

OCR Sport Studies Knowledge Organiser

R184 TA1 Understand the issues which affect participation in Sport.

User Groups

People from different ethnic groups

A group within a community which have different national or cultural traditions from the main population

Retired people/people over 60

A person who has retired from working or a professional career/over the age of 60.

Gender

sometimes different genders have different needs, goals and requirements for sport

Families with young children

A group of one or more parents and their children living together as a unit.

Carers

Adults or children, caring for relatives, elderly, parents or siblings.

Young children

A young human from birth to the end of primary school

Teenagers

A person aged between 13-19.

People with disabilities

A person with a physical/mental condition that may limit movement, senses or everyday activities (not just wheelchair users)

People with family commitments

A person who needs to do certain tasks for family.

Parents (singles or couples)

A person/people bringing up a child/children with or without a partner.

People who work

A person who works/has a professional career.

Unemployed/economically disadvantaged people

A person/people living in a less favourable social and economic circumstance.

Barriers to participation

- Lack of positive sporting role models
- Lack of equal coverage in media in terms of gender & ethnicity by the media
- Negative portrayal by the media

- Employment and unemployment
- Lack of leisure time
- Lack of disposable income

- Family commitments
- Lack of childcare
- Lack of positive family role models or family support

- Lack of transport
- Lack of specialist equipment
- Lack of appropriate activity/ awareness of provision

Possible solutions to the barriers which affect participation in sport

Provision strategies

- Appropriate programmes/sessions /activities
- Times for the different user groups

Promotion strategies:

- Use of targeted promotion
- Promotion using role models
- Initiatives (free/reduced costs)
- Inclusive schemes to get into sport

Access strategies:

- Increased and appropriate transport availability (free/car share)
- Availability of appropriate user group facilities and equipment (provide free equipment)
- Improved access to facilities for all user groups
- Appropriate pricing for all user groups (sensible pricing/concessions)

Factors that affect popularity of sport

Participation- Number of people participating in the sport compared to other sports. *E.g football compared to hockey.*

Acceptability -How people view the sport is it cruel/violent as people may be less likely to participate. *E.g horse racing/boxing.*

Media coverage- Not all sports have live, catch up sport views, coverage changes for different sports. *E.g. football gets more live coverage than badminton.*

Provision- certain types of sports have more available clubs than others. *E.g more football clubs than basketball.*

Environmental conditions - Specific environmental conditions needed for some sport. *E.g. skiing requires snow/ mountainous terrain.*

Role models- Performers who are positive in the media. *E.g Marcus Rashford.*

Success- Performers whose success has increased the popularity for their sport. *E.g female football*

Spectatorship opportunities-certain types of sports activities available for both watching and participating in sporting activities. *E.g rugby.*

Emerging sports in the UK		
Korfball	Ultimate Frisbee	American
Football	Paddleball/Pickleball	Crossfit
Futsal		

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R184 TA2 The role of sport in promoting values

Sporting values that can be promoted through sport
<p>Team Spirit working together to achieve the same goal. E.g. <i>working together as a team to win a trophy.</i></p> <p>Excellence Striving to be the best you can be. E.g. <i>beating a personal best or representing your country.</i></p> <p>National Pride A feeling of being united when watching/representing your country. E.g. <i>wearing your country's strip to support.</i></p> <p>Tolerance/Respect An understanding of different countries and cultures through sport. E.g. <i>shaking hands with opposition or calling the referee sir in rugby.</i></p> <p>Fair Play The importance of adhering to rules and not cheating. E.g. <i>helping up the opposition if they are injured.</i></p> <p>Inclusion Initiatives/sessions aimed at giving equal opportunities to everyone to play sport. E.g. <i>wheelchair basketball, blind football, women only sessions.</i></p> <p>Citizenship Taking an opportunity to get involved in the local community. E.g. <i>helping at a local football club.</i></p>

Local/Regional/National Sports Initiatives
<p>Gallaghers Premier Rugby- Project Rugby (Local)</p> <p>England Netball- Open Active (Local)</p> <p>England Cricket Board-Chance to shine (regional)</p> <p>FIFA- Football for hope (regional, 6 bases in UK)</p> <p>UEFA-#Real scars (national)</p> <p>Sport England- Sport Relief (national)</p> <p>Sport England- This girl can (national)</p> <p>England Basketball- Projectswish (national)</p>

The Olympic Creed
<p>"The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."</p>

Sporting etiquette and behaviour
<p>Observing etiquette and sporting behaviour such as fairness, the safety of fellow participants or the reinforcement of positive sporting values.</p> <p>Sportsmanship - playing within the spirit of sport should be reinforced when participating.</p> <p>E.g. shaking hands with the opponent after the match</p> <p>E.g. kicking the ball out in football when a player is injured</p> <p>E.g. promoting tolerance and respect by trying to avoid disagreements/tension with the opposition</p> <p>Spectator etiquette - spectators have a responsibility to each other and the players to view the action in a manner that does not jeopardise fellow spectators or players.</p> <p>E.g. Being quiet when a point is being played in tennis</p> <p>E.g. Being quiet when the kicker is kicking in rugby</p> <p>E.g. Applauding fair play within a match.</p>

The Olympic symbol
<p>The 5 interlocking rings represent the closeness between the 5 continents</p> <p>5 interlocking rings represent the closeness between the five continents</p>

Olympic Values
<p>Respect- This includes respect for yourself and your body, for other people, for rules and regulations, for sport and for the environment</p> <p>Excellence- Giving your best, not only in sport but in life, and achieving your goals.</p> <p>Friendship- Understanding each other through sport even though there may be differences.</p>

Paralympic Values
<p>Determination- The drive and motivation to overcome both physical and mental barriers in order to achieve your goals.</p> <p>Inspiration- To be motivated by the achievements and actions of others and to be a positive example to others.</p> <p>Courage- Having the self-belief and confidence to show what can be achieved when testing your body to the absolute limits.</p> <p>Equality- Showing respect towards all those around you by being inclusive and breaking down social barriers and discrimination towards people with disabilities.</p>