



Youth Participation Level In Developing Creativity In The Field Of Football Sports

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ABSTRACT

Youth participation in sports plays an important role in fostering physical development, social interaction, and creativity. In football, creativity is a crucial component that enables players to develop innovative strategies, make effective decisions, and adapt to dynamic game situations. However, the development of creativity in football requires active participation from young people through regular training, competitions, and other football-related activities. Preliminary observations in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District, indicated that youth involvement in football activities remained relatively low, potentially limiting the development of football creativity among local youths. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the level of youth participation in developing creativity in the field of football in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District. This study employed a descriptive quantitative research design. The population consisted of 440 youths aged 15–25 years residing in Tingkulang Village, Parigi Moutong Regency. Using the Slovin formula and purposive sampling technique, a sample of 81 respondents was obtained. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation, and analyzed using descriptive statistics in the form of frequencies and percentages. The results revealed that the level of youth participation in developing football creativity was predominantly low. A total of 87.65% of respondents were categorized as having low participation, 12.35% were in the moderate category, and no respondents were classified as high participants. Meanwhile, participation support was relatively favorable, with 51.85% of respondents reporting moderate support and 48.15% reporting high support. Despite this support, youth participation remained limited due to inadequate facilities, lack of structured coaching, technology-related distractions, limited sporting events, and insufficient active community involvement. In conclusion, youth participation in developing football creativity in Tingkulang Village remains low despite moderate-to-high levels of social support. Comprehensive efforts involving infrastructure improvement, coaching programs, and sustainable football activities are needed to enhance youth participation and creativity development.

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INTRODUCTION

Educational sport plays a strategic role in the national education system because it contributes not only to physical development but also to cognitive, affective, and social growth among young people. Through structured sports participation, individuals develop discipline, teamwork, responsibility, leadership, and sportsmanship, which are essential competencies for personal and community development (Bangun, 2016; Kamnuron, 2020). Contemporary educational theories also emphasize that sports activities serve as an effective medium for fostering creativity, problem-solving skills, and social interaction among adolescents (Light & Harvey, 2017; Santos et al., 2018).

Among various sports practiced in Indonesia, football remains the most popular and widely participated sport across different age groups and social backgrounds. Football is not only a recreational activity but also an important avenue for physical fitness, social engagement, and achievement-oriented development (Mubarok, 2019). The game requires mastery of fundamental techniques such as passing, dribbling, controlling, and shooting, alongside tactical understanding and teamwork (Mahbubi & Adi, 2016). Recent developments in football science suggest that technical competence alone is insufficient to achieve optimal performance. Modern football increasingly demands creativity, adaptability, and rapid decision-making in dynamic game situations (Memmert, 2015; Roca et al., 2018). Creativity in football refers to the ability of players to generate innovative solutions, create scoring opportunities, adapt to changing game situations, and execute tactical decisions effectively under pressure (Memmert, 2017). Creative players often become key contributors to team success because they can identify alternative strategies and exploit opportunities that may not be visible to other players (Santos et al., 2018). Consequently, creativity has become an essential component of football development programs worldwide.

The development of creativity in football, however, largely depends on active participation among young people. Participation encompasses an individual's voluntary involvement in sports activities, including training sessions, competitions, community events, and other football-related programs (Eime et al., 2016). High levels of participation provide greater opportunities for skill acquisition, experiential learning, and creative development. Conversely, low participation may limit exposure to learning environments that foster innovation and performance enhancement.

Preliminary observations conducted in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District, indicate that youth participation in football activities remains relatively low. This situation is reflected in limited attendance during regular training sessions, minimal involvement in local tournaments, and a lack of organized football development programs. Furthermore, inadequate sports facilities, insufficient community support, and the increasing influence of digital technology, including excessive gadget and social media use, are suspected to contribute to declining participation among youth (García-Hermoso et al., 2020; Aubert et al., 2018).

This condition deserves serious attention considering that Tingkulang Village possesses considerable youth potential that could contribute significantly to local sports

development. If participation and creativity are not adequately nurtured, the village may lose opportunities to develop talented football players and strengthen youth engagement in constructive activities. Therefore, understanding the level of youth participation in developing creativity through football becomes an important issue that requires empirical investigation.

Research concerning sports participation has gained considerable attention during the last decade. Studies consistently demonstrate that participation in sports contributes positively to physical health, psychological well-being, social cohesion, and personal development (Eime et al., 2016; Biddle et al., 2019). Youth who actively participate in sports tend to exhibit better self-confidence, communication skills, leadership abilities, and social responsibility than their less active peers (Holt et al., 2017).

Several studies have specifically examined factors influencing sports participation among adolescents. Environmental support, parental encouragement, access to facilities, coaching quality, and peer relationships have been identified as major determinants of sports engagement (Crane & Temple, 2015; Vella et al., 2016). In developing countries, including Indonesia, community infrastructure and socioeconomic conditions also significantly affect participation rates (Fauzi et al., 2020).

Within football contexts, previous studies have emphasized the importance of active participation for developing technical and tactical competencies (Ford et al., 2020). Regular involvement in football training enables players to improve motor skills, game intelligence, and decision-making abilities (Roca et al., 2018). Moreover, football environments that encourage exploration and problem-solving have been shown to facilitate creativity development among young athletes (Memmert, 2017).

Creativity in sports has emerged as an important research topic within sport pedagogy and talent development literature. Research conducted by Memmert (2015) demonstrated that creative performance in football is associated with diversified practice experiences, game-based learning approaches, and supportive coaching environments. Similarly, Santos et al. (2018) found that tactical games and modified football activities enhance creative thinking and adaptive decision-making among youth players.

Indonesian studies have also reported the significance of participation in promoting sports development. Fauzi et al. (2020) found that community sports participation was categorized as moderate, whereas physical fitness levels remained relatively low. Ramadhan et al. (2021) reported low participation rates in community sports activities, suggesting the need for improved sports promotion strategies. Other studies have highlighted the importance of community-based sports programs in fostering youth engagement and social development (Prasetyo et al., 2022; Nugroho & Setiawan, 2021).

Although these studies provide valuable insights into sports participation and youth development, most investigations have focused on general sports involvement rather than specific sports contexts. Furthermore, limited attention has been given to

the relationship between participation and creativity development in football, particularly within rural communities.

Despite substantial progress in sports participation research, several gaps remain evident in the existing literature. First, previous studies have predominantly examined community participation in sports from broader perspectives, emphasizing physical fitness, health outcomes, or recreational involvement (Fauzi et al., 2020; Ramadhan et al., 2021). Consequently, there is limited empirical evidence regarding participation patterns among youth specifically engaged in football activities. Second, most existing studies focus primarily on participation rates without considering creativity as an important developmental outcome. While creativity has been widely recognized as a critical component of modern football performance (Memmert, 2015; Roca et al., 2018), few studies have investigated how participation contributes to creative development among young football players. Third, research examining youth participation and football creativity within village-level contexts remains scarce. Most previous investigations were conducted in urban settings, educational institutions, or district-level populations (Prasetyo et al., 2022). Therefore, findings from those studies may not accurately represent conditions in rural communities characterized by different social structures, cultural dynamics, and infrastructure availability. Fourth, no previous study has specifically explored the level of youth participation in developing football creativity in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District. This lack of localized evidence creates a knowledge gap that limits the formulation of effective sports development policies and intervention programs tailored to local needs. Therefore, this study addresses an important empirical and contextual gap by focusing on youth participation and creativity development within football activities at the village level. The findings are expected to contribute to the growing body of literature on sports participation while providing practical recommendations for community-based football development programs.

Based on the identified problems and research gaps, this study aims to determine the level of youth participation in developing creativity in football activities in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District. Specifically, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive description of youth involvement in football-related activities and examine the extent to which such participation contributes to creativity development.

The novelty of this study lies in several aspects. First, unlike previous studies that focused on general sports participation, this research specifically examines participation within football activities. Second, the study integrates creativity as a key developmental dimension, recognizing its importance in modern football performance. Third, the research is conducted at the village level, providing localized evidence that has rarely been explored in previous investigations. Fourth, the findings offer practical implications for community leaders, sports organizations, coaches, and policymakers seeking to enhance youth participation and football development in rural areas. Through these contributions, the study is expected to enrich theoretical understanding of participation and creativity in sports while supporting evidence-based strategies for grassroots football development.

Football is one of the most popular sports among Indonesian youth and possesses significant potential to foster physical, social, and psychological development. In the contemporary football environment, creativity has become an essential component of successful performance, complementing technical and tactical competencies. However, creativity development is closely associated with active participation in football-related activities. Preliminary observations in Tingkulang Village indicate relatively low youth participation, which may hinder the development of football creativity and local sporting potential. Existing studies have largely focused on general sports participation and have not specifically examined the relationship between youth participation and creativity development in football at the village level. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by investigating the level of youth participation in developing creativity within football activities in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District. The findings are expected to provide valuable insights for strengthening community-based football programs and promoting youth development through sport.

METHODS

This study employed a descriptive research design with a quantitative approach. Descriptive research is intended to systematically, factually, and accurately describe phenomena occurring in a particular population or setting (Creswell & Creswell, 2023). The quantitative approach was selected because the primary data consisted of numerical responses obtained through questionnaires, enabling the measurement of youth participation levels in developing creativity through football activities. Quantitative surveys are widely used in sports participation studies because they provide objective and measurable information regarding behavioral patterns and community engagement in sports activities (Hair et al., 2022; Veal, 2017).

To enrich the findings, qualitative data were also collected through interviews. The integration of interview data served as complementary evidence to explain and strengthen the quantitative results, particularly regarding factors influencing low participation among youth in football activities. Previous studies have emphasized that combining quantitative and qualitative information can improve the depth and validity of sport-related social research (Sparkes & Smith, 2016; Thomas et al., 2022).

The population of this study consisted of all youths aged 15–25 years residing in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District, Parigi Moutong Regency, totaling 440 individuals. The sample size was determined using the Slovin formula with a 10% margin of error (Sugiyono, 2016). Based on the calculation, a minimum sample of 81 respondents was obtained and selected to represent the study population. This sampling approach has been widely applied in community-based sports participation research because it provides an adequate representation of the target population (Etikan & Bala, 2017).

Data collection was conducted using questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. The questionnaire served as the primary instrument for measuring participation levels and participation support in football activities. The instrument

consisted of 40 closed-ended statements, including 20 items measuring participation and 20 items measuring participation support. Responses were assessed using a three-point Likert scale: Agree (3), Uncertain (2), and Disagree (1). Likert-scale instruments have been extensively utilized in sport and educational research due to their effectiveness in measuring perceptions, attitudes, and behavioral tendencies (Joshi et al., 2015; Boone & Boone, 2017).

Interviews were conducted with selected respondents to explore factors influencing youth participation in football activities. A semi-structured interview guide was used to ensure consistency while allowing participants to provide detailed explanations. Documentation, including photographs, records of football activities, and relevant village data, was collected to support the research findings.

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques, including frequencies and percentages. Respondents' total scores were classified into three categories: High (61–80), Moderate (41–60), and Low (20–40). The percentage of each category was calculated using the formula $P = (F/N) \times 100\%$, where P represents the percentage, F represents the frequency, and N represents the total number of respondents. The results were presented in frequency distribution tables to facilitate interpretation (Field, 2018). Meanwhile, interview data were analyzed descriptively through data reduction, thematic grouping, identification of causal factors, and presentation of representative quotations to support quantitative findings (Miles et al., 2020). This mixed evidence approach enabled a comprehensive understanding of youth participation and creativity development in football activities within the context of Tingkulang Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Respondent Characteristics

Age Distribution

Age is an important demographic characteristic because it reflects the physical, psychological, and social maturity of respondents, which may influence their participation in sports activities. The respondents in this study consisted of youths aged 15–25 years and were classified into three age groups.

Table 1.

Age Distribution of Respondents

| Age Group | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 15–17 years | 21 | 25.93 |
| 18–21 years | 36 | 44.44 |
| 22–25 years | 24 | 29.63 |
| Total | 81 | 100.00 |

The results indicate that the majority of respondents were aged 18–21 years (44.44%), followed by those aged 22–25 years (29.63%) and 15–17 years (25.93%). This

finding suggests that most respondents were in late adolescence, a period generally associated with high physical activity potential and sports participation. However, despite being in a productive age category, participation in football-related activities remained relatively low.

Gender Distribution

Table 2.
 Gender Distribution of Respondents

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| Male | 81 | 100.00 |
| Female | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 81 | 100.00 |

All respondents were male (100%), indicating that football participation in Tingkulang Village remains predominantly a male activity. No female respondents were identified as active participants in football-related activities.

Educational Background

Table 3.
 Educational Background of Respondents

| Education Level | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Junior High School (SMP) | 16 | 19.75 |
| Senior High School (SMA) | 65 | 80.25 |
| Total | 81 | 100.00 |

Most respondents had completed senior high school education (80.25%), while only 19.75% had junior high school education. Although educational attainment was relatively high, participation in football activities remained low, suggesting that educational level alone does not guarantee active sports involvement.

Youth Participation in Developing Football Creativity

To assess youth participation in developing football creativity, respondents were categorized into three levels: high, moderate, and low.

Table 4.
 Youth Participation in Developing Football Creativity

| Category | Score Range | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| High | 61-80 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Moderate | 41-60 | 10 | 12.35 |
| Low | 20-40 | 71 | 87.65 |
| Total | 81 | 100.00 | |

The findings reveal that the majority of respondents (87.65%) were categorized as having low participation in developing creativity through football activities. Only 12.35% were categorized as moderate participants, while none reached the high participation category. These results indicate that youth involvement in football-related activities, including regular training, tactical development, and participation in competitions, remains very limited.

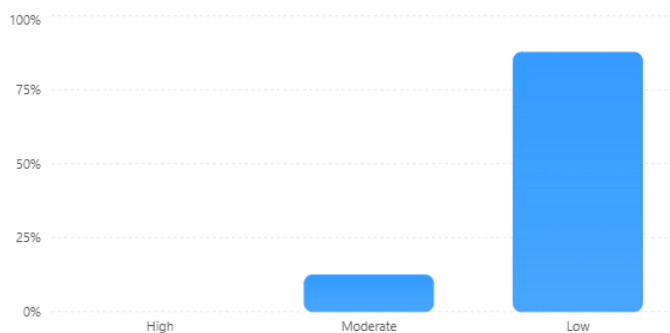


Figure 1.

Distribution of Youth Participation Levels

The chart clearly demonstrates the dominance of the low participation category, highlighting a significant challenge for football development programs in the village.

Participation Support in Football Activities

Participation support refers to encouragement received from family members, peers, community members, and local institutions.

Table 5.

Participation Support in Football Activities

| Category | Score Range | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| High | 61-80 | 39 | 48.15 |
| Moderate | 41-60 | 42 | 51.85 |
| Low | 20-40 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 81 | 100.00 | |

The results show that 51.85% of respondents perceived participation support as moderate, while 48.15% reported high levels of support. No respondents reported low support. This finding suggests that the social environment generally provides positive encouragement toward football participation. However, such support has not yet translated into active involvement and creativity development among youths.

Participation Support in Football Activities

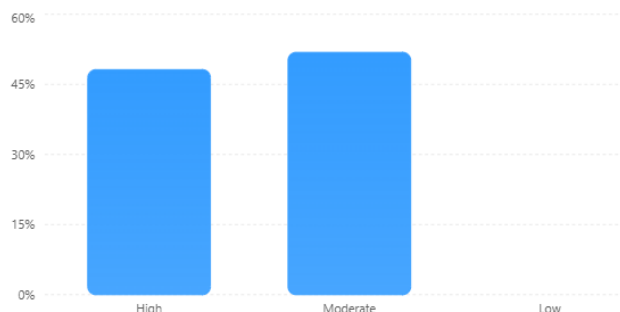


Figure 2.

Distribution of Participation Support

The figure illustrates that participation support is relatively favorable, with nearly all respondents receiving moderate to high encouragement from their environment.

Factors Contributing to Low Participation

Interview findings identified five major factors contributing to the low participation of youths in football activities.

Limited Sports Facilities and Infrastructure

Several respondents reported that the football field was poorly maintained and uncomfortable for regular use.

"The football field exists, but it is poorly maintained, making us less comfortable playing." (R1)

Lack of Structured Coaching and Training Programs

Respondents emphasized the absence of qualified coaches and organized training sessions.

"There is no special coaching or training program, so our abilities do not improve." (R2)

Influence of Technology and Digital Activities

Many youths preferred spending time on smartphones, social media, and online games rather than engaging in physical activities.

"Many young people now prefer using mobile phones and social media instead of exercising." (R1)

Lack of Competitions and Sporting Events

The absence of tournaments and organized football events reduced motivation among youths.

"The lack of tournaments makes young people less motivated to participate." (R2)

Limited Community Support

Although questionnaire results showed moderate support overall, interview data indicated that active encouragement and facilitation from the community remained insufficient.

"Community support is still lacking, so sports activities do not develop well." (R4)

Overall, the results indicate that youth participation in developing creativity through football activities in Tingkulang Village remains low (87.65%), despite the existence of moderate-to-high participation support (100% of respondents). The discrepancy suggests that environmental support alone is insufficient to stimulate active participation. The major barriers identified include inadequate facilities, absence of structured coaching, excessive technology use, limited competitive opportunities, and insufficient community engagement. These findings highlight the need for comprehensive football development programs aimed at increasing youth involvement and fostering creativity in sports.

Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that the level of youth participation in developing creativity through football activities in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District, remains low. The questionnaire results revealed that 87.65% of respondents were classified in the low participation category, 12.35% were in the moderate category, and none reached the

high participation category. These findings demonstrate that youth involvement in football activities, including training participation, skill development, tactical learning, and competitive engagement, has not yet reached an optimal level.

From a theoretical perspective, participation reflects an individual's active involvement in social activities and collective efforts aimed at achieving common goals (Hakim, 2017). In the context of sports, participation encompasses not only attendance but also emotional commitment, responsibility, and sustained engagement in training and competition activities (Eime et al., 2016). Therefore, the low participation rate identified in this study suggests that most youths in Tingkulang Village have not yet developed a strong attachment to football activities. This finding supports previous studies indicating that youth sports participation in rural areas is often constrained by environmental, structural, and motivational factors (Prasetyo et al., 2022; Fauzi et al., 2020).

The low level of participation identified in this study also has important implications for the development of creativity in football. Modern football increasingly requires players to demonstrate creativity, tactical awareness, and adaptive decision-making rather than merely mastering technical skills (Memmert, 2017; Roca et al., 2018). Creativity in football involves generating innovative solutions, recognizing opportunities, adapting to changing situations, and making effective decisions under pressure (Santos et al., 2018). According to Zakiah et al. (2020), creativity develops through repeated exposure to challenging experiences, problem-solving situations, and opportunities for experimentation. Consequently, limited participation reduces opportunities for young players to acquire the experiences necessary for developing creative football performance.

The findings further support the experiential learning theory, which suggests that creativity emerges through continuous interaction with the environment and active engagement in meaningful activities (Kolb, 2015). When young people rarely participate in football training, competitions, or tactical learning activities, they have fewer opportunities to develop cognitive flexibility and creative problem-solving skills. Similar findings were reported by Memmert (2015), who demonstrated that players exposed to diverse football experiences exhibited significantly higher creative performance than those with limited participation. Thus, the low participation rate observed in Tingkulang Village may directly contribute to the limited development of football creativity among local youths.

Interestingly, the results also revealed that participation support was categorized as moderate to high. Approximately 51.85% of respondents reported moderate support, while 48.15% perceived high support from their environment. These findings indicate that families, peers, and community members generally provide positive encouragement toward football participation. Such support aligns with previous studies emphasizing the importance of social support in promoting sports involvement among adolescents (Holt et al., 2017; Vella et al., 2016). Social support contributes to increased motivation, confidence, and persistence in sports participation by creating a positive and encouraging environment.

However, despite relatively favorable support conditions, participation levels remained low. This discrepancy suggests that social support alone is insufficient to stimulate active engagement in football activities. According to Sitepu (2019),

participation and creativity are influenced not only by encouragement from others but also by the availability of opportunities, facilities, and structured development programs. Similarly, Self-Determination Theory argues that motivation is strengthened when individuals experience competence, autonomy, and relatedness within their environment (Ryan & Deci, 2020). Therefore, although youths may receive encouragement from their families and peers, the absence of enabling conditions may prevent them from translating support into active participation.

The interview findings provide deeper insight into the factors contributing to low participation. One of the most prominent factors identified was the limited availability and poor condition of sports facilities. Respondents reported that the football field in the village was poorly maintained and often unsuitable for regular use. This finding is consistent with previous research demonstrating that access to quality sports facilities is one of the strongest predictors of youth sports participation (Crane & Temple, 2015; Marhum & Meronda, 2021). Well-maintained facilities create a safe and enjoyable environment, whereas inadequate infrastructure can discourage participation and increase injury risks.

From an ecological systems perspective, environmental conditions significantly influence individual behavior (Bronfenbrenner, 2019). Youths who lack access to appropriate sports facilities often experience reduced motivation to engage in physical activities. Similar findings have been reported in rural communities where limited infrastructure restricts opportunities for sports participation and talent development (Nugroho & Setiawan, 2021). Therefore, improving football facilities in Tingkulang Village could represent an important strategy for increasing youth engagement.

Another important factor identified in this study was the lack of structured coaching and organized training programs. Respondents consistently reported the absence of qualified coaches and systematic football development activities. Coaching plays a critical role in athlete development by providing technical instruction, motivation, feedback, and opportunities for creativity enhancement (Ford et al., 2020). Coaches not only improve players' technical skills but also facilitate tactical understanding and creative decision-making through structured learning experiences (Light & Harvey, 2017).

Research by Santos et al. (2018) demonstrated that creative football performance improves when players participate in guided practice environments emphasizing exploration and problem-solving. Without coaching support, football activities tend to remain informal and recreational, limiting opportunities for skill progression and creativity development. Therefore, the absence of structured coaching programs likely contributes significantly to the low participation and creativity levels observed in this study.

The influence of technology and digital entertainment also emerged as a significant barrier. Many respondents acknowledged spending substantial amounts of time using smartphones, social media, and online games instead of participating in sports activities. This finding reflects a broader global trend in which increasing screen time is associated with declining physical activity levels among adolescents (Aubert et al., 2018; García-Hermoso et al., 2020). Excessive engagement with digital technologies often

reduces opportunities for face-to-face interaction, outdoor play, and organized sports participation.

Furthermore, research has shown that sedentary digital behaviors negatively affect physical fitness, social engagement, and sports motivation (Biddle et al., 2019). While technology offers numerous educational and recreational benefits, excessive use may contribute to reduced participation in football activities. Consequently, strategies aimed at balancing digital engagement with physical activity opportunities are necessary to encourage greater youth involvement in sports.

The lack of tournaments and competitive football events was another significant factor identified by respondents. Competitive opportunities provide clear goals, motivation, and recognition for participants (Holt et al., 2017). According to Achievement Goal Theory, individuals are more likely to remain engaged in activities when they perceive opportunities to demonstrate competence and achieve meaningful outcomes (Nicholls, 2017). The absence of competitions may therefore reduce motivation and limit incentives for sustained participation.

Finally, respondents highlighted insufficient practical support from the community despite generally positive attitudes toward football. This finding suggests that passive support, such as verbal encouragement, may not be sufficient to increase participation. Effective support requires tangible actions, including facility maintenance, organizational assistance, financial support, and the implementation of sustainable sports programs (Prasetyo et al., 2022). Community involvement has been recognized as a key factor in successful grassroots sports development initiatives worldwide (Coalter, 2015).

Overall, the findings demonstrate that youth participation in developing football creativity in Tingkulang Village is influenced by a complex interaction of personal, environmental, and structural factors. Low participation cannot be explained solely by individual motivation but must be understood within a broader social and ecological context. Therefore, comprehensive interventions involving village authorities, community leaders, sports organizations, and educational institutions are necessary. Such interventions should focus on improving facilities, providing qualified coaching, organizing regular competitions, promoting active lifestyles, and creating supportive environments that encourage creativity and sustained participation in football. Through these efforts, the considerable sporting potential of youths in Tingkulang Village can be more effectively developed and utilized for both individual growth and community advancement.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the level of youth participation in developing creativity in football activities in Tingkulang Village, Tomini District, is generally low. The empirical findings revealed that the majority of respondents (87.65%) were categorized in the low participation level, while only 12.35% were classified as moderate participants, and no respondents reached the high participation category. These results indicate that youth

involvement in football-related activities, including regular training, technical and tactical development, creative problem-solving during play, and participation in competitions, has not yet been optimized. Consequently, opportunities for developing creativity through football remain limited among the youth population in the village.

Furthermore, the study found that the level of participation support in football activities was relatively favorable. Most respondents were categorized as receiving moderate support (51.85%) and high support (48.15%), with no respondents reporting low support. This finding suggests that families, peers, and community members generally provide encouragement, motivation, and opportunities for young people to engage in football activities. However, despite the existence of moderate-to-high social support, such support has not been sufficient to significantly increase active participation or stimulate the development of football creativity among youths. This indicates that social support alone is insufficient without the presence of enabling conditions and structured development programs.

The study also identified several key factors contributing to the low level of youth participation in football activities. These factors include inadequate sports facilities and infrastructure, the absence of structured coaching and training programs, the growing influence of digital technology and gadget use, the lack of organized sporting events such as tournaments and competitions, and insufficient active support from the surrounding environment. These interconnected factors create barriers that limit youth engagement and reduce opportunities for developing football-related creativity. Therefore, comprehensive efforts involving local government, community leaders, educational institutions, and sports organizations are necessary to improve participation rates, strengthen football development programs, and create an environment that fosters creativity, talent development, and sustainable youth engagement in football activities.

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