



## Influence of Parenting Style and Gender Perspective in Youth Sport Talent

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### **Abstract**

Sport is an activity to develop physical strength and body, it is in order to make the body strong enough, and the power is adequately trained, and becomes agile to survive. There are factors that the athlete must have, such as, technical capabilities, strategy, physic, and well psychology. There are several ways to achieve the maximum achievement in sport. The one of way is by scouting talent. This research aimed to identify the sports talented in adolescent in terms of parenting style. The method of this research was the correlation with quantitative approach. The population was taken from an adolescent in Sragen aged 16-17 years old. Samples amounted to 240 respondents. It used descriptive data analysis by performing guidance talent test with sports search. The result would percentage with chi-squared. The results showed that comparison of sport talent from children with authoritative type, democratic, permissive in a row of the experiment shows that the male adolescent who have authoritative parenting style, there are total 12 (30%) number of adolescent who has athletic- shot put and discus, there are 10 (25%) adolescent democratic parenting style in athletic sports- sprint running, the most number is permissive parenting style ,there are 15 (37.5%) adolescent in taekwondo. The result of the experiment shows that female adolescent who has authoritative parenting style, there are total 9 (22%) number of adolescent who has athletic- Shot put and discus, there are 10 (25%) adolescent democratic parenting style in athletic sports- sprint running, the most is permissive parenting style, there are 12 adolescent (30%) in athletic sports- sprint running. The conclusion of this study is there is no correlation between gender and sport interested, there is a correlation between the parenting style and sports interested and there is a correlation between the parenting style and sports talented.

**Keywords:** Sport Talent; Sport Interested; Parenting Style; Gender

### **Introduction**

Parents are the main role players supporting their own teen children to do sport and physical activity (Lindstrom Bremer, 2012). How the parents interact and participate in both activities fully affects those teens' willingness to get involved in the teen's sports (Wuerth et al., 2004). That most parents who often do physical activity tend to have children who are interested in sports (Sánchez-Miguel et al., 2013). Thus, teen's experiences in sport activity give them chances to improve their very quality, in which their

athletic psychology could reach beyond the domain of physical ability, it is because parents behavior that is easily resembled by those teens. That good example given by parents in sport activity would, then, become a good impact to the adolescent (Holt, Black and Tamminen, 2007).

Every parent has their own different treatment for nurturing their children based on their very demand and support (Norcross et al., 2003). They are three kinds of parenting related to this dimension, which are authoritative parenting, in which parents striving for their children without giving them any kind of support; democratic parenting, in that parents give equal support and demand; and permissive parenting, in which parents give support without requiring any demand (Baumrind, Larzelere and Owens, 2010). By applying those parentings, parents have a very deep connection to every adolescent athlete in their sport activity; those include parental pressure and involvement, and also family support (Gould et al., 2006). Parental involvement includes in time of conducting those sport activities or after finishing them (Samuel Kim Elliott and Drummond, 2017). More interesting factor is the case in which parenting at home and in the time of practice change adolescent' will to participate in the sport activity (Fraser-Thomas, Côté and Deakin, 2008). The will to get involved in routine sport activity could not be detached from the parental support and aptitude supervision from the early age directly or indirectly done by parents (Abbott et al., 2005).

Talent identification is a mean to find the talented and potential athletes in their early age, to be improved in a particular field of sport for achieving optimum performance.(Breitbach, Tug and Simon, 2014) As research shown how significant is those aptitudes having by athletes to reach the level of Olympic (Vaeyens et al., 2009). That accurate aptitude supervision in the specialized field of sport from the early age could help athletes to reach the highest peak of achievement (Gonçalves, Rama and Figueiredo, 2012; Johnston et al., 2018). Research shows that teens whose decide to drop out the training and sport activity mostly because of the difficulty to adapt themselves based on their very own ability. Here, the role of parents to understand their exact parenting method which could determine precise teen's sport talent (Lopez et al., 2012).

Right until now, there is no organization or institution in the local training centers, such as in Sragen regency, held by prime organization or private company which specifically works for carrying out aptitude supervision. That is why, aptitude supervision program and identified and selected talented athletes training could be done as strategic efforts for advancing interest and achievement in sport. From the recent observation in Sragen regency was found that children talent on sport based on their parental types and gender was never identified accurately. Except the indicator for talent identifying, there is no any other document clarify it. Discerning those facts, this research is made in order to identify the kinds of sport aptitude the children might have, based on the parental types. Hopefully does this research become reference for the next research on advancing the sport achievement and athlete supervising consideration.

### ***Material and Methodology***

This research used correlation method with quantitative approach. Sample of this study were 240 people consist of adolescents aged 16-17 years old in Sragen. Furthermore, parented style data is taken through a questionnaire, which has been empirically tested and validated by the subject, for talent data taken through ten points of aptitude test including height measurement, body mass measurement, sitting height measurement, arm span, catch, basketball throw, vertical jump, agility run, 40 meters sprint, and shuttle run. After the data of parenting and talent test has been completed then analyzed using Sport search application (Malina et al., 2015). The results appeared after all sports talent test data was entered. To know whether there is a significant difference or not, then it should compare with Chi-Square count showed with Chi-Square table at degrees of freedom (dk) and significance level. Data were analyzed

using regression correlation analysis with the testing requirements of normality and linearity test. Hypothesis testing using regression analysis and correlation of each predictor and multiple regression analysis and correlation double (Sugiyono, 2012).

### Result and Discussion

Based on the results of the data obtained the number of samples according to interest in sports for adolescents aged 16-17 years in Sragen.

**Table 1** The frequency distribution, based on gender and sports interested

Gender	Parenting Style	Data				Number of Fr
		Interested	Percentage	Not Interested	Percentage	
Male	Authoritative	25	(62,5%)	15	(37,5%)	40
	Democratic	29	(72,5%)	11	(27,5%)	40
	Permissive	14	(35%)	26	(65%)	40
	Total	68	(56,6%)	52	(43,4%)	120
Female	Authoritative	28	(70%)	12	(30%)	40
	Democratic	19	(47,5%)	21	(52,5%)	40
	Permissive	22	(55%)	18	(45%)	40
	Total	69	(57,5%)	51	(42,5%)	120
Number of Fc		137	(57,08%)	103	(42,91%)	240

Based on Table 1, shows the type of authoritative parenting style in the male sample has 25 people interests in sport (62.5%), while for the democratic parenting style there are 29 people (72.5%), for permissive parenting style is 14 people (35%).

Then for the female sample, show the type of authoritative parenting style has 28 people interests in sport (70%), while for the democratic of parenting style there are 19 people (47.5%), for permissive parenting style there are 22 people (55 %).

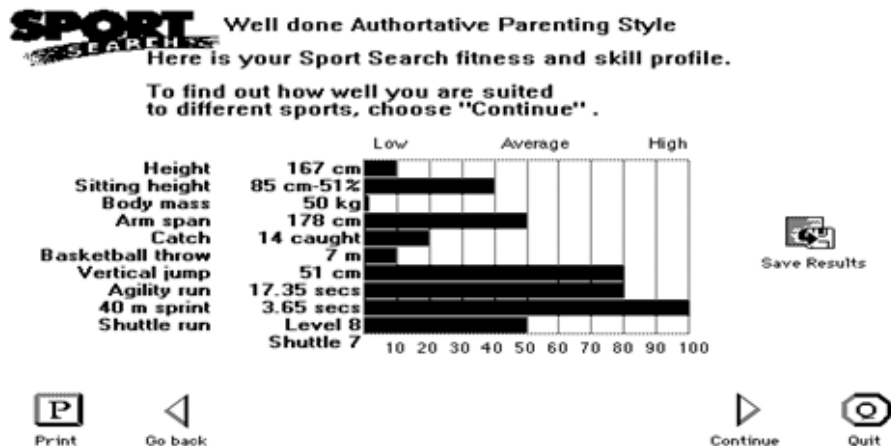
**Table 2** Frequency distribution of samples based on gender, parenting style and sports talent in adolescents aged 16-17 in Sragen

Gender	Parenting Style	Sport Talent										Number of Fr
		S	A	SW	B	TW	G	F	SB	SD	HJ	
Male	Authoritative	1	5	2	1	2	1	7	4	12	5	40
	Democratic	10	4	1	2	9	2	6	3	1	2	40
	Permissive	5	2	4	3	15	3	2	3	1	2	40
	Total	16	11	7	6	26	6	15	10	14	9	120
Female	Authoritative	2	7	4	1	2	1	6	3	9	5	40
	Democratic	10	3	2	2	7	3	5	3	2	3	40
	Permissive	12	1	6	5	7	3	3	1	1	1	40
	Total	24	11	12	8	16	7	14	7	12	9	120
Number of Fc		40	22	29	14	37	13	29	17	26	18	240

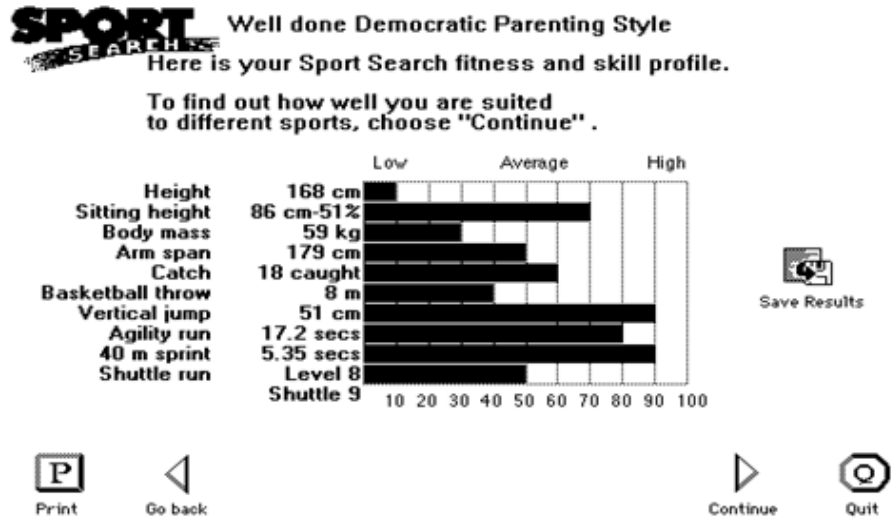
## Information:

1. *Athletic – Sprint Running* (S)
2. *Archery* (A)
3. *Swimming* (SW)
4. *Badminton* (B)
5. *Taekwondo* (TW)
6. *Gymnastic* (G)
7. *Futsal* (F)
8. *Softball* (SB)
9. *Athletic – Shot put and Discus* (SD)
10. *Athletic – High Jump* (HJ)

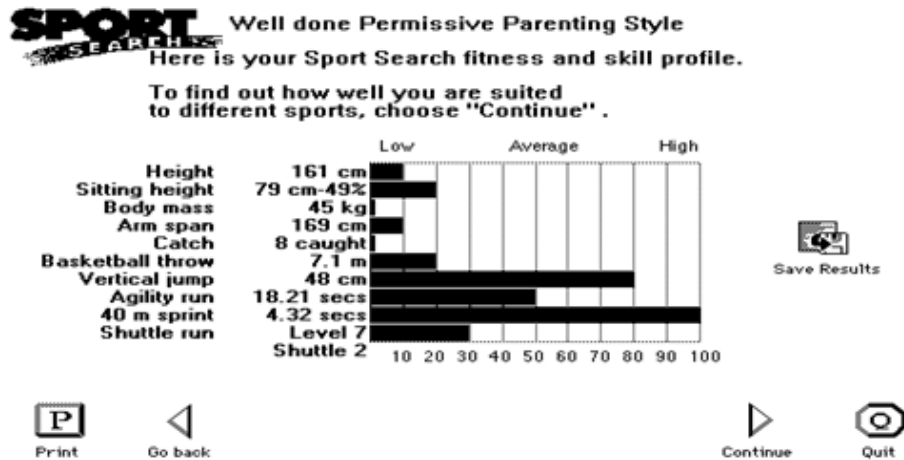
Based on the results of the data show the authoritative parenting style has the most talent in athletic - shot put and discus. Democratic parenting style have the most talent in athletic - sprint running, for permissive parenting style have the most talent in taekwondo. Then for the male authoritative sample style the sports talent has athletic - shot put and discus with a total of 12 people (30%), for democratic parenting style who have the most talent in athletic sports - sprint running 10 people (25%), As for the Permissive parenting style has the most sports talent in the type of taekwondo with a total of 15 people (37.5%). Furthermore, the female sample has the talent of athletic - shot put and discus with a total of 9 people (22%), for democratic parenting style who have the most talent in athletic sports - sprint running 10 people (25%), and for Permissive parenting style has the most sports talent in athletic sports - sprint running 12 people (30%).



The result of MFT indicated level 8 shuttle 7



The result of MFT indicated level 8 shuttle 9



The result of MFT indicated level 7 shuttle 2

Fig. 1 This research indicated that the type of parenting style in Sragen, those are authoritative, democratic, and permissive parenting style shew the average scores owned by the three groups

Based on the calculation of the average score of the three types of parented style in Sragen with the age of adolescents, if calculated based on the sport search application then can be seen in the frequency Table 3.

**Table 3** Dominant distribution of sports frequency in adolescent who have parenting style (Authoritative) in Sragen

No	Sport	Frequency	Percentage
1	<i>Athletic – Sprint Running</i>	3	3,7 %
2	<i>Archery</i>	12	15 %
3	<i>Swimming</i>	6	7,5 %
4	<i>Badminton</i>	2	2,5 %
5	<i>Taekwondo</i>	4	5 %
6	<i>Gymnastic</i>	2	2,5 %
7	<i>Futsal</i>	13	16,2 %
8	<i>Softball</i>	7	8,7 %
9	<i>Athletic – Shot put and Discus</i>	21	26,2 %
10	<i>Athletic – High Jump</i>	10	12,5 %
TOTAL		80	100 %

From the frequency distributed Table shown above, adolescent with authoritative style can be identified in sport search indicated in the overall top recommends sports that can be prioritized in the adolescent with authoritative style there are some sports athletic – shot put and discus show that 26,2 % of samples and be the most dominant, in second place there is futsal sport which shows 16,2 % of sample, then there is sport archery which shows 15% of the sample. athletics sport high jump get 12,5 % of samples, softball get 8,7 %, swimming sport which shows 7,5 %, taekwondo get 5 %, athletic– sprint running get 3,7 %, at the bottom there are badminton and gymnastic, which both show 2,5 % of the sample. The conclusion is that the dominant sport for children with authoritative style in Sragen with largest percentage of 26% is athletics sports shot put and discus and futsal.

From the frequency distributed Table 4 shown, adolescent with democratic style can be identified in sport search indicated in the overall top recommends sports that can be prioritized in the adolescent with democratic style there are some sports athletic – sprint running show that 25 % of samples and be the most dominant, in second place there is taekwondo which shows 20 % of sample, then there is sport futsal which shows 13 % of the sample. archery get 8,7 % of samples, softball get 7,5 %, gymnastic sport and athletic – high jump which shows 6,2 %, badminton get 5 %, At the bottom there are swimming and athletic – shot put and discus get 3,7 % of the sample. The conclusion is that the dominant sport for children with democratic style in Sragen with largest percentage of 25 % is athletics sports sprint running and taekwondo.

**Table 4** Dominant distribution of sports frequency in adolescent who have parenting style (Democratic) in Sragen

No	Sport	Frequency	Percentage
1	<i>Athletic – Sprint Running</i>	20	25 %
2	<i>Archery</i>	7	8,7 %
3	<i>Swimming</i>	3	3,7 %
4	<i>Badminton</i>	4	5 %
5	<i>Taekwondo</i>	16	20 %
6	<i>Gymnastic</i>	5	6,2 %
7	<i>Futsal</i>	11	13,7 %
8	<i>Softball</i>	6	7,5 %
9	<i>Athletic – Shot put and Discus</i>	3	3,7 %
10	<i>Athletic – High Jump</i>	5	6,2 %
TOTAL		80	100 %

**Table 5** Dominant distribution of sports frequency in adolescent who have parenting style (Permissive) in Sragen

No	Sport	Frequency	Percentage
1	<i>Athletic – Sprint Running</i>	17	21.25 %
2	<i>Archery</i>	3	3.7 %
3	<i>Swimming</i>	10	12.5 %
4	<i>Badminton</i>	8	10 %
5	<i>Taekwondo</i>	22	27.5 %
6	<i>Gymnastic</i>	6	7.5 %
7	<i>Futsal</i>	5	6.2 %
8	<i>Softball</i>	4	5 %
9	<i>Athletic – Shot put and Discus</i>	2	2.5 %
10	<i>Athletic – High Jump</i>	3	3.7 %
TOTAL		80	100 %

From the frequency distributed Table 5, adolescent with Permissive style can be identified in sport search indicated in the overall top recommends sports that can be prioritized in the adolescent with Permissive style there are some sports taekwondo show that 27,5 % of samples and be the most dominant, in second place there is athletic – sprint running which shows 21,25 % of sample, then there is swimming

which shows 12,5 % of the sample. badminton get 10 % of samples, gymnastic sport get 7,5 %, futsal which shows 6,2 %, softball get 5 %, the athletic – high jump and archery which shows 3,7 %, at the bottom there are athletic – shot put and discus get 2,5 % of the sample. The conclusion is that the dominant sport for children with Permissive style in Sragen with largest percentage of 27,5 % is taekwondo and athletic – sprint running.

a. *Gender and Sports Interested*

**Table 6** The results of the calculation of the influence of gender with interested in the sports of adolescents aged 16-17 years in Sragen

No	Cell	fh	$(f_o - f_h)^2$	$(f_o - f_h)^2 : f_h$
1	A	68,5	20,25	0,29
2	B	68,5	20,25	0,29
3	C	51,5	20,25	0,39
4	D	51,5	20,25	0,39
Chi-Square Count				1,36

Chi-Square calculations between gender and sports interests. To know whether there are significant differences or not, then it should compare Chi-Square count with the Chi-Square table in the degree of freedom (dk) and a certain level of significance. If Chi-Square counts  $\geq$  Chi-Square table, then the difference is significant, but if Chi-Square count  $\leq$  Chi-Square table, then the difference is not significant. dk in the above calculation is (row - 1) (column - 1) = (2-1) (2-1) = 1. While the significance level used is 5% with dk = 1, so the Chi-Square table value is amounted to 3.84. Because 1.36 < 3.84 then the difference is not significant.

Based on this calculation, the data analysis gets the result that there is not correlation between gender and sports interest.

b. *Gender and Sports Talented*

Chi-Square results between gender with sports talent. To know whether there are significant differences or not, then it should compare Chi-Square count with the Chi-Square table in the degree of freedom (dk) and a certain level of significance. If Chi-Square counts  $\geq$  Chi-Square table, then the difference is significant, but if Chi-Square count  $\leq$  Chi-Square table, then the difference is not significant. dk in the above calculation is (line - 1) (column - 1) = (10-1) (2-1) = 9. While the significance level used is 5% with dk = 9, so the Chi-Square table value is amounted to 16.9. Because 9.81 < 16.9, the difference is not significant.



**Table 7** Results of the calculation of the influence of gender on the sports talent of adolescents aged 16-17 years in Sragen

No	Cell	fh	$(f_o-f_h)^2$	$(f_o-f_h)^2 : f_h$
1	A	20	16	0,8
2	B	20	16	0,8
3	C	11	0	0
4	D	11	0	0
5	E	14,5	56,25	3,87
6	F	14,5	6,25	0,43
7	G	7	1	0,14
8	H	7	1	0,14
9	I	18,5	56,25	3,04
10	J	18,5	6,25	0,33
11	K	6,5	0,25	0,03
12	L	6,5	0,25	0,03
13	M	14,5	0,25	0,01
14	N	14,5	0,25	0,01
15	O	8,5	2,25	0,02
16	P	8,5	2,25	0,02
17	Q	13	1	0,07
18	R	13	1	0,07
19	S	9	0	0
20	T	9	0	0
Chi-Square Count				9,81

Based on this calculation, the data analysis gets the result that there is not correlation between gender and sports talent.

c. *Parenting Style and Sports Interested*

**Table 8** The results of the calculation of the influence of the parenting style with interested in the sports of adolescents aged 16-17 years in Sragen

No	Cell	Fh	$(f_o-f_h)^2$	$(f_o-f_h)^2 : f_h$
1	A	44,6	70,56	1,58
2	B	34,3	53,29	1,55
3	C	44,6	11,56	0,25
4	D	34,3	5,29	0,15
5	E	34,3	94,09	2,74
6	F	44,6	73,96	1,65
Chi-Square Count				7,92

Chi-Square results between the types of parenting parents' interest in sports. To know whether there are significant differences or not, then it should compare Chi-Square count with the Chi-Square table in the degree of freedom (dk) and a certain level of significance. If Chi-Square counts  $\geq$  Chi-Square table, then the difference is significant, but if Chi-Square count  $\leq$  Chi-Square table, then the difference is not significant. dk in the above calculation is (line - 1) (column - 1) = (3-1) (2-1) = 1. While the

significance level used is 5% with  $dk = 1$ , so the Chi-Square table value is amounted to 5.91. Because  $7.92 > 5.91$  the difference is significant.

Based on this calculation, the data analysis gets the results that there is a correlation between parenting style with interest in sports.

d. *Parenting Style and Sports Talent*

**Table 9** The results of the calculation of the influence of the type of parenting style for the sports talent of adolescents aged 16-17 years in Sragen

No	Cell	Fh	$(f_o - f_h)^2$	$(f_o - f_h)^2 : f_h$
1	a	19,5	272,25	13,96
2	b	19,5	0,25	0,01
3	c	19,5	6,25	0,32
4	d	11	1	0,09
5	e	11	16	1,45
6	f	11	64	5,81
7	g	9,5	12,25	1,28
8	h	9,5	42,25	4,44
9	i	9,5	0,25	0,02
10	j	7	25	3,57
11	k	7	9	1,28
12	l	7	1	0,14
13	m	21	289	13,76
14	n	21	25	1,19
15	O	21	1	0,04
16	P	6,5	20,25	3,11
17	Q	6,5	2,25	0,34
18	R	6,5	0,25	0,03
19	S	14,5	2,25	0,15
20	T	14,5	12,25	0,84
21	U	14,5	90,25	6,22
22	V	8,5	2,25	0,26
23	W	8,5	6,25	0,73
24	X	8,5	20,25	2,28
25	Y	13	64	4,92
26	Z	13	100	7,69
27	Aa	13	121	9,30
28	Bb	9	1	0,11
29	Cc	9	16	1,77
30	Dd	9	36	4,00
Chi-Square Count				89,11

Chi-Square results between of parenting style with sports talent.

To know whether there are significant differences or not, then it should compare Chi-Square count with the Chi-Square table in the degree of freedom ( $dk$ ) and a certain level of significance. If Chi-Square counts  $\geq$  Chi-Square table, then the difference is significant, but if Chi-Square count  $\leq$  Chi-Square

table, then the difference is not significant. dk in the above calculation is  $(\text{row} - 1) (\text{column} - 1) = (10-1) (3-1) = 18$ . While the significance level used is 5% with  $dk = 18$ , so the Chi-Square table value is amounted to 28.8. Because  $89.11 > 28.8$ , the difference is significant.

Based on this calculation, the data analysis shows that there is a correlation between the parenting style and sports talent.

This study focus on aspects of the parenting style that can be divided into 3 style, authoritative, democratic, and permissive. Which the results can be presented in the form of bar charts as Figure 1.

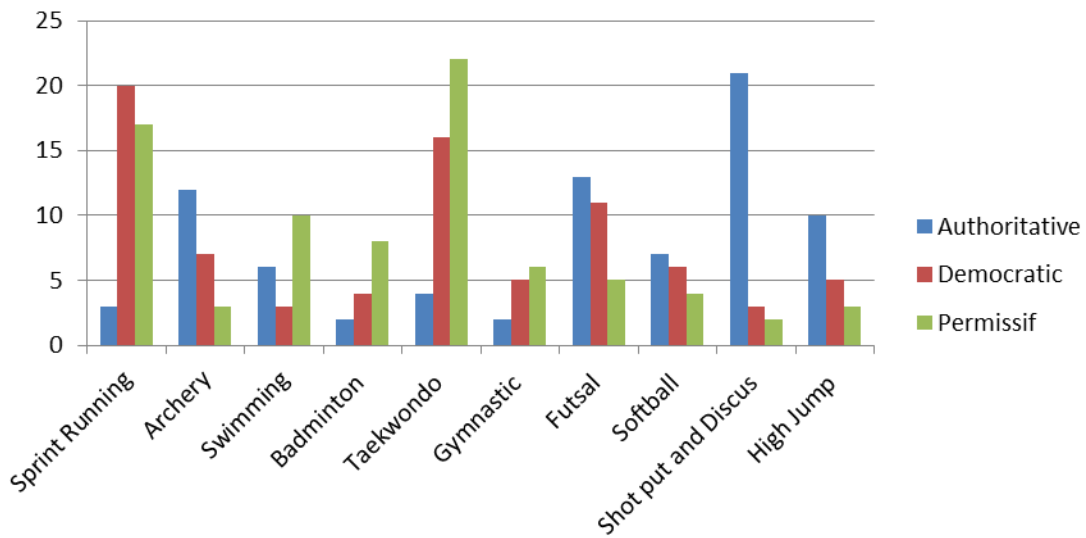


Fig. 2 Bar chart Comparison of Sports Talent Identification in Adolescents Who Have Different the Parenting Style in Sragen

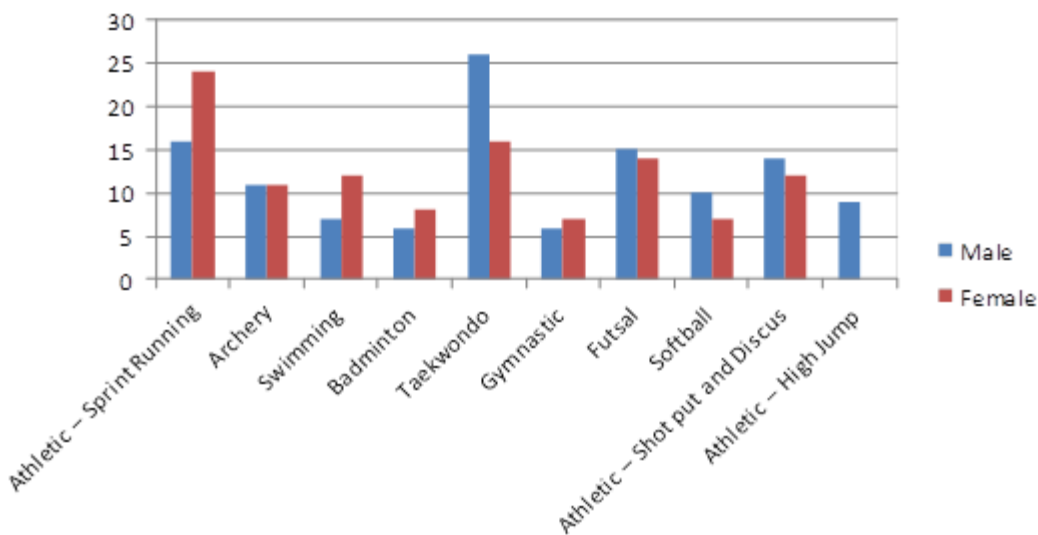


Fig. 3 Bar chart of identification in terms of gender and sports talent in Sragen

Based on the diagram shows that in terms of gender and sports talent get results that in adolescent female have the most sports talent is athletic- sprint running with a total of 24 people (28.8%), while in adolescent male have the most sports in taekwondo with 26 people (31.2%).

While on other reviews, at the type of parenting style that each child has shot put and discus dominate for the acquisition of a child who has an authoritative parenting style. As for adolescent who have the democratic style is sprint running and permissive have the dominant sport that is taekwondo.

The increasing demands of adolescent to succeed in the field of sport talent identification then an early age sorely needed to prepare the athlete with the best capability (Pearson, Naughton and Torode, 2006). The family is the closest neighborhood teens who may know the desire and capability in sports activities (Trussell and Shaw, 2012). One of the closest family members are elderly, the results of the research show that the influence of parents towards the child's psychological in sporting activities is huge because older people have a major role in giving support or demands (Tiggelman et al., 2015). Based on the research objectives that a difference parenting style, gives an overview of sporting talent in detail which is owned by an adolescent.

Development of sports talent at an early age that have been identified should be either consistently observed, through attention parents in training to become a professional athlete (Sapieja, Dunn J and Holt, 2011) (Kimiecik and Horn, 2012). The positive implications of the results of this research are able to provide help to make it easier to find out the characteristics of proper parenting teenaged talent in accordance with appropriate sports (Rochinha and Teixeira, 2013). Based on the results of the data retrieval questionnaire form parents and parenting test measurements to identify the exact sports has been analyzed clearly use applications sport search. However, according to the results of a recapitulation of data used the chi-square shows the results not significant difference between parenting styles against youth sports talent. Then the sport has recommended is a form of complementary information. There are other factors that influence, such as genetic factors, environment, socioeconomic level, and more.

### ***Conclusion***

The conclusion of this study is there are not correlation between gender and sport interested, there are correlation between the parenting style and sports interested and there are correlation between the parenting style and sports talented.

### ***Acknowledgment***

This research project was approved by the human-subjects research review committee at the Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, when all the authors were affiliated with the Department of Sport Science at that university. Thank to the Government of Sragen which has provided an opportunity to collect data in this study. As well as all the whole research team from Department of Sport Science at the Universitas Sebelas Maret.

### ***Suggestion***

In order for each sports talent scouting program to be successful, it needs to be supported with adequate facilities and infrastructure and funds. In addition, participation of the community and parents in particular, improvement of physical education in schools to colleges, and a tiered system of matches for

athletes. This study describes talent scouting and some talent scoring tests in terms of differences in the type of parental care that the child possesses. Although the study in this study is still a lot of shortcomings, but hopefully this research can be used as a talent development strategy and test development for prospective talented athletes.

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