

2010年代半ばの〈体育会系〉就職：
スポーツ種目と東証一部上場企業からの内定獲得の関係に関する調査研究

Japanese Student-athlete's, "TAIKUKAIKEI's," Employment in the Middle of 2010s:
A Survey on the Relationship between Particular Sport and Unofficial Job Offer (*Naitei*)
from a Company listed with 1st Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange

東原文郎¹⁾, 原田俊一郎²⁾, 舟橋弘晃³⁾, 吉田智彦⁴⁾, ミラー・アーロン⁵⁾
Fumio Tsukahara¹⁾, Shun-ichiro Harada²⁾, Hiroaki Funahashi³⁾, Tomohiko Yoshida⁴⁾,
Aaron Miller⁵⁾

¹⁾ 札幌大学 地域共創学群

²⁾ (株)アスリートプランニング, アスリートキャリア研究所

³⁾ 早稲田大学 スポーツ科学学術院

⁴⁾ 笹川スポーツ財団 スポーツ政策研究所

⁵⁾ カリフォルニア州立大学 イーストベイ校 身体運動学部

¹⁾ School of Society and Collaboration, Sapporo University

²⁾ Research Institute for Athlete Careers, Athlete Planning Co.

³⁾ Faculty of Sport Sciences, Waseda University

⁴⁾ Institute of Sport Policy, Sasakawa Sport Foundation

⁵⁾ Department of Kinesiology, California State University, East Bay, USA

キーワード: 学生競技者 〈体育会系〉, 大卒新卒市場, 内定獲得率, スポーツ別分析,
東証一部上場企業

Key words: Student-athlete "TAIKUKAIKEI", new college graduate's 1st job market,
ratio of receiving "unofficial job offer" (*naitei*), sport by sport analysis,
a company listed with 1st section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange (*Tosho Ichibu jojo kigyō*)

【抄録】

In the United States, many have criticized the college sports system that exploits "big-time" student-athletes, many of whom leave college without graduating (Branch 2011, Nocera & Strauss 2016). Meanwhile, in Japan there exists a myth that most college athletes will get better jobs more easily than their non-athlete student counterparts. This myth has been believed since the beginning of Showa era until recent days (Tsukahara, 2008; 2011). However, it's still unclear what differences exist between particular sports, and it remains uncertain what sorts of sports aid or stifle career development.

Given these problems, in order to explore the current correlations between particular sports that college athletes play, and details about their first jobs, this study attempts to clarify the relationship between college sports participation in particular sports and the receipt of "unofficial job offers" (*naitei*) from "companies listed with 1st section of Tokyo Stock Exchange" (*Tosho Ichibu Jojo Kigyō, TI*).

We conducted cross-tabulation and binary logistic regression analysis of data profiles of 11,984 student-athletes, including their sport, the company from which they received their *naitei*, their college's/university's prestige, their major (cultural arts, social science/natural science), how they matriculated (by academic examination, or by achievements in sport), their English level, and the position they played in their clubs during Japanese 2013-2014 academic year. The data is provided by the Athlete Planning Co. Ltd., which has

supported student-athlete careers as a prior business for over a decade in Japan.

The valid sample was 8,247 (56.3%) males and 3,737 (52.8%) females, among whom 2,341 (28.4%) male and 789 (21.1%) female students received *naitei* from any of *TI* companies. The results are summarized as follows: 1) both models, for male and for female, were statistically significant (male: $\chi^2=434.295$, $p<0.001$, Nglk. $R^2=0.074$; female: $\chi^2=177.543$, $p<0.001$, Nglk. $R^2=0.072$), but the largest contributor was a college's/university's prestige (male: Nglk. $R^2=0.059$; female: Nglk. $R^2=0.052$); 2) the particular sport played was the second largest contributor in both models (male: Nglk. $R^2=0.010$; female: Nglk. $R^2=0.013$). For example, for males, (Odds Ratio (OR): 1.683, $p<0.005$), American-football (OR: 1.574, $p<0.005$), soccer (OR: 1.564, $p<0.005$), rowing & surfing (OR: 1.546, $p<0.05$), tennis (including soft-tennis; OR: 1.478, $p<0.05$), rugby (OR: 1.414, $p<0.05$), lacrosse (OR: 1.411, $p<0.01$), baseball (OR: 1.409, $p<0.005$), and basketball (OR: 1.398, $p<0.05$) were statistically significant. For females, tennis (OR: 2.527, $p<0.005$), golf, ski, & skate (OR: 1.911, $p<0.01$), field and truck (OR: 1.823, $p<0.01$), swimming (OR: 1.804, $p<0.05$), lacrosse (OR: 1.748, $p<0.005$), American-football (OR: 1.696, $p<0.05$), rowing & surfing (OR: 1.656, $p<0.05$), and cheer leading (OR: 1.641, $p<0.01$) were statistically significant. For both genders, playing these particular sports helped them gain a *naitei* from a *TI* company than they would have had they participated in a different club.

スポーツ科学研究, 14,13-28, 2017年, 受付日:2016年10月2日, 受理日:2017年3月12日
連絡先: 東原文郎 〒062-8520 北海道札幌市豊平区西岡3条7-3-1 札幌大学中央棟7305室
Tel / Fax: 011-852-9080, Cell Phone: 090-6998-5175