

Issues that affect participation in Sport

Different user groups who may participate in sport

- Ethnic Minorities
- Retired people / over 50
- Families with young children
- Single parents
- Children
- Teenagers
- Disabled
- Unemployed

Possible barriers that affect participation in sport

- Employment – not much free time available
- Work restrictions – e.g. Women still seen as bringing up the family and not being involved within sport
- Disposable income – cannot afford participation costs
- Accessibility of facilities / equipment – transport not available
- Lack of role models – e.g. lack of female role models
- Provision of activities – e.g. limited activities on offer which do not meet the requirements of the participant



Solutions to the barriers

Provision

- . Programming sessions for use by different user groups – e.g. sessions for wheelchair users
- . Providing appropriate activity options for the demands of specific
- . Planning of times to suit different user groups – e.g. for parents with young children, mid-morning after the school run.

Promotion

- . Targeted promotion – e.g. advertising in appropriate places to increase visibility to different user groups
- . Using role models to encourage participation among different user groups
- . initiatives aimed at promoting participation and inclusion – e.g. free swimming for under 16's and over-60's

Access

- . Access to facilities – e.g. provision of transport in rural areas, ramps for wheelchair access to buildings
- . Access to equipment
- . Sensible pricing – e.g. reduction of charges for unemployed or young children



Different Leadership Styles:

Factors which can impact upon the popularity of sport in the UK

- Participation – e.g. football has wide spread mass participation due to strong infrastructure being in place
- Provision – e.g. Tennis lacks easily accessible courts impacting on base level participation
- Environment / climate – e.g. regular involvement in snow sports as participants requires frequent trips abroad
- Spectatorship – e.g. live professional rugby matches
- Media coverage – e.g. BBC has sole coverage of Wimbledon. Other sports such as Cricket not available on free TV
- Success for both teams and individuals – e.g. Sir Chris Hoy's success at the Olympics has increased participation in cycling
- Role model e.g. lack of role models for particular groups in particular sports, such as British Asian footballers



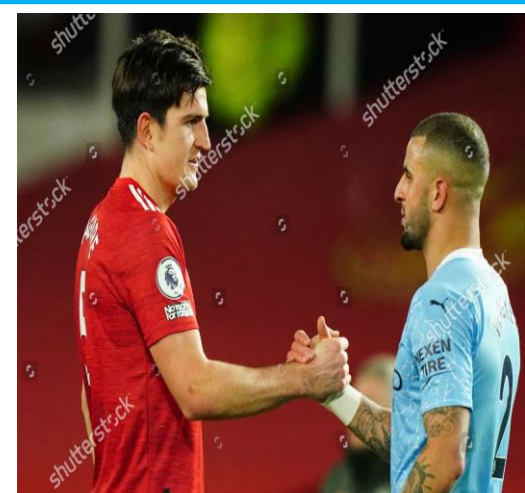
Values which can be promoted through sport:

- Team spirit – e.g. learning how to work together and support others by playing as part of a team).
- Fair play – e.g. learning the importance of adhering to rules and being fair to others through playing sport
- Citizenship – e.g. getting involved in your local community through sport
- Tolerance and respect – e.g. developing an understanding of different countries and cultures through sport.
- Inclusion e.g.- initiatives to get under-represented social groups involved in sport.
- National pride e.g. supporters and performers unite behind country in international events
- Excellence e.g. striving to be the best that you can be in your sport



The importance of etiquette and sporting behaviour of both performers and spectators

- Reasons for observing etiquette and sporting behaviour (e.g. fairness, promoting values, safety of participants)
- Sportsmanship (e.g. footballer giving the ball back to the opposition when they have kicked it out when an injury occurs).
- Gamesmanship (time wasting if your winning or diving in football in order to gain an unfair advantage)
- Spectator etiquette (e.g. quiet during rallies at Wimbledon, quiet during play in snooker and quiet during the playing of the national anthem)
- Sports initiatives to break down the barriers (e.g. Kick Racism Out of Football).



The use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport

- Pressure to succeed as an individual, pressure to succeed as a nation
- Reasons against use (e.g. long-term ill health, consequence when found guilty, unfair advantage).
- Current initiatives (e.g. sanctions)
- Drug offences by elite performers (e.g. Dwain Chambers).
- Impact of drug taking on the reputation of the sport (e.g. mistrust of results such as Tour De France).
- Ethical issues related to drug taking (e.g. should there be a distinction between the use of performance enhancing drugs and recreational drugs?).



LO3: Understand the importance of hosting major sporting events

The features of Major Sporting Events

- Regularity / Scheduling (Hosting the Olympic games that will happen only once in any given country).
- Regular and recurring (e.g. hosting a Formula 1 Grand Prix would be annual and is normally contracted for a period of years to the host country / city).
- International element (e.g. involves supporters from a range of countries merging together to watch a competition such as the FIFA World Cup)
- Level of investment e.g. required / that may be attracted
- Potential legacy e.g. sporting / social / economic



The potential benefits of cities / countries hosting major sporting events

- Investment in developing / improving transport system
- Increased direct and indirect tourism
- Commercial benefits (e.g. money from sponsors, external investment which would not otherwise have been attended)
- Participation may increase in some sports
- Infrastructure / social facilities built can be used by people who live in the area where the events have been held
- Sports facilities will be improved or new facilities built
- Raise the status of the country



The drawbacks of cities / countries hosting major sporting events

- Bidding to host can be expensive and you may not be awarded the event
- Event can cost hosts more than it raises in revenue
- Facilities can end up not being used after the event if not planned properly
- Can have negative impact on the status of the country if event runs poorly and is disorganised
- While hosting the event will help to promote one area of sport, others may suffer as a consequence
- Can cause divisions in the country



What National Governing bodies in sport do

Promotion

- Promoting participation – e.g. equal opportunities policies
- Increasing the popularity of the sport e.g. schemes for schools
- Exposure in the media e.g. press releases

Development

- Elite training and development
- Coaching awards e.g. England Netball UK Coaching Certificate coaching awards from level 1 upwards
- Training of the officials



What National Governing bodies in sport do

Infrastructure

- Competitions and tournaments – e.g. Basketball England organise national competitions for over 500 teams from senior to under-13 level
- Providing guidelines, support and insurance to members
- Assist with facility developments

Polices and Initiatives

- Anti-doping policies
- Promoting etiquette and fair play – e.g. The Football Association's 'Respect' campaign
- Information and guidance on safeguarding



What National Governing bodies in sport do

Funding

The distribution of funds, for example:

- Grants
- Government
- Membership
- Match fees
- Income from media / sponsorship / advertising
- Merchandising
- Admission charges

Support

- Providing technical advice – e.g. England Hockey provide information about playing surfaces
- Providing location and contact details for local clubs e.g. how to get started in sport etc

