

Supporting dual career and employability of active and former elite athletes: Italian contributions to the B-WISER project

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Career development and transitions

Long past, but short history.

- 1995: Special Interest Group Career Transitions in Sport (under the umbrella of European Federation for Sport Psychology, FEPSAC)
- Career Transitions in Competitive Sports (Wylleman et al., 1999)

Dual career = a successful combination of education, training or work with sport that enable an individual to reach his or her full potential in life (Wylleman et al., 1999)

Holistic athletic career model

(Wylleman & Lavallee, 2004)

AGE	10		15			25	30	35	
Athletic development	Initiation		Develop- ment		Mastery			Disconti- nuation	
Psycho- logical development	Child- Pu hood ber		Adole / cenc		Adulthood				
Psycho- social development	Parents Siblings Peers		Peers Coach Parents		Partner Coach – Support Teammates - Stud			Family (Coach) Peers	
Academic/ Vocational development	Primary educa- tion		Secondary education		(Semi-) Professional career Higher (Semi-) education professional athlete			Post-athletic career	
Financial development	Family		Family NGB		Sport governing bodies / NOC / Sponsors			ily Employer	
-	10		15	2	0	25	30	35	

Background

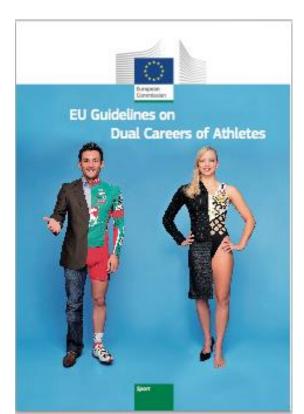
Career transitions

Career termination



Dual Career (DC) as a policy domain

A multi-stakeholders **policy domain** (e.g., education, youth, health, labor market) which connect these towards adequate career development of talents.





How many elite athletes in DC?



DC elite athletes as athletes facing a dual challenge (e.g., sport with education or work) and at the same time competing at national or international level.



> 120,000 per year



> 7,000 per year (out of > 4 mill.)



STUDY ON THE MINIMUM QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR DUAL CAREER SERVICES

- **1.** There should be an independent organisation responsible for DC
- 2. Formal agreements with educational institutions to ensure their support for DC
- 3. All support is adapted to the needs of the individual athlete
- 4. Sports facilities should be close to educational facilities, to facilitate athlete mobility
- 5. The formation of a DC network is encouraged

Accommodation:

- Sleeping facilities, suitable for athletes' dimensions and size
- Restaurant, serving healthy, fresh and well-prepared food
- Sport facilities of the highest international training level
 Rooms to study ICT and Internet equipped- and to relax

Educational facilities

(should be international exchangeable), which offer programmes that are:

- Progressive (for the individual), courses can be linked and combined
- Relevant (for the individual), concerning the desired learning career
- Encourage employability (of the individual), are linked to industry-recognized providers
- Encourage commitment (of the individual), minimum amount of learning hours
- Accredited, by national education standards and ministry

taff

all specialists are nationally accredited, committed to the Dual Career of the individual athlete and full time available:

- Physiotherapy
- Coach (Strength, Conditioning, Recovery)
- Nutritionist
- Sport Psychologist
- Medical support

Facilities:

All facilities mentioned at 'accommodation' should be located close to each other to improve the athlete's mobility. The basic principle here is that the athletes in an HPTC should not loose time travelling from one facility to another but be able to use their training-study time schedule most efficiently. Recommended is a 15 minute rule, meaning that all facilities should be within a 15 minute biking distance from each other (preferably at the same location).

Services

all services should be centred around the individual athlete and delivered by nationally certified experts.

- Lifestyle support
- Career support
- Nutrition support
- Medical support
- Psychological support

CURRENT SITUATION

POTENTIAL LOSS OF TALENT



POTENTIAL GAIN OF TALENT



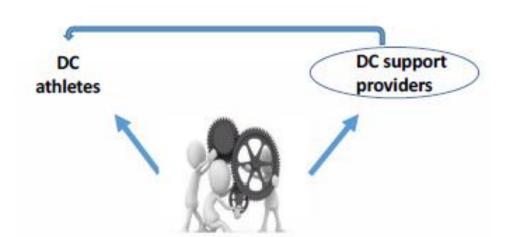
INSEP VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT BRUSSEL Erasmus+

Gold in Education and Elite Sport

Enhancing the competences of elite student-athletes & dual career support providers

A pool of 9,400 DC students-athletes 9 EU countries, 45 researchers

Aim: to identify **key competences** (of DC student-athlete and DC support provider) for a successful dual career.

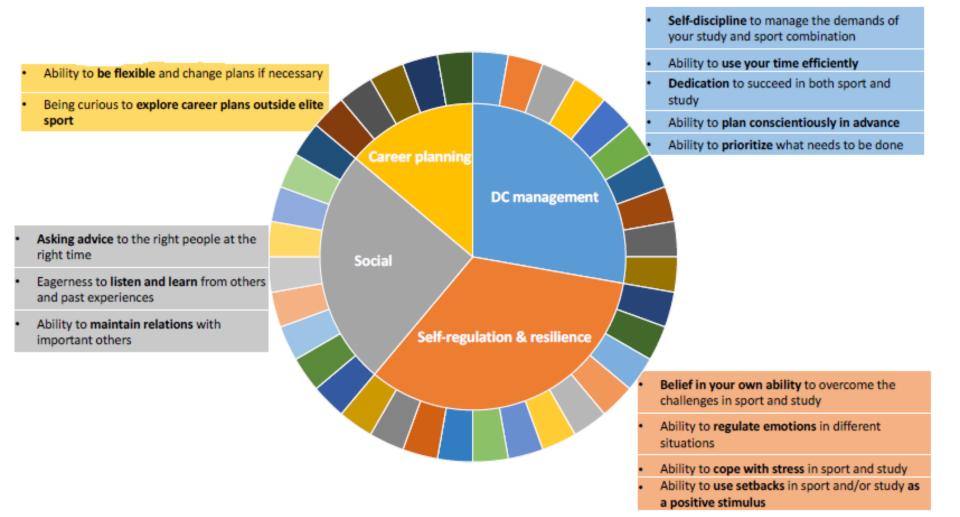




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DC students-athletes key competences

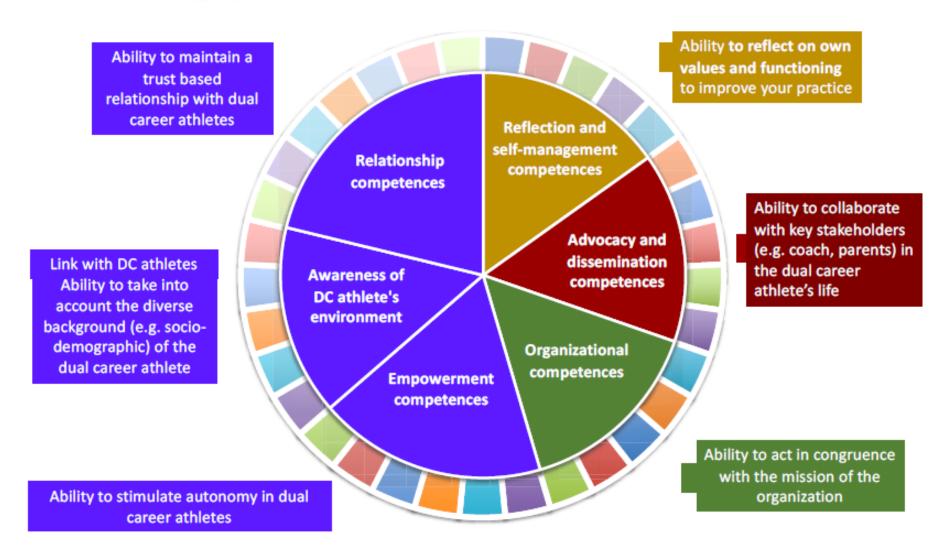




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DC support providers key competences



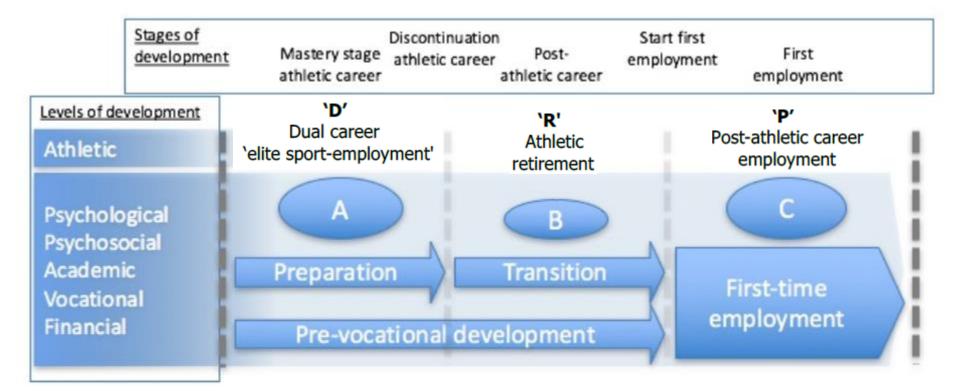
B-WISER

Be a Winner in elite Sport and Employment before and after athletic Retirement



6 EU countries, 13 partners, 39 experts

Aim: to enhance elite athletes' **employability** and employment opportunities.



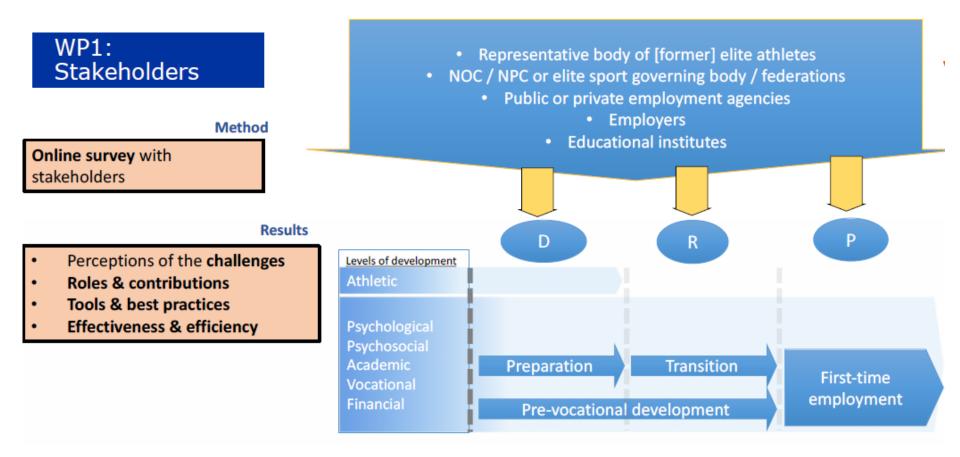


WP1

Perceptions, roles, contributions, and interactions of stakeholders

To identify, use methods to develop, and formulate recommendations on **the perceptions**, **roles**, **contributions**, **and interactions** (incl. challenges, requirements, best practices) of (a selection of representatives of) **five stakeholders** with regard to **elite and former elite athletes' employability and employment** during the three consecutive **DRP career stages** in the participating **EU Member States**.



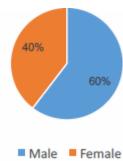


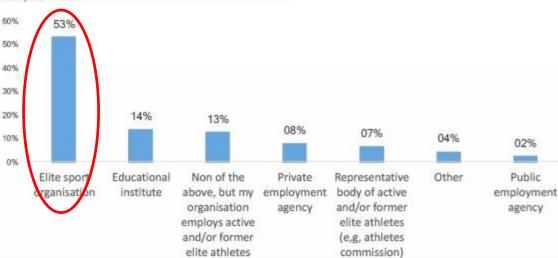
WP1 - Method

Belgium

N= 169 stakeholders in career support



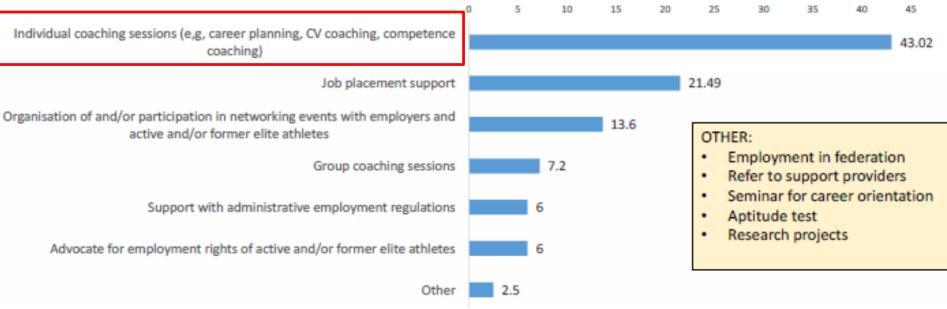








WP1 - Results



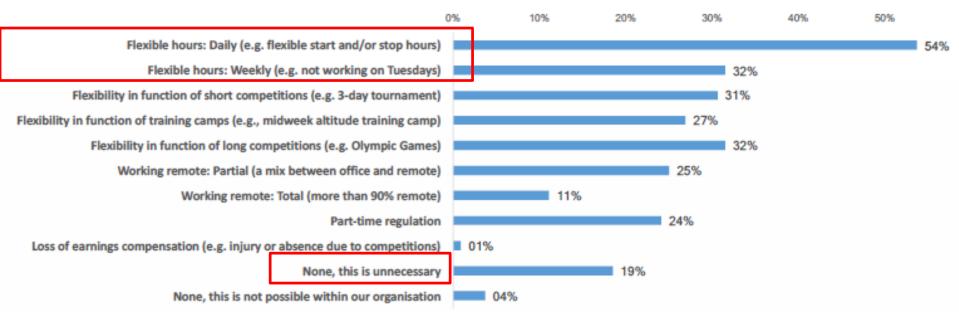
Types of support (mean percentage of those who provide support -> N = 67)

Career support providers' activities are mainly focused on **coaching** athletes .



WP1 - Results

Flexibilities for active and former elite athletes (N = 108)



50% of employers provide some flexibilities in the working schedule

However, 19% of employers think that A/F elite athletes don't need any flexibilities



5

Verv

WP1 - Results on best practices



Cooperation between different stakeholders is rated as adding value to employability of (former) elite athletes

3

Sometimes

4

Often

Yes No

How often does your organisation interact with following stakeholders?

What is the added value of this interaction?

often No added value A little added Moderate added Added value A great value value added value at all 2.42 Representative bodies of active and/or former elite athletes 3.51 OTHER: Elite sport organisations (e.g., NOCs / NPCs / sport federations / sport 3.96 Sport club governmental organisations) Coaching & 3.16 Educational institutes 3.89 Development 1.92 Private employment agencies 3.05 organisation 1.91 Ministry Public employment agencies 3.06 Employers' 2.44 Employers 3.69 representative 1.67 Other organisation 3.05 Frequency interaction Added value

2

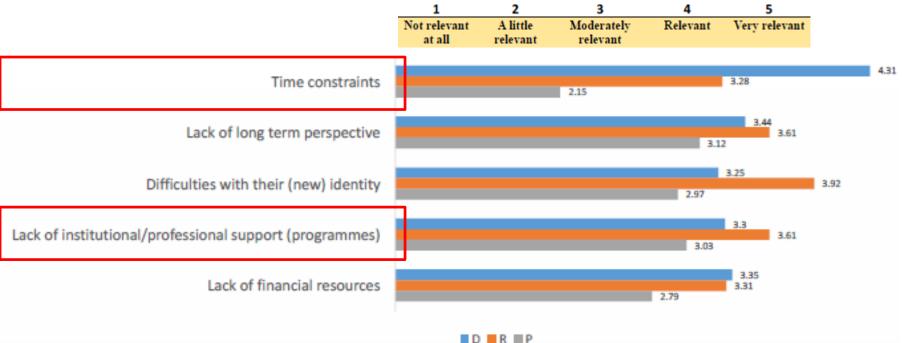
Seldom

1

Never



WP1 - Results on challenges, barriers and resources

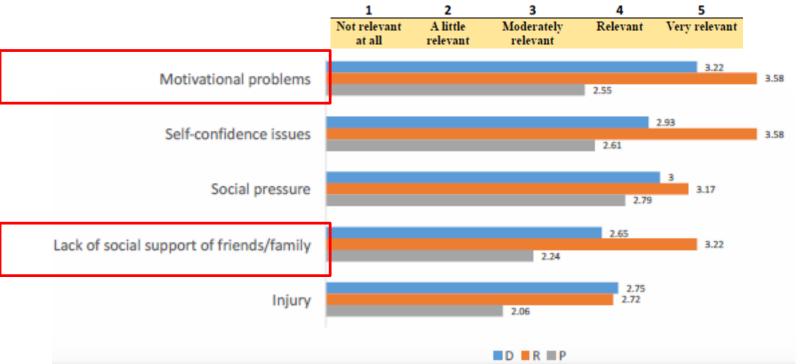


Time constraints were seen as relevant barriers specifically for elite athletes.

Identity and lack of social support are the most relevant barriers for former athletes preparing for a first time employment.



WP1 - Results on challenges, barriers and resources



Motivational problems and lack of self-confidence are seen as the most relevant for former elite athletes.



WP2

ΑΙΜ

To identify and use methods to develop, formulate recommendations on, and promote the competencies required and developed by elite and former elite athletes in each of the three consecutive DRP stages of development in order to optimise their employability and employment in the participating EU Member States.

WP2



Results WP2 Competencies to optimize employability & employment Instrument Online survey with elite and retired elite athletes Formative self-assessment tool Support-identification tool Levels of development D R Ρ Athletic Psychological Psychosocial Academic Transition Preparation First-time Vocational I employment Financial Pre-vocational development l



WP3

to identify methods to formulate recommendations to enhance the employability and employment of elite athletes and former elite athletes.

WP4

to develop or to enhance (existing) evidence-based best practices on how to enhance the employability and employment of (former) elite athletes.

WP5

to assess the quality (i.e. effectiveness and efficiency) of (a selection of) career support services provided in order to enhance the employability and employment of elite athletes and former elite athletes.



Conclusions

In EU good practices already in place, but stakeholders' and (former) athletes' awareness of the post-career options is rather low.

Measurement of effectiveness and efficiency of career support practices is **not** common practice yet.

Different stages in the professional career of elite athletes brings different challenges and barriers, consequently proactive **support** in preparing for specific career transitions is clearly recognised.







Thank you for the attention!





