Parental Influence on the Athletic and Academic Behaviors of College Student-Athletes
College Student-Athletes

- Unique experience
  - Time commitment
  - Structured schedules
  - Physically and emotionally demanding
  - Role conflict
Outcomes of Sport Participation

- **Benefits**
  - Higher academic performance (Gayles, 2009; Rees & Sabia, 2010)
  - Youth development (Linver et al., 2009)

- **Drawbacks**
  - Higher levels of risky behavior (Linver et al., 2009)
  - Some argue there is no benefit to academics (Denault et al., 2009)
What impact benefits and drawbacks?

- Social influence (Bank et al., 1990; Beets, et al., 2010; Bhalla & Weiss, 2010)
- Parents
Parental Influence on Academics

- Parent involvement positively related to:
  - Reducing behavior problems
  - Achievement levels
  - Education aspirations
  - Career aspirations (Bhalla & Weiss, 2010; Hill et al., 2004; O’Bryan et al., 2008; Stewart, 2008)

- Continued influence after the child goes to college (Abar & Turrisi, 2008; Agliata & Renk, 2008; Melendez & Melendez, 2010)
Parental Influence on Athletics

- Different than academic influence (Bhalla & Weiss, 2010)
- Participation
- Role in parent-child interaction
- Influence at college level (Nuñez et al., 2009)
Methods of Influence

- Internalized vs. Direct
- Pressure vs. Support
  - Pressure - negative outcomes
  - Support - positive outcomes
- Support
  - Tangible vs. Intangible
  - Instrumental
  - Conditional
  - Motivational
  - Information
Theoretical Background

- Parenting styles
  - Permissive
  - Authoritarian
  - Authoritative
Proposed Methods

- Importance of perception
- Semi-structured interviews
- College student-athletes
Applications

- Academic Advisors for Athletics
- Coaches
- Parents
- Athletes
New Institutionalism and Violence Against Women

An inquiry into how the theory may help universities reduce sexual violence committed by student-athletes

Kristy McCray, The Ohio State University
Doctoral student, Sport Management
• Review of Literature
• New Institutionalism & Future Study
• Definitions
  • Student-athletes, violence against women
• Mixed findings
  • Many studies found male student-athletes perpetrate violence against women at higher rates than non-athletes, or have attitudes more likely to indicate or predict violence against women

Review of Literature
Review of Literature

• Criticisms of the field
  • Methodology, sampling problems
  • Need to study sport subcultures; teams are not homogeneous
  • Theoretical: “rape culture” is too broad
  • Structural changes are needed
Future Study

- Need for current empirical data
  - Explore incidence, predictors and risk factors for student-athletes’ violence against women
- Shift in theoretical framework
  - New institutionalism → feminist institutionalism
  - What’s next?
A Kaleidoscope Career: A new way of thinking

Shaina Ervin
Doctoral Student
The Ohio State University
“Change has always been with us, but it seems that the pace of change is accelerating”

(Baruch, 2003, p. 58)
Idea of a career has changed overtime

- Traditional career
- Protean Career
- Kaleidoscope career

Career: a process of development of the employee along a path of experience and jobs in one or more organizations (Baruch & Rosenstein, 1992)
Illustration of Traditional Career Model

Level V
Director,
Managing Director
(MD), Head of PR/
Comms.
Negotiation, decision-making & financial skills

Level IV
Account Director, PR Manager
Awareness of cross industry concerns, improved management & strategic planning skills

Level III
(PR) Account Manager, PR Officer/PR Manager
Management, strategic decision making, analytical & networking (clients) skills

Level II
(PR) Account Executive, PR Officer
Strategic thinking, technical strength, self promotion/marketing, networking skills (colleagues, peers, media), own initiative, people skills

Level I/ Foundation Level
PR Assistant, Junior Account Executive, Personal Assistant, Administrative Staff
Good writing & communication skills, enthusiasm, personality, ability to get on with a wide range of people

Evolution of skills and role

Average time spent at each level (years)
Kaleidoscope Career Model

• Argument:
  – men and women follow different career patterns
  – men follow a traditional, linear pattern, typically staying with a company long-term and working their way up the corporate ladder.
  – women follow a non-traditional pattern, making career decisions that best fit their lives.
Why a kaleidoscope?

- Kaleidoscope metaphor:
  - Used to explain shifts in the patterns of a woman’s career.
  - Inside a kaleidoscope there are three mirrors which reflect colors.
    - The colors for the KCM are career needs
    - ABCs (3 colors)
      - Authenticity
      - Balance
      - Challenge
**CHALLENGE** need is most important for women in early career
BALANCE need is most important for women in mid-career
AUTHENTICITY need is most important to women late in their career.
### Findings (Mainiero & Sullivan, 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examined opportunities, roadblocks, and possibilities</td>
<td>Preferred a traditional, linear career path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejected concepts of linear career progression</td>
<td>Stayed in same industry throughout career span</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred to create non-traditional, self-crafted careers</td>
<td>Challenge (realizing career ambitions and developing skill first) was <strong>MOST IMPORTANT</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Value relationships once career is stable, more over time</td>
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Why is KCM important?

• New model that includes:
  – Career interruptions
  – Employment gaps
  – Top-outs & opt-outs
  – New values of the current generation
There remains a staggering gender gap in women reaching the pinnacle of their respective careers (Gayle, Golan, & Miller, 2009).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1970's</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90% of females coached female sports</td>
<td>42.9% of females coached female sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% of college athletic directors were female</td>
<td>20.9% of college athletic directors were female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2% of Fortune 500 and 1000 companies had female CEO's</td>
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<td>44% of women professors in the academy were tenured (men-64%)</td>
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COLLEGE COACHES & KCM

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH
Coaching profession, is it UNIQUE?

Career advancement for a college coach

- College athlete OR previous coaching experience
- Assistant coach
- Head coach
- Head coach

There are only FEW progressions in the coaching profession for advancement

Move up in competition level: DIII to DI, conference mobility
Intercollegiate college coaches?

- KCM has never been used to investigate college coaches careers.
- May stimulate a new way of thinking about the coaching profession.
- Remain relevant to today’s time and generation.
So what? Implications for research

• Push for the development of initiatives that encourage and assist both men and women coaches to reach the pinnacle of their profession and remain in the industry.
  – Athletic departments can implement strategies that focus on training and developing men and women coaches during different stages of their career.

• Understanding the differences between men and women coaches at different stages of their career may foster a more fulfilling work experience for both because their career needs are being met.
So what? Implications for research

- Developing a kaleidoscope way of thinking may provide women coaches with a working environment that encourages a nonlinear career, fitting the profession to one’s life.

- This could increase the representation of women in coaching and encourage women to pursue a career in athletics, regardless of barriers that have held women back in the past.