**Senior Secondary Physical Education Elective**

**Part 8 Social Aspects**

**Worksheet 3**

**Sport for All and Sport for the Elite**

1. Themes:
2. What are the differences and similarities in the aims between sport for all and sport for the elite? Are there contradictions between them? Can they complement each other?
3. As resources are not infinite, in what proportion should they be allocated to sport for all and sport for the elite?
4. How do people with different views or value judgement on health and competitive sports think differently on this issue?

1. Content:
2. (a) Sport for all aims to:
	* 1. promote a healthy lifestyle among citizens;
		2. foster a sports culture in the community; and
		3. enhance citizens’ sports participation and their quality of life

(b) Sport for the elite aims to:

1. enhance the international status of a country or district through winning in the international sporting arena;
2. demonstrate its strengths in sports and scientific development;
3. give opportunities to the talented to excel in specific sports;
4. nurture sports identity in citizens and strengthen their national identity; and
5. create role models for youngsters to pursue excellence.

(c) Sport for all and sport for the elite is mutually complementary. If sport for all is prevalent, more participants will play various sports, and thus providing a broad base for sports development. Then more talented players will be identified for elite training. If they win medals or show outstanding performance in major competitions such as the Olympic Games, the Asian Games and World Championships, more young people will believe in the spirit “Yes, I can” and are consequently inspired to excel in sport. Therefore, these two sports promotion strategies are mutually beneficial to each other, and should not be considered as rivals.

1. (a) As at 2015, the funds allocated to elite athlete training at the Hong Kong Sports Institute is around 10 - 12% of the share for promoting community sports. In the sports development pyramid, elite training is at the apex whereas sport for all is at the base. Therefore, it is reasonable to have such a resources allocation pattern.

(b) The key allocation criteria for these two different but mutually complementary sports development strategies are based on:

i. the stage of sports development in individual countries or districts; and

ii. the major goals and roles of sports development of the country or districts For example, the directions of sports development in capitalist and communist countries are different.

1. (a) To what extent does a country or district emphasize the importance of these two mutually complementary sports development strategies largely depends on its current situation and the projected future development.

(b) If a country or district wants to demonstrate its power and to enhance its international status, elite training and winning in the international sporting arena will have higher priority.

(c) On the contrary, in some well-off countries or districts with better social and economic development, greater importance will be attached to the quality of life and healthy living.

(d) There is no perfect formula for distributing the limited resources to these two sports development strategies. In this rapidly developing world, their sports development should be in line with the social and financial circumstances of the society as well as citizen’s needs.

1. Questions and activities:
2. Guess how much resource on average did a country or district direct for winning a gold medal in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games? Do you think it is worthwhile?
3. What are the annual budgets for elite training at the Hong Kong Sports Institute and the sport for all programmes of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department? Do you think they are balanced and appropriate for the social and economic development of Hong Kong? Why do you think so?
4. Talk to your friends or classmates and find out which strategy has greater support from your peers. Why?
5. References:
	* 1. Coakley, J. (2015). *Sport in society: Issues and controversies* (11th edition). WCB McGraw – Hill.
		2. Javier, F. (2014). The Sport for All Ideal: A Tool for Enhancing Human Capabilities and Dignity. *Physical Culture & Sport*, *63*(1), 20–28.
		3. Sotiriadou, P., Gowthorp, L., & De Bosscher, V. (2014). Elite sport culture and policy interrelationships: the case of Sprint Canoe in Australia. *Leisure Studies*, *33*(6), 598–617.