

The relationship between personality and performance of football referees

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Abstract

After coaches and athletes, referees are the third side of sporting events. If the judgment is done properly, the result of competition will be determined according to skill and tactical superiority; otherwise, other environmental factors may affect the result of competition. Personality is one of the distinctive aspects of every individual's life. Personality characteristics predispose an individual to perform various actions in specific situations. Football is one of the most stressful jobs and it seems personality is one the most important factors in Judgment method of referees. This study examines the relationship between extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness to experience and performance of referees. The research method used was correlation. All 61 premier League Soccer's Referees (the season 2012-2011) were selected as the study population. Due to the limitation of population, all subjects were considered as the sample. The NEO Personality Inventory (60 items and 5 scales) was used. For collecting the data, researcher visited Tehran's referees in their training location; questionnaire was sent via e-mail to the referees in other cities. The SPSS software was used for data analysis. Results showed that there was significant relationship between personality dimensions and judgment methods. There was a positive relationship between flexibility and judgment quality. Also, the present study showed there was not significant relationship between neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness and judgment quality.

Keywords: personality characteristics, judgment, football, performance, judgment quality.

Introduction

After coaches and athletes, referees are the third side of sporting events and are responsible for the most difficult tasks in sports (Choobineh, 2001). If the judgment is done properly, the result of competition will be determined according to skill and tactical superiority; otherwise, other environmental factors may affect the result of competition and the athletes and spectators will not enjoy a challenging competition. Personality is one of the distinctive aspects of every individual's life. Thus we can say personality is the set of characteristics. Sport effectively changes social aspects of a person's personality or their social competence. Sport is generally full of opportunities for dealing with obstacles and problems and adopting best methods for removing them. This situation is important in terms of mental health. In fact, selecting the methods of exercise that can overcome barriers is important in terms of mental health. It not only makes a person feel satisfied, but also causes resistant, curious, intelligent, flexible and tolerant spirit in dealing with obstacles and difficulties. Therefore, overcoming the tensions and problems in sport may increase the athlete's sense about their competence and self-control, increase their intrinsic motivation for appropriate behavior, and influence positively their personality. Personality characteristics predispose individuals to perform various actions in specific situations (Austin et al, 2004). It seems personality is one the most important factors in Judgment method of referees regarding football.

Regardless of management structure, football is consisted of elements such as athletes, coaches, spectators and referees. Currently judgment like other sections is getting to be scientific; it requires education and experience. The referee in the football field is not only responsible for directing referees team, but also his/her decisions may affect behaviors and actions of all players, coaches, fans and practitioners of competitions and clubs (Hampton 2006).

Referees are one of the core members of sports competitions. Due to their persistence, efforts and expertise, all fields of sports have continued around the world. After coaches and athletes, referees are the third side of sporting events responsible for the most difficult tasks in sports. Judgment in sport is one of several businesses requires the ability to make decisions in a short period of time. Decision making should be fast and steady. Thus, attention and

concentration are critical factors that referees should have a maximum level of them; therefore, they could take rapid and successive decisions when they are under psychological pressures (Arogloo, 2000).

Many psychologists believe that personality is consisted of five characteristics: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience.

- Research objectives:

The general objective:

The relationship between personality characteristics and performance of referees in Iran's Premier Football League

Specific objectives:

- 1) The relationship between extraversion and referees' performance
- 2) The relationship between agreeableness and referees' performance
- 3) The relationship between conscientiousness and referees' performance
- 4) The relationship between neuroticism and the referees' performance
- 5) The relationship between openness to experience and referees' performance

- Research hypotheses:

- 1) There is relationship between extraversion and referees' performance.
- 2) There is relationship between agreeableness and referees' performance.
- 3) There is relationship between conscientiousness and referees' performance.
- 4) There is relationship between neuroticism and the referees' performance.
- 5) There is relationship between openness to experience and referees' performance.

Background

In a research on the relationship between personality characteristics, coping strategies, competitive anxiety and sport performance, Mirzaei (2011) concluded that among the personality components, only conscientiousness has a significant relationship with footballers' performance.

In a research on the impact of personality on job performance, Allameh et al (2011) concluded there is a significant and positive relationship between conscientiousness and performance.

In a research on the relationship between personality characteristics of parents, family performance, and metabolic control in children with type I diabetes, Subhi and colleagues (2010) concluded there is a significant and positive relationship between mothers' neuroticism and family dysfunction in emotional involvement and metabolic control of diabetic children.

In a research on the interaction between personality and meta-motivational styles in job performance was conducted on 327 male employees, Ezhei and colleagues (2008) found personality characteristics are the main predictive of job performance.

In a research on the relationship between personality characteristics and job performance of police forces, Karimi (2008) showed that agreeableness has not any significant relationship with job performance. Other characteristics that affect the job performance of police include emotion control, emotion expression, group cohesion, independence, and being realist.

In a research on personality as a predictor of athletic performance, Manooj and Singh (2012) found that only neuroticism has a positive relationship with athletic performance.

In a study on personality and individual differences in sports, Idmen and Scofield (2004) found that there is no significant relationship between agreeableness, openness to experience, and athletic performance.

In a study on five factors personality dimensions and job performance, Toorsen et al (2004) found that among the personality dimensions, only conscientiousness is the main predictor of job performance.

In a study on five factors personality dimensions and job performance, Rothman and Kootzer (2003) found that there is a significant relationship between emotional stability, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and job performance.

In a research on the relationship between personality and performance motivation, Jaj and Ellis (2002) found that neuroticism and conscientiousness are the most important predictors of performance motivation.

In a research on personality characteristics and athletic performance, Pidment et al (1999) found that only conscientiousness has a positive relationship with athletic performance.

In a study on five factors personality dimensions and job performance, Barik (1991) concluded only conscientiousness has a significant relationship with job performance.

Methodology

The research method used was correlation. In this study, personality characteristics and referees performance were considered as predictor variable and criterion variable, respectively. All 61 Premier League Soccer's Referees (the season 2012-2011) were selected as the study population. Due to the limitation of population, all subjects were considered as the sample.

NEO personality Inventory was made based on Costa and McCrae's five factor theory of personality. The questionnaire was revised in 1992 and reduced to 60 items; it includes five scales: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience. Subjects responded in the four-choice items (from strongly agree to strongly disagree). The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience obtained 0.85, 0.84, 0.92, 0.88, and 0.78, respectively. The reliability coefficients were reported 0.85.

For collecting the data, researcher visited Tehran's referees in their training location; questionnaire was sent via e-mail to the referees in other cities. The purpose of the study was explained to the referees; they were asked to complete the questionnaire carefully. Each subject filled the questionnaire in about 45 minutes. Judgment scores of Premier League referees during the 2011-2010 season was received from referees committee.

Statistical methods used in this study were both descriptive and inferential statistics. Mean, frequency, standard deviation, percentage, and correlation coefficient was used for analyzing the data. The SPSS software was used for data analysis.

One sample T-test was used for evaluating research variables. Pearson correlation test was used for examining research hypotheses.

Findings

Pearson correlation coefficients between dimensions of personality and emotional exhaustion

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1. neuroticism	Pearson correlation coefficient	1					
	Significance coefficients)SIG(
2. extraversion	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.44**	1				
	Significance coefficients)SIG(	0.00					
3. <i>ytilibixelf</i>	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.01	-0.04	1			
	Significance coefficients)SIG(	0.93	0.77				
4. agreeableness	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.14	0.05	0.33**	1		

	coefficient						
	Significance coefficients)SIG(	0.27	0.72	0.01			
	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.06	0.12	0.78**	0.19	1	
5. conscientiousness	Significance coefficients)SIG(	0.67	0.35	0.00	0.15		
	Pearson correlation coefficient	-0.07	-0.01	0.62**	-0.01	0.75**	1
6. Judgment scores	Significance coefficients)SIG(	0.58	0.92	0.00	0.95	0.00	

** . P<.0\ * . P<.05

Pearson's test results indicate that there is a significant relationship between personality dimensions and judgment scores. There is a significant and positive relationship between judgment scores, flexibility (p=0.00, r=0.62), and conscientiousness (p=0.00, r=0.75). There is no significant relationship among neuroticism (p=0.58, r=0.07), extraversion (p=0.92, r=0.01), agreeableness (p=0.95, r=0.01), and judgment scores.

Cronbach's alpha coefficients for personality dimensions

	Cronbach's alpha	deleted question	Cronbach's alpha after deleted question
neuroticism	.7\	-	-

extraversion	•.۷•	–	–
<i>ytilibixelf</i>	•.۷۴	–	–
agreeableness	•.۷۲	–	–
conscientiousness	•.۸۴	–	–
The general personality dimensions	•.۸۲	–	–

In this study, the research hypotheses and objectives were analyzed through correlation and regression methods. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between personality dimensions and judgment scores. Also, the results showed that there is a significant and positive relationship between flexibility, conscientiousness, and the judgment quality of referees; but there is no significant relationship between neuroticism, extraversion, and agreeableness. Also, regression results indicate that personality dimensions cannot predict judgment quality of Premier League referees.

Discussion and conclusions

This study investigated the relationship between personality characteristics and judgment quality of Iran Premier League's football referees. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between personality characteristics and judgment quality of referees; the reason could be the differences in the sport environment and other activity environments and factors affecting them. In terms of conscientiousness dimension, the findings of this study are consistent with Mirzaei (2011), Allameh et al (2011), Torsen and colleagues (2004), Jaj and Ellis (2002), Pidment et al (1999), and Barik (1991) results; possible reason for this can be the similarity of used tools. The findings were inconsistent with Sobhi et al (2010) results; possible reasons for this inconsistency can be population differences, differences in the used

instruments, the difference in sports environment and workplace, and stress and pressure on referees. The other result was positive relationship between flexibility and judgment quality. This result suggests that the referees have the agreeableness ability to deal with pressures and tensions during the game. In terms of flexibility dimension, the results were inconsistent with Singh and Manvj (2012), and idmen and Scofield (2004) findings; possible reasons for this discrepancy can be difference in age, population, and used instruments.

The results showed that there is no significant relationship between neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, and judgment quality. The results of this research were inconsistent with Mirzai (2011), Allameh et al (2011), Subhi and colleagues (2010) findings; a possible reason could be the difference in population, gender and used tools. The limitations of this study include education of the respondents, the cultural status of respondents, respondents' honesty, and availability of the respondents.

References

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