

***Prospects on Social Impacts and Legacy of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022*****آفاق التأثيرات و الميراث الاجتماعي لألعاب البحر الأبيض المتوسط وهران 2022**

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**ملخص:**

من المعروف أن الأحداث الرياضية واسعة النطاق تولد موروثات قصيرة وطويلة المدى. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد الآثار الاجتماعية المحتملة من تنظيم ألعاب البحر الأبيض المتوسط وهران 2022 من أجل تحسين آثارها الإيجابية و تقليص الآثار السلبية مقدماً. قمنا بتوجيه استبيان إلى 79 خبيراً في الرياضة بإتباع نموذج (Kim, W. & al., 2014). تشكل النتائج الرئيسية في تحديد الآثار الاجتماعية الإيجابية والسلبية المحتملة وتقييمها من خلال تطبيق متغيرين إحصائيين. كلمات مفتاحية: الميراث الأولي الاجتماعي, التأثيرات الاجتماعية: ألعاب البحر المتوسط.

**Abstract:**

Large-scale sport events are known to generate short and long lasting legacies. The purpose of this investigation is to prospect on the potential social impacts of the organization of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022 in order to optimize their positive and negatives effects in advance. We had directed a survey to 79 sport experts following the model of (Kim, W. & al, 2014). The main findings were the identification of the potential positive and negative social impacts and their assessments through statistical variables.

**Keywords:** Social Olympic legacy; social impacts; Mediterranean Games.

## Introduction:

Large-scale sport events like the Olympic Games, the Mediterranean Games, FIFA World Cup ... etc, are famous for delivering lasting moral and physical legacies of multiple aspects including social impacts and legacies.

In this paper we prospect on the potential social impacts that might result from hosting the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022 and discuss their positive and negative effects.

To this purpose, we have originated the following problematic:

**"What are the potential social impacts of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022?"**

And we have presented the following hypothesis:

**"The Mediterranean Games Oran 2022 can result into both positive and negatives short and long-lasting impacts"**

We had utilized the large-scale sport events impacts model of (Kim, W. & al; 2014) to identify the potential impacts and submitted a survey to a panel of 79 sport experts in order to assess the impacts through statistical variables.

The purpose of our study is to be able to identify these impacts and measure them before the games are held in order to optimize them through the maximization of the positive impacts and to prolong them over time and on the other hand to minimize the negative impacts and circle in the short term.

## 1 - Social legacy of sport and Olympics:

Since the ancient Games that took place in Olympia, Greece; large-scale sport events had always been more than sporting festivals, but featured other cultural dimensions besides of athletics; namely: art, music and poetry.

When the Olympic Games were renewed in 1896, a similar approach was adopted by generating a multidiscipline legacy that would lead to lasting changes for host cities, the legacy is seen as a long term reward of all the efforts and time that were spent to organize and host the sporting event.

a sport event legacy is defined as: *"Irrespective of the time of production and space, legacy is all planned and unplanned, positive and negative, tangible and intangible structures created for and by a sport event that remain longer than the event itself."* (Preuss, H. 2007).

Large-scale sport events are famous for delivering lasting moral and physical legacies which enhance the image, infrastructure and economy of the region including considerable social impacts within the hosting community.

### 1-1- Typologies of sport and Olympic legacies:

The very first investigations on sport events legacies of the 1990s emphasized mostly on economic and infrastructural impacts. Posteriorly, in the 2000s, definitions have evolved to include social, environmental and political impacts.<sup>1</sup> *"Creating sustainable legacies is a fundamental commitment of the Olympic Movement. Every city that hosts the Olympic Games becomes a temporary steward of the Olympic Movement. It is a great responsibility. It is also a great opportunity. Host cities capture worldwide attention. Each has a once-in-a-lifetime chance to showcase the celebration of the human spirit. And each creates a unique set of environmental, social and economic legacies that can change a community, a region, and a nation forever."* (Rogge, J., IOC President; 2012).

The table below presents the typologies of sport events legacies:

**Title: Types of sport events legacies**

| Types of sport events legacies |                                        |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1                              | Sport legacy                           |
| 2                              | Economic legacy                        |
| 3                              | Urban & infrastructure Social legacies |
| 4                              | Social legacy                          |
| 5                              | Environment & sustainability legacy    |
| 6                              | Political & image branding legacies    |
| 7                              | Tourism legacy                         |
| 8                              | Sport tourism legacy                   |

**Source: IOC; (2012) & Preuss, H.; (2015); adapted**

As it has been presented in the previous table, the social legacy is considered as a main legacy of sporting events that cannot be denied, confirmed by the highest Olympic body in the world (the international committee IOC) and by several authors such as Preuss, H.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC)<sup>2</sup> and the author (Preuss, H; 2015)<sup>3</sup> both presented a typology of the diversified sport events legacy. Those legacies can result into positive, negative, short or/and long duration impacts.

### 1-2- Exploring the social legacy of Olympics:

The sport and Olympic movement promotes the social dimensions that include culture, education, friendship, solidarity, etc. Organizing large-scale sport events presents a potential to promote and institute a positive social legacy that permits to inculcate those dimensions within the communities and reject social ills and discrimination.

On the other hand, most of sport events include cultural programs that aim for social inclusion of local citizens allowing them to exhibit their culture, identity and sense of belonging when getting in touch with foreign visitors and sport tourists.

During the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, the organizing committee provided several cultural programs that led to enormous social and culture worldwide sharing of South Korea.

Likewise, the summer Olympic Games of Sydney 2000 organized an arts festival “The Harbor of Life” that demonstrated the indigenous heritage and the multicultural Australian society; also, the festival showcased Australian artists of multiple disciplines and impacted their fame on the long term.

Additionally, both the Beijing organizing committee of the 2008 Olympics and the London organizing committee of the 2012 Olympics initiated Olympic education programs that implicated schools into the promotion of Olympic education by including it within scholar curriculums.<sup>4</sup>

## 2 - The Mediterranean Games Oran 2022

### 2-1- Overview on the mediterranean Games:

The Mediterranean Games are one of the regional games that are approved and supported by the Olympic movement. These regional games are less demanding in terms of financial and logistic solvency than the Olympic Games, thus, they bring opportunities to less developed countries to host sport events and identify as a sporting nation within their regions.

On the other hand, they permit the participation in non Olympic sport disciplines, which allow visibility and ambition to become one day an Olympic sport discipline. They are also great opportunity and communication tool to the less advantaged athletes living in underdeveloped countries to be known and recognized by the international Olympic and sport movement and who cannot have access to Olympic qualifications due to lack of means<sup>5</sup>.

The Mediterranean Games (MG) are multisport competitions sport event under the aegis of the International Committee of the Mediterranean Games (ICMG) and recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). They are organized every four years since 1951 between the countries of the Mediterranean basin. The (MG) are defined by the ICMG charter as following:

*“The Mediterranean Games are competitions between the athletes of the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) of the Mediterranean Basin, in individual or team events. They bring together the athletes of the respective NOCs, whose entries have been accepted by the ICMG, in conformity with the Olympic Charter, and who compete under the technical regulations of the ICMG established with the agreement of the International Sports Federations concerned.”*(ICMG Charter, 2019)

## 2-2- The bid for hosting the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022:

Algeria has shown interest in sport in general and in participation and organizing sporting events since colonization. Indeed, before the revolution, Algeria always wanted to apply to participate in major sports games and in particular the Olympic Games. However, at the time of colonization, the international sports participation of the colonized countries was perceived by the colonizer as a tool for internationalization of the independence cause. To this end, Algeria has been deprived of several sport participations.

Only thirteen years after its independence, Algeria has shown its great sportsmanship by organizing the Mediterranean Games of Algiers in 1975; which were a great success.

On July 31, 2014, the city of Oran, submitted its bid to the ICMG to organize the 19<sup>th</sup> edition of the MG, the candidacy is the result of a governmental ambition to host the games with the purpose of promoting sport and Olympics within the region and community and also to assert and identify the city of Oran as a sporting, tourist and economic destination within the Mediterranean Basin.

All the distinguished authorities of the country and the city were committed to promoting and supporting the candidacy; the National Olympic Committee (COA), highlighted in a letter<sup>6</sup> that was addressed to the ICMG the traditions and long experience of the country in organizing major sporting events recalling the Mediterranean Games of Algiers in 1975 which were a great success, and evoked that the country has a legendary sense of sports and Olympics.

Another letter was sent to the ICMG by the People's Assembly of the city affirming that the assembly gives complete support and entire availability to ensure the success of the Games. Besides, the letter<sup>1</sup> highlights the city's vocation to be a tourism and sports metropolis that has acquired over time important infrastructure of international standards ready to host several games.

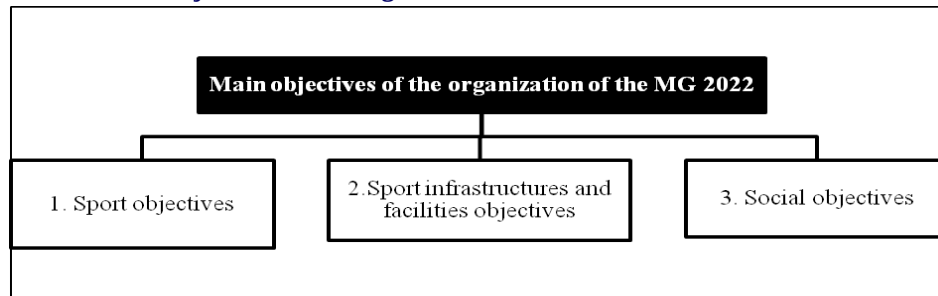
The public authorities of the country have declared their prospects of making Oran a Mediterranean model in terms of integrated waste management, and also enhance the tourism potential of the city, which is expecting 14 million summer visitors. Oran is already recognized as a business tourism city as dozens of infrastructures were implemented in the

course of the last years in response to the various development programs initiated by the state in order to make Oran a pole of economic, industrial, cultural and social influence.

The General Assembly of the ICMG gathered on August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015 in the city of Pescara in Italy at the Exhibition Palace and elected the city of Oran as host of the 19<sup>th</sup> edition of the 2021 Mediterranean Games (MG- 2021) according to the program of the Ordinary General Assembly of the ICMG.

The objectives of the candidacy of the country and more precisely the city of Oran to host and organize the games are different in their aspects; we note three main objectives as follows in the figure below:

**Title: The main objectives of the organization of the Mediterranean Games, Oran, 2022**



**Source: Master Plan MG-Oran, 2015**

#### **a- The sport objectives:**

They constitute the strategic axis of the Mediterranean Games. The city of Oran is a Mediterranean city that engaged for more than a decade ago into a modernization process. Sport participation of the population is considered to be an indicator of development, as such; active participation of citizens and athletes in the organization of a large scale sporting event similar to the MG and drawing sport achievements will allow it to consolidate its position and prospects. The Master Plan of the candidacy defined the following sport objectives<sup>7</sup>:

- Organize innovative Games, transparently and with maximum participation.
- Guarantee maximum participation with high-level athletes from the top national teams.
- Ensure that the new sports facilities are sustainable and adaptable to the needs of practicing sports in Oran (in the long term in line with the needs of the community).
- Encourage quality sports practices through implementation of healthy sports habits.

#### **b- Sport infrastructures and facilities objectives:**

The philosophy behind the development and construction of sports facilities necessary for the organization of the games is not limited to covering the needs of the event. In fact, these facilities will become an enclave for high-level sports; it will permit the improvement of general sports services for citizens as well, including health and wellness areas. It is important to mention that the development and construction of sports infrastructure for the organization of sport events constitute one of the most important aspects of the Olympic legacy<sup>8</sup> Indeed, hosting the games will allow the city the opportunity to obtain financial support from public authorities, international sport instances (IOC, ICMG, International Sport Federations, etc.) and private sector to build and develop sport facilities that will be beneficial to the community in the future.

#### **c- Social objectives:**

The social objectives go beyond accomplishment in competitive sport and aim to convey a culture of physical practice and healthy lifestyle that is adopted in the daily lives of citizens;

namely: increase the community's sport practices and popular inclusion of citizens of the city of Oran and Algeria to support and be part of the Games.

Furthermore, the social objectives include the modernization of the city in the fields of transport, town planning and improvement of infrastructures, and finally make Oran known to the youth of the Mediterranean area.

### 2-3- Oran, a city of sports:

The city of Oran was one of the first cities of the African continent and in the Arab world to house sport within its lands<sup>9</sup>; indeed, it had been headquarter for many sports clubs and associations. In 1897, the city witnessed the birth of the first African and Arab football club, the Athletic Freedom Club of Oran (CALO), it was the first multi sports club in the African continent.

the city covers multiple and diversified disciplines, and represents a very important sports pole at national and international level<sup>10</sup>, the various sports facilities available in the city reflect its history in the matter, among them: Oran Olympic Complex, Ahmed-Zabana stadium, Habib-Bouakeul stadium, Hamou-Boutlélis Sports Palace, tennis courts, race tracks and Olympic swimming pools.<sup>11</sup>

The Mouloudia Oran Club is the dean of the clubs in the city, as it is the winner of many titles at the national and international levels. The team's stadium is Ahmed Zabana Stadium, which can seat 45,000 spectators. The other big club in the city is the Oran Association, and its stadium is the Habib Stadium, with a capacity of 20,000 spectators.

The city is also famous for its individual sports, as many sportsmen from Oran have emerged among the local and international champions such as the swimmer Mr. Salim ILES, who has won many Arab and international medals and he is the president of the Organizing Committee of the MG-Oran-2022.

The table below presents the city of Oran's athletes' international prize-list in sports and Olympics:

**Title: Athletes of Oran's international prize-list in sport and Olympics**

| Athletes of Oran's prize-list in sport and Olympics |                                      |                                   |                                       |                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Athletics                                           | Mediterranean Games                  | 1975                              | Boualem RAHOU                         | 1 <sup>st</sup> gold medal for Algeria |
| Boxing                                              | Olympic Games Los Angeles            | 1984                              | Mustapha MOUSSA                       | Bronze medal                           |
|                                                     | African Games                        | 1983                              | Mustapha MOUSSA<br>Mohamed Boudchiche | Gold medal<br>Gold medal               |
|                                                     |                                      | 1987                              | Mustapha MOUSSA<br>Mohamed Boudchiche | Silver medal<br>Silver medal           |
|                                                     | Mediterranean Games                  | 1983                              | Mustapha MOUSSA<br>Mohamed Boudchiche | Gold medal<br>Gold medal               |
|                                                     | Arab Games                           | 1985                              | Mustapha MOUSSA<br>Mohamed Boudchiche | Gold medal<br>Silver medal             |
|                                                     | Football                             | Arab cup of national cups winners | 1997                                  | MCO club                               |
| 1998                                                |                                      |                                   |                                       |                                        |
| Arab Super Cup                                      |                                      | 1997                              |                                       |                                        |
|                                                     |                                      | 1998                              |                                       |                                        |
| North African Championship                          |                                      | 1931                              | CDJ Oran                              | Winner                                 |
|                                                     |                                      | 1933                              |                                       |                                        |
|                                                     |                                      | 1934                              |                                       |                                        |
|                                                     |                                      | 1935                              |                                       |                                        |
| North African Championship                          |                                      | 1921                              | ASMO club                             | Winner                                 |
|                                                     |                                      | 1931                              | CDJ club                              | Winner                                 |
|                                                     | 1936                                 | GCO club                          | Winner                                |                                        |
| Handball                                            | African Cup of National Cups Winners | 1987                              | MCO club                              | Winner                                 |
|                                                     | Arab Championships of Champion Clubs | 1983                              | MCO club                              | Winner                                 |
|                                                     |                                      | 1984                              |                                       |                                        |
|                                                     |                                      | 1988                              |                                       |                                        |
|                                                     | African Championship                 | 1998                              | Salim ILES                            | Gold medal                             |
|                                                     |                                      | 2002                              |                                       | Gold medal                             |
|                                                     |                                      | 2004                              |                                       | Gold medal                             |

|          |               |      |            |                                  |
|----------|---------------|------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Swimming | African Games | 2006 | Salim ILES | Gold medal & Silver medal        |
|          |               | 1999 |            | 2 Gold medals<br>2 Silver medals |
|          |               | 2003 |            | 3 Gold medals                    |
|          |               | 2007 |            | 2 Gold medals<br>1 Silver medal  |
|          | Arab Games    | 2004 | Salim ILES | 4 Gold medals                    |

Source: Wikipedia, 2020.

### 3- Prospects on the social impacts and legacy of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022:

#### 3-1- Identification of the Social Impacts:

The authors Kim, W. & al, (2014)<sup>12</sup> generated a general model constituted of several items of multidisciplinary large-scale sport events impacts.

The model included a total of 7 items constituting the social impacts (4 items for positive impacts and 3 items for negative impacts), they were derived to a total of 23 sub-items as presented in the table below:

**Title: Identification of the social impacts of large-scale sport events**

Positive and negative social impacts of large-scale sport events (Kim, W. & al (2014)

| Positive impacts |                                            |           |                                                                          | Negative impacts |                  |           |                                                                     |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Items            |                                            | Sub-items |                                                                          | Items            |                  | Sub-items |                                                                     |
| 1                | Community consolidations                   | 1         | Enhance social unity of the community                                    | 5                | Social conflicts | 13        | Local residents are not the primary focus of the event organization |
|                  |                                            | 2         | Increase the sense of belonging to the community                         |                  |                  | 14        | Disrupt the lives of local residents                                |
| 2                | Socio-cultural exchange                    | 3         | Increase number of cultural events                                       |                  |                  | 15        | Conflicts and antagonism between local residents and visitors       |
|                  |                                            | 4         | Improve tolerance to visitor cultures                                    |                  |                  | 16        | Road closures and disruptions                                       |
|                  |                                            | 5         | Motivate the preservation of the local culture                           | 6                | Traffic problems | 17        | Difficulties to find parking                                        |
|                  |                                            | 6         | Increase interest in international sporting events                       |                  |                  | 18        | Difficulties using the public transportation                        |
| 3                | Community visibility and image enhancement | 7         | Improve the visibility of the city of Oran on the international scale    |                  |                  | 19        | Damage the roads following traffic jams                             |
|                  |                                            | 8         | Improve the media visibility of the city                                 | 7                | Security risks   | 20        | Increase crime                                                      |
|                  |                                            | 9         | Promote a good image on the organization of sports events in the country |                  |                  | 21        | Increase risk of terrorism                                          |
| 4                | Knowledge and entertainment                | 10        | Increase the appreciation of the sport                                   |                  |                  | 22        | Disturbances on the part of visitors                                |
|                  |                                            | 11        | Increase volunteering opportunities                                      |                  |                  | 23        |                                                                     |
|                  |                                            | 12        | Enhance Opportunities to practice new sports                             |                  |                  |           |                                                                     |

Source: Kim, W. & al, (2014), adapted.

#### 3-2- Presentation of the field study:

##### a- Method and procedure:

A survey constituted of the 7 items and the 23 sub-items identified by (Kim, W. & al; 2014) that represent the positive and social impacts of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022 was directed to the participants through individual interviews.

The items were presented as rating questions on a rating scale of 1 to 5, where “1” is “not at all agree” and “5” is “extremely agree”.

The collected data was analyzed through two statistical variables (original study<sup>13</sup>):

i- The arrhythmic mean (m): The sum of a collection of numbers divided by the count of numbers in the collection to calculate the average of all results and identify a general tendency.

$$m = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

ii- The standard deviation (σ): To quantify the level of dispersion and variation around the arrhythmic mean in order to appreciate the confidence of statistical results. A small standard variation is interpreted by a close distribution of the data around the mean and it reinforces the credibility of the mean, and the opposite is true.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

#### b- Participants:

The data was collected out of 79 participants that are experts in sports and Olympics, with a gender distribution of women (59%) and men (41%), with a mean age of 36.31 years old. The table below presents the sample:

**Title: Presentation of the sample**

| Presentation of the sample       |                                              |       |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| Gender distribution              | Men = 32                                     | 41%   |
|                                  | Women = 47                                   | 59 %  |
|                                  | Total = 79                                   | 100 % |
| Age categories distribution      | 18 -- 24                                     | 12 %  |
|                                  | 25 – 34                                      | 15 %  |
|                                  | 35 – 44                                      | 24%   |
|                                  | 45 – 54                                      | 15 %  |
|                                  | 55 – 64                                      | 20 %  |
|                                  | + 65                                         | 14 %  |
| Social professional distribution | Working in the field of sports and Olympics  | 56 %  |
|                                  | Studying in the field of sports and Olympics | 30 %  |
|                                  | Amateurs of sports and Olympics              | 14    |

Source: Houhou, K. & Rahal, F. (2020), original study.

#### 4 - Findings and discussion:

##### 4 - 1- Findings for the positive social impacts:

The table below presents the findings for the positive social impacts that are expected of the hosting of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022:

### Title: Presentation of the findings for the positive social impacts

| Findings for the positive social impacts |                                            |                                                                          |                  |                    |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Items                                    |                                            | Sub-items                                                                | Statistical mean | Standard deviation |
| 1                                        | Community consolidations                   | Enhance social unity of the community                                    | 2,92             | 1,2494323          |
|                                          |                                            | Increase the sense of belonging to the community                         | 2,82666667       | 1,21224979         |
|                                          | Results for the item                       |                                                                          | 2,87333333       | 1,23084105         |
| 2                                        | Socio-cultural exchange                    | Increase number of cultural events                                       | 3,01333333       | 1,26804098         |
|                                          |                                            | Improve tolerance to visitor cultures                                    | 3,32             | 1,37703167         |
|                                          |                                            | Motivate the preservation of the local culture                           | 3,13333333       | 1,40782882         |
|                                          |                                            | Increase interest in international sporting events                       | 3,24             | 1,50530593         |
|                                          | Results for the item                       |                                                                          | 3,17666667       | 1,38955185         |
| 3                                        | Community visibility and image enhancement | Improve the visibility of the city of Oran on the international scale    | 3,29333333       | 1,47751923         |
|                                          |                                            | Improve the media visibility of the city                                 | 3,25333333       | 1,47128674         |
|                                          |                                            | Promote a good image on the organization of sports events in the country | 3,10666667       | 1,43859291         |
|                                          | Results for the item                       |                                                                          | 3,21777778       | 1,46246629         |
| 4                                        | Knowledge and entertainment                | Increase the appreciation of the sport                                   | 3,05333333       | 1,35460509         |
|                                          |                                            | Increase volunteering opportunities                                      | 3,12             | 1,20763338         |
|                                          |                                            | Enhance Opportunities to practice new sports                             | 3,21333333       | 1,20015014         |
|                                          | Results for the item                       |                                                                          | 3,12888889       | 1,25412954         |
| General                                  |                                            |                                                                          | 3,099166668      | 1,334247183        |

Source: Houhou, K. & Rahal, F. (2020), adapted.

### - Discussion:

The expected positive social impacts of the Mediterranean Games recorded a general statistical mean of 3,09 and a general standard deviation of 1,33.

The item “Community consolidation”<sup>14,15</sup> (Delamere, T., A.; 2001), (Fredline, F. & Faulkner, B. ; 2001) recorded the lowest sub mean rate of (m=2,87333333) with a sub standard deviation of (SD=1,23084105).

One of our interviewees explained himself for giving low rates to this item by affirming that the community of the city of Oran is known for being a consolidated one with big pride of their roots, the sense of belonging to the community is already instituted and will not necessary result from hosting the games, this is one point of view, (Kim, W. et al.; 2006).

The item “Socio-cultural exchange” recorded the sub mean rate of (m=3,17666667) superior to the average and a sub standard deviation of (SD=1,38955185).

The sub item “Improve tolerance to visitor cultures” recorded the highest mean ( $m=3,32$ ) with a low standard deviation ( $SD= 1,37703167$ ), the other sub items recorded high means superior to the average ( $m> 2.5$ ) and low standard deviations ( $SD<1.5$ ).

Sport is considered as a cultural product<sup>16</sup> impregnated within the cultural globalization that attracts international audiences. Large-scale sport events offer the opportunity to exchange cultural practices and sporting interests especially between hosting communities and visitors. (Jarvie, G.; 2006)

The item “Community visibility and image enhancement” recorded the second highest sub mean rate ( $m=3,21777778$ ) and a low sub standard deviation of ( $SD=1,46246629$ ).

The sub item “Improve the visibility of the city of Oran on the international scale” recorded the highest mean ( $m= 3,29333333$ ) with a low standard deviation ( $SD= 1,47751923$ ), the other sub items recorded high means superior to the average ( $m> 3$ ) and low standard deviations ( $SD<1.5$ ).

The high positive prospects indicate that the games will be a key opportunity<sup>17</sup> (Crompton, J.; 2004), to increase the visibility of the City of Oran internationally, the city is famous to be a business tourism destination and hosting the games in 2022 will promote it as a sport tourism destination as well.

The item “Knowledge and entertainment opportunities” recorded a sub mean rate of ( $m=3,12888889$ ) superior to the average and a sub standard deviation of ( $SD=1,25412954$ ).

The sub item “Enhance opportunities to practice new sports” recorded the highest mean ( $m=3,21333333$ ) with a low standard deviation ( $SD= 1,20015014$ ), the other sub items recorded high means superior to the average ( $m> 3$ ) and low standard deviations ( $SD<1.3$ ).

Large-scale sport tourism events offer the opportunity to share knowledge in terms of event management, hospitality, sports, leisure and enhance the knowhow<sup>18</sup> of individuals and organizations: “Productivity, and ultimately success in the field of event management, is in part contingent upon the knowledge that you acquire, share, create and apply” (Mallen, C. & Adams, L.; 2008)

#### 4 - 2 - Findings for the negative social impacts:

The table below presents the findings for the negative social impacts that are expected of the hosting of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022:

**Title: Presentation of the findings for the negative social impacts**

| Findings for the negative social impacts |                      |                                                                     |                    |             |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Items                                    | Sub-items            | Statistical mean                                                    | Standard deviation |             |
| 5                                        | Social conflicts     | Local residents are not the primary focus of the event organization | 2,52               | 1,245098498 |
|                                          |                      | Disrupt the lives of local residents                                | 2,506666667        | 1,287920315 |
|                                          |                      | Conflicts and antagonism between local residents and visitors       | 2,346666667        | 1,390054766 |
|                                          | Results for the item |                                                                     | 2,457777778        | 1,307691193 |
| 6                                        | Traffic problems     | Road closures and disruptions                                       | 3,066666667        | 1,491718883 |
|                                          |                      | Difficulties to find parking                                        | 3,16               | 1,479956172 |
|                                          |                      | Difficulties using the public transportation                        | 2,853333333        | 1,332477203 |
|                                          |                      | Damage the roads following traffic jams                             | 2,773333333        | 1,457258935 |
|                                          | Results for the item |                                                                     | 2,963333333        | 1,440352798 |
| 7                                        | Security risks       | Increase crime                                                      | 2,413333333        | 1,424622599 |
|                                          |                      | Increase risk of terrorism                                          | 2,413333333        | 1,39587552  |

|         |                                      |             |             |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|         | Disturbances on the part of visitors | 2,453333333 | 1,265907786 |
|         | Results for the item                 | 2,426666667 | 1,362135302 |
| General |                                      | 2,615925926 | 1,370059764 |

Source: Houhou, K. & Rahal, F. (2020), adapted.

#### - Discussion:

The expected negative social impacts of the Mediterranean Games recorded a general statistical mean of 2,61 and a general standard deviation of 1,37.

The item "Social conflicts" recorded a low sub mean rate of ( $m=2,457777778$ ) and a low standard deviation of ( $SD=1,307691193$ ).

The three sub items "Local residents are not the primary focus of the event organization, disrupt the lives of local residents and conflicts and antagonism between local residents and visitors" recorded approximate low means ( $m<2.6$ )

Most of the respondents disagree with the potential generation of social conflicts; they affirmed that the sporting events are a vector of peace and tolerance and that the city of Oran is known for its sport history and the local community will establish good bonds of friendship and tolerance instead.

The item "Traffic problems" recorded the highest sub mean rate of ( $m=2,963333333$ ) and a low standard deviation ( $SD=1,440352798$ ).

The sub item "Difficulties to find parking" (Deccio, C. & Baloglu, S.; 2002)<sup>19</sup> recorded the highest mean ( $m= 3,16$ ) with a low standard deviation ( $SD= 1,4799562$ ).

It is also important to emphasize that traffic problems are short term impacts that may occur meanwhile the games are taking place (World Tourism Organization, 2001).

Most of our interviewees reported on their personal experiences on attending sport tourism events, reporting that transport and traffic jams are hard to avoid even in the most costing and organized games.

The item "Security risks" was the least rated with a sub mean of ( $m=2,426666667$ ) and a low standard deviation ( $SD=1,362135302$ ).

The three sub items "Increase crime, increase risk of terrorism and disturbances on the part of visitors" all recorded low means ( $m<2.5$ ) with low standard deviations ( $SD <1.5$ ).

It was explained that sports and Olympics are perceived to promote peace and tolerance and a retrospective observation in the history of sport events indicates that security concerns are seldom to occur during the games<sup>20, 21</sup> (Kim, W.; et al.; 2006), (Kim, S. & Petrick, J. F; 2005) & (Waite, G.; 2003).

#### Conclusion:

The organization of major sport events constitutes for the host city / country a great opportunity for development and international visibility.

These games permit to generate in the short and long terms multidisciplinary impacts which constitute what is called the "Olympic legacy".

Social legacy constitutes one of the most important components of Olympic legacy with its positive and negative effects.

Our investigation showed that several social impacts are expected to occur out of the organization of the Mediterranean Games Oran 2022; these impacts can result into both positive and / or negative and of short or long effects.

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