



# ASEAN Journal of Sports for Development and Peace

Journal homepage: <https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/ajsdp/>



## The Impact of Socio-Economic Background on The Life Skills of Sports and Non-Sports

Syarifatunnisa\*, Anira

Sport Education, Faculty of Postgraduate, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia  
PETE for Elementary School, FPOK, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

\*Correspondence: E-mail: [syarifa@upi.edu](mailto:syarifa@upi.edu)

### ABSTRACT

Socio-economic background (SEB) is one of the factors that cause bullying in schools. Several studies have shown learning life skills (LS) to deal with these issues. This study aims to examine the impact of SEB on LS in sports and non-sports students. The sample of this study was 109 students (sports students = 57 and non-sports students = 55) with an age range of 19-21 years who were students of the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Sampling was taken by the intake class method—data collection using the LSSS (Life Skills Scale for Sports) instrument. The research is a comparative causal method with test analysis using the Independent Sample T-Test, Kruskal-Wallis Test, and One-way ANOVA. The results of this study show a significant difference between the life skills of sports and non-sports students ( $F = 0.138$ ,  $p = 0.031$ ). There is a significant difference between sports and non-sports students' LS based on socio-economic status (lower class, middle class, and upper class), with  $p = 0.000$  for sports students and  $p = 0.028$  for non-sports students. This study reveals that the LS of sports students is higher than non-sports students.

### ARTICLE INFO

**Article History:**

Submitted/Received 24 Jun 2021

First Revised 30 Jun 2021

Accepted 15 Jul 2021

First Available online 28 Jul 2021

Publication Date 01 Jul 2021

**Keyword:**

Sports participation,  
Sports facilities,  
Socio-economic,  
Sports policy.

## 1. Introduction

Sports and non-sports students certainly have significant differences in their daily activities. More sports students will participate in elite sports as athletes, but non-sports students may join as athletes too. According to some studies, the time-consuming athlete program forces student-athletes to sacrifice academic attention, making it challenging to create time to study or get good grades (Meyer, 1990).

On the other hand, life skills (LS) are a fundamental component in improving psychosocial improvement that can be done when joining sports and physical movement programs (Gould and Carson, 2008; Kendellen and Camiré, 2019; Kendellen, Camiré, Bean, and Forneris, 2016; Puncture, Kendellen, Camiré, and Gould, 2018). LS permits an individual to succeed in an environment that's distinctive from where they are, such as at school, at domestic, or in their environment (Danish, Forneris, Hodge, and Heke, 2014; Papacharisis, Goudas, Danies, and Theodorakis, 2007). LS can be behavioral (communicating viably with companions and more seasoned individuals) or cognitive (making compelling choices), interpersonal (being emphatic), or intrapersonal (being able to set objectives) (Danish et al., 2014).

Increasing bullying among students is one of the education problems in Indonesia. Previous studies have stated that socio-economic status (SSE) is one of the factors that cause bullying in schools. According to Wicaksono (2019), students with low SSE levels are more often victims of bullying than students with high SSE levels. Several studies have shown that combatting bullying requires learning and integrating life skills (Katzaman, 2021; Potard et al., 2021).

The Positive Youth Advancement (PYD) created a system that addresses a deficit-reduction approach seen as an issue for youth that must be redressed in society and centers on behavioral issues (Kendelle et al., 2016). Exchanging life skills must be through other media or cannot be exchanged specifically (Allen and Williams, 2012; Bean and Forneris, 2016; Cronin and Allen, 2017; Kendellen et al., 2016). Hence, the relationship between physical activity and sports with endeavors to create life aptitudes has gotten to be curiously recently. Cronin and Allen (2017) have created a life aptitudes instrument containing eight components: teamwork, goal setting, time management, emotional skills, interpersonal communication, social skills, leadership, problem-solving, and decision making. Besides, a trial was created within the golf preparation framework for youthful individuals that focuses on creating the life aptitudes of children who take an interest in golf. Which incorporates two essentials, to begin with, intrapersonal life skills, which are shortened as the center of three key components: (1) determination; (2) objective setting; and (3) enthusiastic direction and moment, interpersonal life aptitudes which too comprise of three key components: (1) genuineness; (2) cooperation; and (3) regard; The comes about appear that the life skills component is inserted and there's an inclination to develop pleasantly within the youth who take portion in golf by coordination life skills, hence giving birth to golf preparing educational modules to show by joining the advancement of life skills for youthful individuals in Canada (Kendellen, Camiré, Bean, and Forneris, 2016). Moreover, procuring sports aptitudes through a long preparation prepare permits the transfer of life skills in genuine daily life.

There are a few ways to exchange life skills, counting being encouraged by sports media by utilizing an understood or unequivocal approach (Camiré, Trudel, and Forneris, 2009; Gould and Carson, 2008; Kendellen and Camiré, 2019; Penetrate, Gould, and Camiré, 2017; Turnidge et al., 2014). But there's still no investigation comparing life aptitudes in somebody who was doing work out and life aptitudes in somebody who does not work out. In this manner, this consider will attempt to reach sports and non-sports understudies with the trust

of demonstrating the hypothesis that sports can be a medium to move forward in life aptitudes. This inquiry about the will to see at the socio-economic foundation is separate from that. The shortcoming of this investigation is that it can, as it were, depict the contrasts of each variable without looking at the impact.

## **2. Methods**

This research was conducted using a comparative causal design.

### **2.1. Participant**

This study's participants were sports and non-sports students from the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The age range of the participants in this study was between 19 and 21 years.

### **2.2. Population and sample**

The research sample was 109 students with 57 sports students (female = 8 people, male = 49 people) and 52 non-sports students (female = 29 people, male = 23 people). Sampling was done using the intake class method.

### **2.3. Instrument**

Data collection adapted the LSSS (Life Skill Scale for Sport) instrument from Cronin and Allen (2016). The instrument contains 47 statements related to 8 life skills components: teamwork, goal setting, time management, emotional skills, interpersonal communication, social skills, leadership, problem-solving, and decision making.

### **2.4. Procedure**

Participants fill out a questionnaire in approximately 20 minutes.

### **2.5. Data analysis**

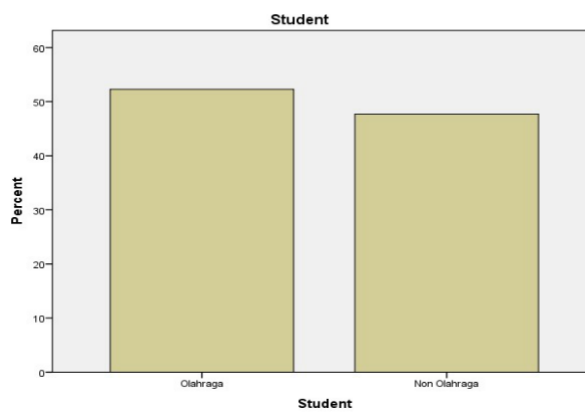
Data were collected and analyzed using the Independent Sample t-test, Kruskal Wallis Tests, and One Way ANOVA Tests with SPSS 22 software.

## **3. Results**

The results showed that there was a difference between the life skills of sports students and non-sports students ( $F = 0.138$ ,  $p = 0.031$ ) in the independent sample t-test. In the Kruskal Wallis test on sports students (table 2) it is known that there is a difference in the average life skills based on the economic status of parents with  $p = 0.000$  with lower class = 19.60; middle class = 45.18; upper class = 26.82 (figure 2). The one-way ANOVA test (non-sports students) showed similar results (table 3), namely, there was a difference in the average life skills of students based on their family's economic status ( $F = 3.872$ ,  $p = 0.028$ ). In the LSD test (table 4) it is known that in non-sports students there is a significant difference between the economic status of the lower class and middle class ( $p = 0.048$ ) and the middle class and upper class ( $p = 0.030$ ), while there is no difference between the economic status of the lower class and the middle class. class with upper class (0.590). The average value of lower-class life skills = 122.00, middleclass = 135.94, and upper class = 125.93 (Figure 3).

**Table 1.** Independent sample t-test

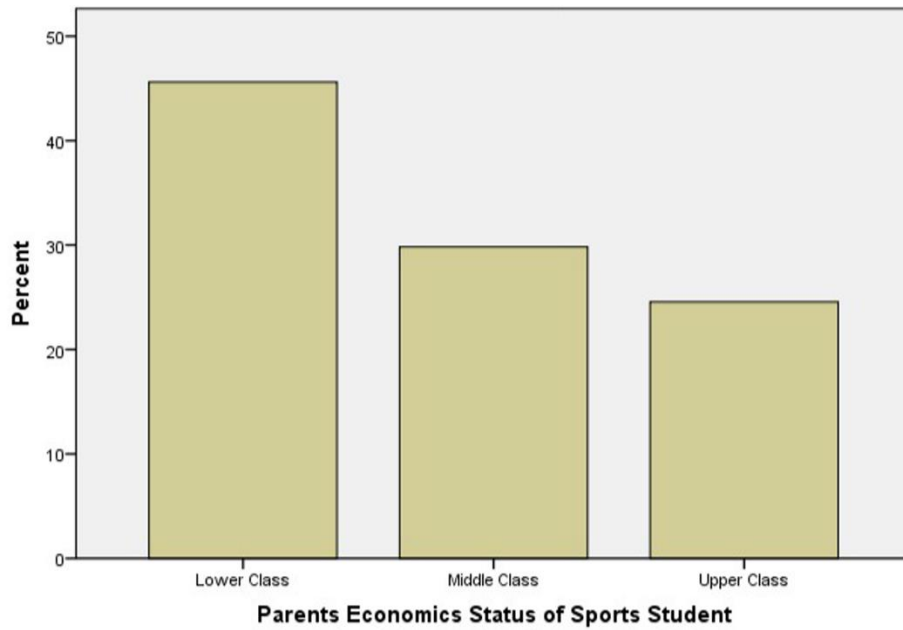
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variance		t-test for Equality of Means	
		F	Sig	T	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Equal variances assumed	.138	.711	2.185	.031
	Equal variances not assumed			2.180	.031



**Figure 1.** Life skills sports student and non-sports students

**Table 2.** Kruskal Wallis Tests

	Life skills Sports Students
Chi-square	24.834
Df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000



**Figure 2.** Life skills sport student based on parents' economic status

**Table 3.** One Way Anova Tests

	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between groups	2	746.410	2.872	.028
Within groups	47	192.783		
Total	49			

**Table 4.** LSD tests on life skills based on parent's economic status

(I) Parents economics status of non-sports student		Mean difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
Lower Class	Middle class	-13.935*	6.691	.043
	Upper class	-3.929	7.234	.590
Middle class	Middle class	13.935*	6.691	.043
	Upper class	10.007*	4.471	.030
Upper class	Middle class	3.929	7.234	.590
	Upper class	-10.007*	4.471	.030

\*The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level



**Figure 3.** Life skills non-sports student based on parents' economic status

#### 4. Discussion

The finding in this study is that there is a significant average difference between the life skills of sports and non-sports students. Furthermore, there is a significant average difference between sports and non-sports students based on the socioeconomic status of their parents. This research will be one of the pilot studies describing the differences in life skills based on the family's socioeconomic status. Although this study has many limitations, it can be used as a reference for other researchers who will examine life skills by describing their socioeconomic status. This research is not entirely finished because the next researcher will use experimental methods to explore the relationship and impact of life skills based on socioeconomic status by using training methods or learning models in sports.

#### 5. Conclusion

This study concludes that there is a significant difference between the average life skills of sports students compared to non-sports students. In the next test, there were significant differences between sports and non-sports students based on the socioeconomic status of their parents.

#### 6. Authors' Note

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. Authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

#### 7. References

- Allen, T. T., and Williams, L. D. (2012). An approach to life skills group work with youth in transition to independent living: Theoretical, practice, and operational considerations. *Residential Treatment for Children and Youth*, 29 (4), 324–342. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0886571X.2012.725375>
- Bean, C., and Forneris, T. (2016). Examining the importance of intentionally structuring the youth sport context to facilitate positive youth development. *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 28(4), 410–425. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10413200.2016.1164764>

- Camiré, M., Trudel, P., and Forneris, T. (2009). High school athletes' perspectives on support, communication, negotiation and life skill development. *Qualitative Research in Sport and Exercise*, 1 (1), 72–88. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19398440802673275>
- Cronin, L. D., and Allen, J. (2017). Development and initial validation of the life skills scale for sport. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise* (28), 105–119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2016.11.001>
- Danish, S., Forneris, T., Hodge, K., and Heke, I. (2014). Enhancing youth development through sport. *World Leisure Journal* 46 (3), 37–41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/04419057.2004.9674365>
- Gould, D., and Carson, S. (2008). Life skills development through sport: Current status and future directions. *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 1 (1), 58–78. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17509840701834573>
- Kendellen, K., Camiré, M. (2019). Applying in life the skills learned in sport: A grounded theory. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 40, 23–32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2018.09.002>
- Kendellen, K., Camiré, M., Bean, C. N., Forneris, T. (2016). Integrating life skills into Golf Canada's youth programs: Insights into a successful research to practice partnership. *Journal of Sport Psychology in Action*, 8 (1), 34-46. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21520704.2016.1205699>
- Meyer, B. B. (1990). From idealism to actualization: The academic performance of female collegiate athletes. *Sociology of Sport Journal* 7 (1): 44–57. <https://doi.org/10.1123/ssj.7.1.44>
- Papacharisis, V., Goudas, M., Danies, S. J., Theodorakis, Y. (2007). The effectiveness of teaching a life skills program in a physical education context. *European Journal of Psychology of Education*, 17 (3), 247–254. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03173512>
- Pierce, S., Gould, D., Camiré, M. (2017). Definition and model of life skills transfer. *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 10 (1), 186–211. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1750984X.2016.1199727>
- Pierce, S., Kendellen, K., Camiré, M., Gould, D. (2018). Strategies for coaching for life skills transfer. *Journal of Sport Psychology in Action*, 9 (1), 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21520704.2016.1263982>
- Potard, C., Combes, C., Kubiszewski, V., Pochon, R., Henry, A., Roy, A. V. O.-36. (2021). Adolescent School Bullying and Life Skills: A systematic review of the recent literature. *Violence Vict*, 36 (5), 604–2021. <https://doi.org/10.1891/VV-D-19-00023>
- Press, I., Anderson, J., Jacobson, D., Frick, P. J., Dickens, C., Press, I., Holloway, R. (2015). Advance in the psychology of sports and exercise. *Current Psychiatry Reports*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-006-0082-3>
- Thyer, B., Hudson, W. (1987). Progress in behavioral, social work: An introduction. *Journal of Social Service Research*, 10 (2), 1-6. <https://doi.org/10.1300/J079v10n02>

- Turnnidge, J., Côté, J., Hancock, D. J., Turnnidge, J., Côté, J., Hancock, D. J. (2014). Positive youth development from sport to life: Explicit or implicit transfer?. *Quest* 66 (2), 37–41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00336297.2013.867275>
- Wicaksono, H. (2019). Socio-economic status and social capital: A multicausal analysis of bullying among highschool students in Karawang, West Java. *Masyarakat, Jurnal Sosiologi*, 24 (1), Article 6. DOI: 10.7454/MJS.v24i1.10134