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**Exploratory Study on Ethiopian Premier League New League
Approach**

By: Mulugeta Taddesse

Advisor: Bewket Chekole. (Assist prof)

JULY, 2022

Bahir Dar, Ethiopia

BAHIR DAR UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADEMY
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE

**Exploratory Study on Ethiopian Premier League New League
Approach**

By: Mulugeta Tadesse Halefom

Advisor: Bewket Ch. (Assist prof)

A Thesis Submitted to Bahir Dar University, sport academy, In Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of sciences in
football coaching

JULY, 2022 Bahir Dar

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DECLARATION

this is to certify that the teesis ebited “ **exploratory study on Ethiopian premier league new league approach**” is my reale orginal work and all sources of material used in this tesis hhave been acknowledged. It has not previously formed on the basis for the awardof any degree, diploma, of any university. Other institune of higher learning or publication except where due acknowledgment is made in acknowedegments.

Mulugeta Tadesse Halefom

Name of the candidate

Date

place

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I hereby certify that I have supervised, read, and evaluate this thesis entitled “explanatory study of Ethiopian premier league new league approach by Mulugeta Tadesse prepared under my guidance. I recommend the thesis be submitted for oral defense.

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EXAMINER’S APPROVAL SHEET

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As members of the board of examiners, we examined this thesis entitled “Exploratory study of Ethiopian premier league new league approach by Mulugeta Tadesse. We hereby certify that the thesis is accepted for fulfilling the requirements for the award of the degree of “Master of Science in Football Coaching”.

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APPROVAL OF THESIS FOR DEFENCE

I hereby certify that I have supervised, read, and evaluated this thesis titled “Exploratory Study of Ethiopian Premier League New League Approach” by Mulugeta Tadesse Halefom prepared under my guidance. Recommend the thesis be submitted for oral defense.

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Department head	Signature	Date

Mulgeta Tadesse

Signature:- _____

Date: _____

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis manuscript to my mother, my daughter Shega Konjo Mulugeta, and my beloved family. As well as the researcher extended his dedication to the man who contribute even a piece of advice throughout my life to reach this stage.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to thank the almighty God who helped me to accomplish this study. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Bewket C. (Assist prof) for his detailed feedback and constructive comments to do this study. His invaluable commitment and meticulousness have made this research a reality.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATC	away team clubs
EFF	Ethiopian Football Federation
EP	European Premier League
HA	Home advantage
HFA	Home field advantage
HTC	Home team clubs

ABSTRACT

This study explains the impacts of the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach. The Ethiopian premier league was held in the five selected cities. The total subject for the study was two hundred forty (n=240) Men Ethiopian premier league participant players, coaches, coaching staff, and club leaders. All participant clubs in 2013 and 2014 E.C were included in this study. This study used three sampling techniques; first, all participant teams select by using the compressive sampling technique, second, the participant teams were grouped into two in a cluster sampling technique those were home and away teams, and finally from 600 total populations select 240 participant subjects in a purposive sampling technique based on Yamane sample size determination. The data were collected through open-ended and close-ended questionnaires and interviews. The quantitative data were analyzed by using Independent sample t-test statistical tools SPSS version 23 with a significance level of 0.05, and the qualitative data were analyzed by narration. Based on the analyzed data, the home teams benefited more than the away teams significantly from the impact of the Ethiopian premier league new league approach on the match result, economic impact, and psychological influence variables ($p=0.001$, $p>0.05$). The result of the study shows that five teams had the chance to play on their field (home) team and they were advantageous, and the remaining eleven teams had not the chance to play on their field (away) teams and they were disadvantageous in this new league approach. Therefore the study recommended that away teams should build standardized fields, and the Ethiopian football federation needs to consider and restore the regular league system.

Keywords: *new league approach, home advantage, football, and premier league.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, delimitation/scope of the study, and definitions of terms are presented.

1.1. Background of the study

the Ethiopian football federation (EFF) and club representatives held a joint press conference in Addis Ababa on September 6, 2020. It also discussed the possible start of the 2020/21 football season and made the necessary decisions. In medication with the clubs, the EFF also presented a 30-page document on health protocols to help resume football activity during the COVID-19 epidemic. One of the most important decisions they made was to hold a competition in the selected cities. As a result, the Ethiopian premier league has embarked on a new league-based approach to competition in the selected cities. Eliminating the return to home-to-home and away play style. (Dawit. T., 2021.)

the new league approach of the Ethiopian premier league, which has been in place since the 2020/21 session has decided to host a competition in only a few selected stadiums instead of regular home and away competitions. The Ethiopian Football Federation (EFF) has decided to hold the Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Bahir Dar, Hawassa, and Adama City tournaments one by one after the start of the Premier League. It's called the "new league system. " (D.Tolosa., 2021.)

The main purpose of this study is to explore the pressure on the Premier League by allowing the new Ethiopian Premier League fixtures to be held only in selected cities and for matches to be played without spectators. Another is a study designed to assess the extent to which teams that have had the opportunity to play on the field and the remaining teams that do not have the opportunity to play on the field are in the league.

The fact that the other Ethiopian Premier League was held only in the selected city instead of being held in a selected stadium is an inspire to this study. As a result of the decision to hold the new league system or competition only in selected cities, teams are not allowed to play in front of their stadiums or spectators. The resins motivated to conduct a study that could have an impact on the groups psychologically, economically, the influence of spectators, and the match result. Another is the unprecedented loss of fans, which has given me a unique opportunity to examine the impact on the history of the Ethiopian Premier League and Ethiopian professional football.

The main reason the researcher came up with this study is that the Ethiopian Premier League's hosted in the selected city. The Home-Field advantage has not been explained in this league approach. Regarding the Home Field advantage parameter, the league system was not assumed Off-Field clubs. Those are economic impact, match results, the avoidance of spectators and supporters, and the psychological pressure on the Home-Field advantage. For example, (Leite, 2017) researched. Home Advantage: Comparison between the major European football leagues in Spain, Turkey, and Belgium. According to a study of leagues, more than 60% of teams playing in all three leagues are successful. The findings show that home advantage is one of the best issues in the football result.

In another study, Ponzio & Scoppa, n.d. (2014). Does the home advantage depend on crowd support? Evidence from same-stadium match determinants of home advantage as home teams benefited by the spectator than away teams. Three main factors have been recognized and empirically analyzed in the literature: crowd support in psychological and economic impact; familiarity with the stadium; field size and weather conditions. In addition to the economic benefits of spectator income, playing field games also reduces hotel costs.

Other studies showed that the crowd size has a direct effect on the number of first yellow cards awarded to the away team in Cup final games (Anderson *et al.*, 2012). The referees tend to issue red cards and award penalties significantly more often against the away team (Pollard *et al.*, 2017). And demonstrated the positive influence of the referees awarded to home teams. The objective decision is to overcome the effect of social pressure from the stands of the spectator (Webb *et al.*, 2018).

Although I have not been able to find a similar study in Ethiopia, the value of playing on the field is much better than Off-Field. All the studies done on the above research ideas show that playing on the field helps to avoid economic downturns, and the best results are the teams that play on the field, while the other one helps to avoid distances from spectators and supporters. The main purpose of the study is to assess the impact of the Ethiopian Premier League competitions being held in selected cities, where the importance of the field is significant.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The main purpose of this study was to explore the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach. The current situation in the Ethiopian Premier League has a different league structure from that of the regular Premier League approach in the world. Based on Home Field advantage the researcher's inspiration in this study is the Off-Field clubs' spectator influence, match result, economic impact, and psychological influence.

Firstly the researcher was inspired by the match the results of Off-Field clubs. Regarded to home-advantage studies the home teams benefited in match results. The scientific studies of home advantage show that in a comparison between the major European football leagues home teams are better than aways. The finding of the study indicates that the odds of winning the top 10 European football leagues in the 2015 and 2016 games for home teams were 58.25% and 29.5% for away teams. The findings show that in the top 10 European football leagues home teams are more than advantageous than aways in match results. The Home Field advantage studies show that the best European football teams' match results are as follows; The home field advantage in European League (EP), the home field advantage was found to be 61.2% in 380 matches in Spain, 61% in 305 matches in Turkey, 60.7% in 240 matches in Belgium, 59.3% in 380 matches in Italy, 57.5% in 306 matches in Holland, 57% in 380 matches in France, 56.4% in 306 matches in Portugal, 56.2% in 306 matches in Germany, 56% in 380 matches in England, and 55.3% in 240 matches in Russian studies also well point to the importance of Home Field advantage, which is that teams playing on their fields have a better chance of winning (Inan, 2018).

The second reason to inspire the researcher to conduct this study is the psychological pressure of the spectator in teams playing outside of their field. The studies around the Home Field's psychological influence is shown that home teams have more advantage in scoring winning results on their home field. So many studies show that home teams psychologically more benefited than away (Inan, 2018b). The home team players and coaches are well aware of the existence of home advantage, their mental attitude before and during a game is certainly going to be affected the away teams. It is safe to say that fans feel this to be the most important aspect of home advantage.

However, it has been challenging to determine exactly how crowd support works (Pollard, 2014). The fans' importance in sports is acknowledged by the term the 12th man a figurative extra player for the home team. In football matches, home teams are indeed more successful when they play in front of their fans than when they play away (Bilalić *et al.*, 2021). Rendering to available scientific literature, it is likely that several individual factors interact with each other and influence the psychological and behavioral states of coaches, referees, and athletes in a manner yet to be established. (Arrese *et al.*, 2013) the scientific studies show that the impact of spectator about Home Advantage psychological influence home teams more benefited.

Home teams are psychologically benefited than away teams. several studies have proposed the influence of these factors on psychological and behavioral states in athletes, coaches, and referees. (Legaz arrese., & Moliner urdiales, 2013). Since players and coaches are well aware of the existence of home advantage, their mental attitude before and during a game is certainly going to be affected. This is the most obvious factor involved with home advantage and one that fans certainly believe to be dominant. However, the precise way in which crowd support has an effect has been difficult to pinpoint. (Pollard, 2014) The fans' importance in sports is acknowledged by the term the 12th man a figurative extra player for the home team. Sports teams are indeed more successful when they play in front of their fans than when they play away (Bilalić *et al.*, 2021)

The third reason inspired by the researcher is the economic pressure on teams playing from the outside of their field. Football is one of the most economical sectors in the world. It needed a higher amount of financial capacity to build influential clubs. The home field relevant study shows that the away team commonly economically influenced. An Economic Investigation to Home advantage in Football has shown that teams playing in their fields are more economically benefited than the teams playing out of their field. The economical benefits of home field teams are spectator ticket sales, T-Shirt revenue sales, and reduced hotel and travel costs (Koyama & Reade, 2014). The other relevant study shows that social forces and pressure have the potential to affect team building, and economic outcomes. So the first source of income for clubs is the sale of spectator tickets and t-shirt (Reilly & Witt, 2013). There is growing investigation evidence that during home matches most clubs sold a higher amount of t-shirts, especially in durable matches, are sold many t-shirts sold by home teams (Calleja *et al.*, 2022); the same result of the studies indicates home teams' are economically more advantageous than those away by so many issues (Balafoutas *et al.*, 2012)). There is evidence from real-life settings that a crowd can bias the home team clubs toward its preferred outcome. Specifically, home team support in professional sports is economically supported by spectators' tickets (D. Sauermann, 2016).

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General Objective of the study

The main purpose of the study was to explore the impacts of the Ethiopian Premier League's new league approach.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

1. To investigate the Ethiopian premier league new league approach match held only in the selected cities.
2. To evaluate the impact of clubs' field advantage on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach.
3. To examine the influence of spectators on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach participant clubs.

1.4 Research questions

1. what are the influences of the Ethiopian premier league's new approach held only in the selected cities?
2. what is the impact of clubs' field-advantage on the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach?
3. what is the influence of spectators on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach to participant clubs'?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study was conducted during the Ethiopian Premier League men's soccer tournament and aims to raise awareness of various aspects of the tournament's performance. Understanding the challenges of the competition, evaluating the overall performance of the competition, understanding how the problems will affect the Premier League, and thinking that the programs were more active and useful by building the capacity of future stakeholders. The study will provide suggestions and recommendations for players and supporters, coaches, stakeholders, and clubs to improve their performance.

1.6 Scope of the study

This study was not holistic, which has its delimitations. Geographical location, and, the population of teams participating. The study was geographically limited to all participant teams in the Ethiopian Premier League. The concept is also limited only to the title of the exploratory study of the Ethiopian Premier League's new league approach.

1.7.Limitation of the study

The current study contains several limitations.

- First of all, the study sampled only men's football teams, and again in this study the researcher also did not study women's teams as well as federation experts.
- Next, all of the instruments are Self-Developed (interview questions and questionnaires), which may bias some of the responses given.

- There is not the same league system in the worldwide premier league. In this case, the researcher was not to compare the relevant study.
- The shortage of relevant literature because there is not the same league experience in other countries' premier leagues.
- The data was collected only in one year. The league approached extended for two years.
- The data was cross-sectional. It collects only Adama and Bahir dar city.
- The study sample does not include spectators.

1.8 Operational definition of key terms

Football: – a form of Football played by two teams of eleven players with a round ball which may not be handled during play except by the goalkeepers, the objective of the game was to score goals by kicking or heading the ball into the opponent's goal.

Soccer:- It completely replaces the word football and is commonly used by Americans

Home-Match:- The owner of the field in which the competition will take place is identified.

Away-Match:- It states that the competition was held on the opposing team's field.

Coaching staff: A group of nonathletes tied to a sports team. It is led by a head coach (known as a manager or senior coach in some sports) and consists of at least one assistant coach (usually two or more assistants), together with other members such as doctors, massage therapists, trainers, and equipment managers.

Performance -is observed behavior that can be improved with practice on how you do something, how well you do it, and how much work you put into it.

COVID-19:- It is a pandemic that has caused many deaths

1.9. Organization of the study

This study covers six chapters. In the first chapter, presented the background to the study, statement of the problem, research hypotheses, general objective of the study, specific objectives, the significance of the study, limitation of the study, operational definitions of key terms and organization of the study also described in detail.

Chapter two concentrates on a review of related literature. In this section, relevant research works of both conceptual and empirical analysis were thorough and deeply reviewed to support and contradict the problem and the findings of the study utmost and the missing part that needs to be fulfilled.

The third chapter of this study explains the research methods that include, a description of the study area, the research approach, research design, study population, sample and sampling techniques, source of data, data collection instrument method and procedure of data collection, training protocol, method of data analysis, and ethical consideration were discussed in detail.

The fourth chapter deals with the introduction of the result, presentation, analysis, and five discussions and implementation of the data, and the last chapter six deals with the summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE OF REVIEW

This chapter contains a review of literature dealing with issues of the new league approach related to the specific objectives of the study. Basic concepts, influences of the new league, the field advantage of clubs, and the influences of spectators in clubs about the Ethiopian premier league new approach were presented as a sub-section of the chapter.

2.1 The advantage of home-field

This chapter is about exploring the differences between soccer teams' success on the field and their Off-Field performance and exploring related studies. This is because the Ethiopian Football Federation has decided to hold Premier League matches only in selected cities. As a result, only a handful of teams have the opportunity to play on the field. There is ample evidence of home field advantage (HA) in a variety of team sports, including association football (soccer). Few studies have looked at HA at the team level, even though changes in the general magnitude of HA between football competitions and through time have received a lot of attention. (Goumas, 2017b)

This can help explain home team has more possession in the forward third at home, as simply having the players in more advanced positions suggest that they would have more possession in these advanced areas. (Bialkowski *et al.*,2014) When away teams had an opportunity to win a series, they were significantly more likely to win an overtime game compared to home teams. When home teams had a chance to win a series, there was no clear edge. (McEwan, 2019)

2.1.1. Home-field in team result

Regarded scientific studies show that concerning match results home teams are more advantageous than away teams. The following study results indicate home team advantages. The scientific studies of home advantage show that in a comparison between the major European football leagues home teams are better than aways. The finding of the study indicates that the

odds of winning the top 10 European football leagues in the 2015 and 2016 games for home teams were 58.25%±29.5% for away teams. The findings show that in the top 10 European football leagues home teams are more than advantageous than aways in match results. The Home Field advantage studies show that the best European football teams' match results are as follows; The home field advantage in European League (EP), the home field advantage was found to be each team 61.2% in 380 matches in Spain, 61% in 305 matches in Turkey, 60.7% in 240 matches in Belgium, 59.3% in 380 matches in Italy, 57.5% in 306 matches in Holland, 57% in 380 matches in France, 56.4% in 306 matches in Portugal, 56.2% in 306 matches in Germany, 56% in 380 matches in England, and 55.3% in 240 matches in Russian studies also well point to the importance of Home Field advantage, which is that teams playing on their fields have a better chance of winning. (Inan, 2018)

Reade et al., (2020) analyze 160 European ghost matches in 33 games. He took a look at the matches played in front of the spectators at various national and international competitions and researched the matches from 2002/03 to April 2020. Spirits are analyzed for similar matches in 2020/21. According to their observations, teams lost 36% of their home games. In the absence of spectators or a closed stadium, the teams lost 46% of their home games. According to this study, teams are 10% less likely to win on the field when they are playing. As a result, all the games from 2020/21 will be a dead end. Differences in referred behavior have been observed in the past. Overall, off-field teams received a lot of yellow cards, but in the absence of spectators, the difference was very small. The extent of the difference in Ethiopia can be seen in the study.

According to the findings, it was discovered that the teams playing at home gained more than 50% of the points in all seasons examined. A mean home field advantage of 63.8 percent plus 1.81 was discovered in the study. When the literature is evaluated, it can be observed that this study's findings are consistent with it (Inan, 2018a) They examined the Home Field Advantage event and came up with a new perspective in their study.

The study found that in football, teams win 67% of their home games, and although this is largely unresolved at Home Field Advantage, goalscoring, coaching expectations, and tactical decisions are strong factors in the game's layout. No matter what the experience, the coaches wh

o play on the field are more likely to win than the off-field coaches. So home games coaches put their chances of winning on the field in advance. They set challenging goals, and choose bolder and more offensive strategies. This feature and other things like stadium introduction. (Staufenbiel *et al.*, 2015) When controlling for differences in team ability, the home advantage did not vary significantly between the 13 selected teams. There was evidence ($p < 0.1$), however, of team variation in home and away, ranging from 45% (away advantage) to 68% (away disadvantage). When teams were grouped into the 5 selected countries, both home and away varied significantly ($p < 0.02$) between countries: home teams ranged from 52% for Turkish teams to 70% for English teams, 52% (France) to 67% (Holand). (Goumas, 2017b)

2.1.2. Home- field in team economy

The strength of a team is measured by its results, in addition to external factors. The outcome is the proof of one's existence, and the primary source of influence is kindness. One of the most important measures of club strength is financial value of clubs. Financial teams can make an impact in any competition. For example, you can spend a lot of money on salaries and transfer fees. Garcia del Barrio & Tena Horrillo, (2019) In their study, they found that all of these strengths came from the proceeds of medal competitions.

The other basic element of home advantage is the economic pressure on teams playing from the outside of their field. Football has shown that teams playing in their fields are more economically benefited than the teams playing out of their field. The economical benefits of home field teams are spectator ticket sales, t-shirt revenue sales, and reduced hotel and travel costs (Koyama & Reade, 2014). The other relevant study shows that social forces and pressure have the potential to affect team building, and economic outcomes. So the first source of income for clubs is the sale of spectator tickets and t-shirts.

They contend that, from an economic standpoint, their findings validate the notion of supporter remuneration following sporting achievement as reasonable and deserving of consideration. (Leitner *et al.*, 2022) The findings of this study demonstrate that spectator support influences referee performance and decisions, as well as superior home team performance and inferior visiting team performance. (Ajman *et al.*, 2022) We conclude that our research is extremely pertinent from a socioeconomic and behavioral standpoint and emphasizes both the indirect

and direct impact of spectators and supporters on football. Our findings are highly significant not just for the scientific community but also for sports and team administrators, media executives, fan representatives, and other accountable parties. (Leitner *et al.*, 2022b)

In-field competitions not only save money on activities but also increase the capacity of clubs from spectator tickets. (Buraimo *et al.*, 2012) In another related study, (Schreyer *et al.*, 2018) found that clubs with the highest turnout had the best results in the league. In their study, they found that teams are the key to success. He noted that some of the teams in the English Premier League have the highest number of spectators. If there is a financial imbalance between clubs, their league activity is not proportional (Bailey *et al.*, 2018). The significance of all these studies is that the fact that the Ethiopian Premier League is held only in closed cities and selected cities has prompted a study to examine the impact on teams.

Social forces and pressure have the potential to affect behavior, income, and economic outcomes (Reilly & Witt, 2013). There is growing investigational evidence that individuals make different and potentially biased decisions in situations where there is some form of salient group membership (Balafoutas *et al.*, 2012). There is evidence from real-being settings that a crowd can bias the decision-constructing of an individual toward its preferred outcome. Specifically, home team support in a professional sports contest can impact the officials' decisions (Dohmen & Sauermann, 2016). Fans in a football crowd believe that they do affect the outcome of a match in their own team's favor, by influencing the referee's decisions (Goldschmied & Hochuli, 2014).

2.1.3. Home-field in team psychology

The reason for my other and second studies is the psychological pressures of teams playing outside the field. Studies around the Home Field Advantage have shown that teams playing in their fields are better than teams that come from the outer reaches of the field. several studies have proposed the influence of these factors on psychological and behavioral states in athletes , coaches, and referees(Legaz-arrese & Moliner-urdiales, 2013). The players and coaches are well aware of the existence of home advantage, their mental attitude before and during a game is certainly going to be affected. It is safe to say that fans feel this to be the most important aspect of home advantage. However, it has been challenging to determine exactly how crowd

support works. (Pollard, 2014)The fans' importance in sports is acknowledged by the term the 12th man a figurative extra player for the home team. Sports teams are indeed more successful when they play in front of their fans than when they play away (Bilalić *et al.*, 2021). According to available scientific literature, it is likely that several individual factors interact with each other and influence the psychological and behavioral states of coaches, referees, and athletes in a manner yet to be established. (Legaz-Arrese *et al.*, 2013)

Home Field Advantage (HFA) is defined variously across studies. To some, Goumas, (2017), Talab & Mehrsafari, (2016), and Sendin Castelao, (2020), refer to the tendency of home teams in contests in sports to do better while playing on their home field than when playing away from home. To others, (Yu *et al.*, 2015) and (Sendin Castelao, 2020), it is the psychological and physiological advantages home teams have over visiting opponents. To (Palozzi & Lindo, 2018) in particular, Home Field Advantage is a multifactorial phenomenon that is comprised of and caused by several components, including fans, traveling, refereeing, and field composition. In terms of winning chances, the findings show a 21 percentage point edge for home teams over away teams. Extending their home team's important match edge. Our findings are completely in line with recent data from other sporting events. Despite equal winning chances at the outset, such psychological pressure could result in a home team's having an advantage.(Kocher *et al.*, 2012).

All of the factors listed above affect players' psychology in a unique and combined way; that sense impacts match result and Create a Home-Field advantage. Based on these and similar factors, Sendin Castelao, (2020) describes home field benefits as a natural response to off-field' teams responses to new and unusual situations in an unfamiliar environment. The authors, therefore, describe Home Field Advantage as a global phenomenon.

2.2. Spectator influence on clubs

Various studies have shown that the impact of spectators on football is one of the most important factors. Dilger & Vischer, (2020)In their study, the teams on the field did not notice any pressure from the referees. The referees are the ones who make the decisions. However, teams that play off the field are more likely to be abused. They conclude that the reason for all this is the effect on the spectators' shouting. The findings suggest that in national team matches

s, spectators have a significant influence in influencing both home field advantage and referee prejudice. (Sors *et al.*, 2022).

(Wunderlich *et al.*, 2021a) found in their study that the card-issuing process discriminated against the teams playing the game, and found that teams playing outside the box were less likely to win and more likely to be card-affected. Another related issue is that the referees' decision may be distorted as the volume of spectators' disruptions increases, as well as the number of cards and formal opportunities available, e.g. Penalties and free kicks could be misused by the fact that the fairness of the game could be compromised (A. M. Nevill *et al.*, 2002).

A study by Jiménez Sánchez & Lavín, (2021) found that referees are more likely to want to lose to their respective teams. Give the extra time when the field team only needs one goal to win. If it is a home group, a little extra time is given, which can also affect the audience (Riedl *et al.*, 2015) confirmed this and decided on an additional 18 seconds. Probably a factor as to why they're doing so poorly.

Despite the declining housing demand (A. Nevill *et al.*, 2013) in recent years, it remains to be seen whether his influence on judges will be affected. In various European countries' top professional football leagues, Home-Field advantage ratios were to be found, according to this study. Several studies have shown conclusively that home advantage rises with crowd size until the crowd reaches a specific size or consistency (a more equal split between home and away fans), at which point a peak in home advantage is shown. (Sors *et al.*, 2021)

The benefits that teams get when they play in their stadium are varied. Among the benefits are significant cost reduction, spectator revenue, spectator influence, referee influence, score pressure, and related issues for the benefit of playing teams Swarts, (2014). They put it in their studies. Balogh, (2015) found some evidence that home use in English football may have an impact on the population and the referees, which was contradicted by a recent study by (Amanda, 2021) Previous research has looked into a variety of factors that contribute to this occurrence, from crowd pressure affecting referee decisions to the psychological advantages of playing on familiar grounds to exhaustion among the visiting players due to travel distance. (Peeters & Ours, 2021). As it is very obvious from these plots, it can be seen that nearly all teams are more forward at home than they are away, both when they attack and when they defend.

Essential commentary on the various kinds of literature reviewed at Home Field Advantage has found that fans' increased support for social/home support groups (Pollard *et al.*, 2017).

According to (A. Nevill *et al.*, 2013) research essay, an analytical analysis, sports fans themselves often consider their support and influence to be paramount, not only to distract opponents but also to motivate them to win and influence officials. Other studies, such as those (Dohmen & Sauermann, 2016) suggest that more people may make a significant contribution to Home Field Advantage. However (Correia-Oliveira & Andrade-Souza, 2021) The top divisions of the football leagues of England, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Spain are included in the study. Due to constraints, 506 games across various leagues were played without spectators in 2019/20. We compared HA between the 2019/20 season and the 2018/19 season through interseason analysis (when crowds were present). Additionally, we performed a comparison of HA within the 2019/20 season across games played with and without spectators. Only the Italian Serie A and the German Bundesliga showed any signs of a major decrease in either intra-season HA (between matches with and without crowds in 2019/20) or inter season HA (between 2018/19 and 2019/2020). Overall, there is insufficient data to draw broad conclusions on how HA in football is impacted by crowd size. Judicial advantage. (Ramchandani & Millar, 2021).

The other options or methods by which: Home Field Advantage can benefit from the influence of the public is by influencing the public/supporters and encouraging the domestic group. According to (Myers, 2014) the Home Field Advantage can only be convincing if the spectators exert pressure on the referees and the fans during the game. One of the most enduring factual trends in all sports is the prevalence of a home court advantage. However, due in large part to well-

known issues with statistical identification, the sociological and psychological reasons explaining its potency and endurance remain a mystery. To determine the impact of crowds and crowd size on home court advantage, they employ crowd size limitations that will be in force during the 2020/21 National Football Association regular season as a tool. They demonstrate that, on average, when fans are present at games, home teams win by 2.13 points as opposed to 0.39 points when they are not.

This has roughly the same effect as substituting an all-Celebrated player for a league regular one. They estimate the following in fixed-effects instrumental variable regression models:(Ganz, 2021)

One of the influences of the spectators is to discriminate in several ways: (1) bribing and intimidating (2), distorting decisions by shouting at other decisions, such as confusing goals, punctuation, and tampering with the card (yellow and red card) system. (Olaoshebikan, 2015) point out that in their study, it is especially common to confuse referee with shouting. As a result, the new Ethiopian Premier League is in the process of being spectator-free. One of the objectives of this study is to answer the question of whether this new league app race has created an opportunity for the judge to be free from the influence of the spectator.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research methodology, research design, data source, study area, population, sample, sampling strategy, data gathering tools, data collection procedures, data analysis and presentation methods, ethical considerations, and the veracity of the data are all included in this part.

3.1. Study Area

This study was conducted during the Ethiopian Premier League Men's Soccer teams and all participating teams were played 16 Premier League teams. The participating teams are all teams that have participated in the new league approach since 2013 and 2014 E.C. The teams are listed according to their previous status. They are Fasil Kenema, Ethiopia Coffee, St. George, Hadiya Hossaena, Sebeta City, Awassa City, Bahir Dar City, Wolayita Dicha, Sidama Bunna, Arba Minch city, Dire Dawa City, Welkite City, Jimma Abba Jiffar, Adama city, Adis Abeba city, and Mekelakeya, were not included in the study.

3.2 research approach

The research approach is a plan and scheme for lookup that span the steps from broad assumptions to specific methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The approach to this study was the mixed research approach because this approach can test objective theories by examining the effects among variables. These variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, so that the numbers recorded were accumulated and analyzed using statistical approaches (Petrovic et al., 2017).

Mixed methods research is a type of study in which a researcher or team of researchers combines aspects of qualitative and quantitative approaches (such as the use of quantitative and qualitative viewpoints, data collection, analysis, and inference techniques) for depth and breadth of understanding and corroboration (Sparkes, 2015).

3.3. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive survey design research design. It makes the case that these are superior research methodologies in the researcher essay (T. C. Guetterman et al., 2015) on these theories. Based on this, conducted research to gather information about football performance issues and challenges, and conducted both quantitative and qualitative analyses of the information.

they employed descriptive survey design research as the best method to explore the study because they should be seen as complementary approaches that, when combined, offer more opportunities for examining a wide range of crucial educational problems than either one alone (Rudd & Johnson, 2013).

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive survey and created research designs that may be used for data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The research process combines quantitative and qualitative approaches or uses both. The research design selected for this study is the descriptive survey design. Since the study aims to describe facts and explain the existing condition of the issue under discussion.

3.4. Study Population

The target population employed 16 teams participating in the Ethiopian Premier League. This study covers only the men's soccer players, coaches, coaching staff, and club officials. This category of people is thought to have the ability to answer questions. The total population of the 16 club players and coaching staff was 600 in general.

3.5 Sample of the study

In this study, the researcher employed the players, and coaching staffs of each 16 teams from appropriate sampling methods the target of this study were in each team 10 players with 5 coaches, coaching staff, and club officials targeted for this study then 240 the targeted sample of this study.

3.6 Sampling Method

Since covering the entire population in a natural study is undesirable and impractical, sampling is crucial in one study. The feasibility and necessity of collecting a particular sample are taken into account. Time labor, transportation, and financial resource problems are also easily solved by it. So, to do my study, it is important to use three different sorts of sample research. To examine Hut in several circumstances, the cluster sample method is crucial, according to research published in (Rudd & Johnson, 2013). The researcher used cluster sampling techniques to categorize the study's participants as either two groups (home or away teams) or clubs, thus the researcher also needs to examine cluster sampling in two groups.

This study involved teams that played on fields and off-field teams.

Another is that the researcher chose a compressive sample since choosing the ale 16 teams to participate in Ethiopia's premier league requires a second sample Stumpfegger, (2017). The researcher advised that, for better information, the sample should be taken at a location they believed would provide me with useful data. Each group could have two teams participate in this study.

The third and final step is to select the coaches, players coaching staff, and club leaders who are directly involved in the study selected by using the Purposive sample. The above (T. Guette rman, 2015) idea is a good reason to work with a Purposive sample.

3.7. Sampling size determination

The sample size is a small population representing the total number of studies. There are some sample formulas used in the research area, which Yemane often mentioned. Based on these sample formulas, the study was conducted to select a small sample size for my research essay. Naing, (2003) the study well used for this study is a sample formula. Because there are sixteen Ethiopian Premier League teams and other stakeholders, the researcher has to take a sample because it is difficult to do the study in all populations.

Therefore, the study well conducted agreed to employ a sample Naing, (2003) in my research, as a sample study was needed on certain Premier League stakeholders and club members. The total population as described above and the researcher's reliability rate was Sample size for $\pm 3\%$, $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 7\%$, and $\pm 10\%$ precision levels where the confidence level is 95% and $P=.5$.

Therefore, the sample size is determined by the Yemane formula. As the assumption of the Yemane formula for 600 total population $\pm 5\%$ sample size recommends 240 participants. As described in the above sample size determination percentage of the total population and the total sample size of the total population were 600 and 240 respectively. The sample size determination was shown as follows:

TABLE 1 SHOWS THAT YAMANE SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

The sample size for $\pm 3\%$, $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 7\%$, and $\pm 10\%$ Precision Levels Where Confidence Level is 95% and $P=.5$.

Size of population	Sample Size (n) for Precision (e) of			
	$\pm 3\%$	$\pm 5\%$	$\pm 7\%$	$\pm 10\%$
500	A	222	145	83
600	A	240	152	86
700	A	255	158	88
800	A	267	163	89
900	A	277	166	90
1,000	A	286	169	91
2,000	714	333	185	95
3,000	811	353	191	97
4,000	870	364	194	98
5,000	909	370	196	98

a = Assumption of the normal population is poor (Yamane, 1967). The entire population should be sampled.

3.8. Sources of Data

To address the objectives of this study, primary and secondary data were employed.

3.8.1 Primary Source of Data

Primary data was gathered using unstructured interviews with, the coaching staff, questionnaires also designed coach of each club and each player of the league as well as In-depth interviews designed for some players, coaching staff, and club officials.

3.8.2 Secondary source of data

Secondary sources of data from the Ethiopian football federation web page.

3.9. Data Gathering Instruments

In this study, the researcher has employed both quantitative and qualitative (mixed) methods of data collection and these included personal interviews using an interview guide, questionnaire, and finally document analysis another instrument of data collection.

3.9.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a method of gathering all kinds of information in research, but it is also used as a primary tool for data collection because it is not only an appropriate tool for obtaining information about conditions, procedures, and problems in sample research Dietrich & Ehrlenspiel, (2010). Both open and closed questions are designed to gather relevant information from respondents. And in this study, the text questionnaire is asked for players, coaches, and coaching teams. The interview session was held with the club boards and federation experts of the leagues.

3.9.2. Interview

The researcher designed non-structured interview questions and then held on time scheduled for the interviews I was interviewed purposely selected members of the coaching staff until the data was nonsaturated Interviews can secure information that is not in the scorecards or information that is difficult to obtain in written responses or observations Smith & Sparkes, (2016). To verify the information gathered in this study 11 experts were interviewed.

3.10. Test reliability and validity

A test is called reliable there are reasons for believing the test to be stable and trustworthy and The validity of a test depends on the fidelity with which it measures what it is supposed to measure. Advancement and the potential influence of the area are hampered by several issues with the reliability and validity of research methodologies. (Halperin *et al.*, 2018). The test has a high reliability (0.91) and validity (0.74) correlation coefficient for Ethiopian Premier League participant subjects. In the Ethiopian Premier League Importance Test. The test has a high correlation coefficient of reliability (0.89) and validity (0.79). The home field advantage variable test is constructed more in this situation. The test is designed in such a way that the participant is supposed to have a home field advantage by way of the Ethiopian primary home field advantage variable test. The test has a high reliability (0.94) and validity (0.81) correlation coefficient for Ethiopian Premier League participant subjects. The spectator influence variable test is used in the Ethiopian Premier League. This study was also conducted on similar sex groups. Therefore, the test items were more valid, reliable, easily administered, and updated tests.

3.11. Methods of Data Analysis

This study collected data was analyzed, by using a computerized statistical package for social sciences software (SPSS) version 23. The data were presented as mean, standard deviation, and significance difference statistical data analysis coupled with an independent sample t-test. The quantitative analysis is followed by qualitative data analysis.

This study used both qualitative and quantitative (mixed) research approaches. Therefore, the data obtained through the questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively. For quantitative analysis percentages and numbers are employed. The data collected through interviews and questionnaires were analyzed qualitatively to substantiate the quantitative analysis. The collected data was sorted out, organized, and synthesized so that meaningful results of the study were obtained and concluded also was made based on the interpreter data.

3.11.1. Quantitative Analysis

The researcher uses an independent t-test to analyze quantitative data. The states that descriptive statistics helped to summarize the overall trends or tendencies in your data, provide an und

erstanding of how varied your scores might be, and provide insight into where one score stands in comparison with others. In this case, the responses obtained from the survey questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis like percentages. (Smith & Sparkes, 2016)

3.11.2. Qualitative Analysis

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that you can form your research questions. Here data from the open-ended type of questionnaire, and interview were analyzed qualitatively using words (Smith & Sparkes, 2016).

3.12 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher will be following steps before the data collection process;

To get the desired data, the researcher was asked for a permission letter and received it from the Bahir Dard university sports academy. Next, the researcher was asked for permission from Ethiopian premier league clubs, players, and coaching staff. Then after having permission the participants were identified and selected. Asks willingness of the participants to give accurate information for the study. Then the research informed the participants of the goal and purpose of this study.

The administrator was adjust the time, and place and conducted interviews, and distributed the questionnaires on a schedule. Then the researcher conducted interviews which take time from 20 to 30 minutes for each interviewee. During the interview time, the researcher takes reflection notes and recorded their voice. The researcher was administering interviews and questionnaires to the respondents. Kept any kinds of participant's information and did not transfer the respondent's data or documents to 3rd party without any legal permission of respondents.

3.13 PILOT TEST

The research was conducted as a pilot study with the same league approach participants clubs in the Ethiopian higher league (second division) in Bahra dar city. First, the league importance variable test result indicated that in SPSS statistical analysis tools the validity and reliability of the study were computed by person correlation coefficient and the result was reliability (0.86) and validity (0.71) for Ethiopian higher League participant subjects. Second, the Ethiopia

n higher League field advantage variable Test result indicated that the validity and reliability of the study were (0.83) and validity (0.72). the correlation coefficient for Ethiopian higher League participant subjects. Third and finally the Ethiopian higher league spectator influence variable Test result indicated that the validity and reliability of the study were (0.91) and validity (0.87) correlation coefficient for Ethiopian higher league participant subjects. So we call this test checks the pilot test's valid and reliable data of this study. The instrument is self-administered so the results obtained are similar to some extent to the pilot test standard. This study questionnaire test was chalked by my advisor and Bahir dar university football experts.

3.13. Ethical considerations

Attention should be paid to the study from the beginning to the end. Before the researcher starts research, needed to talk to the coaches, players, team leaders, coaching staff, and the stakeholders involved and make sure they are willing. Next, provide clear information about the purpose of the study and volunteer to participate in the study. Confidentiality was the need for all participants and stakeholders. This study must take into account the following ethical issues: be careful not to harm the participants, give priority to the dignity of the research participants, and take into account the psychology of the participants during the study because the study was not effective against a losing player. Must ensure that the participants' privacy and the researcher's protected. Adequate confidentiality of research information must be ensured. There will also be no fraud or exaggeration of the purpose and results of the study. Nor should there be a potential conflict of interest. In addition, the researcher must refrain from any kind of communication relates to the study with honesty and transparency as well as any misleading information and misrepresentation of primary information.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

This chapter presents an analysis of major findings of data collected through the instruments designed for this study. The procedure is that after collecting data using appropriate tools, analyses and interpretations are made. Amharic version questionnaires were transcribed and translated into English. Quantitative data obtained from coaches and players using a questionnaire documental data from the Ethiopian football federation web page is analyzed using tables, mean, and standard deviation. Whereas qualitative data such as open-ended, interviews were analyzed as textual descriptions. The results of the study are presented in two sections. Section one presents about demographical characteristics of the subject, and background information of the subjects, Section two deals with the analysis of quantitative and qualitative studies.

4.1 Background Information

This analysis was conducted by the teams participating in the 2020/21 and 2021/22 Ethiopian Premier League, which were divided into two categories: teams that had the opportunity to play on the field and teams that did not have the opportunity to play on the field. Members of the Ethiopian Football Federation and the League company have participated. Finally, the response of the members of the Ethiopian Football Federation and the League Company to the participant's general information is presented and analyzed below.

Table 2. shows that descriptive characteristics of demography show that 240 study participants from all Ethiopian premier league participant clubs of age (HTC=48.64±7.35, HTP=24.90±3.03, ATC=49.89±7.70, ATP=25.41±3.25) work experience (HTC=7.12±2.24, HTP=4.52±1.89, ATC=6.76±2.63, ATP=4.61 ± 1.9) As we could see on table 4.1 the study subjects' relatively had the similar age and work experience on their position. In addition to this, the researcher used the comparisons between the group test results of each variable using an independent sample t-test.

The numbers of participants were 240 and all are taken as a sample by using a comprehensive sampling technique for all 16 participant teams, a cluster sampling technique for two club cate

gories (home & away) teams, and the last participant coaches, players, and club leaders selected by purposive sampling.

TABLE 2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS

Teams	No. of team	Position	No. of participant	Age	Work experience
				Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
Home team	5	Coach	25	48.64 ± 7.35	7.12 ± 2.24
		Player	50	24.9 ± 3.03	4.52 ± 1.89
Away teams	11	Coach	55	49.89 ± 7.70	6.76 ± 2.63
		Player	110	25.41 ± 3.25	4.61 ± 1.9

Findings are presented below based on the research objectives

1. Regarding the result related to the importance of the Ethiopian premier league new approach held only to the selected cities.

According to interview and open-ended questionnaires' home and away respondents; teams who have had the chance to play on their fields have responded that they're following around the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach. The new league system brings good options. For example, a match is shown on television. League Camponiou pays better money. It increases the ability of the referee to make a decision. And the federation is not in trouble for decision. Because it was helped by a video recorded to re-enact the made-up stump Overall, Ligu has raised one level, the respondents said in From the league two years ago that the new league system is better.

The teams that haven't had the chance to play on their field have offered to follow their responsive around home advantage in match result benefit. And the away teams reacted differently to researchers from the home teams. The new league system has come with a way of not playing on our field. A team that does not play in the field is known to be affected by many issues. For example, they are not generating income from any ticket sales from supporters. Sales of spectators Tischert have fallen too far. they are being hurt by psychology, the match result, inexpensive, and the relevant issues. the new league did not bring us good luck, Teams that haven't had a chance to play on their fields explained.

Table 3, indicated that the Ethiopian premier league new League approach importance variables comparing in two groups (home & away) teams. The overall score for home was 3.7 ± 0.53 and 2.85 ± 0.56 for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation.

TABLE 3 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ETHIOPIAN PREMIER LEAGUE'S NEW LEAGUE APPROACH.

Group Statistics					
Variable	Home and away team participant indicator	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
League approach importance	Home	75	3.727	.5254	.0607
	Away	165	2.850	.5585	.0435

The independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach importance. there is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 3.7 ± 0.53 and 2.85 ± 0.56 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = 11.48$ table 4.

TABLE 4 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW LEAGUE APPROACH WAS AN INDEPENDENT T-TEST OF HOME AND AWAY TEAMS.

Independent Samples Test								
League approach importance variable.		Levine's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-Tail)	M Diff.	Std. Error
Generalized result League approach importance.	Equal variances assumed	.659	.418	11.48	238	.001	.877	.0764
	Equal Variances Not assumed			11.75	151.5	.001	.877	.0746

2. Regarding the result to assess the impact of clubs' field advantage on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach.

According to interview and open-ended questionnaires' home and away respondents, teams who have had the chance to play on their fields have responded that they're following it around field advantage in match result benefit. So they are not deprived of the opportunity to play in this new league approach, so they play in front of their field and backup, and in some sense, home teams are better off than a team that doesn't have the opportunity to play on the field. A group of participants also said that the researcher's response was unhappy with the league, and their reason was that they were under match result pressure from the supporters' ability to play in our field. In this case, they have responded by saying that they have suffered a great score, and in general, by playing on their home field, they are better able to cover the opposite way.

The teams that haven't had the chance to play on their field have offered to follow their home advantage in match result benefit. Teams that play at home are more likely to win than those that play away. When they play the series on a new field, play them on the field. There are very small numbers of spectators who deserve to be played by other teams from the outer fields. The reaction to the fact that computation's feelings are the same as playing at a closed stadium has been reported by most players, who do not have any pleasure. When they play against teams playing on their fields, the number of supporters is completely different, and the home teams have too many fans. That puts pressure on our results as a result. The other fields will have the same weather we're not used to, and we'll find it hard to adapt to it. They explained that they had an impact on the results of the new league system.

About the match result of home advantage 'home and away respondents; Teams who have had the chance to play on their fields have responded that they're following it around the field advantage in economic impact. They were the beneficiaries of the new league system, and our income has grown better than in the past, such as the fees paid from the league camp, the sponsorship revenue generated by the appearance of the game on television, and the proceeds from DSTV, which the league has now benefited from in the same city. Our long-term comm

unity has benefited from hotel tourism, transportation services, and various business activities, and society's income has grown, which means that the support they receive from the business community will grow just as well. And it has created a huge inspiration for our supporters.

The teams that haven't had the chance to play on their field have offered to follow their response with home advantage in economic impact. The financial losses of a team that plays off the field all year long are enormous. In the previous league or two years ago, clubs' annual cost was around 80-90 million birr. However, since the implementation of the new league strategy, their annual spending has risen to 110 million. It means that our spending has increased from twenty to thirty million birrs. Because they used to live in a camp, they only had to pay for transportation. But now, clubs are renting expensive hotels in a way that is safe for the players. In general, as our economy weakens, teams that have the opportunity to play on the field grow economically. As a result, there is an unbalanced economic disparity between groups. We do not have ticket revenue from a fan. When our domestic revenue, which they used to earn from tickets and t-shirts, decreased, it came with huge economic losses. Away teams were generally economically disadvantaged.

response to psychological influence. Teams who have had the chance to play on their fields have responded that they're following it around the field advantage in psychological. The answers the researcher received from the interview and the questionnaire indicate that the teams playing on the field have better psychology. The quality of information the researcher received in the response suggests that they benefit from a series of games because they play on the field and in the weather they are accustomed to. A few insults and threats from the fans are psychological.

The teams that haven't had the chance to play on their field have offered to follow their response with home advantage in psychological impact. The data the researcher received in the qualitative response indicates that they are being heavily influenced by psychology. They are under psychological pressure because do not have a supporter. Fans are considered the 12th. The teams that play on the field are better off than away teams because they have supporters. They assured the researcher in return that the psychological pressure on players

who do not have a lot of competitive experience is too great. The idea that other referees can put pressure on the referee also has a significant impact on us. Just because their supporters are away from us has a huge psychological impact. Overall, the new Ethiopian Premier League has put a psychological strain on us. Psychological damage is also closely linked to failure.

Finally, the three variables of field advantage indicator variables in the Ethiopian Premier League new league approach variables result show that they are highly significant. The winning and losing match results, economic impact, and psychological impact show highly significant results. According to qualitative and quantitative data, the results show that about field advantage variables, the result indicates home teams were highly advantageous over away teams in the Ethiopian Premier League new league approach. The final result shows home teams were less impacted than away teams.

Table 5, indicated that the Ethiopian premier league new League approaches field advantage variables by comparing two groups (home & away) teams.

Firstly, field advantage in economical impact variables shows that the overall score for the home was 2.9 ± 0.899 and 3.76 ± 0.88 for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation. table 5.

Secondly, field advantage in psychological influence variables shows that the overall score for home was 2.2 ± 0.699 and 3.5 ± 1.2 for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation. table 5.

Thirdly field advantage in psychological influence variables shows that the overall score for home was 2.25 ± 0.935 and 3.2 ± 0.91 for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation. table 5.

TABLE 5 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF ETHIOPIAN PREMIER LEAGUE FIELD ADVANTAGE.

Group Statistics					
Home field advantage-related variables	Participant indicator	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Field advantage in match result	Home	75	2.9067	.89972	.10389
	Away	165	3.7576	.87912	.06844
Field advantage in team Economy	Home	75	2.1733	.69987	.08081
	Away	165	3.5303	1.16176	.09044
Field advantage team psychology	Home	75	2.2467	.93496	.10796
	Away	165	3.1848	.90766	.07066

Table 6, shows the home field advantage of the Ethiopian premier league new league approach objective-related variables.

The first line shows that an independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach field advantage match result variables. There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 2.9 ± 0.899 and 3.75 ± 0.88 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -6.9$ table 6.

The second line shows that an independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach field advantage economical impact variables. There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 2.2 ± 0.699 and 3.5 ± 1.16 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -9.4$ table 6.

The third line shows that an independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach field advantage psychological influence variables. There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 2.25 ± 0.935 and 3.2 ± 0.91 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -7.4$ table 6.

Finally, the three variables of the field advantage variables show that they are highly significant. The winning and losing match results, economic impact, and psychological influence show that this is a highly significant result. According to field advantage variables, the result indicates home teams' advantages were better than those of away teams in the Ethiopian Premier League's new league approach. The final result shows home teams were impacted less than away teams.

TABLE 6 THE FIELD ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW LEAGUE APPROACH INDEPENDENT T-TEST OF HOME AND AWAY TEAMS.

Independent Samples Test								
Field advantage-related variables		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error
Field advantage in team result	Equal variances assumed	.010	.921	-6.900	238	.000	-.85091	.12333
	Equal variances not assumed			-6.840	25	.000	-.85091	.12441
Field advantage in team economic	Equal variances assumed	21.617	.000	-9.366	238	.000	1.35698	.14488
	Equal variances not assumed			11.18	841	.000	1.35699	.12129
Field advantage in team psychology	Equal variances assumed	.151	.698	7.353	238	.000	-.93818	.12760
	Equal variances not assumed			7.271	139.437	.000	-.93818	.12903

The final result of objective 2

Table 7, indicated the mean values of the average result of field advantage comparing two groups (home & away) teams. The overall score for home was 2.51±0.57 and 3.5±0.58 for away t

teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation.

TABLE 7 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF AVERAGE FIELD ADVANTAGE VARIABLES DUE TO THE NEW LEAGUE APPROACH.

Group Statistics					
Variable	Home and away team participant indicator	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Generalized Field advantage variables	Home	75	2.50	.57009	.06583
	Away	86	3.52	.58077	.04521

table 8, shows the cumulative result of objective two (home-field advantage) of the Ethiopian premier league new league approach objective-related variables. From independent sample test. The overall score for home was 2.51 ± 0.58 and 3.53 ± 0.58 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -12.69$ table 8.

TABLE 8 THE AVERAGE RESULT OF FIELD ADVANTAGE VARIABLES FROM INDEPENDENT T-TESTS OF HOME AND AWAY TEAMS.

Independent Samples Test								
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Generalized Field advantage variables	Equal variances assumed	.019	.889	-12.69	238	.000	-1.02	.08042
	Equal variances not assumed			-12.78	145.656	.000	-1.02	.07986

Table 9. indicates the five years of Ethiopian premier league match results. The data was collected from the Ethiopian football federation's official web page game fixture. The results indicated the average match result of field advantage comparing two groups (home & away) teams. The first three years' results indicated the normal league system and while the last two years' results indicated the new league approach (false league system) of the Ethiopian premier league. The overall winning percentage of the 2017/18 premier league match result for home was 49% win and 17% win for away teams and 34% draw. The winning percentage of the 2018/19 premier league match result for home was 48% win and 22% win for away teams and 30% draw. The winning percentage of the 2019/ 20 match result for home was 54% win and 18% win for away teams and 28% draw. The score of the 2020/ 21 premier league match result for home was 32% win and 38% win for away teams and 30% draw. The overall score of the 2021/ 22 premier league match result for home was 34% win and 32% win for away teams and 34% draw.

The average home winning percentage of the normal league system was 50.3% whereas the average home team winning percentage of the new league system is 33% far below the natural league system. This indicates the new league system affects the result and nature of home advantage. Similarly the average winning percentage of away teams in the natural league system was 19% whereas the average winning percentage for away teams was 35% which is much greater than the home winning percentage of the natural league system. However, the average draw a percentage of the two different league approaches (normal league approach and new league approach/false league approach) was 30.6% for the normal league and 32% for the false league system seems almost equal.

Year	Number of teams	Game played	Home team win percentage		Away team win percentage		Draw		Goal scored						Champion
			Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Total goal scored		Home goals		Away goals		
									Total	Per game	Total	Per game	Total	Per game	
2017/18	16	240	115	49 %	39	17 %	81	34 %	435	1.85	283	1.2	152	0.65	Jimma Aba Jifar
2018/19	16	240	113	48 %	51	22 %	71	30 %	512	2.18	317	1.35	195	0.83	Mekele 70 Enderta
2019/20	16	200	74	54 %	24	18 %	38	28 %	316	2.32	201	1.48	115	0.85	Fasil Kenema
2020/21	13	156	49	31 %	60	38 %	47	30 %	371	2.38	181	1.16	190	1.22	Facil Kenema
2021/22	16	240	80	33 %	77	32 %	82	34 %	510	2.13	262	1.1	248	1.04	Kidus Georgis

3. Regarding the result To assess the influence of spectators on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach to participant clubs' Regarding interview and open-ended questionnaires' home and away respondents, Teams who have had the chance to play in their fields have responded that they're following it around spectator influence in match result benefit. So they are not deprived of the opportunity to play in this new league approach where we play in front of our field and backup, and in some sense, they think home teams are better off than a team that doesn't have the opportunity to play on the field. A group of participants also said that the response was unhappy with the league, and their reason was that they were under match result pressure from the supporters' ability to play on the field. In this case, they have responded by saying that they have suffered a great score, and in general, by playing on our field, home teams are better able to cover the opposite away.

The teams that haven't had the chance to play on their field have offered to follow their home advantage in match result benefits. They encouraged us two years ago when they played on the field and played on another field, and the winning chance increased. When they played on their home field, they went into the field to win. Our winning is reduced by a couple of fields, and the reason is that they play in the field of men. because of what they played on a new field and in the weather. they have been under enormous output pressure by playing away from the field. Their supporters are not with them because they are always on a rival field. Overall, the new league system hasn't made them better field users. Instead, they explain the pressures of outcomes that are being felt by opposing supporters when they say they are hurt by the pressures they are under.

According to interview and open-ended questionnaires' home and away respondents, teams who have had the chance to play on their fields have responded that they're following it around with spectator influence for economic benefits. Their stadium is full of supporters for their home games. Ticket revenue from supporters is just as exciting. The sale of SeparateShert will generate revenue from the open market. When they win the games, the rich keep an eye on them and make them sponsors. All of these benefits cannot be found when they play on another field. But when they lost a home match, the pressure from supporters was overwhelming.

The teams that haven't had the chance to play on their field have offered to follow their responses to spectator influence. They have reached a point where they can conclude that there is no benefit to them from having a supporter. The reason their fans are so far away from them is that they have already arrived. Even the T-Shirt couldn't be published and sold. They received virtually no money from the sale of tickets to supporters. They said that the concussion of the spectator had wounded them.

Respondents to open-ended questions and interviews from both the home and away teams stated that they are following it for psychological benefit based on spectator influence. The stadium is full of supporters for the home team's games on the field. The dance and the support from the spectators create a sense of winning. It's good for psychology since the fan base modestly gets up when they want to. When they win home games, the spectators become sponsors. All these psychological advantages can't be achieved when they play on another field. But when they lost a home game, the pressure on the supporters was enormous. Their fans make ugly and ugly speeches to them. The playing teams in their field were described to the researcher as a welded unit around a spectator.

Teams that have not had the opportunity to play on the field have been asked to monitor their response to psychological stress. They have concluded that there is no psychological benefit from having a supporter. because the away team fans are miles away from them. Because they were away from them, they were not able to support them physically. At this moment, they miss a spectator's dance and support in this league system. The psychological benefits of the spectators are not explained to them. Rather, they explain the psychological pressures that are being put on them by their answers when they say they are hurt by the pressures of opposing supporters.

Finally, the three variables of spectator influence in the Ethiopian Premier League's new league approach variables show that they are highly significant. The winning and losing match results, economic impact, and psychological impact show highly significant results. According to spectator influence variables, the result indicates home teams were more benefited than away

teams in the Ethiopian Premier League's new league approach. The final result shows home teams were impacted less than away teams.

Table 10, shows the three Spectator influence related variables. Those were Field advantage in match result, Field advantage in team, Economy, and Field advantage in team psychology.

The first line shows that the spectator influences match results. the variables indicate that the overall score for home was 2.6 ± 1.4 and 2.9 ± 1.5 for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation. table 10.

The second line shows that spectators influence economic impact. the variables show that the overall score for the home were 1.5 ± 0.5 and 3.7 ± 1.4 , for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation. table 10.

The third line shows that spectator influence in psychological influence variables shows that the overall score for home was 2.9 ± 0.5 and 3.81 ± 0.77 for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation. table 10.

Finally, the three variables of spectator influence variables result show that highly significant.

Those winning and losing match results have no significant difference. And the remaining two variables were economic impact and psychological impact result shows a highly significant result. According to spectator influence variables, the result indicates home teams were better than advantages from away teams in the Ethiopian premier league new league approach. The final result shows home teams were impacted less than away teams.

TABLE 9 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF SPECTATOR INFLUENCE DUE TO THE NEW LEAGUE APPROACH

Group Statistics					
Spectator influence related variable	Home and away team participant indicated	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Spectator influence on the match result	Home	7	2.626	1.37323	.15857
		5	7		
	Away	1	2.945	1.54310	.12013
		6	5		
		5			
Spectator influence on team economy	Home	7	1.493	.50332	.05812
		5	3		
	Away	1	3.709	1.36157	.10600
		6	1		
		5			
Spectator influence on team Psychology	Home	7	2.928	.54330	.06273
		5	9		
	Away	1	3.806	.76693	.05971

Table 11. shows the influence of spectators on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach match result, economic impact, and psychological influence of spectator significance differences.

The first line shows that an independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach spectator influence in match result variables. There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 2.6 ± 1.37 and 2.94 ± 1.54 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -1.534$ table 11.

The second independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach spectator influence on economical impact variables. There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 1.49 ± 0.50 and 3.7 ± 1.36 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -13.66$ table 11.

The third independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach spectator influence in psychological influence variables. There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 2.93 ± 0.54 and 3.81 ± 0.77 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -7.4$ table 11.

Finally, the total results indicate that home teams beneficial than the away teams concerning the three objectives. Those were new league approaches, field advantage, and, spectator influence. With the match result, economic impact, and, psychological influence variables.

TABLE 10 SPECTATOR INFLUENCE RESULTS FROM INDEPENDENT T-TEST OF HOME AND AWAY TEAM

Independent Samples Test								
Spectator influence related variable		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	T	DF	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
spectator influence on match Result	Equal variances assumed	8.13	.00	-	238	.126	-	.2078
		6	5	1.53			.3187	3
	Equal variances not assumed			-	159	.111	-.318	.1989
				1.60	.6			3
spectator influence on team economy	Equal variances assumed	53.8	.00	-	238	.000	-2.215	.1621
		42	0	13.6				8
	Equal variances not assumed			-	231.1	.000	-2.215	.1208
				18.32	3			9
spectator influence on team psychology	Equal variances assumed	10.3	.00	-	238	.000	-.877	.0981
		66	1	8.93				8
	Equal variances not assumed			-	196.1	.000	-.877	.0866
				10.1	5			0

Final results objective 3

Table 12, indicated the mean values of the average result of spectator influence comparing two groups (home & away) teams. The overall score for home was 2.6±0.5 and 3.6±0.5 for away teams in mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study show that home teams have a higher difference than away teams in mean and standard deviation.

TABLE 11 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE FINAL RESULTS SPECTATOR INFLUENCE DUE TO THE NEW LEAGUE APPROACH.

Group Statistics					
Variable	home and away team participant indicator	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Generalized result of spectator influence variable	Home	75	2.581	.54443	.06287
	Away	165	3.614	.52664	.04100

The table shows the cumulative result of objective three (spectator influence variables) of the Ethiopian premier league new league approach objective-related variables. The independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach spectator influence in psychological influence variables. There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 2.6 ± 0.5 and 3.6 ± 0.5 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = 13.766$ table 13.

TABLE 12 FINAL RESULTS OF SPECTATOR INFLUENCE VARIABLES FROM INDEPENDENT T-TEST OF HOME AND AWAY TEAMS.

Independent Samples Test								
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Generalized result of spectator influence variable	Equal variances assumed	1.208	.273	-13.940	238	.000	-1.0332	.07412
	Equal variances not assumed			-13.766	138.99	.000	-1.0332	.07505

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to investigate the explanatory study of the Ethiopian premier league new league approach. The first finding of the study indicates that home teams were satisfied and away not satisfied with the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach, The second finding of the study indicates that home teams' advantages and away teams were disadvantaged by this new league approach in home field advantage, and The final finding of the study indicates that home teams benefited and away teams were influenced by this new league approach in spectator influence. The finding of this study in each variable was discussed as follow.

1. The study was to examine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach held only in the selected cities. To analyze this, an independent sample t-test between the groups was computed. The result suggests that the two groups. The overall score for home was 3.7 ± 0.53 and 2.85 ± 0.56 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = 11.48$ table 4.3. & 4.4. The findings of the study revealed that there were significant differences in the Ethiopian premier league new league approach held only in the selected cities. The perception of teams regarded the new league approach home teams perceive the new league system good for them. However the away teams perceived that the new league system not good for them. When assessed in league importance the result suggests that home teams were significantly advantageous in this new league approach. The finding of the study indicates that home teams were satisfied and away not satisfied with the Ethiopian premier league new league approach.

Based on this study result, there is a significant difference between home and away teams regarded to Ethiopian premier league new league approach competition yet, there is a great difference in mean. This finding implicates that home teams were satisfied and away not satisfied with the Ethiopian premier league new league approach. So the Ethiopian football federation is assumed the home advantage over away teams.

When studies in the literature were searched carefully, it was seen that some results are supporting the findings of this study result and some results argue with the result of this study result. They have shown that Home advantage plays a significant role in the performance of teams and athletes during crucial football competitions. The Home & away game is better than League Organization in that best use is well established in professional football. The study also shows that teams playing on the field have a better chance of winning than visiting teams. (Article *et al.*, 2016) The presence of home advantage is well-established in professional sports including football. Previous research has examined different determinants of this phenomenon, ranging from the pressure of crowds influencing referees' decisions to the psychological benefits of playing for familiar reasons. (Peeters & Ours, 2021).

Home advantage is the tendency for sporting teams to perform better on their home ground than away from home, and its existence has been well established in a wide range of team sports including association football. (Goumas, 2017b) We can conclude that home advantage is not a recent phenomenon and, according to several studies, there is it in many team sports, including football. In football, this variable is influenced by many factors and these factors also interact with each other. Among the main factors, we can include: familiarity with the place of the match, support of the fans, referee bias, and shift travel (Leite, 2017)

2. The study was to assess the impact of clubs' field advantage on the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach. Independent sample t-test computed. The findings of the study revealed that there were significant differences between home and away teams when assessed in match results, economic, and psychological influences. The overall score for home was 2.51 ± 0.58 and 3.53 ± 0.58 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -12.69$ table 4.5. & 4.6. the perception of teams regard the field advantage of Ethiopian premier league new league approach home teams perceived that they are benefited. However, the away teams perceived they are victims of this new league approach. because the away teams perceived in match result, economically, and psychologically impacted. The findings of the study revealed that the three variables had significant differences in the Ethiopian premier league new league approach held only in the

selected cities. The researcher finding show that home teams benefited more than away teams in this new league approach.

Based on this study result, there is a significant difference between home and away teams regarded to home-field advantage yet, there is a great difference in mean. This finding implicates that home teams benefited and away teams were influenced by this new league approach with home-field advantage. The league companies should assume the away teams' home advantage.

When studies in the literature were searched carefully, it was seen that some results are supporting the findings of this study result and some results argue with the result of this study result. "Over the last 10 seasons, with spectators, home teams won 45 out of 100 matches, away teams won 28 out of 100 matches, and the other 27 out of 100 matches were a draw," (Hotspur, 2021). It seems that teams will win two out of their three home matches if the home players are shooting on goal approximately two more shots than the away teams' players. The home defeat probability, in that case, is around 30.4%. Also, approximately one out of three home teams are defeated at home if they play against teams with a lower ranking, while in ten matches, the strongest seven teams beat the weaker ones. (Personal & Archive, 20017). the data for 10 seasons through 1981-1990 to estimate an average model for 94 major clubs with home grounds in English football. In the analysis of 20,306 matches played within the time frame, the home teams won 9,894 matches which is the majority proportion (48.7%). The home teams, on average, drew and lost 5,415 (26.7%) and 4,997 (24.6%) matches respectively. (Cauclanis,20021). As expected, after adjusting for HA, we found a highly significant HA effect across all four divisions over the 9-season period ($P \leq 0.001$). The mean percentage reported in this study for HA was $57.4 \pm 26.0\%$. These findings are similar to those previously reported for Gaelic Football by Carroll and Collins (56.6% in 2012) and Mangan and Collins (57.1% in 2016). Regarding the National Football League, it would appear that HA within senior Inter-County Gaelic football has remained steady between 56% and 58% since 2001. The mean HA for this study (57.4%) illustrates that HA in Gaelic football is comparable with similar team-based sports. (Rooney & Kennedy, 2018)

The third objective of the study was to assess the impact of clubs' spectator influence on the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach. Independent sample t-test computed. The findings of the study revealed that there were significant differences between home and away teams when assessed in match results, economic, and psychological influences. The findings of the study revealed that the three variables were significant differences in the Ethiopian premier league new league approach held only in the selected cities.

The tables show the cumulative result of objective three (spectator influence variables) of the Ethiopian premier league new league approach objective-related variables. The independent t-test was conducted to determine the Ethiopian premier league new league approach spectator influence in psychological influence variables.

There is a difference between means of home and away teams. The overall score for home was 2.6 ± 0.5 and 3.6 ± 0.5 for away teams in mean and standard deviation which is significantly higher than away teams ($P < 0.001$) at $t = -13.766$ table 4.10. The researcher's finding shows that home teams advantage's than away teams in this new league approach.

Based on this study result, there is a significant difference between home and away teams regarded to spectator influence yet, there is a great difference in mean. This finding implicates that home teams benefited and away teams were influenced by this new league approach with spectator influence. The league companies should assume the away teams' home advantage.

When studies in the literature were searched carefully, it was seen that some results are supporting the findings of this study result and some results argue with the result of this study result. If players believe in its existence, then it is likely it will increase their confidence when playing at home and hence itself contribute to the continuing existence of the advantage. The magnitude of this advantage will depend on the degree to which these beliefs are reinforced by feelings generated by familiarity and territoriality, as well as by the effects of crowd support and travel (Pollard, 2006).

When examining the home advantage from a psychological standpoint rather than a factual approach, possible reasons for the home advantage become clearer. (Waters, 2014). In a

typical professional soccer match, two teams compete with each other in front of a large audience. Especially the home teams are supported and cheered on by large numbers of people in the audience often referred to as “the home team’s 12th man.”(Hill & Van Yperen, 2021) The present data is evidence that in absence of spectators the increased sanctioning of away teams disappears, the match dominance of home teams remains but is decreased and the home advantage itself decreases, yet insignificantly. (Wunderlich et al., 2021b) We have found that crowd support has a strong and significant impact on team performance in derbies: The home team scores about 0.45 goals more than the visiting team and the probability of winning for the former is about 15 percentage points higher. (Ponzo & Scoppa, 2018) summarizes results for the regression models based solely on the season 2019/2020. The advantage of home teams under normal conditions (spectator presence) was reflected in more goals, points, expected points, shots, and shots on target, as well as fewer fouls, yellow cards, and red cards. (Wunderlich et al., 2021b). Football spectator no-show behavior in Switzerland: Empirical evidence from season ticket holder behavior. In a Survey of the Switzerland League in 2013 and 2016, 2.09 million spectator attendances were recorded, with the discovery showing that home teams held the highest share. (Schreyer & Torgler, 2021)

CHAPTER SIX

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the main point of the study was summarized, conclusions are given based on the result of the study, and recommendations for the researchers, Ethiopian football federation, league companies, clubs, and concerned bodies had given based on the result of the study.

5.1 Summary of the study

The study was conducted on an explanatory study of the Ethiopian premier league new league approach. There are two comparative groups those were the five clubs who have the chance to play on their fields in the Ethiopian premier league new league approach. and the remaining eleven clubs that haven't had the chance to play on their field on this new league approach. The study was focused on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach that was held in the selected city concerning match results, economic impact, and the psychological influence of the participant teams. The main purpose of this study is to explore the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach. For this purpose, the researcher reviewed the available pieces of literature to decide the focus of the study and methodologies. To attain the general objective of the study, the following specific research objectives were formulated:

1. To investigate the Ethiopian premier league new approach held only the selected cities
2. To assess the impact of clubs' field advantage on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach.
3. To assess the influence of spectators on the Ethiopian premier league new league approach participant clubs'.

Based on the above specific objectives, the hypotheses were formulated. A mixed research approach was used for this study and the research design that this study used was a descriptive survey research design. The numbers of participants were 240 and all are taken as a sample by using a comprehensive sampling technique for all 16 participant teams, a cluster sampling technique for two club categories (home & away) teams, and the last participant coaches, players, and club leaders selected by purposive sampling technique.

Home teams determine the five clubs who have had the chance to play on their fields in the Ethiopian premier league new league approach. Away teams are determined by the remaining eleven clubs that haven't had the chance to play on their field in this new league approach. All subjects participated in open-ended and closed-ended questionnaire. Coaches, team leaders, and captains participated in the interview of the researcher. The data was gathered from the home and away teams' results in the form new league approach had been organized using the appropriate and relevant statistical method of analysis. independent t-test and qualitative analysis which assists to come up with findings had used. Through an independent t-test, the data was analyzed. Hence, the following major findings were investigated.

1. The finding of the study indicates that home teams were satisfied and away not satisfied with the Ethiopian premier league new league approach.
2. The finding of the study indicates that home teams' advantages and away teams were disadvantaged by this new league approach in home-field advantage.
3. The finding of the study indicates that home teams benefited and away teams were influenced by this new league approach in spectator influence.

5.2. Conclusions of the study

In general, the main purpose of this study was to explore the Ethiopian premier league new leagues approach such as the benefits of the new league approach, home-field advantage, and influence of spectators. All the selected issues had a significant difference between home and away teams. The home teams were more advantageous than away teams in this new league approach

Based on the analyzed data, the researcher could reach the following conclusions: The main conclusion to be drawn from the results of the research statistics is that there was a significant difference between home and away teams result of the three specific objectives. Those were the Ethiopian premier league's new league approach, home field advantage, and spectator influence. Therefore, based on the result of this study, the following points were reached as a conclusion.

- The Ethiopian premier league's new league approach had a significant difference between home and away teams.
- The home-field advantage had a significant difference between home and away teams in match results, economic impact, and psychological influence.
- The influence of spectators had a significant difference between home and away teams in match results, economic impact, and psychological influence.
- Finally, the researcher concluded that the new league approach of the Ethiopian Premier League is not considered a league system of soccer competition. It is neither a league nor a tournament rather it is a false league system.

5.3. Recommendations

the main purpose of this study was to explore the Ethiopian premier league's new leagues approach to the competition was haled in the selected city. Based on the conclusions drawn in light of the research findings, the following recommendations have been forwarded:

5.3.1. Recommendations for stakeholders

- According to a league company report found on their web page, the major reason for introducing a new league approach in Ethiopia is the lack of a standardized stadium to televise the match live. Therefore clubs which are participated in the Ethiopian Premier League need to build standardized football fields or stadiums suitable for broadcasting the match.
- Ethiopian football federation prefers to follow the world trend that the league needs to be conducted fairly and each clubs have to play at home and away regularly.

- The broadcasting company (Bet king) needs to fulfill the equipment for broadcasting service to all clubs fields to simplify and restore the traditional league system.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

BAHIRDAR UNIVERSITY
SPORT ACADAMY
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT SCIENCE
PROGRAM OF FOOTBA COACHING

Questionnaire to be filled by coaches, coaching staff, and team leaders general information

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect information on the explanatory study of the new league approach in Ethiopian premier leagues held in selected cities. Hence you are kindly requested to give genuine and full responses to all questions. Your responses will be kept confidential and used only for academic purposes. Please do not mention your identity in any part of this questionnaire.

Thank You For Your Cooperation

PART ONE: Background information.

Direction 1: Please respond to the following questions by writing the appropriate information on the space provided or by writing “√the” mark in one of the boxes provided.

1. Name of your team _____
2. work experience _____.
3. Age _____.

PART TWO:

Direction 2: Please indicate your response by writing “√the” mark that best describes your response. Linkert scale test for coaches, and coaching staff

A questionnaire filled out by team players who have not had the opportunity to play on the field

No.	Useful reference points for the league	strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	agree	strongly agree
1	The new league system has benefited teams					
2	The new league system has benefited players					
3	The new league system has benefited the competitor					
4	The new league system has benefited the federation					
5	The new league system has benefited fans					
6	The new League System for Teenagers Inspiration Brought					
7	The new system has benefited from its referees					
8	The new League System the League to the Better Stage High Brought					
My Data Questions about field influence						
9	The new League System affects the teams' result					
10	The new League System is Teams' economical Capacity Influenced					
11	The fact that the competitions are held only in selected cities has put a strain on your economy.					
12	The tournament gave an unfair advantage to the teams that played on the field					
13	We have gained a lot of morale by playing on the field in this competition					
14	Does the new League System give equal chances to all teams?					
15	In the new league system, all groups are equal they have a chance to win					
Questions about playing without a fan						
16	Without spectators playing Football Creates attraction					
17	Without spectators playing Football, it blurs it					
18	Without spectators playing Football Psychological Pressure, it hurts					

19	Without spectators playing Football influences teams Result					
20	Without spectators playing Football influences teams' Economy					

PART THREE

Direction 3: Read the following questions and fill in the appropriate answer.

Write about new league comment on the new league approach -----

Write about field advantage comment on the new league approach -----

Write about spectator influence comment on the new league approach -----

Write about the match result and, comment on the new league approach -----

Write about the economic impact and, comment on the new league approach -----

Write about psychological influence and comment on the new league approach -----

ባህርዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ
ስፖርት አካዳሚ
የስፖርት ሳይንስ ትምህርት ክፍል

ለእግር ኳስ ተጫዋቾች፣ አሰልጣኞች እና የቡድን መሪዎች የሚሞላ መጠየቅ ነው። የዚህ መጠየቅ አላማ አዲሱን የኢትዮጵያ ፕሪሚየር ሊግ በተመለከተ ጥናት ለመማካሄድ ታስቦ የተዘጋጀ መጠየቅ ። ወደድሮች በተመረጡ ከተሞች ብቻ እንዲካሄዱ በመደረጉ ምክንያት ከሜዳቸው ወጭ በሚጫወቱ ቡድኖች ላይ ሚያደርሰውን ጫና እና በሜዳቸው የሚጫወቱ ቡድኖች የሚያገኙትን ጠቀሚታ ለመፈተሽ ታልሞ ተዘጋጀ መጠየቅ ነው። ወደ ተሳታፊ ለጥናቱ ትኩረት የእርሰወ ድረሻ ላቅ ያለ በሆኑ መጠይቆቹን አፅንኦት ሰጥተው እንዲሞሏቸው ስል ከልቤ እጠይቃለሁ። ሌላው መጠየቅ የሚሰጧቸው ምላሾች ሚስጥራዊነታቸው ፍፁም የተጠበቀ ነው። ወደ ተሳታፊ ይህንን መጠየቅ ለመሙላት ፍቃደኛ ስለሆኑ በድጋሚ ላቅ ያለ ምስጋና አቀርባለሁ።

/ ስለተባበሩኝ አመሰግናለሁ /

- ክፍል አንድ:-** ከስር የተቀመጡትን ግላዊ መረጃዎች በተቀመጠው ክፍት ቦታ ላይ ይሙሉ
1. የሚጫወቱበት ቡድን -----
 2. በፕሪሚየር ሊግ ምን ያህል አመት ስርተዋል (ተጫዋታዎል) -----
 3. እድሜ-----

ክፍል ሁለት፡- በሰንጠረዥ ውስጥ ከተቀመጡት አማራጭ መካከል እርስዎ ትክክለኛ ነው ብለው ያመነብትን አማራጭ “የ✓” ምልክት ያስቀምጡ

በአሰልጣኞች ፣ በተጫዋቾች እና በቡድን መሪዎች የሚሞላ መጠይቅ						
ተ.ቁ	ሊገለጹ የሚችሉትን ጠቀሜታማ መላኪያዎች	በጣም እስከ ማማለሁ	እስከ ማለሁ	ለመወሰን ግረናል	አልሰማ ማም	በጣም አልሰማ ማም
1	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ቡድኖችን ጠቅሟል					
2	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ተጫዋቾችን ጠቅሟል					
3	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም አወዳዳሪውን ጠቅሟል					
4	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ፊደራሊዥን ጠቅሟል					
5	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ደጋፊውን አዝናንቷል					
6	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ለታዳጊዎች መነሳሳትን አምጥቷል					
7	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ዳኝነቱን ጠቅሟል					
8	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ሊጉን ወደ ተሻለ ደረጃ ክፍ አድርጎታል					
	የሜ ዳተዕለትን የሚመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች					
9	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም በቡድኖች ውጤት ላይ ተፅእኖ አለው					
10	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም በቡድኖች የገንዘብ አቅም ላይ ተፅእኖ አለው					
11	ወድድሮችን በተመረጡ ከተሞች ብቻ መዘጋጀቱ በግል ሊከተላቸው ላይ ጫና አሳድሯል።					
12	ወድድሩ በሜዳቸው የተጫወቱ ቡድኖችን ተገቢ ያልሆነ ጥቅም ሰጥቷል					
13	በዚህ ወድድር በሜዳቸውን በመጫወታችን ስነልቦና ጥቅም አግንተናል					
14	አዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ለሁሉም ቡድኖች እኩል እድል ሰጥቷል					
15	በአዲሱ ሊግ ሲስተም ሁሉም ቡድኖች እኩል የማሸነፍ እድል አላቸው					
	ያለደጋፊ መጫወትን የተመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች					
16	ያለተመልካች መጫወት ደስታን ይፈጥራል					

17	ያለተመልካች መጫወት የእግርኳስን ዉበት ያደባዘዘዋል					
18	ያለተመልካች መጫወት የሰነልቦና ጫና ያሳድረል					
19	ያለተመልካች መጫወት ዉጤት ላይ ተፅዕኖ አለዉ					
20	ያለተመልካች መጫወት እኮኖሚ ላይ ተፅዕኖ አለዉ።					

ክፍል ሶስት፡- ከስር የተዘረዘሩትን መጠይቆች አንብበዉ ትክክለኛዉን ምላሽ ይጻፉ።

በአዲሱ የሊግ ሂደት ላይ ያለውትን አስተያየት ይጻፉ -----

በአዲሱ የሊግ ሂደት የሜዳ ተጠቃሚነተት ዙሪያ ያለውትን አስተያየት ይጻፉ -----

በአዲሱ የሊግ ሂደት የደጋፊ ተፅዕኖ ዙሪያ ያለውትን አስተያየት ይጻፉ -----

በአዲሱ የሊግ ሂደት የዉጤት ጫና ዙሪያ ያለውትን አስተያየት ይጻፉ -----

በአዲሱ የሊግ ሂደት የኢኮኖሚ ጫና ያለውትን አስተያየት ይጻፉ -----

በአዲሱ የሊግ ሂደት የስነ-ልቦና ያለውትን አስተያየት ይጻፉ -----

