

## GCE Physical Education – Exemplar Materials

### Unit 4: The developing Sports Performer (6PE04)

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#### Task 4.2 – International Studies (Hockey)

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#### Commentary

This is a very good example of an International Study. The candidate has been able in a limited word count to provide the reader with a broad and factually supported account of the place of hockey in Australia.

The candidate has made albeit a brief reference to the ethos and climatic factors of the nation of Australia and through the use of a performance standing table highlights the successes of the nation in hockey. This sets the standing of the sport in context to elite level accomplishments. Factual information on the participation rates of hockey once again gives a flavour to the place of hockey.

The place of hockey in grass roots settings has been explained with and supported through factual detail. The research undertaken has detailed some the initiatives and schemes such as 'Hook in2 Hockey' and the financial and age range stipulations provide a depth of detail although some reference to schools competitions should have been made.

The role of elite development has been introduced through the role of the AIS and through performance pathways is ably supported by performance pathway diagrams. These cover the two age groups 14-15 and 16-18 and the senior/elite pathways when development in to adult elite developments begin. This could have been extended to provide more detail in to how this actually achieved. Given the large land mass of Australia the candidate has correctly indicated that there may be some variations in performance provisions.

The task makes some reference to levels of funding available in grass roots hockey but fails to discuss any male /female differences or the provisions for disable participants. However, there is a brief comment on labour migration issues.

The task would have benefitted from some of the information contained in table form being enlarged to enable scrutiny of detail but this should not detract from its' inclusion. While comment is made in the body of the text to critical analyse the provisions this is not contained in a final summative paragraph. The assignment would have benefitted from this but the task has been completed to the stipulated word count limit. The task contains an appropriate bibliography and the candidate has been able to reference throughout the task.

<b>Task 4.2 – International Study</b>	Max. word limit adhered to (please give word count) <b>996</b>	<b>12/15</b>
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# International Study

## Hockey in Australia



Australia's sporting ethos is to ensure everyone has a chance to participate in sports and to have an elite sport system that ensures success at international competitions<sup>1</sup>. It's vision in Hockey is to be accessible to all Australians, that is well run and managed at all levels so that participants have the opportunity to pursue their best and be an integral member of the hockey community<sup>2</sup> and is game for everyone.<sup>2</sup>

Date	Men's team trophies	Women's team trophies
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Medal, Commonwealth Games, Delhi, India</li> <li>• Gold Medal, Champion's Trophy, Monchengladbach, Germany</li> <li>• Gold Medal, World Cup, Delhi, India</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Medal, Commonwealth Games, Delhi, India</li> </ul>
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Medal, Champions Trophy, Delhi, India</li> <li>• Bronze Medal, Junior World Cup, Kuala Lumpur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Medal, Champions Trophy, Sydney</li> </ul>
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Medal, Champions Trophy, Rotterdam</li> <li>• Bronze Medal, Olympic Games, Beijing</li> </ul>	
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Medal, World Cup, Germany</li> <li>• Gold Medal, Commonwealth Games, Melbourne</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Medal, World Cup, Spain</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Team of the Year – Australian Sports Awards</li> <li>• AIS Team of the Year</li> <li>• Gold Medal, Olympics Games, Athens</li> </ul>	
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Medal, World Cup, Kuala Lumpur</li> <li>• Gold Medal, Commonwealth Games, Manchester</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bronze Medal, Commonwealth Games, Manchester</li> </ul>
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bronze Medal, Olympic Games, Sydney</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Medal, Olympic Games, Sydney</li> </ul>
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Medal, Commonwealth Games, Kuala Lumpur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold Medal, Commonwealth Games, Kuala Lumpur</li> <li>• Gold Medal, World Cup, Utrecht</li> </ul>

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the medal and trophies won since 1998 including in the recent Commonwealth Games in Delhi, where the Australia's men's hockey team kept a 100% winning record<sup>3</sup> and won gold and women's team won gold to.<sup>3</sup> In the World Championships the men's team was ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and the women's' team 5<sup>th</sup>.<sup>4</sup>

State/territory	Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Population Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of population in capital
New South Wales	800,642	6,967,200	8.44	63%
Victoria	227,416	5,297,600	23.87	71%
Queensland	1,730,648	4,279,400	2.26	46%
South Australia	983,482	1,601,800	1.56	73.5%
Western Australia	2,529,875	2,163,200	0.79	73.4%
Tasmania	68,401	498,200	7.08	41%
Northern Territory Figure 1.1	1,349,129	219,900	0.15	54%

Figure 1.1 shows that Australia has a population of 20.7 million and a landmass of 7,617,930 square kilometers.<sup>5</sup> This makes it one of the world's least densely populated countries, with fewer than 3 people per square kilometer<sup>5</sup> and the sixth largest country in the world. Australia experiences 3000 hours of sunshine a year, with averages temperature being 29°C.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Book 1- Mike Hill, Colin Maskery and Gavin Roberts – Edexcel A2 PE – Pearson Education Limited 2009

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.hreoc.gov.au/racial\\_discrimination/whats\\_the\\_score/pdf/hockey.pdf](http://www.hreoc.gov.au/racial_discrimination/whats_the_score/pdf/hockey.pdf)

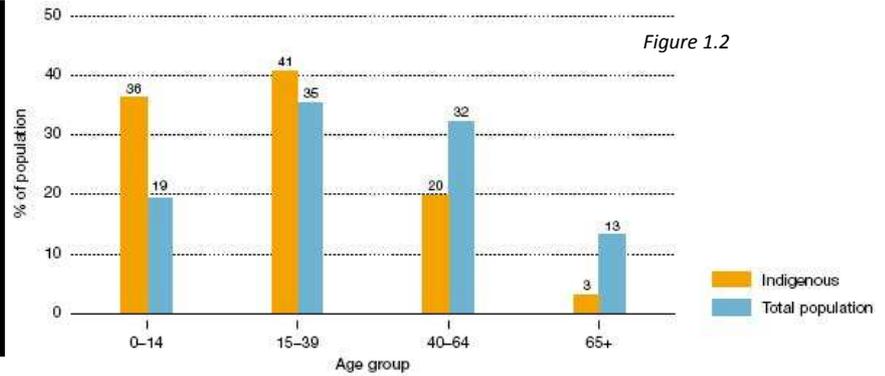
<sup>3</sup><http://www.fihockey.org/vsite/vnavsite/page/directory/0,10853,1181-193815-211038-nav-list,00.html>

<sup>4</sup><http://www.ausport.gov.au/ais/sports/hockey/achievements>

<sup>5</sup><http://www.ausport.gov.au/ais/sports/hockey/achievements>

<sup>6</sup><http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Asia-and-Oceania/Australia-Topograpghy.html>

Figure 1.2 shows the percentage of total population in each age group and how many of that age group is Indigenous population. The Majority of the Indigenous populations are concentrated in New South Wales and Queensland, which make up 57.8 per cent of the total Indigenous population.<sup>7</sup>



The Australian Institute of Sport has led to development of elite sports in Australia for over 25 years and was created after a disappointed performance at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.<sup>8</sup> The AIS is a National Institution and offers 38 sport programs in 29 sports.<sup>9</sup> The AIS Hockey program supports the training and development of Australians athletes, in and out of competition by providing high performance and leading coaching, sport science scientists and facilities, world class sports medicine and state-of-the-art facilities.<sup>10</sup> Also, it provides a development pathway for talented young players to gain valuable experience in high performance competition and to earn selection in the Australian national squad.<sup>10</sup>



Volunteers are important in local clubs and associations in Australia because without them, Australian Hockey wouldn't have reached the level of international respect they have. Volunteers help to maintain the running of clubs, produce a happy and friendly environment in Hockey and help to promote the sport within schools.<sup>11</sup>

### Mass participation

Hockey Australia is very supportive of the concept of sport needing to embrace both the elite and the grass root levels.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/indigenous/pubs/general/Document/ClosingtheGap2010/sec\\_1\\_1.htm](http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/indigenous/pubs/general/Document/ClosingtheGap2010/sec_1_1.htm)

<sup>8</sup> Book 1- Mike Hill, Colin Maskery and Gavin Roberts – Edexcel A2 PE – Pearson Education Limited 2009

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ausport.gov.au/ais/about>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.ausport.gov.au/sports/hockey/home>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.ausport.gov.au>

	CLUB HOCKEY			School hockey	Modified programs	Total
	Winter competition	Summer competition	Indoor hockey			
Australian Capital Territory	2,935	432	935	733	660	5,695
New South Wales	33,209	4,235	3,156	16,765	1,434	58,799
Northern Territory	720	1,423	0	0	97	2,240
Queensland	13,697	1,500	500	6,844	2,607	25,148
South Australia	8,138	4,100	490	3,960	1,324	18,012
Tasmania	3,253	1,159	0	1,788	1,218	7,418
Victoria	16,685	1,658	1,442	14,038	1,103	34,926
Western Australia	14,980	998	2,545	3,666	2,700	24,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,617</b>	<b>15,505</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>47,794</b>	<b>11,143</b>	<b>177,127</b>

In Australia there are 106,623 registered players from 808 Hockey clubs across the nation, with an average of 177,127 people participating in regular Australian Hockey competitions and programs.<sup>12</sup>

Hockey is played extensively in Australian schools in order to develop young people with the basic

skills required for Hockey. ‘Let’s Hockey’ has been introduced to provide schools with days of hockey session, which focuses on mass participation.

In 2010, ‘No School No Play’ was launched by the Federal Government. The major objective of the program is to use it with all children but specifically for Indigenous students/hockey players. Also, to help keeping children in school and improving the partnership between the student/hockey player, school, club, association and parents. The program should start in 2011.<sup>13</sup>

Australian School Hockey Championships are for both girls and boys age 16 and under and age 12 and under students. These championships are part of the junior hockey program in Australia and individuals can earn a selection in the national squad.<sup>14</sup>

Modified games in Australia include the game Hook in2 Hockey, which is a fun and exciting way to get young players involved.<sup>15</sup> It’s Hockey Australia’s National Recruitment Program and thousands of children take part across the whole of Australia. The first stage is aimed at 5-8 year olds and conducted by schools, community venues and clubs. The second stage is aimed at 9-12 year olds and is known as the immediate stage and is conducted by clubs.<sup>15</sup>

When the program was first launched, it got 3 years funding from the government. A total of \$390,000 was used to support the program. The Hockey Association has worked hard to establish a club-base recruitment program in Hook in2 Hockey. In school Hockey there are 47,794 participants and in modified games there are 11,143 players taking part.<sup>12</sup>

An advantage of Hockey in Australia is that the Hockey Association has worked hard to establish club-base recruitment programs and a school focus participation program, in order to increase the number of young people participation and joining hockey clubs. However, some of the new programs are more focused on the Indigenous population, which leads to discrimination against non-aboriginal population.

## Elite Development

<sup>12</sup>[http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx\\_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx\\_ttnews%5Btt\\_news%5D=70&tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d](http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=70&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d)

<sup>12</sup>[http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx\\_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx\\_ttnews%5Btt\\_news%5D=70&tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d](http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=70&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d)

<sup>13</sup>[http://hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx\\_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=9&tx\\_ttnews%5Btt\\_news%5D=372&tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=ac9d8a25ac](http://hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=9&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=372&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=ac9d8a25ac)

<sup>14</sup>[www.schoolsport.edu.au/lib/pdf/sportsinfo/guidelines/mf1513.pdf](http://www.schoolsport.edu.au/lib/pdf/sportsinfo/guidelines/mf1513.pdf)

<sup>15</sup><http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=67>

Elite development is extremely important in Australia, as it enables them to maintain their superb success and to encourage more young players to take up hockey.<sup>15</sup> Each state follows Australia's elite pathway, but have slightly different stages in order to reach the top level.

In New South Wales the elite pathway is aimed at identifying and developing players to gain national representation and achieve international success. There is regular training and individual sessions conducted using the facilities at the Sydney Olympic Hockey Centre.<sup>16</sup>

Figure 1.3

### Junior High Performance Pathway 14-15 years



### Junior High Performance Pathway (cont'd) 16-18 years



Figure 1.3 shows the first stage of the high performance pathway, which is the Junior High Performance pathway.<sup>16</sup> Players will attend Regional academies and NSW events, like Country v City challenge.<sup>16</sup> Fixtures are for U13, U15, U18 and U21's and acts as a selection opportunity for players being considered for the NSW squad. Once in the NSW squad, they will attend High Performance Training Camps and play in Australian Championships and State Championships. Those with potential will be invited to attend NSW institute of sport emerging talent squad

### Senior High Performance Pathway 16 + years



Figure 1.4

### Hockey Australia High Performance Pathway



Figure 1.5

Figure 1.4 shows the second stage, which is the Senior High Performance Pathway and all the players attending are in the state squad. Athletes with potential will then go on and attend National Training Centre Hockey programs.<sup>16</sup>

Figure 1.5 shows the last stage. Once attending the National Training Centre's, players go on to the Australia Hockey Performance Pathway, where they have the opportunity to get into the national squads and reach the top level.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.hockeynsw.com.au/images/documents/Policies/High\\_Performance\\_Pathway.pdf](http://www.hockeynsw.com.au/images/documents/Policies/High_Performance_Pathway.pdf)

Having a number of excellent high performance pathways throughout Australia is a huge advantage and is a great way of developing young talent. This enables potential players to get valuable experience and access to top level coaching and facilities. However, due to Australia being so big, each state has adapted their own pathway, so not every individual will go through the same stages to reach the top level. Also, some states have a greater proportion of people playing hockey. This means players with potential in states like NSW and Victoria might miss out in playing at the higher levels because there is greater competition compared to South Australia and Queensland where there is less competition.

## **Funding**

The Australian federal government directly supports elite performers. The athletes have to reach international status in order to receive the funding or have the potential to reach international status. There is alternative funding from the state government for athletes slightly lower down on the development pathway.<sup>17</sup>

In 2007, the Australian Government provided \$4.2 million to Hockey Australia. Additionally \$1.2 million was allocated for the men's and women's institute of sports residential hockey programs.<sup>18</sup>

The main advantage of Hockey in Australia is that Hockey Australia is very supportive of the concept of sports need to embrace both elite and grass root levels. The government and the AIS has put a large amount of money into recent programs, like Hook in2 Hockey, to encourage the younger generation to participate in Hockey.

Labour migration issues are not a major problem in Hockey. In the 2010 the kookaburras and Hockeyroos squads, all the players played for Australian Clubs.<sup>19</sup> A drawback of this is that there will be less chance of new skills, games and tactics getting adapted from other countries and the players wouldn't experience different styles of hockey.

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<sup>16</sup>[http://www.hockeynsw.com.au/images/documents/Policies/High\\_Performance\\_Pathway.pdf](http://www.hockeynsw.com.au/images/documents/Policies/High_Performance_Pathway.pdf)

<sup>17</sup>Book 2 - Mike Hill and Gavin Roberts – Physical Education, The Developing Sports Performer – Edexcel A2 unit 4

<sup>18</sup>[http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx\\_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx\\_ttnews%5Btt\\_news%5D=70&tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d](http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=70&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d)

<sup>18</sup>[http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx\\_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx\\_ttnews%5Btt\\_news%5D=70&tx\\_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d](http://www.hockey.org.au/index.php?id=90&tx_ttnews%5Bpointer%5D=34&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=70&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=384&cHash=9a4cb87e8d)

<sup>19</sup><http://www.hockeyusa.com.au/index.php?id=410>

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## Appendix

This table shows the variation  
Of religions within Australia.

Religion	Percentage
Catholic	26%
Anglican	19%
Other Christian	19%
Non- Christian	1%
Buddhist	2.1%
Islam	1.7%
No religion	19%
Not stated	12%