

Examination of the Risk Assessment Levels of Athletes in Different Branches According to Some Variables

Abdurrahman Kirtepe

Correspondence: Abdurrahman Kirtepe, Firat University, Faculty of Sports Sciences, Turkey.

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Abstract

In this study, the risk assessment levels of athletes in different branches were examined in terms of various variables. Descriptive scanning model was used in the study. In the research, the survey was completed with a sample method of 105 people. The questionnaire was used as a data collection tool in the research. The questionnaire consists of questions about personal information and the Risk Assessment scale for athletes and coaches. Data analysis was performed in SPSS 21 package program. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percent, and mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum were used in data analysis. Data analysis was performed in SPSS 21 package program. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percent, and mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum were used in data analysis. As a result of the research, it was determined that the risk assessment perceptions of athletes according to their age, branches, educational status and income status did not differ. As a result of the research, it was determined that the risk assessment perceptions of athletes according to their age, branches, educational status and income status did not differ.

Keywords: sports, risk, risk assessment

1. Introduction

Although all measures are taken in all sports branches with recreational activities, there are always some risks. For this reason, fans, athletes and coaches face many dangers that may arise due to lighting, floor and material (Nohr, 2009). Risk factors vary in each sport activity. In addition to factors such as athletes, materials used in sports, sports branch, features of materials, environment conditions in sports, lack of adequate facilities and materials, and many factors such as cold and rainy weather cause athletes to face some risks (Bağrıaçık, 2005; Çobanoğlu, 2008). Sports injuries and rehabilitation. Risk management in sports is the assessment of the risk factors that may arise from security audits in a sports program (Çobanoğlu, 2013). It is necessary to minimize or eliminate the death, injury and possible situations that may arise during risk management, reaction and sports activities (Spengler et al., 2006). The aim of this study is to investigate the risk assessment levels of athletes in different branches in terms of various variables.

1.1 Perception of Risk Taking

In a risky situation, the person's decision-making behavior is called risk-taking behavior. The fundamental element of risk is uncertainty. The results of decisions taken or taken may be positive or negative. The expected result is positive or negative and the possible size of the result will affect the decision making process (Çobanoğlu, 2013). Taking risks may include behaviors that may cause fatal consequences in some cases, but have positive side effects. In this regard, some precautions and precautions are required. This behavior has to be based on data in order to be rational to take risks. Benefiting from experienced individuals, relying on research, planning is important in terms of analyzing losses. It is important to know clearly that the presence of a person in a trial will not lead to loss of life. There is a certain risk in almost every aspect of life. In this context, people should not take risks that they cannot bear or carry. The risks that a person does in order to benefit from life and health can be encouraged (Yılmaz, 2000). Statistics do not provide much benefit in identifying People's risk-taking behavior. In different situations people can exhibit different attitudes and behaviors. The risk behaviors of individuals who work with work or who are exposed to time pressures are evaluated as normal behaviors and decisions about whether or not risky behavior will occur in decision-making processes (Everley, 2002)).

1.1.1 Risk Behavior in Sports

Sportive lifestyle affects the biomotoric, physical, cognitive, physiological and psychological characteristics of athletes. In this context, performance is generally a limited and short-term segment of attitudes and behavior. Performance can be

expressed as an action to perform a particular business or activity. In other words, performance can be defined as the psychological, physiological and biomotoric efficiency of physical activity. The performance, which is understood from the definitions, is the level of productivity that the athlete clearly exhibits as psychological, physical, biomotoric and physiologically. The performance levels of individuals throughout their lives are constantly changing. This is a natural consequence of change. However, many risk factors influence this change in question (Karakuş, 2006; Engebretsen, 2012; Acar, 2016; Açar, 2017). There are many internal and external factors that influence the success of sports facilities. Depending on these factors, positive or negative or sometimes positive or negative results can be revealed. Events with negative content in sports pose risks. Basically, there are four main risk groups that arise due to the structure of sports clubs and activities in which sports teams are involved. These groups are as follows (Çobanoğlu, 2008; Abraham, 2013).

- **Field:** the team's work or has the lack of sports fields, lack of lighting, the field does not have a safe environment, cleanliness, such as factors are a source of risk in terms of the team's goals.
- **Equipment and Materials:** the sports activity coaches, athletes and other persons used by the sports services to provide the equipment and materials used by clubs in the purpose of providing. The lack of control and maintenance of these items may be a risk source.
- **Program:** problems arise in terms of time, cost, technical and chart risk detection and management in order to provide access to the objectives of the plans and programs prepared within the scope of the goals of sports clubs and teams.
- **People:** this group includes coaches, athletes, sharers, fans and volunteers. The attitudes and behaviors of each person in this group are unpredictable and they can cause problems in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities, but they can also make mistakes. This is why it is considered as a risk factor for human factor.

2. Method

2.1 Type of Research

Descriptive scanning model was used in the study.

2.2 Universe and Sample

The universe of the research is formed by athletes in different branches of Elazığ. In the research, the survey was completed with a sample method of 105 people.

2.3 Data Collection Tool

The questionnaire was used as a data collection tool in the research. The questionnaire consists of questions about personal information and the Risk Assessment scale for athletes and coaches. Risk Assessment scale for athletes and coaches: the risk assessment scale developed by Karatas (2012) includes how risky it is for athletes and coaches to evaluate the questions on the scale. Scale materials (Gök, 2006; Çobanoğlu, 2008) were prepared using the study. Factor analysis revealed that some substances with a low factor load or taking a high factor load value from multiple factors were removed from the scale. As a result of repeated factor analysis, the scale consists of 23 items. The answers are scored according to the type of 5 likert, the items are "very little-1, less-2, medium-3, very-4, very much-5". Total scale a 4-factor structure; the first factor is located in (1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8) substances related to health management, located in the second factor (9.10.11.12.13) substances related to management of the facility, located in the third factor (14.15.16.17.18.19) substances related to the financial management of the fourth factor is located in (20.21.22.23) risk assessment of substances was comprised of in relation to the elements of the Social Security Administration was observed.

2.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed in SPSS 21 package program. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percent, mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum were used in data analysis. In addition, t test and ANOVA test were used to determine the relationship between personal information and risk assessment perception for athletes and coaches. Kolmogorov Smirnov test was used in the selection of these tests. The t-test and ANOVA test were determined to provide the normality assumption of all sub-dimensions and the parametric tests were decided to be performed.

3. Findings and Comments

Table 1. Findings of Personal Information

	Frekans	%
Gender		
Man	56	53,3
Woman	49	46,7
Old		
21 to 30 years old	54	51,4
31-40 years	39	37,1
Age 41 and over	12	11,4
Condition		
Married	61	58,1
Single	44	41,9
Your branch		
Football	22	21,0
Basketball	26	24,8
Volleyball	37	35,2
Handball	20	19,0
University	17	16
High		
	67	63,8
Graduate	21	20,0
Income Status		
1001-2000	10	9,5
2001-3000	44	41,9
3001-4000	38	36,2
4001-5000	13	12,4

Among the surveyed, 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female, between 21-30 years, 58.1% were married, 35.2% were sports in volleyball branch, 63.8% were university graduates and 41.9% of the income was between 2001 and 3000tl.

Table 2. Findings for Risk Assessment scale for athletes and coaches

	N	Mini mum	Maksimum	Ort	Std ss.	K-S Z	p
Health Management	105	21,00	40,00	31,50	4,44	0,714	0,688
Plant Management	105	15,00	25,00	20,77	2,39	1,085	0,190
Finance Management	105	19,00	30,00	26,04	2,39	1,115	0,166
Social Security	105	13,00	20,00	17,88	1,80	1,215	0,123

The results of the Kolmogorov Smirnov test for the lower dimensions of the Risk Assessment scale for athletes and coaches were analyzed and it was determined that all dimensions provide a normal distribution assumption ($P>0.05$). This indicates that the t test and the ANOVA test will give reliable results.

Table 3. Risk assessment for athletes and coaches according to personal information

Healthcare	Facility	Average±Std. Deviation		
Management	Management	Management security		
Cinsiyet Man	31,66±3,87	20,82±2,35	26,66±2,10	18,19±1,58
Woman	31,32±5,06	20,71±2,44	25,34±2,52	17,53±1,98
t	0,382	0,228	2,907	1,910
p	0,703	0,820	0,004	0,059
Old				
21 to 30 years old	31,14±4,38	20,79±2,35	25,79±2,59	17,64±1,86
31-40 years	32,23±4,79	20,87±2,51	26,69±2,19	18,12±1,74
Age 41 and over	30,75±3,44	20,33±2,26	25,08±1,50	18,16±1,69
F	0,863	0,235	2,783	0,965
p	0,425	0,791	0,067	0,384
Condition				
Married	31,80±4,70	20,86±2,49	26,57±2,31	18,03±1,73
Single	31,09±4,09	20,63±2,26	25,31±2,32	17,68±1,90
t	0,808	0,490	2,736	0,983
p	0,421	0,628	0,007	0,328
Your branch				
Football	31,40±4,76	20,68±2,35	26,36±2,10	18,00±2,16
Basketball	30,30±4,64	20,34±2,52	25,76±2,58	18,15±1,66
Volleyball	31,40±4,50	21,05±2,44	25,83±2,38	17,37±1,73
Handball	33,35±3,28	20,90±2,22	26,45±2,52	18,35±1,56
F	1,827	0,469	0,522	1,669
p	0,147	0,705	0,668	0,179
Education Status				
High school	30,29±5,15	21,41±2,76	25,29±2,84	17,52±1,97
University	31,97±4,12	20,61±2,23	26,13±2,32	18,05±1,60
Graduate	31,00±4,82	20,76±2,58	26,38±2,20	17,61±2,24
F	1,134	0,755	1,094	0,870
p	0,326	0,472	0,339	0,422
Income Status				
1001-2000	31,90±4,72	20,40±3,02	26,60±2,22	18,10±1,96
2001-3000	30,81±4,76	21,02±2,49	26,25±2,81	17,88±1,97
3001-4000	31,84±4,37	20,65±2,24	25,92±2,07	17,81±1,62
4001-5000	32,53±3,33	20,53±2,10	25,30±1,79	17,92±1,75
F	0,676	0,306	0,727	0,066
p	0,569	0,821	0,538	0,978

When the perception of risk assessment for sportsmen and coaches according to personal information was examined, financial management perception varies according to sex and marital status ($p < 0.05$); it was found that there was no statistically significant relationship between other sub-dimensions and personal information ($p > 0.05$). In financial management perception, the perception of men ($26,66 \pm 2,10$) is higher than that of females ($25,34 \pm 2,52$). Again, the perception of married people ($26,57 \pm 2,31$) is higher than that of single athletes ($25,31 \pm 2,32$). According to female athletes of male athletes, marital athletes have higher financial management risk perceptions than single athletes.

4. Result

The most important thing in sport is to be successful. Each coach and coach works for success and undertake various risks. However, athletes need to determine the risks correctly in order to achieve their goals and be aware of situations that can make them difficult in the face of risk levels. It is important for athletes to determine the best risk factors in order to minimize injuries, failures, dissatisfactions or economic distress. In this study, the risk assessment levels of athletes in different branches were examined in terms of various variables. As a result of the research, it was determined that the risk assessment perceptions of athletes according to their age, branches, educational status and income status did not differ. However, according to gender and marital status, only financial management differs statistically from risk perception. Financial management risk perceptions of male athletes compared to female athletes and married athletes compared to single athletes were higher. The higher the financial responsibilities of male athletes and married athletes towards their families, the higher the risk perceptions of financial management.

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