Towards a public policy of hosting sports events: The case of Geneva, Switzerland

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Aim of paper and research questions
The aim of this paper is to determine:

- Which actors should be included as part of the political-administrative arrangement (PAA) when setting up a sport events hosting public policy in a city;
- If the political-administrative arrangement (PAA) should be differentiated regarding the size (L or M/S) and the type (road or sport infrastructure) of sport events.

Literature review
Many studies have been conducted on the impacts of sport events on a host city, which usually focus on economic, social, environmental and destination image impacts (Chalip, 2004; 2006; Gratton & Henry, 2001; Van den Berg, 2000). There is little research done on sport events hosting policies (Chappelet, 2006; Leopkey & Mutter, 2009), and no research has specifically discussed which public actors must be involved in such public policies. Research in public administration (Knoepfel et al., 2007) provides an interesting model to explore the actors network such a public policy should involve.

Research design and data analysis
The research was conducted through documents analysis (official documents, newspaper articles, websites), interviews and questionnaires filled in by:

1. Political authorities;
2. Sport events organisers, with events of different sizes (L, M, S) and types (road and sport infrastructure events).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport events</th>
<th>Road Events</th>
<th>Sport Infrastructure Events</th>
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<tr>
<td>Size L</td>
<td>Tour de Romandie</td>
<td>CHI-W (Equestrian)</td>
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<td>(Cycling)</td>
<td>Davis Cup (Tennis)</td>
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<td>Course de l’Escalade (Road Race)</td>
<td>Bol d’Or (Boccia)</td>
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<td>Size M/S</td>
<td>Genève Marathon</td>
<td>AtletiCAGenève (Athletics)</td>
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<td>(Road Race)</td>
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<td>Triathlon de Genève (Triathlon)</td>
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Results
As a result of this research, we can define the political-administrative arrangement (PAA) that should be shaped for a sport events hosting public policy in a city. It should include the following elements:
1. Public actors representing both authorities’ objectives and event organiser’s requirements;
2. Public actors representing various government levels and domains (horizontal and vertical coordination);
3. Ability to be shaped according the size of the event (L vs M/S) and the type of events (road or infrastructure events).

Discussion and conclusion
This paper provides effective insights on the public actors that should be included in the political-administrative arrangement (PAA) when setting up a sport events hosting public policy in a city. As Geneva is an international city, comparisons with cities that have strong policies in place, like Lausanne, Melbourne, Chicago, Rotterdam or Copenhagen would provide interesting knowledge. Further research is needed.

References