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Quantitative analysis of researcher with Ph.D Degree in Sport Management Branches

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was quantitative analysis of researcher with PHD degree in sport management area regard to their number of published articles in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education. The samples of present study were including of 983 articles of sport management. In first step identified area any article and in second step related area attributed to author of that article. In total, 383 Researchers with PHD degree have contributed in these articles that based on their articles which published in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education, quantitative status of researchers in any area of sport management have been identified. For data analysis was used from descriptive and inferential statistical (Scott test and chi square). Research results showed that more published articles of sport management in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education done by three – author (39%). Also, strategic management of sport organizations has highest number of articles (145 articles) and Researchers (121 Researchers). In addition, more than half on articles are not linked in any desired areas. Most researchers of sport management (88.8%) have the maximum 10 sports management articles published in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education. Finally, it is suggested that authors and researchers to select a specific area and their researches to focus on those area.

Keywords: Research Performance, Human Resource in Research, Sport Management Areas.

INTRODUCTION

With general look on physical education and sport sciences in contemporary world that is one of the most important and extensive social and cultural issues in different dimensions, it is necessary, more surveys conducts in this field [5]. One of the physical education in Iran is sport management. In recent years, sports management has been compiled in 6 branches for master degree. This 6 branches are sports marketing, sports events management, strategic management in sports organizations, sport venues and facilities management, sports media management and leisure and recreational sports management [7]. New one of the cases that we should consider in this field is required human resources in each of these branches. Surrey of conducted researches in this field and its conformity with the number of members of scientific board of that branch is one of the surrey methods of Quantity of scientific board members in these branches. There are different ways for products evaluation and scientific activities that scientometrics is one of them. It is used in evaluating of a subject or field situation [10].

Different researches have been conducted in the field of scientometrics of physical education researches and sports management. For example, Asgari et al (2014) with content analysis of sport management articles in the journal of

research in sports science reported that 92.9% articles done by multiple- author and 38.1% done by three - author. Also, 67.1% sport management articles wrote by sport management author and their remainder wrote by authors in another field. 39/4% articles were in field of organizational behavior and management psychology [3]. The finding of ghasem nejad research (2011) showed that self-efficacy beliefs in research, the theoretical and practical teaching, respectively, are important determinants of physical educational professors' research Functions in Tehran Universities [6]. Alizadeh and Elahi (2010) also reported establishment of specialty practice in research activities as a strategies of development of physical education and sports sciences researches during their studies named strategic program of physical researches development and sports sciences, so that journals, conferences and scientific board members don't work specialty in one of the branches of physical education [1].

In other fields also has been conducted about scientometrics. For example Azizi (2013) mentioned that research improvement of professors performance in humanities requires reforms conduction in organizational approaches and management and research policy making and one hand on condition that execution of reinforcement and empowerment programs of professional abilities of conditions and appropriate financial resources, scientific and material for execution of research activities by professors by survey and of research operation improvement methods of scientific boards members about humanities. Providing of suitable situation and social, cultural and political support and pay attention to individual and professional apprehensions of scientific board members also is some of the effective factors on research activities improvement [4]. Also, Palumbo and Berardino (2010) show that relevant correlations between the features of network, scientific performance of human resources in teaching and research processes and provides an overview of Italian Universities activity within the knowledge production in Chemistry. The study utilizes a multidimensional statistical analysis and considers the Italian academic researchers, taken from 2001 to 2007, in Chemistry field, chosen for its particular relevance for bibliometric indicators [12].

Mirhoseini and Jalali Baleh (2009) showed that there is significant relationship between h index and the number of articles and also between the number of documentaries and h index by surveying about the data condition of research about scientific board's numbers in pharmacy universities of Tehran on the bases of h index. And also the overage of h index is 5.71 in medical University of Tehran, 4.16 in shahid Behshti medical University and 1.43 in Islamic Azad University and in general the average of h index of these 3 pharmacy members equals 3.76 [11]. Also, Gulbrandsen and Smeby (2005) that there is a significant relationship between industry funding and research performance: professors with industrial funding describe their research as applied to a greater extent, they collaborate more with other researchers both in academia and in industry, and they report more scientific publications as well as more frequent entrepreneurial results. There is neither a positive nor negative relationship between academic publishing and entrepreneurial outputs [8]. Moreover, Harande (2001) found that while the degree of collaboration in the literature of technology was very low, the productive authors correlated positively with the collaborative authors in the field [9].

Each of the branches of sports management needs to execution of research activities and also existence of its special researchers for improvement and development. So , the present research follows quantity of conducted articles in every branches until objective programming compiled due to harmonically development in every branches and removal of deficits, also , the number of researchers in every branches will identify by determining of studies area of early articles and its referring to its researchers (with Ph.D degree and members of universities scientific boards), of course ,Not only the production of local sports management scientific boards publish in specialized journals of local sports management but also publish in international journals and unspecialized journals of sports management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research method is descriptive according to strategy and content analysis according to the way of execution and practical according to abject. Statistical University includes all of the published sports articles in research scientific journals of physical education from the very beginning of publication to end of winter 2014 and also statistical sample considered as equals of society (983 articles). Relative journals included sports management review, sports management physiology researches and sports management , practical researches in sport management, management and sports development contemporary researches in sports management, Olympic, Research in sports management and movement behavior and sports management research letters and movement behavior. All of the data collected in the way of library and electronic versions and printed journals and publications. The execution methods of research conducted in two phases.

In the first phase, the list of the all of the articles collected (983 articles) until according to content analysis, the branch of every article determined. Useful are required instruments in this research included a coding sheet with a question and relative 7 codes (sports marketing =1, sports events management =2, strategic management in sport organizations=3, sport venues and facilities management=4, sports media management =5, leisure and recreational sports management = 6 and other =7). For assuring of appropriate recording data and inhibition of biases and individual ideas used of 3 coders for determination of agreement coefficient between coders. Due to it in pilot study, 30 articles considered randomly by 3 skillful coders and by using of p scot test, agreement coefficient between coders was 89 percent.

In the second phase, according to that the branch of every articles has been determined, the name of article's researchers registered in front of the articles. According to that only researchers who have p h d degree and be the member of scientific board was the center of attention of the research, scientific degree and relative university of every researchers identified by referring to universities site and the last numbers of publication and journal. In general, 383 researchers with Ph.D degree and member of scientific board (with branch of sport management and other branchy of physical education and other branches other than physical education) part updated in these articles. Therefore, it may be happen. That real number is more than this number because the students of Ph.D may be graduated in this period and is member of scientific board of university and its identification is difficult and it is some of the constraints of research. In general, by this method, the number of articles of every author and branches of every article determined. In is descriptive and inference statistics.

RESULTS

Research results of Table 1 shows that more published articles of sport management in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education done by three- author (39%) and published articles with four- author(23%), two- author (20%) are in following places. Articles with seven- author are also the lowest number of published articles of sports management in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education. Moreover, there is significantly difference between amount research cooperation in published articles of sport management with expected situation (Table 4).

Table 1. Amount research cooperation in published articles of sport management in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education

Research Cooperation	Frequency	Frequency percent
one- author	109	11
two- author	199	20
three- author	386	39
four- author	229	33
five- author	53	5
six- author	6	1
seven- author	1	1

Table 2. Frequency distribution of researchers in sport management areas

area	Frequency of articles	Frequency of researchers	Frequency of researchers with 2 articles and more	Frequency of researchers with 3 articles and more
Sport Marketing	74	70	32	20
Sport Venues and Facilities Management	41	54	14	9
Sport Media Management	63	72	25	13
Leisure and Recreational Sports Management	100	112	34	17
Strategic Management in Sports Organizations	145	121	60	39
Sport Events Management	52	53	19	10
Other	508	261	114	77
Total	983	374	201	141

As be seen in Table 2, strategic management in sports organizations has the most articles (145 articles) and the highest number of researchers (121 researchers). Sport venues and facilities management have minimum number of articles (41 articles) and 54 researchers. The minimum number of researchers related to the sport events

management. However, most researchers have only one article in related area. Also, there is significantly difference between number of articles in sports management areas and number of researchers with expected situation (Table 4).

The results in table 3 indicate that most researchers in sport management (88.8%) have maximum 10 published articles of sport management in Iran scientific- specialty journals of physical education.

Table2. Frequency distribution of articles for researchers

Frequency of articles	Frequency of researchers	Frequency percent of researchers
10 articles and less	342	88.8
11-20 articles	15	3.9
21-30 articles	11	2.9
31-40 articles	4	1
40 articles and more	11	2.9

Table4. Chi-square test about difference between the amount of research cooperation and number of researcher articles

	Chi-square	df	sig
difference between amount of research cooperation in sport management articles	838.317	6	0.001
difference between the frequency of articles in sport management areas	91.589	5	0.001
difference between the frequency of researchers in sport management areas	53.195	5	0.001
difference between the frequency of researchers with 2 articles and more in sport management areas	43.022	5	0.001
difference between the frequency of researchers with 3 articles and more in sport management areas	34.222	5	0.001

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Finding showed that most of the published sports management in physical education research scientific publications and journals inside country have three- author (39 percent) and articles with four-author (23%) and two- author (20%) are in next positions. articles with seven-author also constitute the least number of published sports articles in research and scientific journals of physical education. Also, about 89% of articles are the results of team work. It is seemed that the percent of group research in sports management articles are in high position, so that the percent of group research of this journal according to sajadi et al (2010), Eidi et al (2007) and Smokes and Grapendraf (2008)'s report are high that each of them has reported the group research percent in different publications and this shows the especial attention of sport management researchers to group research activates. Of course these researches have been conducted about physical education articles and have been not considered sports management articles, specially. Only study that has been conducted about sports management articles (Asgani et al, 2014) has very high corresponding with the results of group research of present study. So that the article with three- author are the most articles about 38.1 in research of Asgari et al (2014). In both of the research also 90% of articles result from group work, nearly.

Also, strategic management branch of sports organizations has most articles and the most number of researches. So this subject shouts that macro issues in sport has special important. Another rescan that we can say about it, it's that most of the organization provides financial resource for execution of research programming for research and in this field the try to focuses their research priority of problems and strategic management of relative organization. So, it is not far from logic that the number of articles of this branch be more than the number of articles of other branches. The fore in most of the studies (such as Asgari et al, 2014) branch of organizational behavior and management psychology and also human recourse management in sports have the most articles, so this branch and present branches (tendencies) that has been programmed and organized for sports management, has no position and its articles in present research are in the last column called others so that more than half of the surveying articles of present study are in this part. The number of leisure and recreational sports management's articles are in second position. It is seemed that the number of objective statistical universe of this branch are in very high positions than other branch so that it includes all society. All of the human being as man and woman, employment and unemployment and in every age has leisure times and times for relation that sport plays role as a relaxation instrument in leisure times.

So, most this researchers only have an article in relative branch. If we put away authors by a partied, we observe that the number researchers who worms especially in branch, deices intensively. By integrating this subject with this result that the most of the sports management researchers (88.8%) have maximum of 10 printed spots management articles in physical education research and scientific journals, we can conduce that most of the researchers hone a

few articles in research and scientific journals of physical education and it is interesting that these few articles have been croqueted in different and various branches (tendencies). Additionally, there is significant difference between the numbers of sports management articles with expected condition. In fact, we can say that attention to country's researchers in the area of sports management equally don't focuses on all of the areas of this field accorders to subject part of articles in countries special public cat ones and journals of necessary balance to all of the barrages of spats management maybe it reason is, constraints of some of the sports management branches (tendencies) in universities ,not appropriate programming for develop pent of these branches and not haring of sciurid human resource for establish mint and dive pent of this tendencies (branches) in universities. So, it is necessary that necessary conditions provide for development of this different researches have been conducted in the riel def scientometrics of physical education researches and sports management. The findings of qualm naiad research (2011) showed that auto efficiency believes in reseed, theatrical' teaching and practical teaching, respectively , are important determinants of physic cal educational professors' research Ridings of resale sore and coworkers (2011) also shows that in 30 years (1980-2009) only 128 degrees of iron have been gone to web of science base that 484 authors have been participated in production if these works that 344 of them were from iron and 140 of them were from foreign countries. Most of the researches belong to spout physiology brunch and sub branches of energy systems. Movement behavior branchy and management and programming in physic educate are in next ranges and orders and in general the productions of physical education end Iranian spent, soccer, wrestling and mountain dim big have been steeled more than other sport fields. And about written pattern issue, the pattern of four authors, 3 authors and 2 authors (respectively) received the most percent of scientific productions. Alizadeh and Elahi (2010) also repo ted establishment of special action in research activities as strategies of development of physical education and sports sciences researches duress their studies named strategic sports branches in universities and so attention of researchers to them.

In dependence to sum of results it is suggested that authors and researchers select a branch and foe use their studies in this field. This can help to skill, experience and expert knowledge of researchers in high position of each of the branches and help to growth and develop mint of sports management, also it is suggested to researchers theirs that have necessary attention to other brunches and by doing more studies, provide equally conditions for development of aloof the ranches.

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