

## THE IMPORTANCE OF MAJOR SPORTING EVENT LEGACIES FOR HOST CITIES RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE: AN EXAMPLE OF THE TOUR DE TAIWAN

Shang-Chun Ma<sup>1</sup> Shang-Min Ma<sup>2</sup> Chung-Yu Shu<sup>3</sup> Kuan-Ting Chen<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,3,4</sup>Institute of Physical Education, Health & Leisure Studies, National Cheng Kung University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Recreational Sport and Health Promotion, National Pingtung University of Science & Technology  
[mshangch@mail.ncku.edu.tw](mailto:mshangch@mail.ncku.edu.tw)

The staging of sporting events directly affects the quality of life of the residents living in the host communities (Deccio & Baloglu, 2002; Gursoy & Kendall, 2006). Large-scale sporting events trigger a wide variety of short- and long-term, positive, and negative impacts, which lead to expected or unexpected outcomes. If sustained, these outcomes become legacies. However, academia and the public sector have thus far been mostly interested in the economic and tourism impacts of mega-events (e.g., the Olympic Games, the World Cup) (Carlsen, Ali-Knight, & Robertson, 2007; McPherson & Flinn, 2008). This trend is indicative of the generally held belief that hosting such sporting events is hugely beneficial (Andranovich, Burbank, & Heying, 2001; Desbordes, 2007). Furthermore, the type of intangible impacts and legacy outcomes has been largely neglected (Mason & Beaumont-Kerridge, 2004; Berridge, 2012). Thus, it is unclear whether small events actually affect the overall wellbeing of the local community and whether legacy outcomes are important for these residents' quality of life, especially when examined in terms of intangible legacies. The present study targets the Tour de Taiwan because it is a unique sporting event that is annually staged across Taiwan (since 1978), in major cities over one week. The event will be restaged in host cities in the future. It is timely for this research to examine the legacy outcomes of a sporting event with such a long history because an evaluation of an event, as urged by Wood and Thomas (2006), should include the key objectives regarding "what an event is worth to society, to its owners, and to all stakeholders." As Balduck et al. (2011) observed, a major event of this kind might have only a limited effect on time and a small impact on each host city. Compared to the tangible structures usually left over from sporting events at host destinations, nothing tangible remains after the closure of the event. While much is known about the perceived economic and social impact of cycling race such as Tour de France (Balduck et al., 2011; Bull & Lovell, 2007; Desbordes, 2007; Ma et al., 2012; Smith, 2009), no other study to date has attempted to provide a comprehensive understanding of these long-term and net legacy benefits and costs, which can be used

to justify public investment in such a major sporting event. Clearly then, this research is vital. This study: (1) examines the importance of the various legacy outcomes for the host resident quality of life and expectation level to be matched across host destinations; and (2) facilitates a strategic approach for sustainable development of host destinations from these events.

Questionnaire survey (postal survey) as well as purposive sampling will be employed to collect the data. In order to minimize sampling error to an acceptable level, the target sample was estimated at between 1000 and 1,500. It will be also decided to minimize bias through a careful selection of locations where communities hosted the event for many times. The questionnaire was initially designed by referring to the research of Ma et al. (2012), Berridge (2012), and Karadakis and Kaplanidou (2012). The items included questions related to the expected intangible aspects of the Tour de Taiwan and the perceived importance of events legacy outcomes for residents' quality of life. Questions related to overall quality of life were asked to gauge the views of the participants. Some essential questions (event behaviors) assessing the extent to which the organizers and sponsors have been successful in promoting the message are considered to be important and thus included. A series of statistical techniques will be used, including descriptive analysis, one-sample t-tests, an independent samples t-test, ANOVA, and stepwise multiple regression. In theory, findings from this study will aid to confirm the influences of intangible legacy outcomes on host destinations. In practice, it can serve as a baseline to justify the use of taxpayers' money. (The results are not yet available at the time of abstract submission. The author guarantees that the results will be presented at the conference). Note: This research was, in part, supported by the Ministry of Education, Taiwan, R.O.C. The Aim for the Top University Project to the National Cheng Kung University (NCKU).

### References

- Balduck, A., Maes, M., & Buelens, M. (2011). The social impact of the Tour de France: comparisons of residents' pre- and post-event perceptions. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 11 (2), 91–113.
- Berridge, G. (2012). The promotion of cycling in London: the impact of the 2007 Tour de France Grand Depart on the image and provision of cycling in the capital. *Journal of Sport and Tourism*, 17(1), 43-61.
- Karadakis, K., & Kaplanidou, K. (2012). Legacy perceptions among host and non-host Olympic Games residents: a longitudinal study of the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 12(3), 243-264.
- Ma, S.C., Ma, S.M., & Liao, Y.C. (2012). Host Residents' Reactions to the Staging of the Tour de Taiwan 2012: Comparisons of Pre- and Post-event (50-51). The 20th Conference of the European Association for Sport Management (EASM), Aalborg, Denmark.