



Who's there for the coach?

Stress, Burnout, & Wellbeing in Sports Coaching

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Dr Peter Olusoga, C.Psychol Sheffield Hallam University, UK





Background







Background

MSc Sport Science
 –psychology

PhD research

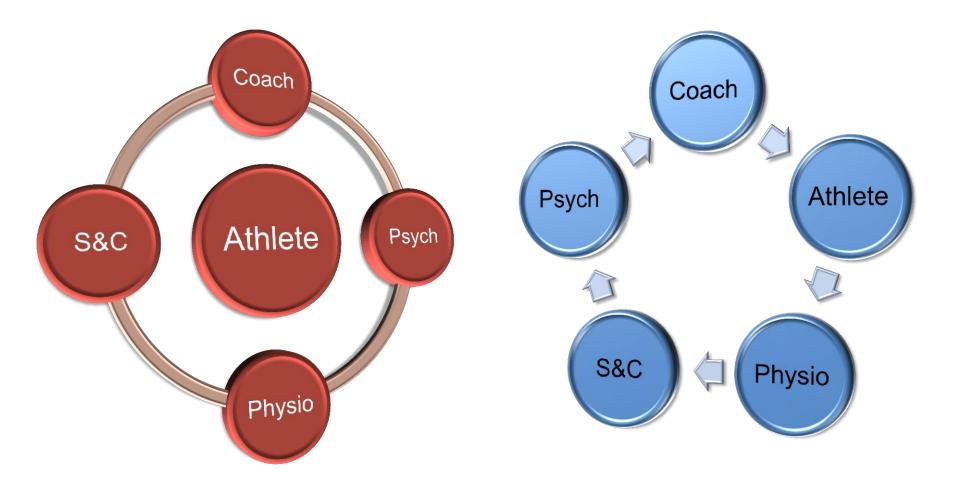
 –stress and coping in

elite sports coaching





High Performance Teams



The Coaching Performance

Coaches are performers too!

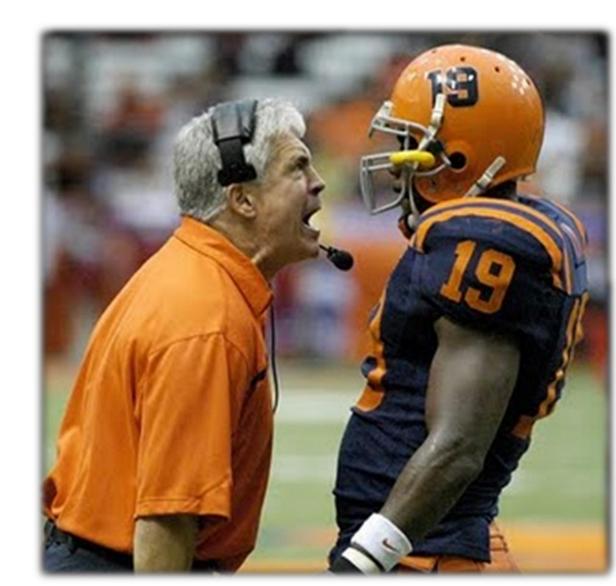
Sheffield

Hallam University

(Frey, 2007; Gould et al., 2002)

"Coaching can be a very consuming, demanding, and frustrating experience"

(Raedeke, 2004, p.333)



Stress research at Sheffield Hallam University

Identified stressors

Olusoga et al. (2009)

Organisational

- Conflict
- Pressure &
- Expectation
- Administrative Duties
- Budget Concerns

Competition

- Athletes
 Professionalism
- Athletes' Performances
- Competition
- Environment

Personal

- Isolation
- Relationships
- Sacrificing Personal Time

Similar findings in other research (e.g., Frey, 2007; Thelwell et al., 2008)

Responses/Effects of Stress

Responses to Stress Olusoga et al. (2010)

Negative cognitions Emotional responses Reduced confidence

Negative affect (mood disturbance) Decreased motivation Negative effects on relationships Withdrawal Consequences of Burnout Cresswell & Eklund (2006)

Reduced motivation Physical withdrawal Impaired health Family problems Decreased performance Negative mood changes Poor recovery from illness and training



Burnout Defined

 enduring experiential syndrome of exhaustion, depersonalisation, and reduced personal accomplishment

Maslach & Jackson (1986)

- Emotional/Physical Exhaustion
- Reduced Personal Accomplishment
- Depersonalisation





Withdrawal

- One of the most important elements in the development of young coaches is their learning from more experienced coaches (Cushion et al., 2003)
 - Withdrawal from coaching as a result of burnout has severe implications for the development of expertise

(Kosa, 1990)



Coping Olusoga et al. (2010)

- Structuring & Planning
- Limited use of Psychological Skills
- Experience & Learning



Avoidance/Distraction

- Dismiss it and pretend it's not there
- Avoiding confrontations
- Cocoon myself into a bubble



Coaches Coping Strategies

Coping at Olympics	Coach Specific Strategies	
	Team Support	
	Taking Time Out	
	Drinking	
	Psychological Skills	

Olusoga et al. (2011)





Current Burnout Research

Kenttä and Olusoga (in prep)

- Either way
 - we know that coaching is stressful and we know that coaches are burning out

- Narrative analysis
 - telling the stories of burned out coaches
 - Two elite Swedish coaches interviewed



Narrative Analysis - Situational factors

Coach 1	Coach 2
High expectations	High expectations
Self-expectations	Self-expectations
Conflicting job/family demands	Conflicting job/family demands
Uncertainty	Uncertainty
Fear of asking for help - Can't show weakness	Fear of asking for help - Can't show weakness
Lack of Help - Isolation	Media Scrutiny
Got too serious	
External pressure to continue	



Narrative analysis - The burnout experience

- Downward Spiral
 - family and work life affected and influenced each other

- "Nothing to contribute"
- "Inadequate"
- "Lost"





A growing concern?

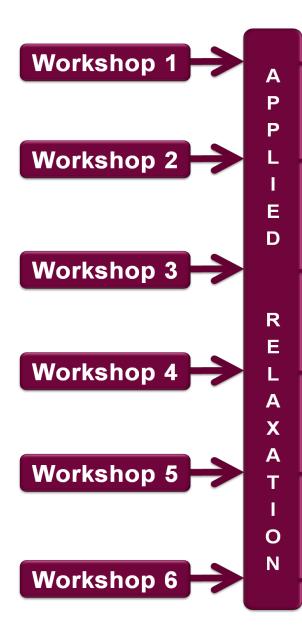
- Taylor (1992)
 SMT for coaches
- Giges et al. (2004)
 Individualised sport
 - psych support
- Sharp & Hodge (2013)
 - Consultant/Coach relationships



Where are the intervention studies?

How can we support coaches more effectively?

Olusoga et al. (in review)



Introduction

 Developing awareness of stressors, responses to stressors, and current coping strategies

Confidence Building

- Exploring sources and 'eroders' of confidence and developing confidence reminders
- Emotional control strategies
- Exploring logical vs. emotional thinking
- Identifying and restructuring negative thoughts

Communication

 Exploring the effects of stress on message delivery and communication under pressure

Preparation for Major Events

- Performance planning for coaches
- What do coaches need to prepare for?

Coach Specific Strategies

 Re-examining stressors, responses, and coping strategies, and setting goals for the future



Results

Mental Skills (MSQ)

f imagery, mental preparation, self-confidence*, and relaxation*

Competitive Anxiety (CSAI-2md)

- Intensity of cognitive and somatic* anxiety
- self-confidence intensity scores increased.
- somatic anxiety and self-confidence as more facilitative towards performance
- cognitive anxiety perceived as slightly less facilitative.

*indicates statistical significance at p<0.05





Coping Strategies

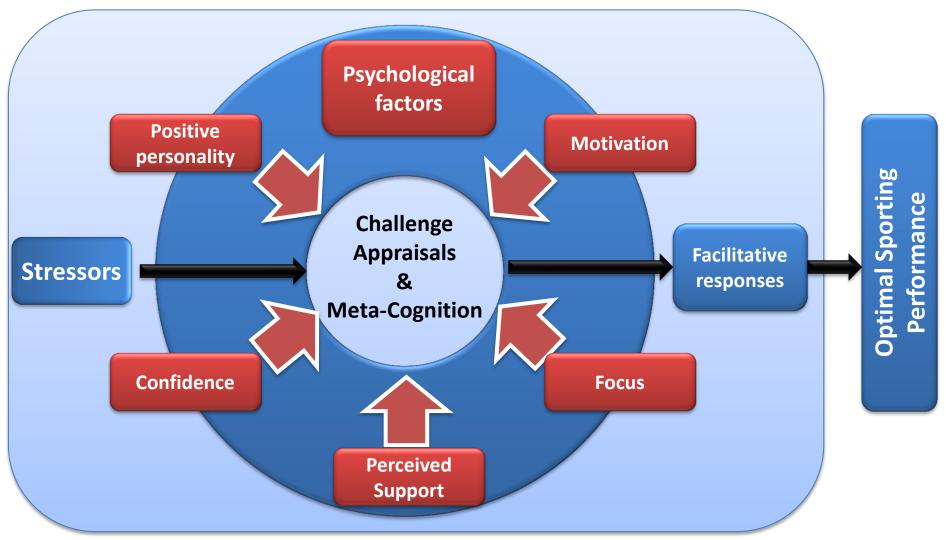
- Yenting, Humour, Active Coping all used to a greater extent after the intervention
- Self-Blame used less frequently*

Coping Effectiveness

No significant differences found

9 of 12 coping strategies perceived as more effective

Building Resilient Coaches



Sheffield

University

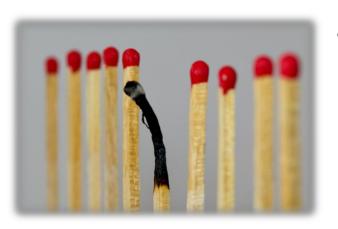
Hallam

Model adapted from Fletcher & Sarkar (2012)



Organisational Culture

- Removing the stigma?
 - sport psychology part of coach education
 - including basic MST/PST



- Managing withdrawal and recovery?
 - support available for coaches
 - managing the withdrawal process



How do we get coaches to "buy in"?



Coach Education & Psychology



UKCC Level 3 Coaching Qualification

MSc / PGdip Sport Coaching



The way forward

• **RESEARCH**

- Burnout experience
- warning signs
- symptoms
- recovery
- longitudinal studies

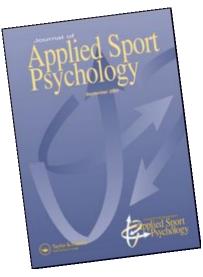
APPLIED PRACTICE

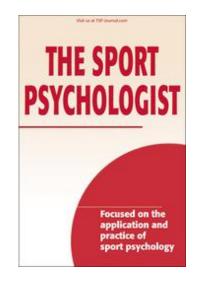
- "Checking in" with coaches
- Building support networks
- Involvement in coach education





Final thought

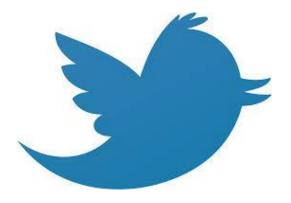














Tack så mycket

email: p.olusoga@shu.ac.uk twitter: @peteolusoga blog: http://peterolusoga.wordpress.com/

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