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INST FÖR KOST- OCH IDROTTSVETENSKAP

Players as Merchandise

Soccer players migration due to Globalization

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Abstract

This paper analyzes data collected between 2000 and 2011 by the Swedish National Sport Association. One soccer player per day leaves Sweden to try their luck with teams in different countries, both as amateurs and professionals. This totals over 3,000 players per decade.

The aims of this paper will be to study the migration at the transfer market from Sweden to other countries abroad, specifically in the first decade of the 21st century. This will include how many players migrate and to what countries. I will also analyze the data to see if there are any geographical patterns related to the migration such as where the player lives in Sweden and to which country the player migrates.

I will analyze the data from the theoretical frame of globalization and the phenomena of upcoming workers in sports.

After analyzing the data, I found that amateur players tend to move to regions closer to home. Also, more amateur players migrate than professionals (70% vs. 30%). More than 30% of the professional players leaving Sweden are from three of the largest cities in Sweden.

A total of 3,149 players left in the last decade from 873 different clubs.

Lastly, from my perspective, there are still many areas to be explored in this sports arena

Acknowledgement

I will start by quoting Forrest Gump, “Life is like a box of chocolates, you never know what you are going to get.” This quote is about the opportunities that turn up in life and things you never have a chance to predict. No matter how well you prepare yourself, there will be things happening that cannot be predicted. This paper is one of those pieces of chocolate in my box of candy. This paper would not have been written in any way if it had not been for some of the people around me that in their own way had confidence and trust in me. Therefore, it is with joy and happiness I write these words to dedicate some thoughts to those who made this paper possible.

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Introduction

Between 2000 and 2011, one soccer player per day left Sweden to try their luck with teams in different countries, both as amateurs and professionals elsewhere. This results in a total of over 3,000 players per decade. Among these players, there are over 450 adolescents leaving as junior pros or junior amateurs. When leaving as a junior pro, the top clubs in Europe do not pay the enormous transfer fees that have become standard in soccer. Some adolescents decide to combine their soccer training with an educational degree outside Sweden. Is there a risk when leaving as juniors? When moving abroad to another country, they are forced to adapt to a new culture, learn a new language, and sometimes leave behind their families.

To understand and analyse the data for this paper, the theories of globalization were used as the theoretical frame. Maguire (2008) has a theoretical model that will be used and which will be adapted to analyze the data in this study. It is also of interest to understand why adolescents leave Sweden, and how the organization of soccer occurs in Sweden.

This study looks at the phenomena of globalization. Even though it would be of interest to gain knowledge of why people decide to migrate and what makes people migrate to another country, that question will not be answered in this paper due to the nature of the data. There will, however, be some hypotheses of feasible reasons for such phenomena. The data for this study contains adolescents and adults as well as professionals and amateurs. Since the data is of a quantitative nature and does not contain any reasons why the players move, the question of what makes them move will not be answered completely.

The main focus will be to analyse the patterns of how amateurs tend to migrate from Sweden. As a complementary question, this study looks into the number of migrating players, and where they migrate.

Definitions used in the paper

Adolescent

The definition of an adolescent player in this study is the same as what the Swedish National Sport Association (RF) uses, where you are considered an adolescent until the age of 20 years old.

SEF

SEF is the short description for Swedish Elite Soccer Association. The levels of the leagues that are included in SEF are the top two leagues in Sweden, Allsvenskan and Superettan. Players categorized in SEF are in this paper defined as professionals since they have soccer as their main economical income.

The other players in this study will be categorized as amateurs or Non SEF players.

Aims

From the perspective of globalization, the aims of this paper will be to study the migration of soccer players at the transfer market from Sweden to countries abroad during the first decade in the 21st century. Specifically the aims of this paper will be:

- 1) To describe player migration in terms of age, employment status, mother club, country moving to, etc.
- 2) To establish patterns related to player migration such as amateur players that migrate due to their working profession status and how this affects their soccer status as well.

Background

Soccer players have been moving abroad from one country to another for a long period of time. Since the 1960s, players have moved from different regions to play in the top western regions. In 1995, there was a paradigm shift in soccer when the player, Jean-Marc Bosman, challenged the principles of a club's right to ask for a transfer fee for a player without a contract to the club. His case was tested in the European Court of Justice. The Court ruled that the provision for a player moving between two clubs in different European Union (EU) countries was not compatible to Article 48, "the Treaty of Rome" (Frick, 2009). This treaty relates to the freedom of labor moving abroad for work. That ruling had a huge impact on how the field for professional soccer players changed and gave more access to players. The major change in soccer was that the European Football Association (UEFA) decided to change the rule that limited teams to have only three foreign players on the team per game, to three non EU players (Frick, 2009).

This change made it possible for teams to seek players abroad without having to consider the regulation. Since this change in the rule, the soccer market has become more open for workers, and they have also gained an advantage in negotiating their contracts where they can refuse to sign and when their contract runs out, they can move as free agents.

Furthermore the Bosman ruling made an opening for global movement where players from Asia, Africa, US and South America gained easier access to the European soccer market. The players from these countries are often cheaper than players from Europe (Frick, 2009). These statements were also confirmed in the Global Player Migration Report (PFPO), which was presented by the Soccer Association in Lausanne, (Besson et al 2011). The report also shows that soccer has become global and that there is a common strategy in importing players in all the leagues in Europe. Results show that a team in Cyprus (AEP Paphos) imported 18 players in 2010 and 25 European clubs had recruited more than 11 players per team during that season.

When deciding to move abroad, there is one key factor that must be considered by the athlete. The career paths of soccer players are increasingly fragmented in many national associations. Contrary to the expectations of the clubs, agents and even the athletes themselves, there is evidence that the career of the soccer player often moves downwards rather than upwards.

Results from the PFPO show that Brazilians who first migrate to Portugal are unable to move up to better leagues and end up playing for Cypriot, Romanian or Armenian clubs, (Besson et al 2011). It is similar for many Irish and Welsh soccer players when they move to England and they fail to settle in the country and are subsequently retransferred to Scotland. However, consideration must be taken into account because it may not look like a downward transfer for the athlete since we do not know if the main reason for the transfer in the first place was the sport itself or if the athlete decided to try to find fame and fortune, (Maguire 2008). If that is the reason, then a transfer like the one described between the Portugal and Cypriot clubs might well be considered an upward transfer for the player.

Former research

Researchers are united in the fact that globalization is a complex setting of different factors (Maguire, 2008). This statement was also confirmed by Jones (2007) who described globalization as “*Globalization represents a set of transformations in the contemporary world that are having a profound impact on the nature of labor markets and work*” (p.1).

If using the complex model of globalization and transforming that into a sports context, most likely findings of easier access for players of today to a greater market are seen since the amount of teams in the world has increased. The sport itself has become more professional. Therefore, more teams hire their players as full time workers, but at the same time a lot of countries have schools that have soccer as a part of their daily studies. Young players have more options to attend different schools with a soccer team so that they can get both an educational degree and at the same time develop their skills in soccer. The access to universities abroad is relatively easy due to the technical revolution which has made applying to the schools faster and easier due to information technology (Agergaard, 2011).

The migration of people in the sports industry occurs at three levels, within the nation, between countries on the same continent, and between countries on different continents (Maguire, 2008).

However when it comes to sports, there is evidently less consensus regarding the consequences and trajectories of the global sport process. Global sports are viewed upon as a progressive phenomenon that opens the opportunity for greater human contact, as well as friendship and dialogue over country borders due to world united events such as the Olympic Games, (Maguire et al 2008). The global room of sports, combined with labor migration as a more common feature, does not only contain players but also officials, coaches, sports scientists and all other different types of employment that are found in organizations around a club (Maguire, 2008). The phenomenon of the labor movement in sports has been studied by social scientists to find patterns in how migration occurs. Maguire (2008) suggests that the migration has grown in complexity and intensity over the past few decades and that it is possible to see this type of migration as a form of child and/or human trafficking.

In the world of more and more professional soccer organizations, the Nordic countries have a rather unique way of organizing sports and soccer. The organization is in the character of a semi-professional structure. Some of the players that are considered to be at the elite level have other part time jobs besides their soccer for economical reasons. The whole ideology of the Swedish Sport Organization is based on a voluntary basis and most of the coaches for kids and adolescents are doing their job on a voluntary basis (Poulsen and Pfister, 2007), (Agergaard 2011).

If the definition is a question of child and/or human trafficking, combine that assumption with how soccer is organized in Sweden, and a pattern occurs where agents will have a chance to sign young players. The players might feel ready to take a chance and try out as a professional because if they succeed, they will earn a large amount of money. There is also the fact that many players move from Sweden to Norway which is a country ranked below Sweden by the UEFA (2011). When only looking at the ranking level, soccer would be at a more competitive level in Sweden, and by that definition it would be better to stay in Sweden. Norway, however, has better economical resources and therefore it is easier to pay higher fees to the players, and since the ranking of Sweden is higher, it is reasonable to assume that the player from Sweden would see themselves as better, even if they are not at the absolute level to receive a contract from the elite level clubs in Sweden. If the player wants to succeed in gaining a contract in Norway, they have an opportunity to earn money and become professionals in their sport.

Before making the decision to move abroad, there is one thing that has to be considered for the athletes and especially the young athletes. When entering a new group there will be some concerns that need to be seriously considered. When a player arrives into a new group, the player will be looked at as a stranger. This is one thing that is really important for the player and especially adolescents to understand. When arriving to a new group, the privileges that may have been earned in the old group will not be carried into the new group. There is a large risk that the player will be looked at and treated in a way where they do not get any privileges at all since the player is strictly treated within the role of what the player is supposed to do which can lead to dissatisfaction of playing soccer (Maslyn and Uhl-Bein 2001). If treated like that and losing the satisfaction of attending to the sport, this could lead to a drop-out from the sport due to a lack of interest to participate and lack of satisfaction. (Figueiredo, et al 2009).

Theoretical Frame

There are several different motives involved as described previously when an athlete decides to move abroad. To make sense of the complexity in recruitment and why the athlete decides to migrate, a typology map of the migration choices can be constructed that reflects, in a broader perspective, the many reasons why athletes move. This model gives us frames where it is possible to categorize the athlete moving. The model provides a cleaner and easier way of understanding the choices made by the athlete, even if it is impossible to understand the adequate reasons without reference to sociological models of migration (Maguire, 2008).

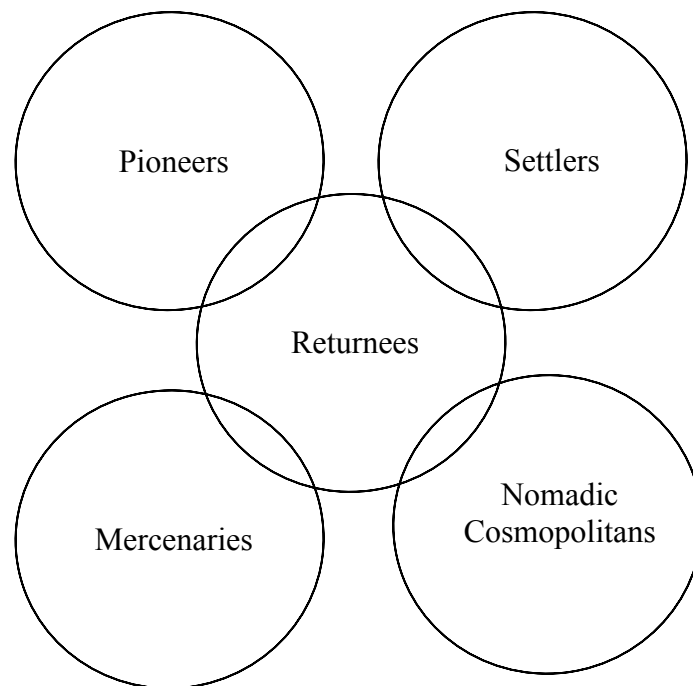


Figure 1 Typology of sport migration (Maguire, 2008)

Maguire (2008) defined a theoretical model that will be used in this study as a frame for making the data understandable. The model will be operationalized in some parts to suit and match the specific data used in this study. In short, the model is based on five categories and the author will first describe the model in the way Maguire defined it, and then there will follow a short definition of how the model is used, if necessary. This is done to understand how the author's personal reflections have been added to the theoretical frame to ease the understanding of how the data was analyzed.

Pioneers

According to Maguire (2008), these migrants are promoting their sport. These athletes are 'proselytizing' the local people and trying to convert them into a new sports culture. They do this with words and action. One example is the movement of British citizens, as well as people returning from a visit in Britain, the birthplace of soccer. Teams that are formed from such visits are Athletic Bilbao, Zurich Grasshoppers and Djurgården (Stockholm). A second example is when Canadians migrated to Britain and brought their homeland's tradition of ice hockey along with the migration.

Settlers

These migrants are identified as the players that migrate abroad and find their way in the new culture and decide to start a new life in a new country. These players are often playing for the same team or other teams in the country for their whole career. Some of these players stay in the new country even after they have finished their career (Maguire 2008).

Nomadic Cosmopolitans

A nomadic cosmopolitan is according to Maguire (2008), a player that uses the sport to see the world. These players are able to experience a new culture and are not bothered by being an outsider or a stranger in the new location. They move from country to country to explore new cultures, and they do not stay long in one country before moving to another country.

Mercenaries

A mercenary in sports is a player who uses their agent to get short term contracts with lucrative deals with several clubs. They are not interested in society or culture. They are looking for the money, and the short-term gains. The mercenaries are in contrast to the nomadic cosmopolitans (Maguire 2008).

Author's definition, a player is considered a mercenary when playing abroad and receives payment for his services in a league that is ranked lower than the Swedish league, based on the UEFA (2011) ranking. That definition is also based on the criteria that a mercenary is more interested in getting as lucrative a contract as possible without considering participation in the sport.

Returnees

When defining returnees, Maguire (2008) suggests that these players are foremost pioneers, mercenaries, and nomads and return to end their career in their home country. Even some long time settlers are considered returnees, since they return to their home country after their career has ended.

Methodology

Design

As a start, former research of the field was studied. Articles used as background material were collected from several databases. Search terms such as globalization, soccer, and moving abroad were used. These articles gave the author a large selection to gather as much information of the phenomena of globalization as possible. More articles were found from the references in the actual articles themselves.

During the search for theoretical frame there were three models found. The choice was made to use the theoretical frame of Maguire (2008) due to the content of the data. However, the theoretical frame of Black et al (1992) which describes and considers the problems with returnees was considered as well. There was a strategic choice made to use the frame of Maguire (2008), since that frame considers the returnees as well as other aspects of categorization that was suitable for the data. This model was studied and used to analyze the data.

Criteria that were made for the choice of participants in this study was that they must have been playing for a Swedish club in 1999 or later, and reregistered with a foreign club in the first decade of the 21st century. That criterion was set since the SEF wanted to look into player transfer from 2000 to 2011.

Data acquisition

Data acquisition for this research was not done by the author, since this study was at the request of the Swedish Elite Soccer Association (SEF). They asked Gothenburg University (GU) for help in analyzing data of migrated soccer players from Sweden. GU asked if I would like to do the study for my Bachelor's degree. The raw data was given to us for the project from SEF, who had collected it from the player registration database (FOGIS).

FOGIS is the Swedish Soccer Association's database where they keep statistics from all series in soccer in Sweden such as results in the games tables, etc. Furthermore, the database contains all players in Sweden that are registered with a club and every transfer is kept in this database as well.

SEF extracted the data from FOGIS of all registered players that met their criteria for the study. With their permission to use the material in the database, the author gained an advantage, a far wider range of data was provided for the study than would have been possible to collect in this timeframe for the paper. There is longitudinal data that has been collected for over a decade and contains a total coverage of 3,149 players. However, the pre-collected data made the search for the theoretical frame more difficult, as well as data analysis was a little more complicated since there was no prior knowledge of what the findings might be due to the fact that the data was not collected by the author.

When looking into the data, it is very important to note that in the data from 2011, there were some players that were transferred in the 1st quarter in 2012, but were calculated in to the 2011 transfer window that closes 1st of April 2012.

The number of players that transferred in 2012 was 64 individuals. They are included in the 2011 transfers.

Choice of analyzing tools

Since the data was of numerical character, the choice of analytical method was made to be of a quantitative nature. The choice of using a quantitative method was made after the data collection since this was a request study with longitudinal data. When analyzing data, it has been within the theoretical frame of globalization, and the theoretical model of Maguire (2008). Data were categorized into which club the players belonged. Then it was determined if they were amateurs or professionals based on if the club they played for was in the SEF league or not. All countries receiving players were ranked. Then all players were categorized by age. Operational work has been done to the model to make the data understandable from the perspective of globalization. Together with the theories of globalization, consideration has been taken in the way that soccer clubs are organized in Sweden.

The data has been decoded and prepared for analysis in Microsoft Excel and in SPSS statistics software programs. These programs have been used to construct and process all diagrams and tables presented in the results section of the study.

Ethical principles

When writing this report, all data published from the raw data was used without fabrication to suit any particular means. The data is published as it was found.

All participants in this study have given their permission to have their name published in FOGIS, since the name of every soccer player or coach that is registered for a club in Sweden is included in FOGIS. The decision to use this information from the database was not by the participants themselves, but by SEF. The Swedish Soccer Association had their lawyers look into the request from SEF and gave permission to use the data.

According to the Swedish Research Council, four main ethical principles have to be followed in scientific research. These are The Principle of information, consent, confidentiality and right of use. However, as the data were collected by SEF, it was my duty to report my efforts related to the principle of confidentiality and the principle of right of use.

Since the data is of a sensitive nature, all raw data that was provided by SEF will be deleted from the author's computer after publication of this work. All raw data will be saved in the FOGIS database and can be requested from SEF or the Swedish Soccer Association if needed. Since the data will be saved in their database, it will be possible to trace the data in this paper back to the original file if necessary.

During the use of the raw data, consideration has been taken to protect the data from misuse. The results will not be used in any commercial purpose to gain economical profit from the work. During the process of preparing the raw data for analysis, all precautions have been taken to protect the participants in the study. All data has been decoded so that it is not traceable back to one single player or person. It has been of most importance to keep the

confidentiality of the participants throughout the study. The purpose of the decoding has been to protect participants not only during the preparation of the work of this paper, but also in the future.

Results

This chapter has been divided to answer the two research aims that are the basis for this study. The first part of the results is of a descriptive nature and will show data that answers the first aim in this paper. The second part will answer the second aim.

Descriptive Data

Player migration in total

The data was decoded to get information about how many players migrate each year

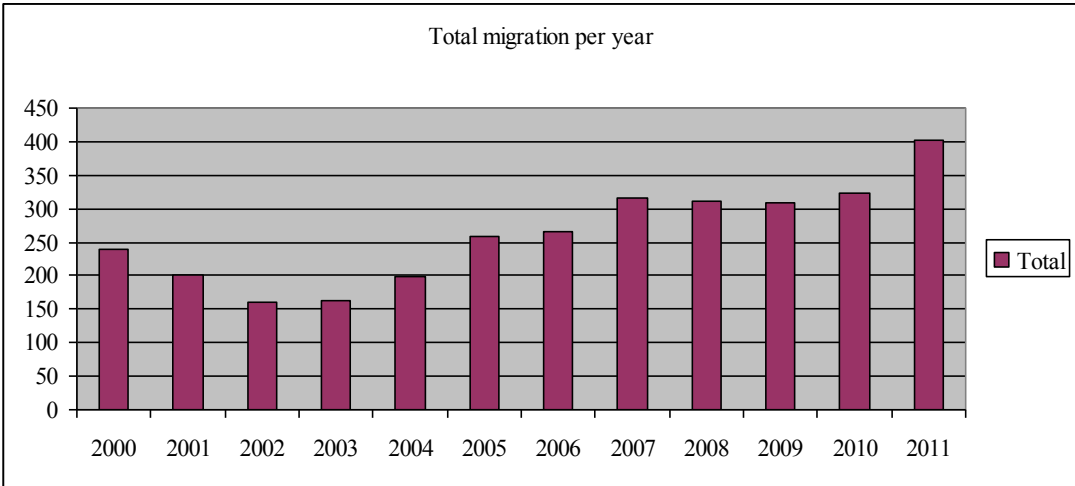


Diagram 1. Migrations per year in total

During the years 2000 and 2003, there was a slight decrease in movement that started to increase again in 2004, until becoming relatively stable between 2007 and 2010. Starting in 2011, there was an increase of movement again.

Categorizing into amateurs and professionals

When categorizing the raw data into total migrations per year, the next step was to separate data by professional players and amateur players. The results of that split are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Amateur and professional migrations per year

Player migration			
Year	Amateur	Professional	Total
2000	163 (67,9%)	77 (32,1%)	240 (100%)
2001	139 (68,8%)	63 (31,2%)	202 (100%)
2002	124 (77,0%)	37 (23,0%)	161 (100%)
2003	115 (70,6%)	48 (29,4%)	163 (100%)
2004	128 (64,3%)	71 (35,7%)	199 (100%)
2005	171 (66,0%)	88 (44,0%)	259 (100%)
2006	179 (67,3%)	87 (32,7%)	266 (100%)
2007	215 (68,0%)	101 (32,0%)	316 (100%)
2008	196 (63,2%)	114 (36,8%)	310 (100%)
2009	229 (74,1%)	80 (25,9%)	309 (100%)
2010	237 (73,6%)	85 (26,4%)	322 (100%)
2011	325 (80,8%)	77 (19,2%)	402 (100%)

This table shows the number of players migrating from Sweden divided into amateurs and professionals per year. It also shows the percentage difference between amateurs and professionals. Please note that most of the players migrating are amateurs.

This table is also described visually in Diagram 2.

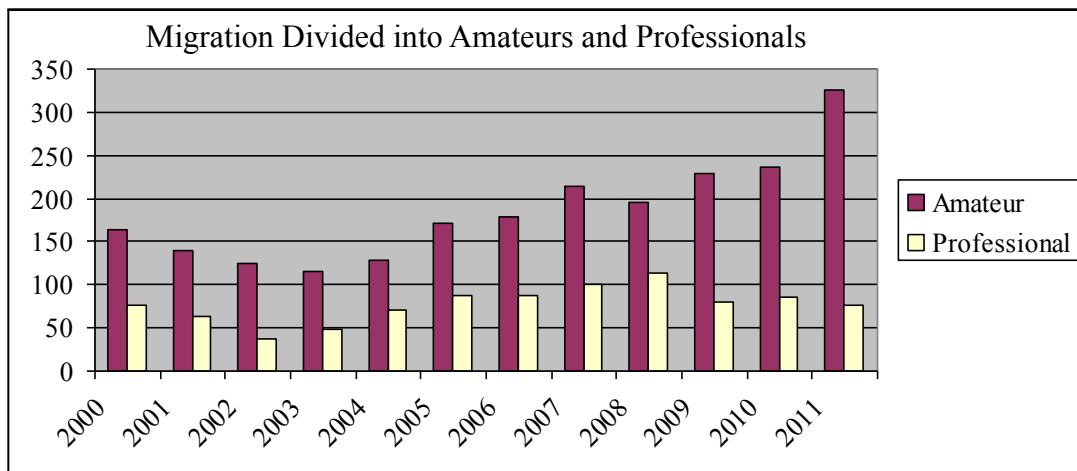


Diagram 2. Amateur and professional migrations per year.

Diagram 2 shows a decrease in migration for both amateurs and professionals from 2000 to 2003. After that, the amateurs had a steady increase in migration, except for 2008. Professionals were more varying in their migration from 2004-2011.

Migrating players within age intervals

Amateurs and professionals can be divided into two different age groups, adolescent and adults. Adolescents are divided into two groups 9-14 years old, and 15-19 years old. These categories are based on the definition from RF. The adults are divided with 5-year interval.

Table 2. Number of migrating players within age intervals

Age interval	Professional Players	Amateur Players	Total	Percent
9-14	0	34	34	1.08
15-19	115	315	430	13.66
20-24	315	906	1221	38.77
25-29	348	686	1044	33.15
30-34	131	221	352	11.18
35-39	13	36	49	1.56
40-44	0	9	9	0.29
45-49	0	4	4	0.13
NN	0	6	6	0.19

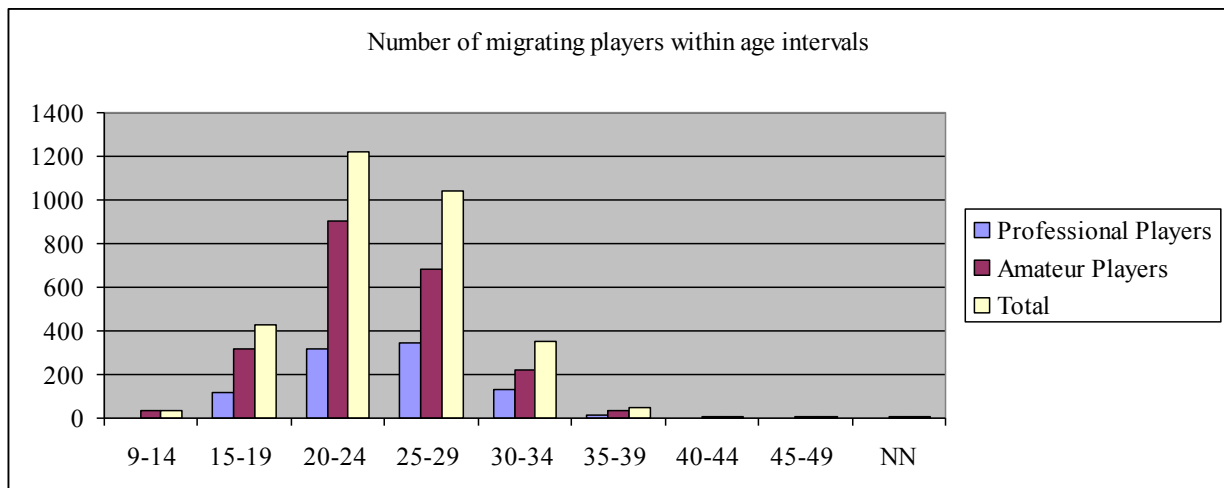


Diagram 3. Age interval of players migrating, shown in numbers

There are more amateurs that migrate, usually starting from the age of 15. There is a peak for both amateurs and professionals in the age interval of 20 – 24. There is a wide range in age when migrating. The range is between 9 and 49 years, but the most common age for a migrating player is between 20 and 24 years old. The average age for the players migrating is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 average age of player migrating

Year	Avg. age	SD
2000	23.7	5.1
2001	24.5	5.4
2002	24.5	5.0
2003	24.6	4.7
2004	24.5	4.6
2005	24.0	4.8
2006	25.6	4.6
2007	24.1	4.4
2008	24.5	4.9
2009	24.7	4.6
2010	24.3	4.7
2011	24.4	4.4

As shown in Table 3, the average age of players leaving is around 24 years of age every year. The lowest average is 23.7 years of age, with a standard deviation of 5.1 years (2000). The highest average is 25.6 years of age; with a standard deviation of 4.6 years (2006),

Patterns

This study also explored how the players choose to migrate abroad, Sweden exported 3,149 players to 103 countries during the first decade in the 21st century, and full charts of the migration are shown in appendix 1. Below in Table 4, the migration is shown for the countries receiving 1% or more of the Swedish soccer players migrating.

Table 4. Countries receiving migrating players

Country	Players migrated	
	Persons	percent
Norway	798	25.3
England	256	8.1
Finland	236	7.5
Denmark	223	7.1
Germany	162	5.1
USA	121	3.8
Brazil	84	2.7
Netherlands	75	2.4
Australia	69	2.2
Spain	67	2.1
Iceland	66	2.1
Italy	58	1.8
Serbia	52	1.7
Greece	52	1.7
Scotland	43	1.4
France	42	1.3
Switzerland	41	1.3
Poland	41	1.3
Austria	36	1.1
Moldavia	35	1.1
Belgium	32	1
Turkey	30	1
Rest of the world	530	16.8

The table shows countries who accepted one percent or more of the total migration from Sweden. The rest of the countries were cut, and combined in a category that is called Rest of the world. A total table will be shown in appendix 1. Notable is that Norway, Finland and Denmark are accepting 39.9% of all migrations from Sweden. The diagram describes the table in visual.

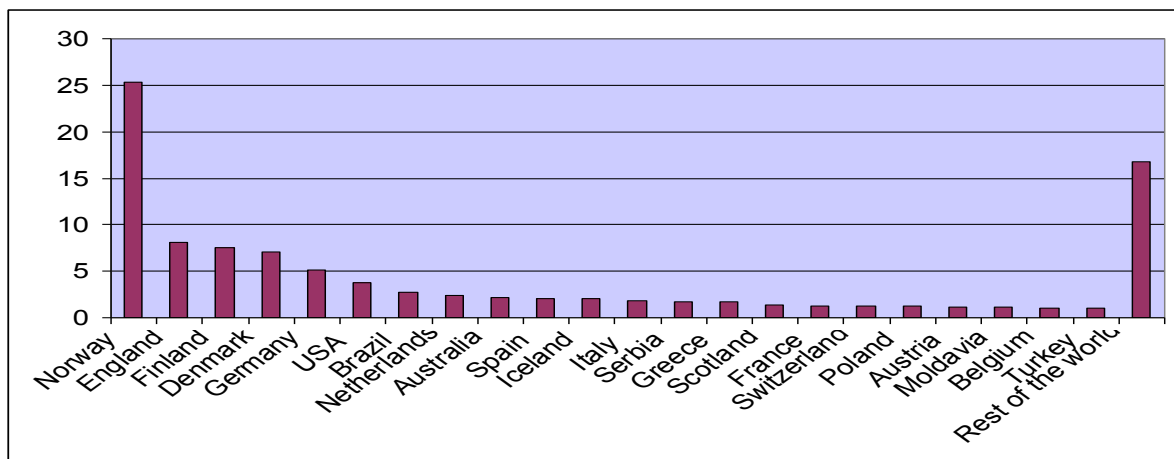


Diagram 4. Graphical display over table 4.

Geographical patterns

There was also a difference between amateurs and professionals when migrating. Notable is that the amateurs migrating are 2,221 or (70.5 %) of the total amount of migrating players. One explanation for the high numbers is that players are moving abroad relatively close to where they live in Sweden. Many of these players are amateurs in really low leagues, and

move to a team abroad at the same level. That was interesting from a globalization perspective since if they play on a team just across the border from Sweden, they may still live in Sweden.

One example of a pattern where players move close to where they are living in Sweden is the results from the team, I.F. Örnén. The team is from a small city called Charlottenberg which is located 2 miles from the border of Norway. The free movement between Nordic countries, without needing a passport, makes it possible for players to travel across the border and play for a team on the other side as well as work there. These geographical facts might be a reason why players choose to move their soccer career abroad. All the players that left I.F. Örnén to migrate left for a team in Norway.

Another result from the data increases the hypothesis of the globalization and movement just across the border. The fact that amateur players move in a pattern where they are close to the foreign country is shown in Haparanda. Haparanda is located in a similar way as Charlottenberg, but is close to the Finnish border. An advantage to move so close is similarity in culture. The culture is similar between the countries since they are so close to the border, e.g. in Haparanda where most people already speak Finnish. All players that left the team in Haparanda left to play for a team in Finland.

Patterns of clubs migrating players

Since there were a high number of players migrating (3,149) it was of interest to see how many players left a single club. A complete list is shown in Appendix 2.

The teams were ranked and the top 15 ranked teams exporting players are listed in Diagram 5. There are some interesting findings of the geographical patterns from where the players leave.

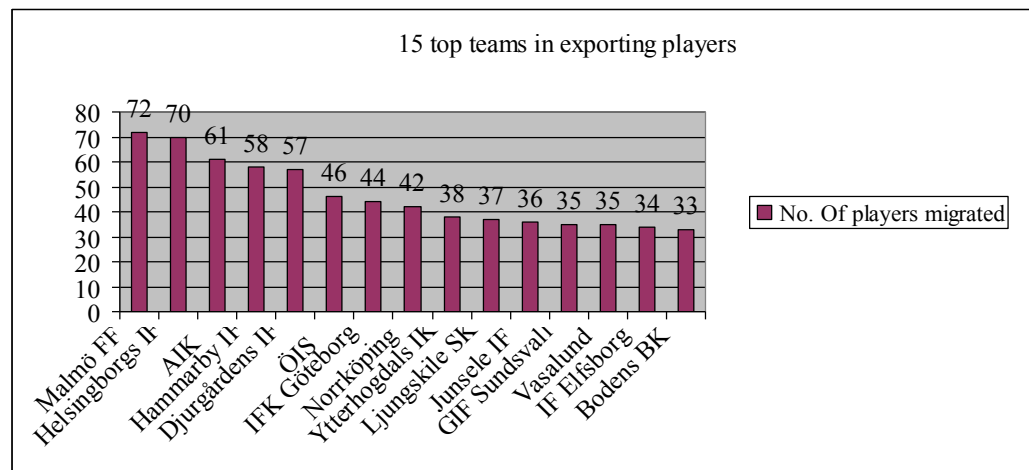


Diagram 5. Top 15 exporting teams.

When looking at the Diagram, it is clear that the region of Skåne exported 142 players (Helsingborgs IF and Malmö FF), the region of Stockholm exported 211 players (AIK, Hammarby IF, Djurgårdens IF and Vasalund). The third region, Gothenburg, exported 90 players, (ÖIS and IFK Göteborg). These three regions include the three largest cities in Sweden and together they have exported 443 players (14%) of the total export. Notable is that

all of the teams from these regions except Vasalund and ÖIS, are teams from the SEF and are considered professional teams.

Then there is Ytterhogdals IK a team from a small town in northern Sweden. They have exported 38 players. They qualify as one of the top 15 teams exporting players. The interesting thing with this team was the fact that they export players far from their geographical location in Sweden even though they are an amateur team. When exploring where they export players, it was interesting to note that 19 players (50%) of the total export went to Brazil, 8 players (21%) were exported to England and 5 players (13%) to Norway. The export to Norway could be a geographical pattern since Ytterhogdals IK is located close to the Norwegian border. The migration to Brazil can be explained within the theoretical frame from Maguire (2008). When studying the data closer, the names of the players leaving for Brazil almost all have Brazilian names. These players could be categorized as returnees since they are leaving Sweden to return to Brazil. However to be certain of that phenomena with complete accuracy, the need to know their citizenship would be of importance.

When categorizing the players as returnees, it was done with pre-knowledge of the sport and export of players abroad. Similar results to Ytterhogdals IK are found in Junsele IF. However, the majority of the players migrating from Junsele IF mostly migrated to Moldavia. Junsele exported 22 players (61%) to Moldavia, and 10 players (35.7%) to the Ukraine. Even here you would ask, are these players returnees? That question cannot be answered with accuracy without knowing the citizenship of the players.

Discussion

Methodology

Even though all conclusions in this study have been made to be as reliable and valid as possible, there are always things that need to be taken under consideration when reading a paper. During the work with the material in this study, several things should be considered and discussed such as if it should have been done in a different way to make it easier to make conclusions. Therefore, the following section will discuss what things should be considered before repeating the study as well as things the author would have done differently if starting over with the study.

The first thing to be considered is with the huge amount of data provided; there are several possibilities to get more accurate conclusions. There would be several changes if the study was to be done again. The author suggests that complementary qualitative data be collected along with the already massive amount of quantitative data. A combination of these data would make the analysis of the data much easier. With survey forms or interviews along with the numeric data would give more complete coverage of the fields explored.

The author's own objectives and judgment have been considered during the whole process of this study. However, it is of most importance to understand that when analyzing any type of data, it is almost impossible to do so without some bias since when you make any conclusions from the data present; it is based on your own objectivity. Therefore to avoid as much bias as possible, every conclusion has its roots in the theoretical frame to make the result as reliable as possible.

There is also a possibility that there are other articles that have not been included in this study given other perspectives and approaches when analyzing the data. However it is the author's opinion that this study covers the theory of globalization in a perspective of different categories of migrants, in a most satisfying way.

Results

When looking into the material, there would have been an advantage to have the citizenship of the players leaving. There were a large number of players that left Sweden for relatively small soccer countries, such as Moldavia and the countries in former Yugoslavia. The players that left for the countries of former Yugoslavia may be children of refugees moving to Sweden when the civil war started in Yugoslavia. These players may very well be returnees, but with the data presented in this study, this question will need to be answered in future studies.

One thing that can shed light on the question of the categorization of the players that left Ytterhogdal is the fact that Brazilians have the world as a working arena; they are also the players that are most reimported (Besson et al 2011). Therefore it is a qualified assumption that it is returnees that leave Ytterhogdal for Brazil. Also when looking into the patterns of the migrating players close to the borders of Norway and Finland there are several things to consider. Are the players really migrants or do they live in Sweden and travel across the border to play soccer? In this paper they are categorized as migrants since they are by definition soccer migrants. Another thing to consider is why the players move across the border, is it because they might work in their profession in the foreign country and bring their sport as a secondary part of the migration (Jones 2007).

Answer to the aims

To answer the first aim in this study, it was of interest to find the hard data and analyze patterns of how the typically migrating player looked like in general. There was a lot of categorization to find the patterns in terms of age, employment status, Club of origin and country migration.

The results show that there are a large number of players moving abroad from Sweden. The data shows a variation of adolescents (464) and adults (2,685). The average age of the players deciding to migrate was 24.4 years of age in total. These players were divided into professionals and amateurs. When a player decided to move abroad from Sweden, the most common choice was to stay in a region close to Sweden such as the Nordic countries. The elite players, however, leave for different countries in the world. During analyses of the data, it was found that soccer in general in Sweden was contributing to players moving abroad. There were a total of 873 teams that were registered as teams sending players to migration. The players did migrate to a total of 103 countries. All the teams and countries are listed in the appendix of this paper.

When the mapping of the general player moving from Sweden was done, the main focus was to find answers for the second aim: How is the pattern related to player migration such as amateur players that migrate due to their working profession status and how this affects their soccer status as well?

Since there was evidence that the players in general were moving to countries close to Sweden such as Norway, Denmark and Finland, it shows that players in teams from the amateur leagues close to the borders in Sweden leave to the country on the other side of the border. However, it was also a fact that amateur players with foreign names migrate to countries where their names are common, e.g. Brazil and Moldavia. It was not possible to determine if the amateur players are returnees or nomadic cosmopolitans due to the fact that their citizenship is unknown.

The fact that the players choose to migrate in these patterns might very well be due to cultural similarities between the countries, or the fact that the athlete was familiar with the culture in the country where they move. There was also evidence that the results from the theoretical frame are usable to categorize the players. Maguire (2008) suggest that players that are interested in lucrative contracts should be considered as mercenaries. Using that definition, a player moving to a league ranked lower than Sweden was considered a mercenary. The elite players moving to Norway were also considered as mercenaries since Norway is a country that is ranked lower than Sweden by UEFA (2011).

Amateurs can be categorized as nomadic cosmopolitans. This statement is based on the fact that they are amateurs and not participating in the new league for the money which is a definition of a mercenary. As an amateur it could much well be an adventure, for example moving to USA or Australia to study and to play soccer at college level. If the players that

moved to USA or Australia did that on a scholarship or just moved is hard to determine from this data. To get an opportunity to answer these questions, interviews with the players would be needed. It was not possible to determine if the players are settlers since the time they have been abroad is too short in this study. To say that a player is a settler, he must have played most of his career in the same country or have stayed in the new country after his career ends.

Conclusions

Everything done in this paper has been to find answers for the questions outlined in the aims in the paper. The conclusions of the data analyzed are the result of data analysis to find those answers. It was a long and tedious process to categorize all the teams that have contributed with exporting soccer players. In the large amount of data analyzed, it was interesting to find that 873 clubs from Sweden are involved in exporting the 3,149 players that have left Sweden during the first decade in the 21st century.

There was also evidence in this study of a pattern that amateur players choose to migrate to a country closer to their geographical stay in Sweden. If that choice of migration is based on a sport perspective or for professional work cannot be answered in this study.

It was also clear that the three big regions in Sweden, (Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö) are hubs for professionals that wish to leave Sweden. Out of the 992 players that left Sweden from the elite clubs and were considered professionals, 362 players (36.5%) came from the six elite clubs that are within the top 15 clubs that export players. When looking into the number of players moving abroad and the fact that there is a lot of money involved in the field of sports, it is easy to see the connection Maguire (2008) does, that this type of migration is a form of child and/or human trafficking, or as the players are used as merchandise to make the club and the owners of the club richer.

This is just the beginning of research in the area of migrating athletes. There are areas still left unexplored in this material due to lack of data. Just looking at a few countries that import players and following the athletes to their new countries shows that this area needs more studying. There may be possibilities to find answers of why they decide to leave and settle in another country. By interviewing elite athletes, answers might be found that can bring light to what it takes to succeed in a sporting career. That answer might bring light on how coaches can prepare the young athlete for a life as a professional. That is an area that is of most importance to work in since the sport agents are already recruiting young players from the age of 14.

When looking for the patterns over how players move geographically, there is much work that needs to be done to get a broader perspective. Perhaps there is an opportunity to look into the player's citizenship and look for players that are returnees to see if they relocate themselves as a group or individually. If they are in groups, there may be a possibility that they are together to ease the change in culture?

Another thing that can be done in future research is to look into the socialization processes that sports offer and together with the globalization it could be of interest to explore the field of sports as a way to help foreign people adapt to the society where they move.

If the author would have an opportunity to redo this study again, it would have been interesting to look into the phenomena from both a globalization and socialization perspective. By analyzing these perspectives, answers on why players with foreign names group together as well as why they tend to do that to relatively small places such as Junsele and Ytterhogdal. Are these places offering something special?

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Appendix 1. Complete table of countries accepting migrants

Country	No. Players	Country	No. Players	Country	No. Players
Norway	798	Bulgaria	12	Angola	2
England	256	Macedonia	12	Burma	2
Finland	236	South Africa	12	Lebanon	2
Denmark	223	New Zealand	11	Malaysia	2
Germany	162	Czech Republic	8	Morocco	2
USA	121	Faeroe Islands	7	Namibia	2
Brazil	84	Israel	7	Northern Ireland	2
Netherlands	75	Yugoslavia	7	Paraguay	2
Australia	69	China	7	Qatar	2
Spain	67	Russia	7	Tanzania	2
Iceland	66	Vietnam	7	Thailand	2
Italy	58	Azerbaijan	6	Trinidad and Tobago	2
Serbia	52	Montenegro	6	Tunisia	2
Greece	52	Albania	5	Algeria	1
Scotland	43	Bosnia	5	Colombia	1
France	42	Chile	5	Ivory Coast	1
Switzerland	41	Slovakia	5	Ethiopia	1
Poland	41	Bolivia	4	India	1
Austria	36	Georgia	4	Iran	1
Moldavia	35	Ireland	4	Jamaica	1
Belgium	32	Luxemburg	4	Kazakhstan	1
Turkey	30	Singapore	4	Kuwait	1
Croatia	25	Syria	4	Mozambique	1
Estonia	22	Belarus	4	New Zealand	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	Egypt	3	Nigeria	1
Portugal	18	Ghana	3	Oman	1
Ukraine	16	Japan	3	Peru	1
Canada	14	Kenya	3	Puerto Rico	1
Malta	14	Libya	3	Rwanda	1
Romania	14	Latvia	3	Sri Lanka	1
Hungary	14	Mexico	3	Sudan	1
Wales	14	Saudi Arabia	3	South Korea	1
Cyprus	13	Slovenia	3	Åland	1
Latvia	13	Uganda	3	El Salvador	0
Argentina	12	Uruguay	3	Kosovo	0

Appendix 2. Teams exporting players from Sweden

Club	No.players	Club	No.players
Malmö FF	72	Salsåker-Ullångers IF	12
Helsingborgs IF	70	Jönköpings Södra IF	11
AIK	67	Valsta Syrianska IK	11
Djurgårdens IF FF	57	Västerås SK FK	11
Hammarby Fotboll AB	49	Assi IF	10
Örgryte Fotboll AB	46	Assyriska FF	10
IFK Göteborg	44	Kiruna FF	10
IFK Norrköping FK	43	Norrby IF	10
Ytterhogdals IK	38	Sollentuna United FK	10
Ljungskile SK	37	Ängelholms FF	10
Junsele IF	36	Finnskoga FF	9
GIF Sundsvall	35	Hammarby IF FF	9
IF Elfsborg	35	IFK Ås	9
Bodens BK FF	33	IK Brage	9
GAIS	33	Kungsör BK	9
Landskrona BoIS	33	Motala AIF FK	9
Kalmar FF	32	Nyköpings BIS	9
Vasalunds IF	31	Spårvägens FF	9
Halmstads BK	30	Falkenbergs FF	8
IF Brommapojkarna	29	FC Norrköping	8
Trelleborgs FF	29	Gefle IF FF	8
Östersunds FK	29	Gunnilse IS	8
Enköpings SK FK	28	IFK Strömstad	8
Östers IF	28	IFK Ölme	8
Haparanda FF	25	Sandvikens IF	8
Örebro SK FK	23	Värtans IK	8
BK Häcken	22	Ytterby IS	8
IF Limhamn Bunkeflo	21	Åtvidabergs FF	8
Syrianska FC	21	ÖSK Elitfotboll AB	8
Assyriska Föreningen	20	Östavalls IF	8
Degerfors IF	20	Dalkurd FF	7
Ånge IF	19	FC Trollhättan	7
Friska Viljor FC	18	Gällivare Malmbergets FF	7
Mjällby AIF	18	Huddinge IF	7
Carlstad United BK	17	IFK Holmsund	7
IF Örnen	17	IFK Malmö FK	7
Nordvärmland FF	17	IFK Trelleborg	7
Högarborgs BK	16	IFK Uppsala	7
Kristianstads FF	16	IK Arvika Fotboll	7
Västra Frölunda IF	16	IK Östria Lambohov	7
Umeå FC	15	Lärje-Angereds IF	7
Husqvarna FF	13	Nacka Fotbollsförening	7
IF Sylvia	13	Visby AIK	7
IFK Hässleholm	13	Örebro Syrianska IF	7
Panellinos IF	13	Övertorneå SK	7
FC Rosengård AB	12	Akropolis IF	6
IK Sirius FK	12	Gröndals IK	6

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
Hudiksvalls Förenade FF	6	Bureå IF	4
IFK Eskilstuna	6	Falu FK	4
IFK Mora FK	6	FBK Balkan	4
IK Frej Täby	6	FBK Karlstad	4
IK Oddevold	6	Frösö IF	4
Jonsereds IF	6	Gamla Upsala SK	4
Konyaspor Kultur och IF	6	Hittarps IK	4
Korsnäs IF FK	6	IFK Motala FK	4
Myresjö IF	6	IFK Sunne Fotboll	4
Qviding FIF	6	Karlslunds IF HFK	4
Rapa-Nui FK	6	KF Velebit	4
Svegs IK	6	Kvarnsvedens IK	4
Ängby IF	6	Rydaholms GoIF	4
Örebro SK Ungdomsklubb	6	Råslätt SK	4
Askims IK	5	Råsunda IS	4
BK Flagg	5	Saxemara IF	4
BK Forward	5	Snöstorp Nyhem FF	4
BK Näset/Höllviken	5	Spånga IS FK	4
Eneby BK	5	Strands IF	4
Falu BS FK	5	Stuvsta IF	4
FC Gute	5	Tallboda IF	4
FC Höllviken	5	Täby IS	4
FC Järfälla	5	Ullareds IK	4
FC Väsby United	5	Vagnhärads SK	4
Hallands Nations FF	5	Vallentuna BK	4
Hyllie IK	5	Vasalunds Stockholm IF	4
IFK Lidingö FK	5	Väsby IK FK	4
IFK Sollentuna	5	Åsa IF	4
IFK Örebro	5	Örebro SK Söder	4
IK Virgo	5	Adolfsbergs IK	3
IS Halmia	5	Alingsås IF	3
Juventus IF	5	Amauta IF	3
LBK Gottfridsberg	5	Arameiska-Syrianska KIF	3
Lundby IF	5	Asmundtorps IF	3
Lunden Överås BK	5	Aspö IF	3
Lunds BK	5	Bollstanäs SK	3
Lunds FF	5	Byttorps IF	3
Malmö City FC	5	Börje SK	3
Ope IF	5	Edsbyns IF FF	3
Rågsveds IF	5	Enskede IK	3
Skellefteå FF	5	Ersboda SK	3
Syrianska IF Kerburan	5	Ervalla SK	3
Torslanda IK	5	FC Helsingkrona	3
Tyresö FF	5	FC Örkelljunga	3
Unik FK	5	Finlandia/Pallo Arvesgårde IF	3
Älvsjö AIK FF	5	Floda BoIF	3
Assyriska KF i Norrköping	4	Forshaga IF	3

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
Färila IF	3	Skede IF	3
Gammelstads IF	3	Skeninge IK	3
GIF Nike	3	Skillingaryds IS	3
Grebbestads IF	3	Sollefteå GIF FF	3
Gullringens GOIF	3	Stenungsunds IF	3
Haningealliansens FF	3	Sunnersta AIF	3
Heleneholms SK	3	Syrianska KF i Norrköping	3
Hjulsbro IK	3	Tölö IF	3
Holmalunds IF Alingsås	3	Umedalens IF	3
IF Leikin	3	Uppsala IF	3
IF Lödde	3	Varbergs BoIS FC	3
IF Vardar/Makedonija	3	Viggbyholms IK	3
IFK Klagshamn	3	Vänersborgs FK	3
IFK Viksjö	3	Växjö Norra IF	3
IFK Värnamo	3	Yngsjö IF	3
IK Franke	3	Åryds IK	3
IK Sleipner	3	Öckerö IF	3
IK Vikings FK	3	Öfvre Adolfsberg FC	3
Karlbergs BK	3	Ahlafors IF	2
Kullavägens BK	3	AIF Barrikaden	2
Kungshamns IF	3	Aneby SK	2
Laholms FK	3	Anundsjö IF	2
Lillhärdals IF	3	Athletic FC	2
Ljungby IF	3	Avesta AIK	2
Luleå FF	3	Billesholms GIF	2
Lunds BOIS	3	BK Bleket	2
Malungs IF	3	BK Ljungsbro	2
Mantorps FF	3	BK Olympic	2
Mariebergs SK	3	Bollebygds IF	2
Molidens IK	3	Borensbergs IF	2
Mossens BK	3	Bors SK	2
Mälarhöjdens IK	3	Borstahusens BK	2
Nacka FF	3	Chile Unido IF	2
Norrköpings FF	3	Clemensnäs IF	2
Onsala BK	3	Danmarks IF	2
Oskarshamns AIK	3	Edsvära/N.Vånga FF	2
Oskarströms IS	3	Ekshärads BK	2
Piteå IF	3	Enköping Fotboll AB	2
Polcirkeln/Svanstein FF	3	Eskilsminne IF	2
Ramlösa Södra FF	3	Eskilstuna City FK	2
Robertsfors IK	3	Eskilstuna Södra FF	2
Rynninge IK	3	Essinge IK FF	2
Rännbergs IK	3	Fagersta Södra IK	2
Sandareds IF	3	Falerums IF	2
Sandarna BK	3	Falköpings FK	2
Segeltorps IF	3	FC Assyriska	2
SK Sifhälla	3	FC Djursholm	2

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
FC Djursholm United	2	Kalmar Södra IF	2
FC Södra Ryd	2	Karlholms GoIF	2
FK Gunners United	2	Karlskrona AIF	2
FK Linköping	2	Katrineholms SK FK	2
FK Älmeboda/Linneryd	2	Kindaholms FF	2
Forssa BK	2	Knivsta IK	2
Frostvikens FF	2	Kortedala IF	2
Gantofta IF	2	Kosta IF	2
GIF Enosis	2	Kungsbacka IF	2
Gimonäs Cykelklubb	2	Kärrtorps BK	2
Gottne IF	2	Kävlinge GoIF	2
Grums IK FK	2	Lerums IS	2
Grytgöls IK	2	Lidköpings FK	2
Gualövs GOIF	2	Lidköpings FK Akademi	2
Gårda BK	2	Lilla Torg FF	2
Göteborgs SIF	2	Limhamns IF	2
Hagahöjdens BK	2	Lindome GIF	2
Heffners-Ortvikens IF	2	Lindsdals IF	2
Herrestads AIF	2	Livets Ord IF	2
Hinneryds IF	2	Ludvika FK	2
Hjorteds GoIF	2	Långholmen FC	2
Holms SK	2	Majornas IK	2
Holsby SK	2	Markaryds IF	2
Huvudsta IS	2	Mjölby AI FF	2
Hägersten SK	2	NK Croatia	2
Hällefors AIF	2	Nolgårds IK	2
Härad IF	2	Norrköpings IF Bosna	2
Högdals IS	2	Norrstrands IF	2
Hörby FF	2	Nynäshamns IF FK	2
Hörnefors IF	2	Näsets SK	2
IF Anthropoi	2	Orrefors IF	2
IF Centern	2	Osbruks IF	2
IF Vindhems pojkar Herrfotboll	2	Pröpa SK	2
IF VP Uppsala	2	Reymersholms IK	2
IFK Hallsberg FK	2	Råtorps IK	2
IFK Hindås	2	Råå IF	2
IFK Kalix	2	Sala FF	2
IFK Knislinge	2	Sandvikens AIK FK	2
IFK Lindesberg	2	Sigtuna IF	2
IFK Tumba FK	2	SK Hakoah	2
IFK Västerås FK	2	Skanör Falsterbo IF	2
IFK Östersund	2	Skee IF	2
IFK Österåker FK	2	Skellefteå AIK FK	2
IK Fyris	2	Skoftebyns IF	2
IK Sturehov	2	Skogens IF	2
Kallhälls FF	2	Skärhamns IK	2
Kalmar AIK FK	2	Slottsskogen/Godhem IF	2

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
Slättens IK	2	Alets IK	1
Sollentuna Fotboll IF	2	Alnö IF	1
Sommarro IF	2	Alvesta GOIF	1
Staffanstorps GIF	2	Alviks IK	1
Strömtorps IK	2	Annelunds IF	1
Svedala IF	2	Arentorps SK	1
Säffle FF	2	Arlanda FF	1
Sälens IF	2	Arlövs BI	1
Särö IK	2	Arnäs IF	1
Sävast AIF	2	Assyriska BK	1
Söders BK	2	Assyriska Botkyrka FC	1
Teckomatorps SK	2	Atlas IF	1
Tegs SK	2	Azech Syrianska Föreningen	1
Tenhults IF	2	Backa IF	1
Tortuna SK	2	Bagarmossen Kärrtorp BK	1
Tranås FF	2	Balkan United IK	1
Trollhättans BoIS	2	Barva IF	1
Trollhättans FK	2	Bergs IK	1
Tråvads IF	2	Bergsjö IF	1
Turebergs IF	2	Bergums IF	1
Töcksfors IF	2	Betsela IF	1
Ursvik IK	2	Bjälövs IF	1
Utsiktens BK	2	Bjärnums GoIF	1
Vaksala SK	2	Bjärreds IF	1
Vallens IF	2	Björkenäs-Pukaviks IF	1
Vapnö IF	2	BK Astrio	1
Varbergs GIF FF	2	BK Björkåsen	1
Vimmerby IF	2	BK Björnen	1
Vinbergs IF	2	BK Derby	1
VMA IK	2	BK Hird	1
Wä IF	2	BK Kenty	1
Värmbols FC	2	BK Skottfint	1
Värmdö IF	2	BK Spark	1
Väsby FK	2	BK Ultras	1
Västanviks AIF	2	BK Ösön	1
Wästerhov IK	2	BKV Norrtälje	1
Västerås IK	2	Blå Staden/Tingstads IF	1
Växjö BK	2	Bohus IF	1
Ystads IF FF	2	Bollklubben Start	1
Åkersberga BK	2	Boo FF	1
Åstorps FF	2	Borens IK	1
Älta IF	2	Borensbergs IF FK	1
Älvängens IK	2	Borrby IF	1
Ödåkra IF	2	Borås AIK	1
Österkorsberga IF	2	Bosnien-Hercegovina IF Emmaboda	1
Afghanska IF	1	Brickebackens IF	1
Agunnaryds IF	1	Broby IF	1

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
Brokinds IF	1	Fortuna FF	1
Brämhults IK	1	Fristads GoIF	1
Brösarps IF	1	Fritsla IF	1
Bullermyrens IK	1	Främmestads IK	1
Bunkeflo FF	1	Fränsta IK	1
Burträsk IK	1	Fröjereds IF	1
BW 90 IF	1	Frösunda SK	1
Bäckhammars SK	1	Frövi IK	1
Café Vinyl IF	1	Fältjägarernas IF	1
Carlstad FC	1	Färgelanda IF	1
Dagsbergs IF	1	Färnäs SK	1
Dala-Järna IK	1	Föllinge IK	1
Dalby GIF	1	Galgbackens IF	1
Dalsjöfors GoIF	1	Galtabäcks BK	1
Danderyds SK	1	Gamlis FF	1
Delsbo IF	1	Garda IK	1
Djurgårdsbrunns FC	1	Garphyttans IF	1
Domsjö IF	1	Gerdsdens BK	1
Donsö IS	1	Gestrike-Hammarby IF	1
Eds FF	1	Gillberga FF	1
Egnahems BK	1	Gilleby IF	1
Ekhagens IF	1	Gimo IF FK	1
Enhörna IF	1	Gnosjö IF	1
Enköpings IS	1	GOF IF	1
Erikslunds KF	1	Gold Stars_FK	1
Ersmarks IK	1	Gottskär BK	1
Eskilshems Bollklubb	1	Granbergsdals IF	1
Eskilstuna Babylon IF	1	Grebo IK	1
Eskilsäters IF	1	Grimsås IF	1
Fadini FF	1	Groheds IF	1
Fagerhults AIK	1	Guldhedens IK	1
Fagerviks BK	1	Gullaboås IF	1
Fagerås BK	1	Gylle AIF	1
FC Inter Orhoy	1	Gällivare SK	1
FC Krukan	1	Götaholms BK	1
FC Lidköping United	1	Göteborgs City FF	1
FC Växjö	1	Göteborgs FF	1
FF Små Gröna Män	1	Götene IF	1
FF Täby City	1	Habo IF	1
Fiskeviks IF	1	Hagalunds IS	1
FK Buxtones	1	Hagaströms SK	1
FK Campione	1	Hageby IF	1
FK Jat Gislaved	1	Hallstahammars SK	1
FK Kozara	1	Hamburgsunds IF	1
FK National Stockholm	1	Hampetorp-Odensbackens IF	1
Flogsta FC	1	Haninge FK	1
Flygsfors-Gadderås IF	1	Heby AIF	1

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
Helsingborgs AIS	1	IFK Mariestad	1
Helsingborgs Södra BK	1	IFK Munkfors	1
Helsingborgs Östra IF	1	IFK Nyköping	1
Henåns IF	1	IFK Skövde FK	1
Hillerstorps GOIF	1	IFK Stockholm	1
Hisingsbacka FC	1	IFK Sundsvall	1
Holmstrand-Helgums SK	1	IFK Trollhättan	1
Hols IF	1	IFK Täby	1
Hultmansholme IBK	1	IFK Täby FK	1
Husie IF	1	IFK Umeå	1
Hyllinge GIF	1	IFK Valla	1
Hyltebruks IF	1	IFK Visby	1
Hyssna IF	1	IFK Våmhus	1
Håbo FF	1	IFK Västervik	1
Hägglunds IoFK	1	IFK Ålund	1
Hällbybrunns IF	1	IFK Åmål	1
Hälsinggårdens AIK	1	IFK Öxnehaga	1
Hässelby SK FF	1	Igelfors IF	1
Hässleholm Freeflow FC	1	Iggesunds IK	1
Högalids IF	1	IK Bergandy	1
Högs SK	1	IK Bolivia Malmö	1
Hönö IS	1	IK Bolton	1
Höörs IS	1	IK Mockasinen_FK	1
IF Elpe	1	IK Ramunder	1
IF Hakoah	1	IK Sture/Tanto	1
IF Hallby	1	IK Tellus	1
IF Hallby FK	1	IK Tord	1
IF Hansa-Hoburg	1	IK Viljan Strängnäs	1
IF Lokomotiv Blackeberg	1	Ilsbo SK	1
IF Nyedshov-Lindfors	1	Immetorp BK	1
IF Panama	1	Interamerica FKK	1
IF Weimer Lyrestad	1	Irakiska FK Kista	1
IF Verdandi	1	Jungs IF	1
IF Vesta	1	Jägersborgs IF	1
IF Viken	1	Jämjö GoIF	1
If Vulcanus	1	Järbo IF	1
IF Älgarna	1	Järlåsa IF	1
IFK Ekberga	1	Järna SK	1
IFK Eksjö	1	Järnboås IF	1
IFK Falköping FF	1	Jönköpings BK	1
IFK Grängesberg FK	1	Jönåkers IF	1
IFK Gävle	1	Kamratfören Fotbollslaget	1
IFK Hedemora FK	1	Karle IF	1
IFK Heden	1	Karlstads BK	1
IFK Kronoparken	1	KB Karlskoga FF	1
IFK Lammhult	1	KFUM Malmabergs IK Västerås	1
IFK Luleå	1	Kils AIK FK	1

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
Kinna IF	1	Marsjö-Byle GOIF	1
Klippans Förenade FF	1	Masthuggets BK	1
Knippla IK	1	Medya FF	1
Kode IF	1	Melleruds IF	1
Kramfors-Alliansen	1	MF Pelister	1
Krokeks IF	1	Moheda IF	1
Kronängs IF	1	Munkedals IF	1
Kulladals FF	1	Munsö IF	1
Kurdiska FF Linköping	1	Märsta IK	1
Kvicksunds SK	1	Mönsterås GOIF	1
Kärra KIF	1	Mörbylånga GOIF	1
Köla AIK	1	Nackdala AIS	1
Köping FF	1	Nol IK	1
Köpmanholmen-Bjästa IF	1	Nor IK	1
Landala IF	1	Norra Härene BK	1
Landsbro IF FK	1	Norra Tångs BK	1
Landvetter IS	1	Norrham Hamrångebygdens IF	1
Latino United KIF	1	Nosaby IF	1
Leksands IF FK	1	Nykvärns SK	1
Lerkils IF	1	Nässjö FF	1
Lilla Träslövs FF	1	Näsvikens IK	1
Lindholmens BK	1	Nättraby Golf	1
Lindö FF	1	Obbola IK	1
Linero IF	1	Offerdals IF	1
Linköpings FF Ungdom	1	Oxelösunds IK	1
Ljustorps IF	1	Pello IF	1
Lommaryds IF	1	Perstorps SK	1
LSW IF	1	Proletären FF	1
Luleå SK	1	Ramsele-Edsele BK	1
Lunds SK	1	Redbergslids IK	1
Lundsbrunns IF	1	Reijmyre IF	1
Lunnarps BK	1	Resele IF	1
Långheds IF	1	Rinia IF	1
Löftadalens IF	1	Romfartuna GIF	1
Löfvånger-Uttersjöbäcken AIK	1	Rosseröds IK	1
Mala IF	1	Rotebro IS FF	1
Malmbergets AIF	1	Rumskulla GOIF	1
Malmslätts AIK	1	Runsten-Möckleby IF	1
Malå IF	1	Rydsgårds AIF	1
Mangskog SK	1	Rynge IK	1
Marbäcks IF	1	Råby BK	1
Mariebo IK	1	Rö IK	1
Mariedals IK	1	Rödeby AIF	1
Mariehem SK	1	Röstånga IS	1
Marieholm BoIK	1	Sandhults SK	1
Mariestads BK	1	Sandviks IK	1
Marma/Mohed FF	1	Sandåkerns SK	1

Club	No.Players	Club	No.Players
Selånger FK	1	Söråkers FF	1
Sennans IF	1	Team Ölme BK	1
Shkandia IF	1	Tensta United FF	1
SK Iron	1	Tidaholms GoIF	1
Skabersjö IF	1	Tidans IF	1
Skara FC	1	Tigris IF	1
Skarphagens IK	1	Tjust IF	1
Skene IF	1	Tjällmo IF	1
Skurups AIF	1	Tomelilla IF	1
Skå IK	1	Torekovs IK	1
Sköllersta IF	1	Torna Hällestads IF	1
Skövde AIK	1	Torpa IF	1
Slätthögs BOIF	1	Torpedo Kamrat BK	1
Slöinge GOIF	1	Torshälla-Nyby IS	1
Smedby AIS	1	Torup/Rydö FF	1
Smedby Boll O IK	1	Treby IF	1
Snöstorps IF	1	Trekantens IF	1
SoGK Charlo	1	Trolle Ljungby IF	1
Sorsele IF	1	Trollenäs IF	1
Spöland Vännäs Bollklubb	1	Träslövsläge IF	1
Stafsinge IF	1	Trönninge IF	1
Stensåtra IF	1	Tudor Arms FC	1
Stockholm Eagles/Srbija FF	1	Tyringe IF	1
Stockholm Futsal Club	1	Tågarps AIK	1
Stockholms IF Kurdiska	1	Tångeds IF	1
Stocksunds IF	1	Täfteå IK	1
Stora Tuna IK	1	Uddevalle IS	1
Storfors AIK	1	Ulricehamns IFK	1
Stugsunds IK	1	Ulvåkers IF	1
Stuguns BK	1	Undroms IF	1
Stureby SK	1	Uppsala Inter FC	1
Stöcke IF	1	Utbynäs SK	1
Sundborns GOIF	1	Waggeryds IK	1
Sunnanå SK	1	Valbo FF	1
Sunnemo IF	1	Valby-Västra Klagstorps BK	1
Svalövs BK	1	Vara SK	1
Svarteborg Dingle IF	1	Wargöns IK	1
Svenljunga IK	1	Vasasällskapet FK	1
Svensby SK	1	Vegeholms IF	1
Svärtinge SK	1	Vejby IF	1
Särna SK	1	Vellinge IF	1
Säters IF FK	1	Viby IF	1
Sävedalens IF	1	Vika IF	1
Södra Härene IF	1	Vikens IK	1
Sölve BK	1	Villastadens IF	1
Sölvesborgs GoIF	1	Vilshults IF	1
Sörfors IF	1	Virestads IF	1

Club	No.Players
Virso IF	1
Vittskövle IF	1
Vivalla-Lundby IF	1
Våmbs IF	1
Väddö IF	1
Vänersborgs IF	1
Västerviks BoIS	1
Västerås SK	1
Ungdomsfotbollsklubb	
Västra Harg IF	1
Zinkens FC	1
Åhus Horna BK	1
Åhus IF	1
Åkers IF	1
Åsebro IF	1
Åshammars IK	1
Åtvidabergs Södra IK	1
Älandsbro AIK	1
Ängebäck BK	1
Ödeborgs IF	1
Önnköps IF	1
Önnereds IK	1
Örebro Sportklubb	1
Örjansklubben/Ramkvilla IF	1
Österlövsta FF	1
Österstads IF	1
Östra Deje IK	1
Öja FF	1