

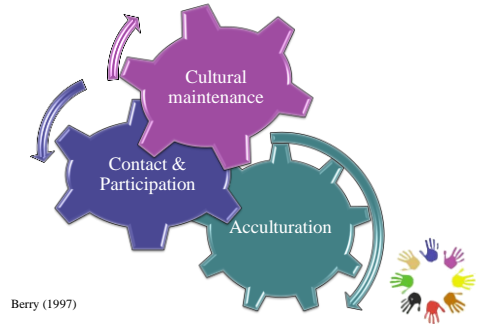
Acculturation through sport: The view of the host culture.

Morela Eri, MSc



Acculturation

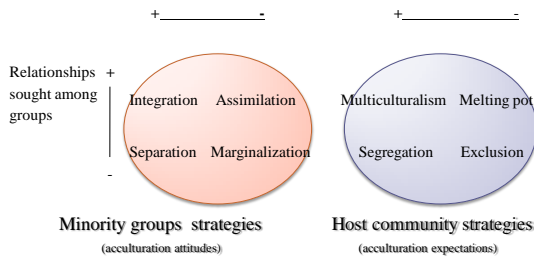
the process of cultural and psychological change that follows intercultural contact



Berry (1997)

Intercultural strategies

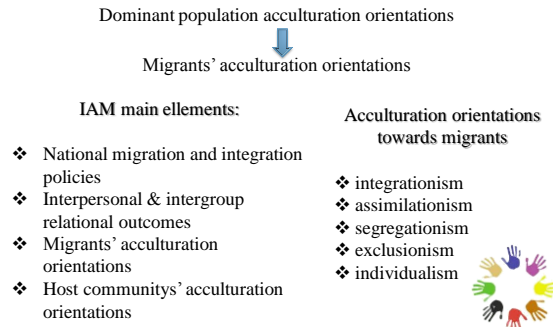
Maintenance of heritage culture & identity



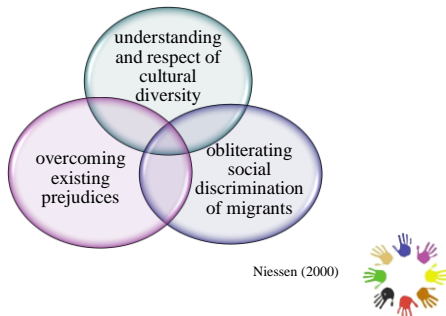
(Berry, 2001)

Interactive Acculturation Model

(Buhris et al., 1997)



Sport & acculturation



Niessen (2000)

Diversity of findings

- Improve language skills, become familiar with the culture of the host country, to socialize with people of the dominant culture (Ito et al., 2011)
- Overcome racial & cultural differences (Walseth, 2008)
- Sense of belonging (Ollif, 2007; Stack & Iwasaki, 2009)
- Cultural maintenance-difficulties to interact with the dominant culture (Lee et al., 2011)
- Inability to develop social networks-marginalization (Walseth, 2008)
- Highlight cultural differences-evoke tensions (Krouwel et al., 2006)

Motivational Climate

Mastery climate

- Valuing effort - emphasizing on skill development
- self-referenced criteria

Performance climate

- Valuing normative ability- focusing on outcomes outside of individual's personal control
- other-referenced criteria

(Ames, 1992)

Physical education context (Kouli & Papaioannou, 2009)

mastery oriented motivational climate was related to integrative strategies among young students - performance oriented motivational climate were linked to marginalization and separation

Team sports context (Elbe et al., submitted)

mastery oriented climate was negative related to lack of interaction for migrant athletes participating in mixed teams

Objectives

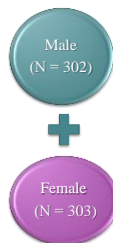
differences in attitudes and perceptions towards migrants between athletes and non-athletes

the relationship between motivational climate in sport teams and acculturation attitudes and perceptions of the host population



Method

Participants



athletes, N = 271
 non-athletes, N = 351
 individual sports, N = 85
 team sports, N = 175
 Thessaloniki, N = 136
 Trikala, N = 490
 MEAN age: 13.88 (SD = 1.01)
 MEAN years experience: 4.13 (SD = 2.42)
 MEAN years team: 3.38 (SD = 2.34)
 MEAN years compete: 3.08 (SD = 2.03)

Instruments

Host Community Acculturation Scale (Bourhis et al., 1997)

- ❖ ingroup attitudes towards cultural maintenance (e.g., "I don't mind if migrants want to maintain their culture")
- ❖ ingroup attitudes towards contact (e.g., "I think it is important that migrants have Greek friends")
- ❖ outgroup perceptions of cultural maintenance (e.g., "I think migrants wish to maintain their culture")
- ❖ outgroup perceptions of contact (e.g., "I think migrants wish to have Greek friends")

5-point Likert scale from 1 (totally disagree) to 5 (totally agree)



Instruments

Perceptions of Coach's Emphasis on Goal Orientations questionnaire (Papaioannou, Ampatzoglou, Kalogiannis, & Sagovits, 2008)

- ❖ mastery goal
- ❖ performance approach goal
- ❖ performance avoidance goal

5-point Likert scale from 1 (totally disagree) to 5 (totally agree)



3-way MANOVA

HCAS by sex $F(4,581) = 0.55, p = .70$, athletic status $F(4,581) = 2.34^*$ and city $F(4,581) = 3.15^*$

HCAS	ingroup cultural maintenance	ingroup contact	outgroup cultural maintenance	outgroup contact
<i>Athletic status</i> (univariate effect)		$F(1, 592) = 6.59^*$		
non-athlete	3.52	3.20	3.61	3.29
athlete	3.70	3.35	3.57	3.27
<i>City</i> (univariate effect)		$F(1, 592) = 5.62^*$		$F(1, 592) = 4.07^*$
Thessaloniki	3.65	3.35	3.53	3.34
Trikala	3.57	3.21	3.65	3.22

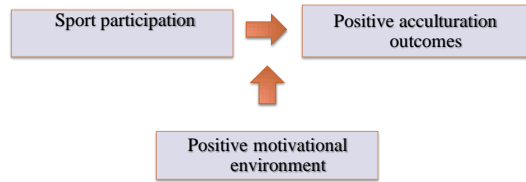
Notes: * $p < .05$

Regression analysis

	beta	t	F	R ²
HCAS_ingroup cultural maintenance			5.33*	.06
mastery climate	.16*	2.65		
performance climate	-.21*	-3.03		
HCAS_ingroup contact			1.56	.02
HCAS_outgroup cultural maintenance			4.58*	.05
mastery climate	.23**	3.70		
HCAS_outgroup contact			4.48*	.05
mastery climate	*.19	2.99		

Note: ** p<.01, *p <.05

Conclusion



Thank you for your attention

