

Sporting Legacies Symbols, Memory and History

Professors Kristine Toohey & Chris Auld Griffith Business School





Outline of Session

- → Sporting Legacies
- → Symbols, Memory and History KT
 - What is psychic income? CA
 - The role of 'psychic income' CA
- → OUTPUT: Milestones/finances



Before, during & after

- → Archives
- → Statues
- → Names of roads, suburbs
- → Memorabilia
- → Museum
- → Interactive exhibits
- → Websites

- → Social media
- → Books
- → Films
- → Volunteers
- → Future celebrations
- → Education
- → Other?





Psychic Income

- → Impact/legacy studies should concentrate on psychic income
 - 'emotional and psychological benefit residents perceive they receive, even if don't attend events or not involved in organising them' (Crompton, 2004)
 - sport has 'emotional' hold on public
 - potential for high 'non-use' values
- → Unclear how widespread such benefits are
 - civic pride effect mainly confined to spectators, suggesting potential for less support from those with lower levels of sporting engagement

(Swindell & Rosentraub, 1998)



Evidence

- → Number of studies suggest that holding major events may increase host country's residents' happiness
 - temporary feelgood factor may arise from the enjoyment of attending sporting or associated cultural events, volunteering, proximity of the events, or national pride
- → Evidence on whether feelgood factor from hosting major events impacts consumer confidence and spending is mixed



Evidence

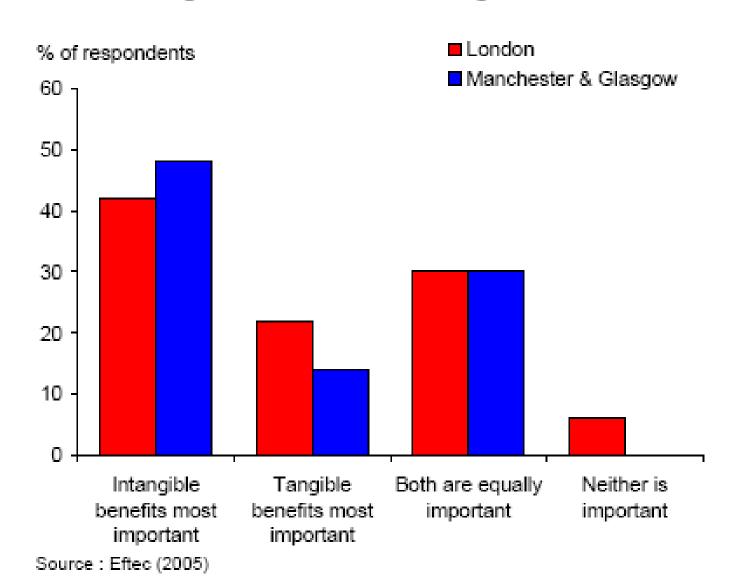
- → Kavetos and Szymanski (2008) reported evidence of 'feelgood' effects
 - major sporting events over a 24-year period
 - statistically significant and positive impact on happiness in host country.
 - true for wide sections of society (over 50, under 50, employed, no higher education, earning high or low incomes)
- Results do not suggest any systematically significant legacy effects on happiness - concluded that hosting creates short term feelgood factor
 - this is not however to suggest that it is not sizeable
 - happiness gain from hosting Euro 96 was equivalent to a monetary gift of £165 for every person



Evidence

- → Department of Culture, Media and Sport (2005) study asked people about importance of various intangible benefits of hosting the 2012 Games. The most important benefits included:
 - Uniting people;
 - Feelgood factor;
 - National pride;
 - Motivating/inspiring children;
 - Legacy of sports facilities; and,
 - Improving awareness of disability.
- → Willingness to pay to host the Games was around £22 per household per year in London and £12 per household in Manchester and Glasgow (over a period of 10 years)
- → Of those surveyed, a higher proportion felt that intangible benefits were more important than tangible effects (e.g. increased tourism spending).

Chart 5.1: People's perceptions of the relative importance of tangible versus intangible benefits of hosting the 2012 Games



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LEGACY PROJECT ACTION PLAN

Name

Organisation

Project Title

					
Legacy Objectives	Actions	KPIs and Target Date	Who (Internal/ External)	Resources Required	Legacy Evaluation Method
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					



QUESTIONS/DISCUSSION

