University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Nebraska College Preparatory Academy Senior Capstone Projects

Nebraska College Preparatory Academy

2020

Effects of Athletics on Youth Development

Kevin Fierro-Chavez

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/ncpacapstone

Part of the Bilingual, Multilingual, and Multicultural Education Commons, Other Education Commons, and the Secondary Education Commons

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Nebraska College Preparatory Academy at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Nebraska College Preparatory Academy Senior Capstone Projects by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Effects of Athletics on Youth Development

Kevin Fierro-Chavez

Nebraska College Preparatory Academy Grand Island Senior High 2020 University of Nebraska-Lincoln



Abstract

Many new parents can be indecisive when it comes to allowing their kids to participate in sports. Allowing kids to take part in athletics can be very beneficial to their childhood but also as they grow and become young adults. But, youth sports can also have some negative effects.

Key Points

- Youth sports helps kids learn how to be healthy.
- Research shows that healthy habits tend to be carried into a childs teen years and adulthood.
- Lack of exercise is a main reason that so many kids are obese.
- Parents tend to shy away from letting their kids participate in sports because they fear their kids will get hurt.

ACTIVE KIDS DO BETTER IN LIFE WHAT THE RESEARCH SHOWS ON THE COMPOUNDING BENEFITS ACTIVE PARENTS ASSOCIATED WITH ACTIVE KIDS KIDS OF ACTIVE MOMS ARE 2X MORE LIKELY TO BE ACTIVE WITH ACTIVE KIDS KIDS OF ACTIVE MOMS ARE 2X MORE LIKELY TO BE ACTIVE PHYSICALLY HIGHER AND UP TO 40% HIGHER AND UP TO 40% RISKY SEX LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE DRUG USE, LIKELY ANNUAL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE DRUG USE, LIKELY ANNUAL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HIGHER ANNUAL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HEALTH CONTROLL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HIGHER ANNUAL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HEALTH CONTROLL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HEALTH CONTROLL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HEALTH LOWER HEALTH CONTROLL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HEALTH CONTROLL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HEALTH LOWER HEALTH CONTROLL LESS SMOKING, 15% MORE HEALTH LOWER HEALTH LOWER

Conclusion and Discussion

Although sports do have some disadvantages, the pros of youth athletics far outway the cons. Parents should allow their children to participate in athletics. Some long term benefits are healthier habits and reduced risk of obesity.

Future research on this topic is exploring if specific sports create a more constructive atmosphere that will lead to a healthier lifestyle.

Works Cited

Aspen Institute (2020) https://www.aspenprojectplay.org/youth-sports-facts
California Police Activities League (2020) https://californiapal.org/home/partners
Conant-Norville, D. O., (2016). Child and adolescent sports psychiatry in the US. International Review of Psychiatry, 28(6), 556-563.

http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=ip.cookie.cpid&custid=nebstlib&db=cmh&AN=119484691

Donaldson, S. J. (2006). The effects of sports participation on young adolescents' emotional well-being. *Adolescence*. 41(162), 369-389.

Issitt, M. (2014). The perks and pitfalls of youth sports. 1-1.

Le Menestrel, S., Perkins, D. F., (2007) An overview of how sports, out-of-school time, and youth well-being can and do intersect. *New Directions for Youth Development, 2007(115),* 13-25.

http://search.ebscohost.com.cccneb.idm.oclc.org/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&AN=27040 727&site=ehost-live