

Sport tourism marketing with emphasis on cultural factors

Esmaeil Zabihi*

*Department of Physical Education, Garmsar Branch,
Islamic Azad University, Garmsar, Iran*

Masoud Jorabloo

*Department of Physical Education, Garmsar Branch,
Islamic Azad University, Garmsar, Iran*

Abstract

The purpose of this study was the effect of cultural on sports tourism marketing in Iran. The research method in this study was Descriptive and field. For this purpose, Mahmoodi Yekta and et al' questionnaire (2012) was used. Reliability of questionnaires after a pilot study using Cronbach's alpha test, ($\alpha=0.86$) was obtained. Statistical population of survey is all an active sport tourists from Russia, Turkey, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Greece, Sweden, Canada, Jordan, Kuwait, and India that traveled to Iran for doing sports competition ($N=132$). The sample size was considered equal to the population. Descriptive and inferential statistics methods for data analysis were used. The results showed that according to the mean of cultural factors, Religious and ideological differences factors in order of priority are effective in developing active sports tourism in Iran. The research findings have emphasis on the importance of cultural as factors affecting attracting sport tourism. Thus, it is recommended that sport managers created an appropriate strategic planning to increase sport tourist by cultural factors.

Keywords — *Sport tourism, Culture factors, Sport competition*

**Corresponding author: szabihi77@gmail.com*

Received Date: 23 May 2015

Accepted Date: 22 July 2015

Date of Print: Autumn 2017

Introduction

Tourism has been one of the new fields studied in different sciences and today it has been received attention from various reasons by many Countries. Attention to tourism is on one side because of economic values and on the other side because of its cultural and social effects [1]. Today tourism industry is one of important source of getting income, and it adjusts among these areas by transferring strongly of buying the urban and industrial areas to less improved areas and changes the local and regional commerce face in attention to its credit value [2]. The Tourism effects are undeniable in improving the people's life quality, getting profit of exchange, Gross National product (GNP). Making work opportunities, the effects between parts and developing the other parts like agricultural and industry, improving and develop ping the substructures, balanced distribution of wealth, making the developing basis in retarded areas, cultural interactions, increasing the groups awareness level, making the peace and strengthening international [3]. The sports tourism is that; traveling for non- commercial reasons in order to watch or take part in sports activities that are far from living area [4]. Akhgar Eslamiye and et al (2012) Found the facilities, management, and other factors as vital factors in forming and choosing how to spend free times by person [5]. Mahmoudi Yekta (2008) found in his research as" finding the attractive factors and preventive for men active sport tourists travelling to Iran" the cultural and substructure works as effective factors to attract and decrease the sports tourism [6]. Honarvar (2002) in his research as "the effective factors in developing tourism from holding international sports events in country with the view of managers and sports assistants and tourism managers" Proceeded in studying and determining the attractive and preventive factors for sports tourists. He found about preventive factors that with the view of managers and sports assistants, no enough time to plan for trip, stressful sports events, unavailable tickets, limited rate for tourist

women, religious are the most important preventive factors for tourists in international sports events [7]. Baher (1997) states problems and straitened circumstance of tourism industry in Iran in his research as: lack of suitable advertising for tourism inside and outside of Iran, lack of enough velocity about tourist's visa and customs, transportation problems, the quantitative and qualitative problems of tourist's settlement places and problems about tourism budget and credit [8]. Salimi (1997) proceeded in his research as "Considering the mental, social and cultural problems of developing tourism in Iran" to the advertising role, tourist's awareness rate about Islamic laws and requirement and their view to Iranian people as problems for tourists traveling to Iran [9]. Moraseli (1995) proceeded in considering and evaluating and evaluation the offer and demand Functions for foreign tourism in Iran. He found that there are many problems in reviving the tourism industry in country and the most important of them are: A) cultural problems: lack of positive education on tourism among people and responsible, uncertainty the tourism policy. B) organizational problems: of single custodian, uncertainty the duty limitation of public and private parts active in tourism industry of the country, and enough disharmony among organizations and ministry assisting in tourism industry of country [10]. Naseri (1996) Found in his research as "identifying the efficient obstacles in developing Tourism industry of country" that disusing of suitable marketing methods, wrong and unreal advertising of Iran, costly travel to Iran, weak transportation system of country, changing the sufficiency of hotels and residential places, lack of residential installation, non – providing suitable services in residential installation, advertising, advertising problems are as important obstacles in developing the tourism industry of country [11]. Shaw and et al (1991) considered in his research the effect of preventive factors in participation rate in sports activities between men and women and regards to their social situation, they concluded that social – constructive obstacles like age, sex, lifestyle, job situation and income don't decrease tourist's participation in sports activities [12]. Um & Crompton (1992) found in considering the role of preventive factors and the facilitators factors in selecting the destination city or country for walking and or parting in event on some tourisms that financial expenses and possibility of death and security

danger are the important preventive for trip [13]. Jackson (1993) identified a general pattern about sports tourism preventive in a research about trip preventive on tourists. He declared costs and facilities as important factors [14]. The results of Tapas and et al (2002) research showed that spending much time to other affairs, having not enough time and preferring to other activities for leisure are the most important sports tourism preventives [15]. In this research, the following questions has been tried to be considered:

1. What is the role of Iran' cultural factors on marketing the active sports tourism?
2. Is there any different between active sports tourism view about tourism works (cultural) according to the age?
3. Is there any different between active sports tourism view about tourism works (cultural) according to the responsibility?

Methodology

The method of the research is descriptive which is conducted as a field study. The population of the study consisted of all active sports tourism Man (players, coaches, Supervisors, doctors and their entourage) from Russia, Turkey, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Greece, Sweden, Canada, Jordan, Kuwait, and India that traveled to Iran for doing sports competition. The subjects for participation in badminton, basketball, karate, handball, table tennis, athletics, wrestling and beach volleyball competition in 2012 had entered Iran. The sample size was considered equal to the population (N=132). The data was collected using affective factors on sport Tourism questionnaire developed by Mahmoodi Yekta and et al (2012). This questionnaire measures the factors influencing sports tourism in the two dimensions: cultural dimension (15 questions). The content validity of the questionnaire was approved by 15 professors of sports management. To calculate the reliability of the questionnaire, a pilot study was conducted whereby a number of 30 questionnaires were distributed among a sample. The results showed a reliability coefficient of $\alpha=0.86$ for research questionnaire, which indicated the consistency of measurement. As to the statistical measures, descriptive statistics including frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to describe the data. Inferential statistics including T test and F

test were used to test the hypotheses. SPSS software (Ver. 19) was used to analyze the data.

Finding

In this section, descriptive characteristics of the questionnaire' questions according to factors (Cultural and Infrastructure) are discussed.

As shown in Table1, among the cultural factors, Religious and ideological differences Weighted Average are above average of other factors.

Table1. Weighted mean of sample questions related to cultural factor

Weighted Average	Questions	
3.72	Religious and ideological differences	1
3.64	How to engage the audience in the stadiums	2
3.61	Negative attitudes and Inappropriate treatment with tourists	3
3.62	Cover and veil of tourists, especially women tourists	4

As shown in Table1, among the cultural factors, Religious and ideological differences Weighted Average are above average of other factors.

Question 1: what is the role of Iran' cultural factor on decreasing the active sports tourism?

Table2. Results of t test with medium level (M=3) in cultural factor

Sig	t	SD	M	Statistic	Variable
0.001	3.73	0.91	3.66		Culture factors

According to the mean (M=3.66) and significant level (P<0.05) can be expressed that cultural factor is involved in decreasing an active sport tourism in Iran.

Question 2: Is there any different between active sports tourism view about tourism works (cultural) according to the age?

Table3. M values and SD cultural factors of sport tourism development based on Age

	20 – 27 Years		28 – 34 Years		35 – 40 Years		41 and Up Years		F
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
Cultural factors	11.11	2.90	11.18	3.18	13.20	5.01	12.34	2.72	1.01

Question 3: Is there any different between active sports tourism view about tourism works (cultural) according to the responsibility?

Table4. M values and SD in cultural factors of sport tourism marketing based on Responsibility in Team

	Players		Coaches		Supervisors		doctors and Entourage		F
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	
cultural factors	11.04	3.02	12.90	3.43	12.51	3.74	10.51	3.01	0.71

Discussion and result

Findings about cultural factors showed that the average of Sports tourists' opinions (3.66) is more than the average level (3). So, if the Culture Factor was good, it can be a developing Factor. The Findings showed that presence of negative view and unsuitable relation of host country with sports tourist can decrease the athletics number and motivation to compete again. In other words, If the athletics saw suitable behavior from the host country, the security feeling will be increase among them and They have desire to participate in that country. Religious differences of the host country will also be increase of the Sport tourism, because the religious differences may make harshness in the country and make insecurity feel for the foreign tourists. As there is this subject in Iraq and all international competitions are forbidden, and Pakistan is also among countries that there are a lot of religious differences among its people, for this reason a few competitions are held in this Country. So the presence of belief differences among people may cause war and harshness, insecurity feel may be made in athletics and consequently they don't desire to take part in competitions. Unsuitable relation and audience's quarrelling in stadium can also be a negative factor for sports tourists. Sometimes these kinds of behaviors may be led to harshness and this can make insecurity feel in athletics. This subject is sometimes seen in Football matches that presence of security police of stadiums will partly prevent of this insecurity and harshness. Severity of tourists wear and ceil (specially woman tourists) can also prevent foreign women athletics to compete in matches, because some countries don't believe to veil, So they declare veil keeping as a prevention in taking part in competitions and using of own maximum ability, consequently, their motivation to take part in competition will be decreased. This research Finding is similar to Mahmoudi Yekta' (2008), Honarvar' (2002), Salimi' (1997), Moraseli' (1995), Baher' (1997) Findings. These results indicate those cultural factors and tribal and religious bigotries are as an important increasing factor of sports tourism.

Findings about tourism (cultural) factors effect based on age variable showed that average opinions of sports tourism between 20 to 35 years is almost some about cultural works effect in decreasing sports tourism and the average of group 35 to 40 years is bigger than the

average of three other groups' opinion about cultural works. Finding about tourism (cultural) works effect based on responsibility variable in team showed that there isn't meaningful difference between sports team players, coaches, supervisors, assistants and doctors average opinions about cultural works. In other words, sports tourism knows similar both of these works effect and believers each one of them can effect almost similarly on preventing sports tourists. Based on studying the average of four groups, the average of coaches' opinions is the biggest of other groups about cultural works in decreasing active sports tourism.

Reference

- [1] M. Alvani, Z. Deheshti; 1994. Principles of Tourism, Bonyad Publication.
- [2] M. Malmir: 2006. Effects of Sport on Urban Development, First National Conference on Sport and the City, 8-10 July, Tehran, Iran.
- [3] H. Beyk Mohammadi. 2000. Journal of Political - Economic Information., 158, 248.
- [4] J. Higham, T. Hinch. 2002. Tourism Management, 23, 175.
- [5] Z. Akhgar Eslamiye, H. Bahmanpour, A. 2012. Mafi, H. Abdi, S. H. Naghibi, F. Emami. European Journal of Experimental Biology. 2 (6), 2166.
- [6] M. Mahmoudi Yekta, 2008. M A thesis, Isfahan University, Iran.
- [7] A. Honarvar, M. A thesis, 2002. Tarbiat Moallem University, Iran.
- [8] H. Baher: 1997. New approach to tourism, First Tourism Conference, March, Kish, Iran.
- [9] G. Salimi, M. 1997. A thesis, Tehran University, Iran.
- [10] A. Moraseli, M. 1995. A thesis, Tarbiat Modarres University, Iran.
- [11] S.M. Naseri, M. 1996. A thesis, Tarbiat Modarres University, Iran.
- [12] M. Malmir: 1996. An analysis of the hierarchical model of leisure constraints: using fear of violence as a case study, English Canadian Congress on Leisure Research, May, Ontario, Canada.
- [13] S. Um, J.L. Crompton. 1992. Journal of Travel Research., 30 (3), 8.
- [14] E.L. Jackson. 1993. Journal of Leisure Research, 25, 129.
- [15] B. Thapa, L. Pennington, S. 2002. Holland. Journal of Travel Research, 58, 46.