

# Module 2. The family environment

## Unit 2.1 The family environment

### Introduction

No one can deny the importance of the family environment; this is also true within the world of sports. The parents' role, in particular is a key-point during the initiation and subsequent maintenance of sporting activity. In this unit, we will review the different ways parents influence their children's involvement in sports.

We will discuss how the social support provided by family is crucial in the early years as well as in established sports careers. This social support can be given in different ways:

- Emotional: offering empathy, support and encouragement to the athlete. Let's focus especially on this very important point. Possibly no elite athlete would think it possible to reach that level without the support from their family. Beyond the stage of initiation, family members are elite athletes' main emotional support – they accompany the athlete from the stands, their presence represent a state of calmness and motivation, and they provide support for the athlete in unfavorable situations.
- Instrumental support: providing material resources and time.
- Informative or evaluative support: providing the athlete with feedback on their performance.

Social support is a vitally important factor at a young age as well as in established sports careers.

We will also analyze the family's expectations and beliefs and the impact they can have on sports practice. Expectations that are not in line with the athlete's capabilities may cause frustration and demotivation for the athlete, make practicing more difficult, and significantly increase the possibility of them quitting. Ideally, the family's expectations will be challenges that are achievable for the athlete. Fostering understanding between parents and professionals in sport will not only help families learn what it means to have a son or daughter who is an athlete, but it will also ensure that the experience is positive and enriching.

We must also remember that the family is a powerful model of behavior. Bandura's theory of social learning (1987) shows that if the family is involved in athletic activities, it will be a strong incentive for the children to do the same.

Lastly, we will look at the so-called coach-family-athlete triad. This model illustrates the relationship between these actors within the sporting environment. If we go a step further, we will also find other models, such as the athletic square or pentagon, which include additional actors within the athlete's ecosystem (friends, managers, referees, etc.). All of these models coincide in that they emphasize that the people who surround the athlete need to work together and give them coherent messages.

The literature on this topic deals almost exclusively with the formative years, since that is when the influence of parents and family is most evident. However, the family's importance can also be extrapolated to high performance sports, when a career is already underway. In these cases, social support is especially important at an emotional level.

### **2.1.1 The family**

The literature contends that the involvement of parents or close relatives is indispensable in the life of an individual who aspires to become a high performance athlete. Within the context of actual athletic development, parental presence is necessary if development is to be comprehensive.

Parents' participation help forming habits, achieving goals, sustaining motivation for athletic activities, acting as role models, and providing emotional support. In short, family is a pillar upon which the athlete's developmental process relies.

As Rodríguez and García (2010) state, parents are the first and most important social context for their children. Experience gleaned from the family context is applied in all of the environments where the individual later interacts. Therefore, models for success or failure which are experienced as part of family life will be applied in the sports environment.

According to the literature on this subject, the influence of the family is most significant in the early years, when the athlete starts to shape their model for sports practice and when life-long emotional and educational influences are instilled in the person. In this sense, during childhood structures start to mature and everything learned at that time will be passed on to areas of development.

During development, subjects will acquire interest in and motivation for sport, and it is exactly at this point where families must take a stance that helps sustain their children's interest. The opposite may occur in many cases: the parents are not aligned with the child's interests and therefore, over time, motivation dwindles due to a lack of encouragement. Or parents may show interest and be the main support, and their lives may be taken over by their child's sports career. Continual and consistent support is what makes the difference.

## **How subjects see themselves and how their parents see them**

Parents' perception of their children's potential performance has a major influence on the perception that the subject will have on his or her own capabilities and later interest in playing sports.

Jacobs and Eccles (1992) discovered that a subject's perception of their abilities is related to their mother's perception of those abilities. The subject's perception of their own capabilities is related to their actual ability level and interest in playing sports. Accordingly, we see the influence of the parents' perception, since it is congruent with that of their children. It is important for parents to believe in their children's potential, since they will live up (or down) to the image their parents have of them.

This is often manifested in the feedback that parents give to their children when they have succeeded or failed. In a study of soccer players, Babkes and Weiss (1999) established that when children received positive feedback, from their mother or their father, their level of competition improved.

Brustad (1992) asserts that family members (parents) shape a subject's perception in two directions. Firstly, parents interpret their child's achievements, and thus influence the child's perception of success or failure based on those interpretations. Secondly, parents shepherd their children toward environments where they believe they will be successful. Additionally, this author posits that there is a linear relationship between a subject's physical perception and the amount of encouragement their parents give them.

### **2.1.2 Family and motivation**

Duda (1999) suggests that the goals parents set for their children are one way to position them for athletic success, and that this has a direct relationship with subjects' perception of goal-setting.

In a study of 75 athletes of both sexes, Cervelló and Guzmán (1996) found a direct and significant relationship between athletes' approach to competition and how they understand the criteria their parents, coaches, and friends use to determine success in competition.

In another study, with a larger group of subjects (975), Gutierrez and Escartí (2006) found evidence of a relationship between parents' and teachers' perceptions of success in physical education at school and a subject's own perceptions.

Hellstedt (1988) shows that there is a significant relationship between the enthusiasm skiers have for their sport and their parents' active participation through motivation and pressure-free support. Van Yperen (1997 & 1998) indicates that parents who

enthusiastically support their children engender an emotional response to the sport. These subjects (soccer players) have more fun when their parents provide positive support with regard to athletic activities.

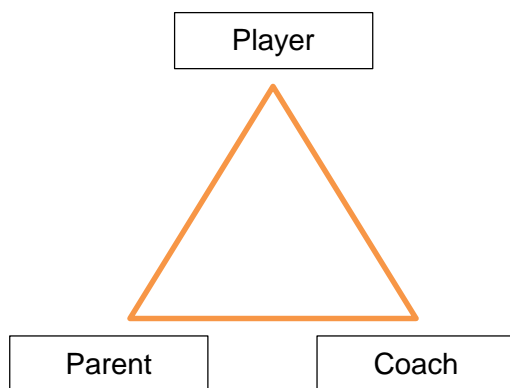
The attitude and positive and encouraging behavior of parents and family members is linked to the subject's positive experience of their sport. If parents demonstrate satisfaction with their children's effort and performance, they will be more likely to enjoy practicing sports.

Parents must strike a balance with regard to supporting their children, without increasing anxiety or stress levels. The support they provide during a sports career is a determining factor in the experience the subject has while playing. In many families, the parents (father and/or mother) live out their own aspirations through their children's athletic careers, which becomes a source of constant pressure, with parents failing to understand the damage they may be doing.

### Context

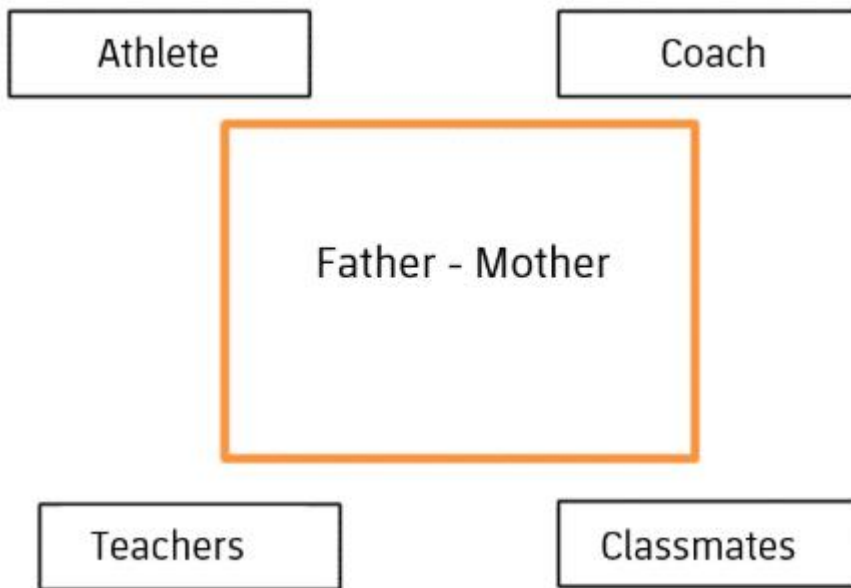
During a sports career, the family environment and other close environmental factors are what end up determining the nature of the athlete's experience. These relationships can be defined and plotted in different ways:

**Figure 1: Smoll's Model**



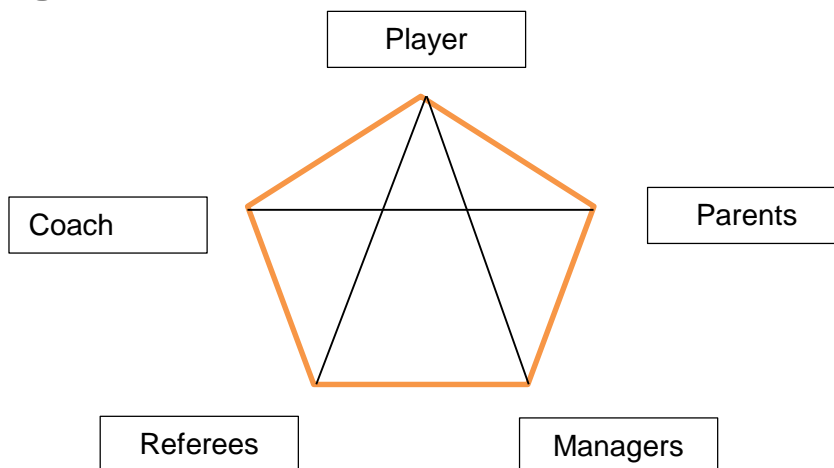
Source: Smoll (1991).

**Figure 2: Ortin's Model**



Source: Ortin (2009).

**Figure 3: Context Models**



Source: Dosil (2008).

The triangle figure was proposed by Smoll (1991), the square by Ortin (2009), and the pentagon by Dosil (2008).

Each geometrical figure illustrates a model for a subject's framework of influence during their sports career. It is worth noting that parents appear in each of the three frameworks, which demonstrates how important they are to their children's athletic careers.

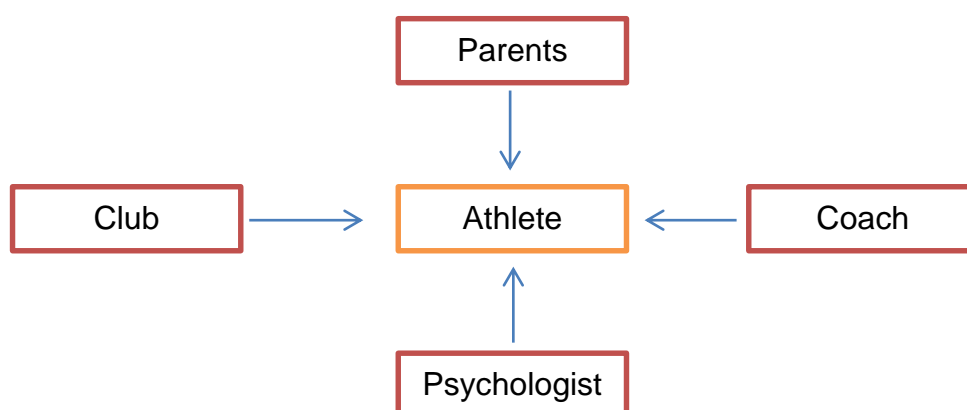
Said context influences athletes' behavior patterns in terms of their own models for behavior and relationships. Namely:

- The social and relationship habits created by parents, both for their children as well as others. The way parents make decisions, express themselves, solve problems, show their emotions, etc. All of this has an influence on their children's way of being.

- Types of expectations parents have for their children. In this case, when parents have expectations that are way beyond the child's actual potential, the effect is highly discouraging and can even lead the child to abandon the sport. The same thing happens in the opposite case; when expectations are well below a child's capabilities it can lead to the previously-mentioned outcome.
- Motivation and pressure. Parents should provide optimum motivation levels in relation to sports practice without adding excessive pressure that could actually work against the child (Ortin, 2009)
- Attitudes. The set of beliefs that parents hold regarding the subject, can predispose children to engage in sports in a positive or negative manner, or predispose them to believe in their abilities, or not. Parents' attitude regarding the context that surrounds sport is a source of motivation for the subject (Dosil, 2003)
- Gordillo (2000) suggested a set of ideal characteristics that parents should adopt when providing support during the training and development process:
  - Control their own emotions so as not to influence the subject.
  - Understand that coaches are the leaders of sports the programs.
  - Understand that success and failure are part of the athletic process.
  - Reach agreements with coaches; understand their goals and respect any differences.

As mentioned before, parents are part of the framework for coaches and sporting institutions, because of the degree of influence they have in the lives of the athletes. That is why, when working with a subject, a multidimensional approach is needed, given that parents must be active participants alongside others in close proximity to the athlete.

**Figure 4: Multidimensional Framework**



Source: Prepared by the author.

Given the importance of improving a subject's athletic performance, clubs must integrate parents within their program, given that everything that happens in the familial microsystem has a direct impact on performance. The presence of a sports psychologist becomes important. For example, in the case of child or teenage athletes

whose parents are recently divorced, emotional support and understanding on the part of the club during the process is critical. If these variables are not addressed promptly, they can undermine athletic performance as well as the relationship to the sport itself.

### 2.1.3 The initiation phase

Initiation corresponds to extra-curricular sporting activity, which is the subject's first experience with this type of practice. Gimenez (2000) refers to initiation as the first period of the athlete's development.

Generally speaking, the initiation stage in sports practice starts at an early age, between 7 and 8, where their greatest interest is shown – both in terms of playing, as well as the sport itself. Beginning at 9 or 10 years of age, children begin to show more interest in the sport itself. This is related to maturity levels and an understanding of certain social behavior, such as trends or fashions depicted in the media.

At this stage, parents should teach their children that athletic activities are enjoyable, and take care to uphold the playful, fun, and obligation-free aspects. The main difference between athletic activity and education is obligation or a lack thereof. The child is supported in their desire to play a specific sport or to stop. A sport is chosen based on multiple stimuli: parental influence, classmates, media, sports stars that the child admires, etc. The point is that during the early years, children and their parents should explore sports experiences without the need to make it a permanent part of their lives.

Some parents think that their children should dedicate themselves exclusively to playing a sport that they themselves played earlier in life; this is another one of the issues that arises in the initiation stage. Sport should be a rewarding experience and should not become a forced or coerced task. This is not the function that sports should serve in society. Sport should have an educational role, and parents should work alongside other members of the sports community to accomplish this.

Below, we will mention some examples that come from different experiences accumulated over years spent in the sports world, not only as psychologists and coaches, but also — and above all else — as parents and fans.

Example: it is interesting to look at how some parents behave with their children each weekend at sporting events. In soccer, some parents act as though they were the coach, psychologist, fan, referee, and manager while in the stands watching the match. Suddenly they are blessed with a multifaceted understanding, while they place themselves in a position of moral superiority with regard to all opinions that differ from theirs. They argue with each and every decision made in a soccer match between 8-year-olds where there are no rules, points, or championship in play; the sport is only

meant to be a tool for socializing and learning. This example, with this specific type of parent, is very common to see at any sporting event.

We need to take special care with regard to this issue, since often times parents do not understand the degree of influence they have over their children's athletic careers, and they do irreversible damage. The club, with its multidimensional point of view that positions the parents as educational actors within the athletic development process, is responsible for creating a set of standards with regard to parental participation in athletic programs. Given clear participation criteria, any subject can enjoy a harmonious introduction to their sport.

Fathers and mothers are not responsible for not knowing how initiation processes work. Clubs should have well-prepared, trained individuals who can lead and guide the process.

On occasion, the sports psychologist works more with the family unit than the athlete. When an unstable family situation is identified, the club needs to mediate between the parties so that the athlete's development is not at risk, especially in the initiation phase.

An athlete should develop within a framework that teaches values. Below we will identify what types of families are common among children who play sports, so that we can then understand how to intervene in each case.

According to Romero (2002) child athletes have different types of parents:

- Parents with personal experience in high performance sports.
- Parents with personal athletic experience but did not achieve high performance.
- Parents that are fans of the sport.
- Parents that are not interested in the sport.
- Parents that are interested in the athletic training as a life habit for their children.
- Parents that are interested in the athletic participation of their children as a way to achieve good health.
- Parents that are interested in the connection to the sport as a social reference point.
- Parents that are coaches, directors, managers, or have a job related to sport.
- Within these parent profiles, Roffe (2003) divides parent attitudes into three categories:
  - Indifferent or uninterested parents. The child is the one who expresses interest in sports.
  - Balanced parents (according to Roffe, the ideal type of parent).
  - Overprotective parents.

Having described these types, it can be seen how each athlete's family background has an impact on his development. For informational purposes, as coaches and sports psychologists, it is important for us to establish a family profile to understand the

athlete's environment: what the parents do, what they think of sports as a developmental and educational endeavor, what they think of high-performance sports, how they support their child during the process, etc. This information will help establish family profiles that can be used when elaborating action plans for the athlete as well as for the family unit.

An athlete's commitment to practicing sports is directly related to the family profile, because understanding said profile will provide insight into how committed the subject may or may not be.

Based on experience and training, in most cases there is a linear relationship between athletes that are interested in sports and families that are committed to the sport and their children's training and development in the sport. The same applies in the inverse situation, that is, disinterested and unwilling athletes usually have parents that are not worried about their children and who do not demonstrate much interest in becoming involved in their training and formative process.

### **Relationship between parents and coaches during training and competition**

There are many parents who interject during training and competition to provide guidance to their children. In a study performed by Granados, Guzmán and Sánchez (2009) in a district in Seville, athletic activities were analyzed in order to gather data with regard to parental participation. Information was collected through questionnaires, and the first findings suggested that parental participation is related to the type of sport played. The study involved coaches, parents, and athletes responding to a questionnaire. The sports studied were: 7-on-7 soccer, futsal, basketball, volleyball, handball, badminton, and tennis.

The sport where the parent interacted the most with the coach and with their child during games and matches was 7-on-7 soccer (more than half of the parents interviewed). On the other hand, tennis was the sport in which parents engaged the least with the coach and with their child during matches and competitions.

The study revealed contradictions, in that parents said that they did not interact often with coaches, while coaches said the opposite. 70% of coaches said that parents spoke with them, while only 30% of parents reported speaking to coaches.

7-on-7 soccer was also the sport in which parents were likeliest to attend practices and stay throughout. It was also the sport with the best attendance during competition.

As can be seen, there is more active participation in team sports than in individual sports. This information is of the utmost importance when dealing with athletes' family relationships. We need to study further how differences in the type of sports career impact whether or not parents are supportive.

**Figure 3: Parents who speak with coaches**

<b>Table 1 Sport the child plays; whether I know and speak with my child's coach</b>					
	No, never	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often	Yes, always
Futsal	14,1%	35,2%	21,4%	14,8%	14,5%
7-on-7 soccer	12,5%	20,8%	12,5%	22,9%	31,3%
Basketball	8,8%	30,9%	25,8%	20,3%	14,3%
Volleyball	33,3%	24,6%	10,5%	10,5%	21,1%
Handball	9,6%	37,0%	34,2%	9,6%	9,6%
Badminton	24,2%	39,4%	6,1%	15,2%	15,2%
Tennis	35,6%	44,4%	15,6%		4,4%
TOTAL	15%	32,4%	21%	15,7%	15,9%

Source: Granados, Guzman, and Sánchez, 2009.

**Figure 4: Parents who attend competitions**

<b>Table 7 Sport the child plays; whether I stay to see how my child plays during games/matches</b>					
	No, never	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often	Yes, always
Futsal	10,1%	16,7%	16,0%	21,2%	36,1%
7-on-7 soccer	5,2%	8,3%	12,5%	14,6%	59,4%
Basketball	13,7%	9,4%	7,1%	21,7%	48,1%
Volleyball	28,9%	18,4%	10,5%	21,1%	21,1%
Handball	9,6%	28,8%	24,7%	20,5%	16,4%
Badminton	51,5%	27,3%	6,1%	9,1%	6,1%
Tennis	15,8%	28,9%	10,5%	10,5%	34,2%
TOTAL	13,4%	15,9%	13%	19,4%	38,3%

Source: Granados, Guzman, and Sánchez, 2009.

Family groups are a source of research in the field of sports psychology, since their influence on the subject's athletic performance is significant.

The coach's role in the relationship between the parent and the sport is to guide the parents down a path that allows for performance to flow optimally. Parents exercise a negative influence when they bring concepts such as winning and success to the sport, instead of emphasizing fun, socialization, and the acquisition of physical, emotional, and social skills. This is when the coach needs to intervene to reorient the priorities of those parents who do not understand the goals of the sport, the club, and the coach.

As stated by Tardy (1985), family support can be broken down into three categories: emotional (empathy), instrumental (material and economic resources used for the



athlete's benefit) and evaluative or informative (parents, coaches, and other actors provide information to athletes about their performance).

In the Autonomous Community of Castilla and León, a survey was carried out where athletes were directly interviewed about the support they receive from their family, coaches and peer groups. 338 interviews were carried out with male and female athletes from various athletic disciplines. Based on the results received, 77% of the athletes say that they receive emotional support from their family members (i.e., father, mother and siblings). In terms of the differences between fathers and mothers, fear was expressed by mothers of athletes in high-risk sports, but also high percentages of participation and support. From the 77% that say they receive family support, 64.7% of them indicate that the support is from both parents, whereas for the rest, the support comes from only one parent.

High performance athletes have a higher rate of family support than those who are not yet competing at that level. Evidently, the pressures of high performance naturally demand affective support. To the extent that an athlete becomes a professional, the family's support and commitment also increase. It is important for the club, the coaching staff and sports psychologists to let parents know about the commitment levels to expect as the athlete grows as a professional. Commitment is proportional to growth as an athlete.

The aforementioned study showed that conflicts between family members, coaches, and athletes originated with the parents and occurred most often with athletes who were not yet high performance. The majority of cases are related to poor academic performance as a result of the hours spent training. Of course, when they reach the formative stages of a sport, an athlete will find that they have two parallel lives: their sport and their education. In these cases, parents must understand how to manage their child's workload and identify educational institutions that will support this situation at a curricular level. On the other hand, increased commitment levels for subjects will cause conflicts to arise, above all else a decrease in academic and athletic performance.

With regard to the relationship between athlete and coach, 75% of high performance athletes said that they had a good relationship with their coach, while 84% of those who were not yet performing at a high level reported a good relationship with their coach. The percentage is higher among those who do not yet have many demands placed upon them, as this is a source of conflict with coaches.

Smith (1999) maintains that socialization factors are indispensable for maintaining motivation levels in sports. With regard to family participation, athletes value emotional support more than they do financial support. During the first years of training, athletes need their families to be physically present at competitions and to provide direct emotional support. As they develop, this becomes less important. The need for support

in the early years is evident, when they do not yet have the emotional and psychological capacity to handle the demands of competition.

There are so many different sports, both individual and team. Each one has its own characteristics which will determine a family's level of involvement based on financial and emotional need, among other factors.

Families accompany the athlete through the process and assist with continued active participation in the sport, more so than improvements in performance. The athlete will improve as long as they train, commit themselves, and understand how to manage psychological variables. If their family is present throughout this process, they will see improvement in their athletic performance because they are able to train. Everything is related.

## **2.1.4 Educating athletes' parents**

### **Healthy habits**

- **Food**

Eating habits play an important role in the athlete's performance and well-being, both during the initiation stage as well as at higher levels. In the latter case, they are key. In addition to educating athletes in this regard, it is critical that parents also receive advice and guidelines on how best to support their children. This is important both to develop healthy eating habits both on a general level and with regard to sports in particular, as well as to prevent and detect possible eating disorders.

It is important to note that eating habits must be approached from a cross-disciplinary perspective. First of all, it is key for all actors in a high performance athlete's environment (coaches, families, managers, physicians, etc.) to have accurate and adequate information on the topic. Moreover, action will be led by professionals, both in the areas of sports psychology and nutrition. The former will be responsible for examining and gathering information about an athletes' eating habits, as well as informing the actors involved about the importance of this subject. Nutritionists will be in charge of providing guidelines and practical recommendations specific to each case, taking into account the athletic activity and the athlete's own needs.

- **Sleep and Rest**

Rest and recovery also play a key role in performance. Athletes obviously need to be informed and aware of this; however, we should not forget to involve their families so that they can help to facilitate rest.

Workshops for parents can be organized in which existing habits and routines with regard to sleep and rest are first examined, and then guidelines on optimal sleep hygiene are provided.

Parents are important for modeling habits within the family, which is why we emphasize that they should also follow our recommendations. We can provide materials that include basic information about the guidelines for encouraging sleep, so that they can always have it at hand, and the entire family's sleep habits will benefit. Below we will share an example of an informational handout.

- **Autonomy and Responsibility**

Sports in and of themselves promote making commitments, and encourage players to work on developing responsibility. In order to reinforce these values, it is critical that autonomy is also promoted within the family environment. Sometimes, parents may become over involved with everything related to their children's athletic activities, preventing the children from assuming age- and ability-appropriate responsibilities.

Let's take the example of a 12-year-old swimmer who trains four days a week after school. She arrives home, picks up the bag that her mother has packed, and goes to the pool. When she returns home, she leaves the bag in the kitchen and her mother is again responsible for emptying it. In this case, it could be suggested to the parents that they decide what each person's responsibilities should be. The swimmer can take responsibility for packing their bag each day and letting her parents know when she needs new equipment. Parents should ensure that the assigned tasks are completed and will enforce consequences if they are not. As Ortín (2009) explains, these details are important so that the young athlete takes responsibility for the things that they do and internalizes the importance of preparing for an activity, thinking it through, and having control over their own behavior.

Another area to work on is establishing boundaries and rules. Boundaries serve as guidelines for behavior; they show us how we should act at any given time and are a way to maintain our integrity and well-being. They foster autonomy and security, helping us to understand how to behave at any moment. It is sometimes challenging to establish boundaries for our children and apply them consistently. When educating parents, a workshop dedicated to this topic can be held so that information about the usefulness and importance of boundaries and rules can be shared.

- **Time management**

Good time management is vital for elite athletes. In many cases, they must fit hours of training in with school, work, or family life. If parents are well-informed on this topic, they can serve as facilitators so that the athlete is able to manage their time successfully and participate in activities in each area of their life. They will also be able

to better organize their own time and activities, which will benefit the entire family and encourage them to serve as a model for their own children when developing time management skills that are efficient and adapted to their needs. For example, let's look at the parents who complain repeatedly about the amount of time their children spend on the phone. They often argue with them to get them to stop using the phone and start spending more time on schoolwork. However, they themselves spend at least two hours a day on social media, answering emails, or surfing the Internet. If they are able to achieve better time management in this sense, their message will be more powerful, and their children will be able to see that there is consistency between what their parents do and what their parents ask of them.

We can begin by creating a log that documents daily activities and the time each person spends on them. This exercise will encourage participants to take note of the time they spend on each task. We often hear the phrase "I don't have time," and by creating such a log, the person may be surprised to see that they have more free time than they expected or that commuting to work takes up 7 hours each week.

Below, we have included an example of a log in which the individual can record in different colors the hours spent on each one of their activities (sleep and rest, work or studies, meals, commuting, socializing, sports, etc.). After that, they total the hours spent weekly on each task so as to increase awareness. Based on what is recorded in this log, guidelines for how to improve time management will be proposed, as well as resources and tools for doing so. It is important to recognize the main "time thieves" so as to be aware of them and avoid them (distractions such as the phone, TV, music, or PlayStation). When possible, we will try to adjust these recommendations for each specific case.

# Unit 2.2 Peer group and social support

## Introduction

Peer groups are a very important guiding framework in sports. Their importance increases during adolescence, when reliance on friends surpasses reliance on family. Peers also function as models of social influence, which will be more influential the closer and more alike a person feels they are to him or her. Therefore, it should be expected that an adolescent's group of friends, who are similar to them in age, personal characteristics, and even gender, will serve as a model for athletic activities. Likewise, the fact that they play a competitive sport will influence what peer group they choose and who will be their reference group.

When talking about elite athletes, we can assume that, as with families, the influence of peers extends far beyond the teenage years. As adults, athletes find an important source of social support in their network of friends and affective relationships. As with the family, emotional support provided by peers is a source of reinforcement, motivation and confidence for athletes.

Relationships with peers who also participate in sports have specific characteristics that differentiate them from those formed with peers who do not play sports. We are referring to teammates. Teams play a major role in socialization for their members, whether at a young age during the initiation stage or at a high level. The members of a team spend a large amount of time together, share common objectives and motivations. At certain times the importance of the team can be equal to or even exceed that of other agents such as school or family.

Let's look more closely at peers and cohesion in a sports context. As a point of reference, we will use Carron's model (1982) which defines cohesion as "the dynamic process that reflects the group tendency to keep together and remain united in pursuing their goals and objectives." Based on this definition, we can say that the cohesiveness of a group impacts its level of performance. However, although it may not always bolster performance, cohesion leads to a positive environment which fosters relationships within the group. A cohesive team has more satisfied members and more efficient members.

The coach has an important role in determining the degree of cohesion within the team, but players can also increase cohesion through the influence they have on one another. Some guidelines that an athlete can follow in order to help maintain group cohesion are: seamless communication between athletes and coach; offer positive reinforcement to teammates; cooperate; be aware of what each member of the team needs from others in order to achieve established goals.

### 2.2.1 Variables that influence participation in sports



Kenyon & McPherson (1973) are the authors who proposed a model where sport is understood as a learning process, in which the athlete's long-term participation is influenced by three variables: the sportsperson's physical and psychological capabilities, the incentive offered by playing sports and the influence of socializing agents.

Family, coaches as well as peer groups (friends) are considered socializing agents during the subject's process or career in sports. The stage to be discussed in the following section is the moment in which families and coaches take a back seat to peer groups.

This occurs during adolescence. At this time, the peer group, especially those of the same gender, begins to serve as a model for athletic participation among subjects.

When identifying the differences between peer groups, family, and coaches, we can say that the first is made up of people chosen by subjects because of what they have in common with one another. In reality, the term "group of like-minded peers" best represents what they mean to the subject. Subjects may belong to one or more groups: a group of athletes, a group of musicians, a group of neighborhood friends. As individuals develop, the number of peer groups they have may increase in accordance with the activities they participate in.

As mentioned, adolescence is the period in which subjects spend more time with their peer group than any other group; they share secrets, tastes, habits, and even training sessions.

Bandura (1987), in his social cognitive theory, showed that adolescents, regardless of place or culture, need like-minded peer groups. He believes that in this stage of life, this type of relationship is necessary. Adolescents who are not able to share this stage of life with a like-minded peer group therefore experience a greater feeling of loneliness than their peers.

Escartí, Guzmán & Cervelló (1993) contend that group closeness is based on age, interests, and status. Bearing this in mind, it can be said that close friends will be a source of motivation and support throughout an athletic career.

Participating in sports at a high level is an important part of a person's life, and even more so for an adolescent. This has implications for an adolescent's life in that it will influence the type of friendships they choose. The nature of high performance in the aforementioned stages means that the athlete's lifestyle will differ significantly from that of another adolescent who is not part of the athletic process. They must balance training schedules, special diets, rest routines, drills for improvement, competitions on

weekends or during the week, etc. This determines the type of friendships that an athlete at this stage of life will seek.

Coakley (1993) asserts that athletic socialization creates values, and at the same time is a dynamic process between the socializing agent and the socialized subject. In this paradigm, it is understood that subjects will choose friends who are participating in similar processes.

For example, let's look at the case of a synchronized swimmer: each morning she goes to school, and in the afternoons she spends up to 4 hours daily at practice, sometimes more if she is preparing for an important competition. On weekends, she normally cannot go out with classmates since she is competing or training and needs to rest so that she maintains good physical fitness. This lifestyle means that her closest friends will be part of her swimming club, with whom she shares similar experiences and who have similar habits and routines.

### **2.2.2 Athletes and peer groups**

Carbonell and Ferriol (2003) studied 351 adolescent athletes in an attempt to identify a relationship between peer groups and athletic activities during adolescence. They found that this relationship was due to athletic activities, social recognition, and social relationships. According to this paper, subjects choose friends who are involved with sports. The choice of friends is also related to emotional needs and the desire to belong. Adolescents find these characteristics within groups of other adolescents who also play sports. The sense of belonging in a group increases if the group has similar characteristics and goals.

This is not a descriptive analysis of adolescence as a phase of growth and maturation, but rather it refers to a specific moment in which subjects make peer relationships a priority, while parents and coaches take a back seat.

In childhood, on the other hand, parents and coaches are protagonists in a subject's socialization and education.

Regarding the profiles of peer groups that the subjects look for – as previously mentioned – there is a real orientation toward subjects linked to the practice of the sport. Sport brings together a series of characteristics that determine the orientation of the athlete's friendships. In high performance sports, the variables are:

- Group cohesion.
- Motivation.
- Self-efficacy.
- Leadership.
- Anxiety.

- Stereotypes.

The variables mentioned along with the context have an influence on the subjects' personal construction and their socio-affective development, and as such, they serve to guide the profile of peer groups. Peer groups have such a strong influence on subjects that they can even motivate them to continue – or not – with athletic activities.

One characteristic of adolescence is the need to find meaning in why they do something. With regard to athletes, if they belong to groups that share their needs, goals, interests, tastes, feelings, etc., there will be stability with regard to continuing to train. Many adolescents quit or retire from sports at this stage. If they have relationships with groups that do not participate in sport and who do not share similar interest in physical activity, it is more likely that they will quit. Shared goals within a peer group are precisely what motivates them to continue playing sports.

A study by Moya, Moreno, Rivera, Ramos, Iglesias (2011) of 9821 Spanish teenage student-athletes gathered important data with regard to these issues.

This study showed that 48% of the adolescents regularly participated in a sport. Among their reasons for doing so, they emphasized their families involvement in the sport, and more importantly, that of their peer groups, as the main motivation that led them to continue to participate in sport. Gender is another variable that influences continuity of training: women are less involved in athletic activities during adolescence, due to the fact that sports are regarded to be unfeminine. Women's departure from sports during adolescence is related to outdated beliefs about developing musculature and their impact on female body image (Slater and Tiggermann, 2010). Females tend to quit sports before males.

The study shows that peer groups begin to influence women around the age of 15 with regard to their relationship to physical activity. Before that age, family is the main source of emotional support. If, when they are 15 years old, their peer group and family do not participate in sports, there is a high probability that they will quit.

With regards to income levels, it has been shown that adolescents (both male and female) whose families have a high income level stay in sports longer. In summary, of the variables mentioned, a high income level, and a peer group and family who participate in sports increase the likelihood of continued participation.

This data should be taken into consideration by coaches and sports psychologists. Once adolescence is understood to be a special period in life, strategies for involvement can be developed by psychologists and coaches can establish training models that take into account the sensitivity of this age group. Not only with regard to how training is organized, but also to understand the young athlete who, during this stage, will undoubtedly experience moments of instability.

From the institution's point of view, the goal should be to ascertain and understand the athlete's relationships and possible influences, not as a method of control but rather as a source of information about a subject's possible instability. The more information we have on an athlete, the more support we can provide them. In many athletic institutions, coaches are unfamiliar with their athlete's social development and therefore do not understand certain behaviors. This is due to them not monitoring variables that are not strictly related to sports. Athletes often acquire behaviors from outside the family or athletic sphere, and even more so during adolescence. These behaviors are usually learned from a peer group outside the sporting institution.

Today, social media increases connectedness between members of a group. Adolescents are experts on social media and are often more skilled than their coaches and family members. This phenomenon broadens their group of like-minded peers (whether or not they are part of the sports world). In this sense, since athletic institutions shape behavior and values, they must take this issue seriously and handle it professionally.

Peer groups have a twofold influence over subjects: they can either encourage or endanger participation in athletic activities. Scientific literature shows that social support is key for continued involvement in sports among young people; this is where the importance of groups (as socialization agents) come into play in athletes' lives. If the athlete is involved in a serious athletic program, the influence exercised by peer groups must be taken seriously.

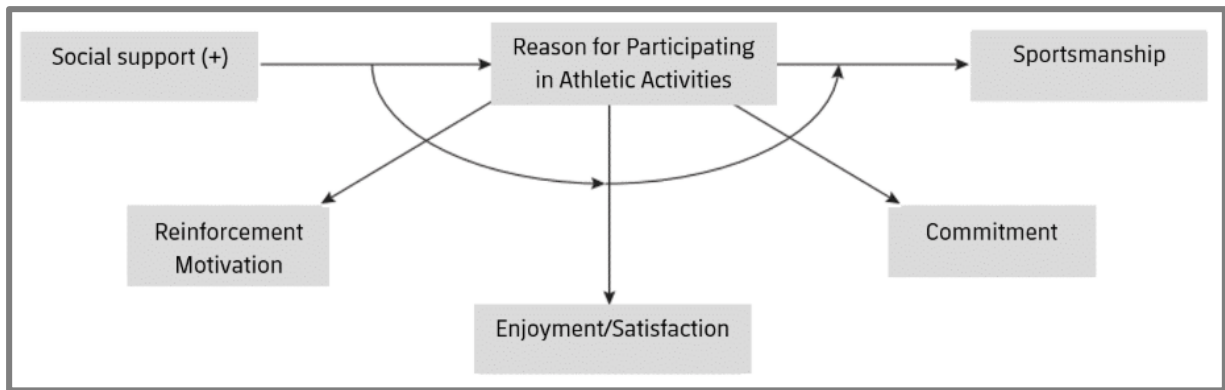
### **2.2.3 Social support**

Rees and Hardy (2000) assert that athletes can achieve their goals as long as they have social support, that is family and friends. Social support is the fundamental determinant and the chief driver of motivation and enjoyment which result in the behavior necessary to continue with the sport. This means that family, friends, and coaches are the driving forces that will lead athletes to train.

When that social support pressures the athlete and leads them to develop certain behaviors, it will lead to a decrease in motivation and sport will not be enjoyed or seen as a positive experience. The athlete experiences pressure as an obligation, which takes away the sense that they are doing something because they want to.

The literature reviewed posits that of the three types of social support (emotional, instrumental, and informational), the most important with regard to the athlete's continued participation is emotional support. Social support during training or competition is a source of sustenance for the athlete (Duncan S.C., et al., 2005).

### **Figure 5: Social Support**



Source: Gabriele et al., 2005, p. 213.

Social support during an athlete's career is ever-changing and is not always the same at any given moment. Emotional support is most important during the developmental stages from childhood through adolescence. Informational support of a verbal nature, related to advice and understanding processes, appears at a later stage (Armstrong and Weisman, 1997).

The type of social support needed when participating in sport varies according to gender. For example, women often have needs related to transportation, and receive more social support during their athletic career when compared to men.

With regard to the role played by the family unit, we know that it is vital. However, studies show that for women, both their father and their mother are influential when it comes to playing sports; for men, their father is typically identified as the only influence. The father shows more enjoyment and becomes more competitive about sport. In this sense, the issue is anthropological and cultural; as the world is changing, this equation is changing significantly. Women are taking on leading roles in areas of society where they previously did not, not because of a lack of ability but because of cultural issues.

Peer groups have an influence over enrollment in, continued involvement in, and quitting athletic activities. Athletes make decisions based on what the group does. Family members encourage a child to enroll in athletic activities, but when they reach adolescence, they need to make friends. Acceptance by their peer group is highly valued by the athlete, and they will work hard to win their affection.

A form of social acceptance is by showing one's skills to the peer group. Insofar as peer groups value the capabilities of a subject, the subject will feel like they are being recognized socially. Therefore, being good at sports is something for which the subject will be recognized at a social level. In fact, this is exactly what occurs in our society, and it leads to a sort of adoration of athletes who achieve a high level of performance in their sport (Roberts, 1995). The author also stresses an athlete's increased self-esteem when they are recognized socially and respected by their peer group.

Below we will discuss another study by Sanchez (2015) of 383 young athletes, which aims to understand if being surrounded by friends who place a high value on the sport does or does not influence participation in said sport.

In this study, 49.1% of those interviewed affirmed that sport is valued by their peer group. There is a statistically significant relationship between peers' recognition of a sport and the subjects' level of participation in that sport.

61% stated that their friends valued the sport, and seven out of ten youth who belonged to groups that did not play sports claimed that sports were not relevant to their friendships. There is a clear pattern among groups who play sports versus groups who do not.

62.4% of athletes who play regularly do so with friends. 47% of athletes think that their sport is important to their friends when they play together. The relationship between playing sports with friends and the importance of the sport to the group is statistically significant. Young people believe that playing sports is important to their peer group, and at the same time, they undertake the activity with that group. Everything has to do with the group; that is why its degree of influence is so closely studied and tracked by coaches, families, and managers.

As regards the direct impact of the peer group, 52.7% assert that they are influenced by the tastes and interests of their friends. 62% say that their friends directly brought them closer to sport. On the other hand, seven out of ten subjects who do not engage in physical activity say that it is not a product of their friends' influence. We can see that a large percentage of subjects who play sports are motivated by their friends.

79% say that their friends' athletic abilities are a source of inspiration and motivation to continue playing. 72% of the young people who do not play sports say that their friends, who do not engage in physical activity, choose a sedentary lifestyle, which becomes normal for the entire group. It is an indirect influence. This is how social groups function at a micro level, with a sample of teenagers from a specific city and country. The masses act based on the behavior of those around them, their customs and their interests. Sports and adolescence are detached from this collective behavior: young people who play sports associate with others who share that interest.

The peer group, according to the results of the study, determines whether subjects participate in an athletic activity or not. Friendships in the lives of young people have great potential for further study. When commitment to an athletic activity increases, the influence of the peer group is easier to observe. It is like an electric current that recharges at the same time that it provides power; in the same way, young people's behavior feeds off of one another.

## **Social trends**

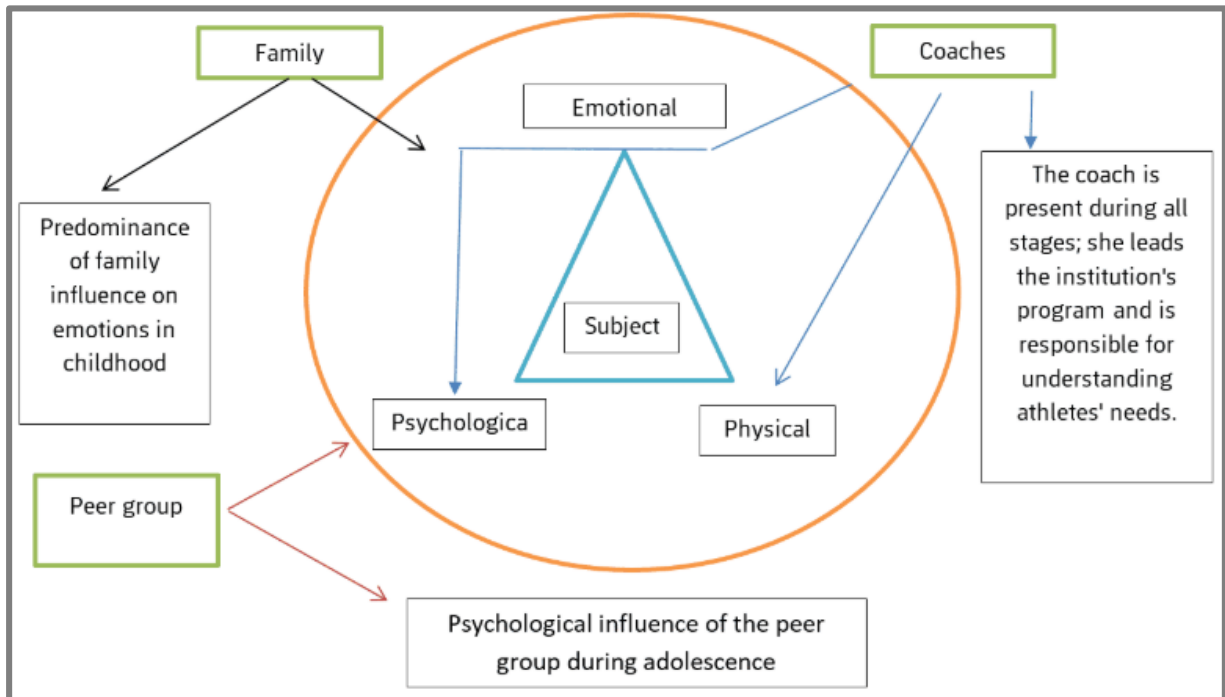


In 21<sup>st</sup> century societies, there has been an increase in sedentary lifestyles in young people (Oviedo, Sánchez, Castro, Calvo, Sevilla, Iglesias and Guerra, 2013). This is more evident in large cities where the social dynamic exploded due to massive population growth. The appeal of new technology, media, video games, violence in society, traffic, etc. all mean that fewer children can be found playing outdoors, and instead more children are stuck inside houses or apartments.

Socio-ecological studies are needed to determine how these new societal trends do or do not encourage participation in sports. These studies should include multidimensional research taking into account multiple factors, such as organizational aspects, interpersonal relationships, population density, market tendencies, etc. This cluster of variables, in today's complex societies, gives rise to trends that determine a subject's lifestyle.

In order to analyze the importance of the group with regard to adolescents and their relationship to sports, studies must focus on the interpersonal realm.

**Figure 6: Groups and variables**



Source: Prepared by the author.

It is interesting to look at the physically active adolescent population, given the influence that they have as a group who rub off on one another. A study was performed in Almeria, Granada, and Murcia, in which 6170 adolescents (both male and female) were interviewed to determine what percentage of them regularly engaged in physical activity.

The study showed that 75.7% of boys were involved in athletic activities in their free time. For girls, the percentage was 50.1%. Additionally, the percentage of females who had never participated in physical activity was higher than that of males.

**Figure 7: Percentage of youth involved in sport**

ESO <sup>1</sup>				
	Males	Females	Total	$\chi^2$
<b>Participation in Physical/Athletic Activities</b>				
Never	8,0	13,7	10,7	231,37***
Quit	16,3	36,2	25,8	
Active	75,7	50,1	63,5	
<b>Finnish Index of Physical-Athletic Activities Among Active Individuals</b>				
Light+ Insufficient	21,1	46,6	30,7	194,07***
Moderate	40,5	38,5	39,7	

Vigorous	38,4	14,8	29,5	
<b>Finnish Index of Physical-Athletic Activities Among Individuals Who Quit</b>				
Light+ Insufficient	35,3	56,6	49,5	43,95***
Moderate	47,5	37,0	40,5	
Vigorous	17,3	6,4	10,0	

\*ESO (mandatory high school education).

Source: Pierón & Ruiz-Juan, 2013.

The percentage of active adolescents among both boys and girls was shown to be related to whether or not their parents were also active. When parents did not partake in physical activity, they supported, motivated, and encouraged these activities. This shows again that familial preferences are a key factor. 78.6% of parents encouraged their children to participate in these activities. In the case of friends, the percentage decreased to 68.1%, although it remained high. When parents were uninvolved and uninterested, the percentage was 14.3%. Friendships reached 25.6% among those who were not interested in physical activity. We can clearly see that the percentage of friends uninterested in physical activity is greater than that of parents, taking into account the influence adolescents have over one another, which leads to a concerning percentage of inactive, indifferent youth.

Combining active young people with those who were active at one point in time, the percentage reaches 82.6%. This is a high percentage for a population, which is useful information. One key piece of information shows the influence of coaches or physical education teachers in promoting athletic activities; in this case, it reached 11%. Given the importance of teachers within these groups, their degree of influence is very low. The teacher is responsible for educating students about the importance of engaging in physical activity. The two touchstones with regards to continuing with training are family and friends. Friends have a greater influence in cases of abandonment, while families have a greater influence in cases where the athlete continues to play.

Based on these results, we can see that the family involvement factor (fathers, mothers, and siblings) predicts how the young adolescent will behave. The same occurs with behavior among parents and friends. During mandatory secondary education, inactive adolescents typically have family members and friends who are not engaged in athletic activities. The likelihood of abandoning athletic activities increases when father, mother, siblings, and friends have never participated in physical activity. Another predictor of abandonment is when parents force children to undertake physical activity instead of encouraging and supporting them. Friends that are disinterested also influence and increase the likelihood of abandonment.

This information allows for a close examination of the athlete's context (family, peer group, coach) and the degree of their participation in athletic activities. If athletic programs have this data, then support for players and assistance for families can take



this information into account. It should be a red flag when players have family members who have never engaged in physical activity, or are surrounded by peer groups who do not engage in physical activity. If only so that we can develop preventative strategies and understand that peer groups have significant influence over others.

Oftentimes, we underestimate adolescent behavior and do not consider what could eventuate. This is due exclusively to a lack of education among coaches as well as a lack of counseling for families.

Adolescents who have never been linked to participating in physical activity belong to a group at high risk of a sedentary lifestyle. This also applies to those who have quit an athletic activity. Parental inactivity level is a predictor of abandonment and disinterest among young people.

Within athletic programs, psychologists and the coaching staff need to familiarize themselves with these issues. The development of an athlete who aims to become a high performer must include multidimensional support which takes into account all of the variables which might hinder their development. Counseling and education for parents is a key factor as the athlete enters adolescence. After that, the family must work carefully with the athlete based on the characteristics of her peer group. When programs include trained professionals, they must provide the family unit with the necessary information to support subjects during the aforementioned periods.

Athletic institutions must have programs for family participation and involvement. In this case, they can provide periodic trainings with groups of psychologists and coaches while athletes are training. On many occasions, parents drop off their children and pick them up without any sort of contact with the institution. The organization must undertake to identify this type of family.

#### **2.2.4 Group dynamics**

Shaw (1981) is one of the most influential psychologists due to his theories about groups. He studied and researched group dynamics and how they create conduct and behaviors that are adopted by all of their members. He sets out a series of reasons for which groups form:

- Groups help meet psychosocial needs.
- They work together to obtain goals that could not be met by an individual.
- Groups do not provide knowledge and information.
- They help to meet our needs and provide security.
- They lead to a social identity and a sense of belonging.

The author introduces the concept of interdependence as a characteristic of each individual who forms part of a group. By being interdependent, they form groups to achieve goals that could not be obtained alone. Other individuals are needed to help

satisfy needs and to validate norms, attitudes, and values shared by members. These variables engender influence amongst group members.

Cohesion is another concept used to define group behavior. It is not as simple as just being a **member of a group or a** social category, but rather it provides a sense of belonging. It is associated with the idea of interdependence. It can be defined as the forces that act on group members to ensure they stay united, despite external agents who try to disrupt cohesion.

Group cohesion theories suggest that individuals look for others who share their attitudes and values in order to feel emotionally supported with regard to their point of view. This process of validating similarities is what props up the group and binds them together.

The concept of group cohesion has been studied extensively by social psychologists. This concept is not foreign to the field of sports psychology.

Carron (1991) defines cohesion as "the dynamic process that reflects the group tendency to keep together and remain united in pursuing their goals and objectives" (p. 124).

Sports psychologists must work to optimize team cohesion, with the goal of improving athletic performance. Should group cohesion not bring with it good results on the field, it will nonetheless improve relationships.

## **Peer Group Activities**

As already discussed, peer groups are critical for the athlete; consequently, it is important to organize activities specifically within this group. Particularly in the case of peers who are involved in sports (teammates), activities can be done through group workshops that are focused on the topics we want to address. Below we offer a series of topics of interest and some techniques for addressing them.

## **Cohesion**

As discussed, cohesion is one of the aspects that comes into play among peers who are part of the athletic environment. Through the use of team-building activities, we can address these variables in order to optimize the team environment. This method provides many advantages since, in addition to addressing a variety of skills which can be applied on the field of play, the activities have been designed with fun in mind so that the participants have a good time.

Below we suggest some exercises for developing cohesion. Each of these activities requires the group to identify a strategy in order to be able to complete the task they have been given, which will require good cohesion between its members.

Activity Name	Materials	Methodology
Sinking Boats	Rope, cones, stakes, etc.	Form two or more teams and use rope or cones to indicate spaces on the floor that are big enough for the teams to fit into (the "boats"). Around the boats, mark out smaller spaces. Team members must move into these spaces without falling into the "water" (the space between boats). The group has to devise a way to fit in spaces that become smaller and smaller without stepping outside of the boundaries.
Human Knot		The group joins hands and forms a circle. Without changing position or letting go of any hands, they have to move around until they are intertwined with one another. Afterward, without letting go, they have to try to return to their initial positions in the circle.
Broken Bridge	Chalk, cardboard, 3 different colored balls	Explain to the group that they must transport a wolf, a sheep, and a lettuce (represented by the three balls) across a river (drawn on the floor with chalk) whose bridge is broken. In order to do so, they must cross from one bank to another using rocks (pieces of cardboard) that they must also pick up in case they need them to cross again. Each group has one less rock than the number of members in the group, and only one person can fit on each rock. The balls cannot be thrown from one side to the other, and they cannot be left unsupervised (the wolf could eat the sheep, or the sheep could eat the lettuce). When the group manages to cross the river, they must have all 3 balls as well as all rocks.

## Communication

Communication is another skill which needs to be worked on within a peer group, since smooth and regular communication encourages better relationships between members. We will focus here on activities and exercises to be used by teams in the sports environment. We are working on a make-or-break skill in some sports, where performance and results depend on communication between players. Beyond just

communication, it is also important for the group to work on assertiveness, their ability to express themselves and respectfully defend their own opinions.

Group activities have been chosen as a method here as well, for the reasons previously mentioned.

Activity Name	Materials	Methodology
Guided Drawing	Paper or chalkboard, marker	One person describes the drawing to the rest of the group. During the first round, only the person describing the drawing can speak. They give short and concrete instructions (one or two words). During the second round, the group can ask questions to the person giving the instructions, provided that they are yes or no questions. Finally, there is a third round without any limits on communication. In this exercise, different forms of communication can be identified and extrapolated for use in daily life.
Escalation	Pen and paper.	The group thinks of a real or imagined situation that would cause tension. Some members of the group will be debaters; they will form a line in which the degree of conflict goes from mild to severe. At the front of this line will be a volunteer and a partner, who will have to explain the situation and respond assertively to teammates who are expressing different degrees of conflict. Afterward, the group as a whole will discuss what made communication challenging and what strategies they used.

### Self-Knowledge

Self-knowledge and self-awareness are a process through which an individual becomes aware of their capabilities, qualities, personal characteristics, preferences, goals, strong and weak points, etc. It is especially relevant to athletes. For this reason, we suggest that teams do a group activity in order to foster reflection on and awareness of a variety of areas.

### Life Plan



While working on self-awareness, a life plan is an interesting aspect to work on with athletes. This type of activity is an opportunity for the athlete to reflect on personal knowledge and allows them to become aware of where they are in different spheres of their lives and where they want to go.

The first step when establishing a life project is to identify the athlete's personal characteristics, their strengths and weaknesses. In this initial stage the SWOT analysis can be used, which allows for an analysis of where the subject is and propose objectives for the future (the technique is used to describe a subject's internal characteristics - strengths and weaknesses - and external situations - opportunities and threats). Then each athlete will identify goals and targets that they want to meet in the different areas of their life (athletic, personal, academic or occupational, etc.) and outline short-, medium-, and long-term action plans that will allow them to achieve these goals. Just as the athlete's strengths and weaknesses were explored, it is also useful to examine the opportunities and threats in their environment and how they will influence whether they achieve their stated goals or not. For example, if we ask a team of young soccer players where they see themselves in 10 years, many of them may tell us that they see themselves playing professionally, but it is unlikely that all of them will achieve that. With a group activity based on life projects, we can help them identify what personal attributes could assist them in achieving that goal (effort, perseverance, etc.), what aspects of their environment would foster that (playing for a major club), and which would put it at risk (competition, many players in their same position). This visualization exercise, will make it easier to set realistic, reachable goals that are adapted to each athlete.



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