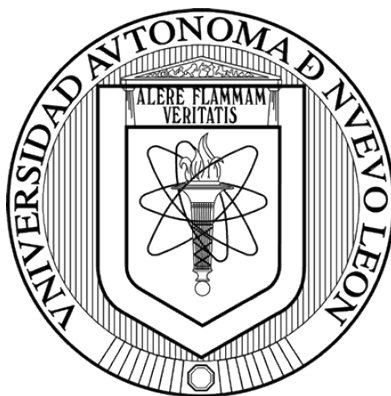


UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
FACULTAD DE ORGANIZACIÓN DEPORTIVA
SUBDIRECCIÓN DE POSGRADO E INVESTIGACIÓN



**EXPECTATIVAS DE ADMINISTRADORES DEPORTIVOS DE
PREPARATORIA EN RELACIÓN CON EL ACOSO SEXUAL EN
EL DEPORTE**

Por

NAVILLE AYERIM PARRA ALONSO

PRODUCTO INTEGRADOR

**Como requisito parcial para obtener el grado de
MAESTRÍA EN ACTIVIDAD FÍSICA Y DEPORTE
CON ORIENTACIÓN EN GESTIÓN DEPORTIVA**

Nuevo León, Julio 2019

**UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
FACULTAD DE ORGANIZACIÓN DEPORTIVA
SUBDIRECCIÓN DE POSGRADO**

Los miembros del Comité de Titulación de la Maestría en Actividad Física y Deporte integrado por la Facultad de Organización Deportiva, recomendamos que el Producto Integrador titulado " High School Administrators' expectations of Sexual Harassment in Sports" realizado por el Lic. Naville Ayerim Parra Alonso, sea aceptado para su defensa como oposición al grado de Maestro en Actividad Física y Deporte con Orientación en Gestión Deportiva.

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Nuevo León, Julio 2019

Dedicatoria

Quiero dedicar este trabajo a mi familia, profesores y amigos. Todo este proceso no sería posible sin la ayuda de todas aquellas personas que me ayudaron en esta etapa tan importante en mi vida. Principalmente, quiero agradecer a mis padres Jesús Parra y Silvia Alonso quienes han sido el sustento y son aquellos que me han apoyado en el curso de mi vida y me han ayudado en cada paso de mi vida. De igual manera, quiero dedicarle este trabajo a mi tía Lorena Parra, una persona única en mi familia. Gracias tía Lorena, por todo su apoyarme y por guiarme en mi camino cada vez que lo necesitaba. Dedico de igual manera este trabajo a mis maestros, los cuales me brindaron un gran apoyo en mi proceso académico, al Dr. Daniel Carranza Bautista en la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León y también a mis maestros en Arkansas State Univeristy la Dra. Claudia Benavides, Dr. David LaVetter, Dr. Paul Finnicum y al Dr. Doig Scott. Finalmente dedico este trabajo a mis amigos los cuales me han acompañado en numerosas etapas de mi vida Roxana Zatarain y mi compañero en Arkansas Larry Vinson, han sido una parte muy significativa e importante durante este proceso.

Dedication

I want to dedicate this work to my family, my professors, and my friends. All of this process wouldn't be possible without your help. First of all, I want to thank my parents Jesús Parra and Silvia Alonso, who were the ones that supported me in the course of my life and they have set me at every step I had taken. My aunt Lorena, a unique person in my family. Thank you, aunt Lorena, for being very supportive and for guiding me on my way every time that I had needed. Next, I want to dedicate this work to my professors, Dr. Daniel Carranza one of my professor at the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL), also, Dr. Claudia Benavides, Dr. David LaVetter, Dr. Paul Finnicum, Dr. Doig Scott, from Arkansas State University. Finally, I want to dedicate this work to my friends Roxana Zatarain and Larry Vinson the ones who backed me, thank you for accompanying me and being always with me.

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FICHA DESCRIPTIVA

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**Título del Producto Integrador: HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS´
EXPECTATIONS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SPORTS**

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Candidato para obtener el Grado de Maestría en Actividad Física y Deporte con
Orientación en Gestión Deportiva

Resumen del producto integrador:

El presente trabajo contiene información relevante acerca de las expectativas del acoso sexual en el deporte con el área administrativa, específicamente con el área de preparatorias. Muchos gerentes deportivos tienen mayores deberes en el desarrollo de deportes. Este estudio presenta información sobre un problema que prevalece en los deportes. El acoso sexual es un problema que puede ocurrir en muchas áreas de la vida de las personas. En relación con los deportes, el acoso sexual puede ser una situación que puede generar muchos problemas en cuanto a los comportamientos en los estudiantes de preparatoria. Se llevó a cabo una revisión de la literatura a través de una búsqueda sistemática en relación a la información literaria en acoso sexual en el deporte con base a tres años adyacentes. Así mismo se tomó como referencia información en solo Estados Unidos para ver las expectativas y la prevalencia de este problema en el ámbito gerencial de preparatorias. Debido a que las escuelas son una fuente importante en las etapas de desarrollo en los deportes. Este documento puede dar a conocer una perspectiva diferente sobre este tema. Los administradores deportivos tienen mayores responsabilidades y son los que pueden generar un cambio actitudinal ante este problema.

Abstract:

The present paper contains relevant information about the expectations of sexual harassment in sports in relation to high school administrators. Many sport managers have higher duties in the development of sports. This study presents information about a problem that is being prevalent in sports. Sexual harassment is a problem that can take place in many areas of people life. Related to sports, sexual harassment can be a problem that can carry out much more problems with behaviors in high school students. I analyze information to get a literature review and see the expectation and prevalence of this issue in high school. Because high school is a great stage of development in sports, I believe

that this paper can give us a different perspective on this issue. Sport administrators have higher responsibilities and are the ones that can make a change.

FIRMA DEL ASESOR PRINCIPAL: DR. DANIEL CARRANZA BAUTISTA

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Introducción

Sexual harassment can be experienced in different ways. There is some distinctive behavior that people construct to intimidate others that is called sexual harassment. But also, sexual harassment is when a person has a bad behavior annoying somebody with verbal or non-verbal phrases with the only intention to humiliate and degrade a person. Sexual harassment can be found everywhere, nowadays people can find sexual harassment at work, at school, or even in their own families.

This paper contains information about the issue of sexual harassment in the sports field, types and characteristics of sexual harassment, culture and administrators involved in sexual harassment. Also, I include some additional information about this same issue that I made in some of the assignments of my class of research design.

First of all, I want to write about the two legal categories of sexual harassment. The first one named "quid pro quo" is when someone gives something exchanging a benefit at work, school, or sport team, etc. For example, when an employer gives somebody a task, if this person has to give him or her sexual favors this is sexual harassment. Sexual harassment can include physical conduct. The second type of sexual harassment is the "hostile environment", this category is more often, and it can be from a gesture trying to intimidate another person or even making jokes and offending somebody. For example, when a person gives offensive comments, uses inappropriate language out of place, it can also include pictures or audio recording, etc. Hostile does not necessarily include physical conduct.

Sexual harassment is a problem that involves all societies. Each culture has their own beliefs and act in different ways in each situation, but because of this I can say that sexual harassment is a global problem that is taking place in many fields. Sexual harassment can involve man and women. As usual, more of the people that are implicated in this situation are women. A high percentage of females are who complained and show more vulnerability in this merciless conduct.

Additionally, one main issue is having sexual harassment in organizations where there are lower pay jobs. Harassment has been having a high percentage in such organizations. One of the effects that an organization has is that their employees become

unfriendly when sexual harassment occurs. Also, their productivity decreases, and their relationships become unhealthy. People that live with sexual harassment need psychological help, some of them become paranoid, and they have trouble with their way of living. Good news is that some big organizations are working hard to decrease sexual harassment at work. The business world had begun to try some methods of prevention for sexual harassment, they had included some policies, including training, and other are supervising employee's achievements to have positive relations and development at work and in their lives.

When women labor in a different organization they assumed that they will work with people with studies. With professional people that can offer a good environment at work. In most of the cases, the boss uses sexual harassment for their own benefits. When people have power in their job they presumed they can do whatever they want, and they abuse of it doing sexual harassment. Women became victims of these attitudes and initiate having problems in their personality, businesses, relations, and occupations.

Sexual Harassment Administrators are difficult to distinguish. People can have sexual conducts that are involved in sex but normally this person do not know that, and they recognize this issue after a period of time. Men had more power in their work than women even when more women work at business a high percent of men are in charge of organizations and management. Sexual Harassment at work is a phenomenon that has different behaviors and people respond to this issue in different ways. This can be studied by the number of women and men working in organizations, the work climate, and type of work. Some people can recognize sexual harassment and can know how to work on it or people can also disagree with this type of conduct. Each person has a different level of tolerance to this comportment. I believe that sexual harassment in sports is being a normal way in which many managers can handle or not with this problem. Sport managers need to provide better environments in where people can develop and where they can satisfy all their necessities.

Related with a sports field, I believe that sexual harassment is prevalent in sports because of the physical activities and interactions that are involved in sports. In addition to this, I consider that this topic has a high impact on athletics and the world of sports in

general. Sports helps people build relationships, and because of the benefits of social relations, many people can have a better perception of themselves. Also, sports help many people to get more skills, and at the same time be better in many areas of their lives. Many of the situations involved with sexual harassment in sports have to do with the relationships and with the attention to bodies of athletes. There is very little information about sexual harassment in sports, and because of this, I think this paper can open our view on the topic of sexual harassment in sport more for managers and the people in charge of the development of sports.

Planteamiento del problema



Module #1 - Assignment: Understanding and Identifying Research Problems.

Overview.

Engage student in an understanding of and thoughtful identification of two problems that need research in their field of study.

Instructions.

Think of two problems that need research in your field of study. These could be areas of your own interests that you believe warrant investigation or further study. From the descriptions of types of research in Chapter 1, identify two separate and distinct problems and suggest how each might be researched.

Evaluation Rubric.

Use the following rubric to guide your work.

Tasks ↓	Exemplary	Acceptable	Unacceptable
<i>Identify research problems.</i>	Response contains the identification of 2 separate and distinct research problems that warrant investigation or further study. (10 points)	Response contains the identification of 2 similar research problems that warrant investigation or further study. (5 points)	Response contains the identification of 1 research problem that warrants investigation or further study. (3 points)
<i>Suggestion of how each problem might be researched.</i>	Response contains clearly written suggestions of how 2 separate and distinct research problems that warrant investigation or further study might be researched. (10 points)	Response contains vaguely written suggestions of how 2 separate and distinct research problems that warrant investigation or further study might be researched. (5 points)	Response contains only 1 written suggestion of how research problem(s) that warrant investigation or further study might be researched. (3 points)

Work Area.

Use the box below as your work area. The box will expand as you type.

Problem #1

Sexual Harassment in Sport Administrators

Sexual harassment is a problem involved in sports. Sport administrators have a big responsibility to deal with this issue. There is a big problem in sports organizations, and there are limited studies made about it. It is known that sexual harassment is growing day by day, and there is some information that shows that this kind of behavior is presented in this business. Some issues that are involved are how women and men are selected in sport organizations; how many managers and personnel know about this kind of problem; how many of the personnel working in the organization had been involved in this issue, etc.

Some of the suggestions for research in this topic are read research from books, articles, statistics, law cases, etc. It is important to become familiar with the publications of sexual harassment. Study indicates that it can help with investigation, delimit sexual harassment only in sport administrators, gather data by making questioners, analysis about the investigation, and consider adding a hypothesis.

Problem #2

Improper development of young talented athletes

People in charge of sports administrations do not have a good process where athletes can develop in their field. There is a big amount of losing good athletes in different fields. Many of young children practice sports, but how many of them continue practicing? How many of these children can have a scholarship? How many of the athletes get into a high level of practice (professional)? Some of the responses of these questions are because of the bad sports administrations. These young athletes play within considerable of sport organizations and administrators do not follow up on these athletes. These leaders' loss their interests in their real job that would be making a difference in the process, making better persons, and getting better results for the whole country.

Some of the suggestions of research for this topic are looking for articles, newspapers, and statistics. Investigating publications of sport talent in low and high levels, looking for indicators, gather data by interviews, research, questionnaires, make an analysis, obtain results and make conclusions.



Module #2 - Assignment: Locating and Critiquing a Journal Article.

Overview.

Following the location of a journal article related to their field of study, engage student in an understanding of and thoughtful response (i.e. critique) of the literature using the template provided below in “Work Area”.

Instructions.

Locate a research article related to your field of study from one of the journals listed on pages 42-43 (Table 2.2) of your textbook using the following steps:

- 1. Using the Internet, go to Arkansas State University’s homepage (www.astate.edu)*
- 2. In the “Quick Links” section, click on “Library”*
- 3. On the Dean B. Ellis Library webpage, in the “Journals” section, place your cursor in the “empty” box and type in the FULL name of the journal you wish to search for (remember to choose a journal from the list on pages 42-43 of your textbook, i.e. Journal of Sport Management) and click on the “search” button*

4. Database links to accessing research articles will be provided, select one by clicking on it (i.e. Business Source Complete). Note: If you ONLY see “Arkansas State University Print Collection”, this indicates that ASU only subscribes to hard printed copies and will require that you physically attain articles from this journal from the Ellis Library. You may wish to select another journal providing online access.
5. On the database’s webpage, select any year you wish by clicking on the year (i.e. 2015) to access journal volumes and issues from that year, a listing of volumes and issues will be listed
6. Select any volume and issue you wish and you will be taken to a listing of research articles published in that volume and issue
7. Select an article by clicking on the article’s hyperlink (usually the title) to read your article. Note: If a hyperlink “PDF Full Text” is provided, you may wish to select this format to see how the article appears in printed form (A copy of Adobe Reader is required and can be downloaded for free at www.adobe.com)
8. Read your article

Following the location of and reading of your chosen research article, provide thoughtful response to the “Template for Analyzing Individual Studies” questions for critiquing research articles found in the “Work Area” below.

Work Area.

Use the box below as your work area. The box will expand as you type.

Template for Analyzing Individual Studies

Instructor Comments in Red

Name: Naville Ayerim Parra Alonso

General Topic of your article: Sexual harassment in sports

Reference (APA): Fasting, K., Brackenridge, C., & Wlaseth K. (2007). Women athletes' personal responses to sexual harassment in sport. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology, 19*, 419-433.

1. What is the Purpose or Goal of the study?

The study investigates the responses of the girls and women of different sports in their own experiences of sexual harassment. Also, it proposes some changes in the sport organizations to be better managers and have better institutions.

2. Introduction/Literature Review

Some of the introduction and literature review that this article offer is “sexual harassment in sport”, and “education and procedures to decrease sexual harassment in sport organizations”. The most work in these are had been made by psychologist researchers. The focus of this study was focus on the experiences of the women in sexual harassment.

3. Characteristics of the Participants

The participants of this study where “572 female athletes representing 58 different sports. The age of these women was from 15 to 33 years old. “Three lived alone, ten with their parents, seven with a husband/partner, and two with friends”.

4. Instruments and Tests used?

The instruments were combined. First, the study used questionnaires to know how many of the athletes had experienced sexual harassment. Then, the people that marked or said that they had experienced this kind of behavior were required to participate in structured interviews.

5. Design and Statistical Analyses

The process and design of this investigation was:

- A. “The participants were interviewed in different dates and times”.
- B. “The participants were asked to telephone in the day and time they could attend to participate in an interview”.
- C. “Provide a permission to undertake the study by the committee”.
- D. “All participants in the study were invited to give permission for a tape recorder and they signed a consent form. Those under 18 a written parental consent was obtained”.
- E. “Use pseudonyms”.
- F. “The interviews were conducted in a private office in a university by a female researcher that had experience in that field”.
- G. “The interviews were from 1-2 hours and were transcript and analyzed by WinMax computer software program”.

Then the program coded three levels:

- a) Type of harasser
- b) Consequences and reactions
- c) Where did they take place?

6. Findings/Results

“Most of the 25 athletes that experienced sexual harassment involved perpetrators who were authority figures in sport, mainly male coaches (59 incidents) but also, a sport manager and a masseur. The women reported 27 experiences of sexual harassment from male peer athletes (45% from male and 15% from female). The majority of those interviewed had been subjected to unwanted physical contact and to repeat unwanted sexually suggestive glances, jokes, comments particularly verbal sexist comments about their bodies or part of their bodies”.

7. Conclusions

Some of the conclusions that this investigation gives are:

- A. “Inform about policy gaps, procedural failures, and educational needs in sports”.
- B. “Sport organizations need to offer comprehensive education and training programs on the issue for athletes, coaches, and administrators, and to make clear their political commitment to organizational and procedural change”.
- C. “A psychological skill training should be used to equip athletes to avert or confront harassers”.

8. Questions raised for further study

Some of the information that researchers could make to collect more data in this study was delimit the dates of the experiences they had. Some of the data collected in this study had taken place a lot of years before the study. Having a specific time of this events could be beneficial to the next studies.

Other investigations than can be very important to do is having or define the type of gender. In these days people have differences in they sexuality and have different preferences. I think that separating or researching in how many people that have different sexuality (lesbians or gays) had experiences sexual harassment can be beneficial in the investigation.

Another good point that can be research is people’s status. People’s status could offer researchers know about harassers and the prevalence of this kind of behavior in different organizations.

Antecedentes teóricos y empíricos

Sexual harassment has been little studied.

Based on the many articles I have read; sexual harassment (SH) is a relevant term that has been little studied in different areas of people's lives. Statistics suggest sexual harassment is highly prevalent in today's workforce (Rubino et al., 2018). The issue of sexual harassment is not new (Soni & Soni, 2018). Even though sexual harassment is a behavior that has a high impact on people's lives, it has not been given the importance it requires from a research standpoint and/or from an organizational standpoint. Davidson, Butchko, Robbins, Sherd, and Gervais (2016) states that 88 percent of the participants in their study had experienced verbal street harassment and 33 percent had suffered sexual forms of street harassment. Sexual harassment is a problem everywhere. In another point of view, Soni and Soni (2018) states that "Sexual harassment continues to be an ethical problem in many organizations..." (p.30). Many of the organizations are having this type of issue. Some of the studies examining sexual harassment mention "there is little discussion of the topic in the profession outside of feminist circles" (Hanson & Richards, 2017, p.589). This means that females having these experiences have knowledge of sexual harassment, but these females only speak about this issue amongst themselves. Similarly, there is little information about the effects of policies dealing with this issue at the workplace (Jacobson & Eaton, 2017). Policies of sexual harassment are established, but a high percentage of the workers may not pay attention to them or regard them as unimportant or unsubstantial. Sexual harassment is known, but less studied in all areas of people's lives, including, but not limited to work, athletics, recreation, education, tourism, etc. Even when there are interventions to decrease sexual harassment behaviors, it is still prevalent in many fields.

Much information about sexual harassment has been found in fields outside sports. Much of the literature is focused on the workplace but not specifically in sports. For example, Schnapp et al. (2016) found that the majority of the patients report sexual harassment behaviors in which 41.9 percent were males and 68.9 percent were females. We can see that there is a higher percentage of females experiencing or dealing with sexual harassment than men. Also, Schnapp et al. (2016) mention that they detected a higher level of sexual harassment for physicians as well. Based on this information, we can assume

that sexual harassment is a problem that has to be studied, and we can also provide the required attention due to the great impact and percentage that it has. The most significant problem related to this topic is that many people can see the issue of harassment, but a few take actions to change it. I think that it's a very important topic of study. Jacobson and Eaton (2018) state that the majority of women that work have experienced sexual harassment at least once. As a matter of fact, we know that women are more likely to have sexual harassment experiences, but at the same time, men can suffer this kind of problem. Sexual harassment is a global issue that affects men and women everywhere.

Related with a sports field, I believe that sexual harassment is prevalent in sports because of the physical activities and interactions that are involved in sports. In addition to this, I consider that this topic has a high impact on athletics and the world of sports in general. Sports help people building many relationships, and because of the benefits of social relations, many people can have a better perception of themselves. Also, sports help many people to get more skills, and at the same time be better in many areas of their lives. Many of the situations involved with sexual harassment in sports have to do with the relationships and with the attention to bodies of athletes. There is very little information about sexual harassment in sports, and because of this, I think this paper can open our view on the topic of sexual harassment in sport more for managers and the people in charge of the development of sports in general.

In general, this document contains information concerning to sexual harassment in the sports field. I will start with some of the definitions correlated with sexual harassment, I will write about the experiences associated with sexual harassment, the different type of perceptions on sexual harassment, the consequences of sexual harassment, how people and organizations are combating sexual harassment, some training programs and practical suggestions and finally I will write about the importance of this topic.

Definitions of sexual harassment.

I found different definitions of sexual harassment; even when they are different, they share common concepts and elements. One definition is "Sexual Harassment is defined as a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances,

requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature” (Monteith, Menefee, Forster, & Bahraini, 2015, p. 47). I believe that when people think in the term of sexual harassment, they usually think that sexual harassment has to be just in a physical way, but everybody needs to know that there are many other issues related with the concept of sexual harassment.

Related with this definition, I can say that the different dimensions of sexual harassment have high attention in the way of people perception on this topic. There are different kinds of sexual harassment in which all of them have immoral behavior that causes damages to a person.

Another definition that most of the research studies used is the one that is established by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Soni and Soni (2018) used the EEOC definition to describe sexual harassment as:

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment (p.31).

I was not entirely used to the term of sexual harassment and as I research on the term with the different concepts and definition related with sexual harassment. What I can determine is that there are different kinds of definitions that are similar in many ways. But, the most used was the one established by the EEOC.

Additionally, Monteith et al. (2015), defined sexual harassment as “a form of sex discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature” (p.47). I estimate that Monteith et al. wanted to describe sexual harassment as a general definition.

Moreover, significantly to the different types of definitions, I discovered that sexual harassment can be made in different ways. Legally, “the EEOC’s recognize quid pro quo harassment as one form of harassment in which submission to or rejection of

unwelcome sexual conduct by an individual is used for the basis of some employment decision affecting that individual” (Jacobson & Eaton, 2017, p.40).

With attention to this, I can tell that sexual harassment has legal characteristics to have a better description of this problem. People need to develop socially in society. This is the way in which we can live better. Many people dealing with sexual harassment are those persons that are employed or are involved in social groups. “Sexual harassment has been a major problem in business and society for a very long time” (Soni & Soni, 2018, p.37). We can notice that everyone can be exposed to experience this issue in any part. The second way that sexual harassment is defined by the EEOC “is hostile environment harassment” (Soni & Soni, 2018, p.37). This second type of sexual harassment refers to a lower rigorous type of sexual harassment. It is when people have offensive behaviors, intimidate someone, or create unfriendly situations. This form of harassment is not necessarily physical, but it is considered as sexual harassment because of the undesirable remarks of a sexual class that it has. For this second type, Soni and Soni (2018), describe “sexual work environment, where sexual harassment is severe and widespread, creating a threatening work environment” (p.31). In summary, most of the definitions related to sexual harassment comprise that “there are two forms of sexual harassment: quid pro quo and hostile environment” (Jacobson & Eaton, 2017, p.57). People do not expect to have these kinds of situations, even though most of them have knowledge about it and can get immersed in it.

There are different types of definitions for sexual harassment, depending on the context. Unwanted behaviors occur in all places where anyone can go. When people act in a bad way, they usually are trying to intimidate others in different ways. I think that by whistling, everybody know what types of whistling are the ones that affect people. When some people try to make others feel bad, they will act in a bad way to satisfy their own egos. Acting with bad ethics and disrespect toward others with sexual advances is to carry out sexual harassment in most or almost all of the cases.

Most of the definitions share concepts, such as unwelcome behavior, which leads to all those actions in which we do not want to take part. Also, those situations in which we find ourselves uncomfortable because insinuations of sexual sense are not well seen or

common in our daily lives. Another word prevalent in the definitions is hostility; many people think that sexual harassment is when people experience sexual touching or experience sexual assault. We have seen that sexual harassment also has to do with all those experiences in which we feel offended or where we see a bad desire in a person. All of those unwelcome behaviors affect us. Mallett, Ford, and Woodzicka (2016) mentioned that “women and men viewed sexist jokes as less confrontation-worthy than serious statements expressing the same prejudicial sentiments” (p.274). Many people have different temperaments, and we can see sexual harassment with a different point of view or have different perceptions of this issue. Mallett et al. (2016), state that “humor can actually make sexist messages more dangerous and difficult to confront than serious remarks” (p.272).

Experiences with sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment can be experienced by women and men. “an experience of sexual harassment can be threatening or embarrassing to both male and female targets” (Clarke, Ford, & Sulsky, 2016, p.711). By all means, we can believe that anyone can have an experience in sexual harassment. Most of the articles found related to this issue were not on the sports field. However, there is a relation between sexual harassment and the environment where it takes place and how they are involved with this problem. There is a difference in rates of sexual harassment between genders. Taylor, Smith, Welch, and Hardin (2018), state that a “50 % of female faculty experience sexual harassment during their careers, compared to 4 % by men” (p.44). We can expect that most of the people dealing with this issue are women. Jagsi, Griffith, Jones, Perumalswami, Ubel, and Stewart (2016), found that “women were more likely than men to report perceptions” (p.2120). Jagsi et al. (2016) expresses the experiences with sexual harassment and also that had and experience with gender bias in their careers. Experiences with these issues affect people's lives in many ways. “Women were more likely to report having personally experienced sexual harassment” (Jagsi et al., 2016, p.2120). Experiencing sexual harassment is a factor that is taking place all around the world. Many people nowadays are experiencing sexual harassment, and from all of those people dealing with this issue, a high percentage are women. Males do not have the same experiences than male managers on female targets dealing with sexual harassment (Clarke et al., 2016).

Conversely, there is also a situation that affects men. In the view of men, we have that there are fewer rates on females than males experiencing workplace violence from worker to worker (Shier, Nicholas, Graham, & Young, 2017). Workplaces can labor with different types of violence including sexual harassment. There is also nonsexual harassment and physical violence (Shier et al., 2017). The development of a person in the labor area, as well as their personal area, is reflected in their life behaviors.

Davidson et al. (2016), studies people experiencing street harassment, which had a high percentage. 57-88 percent reported to have a type of verbal street harassment, 11-33 percent had experienced a sexual style of street harassment, 42-69 percent had experienced street harassment at least once per month and 6-15 percent had experienced several forms of street harassment. With the above information, we can deduce that a lot of people are living this problem nowadays. “individuals are more or less likely to perceive of discrimination based on their identification with a stigmatized social group, whereby the more and individual identifies with a devalued social group, the more likely he or she will view a situation as discrimination” (Weinberg & Nielsen, 2017, p.43). Many experiences have taken place within the presence of this problem. With this in mind, I can see that this topic is of great importance in our society and in our sports field. I also believe that this issue needs to be more studied to make a change.

Different type of perceptions of sexual harassment.

There is a difference in the perceptions of sexual harassment which depends on many factors. However, I found some perceptions interesting such as the hierarchical level and power in their environment, and also gender and age are an important aspect on the perceptions of people that has been harassed.

Related with the hierarchical level, sexual harassment can be associated with power in the workplace. Many managers have abused their power they have in certain companies to meet their own needs. Clarke et al. (2016) that “the probability of a female target reporting supervisor harassment will be even lower if she believes that she will have to make the report to someone who will not understand or take the matter seriously” (p.711). Provided this, we can understand that there is an issue with power relationships at workplaces, but also people do not have the due respect to respond to this problem.

Superior harassment as well as the hierarchical level in the workplace make a big difference in the decisions that people have to face when they are having these types of situations. Power differences have an influence in the manifestation of sexual harassment (Rubino et al., 2017, p.525). “Sociologists suggest that sexual harassment is the result of an exploitative unequal power relationship within the workplace” (Weinberg & Nielsen, 2017, p.41). Many people can think that because they have a good relationship with someone at work they can overcome with insinuations related with sex or also create sex jokes. Building relationships at work is not bad; what is not well-seen in sociology is people how/why people with power can take advantage of people because of their positions within their companies. “Structural aspects of the workplace promote inequities between individuals, most notably by way of a hierarchical leadership configuration” (Weinberg & Nielsen, 2017, p.41). Many of the high positions are the most coveted and desired by many work people, but we must bear in mind the responsibility that comes with occupying that position and especially the ways of behavior and leadership that we must take to be successful. Additionally, “there is more likely to be a greater power differential between a female target and her harasser than a male target and his harasser, particularly when the harasser is a supervisor” (Clarke et al., 2016, p.704). With this in mind, I can tell that much of the work that managers have to do is of high interest for my study, where I see that ethics and responsibility of their work is of great importance.

Related with sports, we can recognize that people that want to work in the sports field have the desire to make sports something better. We need good leaders and managers of sport to be able to make attitudinal changes. Many issues had been experienced by females because of the bad behaviors (unethical & unprofessional) sited on characteristics by males like power, authority, competitiveness, control, and others (Taylor et al., 2018, p.50).

In contrast, Jacobson and Eaton (2017) mention that sexual harassment is certainly a problem that is more prevalent on supervisors, but a higher percentage of females had been sexually harassed by a coworker. Power at work and sexual harassment may be motivated by the desire of being seen as a competent person in which people protect their own dominant position (Halper & Rios, 2018).

At the same time, gender perceptions are a factor that has influence in behaviors involving sexual harassment. Mclaughlin, Uggan, and Blackstone (2017) state that “harassment and gender discrimination are reflective of the culture of a workplace or industry” (p.353). With the general vision of gender, we can expect that the differences of the perceptions of sexual harassment in different areas of people’s lives are made by the way of people’s thoughts. “both males and females experience sexual coercion, unwanted sexual attention, and lewd comment as SH, men uniquely consider being punished for deviating from masculine gender roles as sexually harassing” (Dionisi & Barling, 2018, p.303). Even when it is more prevalent on women, it doesn’t mean that men do not have this type of problem too. Many of the decisions that we make are based on the social culture. “Public perceptions of sexual harassment map onto cultural scripts of who can be a legitimate victim” (Weinberg & Nielsen, 2017, p.39). People’s perceptions can have a high impact in society and in the way of seeing this issue. Many people can feel that they may never feel harassed or stalked that they will never be victims of sexual harassment, but the reality is that this is a problem that does not distinguish differences between genders or/and social classes. This issue can be present anywhere and can happen to anyone.

Gender has an impact in sociology and the perceptions people have in the different areas of development. Shier et al. (2017) conclude in their study that “gender and age were found to be statistically significant predictors of experiences with worker-to-worker violence” (p.12). Notably, we need to consider gender and age as an important aspect of sexual harassment. In detail, I consider that age is an important aspect in sexual harassment. In many cases, victims are not only seeing they are a weak gender, but also, because of their lack of maturity, they are more likely to have this problem. The younger people, because of their age, lack experience in these types of issues. Good and Cooper (2016) mention in their study that it was more prevalent that younger workers experience sexually suggestions or explicit comments, by their customers and they usually were older than they and they were usually men.

To emphasize gender and age aspects related with sexual harassment, people have to consider their environment and how they are going to react to this type of situation. Younger employees or everyone that is involved on an industry have to have knowledge

of this issue and what they need to do in the presence of this kind of problem. Davidson et al. (2016) mentioned that "...younger single women were more likely to report such street harassment" (p.554). It is an important factor knowing about the perceptions and about the typical way in which people are having this issue, because we can consider the factors and the actions that we must take to counteract this problem. I think that the age is very important in the perception and also in the experiences with sexual harassment. The people responsible for directing and the people that make decisions in the different instances can know what are those factors that need to be changed and do something about it.

Consequences of sexual harassment.

Good and Cooper (2016) studies mentioned that "sexual harassment was conceptualized as unwanted sexual behavior that made the participant feel uncomfortable..." (p.456). This problem has developed a thought on how bad behaviors are taking place in different areas of our lives. People that had experienced this issue had been involved on so many difficulties in their lives, in which they make decisions that change all their ways of living. Many consequences that are being made because of sexual harassment change their way to see the good things and they only see the bad of the situations and the pressure that this represents. "...many targets quit their jobs rather than continue working in a harassing environment, sexual harassment may have long-term consequences for women's careers" (McLaughlin et al., 2017, p.334). With this in mind, I can assume that many of the people dealing with this issue cannot stand being involved in this problem. Most of them decide to change their lives and quit their jobs to leave behind this experience. Taylor et al. (2018) mention that "sexual harassment in the workplace can lead to retaliation, lower job satisfaction, and greater psychological distress it may be more reasonable not to report these instances" (p,48).

It seems that sexual harassment affects people's lives and there are many negative consequences. When people do not feel motivated or something is affecting them, normally they change their activities or quit them. People dealing with this problem usually stop doing their job at a hundred percent, and this becomes being a hard work or it ends being a frustrating activity. Taylor et al. (2018) also found that in one case that presented hostile behaviors a person "suffered from anxiety and took medication for

depression...” (p.50). The consequences about experiencing sexual harassment are not presented in the same form for all people dealing with this issue, but we can see that this issue has a high impact in people’s lives. Many of unwanted behaviors, including street harassment and other types of harassment, normally occur in public spaces (Davidson et al., 2016, p.553). “Moreover, many studies with adults have documented the negative consequences of SH in terms of professional, personal and educational functioning (Wolff, Rospenda, & Colaneri, 2016, p.363). This problem is being seen as a big problem in the different areas of people development, where people are trying to perform and succeed, but we also can see that sexual harassment is increasing. Sexual harassment is leaving bad experiences between people.

Combating sexual harassment.

We can see sexual harassment from different angles. I focus on the most important points of view where sexual harassment takes place and the more prevalent people related within sexual harassment. This problem can be seen by the standpoint of a target, harassers and bystanders. Although they have different ways of looking at sexual harassment, all of them are associated and have points related with sexual harassment and their different points of view of this problem.

To point out the view of targets, Clarke et al. (2016) mentioned that there is background that shows inequality issues where targets perceive many dilemmas dealing with sexual harassment and job satisfaction. Targets present many personal problems when they are involved with sexual harassment. According to Clarke et al. (2016), females present more upsetting feelings when they find sexual harassment, and also many women have problems with changing their moods. Men present issues related with depression, anxiety and mental health more than females. Being a target has to do with the action taking place, the harassed person can feel thousands of ways different, but what is of the utmost importance and interest is the actions they take to counteract this problem.

According to Wolff et al. (2016), “it has been argued that harassers have some similar characteristics to those who commit more serious sexual offenses and that harassers may switch or escalate their behavior” (p. 371). While it can begin with a simple joke, it can be converted into a bigger problem. Sexual harassment can be transformed

and lead to violence and much more; people can experience extreme effects such as sexual assault or even rape. Many studies have been made from the perspective of females and males involved with sexual harassment. Moreover, it has been shown that men are more subjected to be perpetrators on different situations. “Men also have historically been more likely than women to occupy supervisory roles in the workplace, giving them greater opportunity for sexual harassment” (Williams, Gruenfeld, & Guillory, 2017, p.204). Jacobson and Eaton (2017) also mention that “the likelihood of reporting harassment is influenced by the perceived level of risk about making a complaint, the likelihood that complaints are taken seriously, and the likelihood the perpetrators will be punished” (p.56).

In the point of view of bystanders, I can tell that everyone has an opportunity to make a change related with the issue of sexual harassment. According to Franklin, Brady, and Jurek (2017), their findings suggest a focal point on how programs can have a positive effect developing skills to support prosocial behaviors over the different available interventions from onlookers. Now, we have noticed the consequences and the different ways in which people are working correspondingly on the issue of sexual harassment. According to Dionisi and Barling (2018), people have learned about the prices that females have experienced when they have been the spot involved in sexual harassment behaviors.

“Sexual harassment continues to be prevalent in the workplace and has a significant negative effect on targets, observers and organizations” (Clarke et al., 2016, p.712). The problem is a reality nowadays and many people are involved in it. Also, sexual harassment is being related in different standpoints in where most of the experiences are not well-seen. By the different point of view, sexual harassment has been seen as a way of relationship between workers or people affected, but as we can see, there are many other views and significances for the people that are involved in this situation.

Combating sexual harassment is a work of everyone. I can see that there is a need of changes in all areas in where people are developing either personally or professionally. Most of the people dealing with this issue are also having social problems in where the “experience of sexual harassment involves not only a perceived threat to one’s well-being,

but at least for some targets, also a perception of injustice and discrimination” (Clarke et al., 2016, p.712).

Training programs and other practical suggestions.

Many human service workplaces in the recent years have demanded high pressure to make a change on their administration, on their social relations and on their political dynamics (Shier, et al., 2017). I believe that adding a new way of thinking or a new way in which we want to change the ways of thinking about sexual harassment is a difficult task, not only for bystanders, but also for the targets and harassers.

There are many gaps related to the issue of sexual harassment. According to Jacobson and Eaton (2017), “there are important gaps in the sexual harassment reporting and organizational policy literature by examining bystander perceptions and the likelihood of reporting coworker perpetrated sexual harassment” (p.55). With this in mind, everybody has to see the different ways of perceptions, but also the ways in which sexual harassment is taking place. That is why Jacobson and Eaton (2017) suggest that the implementation of formal policies is taking place in the currency and outcomes dealing with sexual harassment and are highly influenced by organizations. Also, we have that “Bystander intervention programs are based on the premise that, compared to the dearth of individuals responsible for violent behavior, a majority of community members can prevent interpersonal violence” (Franklin et al., 2017 p.191).

Thinking about the actions that people can have by being involved in this issue is something where people can make a change. We can do this by generating good deeds and offering people many changes and a better environment to develop. With the incorporation of new ideas, new changes or/and new policies on our organizations and communities, we can prevent behavior were sexual harassment is taking place. Nowadays, everybody has a knowledge that sexual harassment is being prevalent in many places where “... an incident of SH can have the effect of creating a generally stressful work environment that ultimately impacts employees other than those who are directly targeted with this aggression” (Dionisi & Barling, 2018, p.305).

We need to generate different strategies to confront and develop training programs to decrease or remove the problem of sexual harassment because of the abuse

and the reporting activities that have been made (Clarke et al., 2016). According to Clarke et al., (2016), “Males who are likely to sexually harass may be unable to take the perspective of a female target and understand her subjective experience despite the awareness training” (p.711). Building new strategies or policies to avoid sexual harassment in the different instances or areas must be considered in the diverse phenomenon in which it can be presented and also where it can be prevented.

By the same token, Soni and Soni (2018) mentioned that “The most critical issue from the employer’s point of view is how the complaint is handled” (p.33). In another point of view, we have that “existing programming can augment prevention by addressing misconceptions about relationships and intimacy” (Franklin et al., 2017, p.203). For these reasons, we see the need to address programs and methods for the prevention of sexual harassment. Additionally, I believe that because everyone and every situation has different people needing to have knowledge about what sexual harassment really is, as well as its different dimensions and characteristics. In other words, people must consider the distinctions between the variances in certain circumstances and particularly within the problem and terms of experiences of sexual harassment. In general, I think that the knowledge about sexual harassment between the people that are involved in this problem are different, so people must learn more about regarding this term. Accordingly, Clarke et al. (2016), state that, “The experience of sexual harassment by a supervisor may, therefore, be a psychologically distinct phenomenon from harassment by a coworker, requiring different interventions for prevention and redress” (p.701).

In addition, Clarke et al. (2016) said that by “Incorporating a perspective-taking component in sexual harassment training may improve its effectiveness” (p.711). Significantly, Soni and Soni (2018) mention that “Leaders guide and instill ethical principles in their followers through their examples and by reward and punishment” (p.32). Possibly, designed programs may help numerous forms of intervention that could be more efficient in recognizing onlookers in the disruption of bad behaviors. This will lead into better ways of acting in where involving the forces of every onlooker involved in sexual harassment (Franklin et al., 2017). Good and Cooper (2016) findings suggest “an urgent need to make changes to policy and workplace practice” (p.465). Indeed, I can tell that training programs are being established because of the different needs that have

been raised in organizations. I believe that many organizations are making changes year by year and the issue in sexual harassment is still prevalent.

Information about high school administrator's expectations on sexual harassment related with sports.

Related with the information associated with sexual harassment and sports, I didn't find many studies made in this field. Even though we know that it is a problem predominant in the sports field, there is not too much being studied. According to McLaughlin et al. (2017), sexual harassment is well-recognized in a lot of fields, but we do not have too much research. The problem of sexual harassment is viewed more as a severe workplace issue (McLaughlin et al., 2017). People can associate this term with many ethical issues involving sex, discrimination and differences between genders.

Soni and Soni (2018) mention that "The most critical issue from the employer's point of view is how the complaint is handled" (p.33). In consideration of this relevant information, we can deduce that sexual harassment is a problem where many factors are immersed in order to counteract it.

In addition, those people related to this problem can see the need to adopt new conducts, manners, behaviors, etc. to change the perceptions of all the people involved in this issue. Structuring a new culture of change and regarding the prevention and knowledge of sexual harassment in where we can create new ways of seeing this problem is something that can contribute to new views. Today we have access to many media sources and due to this growth, and technological progress many administrators, managers, and coaches must be more careful of this problem. To emphasize this information, Soni and Soni (2018) state that "Today's organizations linked with social network are interdependent and culturally diverse" (p.32). This is why I believe that it is not only the issue itself, but also the problem of sexual harassment had a negative impact in people's lives. "Some individual employees drew on humor to minimize the impact harassment appeared to have on them, feeling awkward and uncomfortable and trying to buffer themselves from the experience" (Good & Cooper, 2016, p.458). Dealing with the issue of sexual harassment, it may seem like a game to many people, but the real effects of this problem have consequences on people's daily activities at work or at home.

In the sports field, many people are having different ways of interaction with fans and the way in which people interact is different as on other fields. For example, “Women working in sports often face unequal assumption of competence, hiring from a principle of similarity, homophobia, and lack of female mentors” (Taylor et al., 2018, p.45). Sports fields need to include women in the development of sporting events as well as the entire sports industry. Sexual harassment in the sports industry has a high susceptibility facing sexism, differences between genders, and masculinity nature (Taylor et al., 2018). Because sports contain a lot of physical contact, and for what it entails realizing physical activities, I believe that sexual harassment can be presented in greater quantity and can be considered as a means of blackmail and perversities. When people are being involved in sports and/or by doing physical activities they can obtain different experiences as positive or negative in where they have comments about their personal efforts. “Women report more sexual objectification events involving comments about their bodies” (Lameiras-Fernández, Fiske, Fernández, & Lopez, 2017, p.192).

Dresden, Dresden, Ridge, and Yamawaki (2017), state that “...the ratio of men versus women in an organization skews toward being male dominated, the prevalence of women being sexually harassed increases” (p.469). For this reason, I think that organizations must act against this problem. According to Clarke et al. (2016) his research recognizes the need of social fairness in a way in which the politics and processes are interrelated. The results of Taylor et al. (2018) were that “sport management programs in higher education setting experience high levels of sexism as well as moderate levels of sexual harassment from colleagues and superiors” (p. 50).

People have a need on the business culture that has to be changed and encouraged to a proper environment in where any employee can experience intimidation or sexual harassment (Soni & Soni, 2018). The results of Good and Cooper (2016) show that many of the people working in their establishments had experienced sexual harassment by their clients. Many people harassed feeling the obligation to respond to this problem individually, rather than to deliver the duty to their supervisors and/or organizations to afford workplaces without harassment. Offering a zero-tolerance “may reduce the prevalence of future sexual harassment behaviors and the detrimental outcomes associated with them” (Jacobson & Eaton, 2017 p.56).



Module #5 - Assignment: Locating and Critiquing a Journal Article - Observational

Overview.

Following the location of a journal article related to observational study, engage student in an understanding of and thoughtful response (i.e. critique) of the literature using the template provided below in “Work Area”.

Instructions.

*Locate the research article “Darwinism in the Gym”, a research study incorporating observational techniques from *The Journal of Teaching in Physical Education* using the following steps:*

- 9. Using the Internet, go to Arkansas State University’s homepage (www.astate.edu)*
- 10. In the “Quick Links” section at the top, click on “Library”*
- 11. On the Dean B. Ellis Library webpage, in the “Journals” section, place your cursor in the empty “box” and type in the FULL name of the journal: *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, and click on the “Search” button*
- 12. The database link “SPORTDiscus” will be provided to access this article. Click on “SPORTDiscus with Full Text”. Note: Do not click on “Arkansas State University Print Collection”, this only indicates that ASU maintains a subscription to hard printed copies and will require that you physically attain articles from this journal from the Ellis Library.*
- 13. On the database’s webpage, select “2003” (right-hand column “All Issues”)*

14. Select “Volume 22 (2003), Issue 3, April”
15. Select “Darwinism in the Gym” by clicking on the article’s hyperlink (the title) or PDF Full Text.
16. A HTML or .pdf version of the article will appear
17. Note: If you do not have Adobe Reader, a copy of Adobe Reader is required and can be downloaded for free at www.adobe.com
18. Read your article

Following the location of and reading of this research article, provide thoughtful response to the “Template for Analyzing Individual Studies” questions for critiquing research articles found in the “Work Area” below.

Evaluation Rubric.

Use the following rubric to guide your work.

Tasks ↓	Exemplary	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Name/General Topic	Response contains the complete first and last name identification of the student and contains less than 5 clearly written words describing topic of research article. (2 points)	Response contains only the first or last name identification of the student and contains more than 5 clearly written words describing topic of research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain the name identification of the student and does not contain any written words describing topic of research article. (0 points)

Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. APA Reference	Response contains clearly written and APA formatted reference for research article. (2 points)	Response contains written but incorrect APA formatted reference for research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written or APA formatted reference for research article. (0 points)
Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Purpose	Response contains clearly written description of purpose statement found in research article. (2 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of purpose statement found in research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written description of purpose statement found in research article. (0 points)
Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Intro/Lit. Review	Response contains clearly written description of main points and researchers found in research article. (2 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of main points and researchers found in research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written description of main points and researchers found in research article. (0 points)
Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Participants	Response contains clearly written description of participants found in research article. (2 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of participants found in research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written description of participants found in research article. (0 points)

Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Instruments/Tests	Response contains clearly written description of instruments or tests found in research article. (2 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of instruments or tests found in research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written description of instruments or tests found in research article. (0 points)
Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Design/Stats	Response contains clearly written description of design and statistical analyses found in research article. (2 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of design and statistical analyses found in research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written description of design or statistical analyses found in research article. (0 points)
Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Findings/Results	Response contains clearly written description of findings or results found in research article. (2 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of findings or results found in research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written description of findings or results found in research article. (0 points)
Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies. Conclusions	Response contains clearly written description of conclusions found in research article. (2 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of conclusions found in research article. (1 point)	Response does not contain any written description of conclusions found in research article. (0 points)

<p>Completion of the template for analyzing individual studies.</p> <p>Further Questions</p>	<p>Response contains clearly written description of further questions from the student based on information found in research article.</p> <p>(2 points)</p>	<p>Response contains vaguely written description of further questions from the student based on information found in research article.</p> <p>(1 point)</p>	<p>Response does not contain any written description of further questions from the student based on information found in research article.</p> <p>(0 points)</p>
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Work Area.

Use the box below as your work area. The box will expand as you type.

<p><u>Template for Analyzing Individual Studies</u></p> <p>Instructor Comments in Red</p> <p>Name: Naville Parra</p> <p>General Topic of your article: Students Free Time Experiences</p> <p>Reference: Pope, C. C., & O’Sullivan, M. (2003). Darwinism in the Gym. <i>Journal of Teaching in Physical Education</i>,22(3), 311-327. doi:10.1123/jtpe.22.3.311</p> <p>9. What is the Purpose or Goal of the study? (Statement of the problem and maybe hypotheses)</p> <p>The principal scope of this study was to make an investigation about the experiences that young students have in sports at an urban high school. This study was made in the United States, and it centers in the activities that young people have at school and after school. In the studies, young people experience at lunch time and also the experiences that these children have after school in</p>
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their recreation centers. By studying students' experiences in a proper and improper way of behavior in the courts, and outside the courts these students can develop socially by being involved in physical education or making a physical activity as form of extra curriculum.

10. Introduction/Literature Review (What are the main points discussed? Which researchers have done the most work in this area?)

Most of the scholars that are interested in the experiences in sports of students in high schools are educators and sport managers (coaches and teachers). They had found that extracurricular activities can be countered and developed by social factors. Also, society has their own believes and people can create their own values and norms related with sports in which they can gain positive behavior for their futures.

11. Characteristics of the Participants

The participants where students from an urban high school named Shady Woods in the U.S. "It had an enrollment of over 800 students, of whom 66% were on a free or subsidized-lunch scheme. In all, 65% o Shady Woods students were identifying as African American, 25% as Caucasian, 3% as Asian American, while the remainder included Hispanic, Native American, or other ethnic groups. "

12. Instruments and Tests used? (Including reliability and validity information if provided/Procedures/Treatments applied)

"Observation was the research tool by which we could gain an understanding of the setting". In this study, the observers can collect more information and can participate in an active way to see the kinds of behaviors and ways of living of the students involved. They used observational research in which they look for the experiences of students during the lunch time. They visited the high school gymnasium for five months at 10:30 and 11:30. "On average between 80 and 130 students occupied the gym". Also, they observed two

recreational centers four times and two times from 90 to 120 minutes arriving at 2:30pm approximately. "The number of Shady Woods students in attendance at these two centers fluctuated between 15 and 40. "They not frequently, but they do talk with some of the students to record or write the comments and answers of some questions. These questions were not always the same because of the variety of the students.

13. Design and Statistical Analyses

The investigators introduced all the information into a home computer. Then, they divided the information obtained. "We adopted strategies to address trustworthiness during the data collection and analysis process. "

"The analysis assumed a two-tiered approach: a descriptive review of the contextual characteristics that influenced free gym; and an interpretation of the data that supported the task of asking why specific results had emerged through observation. "

14. Findings/Results

The findings where that in the free time, the gym's activity was only basketball. This activity was played as a free and public way of recreation between students. The basketball games were divided into different groups of students, and these groups had different stereotypes and personalities. The investigators divided the student's behaviors in seven: the first one was the bullies, the next were the jousters, then the posers, benchies, hangers, venerators and contestants.

Similar to the lunch time in school, the recreation centers have basketball games and the same issues. A power dominance by African American people predominate in every scenario where the data was collected. This community had their own culture in which participants can learn about their social ways of living. People cannot have a good or bad way of acting because societies` culture changes from one place to another.

15. Conclusions

Some of the conclusion formulated by the investigators in this study was that educator personnel needs to support educational needs. This could make a difference in the students' lives and in a better future as a whole society. " It is evident from this study that many of the potential qualities that sport could offer as an educational medium have either been diminished or lost. " Sports had developed as a way in which societies evolve and introduce people in a better way of thinking and acting.

16. Questions raised for further study

One of the questions that came in my mind after reading this article is what would be a best way of interaction between high school students in their free time? Thinking in urban areas, how do teachers can gain better behaviors of these students while they practice sports? How can people involved react by having courses of bullying or other misbehaviors? Making a little tournament (between their classrooms) in their free time could make a difference in their interaction.



Module #6 - Assignment: Locating and Writing an Abstract – Qualitative.

Overview.

Following the location of a journal article related to qualitative research, engage student in an understanding of and thoughtful response in writing an abstract related to the research article.

Instructions.

Locate the research article “Consequences of Being the “Team Mom”: Women in Sports Information and the Friendliness Trap”, a research study incorporating qualitative techniques from Journal of Sport Management using the following steps:

- 1. Using the Internet, go to Arkansas State University’s homepage (www.astate.edu)*
- 2. In the “Quick Links” section at the top, click on “Library”*
- 3. On the Dean B. Ellis Library webpage, in the “Journals” section, place your cursor in the empty “box” and type in the FULL name of the journal, Journal of Sport Management, click “Exact Match” and click on the “search” button*
- 4. The database link “Business Source Complete” will be provided to access this article. Note: Do not click on “Arkansas State University Print Collection”, this only indicates that ASU maintains a subscription to hard printed copies and will require that you physically attain articles from this journal from the Ellis Library.*
- 5. On the database’s webpage, select “2012” (right-hand column) to expand*
- 6. Select “Volume 26 Issue 4, Jul2012”*
- 7. Select “Consequences of Being the “Team Mom”: Women in Sports Information and the Friendliness Trap” by clicking on PDF Full Text hyperlink and a full .pdf version of the article will appear*
- 8. Note: If you do not have Adobe Reader, a copy of Adobe Reader is required and can be downloaded for free at www.adobe.com*
- 9. Read your article*

Following the location of and reading of this research article, provide thoughtful response in writing an abstract of approximately 300 words on the methods only used in gathering and analyzing the data (observations, interviews, etc.).

Evaluation Rubric.

Use the following rubric to guide your work.

Tasks ↓	Exemplary	Acceptable	Unacceptable
<i>Written abstract</i>	Response contains clearly written and thoughtful abstract of approximately 300 words on the methods used in gathering and analyzing data found in this research article. (20 points)	Response contains vaguely written and less than thoughtful abstract or is considerably under approximately 300 words on the methods used in gathering and analyzing data found in this research article. (10 points)	Response does not contain any written or thoughtful abstract on the methods used in gathering and analyzing data found in this research article. (0 points)

Work Area.

Use the box below as your work area. The box will expand as you type.

<p>Research Design</p> <p>Naville Parra</p> <p>11/07/2018</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reference</p>
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Hardin, M., & Whiteside, E. (2012). Consequences of Being the “Team Mom”: Women in Sports Information and the Friendliness Trap. *Journal of Sport Management*, 26(4), 309-321. doi:10.1123/jsm.26.4.309

Abstract

This is a qualitative research where the main purpose of the study was the friendliness trap with women in sports and some of the experiences and high topics immersed with them. Most of the research was objective and standing on the main focus of the study. The focus of the study was in three main questions; the first one was how do women situate gender in the context of their workplace? The second question was how the concept of the friendliness trap manifest in the experiences of these women in sports information? And the last question was how can considering socialization factors contribute to our understanding of women’s under-representation in sports media workplaces? They gave us some past information about publications related to the woman’s place, such as sports-communication fields, gendered in the sports workplace, etc. The methods that the researcher used in this study was searching with the experience of 30 executives’ women from the “Female Athletic Media Executives”(FAME) that were in an annual convention. Because of their conferences, they also offer some interviews (only two chose an interview and one more return for one interview too). To make participants be interested researchers offered donations. The women’s ages were from 24 to 57 years old. They had from 2 to 31 years of experience in their field. They used groups discussions by following nondirective questions related to their work in sports information. They used the same questions for each group and some follow up questions depending on their responses. The researcher took notes during the conversations and interviews, and also after they ended, they recorded their perceptions and transcribed the interviews answers in 175 pages. The analysis was made from the transcriptions they collected. First, they made codes from the responses. Then, they made categories from the responses. Finally, they made a theoretical connection, and they finished with the discussion and debating their interpretations of the researching.



Module #7 - Assignment: Locating and Critiquing a Journal Article's Results Section

Overview.

Following the location of a journal article related to their field of study, engage student in an understanding of and thoughtful response (i.e. critique) of the article's result section.

Instructions.

Locate a research article related to your field of study from one of the journals listed on pages 39-41 (Table 2.2) of your textbook using the following steps:

- 19. Using the Internet, go to Arkansas State University's homepage (www.astate.edu)*
- 20. In the "Quick Links" section at the top, click on "Library"*
- 21. On the Dean B. Ellis Library webpage, in the "Journals" section, place your cursor in the empty "box" and type in the FULL name of the journal you wish to search for (remember to choose a journal from the list on pages 39-41 of your textbook, i.e. Journal of Sport Management), click "Begins With" or "Exact Match" and click on the "search" button*
- 22. Database links to accessing research articles will be provided, select one by clicking on it (i.e. Business Source Complete). Note: If you ONLY see "Arkansas State University Print Collection", this indicates that ASU only subscribes to hard printed copies and will require that you physically attain articles from this*

journal from the Ellis Library. You may wish to select another journal providing online access.

23. *On the database's webpage, select any year you wish by clicking on the year (i.e. 2015) to access journal volumes and issues from that year, a listing of volumes and issues will be listed*
24. *Select any volume and issue you wish and you will be taken to a listing of research articles published in that volume and issue*
25. *Select an article by clicking on the article's hyperlink (usually the title) to read your article. Note: If a hyperlink "PDF Full Text" is provided, you may wish to select this format to see how the article appears in printed form (A copy of Adobe Reader is required and can be downloaded for free at www.adobe.com)*
26. *Read your article*

Following the location of and reading of your chosen research article, provide thoughtful response of critiquing your research article's result section found in the "Work Area" below.

Evaluation Rubric.

Use the following rubric to guide your work.

Tasks ↓	Exemplary	Acceptable	Unacceptable
<i>Completion of the template for analyzing results section.</i> <i>Name/General Topic</i>	Response contains the complete first and last name identification of the student and contains less than 5 clearly written words	Response contains only the first or last name identification of the student and contains more than 5 clearly written words	Response does not contain the name identification of the student and does not contain any written words describing

	describing topic of research article. (5 points)	describing topic of research article. (3 points)	topic of research article. (0 points)
<i>Completion of the template for analyzing results section.</i> <i>APA Reference</i>	Response contains clearly written and APA formatted reference for research article. (5 points)	Response contains written but incorrect APA formatted reference for research article. (3 points)	Response does not contain any written or APA formatted reference for research article. (0 points)
<i>Completion of the template for analyzing results section.</i> <i>Organization</i>	Response contains clearly written description of the organization of the findings or results found in research article. (5 points)	Response contains vaguely written description of the organization of the of findings or results found in research article. (3 points)	Response does not contain any written description of the organization of the of findings or results found in research article. (0 points)
<i>Completion of the template for analyzing results section.</i> <i>Comparison</i>	Response contains clearly written comparison of findings or results with other areas found in research article. (5 points)	Response contains vaguely written comparison of findings or results with other areas found in research article. (3 points)	Response does not contain any written comparison of findings or results with other areas found in research article. (0 points)

Work Area.

Use the box below as your work area. The box will expand as you type.

Template for Analyzing Results Section

Instructor Comments in Red

Name: Naville Parra

General Topic of your article: Sport Leadership: Thinking Generation

Reference (APA): Ferkins, L., Skinner, J., & Swanson, S. (2018). Sport Leadership: A New Generation of Thinking. *Journal of Sport Management*, 32(2), 77-81. doi:10.1123/jsm.2018-0054

Results**1. How is the results section organized?**

The results of this research study were to let scholars in sport management know about the importance of sport leadership in our field. They investigate seven articles related with leadership in different fields and they related to with sport management. To summarize and present their results, they show a table with the information collected from the articles where the most important data was their findings in each article, the different methods used, theories and authors of each article. “Each study recognized that leadership is more than the work of individuals and their ability to assert influence or power over others” (Ferkins, Skinner, & Swanson, 2018, p.80).

2. Compare the order of reported findings with the introduction, literature review, and statement of the problem. Do you see any relationships? How else might the results section have been organized?

The order of the reported findings was absolutely related with the introduction and literature review. First, the authors present the reasons why they investigate leadership in sport management. They reported their interest in future research and practice of leadership in sport as well as their theoretical understanding in the special issue of the topic in leadership. Personally, I think that even when the article was not presented a usual (with the subtopics of literature review, methods, results, etc.), they follow and present the information in a good way. In the beginning, they present the background and literature of how leadership was viewed, and they explain why leadership is needed and why managers need more information. The article also focuses on why scholars need to learn more about it. Their selection of the article was because each of them focus on a particular idea, and it also said that the articles selected had "...also acknowledges leadership as a social construction and/or values collective/multiple interaction of leadership" (Ferkins et al., 2018, p.78). Then they made an overview of sport leadership in all of the articles. They presented their findings with a table where they show all the information collected in their research. Next, they gave their results and conclusion. I think that they did really good research. In these days, leadership is needed in all areas of industry. I will organize the results in the same way, but maybe I would add a figure or table that could show an interaction between all the information collected regarding leadership.

Propósito

Analyze the problem of sexual harassment in the sports field. I discover that many sports people didn't want to get in trouble, so they don't give importance to this issue. My purpose in this research is to present a literature review and additional information in relation to sexual harassment in sports. Many managers have higher duties that can make a change in sports. In relation with this problem administrators and managers can learn about this issue that is being prevalent in sports since a long time ago and nowadays is still prevalent in the sports field. Additionally, I focus on high school because I believe that this state is one of the most important in people's life.

Estrategias y actividades



Module #3 - Assignment: Plagiarism

Overview.

Engage student in an understanding of and thoughtful identification of plagiarism in case study provided.

Instructions.

In your own words, define plagiarism. Read the following,

Case Study: In preparing her thesis introduction, graduate student Christina periodically takes multiple sentences verbatim from some of her sources (her attitude is, "I couldn't have written it better myself!").

- 1. Is she wrong to do this? Support your response.*
- 2. If she provides a reference to her sources at the end of her paragraph, is she still wrong? Support your response.*

Evaluation Rubric.

Use the following rubric to guide your work.

Tasks ↓	Exemplary	Acceptable	Unacceptable
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<i>Define plagiarism.</i>	Response contains the student's definition of plagiarism. (10 points)	Response contains the a definition of plagiarism, but is evident it is not provided in student's own words. (5 points)	Response does not contain any definition of plagiarism. (0 points)
<i>Case study questions.</i>	Response contains clearly written and thoughtfully supported answers to the 2 case study questions. (10 points)	Response contains vaguely written and less than thoughtfully supported answers to the 2 or less case study questions. (5 points)	Response does not contain any written or thoughtfully supported answers to the 2 case study questions. (0 points)

Work Area.

Use the box below as your work area. The box will expand as you type.

What is plagiarism?

"Plagiarism means using ideas, concepts, writings, or drawings of others as your own; cheating".

Defining Plagiarism

Personally, I think that plagiarism is when people lie, cheat and use information of sources that are not from their own. Plagiarism is an unethical issue made by using any kind of information that is not theirs. Plagiarism is using papers, methods, findings, drawings, any kind of information that it is not made by our own thoughts. Also, using

multiple sentences without citation and having more information from others than yours is considered plagiarism.

When people use information of others and lie giving material that it not from their own investigation and believes make them do plagiarism. By doing any kind of paper we need to be very conceit in writing about anything but with our own words. It is easy to do plagiarism, but when people do the right things that make them feel satisfied.

Can you recognize it when you see it?

I think and also professors said that it is easy to recognize plagiarism. Normally, people that do plagiarism copy the same concepts and sentences from other people. By using the words or thoughts of other person professors can recognize when is made by students or scholars. I think that is a very big difference between students and scholars generally students cannot use concepts and words with big meanings students use typical words and sentences to do their work.

In preparing her thesis introduction, Graduate Assistant Christina periodically takes multiple sentences verbatim from some of her sources (her attitude is, "I couldn't have written it better myself"

Is she wrong to do this?

The best thing she could do is writing her paper on her own and cite some of the sentences she wanted to use. I think that because her attitude was "I couldn't have written it better myself" she uses the concepts and writing of her sources making them her own ideas. That kind of work and behavior is cheating and is plagiarism.

Another point is that she takes multiple sentences from her sources. We cannot use a lot of information in our work and also without giving the real author a place in it (without citation).

If she provides a reference to her sources at the end of her paragraph, is she still wrong?

Even when she provides a reference in her work it is not correct to use too much information from other in our paper that is also plagiarism. When we are doing a paper, we need to write our own thought and using the information of sources we need to give the references. If we are using more than 5 words we need to cite the information to give credit to the authors where we got the information.



Module #4 - Assignment: Locating a Research Problem

Overview.

Engage student in an understanding of and thoughtful identification of a philosophical research problem.

Instructions.

Locating a Research Problem

Suppose that one day you heard someone say that exercise is pure drudgery. The person continued, “It is impossible to play while exercising.” Your curiosity has been piqued. A philosophic problem has found you, but is a large and unwieldy one.

1. *Based on your reading of Chapter 13, how might you phrase a research question related to this topic?*
2. *How will you define exercise and play so that you know what you are researching?*

Evaluation Rubric.

Use the following rubric to guide your work.

Tasks ↓	Exemplary	Acceptable	Unacceptable
<i>Phrasing a research question.</i>	Response contains a clearly written and thoughtfully phrased research question related to the topic. (10 points)	Response contains a vaguely written and thoughtfully phrased research question related to the topic. (5 points)	Response does not contain any written and thoughtfully phrased research question related to the topic. (0 points)
<i>Define exercise and play.</i>	Response contains a clearly written and thoughtful definitions of exercise and play. (10 points)	Response contains a vaguely written and less than thoughtful definitions of exercise and play. (5 points)	Response does not contain any written or thoughtful definitions of exercise and play. (0 points)

Work Area.

Use the box below as your work area. The box will expand as you type.

<p>Can people exercise while playing?</p> <p>There is a difference between exercise and play, but also both concepts have a similarity through physical activity. Normally, playing a game causes child to develop their skills, such as acquiring motor capacity as they are growing up, and to fun. On the</p>
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other hand, exercise is physical activity doing activities by series with the intention of developing a certain skill; for example, activities that involve math or mental skills, or going to the gym to be stronger for fitness.

Exercise does not have rules; the only reason for physical activity is maintaining or improving physical forms of an individual. Exercise can be also directed to a specific physical problem. Most people with health issues begin doing exercise because of the recommendation of their doctor. For example, when a person has an operation on their knee, in most cases doctors recommend these patients to swim or use a bicycle as a way of rehabilitation. In other cases, people do exercise to be healthier, to have an organism in good conditions, and prevent diseases like obesity, being overweight, cardiovascular problems, hypertension, etc. Doing exercise can help people have more physical experiences and become stronger preventing injuries.

Playing games is subjected to rules where one can win or lose. "Play" is considered to be an activity where one or more people can interact with the purpose of entertainment and fun. It can help physical educators to teach and stimulate their students' motor capacities. By playing, children can see and learn about certain kinds of movements and practice motor coordination. PE teachers use different kinds of games to develop in their students' different types of physical activities, so they can gain experiences with which they can increase their psychological abilities. They can also have more social abilities because of the interaction with others. The bad thing about playing is that people can have physical risk because of involucrum more people than doing a single exercise.

On the similarities between playing and exercising, I believe people can do both at the same time. When someone is playing, they are doing physical activity that is considered to be exercise. I think that even though both concepts are different they can interact by doing physical activities. We can play and do the same movements that are considered to be exercise. For example, when someone plays a game of any sport, they can do the same movements to shoot or kick the ball; in this case, they are doing exercise by using a set of body movements in a similar way.

In summary, we can exercise and have fun playing at the same time. I am a PE teacher and I was a basketball coach for six years and in my own experience, it is more

beneficial for children to have fun while they are doing exercise. Children can learn better and can develop their abilities by doing both things at the same time.

Producto

Current Readings No.1

Reference:

Buekers, M., Ibáñez-Gijón, J., Morice, A. H., Rao, G., Mascret, N., Laurin, J., & Montagne, G. (2016). Interdisciplinary Research: A Promising Approach to Investigate Elite Performance in Sports. *Quest*, 69(1), 65-79. doi:10.1080/00336297.2016.1152982

Outline.

Abstract.

The primary points of the article are how do athletes need to achieve levels for their competences? It is mentioned that there is limited publication on sport sciences. Also, researchers look on elite performance in sports and the issue of interdisciplinarity in sports.

Introduction.

Elite athletes need multiple sport skills. There are two concepts discussed in the article: one of them is dynamical approach and the other is ecological approach. Also, there are two concepts that need to be clarified: complex and complexity.

Capturing Elite Performance: A Complicate Task.

Experts in this field mention that talent detection is needed so athletes can have good performance in their sports. Multidimensional reasoning, such as psychological factors, can determine elite performance. Also, a specific sport performance is one of the most important requirements of a specific discipline.

Interdisciplinary Research in Sports: More Than A Methodology.

The skills of each sport are very complex and so are the dimensions and components. Human motor behavior and knowledge has focused on human behavior. It

can be beneficial to scientific disciplines working together so we can understand better human motor behavior.

The dynamical approach has to do with the biological system and the motor skills of each person. The environment and the moments of interaction are also an important factor, so the body can operate. "sport skills in particular can be produced by a range of different combinations of joint angles". The ecological approach has to do with the environment "perception and action". This approach deals with the perception of a given task at the "right place in the right time".

From Theoretical Considerations to Practical Application.

Elite performance in sport is considered on the interdisciplinary research.

Different components of the research are:

1. Research perspective: look for the nature of a skill and sport skills. The research perspective looks for the scientific preferences, but also on contextual factors, such as biomechanics, psychology, and neurosciences, which are very important for the research process of motor skills.

2. The theoretical framework: the framework of the theoretical process is influenced by different elements that are connected to interdisciplinary orientation.

3. Level of analysis: This is made by the researchers who state the measurements of all the dimensions, and they study a specific aspect of a skill. They study the complexity and level of a skill that is produced and what controls them.

4. The methodology: they analyze the techniques and look for methods that can be helpful for their study.

Conclusion.

Researchers suggest that it can be a better way to examine the behavior of elite athletes within the ecological-dynamical framework. "Different disciplines need to be integrated and complex methodologies need to be mastered", so we can better understand elite sport performances. Now, with the growth of interdisciplinary research, we can access easily the analytical methods. With the new technologies and with the analytical methods in our hands, we can be involved on the interdisciplinary approach.

Annotation.

First, elite performance is an important attraction for individuals. Many people have different skills, and they practice a specific sport without knowing that there are studies like this that can show us the best part of the selection of each sport with their own skills. Many coaches have their requirements so that someone can play a specific sport, but then how can people choose a correct sport? Specialists need to work together so athletes and sports people can have a better knowledge of the performances of any discipline. Sports are very complex. Learning a movement and the technique at the different ages is a behavior that the body need to practice so that the movements can be part of an athlete's life. The task of elite performance is to consider athletes' talent skills. By learning about the specific skills of each discipline, the biomechanics and the performance would be easier to detect. I think that having a multidisciplinary practice of different sports in the first years of life is beneficial to have a knowledge of the personal skills of each person. Even more, professionals in sports use a varied disciplines activity so they can improve in their fields. With this in mind, we can know that this makes us have a multiple advantage of motor skills, so we can develop the abilities and strength of a specific discipline.

Current Readings No. 2

Reference

Pickett, A. C., & Cunningham, G. B. (2016). Physical Activity for Every Body: A Model for Managing Weight Stigma and Creating Body-Inclusive Spaces. *Quest*, 69(1), 19-36. doi:10.1080/00336297.2016.1145129

Outline.

Abstract.

The primary points of the article are the culture of bodies, the stigmas, the spaces for physical activities (PA), and finally, the relationships between weight, stigma, health and physical activity.

Introduction.

There are some issues discussed in the introduction of this article. The study focuses on the physical shape of the people's body and their weight. Also, they mention that the industrial messages are a strong intervention on people's lives. They also write about the perfect body in contrast with the good health and how these issues are related with societal views. Moreover, overweight is a type of discrimination in different spaces.

The problem: Weight stigma and PA.

Most of the negative feelings for people in general have to do with stigma. Cultural stigma is related with the rejection of fat people. If people don't look in a thin way, they won't have an approval within society and with their own view. Body weight stigmas have been prevalent in different physical spaces. Additionally, fat individuals prefer to do exercise on their own in private places. There is body diversity, and physical spaces should welcome everybody.

The need for inclusive spaces and activity for all.

The environments where people can develop would need to have a diversity of models. Social developing cultures would need to have an inclusion and respect for fat people. Fitness spaces can be better at having a positive management. Organizations that

work in the field of physical activities can gain advantage between the relationships and participation for many people in their spaces. Body inclusive policies can be beneficial for the PA places. Organizations developing body inclusive policies can have a diversity of models.

A model for confronting weight stigma through body-inclusive communities.

Inclusion of large bodies in PA spaces has six elements. The first one is creating body inclusive spaces that refers to creating a diversity practice in sport management. The next one is cultural commitment to inclusion that states the value and recognition of individuals in a cultural way. Then, it is mentioned the leadership commitment to inclusion, where basically leaders can develop positive models for the inclusion of people. Making them feel that they are important, and they have a valuable place in the organization. Moreover, we have the physical spaces: these places have an important factor in breaking the barriers of participation. Additionally, there is the inclusive language where there are important factors of inclusion. Furthermore, it is also mentioned the sense of community that has to do with the feelings of members of a group. Mostly, groups share their ways of thinking and believe to have an interaction as a community. Equally important is the autonomy of the participants. Active interest is a positive way of interaction with the activities. Finally, the outcomes of inclusive physical spaces are: Psychological Continuum Model and Commitment, Multiple marginalized identities, Physical benefits of PA participation, and Psychological benefits of PA participation.

Conclusion and directions for empirical research.

There is a better healthy model needed for everyone that wants to participate in physical activities. Physical spaces should include healthier environments. Researchers suggest that "...strategies are likely to develop a more positive participation experience that encourages long-term health and adherence to the program". The contexts of fitness should be better examined.

Annotation.

In summary, the article uses different resources to let us know the issue on body shape and physical spaces. I think that everything needs a stability. When people do not do exercise, they don't take care of their health. Otherwise, people that do exercise eat healthier because of the energy they need in the gym. With this in mind, people that usually go to the physical spaces are in a good shape. I think that because of this, most of the overweight people that are trying to do something for their health don't feel good when they go to those spaces. Also, I believe that a high percent of the people that go to a gym for first time don't go anymore. It is a hard work for those individuals because they are not used to it, and the body hurts the first days when you began doing exercise. In a cultural view, I agree that most of fat people are not well viewed because of the commercialization of a thin body. I have known some persons that are overweight that do exercise that feel bad because of their image. In conclusion, there is a need of inclusion in spaces for fat people. I think that specialists in this field (e.g. gyms, fitness clubs, physical areas) should have knowledge of the necessities of those individuals for making them be better in all areas of life.

Current Readings No. 3

Reference:

Juhani Marttinen, R. H., McLoughlin, G., Fredrick III, R., & Novak, D. (2017).

Integration and physical education: A review of research. *Quest*. 69(1), 37-49.

Outline.

Abstract.

Literature review

Relationship between physical activity and academic achievement

Physical education

Academic subjects

Implementations and desires

Introduction.

Effects of physical activity on academic achievement

Positive association

Insufficient physical activities

Ecological systems theory (environment)

Knowledge about integration

Education reform

Core academic subjects

Increased Math and ESL

Integration of academic subjects into a physical education

There is not a literature review in this field

Physical education and integration research trends.

Articles and methods used

Integration topic was related with math alone

Prevalence of research (the United States)

Core content integrated into physical education.

Implementation of intervention

Curriculum subjects

Math

English

Science

Physical education teachers' situations

- Short-term assessment

- Teaching strategies

- Adopting integration

Successful integration includes

- Language skills

- Math skills

- Physical activity levels

- Better analysis

Physical activity integration in the classroom

- Increase physical activity levels

- Effectiveness of physical activity intervention

- School day moderate-to-vigorous physical activity increased

- Brisk walking has a positive physiological impact on children

Attitudes toward physical activity integration

- Influence role on

 - Students' attitudes

 - Experience

 - Motivational play

Discussion

- Benefits of physical activity integration

- Insufficient empirical research

Conclusion: Increase the value of physical education

Annotation.

Doing exercise can help us in many ways. The most important stages of our lives are when we are young. We usually build our character, our knowledge, and many other factors when we are at an early age. As we have new experiences, people's understanding and comprehension of our actions become more mature. Doing physical activity can offer us many benefits. Some of the benefits of doing physical activity are de-stressing, motivation, socialization, improving your motor skills and thinking.

This article states the positive association between doing exercise and the academic successes among children and youth. This was a literature review of the studies related to the integration of physical education in schools. It is stated that the United States has insufficient physical activity in the school environment (Juhani Marttinen, McLoughlin, Fredrick III, & Novak, 2017, p.37). Some of the legislation recognizes the importance of math and ELA skills. Including physical activity as an important subject can be beneficial for all students. With the inclusion of physical activities, many students can gain different skills for the other assignments, classes, and the expected knowledge that each of these students should obtain in the different educational levels.

Much of the literature reviewed for this article agree with the positive impact of physical activities intervention. Children and youth can gain better experiences, can be more motivated and can have better attitudes by the integration of physical activities at school.

In my opinion, I completely concur with the positive reactions that physical activity can contribute to all aspects of life. As a sports person, I believe that physical activities change our mentality and the way of thinking or doing things. Including physical activities at a young age can improve even more motor skills. Nowadays, much of the youth are not doing exercise or physical activities because of new technologies and social media. Many children are more interested in playing videogames or watching any kind of things on their computers or TV. Doing a physical activity can help us in being overall healthier and also it helps our bodies be in a better health. Physical activities at a young age are very important because of the development of motor skills and coordination. Also, by doing exercise we can decrease obesity and reduce many diseases caused by not doing

physical activities. I think that by using the incorporation of these activities, physical educators and teachers can help society in having better life quality and better persons for our future.

Current Readings No. 4

Reference

Burton, L. J., Peachey, J. W., & Wells, J. E. (2017). The role of servant leadership in developing an ethical climate in sport organizations. *Journal of Sport Management*, 31(3), 229-240. doi:10.1123/jsm.2016-0047

Outline.

Abstract.

Relationship between leadership and ethical climate

Purpose of the study

Findings

Perceptions

Leader and procedural justice

Introduction.

Sport landscape

Organizational climates

Sport management

Servant Leadership

Purpose of the study (perceptions)

Theoretical Framework and Hypotheses.

Servant Leadership

Areas of servant leadership:

Empowerment

Stewardship

Authenticity

Providing direction

Humility

Interpersonal acceptance

Ethical Climate

Trust in Leaders

Servant Leadership and Organizational Justice

Discussion.

Influence of fostering trust employees

Supporting ethical climate

Annotation.

The role of servant leadership in sport organizations has a high impact in many levels of sports. Servant leadership has a high influence in ethical dilemmas and in the way that management is working on sport areas. Burton, Peachey & Wells states that “organizational climate that foster unethical behavior among leaders, administrators, and coaches seem to be more the norm than the exception in sport organizations”. With this in mind, I can tell that much of the work made by administrators needs to be supervised, as well as their way of ethical behavior actions. Leadership has to be a way in which managers can develop the sport. Making a good servant leadership helps the sport in many ways. For example, having a good leadership can help sports have more people involved in sport. I think that managers have an important job of improvement in physical activities

and sports. An ethical climate for any organization is vital because of the way of interaction with people and society. Creating a good climate and acting in a good way is how we can change and generate better things for sports and for society.

Likewise, servant leadership is the difference in sport organization. In other words, the difference on sport organizations is the service and the ethical way in which athletes behave. At the same token of service, leadership can confer fans` behavior and better their interactions with the sport and the organization.

Many sport organizations have grown up because of their good service and attraction of the sport. I think that to make growth and to make changes in sports is primarily with a good leadership, then having a good climate. With a good climate, the organization shares the same goals and work all together for making the expansion of the organization. When we have trust with leaderships who develop good virtues of ethics, we can obtain wonderful things for people. Servant leadership is seem has a strong relationship with justice. Making the correct decisions can help in the development of an ethical climate in sport organizations. "Servant leadership behaviors as demonstrated by an athletic director do lead to perceptions of an ethical climate by athletic department personnel". With attention to servant leadership, I think that many of the successes of sport organizations is because of the good development of servant leadership and because they have created a climate in which their employees can identify and can develop professionally.

Conclusiones

As shown above, related with the literature review I found relevant information related with the problem of sexual harassment. I have defined sexual harassment from different point of views in where sexual harassment has been handled as a current problem, I show the different perceptions related to sexual harassment, the consequences of sexual harassment, how sexual harassment has been combated, some examples of the training programs and other practical suggestions that had been made related with sexual harassment behaviors and how this information and this topic is relevant to high school administrators and sports in general.

The problem of sexual harassment has to do with everything related with the bad habits that people usually believe are correct or normal for them. The reality is that most of those habits and ways in which people behave are affecting other people and are creating hostile environments whether at work, in sports or in other areas where people convey.

I think that the development of sports is a duty that sport administrators emphasize in all the improvement of athletics activities around the cities, states, country and even in all around the world. To make a change, people need to understand the issues that are taking place in sports. In short, we can understand that sexual harassment is a problem that has been made since decades ago in which people have developed strategies to encounter and are trying to build places with free harassment at the workplaces. I think that sport managers have a great opportunity to make the change that is so necessary nowadays. Providing spaces where people can develop freely and where they can feel satisfaction about their actions and achievements can generate many positives behaviors in our communities. If sport administrators and all the people that are involved in the sports field incite better experiences, sexual harassment can be prevented. Making people know about the importance of sexual harassment can create new trends that could be beneficial for our current society.

Additional to this research, I can tell that sexual harassment is a behavior that can make a big difference in how people develop in different areas of people's lives. Corresponding to my area of study, sexual harassment can be stopped. Administrators,

managers and even all the people that is related with this field can make changes in where everybody can develop and feel plenty and with satisfactions that the sports can offer.

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



FACULTAD DE ORGANIZACIÓN DEPORTIVA

Dirección de Servicio Social y Prácticas Profesionales

 RC-07-072
 Rev: 00-09/10
 V-01-10-2010

Evaluación de Desempeño de Prácticas Profesionales

Datos del alumno

Matrícula:	1935190
Nombre del Alumno:	Alaville Agerim Parra Alonso
Facultad:	FOD
Carrera:	MAFYD

Datos de la Empresa:

Empresa/Institución:	DIRECCIÓN DE DEPORTES UANL
Departamento/Área:	INTRA - BASKETBOL

Evaluación

	Excelente	Buena	Regular	Malo
Asistencia	✓			
Conducta	✓			
Puntualidad	✓			
Iniciativa	✓			
Colaboración	✓			
Comunicación	✓			
Habilidad	✓			
Resultados	✓			
Conocimiento profesional de su carrera	✓			

Observaciones:

Excelente persona, comprometida con su visión de vida profesional.


 Nombre y firma del jefe inmediato




 Jefe de Equipo Representativo

Sello de la Institución Dependencia

150 HOUR EVALUATION

NAME OF STUDENT: Naville Ayerim Parra Alonso

NAME OF INTERNSHIP ORGANIZATION/AGENCY: Arkansas State University Athletics

NAME/POSITION OF EVALUATOR: Aaron Howard, Assistant Director of Marketing & Fan Engagement

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EVALUATOR: Please complete the evaluation below in order to provide the student and university supervisor with input regarding the student's performance at the internship site. Evaluate the student using the following scale:

- 5 = Excellent
- 4 = Good
- 3 = Satisfactory
- 2 = Needs Improvement
- 1 = Unsatisfactory
- 0 = Don't know

PERSONAL FITNESS FOR INTERNSHIP	5	4	3	2	1	0
A. Appearance: appropriately and neatly dressed and groomed		x				
B. Emotional Control: poise, self-control	x					
C. Enthusiasm: evidence of liking to teach, zeal and eagerness	x					
D. Health: capacity to meet physical demands of assignments	x					
E. Sense of humor: ability to appreciate amusing situations and to laugh at one's self	x					
F. Tact: sensitive to motives and moods of others	x					
G. Judgment: maturity decision making	x					

PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDE AND COMPETENCE	5	4	3	2	1	0
A. Acceptance of extra internship assignments: willingness to accept all assigned responsibilities	x					
B. Acceptance of local philosophy of the program: tries in every way to further program	x					
C. Cooperation: willingness to cooperate with the administration and co-workers	x					
D. Dependability: fulfills obligations and achieves objectives	x					
E. English Usage: uses correct English, speaks clearly and with ease		x				
F. Intra-personal relationships: strives to achieve and maintain relationships		x				
G. Initiative: willingness to organize necessary procedures	x					

H. Knowledge of subject matter: demonstrates adequate preparation of subject matter		x				
I. Promptness: punctual and performs duties accurately, times tardy or absent	x					
J. Resourcefulness: meets new and/or difficult situations adequately	x					
K. Quality of work:	x					

PROFESSIONAL EFFECTIVENESS	5	4	3	2	1	0
A. Care of facility and equipment: physical equipment conveniently and attractively arranged, free from defacement		x				
B. Effective methods and management skills, good discipline, wholesome learning environment, and democratic atmosphere	x					
C. Effectiveness in securing pupil's growth in skills, knowledge, and understanding; desirable attitudes and interests; good work and study habits		x				
D. Planning: effective presentation of work		x				
E. Understanding of pupils: familiar with child and/or adolescent psychology and applies this knowledge		x				
F. Use of supervision: makes appropriate use of available resources	x					

PREDICTION OF SUCCESS AS A FUTURE PROFESSIONAL

A. Specific weaknesses:

-Continue to have a better sense of urgency while working events.

B. Specific Strengths:

-Great team-player
-Asks the right questions
-Great attitude
-Communicates very well
-Respectful towards others

C. Other Comments:

-Naville has made great strides throughout the semester. We've been very fortunate to have her on our team. She has a bright future ahead of her.

D. Did you visit with the intern about this evaluation?

-Yes



Signature of Supervisor

4-30-19

Date

RESUMEN AUTOBIOGRÁFICO

NAVILLE AYERIM PARRA ALONSO

Candidata para obtener el Grado de Maestría en Actividad Física y Deporte
Con Orientación en Gestión Deportiva

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