



www.ijres.net

Attitudes towards Sports Tourism and Perception of Negative Effects of Tourism: An Investigation of Teachers' Views

Davut Atilgan 

Kahramanmaraş Sutçu İmam University, Turkey

Yalcin Tukul 

Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey

To cite this article:

Atilgan, D., & Tukul, Y. (2022). Attitudes towards sports tourism and perception of negative effects of tourism: An investigation of teachers' views. *International Journal of Research in Education and Science (IJRES)*, 8(2), 393-407. <https://doi.org/10.46328/ijres.2852>

The International Journal of Research in Education and Science (IJRES) is a peer-reviewed scholarly online journal. This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Authors alone are responsible for the contents of their articles. The journal owns the copyright of the articles. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand, or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of the research material. All authors are requested to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest including any financial, personal or other relationships with other people or organizations regarding the submitted work.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Attitudes towards Sports Tourism and Perception of Negative Effects of Tourism: An Investigation of Teachers' Views

Davut Atilgan, Yalcin Tükel

Article Info

Article History

Received:

11 October 2021

Accepted:

12 May 2022

Keywords

Sports tourism

Negative effect

Teacher

Attitude

Abstract

This study seeks to examine teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism as well as their perceptions of the negative effects of tourism. In order to determine the attitudes and perceptions of the teachers, the differentiation status of the participants in terms of some demographic variables was examined. As a result of the research, it was determined that the scores of participants' attitudes towards sports tourism were high and that the average score of the economic sub-scale was high in terms of the perceptions of the negative effects of tourism, while the average scores of the environmental and socio-cultural sub-scales were at a moderate level. Significant relationships were found in terms of branch and age variables included in the attitude scale towards sports tourism while there was no significant difference in terms of gender and marital status variables. Besides, while there was no statistically significant difference in the economic and environmental sub-scales in terms of gender and marital status variables in the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism, a statistically significant difference was found in the socio-cultural sub-scale. While there was no significant difference in the branch variable in the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural sub-scales of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism, a statistically significant difference was found in terms of the age variable. As a result of the correlation analysis, a negative, low-level, and statistically significant relationship was found between the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural sub-scales in terms of independent variables under the perception scale of the negative effects of tourism and the scores of the attitude scale towards sports tourism. Thus, teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism and their perceptions of the negative effects of tourism were determined in terms of different variables.

Introduction

In today's rapidly changing and developing world, sport is one of the fields that include current, safe, and effective applications to protect the health of individuals and ensure versatile development and personal development (Atilgan & Tükel, 2021). It is possible to examine and evaluate sport in different dimensions. This study seeks to research the tourism dimension of sport and to obtain some findings. Sport and tourism can be considered as intertwined concepts. Sport functions as a sub-dimension of tourism, while tourism functions as a sub-dimension

of sport, ultimately combining with infrastructure, participants, and other factors as 'sports tourism' (see Figure 1). According to Robinson and Gammon (2004), sports tourism is highly attention-grabbing and significant. The concept of sports tourism is generally called under two concepts: sports tourism or tourism sport.

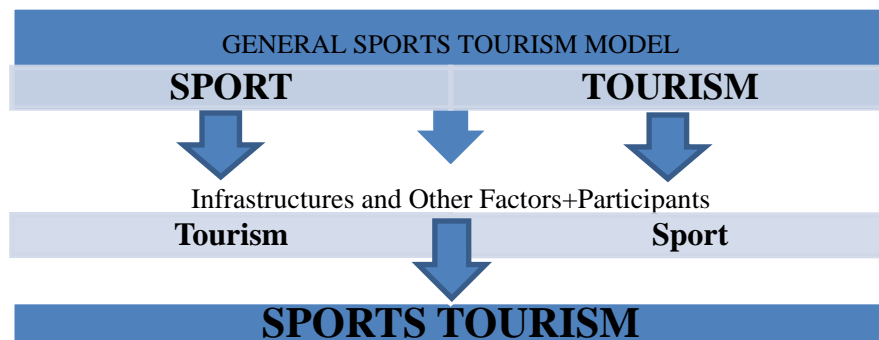


Figure 1. A General Model for Sports Tourism

Sport and tourism can contribute to each other's development in different ways. Sporting events are recognized as a strong component of sports tourism (Gammon & Robinson, 2003; Ntloko, & Swart, 2008; Weed & Bull, 2004; Zauhar, 2004). Tourism and sport are key elements of today's culture and have a specific impact on the behaviour of society. Especially since the 1960's sport has become a huge international matter with a large amount of media attention, money, and also political interest (Ottevanger, 2007). Economically, investments in both tourism and sport have increased rapidly since the 1970s (Zgurovski & Akin, 2016). With the increase in the living standards of people living in industrialized countries, sports tourism has emerged as a new type of tourism in line with the different needs and expectations that have emerged as a result of consuming leisure. The concept of sports tourism is defined as the involvement of individuals in tourism events in order to participate in sporting events or watch sports competitions. Sports tourism involves participating in sports-related competitions individually or as a group, watching competitions, or traveling within or outside the country for these competitions. Sports tourism is divided into two categories. The first is to participate in sports, and the second is to travel as a sports spectator. Therefore, sports tourism is the departure from the place of residence of those who define travel, participate in sports activities or participate as spectators, perhaps for non-commercial reasons. Sports tourism involves travel from home or work in all sports activities with active and passive participation, accidental participation or planned participation, or participation for commercial or non-commercial reasons (Alpullu, 2011; Hazar, 2007; Hudson, 2003).

In line with the scale questions used in the research and within the scope of the attitude towards sports tourism, national and international competence and incompetence of sports tourism organizations, establishment, new job opportunities, marketing studies, the idea of whether sports tourism provides leisure opportunities, whether it develops a sense of self-confidence in individuals, and situations such as its effect on the socialization of individuals and its importance for a healthy life are subject to investigation. Scholars conducting research on the effects of tourism have dealt with such effects in the forms of economic, environmental, and socio-cultural dimensions (Akova, 2006). Considering the perception of the negative effects of tourism, as part of the economic dimension, there may be a perception that tourism may increase the prices of products and services in the region,

reduce purchasing power, and thus cause the cost of living. The environmental dimension highlights that there may be a perception that environmental pollution will occur and the balance of nature will be disturbed, causing unplanned urbanization. In addition, environmental and noise pollution and traffic problems can be seen due to crowding. The socio-cultural dimension reveals the understanding and perception that tourism will negatively affect the attitudes and behaviors of the people and that cultural values will wear out.

Tourism effect is defined as the whole of activities that broadly regulate the environment or region (Bertan, 2010). Managers and employees working in the sport and tourism sector have important duties to accelerate the attitudes towards sports tourism and shift the perception of the negative effects of tourism in a positive way. In the context of sports tourism, according to Atılğan & Tükel (2021), in all sports activities, organizations, and events, there is a need more than ever for those who are energetic, loving, and focused on their job, feeling connected to the clubs, teams, institutions, and organizations they work for, having a sense of responsibility, embracing their job and working productively. Tourism development has an effect on the public at various levels. Tourism development-related effects are considered in three categories including economic effects, socio-cultural effects, and environmental effects. The direct or indirect effects of tourism on existing social values, local people, family relations, moral rules, and the social structure and culture of the society constitute socio-cultural effects. The effects of tourism can be considered under two groups: positive and negative. Active or passive participation in sports activities, together with unique sports resources, and above all places and facilities, are important in providing an experience. Studies show that among the important factors are the level of development of the tourism region, the life expectancy of the people, the economic commitment to tourism, the status of being local or not, the distance from and the proximity to the tourism centre for the local people, the level of communication with tourists, and the life expectancy (Andereck et al., 2005; Brunt & Courtney, 1999; Güneş, 2014; Oliveira, 2003; Peric, 2010).

Kahramanmaraş region, which is one of the Turkish cities taken into consideration in the research sample, offers skiing, mountaineering, plateau and cave tourism and hosts Ashab-ı Kehf Cave (also known as Seven Sleepers), a castle, Döngel Waterfalls, historical mosques, the Ancient City of Germenicia, a museum, and ruins. Following questions were addressed in this study, which aims to examine the relationship between the attitudes of the teachers working in this city towards sports tourism and their perceptions of the negative effects of tourism, and the significant differences in terms of some demographic variables of the participants:

H1: Teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism and their perceptions of the negative effects of tourism are at moderate and high levels.

H2: There is a significant difference in the attitudes of teachers towards sports tourism in terms of branch and age variables.

H3: There is a significant difference in the sub-scales of gender, age, and marital status variables in terms of teachers' perceptions of the negative effects of tourism.

H4: As teachers' perceptions of the negative effects of tourism decrease, their attitudes towards sports tourism increase.

H5: In terms of teachers' perceptions of the negative effects of tourism, environmental and socio-cultural sub-scales together are predictors of teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism.

Method

Research Model

The research is in form of a quantitative study that was carried out via a relational survey model. This study was designed to determine the attitudes of Physical Education Teachers, Classroom Teachers, and teachers of other branches towards sports tourism and their perceptions of the negative effects of tourism as well as to examine the differentiation status of the participants in terms of some demographic variables. In addition, the level of relationship between the attitude towards sports tourism and the perception of the negative effects of tourism was determined. In this study, consent was obtained from all participants with an 'Informed Voluntary Consent Form'. An ethics committee report of the research was obtained from Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Medical Research Ethics Committee dated 18/01/2022 and numbered 03.

Population and Sample

Since teachers are capable of directing and leading society, teachers were preferred as the population and sample in this study. The population of the study consists of teachers working in Kahramanmaraş. The sample of the study consisted of 324 participants working in schools selected by random sampling method within the body of Dulkadiroğlu District National Education Directorate affiliated to Kahramanmaraş Provincial Directorate of National Education. Data collection started in November 2021 and was completed in February 2022. Scale forms were sent to the participants online through their school principals and individually, and usable feedback was obtained from 324 participants.

Results

Personal information of the teachers participating in the study is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Participant Information Included in the Research Sample

	Demographic Variables	N	%
Gender	Female	111	34.3
	Male	213	65.7
Marital Status	Single	44	13.6
	Married	280	86.4
Age	20-30	34	10.5
	31-40	131	40.4
	41-50	116	35.8
	51 and over	43	13.3
Branch	Physical Education and Sports Teachers	82	25.3
	Classroom Teachers	83	25.6
	Other Branches	159	49.1

Data Collection Tools

Attitude Scale towards Sports Tourism: In this study, the Attitude Scale towards Sports Tourism (ASTST) developed by Kardaş & Sadık (2018) was used to examine teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism. As a result of the Exploratory Factor Analysis based on the data obtained, a scale consisting of 14 items emerged. Cronbach's alpha and Spearman–Brown correlation tests were used for reliability analysis. The Cronbach's alpha value of the scale was found to be .86. In this study, the Cronbach alpha coefficient was found to be .78.

Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism: After the literature review, a measurement tool was developed by Güneş (2014) for the study. The scale consists of statements to measure the perceived positive effects of tourism and the perceived socio-cultural, economic, and environmental negative effects of tourism. The scale of local people's perception of tourism development effects, socio-cultural negative effects of tourism (4 items), negative economic effects (3 items), and negative environmental effects (4 items) was applied for analysis within the scope of this study. A 5-point Likert-type scale was used. Turan (2018), who found results in parallel with the sub-scales obtained by Güneş (2014), on the other hand, determined the of the scale as .70, while sub-scales of economic, environmental, and socio-cultural were found to have a Cronbach's alpha value of .72, .75, and .76, respectively. In this study, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found to be .90, while the Cronbach's alpha coefficients were found to be .78, .87, and .86 for the sub-scales of economic, environmental, and socio-cultural. Within the scope of this study, the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural sub-scales of the perceived negative effects of tourism were evaluated for analysis.

Data Analysis

Scale forms were prepared online and sent to the participants to fill out. The data were analyzed using the statistical software program Jamovi 1.6.12. The skewness coefficient method was employed to see whether the scores obtained to determine the tests used in the study showed a normal distribution or not (Büyüköztürk, 2018). As a result of the normality test, the skewness values of the data were found to be -.257 for the sub-scale of economic, .397 for the sub-scale of Environmental, and .578 for the sub-scale of socio-cultural under the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism. For the Attitude Scale towards Sports Tourism, it was found as -.547. Since the distribution was normal in all sub-scales, t-test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to determine the differentiation between the variables, and Post-Hoc tests were used to determine the groups with a difference for the F value found to be significant. Correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, while regression analysis was performed to determine the predictive status.

Findings

This section includes statistical evaluation of the data made within the scope of the research and the results of the evaluation are shown in tables. Findings regarding the arithmetic average and standard deviation values of the scores of the teachers' obtained from the scale of attitude towards sport tourism and the perception scale for the

negative effects of tourism scale are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviation Values of the Participants for the Attitude Scale towards Sports Tourism and the Sub-Scales of the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism.

Scales and sub-scales		N	Min-Max	\bar{X}	SD
The Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism	ST Attitude	324	1-5	4.09	.36
	Economic	324	1-5	3.67	.85
The Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism	Environmental	324	1-5	2.86	.99
	Socio-cultural	324	1-5	2.73	.94

Table 2 highlights that the attitudes of the participants towards sports tourism are high and that the arithmetic means of the sub-scale of the economic negative effects are high in terms of the perceptions of the negative effects of tourism, while the arithmetic means of the sub-scales of the environmental and socio-cultural negative effects are at a moderate level.

The findings regarding the distribution of teachers' gender variable scores are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Independent Samples t-Test Findings Regarding the Differentiation Status of the Participants for the Attitude Scale towards Sports Tourism and the Sub-Scales of the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism According to the Gender Variable

Scales and sub-scales		Gender	\bar{X}	SD	t	p
The Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism	ST Attitude	Female	4.07	.34	-.702	.483
		Male	4.10	.37		
The Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism	Economic	Female	3.67	.80	-.094	.925
		Male	3.68	.88		
	Environmental	Female	2.89	.95	.420	.674
		Male	2.85	1.02		
Socio-cultural	Female	2.57	.91	-2.14	.033*	
	Male	2.81	.95			

*($p < 0.05$)

Table 3 highlights that as a result of the analyses, there was no statistically significant difference between the attitudes of the participants towards sports tourism in terms of the gender variable and the sub-scales of economic and environmental of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism. A statistically significant difference was found in the sub-scale of socio-cultural [$t(324) = -2.14, p < .(05)$]. It was determined that the socio-cultural scores of the female participants were lower than the socio-cultural scores of the male participants.

The t-test results of the distribution of teachers' according to the marital status variable are shown in Table 4. Table 4 highlights that as a result of the analyses, there was no statistically significant difference between the attitudes of the participants towards sports tourism in terms of the marital status variable and the sub-scales of

economic and environmental of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism. A statistically significant difference was found in the sub-scale of socio-cultural [$t(324) = -2.14, p < .(05)$]. It was determined that the socio-cultural scores of the single participants were lower than the socio-cultural scores of the married participants.

Table 4. Independent Samples t-Test Findings Regarding the Differentiation Status of the Participants for the Attitude Scale towards Sports Tourism and the Sub-Scales of the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism According to the Marital Status Variable

Scales and sub-scales		Marital Status	\bar{X}	SD	t	p
The Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism	ST Attitude	Single	4.09	.35	.13	.989
		Married	4.09	.36		
The Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism	Economic	Single	3.67	.87	.12	.991
		Married	3.67	.85		
	Environmental	Single	2.72	.93	-1.04	.296
		Married	2.88	1.01		
Socio-cultural	Single	2.41	.80	-2.40	.017*	
	Married	2.78	.95			

*($p < 0.05$)

The one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) results of the scale of attitude towards sport tourism and the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism scale scores according to the age variable of the teachers' are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Results Regarding the Differentiation Status of the Participants for the Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism and the Sub-Scales of the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism According to the Age Variable

Scales and sub-scales		Age	\bar{X}	SD	F	p	Groups with a difference (Post-Hoc Test)
The Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism	ST Attitude	20-30 (a)	4.12	.35	3.65	.013*	a, b, c – d
		31-40 (b)	4.13	.35			
		41-50 (c)	4.11	.38			
		51 and over (d)	3.93	.30			
The Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism	Economic	20-30 (a)	3.95	.83	7.43	.000*	a, b – c, d
		31-40 (b)	3.83	.83			
		41-50 (c)	3.57	.87			
		51 and over (d)	3.24	.70			
Environmental	Environmental	20-30 (a)	2.96	1.11	3.79	.011*	a, b, c – d
		31-40 (b)	3.01	1.01			
		41-50 (c)	2.82	.97			
		51 and over (d)	2.44	.78			

Scales and sub-scales	Age	\bar{X}	SD	F	p	Groups with a difference (Post-Hoc Test)
Socio-cultural	20-30 (a)	2.69	1.12	2.66	.048*	b, c – d
	31-40 (b)	2.84	.96			
	41-50 (c)	2.75	.94			
	51 and over (d)	2.38	.59			

*($p < 0,05$)

Table 5 highlights that in terms of the age variable, there was a statistically significant difference in participants' attitudes towards sports tourism ($F=3.65$; $p=.013$; $p < 0.05$.) and perceptions of negative effects of tourism in the sub-scales of economic ($F=7.43$; $p=.000$; $p < 0,05$.), environmental ($F=3.79$; $p=.011$; $p < 0.05$.), and socio-cultural ($F=2.66$; $p=.048$; $p < 0.05$.). It was revealed that the attitudes of the participants aged 51 and over towards sports tourism were significantly lower than the participants in the 20-30 age group, 31-40 age group, and 41-50 age group. In the sub-scale of economic of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism, the scores of the participants aged 41-50 and 51 and over were found to be lower than the scores of the participants aged 20-30 and 31-40; in the sub-scale of environmental, the participants aged 51 and over had significantly lower scores than the participants aged 20-30, 31-40, and 41-50 and; in the sub-scale of socio-cultural, participants aged 51 and over were found to have significantly lower scores than the participants aged 31-40 and 41-50.

The one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) results of the scale of attitude towards sport tourism and the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism scale scores according to the branch variable of the teachers' are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Results Regarding the Differentiation Status of the Participants for the Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism and the Sub-Scales of the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism According to the Branch Variable

Scales and sub-scales	Branch	\bar{X}	SD	F	p	Groups with a difference (Post-Hoc Test)
The Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism	Physical Education and Sports (a)	4.20	.34	4.76	.009*	a – b, c
	Classroom (b)	4.07	.32			
	Other Branches (c)	4.05	.38			
	Physical Education and Sports (a)	3.73	.93			
The Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Economic	Classroom (b)	3.55	.77	1.10	.332	-
	Other Branches (c)	3.70	.85			

Scales and sub-scales	Branch	\bar{x}	SD	F	p	Groups with a difference (Post-Hoc Test)
Environmental	Physical Education and Sports (a)	2.85	1.09	1.30	.273	-
	Classroom (b)	3.01	1.00			
	Other Branches (c)	2.79	.94			
Socio-cultural	Physical Education and Sports (a)	2.75	.98	.509	.601	-
	Classroom (b)	2.80	.93			
	Other Branches (c)	2.68	.92			

*($p < 0,05$)

Table 6 highlights that a statistically significant difference was found in the scores of participants' attitudes towards sports tourism ($F=4.76$; $p=.009$; $p < 0.05$.) in terms of the branch variable. It was revealed that the scores of attitudes of Physical Education and Sports teachers towards sports tourism were higher than those of classroom teachers and teachers of other branches. No statistically significant difference was found in the sub-scales of economic, environmental, and socio-cultural of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism.

The results of the correlation analysis between the scale of attitude towards sport tourism and the economic, environmental and socio-cultural sub-scales of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism scale for the perceived are shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Correlation Results Between the Scores of Independent Variables Including Economic, Environmental and Socio-Cultural Sub-Scales of the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism and the Attitude Scale Towards Sports Tourism.

Variables	Economic	Environmental	Socio-cultural
Attitude Towards Sports Tourism			
Tourism	.076	-.158*	-.118*

N=324; * $p < .05$

Table 7 highlights that there was a negative, low-level, and statistically significant relationship between the scores of the participants regarding the perceptions of the negative effects of tourism and the independent variables including environmental ($r = -.158$) and socio-cultural ($r = -.118$). No statistically significant relationship was found in the economic ($r = .076$) factor.

The results of the regression analysis regarding the predictive power of the economic, environmental and socio-cultural sub-dimensions of the perception for the negative effects of tourism scale, the attitude towards sport tourism are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Standard Multiple Regression Analysis Results Regarding the Prediction of the Attitude towards Sports Tourism by the Independent Variables Including Economic, Environmental and Socio-Cultural Sub-Scales of the Perception Scale for the Negative Effects of Tourism.

Variables	B	SE	B	t	p
Fixed	4.055	.90	-	45.274	.000*
Environmental	-.83	.29	-.230	3.294	.001
Socio-cultural	-.16	.30	-.42	-.543	.587

R= .238 R²= .057
F (3, 320)=6.431 *p*= .000

According to Table 8, environmental and socio-cultural sub-scales of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism together revealed a low and significant relationship with teachers' attitude scores towards sports tourism ($R = .238$, $R^2 = .057$, $p < .05$). Environmental and socio-cultural sub-scales together explain approximately 6% of the total variance in teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study was designed to shed light on teachers' perceptions of the negative effects of tourism and their attitudes towards sports tourism, the perceptions and attitudes of Physical Education and Sports Teachers, Classroom Teachers, and teachers of other branch, and the differentiation status of the participants in terms of some demographic variables. It was concluded that participants' attitudes towards sports tourism were at a high level, the average score of the economic negative effects sub-scale under the perceptions of the negative effects of tourism was high, and the average score of the environmental and socio-cultural negative effects sub-scale was moderate. Two individuals experience the same event very differently since every individual is different and unique. Therefore, they have different feelings and thoughts in the same event. Turan (2018) reported that the general average of the perceptions of the local people about the effects of tourism and the sub-scales of economic and environmental negative effects were high, while the general average of the socio-cultural negative effects sub-scale was moderate. According to Harrill (2004), when tourism activities are not carried out with the right planning or management, the economic benefits of tourism do not show an equal distribution. Therefore, in this process, local people/communities show negative behaviours towards tourism. Güzel (2013) reported that the local people perceive the socio-cultural effects of tourism more negatively. Çetin (2009), who conducted a study on how the local people perceive the social, cultural, and economic effects of tourism, determined that the people of the region were adversely affected by the lifestyle of wealthy tourists, and transportation, rent, service, and consumer prices increased in the region with the development of tourism.

In modern tourism, the sport not only has a perceptual role but is also an important element of accommodation and often the main motive for traveling to a particular tourist destination. Tourism-based activities, products, services create significant social, economic, and environmental impacts that vary from community to community. In some cases, tourism development has several levels of impact on the public. The development level of the tourism region, the life expectancy of the people, the economic commitment to tourism, the locality of the region,

the distance from and the proximity to the tourism centre for the local people, the level of communication with tourists, the types of sport and sports services, and the unique experiences expected from sports activities (Dyer et al., 2007; Güneş, 2014; Peric, 2010) can be decisive in research results.

It was found that in terms of the gender variable, the socio-cultural scores of the female participants were lower than the socio-cultural scores of the male participants. Socio-cultural negative perceptions of male teachers were higher than female teachers. According to Petrzalka et al., (2005), men and women develop different attitudes towards tourism development. It has also been revealed that men have a more negative attitude towards tourism development than women. Güneş (2014) found a significant difference in this sense. According to Brunt & Courtney (1999), gradual changes in social values, beliefs, and cultural practices in the long term develop depending on the socio-cultural effects of tourism. Factors such as the number of tourists and the level of development of tourism in the region determine which socio-cultural characteristics will be affected and to what extent.

It was concluded that in terms of the marital status variable, the socio-cultural scores of the single participants were lower than the socio-cultural scores of the married participants. Married teachers have more negative socio-cultural perceptions than single teachers. Turan's (2018) research also supports these results. According to Güneş (2014), socio-demographic variables affect tourism perceptions of the local people. It was found that in terms of age variable, the attitudes of the participants aged 51 and over towards sports tourism were significantly lower than the participants in the 20-30 age group, 31-40 age group, and 41-50 age group. It can be suggested that the attitude towards sports tourism decreases as age increases. Turgut (2019) also found significant differences in the attitude towards sports tourism.

In terms of the sub-scale of economic as part of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism, the scores of the participants aged 41-50 and 51 and over were found to be lower than the scores of the participants aged 20-30 and 31-40. In terms of the sub-scale of environmental, participants aged 51 and over had significantly lower scores than participants aged 20-30, 31-40, and 41-50. And in terms of the sub-scale of the socio-cultural, participants aged 51 and over were found to have significantly lower scores than those aged 31-40 and 41-50. It can be argued that the perception of negative effects decreases as age increases. When the results of the two scales are evaluated together, we can reach the conclusion that as a result of the decrease in the attitudes of the participants aged 51 and over towards sports tourism, their perceptions of negative effects also decrease. Sheldon & Abenoja (2001) emphasized in their research that older people are satisfied with existing opportunities, while young people want these opportunities to be developed more. Çavuş & Tanrısevdi (2002) found a significant relationship between life expectancy, age, and tourism development of local people, concluding that older people's attitudes towards tourism development are more negative. In terms of the branch variable, there was no significant difference in the perception of the negative effects of tourism in the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural sub-scales. Weed and Bull (2004) state that "The motivations of sport participants and tourists may be quite similar in some areas".

It was concluded that in terms of the branch variable, the physical education and sports teachers' attitude scores

towards sports tourism were higher than the scores of classroom teachers and teachers of other branches. It can be considered as an expected result since Physical Education and Sports Teachers are in a close relationship with sports tourism due to their branches. According to some research results, individuals with tourism-related occupations have a more positive approach to the effects of tourism development (Lankford, 1994; Pizam, Milman & King, 1994; Tyrell & Spaulding, 1984; Kuvan & Akan, 2005). It was reported that local people working in tourism-related jobs have a high perception of the economic benefits of tourism. In the study of Güneş (2014), it was found that those working in a tourism-related profession had higher positive perception scores for tourism than those who are not working in a tourism-related profession.

A negative, low-level, and significant relationship was found between the participants' perceptions of the negative effects of tourism and independent variables including environmental ($r = -.158$) and socio-cultural ($r = -.118$) sub-scales. It can be stated that as the environmental and socio-cultural scores of the participants decrease in terms of their perceptions of the negative effects of tourism, their attitude scores towards sports tourism increase. In addition, environmental and socio-cultural sub-scales together explain approximately 6% of the total variance in teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism. According to Lepp (2007), one of the indicators that tourism is accepted is the attitude of the local people towards tourism, while Ko & Stewart (2002) report that the fact that tourism development has negative effects at the local level, apart from its positive effects, is the most important reason for focusing on the studies carried out in this area. As a conclusion, the study revealed whether there was a significant difference in terms of demographic variables in the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural factors based on the participants' attitude scale towards sports tourism and the sub-sub-scales of the perception scale for the negative effects of tourism. In this context, teachers' attitudes towards sports tourism and their perceptions of the negative effects of tourism were determined in terms of different variables.

Recommendations

Novel results can be obtained by using the attitude scale towards sports tourism together with different scales. For example, as a new research proposal, the perception scale for the positive effects of tourism and the attitude scale towards sports tourism can be used together. Tourism has the potential to increase the prices of products and services in the region, which reduces the purchasing power. Therefore, a balanced price policy should be developed. Authorized authorities should not allow environmental pollution and unplanned urbanization that will upset the balance of nature. The awareness level of the society can be increased by organizing various pieces of training for the society against the understanding that tourism will negatively affect the attitudes and behaviors of the people and the perception that cultural values will wear out.

Adequate and timely promotions to the people living in the region before the promotions made for tourists can significantly affect perceptions and attitudes. Behaviors that negatively affect the relationship between tourists and the people of the city should be identified and solutions that benefit both sides should be found. As a result, all stakeholders should act in cooperation in order to reduce the negative effects of tourism and to accelerate it towards a positive direction.

Acknowledgments

There is no financial support and conflict of interest in this study. The authors would like to thank 324 participating teachers' for their cooperation and willingness to respond to this research. Also, the authors would like to thank the anonymous reviewers and editors for their comprehensive and constructive feedback that guided us to improve the manuscript.

References


- Akova, O. (2006). A research on the perceptions and attitudes of local people about the effects of tourism. *Journal of Academic Inquiries*, 1(2), 77-109.
- Alpullu, A. (2011). *The evaluation of contributions of the international basketball organizations to the sports tourism, the country economy and its presentation*. (Unpublished PhD Thesis), Marmara University, İstanbul.
- Andereck, K. L., Valentine, K. M., Knopf, R. C. & Vogt, C. A., (2005). "Residents' perceptions of community tourism impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(4), 1056-1076. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2005.03.001>
- Atılğan, D. & Tükel, Y. (2021). Social capital and satisfaction with life during the COVID-19 pandemic: A case study on coaches. *International Journal on Social and Education Sciences (IJonSES)*, 3(2), 342-359. <https://doi.org/10.46328/ijonSES.185>
- Atılğan, D. & Tükel, Y. (2021). Examination of Coaches and Physical Education Teachers' Perceptions of Individual Innovativeness. *Ekev Academy Journal*, 25(86), 171-190. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17753/Ekev1869>
- Brunt, P. & Courtney, P. (1999). Host perceptions of sociocultural impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 26(3), 493-515. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(99\)00003-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(99)00003-1)
- Bertan, S. (2010). The relationship between local people's support for tourism in Pamukkale and the socio-cultural effects of tourism. *International Journal of Economics and Administrative Studies*, 4, 83-91. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/ulikidince/issue/21623/232261>
- Büyüköztürk, Ş. (2018). *Manual of data analysis for social sciences*. 24. Edition. Ankara: Pegem Academy, p. 40.
- Çavuş, S., & Tanrısevdi, A. (2002). Residents attitudes toward tourism: a case study of Kuşadası, Turkey. *Tourism Analysis*, 7, 259-268. <https://doi.org/10.3727/108354203108750102>
- Çetin, T. (2009). Tourist-local interaction in Beypazarı and the social, cultural and economic effects of tourism. *Journal of Turkish World Studies*, 9(1), 15-32. <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/egetdid/issue/34429/380344>
- Dyer, P., Gürsoy, D., Sharma, B. & Carter, J. (2007). Structural modeling of resident perceptions of tourism and associated development on the sunshine coast Australia. *Tourism Management*, 28, 409-422. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2006.04.002>
- Gammon, S. & Robinson, T. (2003). Sport and tourism: a conceptual framework. *Journal of Sport Tourism*, 8(1), 21-26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14775080306236>
- Güneş, N. (2014). *Resident perception of tourism and participation in tourism: a case study of Antalya Konyaalti and Kepez district*. (Unpublished Master Thesis). Akdeniz University Institute of Social Sciences,

- Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management. Antalya.
- Güzel, F. Ö. (2013). Tourism as a paradox creative sector from socio-cultural perspective: A sociological analysis on Dalyan destination. *Journal of Human Sciences*, 10(1), 780-794.
- Harrill, R. (2004), Resident attitudes toward tourism development: A literature review with implications for tourism planning. *Journal of Planning Literature*, 18(3), 251-266. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0885412203260306>
- Hazar, A. (2007). *Sports and tourism*. 1st Edition. Ankara: Detay Publishing.
- Hudson, S. (2003). *Sport and adventure tourism* (pp. 49-88). New York: Haworth Hospitality Press.
- Kardaş, N.T. & Sadık, R. (2018). Scale of attitude towards sport tourism: validity and reliability study. *Sports Education Journal*, 2(2), 29-36. <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/seder/issue/37637/443244>
- Ko, D. W. & Stewart, W. P. (2002). A structural equation model of resident's attitudes for tourism development", *Tourism Management*, 23, 521-530. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(02\)00006-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(02)00006-7)
- Kuvan, Y. & Akan, P. (2005). Residents' attitudes toward general and forest-related impacts of tourism: the case of Belek, Antalya. *Tourism Management*, 26(5), 691-706. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2004.02.019>
- Lankford, S.V. & Howard, D. R., (1994). Developing a tourism impact attitude scale. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 21(1), 121-139. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(94\)90008-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(94)90008-6)
- Lepp, A. (2007). Residents' attitudes towards tourism in Bigodi Village, Uganda. *Tourism Management*, 28, 876-885. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2006.03.004>
- Ntloko, N. J. & Swart, K. (2008). Sport tourism event impacts on the community: A case study of red bull big wave Africa; South African. *Journal for Research in Sport, Physical Education and Recreation*, 30(2), 79-93. <https://doi.org/10.4314/sajrs.v30i2.25991>
- Oliveira, J. P. D. (2003). Governmental responses to tourism development: three Brazilian case studies. *Tourism Management*, 24(1),100. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(02\)00046-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(02)00046-8)
- Ottevanger, H. J. (2007). *Sport Tourism: Factors of influence on sport event visit motivation*. Master of Arts in European Tourism Management, Bournemouth University (UK), 7-28.
- Özdemir, B. U. (2020). *Investigation of attitudes of students studying at the faculty of sport sciences Firat University towards sport tourism*. (Unpublished Master Thesis). Firat University Institute of Health Sciences Physical Education and Sports Department, Elazığ.
- Peric, M. (2010). Sports tourism and system of experiences. *Tourism and Hospitality Management*, 16(2), 197-206. <https://doi.org/10.20867/thm.16.2.5>
- Petrzelka, P., Krannich, R. S., Brehm, J., & Trentelman, C. K. (2005). Rural tourism and gendered nuances. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32(4), 1121-1137. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2005.04.007>
- Pizam, A., Milman, A., & King, B. (1994). The perceptions of tourism employees and their families towards tourism: A cross-cultural comparison. *Tourism Management*, 15(1), 53-61. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(94\)90027-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(94)90027-2)
- Robinson, T. & Gammon, S. (2004) A question of primary and secondary motives: revisiting and applying the sport tourism framework, *Journal of Sport Tourism*, 9(3), 221-233. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1477508042000320223>
- Sheldon, P. J., & Abenoja, T. (2001). Resident attitudes in a mature destination: the case of Waikiki. *Tourism management*, 22(5), 435-443. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177\(01\)00009-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0261-5177(01)00009-7)

- Turan, B. (2018). *The relationship between the resident's perception impacts of tourism with personality characteristics: the Izmir province example*. (Unpublished Master Thesis). Ataturk University Institute of Social Sciences Department Of Tourism Management And Hotel Management, Erzurum.
- Turgut, F. (2019). *Examining the attitudes of tourism education and sports science education undergraduate students towards sports tourism (Duzce University example)*. (Unpublished Master Thesis). Duzce University Institute of Social Sciences, Düzce.
- Tyrrell, T. J., & Spaulding, L. A. (1984). A survey of attitudes toward tourism growth in Rhode Island. *Hospitality Education and Research Journal*, 8(2), 22-33. <https://doi.org/10.1177/109634808400800204>
- Weed, M. & Bull, C. (2004). *Sport tourism: participants, policy and providers*. Oxford: Elsevier Butterworth Heinemann, 55-72.
- Zauhar, J. (2004). Historical perspective of sport tourism. *Journal of Sport Tourism*, 9(1), 5-101. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1477508042000179348>
- Zgurovski, K. & Akın, A. (2016). Field research on the development of sports tourism (Gaziantep example). *Journal of Travel and Hotel Management*, 13(1), 47-59.

Author Information

Assoc Prof. Dr. Davut Atılğan

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8475-4488>


Kahramanmaraş Sutçu İmam University

Avşar Campus West Periphery Boulevard

No:251/A 46050 – Kahramanmaraş/Turkey

Contact e-mail: davutatilgan@ksu.edu.tr

Assoc Prof. Dr. Yalçın Tükel

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3843-5889>

Necmettin Erbakan University

Köyceğiz Yerleşkesi, Dere Aşıklar Mah. Demeç Sk.

No: 42 Meram / Konya/ Turkey