



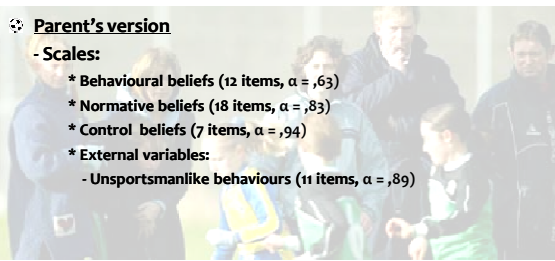

Methodology - Instruments

- Develop four versions of the Questionnaire concerning participation in amateur soccer in Canada (player, parent, coach, referee).
- Player's version**
 - Focus group and pretesting with players (n = 47)
 - Scales:
 - * Behavioural beliefs (11 items, $\alpha = ,61$)
 - * Normative beliefs (17 items, $\alpha = ,89$)
 - * Control beliefs (7 items, $\alpha = ,94$)
 - * External variables:
 - Unsportsmanlike behaviours (11 items, $\alpha = ,91$)




Methodology - Instruments

- Committee of experts for validation of the other three versions.
- Parent's version**
 - Scales:
 - * Behavioural beliefs (12 items, $\alpha = ,63$)
 - * Normative beliefs (18 items, $\alpha = ,83$)
 - * Control beliefs (7 items, $\alpha = ,94$)
 - * External variables:
 - Unsportsmanlike behaviours (11 items, $\alpha = ,89$)



Methodology - Instruments

- Coach's version**
 - Scales:
 - * Behavioural beliefs (12 items, $\alpha = ,66$)
 - * Normative beliefs (18 items, $\alpha = ,80$)
 - * Control beliefs (7 items, $\alpha = ,92$)
 - * External variables:
 - Unsportsmanlike behaviours (11 items, $\alpha = ,89$)
- Referee's version**
 - Scales:
 - * Behavioural beliefs (12 items, $\alpha = ,66$)
 - * Normative beliefs (18 items, $\alpha = ,73$)
 - * Control beliefs (7 items, $\alpha = ,88$)
 - * External variables:
 - Unsportsmanlike behaviours (11 items, $\alpha = ,90$)

Methodology - Participants

- Paper data collection version during two Quebec tournaments + Online data collection version (Qc and On)
 - Players (n= 1 395 ; ♀ = 50,8% ; G = 47,4% ; N/D = 1,8%)
- Online data collection version (Quebec and Ontario)
 - Parents (n= 1 130 ; ♀ = 61,0% ; ♂ = 38,7% ; N/D = 0,3%)
 - Coaches (n= 557 ; ♀ = 13,6% ; ♂ = 85,8% ; N/D = 0,5%)
 - Referees (n= 96 ; ♀ = 20,8% ; ♂ = 78,2% ; N/D = 1,0%)
- Total N = 3 178 participants





Results – Behaviour beliefs

“Belief” X “Value” concerning the player’s participation in league soccer

Behaviour beliefs	Players		Parents		Coaches		Referees		ANOVA
	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	
Brings them a lot of fun (C6)	2nd	2.92	1st	3.15	1st	3.07	1st	2.44	F = 7.963**
Allows them to stay in good physical shape (C1)	1st	2.67	2nd	3.12	2nd	2.74	2nd	2.27	F = 21.923**
Allows them to improve technically (C2)	3rd	2.43	3rd	2.53	3rd	2.71	4th	1.61	F = 14.856**
Allows them to make new friends (C6)	4th	1.92	4th	2.08	4th	2.01	3rd	2.13	F = 1.804

**p < .01




Results – Normative beliefs

Factors that may lead the player to NO LONGER play league soccer as of the following season

Normative beliefs	Players		Parents		Coaches		Referees		ANOVA
	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	
Unsportsmanlike behaviour (C13)	2nd	2.52	2nd	2.97	2nd	3.05	2nd	3.62	F = 49.309**
Pressure from parents regarding the team's performance (C14)	8th	2.21	4th	2.70	1st	3.07	1st	3.91	F = 119.739**
Poor team performance (C12)	5th	2.31	7th	2.43	3rd	2.97	3rd	3.61	F = 78.016**
The quality of supervision offered by coaches (C17)	4th	2.35	1st	3.08	6th	2.84	4th	3.60	F = 17.300**
Amount of playing time (C11)	3rd	2.39	6th	2.54	5th	2.87	5th	3.53	F = 38.279**
The quality of refereeing (C15)	1st	2.60	5th	2.61	8th	2.79	16th	2.69	F = 3.774**

**p < .01




Results – Control beliefs

“Belief” X “Importance” concerning the opinion of people who may influence the player’s decision to continue playing soccer

Control beliefs	Players		Parents		Coaches		Referees		ANOVA
	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	
Influencing the decision to continue: Team mates (C4)	1st	1.48	4th	2.97	1st	4.74	3rd	5.01	F = 87.77
Influencing the decision to continue: Coach (C3)	3rd	0.57	2nd	3.29	3rd	4.47	2nd	5.04	F = 144.50
Influencing the decision to continue: Father (C1)	4th	0.50	3rd	3.29	2nd	4.51	1st	5.30	F = 145.25**
Influencing the decision to continue: Mother (C2)	5th	0.11	1st	3.41	4th	3.99	4th	3.94	F = 154.99
Influencing the decision to continue: Friends (C5)	2nd	0.86	5th	2.02	5th	3.56	5th	3.39	F = 61.31

**p < .01




Results – External variables Unsportsmanlike behaviours

During the last 12 months, frequency of players being victimized by the following behaviours:

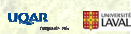
Unsportsmanlike behaviours	Players		Parents		Coaches		Referees		ANOVA
	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	Rank	M	
Witness: Intentional shoving and pushing (C7)	1st	7.92	1st	5.45	2nd	4.07	1st	7.93	F = 101.93**
Witness: Mockery or sarcasm (C1)	3rd	7.25	3rd	4.17	1st	4.45	2nd	7.50	F = 110.34**
Witness: Elbow strikes (C10)	2nd	7.39	2nd	5.12	4th	3.72	5th	4.66	F = 93.81**
Witness: Insults (C2)	4th	7.16	4th	3.86	3rd	3.84	3rd	7.23	F = 128.93**

**p < .01




Discussion – Behaviour beliefs

- Consensus of all 4 groups of participants concerning the top 4 beliefs associated with the benefits of playing soccer for the player (a total of 12 items).
- 1 of 4 main factors is specific to soccer (allow them to improve technically).
- The other 3 main factors are more general and may be found in other sporting activities (pleasure, physical shape, and friendship).





Discussion – Normative beliefs

- Disparity in the ranking established by each groups of participants.
- Unsportsmanlike behaviours as a consensus factor among the 4 groups of participants.
- Low-impact factors (to be isolated and contextualized):
 - the cost of essential equipment;
 - equipment supplied by the club;
 - field quality and availability.
- The first choice of groups of participants attributes a deciding role to another person with the power to influence the player’s decision concerning whether or not to stop playing soccer.
 - Player → Referee Parent → Coach
 - Coach and referee → Parent




Discussion – Control beliefs

- The opinion held by players is less crystallized than adults.
- The importance of the role of the father would seem to predominate over that of the mother (with the exception of parents who replied... the % of mother respondents being higher than father respondents (61% vs. 39%).
- Similar opinions of coaches and referees.
- “Professional star players” are not a factor as regards continuing to play (but do they influence behaviours during soccer activities?! ... Stay tuned...).

Discussion – External variables Unsportsmanlike behaviours

- Intentional shoving and pushing: consensus with three first choice rankings.
- Players and referees (present on the field) report a much higher number of unsportsmanlike behaviours than parents and coaches (even nearly twice as many in several cases).
- «Top 4»: Occurrence of at least one behaviour belonging to all three scales: Verbal intimidation (4 items), Physical intimidation (4 items), Physical violence (3 items).
- Standard deviations are high, signifying a wide variability of results.



Conclusion – Limits of the research

- ❖ Limited access to reach participants with @ as well as the high costs and constraints from ethics committee for paper collection.
- ❖ Research is limited to two provinces.
- ❖ Representativeness of groups' gender is not the one expected (e.g., players, parents).
- ❖ The results reflecting the perception of each group of participants deserve to be validated by observations in game's context.



Conclusion – Next steps

- ❖ Examine the results according to different variables (e.g., gender, age, level of competition, region). (2012-11)
- ❖ Compare the perceptions of the various groups of participants in terms of maintenance participation determinants. (2012-11)
- ❖ Follow up with participants (mini data collection on maintenance participation vs. TCP model (intention and behavior)). (2012-11)
- ❖ Final report to SSHRC / Sport Canada. (2012-12)
- ❖ FSQ, OSA and clubs consult to share respective expertise in order to develop action plans with a view to maintain a healthy participation. (2012-11 to ...)



Conclusion - Recommendations

- ❖ Taking to account these results, conduct focus group interviews with key groups of participant to define determinants, stakes and concrete steps to favour maintenance in soccer participation of players and other group participants.
- ❖ Raise awareness into different groups of participants in regard to their respective roles on player's maintenance participation by the way of resources put forward by the associations and clubs (e.g., local meetings, memo by @, websites and dynamic material like videos).



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