Analysis of challenge request success according to contextual variables in elite badminton

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INDEX



INTRODUCTION

Badminton is a game consisting of hitting the shuttlecock across the other side of the court over the net, trying to send it to the opponent's area where it is hard to hit it back (Manrique, 2008).



3 MOST POPULAR SHOOTS (Lee, 2008) 15 OR 21 POINTS
MATCH

(Ming, Keong & Ghos, 2008)

GROUP STAGES
AND PLAY-OFF STAGES

(Chiminazzoa, Barreiraa, Luzb, Saraivab & Cayresb, 2018)

TO A BLINK-AND-MISS EVENT, IES DOMINATING RALLIES

HAWK-EYE

Notational Analysis

Contextual variables
Microsituations

1 2 3 4

Introduction Method

METHOD

Sample



- **56** challenge actions
- **20** matches

QF-SF-F

WS - MS





WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

2

observers



Inter and intra reliability = 1.0

METHOD

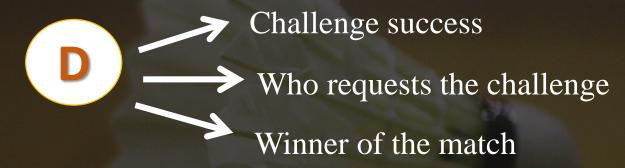
Multivaried relationship

Crosstab Commands

Variables

Statistical analysis







- International experience
- Who requests the challenge
- Who is successful in the request
- Next point winner

- Score-line
- Game
- Games in favor
- Challenges left per game
- Winner of the match

1 2 3 4
Introduction Method Results

Results



Table 2. Frequency distribution (%) of challenge request according to contextual-related variables (Crosstab Command: Pearson's Chi-square, significance, expected frequency distribution, and effect size).

	Cha	llenge	Reques	st				
Variables	Yes	S	N	0	_			
	%	n	%	n	χ^2	P	EFD	ES
Next point	_							
Winning	44.6	25	55.4	31				
Losing	55.4	31	44.6	25	1.29	0.26	1.29†	0.11
Interval	_							
1-11	33.9	19	33.9	19				
11-21	66.1	37	66.1	37	0.00	1.00	0.00†	0.00
Games in favour								
0	66.1	37	62.5	35				
1	33.9	19	37.5	21	0.16	0.69	0.16†	0.37
Challenges left								
1	8.9	5	28.6	16				
2	91.1	51	71.4	40	7.09	0.01**	7.39†	0.25
Match Status					1			
Winner	58.9	33	60.7	34				
Loser	41.1	23	39.3	22	0.04	0.85	0.37†	0.18
Player's Experience								
Less experienced	45.8	27	57.1	32				
Moderate experiences	33.9	19	23.2	13	1.6	0.45	1.604†	0.12
High expert	17.9	10	19.6	11		·		

P<0.05, ** P<0.01; EFD= expected frequency distribution; †Fisher's exact test was applied due to EFD lower than 5 or less than 5 cases in one box

Results



Table 1. Frequency distribution (%) of challenge effectiveness according to contextual-related variables (Crosstab Command: Pearson's Chi-square, significance, expected frequency distribution, and effect size).

	Challenge Success				<u>. </u>			<u> </u>
Variables	Ye	S	N	0				
	%	n	%	n	χ^2	P	EFD	ES
Request								
Yes	19.6	11	80.4	45				
No	80.4	45	19.6	11	41.29	<0.01**	44.29†	0.61
Next point					1			
Winning	60.7	34	39.3	22				
Losing	39.3	22	60.7	34	5.14	0.02*	5.18†	0.21
Games in favour					,			
0	47.2	34	52.8	38				
1	52.8	38	47.2	34	0.62	0.43	0.62†	0.75
Challenges left								
1	25.0	14	12.5	7				
2	75.0	42	87.5	49	2.87	0.90	2.92†	0.16
Match Status								
Winner	64.3	36	55.4	31				
Loser	35.7	20	44.6	25	0.93	0.33	0.93†	0.09
Player's Experience								
Less experienced	60.7	34	44.6	25				
Moderate experienced	19.6	11	37.5	21	4.55	0.10	4.5214†	0.20
High expert	19.6	11	17.9	10				

^{*} *P*<0.05, ** P<0.01; EFD= expected frequency distribution; †Fisher's exact test was applied due to EFD lower than 5 or less than 5 cases in one box

Results



Table 3. Frequency distribution (%) of match status according to contextual-related variables (Crosstab Command: Pearson's Chi-square, significance, expected frequency distribution, and effect size).

	N	Match	status					
Variables	Wi	Winner		Loser				
	%	n	%	n	χ^2	P	EFD	ES
Challenge request								
Yes	42.9	24	57.1	32				
No	57.1	32	42.9	24	2.29	0.13	2.29†	0.14
Challenge success								
Yes	66.1	37	33.9	19				
No	33.9	19	66.1	37	11.57	<0.01**	11.78†	0.32

P<0.05, ** P<0.01; EFD= expected frequency distribution; †Fisher's exact test was applied due to EFD lower than 5 or less than 5 cases in one box

Table 4. Results of success in challenge request according to the independent variables.

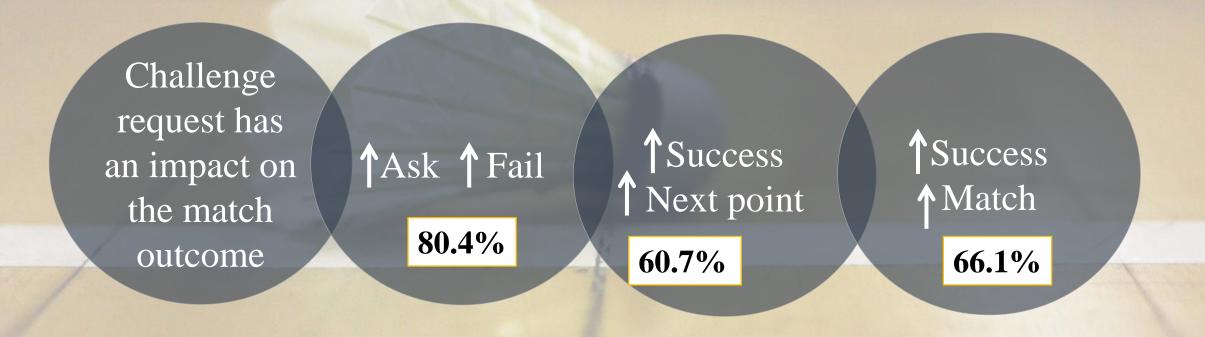




							`	,
Success in challenge request	В	SE	Wald	Df	P	OR	Lower	Upper
Intercept	89	.90	.98	1	.32			
Request (a) Yes	2.89	.56	27.00	1	.00	.65	15	2.15
Next point (b) Winning	44	.57	.59	1	.44	.65	.21	1.98
Interval (c) 1-11	12	.58	.04	1	.83	.89	.28	2.76
Games in favor (d)								
0 Challenge left (e)	05	.69	.01	1	.92	.95	.32	2.84
1 Score-line (f)	31	.78	.16	1	.70	.74	.16	3.38
Winning International years (g)	.26	.63	.16	1	.69	1.29	.38	4.44
Less experienced	.23	.74	.10	1	.75	1.26	.30	5.36
Moderate experience Match result (h)	1.00	.78	1.63	1	.20	2.72	.59	12.64
Winner	-1.547	.711	4.73	1	.03	.21	.053	.86

OR (95% CI)

Notes: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001; OR, odds ratios; CI, confidence intervals. The baseline categories when OR = 1 were (a) no; (b) losing; (c) 11-21; (d) 1; (e) 2; (f) losing; (g) high expert and (h) loser





DISCUSSION

Incidents and quick decisions are essential

Endsley (1995)

91.1%

76.2%

Decision if requesting or not

Flow

Elite level

Experts are more accurate in decisionmaking

Mann, Williams, Ward and Janelle (2007)

Recognizing familiar experienced useful patterns

> Neville and Salmon (2016)

Jackson (1995)

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LIMITATIONS

- Sample not large
- Further research validity and utility



PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

- When to make the request or not is a decision that each player can do, but after that, he/she should know the consequences of this action.
- The possibility of developing training programs for helping athletes to manage these situations

Questionnaire



https://goo.gl/forms/XSSye50MCiu5X9X32