

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

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Abstract

The study investigated the socio-demographic factors associated with the management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA. Four specific objectives with four corresponding research questions guided the study. The cross sectional survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study comprised of all the one hundred and twenty-seven Physical Education teachers in public and private secondary schools in Nsukka LGA. There was no sampling because the population is manageable. A researchers' structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire was validated by three experts from the Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The reliability index of the instrument is 0.71. This was obtained through the Cronbach alpha statistics. Data were analyzed using phi coefficient. Results of the study showed a moderate association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities ($\phi = 0.47$), years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities ($\phi = 0.64$) and level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities ($\phi = 0.50$) in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA. The study revealed a strong association between ownership of school and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.77$). The researchers recommended among others that efforts should be made to encourage and involve both genders in sports facility management and that government should involve more of the teachers with greater years of experience on the job as heads of the sports management team.

Keywords: Management, Sports Facilities, Socio-demographic factors

Introduction

Management of sports facilities in secondary schools is a problem but remains inevitable if the value and purpose of its construction and procurement is not to be lost. The culture of management and maintenance in Nigeria has gone down to the drain and this has affected virtually our social and economic lives (Akinsola, Fapohunda, Ogunsanmi & Fatokun, 2012). The management and maintenance of sports facilities cannot be exonerated from the above assertion. According to Akinsola, Fapohunda, Ogunsanmi and Fatokun, (2012), when facilities are not well managed and maintained it might lead to various defects which can likely constitute nuisance and disturbances to the users of such facilities. There is a paucity of literature on the management of sports facilities. Ikpo (2001) only examined the major attributes of sports buildings, which distinguish them from other building types. Lee and Scott (2009) on the other hand, only focused on building maintenance operation processes in sports and leisure facilities. Their studies help to minimize the gaps between the top management at the strategic level and maintenance personnel at the operation level in performing building maintenance. The studies of Akinsola, Faphumda, Ogunsanmi, Ajibola, and Fatokun, (2012) were limited to investigating the state of sports stadium facilities in Southwestern Nigeria and their level of compliance with international and national standards.

From what obtained today in Nigeria, there is nothing to write about if one considers the state of all the stadia and sports facilities in the country. It will be seen that despite the huge amount of money invested on the procurement of sports facilities, they are still in worst physical state (Egboluche, 2009). There is strong evidence that every state of the Nigerian federation spends a great proportion of her

revenue to either resuscitate or maintain and improve upon the levels already attained in sports (Ali & Gwangwazo, 2018).

Sports have been defined in various ways by scholars. Nji and Chuwurah (2015) defined sport as physical activity requiring physical effort and skills performed by students according to fixed rules in special areas otherwise called pitches. Also, Udokanma, Akpu and Onwunaka (2016) defined sports as those physical activities people indulge in either as individual or team for the purpose of achieving all round fitness and development. Sport is among the most popular activities of humanity across the modern world which is more than ever before, commanding global attention (Aluko & Adodo, 2011; Mwisukha & Rintaugu, 2013; Wamaitha, 2015). Its popularity stems from its benefits, not only at the individual level but also at national or societal level (Mwisukha & Rintaugu, 2013). Its influence on world peace, economy and the development of social relationships cannot be underestimated. Aluko and Adodo (2011) argued that the roles of sports are potentially many given its highly symbolic nature.

Sports in Nigerian schools have grown from a humble beginning as part of learning, an entertainment and recreational past time to a prominent phenomenon whose influence is felt in all facet of lives of the students. In general, Nigerians are sports loving people with very high appetite for winning. Success at sport competitions create euphoric atmosphere with an injection of vibrancy and pride in the citizens. . In Nigeria, sports activities are undertaken in secondary schools with the aim to build in the individual, a sound mind in a healthy body to meet the physical, emotional, social physiological and intellectual needs of students (Aluko & Adodo, 2011). One factor that plays significant role in sports development in any institution is equipment and facilities.

Facilities provision and management is important aspect of sports management. Facility management is the process of planning, administering, coordinating, and evaluating the day to day operations of a facility. These duties encompass a wide array of responsibilities, including marketing the facility, promoting facility events, facility maintenance, and hiring and firing facility personal. Most sport facilities are managed by a personal manager or personal director. Facility directors, operations managers, and events coordinators have specific responsibilities for facility. How these individual manage the facility will depend on whether it is owned by private citizen on the taxpayers (Cerika Rismayanthi, nd).

Sport Facility management includes the planning, coordinating, staging, and evaluation. A well arranged facility is a key factor to attract facility use by students. Facilities management is an important thing to maintain the facilities used well and efficient. According to Cerika Rismayanthi (nd)

Secondary School Education is the form of education children receive after primary education and before the tertiary level (Alla & Ajibua, 2012). It is both pre-vocational and academic. The broad goal of secondary education is to prepare the individual for useful living within the society and higher education. The secondary school students are able to relate to their unfamiliar world, and gain the desired experiences through sport. In the school context, sport has been credited with inculcating values of sportsmanship and fair play, while increasing educational aspiration and developing a sense of community, group cohesion and connectedness (Rees & Miracle, 2000 & Kamau, 2015). Schools are also well placed to promote health and physical activity behaviours because of the time spent in this environment and the elements of the school curriculum that are adaptable to include such content (Jenkinson, & Benson, 2010). In secondary school level, sports facilities management is usually the responsibilities of those persons who are in-charge of physical education and sports programme. The facilities for which they are responsible include outdoor facilities such as playgrounds, pools, courts and fields and the indoor facilities include locker and shower rooms, sport courts, weight and exercise rooms, arenas, climbing walls, and gymnasiums.

The roles of school administrators in the management and maintenance of school facilities included periodic inspection of facilities and decentralization of maintenance. The administrators should develop and inculcate good maintenance culture, government should budget for facilities maintenance and allocate more funds to schools for effective management and maintenance of school sport facilities. Kabunge (2012) established that there is significant deviation in the level of maintenance of facilities and equipment to affect sports programme implementation in secondary schools.

In order to achieve this objective, the federal government through the ministry of Youths and Sports should have provided standard sports facilities, supplies and equipment to all the secondary schools through their state government, but the problems of sport facilities management in the

secondary schools in Nigeria especially in Nsukka LGA in particular, are the issue of concern by many sports researchers, sports managers and practitioners, as an area that merits investigation. Thus, this study is set out to find out the factors associated with the management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA.

Various socio-demographic factors are capable of influencing the management and maintenance of sports equipments and facilities. These include gender, years of experience, level of education and ownership of school. Gender refers to one's role of being either male or female. Women's contribution to management has remained unaccounted in literature leading to under representation in leadership, and particularly in sport management and administration positions (M'mbaha, 2012). This could be attributed to the fact that sport, is regarded as domain for performing masculinity as opposed to femininity and irrational qualities that are culturally associated with women (McKay, Messner & Sabo, 2000).

Previous researches at school level precisely postulate that many female teachers may simply be unwilling to participate due to sports participation hazards like; fear of injury resulting from training, burnout, (Hargreaves, 2001; Kontos, 2004). However, the researchers did not address the aspect of female teachers' management of competitive sports in secondary schools. The female teachers are appointed in other positions apart from teaching such as class teachers, guidance and counselling teachers, head of subjects and head of departments. Therefore, they are likely to encounter various setbacks of personal nature, including their individual involvement in academic-oriented activities, time constraints, class attendance, physical and emotional fatigue, syllabus delivery demands and other institutional policies (Ndambiri, 2014). There is minimum information on the female teachers' participation in the management of competitive sports in secondary schools (Ngetil, Bulinda, & Peter, 2018). Additionally, the institution of sport and its sub-cultures described as a male domain, has received considerable attention in the academic literature (Scruton & Watson, 2000). Parpart (2008) for instance, observes that dominant patriarchal ideologies locate women's role in the domestic sphere, while much of the organized sport has been perceived as preserve for men (Mwisukha, 2005).

Level of education is another socio-demographic variable capable of influencing sports facility and equipment management in secondary schools. Athanasopoulou, Skourtis, Zafeiropoulou, Siomkos and Assiouras (2012) posited that education level seems to have an impact on the importance of facilities design. Moreover, teachers with a higher level of education should be more knowledgeable on management and maintenance procedures and practices than those with a lower level of education.

Years of experience often determines success or failure in management of sports facilities and equipment. This is because no one can live without learning something. According to Eze (2016) staff of stadium management with higher years of experience scored higher in management practices than newly recruited staff. However, Musa (2015) reported that extensive research proves that, statistically, years of experience is only the 14th best predictor of future job performance.

Another variable capable of influencing sports facilities and equipment management in secondary schools is ownership of school. Many sports facilities completely owned by the government are affected by face budget deficits, hence most of them are dilapidated (Farsi, (2007). This includes facilities in public schools. The introduction of economic sanctions that extended to sporting facilities, will definitely affect public schools' sports facilities. They are therefore, rated less than desired in terms of operational efficiency. These situations might not be different with what obtains in schools in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu State. Thus, this study is set out to find out the socio-demographic factors associated with the management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA.

Statement of the Problem

One factor that plays significant role in sports development in any institution is equipment and facilities. Facilities provision and management is an important aspect of sports management. As a result, both the federal government and the various States through the ministry of Youths and Sports provide standard sports facilities, supplies and equipment to all the secondary schools. The roles of school administrators in the management and maintenance of school facilities include periodic inspection of facilities and decentralization of maintenance. The administrators should develop and inculcate good maintenance culture and also budget for facilities maintenance and allocate more funds to schools for effective management and maintenance of school sport facilities.

Unfortunately, the culture of management and maintenance in Nigeria has gone down to the drain and this has affected virtually our social and economic lives. Sports facilities in Nigerian secondary schools are in pitiable state and in most cases don't even exist. Despite the huge amount of money invested on the procurement of sports facilities, they are still in worst physical state. The facilities in most of the schools were under poor repairs. The few ones available are poorly managed.

It has been observed from the foregoing situation that there are factors associated with the management of sports facilities in secondary schools. Hence, there is an urgent need to look into the factors associated with the management of sports facilities in secondary schools. This study is therefore designed to find out the factors associated with the management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to determine the socio-demographic factors associated with the management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA. Specifically, the study investigated the association between:

1. gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA;
2. years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA;
3. level of education of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA; and
4. school ownership and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA.

Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA?
2. What is the association between years of experience of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA?
3. What is the association between level of education of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA?
4. What is the association between school ownership and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA?

Methods

The researchers adopted the cross sectional survey research design. The population for the study comprises all one hundred and twenty-seven Physical Education teachers in the secondary schools in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu state. There was no sampling because the population was deemed manageable by the researchers.

The instrument for data collection was a researchers developed questionnaire titled "Factors Associated with the Management of Sports facilities Questionnaire" (FAMSFQ). The questionnaire consists of two sections: A and B. Section A consists of 4 items (1-4) designed to elicit information on the personal data (gender, years of experience, level of education and ownership of school) of the respondents. Section B consists of 12 items divided into three clusters. Cluster A comprises 4 questions which will ascertain access and opportunity related factors. Cluster B comprises 4 questions which will determine the quality, safety and sustainability related factors and cluster C which has 4 items will elicit responses on the factors related to multiple-use of facilities. The section B has a response option of strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD). The respondents were asked to tick (✓) against the option that applies to them.

The face validity of the instrument was established by three experts from the department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

The reliability coefficient was established using the Cronbach Alpha Formula. The reliability coefficient obtained was 0.740. This was deemed reliable and hence used for the study.

A total of 127 copies of the questionnaire were administered on physical education teachers in both public and private secondary schools in Nsukka LGA. The instrument were distributed and collected on the spot to ensure maximum return rate. The data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Batch system version 23. To determine the socio-demographic factors associated with management of sports facilities phi coefficient was used.

The association was determined using Jackson (2009) scale for interpretation of associations. The scale indicates that a value within .00 is termed no relationship; $\pm 0.01 - 0.29$ is termed weak relationship; $\pm 0.30 - 0.59$ is termed moderate relationship while values within $\pm 0.60 - 1.00$ are regarded as strong relationship.

Results

Research question 1: What is the association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA? Data answering this research question are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA (n = 119)

S/N	Access and opportunities related factors	Phi
1	Sports facilities are located in an easily accessible place in the school	0.00
2	Sports facilities are well designed, well lit and highly visible	0.01
3	A wide range of operating hours will ensure that no one is excluded	0.38
4	Programmes are provided to ensure a diverse range of facility use by different ages, classes, physical capabilities and sexes	0.52
	Cluster Total	0.22
	Quality, safety and sustainability related factors	Phi
5	There are both long term and routine maintenance of facilities	0.21
6	Repairs and replacement is carried out to ensure the facility is updated	0.39
7	Safety of participants is ensured in the use of sports facilities	0.67
8	Facilities are highly maintained to certain levels in terms of safety and access.	0.46
	Cluster Total	0.43
	Factors related to Multiple-use of facilities	Phi
9	Multiple-use and sharing by different user groups are encouraged	0.66
10	The basis of shared use is to broaden access, maximize usage in order to get the best possible value from the facilities.	0.78
11	Facilities can be shared between classes, houses and sexes	0.89
12	There is a sharing agreement between houses, classes and sexes	0.68
	Cluster Total	0.75
	Grand Total	0.47

KEY: ± 0.00 = No association; $\pm 0.01 - 0.39$ = Weak association
 $\pm 0.40 - 0.69$ = Moderate association; $\pm 0.70 - 0.99$ = Strong association

Results in Table 1 showed that there is a moderate association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.47$). The table also revealed that a strong association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.75$); while moderate association were found between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities with regards to quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.43$). With regards to access and opportunities related factors, the table indicated that there is a weak association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities ($\phi = 0.22$).

Research question 2: What is the association between years of experience of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA? Data answering this research question is contained in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Association between years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA (n = 119)

S/N	Access and opportunities related factors	Phi
1	Sports facilities are located in an easily accessible place in the school	0.56
2	Sports facilities are well designed, well lit and highly visible	0.44
3	A wide range of operating hours will ensure that no one is excluded	0.52
4	Programmes are provided to ensure a diverse range of facility use by different ages, classes, physical capabilities and sexes	0.81
	Cluster Total	0.58
	Quality, safety and sustainability related factors	Phi
5	There are both long term and routine maintenance of facilities	0.41
6	Repairs and replacement is carried out to ensure the facility is updated	0.40
7	Safety of participants is ensured in the use of sports facilities	0.88
8	Facilities are highly maintained to certain levels in terms of safety and access.	0.87
	Cluster Total	0.64
	Factors related to Multiple-use of facilities	Phi
9	Multiple-use and sharing by different user groups are encouraged	0.62
10	The basis of shared use is to broaden access, maximize usage in order to get the best possible value from the facilities.	0.55
11	Facilities can be shared between classes, houses and sexes	0.86
12	There is a sharing agreement between houses, classes and sexes	0.90
	Cluster Total	0.71
	Grand Total	0.64

KEY: ± 0.00 = No association; $\pm 0.01 - \pm 0.39$ = Weak association
 $\pm 0.40 - \pm 0.69$ = Moderate association; $\pm 0.70 - \pm 0.99$ = Strong association

Results in Table 2 revealed that there is moderate association between years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.64$). The table also showed a strong association between years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.71$). the further revealed that moderate association were found between years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities with regards to quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.64$); and access and opportunities related factors ($\phi = 0.58$).

Research question 3: What is the association between level of education of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA? Data answering this research question is contained in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Association between level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA (n = 119)

S/N	Access and opportunities related factors	phi
1	Sports facilities are located in an easily accessible place in the school	0.54
2	Sports facilities are well designed, well lit and highly visible	0.42
3	A wide range of operating hours will ensure that no one is excluded	0.55
4	Programmes are provided to ensure a diverse range of facility use by different ages, classes, physical capabilities and sexes	0.61
	Cluster Total	0.53
	Quality, safety and sustainability related factors	phi
5	There are both long term and routine maintenance of facilities	0.40
6	Repairs and replacement is carried out to ensure the facility is updated	0.63
7	Safety of participants is ensured in the use of sports facilities	0.44
8	Facilities are highly maintained to certain levels in terms of safety and access.	0.29
	Cluster Total	0.44

	Factors related to Multiple-use of facilities	phi
9	Multiple-use and sharing by different user groups are encouraged	0.38
10	The basis of shared use is to broaden access, maximize usage in order to get the best possible value from the facilities.	0.59
11	Facilities can be shared between classes, houses and sexes	0.64
12	There is a sharing agreement between houses, classes and sexes	0.48
	Cluster Total	0.52
	Grand Total	0.50

KEY: ± 0.00 = No association; $\pm 0.01 - \pm 0.39$ = Weak association
 $\pm 0.40 - \pm 0.69$ = Moderate association; $\pm 0.70 - \pm 0.99$ = Strong association

Results in Table 3 above showed that there is moderate association between level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.50$). The table also revealed moderate association between level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.52$), quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.44$); and access and opportunities related factors ($\phi = 0.53$).

Research question 4: What is the association between ownership of school of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA? Data answering this research question is contained in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Association between level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA (n = 119)

S/N	Access and opportunities related factors	phi
1	Sports facilities are located in an easily accessible place in the school	0.57
2	Sports facilities are well designed, well lit and highly visible	0.81
3	A wide range of operating hours will ensure that no one is excluded	0.85
4	Programmes are provided to ensure a diverse range of facility use by different ages, classes, physical capabilities and sexes	0.69
	Cluster Total	0.73
	Quality, safety and sustainability related factors	phi
5	There are both long term and routine maintenance of facilities	0.75
6	Repairs and replacement is carried out to ensure the facility is updated	0.83
7	Safety of participants is ensured in the use of sports facilities	0.76
8	Facilities are highly maintained to certain levels in terms of safety and access.	0.89
	Cluster Total	0.81
	Factors related to Multiple-use of facilities	phi
9	Multiple-use and sharing by different user groups are encouraged	0.66
10	The basis of shared use is to broaden access, maximize usage in order to get the best possible value from the facilities.	0.69
11	Facilities can be shared between classes, houses and sexes	0.88
12	There is a sharing agreement between houses, classes and sexes	0.85
	Cluster Total	0.77
	Grand Total	0.77

KEY: ± 0.00 = No association; $\pm 0.01 - \pm 0.39$ = Weak association
 $\pm 0.40 - \pm 0.69$ = Moderate association; $\pm 0.70 - \pm 0.99$ = Strong association

Results in Table 4 revealed that there is a strong association between ownership of school of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.77$). The table also showed a strong association between ownership of school of the sports

administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.77$), quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.81$); and access and opportunities related factors ($\phi = 0.73$).

Discussions

Results in Table 1 showed that there is a moderate association between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.47$). However, the table also revealed that a strong association exist between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.75$); while moderate association were found between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities with regards to quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.43$). This is not surprising because gender has been proven to have influence in sports both in terms of participation and management. As such management of sports facilities will not be an exception to this fact. This could be attributed to the fact that sport, is regarded as domain for performing masculinity as opposed to femininity and irrational qualities that are culturally associated with women (McKay, Messner & Sabo, 2000). This finding is in line with Ngeti, Bulinda;

Results in Table 2 indicated that there is moderate association between years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.64$). The table also showed a strong association between years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.71$); while there were moderate association between years of experience of sports administrator and management of sports facilities with regards to quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.64$); and access and opportunities related factors ($\phi = 0.58$). These findings are not surprising but expected. This is because as gets older in a job, there is the tendency for one to show more expertise on the job. This finding is supported by Eze (2016) who reported that staff of stadium management with higher years of experience scored higher in management practices than newly recruited staff.

Findings in Table 3 showed that there is moderate association between level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.50$). The table also revealed moderate association between level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.52$), quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.44$); and access and opportunities related factors ($\phi = 0.53$). This is not a surprising result because level of education to an extent determines the level of knowledge and expertise one exhibits in a job especially with regards to managerial positions. This result agrees with Athanasopoulou, Skourtis, Zafeiropoulou, Siomkos and Assiouras (2012) who posited that education level seems to have an impact on the importance of facilities design.

Results in Table 4 revealed that there is a strong association between ownership of school of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA ($\phi = 0.77$). The table further indicated that there is a strong association between ownership of school of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in terms of factors related to multiple use of facilities ($\phi = 0.77$), quality, safety and sustainability related factors ($\phi = 0.81$); and access and opportunities related factors ($\phi = 0.73$). This finding is not surprising but expected. This is because most private schools would be extra careful about the safety of their students even in the playground to avoid scandalous reports. Moreover, the facilities that they are able to construct, they will guide jealously by managing them properly in order to maximize its utility. This finding agrees Musa (2013) who reported that private schools carry out maintenance of sports facilities more often than public schools.

Conclusions

Moderate association was reported between gender of sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA. Moderate association was also found between years of experience and level of education of sports administrator and management of sports facilities

in secondary schools in Nsukka LGA. A strong association was found between ownership of school of the sports administrator and management of sports facilities in secondary schools in Nsukka.

Recommendations

On the basis of the findings, discussions and conclusions in this study, the following recommendations were made:

- Efforts should be made to encourage and involve both gender in sports facility management
- Government should involve more of the teachers with greater years of experience on the job as heads of the sports management team.
- The school board should set aside part of her annual budget to organize workshops for teachers on effective management of sports facilities so as to ensure they meet the standard expected at all time
- School management need to avail female teachers the opportunity to serve in the management of sports in secondary schools.

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