9H Pilar Walker, Eastern Kentucky University & Joel Cormier, Eastern Kentucky University
“Coach Bully: The Effects of Negative Coaching Behaviors in College Athletics”

In recent years, there has been much discussion in popular sport media on coaching harassment on various college campuses. The mistreatment that some players receive can be defined as bullying in that it is a systematic abuse of power in which a stronger individual exhibits a pattern of intimidating behavior against someone weaker or less powerful (Swigonski, Enneking & Hendrix, 2014). When college athletes are mistreated, it can have an effect on themselves and it can change the way they look at their sport or sports in general. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects that emotional abuse in a player-coach relationship can have on a student-athlete, how the student-athletes perceived their coach, or coaches, and sport on the collegiate level, and why athletes choose to report or not report these incident(s). Grounded theory will be used to analyze the reports of athletes, many of whom have been victims of physical or verbal abuse from a coach or coaches, to discuss their experiences. Discussions will focus on why there are not more policies that will protect the student-athlete from this type of coaching behavior.

9H Jordan Bass, University of Kansas; Jonathan Mays, University of Kansas & Peyton Stensland, University of Kansas
“Pressure to Conform: An Analysis of Culture Within Intercollegiate Athletic Departments”

The primary purpose of this study is to compare responses from intercollegiate coaches to discover differences and similarities between the perceptions of their team culture and athletic department culture. As such, the authors used institutional theory, isomorphic behavior, and organizational culture literature to inform and examine three hypotheses. For the study, the authors contacted 4,200 NCAA coaches via email. The coaches were sent a survey that incorporated the Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI). After receiving 345 completed surveys (8% response rate), three one-way ANOVA’s were used to measure group differences of the average difference between perceived cultures of the team versus the athletic department. Three significant findings emerged from the results (differences based on tenure of coach, tenure of athletic director, and revenue generating status of the sport coached) and will be used to further the literature surrounding coaching, institutional theory, and isomorphic behavior. The findings will also aid in the ongoing discussion of length of tenure among coaches and athletic directors, as well as address the divide that is occurring between revenue and non-revenue athletic programs.

9H Brahimi Tarek, University of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla, Algeria
“Burnout with Basketball Coaches in the Province of Djelfa”

A coach is the main driver of the process of training. There is not only his work on the delivery of his information and experience to the players, but this is linked to much of the other commitments which go beyond the issue of teaching the game to the issue of liberal arts education. The coach should be an example and role model for his players. Expose the coach to psychological stress, especially during competition and there appears the term burnout, which represents a state of fatigue and mental stress, both physical and emotional. Burnout is characterized by the possibility of the emergence of negative trends that may affect the coach’s relationship with others. Coaches vary in the likelihood that and the degree to which they will experience burnout in coaching young people. The importance of this research is its aim to identifying the degree of burnout and in finding the differences between the coaches and trainers of advanced youth. This research sample included the instructors’ class Applicants and young people, and numbered 20 coaches. The researcher used measures of symptoms of burnout in
sports coaches. The most important conclusions reached by the researcher is the lack of significant differences in the degree of burnout, of the scale as a whole, between the coaches of applicants and young people. This can distinguish youth coaches as they are more exposed to the combustion of psychological variables in mental fatigue, physical exhaustion, and lack of personal accomplishment.

9H AJ Newton-Anderson, University of Texas

"College Coaches Pivotal to Holistic Student Athlete Development"

Collegiate coaches occupy a pivotal space in regards to the student development of student-athletes. The importance of coaching impacting the student development process can no longer be viewed separately from other key university resources such as student affairs or student developmental programs across the institution. Perna et al. (1996) investigated the prevalence of mentoring relationships among collegiate athletes and non-athletes, and examined the effects of mentoring on their psychosocial development. The results indicated that mentoring occurred more frequently among athletes than non-athletes based on their daily interaction with coaches and other administrators that operate athletic departments. Athletes who had coaches acting as confidants, counselors, or positive role models reported a higher degree of comfort to express emotions and communicated feeling well rounded or developed upon graduation (Bloom, 1998). The significant time dedicated to athletic activities signals a question if collegiate coaches are spending adequate time, or if any, on the student development aspect to achieve broader student success goals. Drawing from a framework of Student Involvement (Astin, 2007) & social conflict theory, I will present a conceptual model arguing collegiate coaches as critical student affairs professionals in the lives of student-athletes. The implications of this research can assist athletic departments in the cultivation of coaches as a student affairs professional. In addition, this inquiry of coach development should include an exploration of how racial identity and race relations impact relationships between student-athletes and coaches in this context.