

Turkish Validity and Reliability Study of Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38021/asbid.1236365>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Abstract

In this research, it is aimed to adapt the “Regional Perception and Support Scale for the Impact of Sports Tourism on Society” to the Turkish language and culture. The measurement tool provides the opportunity to segment the “Sports Tourism” for those who provide services in the sports and tourism industry, the audience or the individuals who participate in a sports organization as a participant, what kind of effects the organization has on the destination and how much the people of the region support sports tourism. The research universe is Ankara. It consists of a total of 341 people selected by convenience sampling method in the provinces of Eskişehir and İzmir. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to test the structure of the scale. As a result of the analysis, it was revealed that the values of the scale were above the values given for compliance in the literature and were in a positive harmony. At the same time, the construct validity of the scale was tested. The Cronbach Alpha (0.874) internal consistency coefficient for the reliability of the scale, which consists of 6 dimensions and 22 questions, is above the values specified in the literature. According to the findings, it has been determined that the “Regional Perception and Support Scale for the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Society” is a valid and reliable measurement tool.

Keywords: Validity, Reliability, Sports Tourism, Impact, Community, Perception, Support

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Spor Turizminin Toplum Üzerindeki Etkisine İlişkin Bölge Sakinlerinin Algısı ve Desteği Ölçeğinin Türkçe Geçerlik ve Güvenirlilik Çalışması

Öz

Bu çalışmada “Spor Turizminin Toplum Üzerindeki Etkisine İlişkin Bölge Sakinlerinin Algısı ve Desteği Ölçeğinin” Türk dili ve kültürüne uyarlanması amaçlanmıştır. Ölçme aracı spor ve turizm endüstrisinde hizmet sunanlara, izleyiciye ya da katılımcı olarak bir spor organizasyonuna katılan bireylere yönelik “Spor Turizmi” organizasyonun yapıldığı destinasyona ne gibi etkilerinin olduğunu ve bölge halkının spor turizmini ne derece desteklediği konusunda bölümlendirme fırsatı sunmaktadır. Araştırma evrenini Ankara, Eskişehir ve İzmir illerinde kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen toplam 341 kişiden oluşturmaktadır. Ölçeğin yapısını test etmek için ve Doğrulayıcı Faktör Analizi (DFA) kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucunda ortaya çıkan değerler ölçeğin alan yazında uyum için verilen değerlerin üstünde yer aldığını ve pozitif bir uyum içinde olduğu ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Aynı zamanda ölçeğin yapı geçerliliği test edilmiştir. 6 boyut 22 sorudan oluşan ölçeğin güvenilirliği için Cronbach Alpha (0.874) iç tutarlılık kat sayısı almyazında belirtilen değerlerin üstündedir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre “Spor Turizminin Toplum Üzerindeki Etkisine İlişkin Bölge Sakinlerinin Algısı ve Desteği Ölçeğinin” geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçme aracı olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geçerlik, Güvenirlilik, Spor Turizmi, Etki, Toplum, Algı, Destek

Received:
16.01.2023

Accepted:
09.03.2023

Online Publishing:
28.03.2023

Introduction

Sport is basically defined as a fact that people do to stay healthy, have fun and spend their free time (Saatçioğlu, 2013). The concept of tourism, on the other hand, is defined as all of the relationships and events that occur when people travel and accommodate outside the place where they permanently work and reside (Kozak, et al., 2001). From this point of view, sports and tourism are known as complementary concepts. The promotion and development of tourism is often perceived as a major source of income, new jobs and changes and improvements in community infrastructures. This fact creates a pole of attraction for other industries and, consequently, conditions their subsequent development. It can be verified that tourist activity has a global impact on the host population (Kim, et al., 2013). Tourism activity has not been ignored in its relationship with sports, and sports is currently one of the most remarkable growth areas in tourism. Sports tourism forms a significant portion of the revenue in this sector at the global level. Sports tourism is defined as a leisure trip in which individuals temporarily leave their place of residence to participate in physical sport activities, watch physical sport activities or visit attraction centers associated with physical sport activities (Gibson, 2017). Different studies emphasize that local residents express positive attitudes towards tourism in general (García, et al., 2015; Vargas-Sanchez, et al., 2011). A deeper understanding of the residents' perspective is required to enable relevant governments to make plan more effectively for the future of tourism. Information on residents' perceptions, as well as assessments of the impact of tourism activity and their support for tourism development can be very useful not only for gaining residents' support for tourism, but also for formulating tourism plans and policies for the sustainable development of the sector (Byrd, et al., 2009).

Literature Review

In recent years, interest in sports tourism has been increasing. Various academic studies conducted in this field have gained an important aspect after 1998. We can say that the concept of sports tourism has recently entered the world literature. Experts still have not reached a consensus on the definition of this concept. Therefore, various definitions have been made about sports tourism. These definitions can be expressed as follows. Sports tourism is defined as the travels made by people in order to watch or participate in sports activities by leaving their permanent residence for the purpose of having fun (Gibson, 1998). In other words, sports tourism is the travel and experiences carried out in order to do or watch sports-related activities (Ross, 2001).

There are many positive and negative economic, social, health and environmental impacts of these organizations on the countries or regions where sports organizations are held. While active or passive participants who come to sports organization bring money, ideas and innovations with

them, they expect to be fed, housed and entertained as a demand from the other side. Moreover, while the emergence of various job opportunities in the services created by this organization is expressed as a positive impact by a certain part, the emergence of social problems and the occurrence of environmental problems are expressed as activities that cause negative impacts on the social structure for a certain part. These impacts are given in detail below.

Economic Impacts

The economic impacts of sports tourism bring together important business people, journalists, athletes and sports fans from all around the world thanks to local and global organizations, and also bring foreign currency profit to the country thanks to the expenditures made by incoming tourists (Şebin, 2018). According to Özdemir (2020), sports organizations have many impacts on the development and branding of tourism. One of the most important of these is the economic dimension. One of the most important of these is the economic dimension. It is predicted that sports tourism will make a significant contribution to the opening of new business lines in developing countries, and to the development of areas such as infrastructure, transportation and communication (İçöz and Kozak, 2002). Turkey has important characteristics in terms of tourism potential due to its relative and absolute location (Özdemir, 2020). Turkey's location in the temperate zone, the high number of sunny days and its being surrounded by seas on three sides have developed coastal tourism (World Atlas, 2018). According to Özdemir (2020), the significant demand intensity has started to be experienced in recent years in the sports tourism sector with the value given to all branches of sports and with the construction of sports facilities for each branch.

Cultural Impacts

The income from sports tourism, which brings together people from different cultures and different races and increases the respect of the local community, provides income to the local residents and keeps the migration to find a job under control. Thus, local knowledge remains in the community and its continuity is ensured (Gual, 2003).

Political-Administrative Impacts

Sports tourism has many positive impacts such as its profit-generating feature, the increase in business areas as well the increase in commercial relations between countries (Stephen, 2001). It is known by the public that especially sports organizations, which have a global impact, will contribute positively to the promotion of the organizing country, economic development, creation of employment areas, commercial activities, increasing interest in sports, and acquisition of prestige of

the country with their impact in sports tourism, and therefore countries are in a tight race to host such organizations (Gündoğdu, 2001).

Social Impacts

According to Gaul (2003), the positive social and cultural impacts of sports tourism are identified as the provision of food and drinking water for local residents, developed health services, developed education for those living in local areas, re-evaluation of traditional cultural elements and development of comfort and living conditions. Countries hosting sports tourism organizations offer their facilities, staff, accommodation businesses and shopping centers to the service of incoming tourists. Therefore, this situation will lead to a certain degree of cultural exchange between tourists and local residents and will ensure the formation of various social and cultural changes. However, these social and cultural changes have always been bidirectional and these impacts are both positive and negative (Bektaş, 2010). Tourists coming to sportive organizations can affect the region they visit with their individual or group behaviors. For example, cheerful groups can create a festival atmosphere in the regions and enable pleasant moments to be lived. In line with the interaction and communication of people with each other, it contributes greatly to the saturation of tolerance, the transfer of social and cultural values to the other side, and thus to world peace. However, in addition to these positive impacts, sports tourism also has some negative social impacts. The negative social impacts of sports tourism may cause various negative social and cultural consequences and great risks in the community. In addition, the stated negative behaviors of fans in various matches may lead to major political problems in the international arena (İçöz, 2008; Weed, 2002).

Environmental Impacts

It is generally accepted that as well as the revenues generated by the host countries through the organizations, there is also a significant benefit and welfare increase through the subsequent use of the infrastructure developed by the public. Benefits such as the promotion of host countries, increased tourism activities and the acquisition of modern sports facilities are considered as the rewards obtained at the end of the costs incurred. When the historical process is analyzed, not every game may result in a positive value for the host country in terms of revenue-cost relationship (Yıldız and Aydın, 2013).

Community Support

The fact that the positive impacts of the sports economy on the country or destination are quite high is seen in the conducted studies, and therefore, it is necessary to implement policies that

support the sustainable development of the destination (Lee, 2013; Jiang et al., 2021; Martín-González et al., 2021). It is very crucial for local governments, policy makers and businesses to understand local residents' support for tourism development. The success and sustainability of any activity being developed depends on the support of local policy makers (Olya and Gavilyan, 2017; Nunkoo and Gursoy, 2016). In their studies, Gursoy et al., (2017); Kurtzman (2005) indicated that the support and participation of local residents is very important for the sustainable development of the tourism industry. As a result, residents perceive the positive impacts of tourism more effectively than the negative impacts, and this helps to explain their support for tourism development. Therefore, gaining the support of local residents is a key task for managers responsible for tourism planning and development (Jeong et al., 2019).

Method

Research Model

This research, which aims to adapt the "Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community" into Turkish, is a descriptive study to determine the current situation. As the research method, a descriptive survey model in the type of survey was chosen.

The impacts of sports tourism on the region where it is carried out are among the main issues that have recently been discussed in the literature. Although the sub-dimensions of sports tourism, which is a sub-dimension of tourism, have been discussed for many years, it is required to examine in detail the impacts of sports tourism on the people of the region and the support of the people of the region for sports tourism. In this context, it has become possible to examine the impact of sports tourism on the community and the extent to which the local residents support sports tourism thanks to the scale for "Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community" developed by González-García, et al., (2018). This study aims to contribute to the literature by adapting the scale into Turkish. Thus, it is aimed to create a starting point for similar studies to be conducted in the Turkish literature.

Population and Sample

In order to obtain a more cosmopolitan population within the scope of the study, the population of the research consists of 341 individuals living in Eskişehir, Ankara and İzmir provinces. Convenience sampling is based on the principle of selecting the most easily accessible participants on a voluntary basis until a sufficient sample size is provided (Gürbüz and Şahin,

2018). The surveys created on Google Forms were distributed to the participants on digital platforms, and at the same time, face-to-face application was provided with hand-delivered surveys.

For a healthy factor analysis, it is recommended that the number of participants should be between 100 and 200 (Tabachnick, et al., 2007) or a sample in a size of 10 times of the number of items used should be chosen (Kline, 2014). As the sample size increases, better results can be obtained (Büyüköztürk, 2002; Gürbüz and Şahin, 2018; Ural, 2011). In this context, 341 participants are considered to be sufficient for the adaptation study.

Data Collection Tool

It was acted within the framework of the Higher Education Institutions Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Directive. "Scale for Tendency to Support the Development of Sports Tourism" was developed by González-García, et al., (2022) with the aim of determining the respondents' tendency to support sports tourism. It was presented by being added to scale developed previously. KMO value of the scale consisting of 6 factors and 22 questions was determined to be 0.81. It is a 5-point Likert scale as "Strongly Disagree (1), Disagree (2), Neither Agree Nor Disagree (3) Agree (4) and Strongly Agree (5).

Preparation of the Data Collection Tool

Brislin's (1970) translation-back-translation method was taken as a basis for the adaptation of the Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community into Turkish. Firstly, permission was obtained from the researchers who developed the scale in order to adapt the scale into Turkish. Then, the items of the scale were translated into Turkish according to Brislin (1970) by 2 research associates working in the department of English Language and Literature, who are fluent in both Turkish and English and familiar with both cultures, without being aware of each other. After the translations were made, the differences in the translations were resolved by consensus through a study in which the 2 experts who made the translations were brought together. Then, the translated items were converted into a scale format and submitted to the opinion of 7 field experts for their assessment. In this assessment, the comprehensibility and cultural appropriateness of the scale items were reviewed. The Turkish scale obtained as a result of the assessment was translated back into English by 2 research associates working in the department of English Language and Literature who are fluent in both Turkish and English and familiar with both cultures. The retranslated English scale was compared with the original scale and submitted to the opinion of 3 experts for final assessment. After the expert assessments, the final version of the scale was decided and it was made ready to be used in the

research. The final version of the scale on which all the studies were carried out is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Sub-Dimensions of Scale For Residents' Perception And Support About The Impact of Sports Tourism On The Community

Sub-dimensions	Sub-dimensions of Scale and Total Item Number
1-Economic Impacts	3
2-Cultural Impacts	3
3-Political-Administrative Impacts	3
4-Social Impacts	3
5-Environmental Impacts	4
6-Community Support	6
Total:6	22

As seen in Table 1, the 'Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community' covers 6 dimensions in total . They cover totally 22 scale questions as follows: 3 statements for Dimension of Economic Impacts, 3 statements for Dimension of Cultural Impacts, 3 statements for Dimension of Political-Administrative Impact, 3 statements for Dimension of Social Impacts, 4 statements for Dimension of Environmental Impacts and 6 statements for Dimension of Social Support.

Data Analysis

SPSS 26 and Amos 21 package programs were used to analyze the data obtained from the research. In the interpretation of the data, reliability analysis was used to determine percentage (%), frequency as well as Cronbach's alpha values for the information about the participants, and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used in order to reveal the fact that whether the scale is compatible with our language.

Demographic Findings

The demographic characteristics of the research participants were arranged and given in Table 2.

Table 2

Participant Demographics

Gender	n	F(%)
Female	206	60.4
Male	135	39.6
Total	341	100%
Marital Status	n	F(%)

Married	19	5.6%
Single	322	94.4%
Total	341	100%
Age	n	F(%)
18-22	167	49%
23-27	131	38.4%
28-32	26	7.6%
33 and Above	17	5%
Total	341	100%
Education Status	n	F(%)
High School and Lower Degree	20	5.9%
Associate's Degree/Bachelor's	284	83.3%
Master's Degree	37	10.9%
Total	341	100%
Monthly Average Household Income	n	F(%)
4000TL ve Below	19	5.6%
4001-6000 TL	17	5%
6001-8000 TL	11	3.2%
8001-10000TL	124	36.4
10000TL and Above	170	49.9%
Total	341	100%

In the overall survey conducted, we see that individuals (60.4), 206 males participated in the survey with a higher rate. On the other hand, we can say that 135 female individuals (39,6) participated.

When the marital status of the individuals participating in the survey is analyzed, it is seen that 322 of the participants (94.4) in general are single, and the remaining 19 people (5.6) were married.

Due to the fact that the survey was mostly applied in provinces with a high youth population, we see that 167 people (49) are between the ages of 18-22. Considering the age groups of the participants in general, it was determined that 131 people (38.4) were between the ages of 23-27; 26 people (7.6) were between the ages of 28-32 and 17 people (5) were 33 years and above.

Due to the fact that the survey was conducted in Eskişehir, Ankara and İzmir provinces and the literacy level of the people living in these provinces was high, it was determined that 284 people (83.3) had Associate's Degree/Bachelor's Degree and 37 people (10.9) had Master's Degree, and it is seen in Table 2 that 20 people marked high school and lower education level.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) technique is used as an indicator of whether the predetermined relationship patterns are confirmed or not. In this context, CFA is used to test and assess the structure validity in the adaptation studies of a measurement tool with a predetermined

structure to another culture. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) should be used when the results of confirmatory factor analysis do not have a significant value (Hair, et al., 2010). Accordingly, CFA was conducted to examine the fit of the structure of the scale for residents' perception and support about the impact of sports tourism on the community. With this analysis, evidence was obtained to assess the fact that whether the structure of the scale for residents' perception and support about the impact of sports tourism on the community was confirmed and to assess the structure validity. In the study, the analysis was made by collecting data from 341 participants for confirmatory factor analysis. The demographic characteristics of the participants are presented in Table 1. It was observed that the data were normally distributed and SPSS AMOS 21 (Analysis of Moment Structures) analysis program was used. The factorial model obtained by confirmatory factor analysis technique and the path diagram of the factor-item relationship are shown in Figure 1 below.

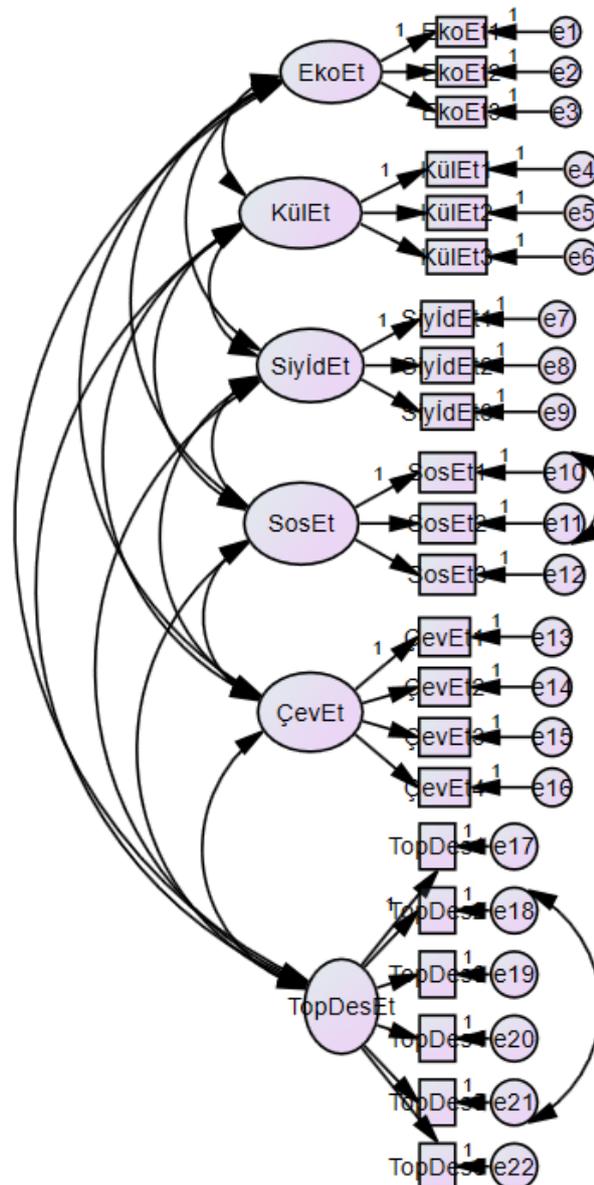


Figure 1

Path Diagram of Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community

In this study, modifications were made to the questions of some dimensions. The values before and after the modifications are given in Table 3 below. The values considered in the CFA analysis are χ^2/sd (CMIN/DF), RMSEA, CFI, GFI and IFI values (Ye at al., 2014 cited in Hu and Bentler, 1999).

Table 3

Confirmatory Factor Analysis Results of Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community (STTÜEİBSAD)

FIT INDEXES	STTÜEİBSAD Scale Values Before Modification	STTÜEİBSAD Scale Values After Modification
X²/sd	2.898	2.650
RMSEA	,077	,072
CFI	,913	,925
GFI	,864	,875
IFI	,914	,926

Table 4

Acceptable Goodness-of-Fit Ranges of the Structural Equation Model

FIT INDEXES	Good Fit	Acceptable Fit Value Ranges
x²/sd	$x^2/sd \leq 3$	$x^2/sd \leq 5$
RMSEA	$0 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.05$	$0.05 \leq RMSEA \leq 0.08$
CFI	$0.90 \leq CFI \leq 1.0$	$0.90 \leq CFI \leq 0.97$
GFI	$0.90 \leq GFI \leq 1.00$	$0.85 \leq GFI \leq 0.99$
IFI	$0.95 \leq IFI \leq 1$	$0.90 \leq IFI \leq 0.95$

Source:Ye at al., 2014 akt: Hu and Bentler, 1999.

As a result of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), when goodness of fit values of the model were analyzed, the following values were found: χ^2/sd : 2.650, RMSEA: ,072, CFI: ,925, GFI: ,875 IFI: ,926. It is seen that these values are very close to the limits accepted in the literature (Hu and Bantler, 1999). When the modification indices were examined, it was found that many values were between acceptable fit values, but a modification was made between e10 and e11 as well as between e18 and 21 in order to provide a better fit. The fit values before and after the modification process are shown in Table 3. In addition, acceptable goodness of fit ranges are also given in Table 3.

Table 3 shows the fit values obtained from the CFA results. When the value in Table 3 is compared with the acceptance levels explained in Table 4, it is concluded that χ^2/df (CMIN/DF) values show good fit for CFA and other values are at acceptable fit level. In this context, since the results showed an acceptable significance, CFA analysis was sufficient, and exploratory factor analysis was not required (Hair, et al., 2010). In summary, it is possible to state that the scale was validated by showing fitness with the CFA results. This situation also constitutes evidence for the structural validity of the adaptation of the scale to Turkish culture.

Finding Reliability of Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community

In scale development and adaptation studies, the reliability of the scale should be examined after validity analysis. The reliability of the scale for residents' perception and support about the impact of sports tourism on the community was examined by calculating the internal consistency coefficients. Internal consistency is interpreted with the help of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient (DeVellis, 2003). The fact that whether the statements in the scale are in a consistent relationship and whether they measure the same structure can be determined by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient (Yaşlıoğlu, 2017). Generally, it is stated in the literature that the Cronbach's Alpha value of a research should be 0.7 and above (Yaşlıoğlu, 2017; Karakoç and Dönmez, 2014). Pai and Chary (2013) state that Cronbach's Alpha coefficient should be higher than 0.6 for scale reliability. Table 3 shows the Cronbach's Alpha values of the Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community.

Table 5
Cronbach's Alpha Values of the Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community.

Dimensions	Cronbach's Alpha Value	N (Item Number)
1-Economic Impacts	,835	3
2-Cultural Impacts	,793	3
3-Political-Administrative Impacts	,898	3
4-Social Impacts	,700	3
5-Environmental	,891	4
6-Community Scale	,913	6
Scale Total	,874	22

Table 5 shows the Cronbach's alpha values of the scale dimensions and the overall scale. It is seen that the dimension of economic impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.835, the dimension of cultural impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.793, the dimension of political-administrative impacts

with 3 items has a value of 0.898, the dimension of social impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.700, the dimension environmental impacts with 4 items has a value of 0.891 and the dimension of community support with 6 items has a value of 0.913.

In addition to the dimensions, the Cronbach's Alpha value of the scale calculated as a whole is 0.874. In line with these values, it is understood that the Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community shows internal consistency with reliability analysis and it has high reliability.

Scale Interpretation

The Turkish adapted form of the Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community has a 6-factor structure consisting of 22 items as a result of the analyses, and the response options to be given to the scale items are 5-point Likert type as "Strongly Disagree (1), Disagree (2), Neither Agree Nor Disagree (3) Agree (4) and Strongly Agree (5). There are no items to be scored reversely in the scale. The total scores to be obtained from the scale will be calculated on the basis of dimensions, and the lowest score on the basis of the first 4 dimensions will be 3, and the highest score will be 15. The lowest score of 4 and the highest score of 20 can be obtained from the Environmental Impacts dimension. Accordingly, when assessing the scale scores, it should be interpreted that the as the scores of the individuals increase, the impacts and support rates in the relevant dimension also increases, or as the scores decrease, the impacts and support rates also decrease.

Discussion and Conclusion

In this study, it was aimed to adapt the "Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community" to Turkish language and culture. In the adaptation process; linguistic equivalence was first ensured, and content validity was calculated, and structure validity analyzes were performed. Validity-reliability and confirmatory factor analyses were used within the scope of validity, and the process was completed by utilizing internal consistency reliability for reliability. As a result of the analyses, when the limits of the factor loadings and the predicted fit indices were taken into consideration, it was seen that the structural pattern and the measurement model gave an acceptable level of fit in general terms, and that the Turkish and original factor structure of the scale matched. The Cronbach's Alpha value of the scale was calculated as 0.874 and this value was higher than the original version. This shows that internal consistency is high. The consistency of the scale items with each other indicates the reliability in terms of internal consistency, and it is seen that the scale meets this condition. In short, it can be

said that the "Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community" is a valid and reliable measurement tool for Turkish language and culture with a structure consisting of 22 items and a 6-dimension that emerged as a result of the validity and reliability analyses.

When the number of participants of a study randomly conducted by González-García, et al., (2022) on 607 people residing on the island of Gran Canaria was considered, it was revealed that the study included individuals between the ages of 18-36 and 50.5% of these individuals were male and 49.5% of them were female. Among the questions asked in the study, when asked whether they participated in sports activities, while 67% of the sample reported that they did any sports activities, 33% of them reported that they did not do any sports activities. In terms of education status, totally 42.8% of them had a university education. Totally 38.5% of them indicated that they completed secondary education and totally 16.2% of the respondents indicated that they had only primary education and only 2.3% of them indicated that they had no education at all. Considering the income level of the sample, just over half of the respondents (57.8%) indicated that their annual family income was below 12.000 Euros. While approximately 23.5% of the participants indicated that their income was between 12.001 and 18.000, 18.7% of the respondents indicated that their annual income was above 18.001.

In this study; when the surveys applied to 341 people living in Eskişehir, Ankara and İzmir provinces were considered, it was seen that it was conducted on a similar sample in terms of age and gender variables. When the monthly household income variable was considered, it was revealed with the analyses that the monthly income of the participants in the sample of the study conducted by González-García, et al., (2022) was higher than the monthly household income of the sample of the study adapted into our language. In terms of education status, it was revealed that the study adapted into our language had a higher literacy level than the participants in the study conducted by González-García, et al., (2022).

Considering the Cronbach's alpha values of the study conducted by González-García, et al., (2022) it is seen on the basis of dimensions that the dimension of economic impacts has a value of 0.79, the dimension of cultural impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.74, the dimension of political-administrative impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.81, the dimension of social impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.78, the dimension environmental impacts with 4 items has a value of 0.85 and the dimension of community support with 6 items has a value of 0.86. In addition to the dimensions, the Cronbach's Alpha value of the scale calculated as a whole is 0.81. In line with these values, it is understood that the Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of

Sports Tourism on the Community shows internal consistency with reliability analysis and it has high reliability. In the study adapted into our language, it is seen that the dimension of economic impacts has a value of 0.835, the dimension of cultural impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.793, the dimension of political-administrative impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.898, the dimension of social impacts with 3 items has a value of 0.700, the dimension environmental impacts with 4 items has a value of 0.891 and the dimension of community support with 6 items has a value of 0.913. In addition to the dimensions, the Cronbach's Alpha value of the scale calculated as a whole is 0.874.

In summary, in the study conducted by González-García, et al., (2022) in order to reveal the impacts of sports tourism on the people living on the island of Gran Canaria and the support of the people of the region for sports tourism, the scale which was explained in 6 dimensions and 22 questions remained as 6 dimensions and 22 questions when adapted to Turkish language and culture, however, it was revealed that the social dimension had a lower value than the other values due to the impacts caused by both the customs and traditions and the fact that the understanding of hospitality in our country is visibly high as well as in terms of the content of the questions asked. Except for this data, when the data obtained from all other analyses are examined, it is revealed that mostly the values of the study conducted in our country are higher and the study is compatible with Turkish culture.

The dimension of economic impacts which is the first dimension of the measurement tool includes questions to be asked to individuals participating in sports tourism in order to determine what the economic impacts of sports tourism are on the region where it is carried out. The dimension of cultural impacts which is the second dimension includes questions to be asked to individuals participating in sports tourism in order to determine what the cultural impacts of sports tourism are on the region where it is carried out. The dimension of political-administrative impacts which is the third dimension of the adapted scale includes questions to be asked to individuals participating in sports tourism in order to determine the extent to which sports tourism is supported by political and administrative administrations in the region where it is carried out. The dimension of social impacts which is the fourth dimension includes questions to be asked to individuals participating in sports tourism in order to determine what the social impacts of sports tourism are on the region where it is carried out. The dimension of environmental impacts which is the fifth dimension includes questions to be asked to individuals participating in sports tourism in order to determine what the environmental impacts of sports tourism are on the region where it is carried out. The dimension of community support which is the sixth and the last dimension includes questions to be asked to individuals participating in sports tourism in order to determine the support

of local residents to sports tourism. With these dimensions, the measurement tool can be considered as an important tool that local governments and organization producers can use to reveal the views and opinions of the local residents as well as the destination where sports tourism is carried out, and it provides guidelines.

Considering all these criteria, appropriate structure reliability values were obtained in all dimensions of the scale. The findings obtained as a result of the analyses revealed that the residents' perception and support about the impact of sports tourism on the community has a multidimensional structure. As a result, the Scale for Residents' Perception and Support about the Impact of Sports Tourism on the Community has proven to be a valid and reliable measurement tool and the aim of the research has been achieved.

Ethics Committee Permission Information

Ethics evaluation committee: Eskisehir Technical University Ethics Committee

Date of ethics assessment document: 08.12.2022

Issue number of the ethics evaluation document: 16/9

Statement of Researchers' Contribution Rates

Both authors contributed equally at all stages of the research.

Conflict Statement

The authors do not have a conflict statement regarding the research.

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