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1: Assessment of Parental Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Pediatric Sports-Related Concussions

ATHLETESâ„¢ ATTITUDES TOWARD SEEKING SPORT PSYCHOLOGY ATHLETESâ„¢ ATTITUDES TOWARD SEEKING SPORT PSYCHOLOGY CONSULTATION: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE and the effect of sport participation on a personâ„¢s character and determine the underlying dimensions that define male and female athletesâ„¢ attitudes toward seeking sport psychology consultation as measured by the SPAQ.

Physical activity and the initiation of high-risk health behaviors in adolescents: The relationship between sport salience and choice behaviour in Division I collegiate baseball players: Aggressive tendencies in Malaysian youth soccer: An examination of individual and contextual factors. *The Sciences and Engineering. Psychologie in Erziehung und Unterricht* Vol 32 4 , The relationship between psychological and physiological correlates of the emotional stability of athletes: *Voprosy Psichologii* Vol 20 1 Jan , Benefits of sports participation for adolescent girls. Psychogenic abdominal pain and parental pressure in childhood athletics: Self-efficacy for quad rugby skills and activities of daily living: Psychological preparation for sport contests: *Movimento* Vol 3 3 Dec , The reasons for giving up prematurely in swimming: *Movimento* Vol 2 1 Apr , Psychological motivation in sports for the handicapped: *Movimento* Vol 2 2 Aug , An exploration of recreational participation patterns in a correctional facility: The phenomenology of the natural athlete: *Dissertation Abstracts International* Vol. Life styles of physically active and physically inactive college males: *International Journal of Sport Psychology* Vol 5 2 , Testing the Sport Commitment Model in the context of exercise and fitness participation: *Journal of Sport Behavior* Vol 25 3 Jun , History of sport participation in relation to obesity and related health behaviors in women: Social Motivation in Youth Sport: The use of an enhanced simplified habit-reversal procedure to reduce disruptive outbursts during athletic performance: Rhodes handicapping, or slowing the pace of integration: *Journal of Vocational Behavior* Vol 33 3 Dec , *Adolescence* Vol 40 Sum , Self-efficacy and participation in vigorous physical activity by high school students: Automatic classification of athletes on the basis of achievement motivation scores: Control of aging by physical activity: *Zeitschrift fur Gerontologie* Vol 15 5 Sep-Oct , The Athletic Identity Questionnaire: Development, initial validation, and relation to the stages of exercise adoption. A study of personality traits of men varsity athletes as compared with those of women varsity athletes participating in intercollegiate team and individual sports: Relationship of sport participation to sex role orientation and attitudes toward women among high school males and females: *Journal of Sport Behavior* Vol 18 4 Dec , A comparison of student athletic academic achievement before, during, and after the competitive season: The self concept of students physically handicapped and nonhandicapped related to participation in an individual sport: Sources of acute stress, cognitive appraisals, and coping strategies of male and female child athletes: *Journal of Sport Behavior* Vol 24 4 Dec , The effectiveness of a stress training program in coping with criticism in sport: A test of the COPE model: *Journal of Sport Behavior* Vol 13 4 Dec , *Movimento* Vol 1 1 , Social influences on sports participation during adolescence: Expressive and instrumental power value orientations of university student participants in the martial arts: The effect of athleticism and religion on the father-son relationship: The relationship of values, attitudes, and interests to participation in interscholastic athletics among selected American Indian youth: Sports and the release of emotional self-control: Outlining an analysis of the use of psychoactive drugs inside and outside sports: *Deviance et Societe* Vol 27 3 Sep , Gender roles and sports in adolescent girls: *Leisure Studies* Vol 9 3 Sep , A preliminary investigation of the authoritarian tendencies in a group of sports referees: *International Journal of Sport Psychology* Vol 10 1 , Evaluation of physical exercise habits in Brazilian patients with epilepsy: Physical Self-perception of Elite Athletes and Nonathletes: An undeveloped discipline from among the sport sciences for disabled athletes: The stereotype and recognition of female athletes: *Interdisciplinary and Applied* Vol 1 Sep , Effect of team sport participation on genetic predisposition to adolescent smoking progression: *Archives of General Psychiatry* Vol 63 4 Apr , Correlates of effort and enjoyment: Mexican American adolescent girls: The relationship between sports participation

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and self-esteem, grade point average, sexual activity, and acculturation from a relational perspective. Sensation seeking and participation in aerobic exercise classes: *Personality and Individual Differences* Vol 11 2 , An investigation of the relationship between activity loyalty and perceived constraints: *Journal of Leisure Research* Vol 23 4 , Differentiating between active and passive discontinuers of two leisure activities: *Journal of Leisure Research* Vol 22 3 , Student-athletes, academic achievement and self-esteem: The impact of involvement in intercollegiate athletics on college student development. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences*. Early specialization in youth sport: A requirement for adult expertise? *High Ability Studies* Vol 14 1 Jun , Religious practices and high-risk behaviors of college student athletes and nonathletes. *Psycho-social study of outstanding female athletes: Research Quarterly* Vol 46 3 Oct , An examination of its relationship to spouse support and congruence of commitment among runners: *Leisure Sciences* Vol 21 2 Apr-Jun , The influence of team cohesion and participation motivation upon performance success in intercollegiate ice hockey: Autogenic training, hypnosis, revelation and psychosomatic modeling as psychoprophylactic and psychotherapeutic methods for athletes: *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* Vol 21 , The influence of parent-coaches on participant motivation and competitive anxiety in youth sport participants: *Journal of Sport Behavior* Vol 22 2 Jun , The effects of object flight variation and subject experience upon speed and accuracy of ball trajectory prediction in three-dimensional space: A transactional view on performance jags: *International Journal of Sport Psychology* Vol 16 3 , The interaction of individual psychological crisis and time phases in basketball: *Perceptual and Motor Skills* Vol 66 2 Apr , The relationship between total leisure behavior of persons within selected Oklahoma communities and the success of high school football and basketball programs in their communities: Effects of enhancing coach-athlete relationships on youth sport attrition: *The Sport Psychologist* Vol 6 2 Jun ,

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2: Changes in Societal Perceptions of Women's Sports | The Peterson Perspective

Get this from a library! Young athlete's attitudes toward female sport participation. [Sandra L Hull].

Participants were parents of children brought to a pediatric hospital and 4 satellite clinics for evaluation of orthopaedic injuries. Participants completed a validated questionnaire that assessed knowledge of concussion symptoms, attitudes regarding diagnosis and return-to-play guidelines, and previous sports- and concussion-related experience. Over 8 months, parents completed surveys. Participants scored an average of Attitudes were safest among white women, and knowledge increased with income and education levels. Previous sports experience did not affect knowledge or attitudes, but parents who reported experiencing an undiagnosed concussion had significantly better concussion knowledge than those who did not. Parents with low income and education levels may benefit from additional concussion-related education. There exist many opportunities for improvement in parental knowledge and attitudes about pediatric sports-related concussions. Ongoing efforts to understand parental knowledge of concussions will inform the development of a strategic and tailored approach to the prevention and management of pediatric concussions. However, they are often unaware of the short- and long-term consequences of concussions and do not comprehend new concussion management techniques that have emerged in recent decades. Additionally, this study sought to characterize the parent populations most deficient in concussion knowledge. Materials And Methods Study Sample and Recruitment Institutional review board approval was obtained from the supervising hospital before the study commenced. Participants were recruited at a freestanding level I pediatric trauma center and its 4 satellite orthopaedic clinics. Individuals were eligible for participation if they were English-speaking parents or primary caregivers of children brought to the hospital or one of its clinics for evaluation of musculoskeletal or mild traumatic brain injuries. Parents and caregivers of children who had been previously seen for a concussion at the hospital or one of its clinics were excluded. Data Collection Consenting participants completed the survey in person via Qualtrics Qualtrics on an iPad Apple or laptop. After completion of the survey, a concussion information sheet was provided to all participants. Data Analysis Summary statistics means, frequencies, standard deviations were used to characterize population attributes, including demographics and previous sports- and concussion-related experience. For the purposes of analysis, contact sports included those designated by the American Academy of Pediatrics. For variables that were not normally distributed, Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to analyze scores. All statistical analyses were performed using R v3. Excluded data are detailed in the online appendix available at <http://> Results Sample Characteristics A total of parents were surveyed between May and December ; completed valid surveys and were included in the analysis Table 1.

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3: Attitudes about women's sport in mainstream media

A total of youth athletes (female; mean age, $\bar{A} \pm$ years) completed an anonymous questionnaire that focused on attitudes and beliefs toward sport specialization and sport participation. Questions were developed utilizing the feedback of a panel of content area experts and the University of Wisconsin Survey Center.

Much of the violence that has received media attention is violence committed by male professional athletes against their children, peers, partners, and animals. These cases comprise only a small portion of the violent and aggressive acts committed by men in the professional athletic community. The socialization that men and boys experience necessitates adherence to these norms and expectations, while implicitly communicating ramifications for non-adherence, as well as engagement in behaviors deemed feminine. Furthermore, research has shown that men who participate in organized sports exhibit more aggressive behaviors, in both athletic and non-athletic contexts, than those who do not. Research shows that men who participate in sports are more likely to conform to traditional norms of masculinity Gage, An aggressive, win-at-all-costs mentality is enforced in sports teams, thus establishing standards of manhood to which the athletes must adhere Steinfeldt et al. In other words, the positive regard toward aggression in organized sports, as well as the strong adherence to masculine social norms, breeds a culture of violence. In team settings, boys form peer networks that establish social hierarchies and, in turn, increase interpersonal aggression and violence Steinfeldt et al. These hierarchies are established based on the extent to which one exhibits competitive behavior, aggression, and domination on the field, or the extent to which one adheres to masculine social norms Chu, ; Steinfeldt et al. Fellow teammates, their adult coaches, and their fans reward athletes for domination, intimidation, and aggression on the field, thus encouraging it in other settings Bandura, ; Steinfeldt et al. Therefore, as athletes are socialized by their peers, coaches, and the nature of their sport, their tendency toward aggression increases. Violence and aggression are also reinforced by jock culture, which is defined by heavy alcohol consumption and aggressive behaviors Sonderlund et al. Additionally, alcohol consumption mediates the relation between athleticism and violence Sonderlund et al. Ultimately, sports teams are social sites that promote masculine norms, which contribute to a culture of violence, risk-taking, competition, and aggression. However, the encouraged aggression is exhibited by varying forms of violence. Types of Violent and Aggressive Behaviors Committed by Athletes Athletes engage in different violent acts, including social and sexual aggression Koss, ; Steinfeldt et al. Social aggression often takes the form of bullying or positive attitudes toward bullying Steinfeldt et al. For athletes in particular, research shows that players who perceive their team to have low moral standards are more likely to endorse bullying, because they view it as acceptable behavior Steinfeldt et al. Sexual assault, or the act of forcing someone to engage in sexual acts, is also commonly associated with participation in organized sports Gage, ; Koss, Sexual assault is more prevalent in communities where one perceives that his peers have positive attitudes toward sexual assault, which is often the case on athletic teams. This acceptance of sexual assault could be partially due to the fact that participation in organized sports is associated with more negative attitudes toward women, as well as more positive attitudes toward using violence in intimate relationships Gage, ; McCauley et al. The social environment on sports teams also has implications for behavior, as well as attitudes. Unfortunately, coaches often lack the training necessary to prevent intentionally or unintentionally imparting beliefs that condone sexual aggression upon their players Lyndon et al. Additionally, the prevalence of sexual aggression in the athletic community is likely to be related to the sense of entitlement seen in athletes, particularly in terms of their relationships with and expectations of women. Entitled attitudes are correlated with positive attitudes toward sexual assault Bouffard, ; Steinfeldt et al. This external endorsement of aggression and domination can contribute to increased off-field violence Bouffard, ; Steinfeldt et al. While this seems to be the case in many athletic settings, the severity, amount, and type of aggression exhibited by athletes often differs depending on what sport they play Gage, ; Guilbert, For example, football players are typically more aggressive because of the violent nature of the

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sport, which routinely includes tackling, hitting, running, and blocking other players Steinfeldt et al. Similarly, athletes who participate in sports like basketball, karate, and shooting typically exhibit more physical violence and aggression because of the nature of their sport Guilbert, Research shows that expressing aggression or violence does not act as catharsis, but rather encourages feelings of aggression and aggressive acts in the future Bushman, Thus, the more aggressive an athlete is on the field, the more likely it is that further aggression will be exhibited in athletic and non-athletic contexts. Additionally, men who behave aggressively in their lives are often attracted to sports that condone, encourage, and even require similar acts of aggression and violence. In contrast, athletes who play sports like table tennis and swimming, which require fewer acts of physical dominance, exhibit less physical aggression and more psychological or verbal aggression Guilbert, In addition to the difference between physical and psychological aggression, there is also a distinction to be made between center sports and marginal sports Gage, ; Messner, Center sports, like football, are those that have a long-standing historical position in an institution, thereby generating a large amount of revenue Messner, Conversely, marginal sports, like tennis, are less historically relevant and often make less money, thus rendering the athletes who participate in them less popular and socially powerful Messner, Due to their historical longevity, the masculine social norms that are established in center sports also are long-standing, thus leading to more aggression and violence. Therefore, athletes who play center sports, like football, are more likely to exhibit aggressive behavior than those who play marginal sports Gage, ; Messner, ; Steinfeldt et al. Research supports this assertion, in that athletes who play sports like football and basketball display higher levels of hyper-masculinity and sexual aggression and hold stronger beliefs in gender inequality than did athletes who play marginal sports, like swimming and tennis Gage, ; McCauley et al. Hockey, another center sport, yields similar results. Hockey players, who admit to engaging in violent behavior in their personal lives, report that doing so seems to be a logical continuation of the aggression that is encouraged during the game Pappas et al. Ultimately, it is a challenge to restrict the violence that is endorsed on the field from taking place in other settings. Conclusion The body of literature focusing on the associations between participation in organized sports and aggressive and violent behavior has revealed several trends. This reward system leads to increased violence outside of the athletic context Steinfeldt et al. While this culture exists in most athletic communities, the amount and variety of aggressive behaviors committed by athletes varies by type of sport Gage, ; Messner, Sports that are more aggressive in nature are more likely to produce aggressive athletes Guilbert, ; Steinfeldt et al. Also, sports that are more historically founded, as well as higher paid, produce athletes who are more popular and powerful in their social settings, and thus are more likely to behave aggressively Messner, Finally, research has shown that athletes engage in various types of violence, including bullying and sexual aggression Gage, ; Koss, ; Steinfeldt et al. These types of violence are more commonly seen in athletic communities where they are perceived to be more socially acceptable Boeringer, ; Lyndon et al. However, the existing research on this topic is limited, namely because the majority of the studies have been conducted on young populations. Most of the research has examined the aggressive behaviors of high school and college athletes, which, while valuable, leaves out a population that is very frequently publicized as committing violent acts: Future research should focus on the power dynamics and values that exist among professional athletes and their coaches in the National Football League, National Basketball Association, and Major League Baseball. This would provide a greater understanding of the causes of the seemingly high levels of violence and aggression in these communities. Additionally, the current research indicates that organized sports are sites in which players establish a set of values and beliefs that exist outside the athletic context. When they are used to propagate negative male gender norms, the outcomes are very serious. Therefore, organized sports provide an opportunity for young and adult men to learn healthy coping strategies and a strong set of moral values. Joe Ehrmann, a former professional football player in the NFL, has adopted this philosophy. Ehrmann views sports as an opportunity to redefine what it means to be a man and establish that masculinity is about trust, dignity, and integrity, rather than competition and aggression Tedx Talks, He explains that as a culture, we must reframe sports and redefine coaching so that sports teams can teach positive

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values and help boys become emotionally secure and developed men, which would then reduce the level of violence in the athletic community Tedx Talks, Therefore, restructuring sports teams as sites for the transmission of positive values could have lasting effects on the culture of violence in which we live. Social learning theory of aggression. *Journal of Aggression*, 28 3 , Associations of rape-supportive attitudes with fraternal and athletic participation. *Violence Against Women*, 5 1 , Exploring the utility of entitlement in understanding sexual aggression. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 38 5 , Sport, attractiveness, and aggression. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 53 5 , Does venting anger feed or extinguish the flame? Catharsis, rumination, distraction, anger, and aggressive responding. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 28 6 , *Journal of Homosexuality*, 62 7 , , doi: The adolescent masculinity ideology in relationships scale. *Men and Masculinities*, 8 1 , *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 36 8 , Cross-sectional study of gender role conflict examining college-aged and middle-aged men. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 42 1 , Bullying experiences of individuals with visual impairment: The mitigating role of sport participation. *Journal of Sport Behavior*, 36 4 , An investigation of the tenets of social norms theory as they relate to sexually aggressive attitudes and sexual assault perpetration: A comparison of men and their friends. *Psychology of Violence*, A timeline of the Adrian Petersen child abuse case. Understanding and preventing bullying and sexual harassment in school. *Individual Differences and Cultural and Contextual Factors*, 2, Little League baseball and preadolescent culture. University of Chicago Press. Dating aggression, sexual coercion, and aggression-supporting attitudes among college men as a function of participation in aggressive high school sports. *Violence Against Women*, 12 5 , Gender attitudes and sexual behaviors: Comparing center and marginal athletes and nonathletes in a collegiate setting. *Violence Against Women*, 14 9 , Violence in sports and among sportsmen: A single or two-track issue? *Aggressive Behavior*, 32 3 , The prediction of sexual aggression by alcohol use, athletic participation, and fraternity affiliation. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 8 1 , The role of high school coaches in helping prevent adolescent sexual aggression:

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4: Formats and Editions of Young athlete's attitudes toward female sport participation [www.enganchecuba

Title / Author Type Language Date / Edition Publication; 1. Young athlete's attitudes toward female sport participation: 1.

Most existing research has explored gender discrimination in traditional professions such as engineering, law, education, and medicine; notably absent is the billion dollar industry of sport. This research sought to remedy that shortcoming by exploring attitudes towards wage equality across gender for eight different professions, including coaching positions and that of a professional athlete. Survey results found that most respondents were in favor of wage equality across all professions, but the sport professions showed the greatest amount of variation. These changes and growth, complete with the belief in an ideology of mobility and opportunity, have created a diverse employment landscape. Legal and social frameworks have altered employment opportunities and forms of compensation¹⁷. Until the passage of Title IX in 1972, the presence of women in many professions was sparse, if non-existent. As preventative educational discrimination law based on gender was now present, women were guaranteed the right to pursue any profession of their choice. Within the industry, employment opportunities abound both on and off the field. The boom of sport popularity has resulted in a greater need for the many support staff needed to produce such a thriving enterprise. Off the field, coaches top the list of visibility and often salary, however employment surrounding sport include physical therapists, statisticians, marketers, agents, and public relations experts amongst many others that are all needed to perpetuate this billion dollar operation¹. As a career in sport is now a real possibility for men and women, research regarding this as an employment option is long overdue. Employment research has explored many diverse areas; this research sought to uncover attitudes about wage equality in various professions, including sport. Gendered Work Over time, both women and men have become more egalitarian in their gender-role attitudes³⁰; these social norms have become internalized and are reflected in work preferences. Despite the employment law allowing the presence of both genders into professions equally, there remains the long-term effects of what history had allowed. Amongst others, two different ways to explore gendered differences in work will be discussed here: Trait-matching in employment posits that men and women are matched to jobs based on assumed possession of particular skills and abilities. Women are assumed to be particularly skilled in jobs with high emotional labor requirements where their task is to evoke an emotional state in the client and where voice or facial contact with the public is paramount. Traditionally, men have been thought to excel in physical demands and intellectual tasks. Masculinities are often associated with strength, competition, and aggressive forms of dominance. In fact, male athletic directors at the high school and collegiate levels are more likely to hire male coaches than female coaches. The sex-matching model, often used jointly with discussions of occupational segregation, explains gendered professions by examining those who currently occupy various positions⁵. By knowing the current ratios of men to women, those entering the workforce are then matched to their place occupation based on their gender. The sports world, both historically and currently, is dominated by men³. This has led to the perceptions that men, therefore, know more about sport and bring greater skills and abilities to a position of employment in sport. Across all professions, more than half of employed women in the workforce would have to change jobs to achieve occupational distribution by gender. Wage Inequity Grounded in these gendered professions and attitudes towards work, it is easy to understand the wage inequality that has resulted. According to Gibelman¹³, the sex of the worker performing the task is the best single predictor of compensation; the gaps in wages exist at every level of employment and grow as the leadership role increases. Women and men both place a lower monetary value and greater output expectation on work completed by women. Gibelman¹³ uncovered that as the percentage of women in a given profession increases, the average weekly salary decreases. These factors perpetuate a system that places a premium on male salaries⁷. An initial study into coaching salary differential done by Knoppers et al. This salary difference was later confirmed by Zimbalist³⁶ and by Brook and Foster⁶. However, just because they can be justified, does not make them legal within the scope of the EEOC. Despite these legal prohibitions, inequality persists in

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many sport-based professions. The structure of the workplace has been found to contribute to wage inequality. Research demonstrates that women often start at lower positions and salaries compared to men, even in the same profession. Over the course of a career, these differences grow exponentially. A higher turnover rate exists in sport when wages are low, and when women leave a profession, even temporarily, they often lose their connections and may regress professionally 5. Male coaches are more likely to be heavily recruited and command a higher salary, which allows them to skip steps in the growth process more often than female coaches who are seen as needing to pay their dues. Women also generally spend fewer years in the labor market due to family responsibilities, which interrupts advancement and income possibilities 4. In the field of sports reporting, where individuals are expected to be available, this presents a particular problem for women looking to advance their careers. Person attributes have also been found to contribute to continued wage inequality. Lalive and Stutzer 20 also note the fact that more men are more likely to negotiate for a desired wage where women will not. Individual levels of risk tolerance, preference for competition, and personal aspirations have all been shown to contribute to wage disparity 7. Economists posit that if we truly lived in a competitive marketplace, then any skill differences that were once based on gender should have been balanced out and eliminated the wage gap 8. This has not occurred despite the entrance of women into a diversity of fields so something else must be at work. To date, most research on wage equality, gendered division of labor, and attitudes towards employment equity have used those already working, did not include their educational training, and used mainly traditional professions. This is a problematic approach. Further, Social Role Theory indicates that as people begin to work in various professions, they begin to adopt or internalize the attitudes that validate their work. Using those already working also fails to account for how those individuals arrived in those professions. Many of the traditional careers still exist in law, health professions, engineering, and education, but as society has grown, so have employment fields. Research has also found generational differences in the treatment of young women in traditionally male-dominated professions. Younger men are more open to the idea of women in a variety of professions than are older generations. The current generation was also raised in a Title IX era where we have seen a great influx of strong, successful women athletes that are usually viewed as the norm. These women who love to compete have taken those skills to their jobs and provide those employers a greater return on investment compared to organizations with a lower percentage of former female athletes as employees. These egalitarian women have higher earnings than those who hold more traditional gender beliefs and are part of the de-gendering of the workplace 17. It is unclear how this current generation of future employees perceive their choice of profession compared to the others available and ultimately view the wage expected in various professions. The current research sought to answer the following: What are the attitudes towards wage equality in various professions? The ratio of men to women in their targeted profession? METHODS Sample Selection Research indicates that feelings of entitlement regarding pay, that a person should receive a particular outcome salary by virtue of what they have input intelligence, skills, etc. This allows undergraduate students an acceptable population to study. As it was desirable to have a large cross-section of participants from specific disciplines, a cluster sample of undergraduate courses from a small liberal-arts institution was selected in the following manner. A master list of all undergraduate courses was compiled. Any course holding a general education, learning community, online, seminar, or field experience designation was eliminated as those classes are populated by any matriculated student rather than containing a high density of students in a particular program or had a very small class size. The researcher then selected every 10th course resulting in a total of 23 courses. Five instructors chose not to participate which resulted in a total of participants coming from 18 classes. Freshman and sophomores constituted the remaining 79 participants. Variables and Instrument Eight different professions were selected for this research and were classified by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as male-dominated engineer, CEO position, female-dominated nurse, elementary school teacher, or neutral lawyer. As this research sought to infuse specific sporting professions, three additional positions were added: This source demonstrates that the selected sport fields are dominated by men. Five different demographic

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questions were also added to assess what types of influence and modeling certain attributes may be present in shaping opinions 21. The first two related to sport participation: Personal participation ranged from never competing, participation before high school, during high school, and at the collegiate level; respondents were able to select all that applied to them. Respondents were also asked to report the sport participation in any capacity at any level of the following women in their lives: The final three demographic questions asked students to report their year in school, primary major, and gender see Table 1 for respondent demographics in these classifications. These variables were constructed in both a paper and electronic survey. Informed consent statements were present on both versions and were required for a survey to be considered valid. The first part requesting attitudes towards pay equity was measured on a strongly disagree to strongly agree, 5-point Likert scale. According to System Justification Theory, individuals have a fundamental need to believe that they live and work in a system that is just and fair. This scale adopts this same logic while recognizing that it is leading respondents to a socially desirable answer of equality. This allowed for a stronger interpretation of any differences found in the results as respondents would be responding against what we expect to be their baseline appropriate response. Professions were placed in a random order. In response to our basic psychological need to believe in justice and fairness, individuals create reasons beliefs to justify the inequalities that they see around them. One qualitative item was asked following the equality agreement questions to ascertain what their justifying beliefs were for any professions where they were neutral or undecided. The five demographic questions followed the pay equity questions. Only small grammatical changes were made to adapt the paper to electronic versions; no substantive alterations to the questions were made. Data Collection and Analysis Instructors who had their courses randomly selected were contacted about their willingness to participate in the study. The researcher constructed a consent email announcement with the Qualtrics survey link embedded and then forwarded it to the instructor who then distributed it to their students. For instructors who wished to have paper distribution, upon the date jointly chosen, the researcher visited the class, read a script introducing the study and inviting students to participate or abstain, and then left the room with the instructor. Once the surveys had been collected, a student representative brought the completed surveys out in a sealed envelope. All surveys were stored in a locked area until the totality of data was acquired. To prepare for analysis, all electronic responses were downloaded and organized into a spreadsheet. All paper surveys were checked for completeness and then entered into the same spreadsheet. All data entry was double checked by a non-participant assistant. Pay equity questions were recorded in the manner in which they were presented, two demographic questions remained unchanged, but the remaining three required some re-coding. Personal sport participation responses were re-classified based on developmental time segments to signify the overall number of periods of participation. Individuals who had never participated remained the same, those who indicated participation at a single time prior to high school, high school, or college were grouped together, and those who indicated participation in two time periods were grouped together, and so on. Once all data were coded, it was entered into SPSS for analysis.

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5: Women and Sports – The Sport Journal

Therefore, the authors surveyed athletes (59% female) between the ages of years old to describe the attitudes and beliefs of youth club sport athletes regarding sport specialization and sport participation.

These games showcased only the athletic abilities of men; women were prohibited from participating. In modern times, women athletes compete in the same Olympic games as men and participate in many of the sporting competitions in the same manner as their male counterparts. Not only has female participation in sports changed on a global scale as seen by the modified inclusiveness of the Olympics, it has drastically altered within the arena of the United States as well. From the 1800s to the twenty first century, America has seen female athletics take on new roles within society. In the 1800s, the athletic endeavors of women in America consisted of recreation such as horseback riding, tennis, croquet, golf, dancing, and archery. The limited extent of female physical activity was due to the social perceptions of women as feminine childbearing and home keeping figures. Sports for women in this era were viewed as mediums for social interaction rather than competitive or physically beneficial activities. The metamorphosis of female athletics from practically nonexistent in the 1800s to hugely popular in the twenty first century can be contributed to a paradigm shift in American interpretations of sports for women. As young women began to experience educational freedom and claim the independence to subtly move away from the realm of domestic responsibilities, female sports became more than social interactions. As early as 1862, the first recognized varsity game for coeds was held between Stanford and the University of California. In essence, it became more socially acceptable for women to take on physically rigorous activities as they proved their ability to take on mentally strenuous occupations. Women over the age of eighteen gained suffrage, and with increased political responsibility came the opportunity to expand female participation in other areas, such as athletic endeavors. Although the image of women still pertained to fragility in this time period, American society was becoming more comfortable with the concept of increased gender equality. Women were proving themselves to be capable of making decisions that affected all of society, so America began to view female sports as conventional rather than abnormal. While the early and mid 1900s introduced a period in which women started participating in sports to a much greater degree, feminism in this era was still defined by societal modesty in relation to the average female body. While athletic activity requires mobility, suitably covering and movement hindering outfits characterized early female sports. For example, in order to maintain socially acceptable modesty, female swimmers throughout the early and mid 1900s were required to wear bathing suits composed of blouse and bloomer sets. However, as women continued to become enamored with the concept of playing sports just like men, American ideals adapted to accept functionality over modesty in sporting apparel. As women became perceived as more integral to the success of society in nondomestic areas, female sports became seen as an important component of American culture. Throughout the war, women had to take on male roles as leaders of households and industrial workers. From the 1940s to the twenty first century, America has witnessed drastic alterations in tolerance within every region of its culture. According to this legislation, sex could not be the determining factor in discrimination, participation, or awarding of benefit in any educational program that received federal funding. While it was widely lauded, all members of society did not agree upon the Title IX Act; it was quite controversial in nature. At the collegiate level, basketball continued to become more and more competitive, leading to spectator crowds as large as 24,000 people at championship games. As society has adapted to changing times, the terms of femininity, modesty, and tolerance have been redefined. As these terms have gained new meaning, female sports have gained new roles within American society. However, as time has passed, society has overcome the barriers that those terms provided in their old context. Women will keep fighting for completely equal status with men on and off the playing field as long as society continues to support them. The quality of your examples make it apparent that you have conducted a lot of research. However, I would have to agree with Luke that by using a timeline to describe all the main events happening

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throughout the last few centuries, you do not really thoroughly analyze certain parts of your essay. Anyhow, this is a very solid rough draft and I definitively think you are on the right path.

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6: Update in Attitudes Towards Wage Equality in Gendered Professions – The Sport Journal

Attitudes about women's sport in mainstream media The report does show a positive trend in the decline of sexualized humor toward women. Young girls lose from lack of female athletes on TV.

What injury information can we help you find? Important message for young athletes: Play multiple sports Dr. David Geier is an orthopedic surgeon and sports medicine specialist in Charleston, South Carolina. Learn more about his background , media appearances , and practice. I was asked on a radio interview recently who is to blame for the explosion in youth sports specialization – the overwhelming proportion of kids who play only one sport starting at a very early age instead of playing multiple sports. You could blame the club and travel coaches, who need to win and need the best young athletes to help them win. You could even blame the organizers of these huge tournaments, who make six-figure salaries just by holding events for these club and travel teams. In my latest newspaper column, though, I look at the beliefs held by the young athletes themselves about sport specialization and encourage them to give playing multiple sports a chance. Part of that plan encouraged parents to allow their children to play multiple sports growing up, as I have previously discussed in this column. This time, I want to appeal directly to the young athletes. Play more than one sport at seven or eight years old. Multi-sport athletes dominated the first round of the NFL Draft A few weeks ago, 29 of the 32 first round picks in the NFL Draft competed in multiple sports in high school. According to Tracking Football, 22 of the 32 first round draftees competed on their track and field teams. Of the 32 first round selections, 14 played three high school sports. One, former Notre Dame offensive tackle Mike McGlinchey, played four – football, basketball, track and field and lacrosse. The best among them played multiple sports, too. Overall number one pick, former Oklahoma quarterback Baker Mayfield, was a high school baseball star. Running back Saquon Barkley, picked second by the New York Giants, competed in basketball and track and field. Only three players selected in the first round played football alone. Even that number is misleading. Josh Rosen, one of those three who played only high school football, was nationally ranked in tennis before choosing to focus on the gridiron. Those numbers are almost identical to the draft. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin surveyed young male and female athletes. The kids completed anonymous questionnaires that studied their beliefs and attitudes about sports participation and specialization. Like I would expect with questionnaires of parents and youth sports coaches, this survey shows that kids largely see specializing in one sport at an early age as positive: The NFL Draft is just one of many examples showing that you can play a variety of sports and reach the pros at the highest level. Sport specialization leads to more overuse injuries and more injuries as a pro As far as injuries from specializing in one sport at an early age, multiple studies have shown a higher risk of overuse injuries among these kids. Now an NBA study has shown that NBA players who played multiple sports in school suffered fewer major injuries as a pro and had longer careers than the players who only played basketball growing up. Plus, by playing a variety of sports, you can improve your balance, hand-eye coordination, power, agility, communication and leadership more than you might while doing the same thing, day after day, season after season, for your entire youth career. Pick a different sport and try it for a while. A modified version of this article appears as my sports medicine column in the May 15, issue of The Post and Courier. Orthopaedic Journal of Sports Medicine. Feeley, MD, Nirav K. American Journal of Sports Medicine.

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Results indicate that the intervention decreased prejudice towards female athletes after 3 weeks but had no effect on interest towards women's sports. Future studies should immerse participants into the live action of women's sports rather than highlight footage.

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Parents' and Teachers' Attitudes and Reactions toward Participation in Sports by Young Athletes of a University in an Indian State S.K. Gupta International Review for the Sociology of Sport 4,

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