



THE CONNECTICUT INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By

Steve Wysowski Ed.D.

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The CT Interscholastic Athletic Conference

30 Realty Drive
Cheshire, CT 06410
Phone: (203)250-1111
FAX: (203)250-1345
ciacsports.com

The term "high school, education based athletics" is one that is thrown about by public school educators and athletic leaders, but what does it mean? The term merits scrutiny because some feel that the way the American public views high school sports is flawed. Others feel that high school athletics serve as a training ground for collegiate athletics and that win-lose records are the most vital component of determining an athletic program's success. Let's take a moment to take a look at High School Athletics and perhaps some of the information presented here can be used to educate parents and clarify the premise of "education based athletics".

Certainly, it can be said that high school sports are overshadowed by the professional and collegiate levels in terms of notoriety and recognition. And in that overpowering view, the basic premise of education-based athletics is clouded. Philosophies are far different at the three levels and cannot be mixed. Education based athletics, is an extension of the academic high school program, as such, the focus is far more expansive than wins vs losses and expecting to make the "next level" of play. In looking at the following chart, based on a 2013 analysis by the NCAA, we see that fewer than 3 ½ percent of high school athletes in the sports listed, go on to play at the collegiate level. Fewer than 2 percent of collegiate athletes go on to play at the professional level and less than ½ of one percent of high school athletes will ever make the "pro ranks". So why play a sport at all. The key word in the previous statement is "play"

Student-Athletes	Men's Basketball	Women's Basketball	Football	Baseball	Men's Ice Hockey	Men's Soccer
High School Student-Athletes	538,676	433,120	1,086,627	474,791	35,198	410,982
High School Senior Student-Athletes	153,907	123,749	310,465	135,655	10,057	117,423
NCAA Student-Athletes	17,984	16,186	70,147	32,450	3,964	23,365
NCAA Freshman Roster Positions	5,138	4,625	20,042	9,271	1,133	6,676
NCAA Senior Student-Athletes	3,996	3,597	15,588	7,211	881	5,192
NCAA Student-Athletes Drafted	46	32	254	678	7	101
Percent High School to NCAA	3.3%	3.7%	6.5%	6.8%	11.3%	5.7%
Percent NCAA to Professional	1.2%	0.9%	1.6%	9.4%	0.8%	1.9%
Percent High School to Professional	0.03%	0.03%	0.08%	0.50%	0.07%	0.09%



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"Playing a sport" at the high school level serves a vital role in preparing young men and women for the rigors of society. A "caring" professional adult, who serves as the coach for young student athletes at the high school level has been entrusted with a great deal of responsibility, the latter which goes beyond the mere teaching of the basics of the individual sport and the opportunity to provide a winning season.

With a "motivated" and capable coach, young student athletes experience a "sense of belonging" that goes beyond the fields of practice and competition. High school athletes learn the value of sacrifice for a goal, they must give up individual honor and talents often so that they become part of a team to work to achieve a common goal.

This is a time when there is increasing pressure to display individual talent. It is a time when pressures on student/athletes are great at the high school level because many misguided expectations are presented to these young men and women. Those expectations often are voiced by an adult, and lead the student athlete to believe that he/she can and should expect a college scholarship offer to play a sport. Rarely is someone, other than a coach, presenting young student/athletes with the reality of the adjunct benefits of playing the sport. Lost are these benefits: the opportunity to participate, the chance to participate and make independent decisions under duress, the practice of self-discipline, time management, and the achieving of long range goals that can be attained by putting off immediate gratification. Coaches need to remind parents of these adjunct benefits. Pre-season meetings, in season meetings as well as opportunities to meet and discuss them individually with parents are just a few times when these opportunities present themselves, there are others.

Coaches need to remember that their goals need to be aligned with the acquisition of those adjunct skills, and that those goals need to be articulated and reinforced often. Finding ways to motivate student athletes to achieve those goals is a coach's responsibility. Coaches must remember that learning must take place, and the learning must be engaging. That engagement is where the term "play", mentioned above, becomes so appropriate. Engaging in an activity that provides a measure of "fun" combined with learning is what makes an activity engaging. That engagement also needs to allow student athletes to take risks and know that in taking those risks, a student athlete may fail. That risk and rebound from failure is one of the most vital lessons that sport can teach. Dr. Carol Dweck calls this the "Growth Mindset", some call it resiliency. No matter the term, honest, helpful feedback, is a vital component in moving forward from failure.

Coaches and athletic directors have the difficult task of reminding students and parents of the reasons why participation in sport is so important. That importance goes beyond the misguided hopes of an athletic scholarship, it settles in with what can be learned for life through "education based" athletics.