

An investigation of athletes' anxiety of catching Covid-19 and their motivation levels in terms of some variables

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the anxiety levels and motivation levels of athletes about catching covid-19 in terms of some variables. The sample group of the study consists of 204 women (51%) and 196 men (49%) in total, 400 athletes aged 18 and over, who are licensed in various branches. In the study, "Athletes' Anxiety of Catching New Type Coronavirus (Covid 19) Anxiety Scale (AAOCNTCAS)" developed by Tekkurşun Demir et al. (2020) and "Sport-Specific Achievement Motivation Scale" (SSAMS) developed by Willis (1982) and adapted in Turkish by Tiryaki and Gödelek (1997) are utilized. The Skewness-Kurtosis test was used to determine whether the data showed a normal distribution. As a result, t-test and One-Way Anova tests were used to analyze the data. The Post Hoc Tukey test was used for multiple comparisons. As a result of the research, A statistically significant difference was found between the demographic characteristics of the athletes' anxiety about catching Covid-19 and their achievement motivation by, age, gender, education status, mother's education status, monthly income, athlete license category and total licensed sports year, while no statistically significant was found on paternal education status and type of sport. As a result of the findings, it is predicted that the anxiety levels of catching coronavirus may decrease by providing the necessary motivation to the athletes.

Keywords: Covid 19, sport, motivation, anxiety.

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INTRODUCTION

Today, the whole world is struggling with an epidemic known as the Coronavirus (Covid 19). It is estimated that the first symptom of the epidemic appeared in Wuhan, China in November 2019 and is later called a new type of coronavirus infectious disease (Uludağ, 2020). Due to the Coronavirus (Covid-19), sports events have been adversely affected all over the world, as in other fields. Due to the uncertainties and Covid-19, clubs and athletes had to face the negative effects of staying away from sports and economic problems. In the face of this emerging situation, sports institutions and organizations made great efforts to find solutions to overcome the pandemic with the least damage. Although the continuity of sports activities is ensured, the risk of the epidemic has not passed because so many athletes are already worried about catching Covid-19. Anxiety is the state of

inconsistency between the emotional state of the individual against any situation, (the state of being aroused by cognitive and physical effects), and the expectation and ability of the individual (Akca, 2020). It can also be said that the changes in the anxiety level are an important factor in the performance of the athletes.

Another important factor, such as anxiety, in the success of athletes, is "motivation." Motivation, which is defined as stimuli that push the organism to show certain and systematic behavior, is an attribute that should be emphasized by sports scientists for high-level performance. Achievement-motivation is defined as 'performing a job perfectly, striving on a task by resisting obstacles'. Achievement-motivation is an internal motivation that can be affected by external factors that explain the reasons for the effort to attain success

(Tazegül, 2013). In addition, athletes who perform successfully tend to exhibit less anxiety and a high level of motivation (Joseph and Sean, 2004). Gaining success directly affects motivation positively. Hence, it is construed that athletes have to keep their motivation at a high level in order to be successful without surrendering to the negativities they face due to the Covid-19 epidemic. The study aims to examine the anxiety and motivation levels of the athletes in terms of selected socio-demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed the following methods, data collection tools, and scales to measure the satisfaction and motivation levels of sampled athletes.

Research model

This study utilized the survey method for descriptive purposes. A descriptive survey is commonly conducted among large groups, in which the opinions and attitudes of the individuals in the group about a phenomenon or event are solicited, and subsequently, the phenomenon or events are described (Karakaya, 2012:59).

Population and sample

The study population consists of male and female athletes engaged in sports under license in Turkey. The study sample consists of a total of 400 athletes, 204 women and 196 men, aged 18 and over, who are practicing licensed sports in various branches.

Data collection

In the first step, general information about the purpose and theoretical framework is gathered from the literature review. In the second step, survey instruments incorporating Athletes' Anxiety of Catching New Type of Coronavirus Scale and Sports-Specific Achievement Motivation Scale were administered electronically (via social media and internet apps like Google Drive and Whatsapp) to the study participants selected by random sampling.

Data collection tools

In the study, the 10-question personal information form created by the researcher was used in order to measure the concerns of Athletes' Anxiety of Conceiving New Type Coronavirus (Covid 19) Anxiety Scale (AAOCNTCAS) prepared by Demir et al. (2020) and the "Sport-Specific Achievement Motivation Scale "(SSAMS)"

developed by Willis (1982) and adapted in Turkish by Tiryaki and Gödelek (1997). Necessary permissions were obtained from the researchers for the use of the scales in the research.

Athletes' anxiety of catching new type coronavirus anxiety scale (AAOCNTCAS)

AAOCNTCAS consists of a total of 16 items and 2 sub-dimensions, 11 of which are individual anxiety sub-dimensions and 5 items are socialization anxiety sub-dimensions. All statements are measured on a 5-point Likert type scale: (1) "I strongly disagree", (2) "I do not agree", (3) "I am undecided", (4) "I agree" and (5) "I totally agree." In the study; the internal consistency (Cronbach Alpha) reliability coefficient of the scales was found to be $\alpha=.90$ for the individual anxiety sub-dimension and $\alpha=.86$ for the socialization anxiety sub-dimension. As a result of their reliability analysis, Demir et al. found alpha reliability coefficients as $\alpha=.90$ for individual anxiety sub-dimension and $\alpha=.84$ for socialization anxiety sub-dimension (Tekkurşun Demir, Cicioğlu and İlhan, 2020).

Sports-specific achievement motivation scale (SSAMS)

The SSAMS consists of three sub-dimensions: showing strength (12 items), approaching success (17 items) and avoiding failure (11 items) and a total of 40 items. The scale consists of "Never, Very Little, Sometimes, Quite a lot and Always" statements and is in 5-point Likert type. In the study, the internal consistency (Cronbach Alpha) reliability coefficients of the sub-dimensions of showing strength, approaching success and avoiding failure were found as $\alpha=0.52$, $\alpha=0.72$, $\alpha=0.71$, respectively. Tiryaki and Gödelek found the reliability coefficients of the sub-dimensions of showing strength, approaching success and avoiding failure as $\alpha=0.81$, $\alpha=0.82$, $\alpha=0.80$, respectively (Tiryaki et al., 1997; Willis, 1982).

Statistical analysis

SPSS 21.0 package program was used for the analysis of the research. Skewness-Kurtosis values were examined to determine the normality distributions of the data. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the skewness and kurtosis values of the data were between -2 and +2 and it was determined that the distribution of the data was normal. According to George and Mallery (2016), when the skewness and kurtosis values are between -2 and +2, it is assumed that the data show a normal distribution. In the study, t-test was used for pairwise comparisons and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare more than

two variables. The Post Hoc Tukey multiple comparison test was used to look at the significance relationships between the groups. Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficients were calculated. The level of significance in the analyses was determined as $p < 0.05$.

FINDINGS

Independent sample t-test results are given in Tables 1 to 3 for pairwise comparisons of athletes according to gender, marital status, maternal education status and sport type variables. As a result of the findings, statistical

significance was found between the genders of the athletes and their concerns about the new type of coronavirus and their individual concerns, which is the sub-dimension of the new type of coronavirus scale ($p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between the marital status of the athletes and the scales and sub-dimensions ($p > 0.05$). A statistically significant difference was observed between the maternal education status of the athletes, their achievement motivation and their motivation to avoid failure ($p < 0.05$). No significant difference was found between the types of sports performed by the athletes and the scales and sub-dimensions ($p > 0.05$).

Table 1. Distribution of demographic characteristics of athletes.

Factor	Variables	Frequency	%
Age	a 18-21 ages	254	63.5
	b 22-25 ages	113	28.2
	c 26-29 ages	13	3.3
	d 30 and over	20	5.0
Gender	a Female	204	51.0
	b Male	196	49.0
Education Status	a Primary / Secondary Education	75	18.8
	b Associate / Bachelor	295	73.8
	c Master / Doctorate	30	7.5
Marital Status	a Married	20	5.0
	b Single	380	95.0
Maternal Education Status	a Primary / Secondary Education	362	90.5
	b Associate / Bachelor	38	9.5
Paternal Education Status	a Primary / Secondary Education	331	82.8
	b Associate / Bachelor	63	15.8
	c Master / Doctorate	6	1.5
Monthly Income	a ₺1000-3000	192	48.0
	b ₺ 3001-5000	131	32.8
	c ₺ 5001-7000	35	8.8
	d ₺ 7001 and more	42	10.5
Sport Type	a Individual Sports	171	42.8
	b Team Sports	229	57.3
Athlete License Category	a Amateur Athlete	254	63.5
	b Professional Athlete	75	18.8
	c National Athlete	71	17.8
Total Licensed Sports Years	a 1-3 years	140	35.0
	b 4-6 years	105	26.3
	c 7-9 years	89	22.3
	d 10 years and over	66	16.5
	Total	400	100

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of athletes' anxiety of catching new type coronavirus scores and sports-specific achievement motivation scores in athletes.

Independent Variable	Category	N	Coronavirus anxiety						Achievement motivation							
			Individual anxiety		Socialization anxiety		Total points		Showing strength		Approaching success		Avoiding failure		Total points	
			\bar{X}	SS	\bar{X}	SS	\bar{X}	SS	\bar{X}	SS	\bar{X}	SS	\bar{X}	SS	\bar{X}	SS
Gender	Female	204	3.57	0.81	2.96	0.98	3.38	0.78	3.28	0.43	3.71	0.40	3.00	0.62	3.43	0.34
	Male	196	3.20	0.92	2.82	1.03	3.08	0.89	3.37	0.49	3.69	0.51	2.91	0.61	3.40	0.42
Marital status	Married	20	3.60	0.74	3.08	0.97	3.44	0.76	3.48	0.38	3.63	0.52	3.06	0.34	3.46	0.38
	Single	380	3.38	0.89	2.88	1.01	3.22	0.85	3.32	0.46	3.70	0.45	2.95	0.63	3.41	0.38
Maternal education status	Primary / Secondary Education	362	3.41	0.86	2.88	1.02	3.25	0.83	3.34	0.45	3.71	0.44	2.98	0.61	3.43	0.36
	Associate / Bachelor	38	3.17	1.06	2.98	0.89	3.11	0.97	3.22	0.55	3.55	0.60	2.74	0.65	3.26	0.49
Sport type	Individual Sports	171	3.40	0.85	2.98	1.05	3.27	0.83	3.36	0.45	3.65	0.44	2.99	0.64	3.41	0.39
	Team Sports	229	3.38	0.91	2.82	0.97	3.21	0.86	3.30	0.47	3.73	0.47	2.94	0.60	3.42	0.38

Table 3. T-test results on the difference between the anxiety scores of catching the new type of coronavirus and the sports-specific achievement motivation scores in athletes according to the independent variables.

Independent variable	Coronavirus anxiety						Achievement motivation							
	Individual anxiety		Socialization anxiety		Total points		Showing Strength		Approaching success		Avoiding failure		Total points	
	t	p	t	p	t	p	t	p	t	p	t	p	t	p
Gender	4.244	.000*	1.399	.163	3.552	.000*	-1.890	.059	.451	.652	1.396	.163	.580	.562
Marital status	1.105	.270	.833	.405	1.100	.272	1.525	.128	-.692	.490	1.330	.195	.487	.626
Maternal education status	1.630	.104	-.562	.574	.956	.339	1.516	.130	1.545	.130	2.259	.024*	2.541	.011*
Sport type	.285	.776	1.573	.116	.785	.433	1.179	.239	-1.905	.058	.826	.409	-.088	.930

According to the results of the analysis, there is a statistically significant difference between the new type of coronavirus anxiety and achievement motivation of the athletes and their age ($p < 0.05$) (Table 4). When the relationship between the sub-dimensions of the scales and the age variable was examined, a statistically significant difference was found between the individual anxiety, the

motivation to show strength and approach to success and the age variable ($p < 0.05$). There was a statistically significant difference between the socialization anxiety of the athletes and their educational status ($p < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the paternal education status of the athletes, their coronavirus concerns and success motivations (p

> 0.05). A statistically significant difference was found between the monthly income of the athletes, their coronavirus concerns and their achievement motivation ($p < 0.05$). In addition, a statistically significant difference was observed between the motivation to approach success, which is the sub-dimension of achievement motivation, and monthly income ($p < 0.05$).

Table 4. Descriptive statistics of anxiety scores and sports-specific achievement motivation scores in athletes.

Independent variable	Category	Coronavirus anxiety							Achievement motivation							
		N	Individual anxiety		Socialization anxiety		Total points		Showing strength		Approaching success		Avoiding failure		Total points	
			X	SS	X	SS	X	SS	X	SS	X	SS	X	SS	X	SS
Age	18-21	254	3.39	0.91	2.80	1.01	3.20	0.86	3.30	0.44	3.74	0.40	2.98	0.64	3.44	0.36
	22-25	113	3.43	0.83	3.03	1.00	3.30	0.82	3.33	0.51	3.67	0.51	2.88	0.63	3.37	0.42
	26-29	13	2.62	0.60	2.78	0.67	2.67	0.58	3.30	0.43	3.10	0.55	2.89	0.42	3.10	0.35
	30 and over	20	3.72	0.77	3.39	1.02	3.61	0.78	3.61	0.33	3.70	0.48	3.13	0.37	3.53	0.30
	Total	400	3.39	0.88	2.89	1.01	3.23	0.85	3.33	0.46	3.70	0.46	2.96	0.62	3.41	0.38
Education status	Primary / Secondary Education	75	3.40	0.77	2.63	0.88	3.16	0.72	3.23	0.46	3.69	0.44	2.91	0.65	3.38	0.37
	Associate / Bachelor	295	3.40	0.90	2.94	1.03	3.25	0.87	3.34	0.46	3.72	0.44	2.96	0.62	3.43	0.38
	Postgraduate	30	3.31	0.99	3.10	0.97	3.24	0.93	3.44	0.47	3.50	0.64	3.10	0.49	3.38	0.42
	Total	400	3.39	0.88	2.89	1.01	3.23	0.85	3.33	0.46	3.70	0.46	2.96	0.62	3.41	0.38
Paternal education status	Primary / Secondary Education	331	3.42	0.85	2.90	1.01	3.26	0.83	3.34	0.45	3.70	0.44	2.98	0.62	3.43	0.37
	Associate / Bachelor	63	3.24	1.03	2.84	0.97	3.12	0.93	3.29	0.52	3.66	0.53	2.85	0.60	3.35	0.43
	Postgraduate	6	3.13	0.78	2.93	1.28	3.07	0.92	3.30	0.29	3.64	0.44	3.16	0.60	3.43	0.35
	Total	400	3.39	0.88	2.89	1.01	3.23	0.85	3.33	0.46	3.70	0.46	2.96	0.62	3.41	0.38
Monthly income (₺)	1000-3000	192	3.47	0.06	2.85	1.01	3.20	0.86	3.34	0.47	3.72	0.45	2.94	0.59	3.44	0.36
	3001-5000	131	3.30	0.07	2.90	1.06	3.30	0.82	3.33	0.46	3.75	0.41	2.99	0.62	3.37	0.42
	5001-7000	35	3.52	0.13	3.18	0.89	2.67	0.58	3.28	0.40	3.65	0.40	2.91	0.72	3.10	0.35
	7001 and more	42	3.19	0.17	2.83	0.89	3.61	0.78	3.28	0.50	3.45	0.62	2.95	0.63	3.53	0.30
	Total	400	3.39	0.04	2.89	1.01	3.23	0.85	3.33	0.46	3.71	0.46	2.96	0.62	3.41	0.38
License category	Amateur	254	3.44	0.88	2.94	0.98	3.28	0.84	3.31	0.42	3.73	0.40	2.89	0.60	3.40	0.34
	Professional	75	3.26	0.89	2.68	1.00	3.08	0.87	3.35	0.60	3.67	0.57	3.07	0.66	3.44	0.49
	National	71	3.36	0.87	2.96	1.07	3.23	0.84	3.36	0.42	3.62	0.52	3.07	0.60	3.42	0.39
	Total	400	3.39	0.88	2.89	1.01	3.23	0.85	3.33	0.46	3.70	0.46	2.96	0.62	3.41	0.38
Total sports years	1-3 years	140	3.35	0.85	2.81	0.93	3.18	0.80	3.19	0.42	3.63	0.48	2.84	0.63	3.31	0.36
	4-6 years	105	3.48	0.90	3.01	1.11	3.33	0.89	3.43	0.40	3.69	0.41	2.97	0.61	3.45	0.33
	7-9 years	89	3.40	0.87	2.85	0.98	3.23	0.82	3.43	0.47	3.78	0.39	3.09	0.57	3.52	0.33
	10 years and over	66	3.33	0.96	2.93	1.02	3.20	0.92	3.33	0.54	3.72	0.56	3.00	0.64	3.45	0.49
	Total	400	3.39	0.88	2.89	1.01	3.23	0.85	3.33	0.46	3.70	0.46	2.96	0.62	3.41	0.38

A statistical significance was found between the athletes' license categories and their motivation to avoid failure, which is the sub-dimension of achievement motivation ($p < 0.05$). A statistically significant difference was found between the total licensed sports year and the achievement motivation of the athletes ($p < 0.05$). When the results of the analysis between the sub-dimensions and the total licensed sports year were examined, a statistically significant difference was found between the scores of the motivation to show strength and the motivation to avoid failure, and the total licensed sports year scores ($p < 0.05$) (Table 5).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the study, the relationship between individuals and team athletes' anxiety about catching the new

type of coronavirus and their achievement motivation was intended to examine according to demographic information of age, gender, educational status, marital status, educational status of parents, monthly income, type of sport, athlete license category and total licensed sports year.

A statistically significant difference was found between the age variable of the athletes and the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus and the individual anxiety from its sub-dimensions ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, it can be concluded that the age factor of the athletes is a determining factor in their anxiety about catching the coronavirus. In his study with swimmers, Batu and Aydın (2020) found statistical significance in the general and individual anxiety dimensions between the anxieties of catching the new type of coronavirus according to the age variable. Yalçınkaya et al. (2020) found a significant difference between the ages and anxiety levels of

physical education and sports school students in their study (2020). Similarly, in the study conducted by Sarı et al. (2011), no significant difference was found between the ages of the participants and their anxiety levels, and the findings are similar to the findings of this study. On the other hand, when the study of Gümüştül et al. (2020) was examined, it was seen that there was no significant difference between the age variable of the football players and the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus. Similarly, when Civan et al.'s (2010) study was examined, no significant difference was found between the ages and anxiety levels of the athletes interested in individual and team sports, and their findings are not similar to the findings of this study. It can be said that the anxiety levels of the athletes in this age group are higher than the young athletes since individuals aged 30 and over are more affected by the coronavirus epidemic.

Table 5. One-way analysis of variance results regarding the difference between the anxiety scores of catching new type of coronavirus and sports-specific achievement motivation scores in athletes according to independent variables.

Coronavirus anxiety	Independent variable														
	Age			Education status			Paternal education status		Monthly income			License category		Total licensed sports years	
	F	p	Sig. Dif.	F	p	Sig. Dif.	F	p	F	p	Sig. Dif.	F	p	F	p
Ind. Anx.	4.310	.005*	ab* ac* bc* cd*	.141	.868	-	1.323	.268	1.886	.131	-	1.216	.298	.542	.654
Soc. Anx.	3.090	.027*	-	3.506	.031*	ab*	.089	.915	1.157	.326	-	2.092	.125	.874	.455
T. Point	3.642	.013*	cd*	.376	.687	-	.832	.436	3.642	.013*	bc*	1.649	.194	.679	.566

Ind. Anx: Individual Anxiety, Soc. Anx: Socialization Anxiety, Sig. Dif: Significant Difference, T. Point: Total Point.

*Age = a (18-21 age), b (22-25 age), c (26-29 age) and d (30 and + age) Education Status = a (Primary / Secondary Education), b (Associate / Bachelor) Monthly Income= b (3001-5000), c (5001-7000)

Table 5. (Contd) One-way analysis of variance results regarding the difference between the anxiety scores of catching the new type of coronavirus and the sports-specific achievement motivation scores in athletes according to the independent variables

Achievement motivation	Independent variable														
	Age			Education status		Paternal education status		Monthly income			License category		Total licensed sports years		
	F	p	Sig. Dif.	F	p	F	p	F	p	Sig. Dif.	F	p	F	p	Sig. Dif.
Sho.Str.	2.732	.044*	ad*	2.677	.070	.278	.758	.392	.759	-	.510	.601	7.681	.000*	ab* ac*
App. Succ.	8.543	.000*	ab* ac* bc* bd*	2.911	.056	.298	.742	4.978	.002*	ad* bd*	1.690	.186	1.975	.117	-
Avo.Fail.	1.223	.301	-	1.093	.336	1.428	.241	.210	.889	-	3.803	.023*	3.388	.018*	ac*
T. Point	4.505	.004*	ac* cd*	.528	.590	1.190	.305	4.505	.004*	ac* cd*	.327	.721	6.402	.000*	ab* ac*

Ind. Anx: Individual Anxiety, Soc. Anx: Socialization Anxiety, Sho. Str.: Showing Strength, App. Succ.: Approaching Success, Avo.Fail: Avoiding Failure, Sig. Diff.: Significant Difference, T. Point: Total Point.

*Age= a (18-21 age), b (22-25 age), c (26-29 age) and d (30 and + age) Monthly Income= a (1000-3000), b (3001-5000), c (5001-7000) and d (7001 and +) Total Licensed Sports Years= a (1-3 years), b (4-6 years) and c (7-9 years)

A statistically significant difference was observed between the age variable of the athletes and their achievement motivation ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, it can be concluded that the age factor of the athletes has an effect on their success motivation. When Balkis (2019)'s study with elite tennis players was examined, a significant relationship was found in the parameter of showing strength, which is one of the sub-dimensions of success motivation of athletes according to age groups. In their study, Lök et al. (2008) found a significant difference between the anxiety levels of students under the age of 19 who will take the physical education and sports school exam, and the findings support the findings of this study. On the other hand, Soyer et al. (2010) examined success

motivation in athletes and no significant relationship was found between the ages of the participants and their success motivation. Again, in the study of Özgün et al. (2017), in which they examined the sport-specific success motivation of handball players, a significant difference was found between the motivation to avoid failure according to the age variable of the athletes, and the findings are not similar to the findings of this study. Based on the results, it is predicted that there is a relationship between the ages of the individuals and their success motivation and that their success motivation will increase with the knowledge they have gained from their experiences and experiences at later ages.

A significant difference was found between the

gender variable of the athletes and the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus ($p < 0.05$). When the sub-dimensions of anxiety about catching coronavirus were examined, there was a significant difference between gender variable and individual anxiety ($p < 0.05$), but no significant difference was found between socialization anxiety ($p > 0.05$). In addition, according to the findings, it was determined that the anxiety levels of female athletes were higher than male athletes. Göksu et al. (2020) found in their study that the anxiety level of women is higher than that of men in the coronavirus process. Similarly, Alemdağ and Öncü (2015) found a significant difference between the anxiety levels of men and women as a result of their study, and the findings are similar

to the findings of this study. On the other hand, when the study conducted by Civan et al. (2010), and Yücel (2003) was examined, it was found that there was no significant difference in anxiety levels according to the gender variable, and the findings did not show similarity with the findings of this study. As a result of the findings, it is thought that the higher anxiety levels of female athletes compared to male athletes are related to the level of risk to be taken.

No statistically significant difference was found between the gender variable of the athletes and their achievement motivation and each sub-dimension ($p > 0.05$). In this case, it can be interpreted that the success motivation of the athletes according to the gender variable is not an important criterion. Özgün et al. (2017) found no statistically significant difference between the gender of the handball players and their achievement motivation. Similarly, when Aktaş et al.'s (2006) study was examined, no significant difference was found between the gender variable of basketball players and their motivation to avoid failure. Again, in Develi's (2006) study, no significant difference was found between the gender variable and trait anxiety levels of the participants and the findings are similar to the findings of this study. In contrast, Soyer et al. (2010) found a significant difference between the success motivation and team unity of the athletes and the gender variable. When the study by Taşğın (2006) was examined, a significant difference was found between the genders of the participants and their anxiety levels, and the findings do not support the findings of this study. According to these findings, it can be interpreted that the gender factor does not have an effect on the decrease or increase in achievement motivation. Success is one of the most effective ways for an individual to reach happiness. In this sense, regardless of gender, every individual will want to achieve success.

There was no statistically significant difference between the education level variable of the athletes and the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus ($p > 0.05$). A statistically significant difference was found between the socialization anxiety score, which is one of the sub-dimensions of the scale, and the education year score ($p < 0.05$). When the study of Türktemiz et al. (2020) was examined, no significant difference was found between the education levels of the participants and the anxiety of catching coronavirus. Budak et al. (2020) did not find a significant difference between the education level variable and anxiety levels, and the findings support the findings of this study. On the other hand, in the study conducted by Bulut and Duman (2021), statistical significance was found in the anxiety levels of the participants according to the variable of educational status, and the findings are not similar to the findings of this study. When this study is examined with the studies in the literature, it can be concluded that the education level of the athletes does not affect the coronavirus

concerns and is not an important factor. Anxiety is a concept that every individual would like to escape from and would like to get out of the situation they are in. In this sense, it is thought that the level of education will not be associated with anxiety.

There was no significant difference between the educational status of the athletes and their achievement motivation scores ($p > 0.05$). When Eri (2018)'s study on football players was examined, there was no statistically significant difference between the education status of football players and their motivation to show power and approach success. Can et al. (2009) found no significant difference between the education level and motivation levels of elite taekwondo players. As a result of the study conducted by Yalçın (2015), no significant difference was determined between the education levels of the athletes and their sport-specific motivational achievements. In the study conducted by Yılmaz et al. (2019), there was no significant difference between the education levels and success motivations of the athletes participating in the swimming championship, and the findings do not overlap with the findings obtained in this study. When both the studies in the literature and the results of this study are examined, it can be said that the educational status of the athletes does not affect the motivation for success. Achieving success is in human nature. Individuals of all ages want to reach this happiness. Considering these, it can be said that there is no relationship between the education levels of the athletes and their achievement motivation.

There was no significant difference between the marital status variable of the athletes and the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus ($p > 0.05$). In the study conducted by Şahin (2018), no significant difference was found between the marital status and anxiety levels of adults who go to the gym. Görün et al. (2020) also found no significant difference between marital status and trait anxiety levels of football referees, and the findings are in line with the findings of this study. In contrast, Mevlüt et al. (2004) concluded in his study that the state anxiety level scores of the participants whose marital status was engaged/fiance were higher than those whose marital status was single and married, and the study in the literature does not support the findings of this study. Many athletes make sports a profession and earn their living here. In this sense, it can be interpreted that athletes have to continue their business life or sports career regardless of their marital status.

No statistically significant difference was found between the marital status variable and the success motivation of the athletes ($p > 0.05$). Can et al. (2009) found no significant difference between the marital status and success motivation of elite taekwondo athletes. Seçkin et al. (2013) found that being married or single youth sports workers did not affect their motivation levels, and the findings are similar to the findings of this study. An indispensable part of sports is competition. It

progresses in parallel with the desire to succeed in the competition. Athletes' desire to succeed is provided in all conditions. In this sense, it can be said that the marital status of the athletes does not affect their success motivation.

There was no statistically significant difference between the maternal education status of the athletes, the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus and each sub-dimension ($p > 0.05$). Karabulut and Sevde (2019), Alisinanoğlu and Ulutaş (2003) found no significant difference between maternal education status and anxiety levels in their studies, and the findings are similar to the findings of this study. In contrast, Çağlar et al. (2012) and Kaya et al. (2012), on the other hand, stated in their studies that maternal education level affects the level of anxiety, and the findings are not similar to the findings of this study. It is thought that the number of participants in the studies or the occupational groups in which the participants take part may be different from this study.

While a significant difference was found between the maternal education status of the athletes and their achievement motivation and their sub-dimensions of avoiding failure ($p < 0.05$), no significant difference was found between the sub-dimensions of showing strength and approaching success ($p > 0.05$). In his study by Eri (2018), no statistically significant difference was found between the educational status of the mothers of football players and their success motivation in sports, and the findings are similar to the findings of this study. On the other hand, in the study conducted by Bozkurt and Tamer (2020), a significant relationship was determined between the students' mother education level and their motivation to play electronic games. Most of the athletes are between the ages of 18 to 21. Participants in this age group are individuals who have just started their university education. Considering that individuals who have just started university continue their education under family control, it can be said that maternal education status will have an effect on success motivation.

No statistically significant difference was found between the paternal education level of the athletes and the anxiety and sub-dimensions of catching the new type of coronavirus ($p > 0.05$). As a result of the studies conducted by Karabulut and Sevde (2019), Çağlar et al. (2012), and Lök et al. (2008), no significant difference was found between the paternal educational status and anxiety levels of the participants, and they are similar to the findings of this study. In contrast, Karabulut et al. (2000) and Kaya et al. (2012) stated in their studies that the educational status of the father affects the anxiety level, and the findings are not similar to the findings of this study. Anxiety is a natural phenomenon seen in individuals of all ages. In this sense, it is considered as part of the natural cycle that there is no relationship between paternal educational status and concerns about

catching coronavirus.

There was no statistically significant difference between the paternal education level, achievement motivation and sub-dimensions of the athletes ($p > 0.05$). In the study conducted by Yalçın (2015), no statistically significant difference was found between the paternal educational status of the athletes and the motivation to avoid failure, one of the sports-specific success motivation sub-dimensions, and the findings are similar to the findings of this study. On the other hand, Bozkurt and Tamer (2020), in their study, determined a significant relationship between primary school students' paternal education level and game motivation, while Erboy and Vural (2010) determined a significant relationship between participants' paternal education status and game addiction, and the findings do not support the findings of this study. In this sense, it can be concluded that the paternal educational status of the athletes will not affect their success motivation. Education and learning is continuous process throughout our lives. Success and motivation are also a state of mind that every individual wants to achieve. Therefore, it is thought that there is no relationship between paternal education level and achievement motivation.

A statistically significant difference was found between the monthly income of the athletes and the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, when the studies conducted by Dursun and Karagün (2012), Batu and Aydın (2020), Göksel et al. (2018), Ebem (2019), Uzundağ et al. (2020) were examined, no significant difference was found between the income levels of the participants and their anxiety values and the findings do not show similarities with this study. It is thought that the different occupational groups or research groups of the participants in the studies in the literature will be an important factor in not being similar to this study.

A significant difference was found between the monthly income of the athletes and their achievement motivation ($p < 0.05$). For each sub-dimension, a significant difference was found between the monthly income and the motivation to approach success ($p < 0.05$), while there was no significant difference between the sub-dimensions of showing strength and avoiding failure ($p > 0.05$). Yalçın (2015) found a significant difference between the monthly income of the athletes and their motivation to approach success. Again, in the studies conducted by Dursun (2004) and Akdemir (2006), significance was determined between the income level of the participants and their motivation, and the findings are similar to the findings of this study. In contrast, Kılıncı et al. (2011) did not find a significant relationship between the monthly income levels of the athletes interested in team sports and their achievement motivation, and the findings are not similar to the findings of this study. Athletes generally earn their living from sports activities. As you become successful in sports, your income also

increases. The easier the livelihood, the more motivated individuals are. It is thought that the monthly income level motivates the athletes in this sense.

There was no statistically significant difference between the athletes' license categories and their concerns about catching the new type of coronavirus ($p > 0.05$). When the findings were examined, it was determined that the total scores of the anxiety of catching the new type of coronavirus were higher in amateur athletes compared to other categories of athletes. With this result, it is predicted that amateur athletes will be more worried when they participate in sports activities compared to other categories of athletes. Gumusgul et al. (2020) found that amateur athletes have higher anxiety about catching the new type of coronavirus than professional athletes. In this sense, Gümüştüglü et al. (2020)'s findings are in line with this study. Although there was no statistically significant difference between the athlete's license categories and the total score of success motivation ($p > 0.05$), a significant difference was found between the sub-dimension of avoidance of failure ($p < 0.05$). It is a natural process for athletes to want to achieve success regardless of the license category. According to these findings, it can be concluded that the athlete's license category will not affect the success motivation of the athletes.

A statistically significant difference was observed between the success motivation of the athletes according to the licensed total sports year variable ($p < 0.05$). When each sub-dimensions for success motivation were examined, a statistically significant difference was found between the total number of licensed sports years, the motivation to show strength and the motivation to avoid failure ($p < 0.05$). Ozgun et al. (2017) found a statistically significant difference between the sports history of handball players, the motivation to show strength and the sub-dimensions of avoiding failure. Similarly, in the study of Abakay (2010) with football players, a significant difference was found in favor of those with a high sports history. In addition, in the study of Karabulut et al. (2000), it was determined that experienced athletes have lower failure avoidance motives than less experienced athletes, and the findings support the findings of this study. According to Duman (2002) and Kilinc et al. (2011) when their studies were examined, the findings obtained did not coincide with the findings of this study. It is thought that as the years of sports increase in individuals, the achievement motivation will also increase.

CONCLUSION

As a result, it was determined that the anxiety and success motivation scores of the athletes differed according to the variables of age, gender, educational status, maternal education status, monthly income, athlete license category and total licensed sports year. According to these results, it is predicted that the level of

catching coronavirus will decrease by providing the necessary motivation to the athletes.

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