

An Investigation on Self-Handicapping Levels of Sport Management Students

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the self-handicapping levels of sports management department students. Furthermore, the study endeavors analyzing the sports management students' self-handicapping level by gender, grade, grade point average, and exercise status. The study group analyzed with the survey method comprise 158 students enrolled in the Faculty of Sports Science for Sport Management Department at Erciyes University, Kayseri/Turkey during the 2018–2019 academic year. The study utilizes “Self-Handicapping Scale” developed by Jones and Rhodewalt (1982) and adapted to Turkish by Akin, Abacı and Akin (2010) as the data collection tool. The SPSS program was used for data analysis. The results indicate that the sports management students' self-handicapping level in the study group was “moderate”. Moreover, the self-handicapping levels of the sports management students in the study group did not differ significantly by gender, grade, age and exercise status ($p > 0.05$). However, it was discovered that self-handicapping levels significantly differ by grade point average ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: self-handicapping, sport management, students

1. Introduction

The concept of self-handicapping is defined as choosing a performance or activity environment that enables internalizing success and externalizing failure. Acknowledged impediments, that allow an individual to attribute the roots of failure to external factors with a reduced probability of success, serve the purpose of rationalizing failure (Jones & Berglas, 1978).

Self-handicapping is rooted in the uncertainty about the future performance of an individual and artificial obstacle to externalize the cause of possible negativities (Leary & Shepperd, 1986). Self-handicapping behavior emerges in conditions with no logical and reasonable explanation for failing to achieve the expectations and realize goals (Coşar, 2012).

Individuals usually have a high motivation to improve their abilities through learning from their experiences and failures (Park, Bauer, & Arbuckle, 2009). However, self-handicapping people find particular excuses to reduce their likelihood of accomplishing an assignment as this provides them with a valid ground for failure. Having excuses before performing an activity, an individual reduces the ability traits in failure and increases them in success (Kelley, 1971). Moreover, a self-handicapping individual aims to provide valid/justifiable explanations for possible failures (Arkin & Baumgardner, 1985).

Thus, self-handicapping ensures that others' attention is focused on the self-handicapping strategy in case of failure rather than one's skill and ability level as the amount of negative feedback to the person is reduced. It also helps to reflect one's skill and ability level as very high in success because there is a success despite handicapping (Rhodewalt & Vohs, 2005). Therefore, the individual benefits and achieves advantages regardless of the outcome. The condition of making personal gains by internalizing successes and finding excuses to externalize failures lies in the spirit of this behavior. However, it has been suggested that chronic and extreme forms of rationalization and behavioral self-handicapping can damage the person (Feick & Rhodewalt, 1997).

Each individual categorically wants to have a positive self-image and be perceived positively by others (Ben-Zur, 2005). Individuals don't want to be perceived as incompetent by others in case of failure. Therefore, they tend to show and maintain a successful performance in cases with the possibility of a performance assessment. The individual must first be able to manage social inferences related to their talent in self-oriented tasks. Self-handicapping strategies help individuals rationalize their failure. The self-sabotage is an image management strategy used to excuse or externalize failure in this sense (Abacı & Akin, 2011).

Contemporary scholarship revealed positive correlations between self-handicapping and depression, anxiety, low self-esteem (Saddler & Sacks, 1993; Lay & Silverman, 1996; Martin, Flett, Hewitt, Krames, & Szanto, 1996) and low academic achievement (Garcia, 1995; Midgley & Urdan, 1995; Midgley, Arunkumar, & Urdan, 1996; Urdan, Midgley, & Anderman, 1998).

Self-handicapping in students develop as an intuitive strategy that some use to neglect other people's perceptions of their incompetence. Handicapping behaviors can be exemplified as behavioral patterns such as insufficient effort, finding excuses, excessive socialization with friends to impede work, delaying academic responsibilities and duties to hinder success (Urdan & Midgley, 2001). A relevant study found a negative correlation between the need for success and self-handicapping (Elliot & Church, 2003). Another study discovered a negative correlation between internal motivation and self-handicapping (Deppe & Harackiewicz, 1996). Previous studies have shown that such circumstances increase the likelihood of self-handicapping behavior (Hirt, McCrea, & Kimble, 2000).

This study aims to determine the self-handicapping levels of students at the sports management department. It was also aimed to examine the sports management department students' self-handicapping levels based on their age, gender, grade, grade point average, and exercise frequency. It is thought that determining the students' self-handicapping levels at the sports management department will contribute to the literature.

2. Method

2.1 Research Model

This study applies a general survey model that examines the self-handicapping levels of sports management students. Survey model research is conducted with the information gathered from a large mass through multiple-choice answers determined by the scholars (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2006).

2.2 Study Group

The study group comprises 158 students enrolled in the Faculty of Sports Science for Sport Management Department in Erciyes University, Kayseri/Turkey during 2018–2019 academic year. 73 (46.2%) of the study group students are female, and 85 (53.8%) are male.

2.3 Data Collection Tools

The Personal Information Form and the Self-Handicapping Scale are applied to determine the sports management department students' demographic characteristics and their self-handicapping levels.

Developed by Jones and Rhodewalt (1982), "The Self-Handicapping Scale" is one-dimensional, 6 Likert-type, and consists of 25 items. The 6-point Likert structure of the scale includes ratings by the expressions "1-do not agree at all", "6-completely agree". "Self-Handicapping Scale" has been developed to measure individuals' perceptions of self-handicapping, such as emotional problems, procrastination, and lack of effort. Also, it is a measurement tool based on the individual's statement. The original form of the scale was adapted into Turkish by Akin, Abacı and Akin (2010). After the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th, 13th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd items in the scale are reverse coded, the scores of all the items are added, and the self-handicapping score is calculated. Coded items are translated, and high scores show an increased tendency to verbal and behavioral self-handicapping, while low scores show a low verbal and behavioral self-handicapping tendency. Akin (2015) found the Cronbach alpha internal reliability coefficient of the Turkish adaptation of the scale to be .90, and the test-retest reliability coefficient was calculated as .94.

2.4 Data Analysis

The statistical analysis was performed through the SPSS program. The arithmetic mean (\bar{x}) and standard deviation (sd) values were calculated to examine the self-handicapping levels of the sports management department students in the study group. Besides, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is performed to investigate whether the levels of self-handicapping of the sports management department students in the study group show normal distribution. The tests indicate that the distribution is not normal ($p = .000$). Since the sports management students' self-handicapping levels in the study group do not show a normal distribution, the Mann-Whitney U

test is used in paired comparisons, and Kruskal Wallis H Test techniques are used in multiple comparisons. The $p < 0.05$ value was defined as the confidence threshold to determine significance.

3. Findings

Table 1. Distribution of sports management students in the study group by demographic features

Gender	n	%	Grade Point Average	n	%
Male	85	53.8	Between 1.50–1.99	13	8.2
Female	73	46.2	Between 2.00–2.49	25	15.8
			Between 2.50–2.99	61	38.6
			Between 3.00–3.49	59	37.3
Age	n	%	Grade	n	%
Between the ages of 18–20	54	34.2	1st grade	19	12.0
Between the ages of 21–23	72	45.6	2nd grade	54	34.2
24 Years and above	32	20.3	3rd grade	51	32.3
			4th grade	34	21.5
Doing Regular Exercise	n	%	Total n: 158		
Yes	89	56.3			
No	69	43.7			

The demographic characteristics of the sports management department students in the study group are presented in Table 1.

Table 2. Self-handicapping scale general average of the sports management students in the study group

Scale	n	Min-Max	\bar{X}	sd
The Self-Handicapping Scale	158	1–6	3.39	0.511

The sports management students' Self-handicapping scale score average is presented in Table 2. According to the analysis results, it has been determined that the sports management students obtain $\bar{X} = 3.39$ points from the overall self-handicapping scale. Based on this result, the sports management department students' self-handicapping level in the study group can be interpreted as "moderate".

Table 3. Comparison of the sports management department students' self-handicapping levels in the study group according to their gender and exercise status

		n	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	U	p
GENDER	Male	85	78.75	6693.50	3038.5	.823
	Female	73	80.38	5867.50		
DOING REGULAR EXERCISE	Yes	89	76.50	6808.50	2803.5	.349
	No	69	83.37	5752.50		

The comparison of the sports management department students' self-handicapping levels in the study group according to their gender and exercise status is presented in Table 3. The analysis results indicate that sports management students' self-handicapping level in the study group does not differ significantly by gender and exercise status.

Table 4. Comparison of the sports management students' self-handicapping levels in the study group by age, grade and grade point averages

		n	Mean Rank	df	χ^2	p	Significant Difference
AGE	Between the ages of 18–20	54	72.64	2	3.605	.165	
	Between the ages of 21–23	72	87.03				
	24 Years and above	32	74.14				
GRADE	1st Grade	19	68.55	3	4.986	.173	
	2nd Grade	54	76.70				
	3rd Grade	51	90.71				
	4th Grade	34	73.25				

GRADE	Between 1.50–1.99 (a)	13	80.46	3	10.083	.018*	a-b
POINT	Between 2.00–2.49 (b)	25	104.66				c-b
AVERAGE	Between 2.50–2.99 (c)	61	77.99				d-b
	Between 3.00–3.49 (d)	59	70.19				

Note. *p < 0.05.

The comparison of sports management students' self-handicapping levels in the study group by age, grade and grade point average is demonstrated in Table 4. The analysis results did not indicate a significant difference in sports management students' self-handicapping levels by age and grade, but the grade point average parameter exhibits a significant difference. The students with a grade point average between 2.00–2.49 show a significant difference in self-handicapping levels.

4. Discussion

Kamuk and Şensoy (2019) revealed that the referees' self-handicapping levels working in the wave surfing branch were low. Büyükgöze and Gün (2015) found that research assistants' self-handicapping tendencies were also low. The results showed that the self-handicapping level of the sports management students was "moderate". The research conducted contradicts the results of these studies in terms of the level of self-handicapping.

Several studies, Anlı (2011), Anlı, Akın, Şar and Eker (2015), Kalyon, Dadandı and Yazıcı (2016), Kamuk (2019), reached results implying that the participants' self-handicapping levels differed significantly by gender. Berglas and Jones (1978), Midgley et al. (1996), Urdan et al. (1998) discovered that males self-handicap more than females. On the contrary, Sheppard and Arkin (1989) and Strube and Roemmele (1985) determined that the self-handicapping levels of females are higher than that of males. According to Üzbe (2013), the self-handicapping strategies used by males and females differ. Zuckerman and Tsai (2005) and Büyükgöze and Gün's (2015) attempts proved against significant differences in participants' self-handicapping levels by gender. Moreover, Kamuk, Evli and Tecimer (2018) revealed no significant difference regarding male and female football referees' self-handicapping levels. This study detected no significant difference in sports management students' self-handicapping levels by gender. The self-handicapping level results of some of the mentioned studies show similarities with this research in terms of gender, but it seems that some of them are contradictory.

Coşar (2012) stated that the employee age and self-handicapping has a negative correlation. Topal, Yalınzoğlu Çaka and Çınar (2018) found that younger nursing students had higher levels of self-handicapping. Kamuk et al. (2018) determined that football referees' self-handicapping levels exhibit significant difference by age. Zafer (2016) determined that participants' self-handicapping levels did not show significant differences by age in firefighters aged between 20 and 40. This study detected no significant difference in sports management students' self-handicapping levels by age. The self-handicapping results of some of the mentioned studies are in parallel with this study in terms of age, but some of them were found to be reverse.

Fleming (2007) found that grade and self-handicapping have a positive correlation. Çingöz (2015) revealed that university students' self-handicapping levels differ significantly by grade. Üzbe's (2013) attempt on self-handicapping scores by grade detected no significant differences. Taş (2017) illustrated no significant difference in university students' self-handicapping levels by their grade. This study detected no significant difference in sports management students' self-handicapping levels by grade. Although the self-handicapping results of some of the mentioned studies were compatible with this study in terms of grade, some of them were found to be incompatible.

Çelik and Atilla (2019) concluded that the volunteered students' self-handicapping tendencies showed a significant difference in terms of perceived academic competence. The results specified that sports management students' self-handicapping levels have a significant difference by the grade point average. The mentioned research is similar to the results of the self-handicapping level in terms of the grade point average of the research.

Çingöz (2015) determined that university students' self-handicapping levels differ significantly according to their regular exercise status. This study detected no significant difference in sports management students' self-handicapping levels for this variable and the results are contrary to the mentioned study.

5. Conclusion

Sports management students' self-handicapping levels were analyzed through this study. Furthermore, the sports management students' self-handicapping levels were analyzed by gender, grade, grade point average, and regular exercise status. The results indicate that the sports management students' self-handicapping level in the study group was "moderate". Moreover, while the self-handicapping levels of the sports management students in the

study group did not differ significantly by gender, grade, age and exercise status and it was discovered that self-handicapping levels point to a significant difference by grade point average.

6. Recommendations

The results propound the idea that sports management students' moderate self-handicapping level can be considered a positive aspect. It may be suggested for these students to seek expert support to improve their ability to cope with failure. Contemporary scholarship can improve with further research on the topic with more extensive participation. Similar qualitative research on self-handicapping is necessary.

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