

PE Autumn Term 1 – LO1 Factors affecting participation








Section A: Key vocabulary	
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Definition of types of movement
Role Model	A person viewed by others as an example to be imitated
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people based on characteristics such as ethnicity, sex or disability
Racism	Prejudice, discrimination or antagonism directed against someone of a different race or ethnicity based on the belief that one's own ethnic background is superior
Cultural norms	The standards by which we live – the rules and expectations of society
Tier 2 Vocabulary	Definition
Identify	Name the key point
Describe	Recall facts, events or process in an accurate way.
Explain	Make something clear, or state the reasons for something happening
Evaluate	Using the information to consider for/against when making a judgement

User groups

- Ethnic minorities
- Retired people/people over 50
- Families with young children
- Single parents
- Children
- Teenagers
- Disabled
- Unemployed/economically disadvantaged
- Working singles and couples



The possible barriers which affect participation in sport

<p>Lack of role models: If a group has few or no sporting role models, they will not be inspired to try to emulate these people.</p> 	<p>Lack of disposable income: Some people may not be able to afford to join a sports activity.</p> 	<p>Lack of time: People may not have enough time due to work or family commitments.</p> 
<p>Lack of access: Access refers to being able to get to or into a facility. If a particular group finds it difficult to access a facility they may not be able to take part in sport.</p> 	<p>Lack of provision: Provision refers to what is provided. If sporting activity is not provided for a particular group then they cannot take part.</p>	<p>Lack of awareness: If a group has little or no awareness of what is available, then they will not know where or when they can take part.</p>  
		<p>Stereotyping: Sometimes stereotyping of particular groups may demotivate them or lower their self-esteem. Some sports are seen as 'male' sports.</p> 

Solutions

<p>For example the promotion of Paralympic athletes could encourage people with disabilities to take part in sport.</p>	<p>→ Promoting positive role models to aspire to.</p> <p>- Increased media coverage of the user group.</p> <p>- Improved accessibility.</p>	<p>← If the media coverage of female athletes increased it could encourage more girls and women to take part in sport.</p>
<p>For example walking football could be launched for elderly people.</p>	<p>→ - Increased provision of suitable activities</p> <p>- Discounted cost to gain access, use transport or join as a member</p> <p>- Targeted campaigns to engage the user group</p>	<p>← Activities could be subsidised to make sport more accessible to the unemployed.</p>