

EFFECTS OF PARENT'S ATTITUDES, VALUES AND BELIEFS ON THEIR RISK DECISION-MAKING ON BEHALF OF THEIR CHILDREN ENROLLED IN HOCKEY-A REVIEW PAPER

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ABSTRACT

Athletics is the one of the most popular sports within the world. Since gaining professional status in 1995 there was a rapid increase in research in the sports science. The reviews of the area might provide practitioners and researchers with an overview of the current scientific literature to help performance of players and reduce risk of injuries and incidental problems. One way for parents to foster the development of important social and kinesthetic skills is to encourage their children to participate in sports. While hockey is an excellent opportunity for children to develop critical social and kinesthetic skills, it also presents recognizable health risks, such as the risk of concussion. The aim of the study is to examine the effects of Australian parents' attitudes, values, and beliefs on their risk decision-making on behalf of their children playing hockey; an effect referred to as risk decision-making. Although there have been many studies examining the factors involved in children's risk of injury, there has been a dearth of research that examines specific individual parental factors in children's risk of injury. This systematic review summarizes the published findings with respect to how the attitudes, values, and beliefs of Australian parents of children with respect to their decision-making regarding their children's safe participation in hockey.

Keywords: *Sports and health science, attitudes, values, beliefs, parents, decision-making and hockey.*

INTRODUCTION

Parents are involved in virtually every aspect of their children's lives, and the participation in extracurricular sports and activities is no exception. Participation in sports is an excellent way for children to get exercise, have fun, and develop both social and kinesthetic skills. In Australia one of the most popular forms of organized sport for children is hockey. Hockey Australia reported 162176 children enrolled in hockey in contrast, the United States, with a population almost large numbers of children enrolled in hockey for the same time.

More recently, focus has shifted to parents as risk management agents. It is widely believed that parents' teaching and modeling of proper competition and safe-play values, as well as exercising good judgment and decision-making on behalf of their child, can have an impact on children's risk of injury in hockey.

The Most Common Hockey Injuries Consists of:-

- AC joint (shoulder)
- ACL strains or tears.
- Broken Collarbone.
- Concussions.

- MCL Strains or Tears.
- Muscle Strains.
- Shoulder Dislocation.

Hockey injury reasons: Due to the difficult-hitting, physical nature of the game, hockey players put themselves at risk for injury at any moment while playing.

Elements That May Cause Hockey Injuries Include:-

- Excessive-Impact Contact From Other Players
- Rigid Boards
- Goal Posts
- Skate Blades
- Hockey Sticks
- Pucks Shifting At High Speeds

Preventing Hockey Injuries: Like many contact sports, the right strength and conditioning training program can assist prevent common hockey injuries, especially in youth players.

To Assist Prevent or Decrease the Risk of A Hockey Injury, Follow these Steps:-

- Warm up to prepare your body for activity.
- Stretch your lower back, hips, and groin.
- Wear right protective gear designed for each position.
- Understand the rules of the game and abide by means of them.
- Teach in to make your body stronger, extra coordinated, and flexible.
- Maintain right nutrition and hydration to help you carry out higher for the duration of training and to heal faster after injury.

Parents need to be responsible for managing risk for his or her children, due to the fact youngsters are normally incapable of fully understanding the chances of success and failure or the consequences of risk. Parents play an important role in dealing with the risks in their children in lots of different contexts. This management of risk may be carried out through such means as improved supervision, parenting patterns, and controlling the quantity of exposure their children ought to numerous types of risk (Paikoff et al., 2006;). Parental belief approximately safety (Morrongiello, et al., 2004), and parental knowledge about protection have additionally been related to a reduced risk of child injury.

The values, beliefs, and attitudes of parents might also provide researchers with valuable insight into how parents manage risks on behalf of their children, now not just within the context of concussions in hockey, however general risk management as well. Previous studies have advised that parents' attitudes, values, and ideals could have large effects on injury rates of their children. (Morrongiello et al., 2005). therefore, it need to follow that parents of children in hockey participants may be able to influence injury prevention through teaching and modeling competition and safe-play values, and making responsible selections concerning when and how much to play, when to return to play after an injury, and the relative importance of competition and winning.

Understanding parents' attitudes, values, and ideals may be beneficial in gaining perception into how parents make decisions about risk exposure on behalf in their children, which parents have a tendency to make high- or low-risk decisions on behalf of their children, and in the end, how parents manage their children's risk. This procedure might be referred to as risk management, because whilst the children are those who assume the risk, the management of that risk is performed via parents.

Probabilities and Values: because of the wide form of possible benefits and outcomes, it's far essential for parents to consider their motives for enrolling their children in hockey. Some children may be suitable for a career in professional hockey, even as others may additionally obtain a notable deal of benefit with the aid of clearly playing for the fun and entertainment of the game. Weighing these viable outcomes in terms of personal values is a critical a part of being a hockey parent.

Risk Propensity: due to the nature of hockey e.g., quick pace, players playing with sticks and a hardened p.c., body contact, etc., injuries can be a concern. For this reason, willingness to accept risk is an important characteristic of hockey parents. Risk propensity has been defined because the said frequency with which people take different varieties of risks, this is, the measured summation of the stated risk-taking behavior of an individual across situations and time (Nicholson et al., 2005).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the present study was to identify the current research at the sports science is to find of the effects of parents' attitudes, values, and beliefs on their risk decision-making on behalf of their children enrolled in hockey. Moreover, the article provides a brief summary of the studies in each topic of sports science in hockey and prevention of the injuries in hockey.

METHODS

Some tips have been followed and specific key-term combinations used to search databases. Descriptive and analytic-observational research reporting the situation of injuries, problems and incidences in hockey have been included and also the effect of the parents' attitudes, values, and beliefs on their risk decision-making on behalf of their children enrolled in hockey. Systematic searches were undertaken from earliest record to 2000 to till now and reference lists were manually searched. A Researcher searches more than 50 scientific databases were performed for research reporting on hockey game's injuries, incidences and problems. Inclusion criteria had been studies published in English, in peer-reviewed journals, which reported data on incidences with appreciate to their age and competition level which have been proposed as possibly associated with hockey injuries and incidence risks.

Quality Assessment: After removal of duplicates, a few reviewers independently screened their titles and abstracts. If there has been uncertainty concerning inclusion of identified articles, the general text changed into obtained and screened. Discrepancies have been first independently re-assessed by way of every reviewer, then resolved following independent assessment through way of the reviewer. The pleasant of the studies have been assessed properly which were discussed within the paper.

Publication Quality: All studies included on this review had a truly stated research question or objective and most of the studies definitely defined their study population. The participation rate of eligible players became studies deeply. The timeframe of exposure to athletes have been studied, sample size justification became studied. Exposure levels had been truly defined and determined using valid and reliable methods, but handiest suggested in few studies. Statistical adjustment studied and the great assessment results have been studied in detail.

Data Extraction: The reviewed of the studies and discussed the overarching sport science topics on hockey athletes. Studies had been categorized into the topics, decided thru their primary aims and outcome measures, with sub-categories identified in which suitable. The general characteristics (i.e., year of publication, geography, cohort investigated, sample size) of each observe have been extracted. Information regarding the individuals' characteristics the aim, outcome measures, and key findings of every study relating to the purpose of this review were extracted.

Data Synthesis: Given the purpose of the reviews are to first map the extent, range, and nature of the literature on a topic, and secondly, summaries findings which is probably heterogeneous, have a look at characteristics, key outcomes, and data are summarized appropriate.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Findings: Within the context of hockey, physical injuries are a specific and applicable instance of such risk. In a review of literature of studies from the current time, it was discovered that incidence of physical or head turned into mentioned to be as high among players. Compounding this issue of pediatric concussion is the fact that evidence is best now beginning to emerge regarding an association between concussive brain injury and lasting deficits in neurocognitive function (MacFarlane et al., 2010). Because the effects of concussive injuries at the developing brain are tough to identify and to predict over the long term, prevention of concussions in pediatrics is of the utmost importance. The effective management of risk is one manner to resource in prevention, as fewer unnecessary risks have to lead to lower injury rates, reducing the wide variety of pediatric concussions associated with participation in hockey.

Even though there's no literature to directly help this declare inside the context of sport, research has proven that parents can indeed assist prevent unintentional pediatric injuries (Littlejohn, et al., 2004). Moreover, research has also shown that parents will have a strong influence over their children's injury incidence thru teaching and modeling safety rules and guidelines. For that reason, parents, even though not being able to take a right away function in preventing these kinds of injuries should be aware of their role in the process (et al., Morrongiello, 2005). this is, tons inside the same way that teaching, modeling, and knowing approximately safety rules and values can lead to fewer pediatric injuries (Morrongiello et al., 2004), understanding approximately concussions, teaching and modeling competition and safe-play values, and exercising properly judgment (in things like whilst and what sort of to play, while to return to play after an injury, and the relative importance of competition and winning) may be able to reduce concussion incidence.

Studies have related risk propensity with such constructs as sensation in search of, impulsivity fear of or aversion to uncertain consequences (Morgenstern & Zechmeister, 2001), and discovered that risk propensity plays a considerable role in individual risk decision-making.

In recognition of this plausible link, hockey associations have started integrating parent education programs into their risk management strategies. Educational documents and parent contracts, which draw parents' attention to their role in injury risk management in hockey, are increasingly being used. but, despite the fact that this sort of educational approach is popular, the effects of parental beliefs approximately degree of body contact, players playing injured, or the professionalization of youth sport (Smoll et al., 2011) on parents' risk decision-making on behalf in their children isn't recognised. Evidence that those factors significantly affect parents' risk decision-making could first want to be shown to be able to prove the effectiveness of this educational approach.

The finding of the numerous studies provided a summary of country of origin, sample size, participant age, competition level, and the type, duration and methods of data collection within the included studies. And some criteria's had been additionally noted and deeply studied for the present problem of the review paper as following:-

- Country of Origin of Study
- Study Categories
- Number of Participants and Injuries
- Age of Participants
- Sex of Participants
- Level of Competition
- Data Collection Period
- Data Collection Methods

- Sites and Severity of Incidental Problem Data Collected
- Other Factors Related to Incidental Problem Risks For the Gamers.

Results: Greater than 50 studies from articles were included after screening. The majority of research were carried out in other countries. There was little consistency inside the definition of ‘incidental problems’. Elite or sub-elite level players had been included in some studies in which the level of opposition become mentioned. The duration of incidence surveillance turned into commonly related to the format of competition from which data have been collected. Self-record questionnaires were applied in few studies. Incidents to the elbow, shoulder, leg, hip, ankle and knee have been the most common in a few research, even though the incidence various significantly all through the research of elbow and shoulder of problems. Prevention of the damages need to be a concern. Children sustained extra upper limb problem or fractures in comparison with adults who sustained lower limb issues. A huge variety of ability risk elements for troubles and incidences in hockey had been investigated in less numbers of studies. The main circumstances of problem incidences are landings, crashes and falls.

Interventions to Reduce Incidental problems in Hockey: Few studies said at the consequences of an incidental problem risks reduction program amongst hockey athletes. Few researcher used an integrated multidisciplinary sports science technique incorporating screening and evaluation of players followed through individualized technical training and conditioning to obtain a reduction incidental issues amongst athletes, and some researchers found that the down to Earth safe-landing approach program reduced training incident problems.

DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In conclusion, it's far evident that parents of children how are playing hockey are a crucial under-studied population for research. Their degree of impact over their kid's behavior shows that it's miles essential that hockey associations, coaches, and researchers develop a deeper understanding of what drives parents to behave in different ways.

These findings are important for the development of concussion education programs within the future. Results can be used to tell the development of education programs for doctors, parents, hockey associations, and players in the following ways.

These findings have implications for risk management in well-known. The evidence offered on this study may be the primary to show that variables considered vital for person risk decision-making may not apply to proxies who are making these decisions on behalf of someone else. The evidence from this study indicates that the only opinions that really matter are those of the primary, and those of the expert adviser. These findings may be important for risk in any context, which include proxies managing the risk of individuals who are not able to make decisions because of elements along with illness, injury, mental disability, or age, and can possibly risk models while different beneficiaries are worried.

Finally, future research may additionally want to focus on the role of parents' attitudes, values, beliefs, and concussion knowledge, no longer in deciding whether or how not to return a child to play following a concussion, however in determining whether or not to have their child diagnosed by a medical professional.

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

This general discussion begins through reviewing the cause of the research, observed by way of a general summary of findings, a general discussion of findings, including implications for parties involved in the risk management process, implications for education programs, examine obstacles, and closes with a few concluding feedback. Findings from the studies reported here recommend that parents' knowledge about concussions and their attitudes, values, and beliefs regarding their children's safe participation in hockey aren't significant factors of their risk management on behalf in their children. Then, the findings

showed that the strongest predictors of parents' risk decision-making were the opinions in their children and of their doctors. Again those findings have implications, not just for parents and medical professionals, but for all parties involved in making participation in hockey a safer activity. Additionally it shows that, regardless of their attitudes, values, or beliefs, parents' are unlikely to make high risk decisions once a doctor has diagnosed a concussion and provided medical advice.

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