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A SURVEY OF PARENT ATTITUDES TOWARD COMPETITION  
IN YOUTH SOCCER LEAGUES

THESIS

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By

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The problem of this study was to investigate the attitudes expressed by parents of six-, seven-, eight-, and nine-year-old boys toward competition in the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, Soccer Association during the 1976 Fall soccer season.

Scott's Attitude Inventory and an analysis of variance at the .05 level of significance were used for the study. The data obtained from the 193 parents who participated in the study revealed that the parents held a positive attitude toward intensive competition in youth soccer leagues. Additional analysis of data revealed that attitudes of parents of boys six- and seven-years-old did not differ significantly from these attitudes held by parents of eight- and nine-year-old boys. *ACB*

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

Youth soccer leagues are currently experiencing tremendous growth in both male and female participation across the United States. This increase in participation is being felt in all divisions, especially in the pre-elementary and elementary age divisions. For instance, the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, Soccer Association currently has 122 teams as compared to forty-eight teams in 1972, the year in which the association was formed. Present teams consist of both boys and girls competing in various age divisions ranging from age four to age eighteen. In the boys' league alone, there are twenty-two teams in both the under-eight and the under-ten division totaling 330 players.

The increase of children actively involved in competitive sports, such as soccer, at increasingly earlier ages, has caused many parents, coaches, and professionals to raise questions regarding the effects of intense competitive situations on children's emotional and physical development (11, p. 20). They are beginning to recognize the potential dangers stemming from participation in competitive sports at very young ages (10, p. 43).

There is little doubt that participation in a healthy, competitive atmosphere can prove to be valuable to the overall development of an individual. Competition, however, can also produce adverse effects on individual participants (12, p. 342). The value of competition in youth soccer leagues can be expressed by attitudes of parents of children participating in such programs. This was the main concern of the study. The attitudes of parents involved in soccer programs were measured to identify how they felt about competition and if this attitude changed at different age levels.

Parental attitudes toward competition at early ages should play an important role in determining objectives and structuring a more beneficial and meaningful program for all participants, regardless of age (3, p. 7). It is important for our youth of today to develop necessary skills and to acquire an appreciation for participation in recreational programs now and in their future. Appropriate measures, therefore, need to be taken to insure that they develop positive attitudes toward participation. Generally, people participate in leisure activities for the following reasons: to develop skills, to improve or maintain health, or to enjoy social interaction. Most children do not understand these aspects of participation. Parents should set a positive example from which their children can observe and learn. Unfortunately, this responsibility is often neglected by parents. Usually

this responsibility is assumed by a person who is fulfilling a double role comprised of being both a parent and a volunteer coach in a community sports association. The non-involved parent often feels that a "coach" is more experienced and, therefore, suited for the task. Engh states, "In many situations, however, volunteer coaches take on the job with little knowledge of their role and responsibilities in working with youngsters as people and as athletes" (4, p. 34).

All people are products of their different life experiences, resulting in their reacting to the same situation in somewhat different manners (9, p. 76). Competitive situations will, therefore, affect different individuals in different ways depending upon the experiences they have had with competition throughout their lives. Therefore, it is important to study the determinants and consequences of competition on an individual, as well as on a group basis. It is even more important to study the effects of competitive stress during the developmental stages of life (9, p. 86).

The basic objective for any youth sport activity is to provide the child with an enjoyable educational experience (10, p. 44). Knox believes that "the only lasting merit in any sport is the pleasure in participating" (6, p. 22). This objective, however, is often forgotten or sublimated by the intense desire of the coach, parents, and children to win (2, p. 40). Many coaches will only allow their more developed,

more skilled players to compete on a regular basis in order to "win" the game (8, p. 64). The younger, less developed child is often left on the sideline as a substitute. How does this make the child feel about himself? Landers asks, "Are we needlessly and cruelly punishing the children who are physically smaller or less mature, or less well coordinated or aggressive, who can't compete successfully and perhaps don't even want to?" (7, p. 52).

An intense effort must be made to identify the negative aspects of competition in youth sports programs, so as to formulate and program activities that will allow for enjoyable participation now and encourage future participation.

Previously, this function was the responsibility of the city recreation department. Presently, however, this role has been assumed by private organizations, such as community sports associations (3, p. 6). These associations profess their objectives to be such desirable goals as good sportsmanship, well-developed skills, and appreciation and knowledge of the sport (1, p. 2). Often, however, the actual emphasis of the sport turns toward winning, winning even at the sacrifice of the stated objectives.

Parents are responsible for the development of these associations. The parents, therefore, must decide what



type of program they want offered to their children. Recreational programs can be structured with emphasis being placed wherever the parents desire. The parents' goals and objectives should dictate the basic formulation and administration of a program (12, p. 353). Whenever a program tends to deviate from its basic objectives, the parents have the power to make appropriate changes.

Perhaps the basic problem is that in the American peoples' overwhelming desire to "win", they have lost sight of the original purpose of competitive participation (2, p. 41). This point can be well emphasized in regard to the Olympic Games. It appears that as activities become more highly organized and specialized, there seems to be a shift from participation in recreational activities for the original purposes of enjoyment, social interaction, and health benefits to participation stemming from intense competitive pressures. The objective has become oriented toward winning with little recognition left for participation for the enjoyment of the sport (2, p. 41).

#### Statement of Problem

The problem of this study was to investigate the attitudes toward competition expressed by parents of boys participating in the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, Soccer Association during the 1976 Fall season.

### Purposes of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine if parental attitudes (male and female) would differ significantly toward competition for different age boys participating in youth soccer leagues. An additional purpose would be to reveal where any significant differences occurred in order to identify specific areas of concern for evaluation.

### Definition of Terms

The following terms and definitions are pertinent to this study:

1. Attitude: "The ideas or feelings one may have about something as a result of past experiences, or as a result of imaginative likes or dislikes" (5, p. 296).

2. Intense Athletic Competition: "A program which follows a regular schedule with other teams culminating in championship play-offs" (13, p. 352).

3. Soccer Association: A non-profit organization responsible for conducting and promoting the game of soccer (1, p. 2).

### Limitation of Study

This study was limited to the parents of boys participating in the under-eight and in the under-ten age division of the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, Soccer Association during the 1976 Fall season. A lottery method of selection was utilized to select seven teams from each age division to be surveyed for this study.

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## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literary procedure and research studies concerning attitudes, attitudes toward youth oriented sport leagues, and attitudes toward intense competition in these leagues were reviewed. This study dealt exclusively with attitudes of parents toward competition in youth soccer leagues.

Scott (14) compared attitudes of three selected populations - parents, teachers, and school administrators - toward intensive competition in team games at the elementary school level by the use of an attitude scale. It was assumed that these populations were those influencing the conduct of school athletics. A revision of the McCue Attitude Scale was used in the measurement of attitudes in Scott's study. The results showed that the majority of these populations were favorable in their attitudes toward intensive competition at the elementary school level.

Skubic (15) used a series of questionnaires to determine the attitudes of players and their parents toward competitive baseball. Parents approved of Little League and Middle League baseball participation for their sons and felt that these programs were positive factors in contributing to their sons' development. Although some of the boys were affected adversely

as a result of competition, the majority of boys were not. As a result of this study, several recommendations were submitted in order to help improve the program. One of the suggestions was based on the criticism that not all of the players were given equal opportunity to participate in the games. The parents also felt that a more careful selection should be used in the recruiting of officials, managers, and coaches.

Grumbo (5) developed a questionnaire to determine opinions about the effects of interscholastic athletic competition at the preadolescent level in the state of North Dakota. Questionnaires were sent to administrators, athletic directors, and medical authorities in order to obtain their opinions toward interscholastic athletics for preadolescents. It was concluded that experience with interscholastic competition at preadolescence tended to increase the children's enthusiasm for such programs.

Cobb (3) used a revision of the Scott Attitude Scale and the Bowman Parent Attitude Inventory for measuring attitudes of parents and their sixth grade children toward elementary athletic competition. Eight hundred and thirty-eight questionnaires were distributed to the parents of 419 sixth grade students from five elementary schools in Arlington, Texas. The findings revealed no significant differences among the attitudes of the parents toward elementary physical

education and elementary athletic competition with one exception. The statistically significant difference concerned the attitudes of mothers of sons and mothers of daughters in the area of elementary athletic competition. Mothers of daughters were more in favor of athletic competition than were mothers of sons, possibly due to the lack of opportunities for girls to participate in competitive athletics in Arlington, Texas, and for their mothers to see the effects of athletic competition on their daughters.

There appeared to be a time lag of approximately ten years between the 1960's and the 1970's during which very little was written with regard to competition in youth sport leagues. One can only speculate that such studies as those conducted by Scott (14) and Skubic (15) in the 1950's were instrumental in improving programs. It can be further speculated that the overall administration of these programs was such as to practically eliminate criticism of such programs for approximately ten years. One can only hope that such studies were instrumental in program improvement and in general acceptance for the conduct of youth sport programs patterned after intensive competition, which was originally developed in colleges and universities.

Participation in youth sport leagues increased in the 1970's. Programs were enlarged to meet the needs of increased interest and participation. Highly organized youth sport

leagues began to evolve in the 1970's as a direct result of increased participation. Intensive competition for elementary age children broadened as increasingly younger age groups comprised of both sexes were included as participants. This expansion of intensive competitive youth sport leagues caused many pertinent articles to be written in the 1970's.

Pulitzer Prize winning author James A. Michener (10) wrote that excessive competition has taken the fun out of children's play (10, p. 112). Competition is essential for the development of the individual, but the degree of competition is important. Michener concluded that "unless we shift the emphasis from spectacular competitive contests to individual lifetime sports, we will continue to sabotage the physical and psychological health of our children" (10, p. 112).

U. S. News and World Report (6) reported that many experts feel that adult-run sports for children are overdone. Children are subjected to competitive athletics too early in life causing both emotional and physical damage.

Engl (4) directed his attention toward the role and responsibilities of the volunteer coach. He reported that youth sport leagues exist due to the fact that they are able to attract volunteers to serve as coaches. Volunteer coaches should be given as much training as possible in order to better qualify them to deal with the individual differences of the children on their teams. This would enable the

coaches to develop better programs, better athletes, and better people; thus, fulfilling the purpose of the youth sports programs.

Look Magazine published a series of four articles by Mangel, Patrusky, Lebow, and Newlands dealing with different controversial aspects of youth sport programs. Mangel (8) related various reasons why children are injured while participating in such programs. He also recommended several precautions that should be taken in order to help reduce the chances of injury. Mangel emphasized the health hazards caused by too intense competition. Patrusky (12) referred to the studies conducted by Sherif, a social psychologist, dealing with increased pressure on children to win. Patrusky agreed with Sherif's statement that "competition alone is not inherently antagonistic to human behavior" (12, p. 62); however, Patrusky added, "But when winning becomes all-important, especially with kids, watch out" (12, p. 62).

Lebow's article in Look Magazine (7) referred back to a time when children played games just for fun. Now these games have "become too serious to be fun" (7, p. 64). Lebow placed much of the blame for this on parents who stressed winning.

Newlands (11) reported on new methods being used to test for athletic talent. One can now determine by test not only if they have the mental and physical attributes to become a great athlete, but also what sport they are best suited for.



Chissom (2) discussed the importance of determining whether competition in athletic programs detracts from moral behavior. If it does, then those who are responsible for conducting the program need to develop better methods for influencing positive moral behavior. Chissom stressed that:

Research efforts in this area need to be initiated and broadened; preliminary attempts at trial programs need to be implemented; but most important of all, we as educators and parents need to decide whether or not we want changes. If we indeed desire changes, efforts must be started soon before the doomsday prophets are proven to be correct (2, pgs. 11-12).

Schwertley (13) and Bugg (1) agreed in their articles dealing with the advantages and disadvantages of competitive sports for children. They both concluded that competition belongs in youth sport leagues to some degree. The main concern is to insure that the degree of competition is not allowed to become a detriment rather than an asset.

Tutko (16) studied competition, in particular the emphasis on winning. He stressed that competition is psychologically dangerous to children. Sports should encourage children to develop positive attitudes about themselves. However, competition causes them to value themselves only if they win. Tutko asked, "If children can't learn to enjoy themselves outside the confines of winning, if they are led to believe they are failures if they don't succeed, then what values are sports imparting?" (16, p. 62). Tutko did not disapprove of competition entirely. He contended that competing for the

enjoyment of competing is valuable, but competing just to become the league champion contradicts the whole purpose behind youth sport programs.

Tutko recommended soccer as an alternate sport to football for many reasons. Some of these reasons included (1) children of varying mental and physical development could participate successfully in soccer, (2) soccer would promote excellent physical conditioning benefits and would not be as physically dangerous as other contact sports, and (3) competition would not be as intense in soccer, as it is in more traditional sports.

Much more research is needed in the area of competition. Martens (9) feels that "both the determinants and the consequences of competition need wide-scale study" (9, p. 86).

More research is also needed in the area of parental attitudes toward competition in youth sport leagues. A review of this literature has revealed that very few studies have dealt with parental attitudes toward competition in youth sport leagues, and that none have dealt primarily with attitudes toward soccer. The reviewed literature dealt mainly with the possible negative values which may stem from intensive competition in youth sport programs. Hopefully, this study will identify the areas of most concern to parents so as to help establish youth sport programs which successfully meet the mental, physical, and emotional needs of the children who participate.

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## CHAPTER III

### PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTION OF DATA

The data for this study was obtained from a survey questionnaire which was distributed to parents of boys participating on the seven teams in the under-eight age group (consisting of boys six and seven years of age) and on the seven teams in the under-ten age group (consisting of boys eight and nine years of age). A lottery method of selection was utilized for the purpose of selecting which fourteen teams out of the total forty-four teams in the two divisions would be surveyed.

#### Selection of Subjects

The subjects and subject area in this study were selected for the following reasons: (1) The Carrellton - Farmers Branch, Texas, area is experiencing a rapid population growth which would enable a more representative sample of different socio-economic groups to be obtained, (2) this soccer association has only been in existence since 1972, (3) the association is affiliated with the North Texas Soccer Association and with the United States Soccer Association, (4) boys in the under-ten and under-eight divisions have generally been playing soccer long enough for parents to form attitudes toward competition in the league, and (5) ages

six through nine are the most prevalent ages for soccer participation in the United States (7, p. 226).

#### Selection of Instrument

The selection of the instrument was based upon the objectives of the study, by a review of literature relating to questionnaire construction, and by a consideration of the validity, reliability, and objectivity of the available instruments. The instrument selected for this study was Scott's Attitude Inventory (6, pp. 358-361) for measuring attitudes toward athletic competition at the elementary school level. The Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient computed between the first and second administration of Scott's Attitude Inventory Scale was .90.

The Scott Attitude Inventory was used to determine the attitudes of two populations, parents (male and female) of boys ages eight and nine and parents (male and female) of boys ages six and seven, toward intense competition in soccer for children at the elementary age level.

A Likert procedure was used to measure attitudinal responses to each inventory statement. The respondents were allowed a choice of five alternatives. The alternatives were as follows: (a) Strongly agree, (b) Agree, (c) Neutral or indifferent, (d) Disagree, and (e) Strongly disagree. Each choice was given a value ranging from one point for the most favorable response to five points for the least favorable

response depending on whether the item was negative or positive. The parents' attitude scores were then determined by the total assessed point values.

#### Distribution of Questionnaire

The Carrollton - Farmers Branch Soccer Association approved distribution of the questionnaire to parents through the coaches of the selected teams in the specified age groups. The coaches of these selected teams gave each parent a questionnaire which contained an introductory page and an information sheet. The introductory page explained the nature of the questionnaire and contained instructions for completing the questionnaire. (A copy of the introductory page may be found in Appendix A.) The information sheet was included to obtain demographic data from each respondent. (A copy of the information sheet may be found in Appendix B.)

The parents were instructed to return the completed information sheets and questionnaires to the coaches. The coaches collected the completed questionnaires and notated the names of parents who failed to return their questionnaires. These parents were contacted by a follow-up telephone call approximately three weeks after the questionnaires were distributed.

#### Procedure for Analysis of the Data

The Scott Attitude Scale was the instrument used to survey attitudes of parents toward competition in youth

soccer leagues. A total of 361 questionnaires were distributed to the parents of the fourteen teams involved in the study. The data obtained from the 193 parents who completed and returned the questionnaires was analyzed by the use of a computer.

Statistical data was calculated through the use of analysis of variance and t tests. Percentages were computed from the data to determine if parental attitudes were favorable or unfavorable toward competition in youth soccer leagues.

The t test was used to determine if the differences between the attitudes of parents of boys in the under-eight division differed significantly at the .05 level of confidence from the attitudes of parents of boys in the under-ten division. Attitudes of both male and female parents were also analyzed by the use of the t test in order to determine if they differed significantly at the .05 level of confidence.



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## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The analysis of the data collected from 193 parents of children participating in the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, youth soccer leagues is presented in this chapter. Scott's Attitude Inventory was used for measuring and comparing parental attitudes toward intensive competition in youth soccer programs.

The under-ten division, consisting of boys eight and nine years of age, and the under-eight division, consisting of boys six and seven years of age, were selected for this study, since ages six through nine are the most prevalent ages for soccer participation in the United States (5, p. 226). Seven teams from a possible twenty-two in the under-ten division and seven teams from a possible twenty-two in the under-eight division were chosen using a lottery method of selection to participate in the study.

A total of 361 questionnaires was distributed to parents of boys in the two age divisions, with 183 given to the under-eight division and 178 given to the under-ten division. Fifty-five mothers and thirty-nine fathers returned questionnaires for the under-ten division, totaling ninety-four questionnaires returned. Fifty-eight mothers and forty-one fathers in the

under-eight division returned questionnaires. The combined total of 193 usable returns represented a fifty-three percent rate of return. Seventeen questionnaires were not usable due to incomplete or irrelevant responses. Seventeen questionnaires received from coaches were not considered for the purposes of this study.

Parents were instructed to select one of five alternatives in response to each statement. The alternatives were as follows: (1) strongly agree, (2) agree, (3) neutral or indifferent, (4) disagree, and (5) strongly disagree. Each choice was given a value ranging from one point for the most favorable response to five points for the least favorable response. The respondents' attitude scores were ascertained by the total assessed point values for each statement.

Fisher's  $t$  test was used to determine whether or not significant differences at the .05 level of confidence existed in attitudes between the four parent groups. An analysis of variance was utilized to ascertain if one parent category within the two groups differed significantly in attitudes toward intensive competition. The four parent categories within the two divisions were as follows: (1) male parents in the under-ten division, (2) female parents in the under-ten division, (3) male parents in the under-eight division, and (4) female parents in the under-eight division.

Comparisons made among the four parent groups by an analysis of variance revealed no statistically significant differences in attitudes toward intensive competition in the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, youth soccer leagues with the exception of one parent group. The statistically significant difference appeared between the attitudes of mothers of sons and the attitudes of fathers of sons in the under-ten age division. Mothers of sons under-ten years of age expressed a significantly more favorable attitude toward soccer competition for their sons than did fathers of sons under-ten years of age. The statistically significant difference yielded a  $t$  value of 1.77 at the .05 level of confidence. A  $t$  of 1.66 was required to be statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence (2, pp. 183-193).

Table I presents the mean differences among attitudes of female parents in the under-eight age division, male parents in the under-eight age division, female parents in the under-ten age division, and male parents in the under-ten age division using Scott's Attitude Inventory. The  $t$  test was used to determine whether the difference between specific means of each pairing of parental groups was statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence.

TABLE I  
DIFFERENCES AMONG MEANS OF PARENT GROUPS  
ON THE SCOTT ATTITUDE INVENTORY

	Mothers Of Sons Under Eight		Fathers Of Sons Under Eight		Mothers Of Sons Under Ten		Fathers Of Sons Under Ten	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
	188.93	25.28	190.24	28.79	185.11	21.59	194.21	26.23
Mothers Of Sons Under Eight (N=58)	...		-0.26		0.83		-1.04	
Fathers Of Sons Under Eight (N=41)	0.26		...		1.01		-0.72	
Mothers Of Sons Under Ten (N=55)	-0.83		-1.01		...		-1.77*	
Fathers Of Sons Under Ten (N=39)	1.04		0.72		1.77*		...	

\*Significant at the .05 level of confidence.

The total mean scores shown in Table I indicated that mothers of sons participating in the two soccer age divisions held more positive attitudes toward intensive soccer competition for their sons than did the fathers of sons participating in the two soccer age divisions. Mothers of sons participating in the under-ten soccer division expressed the most positive attitudes toward intensive soccer competition with a mean of 185.11. Mothers of sons participating in the under-eight division were next with a mean of 188.93. Fathers of sons participating in the under-eight division expressed attitudes toward intensive competition with a mean of 190.24. Fathers of sons in the under-ten division expressed the least positive attitudes toward intensive soccer competition for their sons with a mean of 194.21.

An analysis of variance of the attitudinal responses of parents of boys in the under-ten division and parents of boys in the under-eight division revealed that seven of the seventy-nine variables were statistically significant at the .05 level of confidence.

Table II presents the difference in attitude as found between the parents of boys eight and nine years old in the under-ten division (P-10) and the parents of boys six and seven years of age in the under-eight division (P-8) for statement number six: This type of participation enables most individuals to work off emotional tension.

TABLE II  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND T-VALUES  
FOR STATEMENT NUMBER SIX

Statement number six: This type of participation enables most individuals to work off emotional tension.

Group	Mean	S.D.	F	<u>t</u>	P
P-10 (N=94)	2.31	.92	3.92	1.98	.05
P-8 (N=99)	2.60	1.09	...	...	...

Degrees of Freedom: 1., 191.

Parent groups P-10 and P-8 tended to agree with statement number six. Parent group P-10 exhibited a significantly stronger agreement with the variable than P-8. This finding suggested that parents responding to the questionnaire considered intensive soccer competition to be a more acceptable emotional tension release activity for eight and nine year old boys than for the six and seven year old boys.

Table III presents the difference found between the parents of boys eight and nine years old in the under-ten division (P-10) and the parents of boys six and seven years old in the under-eight division (P-8) for statement number

ten: Participation tends to put most individuals in a state of emotional upset for a long period of time.

TABLE III

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND T-VALUES  
FOR STATEMENT NUMBER TEN

Statement number ten: Participation tends to put most individuals in a state of emotional upset for a long period of time.

Group	Mean	S.D.	F	<u>t</u>	P
P-10 (N=94)	4.12	.62	5.06	2.25	.03
P-8 (N=99)	4.32	.65	...	...	...

Degrees of Freedom: 1., 191.

Parent groups P-10 and P-8 tended to disagree with statement number ten. Group P-10 varied from group P-8 in that their disagreement was significantly less. These parental attitudes suggested that the parents surveyed in the questionnaire felt that as children grow older and are exposed to more intensive competitive athletic situations, they tend to become more emotionally upset and remain so for a longer period of time.



Table IV presents the difference found between parents of boys eight and nine years old in the under-ten division (P-10) and parents of boys six and seven years old in the under-eight division (P-8) for statement number sixteen: Participation gives most individuals mental relaxation after the pressure of a game is over.

TABLE IV  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND T-VALUES  
FOR STATEMENT NUMBER SIXTEEN

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Statement number sixteen: Participation gives most individuals mental relaxation after the pressure of a game is over.

Group	Mean	S.D.	F	<u>t</u>	P
P-10 (N=94)	2.59	.82	7.30	2.70	.008
P-8 (N=99)	2.94	.99	...	...	...

Degrees of Freedom: 1., 191.

Parent groups P-10 and P-8 tended to agree with statement number sixteen. Group P-10 varied from group P-8 in that their agreement was significantly greater. The data obtained from parents responding to the questionnaire suggested that they

felt that as children become older and more skilled, the pressure created by a game situation appears to become more intense.

Table V presents the difference found between parents of boys eight and nine years old in the under-ten division (P-10) and parents of boys six and seven years old in the under-eight division (P-8) for statement number nineteen: The skilled person needs this type of participation in order to stimulate him to develop his physical skill still further.

TABLE V  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND T-VALUES  
FOR STATEMENT NUMBER NINETEEN

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Statement number nineteen: The skilled person needs this type of participation in order to stimulate him to develop his physical skill still further.

Group	Mean	S.D.	F	t	P
P-10 (N=94)	2.43	.90	4.50	2.12	.04
P-8 (N=99)	2.16	.83	...	...	...

Degrees of Freedom: 1., 191.

Both parent groups strongly agreed with statement number nineteen. Group P-8 varied from group P-10 in that their agreement with statement nineteen was significantly greater.

The data obtained from parents responding to the questionnaire suggested that the parents felt that as a skilled person becomes older, the need for intensive competition as a stimulus for greater skill development begins to diminish.

Table VI presents the difference in attitude found between parents of boys under-ten (P-10) and parents of boys under-eight (P-8) for statement number forty-two: Participation teaches most individuals to win without boasting in public.

TABLE VI  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND T-VALUES  
FOR STATEMENT NUMBER FORTY-TWO

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Statement number forty-two: Participation teaches most individuals to win without boasting in public.

Group	Mean	S.D.	F	<u>t</u>	P
P-10 (N=94)	2.90	.95	4.66	2.16	.03
P-8 (N=99)	2.61	.97	...	...	...

Degrees of Freedom: 1., 191.

Both parent groups agreed with statement number forty-two. Although group P-8 agreed significantly stronger with the statement, group P-10 approached a value indicative of

neutrality or indifference. The data obtained from parents responding to the questionnaire suggested that the parents felt that the older the player, the more he would tend to publically boast of his athletic success.

Table VII presents the difference in attitude between parents of boys under-ten (P-10) and parents of boys under-eight (P-8) for statement number forty-five: Participation gives many individuals a feeling of inferiority if beaten often.

TABLE VII  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND T-VALUES  
FOR STATEMENT NUMBER FORTY-FIVE

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Statement number forty-five: Participation gives many individuals a feeling of inferiority if beaten often.

Group	Mean	S.D.	F	<u>t</u>	P
P-10 (N=94)	2.89	1.00	6.47	2.54	.01
P-8 (N=99)	3.27	1.07	...	...	...

Degrees of Freedom: 1., 191.

Parent groups P-10 and P-8 both tended to agree in their assumption of a position of neutrality or indifference regarding statement number forty-five. Group P-8 varied

significantly, however, by veering toward a position of disagreement with statement forty-five. The data obtained from parents responding to the questionnaire suggested that the parents felt that the younger players exhibited fewer feelings of inferiority than did the older players as a result of being frequently defeated. This finding would additionally suggest that the emotional impact of intense competition increases with age.

Table VIII presents the difference between attitudes of parents of boys under-ten (P-10) and parents of boys under-eight (P-8) for statement number seventy-nine: Injuries in this type of competition are often exaggerated because they make good news items.

TABLE VIII  
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE AND T-VALUES FOR  
STATEMENT NUMBER SEVENTY-NINE

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Statement number seventy-nine: Injuries in this type of competition are often exaggerated because they make good news items.

Group	Mean	S.D.	F	<u>t</u>	P
P-10 (N=94)	3.54	.91	8.61	2.93	.004
P-8 (N=99)	3.12	1.07	...	...	...

Degrees of Freedom: 1., 191.

Parent groups P-10 and P-8 tended to agree in their assumption of a position of neutrality or indifference regarding statement number seventy-nine. Group P-8, however, varied significantly from group P-10 in veering toward a position of agreement with statement number seventy-nine. The data obtained from parents responding to the questionnaire suggested that the parents felt that injuries sustained by younger competitors were more likely to be exaggerated in media reporting than injuries sustained by older competitors. This finding, along with articles included in the review of literature, greatly supported the feelings of concern expressed by professionals in the field of recreation for the welfare of youth presently participating in intensive sports competition at extremely young ages.

Table IX represents a summary of the demographic data received from the parents participating in the study. The parents returning the questionnaires were limited to responses from Caucasians from the upper-middle class. Therefore, comparisons of attitudes toward soccer competition among parents of different socio-economic backgrounds could not be made.

TABLE IX  
SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

	Mothers Of Boys Under Eight (N=58)	Mothers Of Boys Under Ten (N=55)	Fathers Of Boys Under Eight (N=41)	Fathers Of Boys Under Ten (N=39)
Caucasian White	99%	99%	99%	99%
Hispanic/ Mexican American	.01%	.01%	.01%	.01%
Attended College	36%	35%	44%	43%
College Graduate	31%	29%	37%	35%

Additional demographic data that was interesting in this study was as follows: 47.39% of parents returning questionnaires were in the \$20,000 - \$29,999 bracket for total family income. Sixty percent of the parents returning questionnaires had two children participating in soccer. These statistics must be evaluated in light of duplication of data from both parents of the same family.

### Discussion of Findings

In comparing the attitudes of parents of boys participating in the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, youth soccer leagues, the findings revealed no significant differences in attitude between parent groups toward intensive soccer competition with the exception of one parent group. Mothers of sons under-ten expressed significantly more positive attitudes toward soccer competition for their sons than did fathers of sons under-ten. One explanation for these findings could be that parents from the same family generally held the same attitudes. Since the questionnaires were provided for both parents, it was possible that enough couples participated in the survey to off-set other significant differences that might have occurred.

Since all parent groups, however, responded positively to the majority of the statements concerning intensive athletic competition, it may be assumed that parents of six-, seven-, eight-, and nine-year-old boys held positive attitudes toward intensive soccer competition in the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, youth soccer leagues. In addition, the seven statements found to be statistically significant were excellent indicators of parental concern for the developmental influences resulting from this type of athletic participation. (Appendix D shows the total means and standard



deviations found for parent group P-10 and parent group P-8 regarding each of the seventy-nine statements.)

The limited research available concerning parental attitudes toward competition has been consistent with this study in the finding of positive parental attitudes expressed toward competition. Cobb (1) found that parents expressed positive attitudes toward competition for their sixth grade children. A statistically significant difference existed between attitudes of mothers of sons and attitudes of mothers of daughters. Mothers of daughters expressed significantly more positive attitudes toward competition than did mothers of sons. Skubic (4) found that parents of participants in Little League and Middle League baseball programs expressed positive attitudes toward competition for their children.

In American society today, there are many indicators which tend to support the findings of this study. The increase in participation in sports activities is only one example. Not only has participation in sports activities increased, but also spectator attendance has risen in both amateur and professional sporting events (5, p. 7).

Another assumption may be that people in present day society have become so concerned with winning that they either lack concern or are unaware about possible detrimental effects such participation may have on its participants. It is vitally important that parents of children competing in

competitive athletic events be aware of and concerned with the possible negative aspects of athletic competition. The small percentage of questionnaires returned may reveal a general lack of concern on the part of parents toward intensive competition. The small percentage of returns may also be attributed to the method used to distribute and collect the questionnaires or to the length of the questionnaire itself.

## CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to determine and compare parental attitudes toward intensive competition in youth soccer programs. This chapter presents a summary, conclusions, and suggests recommendations based upon the data resulting from the study.

#### Summary

Scott's Attitude Inventory for measuring attitudes toward athletic competition at the elementary school level was the instrument used for this study. An analysis of variance was used to determine whether or not significant differences at the .05 level of confidence existed in attitudes between the four parent groups. The four parent groups within the two divisions were as follows: (1) male parents in the under-ten division, (2) female parents in the under-ten division, (3) male parents in the under-eight division, and (4) female parents in the under-eight division.

The data obtained through the use of Scott's instrument from the 193 parents who participated in the study revealed that the parents held a positive attitude toward intensive competition in youth soccer leagues. Additional analysis of data revealed that attitudes of parents of boys six and seven

years old did not differ significantly from those attitudes held by parents of eight- and nine-year-old boys. Fisher's t test revealed a statistically significant difference between the attitudes expressed by mothers of sons under-ten and fathers of sons under-ten years of age. The mothers of sons under ten expressed a significantly more positive attitude toward competition for their sons than did fathers of sons under-ten years of age.

#### Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the data for this study, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Mothers of sons participating in the under-eight soccer league division possess a positive attitude toward intensive competition, but not as positive as mothers of sons in the under-ten division.
2. Fathers of sons participating in the under-ten soccer division have positive attitudes toward intensive competition, but not as positive as fathers of sons in the under-eight age division.
3. Mothers of sons in the under-ten age division have a more positive attitude toward competition for their sons than do fathers of sons under-ten years of age.
4. Intensive soccer competition found among boys six through nine in youth soccer leagues is viewed as being positive by both male and female parents.

5. Parents feel intensive soccer competition allows boys to work off emotional tension.

6. Parents maintain that intensive soccer competition does not put most individuals in a state of emotional upset for a long period of time.

7. Parents feel that after the pressure of an intensive soccer game is over, most individuals exhibit mental relaxation.

8. Parents feel that a skilled person needs intensive soccer competition in order to stimulate him to develop his physical skill still further.

9. Parents feel that intensive soccer competition teaches most individuals to win without boasting in public.

10. Parents feel that intensive soccer competition gives many individuals a feeling of inferiority if defeated often.

11. Parents feel that injuries resulting from intensive soccer competition are not often exaggerated for the purpose of creating news items.

#### Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, the following recommendations are made:

1. A comparative study of parental attitudes toward intensive soccer competition should be conducted in a lower

socio-economic area in order to determine if any significant differences in attitude exist.

2. A comparative study of parental attitudes toward intensive soccer competition should be conducted with parents of girls participating in soccer leagues in order to determine if significant differences of attitude exist in attitudes toward competition for girls and toward competition for boys.

3. A comparative study of parental attitudes toward intensive competition in other sport activities should be conducted in order to determine if a significant difference in attitude exists toward competition in different sport activities.

4. A comparative study of the attitudes of the participants in a soccer league should be conducted to determine if significant differences exist as an indication of age, experience, and/or ability.

5. A comparative study should be conducted to determine if the attitudes of parents and coaches significantly differ.

## APPENDIX A

### INTRODUCTORY PAGE FOR ATTITUDINAL STUDY ON COMPETITION IN YOUTH SOCCER PROGRAMS

In the last few years an increasing number of comments regarding the outcome of community sports programs have been expressed by the public. Parents, school administrators, and coaches are all interested in athletic competition. It seems very worthwhile to attempt to determine what people feel about the participation of young children in team sports involving intensive competition.

By "intensive competition," we refer to those programs which follow a regular schedule with other teams culminating in championship play-offs.

We would greatly appreciate your completing the following questionnaire so as to determine how parents associated with the Carrollton - Farmers Branch Soccer Association feel about their children participating in an intense competitive sports program.

There are no correct or incorrect answers to these questions. We simply want your personal opinion about each statement. Your first impression would be best for this purpose. Please indicate your own opinion by writing the appropriate number in the blank to the right of the statement. The numbers represent the following code:



Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral or Indifferent 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
------------------------	------------	--------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------

Thank you for your participation in this study. The results will be available from the Carrollton - Farmers Branch Soccer Association for your information.

APPENDIX B  
INFORMATION SHEET

**DIRECTIONS:** Please complete the following form. No name is required and all information will remain confidential. If you have children participating in different age divisions, please indicate which divisions below:

Under Eight  
 Under Ten  
 Both of the above  
 Other (specify)

General Information

Person filling out form:  Mother  Father  Coach

Race: Asian-Oriental or Pacific Islander   
 Caucasian/White   
 Hispanic/Mexican American   
 Indian/Alaskan Native   
 Negro/Black

Total Family Income for One Year:

Under \$7,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$15,000 - \$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$ 8,000 - \$11,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$20,000 - \$29,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$12,000 - \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$30,000 or More	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Children in Family: \_\_\_\_\_

Ages and Sex of Children participating in soccer program:

How many years has each child been participating in soccer?

Your Educational Background

Attended High School: \_\_\_\_\_ Graduated from High School: \_\_\_\_\_

Attended College: \_\_\_\_\_ Graduated from College: \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX C

SCOTT'S ATTITUDE SCALE  
FOR  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE ATHLETIC COMPETITION

Directions: Please indicate your own opinion by writing the appropriate number in the blank to the right of the statement. The numbers represent the following code:

Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral or Indifferent 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
------------------------	------------	--------------------------------	---------------	---------------------------

Use 3 only if you neither agree nor disagree with the statement. If you agree slightly with the statement, use number 2; if you disagree slightly, use number 4.

1. This type of competition generally promotes community spirit. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Participation develops physical fitness in most individuals. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Participation gives most individuals self-assurance. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Winning and losing in this type of participation helps to prepare most individuals for the competition they meet in daily living. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Participation helps to train most individuals to face the problems of everyday living. \_\_\_\_\_
6. This type of participation enables most individuals to work off emotional tensions. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Participation in this type of competition often leads to acceptance of the fact that one must play "rough" if the opponents are rough. \_\_\_\_\_
8. This type of competition is an illustration of the tendency to force children into adult patterns of behavior without concern for their emotional or physical development. \_\_\_\_\_

- |     | Strongly<br>Agree<br>1   | Agree<br>2 | Neutral or<br>Indifferent<br>3 | Disagree<br>4 | Strongly<br>Disagree<br>5 |       |
|-----|--|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 9.  | Participation gives most individuals a high sense of self-respect.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 10. | Participation tends to put most individuals in a state of emotional upset for a long period of time.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 11. | Participation gives most individuals an appreciation for a job which is well done.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 12. | The experience of this type of participation develops many individuals as leaders.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 13. | Most participants learn to respect any individual who has skill, whether opponent or teammate.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 14. | The excitement of the spectators is an emotional strain for many of the participants in this type of competition.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 15. | Most communities cannot afford the equipment and facilities necessary to make participation in this type of competition relatively safe for their players. |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 16. | Participation gives most individuals mental relaxation after the pressure of a game is over.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 17. | After individuals have participated in this type of competition, they are more likely to want to participate in sports for the rest of their lives.        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 18. | Participation gives most individuals a sense of good sportsmanship.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 19. | The skilled person needs this type of participation in order to stimulate him to develop his physical skill still further.                                 |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 20. | Participation in this type of competition helps to train most individuals to form realistic outlooks and aims.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |

- |     | Strongly<br>Agree<br>1 | Agree<br>2 | Neutral or<br>Indifferent<br>3 | Disagree<br>4 | Strongly<br>Disagree<br>5 |       |
|-----|------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 21. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 22. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 23. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 24. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 25. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 26. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 27. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 28. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 29. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 30. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 31. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 32. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 33. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |

- |     | Strongly<br>Agree<br>1 | Agree<br>2 | Neutral or<br>Indifferent<br>3 | Disagree<br>4 | Strongly<br>Disagree<br>5 |       |
|-----|------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 34. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 35. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 36. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 37. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 38. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 39. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 40. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 41. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 42. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 43. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 44. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 45. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 46. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 47. |                        |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |

- |     | Strongly<br>Agree   | Agree | Neutral or<br>Indifferent | Disagree | Strongly<br>Disagree |       |
|-----|---|-------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------|-------|
|     | 1   | 2     | 3                         | 4        | 5                    |       |
| 48. | Danger of injury is a serious drawback to this type of activity.  |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 49. | Participation teaches most individuals to respect the rights of others.   |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 50. | Participation teaches most individuals to carry through in face of hardships.   |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 51. | This type of competition generally results in spectator control of sports.  |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 52. | This type of competition promotes a desire for greater athletic skill in younger boys who admire the success of well-known players. |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 53. | This type of competition teaches most participants how to build up their own good physical condition.                               |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 54. | This type of competition is exploitation of children for the satisfaction of the adult audience.                                    |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 55. | This type of participation does little toward equipping a person with recreation skills for later life.                             |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 56. | Participation places an undue amount of physical strain on many individuals.  |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 57. | Many children who have entered into this type of competition do not enjoy athletics unless they can play before a crowd.            |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 58. | Participation is an effective way to get acquainted with people from other communities.   |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 59. | This type of participation enables most individuals to develop reserve physical strength for emergencies.                           |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |
| 60. | Most participants in this type of activity receive some type of minor chronic injury which they sustain through later life.         |       |                           |          |                      | _____ |

- |     | Strongly<br>Agree<br>1   | Agree<br>2 | Neutral or<br>Indifferent<br>3 | Disagree<br>4 | Strongly<br>Disagree<br>5 |       |
|-----|--|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 61. | This type of competition seldom helps to promote the whole program of physical education.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 62. | This type of participation trains most individuals to consider their opponents as their enemies.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 63. | Participation helps most individuals to set a goal and follow it.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 64. | Developing the skill and strength needed for this type of participation "burns" most individuals out physically before they get to college.                              |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 65. | Participation teaches most individuals to get along with people in the game situation and in many other aspects of life.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 66. | Participation gives many individuals an exaggerated idea of the value of their skill.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 67. | Through participation most individuals learn to control their temper.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 68. | Most highly skilled individuals get more fun from this participation than from any other type of physical activity.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 69. | This type of participation stimulates most individuals to give their best possible performance.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 70. | Most people who reach the skill level necessary for this type of participation are not willing to participate in any other athletics in which they do not already excel. |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 71. | Participation teaches most individuals to be modest.   |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 72. | Most participants improve their skill in getting acquainted with strangers.  |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |
| 73. | To develop the great degree of athletic skill required by such competition takes more time than should be given to one community activity.                               |            |                                |               |                           | _____ |



- |     | Strongly<br>Agree<br>1  | Agree<br>2 | Neutral or<br>Indifferent<br>3 | Disagree<br>4 | Strongly<br>Disagree<br>5 |
|-----|---|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 74. | Participation trains most individuals to make quick decisions and responses when movement is called for.                      |            |                                |               | _____                     |
| 75. | This type of competition encourages better performance from all children because everyone wants to "make the team."           |            |                                |               | _____                     |
| 76. | This type of competition often causes a disregard for the rules of the game.  |            |                                |               | _____                     |
| 77. | Participation helps to train most individuals in accepting the rules of the majority.   |            |                                |               | _____                     |
| 78. | Most participants in this type of activity learn how to protect themselves from the bodily harm of falls and minor accidents. |            |                                |               | _____                     |
| 79. | Injuries in this type of competition are often exaggerated because they make good news items.                                 |            |                                |               | _____                     |

APPENDIX D

Attitudes expressed by parent groups P-8 and P-10 for the seventy-nine statements used in surveying parental attitudes toward intensive competition in the Carrollton - Farmers Branch, Texas, youth soccer leagues.

TABLE X

ATTITUDES EXPRESSED BY PARENT GROUPS RESPONDING TO SCOTT'S ATTITUDE INVENTORY

Statement	Group P-8 (N=99)		Group P-10 (N=94)	
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S. D.
1	2.16	.84	1.99	.74
2	1.61	.57	1.60	.54
3	1.99	.71	1.91	.71
4	1.91	.72	2.09	.77
5	2.46	.91	2.33	.83
6	2.60	1.09	2.31	.92
7	3.09	.99	3.07	1.11
8	3.85	1.08	3.79	1.00
9	2.30	.91	2.28	.69
10	4.32	.65	4.12	.62
11	1.96	.64	1.94	.67
12	2.29	.82	2.31	.73
13	1.93	.72	2.02	.73
14	3.28	1.16	3.03	1.01
15	4.06	.81	3.94	.88
16	2.94	.99	2.59	.82
17	2.62	.99	2.60	.91
18	2.02	.67	2.05	.75
19	2.16	.83	2.43	.90
20	2.52	.86	2.52	.79
21	3.40	1.26	3.56	1.00
22	2.15	.86	2.21	.84
23	2.72	.95	2.79	.90
24	2.27	.83	2.32	.77
25	2.25	.95	2.21	.87
26	1.97	.79	2.05	.68

TABLE X -- Continued

Statement	Group P-8 (N=99)		Group P-10 (N=94)	
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S. D.
27	2.52	1.02	2.41	.93
28	3.39	1.02	3.49	1.03
29	1.86	.55	1.90	.70
30	2.93	1.11	2.77	.99
31	2.44	.92	2.52	.80
32	2.84	1.01	2.99	.90
33	2.21	.86	2.23	.75
34	4.04	.75	3.94	.72
35	3.74	.78	3.55	.92
36	2.39	.94	2.49	.86
37	2.52	.88	2.39	.78
38	3.84	1.09	4.01	.89
39	4.02	.61	3.99	.70
40	3.60	1.08	3.61	.99
41	2.02	.70	2.03	.71
42	2.61	.97	2.90	.95
43	2.90	.96	2.76	.81
44	3.43	1.01	3.17	.97
45	3.27	1.07	2.89	1.00
46	2.72	.89	2.56	.78
47	3.55	1.09	3.37	1.01
48	4.23	.59	4.21	.65
49	2.48	.92	2.27	.74
50	2.39	.81	2.33	.74
51	3.79	.90	3.74	.82
52	2.15	.84	2.13	.68
53	2.33	.82	2.38	.82
54	3.87	.99	3.90	.95
55	4.10	.52	3.98	.75
56	4.01	.84	3.88	.73
57	3.88	.93	3.96	.70
58	2.41	.89	2.41	.86
59	2.92	.91	2.70	.84
60	4.15	.63	4.14	.70
61	3.94	.82	3.71	.89
62	3.94	.93	4.04	.76
63	2.38	.85	2.41	.93
64	3.92	.83	4.02	.64
65	2.11	.78	2.05	.77
66	3.52	.95	3.35	.90

TABLE X -- Continued

Statement	Group P-8 (N=99)		Group P-10 (N=94)	
	Mean	S. D.	Mean	S. D.
67	2.56	.87	2.46	.86
68	2.64	.91	2.88	.97
69	2.12	.73	2.22	.78
70	3.61	.97	3.80	.77
71	3.21	.86	3.39	.81
72	2.42	1.02	2.60	.90
73	3.90	.80	3.90	.76
74	2.03	.68	2.09	.77
75	2.51	.87	2.32	.83
76	3.95	.99	4.11	.66
77	2.39	.89	2.19	.71
78	2.60	.84	2.53	.81
79	3.12	1.07	3.54	.91

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