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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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between performance strategies and types of resilience. It is expected to find a model of performance strategies predicting types of resilience. Limitations of the current study and future research will be highlighted.

53. Examining the relationship between perfectionism and burnout in collegiate coaches
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This study sought to examine the relationship between perfectionism and burnout in collegiate coaches. Head and assistant coaches (n=177) from colleges participated in the study. Based on Smith's (1986) stress appraisal model of burnout, three causal models were tested. The models included self-evaluative and conscientious perfectionism, game plan and team organization participation in coaching activities, perceived stress, and the emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and reduced personal accomplishment components of burnout. After removal of the organization dimension of perfectionism, the measurement model showed satisfactory fit to the data. The combined model including direct effects of perfectionism and coaching activity participation as well as stress-mediated effects of these variables on burnout exhibited the best fit to the data, accounting for 58% of the variance in burnout. However, only self-evaluative perfectionism proved to be a significant predictor, both directly and indirectly through perceived stress, of burnout. Conscientious perfectionism, game plan coaching activities, and team organization coaching activities, did not directly impact burnout, nor were their effects mediated by perceived stress. A multi-sample analysis was conducted to examine any differences in coach status (head versus assistant) for the conceptual model. The analysis did not indicate any significant differences among the two types of coaches. This study provides a basis for future examinations of the impact of dimensions of perfectionism and time spent engaging in activities related to coaching on burnout in collegiate coaches.

54. The relationship between prayer and team cohesion in collegiate softball teams
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The number of religious gestures seen at sporting events is steadily rising. Although it is feared that pre-game prayers may interfere with an athlete's preparation for competition, Turman (2003) found athletes credited those prayers as a way to bring the team together. Czech and Burke (2002) found that female athletes were more supportive of prayer and religiosity in sports than their male counterparts. Therefore, the purposes of the present study were: 1) to examine the differences in team cohesion and spirituality between softball teams that pray and those that do not pray, and 2) describe why softball players use prayer, when they use prayer, if they pray by choice, and how genuine the prayers are. Participants included 92 athletes from six American universities. Cohesion levels were measured using the SIST (Dillon & Tait, 2000). No relationship was found between scores on the SIST and subscales of the GEPQ (p=0.05). However, there was a significant difference between athletes who reported individual prayer and those who did not on scores for the SIST (p=0.001). Qualitative results revealed athletes believed team prayer aided in the development of team cohesion by bringing the team closer together and emphasized the importance of choice to participate in team prayers. Future research should include a more comprehensive study of the cohesion/prayer relationship among athletes in other countries.

55. Relationship between athletic self-concept and exercise self-efficacy of Iranian elite wrestlers participated in the Qatar Asian Games
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The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between athletic self-concept and exercise self-efficacy of Iranian elite wrestlers (freestyle and Greco-Roman) participated in the camp of Qatar Asian Games. 40 wrestlers were selected as elite individuals. In order to study athletic self-concept and exercise self-efficacy of elite wrestlers, Elite Athlete Self Description Questionnaire (EADQ) and Exercise Self-Efficacy Questionnaire were used, respectively. Content validity of these tools is appointed by experts and internal consistency of questions in a pilot study was 0.93 and 0.79, respectively. Data were analyzed in two levels of descriptive and inferential statistics. The results showed that self-concept mean of elite wrestlers were 127.95 that evaluate in high extent. Self-concept subscales means of elite wrestlers were as followed: skill (18.97), body (15.20), aerobic (14.72), anaerobic (18.52), mental (20.37) and performance (22.37). Exercise self-efficacy mean of elite wrestlers were 94.35 that evaluate in high extent.