



Moral, competence, and status values in youth sports: predictors of attitude to moral decision-making

*Valores morales, de competencia y de estatus en deportes juveniles:
predictores de la actitud ante decisiones morales*

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Abstract

Introduction: Youth sports values play a critical role in shaping moral decision-making, particularly in sports competitions.

Objective: This study aimed to investigate the influence of moral, competence, and status values on moral decision-making among Indonesian adolescent athletes, focusing on acceptance of cheating, acceptance of gamesmanship, and maintaining proportionality in winning.

Methodology: The research involved 173 school athletes aged 12 to 18 years. Multiple regression analysis was used to assess the predictive power of these values on ethical attitudes. **Results:** Moral values significantly predicted reduced acceptance of cheating ($\beta = -0.249$, $p = 0.008$) and increased keeping winning in proportion ($\beta = 0.323$, $p = 0.000$), highlighting their critical role in fostering ethical decision-making. In contrast, status values were strong predictors of both acceptance of cheating ($\beta = 0.351$, $p = 0.000$) and acceptance of gamesmanship ($\beta = 0.434$, $p = 0.000$), while negatively influencing keeping winning in proportion ($\beta = -0.216$, $p = 0.015$). Competence values, however, showed no significant impact across all indicators ($p > 0.05$), suggesting a limited role in shaping moral attitudes.

Discussion: These findings underscore the predictive power of moral and status values in determining ethical attitudes among youth athletes, with status values emerging as a potential risk factor for unethical behavior.

Conclusions: Moral values play a vital role in promoting fairness in youth sports, whereas status-driven motivations require careful management to mitigate unethical behavior. Educators and coaches should prioritize moral development to foster integrity.

Keywords

Competence values; ethical behavior in sports; moral decision-making; moral values; status values; youth sports values.

Resumen

Introducción: Los valores deportivos juveniles son esenciales en la toma de decisiones morales, especialmente en la competición deportiva.

Objetivo: Este estudio investigó la influencia de los valores morales, de competencia y de estatus en la toma de decisiones morales de los atletas adolescentes indonesios, enfocándose en la aceptación de trampas, el juego limpio y la proporcionalidad para ganar.

Metodología: Participaron 173 atletas escolares de 12 a 18 años, y se utilizó un análisis de regresión múltiple para evaluar el poder predictivo de estos valores sobre las actitudes éticas.

Resultados: Los valores morales predijeron significativamente una menor aceptación de las trampas ($\beta = -0,249$, $p = 0,008$) y un mayor compromiso con la proporcionalidad de ganar ($\beta = 0,323$, $p = 0,000$), destacando su papel clave en la toma de decisiones éticas. Los valores de estatus predijeron la aceptación de trampas ($\beta = 0,351$, $p = 0,000$) y del juego limpio ($\beta = 0,434$, $p = 0,000$), pero afectaron negativamente la tendencia a mantener la proporcionalidad ($\beta = -0,216$, $p = 0,015$). Los valores de competencia no mostraron un impacto significativo ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusiones: Los valores morales juegan un papel crucial en la promoción de la justicia en el deporte juvenil, mientras que los valores de estatus podrían influir en el comportamiento poco ético, lo que requiere una gestión cuidadosa por parte de educadores y entrenadores para fomentar la integridad.

Palabras clave

Valores de competencia; comportamiento ético en el deporte; toma de decisiones morales; valores morales; valores de estatus; valores del deporte juvenil.

Introduction

Youth sports serve as a vital platform for fostering personal and social development, offering opportunities for teamwork, moral reasoning, and discipline (Adell et al., 2019; International Fair Play Committee, 2019; Dionigi et al., 2018; Eime et al., 2013; Fraser-Thomas et al., 2005; Grigaitė-Bliūmienė, 2020; Holt et al., 2017). However, the competitive nature of sports can also give rise to unethical behaviors, such as cheating, gamesmanship, and aggression, which undermine fair play and the moral growth of young athletes (Kavussanu, 2008; Kavussanu et al., 2008). Understanding the role of values and motivational orientations in influencing these behaviors is crucial to promoting ethical attitudes in youth sports.

Recent studies emphasize the importance of values such as respect and equality as priorities in physical education, particularly in shaping moral reasoning and social development in youth sports settings (Ramirez et al., 2021). The implementation of educational programs that integrate these values has shown the potential to foster prosocial behaviors and ethical decision-making. Such approaches highlight the critical role of physical education in character-building and promoting fairness.

Recent cases highlight the pervasive nature of unethical behaviors in sports. Incidents like ball tampering in cricket, as seen in the Australian team's scandal in 2018, or players feigning injuries to manipulate outcomes in soccer, showcase how even professional athletes prioritize winning over integrity (Kavussanu & Al-Yaaribi, 2021). Similarly, instances of verbal abuse or unsporting tactics aimed at destabilizing opponents are frequently observed in youth sports, reflecting a troubling normalization of such behaviors at developmental levels (Kavussanu & Stanger, 2017). These actions compromise the spirit of fair play and emphasize the urgent need to address the values that underpin athletes' decision-making processes.

Indonesia presents a rich cultural backdrop where positive youth development can address issues such as aggression in youth sports or the normalization of unethical behaviors, like manipulative tactics in matches or pressures that prioritize status over sportsmanship. For instance, recent cases in Indonesia involving match-fixing allegations in football and unethical coaching practices underline the need for value-driven interventions to cultivate moral and ethical decision-making among youth athletes (Dimitrova & Wiium, 2022). Additionally, the development of universal values instruments tailored to specific cultural contexts, such as Indonesia, provides a reliable framework for evaluating and fostering values like respect, fairness, and responsibility in sports (Purnomo et al., 2024).

Youth sports values play a crucial role in shaping athletes' attitudes and behaviors, encompassing moral values (e.g., fairness, respect), competence values (e.g., skill development, achievement), and status values (e.g., recognition, social prestige) (Lee et al., 2008; Nascimento Junior et al., 2022). Moral values have been linked to prosocial behaviors, such as helping teammates and respecting opponents, while status values often correlate with antisocial behaviors, such as cheating and gamesmanship, driven by a desire for external validation (Hsu, 2018; Kavussanu et al., 2013; Lee et al., 2008; Yaffe et al., 2021). Competence values, focusing on mastery and self-improvement, have shown mixed associations with ethical behaviors, suggesting a complex interplay between these dimensions (Lee et al., 2008). These dimensions of youth sports values illustrate the diverse ways in which values influence ethical attitudes and behaviors in athletic environments.

Ethical attitudes in sports can be assessed through constructs like acceptance of cheating, acceptance of gamesmanship, and keeping winning in proportion. Acceptance of cheating and gamesmanship reflects tolerance for behaviors like intentionally fouling opponents or bending rules to gain an advantage. Conversely, keeping winning in proportion emphasizes balancing competition with respect for opponents and ethical principles (Kavussanu & Boardley, 2009; Lee et al., 2008; Ntoumanis, 2013). The increasing prevalence of moral disengagement, where athletes rationalize unethical actions to protect their self-image, further complicates efforts to address these behaviors (Bandura, 1995, 2004).

The Indonesian context offers a unique lens to explore these dynamics, given its emphasis on character education and cultural diversity. While global research has extensively examined youth sports values in Western contexts, limited studies have focused on how these values shape moral decision-making in non-Western settings. This gap is critical, as cultural norms and coaching practices in Indonesia may uniquely influence the development of values and ethical behaviors in sports.



This study aims to examine the influence of moral, competence, and status values on attitudes to moral decision-making, specifically focusing on acceptance of cheating, acceptance of gamesmanship, and keeping winning in proportion among Indonesian youth athletes. By linking value orientations to ethical attitudes, the findings will contribute to the global discourse on youth sports values and offer practical recommendations for fostering fairness and respect in competitive sports. Furthermore, the study seeks to inform educational and coaching practices to address the growing normalization of unethical behaviors in sports and promote a culture of integrity

Method

This study employed a cross-sectional research design, where all data were collected at a single point in time. Before conducting the study, ethical approval was obtained from the human research ethics committee of the lead researcher's university. Initially, the researchers contacted each school to request permission to involve student-athletes, as the participants were school-aged individuals between 12 and 18 years old. Upon receiving approval, the researchers explained the purpose of the study to the school representatives, who subsequently provided written consent for the research to proceed.

Participants

The participants in this study were 173 athletes in Indonesia, with an age range of 12-18 years (mean age = 15.11 years). Participants were school athletes in team (49.1%) and individual (50.9%) sports. Participants have at least competed at the provincial level. Of these, 58.4% were male and 41.6% female, ensuring a gender-balanced sample. The participants were athletes in various types of sports activities, including both team-based sports (e.g., basketball, volleyball, and futsal) and individual sports (e.g., swimming, athletics, and badminton), providing a comprehensive representation of youth engagement in sports.

Procedure

Data collection took place at each participating school. Before completing the questionnaires, participants were required to provide written consent. The researchers provided a brief explanation of the study's purpose and instructions for completing the questionnaire. Participants were assured that all information collected would remain confidential and that they could withdraw from the study at any time without consequence. Additionally, the researchers emphasized that there were no right or wrong answers and encouraged participants to respond based on their current perceptions. Students were asked to complete the questionnaires during a designated time arranged by their teachers and the research team. Each session lasted approximately 5-10 minutes, and participants were given clear instructions on how to complete the questionnaires. Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured, and students were informed that they could withdraw from the study at any time without consequence.

Instrument

To examine the variables of interest in this study, two well-established instruments were utilized: the Attitudes to Moral Decision-Making in Youth Sport Questionnaire-2 (AMDYSQ-2) and the Youth Sport Values Questionnaire-2 (YSVQ-2)

AMDYSQ-2

The Attitudes to Moral Decision-Making in Youth Sport Questionnaire-2 (AMDYSQ-2) (Whitehead et al., 2013) was used to assess participants' attitudes towards moral decision-making in sports. This instrument measures three dimensions: acceptance of cheating (AC), acceptance of gamesmanship (AG), and keeping winning in proportion (KWIP). Acceptance of cheating refers to an individual's willingness to tolerate or justify dishonest actions that violate the rules of the sport to gain an unfair advantage. This includes deliberate behaviors that contravene the established regulations in pursuit of success, reflecting a lack of adherence to fair play principles. Acceptance of gamesmanship is the extent to which an individual endorses manipulative or unsporting tactics that, while not explicitly against the rules, violate the spirit of fairness in sport. These tactics are often employed to distract or unsettle opponents psychologically without directly breaking the rules. In contrast, keeping winning in proportion refers to maintaining a balanced perspective on the importance of winning, where success is valued but not



placed above ethical considerations, sportsmanship, or moral principles. This dimension emphasizes achieving victory without compromising integrity or fairness. Participants respond on a 5-point Likert scale, where higher scores indicate stronger agreement with moral or ethical behavior in sports. The AMDYSQ-2 is recognized for its strong psychometric properties, with Cronbach's alpha values above 0.80, making it a reliable tool for assessing ethical attitudes in youth sports.

YSVQ-2

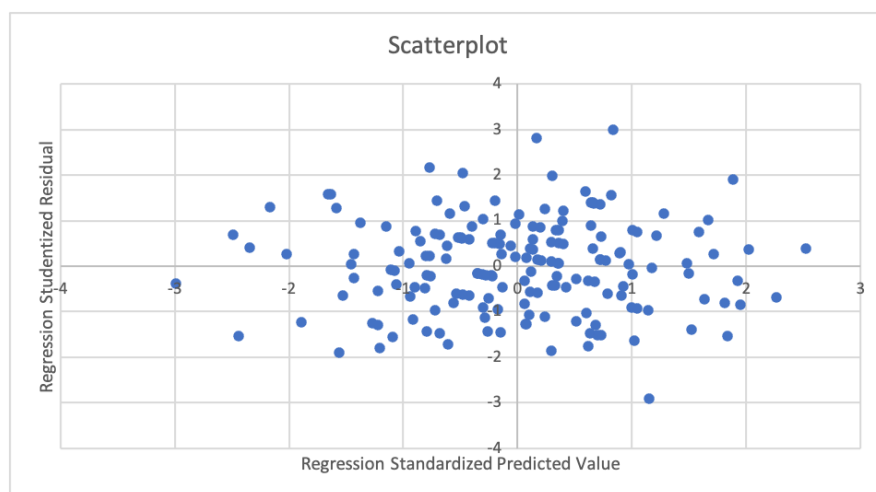
Sports values were measured using the Youth Sport Values Questionnaire-2 (YSVQ-2), developed by Lee et al. (2013). This questionnaire consists of 13 items divided into three subscales: moral values (MV), which refer to the principles and standards that guide individuals to make ethical decisions in sports; competence values (CV), which relate to an individual's belief in the importance of skill development, achievement, and self-improvement in sports. This dimension focuses on the value placed on personal growth through effort, learning, and mastery of sport-specific skills; and status values (SV), refer to the significance placed on recognition, prestige, and social standing within the sporting context. This includes the desire for acknowledgment, respect, and admiration from others, whether it be from peers, coaches, or society at large. Participants responded to each item on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from -1 (the opposite of what I believe) to 5 (extremely important to me). The YSVQ-2 has been widely validated and demonstrates strong reliability, with Cronbach's alpha values consistently above 0.80 in previous studies.

Data analysis

Initial data analysis included descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and standard multiple regression conducted using SPSS version 27. All the main assumptions (normality, linearity, homoscedasticity, and multicollinearity) required for statistical tests were met. The multivariate approach allows for the examination of how multiple predictors simultaneously influence the outcome variables. In this study, multiple regression analysis was conducted to test whether the combination of three indicators of youth sports values (MV, CV, and SV) influenced the attitude to moral decision-making behavior (AC, AG, and KWIP) during the match.

In this study, the data were normally distributed with significance ranging from .078 to .339. The study had significant linearity and no multicollinearity problems were found among the variables analyzed, as indicated by the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values ranging from 1.459 to 1.903. This value is below the acceptable threshold, which is 5 or 10. In addition, no heteroscedasticity was found based on the distribution of residual points which were randomly distributed and did not have a specific pattern seen in the distribution of residuals (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity test



Results

Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis revealed the overall scores for youth sports values (YSV) and Attitude to Moral Decision-making in Youth Sports (AMDMYS) among the sample of 173 school athletes.

Table 1. The mean scores of AMDYSQ-2 and YSVQ-2

Category	N	%	Attitude to moral decision-making in Youth sports			Youth sport values		
			AC	AG	KWIP	MV	CV	SV
Male	101	58,4	45,3	57,2	74,1	69,9	74,9	52,4
Female	72	41,6	38,4	49,9	78,1	67,2	75,1	45,9
Individual	88	50,9	41,3	50,8	77,0	70,3	76,9	48,9
Team	85	49,1	43,5	57,6	77,9	67,2	77,0	50,5
Age 12-13	26	15,0	45,7	53,1	68,3	62,5	66,8	51,0
Age 14-15	65	37,6	45,4	54,2	59,4	54,6	58,6	47,6
Age 16-18	82	47,4	44,4	54,9	66,6	60,7	64,4	48,6

Note: AC = acceptance of cheating; AG = acceptance of gamesmanship; KWIP = keeping winning in proportion; MV = moral values; CV = competence values; SV = status values

The overall mean from highest to lowest score is as follows: KWIP (M=77.47, SD= 13.69), CV (M=75.03, SD=14.73), MV (M=68.81, SD=14.29), AG (M=54.19, SD=14.83), SV (M=49.77, SD=19.48), and AC (M=42.42, SD=17.14).

Correlational Analysis

The first stage of this study involved examining the correlations between key variables: AC, AG, and KWIP, and the predictor variables: moral, competence, and status values. The correlation analysis examines the relationships between the dimensions of youth sports values (MV, CV, and SV) and the indicators of moral decision-making in sports (AC, AG, and KWIP) (Table 2).

Table 2. Correlation between attitude and sport values

Indicators	Pearson Correlation (Sig two-tailed)			
	Moral Values	Competence Values	Status Values	Youth Sport Values
Acceptance of Cheating	-.169* (p = .000)	-.077 (p = .316)	.180* (p = .018)	.000 (p = .997)
Acceptance of Gamesmanship	.003 (p = .971)	.037 (p = 6.32)	.315** (p = .000)	.166* (p = .029)
Keeping winning in proportion	.270** (p = .000)	.145 (p = .057)	-.041 (p = .593)	.130 (p = .088)

*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); **Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Based on Table 2, the results indicate that MV has a significant negative relationship with AC ($r = -0.169$, $p = 0.000$), suggesting that individuals with higher moral values are less likely to tolerate cheating. Similarly, MV shows a positive and significant relationship with KWIP ($r = 0.270$, $p = 0.000$), highlighting the role of morality in maintaining a balanced perspective on winning. SV, on the other hand, demonstrates a positive correlation with AC ($r = 0.180$, $p = 0.018$) and a moderate positive correlation with AG ($r = 0.315$, $p = 0.000$), suggesting that individuals who prioritize status are more inclined to accept unethical practices in sports. CV, however, shows weak and statistically insignificant relationships with all indicators.

Multiple regression Analysis

The second stage of the analysis uses multiple regression analysis. The purpose of multiple regression analysis is to explore the predictive influence of MV, CV, and SV on AC, AG, and KWIP. This statistical method helps identify which predictors significantly contribute to the outcome variable while accounting for the effects of other variables in the model. This was done to identify which values had the strongest impact on moral decision-making in youth sports (Table 3).

Table 3. Youth sports values as predictors of attitude to moral decision-making in youth sports

Variable	F	R2	Sig.
Acceptance of Cheating	7.257	.114	.000
Acceptance of Gamesmanship	8.515	.131	.000
Keeping winning in proportion	6.637	.105	.000

Note: Predictors = moral, competence, and status values



Based on Table 3, it is known that there is a significant influence of the predictors of morality, competence, and status values on the three variables, AC ($R^2 = .114/11.4\%$), AG ($R^2 = .131/13.1\%$), and KWIP ($R^2 = .105/10.5\%$). The significance ($p = 0.000$) for all three models confirms that moral, competence, and status values significantly predict the dependent variables. These results highlight the influence of youth sports values on attitudes toward moral decision-making in youth sports, particularly their impact on ethical and competitive behaviors in sports contexts.

The partial impact of each predictor on each variable of AMDMYS can be shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Regression coefficient table

Indicator	Moral Values	Competence Values	Status Values
	β (sig.)	β (sig.)	β (sig.)
Acceptance of Cheating	-.249 (.008)	-.116 (.248)	.351 (.000)
Acceptance of Gamesmanship	-.099 (.284)	-.141 (.157)	.434 (.000)
Keeping winning in proportion	.323 (.000)	.065 (.517)	-.216 (.015)

Note: β = standardised regression coefficients; sig = p-value

The standardized regression coefficients and significance values examine the influence of youth sports values on indicators of AC, AG, and KWIP. MV is significantly impacted by AC ($\beta = -0.249$) and KWIP ($\beta = 0.323$), indicating that higher moral values reduce acceptance of cheating and promote a balanced perspective on winning. SV significantly predicts all three indicators, showing a positive impact with AC ($\beta = 0.351$) and AG ($\beta = 0.434$) but a negative influence with KWIP ($\beta = -0.216$). This suggests that individuals who prioritize status are more likely to tolerate unethical behaviors and less likely to maintain ethical perspectives on competition. In contrast, CV are not significantly impacted by any indicator, reflecting their limited influence on moral decision-making. These findings highlight the pivotal roles of moral and status values in shaping ethical attitudes and behaviors in youth sports.

Discussion

This study explored the influence of youth sports values—moral, competence, and status values—on attitudes to moral decision-making in youth sports, specifically focusing on the acceptance of cheating, acceptance of gamesmanship, and keeping winning in proportion. The results provide significant insights into how these values shape ethical behaviors and attitudes in youth sports, shedding light on the underlying mechanisms that drive moral decision-making.

The findings indicate that moral values significantly reduce acceptance of cheating ($\beta = -0.249$, $p = 0.008$) and positively influence keeping winning in proportion ($\beta = 0.323$, $p = 0.000$). These results are consistent with previous research emphasizing the role of moral values in fostering ethical behavior and adherence to the principles of fairness and honesty in sports (Whitehead et al., 2013). Stupuris (2018) also found that positive sports values were negatively correlated with antisocial behavior. Moral values act as an internal compass that guides athletes to prioritize fairness over personal or team gains, discouraging actions that compromise the integrity of the game. The significant positive relationship with keeping winning in proportion highlights how moral values promote a balanced perspective on competition, ensuring that the desire to win does not override ethical considerations. This aligns with social-cognitive theory, which posits that individuals with higher moral reasoning are less likely to justify unethical behaviors (Bandura, 1991). In youth sports, fostering moral values through targeted educational programs and role modeling by coaches can instill a strong foundation for ethical decision-making.

In contrast, status values showed a significant positive relationship with acceptance of cheating ($\beta = 0.351$, $p = 0.000$) and acceptance of gamesmanship ($\beta = 0.434$, $p = 0.000$), but a negative relationship with keeping winning in proportion ($\beta = -0.216$, $p = 0.015$). These results suggest that individuals who prioritize status are more likely to engage in or tolerate unethical behaviors if such actions enhance their social standing or recognition. The competitive nature of youth sports, where external rewards, such as praise, popularity, or social approval, often take precedence over intrinsic values like fairness or teamwork (Bredemeier & Shields, 2019). Athletes with high-status values may rationalize behaviors like cheating or gamesmanship as necessary to achieve success or maintain their reputation, reflecting a shift in priorities from ethical conduct to performance outcomes. The negative impact of status values

on keeping winning in proportion further emphasizes how an overemphasis on external validation can distort perceptions of fair play and ethical competition. This highlights the need for interventions that de-emphasize the pursuit of external rewards, encouraging athletes to focus on intrinsic motivations and ethical principles.

Interestingly, competence values did not significantly influence any of the moral decision-making indicators ($p > 0.05$). This finding contrasts with prior studies that have linked competence values with prosocial behaviors and intrinsic motivation in sports (Lee et al., 2013). One possible explanation is that competence values, which emphasize skill development and mastery, are primarily focused on personal achievement rather than interpersonal dynamics or ethical considerations. While competence values may motivate athletes to improve their performance, they do not necessarily guide decisions about fairness, cheating, or gamesmanship. Additionally, the non-significant findings for competence values may reflect the context of youth sports, where the development of technical skills is often overshadowed by the pressure to win or gain social recognition. This suggests that while competence is an essential component of athletic success, its influence on moral decision-making may depend on how it is integrated with other values, such as moral and status values.

While this study provides valuable insights, it is not without limitations. The cross-sectional design limits the ability to infer causality, and future longitudinal studies could provide a clearer understanding of how these values evolve and influence moral decision-making. Additionally, contextual factors such as cultural norms, coaching styles, and peer influences were not explored in this study but may play a significant role in shaping youth sports values. Investigating these factors in future research could provide a more holistic understanding of moral development in sports.

Conclusions

This study demonstrates the critical role of youth sports values in influencing moral decision-making. Moral values emerged as a key predictor of ethical attitudes, while status values were linked to a higher tolerance for unethical behaviors. Competence values, though important for personal achievement, showed limited impact on moral decision-making. These findings emphasize the need for targeted interventions to strengthen moral values and reduce the emphasis on status-driven motivations, fostering an ethical and inclusive sporting environment for youth athletes.

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