

Abstract be more susceptible to dating and engaging

[Entertainment](#), [Games](#)



Abstract In this research proposal I will be studying whether or not there is something unique about student-athletes participation that in relation accounts for the differences between boys and girls as their sexual behavior in order to find out if student-athletes tend to be more susceptible to dating and engaging in sexual encounters within the sports community. The main data I use will be retrieved by peer-reviewed scholarly sources with additional data coming from scholarly books and journal entries. Through the outlook of Sociology and Psychology I will examine the student-athletes and their sexual behaviors and tendencies.

I will then dig deeper into the hormones that encourage the student-athlete to increase their sexual drive. Adolescence can be considered as the transitional stage from which there is the shift between childhoods to adulthood. The objective of this research proposal is to study the last two stages of adolescence, which are the middle stage and late stage. A questionnaire will be conducted of the middle and late stages of adolescent male and females in competitive sport and their sexual behaviors.

I am confident that the results that are found will be of no shock, because student-athletes can be held to a different standard of responsibilities. The title of a “student-athlete” bears a lot of weight on a person and how they should behave, and also affects how they are viewed by peers, teammates, teachers and even their family. Sociologists and Psychologists have found student-athletes to be good leaders, capable of dealing with responsibility and in some cases fall to being a burnout athlete.

Next I will question the student-athletes and theirself-confidence as well as how far they have experienced sexually. I will ensure all participating in the questionnaire are aware that their answers will remain completely anonymous to strive for the most accurate results possible. By them knowing they are safe to be honest on the questionnaire, they will report truthfully allowing me to get the most accurate data, thus resulting in the most accurate conclusion. This research is necessary in order to bring about new

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sociological the the the the the The the the Sociology is defined as the scientific study of society. Traditionally socialization is a process in which someone learns the cultural and social norms, behaviors, skills and values (Abadi, E. 2017). Participating in athletics is a way of social acceptance and can boost your social status. Growing up, especially in high school, it is thought that if you play sports and more so if you are successful in sports, you are labeled as “cool” or “popular”.

After reading this journalentry I realized I would need to view it through the sociological viewpoint and discipline. Traditionally when sports in high schools are talked about, you typically hear about jocks, the sexual bargaining tied with student athletes, and the peer pressure from their non-athlete peers. In

this journal entry Miller explains that, “ females playing sports give them additional social status and personal resources, which then attract sexual bargaining, as for the boys, sports strengthen their sexual masculinity and also add to their social status,” (Miller, K.

1999). A sample recorded based off the race, ethnicity, age, and mother’s education of a nationally represented sample of 8, 979 high school student-athletes was conducted. Here is what was found. First, girls in sports were found to have less sexual experience, fewer sex partners, and a later age of their first intercourse, a higher rate of contraceptive use, and a lower rate of pregnancies (Farrell, M. 1999). While boys in sports had a higher rate of sexual experience, higher number of sex partners, younger age of first intercourse, however had the same rate of contraceptive use (Farrell, M. 1999). A secondary analysis was done in Western New York of about 699 families and their adolescents, ages from 13-16 years old.

The data from the interview and survey were to provide athletic participation, frequency of sexual relations during the past year, and risk of pregnancy (Sabo, D. F. 1999). The results of the study were, that with the lower income homes they had a higher rate of sexual activity as well as higher pregnancy rates. In homes where families had more unity there was lower rates of sexual activity in both boys and girls. However what I found odd about this study was that in analyzing the male adolescent, athletic participation was not connected with sexual behavior and pregnancy.

This was shocking to me for the fact that it seemed to play a role in the lives of female adolescents so it would make sense that it affect them too. But seemingly, that is not the case. The the the the the the the the the the the the the The the the the the the the the the the the the The the the Psychological the the the the the the The the the the the the the the the the the the the the the the the the ? Psychology is defined as the scientific study of behavior and mind.

The mind is the most powerful part of our bodies, making decisions, giving us confidence and a high self-esteem. Our mind is an amazing part of our body that can drastically alter us. Adolescence is a time of experiment and finding one's true self. In fact, about 20% of adolescents have serious adjustment issues during the adolescent period (Bowker, A. 2003). Individuals with low self-esteem often feel inadequate and incompetent, almost always expecting to fail.

They view themselves as less than others and feel as if they cannot amount to the same standards as their students. They feel exiled from their peers and are constantly searching for an "in" to the cool crowd. Student-athletes often have a higher global self-esteem in more advanced levels of competitiveness as well as body-esteem (Gadbois, S. 2003).

Student-athletes can occasionally be perceived as “arrogant” due to their high self-esteem levels. They often walk with their heads higher because they have their sports and their stats to prove they are successful in something.

that matters. Higher levels of self-esteem also are involved with better leadership skills. Leadership skills are important because the adolescents of today will be the government and business decision makers of the world (Griffin, R. S. 1998). Being a leader can also help develop other skills not necessarily only valuable in the sports world, another reason being involved in sports is so beneficial.

Involvement in sports brings forth the leadership qualities, which are often sought after by others in role models such as their coaches and other players. This is a great way for the student-athletes to see what it means to be a good role model and leader in life. In a study, Dobosz examined the relationship between adolescents' and their participation in athletics as well as their leadership skills in 60 students from a suburban high school, the results were that student-athletes demonstrated significantly greater leadership skills than did non-athletes (Dobosz, R.

P., & Beaty, L. A. 1999). Often times non-athletes are never put in a situation where they have to use their leadership's skills, so when a moment finally arises they often feel confused and lost because they are not sure what being a leader truly even means.

Mentally, from personal experience, being a student-athlete can give you that 'big-headed' feeling. You can feel as if you're superior to others because you are making a bigger name for yourself by participating and ultimately being successful in whatever sport you play. Participation in high school sports has many benefits when it comes to self-esteem and the ability to be

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Sports are away for youth to stay active, meet new people and build confidence. Many parents like to start their children in as many sports as possible at a young age in hopes that they will develop a passion for a certain sport and continue to play. As you grow up sports become more serious, deciding whether you want to play in high school and work hard enough to get a scholarship to a college to continue to play.

With this being said the work rate of the student-athlete in high school must be at an elite level for the athlete to perform well and student to not only pass their classes by high school requirements but also ensure they are

meeting the requirements of any colleges they could potentially be interested in. Student-athletes at any level have a tough schedule including, class, practices, traveling, games, and extra curricular activities meaning that the social life of an athlete is small to non-existent. Most of the time athletes solely form friendships and connections with other athletes because they can understand the busy schedules and the difficulty to make real plans. Coleman argued that peer values of the adolescent acceptance plays a dangerous role in the process of the development of student-athletes and their socialization (Coleman, 1961).

I remember my days as a student-athlete in high school, it came with publicity throughout the school because you were either dressed for game day or team posters were posted throughout the school, yet I hardly remember going out. My days were filled with homework and trainings. A lot of the times I found my fellow teammates being burnt out. A burn out in sports is considered a chronic, excessive stress among young athletes (Coakley, J. 1992). In addition staying focused was a challenge, by this I mean the peer pressure of going out and doing all the things a high school upper classman should do. As I started to get older and went into high school playing sports I realized that being called a student-athlete could have its social perks.

I then quickly found out about the peer pressure that could come with sports (Santor, D. 2000). Peer pressure is a bigger risk factor in the need to be popular (Messervey, D. 2000). Peer pressure is your surrounding friends

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