The Swedish Sport Model and the Influence of Sport Marketing

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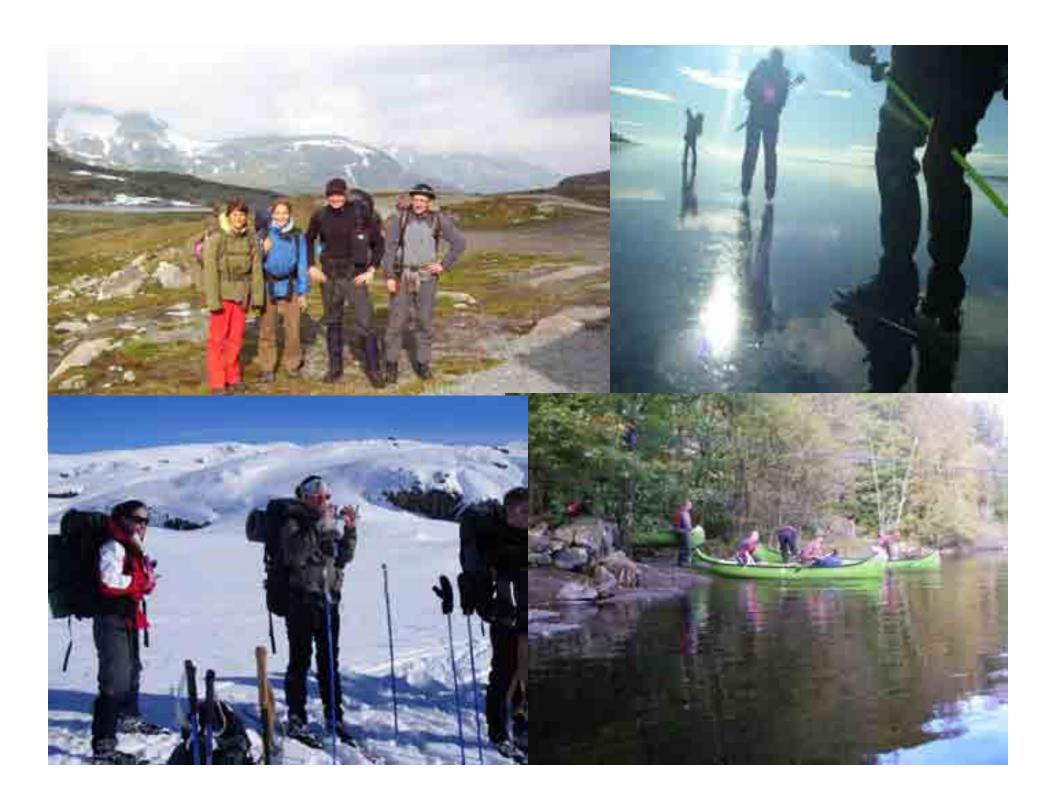
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Identity of health and outdoor recreation





- Identity of health and outdoor recreation
- Successful athletes





- Identity of health and outdoor recreation
- Successful athletes
- International events



- Olympic Games 1912
- World Cup final in football 1958
- World Championship in Athletics 1995
- FIFA Women's World Cup (football) 1995
- European Championship in Athletics 2006
- Alpine World Championship 2007
- Men's Handball World Championship 2011
- UEFA Women's EURO 2013 (football)
- Gothia Cup (youth football tournament) etc



- Identity of health and outdoor recreation
- Successful athletes
- International events
- The Swedish Sport Model



The Swedish Sport Model

The State

+

The Sports Movement



Providers of sports

- Public sector
- Business sector
- Non-profit, voluntary sector
- Private, personal sphere



Swedish Sport Model: main providers

- Public sector
- Business sector
- Non-profit sector Sports Movement
- Private, personal sphere



Three Reasons for the Close Cooperation between the State and the Sports Movement



1. Types of organisations in a historical perspective

- Associations
- Popular Movements



Popular Movement mobilised by the middle-class



2. Organisational structure

Swedish Sports Confederation 1903



Linking body between the state and the sports movements

1919: 93 000 members

1939: 390 000 members

Today: 3.2 million members



3. Political System

1930's: Development of Social Democracy and the Welfare State



Sport became part of the welfare project



The Sports Movement today

3.2 million members, 7 000 of whom are elite sportsmen or sportwomen

600 000 voluntary leaders

A very powerful and active movement, by far the most extensive of all popular movements in Sweden in the modern era



The ten most popular sports in Sweden with regards to membership in clubs [2007]

Sports	Members	
Football	1 005 000	
Golf	595 000	
Athletics	396 000	
Gymnastics	249 000	
Floorball	199 000	
Equestrian	184 000	
Company Sports	158 000	
Motorcycle	147 000	
Sailing	129 000	
Aquatics	118 000	



The sports with the most number of active participants among children and young people:

Football, equestrian, ice hockey, floorball, swimming



Financing the sports movement

- Support from the state budget
- Grants through the revenues from AB Svenska Spel (state gambling company)
- Special 'boosting' programmes ('The sports boost')
- Special elite programmes (increased importance durng the last years)
- Support from the municipalities
- Voluntary work
- Membership fees
- Sponsorship

etc



Why is so much public money invested in the sports movement?

- Sport is considered good for the community
- Public health is considered important
- The movement has a wide geographical spread
- The movement has a democratic structure
- The movement has the potential of social inclusion
- The goal of 'SPORT FOR ALL'



Problems/challenges for the Swedish Sports Movement

Drop-outs already at an early age



Problems/challenges for the Swedish Sports Movement

- Drop-outs already at an early age
- Gender perspective

Among active practitioners women make up about 40% and men 60%

Men dominate in leading positions and among leaders



Sports with large gender differences [2005]

Sports with a high percentage of women compared to men among the active members 2005

Sport	Women (%)	Men (%)
Equestrian	87	13
Figure skating	84	16
Gymnastics	83	17

Sports with a high percentage of men compared to women among the active members 2005

Sport	Women (%)	Men (%)
Ice Hockey	3	97
American Football	6	94
Weight lifting	8	92



Problems/challenges for the Swedish Sports Movement

- Drop-outs already at an early age
- Gender perspective
- Competition more important than other values
- Competition from business sector



Influences on the Swedish Model

- Globalisation
- EU Membership
- Decreasing focus on the welfare model (social democratic ideas)
- Neo liberal economy ➤ Segregation, polarisation
- Immigration ➤ Segregated leisure, Sport could be both integrating and excluding
- Commercialisation of sport



A growing demand for non-organised and commercial sport alternatives



Providers of sports

- Public sector
- Business sector
- Non-profit sector
- Private, personal sphere



Commersialisation/Commodification of Sport

- Sport business
- Corporatisation of clubs, activities
- Professionalisation of clubs and athletes
- Entertainment
- Sport tourism
- Sport-media complex
- Events
- Sport as part of city marketing



Growing importance of sport marketing

– in reality and as a field of research and
education



CITY MARKETING



City Marketing

Image

Attention
Investments
Business
Tourists
New Inhabitants

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Sport strategies:

Arenas

Events

Sport clubs and personalities/stars



City Marketing

- from a sport perspective

Image

Spectacular

Outward-orientation

Attract visitors and investments

Economic driving forces

























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"Betongskador på Kockum Fritid kostar miljoner"

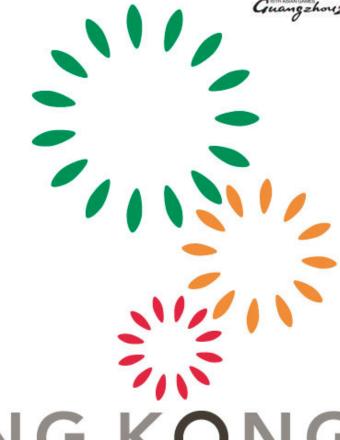
"Fritidsförvaltningen i blåsväder

Aq-va-kul, Baltiska hallen, Ribersborgs kallbadhus. Turerna har varit många kring fritidsförvaltningens hantering av Malmös fritidsanläggningar"

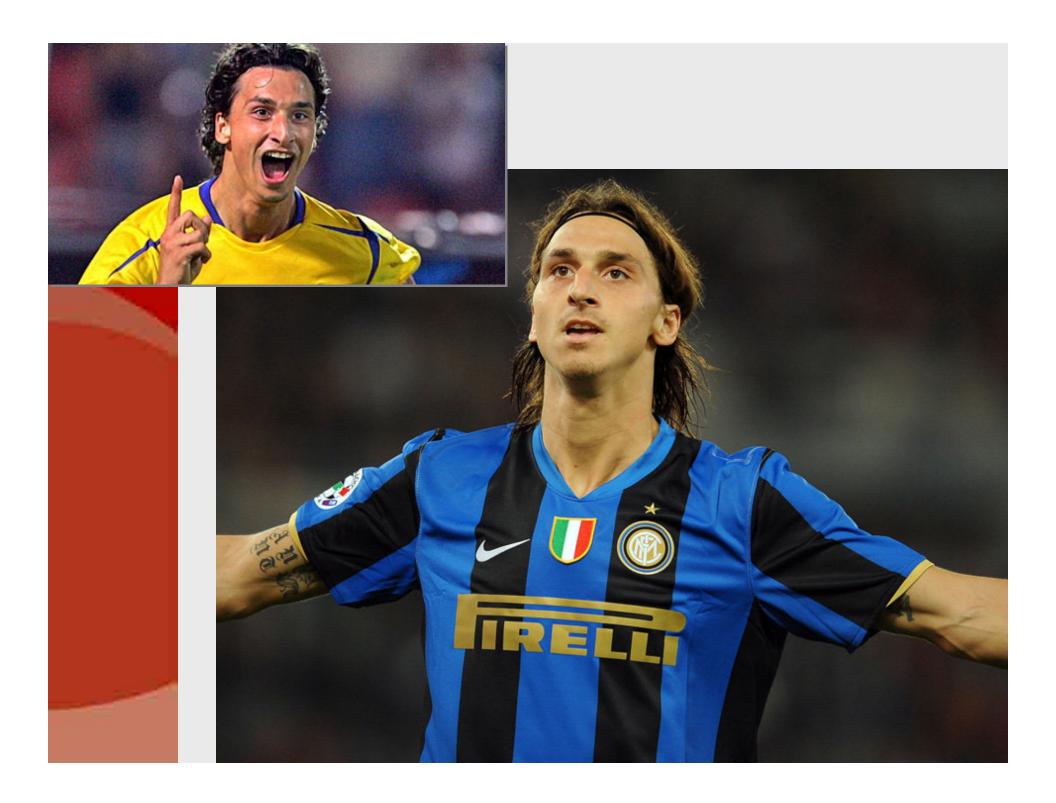






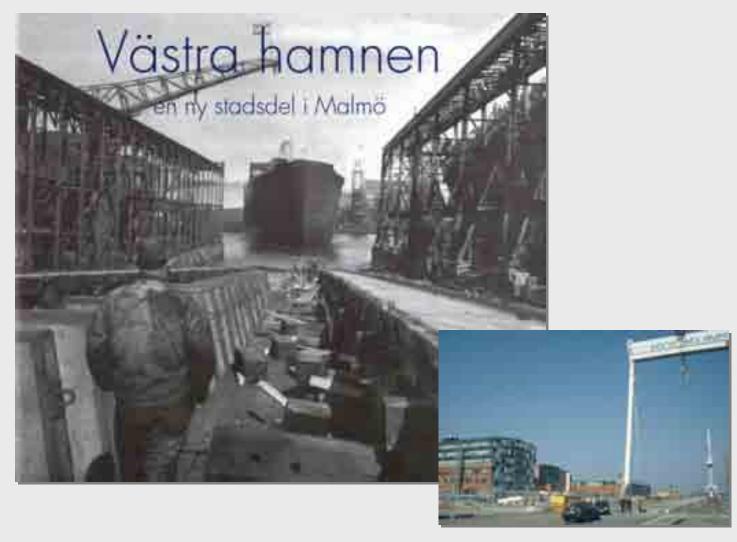


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World Village of Women Sport

http://www.worldvillage.se/splash



World Village of Women Sport - WVWS

- Commodification of 'the different'/women
- Commersialisation and marketing of sports
- Spectacular flagship building and project
- Marketing of Malmö

Or/And

- Open-minded
- Conscious
- Socially sustainable
- Important opportunity structure for women sports
- ► Create an image of health, sport, responsibility and future-orientation



http://www.sportstudies.org/

