
Access to Sport Facilities, Social and Intergenerational Integration: A Case Study

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Abstract:

Purpose: The paper aims at analysing the effects of the introduction of the “Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012” program and its impact on the social and intergenerational integration of Polish residents.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The implementation of “Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012” program was an opportunity to increase the level of social and intergenerational integration. The paper presents the main assumptions of the program, social and intergenerational integration defined through the prism of the participation of communities and different age groups in sporting activity. In addition, for the years 2009-2014, an analysis of the number of beneficiaries of “Orliki” and indicators of their use in the cross-section of voivodships were conducted.

Findings: Intergenerational relations are constantly changing, and the aging of society have a major impact on them. Intergenerational integration occurs, e.g. in places such as “Orliki”. The hypothesis on the positive impact of the program on the social and intergenerational integration of the population was verified on the basis of available data on the sporting activity of the population and the number of sports facilities created.

Practical Implications: The authors’ observations point to address the subject of sporting activity of older people in a broader context. Sporting activity is an excellent platform for communication between generations. It should be used as often as possible for the benefit of the society.

Originality/Value: The value added of this paper is to draw attention to the role of physical activity in shaping intergenerational relations and social integration. In addition, it seems interesting to use conditional formatting as a method of data analysis.

Keywords: Social integration, intergenerational integration, sports facilities, “Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012” program, sport in Poland.

JEL codes: I15, I24, I31, I38.

Paper type: Research case study.

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1. Introduction

For a few decades, fashion has been created for a slim figure and healthy lifestyle, and sports infrastructure seems to be an inseparable element of it. The organization of the European Football Championship "Euro 2012" in Poland was a stimulus for the construction of new stadiums meeting the highest standards and prepared for crowds of supporters. The "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" program was also a chance to fill the gaps in sports infrastructure. Modern sports facilities were meant to serve the whole society, regardless of age. In addition to the sporting dimension of the program, the social dimension was also important, involving the integration of participants and organizers of various projects taking place on the premises of sports facilities (Ministry Sport of Tourism, 2015). Thanks to the "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" program, the community could practice sport in comfortable conditions, completely different than a few decades ago.

Access to the appropriate sport infrastructure should be equal for all, regardless of age, social position, or property status. In creating attractive forms of popularizing sport, as part of the development of social capital, it is not only about the "Orliki" themselves, but also about the sport infrastructure in general, whose origin is to encourage as many people as possible to sport. The objects themselves may be insufficient motivation for various age groups of Poles. It is important that they are adapted to the needs of all generations. In Poland, we have been taking care of popular sport and active lifestyle for a good dozen of years. The "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" program is not the first to activate Polish society in area of sport. Another example is: *"construction of multifunctional sports fields generally available for children and youth"* (Ministry Sport of Tourism, 2009).

The issue of accessibility of sports infrastructure for the elderly people is in line with the problem of an aging population, so current in the world at the beginning of the 21st century. Data presented by the Central Statistical Office for 2016 show that in Poland men lived on average 73.9 years, while women 81.9 years, which is longer by, respectively 7.7 and 6.7 years in comparison with 1990 (Central Statistical Office, 2017).

The aim of the article is to verify the hypothesis about the positive impact of "Orliki" on the social and intergenerational integration of the population. The data available about sporting activity of the population and the number of sports facilities created will be used for this purpose.

2. Social and Intergenerational Integration

The manifestation of the importance of intergenerational integration is implemented by the Ministry of Sport and Tourism program for the development of small multi-generation sports and recreational infrastructure - Open Activity Zones (OAZs). Its task is to build publicly available, multi-functional, outdoor activity zones, which are

to be adapted to the needs of various age groups. In addition, it is about creating a space for sporting activity that promotes intergenerational social integration. It is assumed that in the so-called basic variant will be:

- outdoor gyms (minimum 6 different devices);
- relaxation zones (minimum 4 benches fixed to the ground, gaming devices);
- educational installations permanently fixed to the ground, eg chess/checkers, etc., greenery management - planting).

The extended option provides for the appearance of:

- outdoor gym (minimum 6 different devices);
- relaxation zones (minimum 4 benches fixed to the ground, gaming devices);
- educational installations permanently installed, eg chess / checkers, etc., landscaping planting);
- playground of a fitness nature (minimum 3 devices) with a fence (it is possible to use the existing area fencing) (Annex to decision No. 55 of the Minister of Sport and Tourism, 2017).

The assumption of "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" was the creation of free-of-charge complexes of sports fields, together with changing rooms and social facilities in all Polish communes (Ministry Sport of Tourism, 2015). The creation of these multi-functional facilities was also supposed to enable social and intergenerational integration. It is not just about playing a match together. It is about instilling and improving the principles of cooperation and co-creation of civil society.

One should mention the animators as people who influence the popularization of sport within the local communities. They are employed as part of the "Animator-Moje Boisko Orlik 2012" project. They encourage to act, educate, and organize various activities (<https://naszOrlik.pl/baza-wiedzy/kim-jest-animator-Orlika>). Animators can significantly increase the activity of the local community. This is indicated in, among others, research carried out in Toruń in 2015 (Szark-Eckardt *et al.*, 2017). The authors also mentioned the cooperation of parents and grandparents of children participating in classes. This is a perfect example of intergenerational integration. The promotion of a healthy lifestyle through sporting activities has combined several generations and confirmed the belief that the construction of the "Orliks" was the right move (Szark-Eckardt *et al.*, 2017) as well as employment of professional animators (Mamcarczyk, 2013).

The "Moje Boisko – Orlik 2012" program can be evaluated in many respects. It is possible to use the SWOT analysis to indicate the opportunities, threats and strengths or weaknesses of the program (Gołdys *et al.*, 2013). The main strength of the program is creation of places where people can meet and integrate different

social groups. However, the basic assumption building an “Orlik” in each municipality, has not been met. Only in the Małopolskie Voivodship there are no “Orliki” in 58 communes. Varied willingness of local authorities to participate in this program resulted in uneven distribution of “Orliki” across the country (Ujma-Wąsowicz, 2012). That also indicates uneven access of Polish citizens to those facilities.

It should be also noted that when designing sports infrastructure intended for intergenerational integration, it is necessary to remember people from all age groups who may become users of these facilities. If you want to encourage older people to be active, this age structure should be considered when creating or changing the zoning plan, infrastructure development, but also public transport, which is used even when reaching sports facilities. Looking at the issue of the activity of older people from the point of view of local and regional development, one must use the principle of universal design - design for everyone (Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, National Action Plan for the European Year of Active Aging, 2012).

Possible vandalism and devastation of objects is one of the threats. The access to objects is also problematic. In a situation when municipalities want to reduce spending, the free use policy would be inadequate to a difficult financial situation.

3. Inclusion Mechanism in Sport Approach

Social exclusion has been the focus of the European Union since the 1970s. It is a complex phenomenon that, due to its multidimensional character, is difficult to interpret in a precise way, most often connected with poverty, which cannot be correct (Rosa and Jakubowska, 2017). Often hearing about exclusion, one thinks about poverty, hunger, extreme situations. There are cases in which poverty interferes with the concept of exclusion. This is not only about the lack of income, but also other numerous factors of deprivation or impossibility of participating in the life of modern society (Broda-Wysocki, 2012). The diversified approach to social exclusion in various European countries is also underlined. There is no influence on cultural, economic, institutional, political, and sociological traditions (Broda-Wysocki, 2012, pp. 47-48). The reasons for social exclusion were also seen in the weakness of social bonds. They play an important role in social order i.e., protecting against critical situations and controlling / checking. In the field of social order, an important concept is social capital, which has an impact on the formation of bonds in communities (Broda-Wysocki, 2012, p. 30).

According to EU social exclusion is a process in which some people are pushed to the edge of society and cannot participate fully in it because of their poverty or lack of basic educational competences. It pulls them away from work, income, and limits educational opportunities. The excluded persons also do not participate in processes in which important social decisions are taken, also affecting their daily lives (Eurostat Statistical Books, 2010).

When analyzing the subject of exclusion, one must think how to fight it. It seems helpful to consider the inclusion mechanism (i.e., inclusion of something, as well as what is included, the Dictionary of Foreign Words PWN, 2002), that is social inclusion. The dictionary of sociological terms in a more extended way presents the interpretation of the concept of inclusion, or inclusivity, i.e. as inclusion, but also one of the features of modern societies. This property is because more and more social groups acquire new rights, which previously were only available to a small group. These privileges apply especially to social, political, and cultural issues. The transition from exclusion to inclusion is often adopted as an important discriminant of contemporary societies (Dictionary of sociological concepts, 2001).

Ujma-Wąsowicz (2012) notes that contemporary sociological research is an indispensable instrument in spatial planning, which may concern problems in a holistic approach, for example, sociology of the city or social sympathies in each field, e.g., leisure, sport. Researchers' effort is aimed at the general needs. They are the result of a holistic approach, the influence of the environment or other people on the behavior of an individual, but also understanding the situation of people with certain physical and mental limitations in the sentence *"I would like, but I cannot, I cannot"* (Ujma-Wąsowicz, 2012).

One cannot talk about exclusion only in relation to older people or people with disabilities. Therefore, the concept of inclusive education seems to be interesting. Its basis is the social participation of all. This concept fits in perfectly with the idea of this study. The involvement of the whole community is important. To transform standard inclusive learning, all education-related environments need to be involved. Teachers and school heads play an important role in this matter.

This article aims to draw attention to the role of sport in intergenerational integration, and the program "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" was to help in the fight for social inclusion. Thanks to this program, sport facilities have been created, and it can be an important tool for social inclusion. Those facilities should be used not only by physical education teachers.

As mentioned above, "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" also aims at meeting needs of the older generation. An older person, with more free time, can spend more time exercising, walking, taking care of the right diet, that is, taking better care of their health. It should be remembered that the sooner the society's aging process will take place, the faster the total population will decrease, so the society will be extinct (Ratyński, 2003). One may wonder why prevention is important in the context of sports. It turns out that over the years, people have less and less ability to adapt to physical efforts, modify their diet, temperature changes, etc., which is a fundamental symptom of aging. The reduction of physical activity is one of several biological risk factors that threaten the physical and mental health of a human being. Social factors are equally important such as:

- social and psychological isolation;
- deterioration of the material situation;
- a change of environmental conditions;
- insufficient awareness in the field of health education and gerontological prophylaxis³;
- lack of proper forms of recreation and active rest (Ratyński, 2003).

Using of sport for intergenerational integration is one of the solutions to problems occurring in aging population. Sport is also an international language, a unifying ground, facilitating finding common thread of understanding. It can be a stimulus to various inclusion mechanisms.

Different and similar points of view presented by Sergi *et al.* (2019), Slender *et al.* (2015), Skinner *et al.* (2008), Young and Okada (2014), Young *et al.* (2012; 2016), Vail (2007), Custódio *et al.* (2018), Rhodes and Kaul (2014), Clutterbuck and Doherty (2019), Whitley *et al.* (2019), Ekholm, and Holmlid (2020), Okada (2018), Qerimi and Sergi (2015), Meir (2017), Halsall and Forneris (2016), Grima *et al.* (2017; 2018).

4. Accessibility to Sports Facilities as an Example of Intergenerational Integration

4.1 Methodology of Research

Conditional formatting was used in the research as a method of data visualization. It is available in Excel and allows for an illustrative representation of certain relationships between selected features. The presented information can thus become more readable. Analyzes of available data on sporting activity of the population, the number of sports facilities created are to help in answering the question about the impact of the "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" program on the social and intergenerational integration of population. The analysis distinguishes voivodships in which sports facilities are the most and the least accessible to residents.

The study also uses demographic data for the years 2009-2014. It was necessary to state how the number of "Orliki" users changed at the beginning of the program and after its completion. The demographic database makes it possible to generate statements regarding the state of the population for selected years in age groups every 5 years. The analysis compared the availability of sports facilities in the cross-section of two age groups: children and youth in the age group 5-19 and adults over 19 years, omitting the age group 0-4 years.

³*Learning about aging processes. Something else is geriatrics - a science about diseases of old age.*

4.2 "Orliki" and their Availability

At the beginning of the analysis, the number of "Orliki" was presented in individual voivodships and on this basis groups of similar voivodships were created in various respects. Thanks to the use of conditional formatting, it is easier to draw the conclusions from Figure 1. Based on information on the number of "Orlik" objects created in the years 2008-2012. Voivodships are arranged according to the growing number of sports facilities. Differences between the number of objects for a given pair of voivodships allowed their division into 4 categories i.e., from the smallest (black) to the largest (green). The essence of this delimitation consists in separating symbols of the same category along the main diagonal (black color). In the case discussed, 6 groups of voivodships with a similar number of "Orliki" were distinguished.

Figure 1. Delimitation of voivodships due to the number of sports facilities in 2014

		świętokrzyskie	opolskie	podlaskie	lubuskie	lubelskie	pomorskie	warmińsko-mazur.	podkarpackie	śląskie	łódzkie	zachodniopom.	małopolskie	dolnośląskie	kujawsko-pom.	mazowieckie	wielkopolskie
voivodship	m. of objects	53	57	77	87	149	154	159	173	175	179	179	194	197	213	259	299
świętokrzyskie	53	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
opolskie	57	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
podlaskie	77	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lubuskie	87	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
lubelskie	149	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
pomorskie	154	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
warmińsko-mazur.	159	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
podkarpackie	173	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
śląskie	175	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
łódzkie	179	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
zachodniopom.	179	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
małopolskie	194	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
dolnośląskie	197	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
kujawsko-pom.	213	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
mazowieckie	259	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
wielkopolskie	299	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Source: Own study based on CSO data.

The first group with the lowest number of "Orliki" (about 50) includes 2 voivodships: świętokrzyskie and opolskie. The next group consists of podlaskie, lubuskie, lubelskie, pomorskie, and warmińsko-mazurskie with the number of objects from 149 to 159. The most numerous is the fourth group containing 4 voivodships with the number of "Orliki" from 173 to 179. The last group consists of voivodships with the largest number of objects, i.e., mazowieckie and wielkopolskie. After analyzing the data on the number of "Orliki" in individual voivodships, the participation of particular social groups in classes on their territory should be examined and the division of provinces made in Figures 1 should be checked with the division due to participation in classes (Table 1).

Table 1. Population, number of beneficiaries of the “Orliks” and their utilization rates in 2009-2014 in the cross-section of voivodships

Voivodeship	Number of people					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dolnośląskie	2 876 627	2 917 242	2 916 577	2 914 362	2 909 997	2 908 457
Kujawsko-pom.	2 069 083	2 098 711	2 098 370	2 096 404	2 092 564	2 089 992
Lubelskie	2 157 202	2 178 611	2 171 857	2 165 651	2 156 150	2 147 746
Lubuskie	1 010 047	1 023 215	1 023 158	1 023 317	1 021 470	1 020 307
Łódzkie	2 541 832	2 542 436	2 533 681	2 524 651	2 513 093	2 504 136
Małopolskie	3 298 270	3 336 699	3 346 796	3 354 077	3 360 581	3 368 336
Mazowieckie	5 222 167	5 267 072	5 285 604	5 301 760	5 316 840	5 334 511
Opolskie	1 031 097	1 017 241	1 013 950	1 010 203	1 004 416	1 000 858
Podkarpackie	2 101 732	2 127 948	2 128 687	2 129 951	2 129 294	2 129 187
Podlaskie	1 189 731	1 203 448	1 200 982	1 198 690	1 194 965	1 191 918
Pomorskie	2 230 099	2 275 494	2 283 500	2 290 070	2 295 811	2 302 077
Śląskie	4 640 725	4 634 935	4 626 357	4 615 870	4 599 447	4 585 924
Świętokrzyskie	1 270 120	1 282 546	1 278 116	1 273 995	1 268 239	1 263 176
Warmińsko-mazur.	1 427 118	1 453 782	1 452 596	1 450 697	1 446 915	1 443 967
Wielkopolskie	3 408 281	3 446 745	3 455 477	3 462 196	3 467 016	3 472 579
Zachodniopom.	1 693 198	1 723 741	1 722 739	1 721 405	1 718 861	1 715 431
Together	38 167 329	38 529 866	38 538 447	38 533 299	38 495 659	38 478 602

Voivodeship	[R] - Users - all					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dolnośląskie	250 300	621 400	1 107 096	1 627 433	1 753 311	1 567 606
Kujawsko-pom.	233 500	687 700	932 906	1 088 822	1 725 155	1 791 523
Lubelskie	106 600	340 300	534 638	702 650	1 046 883	1 668 565
Lubuskie	121 600	311 100	416 594	528 037	769 658	837 685
Łódzkie	279 200	660 300	996 563	1 273 465	1 212 545	1 663 700
Małopolskie	214 500	526 900	777 879	1 031 774	1 693 194	1 717 900
Mazowieckie	194 200	871 900	1 090 075	1 685 014	2 088 163	2 189 506
Opolskie	20 400	124 300	200 862	292 535	428 165	394 534
Podkarpackie	189 400	492 700	580 905	800 047	1 344 225	1 640 036
Podlaskie	109 000	349 600	564 529	600 699	578 194	680 644
Pomorskie	402 700	750 600	831 183	1 058 919	1 167 575	1 335 620
Śląskie	178 300	406 300	649 401	894 131	1 360 553	1 550 069
Świętokrzyskie	39 100	141 700	264 146	349 628	471 762	562 965
Warmińsko-mazur.	159 500	577 700	995 023	1 275 225	1 568 658	1 819 009
Wielkopolskie	262 000	1 041 800	1 696 999	2 181 318	2 664 775	2 819 726
Zachodniopom.	236 900	563 300	785 803	1 158 073	1 266 083	1 528 731
Together	2 997 100	8 467 500	12 424 602	16 547 770	21 138 899	23 767 819

Voivodeship	Population using the Orliks in %					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dolnośląskie	9%	21%	38%	56%	60%	54%
Kujawsko-pom.	11%	33%	44%	52%	82%	86%
Lubelskie	5%	16%	25%	32%	49%	78%
Lubuskie	12%	30%	41%	52%	75%	82%
Łódzkie	11%	26%	39%	50%	48%	66%
Małopolskie	7%	16%	23%	31%	50%	51%
Mazowieckie	4%	17%	21%	32%	39%	41%
Opolskie	2%	12%	20%	29%	43%	39%
Podkarpackie	9%	23%	27%	38%	63%	77%

Podlaskie	9%	29%	47%	50%	48%	57%
Pomorskie	18%	33%	36%	46%	51%	58%
Śląskie	4%	9%	14%	19%	30%	34%
Świętokrzyskie	3%	11%	21%	27%	37%	45%
Warmińsko-mazur.	11%	40%	68%	88%	108%	126%
Wielkopolskie	8%	30%	49%	63%	77%	81%
Zachodniopom.	14%	33%	46%	67%	74%	89%
Together	8%	22%	32%	43%	55%	62%

Source: Own calculations.

The above calculations indicate that 8% of the population of Poland used "Orlik" facilities in 2009, and in 2014 it was over 60%. Please note here that the information on the number of users applies to the "Moje Boisko - Orlik" complexes 2012, on which the "Animator - Moje Boisko - ORLIK 2012" program was implemented; one person is shown repeatedly if they used the facility more than once. Even considering these assumptions, the program "Moje Boisko-Orlik 2012" had a positive effect. The degree of use of sports facilities has increased. Most willingly, in 2009, inhabitants of the pomorskie (18%) used the "Orliki", and the least appeared Opole residents (2%). Data for 2014 indicate an increase in interest in visiting the "Orliki". The warmińsko-mazurskie voivodship deserves special attention, in which 11% of the population used the "Orliki" in 2009, and in 2014 it was 126%. The last result indicates that, theoretically, every inhabitant of the province visited the "Orlik" complex at least once. In order to find the confirmation of the thesis about their positive impact on intergenerational integration in the functioning of the "Orliki", it is necessary to examine how the number of people using them among various age groups shaped. The information in Table 2 will help in this regard.

Table 2. Number of "spotted" objects and using them according to age groups in 2009-2014

voivodeship	Number of objects "Orlik"											
	do 2009	do 2010	do 2011	do 2012	do 2012	do 2012						
Dolnośląskie	104	147	173	197	197	197						
Kujawsko-pomorskie	99	145	181	213	213	213						
Lubelskie	69	98	129	149	149	149						
Lubuskie	45	66	78	87	87	87						
Łódzkie	94	122	153	179	179	179						
Małopolskie	88	124	166	194	194	194						
Mazowieckie	118	159	220	259	259	259						
Opolskie	21	38	47	57	57	57						
Podkarpackie	70	89	125	173	173	173						
Podlaskie	46	64	71	77	77	77						
Pomorskie	106	124	144	154	154	154						
Śląskie	86	114	149	175	175	175						
Świętokrzyskie	26	39	49	53	53	53						
Warmińsko-mazurskie	61	110	145	159	159	159						
Wielkopolskie	142	212	266	299	299	299						
Zachodniopomorskie	109	152	175	179	179	179						
Poland	1284	1803	2271	2604	2604	2604						
	[M] - Users - children and teenagers (thousand)						[D] - Users - adults (thousand)					
voivodeship	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dolnośląskie	204,2	498,1	886,5	1 308,8	1 401,4	1 198,3	46,1	123,3	220,6	318,6	351,9	369,4
Kujawsko-pomorskie	185,9	563,7	764,6	899,9	1 407,9	1 337,7	47,6	124	168,3	188,9	317,2	453,9
Lubelskie	88,4	276,1	420,4	567,0	818,6	1 231,2	18,2	64,2	114,3	135,7	228,2	437,4
Lubuskie	97,5	253,4	338,1	445,2	624,2	642,5	24,1	57,7	78,5	82,8	145,4	195,2
Łódzkie	222,8	519,7	766,9	982,1	975,1	1 148,2	56,4	140,6	229,6	291,4	237,5	515,5

Warmińsko-maz.	2084	4066	5367	6312	7741	8623	531	1185	1495	1708	2125	2817
Wielkopolskie	1672	4258	5072	5712	6908	6781	173	657	1308	1584	2004	2650
Zachodnio-pom.	1776	2937	3656	5259	5627	6309	397	769	834	1211	1446	2232
Poland	1876	3759	4314	5026	6367	6685	458	938	1157	1329	1751	2442

Source: Own study based on CSO data.

One may wonder whether the increase in interest in "Orlik" objects was not due to changes in the population structure, i.e. an increase in the number of inhabitants in the age groups examined. That is not the case, as in the 5-19 age bracket, an annual decline in the number of residents in Poland can be observed. However, the number of residents over 19 years of age grew only slightly. In individual voivodships the situation varied. However, it can be stated that the changes in the number of inhabitants did not have a great impact on increasing the share of population in the use of "Orliki.

The "Orliki" will be used primarily by the young generation. However, an optimistic trend can be observed as interest in using this multi-functional sport infrastructure is growing among adults. Probably more and more parents, grandparents and other relatives come with children to "Orliki", first to supervise and then to take part in outdoor activities. Participation in such group activities serve to exchange experiences between adults, but also can be a platform that integrates generations.

Figure 2. Voivodships like each other in terms of increasing the number of people using the "Orlik" within one year (difference between 2009 and 2014)

		Pomorskie	Dolnośląskie	Opolskie	Kujawsko-pom.	Łódzkie	Zachodniopom.	Małopolskie	Podlaskie	Podkarpackie	Śląskie	Mazowieckie	Lubuskie	Wielkopolskie	Warmińsko-mazur	Świętokrzyskie	Lubelskie
		4 874	5 551	5 950	6 052	6 324	6 367	6 418	6 470	6 774	6 784	6 808	6 926	7 585	8 826	9 118	9 653
Pomorskie	4 874	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dolnośląskie	5 551	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Opolskie	5 950	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kujawsko-pom.	6 052	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Łódzkie	6 324	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zachodniopom.	6 367	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Małopolskie	6 418	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Podlaskie	6 470	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Podkarpackie	6 774	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Śląskie	6 784	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mazowieckie	6 808	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lubuskie	6 926	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wielkopolskie	7 585	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Warmińsko-mazur.	8 826	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Świętokrzyskie	9 118	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lubelskie	9 653	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Source: Own study based on CSO data.

Figure 2 was carried out in the same way as the previous two figures. Due to it, one can compare the similarity of voivodships in terms of increasing number of people using "Orlik" facilities. The first group consists of pomorskie and dolnośląskie voivodship. Then, three internally consistent groups of voivodships can be distinguished:

- opolskie, kujawsko-pomorskie and łódzkie;
- zachodniopomorskie, małopolskie and podlaskie;
- podkarpackie, śląskie, mazowieckie and lubuskie.

It can be also noted that warmińsko-mazurskie and świętokrzyskie provinces are similar. Individualities are wielkopolskie and lubelskie. That indicates that the situation with the use of "Orlik" objects is diverse, although the increasing number of users is optimistic for the future.

5. Conclusions

Caring for correct intergenerational relations and building mutual trust is essential for the proper functioning of society. The role of the elderly was usually depreciated. They were not treated properly. Meanwhile, one can learn a lot from older people, including true values, respect for others, learn about the hardships of life several decades ago. Most important is underline the value of elderly people, and attention should be paid to the fact that soon they will be the most populous group of inhabitants on the globe.

Efforts are needed to facilitate access to the public goods, especially sports infrastructure, of the elderly. The impact of the social environment in which individuals are located is important for its development and survival. Some different and similar points of view have been presented by Sulich (2017; 2018), Sulich and Zema (2018), Prus and Marszewska (2009), Prus and Wawrzyniak (2011), Prus and Grabowski (2016). Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the right position of older people in society. Owing to "Orliki", the users learn how life in public space should look like, because they do not smoke, drink, do not curse, and the "fair play" rules apply. It is worth emphasizing that these objects serve every age group.

The analysis of empirical data, as well as national and European documents presented in the article, allow to familiarize with the subject of social and intergenerational integration in the context of sports development and sports infrastructure. Presentation of data proving the growing number of users of "Orliki" allows to look optimistically in the future and hope that the community will be more concerned about physical activity and thus about one's health. It should be remembered, however, that sports facilities, and all programs that promote movement are only a part of a larger whole called health. It cannot be said that

physical activity in an unequivocal way will make old age lighter. It is important, however, to look after oneself throughout entire life as one can avoid many diseases or slow down own development.

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