

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEMALE SOCCER PLAYERS (FSP) AND THEIR TRAINERS NOWADAYS IN FRANCE.

Firsts steps of an online survey

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COGNITION,
COMPORTEMENT
COMMUNICATION

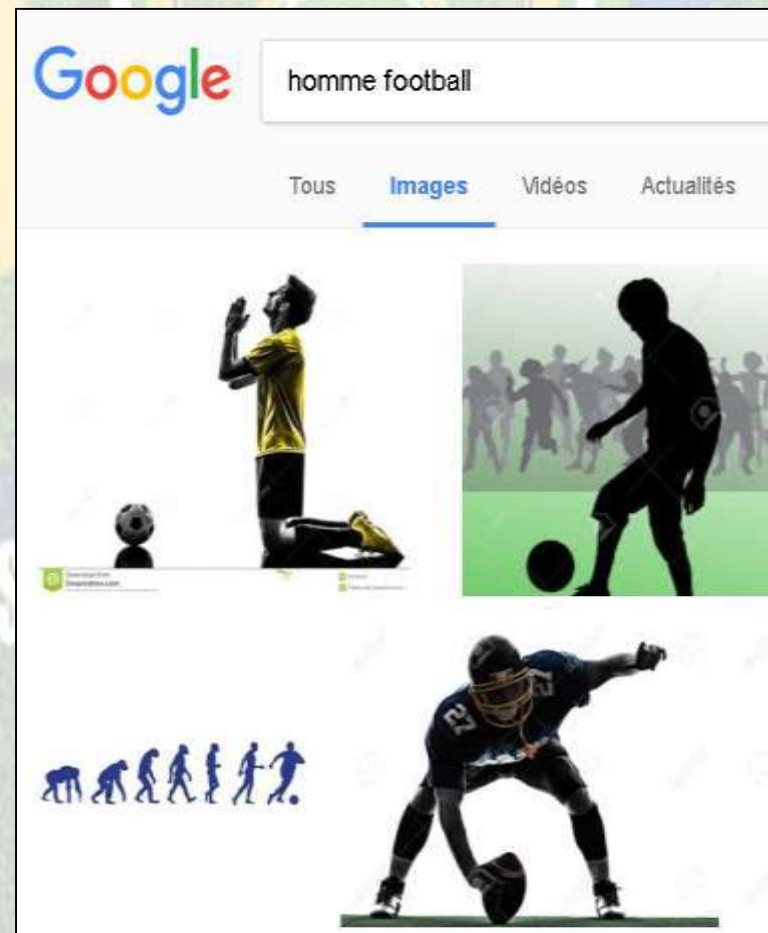


Social Sciences knowledges:

- Modern Sports were constructed by men for men... some of them:
 - WASP (Darbon, 2008)
 - with occidental values and practices
- ⇒ Structural and conjectural sport discriminations: glass ceiling, social prejudices against “minorities”... including female in sport (Héas, 2010)
- Heterosexuality is an implicit norm:
 - Sport as male preserve (Sheard, Dunning, 1973)
 - Sport as initiation ritual: “*le monde des hommes*” (Saouter, 2000)
 - Lesbian Label interfere for female into sports (Cahn, 1994)

Mediatization of Sport and Physical abilities are (**always now**) gender oriented:

- Subordination of sport women (Héas, 2015)
- “Sexification “ of sport women (Dal, 2007)



Female is not an active person at all in this **current ticket office campaign...**

Female is just a potential supporter/accompanist...
of men? Male players? Two of them?



Upper abilities in freestyle soccer... is not soccer but **equal between male or female players:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAMKvbdlyCk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pg5K6KhbC94>

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- Gender differences:

Endurance (Baumgart and *al.*, 2014)

Positions of power in sport (LaVoi, 2011)

Coping (Kaiseler, 2010)

Injuries (Ristolainein, 2009)

- Surveys Coach-Athlete relationship (**QRI**, CART-Q, CBQ, CBS-S, LSS, TOPS, etc.): scales of behavior, leadership, interpersonal communication, performance strategies, etc.

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Factual gender aspects of soccer coaching in France:

One woman trainer in a French male soccer Professional team: Corinne Diacre, Clermont-Ferrand (L2)

Recent designation of a **neophyte trainer at high level**, Reynald Pedros, for the *Olympique Lyonnais*, 05/2017: **one of the actual best female soccer team in the world!**

7 historic soccer French team selectors : P. Geoffroy (1971-1978), F-P. Coché (1978-1987), A. Mignot (1987-1997), **Elisabeth Loisel (1997-2007: 10/46 years)**, B. Bini (2007-2013), P. Bergeroo (2013-2016), O. Echouafni (2016-)

What we know and what we search for?

Male Trainers are not totally aware about socio-affective relations between female players (Joncheray et al. 2014)

Some FSP quit (or 'd like to) football after expressed hard situations of conflict and incomprehension with their trainer (in the frame of annual psychological interview).

R'sQ:

What is the importance of **these potential incomprehensions and even conflicts with (male/female) trainer?**



QUESTIONS

RÉPONSES

346

Relations entre entraîneur.e et joueuses de football aujourd'hui en France

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Bonjour,

Dans le cadre d'une recherche en psychosociologie du sport, nous proposons un questionnaire grâce auquel vous allez présenter votre perception de votre relation avec votre entraîneur.e et éventuellement vos attentes envers votre entraîneur.e.

Vous trouverez ci-dessous le questionnaire à remplir (environ 10 minutes) et à envoyer lorsque toutes les questions obligatoires ont été renseignées (par exemple, le nom et le prénom ne sont pas obligatoires puisque l'enquête restera anonyme).

Assurez-vous de répondre à chaque proposition.

Il n'y a ni « bonne réponse », ni « mauvaise réponse ».



Some first results (n=346)

Female players make a **strong difference between sport subjects and private life:**

“never or almost never to get council from their trainer for”:

- non-sportive pb (46%)
- for death of family member* (51%)

To propose some modifications in soccer training session?

- 46% Female players are confident to do it
- 5% don't dare at all

↔ **A good listening, good relations with trainer?**

To what extent can you talk to your coach?

Never: 188 (54%!)

Few: 174

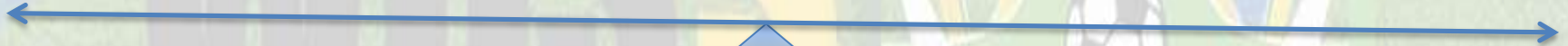
Still: 28

Relations seem to remain/be very **asymmetrical**... in disfavor of FSP

Management of emotions is balanced:

30% never, few

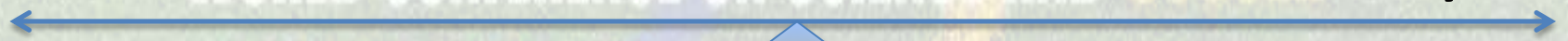
31% always, often



angry

10% never

10% always



worry-stress

A solution?

How to development of **empathetic relations**?

Six Steps to look after*:

- 1) Recognize moments of emotion (+-)
- 2) Ask the PSP what is happening/living
- 3) Name the emotion
- 4) Welcome/Legitimize it
- 5) Respect for the PSP's efforts to cope
- 6) Offers help and support for the future*

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Some elements of method

Testing the construct validity of an instrument

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The Quality of relationship Inventory (QRI)

Social Support

1. To what extent could you turn to your coach for advice about problems?
2. To what extent could you count on your coach for help with a problem?
3. To what extent can you count on your coach to help you if a family member very close to you died?
4. If you wanted to do something different in a training session, how confident are you that your coach would be willing to do something with you?
5. To what extent can you count on your coach to listen to you when you are very angry at someone else?
6. To what extent can you really count on your coach to distract you from your worries when you feel under stress?

Depth

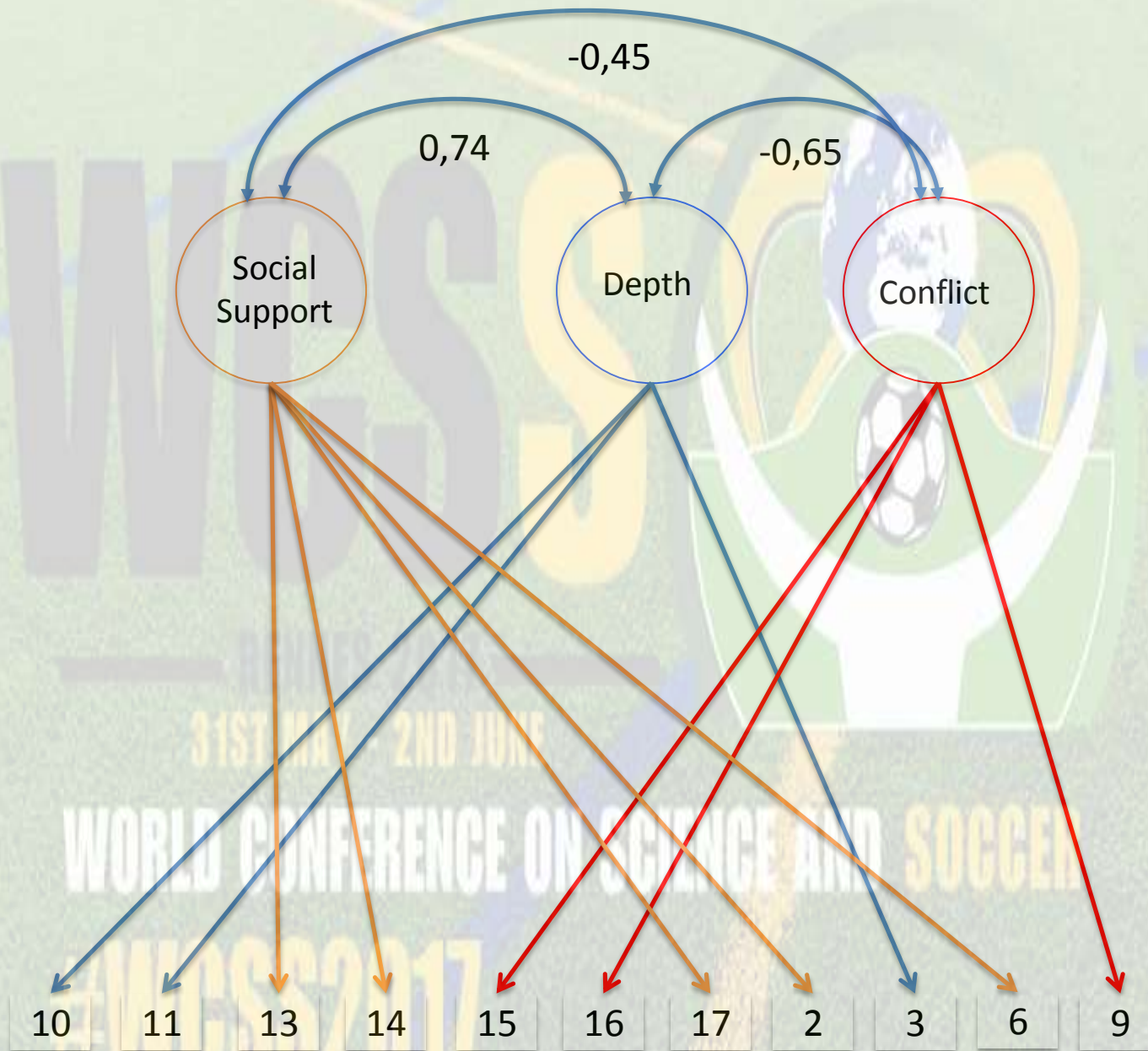
7. How positive a role does your coach play in your sporting life?
8. How positive a role does your coach play in your life generally?
9. How significant is this relationship in your sporting life?
10. How close will your relationship be with your coach in two to three years?
11. How much would you miss your coach if the two of you could not see or talk with each other for a month?
12. How responsible do you feel for the happiness and satisfaction that your coach receives from coaching, or sport, more generally?

Conflict

13. How often do you need to work hard to avoid conflict with your coach?
14. How upset does your coach sometimes make you feel?
15. How much would you like your coach to change?
16. How angry does your coach make you feel?
17. How much do you argue with your coach?
18. How often does your coach make you feel angry?

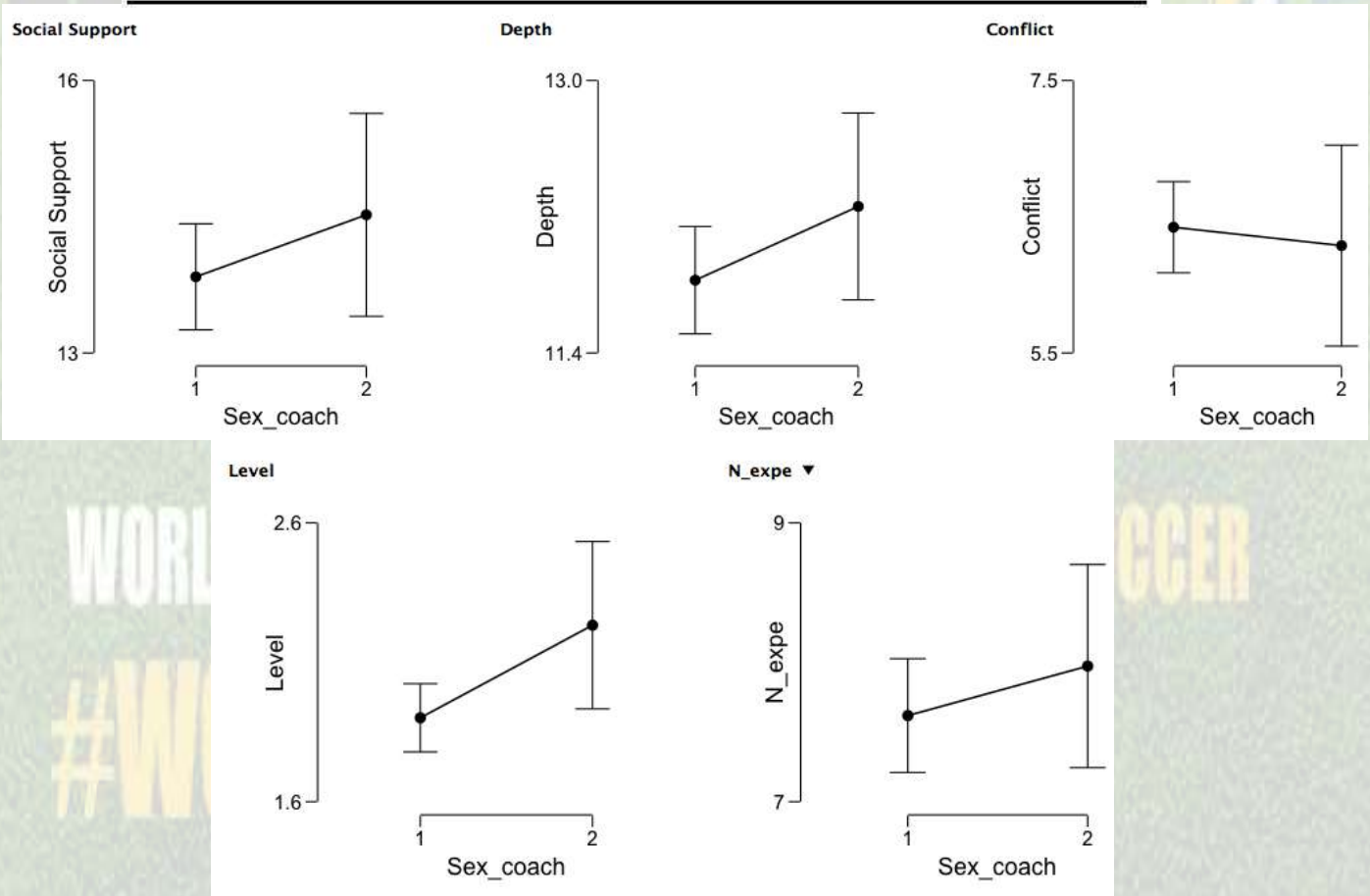
Confirmatory factorial analysis model (CFA) : CFI = 0,94; SRMR = 0.08; $\chi_{(129)} = 202.08$, $p < 0.00$

Nomological network of QRI instrument



Independent Samples T-Test

	Test	statistic	df	p	Cohen's d
Social Support	Student's	-1.063	343.0	0.289	-0.140
	Mann-Whitney	9207.500		0.340	-0.140
Depth	Student's	-1.272	343.0	0.204	-0.168
	Mann-Whitney	9075.000		0.255	-0.168
Conflict	Student's	0.356	343.0	0.722	0.047
	Mann-Whitney	10575.500		0.388	0.047
Age	Student's	1.633	343.0	0.103	0.215
	Mann-Whitney	11212.000		0.089	0.215
Level	Student's	-2.324	343.0	0.021 [*]	-0.306
	Mann-Whitney	8733.000		0.092 [*]	-0.306
N_expe	Student's	-0.801	343.0	0.423	-0.106
	Mann-Whitney	9532.000		0.594	-0.106



Conclusions

We can't find the results of Jowett (2009) because several items have psychometric problems (descriptive statistics, homogeneity (correlation), reliability or factorial validity)

The specific sampling (only female here) can explain this difference?

But it's also a classical finding of the difficulty for replying scientific results...

WE DON'T NOTE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT, DEPTH AND CONFLICT WHEN THE COACH IS A MALE OR A FEMALE.

Is it the Gender (male) conformity of the responses to be accepted by FB world

A qualitative survey should observe FPS (5% to 55%) who are not confidence with their trainer (male or female), some of them (x%) can live specific relations in terms of bullying, violence, etc.

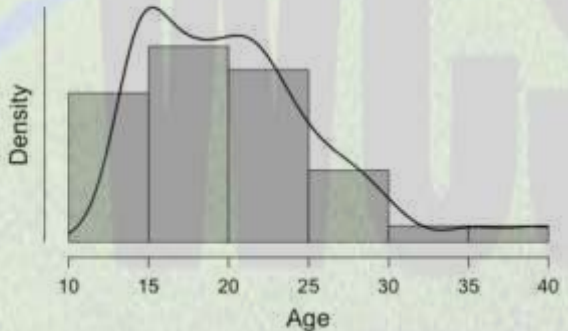
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Methods

Participants : 346 women practicing soccer answer to a computerized self-report questionnaire (5 likert scale)

Distribution Plots
Age



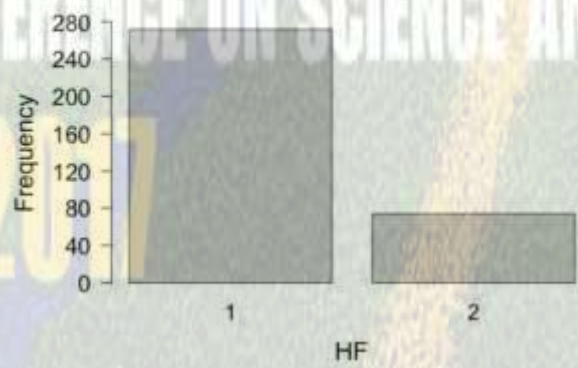
M = 20.48; SD = 1.09

Distribution Plots
Level



Note : 1 = Departmental ; 2 = Regional ; 3 = Interregional ; 4 = National ; 5 = International

Frequency of sex of the coach (1 = Male (79%) ; 2 = Female (21%))



Results

Descriptive Statistics

	13SS	2SS	17SS	4SS	14SS	6SS	11P	8P	3P	10P	7P	12P	5C	15C	9C	16C	1C	Age	Level	Exper	Coach HF	
Valid	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	346
Mean																		20.48		7.697		
Median	3.000	3.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	4.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	4.000	20.00	2.000	9.000	1.000	
Std. Deviation																		5.756	1.091	3.354		
Skewness	0.240	0.270	0.358	-0.500	0.026	-0.159	-0.936	0.026	-0.916	-0.879	0.834	0.086	0.259	0.731	0.782	1.145	-0.809	1.088	1.060	-0.669		
Kurtosis	-0.911	-1.087	-1.069	-0.197	-0.971	-0.832	0.280	-1.044	0.571	-0.020	-0.129	-0.429	-0.904	0.094	-0.502	0.933	-0.213	1.316	0.247	-0.811		
25th	2.000	2.000	1.000	3.000	2.000	2.000	3.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000	1.000	3.000	16.00	1.000	5.000	1.000	
50th	3.000	3.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	4.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	4.000	20.00	2.000	9.000	1.000	
75th	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	5.000	4.000	5.000	5.000	3.000	3.000	4.000	3.000	3.000	2.000	5.000	23.25	2.000	11.00	1.000	

Note : SS = Social support ; P = Depth ; C = Conflict

Distribution Plots

2SS : To what extent could you count on your coach for help with a problem ?

Kurtosis = -1.087



Distribution Plots

17SS : To what extent could you count on your coach to help you if a family member very close to died ?

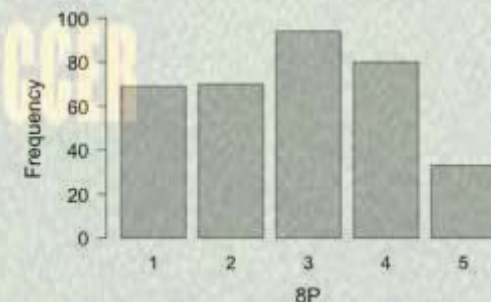
Kurtosis = -1.069



Distribution Plots

8P : How positive a role does your coach play in your life generally ?

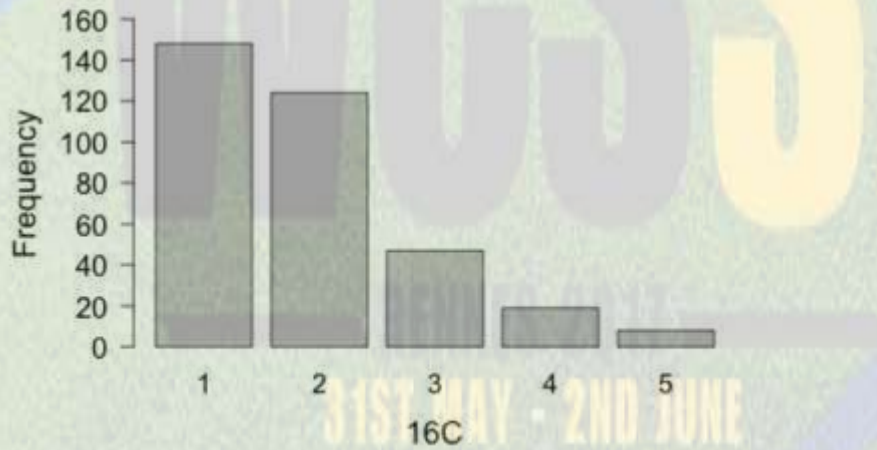
Kurtosis = -1.044



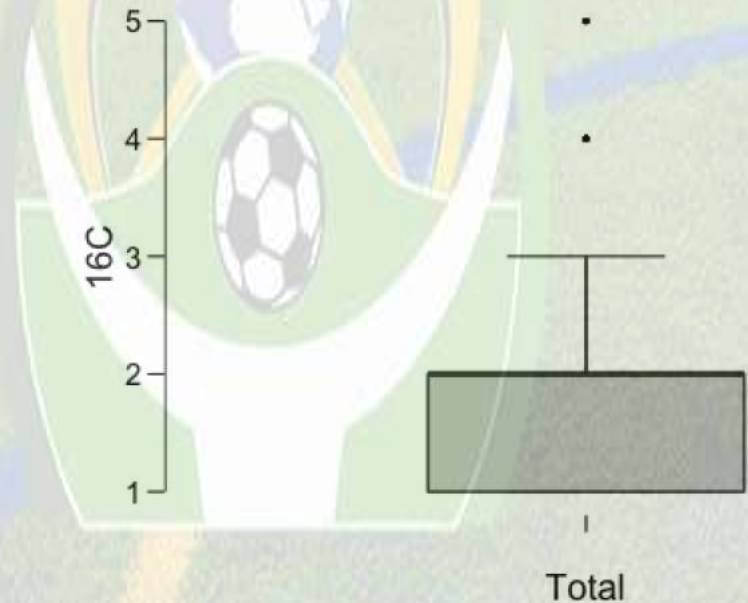
Distribution Plots

16C : How angry does your coach make you feel ?

Skewness = 1.145



Boxplot of 16C



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Social support scale

Bayesian Correlation Matrix

Bayesian Kendall's Tau

		13SS	2SS	17SS	4SS	14SS	6SS
13SS	Kendall's tau	—	0.425	0.469	0.207	0.482	0.404
	BF ₁₀	—	9.231e +28	3.052e +35	1.019e +6	4.136e +37	1.045e +26
2SS	Kendall's tau		—	0.370	0.157	0.323	0.403
	BF ₁₀		—	5.131e +21	866.70	1.647e +16	7.550e +25
17SS	Kendall's tau			—	0.125	0.383	0.392
	BF ₁₀			—	29.56	1.905e +23	2.999e +24
4SS	Kendall's tau				—	0.251	0.203
	BF ₁₀				—	2.086e +9	544622
14SS	Kendall's tau					—	0.368
	BF ₁₀					—	2.546e +21
6SS	Kendall's tau						—
	BF ₁₀						—

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Factor Loadings

	Factor 1	Uniqueness
13SS	0.774	0.400
14SS	0.674	0.546
17SS	0.684	0.532
2SS	0.642	0.587
4SS	0.339	0.885
6SS	0.662	0.562

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	88.650	9	< .001

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.007	0.007 - 0.097	0.941	23.805

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Factor Loadings

	Factor 1	Uniqueness
13SS	0.778	0.395
14SS	0.661	0.562
17SS	0.695	0.517
2SS	0.644	0.585
6SS	0.657	0.569

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	36.039	5	< .001

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.005	0.005 - 0.09	0.970	0.015

Reliability Analysis

Scale Reliability Statistics

Scale	Cronbach's α	Guttman's λ_6	McDonalds' ω
Scale	0.816	0.786	0.818

Depth scale

Bayesian Correlation Matrix

Bayesian Kendall's Tau

		11P	8P	3P	10P	7P	12P
11P	Kendall's tau	—	0.376	0.380	0.521	0.275	0.246
	BF ₁₀	—	3.066e +22	8.047e +22	1.334e +44	3.029e +11	9.187e +8
8P	Kendall's tau		—	0.307	0.321	0.482	0.298
	BF ₁₀		—	3.452e +14	1.128e +16	3.940e +37	4.570e +13
3P	Kendall's tau			—	0.410	0.245	0.209
	BF ₁₀			—	6.705e +26	6.766e +8	1.440e +6
10P	Kendall's tau				—	0.303	0.242
	BF ₁₀				—	1.318e +14	4.538e +8
7P	Kendall's tau					—	0.392
	BF ₁₀					—	3.140e +24
12P	Kendall's tau						—
	BF ₁₀						—

Exploratory Factor Analysis ▾

Factor Loadings ▾

	Factor 1	Uniqueness
10P	0.706	0.501
11P	0.718	0.485
12P	0.481	0.769
3P	0.599	0.641
7P	0.583	0.660
8P	0.679	0.539

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	265.324	9	< .001

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.021	0.021 - 0.161	0.811	200.480

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Factor Loadings

	Factor 1	Uniqueness
10P	0.749	0.440
11P	0.785	0.384
3P	0.611	0.627
8P	0.584	0.658

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	5.622	2	0.060

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.001	. - 0.074	0.992	-8.788

Reliability Analysis

Scale Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's α	Guttman's λ_6	McDonalds' ω
scale	0.770	0.729	0.780

Conflict scale

Bayesian Correlation Matrix

Bayesian Kendall's Tau

		5C	15C	9C	16C	1C
5C	Kendall's tau	—	0.214	0.224	0.204	-0.199
	BF ₁₀	—	3.227e +6	1.657e +7	589281	273904
15C	Kendall's tau		—	0.516	0.582	-0.198
	BF ₁₀		—	1.677e +43	1.980e +55	257966
9C	Kendall's tau			—	0.484	-0.288
	BF ₁₀			—	7.534e +37	4.956e +12
16C	Kendall's tau				—	-0.247
	BF ₁₀				—	9.918e +8
1C	Kendall's tau					—
	BF ₁₀					—

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Factor Loadings

	Factor 1	Uniqueness
15C	0.807	0.348
16C	0.824	0.320
1C	-0.424	0.820
5C	0.352	0.876
9C	0.765	0.415

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	50.147	5	< .001

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.007	0.007 – 0.103	0.956	14.122

Reliability Analysis

Scale Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's α	Gutmann's λ_6	McDonalds' ω
scale	0.834	0.784	0.844

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Factor Loadings

	Factor 1	Uniqueness
15C	0.823	0.323
16C	0.833	0.305
9C	0.748	0.440

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	.	.	.

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	.	.-.	.	.

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	2034.550	54	< .001

Model 1 : One factor

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.027	0.027 - 0.171	0.632	1645.486

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	605.007	43	< .001

Model 2 : Two factors

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.010	0.01 - 0.106	0.869	295.197

Exploratory Factor Analysis ▾

Factor Loadings

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Uniqueness
10P	.	.	0.868	0.422
11P	.	.	0.774	0.397
13SS	0.913	.	.	0.380
14SS	0.646	.	.	0.549
15C	.	0.899	.	0.307
16C	.	0.839	.	0.314
17SS	0.752	.	.	0.507
2SS	0.595	.	.	0.574
3P	.	.	0.533	0.605
6SS	0.484	.	.	0.493
8P	0.417	.	.	0.542
9C	.	0.669	.	0.391

Factor Correlations

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Factor 1	1.000	.	.
Factor 2	-0.441	1.000	.
Factor 3	0.764	-0.634	1.000

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	182.395	33	< .001

Model 3a : 3 factors

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.003	0.003 - 0.066	0.955	-55.366

Exploratory Factor Analysis ▾

Factor Loadings ▾

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Uniqueness
10P	.	.	0.892	0.391
11P	.	.	0.740	0.415
13SS	0.922	.	.	0.346
14SS	0.629	.	.	0.556
15C	.	0.903	.	0.312
16C	.	0.845	.	0.314
17SS	0.724	.	.	0.523
2SS	0.584	.	.	0.575
3P	.	.	0.524	0.605
6SS	0.473	.	.	0.500
9C	.	0.679	.	0.392

Factor Correlations

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Factor 1	1.000	.	.
Factor 2	-0.452	1.000	.
Factor 3	0.737	-0.650	1.000

Chi-squared Test

	Value	df	p
Model	150.021	25	< .001

Model 3b : 3 factors (delete item 8)

Additional fit indices

	RMSEA	RMSEA 90% confidence	TLI	BIC
Model	0.004	0.004 - 0.071	0.953	-30.102