

# Do you even exercise, ref? Exploring habits of Spanish basketball referees during practice and matches

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**Background.** Basketball referees are a vital part of the organised competition system, although they remain an “outgroup” in sport. While physical development and fitness programming are deemed necessary for basketball officiating excellence, there is a paucity of literature exploring strategies for physical fitness management in this population.

**Methods.** This research was a nationwide cross-sectional, self-administered online survey conducted in 2021. A sample of 628 (531 males, 97 females) referees from 18 regional referee organisations in Spain provided individual responses to gather information on demographic details, level of participation in refereeing, physical fitness practices, and match-day exercise-based regimens. The data were described using summary statistics, and the associations of the assessed variables were subsequently calculated using contingency tables.

**Results.** Our findings reveal that a large fraction of the Spanish basketball referee population focuses on aerobic (83%) and strength (73.6%) activities, while less attention is paid to speed (36.9%) and flexibility (23.2%), and agility, coordination, and balance tasks are somewhat overlooked. No significant differences were observed among the referee categories regarding weekly training days or session duration, with most training for 15-60 minutes per session. Elite referees were more likely to hire personal trainers and engage in strength and flexibility exercises. Sub-elite referees showed a higher tendency to perform stretching and joint mobility activities post-match, while regional referees did so less frequently. Approximately 30.7% of referees across all competitive levels engaged in re-warm-up (RW-U) activities, with stretching and joint mobility being the most prevalent.

**Conclusions.** Spanish basketball referees participate in routine physical exercise and fitness practices, irrespective of their competition level. While warm-up activities are prevalent, some sub-elite and regional referees do not consistently perform them, and re-warm-up routines are not extensively embraced.

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## Abstract

**Background.** Basketball referees are a vital part of the organised competition system, although they remain an “outgroup” in sport. While physical development and fitness programming are deemed necessary for basketball officiating excellence, there is a paucity of literature exploring strategies for physical fitness management in this population.

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overlooked. No significant differences were observed among the referee categories regarding weekly training days or session duration, with most training for 15-60 minutes per session. Elite referees were more likely to hire personal trainers and engage in strength and flexibility exercises. Sub-elite referees showed a higher tendency to perform stretching and joint mobility activities post-match, while regional referees did so less frequently. Approximately 30.7% of referees across all competitive levels engaged in re-warm-up (RW-U) activities, with stretching and joint mobility being the most prevalent.

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## Introduction

Referees are essential in maintaining professional sports' integrity and legitimacy, as they operate in high-pressure environments and are expected to make unbiased judgments (Cunningham, Mergler & Wattie, 2022). This task is particularly challenging for basketball referees, who must make quick and accurate decisions under high-pressure situations (Karacam & Adiguzel, 2019). Changes in basketball rules have led to a more dynamic game with increased physical demands (García-Santos et al., 2020), which may result in heightened physiological fatigue during competition and hinder decision-making performance (Nabli et al., 2019). Consequently, physical fitness is considered a critical aspect of competence for basketball referees (Anshel, 1995), and poor physical condition has been found to negatively impact their decision-making accuracy (Nabli et al., 2016b). This highlights the importance of effective physical conditioning programs for both elite (Leicht et al., 2020) and sub-elite basketball referees (Leicht et al., 2019).

Nevertheless, scant research exists on how referees train their physical condition, despite existing recommendations in this regard (García-Santos et al., 2020), or what competition routines are usually put into practice by them. The study by de Paula, da Cunha, & Andreoli (2021), unique in its focus on physical fitness practices among basketball referees, reported on 78 regional-level Brazilian referees. It specifically provided data for only three types of exercises—bodybuilding, running, and one other category—covering 64 participants, as well as detailing the sports activities (basketball, cycling, and others) of 42 participants. This lack of data makes it challenging to identify the extent to which basketball referees are concerned about maintaining a good physical condition and whether the strategies used for this purpose vary according to their competitive status. In this context, we hypothesize that referees at the highest competitive level may be the ones who most frequently engage in physical fitness practices and undertake match-day exercise-based regimens.

Therefore, this study aimed to identify physical fitness practices among Spanish basketball referees at elite, sub-elite and regional competitive levels. The secondary objectives were: a) to depict the demographic characteristics and officiating duties of Spanish basketball referees based on competition level, and b) to describe their typical match-day exercise-based regimens depending on their competition level.

## Materials & Methods

### Design

A cross-sectional study was developed following the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) guidelines (von Elm et al., 2008).

### Participants

We recruited 637 male and female basketball referees with experience in different Spanish leagues from 18 regional organizations via professional and personal contacts at the start of the 2021/22 season. The highest competitive level determined three categories: elite referees in the top professional men's basketball league (*Liga Endesa*), sub-elite referees officiating in national non-professional leagues for men and women, and regional referees officiating in a region-wide or lower-level league.

Participants were informed of the study requirements and provided written informed consent according to the Declaration of Helsinki. The study protocol was approved by the University of Vigo Ethics Committee with code 01-1421.

### Procedures

All regional referee organizations in Spain received invitations to participate in an online survey during the 2021/22 pre-season clinics, accompanied by a letter of invitation and written guidelines distributed. The credibility of a researcher, who is an active elite internationally ranked basketball referee, fostered trust among participants. The survey remained open for 11 weeks (26 August to 6 November 2021), with follow-up telephone reminders sent to each organization. Anonymous data was collected ensured participants' privacy.

### Questionnaire

According to previous investigations, it was deemed necessary to create a specific questionnaire to gather valuable data (Blagrove et al., 2020; Murphy, Mason & Goosey-Tolfrey, 2021). Four authors with expertise in basketball research and practice (three doctors and one PhD student in Physical Activity and Sports Sciences) designed an ad hoc questionnaire to collect data on physical fitness practices and match-day exercise-based regimens. The first author initiated the questionnaire development process by determining key areas of the questionnaire. A second

author supervised this process. After debating how best to gather information, these two researchers developed an initial questionnaire including 24 items.

Subsequently, two other authors familiar with the needs of licensed referees by the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) reviewed the preliminary questionnaire and suggested shortening it for better readability. The questionnaire was revised accordingly.

Eventually, the fifth author contributed to refining the questionnaire. The final version, unanimously approved, comprised 24 closed and open-ended questions in Google Forms. It collected data on demographics, refereeing level, physical fitness practices, and match-day regimens, focusing on a regular pre-pandemic season to minimize confounding factors. The questionnaire began with informed consent and obtained personal and refereeing data, facilitating body mass index estimation using height and weight. It inquired about the specific season, competition types, weekly refereed match frequency, and categories officiated. The main section examined participants' exercise habits, including regular exercise, personal coaching, exercise types, daily duration, and weekly frequency. It also explored activities during basketball competition: warm-up routines, time spent on routines, exercise routines during match breaks, re-warm-up (RW-U) activities, and reasons for performing RW-U or not. Additionally, it investigated participants' stretching and joint mobility exercises. A comments section allowed for further insights, suggestions, or concerns.

### **Statistical and qualitative analysis**

In this study, we utilized a descriptive cross-sectional survey design, which led us to primarily focus on descriptive analysis and data presentation. All statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

We calculated summary statistics for dichotomous or categorical variables and presented them as percentages. We also formulated contingency tables to identify systematic associations among the assessed variables. To analyze all variables, we employed the Chi-Square Test of Independence ( $\chi^2$ ) or Fisher's exact test when the contingency table was 2 x 2, setting the significance level at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The degrees of freedom (Df) for Chi-Square Test were calculated using the following formula:  $Df = (r-1)(c-1)$  where "r" is the number of rows, and "c" is the number of columns. Adjusted standardized residuals (CR) were applied to isolate the sources of variation among the groups (Haberman, 1973). Cramér's V statistic was used to test the practical significance of these associations (values of 0.1 regarded as a small effect, 0.3 as a moderate effect, and 0.5 as large effects).

Drawing upon the investigative framework employed by McGowan et al. (2016) in their evaluation of swimming warm-up practices, we utilized a comparable approach for qualitative scrutiny in our study. Responses to our specific open-ended questions (namely, "*If so, could you*

indicate the reason(s) for physically reactivating during the break between halves?” and “If not, could you indicate the reason(s) for not reactivating physically during the break between halves?”) were subjected to a systematic content analysis. Initially, a co-author applied an inductive method to distill the raw data (Supplemental File 1) into common themes, which captured a range of motivations for warm-up practices and situational barriers. This phase also involved identifying intersecting themes and discarding responses that were either invalid or unclear.

The principal investigator then performed a deductive analysis for further examination, seeking empirical evidence to either confirm or refute the initially identified thematic structures. This review drew on studies of RW-U practices in team sports, particularly soccer and basketball. We referenced Towlson, Midgley & Lovell’s (2013) study to validate themes related to increased muscle temperature, mental readiness, and arousal for the first question. For the second question, themes such as lack of time, interference with players’ psychological and tactical preparation, and the physical readiness of players were examined, along with factors like match official instructions, prevention of player fatigue in later match stages, and the impact on nutritional strategies. González-Devesa et al. (2022) study aided in validating themes concerning body temperature increase, mental preparation, and injury prevention for the first question, and time constraints for the second. Additionally, Anshel’s (1995) study, which defined relevant competencies for basketball referees, informed the theme of adequate mental and physical pregame preparation for the second question.

For the first question, we established three main motivational categories with their respective subthemes: “Activation” (including *Arousal* and *Temperature regulation*), “Mental readiness” (encompassing *Concentration and focus*, *Decision-making improvement*, and *Stress management*), and “Injury prevention”. In response to the second question, we identified three primary barriers: “Perceived lack of need” (with subthemes addressing *Proper physical and mental preparation*, *Inherent self-sufficiency*, the *Unexplored concept of re-warm-up*, and *Absence of habit or routine*), “Time constraints”, and “Competing needs” (which encapsulate *Prioritizing technical aspects of refereeing*, *Rest and recovery strategies*, and a combination of both these elements). Both sets of questions featured combinations of these categories, typically involving two or all three main categories, along with a distinct classification for invalid responses. A detailed breakdown of each main category and subcategory, including responses across regional, sub-elite, and elite referee levels, can be found in Supplemental File 2.

## Results

Out of 637 initial respondents, 628 referees (mean age:  $30.0 \pm 9.4$  years; mean number of seasons serving as a referee:  $8.9 \pm 7.3$ ; 15.4% female) were included after eliminating 9 respondents with contradictory data. The final sample included 531 males and 97 females, aged 15 to 58 years (mean age  $30.0 \pm 9.4$  years). Table 1 shows their demographic characteristics.

[Table 1 around here]

Female referees were underrepresented (6%-17.2%) across the competitive level categories, precluding gender comparison. Elite referees, who were older and more experienced, officiated almost exclusively in senior competitions (93.8 %,  $\chi^2 = 120.945$ , Df = 4, CR = 7.4,  $p < 0.001$ ) and none in more than three weekly matches ( $\chi^2 = 228.435$ , Df = 14, CR = -7.5,  $p < 0.001$ ). About 60% of sub-elite referees participated only in senior competitions (59.6%,  $\chi^2 = 120.945$ , Df = 4, CR = 6.4,  $p < 0.001$ ), with 30.3% ( $\chi^2 = 228.435$ , Df = 14, CR = -7.7,  $p < 0.001$ ) involved in more than three weekly matches. All regional referees officiated in youth categories (25.3%,  $\chi^2 = 120.945$ , Df = 4, CR = 6.7,  $p < 0.001$ ) and the majority had more than three weekly matches (74.1%,  $\chi^2 = 228.435$ , Df = 14, CR = 11,  $p < 0.001$ ).

Estimated BMI mean values (23.8-24.2 kg·m<sup>-2</sup>) did not differ significantly across the three categories.

### Physical fitness practices

Table 2 presents data on physical fitness practices. Almost all referees reported engaging in regular planned physical activity, with a few exceptions. Elite referees were most likely to hire personal trainers (31.3%,  $\chi^2 = 18.560$ , Df = 2, CR = 3.3,  $p < 0.001$ ), followed by sub-elite and regional referees (20% and 12%, respectively).

[Table 2 around here]

No significant differences in weekly training days were observed among the referees' categories (almost half of the participants exercised 4-5 days). Most participants trained for 15-60 minutes per session, regardless of their competitive level. Aerobic (83%) and muscle strengthening (73.6%) activities were common, whereas speed (36.9%) and flexibility (23.2%) were less frequent. Approximately 26% of the referees incorporated balance, agility, and coordination tasks in their training regimes. Elite referees focused more on strength ( $\chi^2 = 9.640$ , Df = 2, CR = 2.2,  $p < 0.008$ ) and flexibility ( $\chi^2 = 6.680$ , Df = 2, CR = 2.5,  $p < 0.035$ ) exercises than other categories.

Table 3 depicts the match-day exercise-based regimens. Warm-up activities were less common in the regional category (26.7%,  $\chi^2 = 12.027$ , Df = 2, CR = -3.3;  $p = 0.002$ ); 80.4% of referees reported performing stretching and joint mobility activities prior to matches, while 50.6% did so after match. Such activities were less frequent during the half-time (26.1%) and between halves (2%). Among referees not conducting stretching and joint mobility activities (7%), the cited reasons were lack of need, time, habit, or knowledge. Sub-elite referees were significantly more prone to execute these activities post-match (70.6%,  $\chi^2 = 21.120$ , Df = 2, CR = 4.6,  $p < 0.001$ ),

while regional referees performed them less often (8.4%,  $\chi^2=6.705$ , Df = 2, CR = 2.6, p = 0.035).

[Table 3 around here]

# **Analysis of referee responses on half-time re-warm-up practices**

A total of 193 referees (30.7% of the total sample) across all competitive levels engaged in re-warm-up (RW-U) activities, with stretching and joint mobility being the most prevalent activities (86%), followed by jogging and running (34%). Strength (8.8%) and coordination and balance exercises (6.7%) were the least commonly used RW-U strategies (Table 3). The data presented in Figure 1 pertain exclusively to these 193 respondents who engaged in RW-U activities. There were no significant differences in RW-U practices among different referee levels, except for “other” RW-U activities where elite (n = 3), sub-elite (n = 0), and regional referees (n = 8) selected this option.

[Figure 1 around here]

## ***Reasons for physical reactivation during half-time***

In our analysis of referees’ reasons for physical reactivation during the half-time break, the “Activation” category emerged as the most frequently mentioned (for detailed responses and data, see Supplemental File 2). This theme saw considerable responses from regional referees, especially in the subthemes of *Arousal* and *Temperature regulation*. “Mental readiness”, with a strong emphasis on *Concentration and focus*, was another prevalent theme, although less represented among elite referees. “Injury prevention” was recurrently identified, primarily by regional referees.

Regional referees were the most responsive across these themes and subthemes. Sub-elite referees showed a notable alignment with “Mental readiness”, particularly in *Concentration and focus*, mirroring the response pattern of regional referees. Elite referees, less represented in the dataset, had a distinct tendency toward “Activation”, citing both of its subthemes.

## ***Reasons for not engaging in physical reactivation during half-time***

In terms of reasons for not reactivating physically (for further details, refer to Supplemental File 2), a considerable number of responses categorized under the “Perceived lack of need” theme came predominantly from regional referees, particularly highlighting *Proper physical and mental preparation* and *Inherent self-sufficiency*. “Competing needs” and “Time constraints” also emerged as key themes, with the former covering subthemes like *Rest and recovery strategies* and *Prioritizing technical aspects of refereeing* in a similar manner, and the latter primarily involving regional and sub-elite referees.



Across the participant spectrum, regional referees were the most responsive in all categories. Sub-elite referees notably aligned with *Inherent self-sufficiency* within “Perceived lack of need” and were responsive in *Rest and recovery strategies* under “Competing needs”. Elite referees, while fewer in number, showed a particular inclination toward *Absence of habit or routine* within “Perceived lack of need” and the combined aspects of “Competing needs”.

## Discussion

Physical development and fitness programming for referees remain under-researched topics (Cunningham, Mergler & Wattie, 2022), even though they are of considerable interest to basketball governing bodies and practitioners. Our study revealed that Spanish basketball referees across all competitive levels consistently engage in weekly planned physical activity, with warm-up exercises being a common component. However, some sub-elite and regional referees do not include warm-ups in their routines. Moreover, the majority of the surveyed referees, approximately two-thirds, do not perform re-warm-up exercises.

In terms of the time commitment to physical activity, we found that basketball referees engaged in regularly planned physical activity, spending more than 15 minutes and up to 60 minutes in more than half of the cases, two to five days per week, irrespective of their competitive level. This figure is noteworthy because prior research suggests difficulties in balancing refereeing duties with exercise and other responsibilities (Anshel, 1995). Similarities exist with conventional training programs for sub-elite Spanish referees, who trained around 75 minutes, three times per week (Bayón et al., 2015); and a survey of 78 Brazilian referees at the regional level, where 82% of respondents undertook  $6.3 \pm 3.0$  weekly hours of physical preparation (de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli, 2021). Possible explanations for these results beyond referees enjoying the physical nature of their role (Warner, Tingle & Kellett, 2013) include the remarkable physical demands at both the elite and sub-elite levels (Nabli et al., 2016a; Leicht et al., 2020), which necessitate physical fitness training (Plessner & MacMahon, 2013). For instance, elite internationally ranked referees may follow FIBA's conditioning program (FIBA, 2020a), while sub-elite (Bayón et al., 2015) and regional referees (Sobko et al., 2021) are keen to train to pass physical fitness tests for promotion (Inchauspe et al., 2020; FIBA, 2021).

One unanticipated finding was that despite elite basketball referees exercise for at least 30 minutes twice a week, fewer train more than 60 minutes, or more frequently (at least six days per week) than those in lower levels. Given the age profile of elite referees in our sample, which primarily falls within the 29-34 and over 34 age brackets, there may be a tendency to shift towards more strategic, less intensive exercise routines. This adaptation aligns with the anticipated physical decline typically starting in these age ranges (Castagna et al., 2007; Titttrington, 2021; Ridinger et al., 2017). Elite referees' training schedules may also be affected by geographical, professional, or officiating constraints (de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli, 2021). Concurrently, the vast majority of this elite group had up to two official matches weekly, while

sub-elite and regional referees officiated more frequently. Considering that referees require a minimum of 10,000 hours of pressurized decision-making experience to reach expertise (Mildenhall, 2014), we can assume that lower-level referees may emphasize match practice to enhance their performance and advance to the highest rank.

A second noteworthy result is that a significant fraction of Spanish basketball referees chose aerobic and strength conditioning over speed and flexibility training. Regarding the predominance of aerobic activities, basketball referees require adequate training to maintain cardiovascular fitness because of moderate cardiovascular load during competitions (Leicht, 2004; Suárez Iglesias et al., 2021) and compromised aerobic performance with age (Nabli et al., 2019). Especially when they reach the peak of their careers (first-time candidates for a FIBA Referee License have to be 35 years of age or younger, with the age limit for the license being around 50-55 years) (FIBA, 2021). Furthermore, our sample typically engaged in strength training and sprints. Previous studies have identified similar training patterns among sub-elite (Bayón et al., 2015) and regional referees (de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli, 2021).

Agility, coordination, and balance tasks are underrepresented in their exercise routines, despite their importance in performance (Inchauspe et al., 2020). Previous studies confirm these findings (Bayón et al., 2015; de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli, 2021). However, this trend appears to be changing as FIBA includes agility (i.e. footwork) and balance training (i.e. proprioception abilities) in its digital manuals for internationally ranked referees (FIBA, 2020b).

To the best of our knowledge, this study is unique in its comparative analysis of basketball referees across three competitive levels. Although we found minimal differences in exercise types for physical fitness among the groups, elite basketball referees exhibited a higher emphasis on strength and flexibility training compared to their sub-elite and regional counterparts. This observation is likely due to the age-related physical decline, as half of the surveyed elite referees were over 34 years old, and physical performance impairment is expected to become more pronounced from age 30 onwards (Castagna, Abt & D'Ottavio, 2007). Consequently, devoting more training time to strength and flexibility exercises may help prevent injury and improve movement efficiency for these referees (Gregson, Weston & Helsen, 2006).

In addition, elite referees reported hiring personal trainers to a greater extent than sub-elite and regional referees. This decision might be in response to the challenges they face officiating elite athletes (Plessner & MacMahon, 2013), who are typically 15-20 years younger than the referees themselves (Tittrington, 2021) and have greater muscle mass compared to sub-elite players (Masanovic, Popovic & Bjelica, 2019). Consequently, the employment of personal trainers by elite referees emerges as a proactive strategy to maintain optimal fitness levels (Tittrington, 2021). Studies suggest that structured training under qualified personal trainers leads to more significant improvements in key fitness metrics, including lean body mass, compared to self-

guided training (Storer et al., 2014). Furthermore, personal trainers enhance this effect by offering varied and personalized exercise programs, adapting diverse techniques to individual needs (Waryasz et al., 2016). This observation is aligned with our findings, as elite referees incorporate a more diverse range of fitness components in their training regimens than their counterparts. Additionally, it is worth noting that the financial resources available to elite referees, potentially including higher salaries or allocated budgets for personal training, may facilitate their greater use of personal trainers compared to sub-elite and regional referees.

When examining anthropometric measurements, our findings indicate that the mean body mass index values in our sample were lower than those documented in prior studies. Notably, these earlier studies revealed that elite male basketball referees often displayed above-normal weight ranges (Rupčić et al., 2011; Bonganha et al., 2013; Suárez Iglesias et al., 2021). The reason for this difference is unclear but could be due to the current trend of body image ideals for men valuing a muscular, low body fat physique (Robinson & Lewis, 2016). Documents from the Spanish Basketball Federation suggest training for hypertrophy to improve court presence (Federación Española de Baloncesto, 2022). It has been argued that standing firm and portraying confidence are key communication behaviors of the skillful referee (Plessner & MacMahon, 2013); therefore, being fit could enhance performance by increasing confidence (Morris & O'Connor, 2017) and court presence (Tittrington, 2021). Nonetheless, the interpretation of these findings remains speculative since the participants estimated their height and weight.

In the current study, many referees performed warm-up activities before a match, and this percentage increased with the level of competition. This underscores the importance of pre-match preparation for optimal performance across competitive levels (Anshel, 1995; de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli, 2021). Elite referees seem to be more aware of establishing match-day routines, which may be due to the demands of top competition and access to standardized warm-up procedures (Suárez Iglesias et al., 2021). Altogether, developing education programs for sub-elite and regional referees to implement competition routines would benefit referee organizations. Some efforts in this direction are already underway through online media (Hrusa & Hrusova, 2020; de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli, 2021; Sobko et al., 2021).

Conversely, half of our sample did not perform post-match stretching or joint mobility exercises, highlighting the community's possible lack of knowledge. This situation is consistent with previous research showing that most referees do not consider post-match injury prevention strategies as ideal (de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli, 2021). In our investigation, the proportion of sub-elite referees including these strategies was significantly higher than that of the elite and regional referees. Time constraints or a perceived lack of need may explain this discrepancy. Elite referees may have less time due to post-match conferences with their instructors (Hrusa & Hrusova, 2020); while regional referees, especially those between 16-23 years of age (35% of

our sample), may be less familiar (Sobko et al., 2021) or interested in physical readiness (Hrusa & Hrusova, 2020) than other categories of referees.

Despite only a third of respondents engaging in RW-U activities, current literature, such as González-Devesa et al. (2021) and Silva et al. (2018), emphasizes their significance. No notable differences were found between referee categories in the adoption of these practices. Stretching and joint mobility exercises were prevalent, with jogging, running, and breathing techniques also commonly reported. Our respondents' motivations for physical reactivation, predominantly citing "Activation" (particularly *Arousal* and *Temperature regulation*) and "Mental Readiness" (especially *Concentration and focus*), align with previous research by Towlson, Midgley & Lovell (2013) and González-Devesa et al. (2022a). These studies investigated half-time RW-U practices among elite soccer practitioners, and elite and sub-elite basketball practitioners. This parallel suggests a wide recognition of these RW-U aspects and their significance across different sports, roles, and competitive levels.

Our results present a marked contrast to González-Devesa et al. (2022a) in the context of "Injury prevention". While their research observed minimal focus on this aspect, it emerged as a significant theme in ours, especially among regional referees. This disparity could stem from the different competitive levels and roles of participants between studies. Supporting this trend, de Paula, da Cunha & Andreoli (2021) noted a common occurrence of musculoskeletal overuse injuries in the lower limbs among Brazilian regional basketball referees, underscoring the relevance of injury prevention at this officiating level. In summary, these divergent findings integrate into the evolving debate in sports science regarding RW-U's effectiveness in reducing injury rates, as highlighted in the recent discourse by Afonso et al. (2023).

The perception of RW-U as unnecessary was strongly held by regional and sub-elite referees who often considered their readiness to be sufficient during brief breaks. This perspective is partially supported by research indicating limited benefits from short, sport-specific RW-U interventions in young basketball players (González-Devesa et al., 2022b, 2023). For elite referees, the absence of established routines, rather than skepticism about its effectiveness, shaped their approach, suggesting opportunities for educational programs to instill beneficial RW-U practices and the need for further research in this area.

Additionally, "Competing Needs," encompassing logistical, personal, technical, and tactical tasks, along with nutritional and rest considerations during breaks, were identified as a second major challenge, mirroring the findings of Towlson, Midgley & Lovell (2013). This illustrates the difficulty of effectively managing half-time periods across various sports levels (Afonso et al., 2023), more so when they are limited. In fact, referees cited "Time Constraints" as another barrier to perform RW-U strategies, aligning with challenges reported in English soccer and Spanish basketball (Towlson, Midgley & Lovell, 2013; González-Devesa et al., 2022a). Interestingly, elite referees, with breaks of up to 15 minutes, did not highlight time issues, in contrast to regional and sub-elite peers who struggled with breaks as brief as 3 to 10 minutes. Spatial limitations, while notable in literature (Towlson, Midgley & Lovell, 2013; González-Devesa et al., 2022a), were rarely a concern for our referees.

Despite the strengths of this study, including a large sample size and a broad spectrum of competitive levels, certain methodological limitations exist. These include using an untested “ad hoc” questionnaire and recall bias introduced by focusing on a pre-COVID-19 regular season. Social desirability response bias could also have affected the results, although pre-defined response options may mitigate this (McEwan et al., 2020). The possibility that participants accounted for refereed matches as part of their regularly planned physical activity may have introduced report bias. Also, self-reported anthropometric measurements may be inaccurate, which limits further analysis. Additionally, the sample was predominantly male; hence, future research is required to establish the generalizability of the findings to both sexes.

## Conclusions

Spanish basketball referees engage in regular physical activity and physical fitness practices, regardless of their competitive level. Although warm-up activities are common, they are not consistently performed by some sub-elite and regional referees, and re-warm-up routines are not widely adopted. The insights gained may help individual referees and their organizations optimize pre-match and in-match preparations, as well as enhance physical performance levels. This could contribute to establishing physical conditioning standards, particularly in light of the limited research on these topics to date. Future studies should explore optimal physical training approaches, the timing of each activity, and the factors influencing individual physical development among referees.

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# **Table 1**(on next page)

Demographic characteristics and officiating duties of Spanish basketball referees in subgroups depending on competition level

Data are presented as % (n) [Adjusted standardized residuals] ; Bold values denote statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ) among categories of referees ; Significant corrected typified residuals ( $-1.96 > r_z > 1.96$ )

**Table 1:**  
**Demographic characteristics and officiating duties of Spanish basketball referees in**  
**subgroups depending on competition level.**

	Elite (n = 32)	Sub-elite (n = 109)	Regional (n = 487)	Total (N = 628)	<i>P</i> - value	<i>Cramer's</i> <i>V</i>	<i>Df</i>
<b>Gender</b>					0.059	0.095	2
Male	93.8 (30) [1.5]	89.9 (98) [1.7]	82.8 (403) [-2.3]	84.6 (531)			
Female	6.3 (2) [-1.5]	10.1 (11) [-1.7]	17.2 (84) [2.3]	15.4 (97)			
<b>Age (years)</b>					<b>0.000</b>	0.270	6
16-23	0 [-3.6]	2.8 (3) [-6.4]	35.1 (171) [7.7]	27.7 (174)			
24-28	15.6 (5) [-1.4]	28.4 (31) [0.6]	26.3 (128) [0.2]	26.1 (164)			
29-34	34.4 (11) [1.7]	45.9 (50) [6.5]	16.2 (79) [-6.8]	22.3 (140)			
> 34	50 (16) [3.6]	22.9(25) [-0.3]	22.4 (109) [-1.6]	23.9 (150)			
<b>Type of competitions</b>					<b>0.000</b>	0.310	4
Senior and youth	6.3 (2) [-4.7]	40.4 (44) [-1.5]	51.1 (249) [3.9]	47 (295)			
Senior	93.8 (30) [7.4]	59.6 (65) [6.4]	23.6 (115) [-9.7]	33.4 (210)			
Youth	0 [-2.9]	0 [-5.7]	25.3 (123) [6.7]	19.6 (123)			
<b>Refereeing experience (years)</b>					<b>0.000</b>	0.225	6
≥ 3	0 [-3]	3.7 (4) [-4.9]	26.5 (129) [6.1]	21.2 (133)			
>3-6	12.5 (4) [-2.1]	25.7 (28) [-0.9]	31 (151) [1.9]	29.1 (183)			
>6-12	28.1 (9) [0.5]	36.7 (40) [3.2]	21.8 (106) [-3.1]	24.7 (155)			
>12	59.4 (19) [4.6]	33.9 (37) [2.4]	20.7 (101) [-4.6]	25 (157)			
<b>Refereeing frequency (estimated matches per week during the regular season)</b>					<b>0.000</b>	0.426	14
1	53.1 (17) [10.6]	13.8 (15) [3.1]	2.3 (11) [-8.5]	6.8 (43)			
1-2	34.4 (11) [3.3]	34.9 (38) [6.6]	8.6 (42) [-7.8]	14.5 (91)			
2-3	12.5 (4) [-0.5]	21.1 (23) [1.6]	15 (73) [-1.2]	15.9 (100)			
+3	0 [-7.5]	30.3 (33) [-7.7]	74.1 (361) [11]	62.7 (394)			

Data are presented as % (n) [Adjusted standardized residuals]; Bold values denote statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ )

among categories of referees; Significant corrected typified residuals ( $-1.96 > r_z > 1.96$ ).

## Table 2 (on next page)

Physical activity habits of Spanish basketball referees in subgroups of different competition level

Data are presented as % (n) [Adjusted standardized residuals]; Bold values denote statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ) among categories of referees; Significant corrected typified residuals ( $-1.96 > r_z > 1.96$ )

**Table 2:**  
**Physical activity habits of Spanish basketball referees in subgroups of different competition level.**

	Elite (n = 32)	Sub-elite (n = 109)	Regional (n = 487)	Total (N = 628)	P- value	Cramer's V	Df
<b>Regular physical activity</b>					0.137	0.080	2
Yes	100 (32) [1.1]	99.1(108) [1.6]	95.9 (467) [-2]	96.7 (607)			
No	0 [-1.1]	0.9 (1) [-1.6]	4.1 (20) [2]	3.3 (21)			
<b>Personal trainer</b>					<b>0.000</b>	0.172	2
Yes	31.3 (10) [3.3]	19.3 (21) [2.4]	9.7 (47) [-3.9]	12.4 (78)			
No	68.8 (22) [-3.3]	80.7 (88) [-2.4]	90.3 (440) [3.9]	87.6 (550)			
<b>Physical training frequency (days/week)</b>					0.377	0.073	6
1	0 [-1]	0.9 (1) [-1.2]	3.2 (15) [1.6]	2.6 (16)			
2-3	46.9 (15) [0.8]	38.5 (42) [-0.4]	40.1 (187) [-0.1]	40.2 (244)			
4-5	50 (16) [0.4]	52.3 (57) [1.2]	45.4 (212) [-1.3]	47 (285)			
6-7	3.1 (1) [-1.4]	8.3 (9) [-0.7]	11.2 (52) [1.4]	10.2 (82)			
<b>Time spent in physical training practice (minutes/training session)</b>					<b>0.320</b>	0.062	4
< 15	0 [-0.7]	0 [-1.4]	1.9 (9) [1.7]	1.5 (9)			
≥15-60	65.6 (21) [1.1]	60.6 (66) [1]	54.5 (254) [-1.5]	56.2 (341)			
>60	34.4 (11) [-0.9]	39.4 (43) [-0.7]	43.6 (203) [1.1]	42.3 (257)			
<b>Type of exercises</b>							
Aerobic	84.4 (27) [0.2]	85.3 (93) [0.6]	82.8 (384) [-0.7]	83.3 (504)	0.801	0.027	2
Strength	90.6 (29) [2.2]	80.7 (88) [1.9]	70.7 (328) [-2.9]	73.6 (445)	<b>0.008</b>	0.126	2
Speed	43.8 (14) [0.8]	41.3 (45) [1]	35.7 (165) [-1.3]	37.1 (224)	0.406	0.055	2
Flexibility	41.9 (13) [2.5]	25.2 (27) [0.5]	21.9 (101) [-1.7]	23.5 (141)	<b>0.035</b>	0.106	2
Other skills (agility, coordination, balance)	32.3 (10) [0.8]	26.6 (29) [0.1]	25.6 (118) [-0.5]	26.1 (157)	0.710	0.034	2

Data are presented as % (n) [Adjusted standardized residuals]; Bold values denote statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ )

among categories of referees; Significant corrected typified residuals ( $-1.96 > r_z > 1.96$ ).

# Table 3 (on next page)

Spanish basketball referees' match-day exercise-based regimens in subgroups of different competition level

Data are presented as % (n) [Adjusted standardized residuals]; Bold values denote statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ) among categories of referees; Significant corrected typified residuals ( $-1.96 > r_z > 1.96$ )

**Table 3:**  
**Spanish basketball referees' match-day exercise-based regimens in subgroups of different competition level.**

	<b>Elite (n = 32)</b>	<b>Sub-elite (n = 109)</b>	<b>Regional (n = 487)</b>	<b>Total (N = 628)</b>	<b>P- value</b>	<b>Cramer 's V</b>	<b>Df</b>
<b>Warm-up routine</b>					<b>0.002</b>	0.138	2
Yes	93.8 (30) [2.4]	84.4 (92) [2.2]	73.1 (356) [-3.3]	76.1 (478)			
No	6.3 (2) [-2.4]	15.6 (17) [-2.2]	26.9 (131) [3.3]	23.9 (150)			
<b>Performing stretching/ joint mobility exercises</b>							
Before the match	84.4 (27) [0.6]	87.2 (95) [2]	78.6 (383) [-2.1]	80.4 (505)	0.109	0.084	2
Between 1Q-2Q	6.2 (2) [1.7]	0 [-1.7]	2.3 (11) [0.6]	2.1 (13)	0.076	0.091	2
During HT	18.8 (6) [-1]	22 (24) [-1.1]	27.5 (134) [1.5]	26.1 (164)	0.31	0.061	2
Between 3Q-4Q	0 [-0.8]	0.9 (1) [-0.8]	2.3 (11) [1.2]	1.9 (12)	0.47	0.049	2
After the match	46.9 (15) [-0.4]	70.6 (77) [4.6]	46.4 (226) [-3.9]	50.6 (318)	<b>0.000</b>	0.183	2
Never	3.1 (1) [-0.9]	1.8 (2) [-2.3]	8.4 (41) [2.6]	7 (44)	<b>0.035</b>	0.103	2
<b>Re-warm-up routine</b>					0.864	0.022	2
Yes	31.3 (10) [0]	33 (36) [0.5]	30.2 (147) [-0.5]	30.9 (193)			
No	68.8 (22) [0]	67 (73) [-0.5]	69.8 (340) [0.5]	69.1 (434)			

Data are presented as % (n) [Adjusted standardized residuals]; Bold values denote statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ )

among categories of referees; Significant corrected typified residuals ( $-1.96 > rz > 1.96$ ).

# Figure 1

Types of re-warm-up practices of Spanish basketball referees based upon competition level.

Bold values denote statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ) among categories of referees.

