
James W. Adie, Joan L. Duda, and Nikos Ntoumanis, perform a study to uncover the relationships between a young soccer player’s goals and expectation within their sport and their overall well-being or ill-being. Explained early on in the article, youth sport programs have the ability to have a positive effect on young children both psychologically and emotionally. Emphasis is also put on the fact that involvement in youth sports does not guarantee happiness and confidence in a young individual. Sport participation often leads to a loss of motivation and self-esteem, as well as an increase in injuries. This article is a good representation of the stress that youth sports can put on young children. It sheds light on the idea that youth sports are becoming more of a full time job for young athletes rather than a fun and stress-free pass time.


This authors of this article talk about young athletes and how they adjust to career ending injuries and how they deal with it. They interviewed eight different ex-varsity athletes and listened to the players express their feelings on how they feel they have failed in their sport. This article would be very useful for people how are looking for something in youth sports because it explains how they feel when or if their career ends.


Callender discusses the advantages and disadvantages of early specialization of youth players in sports. She touches upon overuse injuries, burnout, and dropout as negatives of youth players in elite leagues. However, she also addresses the positive experiences and benefit the children have to participating in a physical activity.


The authors of this article did research to gain knowledge about the child to parent socialization in youth sports. They did studies to find out whether parents socialize with their children in youth while being on a sport team or individually. It turns out that the majority of children that they did these studies on were being more social individually with their parents rather than being on a sports team.


Fifer and Wiersma use a sample of 55 parents to investigate the positive and negative consequences of parental involvement in youth sports. The research conducted in this article is valuable to any individual who wants to understand the reasoning behind parental involvement and the various common ways in which they behave at youth sport events.


This study involves a total of 29 Physical Education teachers at six secondary schools, who were interviewed about youth leisure-sports. In general, most of the teachers underestimated the level of competition in leisure-sport in particular age groups.


This journal is focusing on the training that young female soccer take part in and the influencing that comes from their coaches, parents, and teammates. The authors talk about the research that they have gathered, and they show that the players that are being
pushed by their parents and coaches too much are the athletes that are getting burned out of their sport. They also discuss how female athletes during their adolescent years drop out more than boys do because they are going through more emotionally like serious friendships and relationships.


This article talks about how every day sports is becoming more and more important to society and how it has changed the youth of our age. This article would be good for someone who is looking for an article on sports and how it affects youth and our society today.


This article researches and explains the relationship between the attitudes and actions of male youth hockey players, and their parents’ behaviors. Lavoi and Stellino analyze the notion that the behaviors of these hockey players’ parents affects the either positive or negative sport behaviors which the young athlete engages in.


Massey and Partidge discuss a negative that is many times not thought of when discussing sports: the possibility of public failure. Situations which may seem small to some, but can send others into serious depression due to the shame and embarassment. Everyone is different, so people handle these types of situations in many ways, hich puts tremendous responsibility on coaches, parents, and administrators. The authors conducted a study in which they explored the patterns of shame coping within a specific youth sport sample. They found results to be different for different genders and sport types.


Raakman, Dorsch, and Rhind perform a study which measures how prevalent abusive coaching is within youth sports. The article discusses how the most influential person for children in youth sports is often their coach, and how this could positively and negatively impact them. The article discusses the way in which coaches can directly and indirectly abuse their players, and how the young athletes learn from this behavior. Results showed a shocking prevalence of abuse within youth sports. This article coincides with class discussion on the increased involvement of parents and adults in youth sports and the impact they have on the children’s athletic experiences.


The authors of this article speak about the world of youth sports, which now must satisfy not only the children playing, but also their parents, who are making the final purchase and participation decisions for their children. They touch upon the main reasons why a parent may place their children in youth sports, and most times it is not just for the child’s enjoyment. In many cases the children wanted to play just to have fun and be around their friends or peer groups.


Scott Tainsky uses research to demonstrate the factors that influence attendance at games based on television demand. This article shows how consumer demand affects the attention devoted to various sports.


The author of this paper, Lauren Webb, looks into the variables that either increase or decrease motivation in youth sports. She includes the analysis of several factors, including gender and guardian influences, specific motives, and coaching situations.


This article discusses the Spalding world baseball tour in relation to designing a campaign to construct a national identity.