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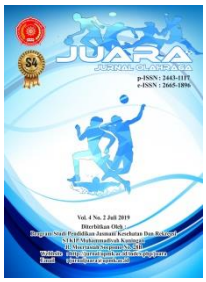

Factors Influencing The 30th SEA Games 2019 Medals Acquisition: Indonesian Case Study

Novrizal Achmad Novan [1], Nuryadi[2], Komarudin[3], Lius Risnuwanto[4]

[1,3]Sport Coaching Department, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. DR. Setiabudi No.229, Isola, West Java Province, 40154, Indonesia
[2]Sport Education Department, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. DR. Setiabudi No.229, Isola, West Java Province, 40154, Indonesia esia
[4]Indonesia National Sports Committee, Bandung, Jl. Padjajaran No.37A, Pasirkaliki, Bandung City, West Java Province, 40171, Indonesia
*e-mail: novrizal@upi.edu

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Abstract

An athlete's achievement is influenced by innate talent, internal motivation, and external factors such as family, coach, facilities, and competition. This study aimed to analyze the factors that influence medals for participating athletes in the 2019 SEA Games. The research method used is a case-control study. The case group was athletes who received medals, and the control group was those who did not win medals. A total of 24 athletes who won medals and 22 athletes who did not win medals were involved in this study purposively. The instrument used in this study was a self-administered questionnaire. Data analysis was conducted by using multiple logistic regressions. The results showed that three factors are influencing the medal acquisition of SEA GAMES athletes in 2019. These factors including participating in various sports during childhood (OR: 9,7), training facilities (OR: 11), and competition, which came into the most influential variable (OR: 12,5). In general, types of competition, match results identification; training methods; and availability of facilities all impact the fighting power of athletes. In conclusion, there needs to be a more role from the sports governing body in meeting the needs of athletes' facilities and diversifying athletes to try and participate in several types of sports before specializing in certain sports.

✉ Alamat korespondensi: Jl. DR. Setiabudi No.229, Isola, West Java Province
E-mail : novrizal@upi.edu

INTRODUCTION

The elite sports achievements of a nation at sporting events contribute to the development of international communication and a central argument in sports economics and management (Hallmann, Breuer, & Kühnreich, 2013; Wicker, Prinz, & von Hanau, 2012). The initial Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) in 1963 showed the Indonesian ambition to present its position on the world political map and a means of forming a nation's character-driven through sports (Trotier, 2020). The record of Indonesia's overall champion in SEA GAMES was won in 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1997, and the 2011 SEA Games. However, in 2013, 2015, and 2017 Indonesia was knocked out of the top three and only ranked fourth and fifth out of 11 Southeast Asian countries. These final results are closely related to the government's efforts to support the elite sports system with the financial and welfare of the human resources involved (Novan, Nuryadi, & Komarudin, 2020; Sotiriadou & Shilbury, 2009). In this context, organizing sports competitions between countries is always associated with achievements that cannot be separated from pride, dignity, prestige, and even the progress of a nation (Arnold, 2021; Storm & Jakobsen, 2020).

Becoming a champion is not obtained instantly; it takes a long process, strong self-discipline, complex and continuous training that starts early under the training platform (Kavanagh, Brown, & Jones, 2017). Many young people show their expertise in sports. However, only an outnumbered will achieve international sporting excellence (Vaeyens et al., 2009). Deficient international achievements, custom-made champions, the small number of medals in championships often blame the talent identification system in a country (Krasilshchikov, 2011). Historically and geographically, several talent identification developments in a government take different approaches and are determined by many ideological, social, financial, and political factors. Therefore, most talent identification models focus on applying current motor performance or competitive success as the primary or only selection criterion (Barth, Güllich, & Emrich, 2018). Advanced selection of talent identification involves a complex multistage and multi-dimensional process. So that talent orientation can be identified in various kinds of sporting events accordingly (Baker, 2013; Johnston et al., 2018; Woods et al., 2016).

The fact that long-term involvement in sports is recognized as a form of pleasure is the main reason children initiated sports (Visek et al., 2015). Therefore, children's participation in sports is motivated by various factors, including pleasure. Parental involvement is believed to be one of the outside sources that affect children's enjoyment of sports (Furusa, Knight, & Hill, 2020). Many studies have documented the important role of parents in organized sports, from children to adolescents. Studies have

revealed that parents are initiators of sports participation and motivators for the further activities of their children (Russell, 2021; Strandbu, Bakken, & Stefansen, 2020).

Moreover, children's expectations of different interpretations of parental comments and behavior depending on performance and competition results may also differ (Elliott & Drummond, 2017; Tamminen, Poucher, & Povilaitis, 2017). Nowadays, a recurring case in Indonesia; e.g., there are three reasons why parents do not seem to support their children in joining Sepak Takraw: the sport is considered an unpopular sport; parents believed that sport does not guarantee the future career of their children; and that sport cannot be a source of financial income to the family (Semarayasa et al., 2019). So that parents play an important role in the development of talent in sports. Lack of parental attention by not accommodating children's skills will be tough for them to develop future achievers (Domingues & Gonçalves, 2013).

On the other hand, an outstanding sports governance is also related to the quality and adequacy of sports facilities, as well as how the organizing of competitions and sporting events can have a positive influence on the success of sports (Baker et al., 2003; De Bosscher et al., 2009). The competition agenda is also an estuary for fostering athlete achievement; the result is an evaluation of the training process; the frequency of competing is also a means of increasing the maturity of being ready to compete for the athlete (Sanger, Kutz, & Schneider, 2016). Without competition, we will not measure the development of children's achievements (Gamonales et al., 2021). Therefore, if the performance-supporting facilities are inadequate and insufficient funds will cause a motivation declining of athletes to excel (Adeyeye & Kehinde, 2013). Based on these problems, the authors are interested in research to determine what factors affect the medal acquisition of Indonesian athletes and coaches involved in the 2019 SEA Games.

METHODS

This research is an analytic observational study with a case-control design. Case-control is an analytical study that studies the causal relationship, namely by determining the outcome first and then identifying the causes (risk factors) by tracing the variables that affect the dependent variable (Martínez et al., 2019). The dependent variable in this study is the medal acquisition of athletes under the auspices of the National Sports Committee in Bandung at the 2019 SEA Games. The independent variable, including athletes' participation in several sports during a child; sporting experience with parents during a child; skills learning from the age of 10-12; sport specialization (start to focus on only one sport at the age of 10-12); off-season training; coach accompanied training; training facilities; pre-competition focus and training plan.

The study population consisted of cases and controls. The case population is all

athletes who won medals at the 2019 SEA Games, and the control population is all athletes who did not win medals at the 2019 SEA Games. The inclusion criteria in this study are athletes who took part in the 2019 SEA Games; athletes are under the National Sports Committee in Bandung; athletes are willing to be interviewed and fill out a research questionnaire. The sample size determination in this study compared the number of cases and controls, namely 1:1, with an unpaired case-control study so that the sample size was 24 athletes who won medals and 22 athletes who did not win medals at the 2019 SEA Games.

Moreover, sampling in the case and control groups used nonprobability sampling technique with the purposive sampling method. Otherwise, the sampling was carried out based on researchers who met the inclusion criteria and were recruited into the study. Data was collected in the form of primary and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from the results of interviews with athletes about what factors may have an influence on medals at the 2019 SEA Games, while secondary data obtained from the data held by the National Sports Committee in Bandung regarding a list of athletes' names who were competing in the SEA Games, which is athlete lists of medal achievers.

The research instrument is a questionnaire sheet with closed questions and distributed via a google form. The research was conducted from October 2020 to February 2021. Besides, the research data were processed into analysis tables using multiple logistic regression methods to study the significance value (p) and the amount of risk for each independent variable (OR).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted on 24 athletes who won medals and 22 athletes who did not win medals in the 2019 SEA Games, consisting of 28 male athletes (60.9%) and 18 female athletes (39.1%), with an average participating aged 24 years. Medal acquisition can be influenced by several factors, as these factors can be seen in Table 1 and Table 2.

Findings

Table 1 indicated that of the 24 SEA games' athletes who won medals, 19 athletes (86.4%) participated in several sports since their childhood. In contrast, as many as 16 athletes (66.7%) of the 22 athletes who did not win medals only participated in just one sport. Many 18 out of 24 athletes (81.8%) who won medals had sporting experience with their parents since they were a child. Meanwhile, of the 22 athletes who did not win medals, 16 athletes (66.7%) did not have sporting experience with their parents since they were a child. As many as 19 out of 24 athletes (86.4%) who won medals began learning sports skills from the age of 10-12, and as many as 14 out of 22 athletes (58.3%) who did not win medals did not learn sports skills from the ages of 10-12.

Table 1. An overview of the factors that influence medal acquisition based on medal results at the 2019 SEA GAMES

No.	Variables		Medal Acquisition			
			Won a Medal		Did not win a medal	
			n	%	n	%
1.	Participate in several sports during a child	Yes	19	86,4	8	33,3
		No	3	13,6	16	66,7
2.	Sporting experience with parents during a child	Yes	18	81,8	16	66,7
		No	4	18,2	8	33,3
3.	Skills learning from the age of 10-12	Yes	19	86,4	14	58,3
		No	3	13,6	10	41,7
4.	Sports specialization (at the age of 10-12)	Yes	15	68,2	9	37,5
		No	7	31,8	15	62,5
5.	Off-season training	Yes	20	90,9	20	83,3
		No	2	9,1	4	16,7
6.	Coach accompanied training	Yes	18	81,8	20	83,3
		No	4	18,2	4	16,7
7.	Training facilities	Adequate	17	77,3	5	20,8
		Inadequate	5	22,7	19	79,2
8.	Competition agenda	Well scheduled	18	81,8	5	20,8
		Not scheduled	4	18,2	19	79,2
9.	Focus on a pre-competition training	Yes	12	50,0	15	98,2
		No	12	50,0	7	31,8
Total			**24**	**100,0**	**22**	**100,0**

Additionally, As many as 15 out of 24 athletes (68.2%) who won medals decided to specialize in one sport at the age of 10-12, while 15 out of 22 athletes (62.5%) who did not win medals did not decide to specialize in focus only one sport at the age of 10-12. As many as 20 out of 24 athletes (90.9%) who won medals continued to train when off-season, and as many as 20 out of 22 athletes (83.3) who did not win medals also had the habit of continuing to train when off-season. As many as 18 out of 24 athletes (81.8%) who won medals during training were always accompanied by a coach, and as many as 20 out of 22 athletes (83.3%) who did not win medals were not always accompanied by a coach.

As many as 17 out of 24 athletes (77.3%) who won medals had adequate facilities at their training sites, and 19 out of 22 athletes (79.2%) who did not win medals did not have proper facilities at their training sites. As many as 18 of the 24 athletes (81.8%) who won medals were in sports with a well-scheduled competition plan, 19 out of 22 athletes (79.2%) who did not win medals were in sports where the competition plan was not well scheduled. As many as 12 out of 24 athletes (50%) who won medals had training that only focused on the moment before the competition, and athletes who did not win medals as many as 15 out of 22 athletes (68.2%).

Table 2. Factors analysis that influence medal acquisition of athletes at the 2019 SEA Games

No.	Variables		OR*	S.E	P Value	95% CI
1.	Participate in several sports during a child	Yes	9,7	11,2	0,047	1,02 – 92,2
		No	Reff			
2.	Sporting experience with parents during a child	Yes	0,4	1,6	0,974	0,031 – 28,5
		No	Reff			
3.	Skills learning from the age of 10-12	Yes	0,9	1,1	0,920	0,081 – 9,68
		No	Reff			
4.	Sports specialization (at the age of 10-12)	Yes	2,6	3,2	0,428	0,24 – 29,0
		No	Reff			
5.	Off-season training	Yes	1,2	2,9	0,955	0,007 – 180
		No	Reff			
6.	Coach accompanied training	Yes	0,25	0,5	0,462	0,007 – 9,8
		No	Reff			
7.	Training facilities	Adequate	11,0	12,7	0,038	1,14 – 105,4
		Inadequate	Reff			
8.	Competition agenda	Well scheduled	12,5	14,6	0,029	1,28 - 122
		Not scheduled	Reff			
9.	Focus on a pre-competition training	Yes	2,2	2,8	0,548	0,170 – 28,3
		No	Reff			

*OR: (Odd Ratio) is a measure of the relationship between exposure and outcome

The results of the analysis in Table 2 showed that there are three factors that affect the medal acquisition of 2019 SEA Games athletes, including the variable participation of athletes in various sports during a childhood (p-value = 0.047; 95% CI 1.02-92.2); training facilities variable (p-value = 0.038; 95% CI = 1.14-105.4); and the competition agenda variable (p-value = 0.029; 95% CI = 1.28-122). In this context, the most influential variable is the competition plan (OR: 12.5), where athletes who participated in several sports during their childhood had a 9.7 times greater chance of getting medals than athletes who did not participate in several sports their childhood. Athletes who train with adequate training facilities are 11 times more likely to win medals than athletes with inadequate training facilities.

Discussion

Athlete's performance is influenced by many factors, both internally and externally. One of the variables correlated with medal achievement was the variable athletes participating in several sports during their childhood with a value of p = 0.047 (p <0.05) with a value of OR = 9.7. In this perspective, diverse involvement in various sports may also benefit long-term talent development in young athletes (Greco, 2020; Novitaria, Asmawi, & Nurulfa, 2018; Rees et al., 2016). For talent identification, childhood measures and performance predictions were limited to their anthropometric and physiological

measurements. This results from individual variability factors in anthropometric and physiological growth are unstable (Hirose, 2009; Vandendriessche et al., 2012).

Athlete participation can be explained using the concept of The Developmental Model of Sports Participation (DMSP). The DMSP proposes two distinct developmental participation pathways with different types of childhood sports activities (J. Côté & Vierimaa, 2014), including the initial specialization pathway characterized by childhood practice led by intense sports-specific coaches except for activities other than sports and independent training; as well as an initial diversified path described by a few sports-specific training and independent training in various sports during childhood, and only specialized at the age of 13-15 (Thomas & Güllich, 2019). Athletes who participated in several sports as a child have a 9,7 times greater chance of getting a medal than athletes who did not participate in several sports as a child. Early diversification concerns three aspects: future intrinsic motivation, prolonged engagement, and athletic performance development (Jean Côté, Baker, & Abernethy, 2012; Hyun & Jordan, 2020). In this study, an analysis of the initial specifications was also carried out by asking whether the athletes only focused on one sport at the age of 10 to 12. Still, this variable was not related to medal acquisition with a p-value of 0.428 ($p < 0.05$).

Inevitably, facilities correlate with the medals of SEA Games athletes with an OR value of 11.0, which means that athletes with adequate training facilities have an 11 times greater chance than athletes with inadequate facilities. Adequacy of facilities related to athlete satisfaction in its use (Kumar et al., 2018). Medal acquisition correlates with satisfaction utilizing the training facility (Günel, 2020; Olajide & Olusola, 2015). On the other hand, The competition plan correlates with the achievements of the SEA Games athletes. Athletes who participate in well-scheduled competitions have a 12.5 times greater chance of getting medals than athletes who compete without a schedule. It can be understood that more and more regularly participating in contests will increase the athlete's motivation to train and show their best performance. The level of competition also affects the motivation to achieve. Athletes who compete in local competitions have lower motivation than athletes on a national or regional international scale (Ong, 2019). In a broader context, bronze medalists who are not expected to win a medal are more satisfied than silver medalists expected to win gold. Overall, silver medalists are more confident than bronze medalists (Gong, 2021; Kalwij, 2018; Martin, 2021).

Furthermore, training that only performed right before the competition does not correlate with athletes' medals. The most significant indicator influencing the dynamics of athlete performance is a practical training system (Borresen & Ian Lambert, 2009; Smith, 2003). The influencing factors are the model, methodology, and recommendations applied to

the training; athlete recovery methods and mechanisms; quality of training equipment and supplies including clothing, shoes, protective gear, and improvement of the training system (Kim, Kim, & Lee, 2020). In the same way, athletes, coaches, and parents are known as the athletic triangle, which influences athletes' motivation (O'Rourke et al., 2014). The influence of these two social agents has a specific role. Coaches influence key roles, instruction, and evaluation, while parents support participation and learning, such as buying equipment and providing facilities (Keegan et al., 2014). However, in this study, parents and coaches did not correlate with athletes' medal acquisition.

The athletes studied are elite athletes competing for the SEA Games, so extrinsic influences outside of themselves may have a lesser effect. When on the field, only provides a structured program, and athletes may run their training program. Thus, the coach's role is much reduced towards medals (Marheni, Purnomo, & Intan Cahyani, 2019). In general, four things affect the fighting power of athletes. First, from the sports aspect, there are types of competition and characteristics of the activities. Second, identification of match results which include individual measurements and match score results. Third, training patterns include training methods and athlete attendance, competition systems, availability of facilities and resources, biomedical conditions, availability of information, and results of previous research. And fourth, the aspect of athlete achievement can be seen from the athlete's ability, readiness for achievement, and support from sports institutions (De Bosscher et al., 2009; Kim, Kim, & Lee, 2020; Malcata & Hopkins, 2014).

The limitation of this study is that it only asks dichotomous questions about the factors that influence athlete's performance. Deeper exploration related to other aspects and their effects can be investigated in further research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion results, the authors concluded that there is a need for the early diversification of athletes to try and participate in several types of sports before specialization in a particular sport. In addition, training facilities and competition agendas are factors related to athletes' achievements in the indonesian national sports committee in bandung to win medals at the 2019 sea games. Analysis of other variables and how their interactions allow it to be further investigated in other studies to improve some aspects that correlate with athlete's performance can be improved.

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