



CAPTURING STREET SOCCER GAME PERFORMANCES AND WORKLOAD DURING HOMELESS WORLD CUP

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Authors' Contribution: A – Study design; B – Data collection; C – Statistical analysis; D – Manuscript Preparation; E – Funds Collection

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Accepted for Publication: January 27, 2023

Published: April 28, 2023

DOI: 10.17309/tmfv.2023.2.04

Abstract

Study purpose. This study intended to convert the description of the strategies utilized in street soccer matches to international competitions.

Materials and methods. Descriptive quantitative study was used that determined the participants by random sampling of the entire population. It acquired eight Indonesian national team athletes for the Homeless World Cup (HWC). The data was gathered from the six most important HWC matches, including those versus Zimbabwe, Israel, Romania, Brazil, Egypt, and the Netherlands, and examined using match footage. These six contests were chosen for their statistical analysis of decisive victories and defeats. Pearson Correlation was utilized for descriptive and inferential data analysis to evaluate the relationship between variables such as passing, shooting, goal, and goal allowed.

Results. As indicated by the high association between passing and shooting accuracy and goal-scoring against the opponent's goal, passing and shooting were dominating throughout street soccer matches, especially during big events such as the HWC.

Conclusions. This study may serve as a resource for all teams in the globe as they develop and implement training program plans to prepare street soccer teams in their various nations.

Keywords: Street soccer, Homeless World Cup, Shooting, Passing, Prominent abilities.

Introduction

Implementing the Homeless World Cup (HWC) that preserves societal ideals (Hendriks & Toepoel, 2020) for marginalized groups and gives opportunity for particular groups to represent their different countries must be memorable for all parties concerned. Not only do the athletes participating get new experiences, but so do the coaches. It even offers new views to the HWC's participating coaches. For street soccer coaches, training program references are required to help preparations for the championship match in a large tournament involving all nations. In the sport of street soccer, a training program that can explain the increase of players' skills has not yet been developed. In contrast to football, a systematic training program (Walker & Hawkins, 2018) emphasizes strength training (Silva et al., 2015), agility (Zouhal et al., 2019), power and speed (Sáez De Villarreal et al., 2015), and coordination (Popović et al., 2020).

There are currently just a few of nations that incorporate human rights protection teams with established programs. There was no regular street soccer competition in each country, such as the highest division of the soccer league or futsal. During the team preparation phase for the HWC tournament, only a handful of countries, including some in America, had adequately prepared their squads (Peachey et al., 2011) and Latin America, which have held distinctive street soccer events in their own nations in preparation for the HWC event.

The majority of prior study has focused on the social side, where a group of marginalized individuals have the option to engage in HWC activities (Jarvie & Ahrens, 2019; Magee, 2011; Magee & Jeanes, 2013), specifically addressing the link between poverty, playing chances, and individual alterations (Okada, 2021; Okada & Banda, 2018; Okada & Kashu, 2020). Moreover, a few of them pondered the idea of holding HWC (Attali et al., 2018). In addition to highlighting the importance of changing fate for the actors (players, referees, or coaches) after the HWC activity concluded, a review of the discussion of previous literature research reveals that

there was little discussion on technical issues directly related to large-scale street soccer matches. Furthermore, the predominance of technique and its influence on the eventual result of the match are noticeable.

Only one relevant study explored technical and particular impacts on activities during HWC matches, such as pulse and physiological control for homeless players, and even then, only for women (Randers et al., 2018). Unfortunately, no one has investigated the importance of the players' talents as a foundation for finishing training programs and evaluating which elements require improvement. It appears that nothing has been known about street soccer. Thus, the purpose of this study was to analyze the talent of the most dominating player, which might greatly impact the outcome of the world championship match. It was a beneficial aspect of expanding the understanding and application of technical abilities in order to assist coaches with answers and methods.

Consequently, the purpose of this study was to explore the primary technical elements identified during street soccer matches. The primary purpose of this study appears to be to assist coaches in preparing street soccer teams that may resume play after a pandemic-induced hiatus of more than two years. On the other hand, it was anticipated that this study would offer an overview of the investigation of statistical match data that was more explicit about the dominance of technical talents that may contribute to the ultimate outcome of street soccer matches.

Materials and methods

Study participants

The research subjects were picked using a technique of total sampling. Moreover, they included eight members of the Indonesian national squad. All players agreed that they were willing to participate in the study voluntarily, and their personal information was kept strictly anonymous for research purposes. Ethics committee approval number 00169/KT.7.4/VI/2021 obtained through the Commission on Health Research Ethics PKU Hospital Yogyakarta issued a procedural research review and approved this research. All of participants and subjects approved and signed the inform consent before conducting the research.

Table 1. Research Subjects

Variable	Mean±SD
Age	25.14±2.09
Height	170.42±2.09
Weight	66.71±5.99
BMI	22.90±1.5
Player's Category:	
Narcotics, %	37.50±3
Urban Poor, %	62.50±5

Study organization

The Indonesian squad faced Zimbabwe, Bulgaria, Denmark, Israel, Romania, Brazil, Netherlands, Mexico, Egypt, and Portugal in six of their ten HWC matches. Six primary matches that were eligible for data collection were chosen. Video match observations were utilized to retrieve

data during the HWC tournament. Six of 10 matches were picked, with reasonably impressive victory percentages, along with a key encounter against one of the top-ranked nations in street soccer, Brazil. Thus, the development of the match would be measured quantitatively and compared to that of other nations. Passing (on- and off-target in each round and accumulation per match), shooting (on- and off-target in each round and accumulation per match), goals and goals allowed served as data gathering benchmarks.

Homeless World Cup: Brief Street Soccer Rules

The court is 22 meters long and 16 meters wide, with a board height of roughly 1.10 meters, so players may utilize the board to bounce the ball, with no chance of the ball leaving the court. As a result, each minute will be both physically and technically demanding, as well as strenuous. Maximum of 4 players per team on the court: 3 outfield players, 1 goalkeeper, plus 4 substitute players. Outfield players must not enter the penalty area. This rule applies to both attacking and defending players ("fishing for the ball" is not allowed). If a player from the defending team enters the penalty area, the other team receives a penalty. If a player from the attacking team enters the penalty area, the other team receives a free kick. At least one player must remain in the opposition half of play. A foul will be awarded against a team where the whole team is in its own half. As a result, the defense team will only have two players and one goalkeeper. On the other hand, with three outfield players, the offense team will be more viable, with passing and shooting as critical skills and abilities that may be contribute to the team's victory.

Statistical Analysis

The data analysis included descriptive statistical computations and Pearson Correlation to determine how the link between each component may impact the match's course and outcome.

Results

The statistical picture for six of the ten matches between Indonesia and Zimbabwe, Israel, Romania, Brazil, Egypt, and the Netherlands was shown in Tables 2 and 3. Passing and shooting were made more detailed by displaying on-target and off-target kicks in both the first and second halves, as well as the match's total accumulation and the passing accuracy from each game. The computation indicator for accuracy is based on on-target passing or shooting divided by the total passing or shooting attempts in a game.

After interpreting the passing and shooting descriptions, the calculation statistics for passing and shooting accuracy were acquired, as shown in Table 4 and Figure 1. It can be observed that the highest passing accuracy achieved during the seven-goal game versus Israel. Meanwhile, the most impressive shooting accuracy emerged during the encounter between Indonesia and the Netherlands, with a shooting accuracy rating of 48 percent (Table 3) and 10 goals scored (Table 4). In addition, Figure 2 illustrates the goals scored against the opponent's goal and goals conceded by the Indonesian squad, which faced six out of ten countries throughout the HWC.

Table 2. Passing

Indonesia vs	Passing							Accuracy (%)
	Round 1		Round 2		Total			
	On-target	Off-target	On-target	Off-target	On-target	Off-target	Full match	
Zimbabwe	25	5	30	7	55	12	67	82
Israel	52	7	33	6	85	13	98	87
Romania	14	7	17	5	31	12	43	72
Brazil	11	10	15	6	26	16	42	62
Egypt	29	9	12	4	41	13	54	76
Netherlands	33	4	28	10	61	14	75	81

Table 3. Shooting

Indonesia vs	Shooting							Accuracy (%)
	Round 1		Round 2		Total			
	On-target	Off-target	On-target	Off-target	On-target	Off-target	Full match	
Zimbabwe	4	8	7	7	11	15	26	35
Israel	8	1	10	3	18	4	22	32
Romania	5	2	7	3	12	5	17	29
Brazil	3	1	5	2	8	3	11	18
Egypt	5	9	5	2	10	11	21	24
Netherlands	7	4	6	4	13	8	21	48

Table 4. Accuracy of passing, shooting, goal, and goal conceded

Indonesia vs	Passing Accuracy	Shooting Accuracy	Enter (Goal)	Goal Conceded
Zimbabwe	82%	35%	9	2
Israel	87%	32%	7	2
Romania	72%	29%	5	3
Brazil	62%	18%	2	2
Egypt	76%	24%	5	4
Netherlands	81%	48%	10	1

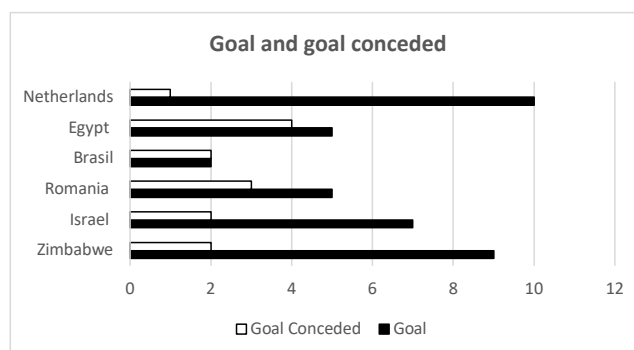


Fig. 2. Goal and goal-conceded by the Indonesian team in six street soccer matches at the HWC event

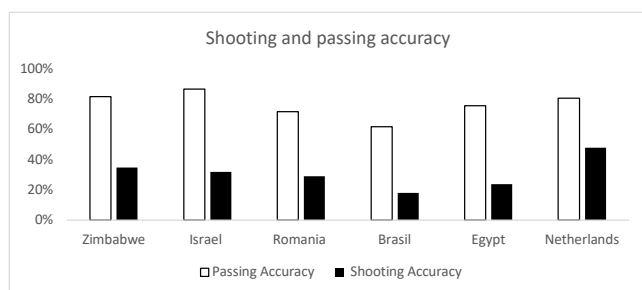


Fig. 1. Accuracy of shooting and passing by the Indonesian team in a street soccer match at the HWC

The association between passing on- and off-targets, shooting on- and off-targets, goals, and goals allowed was calculated. To determine how the connection between variables was determined from all recorded matches, the relationship between variables was measured using Pearson Correlation computations. Based on Sig. (2-tailed) and

Pearson Correlation (r), the statistical calculations revealed significant correlation ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$; $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$) between passing and shooting was very significant ($p: 0.019 < 0.05$; $r: 0.887 > 0.811$), so it passing accuracy ($p: 0.042 < 0.05$; $r: 0.827 > 0.811$) and shooting accuracy ($p: 0.006 < 0.01$; $r: 0.939 > 0.811$) were considerably associated with the incidence of goals against the opponent's goal. Meanwhile, it was able to calculate 16 opportunities. The correlation between the other factors was not statistically significant ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$; $r_{\text{count}} < r_{\text{table}}$).

Discussion

Diverse goals arose with the aim of bringing all peoples of the globe closer together, leaving no one behind. Since 2015, the United Nations has released the 2030 Agenda as a one-of-a-kind chance to inspire the emergence of global action for global development, which incorporates the Development

Table 5. Relationship between variables of the six recorded matches

Correlation between variables	Correlation		Correlation between variables	Correlation	
	r	Sig.		r	Sig.
Passing on target – Passing off target	-.284	.586	Shooting on target – Goal	.499	.314
Passing on target – Shooting on target	.887	.019*	Shooting on target – Goal conceded	-.284	.585
Passing on target – Shooting off target	.088	.868	Shooting off target – Goal	.552	.256
Passing on target – Goal	.679	.138	Shooting off target – Goal conceded	.153	.772
Passing on target – Goal conceded	-.422	.404	Goal – Goal conceded	-.504	.308
Passing off target – Shooting on target	-.390	.445	Passing accuracy – Goal	.827	.042*
Passing off target – Shooting off target	-.526	.284	Shooting accuracy – Goal	.939	.006**
Passing off target – Goal	-.481	.334	Passing accuracy – Goal conceded	-.226	.667
Passing off target – Goal conceded	-.343	.506	Shooting accuracy – Goal conceded	-.622	.187
Shooting on target – Shooting off target	-.215	.682			

* There was a significant correlation (p-value < 0.05); ** There was a very significant correlation (p-value < 0.01)

and Peace mission (Lemke, 2016). It provides a synopsis of the 17 essential SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), which have been declared the priority for the next 15 years. Adjusted to the street soccer action held at the HWC event, the importance of this humanitarian activity is the eradication of poverty and the promotion of health and well-being (good health and well-being). HWC defends human values to a great degree, therefore empowering underprivileged groups to transform the stigma of being backward into the stigma of societal benefit (Hendriks & Toepoel, 2020). On the other South-East Asia members, such as Cambodia, which is in the southeastern part of the continent of Asia, Cambodia's robust economic expansion looks to be a driving force behind HWC's sustained success. Consequently, many soccer players have attained social engagement by learning, working, and enjoying the sport (Okada & Kashu, 2020). Sport may be an effective means of realizing social capital, with favorable effects on the mental health and substance abuse habits of individuals from marginalized and high-risk populations (Sherry & O'May, 2013).

Numerous studies have examined the economic, societal, and behavioral consequences toward HWC players (Jarvie & Ahrens, 2019; Okada & Banda, 2018; Okada & Kashu, 2020). One of the researchers, Randers (Randers et al., 2012, 2018, 2020), centered on discussing the physiological repercussions of a person's participation in recreational street soccer activities. This study examined how small-sided games have been demonstrated to boost the body's capacity, maximal oxygen consumption (VO₂max), body composition, blood pressure, and blood fat levels (Randers et al., 2012). Games can impact activity habits and health factors (Randers et al., 2020), especially range measurements, heart rate, blood samples, and tiredness assessment. The most extensive research indicates that high-intensity exercise during street soccer training may be an effective way for male players to enhance their physical fitness and cardiovascular health (Randers et al., 2012). According to another studies, street soccer involves a fast heart rate and intense repetition of motions (Randers et al., 2018) – coupled with the follow-up intervention, which led to the conclusion that high intensity was predicted to improve health status in both the short and long term as a result of routine participation, which

involved movement patterns, physiological needs, high acceleration, player load, average pulse rate, blood plasma, and the level of perceived fatigue, despite the relatively low total cruising range, the number of running repetitions, and speed (Randers et al., 2020).

For the first time, there were still few references that matched or corresponded with earlier findings. Most of the prior study has been on the social implications of HWC (Jarvie & Ahrens, 2019; Magee & Jeanes, 2013; Sherry & O'May, 2013), particularly the relationship between poverty, playing opportunities, and individual changes (Okada, 2021; Okada & Banda, 2018; Okada & Kashu, 2020). Consequently, this study might be considered as the first technical discussion in the street soccer literature review. Only one significant research investigated the physiological effects on pulse and sign control for homeless players, and even then, only for women (Randers et al., 2018), not males. Hence, this study addresses the issue of acquiring more technical concerns tied directly to large-scale street soccer matches, especially in males, while also emphasizing the need of preparing technical and physical components for all future participants.

Due to a lack of data from the street soccer skills investigation throughout the game. Thus, data modified for the primary kind of foot motion pattern in kicking and lower extremity performance in general must be compared. Football and futsal, two related or comparable sports, were acquired. The distinction was in the field's size, shape, and alteration regulations. Using futsal-specific testing, it was determined that elite futsal athletes have higher shooting and passing skills compared to semi-elite athletes (Naser & Ali, 2016). According to football research, the world's best teams are more likely to make repeated long passes and more short passes than their vanquished opponents (Rampinini et al., 2009). Thus, it was proportional to the number of goals scored and the number of goals scored per possession by the winning side. In addition, (Olsen, 2013) attempting to quantify the passing ability of soccer players in international events, researchers discovered that 57 percent of goals were scored following a period of short passes.

One season of study comparing multiple elite futsal teams from Brazil, Spain, and Australia led to the conclusion

that the Brazilian team had the greatest possession of the ball compared to other teams and produced more passes on target per minute played than the Australian team. However, Australian players engaged in more intense exercises than their Spanish counterparts (Doğramacı et al., 2015). Less high-intensity activity expenditure, superior ball possession, and passing accuracy identified as crucial factors distinguishing between successful and poor match performances based on these data. According to this study, there was a correlation between the match with the greatest passing accuracy value and the number of shots on target. It was also consistent with a soccer study that identified the quantity of short passes as one of the game's deciding factors (Rampinini et al., 2009). Ironically, especially for street soccer players in the HWC tournament, the player's background was the most essential thing. It should be emphasized that several athletes were formerly addicted to drugs. Consequently, they could not be compared to elite futsal and soccer players in terms of fitness and technique. The remaining players on this national squad were classified as urban poor. In addition to providing data on player fitness, this study chose to highlight the skill component related to technical performance on the field. Passing on target was positively connected with the amount of shots on target in HWC championship-level street soccer. The greater the number of players that successfully pass the ball on target, the better the likelihood of reasonably huge shooting opportunities ($0.019 > 0.05$). Consequently, although this study found no significant correlation between passing on target and the number of goals ($0.138 > 0.05$), it can be assumed that it would provide more opportunities for players to score more goals based on the results of the statistical calculation of the correlation, which revealed a significant and very significant relationship between passing ($0.042 < 0.05$) and shooting ($0.006 < 0.01$) and the occurrence of goals against the opposition.

There was evidence of the advantages of engaging in frequent street soccer activities, which were extremely precise in their discussion of the health benefits of small-sided games. The research findings might serve as the basis for a further investigation into the peculiarities of street soccer as seen from a technical perspective. Only Randers' research examined the physiological characteristics of the global sport of street soccer (Randers et al., 2012, 2018, 2020). In addition to the research findings, various comparison studies on the features of futsal and football were also included. According to the research findings, it may aid coaches in analyzing, concocting, designing, and deciding systematic and planned training regimes for street soccer teams from any country prior to the end of the pandemic and the return of HWC competitions. Therefore, the research results may characterize the features of street soccer during the HWC performance.

Conclusions

Passing and shooting were the most prevalent strategies that determined the outcome of street soccer matches. The high correlation between passing and shooting accuracy in producing goals against the opponent's goal was particularly evident during the HWC competition. Both skills must be mastered to attain the highest levels of success in street soccer, both nationally and internationally. This information

might be useful for coaches in identifying possible errors during the game and enhancing strategy formulation in both training and competition.

Acknowledgment

The researcher expresses gratitude to Rumah Cemara as the leading that cares about marginalized communities and provides substantial support from the beginning of competition preparations to its ending. Also, to the coaching staff of the Indonesian Homeless World Cup squad, who offer the researcher the opportunity to support the team as a coach assistant and data analyst throughout the preparation and competition phases, respectively. Moreover, this work has no conflicts of interest.

Conflict of interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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ФІКСАЦІЯ ПОКАЗНИКІВ ІГРИ У ВУЛИЧНИЙ ФУТБОЛ ТА РОБОЧОГО НАВАНТАЖЕННЯ ПІД ЧАС ЧЕМПІОНАТУ СВІТУ З ФУТБОЛУ ДЛЯ БЕЗХАТЬКІВ

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Авторський вклад: А – дизайн дослідження; В – збір даних; С – статаналіз; D – підготовка рукопису; Е – збір коштів

Реферат. Стаття: 8 с., 5 табл., 2 рис., 23 джерела.

Мета дослідження. Метою цього дослідження було конвертувати опис стратегій, які використовують у вуличних футбольних матчах, у міжнародні змагання.

Матеріали та методи. Використовували описове кількісне дослідження, яке визначало учасників шляхом випадкової вибірки з усієї сукупності. В результаті було визначено вісім спортсменів національної збірної Індонезії для Чемпіонату світу для безхатьків (ЧСБ). Дані збирали з шести найважливіших матчів ЧСБ, які включали матчі проти Зімбабве, Ізраїлю, Румунії, Бразилії, Єгипту та Нідерландів, і вивчали з використанням записів матчів. Ці шість змагань були вибрані для статистичного аналізу вирішальних перемог і поразок. Для описового та інференційного аналізу даних використовували кореляцію Пірсона з метою оцінки зв'язку між такими змінними, як передача, удар, гол і пропущений гол.

Результати. Як показує високий зв'язок між точністю передачі та удару та забитим м'ячем у ворота суперника, передачі та удари домінували під час усіх вуличних футбольних матчів, особливо під час великих змагань, таких як ЧСБ.

Висновки. Це дослідження може слугувати ресурсом для всіх команд у світі, коли вони розробляють і впроваджують плани тренувальних програм для підготовки команд із вуличного футболу в своїх різних країнах.

Ключові слова: вуличний футбол, Чемпіонат світу для безхатьків, удар, передача, видатні здібності.

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Cite this article as: Mulyawan, R., Sumaryanti, & Nugroho, S. (2023). Capturing Street Soccer Game Performances and Workload During Homeless World Cup. *Physical Education Theory and Methodology*, 23(2), 179-184. <https://doi.org/10.17309/tmfv.2023.2.04>

Received: 28.11.2022. Accepted: 27.01.2023. Published: 28.04.2023

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