



The analysis of the relationship between personality traits of extreme athletes and sports consumption motives

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Abstract

This research was conducted in order to analyse the relationship between personality traits and sports consumption motives. In line with this purpose, 227 extreme athletes (86 were sportsmen and 141 were sportswomen), which were competitors in sports branches of snowboarding, snow kiting, kitesurfing, windsurfing, kayak, mountain biking, Free-diving, paragliding, rock climbing and rafting, were selected through the method of judgement sampling. Questionnaires were conducted between 1 February- 31 December 2013 at extreme sports facilities in the provinces and districts of Muğla/Marmaris-Fethiye-Bodrum-Gökova, Antalya/Alanya-Kemer, İzmir/Alaçatı-Çeşme, Bursa/ Uludağ, Bolu/ Kartalkaya. In this study, “Extreme Sport Consumption Scale” (ESCS) that was developed by Şimşek (2010) and short version (with 85 articles) of “Five Factor Personality Inventory” (FFPI), which was developed by Somer, Korkmaz and Tatar (2004) were employed in order to collect data.

The results of the study produced significant findings concerning the relationship between personality traits and their sports consumption motives. The most significant of them all showed that sports consumption motives to a certain extent coincide with personality traits. The assessment of the relationship between ESCS and FFPI according to the gender factor revealed that for female participants, there were negative correlations between physical fitness and extraversion; values, socialisation, seeking for excitement-adventure and docility and letting off stress and self-control ($p<.05$). For male participants, positive correlations were observed between letting off stress, behavioural intentions and extraversion ($p<.05$).

Keywords: Extreme Sports; Extreme Athletes; Personality.

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1. Introduction

As a part of struggle for survival in society, the obligation to work sometimes confines individuals in an office with desk-bound professions and leads to an inactive life; in some cases it causes exhaustion and negatively affects lives of individuals. Alongside with this way of live, which is not compatible with human nature, pressure and stress from business and social environments distress people psychologically. As a result individuals, who wear down at young ages, feel the need of regeneration; they attempt to let themselves be in nature and do extraordinary activities in order to move away from stress. Particularly in our country extreme sports have become popular in recent years and they have almost occupied the first rank in this regeneration process; this has led to increasing variety in extreme sports (Ceylan, 2010, 54).

As daily life is not dangerous or exciting, ordinary life stipulates dissatisfaction and stimulation of social needs and it is suggested that each individual can move away from this dissatisfaction by participating extreme activities (Palmer, 2002).

It is underlined that extreme sports have significant distinctive features from other types of sports that extreme sports make individuals to experience high risk perception, high concentration, excitement, adventure, tendency to freedom and different lifestyles. The basic feature that differentiates extreme sports from traditional sports is the death risk. Furthermore, extreme sports participants are said to be motivated through features such as high level of stimulation, adrenaline, aggression, excitement, struggle, uniqueness, psychological situation, physical/mental comfort and achievement (Şimşek, 2010, 98).

In extreme sports, taking risks voluntary is defined as a “behaviour including individualism”; it is participation to selective activities deliberately in which danger is perceived (Williams vet Gill, 2000). Individuals perceive humans, events and objects outside, as they perceive their own feelings and ideas. The personality of an individual determines the type of relationship that he or she establishes with his or her external environment (Cüceloğlu, 2007).

With regard to understanding of extreme sports consumer behaviour, perhaps one of the most important concepts is personality; it is also one of the hardest concepts to understand and to associate its current ties with sports consumption. In this sense personality, which constitutes a basis for and individual’s behaviours, determines all behaviours of an individual; at the same time it might be considered to shape sports consumption behaviour. Incentive factors concerning participation to extreme sports and extreme sports consumption behaviour are the most important determinants in sports participation. Research on participation to extreme sports reveal several main motives such as letting off stress, mastership, aesthetics, self-realisation, self-esteem, value development, social relaxation, belonging/relationship, competition, aggression, taking risks, achievement, physical fitness and entertainment/pleasure (Şimşek, 2011, 134).

There are many studies in the sports literature dealing with extreme athletes, personality, motivation and risky sports. However no such a study analysing the impacts of personality traits on sports consumption motives has been found. Therefore, in order to fill this gap, the study analysed the relationship between personality and sports consumption motives.

2. Material and Method

The population of this research consists of extreme athletes, who benefit from extreme sports facilities in provinces and districts within the borders of Turkey. The sample of the study includes active participants or extreme athletes who currently train for a competition.

In this study, 227 extreme athletes (86 were sportsmen and 141 were sportswomen), which were competitors in sports branches of snowboarding, snow kiting, kitesurfing, windsurfing, kayak, mountain biking, Free-diving, paragliding, rock climbing and rafting, were selected through the method of judgement sampling. Questionnaires were conducted between 1 February- 31 December 2013 at extreme sports facilities in the provinces and districts of Muğla/Marmaris-Fethiye-Bodrum-Gökova, Antalya/Alanya-Kemer, İzmir/Alaçatı-Çeşme, Bursa/ Uludağ, Bolu/ Kartalkaya.

In this research, the researcher conducted questionnaires with participants face-to-face in extreme sports facilities. In an 11 month-period, data were collected through partially group activities and partially individual implementations consisting of athletes that voluntarily participate in survey. Collected data were recorded with SPSS software. Frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean and standard deviation values were calculated. “Independent samples t- test” was used to find out difference between genders and “Pearson correlation test” was employed to analyse the relationship between personality and sports consumption motives.

In this research, “Extreme Sport Consumption Scale” (ESCS) that was developed by Şimşek (2010) and short version (with 85 articles) of “Five Factor Personality Inventory” (FFPI), which was developed by Somer, Korkmaz and Tatar (2004) were employed in order to collect data. Five Factor Personality Inventory provides total points concerning the properties of Extroversion, Docility/Agreeableness, Self-Control/Responsibility, Neuroticism and Openness to Experience. Extraversion; frequently refers to traits such as being social, gregarious, assertive, challenging, active and talkative.

Docility; includes traits such as being kind, gentle, flexible, trustable, well mannered, prone to cooperation, forgiving, light-hearted and tolerant.

Self-control; refers to traits including being careful, attentive, thorough, responsible, well ordered, organised, achievement-oriented, hardworking and tenacious.

Neuroticism; includes traits such as being worried, depressive, angry, bored, sentimental, upset and insecure.

Openness to Experience; refers to solid imagination, being cultured and curious to learn, original, open-minded, clever and having artistic sensibility.

The study adopted 38-article “Extreme Sports Consumption Scale” as another data collecting tool, which was developed by Şimşek in 2010. The scale was a five-point Likert type consisting of answers ranging from 1= Strongly Disagree to 5= Strongly Agree. On the scale, scores were acquired from dimensions such as values, socialisation, seeking for excitement and adventure, letting of stress, physical fitness, perceived value, perceived satisfaction and behavioural intentions.

Values; refer to entertainment, freedom and self-esteem,

Socialisation; refers to an individual’s consideration of a sport activity as an opportunity to interact with others (family, friends and spectators)

Excitement and adventure seeking; mostly refers to autonomous needs of an individual (getting pleasure, taking risks etc.)

Letting off stress; refers to an individual’s departure from his or her problems and reaching to a better mood.

Physical fitness; refers to wish for living and looking physically well

Perceived value; refers to athletes’ integrative assessment of benefits of goods and services concerning their sports branches.

Perceived satisfaction; is the satisfaction of athletes about the equipment that they use during completions and training.

Behavioural intentions; as a consequence of athletes’ satisfaction with the equipment they use, refer to possible recommendations to others and further expenditures on these products.

3. Findings

Table 1: Distribution of Participants According to Gender

Gender	N	%
Female	86	37.9
Male	141	62.1
Total	227	100

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Distribution of participants according to gender demonstrates that 37.9% (86) of the participants were women, 62.1% (141) were men.

Table 2: Distribution of Participants According to Sports Branches

Branches	N			%		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Kiteboarding	26	29	55	11.4	12.8	24.2
Windsurfing	10	16	26	4.4	7.1	11.5
Paragliding	2	15	17	0.8	6.7	7.5
Free-diving	9	10	19	3.9	4.5	8.4
Snowboarding	13	22	35	5.7	9.7	15.4
Snowkiting	13	15	28	5.7	6.6	12.3
Rock Climbing	3	11	14	1.3	4.9	6.2
Rafting	3	8	11	1.3	3.5	4.8
Kayak	2	8	10	0.8	3.6	4.4
Mountain Biking	5	7	12	2.2	3.1	5.3
Total	86	141	227	37.5	62.5	100
Grand Total	227			100		

Distribution of Participants According to sports branches are the following: Kiteboarding 24.2% (55), Windsurfing 11.5 % (26), Paragliding 7,5 (17), Free-diving 8.4 % (19), Snowboarding 15.4 % (35), Snowkiting 12. 3 % (28), Rock Climbing 6.2 % (14), Rafting 4.8 % (11), Kayak 4.4% (10) and Mountain Biking 5.3 % (12).

Table 3: Distribution of Participants According to Marital Status

Marital Status	N		%		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Married	21	43	9.2	19	28.2
Single	53	65	23.3	28.7	52
Divorced	12	33	5.2	14.6	19.8
Total	86	141	37.7	62.3	100
Grand Total	227		100		

According to their marital status, 28.2 % (64) of participants were married, 52.0 % (118) were single and 19.8 % (45) were divorced.

Table 4: Distribution of Participants According to Education Level

Education level	N		%		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
Literate	1	0	0.4	0	0.4
Elementary School	2	5	0.8	2.3	3.1
High School	39	26	17.1	11.5	28.6
College/Bachelor's Degree	28	90	12.3	39.7	52.0
Post-graduate (Masters and PhD.)	16	20	7.0	8.9	15.9
Total	86	141	37.6	62.4	100
Grand Total	227		100		

The analysis of distribution of participants according to their education levels indicate that .4% (1) of the participants were literate; 3.1% (7) were elementary school graduates, 28.6 % (65) were high school graduates, 52.0 % (118) were college or university graduates and 15.9 % (36) of the participants had post-graduate (masters and doctorate) degrees.

Table 5: The Comparison of FFPI Sub-dimensions According to Gender

Dimensions of Personality	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	P
Extraversion	Female	86	2,14	,35	-2,082	,039*
	Male	141	2,24	,31		
Docility	Female	86	2,12	,40	-,088	,930
	Male	141	2,12	,35		
Self-Control	Female	86	2,40	,38	-1,242	,216
	Male	141	2,45	,29		
Neuroticism	Female	86	3,57	,51	,856	,393
	Male	141	3,51	,49		
Openness to Experience	Female	86	2,06	,36	-1,638	,103
	Male	141	2,15	,41		

*p<.05

On table 5, in order to analyse differences between FFPI's sub-dimension scores in male and female sample groups, independent samples t- test was applied and a significant difference was observed concerning extraversion. The results showed that extraversion was much more in male sample group in comparison to female sample group.

Table 6: The Comparison of ESCM Sub-dimensions According to Gender

Groups	Gender	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	T	P
Values	Female	86	53,00	4,58	-,545	,586
	Male	141	53,31	3,92		
Socialisation	Female	86	30,32	3,82	-1,406	,161
	Male	141	30,98	3,17		
Excitement-Adventure	Female	86	29,45	3,85	-,217	,828
	Male	141	29,56	3,81		
Letting off stress	Female	86	18,43	1,78	1,228	,221
	Male	141	18,13	1,74		
Physical Fitness	Female	86	17,69	1,95	-,469	,640
	Male	141	17,81	1,76		
Perceived Value	Female	86	13,60	1,20	,140	,889
	Male	141	13,58	1,20		
Perceived Satisfaction	Female	86	17,46	1,21	-1,100	,272
	Male	141	17,67	1,48		
Behavioural Intentions	Female	86	24,09	2,17	,956	,340
	Male	141	23,80	2,26		

*p<.05

On table 6, t test was employed in order to analyse differences of ESCM sub-dimensions scores between male and female sample groups. The results indicated that there was no significant difference between male and female athletes in terms of extreme sports consumption motives.

Table 7: The Relationship Between ESCM Sub-Dimensions and FFPI of Male Athletes

-----	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.Extraversion	---												
2.Docility	,181* ,031	---											
3.Self-control	,270** ,001	,247** ,003	---										
4.Neuroticism	-,164 ,052	-,399** ,000	-,441** ,000	---									
5.Openness to Experience	,237** ,005	,301** ,000	,134 ,113	-,184* ,029	---								
6.Values	-,041 ,626	-,059 ,487	,016 ,846	,063 ,455	,026 ,761	---							
7.Socialisation	,056 ,508	-,086 ,312	,050 ,555	,080 ,348	,026 ,761	,158 ,061	---						
8.Excitement-Adventure	-,052 ,540	-,032 ,705	,119 ,161	-,030 ,723	-,022 ,798	,231** ,006	,146 ,085	---					
9.Letting off stress	,166* ,049	,019 ,827	-,024 ,780	,081 ,342	,043 ,612	,151 ,075	,148 ,080	-,077 ,364	---				
10.Physical Fitness	,123 ,148	,021 ,808	-,045 ,598	-,052 ,542	,077 ,366	,053 ,535	,117 ,168	,079 ,351	,421** ,000	---			
11.Perceived Value	-,005 ,949	-,065 ,445	-,163 ,054	,139 ,101	-,112 ,185	-,081 ,341	,123 ,145	-,035 ,681	,034 ,691	,114 ,178	---		
12.Perceived Satisfaction	,031 ,176	-,013 ,877	,068 ,426	,043 ,614	-,092 ,279	,099 ,244	,025 ,770	-,076 ,373	,045 ,597	-,018 ,835	-,005 ,953	---	---

The analysis of table 7 indicates that for male participant, there are positive correlations between ESCM letting off stress sub-dimension and extraversion as a personal trait ($r = ,166$, $p < .05$) and ESCM behavioural intentions sub-dimension and extraversion as a personal trait ($r = ,167$, $p < .05$).

Table 8: The Relationship Between ESCM Sub-Dimensions and FFPI of Female Athletes

-----	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.Extraversion	---												
2.Docility	,109 ,320	---											
3.Self-control	,245* ,023	,329** ,002	---										
4.Neuroticism	-,198 ,067	-,213* ,049	-,501** ,000	---									
5. Openness to Experience	,379** ,000	,174 ,109	,255* ,018	-,276* ,010	---								
6.Values	,039 ,721	-,328** ,002	-,174 ,109	,023 ,833	-,024 ,827	---							
7.Socialisation	,127 ,244	-,397** ,000	-,136 ,213	,046 ,676	,021 ,847	,435** ,000	---						
8.Excitement-Adventure	,069 ,527	-,214* ,048	-,011 ,920	-,105 ,337	,064 ,559	,351** ,001	,218* ,044	---					
9.Letting off stress	-,079 ,472	-,042 ,702	-,270* ,012	,100 ,362	-,003 ,981	,208 ,054	,184 ,089	-,037 ,734	---				
10.Physical Fitness	-,251* ,020	-,182 ,093	-,203 ,061	,142 ,192	-,025 ,822	,323** ,002	,251* ,020	,250* ,021	,365** ,001	---			
11.Perceived Value	-,139 ,203	,190 ,081	-,074 ,497	,128 ,240	-,100 ,359	-,062 ,571	,021 ,850	-,160 ,333	,102 ,349	,109 ,318	---		
12.Perceived Satisfaction	,197 ,068	-,055 ,612	,078 ,476	-,067 ,542	,092 ,397	,089 ,416	,030 ,781	-,053 ,627	-,007 ,952	-,084 ,443	,152 ,163	---	---
13. Behavioral Intentions	,075 ,494	,059 ,591	,010 ,930	-,091 ,406	-,069 ,530	-,086 ,430	-,032 ,770	,041 ,706	-,062 ,571	,018 ,871	,104 ,339	,113 ,302	---

As Table 8 indicates, for female participants negative correlations were found between ESCM physical fitness sub-dimension and extraversion as a personal trait ($r = -.251, p < .05$), ESCM values sub-dimension and docility as a personal trait ($r = -.328, p < .01$), ESCM socialisation sub-dimension and docility as a personal trait ($r = -.397, p < .01$), ESCM excitement-adventure sub-dimension and docility as a personal trait ($r = -.214, p < .05$) and between ESCM letting off stress sub-dimension and self-control as a personal trait ($r = -.270, p < .05$).

4. Discussion

The research aimed to analyse the impacts of personal traits of extreme athletes on their sports consumption motives. A total number of 227 athletes (141 males, 62.1% and 86 females, 37.9%) participated in this research (Table 1). Dökmen (2006) states that in Turkish society, boys are directed to more rough motor skills, enterprisingness and recklessness whereas girls were directed to more gentle and delicate motor skills. Our research consists of more male athletes; this fact points out that female athletes are mostly encouraged for more traditional sports as male athletes are more common and bigger in number concerning extreme sports.

Athletes, who are active competitors or who train for a competition, deal with the following branches: 26 windsurfing (10 females, 16 males), 54 kitesurfing (26 females 29 males), 35 snowboarding (13 females, 22 males), 28 snow kiting (13 females, 15 males), 10 Kayak (2 females, 8 males), 14 Rock Climbing (3 females, 11 males), 19 Free-diving (9 females, 10 males), 11 Rafting (3 females, 8 males), 12 Mountain Biking (5 Female, 7 Male) and 17 Paragliding (2 females, 15 males) (Table 2). Particularly the branch of kiteboarding, which is considered as the most rapid developing sport in the last decade, due to its easiness for candidates to become competitors (Ceylan, 2010), includes more athletes than others; therefore it is thought that most participants in this research deal with this sport.

According to their marital status, 28.2 % (64) of participants were married, 52.0 % (118) were single and 19.8 % (45) were divorced (Table 3). Education levels of the participants indicate

that extreme athletes have high levels of education; 52% of them have college and bachelor's degree (Table 4). Sönmez (2006) in his study on windsurfers demonstrated that education levels of windsurfers are high. This result is compatible with our research findings. Extreme sports require high technique, theoretical knowledge and skills; therefore it is considered that sports consumers with higher education levels are interested in these branches.

When the difference between FFPI sub-dimension scores in male and female sample groups was analysed, a significant difference was observed with regard to extraversion (Table 5). According to the results, males are more extraverted than females. Extraversion consists of traits such as being energetic, talkative, sympathetic, excited, enthusiastic and social. Rauter (2011) in his research acknowledges that male athletes receive more solid reinforces than female do and this situation leads male athletes to be more extraverted and self-confident in terms of sportive talents. ESCM sub-dimension scores for male and female sample groups were also examined. Accordingly there was no significant difference between male and female athletes in terms of extreme sports consumption motives (Table 6).

When the relationship between ESCM and FFPI was analysed according to the gender factor, for female participants negative correlations were found between physical fitness and extraversion; values, socialisation, seeking for excitement-adventure and docility and letting of stress and self-control (Table 8). Extravert individuals are generally social, assertive, active and talkative, ambitious and friendly. They are sympathetic and they seek for adventure. Basic motivation factors of extravert individuals are being superior and achievement oriented. Introvert individuals, who are on the other extreme of the extraversion sub-dimension, are tend to be shy, timid and quiet (Werch,1997). Some scholar mention that the primary factor motivating sports participation is physical fitness, which is an important motivating factor alongside with self-esteem, talent development and friendship. In this perspective, it is considered that physical fitness of an individual influences his or her extraversion.

Letting off stress is regarded as one of the important factors for participation and consumption of sports. There is an extensive research on this issue. Most of these studies indicate that increase in exercise leads to a decrease stress level. Mete (2006) refers self-control dimension of personality as being planned and patient towards target-oriented behaviours, motivation, success and concepts that are associated with this factor. Individuals with these traits are strong-willed and determined. Being conscious includes being success-oriented, ordered, effective, organisational, planned, responsible, perfectionist and hardworking. Some researchers consider this factors as a wish to be successful; some consider these people as self-organised and with the habit of being careful and talent of self-discipline. This dimension shows the level of control and discipline. This personal trait refers to responsible, dependent, careful, disciplined, achievement-oriented and determined personality. Individuals with these traits possibly have strong chances to be successful in any task in both autonomous and hierarchical structure. Burger (2006) defines individuals with low responsibility as careless, easily distracted, unreliable persons, who are easy in reaching their targets. Instinctive individuals, who are located on the negative extreme of the self-control dimension, are more disorderly, careless; they keep themselves out of control. In our research, as participants were competitor individuals, female competitors do sports not only let off steam but also to achieve success.

Again, for female athletes a negative correlation between ESCM's sub dimensions of socialisation, seeking for excitement-adventure and values and FFPI's sub dimension of docility. Traits like value perception, the need for socialisation, seeking for excitement and adventure refer to more autonomous needs on individuals, docility refers to trustable, well-mannered, prone to cooperation, forgiving, light-hearted, tolerant; it underlines the social side of an individual, who have emotional ties with others (Allman et. al., 2009). Docile individuals are known as being sincere, sympathetic, cooperative, trustable; they pay more attention to cooperation rather than competition and they tend to help other individuals. The individuals, whose docility levels are low,

are usually stubborn, competitive, incompatible; it is hard to settle with them. Due to the fact that extreme sports are individual sports, individuals are more “self” oriented and it can be said that they do extreme sports to satisfy their individual desires and wishes rather than to socialise.

When the relationship between ESCM and FFPI was analysed according to the gender factor, for male participants positive correlations were found between sub-dimensions of letting off steam and behavioural intensions and extraversion as a personal trait (Table 9). Heinström (2003) defines extravert individuals as social persons who like to participate several groups and parties; they have many friends, they do not like to stay alone, study or read alone. Extraverts prefer excitement and euphoria; they do not hesitate to engage in dangerous situations. They can decide and act rapidly. They like to crack a joke and to talk. They easily make communication and friends. They are easy going, optimistic people; they fancy to laugh and to make others laugh. In comparison to introverts, extraverts have more positive effects, more expectations for positive events, stronger reaction and energy (Kajtna et. al., 2004).

Behavioural intentions, as a consequence of athletes’ satisfaction with the equipment they use, refer to possible recommendations to others and further expenditures on these products. The trust to equipment’s reduces material-oriented risk to minimum as well as the stress factor to the lowest level. Therefore utility that is obtained from the extreme sports reaches the maximum level. In addition it is considered that an individual’s trust to his or her equipment increases his or her self-confidence. This increase in confidence is thought to lead more interaction and share with others.

5. Conclusion

The results of the research indicate that sports consumption motives coincide with personal traits to some extent. The research included athletes, who did not participate extreme sports as recreational activities but as competitions. Being a competitor in an extreme sport branch after a while causes different perception of the concept “extreme” by the athlete. This changes his or her perception of risk and danger. As individuals spend more time in doing extreme sports, extraordinary things gradually turn into ordinary things. For this reason, it is suggested that future studies would analyse the time consumed for extreme sports as a variable.

Moreover, participants answered questions in questionnaires in their own sportive environment. As it is known, most extreme sports take place as long as there are proper weather conditions. Some extreme athletes, who did not want to miss proper weather conditions were thought to answer in hurry; some of them were considered that they did not totally understand questions due to fatigue. Therefore, it is more convenient for further research on this issue to collect data after training and seasons.

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