

Perception of Parents about the Role of Sports in Academic Performance (A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Communities)

Muhammad Awais

Programme Officer, Ghazali Education Trust

Dr. Mohibullah Khan Marwat

Professor, Department of Sports Sciences & Physical Education, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, The University of Lahore

Miss Sadia Khan

Senior Lecturer Biostatistics, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences. The University of Lahore

Dr. Rahila Nizami

Assistant Professor, Department of Sports Sciences & Physical Education, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, The University of Lahore

Hummaira Farah,

Lecturer, Department of Sports Sciences & Physical Education, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, The University of Lahore.

Safeena Bibi

Lecturer, Government Girls Degree College Chagarmatti Peshawar

Samera Saman

M.Phil Scholar, Department of Sports Sciences & Physical Education, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, The University of Lahore.

Hafiz Waqas Ahmed

Lecturer Physical Education, Government Degree College Muridke, Sheikhpura

Faraz Hafeez

M.Phil Scholar, Department of Sports Sciences & Physical Education, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, The University of Lahore

Corresponding author Email: awais.amm@gmail.com

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Abstract

Background: Parents are an important part of their children's daily life and are frequently the principal individuals they contact when something goes amiss.

Objectives: The present study aimed to compare perception of rural and urban parents about the role of sports in academic performance and to quantify the relationship between the role of sports and academic performance of rural and urban communities.

Methodology: This study was comparative in nature. In this study, parents of college level student-athletes from rural and urban areas of Mianwali participated and compared on the "role of sports participation" and their "perception of the academic achievement". A total number of 80 parents of student-athletes from rural and urban areas took part in this study. The data was collected through a questionnaire adapted from the work of Simon Walters (2011), which was voluntarily completed by the father or mother of a student-athletes to measure their perception about sports participation and academic achievement/performance. Data was analyzed using Pearson Correlation Coefficients and Mann-Whitney U.

Results:

The sample was 80 parents from rural (n=40) and urban (n=40). Student-athletes were all male, aged 17 to 18 years (M= 17.67). Parents were 73 males and 7 females, ages from 35 to 40 years (M= 38.22.67). The students' sport participation information was collected from their parents and cross checked by their teachers. Archival data were used in order to identify the grade point average of the students. These data were provided by the collage registrars, whose primary responsibility is to maintain student records. These cumulative grade point averages were for 11th to 12th grade students during the 2011–2012 collage year and were based on a 5.0 scale. Moreover, the results of Mann-Whitney U indicated no significant differences between Perception of Rural and Urban Parents ($p=0.36 >0.05$). In other words, Parents were satisfied about the achievement of student-athletes.

Conclusion: As the parents' level of satisfaction improves about the role of sports participation, their perception of academic achievement also improves.

Keywords: *Parents, Perception, Sports participation, Academic Achievement*

Introduction

Parents are an important part of their children's daily life and are frequently the principal individuals they contact when something goes amiss. Rather than pausing for a minute to ponder what turned out badly or what ought to be the following intelligent advance to discover an answer for their concern, children contact their parents. Parents also have a significant impact on their children's satisfaction with sports participation (SP) due to their perception, behavior and attitudes. The way they support their children appears to be a major factor in the positive outcomes in SP. It is often said that parental positive perception seems to have a great influence on the way adolescents experience in education and SP.

Guardians who get occupied with their youngsters' SP, by and large instruct them, regardless of whether they are approached to do as such. Simultaneously, it should be viewed as that to an extreme or too minimal parental assumptions are related with low degrees of brandishing satisfaction and exertion. Be that as it may, the effect may contrast contingent upon the sex of the guardians. Fatherly assumptions were higher when

youngsters' work and capacity were low, yet maternal assumptions were not related with kids' results or brandishing execution. Parental presumptions had a curvilinear relationship with charm among young people of the two sexual orientations. Obviously, the impact of the proportion of mother-and father-constrained conduct resembles the proportion of clear presumption with respect to how beneficial or hindering these kinds of effect are on kids. Clearly the interpretations and impression of parental squeezing factor and constrained presumptions by kids are related to their experiences in SP.

Through the appraisal of different kinds of convictions, research overwhelmingly proposes that kids' translation of their folks' convictions about skill, or how achievement is illustrated, that is important regarding mental, social or passionate reactions. Parental convictions about their kid's capacity, relative worth of game support, accomplishment objective directions, and saw fittingness of athletic association are explicit types of impact that have risen up out of this space of study. With little special case, investigation into the connection between parental convictions about youngsters' capacity and kids' own impression of scholarly accomplishment and athletic fitness has been grounded in skill inspiration hypothesis (CMT). The utility of this system (CMT) as a valuable method to comprehend parental effect on their scholarly and sports execution.

The impact of parental conviction frameworks on kids' own self-discernments from a reflected evaluation approach with objective situated methodology in that parental examinations affected kids' self-examinations of how well they can act in scholastics and sports. There was a differential impact between the effect of moms and fathers on youngsters' self-examinations of their capacities to do well in scholastics or in sports. These ideas perhaps mirror a formative change in friendly impact. More youthful competitors communicated that they saw equivalent degrees of saw parental examination in capacity when looking at moms and fathers. Among more established kids, notwithstanding, moms kept a critical impact with children, yet declined with girls.

Such ideas propose that there is diverse parental impact in more established kids while thinking about parental examinations of kids' evaluations of their own capacity. The worth that moms and fathers place on being able in scholastics and sports is another parental conviction framework that has been analyzed. A couple of creators have uncovered that CMT, shows that young men thought it was not just more imperative to their folks that they do well in sports than young ladies, however they likewise thought it was more critical to their folks that they partake in sports moreover.

It is typically seen that male and female youngsters thought their folks esteemed games fitness was straightforwardly identified with the level that they evaluated their own game ability. Kids' perspectives on the significance that their folks connect to contribution in sports identified with their own feeling of athletic capacity. Kids who accept that their folks think it is significant for them to do well in examinations, rate their own capacity in instruction as being higher. Basically, view of guardians' hopes and qualities are critical indicators of kids' own worth, capacity and convictions. These ideas further assistance to disclose why youngsters decided to take an interest in the exercises they take part in.

Parental feelings about how palatable games interest is for folks and females is another kind of effect. The explanation in this line of assessment is that genuine endeavors have been viewed as more masculine in nature and this mindset is kept up when watchmen consider legitimate games interest for their children. Participation by youngsters, regularly female contenders interschool and neighborhood, for example, was connected with the young women's bits of knowledge that their fathers considered game to be an "appropriate" activity for them. The view that gatekeepers, especially fathers, have about the appropriateness of young ladies' activity choices appears to influence continued with commitment in sports. Though this particular assessment was not grounded in a particular speculative design, the disclosures are consistent with the debates in respects with the effects of huge worth socialization on development choice direct. Continued

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with research is critical to totally grasp the one of a kind thought of how watchmen pass on their feelings about fitting and huge endeavors to their kids.

Various investigations have upheld the utility of objective accomplishment hypothesis and inspected the impact of guardians' convictions about progress, or objective directions, has on youngsters' games contribution. Youngsters will in general receive comparable conviction frameworks about achievement in sports as those of their folks. It is additionally seen that parental objective directions are prevailing indicators of player objective directions. In particular, player assignment and personality directions could be anticipated by whether they saw their folks to characterize achievement in self-referent or standard referent terms. The degree of undertaking direction of youthful players was anticipated by their own impression of skill and, all the more critically, by seeing that their folks had an undeniable degree of assignment direction. Competitors who saw their folks to have a high self-image direction were probably going to accept that achievement was exhibited in a standard referred to way.

Generally speaking, view of what guardians accept about their youngster's capacity and the worth or suitability that they pass on in regards to athletic interest appear to be correspondingly accepted by youthful competitors. The convictions that guardians pass on about the objectives of support and how achievement ought to be resolved are likewise reliably identified with competitor's direction toward interest and execution in sports. More examination is important to completely fathom how this correspondence in parent-kid convictions is made and kept up and what parental insight means for their kids' scholastic and athletic capacities with an exceptional spotlight on country and metropolitan networks.

Literature Review

The huge assessment has been directed to investigate the associations between parental insight and practices and youngsters' premium both in scholastics and sports. The specific kinds of the effect that guardians have on their youngsters in sports are different and grouped. Speculatively grounded and precisely based examinations have perceived explicit parental discernment and practices that are relevant to collaboration plans, excited responses, self-experiences, and motivation of little youngsters (Lauer, 2018). The game-related parental effect research composed by the particular builds which have emerged the practices and feelings of moms and fathers that are associated unequivocally to young people's vicious athletic participation rather than even more thoroughly to their genuine work incorporation are focused (Torregrosa, 2019).

Investigations of the squeezing variable, suppositions and the degree of force that moms and fathers put on their kids for sports achievement and commitment has created broad assessment. By and large, youngsters' interpretations of the particular kind of parental effect change oftentimes throughout some undefined time frame. The parental squeezing factor is a routinely analyzed kind of friendly effect in the games sciences works (Wheeler, 2016). Notwithstanding the way that there is no single consistent definition, the exertion of squeezing factor by mothers and fathers has routinely been conceptualized such that reflects kids' evident parental suspicions, how essential watchmen are, their response to mishap/course, parental stresses over winning, and the squeezing factor gatekeepers put on them to succeed" (Stroebe, 2017), or the proportion of the powerful effect the parent applies on the young person contender to fight in sports, perform at a particular even out and continue with sports collaboration.

The impact of evident parental squeezing factor has been dissected equivalent to an assortment of psychosocial results, similar to intrigue and motivation, anyway has commonly based on the impact that obvious squeezing factor has on enthusiastic responses in sport (Neely, 2017). Numerous youthful competitors who see evident levels of squeezing factors from their folks similarly experience more raised degrees of negative energy for SP. Lower levels of clear squeezing factors are dependably associated with all the more sure energy for SP. In a right on time, somewhat theoretical, evaluation of wellsprings of stressors

among youthful competitors was found that obvious parental strain to participate in sports was perceptive of pre-match pressure among youthful competitors (Bocarro, 2018). Using comparable requests to explore the impact of squeezing factors, Babkes, (2018) reported similar results. Seen parental strain in competitors was a basic precursor of pre-and post-match merciless state apprehension in youthful grown-up male competitors. In related investigation proposed to test the association between basic others and loaded with feeling responses to capacity searching for attempts in youngsters, Boixadós, (2014) found that lower perspective on a parental squeezing factor among male and female players expected certain levels of season-long fulfillment.

Assessments on parental squeezing factors show that children see their mothers and fathers exertion of this sort of effect differentially. In an examination grounded inside ability motivation speculation, Anderson, (2013) found a uniqueness in noticed pressing factor subject to parental sexual direction. While perspective on maternal squeezing factor didn't contribute on a very basic level to the association between parental effect and male and female youngsters related psychosocial results, impression of lower caring strain to perform was connected with higher fulfillment, perspective on wellness and markers of regular motivation among youthful competitors. In an examination of youthful competitors, Archer, (2019) uncovered tantamount sexual direction contrasts. More raised degrees of squeezing factor were credited to fathers when appeared differently in relation to mothers for male players, however females saw similar levels of squeezing factor from mothers and fathers. Lindstrom-Brener, (2018) found more critical degrees of fulfillment among youthful male competitors identified with lower levels of the obvious maternal squeezing factor. The disclosures therefore suggest that the impact of obvious parental squeezing factor varies as demonstrated by the sexual direction of the guardians being overviewed.

In an examination by Dempsey, (2018) uncovered that over 70% of especially forceful youthful players imparted that their folks applied moderate to solid level of strain to fight and not draw out from sport. Unsurprising with other assessment, high parental squeezing factor was seen that was connected with negative passionate reactions among both the male and female competitors. Yet obvious levels of parental squeezing factor will undoubtedly inspire a negative enthusiastic reaction, the maker inquisitively assumed that various contenders didn't actually consider this to be factor as truly negative. In fact, a part of the contenders conveyed that the proportion of squeezing factor applied by their folks filled in as a kind of help and was perceived as certain with respect to improving their SP.

Parental suppositions for their adolescents' help in SP and scholastics are another frequently analyzed sort of parental squeezing factor. With respect to wear, suspicions are mindfully similar to pressing factor or strain, anyway they are operationalized and unraveled in a sudden manner. Suppositions have generally been portrayed as watchmen or feelings of hatred specific presentation goals or how much guardians need their kids to transform into a viable contender as opposed to being satisfied as long as young person makes some great memories (Reeves, 2019). Investigation on the impact of evident parental presumptions is dark. For example, Kaczala, (2018) found that youthful competitors who itemized more nonstop worry about social affair parental presumptions experienced higher state pressure before an opposition than peers who didn't experience comparative concerns. Others, regardless, have found that youthful players who saw their folks to have elite norms for them in scholastics and sports reported more huge degrees of obvious playing limit and bliss (Sanchez, 2013).

Parental execution targets or presumptions had a curvilinear relationship with young people's enthusiasm and joy in age-bundle swimming (Toftegaard 2016). The data appear to exhibit an edge of obvious parental suppositions. A moderate level of execution and accomplishment suspicions is helpful and related to positive game related responses. Suppositions that are viewed as unreasonably high, or those that are joined by critical worry about get-together parental assumptions and dreams, may without a doubt be badly designed to social, excited or mental responses experienced by youth contenders. The effect of presumptions appears to shift dependent upon whether they come from mothers or fathers. Maternal presumptions or discernment

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were unequivocally associated with little enjoyment, while fathers' suppositions or insight goals were unfavorably associated with their evaluations of their youngster's scholastic work yet not with SP (Smith, 2011).

Investigation grounded in theories, for instance, the expectation regard theory gives a way to deal with appreciate and expect the impact of parental suspicions on youthful competitors. Disclosures from a longitudinal examination of the association between parental feelings and children's self-experiences and development choices revealed that impression of parental expectations were basic pointers of kids' perspective on their abilities (Greendorfer, 2016). Impression of capacity, hence, were related to the choices that kids made in choosing to take an interest or pass on explicit activities. Even more expressly, kids who saw that their folks thought they were actually handy and expected that they ought to choose to play sports acknowledged that they had the alternative in game and afterward chose to be locked in with games (Wagnsson, 2013). Further assessment is relied upon to expand our cognizance of the fundamental occupation that parental suspicions play in young people's athletic commitment.

More wide parental reactions to execution or responses reliant upon the introduction of youthful contenders has moreover been investigated. For most part, these reactions have been portrayed with respect to the brimming with feeling and lead reactions displayed by guardians following young people's exhibit of game limit (Yesu, 2015). Using this operational definition, there was a positive association between perspective on mothers and fathers course of action of normal positive execution unexpected responses to execution accomplishment and vicious soccer players psychosocial responses. The revelations are unsurprising with previous results of youthful competitors who declared less unfriendly maternal execution reactions experienced more prominent satisfaction.

Methodology

The present study aimed to compare perception of rural and urban parents about the role of sports in academic performance and to quantify the relationship between the role of sports and academic performance of rural and urban communities. This study was comparative in nature. In this study, parents of college level student-athletes from rural and urban areas of Mianwali participated and compared on the "role of sports participation" and their "perception of the academic achievement". A total number of 80 parents of student-athletes from rural and urban areas took part in this study. The data was collected through a questionnaire adapted from the work of Simon Walters (2011), which contains three parts. First part measured sports participation and related activities of student-athletes, second part of the questionnaire measured the availability of parental support to the student-athlete, and the third part voluntarily completed by the father or mother of a student-athletes to measure their perception about sports participation and academic achievement/performance. Data was analyzed using Pearson Correlation Coefficients and Mann-Whitney U.

Results

The sample was 80 parents from rural (n=40) and urban (n=40). Student-athletes were all male, aged 17 to 18 years (M= 17.67). Parents were 73 males and 7 females, ages from 35 to 40 years (M= 38.22.67). The students' sport participation information was collected from their parents and cross checked by their teachers. Archival data were used in order to identify the grade point average of the students. These data were provided by the collage registrars, whose primary responsibility is to maintain student records. These cumulative grade point averages were for 11th to 12th grade students during the 2011–2012 collage year and were based on a 5.0 scale. Moreover, the results of Mann-Whitney U indicated no significant differences between Perception of Rural and Urban Parents ($p=0.36>0.05$). In other words, Parents were satisfied about the achievement of student-athletes.

Table-1:

Association between Parents' Perception of Academic Satisfaction and Achievement

		AcademicSatisfaction	AcademicAchievement
ParentsAcademicSatisfactio n	Pearson Correlation	1	.750**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	80	80
AcademicAchievement	Pearson Correlation	.750**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	80	80

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results demonstrated that the patents' perceptions for student-athletes' satisfaction and academic achievement had a positive correlation ($r=0.75$, $p=0.000$).

Figure-1

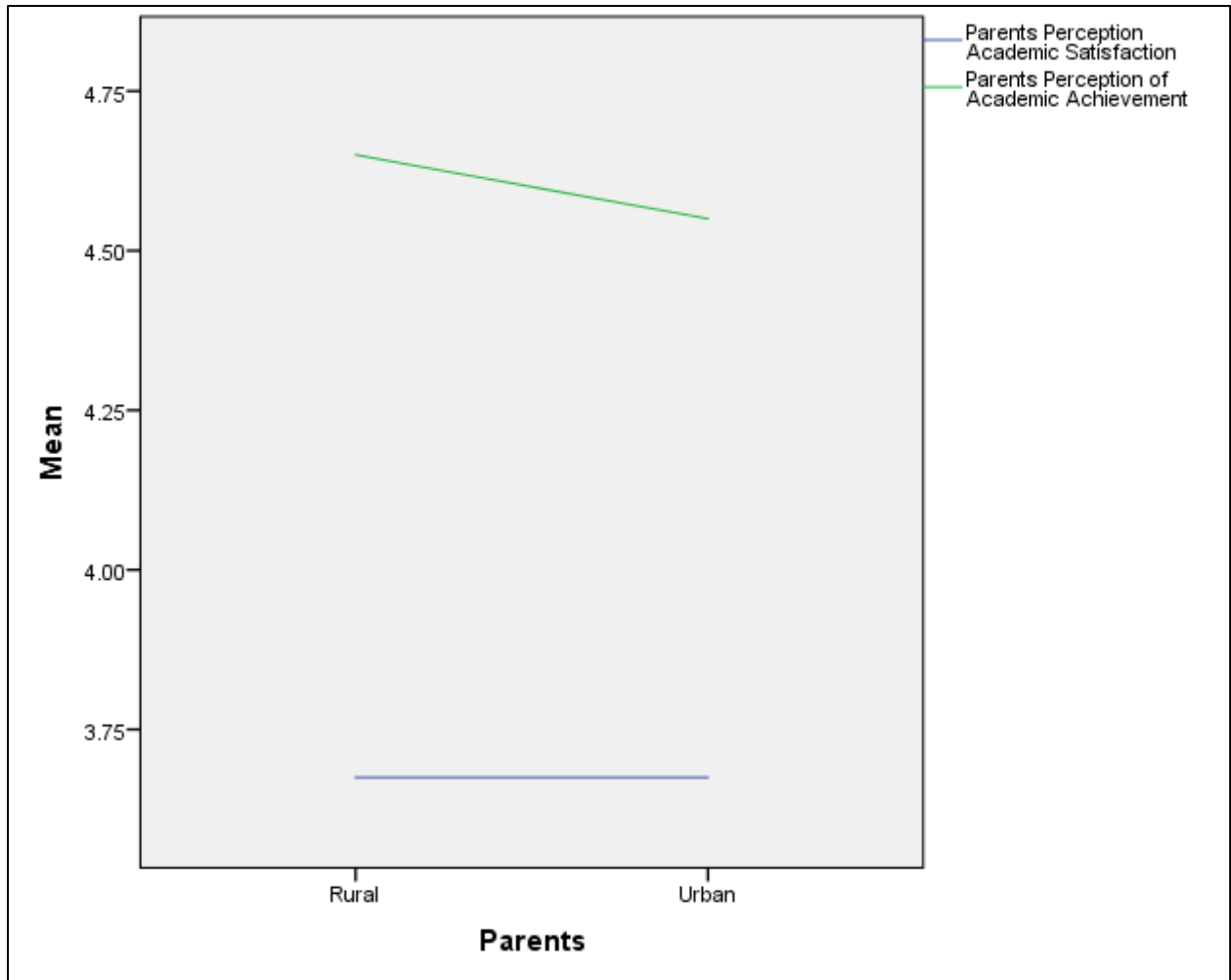


Figure-1 is showing as the parents' level of satisfaction improves about the role of sports participation, their perception of academic achievement also improves.

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Table-2: Differences between Perception of Rural and Urban Parents

	Parents Perception Academic Satisfaction	Parents Perception of Academic Achievement
Mann-Whitney U	793.500	720.000
Wilcoxon W	1613.500	1540.000
Z	-.069	-.907
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.945	.364

Mann-Whitney U indicated no significant differences between Perception of Rural and Urban Parents ($p=0.36>0.05$). In other words, Parents were satisfied about the achievement of student-athletes.

Discussion

The purpose of the present study was to examine the perception of parents about the role of sports in academic achievement. Parents altogether affect their youngsters' satisfaction on sports participation (Lauer, 2018) in light of their way of behaving and their perspectives through their association in sports or by having conversation with their children. The way that they offer help to their children is by all accounts a central point to their positive results of sports (Archer, 2019) expressed that parental association appears to have the significant impact on the manner in which student-athletes oversee time to keep a harmony among sports and academics.

Generally speaking, composition competitors like arrangement more and they will quite often acquire a higher grade point normal, have more prominent academics and sports related goals, and are bound to accomplish an advanced education (Wheeler, 2016). Other exploration shows that student-athletes are successful people (Stroebel, 2017) and that interest straightforwardly adds to more prominent execution in arrangement (Kaczala, 2018). Taking into account that sports empowers various positive intellectual and emotional well-being results, student-athletes actually should have a long list of motivations to become engaged with and go on in sports (Reeves, 2019). Scientists likewise proposes that skilled student-athletes often perform well in sports, yet in addition in the collage setting (Bocarro, 2018). These investigations report that skilled competitors have higher grade point and graduation rates in contrast with those who are less athletic (Greendorfer, 2016) and that they are exceptionally energetic to perform well in their academics also (Nielsen, 2016).

It has been contended that sports cultivates student-athletes identification with academia and values, including performing great scholastically (Dempsey, 2018). However, while the writing for the most part shows a positive relationship between student-athletes and scholastic accomplishment, the aftereffects of concentrates on this theme stays uncertain. Ongoing examination reports a positive connection among sports and academics. A review looking at the relationship between sports investment and academics results saw that as whether or not academic achievement was connected with the sports, there were positive relationship between sports interest and academic accomplishment among student-athletes of various areas (Anderson, 2013).

However studies show that interest in games and academic accomplishment have a positive connection, there have been a few recorded examinations going against this end. A couple of studies set off a discussion over the connection between sports and academic accomplishment. This discussion go on today. Babkes, (2018) reasoned that a negative connection exists, essentially because of how much time spent in sporting activities detracts from time that could be given to work on oneself to do well in

academics. This can be particularly valid for student-athletes taking part in a few games or all year sports. Student-athletes frequently battle with using time productively; without authority of this expertise, their grades can endure.

Despite the fact that taking part in sports plays a vital role inside the general advancement of the student-athletes, an adverse consequence on academic accomplishment is the expense of interest (Neely, 2017). Indeed, even with the abundance of writing demonstrating a positive relationship between sports and academic accomplishment, connection isn't characteristic of causation (Sanchez, 2013). Student-athletes may simply be better generally, and it might not have anything to do with the way they take part in sports. Besides, Toftegaard, (2016) proposed that in deciding the variables connected with inspiration and sports participation, a contention could be made that student-athletes in all actuality do well in arrangement and academic undertakings since they need to stay qualified to play their specific game and not on the grounds that they are truly intrigued by instruction.

Parental help was viewed as decidedly related with academic accomplishment of student-athletes. The discoveries are steady with the writing (Yesu, 2015) which proposes student-athletes performed better in academics assuming as parental inclusion that expected a huge venture of time, for example, talking about academic matters and imparting and this is one variable, which should be investigated in future research. Moreover, parental inclusion, for example, nurturing style and assumptions greatly affected Student-athletes' instructive results. Collage overseers ought to distinguish the significant features of parental inclusion that can improve academic accomplishment of student-athletes, so that guardians can be directed on how they ought to turn out to be more included.

It can't be rejected that there are many variables that can impact the academic accomplishment of student-athletes. Generally student-athletes play various parts from non-competitors as need might arise to satisfy two jobs which are similarly significant: that of a college and that of a competitor addressing the college in sports. Hence, extra investigations are expected to additionally look at academic accomplishment of college competitors particularly on different factors separated from those explored in this paper.

The findings of the current study showed that the manner in which parents see their children characterizes the sensations of fulfillment they gain in brandishing climate (Peterson, 2014). The outcomes additionally showed that both the rural and urban parents experienced fulfillment with academic accomplishment of their youngsters.

Assuming that guardians will quite often be steadier and try not to squeeze student-athletes, they have good affections for their support. Also, parents have similar insight about their children's fulfillment as indicated by their way of behaving. The findings of the paper for parent-youngster understanding presents a solid evidence on the side of the thought that guardians and their children disagree on proportions of parental strain and backing in their youngsters' game.

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