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Analysis SWOT of The Surabaya City Women's Basketball Final Match at the 9th East Java Province 2025 Based on Statistical Data FIBA Live Stats Application

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to quantitatively analyze the performance of the Surabaya City women's basketball team during the final match of the 2025 East Java Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV IX) and to formulate a SWOT-based strategic framework grounded in objective match statistics. A quantitative descriptive research design was employed, utilizing secondary data recorded in real time through the official FIBA LiveStats platform. The data comprised key technical performance indicators, including shooting efficiency, rebounds, assists, turnovers, steals, and blocks. The findings reveal that the Surabaya City team demonstrated notable strengths in free-throw efficiency (81.2%) and defensive performance, as indicated by a high number of steals (19) and blocks (6). These strengths were further reinforced by opportunities arising from the opponent's elevated turnover rate (28), suggesting potential advantages in transition play and defensive pressure. However, the analysis also identified critical weaknesses, particularly low field goal efficiency (26%) and limited offensive rebounding performance (16 rebounds compared to the opponent's 28). These weaknesses simultaneously constituted threats, as they reduced scoring productivity and allowed the opposing team to dominate second-chance opportunities. Based on the SWOT matrix, the study emphasizes the need for strategic improvements focused on enhancing shooting accuracy, offensive rebounding control, and finishing effectiveness under competitive pressure. The novelty of this research lies in the integration of real-time quantitative match statistics with a structured SWOT analysis to generate evidence-based strategic recommendations. This approach provides practical insights for coaches and performance analysts and contributes to the limited body of research on data-driven strategic evaluation in women's basketball at the provincial competition level.

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INTRODUCTION

Basketball is a globally competitive sport characterized by high-intensity play, rapid tactical transitions, and complex interactions between technical, physical, and cognitive

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components. At the elite and sub-elite levels, performance outcomes are no longer determined solely by fundamental skills but by the ability of teams to optimize decision-making, efficiency, and adaptability throughout a match (Putra & Hafidz, 2021; Gómez et al., 2020). This condition places basketball within a performance domain that increasingly relies on objective data to evaluate success and guide strategic interventions.

In modern competitive basketball, match performance analysis has become a central element in coaching and performance management systems. Game-related statistics—such as field goal percentage, rebounds, assists, turnovers, and efficiency ratings—serve as objective indicators that reflect both individual contribution and collective team dynamics (Fuddin, 2021; Ibáñez et al., 2018). Without systematic analysis of these indicators, coaches risk relying on subjective judgments that may overlook critical performance patterns.

This challenge is particularly evident in women's basketball at the regional and provincial competitive levels. Despite increasing competitiveness and professionalization, women's basketball often receives less analytical attention compared to men's competitions, especially in terms of advanced performance evaluation frameworks (Puspitasari, 2024; Scanlan et al., 2019). As a result, coaching strategies frequently depend on conventional observations rather than integrated, data-driven assessments.

The PORPROV IX East Java 2025 women's basketball final represents a high-stakes competitive environment where strategic accuracy, performance efficiency, and situational awareness are decisive. However, limited empirical studies have examined how match statistics can be systematically transformed into strategic insights for women's teams at this level. This condition underscores a practical and scientific problem: the absence of an integrated analytical framework capable of translating real-time match data into actionable strategic evaluations for women's basketball performance.

Recent advances in sports analytics have significantly transformed basketball performance analysis. Contemporary research emphasizes the use of advanced match statistics to identify key performance indicators (KPIs) that differentiate winning and losing teams (Gómez et al., 2019; Lorenzo et al., 2021). Studies using notational analysis and efficiency metrics have demonstrated strong relationships between shooting efficiency, turnover control, and defensive rebounds with match outcomes (Csataljay et al., 2018).

Technological platforms such as FIBA LiveStats have further enhanced the accuracy and accessibility of real-time performance data. FIBA LiveStats enables comprehensive recording of game actions, providing coaches and analysts with granular information that supports evidence-based decision-making during and after matches (Sampaio & Leite, 2019). Several international studies confirm that real-time statistical feedback improves tactical adjustments and substitution strategies (Hughes et al., 2020).

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Parallel to the growth of performance analytics, strategic management approaches such as SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis have gained traction in sports contexts. Originally rooted in organizational strategy, SWOT analysis has been adapted to evaluate team performance by systematically mapping internal capabilities and external competitive factors (Huang, 2021; Ratten & Jones, 2020). In basketball, SWOT analysis has been applied to assess coaching effectiveness, team preparation, and long-term development strategies.

Nevertheless, most applications of SWOT analysis in sports remain qualitative in nature. Research commonly relies on expert judgment, interviews, and descriptive evaluations rather than empirical performance data (Prasetyo & Wismanadi, 2024; Dirgantara & Wismanadi, 2022). While such approaches provide valuable insights, they lack the objectivity required to capture real-time match dynamics and performance fluctuations.

Emerging studies have begun to advocate for hybrid analytical models that combine quantitative performance metrics with strategic evaluation frameworks (López-de-Subijana et al., 2022; Serra-Olivares et al., 2021). However, empirical implementation of these models—particularly in women's basketball and at the provincial competition level—remains scarce.

Despite the growing body of literature on basketball performance analysis and strategic evaluation, several critical gaps persist. First, existing studies predominantly focus on elite men's basketball leagues or international tournaments, leaving women's basketball underrepresented in data-driven performance research (Scanlan et al., 2019; Conte et al., 2021). This imbalance limits the generalizability of analytical frameworks to women's competitive contexts.

Second, research on SWOT analysis in basketball has largely emphasized qualitative assessments without integrating objective match statistics. As noted by Dirgantara and Wismanadi (2022), many studies identify strengths and weaknesses based on perceptions rather than measurable performance indicators. This methodological limitation restricts the explanatory power of SWOT outcomes.

Third, few studies have directly linked real-time statistical data to SWOT-based strategic evaluation during high-stakes matches. Previous analyses of regional competitions tend to employ descriptive statistics or post-match summaries without embedding these metrics into a structured strategic framework (Prasetyo & Wismanadi, 2024; Ibáñez et al., 2018). Consequently, the dynamic relationship between performance indicators and strategic positioning remains underexplored.

Specifically, no published studies to date have examined the integration of FIBA LiveStats data with SWOT analysis to evaluate match performance in women's basketball at the PORPROV level. This gap is both methodological and contextual, highlighting the need for a novel approach that bridges quantitative performance analytics with strategic evaluation in a real competitive setting.

Based on the identified gaps, this study aims to quantitatively analyze the performance of the Surabaya City women's basketball team in the PORPROV IX East Java

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2025 final using FIBA LiveStats data and to formulate strategic evaluations through a SWOT analysis framework. The primary objective is to identify how strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats emerge from empirical match statistics, including shooting efficiency, turnovers, rebounds, and assists.

The central research question guiding this study is: How can the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the Surabaya City women's basketball team be systematically analyzed based on real-time FIBA LiveStats data during the PORPROV IX East Java 2025 final?

The novelty of this research lies in its integrative approach. Unlike previous studies that separate performance analysis from strategic evaluation, this study explicitly combines granular, real-time statistical data with SWOT analysis to assess match dynamics. This integration offers a methodological innovation by transforming objective performance indicators into strategic insights applicable to coaching, match preparation, and performance development.

Furthermore, this study contributes to the limited literature on women's basketball analytics at the provincial level, providing empirical evidence that supports data-driven strategic planning beyond elite international competitions. Practically, the findings are expected to assist coaches, analysts, and sport administrators in developing more effective, evidence-based strategies for women's basketball performance enhancement.

METHODS

This study adopts a descriptive qualitative research design supported by secondary quantitative data. The qualitative descriptive approach is employed to interpret and explain performance phenomena in competitive basketball by emphasizing meaning, context, and pattern recognition rather than hypothesis testing or statistical inference (Safrudin et al., 2023). This approach is considered appropriate because the primary objective of the study is to comprehensively describe and analyze factors influencing match performance and outcomes through a strategic perspective, particularly within the SWOT framework.

Secondary quantitative data serve as empirical support for the qualitative analysis. These data are derived from FIBA LiveStats, which provides official numerical records of match performance collected during competition. The data include objective indicators such as field goal attempts and percentages, free throws, rebounds, assists, turnovers, steals, and blocks. As FIBA LiveStats data are recorded by certified operators using standardized procedures, the dataset is considered valid, reliable, and suitable for performance analysis in basketball research.

The research subject of this study is the Surabaya City women's basketball team in the final match of the 2025 East Java Provincial Sports Week (PORPROV IX) against the Malang City team. The selection of this subject and match context was conducted using purposive sampling, as the final match represents the highest competitive stage of the tournament and provides the most comprehensive and pressure-sensitive performance

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data. This context allows for an in-depth examination of strategic strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats under peak competition conditions.

The research instrument utilized in this study is the FIBA LiveStats system, which operates as an official match-recording platform of the International Basketball Federation. The system employs a double-input verification mechanism to ensure data accuracy and minimizes recording errors. The use of this instrument enhances methodological rigor and enables other researchers to replicate the study in different competitions or team contexts.

The research procedure was conducted systematically. First, secondary quantitative data were collected from the final match held on June 23, 2025, at GOR Bima Sakti. Second, the collected statistical data were organized and categorized according to key technical performance indicators. Third, these quantitative indicators were interpreted qualitatively to identify internal and external performance factors. Each statistical value such as shooting efficiency, turnover frequency, or free throw effectiveness was analyzed contextually to determine its strategic meaning within the competition.

The data analysis technique involved the construction of a SWOT matrix. Quantitative performance indicators were classified into four SWOT components: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Subsequently, strategic alternatives were formulated through SO, ST, WO, and WT combinations. Through this process, numerical data are not merely presented descriptively but are analytically transformed into strategic insights and practical recommendations. This integrated approach ensures that qualitative conclusions regarding team performance are firmly grounded in objective and verifiable statistical evidence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The women's basketball final at the PORPROV IX East Java 2025 featured a high-stakes matchup between two top-seeded teams: the Surabaya City and Malang City women's squads. This championship game took place on Sunday, June 23, 2025, at GOR Bima Sakti, the primary venue for the basketball discipline. Commencing at 14:00 WIB, the match was highly competitive, lasting 1 hour and 35 minutes with frequent lead changes in every quarter. Surabaya City ultimately secured the championship title with a narrow 55-53 victory. Surabaya dominated the first (11-7) and third (14-12) quarters, while Malang City mounted a strong challenge by outscoring Surabaya in the second (16-15) and fourth (19-14) quarters.

Table 1.
Statistical Summary of Field Goals in the Women's Final Match: Surabaya City vs. Malang City at PORPROV IX East Java 2025

Category	Team	
	Surabaya City	Malang City
2 Point	15/53 (28,3%)	19/47 (40,4%)
3 Point	4/20 (20%)	3/18 (16,7%)
Free Throw	13/16 (81,2%)	6/11 (54,5%)

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The shooting efficiency metrics from the match between Surabaya City and Malang City at PORPROV East Java 2025 reveal a notable disparity in scoring opportunity utilization. Surabaya City recorded a field goal percentage of 26.0%, with 19 successful shots out of 73 attempts, whereas Malang City achieved a higher rate of 33.8%, converting 22 shots from 65 attempts. In the 2-point field goal category, Surabaya's efficiency reached only 28.2%, falling behind Malang's performance of 38.4%. Similarly, in 3-point field goals, Malang outperformed Surabaya with an efficiency of 40.4% compared to 20.0%.

Table 2.
Number of Turnovers, Assists, and Steals in Surabaya City and Malang City

Category	Team	
	Surabaya City	Malang City
Turnover	18	28
Assist	16	14
Steal	19	13
Foul	15	16

Based on the match statistics, Surabaya City registered 18 turnovers, 16 assists, and 19 steals, while Malang City recorded 28 turnovers, 14 assists, and 13 steals. The lower turnover count for the Surabaya team demonstrates their effectiveness in maintaining ball security and minimizing errors, thereby reducing the opponent's counter-attacking opportunities.

On the other hand, the higher number of assists recorded by Surabaya compared to Malang signifies superior coordination among players in orchestrating the offense and generating collective scoring opportunities. Furthermore, the higher steal count achieved by Surabaya reflects defensive aggressiveness and effectiveness in regaining possession, which simultaneously increases fastbreak opportunities and transition scoring. Consequently, the combination of disciplined ball control and an aggressive defense served as a key factor in creating opportunities and establishing a competitive edge on the court.

Table 3.
Number of Rebounds in Surabaya City and Malang City.

Category	Team	
	Surabaya City	Malang City
Offensive Rebouds	18	28
Divensive Rebounds	28	36
Total Rebounds	44	64

Based on the statistical data, Surabaya City recorded 16 offensive rebounds and 28 defensive rebounds, whereas Malang City held a significant advantage with 28 offensive rebounds and 36 defensive rebounds. This rebounding superiority, particularly the higher offensive rebound count for Malang, provided them with more opportunities to secure the ball after missed shots and increased their scoring potential through second-chance points.

Meanwhile, the higher volume of defensive rebounds indicates defensive effectiveness in securing the rim following the opponent's shot attempts, thereby

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limiting the opposition's scoring opportunities. Overall, the disparity in rebound numbers suggests that Malang was more dominant in controlling the glass on both ends of the court, which potentially enhanced their game control and generated a higher volume of offensive possessions.

Critical Interpretation of SWOT Factors Based on Statistical Data

In this study, the critical evaluation of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat (SWOT) factors is fundamentally enhanced through the validation of empirical statistical data, moving beyond the limitations of mere qualitative observation. Quantitative performance metrics obtained from official platforms, particularly FIBA LiveStats, serve to justify each element of the SWOT framework. This approach transforms narrative descriptions into an evidence-based analysis, where each factor is evaluated against measurable indicators such as field goal percentage (FG%), the assist-to-turnover ratio, or rebounding superiority. Consequently, this critical interpretation facilitates the discovery of subtle strategic patterns, enabling researchers to distinguish clearly between coincidental advantages and sustained competitive excellence.

a. Interpretation of Strengths

Surabaya City's free throw effectiveness, reaching 81.2% (13 out of 16 attempts), demonstrates technical superiority and mental resilience under pressure. According to Masayu (2021), this figure confirms the team's ability to maintain cognitive focus amidst intense match dynamics, where free throws serve as a reliable point conversion mechanism when field goal efficiency faces significant obstacles, thereby contributing to overall score stability. Superior ball security, reflected in lower turnovers (18 vs. 28), indicates effective team coordination and decision-making in controlling the game tempo. Furthermore, recording 20 points from turnovers supported by 19 steals highlights Surabaya's offensive transition efficiency in capitalizing on opponent errors, contributing significantly to momentum control and competitive advantage during the PORPROV IX East Java 2025 final. This phenomenon illustrates the effectiveness of the team's defensive system in forcing opponent errors while maintaining internal discipline, which ultimately extends possession duration and creates opportunities for sustained attacks (Gaol et al., 2024).

b. Interpretation of Weaknesses

The primary weaknesses of the Surabaya City team are reflected in the low field goal efficiency, which only reached 26.0%, particularly in 2-point shots (28.3%). This indicates limited effectiveness in offensive finishing within crucial areas. Such a phenomenon reflects a lack of precision in offensive execution, where factors such as poor decision-making or opponent defensive pressure hinder the conversion of opportunities into actual scores, ultimately suppressing the team's overall point output during the final match(Davieri et al., 2022). Furthermore, the low acquisition of offensive rebounds (16 vs. 28) limited second-chance point opportunities and increased the team's reliance on the primary offense. The relatively low scoring contribution from the paint area (26 points; 28.9%) further under scores the team's vulnerability in physical duels beneath the rim. Consequently, tactical adjustments are required to enhance the effectiveness of the interior offense and rebounding control.

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c. Interpretation of Opportunities

The high frequency of opponent personal fouls (16) presents a strategic opportunity for the Surabaya City team to maximize point acquisition through free throws as compensation for limited field goal efficiency. Furthermore, the high number of opponent turnovers (28) creates significant offensive transition opportunities via steal-based fast breaks, enabling rapid conversion from defense to offense. In the context of a tightly contested match (55–53), the ability to control game tempo through effective ball distribution (16 assists) serves as a vital opportunity to maintain performance stability and maximize the effectiveness of structured offenses during crucial moments. This dynamic underscores the team's potential to transform opponent errors into a sustained offensive advantage, utilizing the speed of conversion from defense to offense as an element of competitive differentiation (Suryadi, 2022).

d. Interpretation of Threats

The primary threats to the Surabaya City team stem from the opponent's dominance in offensive rebounds (28), which increases the likelihood of second-chance points and extends the opponent's ball possession. Additionally, the high offensive effectiveness of the opponent in the paint (48.5%; 32 points) exerts sustained pressure on Surabaya's interior defense, indicating vulnerabilities in defensive rotation and communication. The rhythm of the offense is further disrupted by the opponent's block shots (9), which potentially trigger offensive decision-making errors and jeopardize game stability during crucial phases of the match. The high frequency of fouls may also indicate a lack of tactical discipline or delayed responses to aggressive opponent movements, ultimately limiting the team's ability to maintain a solid and effective defensive formation (Anam & Wicaksono, 2022).

SWOT analysis matrix - Level 3

The following analysis summarizes the SWOT matrix for the Surabaya City team. The components in this matrix are derived from a comprehensive statistical review, identifying internal and external factors critical for the team's strategic development.

Table 4.

SWOT Analysis Matrix of the Surabaya City Women's Team—Strengths and Weaknesses.

Strengths	Weaknesses
S1. High Free Throw Effectiveness: Reaching 81.2% (13/16), significantly higher than the opponent (Malang 54.5%). **S2. Superior Ball Control:** Significantly lower **turnover** count (18) compared to the opponent (28), indicating effectiveness in maintaining possession. **S3. Effective Scoring from Opponent Errors:** Successfully generated 20 **points from turnovers**, demonstrating optimal utilization of transition opportunities. **S4. Defensive Aggressiveness and Effectiveness:** Characterized by high **steal** (19) and **block shot** (6) counts. **S5. Solid Offensive Coordination:** Reflected in 16 **assists**, indicating effective collective teamwork.	**W1. Low Overall Field Goal Efficiency:** Only 26.0%, specifically regarding the **2-point** shooting effectiveness (28.3%). **W2. Weak Rebounding Dominance:** Deficit in total **rebounds** compared to the opponent. **W3. Low Scoring Effectiveness in the Paint:** Only 26 points scored in the **paint** area with an efficiency of 28.9%.

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Table 5.
SWOT Analysis Matrix of the Surabaya City Women's Team—Opportunities and Threats

Opportunity	Threats
O1. Capitalizing on Opponent's Defensive Aggressiveness: The high frequency of opponent **personal fouls** creates strategic opportunities to maximize scoring through **free throws**. **O2. Exploiting Opponent's Turnover Risks:** The high **turnover** rate of the opponent (28) can be exploited to generate high-percentage scoring via transition plays (**points from turnovers**). **O3. Controlling Game Tempo in Crucial Quarters:** The highly competitive and narrow margin of the game (final score 55–53) offers opportunities to establish dominance during decisive "clutch" moments.	**T1. Dominance of Opponent Rebounding:** Opponent superiority in **offensive rebounds** (28) and **defensive rebounds** (36) provides them with persistent **second-chance** scoring opportunities. **T2. Opponent's Scoring Effectiveness in the Paint:** The opponent's dominance in **points in the paint** (32 points) and shooting efficiency in that area (48.5%) highlights vulnerabilities in Surabaya's interior defense. **T3. Quality of Opponent's Block Shots:** The opponent recorded 9 **block shots**, which potentially disrupts Surabaya's offensive rhythm and shooting confidence. **T4. Intense Competitive Pressure:** Facing opponents who excel in **points in the paint** and **offensive rebounds** poses a significant risk of being dominated in high-stakes matches.

Surabaya City Women's Basketball Team Match Strategy - Level 3

a. S-O Strategy

This strategy focuses on leveraging the team's internal Strengths to capitalize on available external Opportunities to their fullest extent.

- SO1 : Aggressive Free Throw
  Leveraging exceptional free throw effectiveness (S1) to aggressively capitalize on the high number of opponent personal fouls (O1). The team should intensify penetration into the opponent's defensive zone to draw fouls and systematically convert free throws into a reliable scoring stream, particularly when the opponent is in a bonus situation.
- SO2 : Effective Fast Transitions
  Optimizing defensive intensity and steals (S4), complemented by superior ball control (S2), to rapidly exploit the high risk of opponent turnovers (O2). Each successful steal and forced turnover must be promptly translated into points from turnovers by utilizing the team's efficiency in scoring from opponent errors (S3).
- SO3 : Managing Critical Moments
  Utilizing cohesive offensive coordination (S5) and composure in free throw execution (S1) to regulate the game tempo during crucial quarters (O3). This strategy ensures the team remains disciplined and leverages every scoring transition to sustain momentum until the final whistle.

b. S-T Strategy

This strategy aims to utilize the team's internal Strengths as a strategic buffer to mitigate or confront external Threats posed by the opposition.

- ST1 : Primeter Defensive Pressure

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Utilizing defensive aggressiveness and steals (S4) to apply pressure starting from the opponent's inbound play, aiming to disrupt the ball flow into the paint area. This is implemented to counter the Threat of the opponent's scoring effectiveness in the paint (T2) by making it difficult for the opposition to execute attacks near the rim.

- ST2 : Free Throw Accumulation
  Leveraging exceptional free throw effectiveness (S1) to offset potential point losses caused by the Threat of the opponent's rebounding dominance (T1). Every failed offensive possession that could lead to an opponent's offensive rebound must be balanced by securing guaranteed points from the free throw line.
- ST3 : Off-ball Offensive Movement
  Employing superior offensive coordination (S5) and dynamic off-ball movement to circumvent the Threat of the opponent's block shot quality (T3). The strategy avoids direct penetration and contested shots when defenders are set; instead, it utilizes rapid passing and screens to create open looks.

c. W-O Strategy

This strategy is designed to minimize internal Weaknesses by strategically capitalizing on available external Opportunities.

- WO1: Free Throw Utilization as FG Compensation
  Capitalizing on opponent foul opportunities (O1) to compensate for low overall field goal efficiency (W1). When field goals are difficult to convert, the team must prioritize drawing contact and fouls to score via free throws, which remains the team's primary technical proficiency.
- WO2: Fastbreak Focus Following Opponent Turnovers
  Exploiting the high risk of opponent turnovers (O2) to address low scoring efficiency in the paint (W3). Fastbreak attacks tend to yield higher-percentage and more open shots in the paint compared to structured set-play schemes, thereby indirectly enhancing scoring effectiveness in that area.
- WO3: Defensice Area Control
  Optimizing the opportunity to control the game tempo (O3) to mitigate the team's weak rebounding dominance (W2). A rigorous focus on box-outs during the defensive phase is essential to limit the opponent's offensive rebounds, effectively minimizing the team's overall rebounding deficit.

d. W-T Strategy

- WT1: Paint Area Reinforcement
  Implementing more cohesive team defense near the rim to mitigate the Threat of opponent scoring effectiveness in the paint (T2) while simultaneously addressing the team's rebounding deficit (W2). This necessitates the execution of rapid help defense rotations and disciplined box-out techniques to secure the interior.
- WT2: Shot Selection and Discipline

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Instructing players to prioritize high-percentage, wide-open shots to counteract low field goal efficiency (W1) and minimize the Threat of the opponent's block shots (T3). This disciplined approach is vital to prevent turnovers and rushed attempts that could trigger opponent fast breaks or transition counter-attacks.

- WT3: Strategic Rotation and Player Management
  Utilizing prudent player rotation management to navigate intense competitive pressure (T4), particularly when facing physically dominant and rebounding-heavy teams. Effective rotation is essential to sustain team stamina, ensuring a consistent effort in contesting the opponent's rebounding dominance (T1) without compromising the overall quality of defensive integrity.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that the performance of the Surabaya City women's basketball team in the PORPROV IX East Java 2025 final was shaped by the interplay between internal strengths, weaknesses, external opportunities, and threats identified through FIBA LiveStats statistical analysis. The team's primary strengths resided in high free throw effectiveness, stable ball security characterized by low turnover rates, and defensive aggressiveness that generated steals and transition points. Conversely, internal weaknesses were reflected in low field goal efficiency, limited offensive rebounding, and insufficient scoring contributions from the paint area.

Strategic opportunities emerged from the high frequency of opponent personal fouls and turnovers, which were leveraged through free throws and fast breaks, while the primary threats stemmed from the opponent's offensive rebounding dominance, interior scoring effectiveness, and defensive pressure in the form of block shots that disrupted offensive rhythm. These findings expand scientific understanding by demonstrating that victory in a narrow-margin match (clutch games) is determined not solely by shooting efficiency, but also by a team's tactical ability to maximize strengths and opportunities to compensate for weaknesses and mitigate threats. However, the generalizability of these findings is limited as the analysis was confined to a single final match.

Based on the findings and the inherent limitations of this research, future studies are encouraged to apply this statistical-driven SWOT analysis framework across a broader range of matches or various competition levels to yield more consistent and generalizable performance patterns. Incorporating advanced metrics such as game pace, spatial shot distribution, and lineup efficiency is also recommended to deepen the tactical analysis and provide more granular insights into team dynamics.

From a practical standpoint, coaches and performance analysts are encouraged to adopt this data-driven SWOT approach as a strategic evaluation tool. This method is particularly valuable for identifying ways to enhance interior scoring and rebounding effectiveness, while simultaneously sustaining competitive advantages in ball security and offensive transitions during high-intensity match situations.

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