# Referee education in Wallonia



### The case of the team sports with interpenetration

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#### Introduction and aim of the study Methods - Referees are responsible for the proper progress • Initial and career-long learning for referees ? of sports competitions • Aims of federations ? Aims of the courses ? What? - Research focusing on these important sport actors is very scarce, especially on their learning process • 3 members of each refereeing commission (n=15; ± 16 hours of recording) • Basket-ball, Soccer, Rugby, Hockey, and Handball How is it Who? organized Griffin and Templin (1989) **Analysis of the Wallonian** Friedberg (1994); Locke (1989) What are the situation of referee's • Semi-structured interviews principles that education in five sports • Analysis of syllabi used during the referees' courses are implemented? federations • Validity = source-checking, crossed perspectives How? • Subjects gave a feedback on the synthesis of the interviews

### Results A global model of referee development (similar to the coach education) Formal training Trudel, Gilbert, & Werthner (2010) Wise choice (Durny, 2011). Supervision Theory Non-formal training • Video Workshop **2** Social Interaction **3** Growing constantly Career-Initial Seminars Exams long Referee Education learning learning • Lack of human ressources 2 No communication between federations Very important point (Pizzera & Laborde, 2011) Experience • Supervision **3** Federations have limited interest for « refs »

# SPECIFIC APPROACHES PROPOSED BY THE SPORTS FEDERATION...

Limits of referees' training

(Margas, Demiselle & Dosseville, 2011)



Training is not free of charge (but untill 85 sessions/year against 2 or 3 in other federations – 10€)



A refereeing center where referees have weekly physical training has been implemented



Learning levels are defined to allow a gradual advancement



Supervisors are not volunteers (15€/h)

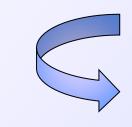


**Informal training** 

Referee educators must have a certificate of the international refereeing commission

#### Discussion and contribution to the field

- In the five federations, the structures are extremely different. An identical framework with different invariable levels, as in coach education (Theunissen, 2007) or in the FMOQ (= a multisports training for officials in Quebec, 2011) could facilitate the implementation of interdisciplinary training of referees (stress management, etc).
- In this way, the Wallonian interfederal association of sports (AISF) is currently preparing a workshop like this where communication, stress management are included. Good point to follow...
- Lack of human resources for referees'education —— It seems necessary to increase the number of supervisors —— Enhancing of their role



Strengthen the quality of refereeing

