

***Social Class :***

*Do money and power matter in sports?*

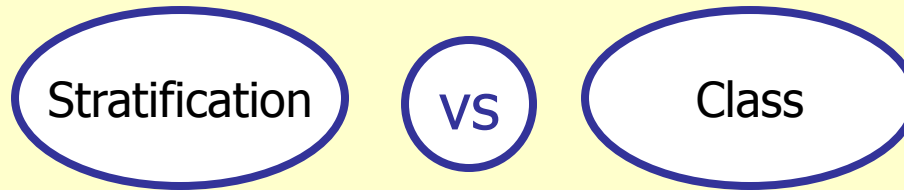
## **Sport and Social Stratification**

**Social stratification** is the hierarchical arrangement of social groups (such as racial, age, gender, or ethnic) or societies into strata (social classes) that have unequal access to power, privilege, prestige, and wealth.

**Social class** is predominant since many social attitudes and behaviors are correlated with it.

# Sport and Social Stratification

## 1. Stratification and Class



Stratification	Gender	Age	Class
High strata	Male	Middle-aged young adults	"High" occupation, income, and education
↕			
Low strata	Female	Elderly and children	"Low" occupation, income, and education

Jefferies, V., & Ransford, H. E(1980)

## **Characteristics of Social Stratification systems :**

- 1. Sport stratification is Social**
- 2. Sport stratification is Ancient**
- 3. Sport stratification is Ubiquitous**
- 4. Sport stratification is Diverse**
- 5. Sport stratification is Consequential**

# 1. Sport stratification is Social :

stratification often results from prejudice and discrimination on the part of the dominant group

**Social stratification** cannot be explained by reference to the biological, psychological, or physiological differences that exist among humans.

## Functional theory

-All social positions are not equally important to a society(e.g., the surgeon is more important than an orderly, and the quarterback – a “skill” position in the sports vernacular-is more important than an interior lineman).  
-Society ensures that vitally important roles will be performed by differentially rewarding (economic(money), social(prestige), and/or political(power))their occupants.

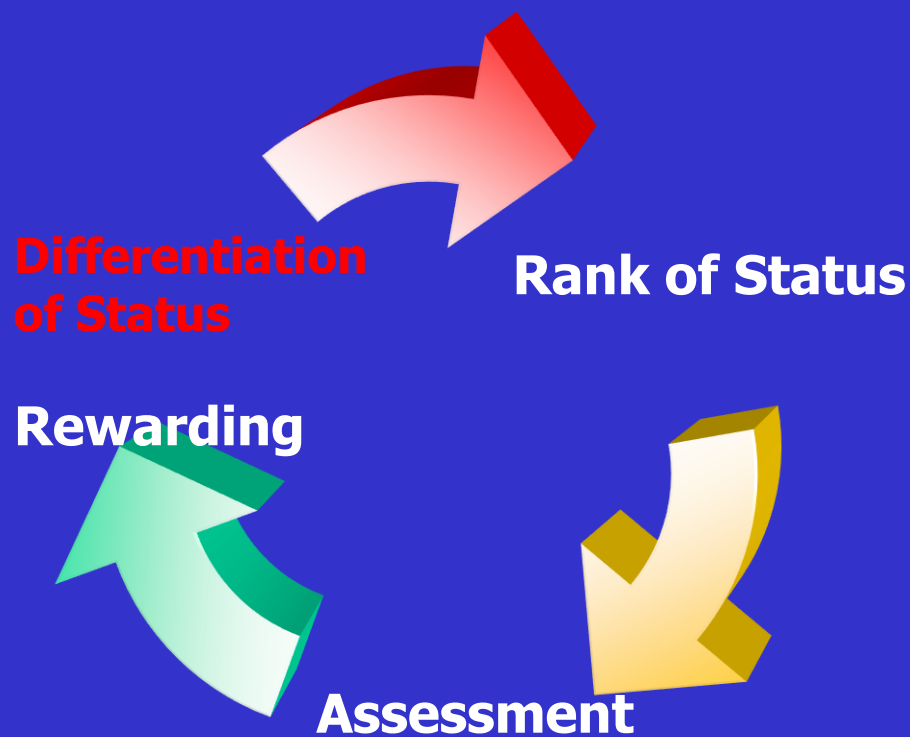
## Conflict theory

-**Social stratification** exists because inequalities in power, privilege, prestige, and wealth permeate societies. As long as private property exists, there will be social injustice, because those in advantageous positions will jealously guard their domains and resist any change running counter to their vested interests.  
-Recent conflicts between union like players' associations(the so-called **proletariat**) and team owners(the so-called **bourgeoisie**) have led to boycotts and strikes.



# Stage of Producing Sports Stratification

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## Stage of producing sports stratification

### 1. Differentiation of Status

- Distribution of status requires to effective skill performance (athletes, trainer, coach, team owner, and etc.)
- Authority and responsibility regarding the limitation of duty and role.

### 2. Rank of Status

- Rank based on personal characteristics (knowledge for role, personal appearance, physical strength, and etc)
- Rank based on an technical skilled for certain role
- Rank based on effect of performance of role on individual or/and society



## Stage of producing sports stratification

### 3. Assessment

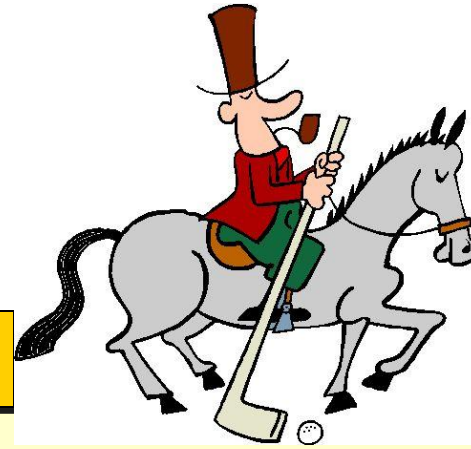
- Evaluate regarding appropriate position based on value or usefulness
- Evaluate regarding moral judgment of social values related **prestige, preferability, and popularity**

### 4. Rewarding

- Property (authority or responsibility) about athlete or coach 's incomes (salary, prize money, and authority for contract)
- Authority of captain for the representative of team, authority of recruit player and purchase product of sporting goods
- Nonmaterial rewards such as fame(honor) or popularity



## Characteristics of Social Stratification



### 2. Sport stratification is Ancient

- Stratification has existed since recorded history, and probably before, and it has been related with history of social inequality
- elite sport vs. mass sport

☞ Institutionalized inequality of modern sports become vested in

1. Athletes' status changed depend upon various society and times, and the opportunity of the sports role performance has been related with certain social class.
2. The high class people has been stopped participation in a certain sports when the low class people start to popular with that sports.
3. It was not allow exchange sports activities between different classes, and nationalities.



## Characteristics of Social Stratification

### 3. Sport stratification is **Ubiquitous**

- Stratification is omnipresent (exists regardless of places and times)
- Sports stratification exists both between and within sports

### 4. Sport stratification is **Diverse**

- The degree of inequality in sports, theoretically power, property, and prestige were both equally and unequally distributed on everyone.
- Ideal types of stratification patterns have been identified into caste, class, a status system, and class.

Types	Characteristics	Mobility	Cases in sports
caste	Discrimination based on religion	Fully closed	Black and white men before the 1900s in the United States Sports
estate	Identification system based on law	Closed	Position in sports organizations
class	Factors and socioeconomic status	Open	Modern sports

# 스포츠와 사회계층



## 4. 스포츠 계층의 특성

### 3. 보편성

- 스포츠 계층은 장소와 시간을 불문하고 존재
- 스포츠 계층은 종목 간(between)에서도 종목 내(within)에서도 명백히 발생

### 4. 다양성

- 스포츠에 있어서 불평등의 정도는 이론상으로 권력, 재산, 위광이 모든 사람에게 동등한 양으로 분배되어 있는 경우와 이 모든 것이 불평등하게 분배되는 양극성이 존재
- 사회계층은 신분이동의 폐쇄성을 기준으로 카스트, 신분제도, 계급으로 구분

종류	특징	신분이동	스포츠에서의 사례
카스트(caste)	종교에 근거한 차별	완전폐쇄	1900년대 이전 미국내의 흑백간 스포츠
신분제도(estate)	법률에 기초한 신분체계	폐쇄적	스포츠 조직내의 지위
계급(class)	사회경제적 지위요인	개방적	현대 스포츠

## Characteristics of sports stratification

### 5. Sport stratification is **Consequential**

- Sports stratification has not limited at sports area, it has high relationship with personal life change and life style.
- Also, sports stratification effects on sports role and preference and leisure activities

#### The reason why high class preferred individual sports

- ① Economical perspective(expensive sports goods, expense)
- ② Systematic socialization of sports
- ③ conspicuous consumption(Veblen, 1979)
- ④ Occupational characteristics





## Proletarian Sports

**Working - class in American society (couching potato) enjoyed by referred to as the type of proletarian sports**

**Ex) Proletariat class easily accessible large car racing and professional wrestling :  
They're representing the cultural values of the formation of identity that will help**

**Characteristic :**

- ① Necessary equipment and features are part of everyday life, career and working - class.**
- ② Emphasizes the physical stunts and masculinity.**
- ③ High-speed, reckless conduct, such factors as excitement, which has the role of emotional**



## 5. Sports stratification mobility

### Pattern of social mobility

- individual mobility vs. group mobility
- vertical mobility vs. horizontal mobility
- inter-generational mobility vs. intra-generational mobility

**Table 2. Athletes in senior high school rates to enter pro team**

Types	Athletes –high(n)	# of player at pro team(n)	rate
Football	947,755	150	6,319:1
Basketball	517,271	50	10,345:1
Total	1,465,026	200	7,325:1

Coakley(1988)

# Sports and Social Mobility

## 1) Depend up on **social mobility**

### ① **Individual mobility :**

On the basis of ability and effort of individuals the opportunity to rise if action (social mobility via sports)

### ② **Group mobility :**

With similar conditions in which the catalytic groups is the opportunity to move through the collective

(ex, The birth of baseball as a professional athlete status raising)



## 2) When **does mobility occur?**

### ① **Intergenerational mobility :**

**Within the family from one generation to the next generation occurs in the process leading to changes in socio-economic status (measured by comparing the achievement of the same period.)**

Ex) athletes's better job, prestige, and higher education level than their parents

### ② **Intragenerational mobility :**

**Resulting from an individual's life changes in socio-economic status, career moves.**

ex) When first joining at age 20 on a professional team player who was a candidate at age 45 became the coach



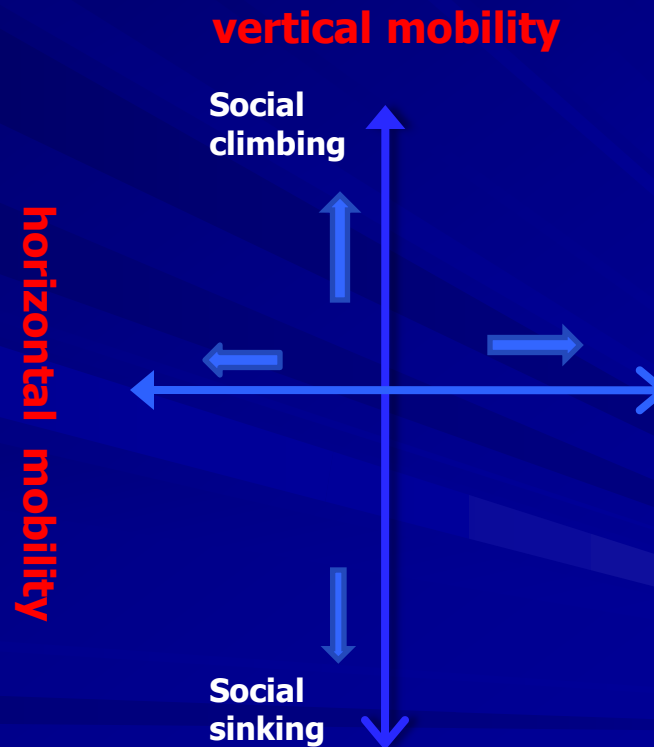
## 3) Direction of mobility :

### ① Vertical mobility :

In a hierarchical structure within the group or person who had the previous post, ie up and down on the previous hierarchical status changes (rise and fall of a hierarchical position)

### ② Horizontal mobility :

There is no change in hierarchical status move (simple inversions)



## 6. Sports as a tool for social mobility

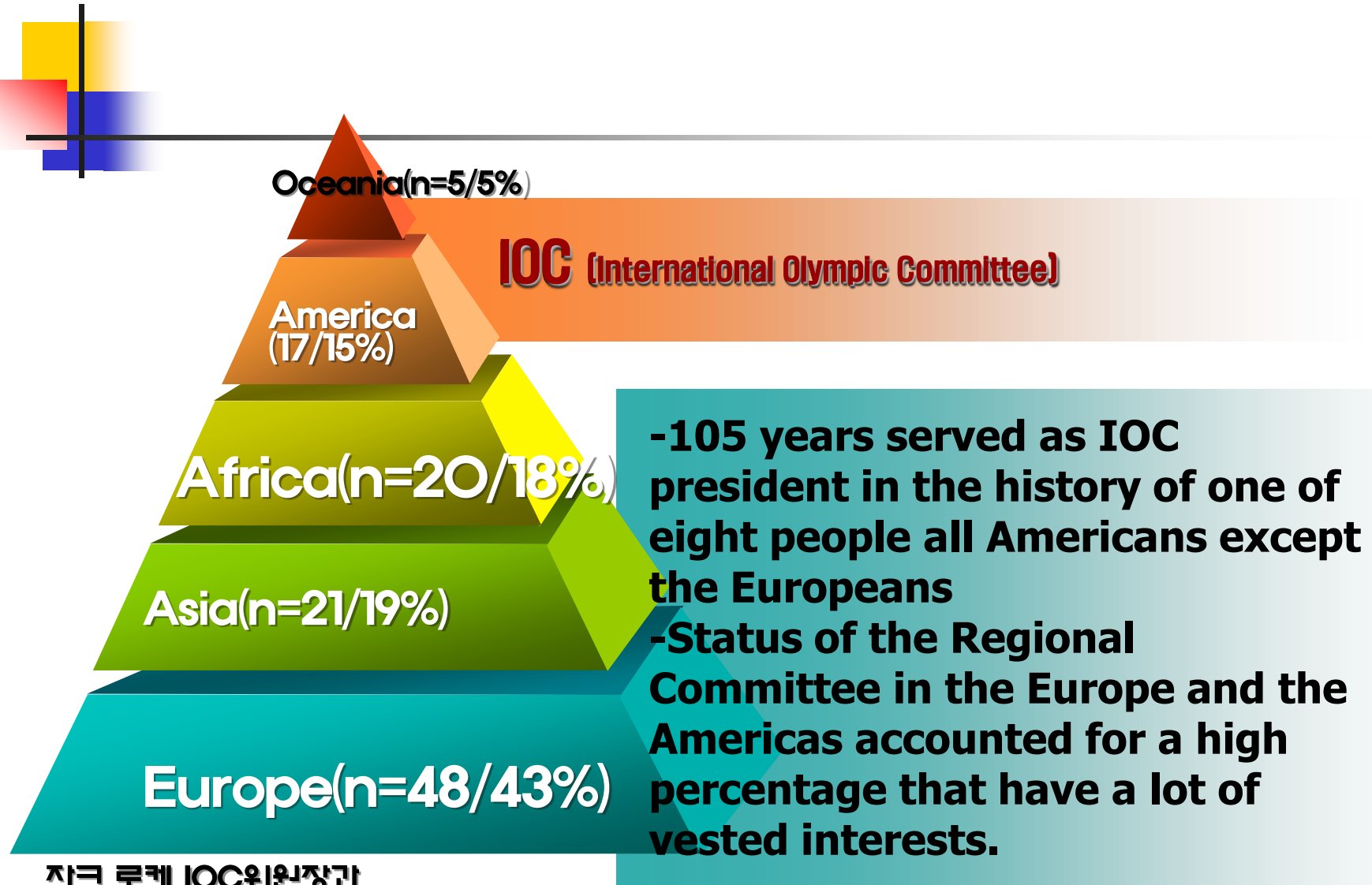
Participation in sports is a medium to promote social move up

- With minimal training can enroll in professional occupations in the physical skills and highly developed skills
- Organized sports participation to improve educational achievement.
- Be sponsored by various types of professional opportunities are provided.
- General job is considered valuable in the development of attitudes and behavior are derived.

### Side effect

- Excessive training and poor educational achievement by frequent local match
- Educational desire of parents and students dispersed into the sport of athletics in school funding education by consuming excessive distortion of the proper function

# 6. The Ruling Class of the Sports



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후보도시 3국 IOC위원은 제외(2007)