at building up an ‘Esprit de Corps’. Helping the club or organisation to maintain
20 the balance of being supportive whilst placing individuals under extreme stress could be one
21 of the key aspects of the sport psychologist’s job.

A Culturally Informed Approach to Mental Toughness Development

23 In order to achieve a culture that can support the development of MT, we contend that
24 the underpinning philosophy and approach of the sport psychologist should be founded on
25 first understanding the core identity and values of the organisation, such that they can then

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 have an active role in helping to embed these values into the working practices of the
2 organisation. We would suggest that the sports psychologist can best achieve this task through
3 their work with coaches, facilitated through well-established interpersonal trust and a healthy
4 working alliance. A shared and collaborative approach to athlete learning and development is
5 likely to be more effective, and the coaches are typically the first point of contact for athletes
6 and other stakeholders. Tibbert et al (2015) reinforce the proposal that rather than doing more
7 and more research to try to consensually define MT, we would be better served by just asking
8 coaches and players what it means for them in their own sport reality. The subcultural climate
9 is what truly defines the concept.

10 In light of this, the sports psychologists' role could be to devise and implement a tailored
11 programme to create a MT culture. From our applied experiences, we argue that it is essential
12 that practitioners are embedded in the context of the environment on a longitudinal basis to
13 fully understand the authentic needs of the athletes, coaches and support staff with respect to
14 MT, and its subsequent meaning, formation and development. In adopting a value-based
15 approach to support the coach in the psychological development of athletes, the sport
16 psychologist would work closely on an individual basis with the coach to determine their
17 understanding of the qualities and characteristics associated with MT, and how these can be
18 practically developed in athletes and evident in their MT behaviours both inside and outside
19 sport. A further important feature is to assist the coach in aligning their instruction and
20 feedback to the values that connect to the growth of MT in the athletes. Parents should also
21 be involved in this process. The sport psychologist, with support of the whole coaching and
22 management team should ensure parents understand, appreciate and re-enforce the work that
23 the organisation is doing in relation to MT. Over time, this may further develop into
24 identifying more precise ways that parents can support the philosophy, values and practice of
25 the organisation's staff in their child's holistic development.

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 Ethically, this is not without its challenges in situations where the values of the team
2 and culture of the organization are potentially harmful. Tibbert et al. (2015) provide a good
3 example where ‘buying in’ to the culture means doing things that seem in the best interests of
4 the team, but are not necessarily ‘ethically healthy’ e.g., playing through injuries and risking
5 long-term damage. Also while ‘working closely with the coach’ is a good idea, it has the
6 potential to be problematic if the values of the coaching team are somewhat different to those
7 of the sport psychologist. Tailored interventions that also align with the philosophy of coaches
8 are an important specific consideration. Philosophically, we would argue that MT and its
9 development should not be seen as something separate from values and morality. In echoing
10 the ideas of Corlett (1996) in relation to the quality of courage in sport, MT should be
11 understood as being connected to ethics, and something that can be developed in a morally
12 sound culture, or within an amoral environment where bullying and coercion and other
13 immoral acts are used to achieve the desired goal. Unfortunately, with the exception of
14 existential psychology (Ronkainen & Nesti, 2015), few approaches in psychology are
15 prepared to acknowledge that their theories are grounded in philosophy and ideas associated
16 with ethics and morality. The practical implications of this are numerous, and include
17 questions about what is acceptable morally and ethically to build MT in athletes, who should
18 be involved in its development, and at what age is it appropriate to carry this out.

19 In relation to new approaches for researching MT, we believe that there is a greater need
20 for practitioner-researcher roles in sport, given that sport cultures are heavily context
21 dependent and directly influence the approach and type of work that can be carried out. An
22 advantage of the practitioner-researcher investigating MT is that data is context specific and
23 the conceptualisation of MT must, by necessity, emerge after the practitioner has been
24 accepted into their role. For example, within a high performance sport environment, a
25 practitioner-researcher sport psychologist must prove their worth, build relationships and

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 establish trust with key stakeholders before any meaningful work can commence. In relation
2 to research data, we would argue that this also applies; ecologically valid data can only be
3 collected at the point at which the sport psychologist has developed meaningful relationships
4 and mutual respect. While such a position may have prevented some of the lines of enquiry
5 we have seen in previous MT research from taking place i.e., the desire to conceptualise MT
6 and subsequently rank various attributes in an effort to provide a comprehensive definition
7 from the outside-in, we are of the view that this research has been guilty of one frequently
8 mentioned failing in much of sport psychology research; namely, that ‘measurement has
9 preceded meaning’ (Nesti, 2004). This has resulted in a seemingly never-ending search to
10 classify and describe the various component parts of MT, with definitions of MT appearing
11 to expand, rather than (as one would expect after so much research) becoming more
12 consensually concise. Andersen (2011) critiques the status of the MT literature on the basis
13 that it makes it seem as if MT could be “just about anything in sport”. We agree. A seemingly
14 endless stream of abstract definitions a swelling tide of attributes and characteristics, and
15 ‘meaning-less’ measurement is in danger of blurring rather than clarifying the construct. A
16 further unfortunate by-product of this is the assumption that because coaches and other
17 practitioners do not describe MT in the same terminology as researchers, this is forwarded as
18 evidence that they do not understand MT. To us, this is a confused position of our own field’s
19 making, partly brought about by methodological ‘failures’ and a determination to quantify
20 and list, when efforts could have been more productively directed at understanding the culture
21 through which such coach perspectives have been meaningfully formed. In this context, it is
22 interesting that Mahoney et al (2016) attributed the failure of a coach directed autonomy-
23 supportive intervention designed to increase mental toughness to coaches resistance to adopt
24 autonomy-supportive behaviours. The coaches cited contextual pressures, including time
25 pressures and internal pressures to adopt the controlling coach behaviours that are more

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 representative of their cultural norms as an explanation for why the autonomy-supportive style
2 was not used. The practitioner-researcher role we've advocated is one way in which some of
3 these difficulties can be overcome. In this role, the sports psychologist is able to resist the
4 temptation to search for a lexicon of terms that will have the effect of artificially restricting
5 the subject matter. Rather than do this, the practitioner-researcher will immerse themselves
6 deeply into the culture as the first and most important task as both researcher and applied sport
7 psychologist. The descriptions of MT that will emerge from this approach will be authentic
8 and more recognisable to the athletes and coaches.

9 We return to an example of this from our own work at one of the world's most successful
10 professional football clubs to highlight this point. In our research (Cook et al., 2014), coaches
11 were adamant that humility, possessing some level of dark humour and being courageous
12 were ways they described aspects of MT. Their account of these terms closely connected to
13 the culture of elite professional football and the specific sub-culture of the youth Academy
14 and the city in which it was located. We feel that to ignore this 'ground-up' data as researchers
15 would leave the practitioner ill-equipped to have the findings inform their practice and deliver
16 their applied work in relation to MT development effectively. In support of this argument,
17 Tibbert et al (2015) portray the Sport Psychologist who seeks to understand the subcultural
18 contexts of being mentally tough as being better equipped to moderate some of the sacrifices
19 that athletes make to become successful and support the negative impact on athlete well-being
20 that may result.

21 In terms of training researchers to carry out this type of role, the following points are
22 important. Individuals need to have a high level of knowledge of qualitative research methods,
23 especially ethnography and its associated principles i.e., entering the setting, gatekeepers,
24 overt-covert role, ethics and confidentiality (Krane & Baird, 2005). We also advocate the
25 importance of postgraduate training opportunities based on the principles of work-related

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 learning under supervised practice, where understanding the cultural features of the
2 environment is just as important as the actual applied work undertaken (Eubank et al., 2014;
3 Cruickshank et al., 2015). This will allow individuals to develop the necessary applied skills
4 and qualities that are required in providing sport psychology support in a practitioner-
5 researcher role (e.g., Chandler et al., 2016). Finally, academics and supervisors play a critical
6 role in supporting individuals throughout these processes. In that regard, it is essential that
7 supervisors have the necessary applied experiences to offer guidance, support and
8 contextually informed professional feedback. Being able, as a supervisor, to empathise with
9 the situations that the trainee is likely to face and understand the importance of the social
10 context will assist the professional development of the trainee's underpinning philosophical
11 assumptions about applied practice in this regard (Hutter et al., 2015; . In the context of this
12 paper, placing value on understanding sport culture as a systemic issue of relevance that will
13 inform practice represents a prized outcome of professional training. Having the skills and
14 'know how' to then be able to contribute to an organisation's 'cultural architecture' represents
15 an important element of practitioner competence, and will be well-received by the
16 stakeholders alongside whom the sport psychologist will need to work.

17 Conclusion

18 This paper argues for the adoption of a culturally informed approach to MT
19 development. Previous research in the area has predominantly taken a traditional 'top down'
20 approach, following the scientific and experimental conventions of the discipline, to
21 conceptualize MT and offer suggestions as to how MT may be developed in individuals. The
22 resultant side effect of examining 'subjects' in isolation from the organizational and cultural
23 context in which they operate has been to 'miss out' on understanding the person situated in
24 their social context. Attempting to conceptualize MT in sport in isolation from its cultural
25 sport context has the potential to overlook the important meaning that emerges from a

A CULTURALLY INFORMED APPROACH TO MENTAL TOUGHNESS DEVELOPMENT

1 contextualised approach. We advocate that when studying MT and its development in sport,
2 researchers should avoid a ‘context evacuated’ methodology, and instead utilize a culturally
3 informed ‘ground up’ approach to better understand MT, and the personal meaning this has
4 for the individual in context. In this regard, this paper acts as a primary point of reference for
5 those wishing to undertake culturally informed MT development research in the field.

6 To facilitate culturally informed MT development, the paper advocates the value of
7 longitudinal cultural immersion by the practitioner as a means to identify more authentic and
8 meaningful MT conceptualisation. Importantly, this involves working with, and alongside,
9 key stakeholders such as coaches and other support staff (and parents in the case of youth
10 sport) to understand the core identity and values of the organisation. Then then permits the
11 sport psychologist to be a ‘cultural architect’ (Eubank et al., 2014), with an active role in
12 helping to grow a specific performance culture and devise and implement a culturally
13 informed programme to develop MT. In that sense, we call for existing practitioners, and
14 those involved in professional training and supervision, to be fully cognisant of the systemic
15 issues of relevance, as depicted in the acquisition of a detailed cultural picture of
16 organisations. Such awareness will enable applied work to be truly authentic and organic, and
17 ultimately meet the MT needs of individuals who have to operate and function in the
18 demanding and often unique social context of sport. To this end, this paper offers implications
19 for the applied sport psychologist that have a major influence on the ongoing work of the
20 qualified practitioner in the field, as well the practitioner development agenda of existing
21 Sport Psychology professional training provision.

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