

Abstracts

Tuesday, June 4, 2019

Session 1 – Youth Sport

10:30 – 12:30

The popularity and business activities of fitness in Finland

Antti Laine, Hanna Vehmas

University of Jyväskylä – Finland

This paper deals with fitness in Finland. The main purposes are to find out: how and why the popularity of fitness has evolved over the years in Finland; and what kind of business activities of fitness nowadays exist. As in many other countries around the world, also in Finland the fitness industry has grown strongly in the recent years. In ten years span (2007–2016) the number of fitness companies and the number of employees in those companies approximately 2.5-folded and companies' combined revenues more than tripled. Statistics about the numerical changes of fitness club members are limited in Finland, but in the recent four years span (2014–2017) the amount of fitness club members grew by 46.5 percent. In 2017 the amount was 923 000, which equals to 20.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and older. The large number of fitness centres with diverse services and pricing levels, as well as the relatively good geographical coverage of the fitness providers across the sparsely populated country, has enabled consumers with versatile backgrounds to become members of fitness clubs. The popularity of fitness can also be explained by a variety of other reasons. The increasing importance of global trends that emphasize health, well-being, physical capacity and good-looking appearance; the equality between genders in sport participation; the aging of the population with senior citizens as gyms users; and the rise of the low-cost fitness segment are among the reasons that explain the popularity of fitness in Finland.

Keywords: Fitness, Finland

Social inequality in organized sport participation: The importance of class origin and “family sport culture”

Patrick Lie Andersen, Anders Bakken, Kari Stefansen

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Organized sport participation is associated with a range benefits among adolescents. Youth who participate in organized sport report better health, are more pleased with themselves, perform better in school and report stronger social relationships. However, the research literature have shown clear social inequality in the recruitment to organized sports. Youth from low social class origins participate to a lesser extent than their peers with high class origins. An important aim in the literature on this social inequality has been to understand the relative importance and contribution of various factors and mechanisms, that are may establish these patterns. However, this is not fully understood. Some studies suggest that economic factors are especially important, others emphasize that cultural factors within families, e.g. parents' appreciation and engagement in sports – or, their “culture for sports”, could be important for establishing class differences in participation. However, such cultural factors have seldom been included in quantitative analyses on this topic. By using data from two surveys (Young in Oslo - 2015 and 2018) among upper secondary students in Oslo, we explore several aspects of “family sport culture”, and examine to what extent they are associated with participation and social class position. We perform a set of regression analyses with control for potentially confounding factors, as neighborhood context, school affiliation, immigrant status, economic and cultural capital. The preliminary results show that our indicators of “family sport culture” are highly relevant factors to consider when social class differences in sport participation are analyzed.

Keywords: Club organized sport participation, Social inequality, Youth, Social class

Having a Voice in Youth sport - a Conditional Right

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There is a growing interest in children's rights issues in sport. Research acknowledges the role of overtraining, sexual abuse, dropout and the exploitation of child athletes. One important factor that may prevent these violations is to secure that young athletes have a voice; i.e. to guarantee their participation rights in the sporting context. This endeavour is tantamount to the intentions in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, i.e. the child's right to express his or her views and to have them taken into account. In youth sport prevailing coaching practices do not appear to encourage or make much room for young athletes' to have a voice. Instead, sport practices are underpinned by hierarchical power structures in which time, space, bodies, and activities are controlled by adults. Having something to say about one's participation is related to whether the participants are constructed as subjects of experience and willingness, or as objects of external forces and demands, which in turn is affected by norms and values that dominate the sporting practices.

This study illuminates the conditions that increase or decrease young peoples' chances to be subjects in their own thinking and acting. The aim was to critically scrutinize different movement cultures in order to examine and analyse youth's participations rights. The preliminary results show that the right to have a voice for young people and to get the chance to take part in decisions that concern them is a conditional right in youth sport.

Keywords: Youth sport, The convention on the right of the child, Movement cultures,

The role of family structure in children's sports and exercise-related socialization

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Being important socialization agents, parents may strongly influence the extent to which their child engages in sports and exercise. Due to the absence of a second parent, single parents often face greater barriers (e.g., lack of time and/or financial means) when trying to support their child's sports and exercise engagement. Research indicates, however, that single parents may also provide the resources necessary or compensate for a lack of these to avoid limiting possibilities for their child. Yet, until now the potential strategies and requisite conditions have not been thoroughly examined.

Guided by interactional socialization-theoretical conceptions, this study investigates a) the role of family structure (single vs. two parents) regarding the ways in which parents support their children to engage in sports and exercise and b) the relevance of additional situational factors for children's sports and exercise engagement depending on family structure. Interviews were conducted with parents from single (n=6) and two-parent families (n=13) whose children were at the ages of 7-13, respectively. The constant comparative method was used for analysis.

Preliminary findings highlight that single parents may be able to find ways to adequately support their child's sports and exercise engagement. Attaching differing degrees of significance, parents describe various corresponding situational factors of relevance, including the support they receive from other persons, familial living conditions, number of children, and if applicable, age and gender of children's siblings. Having two parents in the household, in contrast, does not automatically translate to a great amount of parental support.

Keywords: Children, Sports and exercise, Socialization, Family circumstances

The meaning of sports throughout adolescence: Age-related and social differences in the answers to an open-ended question

Lars Erik Espedalen

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Teenagers participate in organized sports for a variety of reasons. While research has devoted some effort into understanding motives and meanings of organized youth sport engagement, research is scarce on variations according to age and social background. Understanding social differences in motives for organized youth sport engagement is important in light of the sport for all policy. Knowledge of social differences in teenagers' motives for sport engagement – especially in early compared to late adolescence – will contribute to a greater understanding of how organized youth sport can be shaped to prevent dropout. To explore this topic, we analyse social differences in young people's reasons for doing organized sports. We use responses to an open-ended question from the Young in Oslo-survey, 2018. The young in Oslo survey 2018 was distributed to approximately 2/3 of the youth population in Oslo – the capital of Norway - from grade 8 to grade 10 (N = 14 062, response rate = 83%) and grade 11 to grade 13 (N = 11 225, response rate = 65%). A random third of sport-active teenagers were given the open-ended question about their primary motive for doing organized sports

(N = 2 578). The categorization and analysis of the responses are inspired by Hill et al's (2005) consensual qualitative research analysis and analysed with a bottom-up approach. We stick close to the wording of the respondents to create categories of meaning that are close to respondents initial wording.

Keywords: Organized sports, Meaning, Youth, Motivation

Understanding the temporal aspect of social inequalities in club organized sport participation among Norwegian youth

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Being active in club organized sport has become a normative part of growing up in many countries. Still, research persistently show social inequalities in participation rates, with increased likelihood of participation among the higher socioeconomic status groups. Even though we know much about some of the mechanisms contributing to these social differences in young people's lives, there is less knowledge about temporal aspects of when in their lives these mechanisms appear. Are social differences in sport participation primarily caused of differences in non-participation, i.e. whether children from different socioeconomic status groups ever have been active in a sport club? Or, can they be traced back to differences in dropout rates among those who once have been active? If the latter, are there any particular times during childhood and youth that seem to be more important than others? In this paper, we use a nationally representative survey of Norwegian youth in their late teens (age 13-18, N=120.000), to investigate the temporal aspect of social inequalities in club organized sport participation. Primary analyses indicate that both non-participation and dropout seem to explain social inequalities in sport participation among young people. However, analyses also show that dropout from club sport in early childhood and early adolescence is more important than dropout in late teens. In the paper, implications are discussed in the context of national sport policy goal that underlines "sport for all".

Keywords: Club-organized sport, Youth, Dropout, Social inequality

Session 2 – School Sport and Physical Education

10:30 – 12:30

Wellbeing Warriors: A Randomised Controlled Trial Examining the Mental Health Footprint of Martial Arts Training

Brian Moore

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The practice of martial arts exhibited significant growth during the 20th century, which was primarily based in its developed as a sport and mainstream entertainment. However, the footprint created by martial arts training is controversial. Popular and academic perceptions of the martial arts are mixed, with concerns that martial arts training results in negative socialization processes such as increased aggression, to martial arts training promoting mental health. This study examined the mental health footprint resulting from martial arts training to determine its efficacy as an alternative to traditional psychological therapy. The study examined the effects of a 10-week martial arts based intervention program, which was evaluated using a randomised controlled trial. The program was delivered to 283 school students aged between 12-14 years, who were recruited from secondary schools in New South Wales, Australia. The program was delivered in a group format at participating schools, and had an intervention dose of 10 x 50-60 minute sessions once per week for 10 weeks. Quantitative data was collected pre-intervention, post-intervention, and at 12-week follow-up. Results found that all resilience and self-efficacy outcomes improved for the intervention group and declined for the control group. As these findings were derived from a robust design and rigorous evaluation, they provide valid and reliable evidence that martial arts training has the potential to create positive mental health footprints and may be considered as an efficacious method of improving strength and wellbeing outcomes. This has positive implications to practice and future research regarding sport and mental health.

Keywords: Mental health, Martial arts, Resilience, Self-efficacy

The impact of budo education on Japanese tradition and its difference to other sports in junior high school

Takahiro Kitamura

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Since 2012, budo has been a compulsory unit in junior high school physical education in Japan. Recognized as one of the traditional cultures of Japan, the inclusion of budo education in the curriculum aims to pass this traditional appreciation onto future generations. The study of budo differs from other sports as it includes learning not only the physical skills and techniques but also the traditional culture. While previous studies have reported on the educational impact of budo (Kitamura et al., 2012, 2015, 2016), studies to date have yet to compare the impact with that of other sports. This study focused on the teachers who teach budo in physical education classes, and investigated how those teachers viewed the educational impact of budo in comparison with other sports. A questionnaire survey was sent to 1,002 randomly selected public junior high schools in Japan requesting cooperation from one of the active physical education teachers at their school. KH Coder text analysis software was used to analyze the responses of the 394 respondents who answered the open-ended question regarding the educational impact of budo in comparison with other sports in the physical education program. The results of the analysis identified “partner” as the most commonly occurring expression, and also identified words such as “courtesy” and “respect” as being frequently used in the responses. Based on the results of the text analysis, this paper discusses the educational impact of budo and the challenges for the future of Japanese physical education classes.

Keywords: Budo, Educational impact, Sports

The Social Structuring of Injuries - an ethnographic case study of Danish Sports Classes

Lotte Stausgaard Skrubbeltang

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This paper is based on my recently completed PhD study, that was designed as an ethnographic study of Danish SportsClasses. The aim was to understand the social context of and social implication for those enrolled in school-sports programs. SportsClasses provide extra training and flexible school days for potential elite athletes in grades 7-9 in designated Danish public schools. SportsClasses were introduced after the Danish Ministry of Culture lowered the age of recruitment for athletes from 15 to 12 years in response to increased competition in the world of elite sports. The program’s purpose is to provide all talented athletes with opportunities to combine their aspirations in sports with the opportunity to obtain an education. This dual goal has been instituted to ensure that talent development in Denmark is focused on maximizing young athletes’ physical, psychological and social development without a one-dimensional focus on sports. In this paper I ask; How do students navigate the SportsClass program if they get injured, and how is this influenced by the students’ social background and coaches’ perception of their potential? I apply Bourdieu’s concepts of habitus and forms of capital to discuss how students navigate the SportsClass if injured. I find, that many students struggled with injuries while in the SportsClasses and that risks of injuries were mentioned when students considered their aspirations in sports. I argue that differences in how students activate forms of capitals and are perceived as talented create differences in how the injuries are treated by coaches and teachers.

Keywords: Injuries, Bourdieu, Talent, Dual career

Quest for excitement and the role of Physical Education in a neoliberal education system.

Stine Frydendal, Lone Friis Thing

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This paper explores the contradiction between how students view PE as a subject in the Danish upper secondary school and the role of the subject in the new Danish upper secondary school reform of 2017. The paper presents a 6 months’ field study of PE lessons in 2 Danish upper secondary schools. Lessons in 4 PE-classes [N=240] were observed throughout the 6 months and 8 focus group interviews were conducted with students [N=54]. Theory on neoliberalist tendencies in education systems, problematizing the effects of increasing competition and individualisation on students (Connell, 2013; Evans & Davies, 2014; Fernández-Balboa, 2017), will be deployed in order to understand and critically reflect upon the political development in the Danish upper secondary schools for the past decades and

the consequences this has had for the structure of PE as an upper secondary school subject. Moreover, we utilize Elias and Dunning's notion of quest for excitement (Elias & Dunning, 2008 [1986]) in order to comprehend the students' perspectives on what role the subject plays in their schooling lives. The study has shown that most students value the subject because it represents a "refuge" during an otherwise very hectic and stressful everyday life. From 2017, the subject has been given a smaller role in the overall curriculum, but it is now, for the first time, an exam subject. We will discuss whether this increased focus on achievement will diminish other former characteristics of the subject and deprive the students of their so-called "refuge".

Keywords: Figurational sociology, Physical education, Neoliberalism, Qualitative research

Session 3 – Sport, Policy and Governance

10:30 – 12:30

Network governance in the Finnish Schools on the Move -programme

Kati Lehtonen

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Public governance is based on networking and processes more than ever. This new paradigm, also known as New Public Governance (NPG), means that creating new ideas or solving problems do not happen any more in definite organisations or units but in relations between the actors inside networks. In this study, NPG is considered in the context of the state-controlled Finnish Schools on the Move -programme, which is based on networks both in the level of governance and stakeholders around the schools. The broad objective of the programme is to increase pupil's physical activity (PA) throughout the school day. The goal is aimed to achieve by promoting different forms of PA, by reducing sedentary time, by supporting activity-based learning, and by increasing student participation.

The research questions are, how this kind of network-based programme is governed inside the state administration and what kind of networks it creates? The data has collected through theme-interviews (n=6) and archival data, such as memos and state's documents (n=12) concerning the programme from period 2010-2017. The interviews were analysed by qualitative content analysis and the archival data by Ucinet-network software. The tentative results shows that key point have been the multisectoral steering and management groups that have included not only experts but also representatives from the different ministries. This has given the political legitimacy to the programme, which has lead to multilevel networks inside the state administration.

Keywords: Finnish schools on the move -programme, Network, Governance, Physical activity

Social network analysis as a tool to guide regional physical activity promotion

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This paper introduces the application of social network analysis theory and tools for implementation research using the example of a regional professional and intersectoral network to promote physical activity and health, the health region+ Erlangen-Höchstadt/Germany. We analysed to what extent structural and functional network characteristics influence the implementation of physical activity promotion at the regional level. A participatory network analysis procedure (PSNA) was developed and implemented based on SNA theory (cf. Tacke 2011). PSNA also served in a research-practice-collaboration as a consulting tool for the development and implementation of interventions by the health region+.

We used PSNA based on net-map (Schiffer & Hauck 2014). Data on ego-centred bimodal networks was collected in group interviews with members of the health region+ central office (n =3) and strategy group (n = 10). Participation in meetings and events, as well as contacts by the central office, were documented. We used Gephi to visualize structural aspects such as centrality, interconnectedness, density and subgroup formation. PSNA is repeated annually to visualize network developments. PSNA allowed monitoring the development of structural network characteristics like size, density, and interconnectedness among members. PSNA also revealed diverging roles of network members in needs assessment, network foundation, intervention planning and implementation, and sustainability aspects as well as dynamics and conflicts within the network. Those findings were incorporated into the consultation process to promote continuous reflection on strengths and challenges to foster a sustainable network.

Keywords: Social network analysis, Physical activity promotion, Implementation research

Do fans care about ethical leadership in soccer? A case-study

Bram Constandt, Annick Willem
Ghent University – Belgium

Ethical leadership – conceptualized as implementing as well as promoting ethical behavior – is increasingly studied in soccer (Constandt et al., 2018). It is thereby presented as an effective answer to soccer's "moral crisis," which is regularly illustrated by such issues as match-fixing, corruption, and hooliganism. Nevertheless, current empirical understandings on ethical leadership in soccer are limited to the perspectives of coaches and players.

A relevant stakeholder group that is still largely neglected is fans. Fans are unique, being important consumers, and involved, passionate, and loyal stakeholders (Van Eekeren, 2016). Moreover, by raising their voices, fans have a strong impact on soccer club leadership (Biscaia et al., 2018).

Therefore, fans are increasingly participating in the management of soccer clubs (García & Welford, 2015). However, we remain in the dark regarding fan's perceptions about soccer club management in general, and ethical leadership in particular (Cocieru et al., 2018).

Accordingly, this study examines if fans care about ethical leadership by soccer club leaders, drawing on a case study of a Belgian professional soccer club. Alongside interviews with club leaders (n=3), and an analysis of the club's policy documents, 17 fan interviews were executed. NVivo analyses indicate fans care mainly about ethical leadership aspects that impact their own position, such as clear communication and fan empowerment. These findings raise important questions whether fans really care about ethics, or whether they are mainly self-interested. Understanding fans' perceptions is also important for soccer clubs to anticipate fan discontent and to incorporate fans' expectations.

Keywords: Ethical leadership, Fans, Soccer clubs

Integration facilitators as boundary managers between sports federations and voluntary sports clubs in the context of integrative work

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In the course of the refugee crisis, the settings that enable refugees to participate in the host society are gaining importance. In this context, voluntary sports clubs (VSC) are expected to provide access to sports opportunities for refugees. However, the primary purpose of VSCs is to satisfy the interests of their members. Thus, it has become clear that VSCs are not induced from outside (e.g. by sports federations) to get involved in specific social problems such as refugee aid. This raises the question of how VSCs with their integrative potential can be mobilised. In order to improve cooperation and information exchange between VSCs and sports federations with regard to integration issues and refugee aid, integration facilitators were deployed within the framework of the project "Promoting the Integration of Refugees through Sport" in the Saxony sports federation (as the regional umbrella organisation of organised sport in the federal state of Saxony). This task is extremely demanding, because it is necessary to implement integration issues that do not always fit together due to divergent organisational interests and goals. Within the scope of this study, this problem of relation management and the necessary competences of the integration facilitators as so-called boundary managers will be addressed. A full survey of all active integration facilitators (n=11) was carried out on the basis of problem-oriented interviews, and analysed by qualitative content analysis. The findings show that the management tasks of integration facilitators are highly complex. In addition, it becomes clear that the implementation of the tasks and integrative measures is differently handled according to the previous experience and competences of the integration facilitators as well as the underlying case-specific framework conditions.

Keywords: Integration facilitator(s), Boundary manager(s), Refugee(s), Voluntary sports club(s)

Are volunteers "better democrats"? An empirical study of social and political attitudes of volunteers in sports clubs in Germany

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Voluntary engagement is often associated with the idea of citizens having cognitive, procedural and habitual competences to act successfully and responsibly in a democracy. Such arguments are popular

since Alexis de Tocqueville's study on "Democracy in America" (1835), but prevail in contemporary scholarly works. In this context, it is argued that local sports clubs foster civic virtues among their members and thereby may function as "schools of democracy" (e.g. Putnam, 2000). Empirical findings, however, are still inconsistent. Against this background, the article examines social and political attitudes of the German population and compares volunteers in sports clubs with members who are not volunteering, former members and those who were never members in sports clubs or other civic associations.

We use large-scale data from the project Organized Sport and Social Capital – Revisited (OSSKAR) (Burrmann, Braun & Mutz, 2018). Using cluster analyses, various groups of people according to their social and political attitudes are identified. Next, binary-logistic regression models investigate the extent to which voluntary engagement in various associations is suitable for predicting group membership, while controlling for sociodemographic variables. Findings show that volunteers in sports clubs are frequently found in two clusters, labelled "Sociables" and "Democrats". The results and the study's limitations are discussed in the conclusion.

Keywords: Sports clubs, Volunteering, Social and political orientations

Session 4 – Sport and Health

10:30 – 12:30

Risk Accepters and Problem Solvers: Managing Risk in the Masters Highland Games

James Bowness **YRA Honourable Mention**

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Narratives of ageing are often negative, focusing on later life as a period defined by biological decline. A growing population of older adults (Masters athletes) participating in sport challenge these assumptions. Existing research demonstrates how Masters athletes transcend and challenge dominant discourses of ageing and resist enfeeblement. To do so requires a negotiation with risk, pain and injury. Examining these processes in younger athletes developed within the sociology of sport during the 1990's. This literature explored risk-taking sub-cultures across different sports and between genders. Yet An analysis of how older athletes manage risk has hitherto not taken place. In order to expand this corpus of work to Masters athletes, this article provides a case study of the Masters Highland Games. Drawing upon in-depth interviews with 19 athletes aged between 40 and 75, two ideal types that describe approaches to risk taking are proposed. Informed by the ideas of Giddens, these ideal types will demonstrate the variety of ways that resistance relates to risk, pain and injury. This case study demonstrates that some Masters athletes share traits identified in research with younger athletes, such as the acceptance of their practice being inherently risky and the act of normalising pain. However, most Masters athletes exhibit a more problem solving approach that adopts various strategies that manage the risks of ageing.

Keywords: Ageing, Sport, Risk

'The whole matter.' Syrian women newcomers and the quest for health and physical activity in Denmark

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Aalborg University – Denmark

This paper is based on interviews with 24 Syrian women, who have recently been granted asylum in Denmark. The purpose was to examine these women newcomers' experiences and understandings of physical activity and health. In this paper, we analyse how Syrian women face the western neo-liberal public health discourse according to which the individual is to manage his or her own health, and health is not only absence of sickness but a whole way of life. This understanding appears to exacerbate women newcomers' experiences of poor health, and their bad conscience about not living healthy in Denmark. For instance, Syrian women reproduce the official advices about food intake, and duration of exercise a day, which appear as disciplining and normalizing techniques that turn the majority of women newcomers into the Other, who cannot comply with these advices. The women also reported a number of barriers for becoming physically active and living healthy such as time constraint, low finances, fatigue and dual worries about the situation in Syria, as well as in Denmark, where immigration policy is becoming still more restrictive. The paper ends with discussing whether

Syrian women newcomers are left in a situation of powerlessness or pursue alternative understandings.

Keywords: Migration, Refugees

Alcohol consumption in rugby and climbing French associations: Institutionalized deviance and prevention policies

Francois Feliu, Christophe Bonnet, Camille Couvry, Yannick Le Henaff
Rouen University Normandy – France

This study's focus is the complex and positive relationship between sport and alcohol consumption (Lisha & Sussman, 2010). However, to our knowledge, the literature remains silent in regards to the link between sport and alcohol consumption and the prevention policies in sport practices (Palmer, 2015). We investigated the way associations create and implement prevention policies in regards to alcohol consumption. It is important to understand how the association's personnel (i.e. volunteers, coaches, leaders) deal with alcohol consumption on a daily basis and whether they take actions in order to prevent it. An overconsumption of alcohol in both rugby and climbing, was observed, after administrating a quantitative survey (n=1500) to the sportsmen. Beer is described as a part of the sport culture (Wenner & Jackson, 2009). This seems to be the only common point of drinking habits between climbing and rugby. The actors in charge of the prevention (n=30) do not deal in the same way with this question, the differences go from prohibition to permissive policies. We assess that the volunteers and the players themselves, take the prevention and the strategies to avoid the risks of alcohol consumption, in the association. On the other hand, the federations propose normative rules. In order to understand the informal local policies of alcohol consumption in associations, we will try to disregard the negative relationship between alcohol and sport, and observe whether there is an institutionalized deviance of alcohol consumption, and describe the prevention policies that are employed in its regards in the associations.

Keywords: Alcohol, Prevention policies, Rugby, Climbing

Deviant by Doing Nothing: The Rationality of Sedentariness as a Poison to Physical Activity Promotion and Human Happiness

John Day
University of Northampton & Canterbury Christ Church University – UK

Synthesising Adam Smith's (1759) perspective on the nature of the human psyche and the sociological imagination of C. Wright Mills (1959), this paper contends that fears about being too sedentary limit the potential happiness benefits of physical activity and, in the process, connect being active to healthist ideologies. The data to illustrate this is drawn from 30 oral history interviews with 15 males and 15 females, representing a variety of life course stages, generational positions and levels of physical activity involvement. Despite identifying that pleasurable interpretations of prior physical activity experience are the principal reason for their continued involvement, regularly active interviewees were also driven by the potential pain and suffering that they might experience in the future by 'doing nothing too often'. This threat posed by sedentariness gave rise to feelings of fear and anxiety, undermining the potential pleasure to be derived from physical activity involvement, as a type of 'poison' to our current happiness in the present elicited by imagining future suffering (Smith, 1759). In conclusion, it is proposed that the real and everyday negative consequences elicited by sedentariness justify its removal from policies designed to promote physical activity participation. This argument is couched in the long-standing dialectic tension between freedom and reason, unintentionally brought about by the tyrannous consequences of scientific rationality as the dominant way of knowing (Wright Mills, 1959).

Keywords: Physical activity, Happiness, Sedentariness, Rationality

Session 5 – Outdoor Sports

10:30 – 12:30

Omnivory and eclectism in outdoor sports participation, an indicator of environmental awareness?

Léna Gruas
Univ. Grenoble Alpes & Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc – France

Social determinism in an individual's choice of sport is being questioned as it appears that more and more activities are participated in by individuals of various sociodemographic backgrounds (Lefèvre et Ohl, 2012). Cultural omnivory is now the way to assert one's social status through taste (Peterson, 2004). In the field of sport, higher social categories tend to practice more activities than lower social classes do (Lefèvre and Ohl, 2007).

In the context of outdoor recreation, it is also interesting to look at, not only the number of activities, but also the type of activities. How eclectic are the participants? Do they mostly take part in outdoor sports, or in multiple types of sports?

It is important to explore this eclecticism, or non-eclecticism, as it could inform researchers about participants' relationship to the natural environment. Does an increase in the number of outdoor practices, hence more time spent in the great outdoors, correlate to a better knowledge of the environment? Indeed, as recreationists growing presence in the wild is causing pressure on the environment, it is necessary to know their diversity and raise awareness among them.

To answer these questions, this talk will rely on an ongoing study on ski touring, snow-shoeing, hiking and trail running led in the French Alps. The data was collected through a questionnaire survey (n=1,720, q=80). Amongst other topics, the survey questions the other activities respondents frequently take part in, modalities of practice and awareness of the environmental impact of their outdoor activities on wildlife.

Keywords: Outdoor recreation, Omnivory, Eclectism, Environmental impact

Sport as social distinction in Norwegian outdoor recreation

André Horgen

University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

In this presentation, I use Bourdieu's theory of social practice to explore the use of sport as social distinction in Norwegian outdoor recreation. I will explore two perspectives.

Firstly, I will explore how the image of a particular Norwegian way of outdoor recreation – “The Friluftsliv Way”, was constructed through dissociation from sport and tourism. Four major revolts against sport, and partly tourism, between the 1860's and 1970's, seems to have had significant importance in the making of the narrative of a particular outdoor recreation tradition in Norway, called “friluftsliv”. These revolts seem to be part of what Bourdieu calls “the new natural culture”, whose distinctive function involved the rejection of petty-bourgeois tourism and sports.

Secondly, I will explore the paradox in how mountaineering as a sport was highlighted as supreme by many Norwegian “friluftsliv”-enthusiasts, in the same period. This way of highlighting sporting action in the mountains, seems to be part of how social identity is defined and asserted through difference. Social agents, within the field of outdoor recreation, seem to struggle for reputation and prestige through mountaineering. In this way, mountaineering as a subfield within the larger field of outdoor recreation, was established in Norway. Despite the dissociation of sport, in the making of the narrative of “The Friluftsliv Way”, the agents in this sporting subfield struggled for elevated status in contrast to “the vulgar crowds” of mountain-hikers. Symbolic capital seems to have increased the mountaineer's relative position in the field of Norwegian outdoor recreation, despite the major revolts against sport, first mentioned.

Keywords: Outdoor recreation, Mountaineering, Social distinction, Symbolic capital

The Reinvention of Pilgrimage in Scandinavia

Simon Jeppesen

University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

The concept of pilgrimage has had a major renaissance in Europe during the last three decades with Santiago de Compostela being the most popular path with about 300.000 pilgrims arriving at the Cathedral in Santiago every year. In this study I will look into how the phenomenon of pilgrimage are being developed and reinvented in the Scandinavian countries. A collection of the reopened pilgrimage routes in Norway and Sweden are known as The St. Olavs Ways and all end at the Nidaros Cathedral in Trondheim. The St. Olav's Ways covers more than 2000 km of paths. In 1997 the first of St. Olav's Ways was reopened as a part of the route running from Oslo to Trondheim. Today the whole route has reopened and stretching the 643 km between Oslo and Trondheim. This specific route is also called “Gudbrandsdalsleden” and this is the longest pilgrimage route in Norway right now. In 2010 the European Council nominated the route as a European Cultural Route. After this nomination the St.

Olav's ways has had increasing numbers of users and the growing interest is both nationally and internationally. This study is a preliminary study done by the author into the pilgrimage phenomenon. A theoretical perspective will be on the pilgrims/walkers and how the individual in late modernity uses pilgrimage/long distance hiking as a way of building/maintaining a self-reflexive identity. Further research will focus on the experience of pilgrims/walkers and look at the motivations and the lived experience of being a pilgrim/walker on the St. Olav's Ways in Norway.

Keywords: Pilgrimage, St. olavs ways, Identity, Scandinavia

The relationship between place attachment and pro-environment behavior among outdoor sport tourists on rural natural area

An Uesugi

Juntendo University – Japan

Developing nature areas utilizing outdoor sport is expected to diffuse the concentration of tourists from the city to rural areas. It is also considered that outdoor sports are effective as an opportunity to become interested in the environment of natural area. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of place attachment to local natural area on pro-environmental behavior and revisit intentions through outdoor leisure. The study sample (n=147) consisted of Japanese visitors to outdoor leisure facility located in Ikeda-town Fukui-prefecture in Japan, which is covered by 90% forest. The questions on this survey included the following topics: personal attributes, information sources, visit frequency, place attachment, place-related pro-environment intentions, and revisit intentions. Following previous research, we employed a place attachment scale designed to measure two concepts (Williams, 2000): place dependence (i.e., a functional attachment) and place identity (i.e., an emotional attachment). The effects of place attachment on pro-environmental behavior and revisit intentions was examined using a structural equation model. Structural equation modeling confirmed the strength of place dependence ability to predict place-related pro-environment intentions. The indices of the model data fit were $\chi^2=15.8$, $df=13$, $p=.259$, $GFI=.958$, $AGFI=.909$, $CFI=.981$, and $RMSEA=.046$. This model generated reasonable fit indices. However, place identity were not significant predictors of pro-environment behavior and revisit intentions. Results showed that outdoor sport tourists' functional attachment rather than emotional attachment to Ikeda-town were associated with their place-related pro-environmental behavior and revisit intentions.

Keywords: Outdoor sport, Sport tourism, Place attachment, Sustainable development

Session 6 – School Sport and Physical Education

13:30 – 15:30

Use of training technology in young adolescents

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University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

Introduction: Use of training technology is increasing, and such use is suggested as a strategy to increase training motivation. The aim of this study was to explore the prevalence of training technology and possible associations to training motivation in early adolescence.

Methods: A total of 586 8th graders (mean age 13.2 ± 0.3 years) completed a survey on the use of training technology, sports participation and training motivation. Behavioural Regulation of Exercise Questionnaire was used to assess training motivation through the subscales amotivation, external regulation, introjected regulation, identified regulation and intrinsic motivation.

Results: Twenty-seven percent of the respondents reported use of training technology, the percentage was higher among girls compared to boys (30% vs 22%, $\chi^2(1)=5.30$, $p=0.025$). A higher percentage of girls compared to boys reported use of apps (19% vs 10%, $\chi^2(1)=10.03$, $p=0.002$), no differences were found for the use of heart rate monitors (10% vs 8%, $\chi^2(1)=1.49$, $p=0.25$) or other training technology (5% vs 7%, $\chi^2(1)=1.83$, $p=0.22$). There was association between use of apps and reduced extrinsic motivation for exercise ($r=0.10$, $p=0.02$). Furthermore, use of heart rate monitors and increased extrinsic regulation ($r=0.11$, $p=0.008$), introjected regulation ($r=0.09$, $p=0.03$) and intrinsic motivation ($r=0.11$, $p=0.006$) was found. There was a positive association between use of apps and participation in aesthetics sports ($r=.11$, $p=0.007$), and between use of heart rate monitors and participation in endurance sports ($r=.16$, $p<0.001$) and team sports ($r=.08$, $p=0.046$).

Discussion: Although use of training technology was prevalent, such use was not linked to intrinsic training motivation.

Keywords: Physical activity, Motivation, Exercise, Sports

“I move nearly as much as the boys who play soccer in school”: A qualitative case study among the least physical active schoolchildren and their social identities

Anette Bentholm

University College of Northern Denmark – Denmark

Danish school reform requires all pupils to have 45 minutes of physical activity every day. This requirement aims to enhance pupils' health and learning and encourage the least physically active, because of an increasing disparity between the least and most physically active pupils. Preliminary studies show that 65% of Danish schools meet this requirement (Oxford Research, 2018), but it remains unclear whether the least physically active pupils are becoming more active. Studies have shown that the least physically active children tend to choose more sedentary activities because of low self-esteem and peer influence (Pawlowski et al., 2016).

The research question is how physical active the least physically active pupils see themselves and the other pupils in their class at school.

My overall methodological design is a multiple case study (Yin, 2018) involving three schools in Denmark.

The research is based on Qualitative interviews and Participant observations of 30 Year 3 pupils in six classes in 2018.

The empirical framework will be analysed based on theory of Social Identity of the sociologist Richard Jenkins (2003).

Results: The research is still ongoing. In the interviews, most pupils see themselves as being very physically active. There is thus a discrepancy between the observations and the pupils' own perceptions of their participation in physical activity. This topic is relevant because it is important to discuss how far schools can support all pupils in a culture of physical activity when their social identities might vary from a discourse of health and learning.

Keywords: Least physical active children, Social identity, Public school, Qualitative case study

Movement behavior of children with increased number of physical education lessons

Astrid Reif

University of Vienna - Austria

The daily sports lesson is a much-discussed topic in Austria. The aim is to increase the number of physical education (P. E.) lessons in school to lead children and adolescents across all social classes to a more active lifestyle. The present study analyzes childrens' movement behavior outside school to see if there is need for an increased amount of physical education lessons.

To analyze the movement behavior outside school a special questionnaire was created to collect data three times over the course of 1.5 years at different seasons of the year. The sample consists of 140 pupils at the age of 12 to 14 years including an observation group (n=57) with five P.E. lessons and a control group (n=83) with three P.E. lessons per week.

There is no significant difference in the sports club participation between the observation and control groups ($p > 0.05$). The training in sports clubs amounts about four to five hours per week. At the first of three data collection points the observation group showed a significantly better movement behavior in their free time on school days ($p < 0.01$).

The results regarding extracurricular physical activity show that more frequent P. E. lessons do not compete with sports club participation, but rather form an effective complement. According to the physical activity on the childrens' way to school there is still potential to include regular physical activity so their health can benefit from it.

Keywords: Physical education, Movement behavior, School sports

Sports-specific anxieties in the context of teachers' education

Svenja Konowalczyk, Veronique Wolter

TU Dortmund University – Germany

In school sports, analyses of the challenges expressing and dealing with anxiety has often a student-centered perspective. However, especially anxieties of teachers show negative impacts on an encouraging learning environment (Volkamer, 1980). In swimming and gymnastics, these challenges occur on the level of the personal sporting ability and on the instructive level and might lead to different types of anxiety in the role of a teacher. For example, the named fields of sports comprise a variety of fast position changes and upside down situations, which can result in the fear of disorientation. Therefore, the question arises how far sports-specific anxieties exist already at an early stage of the studies at university and accordingly might have an influence on the later activity at school. To answer the question, future sports teachers in North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany) will be questioned about their anxieties in the sports of swimming and gymnastics. In addition, previous experiences in sports and other socio-demographic characteristics will be incorporated in data collection and analyses. The conference contribution will present first results of the study. One focus will be on the presentation of gender specific results, because gender specifications in the perception, formulation and handling of anxieties can be presumed (Dehne, 2017). Perspectively, the study intends to sensitize for the topic of anxiety in the context of social processes in physical education.

Keywords: Anxiety, Sports students, Gender, School sports

Barriers in an implementation process of a health-based intervention in secondary schools

Maria Louise Karlsen

University of South-Eastern Norway - Norway

The Norwegian Directorate of Health recommends 60 minutes physical activity daily for children and youths. Schools are the only arena that reaches all youths, and are therefore a key arena to ensure sufficient physical activity among youths. In 2017, different schools in the county of Telemark started the intervention "Liv og røre". This intervention aims to increase physical activity by integrating subjects like mathematics with activity. The purpose of this study is to analyze the barriers in an implementation process of a health-based intervention in secondary schools, focusing on the teachers. Most research focuses on the impact of the intervention, but few studies examine the implementation process at the local school. The significance of researching the implementation process is that discrepancies between expected and actual intervention outcomes are often reported. Especially with big multi-layered interventions. Applying perspectives from cultural sociology, repertoire theory presented by Swidler and the new French pragmatic sociology represented by Boltanski and Thévenot, this study focus on how local schools act on and experience the intervention. The paper utilize qualitative mixed-methods studies, applying observations from Norwegian secondary schools with interviews of teachers. Teachers put the intervention into practice, and their perceptions and experiences of the process deserves attention when analyzing implementation barriers. The study is on-going and preliminary results will be presented.

Keywords: Physical activity in education, Implementation, Barriers

Session 7 – Sport and Gender

13:30 – 15:30

Reflexivity in Practice: Managing gendered and cultural researcher perspectives in politically polarised times

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¹University of Copenhagen – Denmark, ²University of Aalborg - Denmark

There is increased attention on maintenance of rigour in Qualitative methods within social-scientific sports research, including how researchers report and manage their positionality via reflexive practices. Such practices enable critical reflections on decisions about study design, application of theory, researcher positionality, access to/withdrawal from the field, and judgements made in generating and presenting results. Indeed, engagement with reflexive practice is crucial if we are to move beyond the notion that scientific research represents a 'view from nowhere;' researchers' values and identities are integral to the research process. Yet, relatively few studies report or discuss how and why such practices are conducted, and how they influence research. Here, we outline how our engagement in feminist reflexive practices helped us manage key challenges and opportunities encountered during an ongoing multi-methods research project. Conducted by a (white, non-muslim) multinational and mixed-gender research team, the project comprises an investigation into women-

only swimming in Denmark. Such programmes have received significant media and political attention due to the high proportion of participants who are of Muslim minority-ethnic status. Debates focus upon whether such programmes support or impede social integration, and despite a demonstrable record of high participation, many programmes are under threat. Here we focus upon our use of reflexive practice in this context. We outline how we elucidated and managed our political preconceptions and expectations concerning the study topic and context, our biographical and embodied experiences of gender, religion and race/ethnicity, our degrees of insiderness, and reflections on our presentation of self during data collection.

Keywords: Reflexive practice, Ethnicity, Gender, Feminism

"A kick for development": Changes in the women's soccer landscape in Germany and its effects for female empowerment from a geographical perspective

Janine Maier

University of Passau – Germany

Transnationally women's soccer suffered a long history of bans and separate treatments. Despite those barriers there is a development of the sport and a development through the sport. Both are highly interconnected and do empower female athletes. According to that perception and the increasing importance of the field gender and sports, women's soccer is a relevant object of research in geography. Geographical studies on the spatial relevance of women's soccer and its impacts on female empowerment are rare. Therefore this study analyzes current developments in the women's soccer landscape as well as the measurable evidence for empowerment on the individual, socio-cultural and organizational-structural level. Within the fields of Social Geography and Sports Geography this research includes a systematic literature review, a social media analysis and qualitative interviews, which are codified with MAXQDA. Geographically the study focuses on Germany and within that regional focus findings will show concrete elements and qualitative data of the empowerment process on different scales. Although within German soccer female players, coaches and officials have to face a male dominance, there is a professionalization going on and changes are visible in the cultural landscape, the sporting infrastructure, the talent recruiting process and the educational system. That process is highly necessary because the density of skilled female national teams increases every year. So Germany has to keep track to be still up front in the FIFA ranking in the upcoming years.

Keywords: Women soccer, Empowerment, Development, Germany

The dynamics between social recognition and market value. A study of the process towards gender-equal sponsor support for the Norwegian national teams in football

Arve Hjelseth, Jorid Hovden

Norwegian University of Science and Technology - Norway

In October 2017, the Norwegian Football Association (NFF) decided that the men's and the women's national team in football should receive equal funding from NFF's sponsors. This came as a surprise, as the funding had previously been strongly in favor of men, based on arguments of the low market value of women's football. The new redistributive agreement meant that the men's team received a slightly lower amount of money than in the previous agreement.

This paper reports from a study of some aspects of the process leading up to the agreement. Two questions are raised: (1) Which discourses on gender equity were negotiated and made dominant in the decision-making process? 2) Which decision-makers and which external and internal factors were the most influential?

The theoretical framework draws on Bacchi's (1999) approach to policy analysis as well as Frasers (2013) framing on how to obtain gender justice in organizations. The empirical material is based on qualitative interviews with informants representing institutions which directly or indirectly were involved in the decision-making process.

Our analysis indicate that discourses linked to market values and social recognition were the most influential, and further, they were also inter-related. That women's football enjoys increasing social recognition nationally and globally, influences the assessment of its market value, which in turn results in more gender-equal sponsor funding.

Keywords: Women's football, Market discourses, Social recognition, Gender justice

How gender inequality in elite sport can affect young girls experiences and motives to stay in sport

Marlene Persson

Oslo Metropolitan University – Norway

The paper explores how perceptions of gender affect and become relevant in the everyday life of young girls within a male dominated sport. The study is based on fieldwork within two football teams for girls and interviews with girls and their coaches. The findings indicate that perceived natural differences between boys and girls affect both the perception of girls' skills and opportunities within football, and the treatment they receive within their sport. This also seem to affect the girls' motives to stay in or drop-out from sport, most clearly illustrated when the girls tell their stories of how they lack something to aim for, both metaphorically and literally. The lack of goals for girls within football is connected to why their motives to stay in sport are mainly related to experiences of joy and friendship. This creates an increased discrepancy between the girls' motives for playing football, and the way football is organized as the girls age and youth sport increasingly focuses on skills and results. The way male peers are treated by the football clubs compared to the girls, are linked to gender inequality within elite football. Even though football is the largest sport for girls in Norway, the findings illustrate how gendered practices can affect leisure activities for youth. The findings have implications for how to interpret variation in dropout motives between boys and girls, the gender gap in sports participation that increases with age and how elite sport can influence participation in mass- and youth sport.

Keywords: Gender, Youth sport

"How Could You Let a Woman Speak?"

The social media discourses on women who dare to report on men's football in Germany

Sandra Günter

Leibniz University Hannover – Germany

Introduction

One of the profoundest abysses of what is sayable nowadays was offered in Germany in a sport related premiere of a particular kind: the female sport editor and commentator Claudia Neumann commented live on two EU Championship games in male soccer on German television in June 2016. Already before kick-off a digital shitstorm broke out on the Internet about the 52-year old soccer expert, especially on Facebook. Since then the shitstorm is continuing not so violent but permanent, as many other female sport journa-lists it concerns worldwide.

Theory, questioning and method

The methodological approach of the discourse analysis is framed by a socio-constructivist, poststructuralist, as well as media and gender theoretical perspective (But-ler, 1999, Drüeke & Klaus 2014). The discourse analysis demonstrates quality and quanti-ty of content and argumentation logic appeared on Facebook and Twitter. In correlation with reconstruction of the discourse it will be discussed whether the participative and re-sponsive elements of social media favor specific dynamics, through which affective posi-tions are published, which are without doubt discriminating against women according to public (media) standards.

Results and discussion

The results show that misogynistic discourses were followed by emancipatory counter-discourses based on feminist discourse logic. Through the theoretical contextualization, it becomes clear that current Anglo-American studies also show a strong presence of anti-feminist, racist, and homophobic expressions in social media (Bruce 2013; Franks & O'Neill). What this reveals about the field of international sport and sports journalism will be discussed as well as possible sports-political stategies

Keywords: Social media discourses, Cyber mobbing and harassment, Female sport journalist, Misogyny

Session 8 – Sport, Policy and Governance

13:30 – 15:30

Searching for the Soul of English Football: Towards a Cultural Political Economy of Wembley Stadium and the Grassroots Game in England

David M. Webber

In April 2018, the billionaire sports magnate, Shahid Khan, tabled a bid to acquire Wembley Stadium from its current owners, the Football Association (hereafter, the FA). Although controversial, this deal did raise the possibility for the FA to inject a large chunk of the sale proceeds into the increasingly impoverished ‘grassroots’ tier of English football. Khan ultimately withdrew his bid, but the case remains useful in highlighting the embedded nature of these political and economic transactions in the wider culture and social fabric of English football. By stating the importance of ‘culture’ as a constituent part of ‘political economy’, this paper seeks to theorise the broader cultural significance of the political-economic relations enacted in the proposed sale of Wembley. In establishing a cultural political economy of these relations, this paper begins by exploring the imagined place of both the grassroots game and Wembley. With both these sites occupying the spatiotemporal ‘soul’ of the English football nation, the second part of this analysis highlights the limited prospects for an altogether more equitable and inclusive sport at the grassroots level under the current conditions of the contemporary political and economic regime. With the crisis-ridden limitations of this neoliberal regime in mind, the third and final part of the paper offers an altogether more culturally-oriented strategy to re-embed and restate the significance both of grassroots football in England and Wembley Stadium more broadly. Crucially, this paper concludes, such a strategy might also reverse some of the systemic inequalities entrenched in the modern game.

Keywords: Cultural political economy, English football, Wembley stadium, Grassroots football

Are Sport Federations’ Sport-for-All Policies Receptive To Institutional Challenges?

Thomas De Bock¹, Jeroen Scheerder², Marc Theeboom³, Annick Willem¹

¹*Ghent University – Belgium*, ²*KU Leuven – Belgium*, ³*Vrije Universiteit Brussel – Belgium*

Traditionally, sport federations, and their members, i.e. local sport clubs, are appointed as one of the main facilitators of national Sport-for-All policies (Scheerder, Willem, & Claes, 2017). Sport-for-All stands for the idea that everybody has the right to participate in sport (cfr. Sport for All Charter of the Council of Europe, 1975). Previous large-scale Sport-for-All campaigns can be considered an impetus to the growth of sport participation rates. In recent times, however, sport federations are faced with several challenges; e.g. the stagnation of active memberships, the emergence of so-called light sport initiatives and remaining unequal opportunities for social groups in club-organized sport (Totten & Hylton, 2012).

From a theoretical perspective, institutions ought to change over time because of transforming values and norms in society. When this process occurs, organizations are obliged to subject and embed the new logics in order to stay acknowledged in the institutional context. By applying institutional change theory as the study’s overarching theoretical framework, the study aims to provide insights in the impact of these institutional challenges on sport federations’ Sport-for-All policies; and whether these challenges trigger institutional change. To address those research questions, a new survey based on the institutional change model of Greenwood, was developed and tested. The survey has been sent to all publicly recognized Flemish sport federations (Greenwood, Suddaby, & Hinings, 2002).

The response rate consists of 75% of the sport federations. Analyses and results will be presented at the EASS 2019 conference. This study will increase our understanding of sport federations’ receptiveness to institutional challenges, as well as whether sport federations perceive a more advanced Sport-for-All policy in order to meet these challenges.

Keywords: Sport-for-all, Institutional change, Sport federations

Increased tension during a sport match: insight into negative and violent behaviour during sport matches in the Netherlands

Corry Floor

Mulier Institute – Netherlands

From 2012-2018 the Mulier Institute monitored fair play behaviour among players, officials and spectators during sports matches as part of the Dutch government’s, “Naar een Veilig Sportklimaat” (Towards a safer [social] sporting climate) program, with the aim to reduce violence and unsportsmanlike behaviour in sport.

One of the methods used was an observational method to monitor behaviours during sport matches by means of an online application. The application is a specially designed research tool which allows observers to register the actions of the players in real-time. In 2017 and 2018, a group of 20 trained

research assistants collected data during four six-week periods, resulting in a total of 875 matches from eight different sports: basketball, (beach)volleyball, (indoor)football, handball, field hockey, korfbal, rugby and water polo.

The aim of the research was to provide more insight into explanatory factors for the prevalence of negative and violent behaviour during sport matches in the Netherlands.

Some form of violent behaviour was observed in 41 percent of the matches. Men showed violent behaviour more often than women and children. Violent behaviour was more often observed among men's matches than among women's or children's matches and more often in football than in other sports. Matches with more violent behaviour had higher levels of tension within the first ten percent of playing time. The tension level of a match was lower in matches where supporters showed more positive behaviour, than in matches where supporters showed negative behaviour. The influence of fans, coaches and arbitration on tension level could not be established with the data collected. By means of improving the application and registration, we hope to be able to further study such influences in future research.

Keywords: Fair play, Violent behaviour

A Theoretical Conceptualisation of Community Sport

Anupa Jayawardhana, Joe Piggin, Jamie Kenyon

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Although “community sport” is often discussed in academia, it is quite difficult to find a widely accepted definition. Several authors defined community sport as an informal physical activity which switch the boundary between sport and recreation. However, this research argues community sport needs to be defined based on specific, required components. Thus, this presentation identifies the elements of community sport. As Sweden has a high rate of participation in physical activity (and a related high level of sport participation), it was selected for gathering secondary data. Thus, sport policy documents and webpages (government and Swedish Sports Confederation) were subjected to content analysis to illuminate the specific components of community sport. Sport Education (respect diversity, fair play, gender equality, democratic values, sport for health), government policy (transport policy, urban plan policy, right to common access, school curriculum), management strategies (research and development, organisational structure, detachments for elite sport, collaboration with international community, keep attraction, monitoring, encouraging lifelong participation) voluntary contribution (voluntary clubs, volunteers), participants (children, young, adults, parents), sporting environment (develop sporting culture, create new form of competition, create safe environment, accessibility, facility, promote different range of sport), organisations (government and private organisations, schools, local government bodies) and democratic process (right to participate, democratic voluntary organisations) have been identified as main elements of community sport. The identification of the necessary conditions for community sport will be used in a future comparative analysis.

Keywords: Community sport, Sport in Sweden, Conceptualising sport, Definition of community sport

Frontline professionals and local sports policy: a theoretical framework

Ad Hoogendam

Windesheim University of Applied Sciences – Netherlands

In this paper I will present a theoretical framework that could help to study the formation and implementation of local sport policy. Almost 40 years ago Lipsky already stated that a ‘street level’ perspective is needed to study the actual delivery of policy. Due to the recent ‘decentralisation’ of policy, this perspective is even more important. This decentralisation is part of a major change in the relation between state and society, generally referred to as the ‘turnaround’ from government to governance. Using the concept of Public Value Management (Stoker) to describe the new governance paradigm that nowadays – at least in theory – shapes local governance, we are able to understand and study the role local frontline professionals (like Sport Development Officers in the UK and Community Sport Coaches in The Netherlands) play in the policy process. Within this new governance paradigm the ‘neighbourhood’ is a central focal point. This has major implications to the work and position of modern frontline professionals. They can no longer be seen as mere ‘implementers’ of public policy, using their discretion to consider the individual and local circumstances and ‘coping’ with work pressures to ‘make policy work’ (Lipsky). Frontline professionals nowadays are ‘civic entrepreneurs’ using ‘fixing strategies’ to bring together the objectives of government policies with the needs and

concerns of the local community (Durose, 2010). Empirical study of how frontline professionals use these fixing strategies, and the dilemmas they face in trying to bring the different agenda together, gives us important insight in the policy process.

Keywords: Local sport policy, Frontline workers, Public value management

Foreign players in top Polish table tennis clubs and their migration motives

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The research focused on foreign athletes in Polish top table tennis clubs. The aim of the research was describing athletes' motivation of moving to Poland, their previous sport careers, their views on their impact on Polish table tennis and their future plans. Individual interviews with foreign athletes and Polish coaches were applied. Field research was carried out in 2014 and 2015. The sample included 27 foreign athletes (11 females [mean age 27, mean training years – 21] and 16 males [mean age 29.6; mean training years 23]) and 8 coaches (mean age: 46, mean coaching experience - 18 years) working with these players in clubs' competitions. Athlete respondents represented top international competition level. Investigated female athletes came from Belarus, China (6), Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Slovakia. Most of them (73%) at the time of research did not live permanently in Poland but arrived only at or about the dates of league matches. Male athletes came from Belarus, China (6), UK, India, South Korea, Russia, Sweden and Italy. Some athletes arrived in Poland to develop their sports careers and play with new competent players, in a different sport and cultural setting (positive motivation). Majority were pushed out from the home country sport competition system, and have chosen professional emigration to Poland because of no other choice if willing to continue sport career (negative motivation). Asian athletes stressed numerous significant differences of the table tennis training system in China and Poland and a very different relationship between table tennis coaches and athletes.

Keywords: Sport migrations, Globalisation, Table tennis, Sociology

Session 9 – Special Session: POLIS

13:30 – 15:30

Sport policy making: A local participatory practice

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So far policy frameworks, with regard to sports, have only been developed and utilized to analyse, compare and understand national policy systems and processes of policymaking. Prior studies have done little to help us understand how broader developments influence local sport policy and how local sport policy functions and develops within its broader environment. This limited attention for local sport policy is somewhat contradictory to the expansion of tasks at the local level where responsibilities for sport policy are generally delegated to.

Our aim is to look closer into how broader networks, systems and developments are part of and of influence on the process of local sport policymaking, as we deem this perspective necessary for stronger theoretical explanatory power, as well as to assist local sport policy actors in understanding the local policy process and the development of the local sport landscape.

For this study we use data on local sport policy development of municipalities in the Netherlands, based on an online questionnaire for local sport managers (n=240 municipalities; response=61%) and additional in-depth interviews. We present the outcomes and use it to map the actors in the process of sport policy development, their roles and the consequences of the process of policymaking for the content of local sport policy. In addition, we identify suitable frameworks for the analysis of local sport policy, which could be a modification of existing national policy frameworks to be applied at the local level.

Keywords: Local sport policy, Policymaking, Frameworks, Sport managers

Dimensions of sport in Hungary, as a changing society

Szilvia Perényi

University of Physical Education, Budapest

The past thirty years of Hungarian sport can be the best described by the words of transition and change. During this epoch three major turning points can be identified 1) the political and economic transition following 1989-1990; 2) the time when sport became a strategic state sector in 2010; and 3) when sport policy took new avenues starting by 2018. The first two periods included similarly sudden and fundamental transformations that required sports and its structure to take huge efforts for adaptations. In the beginning of the nineties challenges included the transition from state funded sport to an operation in a newly built civil sector embedded in a formulating market economy. This resulted in ran-down and neglected sports facilities, reduced number of clubs, divisions and members, reduced number of overall sports participants, thus a crisis accelerated within the social and economic sphere of sport. The second period treated this crisis situation by a governmental intervention in 2010, when sport became a strategic area in political views of the acting government resulting substantial changes in structure and funding. New amendments and versions of lawful regulations were passed that repeatedly reconstructed the organisation system; and the application of new financing approaches opened up new funding channels presenting never seen financial support along with long term strategies for development as a requirement. In the third phase, focus was given to staging increasing number of international and world events; and to the raise of the overall sports participation of Hungarians.

Keywords: Hungary, Sports policy, Change, Transition

Sport policy systems in disability sport: towards a conceptual framework for a cross-national comparison

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A considerable proportion of the European population experiences limitations in physical and/or mental functioning (Eurostat; EU-SILC Survey). Sport participation among people with disabilities appears to lag behind that of the general population within EU countries. Data on sport participation in this population and literature on the role of national, regional and/or local sport policies in the stimulation of sport participation among people with disabilities and how these contribute to the infrastructure of disability sport are scarce. To fill this gap an edited book on disability sport across Europe will be prepared.

We present a conceptual framework for the comparison of sport policy systems on disability sport and sport participation data, as well as some preliminary results from an inquiry based on available data from several European countries. Disability sport is defined as the system that supports or promotes sport participation among people with disabilities at grass-roots level (this work). In an attempt to explain cross-national differences in sport participation levels of people with a disability we will identify potential influencing factors, such as culture and attitudes towards disability within different societies, the history of the evolution of disability sport and the characteristics of the mainstream sport system in a given country. The main focus will be on (i) the structure of disability sport at national, regional and local level (Hallman & Petry, 2013), (ii) the steering mechanisms (legislative and policy framework), and (iii) the support for federations and non-governmental agencies engaged in disability sport (Scheerder, Willem & Claes, 2017).

Keywords: Sport policy systems, Disability sport, Cross-national comparison, Sport participation people with disabilities

Sport Policy Advocacy as Interest Representation: serving whose interests?

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Conducting advocacy is an increasingly important task for sport federations (e.g., National Sport Federations & Regional Sport Federations) (Stenling & Sam, 2019). Understood as attempts to influence political decisions and public policy on behalf of a collective interest, advocacy raises questions around the meaning and sport-internal democratic implications of interest representation carried out by organisations that claim to speak for their federated members (e.g., clubs). The aim of this study is to explore these questions in the context of advocacy carried out by Swedish Regional Sport Federations (RFSs). The analysis builds on data from interviews with 53 elected and staff representatives of Swedish Regional Sport Federations (n=46) and the Swedish Sports Confederation (n=7). Drawing on conceptualisations of representation (e.g., Pitkin, 1967) and meta-organizations (e.g., Ahrne & Brunsson, 2008), we suggest that faced with the impossibility of representing the wide

range of demands (e.g., for new facilities) that are expressed by clubs in their region (up to 4000 clubs), the RSFs formulate a view of representation which implies that what clubs want is not necessarily in their best interest, and vice versa. To determine which interests should be prioritized, advocates increasingly rely on centrally formulated policy documents. This, in turn, has implications for the significance of how these documents are produced and decided on (e.g., by elected representatives or management).

Keywords: Advocacy, Policy, Governance, Democracy

Sport in election programs of political parties

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Problem:

Sport is influenced by politics in numerous ways. From a state-based view, the central actors are the political parties, which define their central political principles in general and election programs. Research about the sport related content of these programs nearly does not exist (e.g. Schmidt, 1979; Chaney, 2015). This will be addressed in this paper.

Theoretical Framework:

Election programs are a good predictor for political action of parties and politicians (Dolezal, Enner-Jedenastik, Müller & Winkler, 2012). The standard description of the political space is the left-right continuum in combination with the cleavage concept (Fuhse, 2004). These concepts form the base for the following empirical analysis.

Methodology:

The Austrian election programs from 2013 and 2017 have been analyzed using quantitative text mining procedures and qualitative content analyses.

Results:

The empirical analysis show that the sport related content of the election programs of political parties can be positioned on the left-right scale and that this content is ideologically determined.

Keywords: Sport, Election programs, Austria

Session 10 – Special Session: SORN

13:30 – 15:30

Professionalisation of sports clubs in Switzerland

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Sports clubs have been facing manifold challenges during the last decades, such as recruitment and retainment of volunteers and increased expectations of members and stakeholders. Due to growing requirements of club management and increased competition in the sports market, sports clubs often feel pressure to professionalise. However, professionalisation can also have unintended consequences, such as over-formalisation or decreased willingness to volunteer. Furthermore, current research indicates that not all sports clubs have changed their philosophy and structure and that many sports clubs still rely on voluntary work. The aim of this study is to analyse the extent of professionalisation in Swiss sports clubs, to identify types of professionalisation, and then to investigate correlations between the types and other organisational characteristics.

Our research is based on the conceptual framework of professionalisation in sport federations (Ruoranen et al., 2016) that focuses on three different forms of professionalisation: “strategies and activities” (e.g. strategic planning), “people and positions” (e.g. paid employees, volunteer management) and “structures and processes” (e.g. service and quality orientation). The data is from the recent Swiss sports club survey (n= 3335; Lamprecht et al., 2017) and sports clubs are classified using cluster analysis.

The results show that a minority of the clubs have paid staff for strategic planning and administration, and that most coaches usually work voluntarily in the sports sector. Thus, there are two clusters with a relative high share of paid staff (for training and/or management) containing few, but comparatively large clubs. Additionally, we identified two clusters containing smaller clubs without paid staff. Two thirds of these smaller clubs have pronounced strategic and quality orientation and formalised volunteer management. Further analyses show that these clubs have less problems recruiting and

retaining voluntary board members and coaches than those without clearly structured volunteer management.

Keywords: Professionalisation, Sports clubs, Paid staff, Volunteer management

Does the ethnic composition of amateur football clubs affect member dropout?

Arend Van Haaften

Utrecht University – Netherlands

Since roughly two decades, academic and public interest in the relation between ethnic heterogeneity and social cohesion has proliferated. While much of the research does indicate that ethnic heterogeneity is negatively associated to certain aspects of cohesion, the debate is far from settled. There remains much deliberation about the mechanisms involved (such as the homophily, constriction or conflict), differences between attitudinal and behavioural aspects of social cohesion and the causality and time-dependency of the relationship. In this study I aim to contribute to this debate by studying the effect of ethnic compositions of over three thousand Dutch amateur football clubs on membership dropout through discrete-time event history analysis on membership data spanning ten years. During the presentation the preliminary findings of this study are presented and discussed.

Keywords: Ethnic heterogeneity, Voluntary sports organization, Membership, Dropout

Finnish voluntary sport clubs: The changing use of spaces

Mihaly Szerovay

Solent University – UK

Voluntary clubs fulfil a key role in the domain of physical activities in Finland. Their scope and logic of operation have changed considerably in recent years as they have entered into unfamiliar territories compared to their traditional functions. In the process, their activities have diversified, they have started to employ people, have offered varied participant pathways and have increasingly used sport-specific facilities.

The aim of this presentation is to gain more understanding about the changing field of voluntary sport clubs in Finland in the 2010s. More specifically, this paper focuses on the shift in the utilization of various physical and virtual spaces by sport clubs. The following research question is addressed: In what way has the use of spaces by sport clubs changed?

New institutionalism is adopted as a theoretical framework due to this perspective's focus on the shifting logic in the sport club field. This shifting logic is shaped by several formal and informal pressures, and is reflected in the development and use of spaces. The research data consist of 41 semi-structured interviews conducted with sport clubs between 2014 and 2017. The results will contribute to the sociological discussions about the changing landscapes and spaces of sport culture. Regarding its practical applicability, this study will provide implications for the development of voluntary sport clubs by illuminating recent changes and exploring existing good practices.

Keywords: Sport club, Space, New institutionalism, Dominant logic

Update of the current role of Workers' Sport Federation in Finland and future perspectives

Anna-Katriina Salmikangas, Hannu Itkonen, Pertti Matilainen

University of Jyväskylä – Finland

Finnish sports started to organize in the late 19th century under the civil guards, and youth and worker's associations. The clubhouses of these associations provided the first facilities for sports. After Finland's independence, a civil war erupted in 1918. After the war, two types of civil organizations, bourgeois or working class, emerged in the educational and leisure time activities. Class-based organizational cultures were also represented in sports through the bourgeois Finnish Gymnastics and Sports Federation, founded in 1906, and its counterpart, the Finnish Workers' Sports Federation (TUL), founded in 1919. The reorganization of the national sport has changed the role of the old federation. The main aim of this study was to investigate the current role and future perspectives of the TUL by two online surveys in 2005 and 2018. The response rates were 23% and 25% (n=257 & n=200) of the clubs. The results showed that the clubs currently concentrate on the sport and physical activities of young people, instead of elite athletes. The main three financial assets of the clubs are volunteers, and direct and indirect support from the public sector. The decrease of the volunteers,

decreasing financial support and members and the increase of the fees of the facilities were seen as the main threats. The role of cooperation with the private enterprises was of minor significance for the clubs. In conclusion, the close connection of the clubs and public sector is still important as the clubs seem not to be ready for market-orientated activities.

Keywords: Sport organizations, Sports club, Change, Volunteers

How do sports clubs in a club development project build organisational capacity?

Karsten Elmose-Østerlund, Jens Høyer-Kruse, Christian Røj Voldby

University of Southern Denmark – Denmark

Sports organisations and municipalities have become increasingly interested in helping sports clubs become better equipped to meet challenges brought about by societal developments (e.g. individualisation and commercialisation). As a result, several sports club development projects have been launched.

An interesting example is ‘the Danish Championship for Sports Club Development’. Each year since 2011, 30-40 clubs have been selected for participation. These clubs are required to present written goals before they embark on the nine-month club development project period. At kick-off there is an inspirational conference, but clubs decide for themselves what they want to work with and how.

To examine the effect of the championship, studies have been conducted that:

- Survey ‘championship clubs’ and ‘control clubs’ nine months after participation
- Survey ‘championship clubs’ 3-4 years after project finalisation
- Interview club board and development group members about the development processes

The results from these studies show that there are significant differences in capacity building between ‘championship clubs’ and ‘control clubs’. Particularly regarding human resources capacity, ‘championship clubs’ differ from ‘control clubs’ in that they are more focused on delegating tasks and decision making from the board to committees, they are more strategic in their approach to recruiting volunteers, and they are more successful in recruiting volunteers. The ‘championship clubs’ are also more active in offering flexible sports activities (infrastructure and process capacity).

The results from the follow-up reveal how the organisational capacity building of the ‘championship clubs’ seem to be sustainable 3-4 years after project finalisation.

Keywords: Organisational capacity, Sports club development, Human resources capacity, Infrastructure and process capacity

Session 11 – Outdoor Sports

16:00 – 17:20

Personal assessments and development of agency and empowerment in "friluftsliv-vejledning" (Outdoor education)

Sune Steiniche Kjær

VIA University College – Denmark

The study examines the connection between a focus on personal assessment and agency-building in “friluftsliv-vejleder-” (outdoor education) students.

The topic of this study is to examine how a focus on the education on personal assessment, besides traditional teaching and exams, can influence agency building within the students, and possibly lead to higher degree of empowerment in their own teaching.

This Danish Outdoor Education is a continuing education, so the students are for the most parts between 30 and 60 years old with approximately 50% teachers and Kindergarten teachers, and the rest with a wide range of educational background ranging from High School, to military education and craftsmen. So the students have a wide range of pedagogical background and teaching experience.

The students have throughout the two year education as a friluftsliv-vejleder been given questions regarding personal assessments in friluftsliv-vejledning primarily in two areas: security in outdoor activities and pedagogy.

Keywords: Outdoor education, Personal assessment, Agency, Empowerment

Surfnomics, World Surfing League Las Américas Pro 2019, Tenerife

Adrián García

La Laguna University – Spain

The beach of Las Americas in the municipality of Arona, Tenerife, hosted after approximately 10 years the realization of a competition of the professional surfing league in the Canary Islands in the year 2018. The last events held of the professional league disputed in Canary Islands go back to 2006 Tenerife, 2010 Lanzarote and Gran Canaria 2011.

Once again, between 04 and 10 February 2019, an event was held that had an economic impact of 1.7 million (a figure valued by the World Surfing League) in the 2018 edition, and which for this new occasion was based on the novelty of distributing the cash prizes equally between men and women. In order to know the profile of the athlete, and approximate the economic expenditure that each of them makes in the municipality of Arona and / or in their travel to the island of Tenerife, and how it reverts in the local economy, we conducted a survey aimed at the athlete and an analysis of secondary data, provided by the WSL and FCSurf, organizers of the event

Hypothesis:

- The protection of the waves goes hand in hand with the promotion of sporting surfing events.
- The realization of international events of the WSL promotes the maintenance and growth of local economies of the places with the best breaks in the world.

Framework:

The first approaches to the Surfonomics concept were implemented by Neil Lazarow & Nelsen (Bernal & Murphy, 2008), from a multidisciplinary point of view and using the epistemological bases of anthropology, political science and economics, carried out two works in the cities of Queensland (Australia) and Trestle (United States C.A) with the purpose of knowing the social, economic and environmental impact of the practice of surfing in coastal spaces.

At the same time, Nelsen and the Surfrider Foundation, supported by Duke University economist Linwood Pendleton, demonstrated that the waves breaking on Rincon Beach in Puerto Rico were a multimillion-dollar resource, and that their disappearance would be a serious loss to the local economy.

In line with our work, is also the recent study by Nunes, Brito and Ávila (2018) "The Impacts of Rip Curl Pro, Surf Competition, in Peniche (Portugal).

Keywords: Surfonomics, Value of waves, Competition, Local development

Bouldering – motions and emotions close to nature

Geir Grimeland

University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

In the article, "The Art of Suffering" the polish alpine climber Wojciech Kurtyka, known in the climbing community for demanding ascents creating new routes in big walls and alpine mountains, stated, "Alpinism is the art of suffering" (Kurtyka, 1988). The Art of Bouldering, says Gill (1969), is different from mountaineering and related to an athletic and still safe way of climbing in an "more immediately gratifying ... minor sport of bouldering" (p.355).

Research on bouldering is limited. Most studies focus on how to increase level of performance in bouldering competitions, how to train and develop moving skills in rock-climbing using bouldering as a training method. Articles like "Climb Hard, Train Harder" (Larew & Haibach-Beach, 2017) and "A time motion analysis of Bouldering style competitive Rock climbing (White & Olsen, 2010) dominates the field of research on bouldering.

While Gill (1969), White & Olsen (2010), Larew & Haibach-Beach (2017) and others have contributed to understand Bouldering as vertical gymnastics in a competitive sport tradition, other understandings, built on other sources of inspiration, may give contributions to other interpretations. Bouldering is a genuine practice, different from other climbing practices, still not necessarily limited to a competitive sport tradition.

Bouldering contextualized in the ethos of friluftsliv and meaning making in body-based creative practices taken from aesthetic theory may carry out a certain potential to discuss understandings on body – culture – nature and bouldering as aesthetic experience in and with nature.

Keywords: Bouldering, Experience, Nature

(Re)connecting for sustainability – the role of social emotions in outdoor activity

Evi Petersen

University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

Society's disconnection from nature is being discussed as one of the causes of unsustainability. In consequence, both civil societal awareness of and scholarly interest in reconnecting have grown increasingly. However, questions on what reconnecting to nature means and how it can be achieved remain. This study sheds light onto some of the underlying processes by focusing on the affective and emotional sides of (re)connecting to nature within outdoor activity. Adopting a social-ecological systems perspective, I draw upon social-emotion theory when discussing how positive social emotions can support transformations in society towards sustainability. Using a mixed-method approach, this study combines the results of a qualitative content analysis of interviews with 35 students (19 female, 16 male, age range: 19-34), survey questionnaire (PANAS) and focus groups (3) with observation from fieldwork in Germany and Norway. I will discuss three themes that emerged through the empirical material: i) Outdoor activities provide an extraordinary ground for (re)connecting to nature through positive social emotions. ii) Positive social emotions are directly linked to reflection on attitude and behaviour regarding sustainability. iii) Positive social emotion emergence on a personal level stimulates reflection on attitude and behaviour regarding sustainability on a group level and on social media platforms.

Keywords: Positive social emotions, Connecting to nature, Outdoor activity

Session 12 – Sport, Development and Peace (SDP)

16:00 – 17:20

Development through Sport in Ghana: Towards Sport Policy Coherence for Development

Derrick Charway

Norwegian School of Sport Sciences – Norway

This paper presents an ongoing research project (began recently) that seeks to analyse the coherence of policy aspirations and implementation of state and non-state sport organisations in Ghana and the extent to which this influences the collective capacity for sport to contribute to national development. The asseveration by UN that sport is "...an important enabler of sustainable development..." (UNGA, 2015: 10) was integral to including sport's contributions in Ghana's Long-Term Development Plans (2018-2057). Nevertheless, policy areas of interaction between state and non-state sport organisations to achieve development goals in Ghana are blur and unexamined.

This research project will explore how sport policies of state and non-state organisations navigate towards achieving aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nations (UN). The project will address three of the SDGs; healthy living (SDG 3), women empowerment (SDG5) and employability of young people (SDG 8), which in itself gives focus to the growing field of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP).

In this paper, the relevance of various theoretical approaches will be discussed. The study will consider macro level theories of pluralism and corporatism to ascertain the power relations between state and non-state sport organisations to access resources and contribute development goals. Furthermore, meso level analytical theories to public policy implementation such as Multiple Stream Framework and Top-down and Bottom-Up approaches will be suggested as a tool to analyse the roles of state and non-state sport organisations towards sport policy implementation.

Keywords: Sport policy, State and non-state sport organisations, Ghana, Sustainable development goals

Inverting the Pyramid: Decoloniality and Knowledge Production in Grassroots Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) Activism

David O'Byrne

Loughborough University – UK

Through co-created research with Global South migrants who are activists in SDP in the UK and Ireland, this work explores 'counter-flows' in knowledge creation and transfer. This paper is informed by ethnographic fieldwork data collected using the 'strengths and hope' research perspective; building upon the empowerment agenda of Paraschak (2013, 2015). My ethnography took the form of partnerships with three separate SDP organisations over the past three years.

This work stands in contrast to the abundance of SDP literature denouncing 'the industry' as a vessel of neocolonialism. My empirical work reinforces the need to consider not just the multifarious nature of organisations across SDP's policy domains (Giulianotti, 2011), but also the diversity of actors - and

epistemologies - within specific domains such as the NGOs and CBOs collectively grouped as 'developmental interventionists'.

My research draws on both postcolonial and decolonial literature; believing that insights from both fields - in dialogue - can help unsettle and reconstitute processes of knowledge production, as well as challenge parochial understandings of European modernity (Bhambra, 2014). The unchecked unfolding of Western modernity can be viewed as the ongoing reinforcement of coloniality (Maldonado-Torres, 2016) which has outlasted Eurocentred colonialism (Quijano, 2007). I use my theoretically-informed findings to advocate for forms of SDP that advance 'counter-flows' of knowledge that can play a role in confronting what Quijano (2007) terms the individuated knowledge production of modernity. More specifically, SDP can be a site that fosters alternative practices of knowledge production where Quijano's concepts of intersubjectivity and social totality are foundational.

Keywords: Sport for development and peace (sdp), Decoloniality, Knowledge production, Intersubjectivity

'You're going to teach my son to be viado': From 'girling' to the queering of sport for development?

Eva Válková

Charles University – Czech Republic

This paper draws upon eleven months of ethnographic research in two sport for development (SDP) organisations that use sport, mainly football, to achieve broader societal objectives within Brazil's Sao Paulo communities. While in recent years there has been significant academic and public attention devoted to the SDP sector, the theme of queer experiences within SDP remained neglected. The marginalisation of queer research in SDP analyses mirrored a general lack of attention given to queer issues in sport sociology, at present almost exclusively explored in relation to elite athletes. Against this backdrop, this paper addresses the issues of 'gender and sexuality' in the sport and development context found particularly in the traditional conservative and masculine communities of Brazilian city peripheries. More specifically, I analyse how SDP is accepted, negotiated, redefined, or resisted not only within SDP organisations but also within local communities and families. The findings of this study are three-fold: First, bringing LGBT issues to the forefront of organisational politics was a complex, problematic, and contested process; second, at the same time, within SDP spaces, prohibitions against homophobic humour and competitiveness contributed to the negotiation of masculine and heteronormative practices and spaces and, therefore, provided a relatively supportive environment regarding the free expression of non-normative desires and practices; and third, raising the question of sexual diversity resulted in unexpected consequences outside the SDP space associated with misinterpretations, suspicions, and a rejection of SDP initiatives. The implications concerning further research are suggested in conclusion and the use of queer theory within sport and the broader development context is discussed.

Keywords: Queer, Sport for development, Religion, Gender

Identification of good practices in charity races and marches

Sixte Abadia, Ricardo Sánchez, Marta Moragas, Sacra Morejon, F. Xavier Medina, Josep Cabedo
Ramon Llull University – Spain

A new phenomenon known as Second running wave is, nowadays, linked to an increasing number of popular races and marches. The number of this kind of events has increased significantly, adopting frequently a solidarity typology. Nevertheless, the rise of these solidarity events is frequently far from solid mechanisms of transparency towards the different stakeholders. The aim of this communication is to publicize the results of a research consisting in defining good practices in the management of marches and athletic races of solidary character. The methodology used was the participatory social research, based on the constitution of a Participatory Research-Action Group (IAP) formed by representative stakeholders. The collection of information was carried out mainly through four focus group, consisting of stakeholders from the public sector, event organization, agents working in the third social sector and runners for solidarity.

The results of this research allowed us to identify some good practices in relation to the different phases of development of these events: (1) design and planning; (2) execution, and (3) closure. At the same time, two levels of action were included, related to the solidary link of the event and the resources of the organizing agents. We consider that this reflection can be useful both for the event

organizers, in the management of stakeholders or interest groups, and from a community point of view.

Keywords: Transparency, Good practices, Sporting events, Charity

Session 13 – Sport and Identities

16:00 – 17:20

Doing Age by Producing a Fit Body – Self-Optimization or Empowerment?

Gabriele Sobiech

University of Education – Germany

Concepts of successful and active ageing have found their way into governmental practices and policy making as well as into gerontological theory and research. This is associated with calls to senior citizens to optimize their physical and mental constitution and to actively shape their social life. Origin, gender, education, job-related status, income and fortune are crucial parameters, which are reflected in corporal knowledge and strategies, e.g. in health-related behavior as well as in doing sports (e.g. in a fitness studio). With the collected corporal capital, distinction profits can be gained and circumstance-based scopes of action can be extended.

The other side of the coin is that the health ideology, which is shifted towards the individual, can exert social pressure on individuals for self-disciplinary action or in other words for corporal ‘self-optimizing’.

The sample, which is used as a basis within this assessment, includes 13 interviews with women between 60-80 years from a rural fitness studio as well as an urban studio. The inter-views are based on the concept of ‘problem-centered interviews’ and were evaluated according to a computer-based ‘qualitative content analysis’ (Kuckartz, 20163).

Almost all interview partners, who live in secured circumstances, think age is correctable and feel younger than their actual age. The extension of skills, which should be used to stay mobile and independent as long as possible, is focused. Empowerment is achieved by overcoming diseases and complaints. The flip side of ‘empowerment’ is that through the self-work a strong discrimination of overweight and/or passive individuals can be observed.

Keywords: Active ageing, Fitness culture, Body capital, Self-optimization

Spectator survey about Finnish ice hockey club Jokerit’s home audience

Antti Laine, Annastiina Hemmi

University of Jyväskylä – Finland

Ice hockey is the most followed sport in Finland and men’s highest league in ice hockey (Liiga) is Finland’s only sport league, which can be considered a fully professional league. In 2013 one of the league’s most renowned franchises, Jokerit from Helsinki, sold its home arena and approximately half of the team’s share capital to Finnish-Russian businessmen. This was followed by a move from the Finnish league to a Russian-led multinational Kontinental Hockey League (KHL), starting from 2014–2015 season. The purpose of this study is to find out Jokerit home audiences’: 1) sociodemographic profile; 2) viewpoints about home game events; and 3) viewpoints about the team’s move to KHL. Data (N=1657) was collected during 2017–2018 season with an electronic questionnaire. Of the respondents 80% were men, 77% lived in the Helsinki metropolitan area and 49% had a university degree. Age breakdown was even as proportion of each of the four age groups between 19–65 was 21–25%. Only 2% were younger and 4% older than that. Respondents perceived that the most important parts of the event were high quality game and the overall atmosphere, followed by Jokerit’s win. 70% considered KHL move as a good (46%) or as a very good thing (24%) and 9% as a bad (7%) or as a very bad (2%) thing. Rest 21% were neutral. 40% hoped Jokerit to remain in KHL, 25% hoped them to return to the Finnish league, 15% found the league issue unimportant and 21% could not say.

Keywords: Jokerit, Ice hockey, Home audience, Kontinental hockey league

Sport gymnasia as a total institution

Pål Augestad

University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

At junior level (16-19 year), Norway has developed some sport-oriented secondary schools where talented athletes can combine sport with education (sport gymnasia). My paper will discuss the role sport gymnasia play in the production of an identity as a top-level athlete. When athletes choose to enter a sport gymnasia they have decided to explore if they have a talent that can bring them all the way to top-level sport. The club and the school establish a community where each athlete's belief in his/her own commitment is strengthened. Instead of a life in solitude, the lives of the athletes resemble more a life in a cloister, prison or the army. This is what the American sociologist, Erving Goffman, termed "total institutions". A characteristic of these is that all activities within the respective institutions are governed by a rationally developed plan, which is designed to achieve a particular goal. The various activities carried out by "the chosen" are carefully planned and follow a specific schedule, and the activities are directed by an authority. Goffman claimed that such institutions were society's forcing houses for changing people; each institution is a natural experiment, which shows what can be done to the self. Talent development at a Sport gymnasia is in many ways different from a life in a cloister, but there is at least one striking similarity, namely an all-embracing encapsulation in a worldview, that is, deep immersion in a limited reality.

Keywords: Identity, Talent development, Total institution, Young athletes

Session 14 – Youth Sport

16:00 – 17:20

Social inequality in organized youth sports and in commercial gyms among Scandinavian youth: Previous research, knowledge gaps and research agenda

Mads Henrik Skaug Antonsen

Nord University – Norway

Organized youth sport and commercial gyms are important health arenas. This article examines social inequality in sports and gym-participation among Scandinavian youth, mapping previous research on the field. The purpose is to provide a presentation of the knowledge on which teenagers in primary and secondary school age, training in respectively organized sports and commercial gyms, and identify knowledge gaps that point a direction for further research. My main concern is large ($N > 1000$) quantitative studies from the 2000s which have a regression analysis approaches. The clearest social pattern for the organized youth sport seems to be the minority girls' under-representation, while for the commercial gyms the minority boys' over-representation. Participation increases with higher SES in both arenas, but cultural resources are not related to commercial gym training. More research investigating social differences in youths' participation in these arenas along with several social dimensions is needed, especially for commercial gyms. When it comes to comparing the social profile of these training areas, there is a need for studies that distinguish between teenagers participating in respectively organized sports and commercial gyms. For a better understanding of the inequality-dimensions, quantitative analyzes should be followed up by interviews illustrating why some groups are underrepresented.

Keywords: Organized sports, Youth, Social inequality, Commercial gyms

Beyond the Betting Shop: On Youth, Online Sports Gambling and the Growth of an Accelerated Culture of Speculative Consumption

Darragh Mcgee

University of Bath – UK

In recent decades, the relationship between gambling and sport has undergone significant transformation in the UK. Fuelled by advances in smartphone technology and the aggressive liberalisation of prohibitions on gambling advertising, online sports gambling has become an increasingly normalised and culturally embedded feature of sports fandom and male youth culture. Drawing on findings from a mixed-methods study of 18-35 year old males across two UK cities, this paper traces how the 'gamblification' of sports fandom has given rise to an accelerated culture of speculative consumption in which the casual staking of money is an essential accompaniment to 'watching the game'. While often marketed as skilful, risk-free form of leisure-oriented lifestyle gambling, the 'facelessness' of online sports gambling, coupled with the growth of a global '24/7' market for sports gambling opportunities, has given rise to a new generation of youth gamblers, many of whom view gambling as an alternative route to wealth, social capital and masculine affirmation. In reality, most end up ensnared in a cycle of indebtedness, their everyday lives punctuated by deepening

social and financial precarity, high-interest pay-day loans and bank debt, mortgage defaults, family breakdown, and mental health struggles. In a field dominated by biomedical categorisations of ‘problem gambling’, this paper opens up hitherto unexplored insights into the social life of online sports gambling, inverting the interrogative gaze through a sociological analysis of the political-economic and technological processes which shape the meaning and allure of gambling practices in situ.

Keywords: Online sports gambling, Youth, Consumption

Equal chances for lasting participation? (In)equality in the socialization into sport and motor skills

Jo Lucassen

Mulier Institute – Netherlands

Participation in sports and the development of an active lifestyle are highly valued in the Netherlands and other countries. Clear differences can be seen however in the participation in sport and active lifestyle amongst adults when related to their social background. Could these differences be the result of differences in socialization into these activities from early childhood onward (Elling 2007; Stodden 2008, Scheerder 2016). To investigate this issue we analysed data gathered on the lifestyle of Dutch children (4-11 yrs) through the lifestyle survey in 2015 (n=1270) and 2017 (n=1066). Items investigated were the offer and participation in PE, active commuting, leisure time sport and physical activities, outdoor play and screen time.

Results:

When comparing children with different social background (parental income and education, family composition, urbanisation) some significant relations appear. While children from low-income families participate significantly less in organised sports than those from middle and high-income families, they are more active in outdoor play. Other differences are visible with regards to commuting to school, amount of PE and screen time. Screen time is not correlated to sport participation or outdoor play.

Discussion:

Our premise is that participation in sport and physical activity is a means to motor learning and socialization. The results will be discussed in the light of theories and other research on socialization (Bandura, 1994; Ajzen 1991; Hurrelmann 2019). Consequences for the promotion of lasting sport participation and of active lifestyles could be that promotion policy should be more focussed and differentiated with regard to social background.

Keywords: Social differences, Socialization, Active lifestyle, Promotion

Emotional abuse in Swedish children’s sport – the perspective of children and coaches

Inger Eliasson

Umeå University – Sweden

Child protection has risen rapidly at the Swedish sport policy agenda in recent years as in other European countries. However, despite the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child it has been shown that children are not protected enough from being abused in sport. There is a lack of research on emotionally harmful behaviours in children’s sport, though more prevalent compared to other forms of abuse for example sexual abuse. The aim was to study the existence, experiences and effects of emotional abuse among 13-18 years old Swedish athletes and coaches. Data were gathered through semi-structured interviews with 21 participants, 15 children and 5 coaches. The results show that emotional abuse occurs both between athletes, and between coaches and athletes. The most commonly forms of emotional abuse were verbal abuse, non-verbal abuse, neglect and lack of attention. However, the abuse reported were often were linked to children’s sport performance.

Keywords: Emotional abuse, Children's sport, Children's rights

Session 15 – Special Session: SORN

16:00 – 17:20

Social integration in sports clubs of young members with disabilities in Switzerland A multiple-case study

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Policy initiatives demand the full and equal participation of people with disabilities in sports. However, people with disabilities are less physically active and have lower participation rates in the organized sports setting compared to the general population. Moreover, they often face social exclusion from integrative mainstream sports where they could do sports together with people without disabilities. Given that organized sports enhance bio-psychological health as well as social integration, the following key question arises: To what extent are members with disabilities socially integrated in integrative sports clubs according to Esser's (2004) dimensions of social integration, i.e. cultural integration (e.g. knowledge, skills about values, norms), structural integration (e.g. rights, duties), interaction (e.g. social relationships, networks) and identification (e.g. loyalty, feeling of belonging)? To answer this question, a multiple-case study design (data collection: non-participant observations of training sessions, semi-structured (group) interviews with coaches and athletes) within three training groups (altogether N=14 athletes, of whom 10 with a disability) in different grassroots and competitive sports clubs in Switzerland was applied. Data were analyzed with qualitative content analysis (Mayring, 2010) showing that athletes with disabilities are relatively well socially integrated with regard to the different dimensions. However, it seems that own initiative and/or social support were needed to join a training group. Moreover, some athletes are integrated in the broader context of their club via volunteer work within and/or the interaction with sports friends outside of the club. Our results may help to design measures to increase social integration of people with disabilities in integrative sports clubs.

Keywords: Disability sports, Social integration, Sports clubs, Sports participation

Why do sports clubs collaborate with public schools?

Bjarne Ibsen

University of Southern Denmark – Denmark

A change in the law for public schools in 2014 in Denmark has obliged the schools to collaborate with associations. The purpose of the collaboration is both to promote pupils' learning at school and to give them a "greater knowledge of local associations and the society in general". In principle, associations work according to other rationales than public institutions (Evers, 1990; Lorentzen, 2001). While sports clubs pursue their specific goals within the framework of a formal structure where the members are the sovereign decision-making body, public institutions must meet political decisions, follow administration rules and act according to professional standards (Horch, 1992; Pestoff, 1995). The primary purpose of this paper is to analyze how the collaboration works and why the sports clubs participate in the school's teaching. The paper is based on quantitative and qualitative studies. Firstly, a survey of associations' collaboration with public institutions (2018) with answers from 516 sports clubs. Secondly, four case studies where teaching in schools was observed and representatives of clubs and schools were interviewed. The analysis shows, on the one hand, that the clubs have ideal reasons for the collaboration, of which the primary is that "it contributes to strengthening the local community". On the other hand, the clubs also collaborate of instrumental and strategic reasons. Collaboration takes place to a great extent on the sports clubs' premises, but the schools highlight it as a value, that the pupils get "authentic experiences" of sport in clubs.

Keywords: Sports clubs, Primary schools, Collaboration, Authentic experiences

Sports federations in Belgium: Towards a calculation of the Delta Barometer Good Governance & Innovation in Sport (GGIS)

Kobe Helsen, Jeroen Scheerder, Thierry Zintz, Camille Demeulemeester, Joris Corthouts

Policy in Sport & Physical Activity Research Group KU Leuven - Belgium

Good Governance (GG) is a subject of broad interest as more examples of bad governance are emerging in society. In recent years, the international world of sport is challenged by governance issues as well: financial fraud, sexual intimidation, doping, etc. Recently, also elite football in Belgium was confronted with large scale bribery and match fixing. This study, commissioned by the Baillet Latour Fund, aims to determine to what extent sports federations (SFs) in Belgium are governed according to the principles of GG (Scheerder et al., 2019; Zintz & Scheerder, 2018). For our analysis we use a multi-method design by applying both an observational analysis (RR: 98.7%) and online survey (RR: 26.9%). One-way ANOVA's are used to investigate the differences in GG between different types of SFs. In addition, regression analyses will be used to determine which background characteristics of

SFs have an influence on GG. Results show that SFs have high scores for aspects of democracy compared to aspects of solidarity. Furthermore, bigger and Olympic SFs have higher GG scores compared to their smaller and non-Olympic counterparts. Moreover, in Flanders there is a decree concerning SFs with a particular focus on GG. From this perspective we can compare results of Flemish SFs over time to findings from earlier research in 2014 (Scheerder et al., 2016). These results provide policy makers with an image of the state of things of GG in SFs in Belgium. Moreover, SFs can use the findings of this study to enhance their governance policy.

Keywords: Good governance, Sports federations, Observational analysis, Online survey

The characteristics of innovative versus lagging regional sports federations

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Rogers' (2003) diffusion theory has led to the general acknowledgement that organisations can be categorised according to their innovation adoption-decision time. As such, the innovators are attributed different characteristics than the early adopters, early majority, late majority and laggards. However, to our best knowledge, Rogers' theory has not yet been applied within a non-profit sports context. Accordingly, this study investigates the adopter categorisation within regional sports federations in Belgium, and aims to uncover the managerial, organisational and environmental facets that characterise each adopter. An online survey was sent to all recognised Flemish, Walloon and German-speaking regional sports federations (Scheerder, Helsen, Corthouts, Zintz & Demeulemeester, 2019). Furthermore, an extensive website analysis was carried out on the same sample of regional sports federations. A K-means cluster analysis is conducted to divide the regional sports federations in adopter categories. In addition, comparative statistics are performed to reveal what typifies an innovator versus a laggard sports federation. Preliminary results show that regional sports federations from one adopter category differ significantly from another, for example, regarding their type. Based on the findings of this study, regional sports federations can enhance aspects of their organisation. Moreover, sports policy makers can create a fruitful environment for regional sports federations to do so.

Keywords: Innovation, Diffusion, Sports federations

Wednesday, June 5, 2019

Session 16 – Sport and Gender

08:30 – 10:30

Gendered visualization in the daily print media? A longitudinal content analysis of gender representation in German newspapers 2000-2010-2017

Birgit Braumueller, Ilse Hartmann-Tews
German Sport University Cologne – Germany

The visual representation of athletes via sports photographs is a powerful medium for the social construction of gender relations in sport. Duncan (1990) suggested that sport photographs can have a strong impact on creating public images of female otherness and sexual difference in the field of sport. In a study by Klein (1986) it was revealed, that a multitude of photographs of female athletes in the print media communicate passiveness, whereas pictures of male athletes show them in dynamic activity. Furthermore female athletes appeared to be sexualized and trivialized in the print media coverage.

During the last decades social change has affected the gender order, management of sport events and marketing of athletes. The question to put forward is, whether the visualization of sportsmen and -women in the print media in terms of quantitative and content-related aspects has changed as well. To answer this question three follow-up studies to the study by Klein (1986) were conducted. First, all pictures of athletes that were published in four daily German newspapers within three artificial weeks were selected. As the amount of pictures about female athletes is very small we decided on methodological reasons to take a randomized sample of pictures of male athletes to equalize the sample of male and female athletes. A total sample of 544 photographs was examined by a quantitative, systematic content analysis. One of the main results of this longitudinal study is the long-standing underrepresentation of female athletes: their proportion of coverage has risen from 6% (1979) to 15% (2010) in 30 years and then decreased again to 9% in 2017. The presentation will sum up further details of the content analysis.

Keywords: Media, Gender, Quantitative content analysis

Electoral competition and gender quotas in French national sport federations: a lack of female applicants or a structural resistance?

Caprais Annabelle, Nicolas Delorme
University of Bordeaux – France

Gender equality came in the agenda of the French Sport Ministry in the recent years. In terms of governance, in 2014, the law n°2014-873 “for the real equality between women and men” introduced two types of gender quotas in executive board of national sports federations. During the genesis of the law and parliamentary debates, senators and deputies lowered the conditions of application of quotas, arguing a lack of female candidates. This study aims to investigate the claim of a dearth of women sport leaders and to analyse the electoral competition of governing bodies of French national sports organizations after the enactment of these quotas. The research consists in a quantitative investigation conducted on 107 sports federations. Chi-square goodness-of-fit tests were used in order to assess whether women were under-represented among executive board candidates of national sports federations. In addition, six semi-structured interviews were conducted. Globally, electoral competition for most executive boards is very limited and almost all candidates, both men and women, were elected. If quantitative figures suggest that there is no voting bias against women and that the lack of female candidates is rare, the interviews confirmed the a priori role of networks and of co-optation processes. Some federations limit the application of the law through ex-officio members and consider quotas as a maximum. Despite these features and sports federations’ resistance, women’s representation in sport governance increased significantly more nowadays than in the last twenty years due to gender quotas

Keywords: Sport governance, Women, Federal elections, Sex equality

Institutional ethnography: A way to approach male dominance in top leader positions in the Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports

Hanne Sogn
Norwegian school of sport sciences – Norway

The topic of my Ph. D project is men's domination as top leaders in the The Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF). A survey has showed that 79, 2 % of the elected top leaders in the umbrella organization NIF are men, and that men possesses 71, 4 % of the positions as administrative leaders (NIF 2018). According to Hearn (1996) are silence often processes in organizations that reproduces "the unspoken center(s) of dominations". When the dominant centers themselves are avoided as objects of study, the dominant centers will remain (Hearn *ibid.*). In these regards, analyses and deconstruction of the taken-for-granted, and the powerful, are needed. I will argue that we have to address men and constructions of masculinity, to understand mechanisms and barriers who probably both promotes but also prevents gender equality at the top level in sports organization. However, how so to study men and masculinity, domination, «the first», the persons with overall power in NIF? Raewyn Connell offered us the concept of 'hegemonic masculinity'. Jeff Hearn offered us the concept of 'naming men as men'. However, we also have Dorothy Smith and her methodological program Institutional Ethnography and her meta-theoretical concept of 'ruling relation'. This presentation will focus on why and how to study power and domination with IE as an approach.

Keywords: Power, Gender, Barriers/mechanisms, Institutional ethnography

Different men – similar meanings. Rural Norwegian men’s constructions of meanings related to health, body and physical activity

Stein Egil Kolderup Hervik, Eivind Skille
University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

Building on the findings from a larger study on middle-aged and elderly rural Norwegian lay men’s relation to health, body and physical activity, this presentation aims to provide an understanding of why men with heterogeneous backgrounds largely express homogeneous meanings related to health body and physical activity. Data was generated through a series of 18 in-depth interviews with men of different age, of varying ethnicity and with different levels of education living in, or close to, a small

rural town. With Bourdieu's theory of practice and Connell's theory of hegemonic masculinity as the theoretical framework, the discussion focuses on how the construction and expression of these meanings is formed by the context in which the men live their lives, and by dominating masculine ideals. We argue that the men's construction and expression of meanings related to health, body and physical activity are practices through which they accumulate and display several forms of capital – also masculine capital. Not only does the volume of masculine capital a man holds, position him in the social space, it also positions him in the local masculine hierarchy.

Keywords: Masculinity, Health, Physical activity, Body

Forecast the status of lifelong sports of Japanese citizens after the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games

Yasuko Kudo

Daito Bunka University – Japan

Before reporting the current status of exercise and sports in Japan from the perspective of lifelong sports, I would like to begin with an explanation of three ways of participation in sports - do, watch and support. Particularly at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, only a handful of people can join in actual games as athletes who "do" competitions. Most people participate in the event by "watching" the games. In addition, individuals who aspire to help "support" the event as volunteers with advance preparation.

Looking at the actual status, however, it is revealed that people doing sports are more than those watching sports at stadiums or arenas, who surpass people supporting sports in number, and by gender, men are more than women. Gender difference in the participation ratio in exercises and sports among adult males and females remains unchanged from the year survey began in 1965 (the year after the first Tokyo Olympic), and a survey conducted nationwide ascertained that the age of around nine years is the turning point of the reversal in the participation ratios of men and women.

With the survey result of the number of people wishing to participate in sports in mind, I would like to forecast the status of lifelong sports of Japanese citizens after the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Keywords: Gender, Volunteer, Olympic and paralympic games

Session 17 – Sport, Policy and Governance

08:30 – 10:30

Policy advocacy activities of transgender interest groups: Illuminating the recreational sport context

Nadyne Venturini Trindade, Joe Piggin

Loughborough University – UK

Policy advocacy is a deliberate bottom-up process of influencing social and civil agenda. At the individual and organizational level, policy advocates have impacted the time span for changes in different areas of public interest. Despite the potential for intervention of interest groups in the policy process, there is a little understanding of their advocacy activities and strategies. In the field of sport and physical activity, the backlash on transgender participation in recent years has been accompanied by an increasing intervention of transgender interest groups in policy-making (and changing) process. Using the combined logic model framework for policy advocacy organizations (Gen and Wright, 2013), this investigation analyses the aims, inputs and activities of transgender policy advocacy groups in promoting participation in recreational sport activities. We adopt content analysis of interest groups websites, their own media representation, reports and policy recommendations to identify and critically analyse the advocacy for inclusion and increasing visibility of transgender issues in the area of sport and physical activity.

Keywords: Policy process, Policy advocacy, Sport participation, Transgender

Facilities for sport – important arenas for adults sport participation?

Kolbjørn Rafoss

The Arctic University of Norway – Norway

Providing access to sport facilities is considered to be a key element of effective sport participation policy. Most government funding in Norway go to construction of sport facilities. The implicit assumption is that more available facilities leads to more physical activity: Without sport facilities, less sports. Will spreading of more facilities necessarily increase sport participation and will some social groups benefit more from the facilities factually being built? Given that the overall aim is 'sports for all', there are two research questions to be examined: How have use of different types of sport facilities changed over the period 1999-2017? How can gender, age and education correlate in use of different types sport facilities over the period? Data originate from Norwegian Monitor, which is a large series of large surveys, both in terms of sample size and number of questions asked. The aim is to describe and to gain understanding of changes in use and none use of sport facilities in the period 1999-2017.

Keywords: Sport facilities, Sport participation, Sport policy

Gender diversity in sport governance: contemporary challenges in international sports federations

Lucie Schoch

University of Lausanne – Switzerland

In response to increasing external pressure from governments and umbrella organisations such as the IOC, different initiatives have been taken by some sports organizations in order to promote access of women to sport governance. This includes the implementation of formal policies such as gender quotas. Despite the increasing awareness, little is known about the influence of social practices and organizational culture on women's participation in the decision-making of international sports federations (ISF). This study proposes an overview of the current women's participation in the decision-making bodies of ISF.

It first uses a quantitative approach: it gathers evidence on 28 ISFs' board composition as well as on the ISFs' leadership duo president/director general. In a second step, we have conducted an exploratory study at the International Cycling Union (UCI), consisting of 12 semi-structured interviews: six with women and six with men from different hierarchical levels (president, directors, heads/chiefs of department, managers, coordinators).

Our results show that despite a positive evolution in general, women holding leadership positions in the governance of key sport organizations remain an exception. The study further suggests that the gender orientation of a sport, the history of the federation's structuration as well as the formal gender policies implemented by the organizations impact the gender ratio at governance level. Using these findings, we conclude that female sport leaders at the international level continue to struggle in terms of overall representation and access to leadership positions.

Keywords: Gender diversity, Governance, International sports federations, International cycling union (uci)

Concussions, Cuts and Cracked Bones - a systematic review of the literature on protective headgear and injury prevention in Olympic boxing

Anne Tjøndal

Nord University – Norway

In 2013 the International Boxing Association prohibited the use of headguards for male boxers worldwide, claiming that this made boxing safer for the athletes. Women and youth boxers are still required to wear headguards, and no rationale is provided for this distinction between athletes. Few studies have assessed the protective potential of boxing headguards. Therefore, the aim here is to critically assess what we know and do not know about the protective abilities of boxing headguards through a meta-analysis of previous research. This is done using the PRISMA guidelines. Reviewing five electronic databases resulted in a sample of 37 texts. The literature indicates that headguards protect well against lacerations and skull fractures, while less is known about the protective effects against concussions. All the analyzed studies use indirect evidence, obtained through self-report or observational techniques with relatively small non-representative samples, focusing exclusively on male elite athletes. There are almost no randomized control trials, no longitudinal research designs, no direct measurement of injuries to the head, no information is provided on the types of protective headgear (e.g. material, age), usage during contest and training and interaction effects with other protective equipment such as the mouthguard. The main voices that are currently missing are those of the participants themselves and officials such as referees/ring doctors. Another important element that surfaced from the review is that the question about headguard stays to simplistic: "to wear" or

“not wear” it. What needs to be scrutinized more in-depth by epidemiological, field and laboratory research designs.

Keywords: Boxing, Concussion, Athlete health and safety, Olympic games

Adverse selection in preventive sports? An empirical study of sports courses to prevent back-pain

Angela Deitersen-Wieber, Martin Finger
Ruhr University – Germany

The health care policy acclaims the preventive effects of sports for health and the economic benefit involved. Since 2004 the compulsory health insurance (GKV) supports the preventive behavior of their members by financial help. The current state of research emphasizes the effectiveness and efficiency problems of preventive sports. As Deitersen-Wieber and Kurscheidt (2010) have shown that the hypothesis preaching to the converted seems to be approved. In separation to other studies which analyzed the effects of financially supported preventive sports this study based on a socioeconomical approach (system theory, principal-agent theory) and a differentiated methodological analysis (primary data collection; regression analysis).

The intention of the study was to analyze causes of Adverse selection in GKV supported sports courses. For this purpose, 502 participants in GKV sports courses for preventive back-pain were interviewed by a standardised questionnaire. Although the descriptive analysis provides references for adverse selection and effects of windfall. The results of the regression analysis show that the thesis preaching to the converted could be repeatedly confirmed. This has to be taken into account.

The results indicate that the Adverse selection problems are mainly based on the organizational processes in the GKV. For example, the conditions for participation in preventive sports courses are not proved effectual.

One of the important key results is the drop-out problem after the first course. If the GKV covers the full costs of the sports courses, then the motivation of the GKV-members to finance following preventive courses will fall.

Keywords: Adverse selection, Health care policy, Preventive sports courses

Sustainable Management of Sport Event Tourism in Poland and Slovakia

Ewa Malchrowicz-Moško¹, Zuzana Botikova²

¹*University Of Physical Education – Poland*, ²*Masaryk University – Czech Republic*

The practice of active and qualified tourism in national parks in Poland and Slovakia has longstanding traditions. Primarily, these parks have been a place of individual recreational activity, as well as a place to educate and convene with nature. Recently, sport tourism, which is characterized by the participation of tourists in mass organized sporting events mainly of a competitive nature, has been gaining more popularity. Even though this activity takes place in protected areas, sports are the main priority, rather than educational goals. Natural values have the primary function of enriching emotional experiences, and exploring wildlife is not an end in itself. The authors' attention is focused precisely on this form of sports tourism – on the development of tourism for sporting events in the Polish and Slovak national parks. Empirical research was carried out which examined the development of sporting events in these parks in 2016. A diagnostic survey was conducted using the method of interviews with the directors of Polish and Slovak national parks. The research results shed light on the current state of development of sports event tourism in protected areas in the two countries. Our aim was to recognize the attitude of park authorities towards the organization of mass sporting events in protected areas. The article examines the response of Polish and Slovak park authorities to the changes of the current era of shifting societal needs regarding physical development, in particular regard to the sustainability of protected areas. Running events are now at the head of the list as the most popular sporting events in Poland and in Slovakia. The authors focus on protected areas in Poland and Slovakia, largely because these countries were considering organizing one of the world's biggest sports event together– the Winter Olympic Games (2022).

Keywords: Sport event tourism, Mass running events, National parks, Sustainability

Session 18 – Sport and Identities

08:30 – 10:30

(Re-)producing the other in and through sport-related research on first- and second-generation immigrants – an analysis

Tina Nobis, Nihad El-Kayed

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – Germany

Empirical research on sport and first- and second-generation immigrants has increased since the 2000s. Researchers within this field work with different social constructs such as “migrant”, “immigrant”, “foreigner” or “refugee”. There have been general discussions about the risks that arise when referring to these constructs that often serve as boundary markers for the division between “us” and “them”. However, there has not yet been a detailed analysis of the specific ways in which sport-related empirical research itself adds to the construction of “the other”.

The identification of this research gap has resulted in our research project about othering in sport-related research. We will present results from this research project in our presentation by discussing if and how sport-related research contributes to the (re-)production of “the other” via research questions and designs, the definition of research populations or the interpretation of results etc.. In close reference to different approaches and debates – ranging from postcolonial studies (e.g. Said, 1978; Spivak, 1985) over concepts about postmigrant societies (e.g. Foroutan, 2016) to discussions about sport and racialization (e.g. Agergaard & Engh, 2017; Engh, Settler & Agergaard, 2017) – we will theoretically outline several mechanisms of othering (e.g., ascription, generalization, naturalization and moralisation). Based on an analysis of peer-reviewed articles that have been published in European journals since 2010 and that deal with sport and first- and second-generation immigrants, we will then analyse if we find these mechanisms in sport-related research, how they express themselves and how the “other” is portrayed in these publications.

Keywords: Othering, First- and second generation immigrants, Boundary-making, Literature review

Ponytail-Powered Sports? A social psychoanalysis

Trygve B. Broch

Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences – Norway

After the contemporary arrival of women and girls into elite and mass sports – in recreational clubs, schools and universities, at our World Championships and Olympics – women athletes flagging the ponytail seem all around. Putting their hair up, preparing for an act of athleticism, what meanings does this corporal banner evoke? On the court, waving ponytails accentuate the swift play rhythms, always a split second behind the moving body of a poised and tough athlete. Yet, as critical theorists have argued, the hairdo is plausibly also whipping at notions of femininity and, perhaps, of a woman’s childhood. Does this mean that the ponytail can only be understood to reinforce heteronormativity and images of woman athletes failing in the masculine preserve of sport? I draw on participant fieldwork among a team of 13-years-old women athletes in Norway to explore the promises for a ponytail-powered sport. For about eight months, I observed the girls form the stance with their parents, from the bench alongside their coaches and in chatting with the girls themselves. From these viewpoints, I look into whether or not ponytails can reproduce gender equality and woman power. With a cultural-sociology perspective and invitation to a social psychoanalysis, I aim to follow the tip of the ponytail to its cultural and possibly powered depths. In the process of joining a sociology of broad culture with the precision of symbolic interactionism, I emphasize how broad culture shapes bodies and deep feelings of the gender power that is flagged by the ponytail.

Keywords: Youth, Cultural sociology, Symbolic interactionism, Body

Swimming Club as a Subculture

Arnošt Svoboda

Palacký University Olomouc – Czech Republic

The paper presents results of a case study of one of the most successful swimming clubs in the Czech Republic. While the competitive swimming is usually considered a part of the mainstream sports, the data revealed an alternative set of characteristics. Thus, the study presents those features of the club that resemble sporting subcultures and lifestyle sports as they are commonly described in subcultural studies. The study employed qualitative interviews for gathering the data and used Bourdieu’s concept of the symbolic capital as a tool for capturing dominant values and attributes of the community of young competitive swimmers. Besides the characteristics common in current mainstream disciplines, facets such as negative view of mass media or commercial interests were frequently mentioned by the

swimmers. Further, construction of identity of swimmers and power relations within the club are discussed.

Keywords: Symbolic capital, Subculture, Mainstream sports, Alternative sports

Seoul Gaels: the culture of Irish expatriates in South Korea and cross-cultural communication through Gaelic sports

Jung Woo Lee

University of Edinburgh – UK

This study investigates the social and cultural dimensions of a Gaelic football club in South Korea, namely Seoul Gaels. The migration of Irish people to this East Asian country is a relatively recent phenomenon, and playing Gaelic sports in this foreign land is closely connected to the cultural identity of the overseas Irish group. With the Gaelic Athlete Association's (GAA) current initiative to develop Gaelic games into global sports, many Irish expats in South Korea also engage in the promotion of this Gaelic sporting practice in their new settlement. In this respect, the notions of globalisation, immigration, and cross-cultural communication offer useful conceptual tools for understanding the modest but not insignificant development of Gaelic sport in the Far East nation. Not surprisingly, Seoul Gaels functions as a hub of the Irish community in the South Korean capital. Not only do Irish expatriates reaffirm their national identity by participating in the sporting occasions, but they also build a supportive social network centred around the football club. The membership of Seoul Gaels shows a multinational character, the composition of which includes American, Australian, Canadian and Korean players. The club also runs Seoul Gaels Kids where native Korean children are invited to learn and play a range of different Gaelic sports. The diversity of the nationalities between the adult members and the running of youth programme for the local children and their parents imply the possibility of this grassroots Gaelic sports movement to be used as a means of cross-cultural communication.

Keywords: Gaelic football, Immigration, Cross-cultural communication, Globalisation

Session 19 – Special Session: POLIS

08:30 – 10:30

Accountability of the community sport coaches program: the quest for integrating monitoring and evaluation

Wikke Van Stam

Mulier Instituut – Netherlands

Community sport coaches (CSC) were introduced in the Netherlands in 2008 to connect the sport sector with other sectors (e.g. education, health) and to motivate all citizens to become physically active. More than 5000 CSCs are currently active throughout 347 (98%) Dutch municipalities, and are funded by the national and municipal government. There is an increasing demand for the assessment of the CSC program at the local and national level and a strong plea for the integration of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) into the policy cycle of complex local sport policy programs, like the CSC program (Jolley, 2014; Van Lindert et al., 2017; VSG, 2018). Using the Integral model of local sports policy (VSG, 2018), we examined the status of M&E in local CSC programs.

Our earlier research (Van Lindert et al., 2017) showed that the majority of CSCs rely on their field experience to fulfil their tasks and goals. In 2018/2019 we used online questionnaires to examine the use of M&E in local CSC programs among CSCs (n=133), employers of CSCs (n=41) and municipalities (n=202), and we conducted 3 focus group sessions with CSCs. Findings indicate municipalities (48%) and employers (49%) require support in integrating M&E into the CSC program. Furthermore the majority of CSCs are reactive and reflexive but do not spend much time practicing M&E. However, this is a skill they would like to develop (45%). Facilitators and barriers relevant to further implementation of M&E at the municipal level will be discussed.

Keywords: Monitoring and evaluation, Local sport policy program, Local implementation, Community sport coaches

Is the chain no stronger than its weakest link? An analysis of the innovation process and its determinants of regional sports federations in Flanders

Joris Corthouts, Jeroen Scheerder, Veerle De Bosscher, Annick Willem

Before an innovation can be diffused within and across social systems, an idea must first be generated and developed. Building upon the pioneering qualitative investigation of the innovation process of non-profit sports organisations by Hoeber and Hoeber (2012), the current study seeks to uncover on a quantitative basis the sequential three-phase innovation value chain (Hansen & Birkinshaw, 2007) of the recognised regional sports federations in Flanders (Belgium; $n = 70$) by means of an online survey (Scheerder et al., 2018). Along with descriptive analyses, regression analyses are conducted to investigate the regional sports federations' characteristics and to examine to what extent they perform within each stage of the innovation process. Preliminary findings reveal that both organisational and managerial antecedents influence (different stages of) the innovation process. In particular, sports federations that render services in multiple sports branches, i.e. the so-called multi-sports federations, seem to have more difficulties during the idea generation stage than sports federations that provide services in one sport or a cluster of related sports, i.e. uni-sports federations. Additionally, risk-taking sports federations stimulate the conversion stage of the innovation process. In sum, this study provides evidence in support of the multi-dimensional influence of determinants on the innovation process as a whole, as well as on particular stages. As such, the regional sports federations can use these findings to evolve from an innovation poor to an innovation rich organisation.

Keywords: Innovation process, Sports federations, Innovation value chain

Measuring Service Quality and Value Perceptions of Public Sport Events

Carla Tagliari, Natasha Santos-Lise, Thiago Santos, Fernando Mezzadri
Federal University of Paraná – Brazil

A positive or negative perception about service quality in sports events tends to impact on value perceptions of the event to the community. This research aims to adapt a conceptual model proposed by Ko and Pastore (2005) to evaluate the service quality perception of a sport public event. To measure the symbolic value of the event for community was adapted a scale proposed by Biscaia et al. (2017). Data were collected at a public sport event and 376 participants comprised the sample. The confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equations model (SEM) were used to analyze the data. The model fit to the measurement model with service quality and the symbolic value constructs [$\chi^2(112)=317.13(p<.01);\chi^2/gl=2.83;CFI=.94;GFI=.91;TLI=.92;RMSEA=.07$] and the SEM [$\chi^2(113)=364.96(p<.01);\chi^2/gl=3.23;CFI=.92;GFI=.90;TLI=.91;RMSEA=.07$] indicated a good psychometric properties. The service quality dimension showed a positive, significant effect in the symbolic value ($\beta=.81;p<.01;R^2=.66$). These results suggest that sports events' organizers should consider activities offered, staff qualification, environment quality and participants' interaction. Additionally, the service quality perception showed a positive impact on symbolic value of the event for the community, which suggests that managers should create an appealing environment to improve participants' perception of its benefits for the community. Therefore, a sporting event should enable the development of programs and infrastructure that generate a good environment and promote future, long-lasting benefits unrelated to sports like: greater community pride, improved safety, transportation, health and others. Thus, participants' evaluation on the service quality and impact on value perception can help managers improve the creation and management of sports events.

Keywords: Sports events, Service quality, Symbolic value, Community

Evaluation of sports public policies in Brazil: Bolsa-Atleta Program

Natasha Santos-Lise, Carla Tagliari, Fernando Mezzadri
Federal University of Paraná – Brazil

This research is part of the Sport Intelligence Project, which has been conducting, since 2013, data collection and analysis related to elite sports policies in Brazil, in order to approximate both academic and political fields. In this sense, the objective of this study is to propose indicators for evaluation of sports public policies. In order to do so, a bibliographic survey was done, based on Scopus search platform, on websites of Brazilian scientific journals and on Academic Google, regarding the evaluation of sport. Then, we surveyed documents, related to Bolsa-Atleta (national grant for athletes), for identifying if there was any conception about the effectiveness of the program. The third moment consisted of relating some critical factors, exposed by SPLISS (Sports Policy Factors Leading to International Success), and Bolsa-Atleta. The next phase is seeking comparisons with other countries, whose sport structure resembles Brazil, in order to identify similar programs and evaluation methods.

Finally, we aim to propose effective indicators in the evaluation of Brazilian sports policy. The emphasis is on Bolsa-Atleta Program, because it is the biggest investment from National Level, regarding elite sports and the only policy directly to the athlete. Once the study is still on going, it is possible to make some inferences, as the fact that Brazilian government does not show specific methods for evaluating national sport programs, which allows the opportunity for scientific research to assist in changing how sports policies are implemented and evaluated, as well as the structure of Brazilian sports system.

Keywords: Bolsa-atleta, Policy evaluation, Sport system, Brazilian policy

Partnering for public value creation through sport

Maikel Waardenburg

Utrecht University – Netherlands

The provision of sports infrastructure arguably constitutes the single most important pillar of local sports policy. Increasingly local governments use public-private partnerships (PPPs) for the development, maintenance and operating of such infrastructure. In this paper we scrutinize this relatively new governing practice, in order to describe and explain how PPPs enable or constrain public value creation through sport infrastructure.

We used a multiple case study design, based on four PPPs in Dutch sport infrastructure development. Data was collected through desk research and over 60 interviews over a three year period. Through a multidimensional conceptualization of PPPs and by applying Moore's (1995, 2013) Public Value Framework, we demonstrate how public and private actors struggle with delivering public values. We further show how public, private, community and professional logics interfere with the governance of PPPs. Ultimately, this study identifies several future directions for PPPs as an enabling device for sustainable public value creation.

Keywords: Local sport policy, Public-private partnerships, Sport infrastructure, Public value creation

Session 20 – Special Session: MEASURE

08:30 – 10:30

Towards a Global Sports Participation Index (GSPI)? A calculation based on the case of Flanders and Australia

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The most common method to present sports participation figures, is by reporting the number of people who took part in sports during a specific period (e.g. Eime et al., 2016b; Hoekman, Breedveld & Scheerder, 2011; Nicholson, Hoye & Houlihan, 2010; Scheerder & Vos, 2011). Nevertheless, arguments can be raised that participation rates (only) are not ideal to indicate the sports participation habits of a population. First, the current sports participation rates are relatively high given the 'low' thresholds that are often used (e.g. once a year). Secondly, large-scale studies reporting participation rates, whilst providing overall trends, are not necessarily able to report on frequency and duration, which are important aspects for understanding participation at a population level (Eime et al., 2016a; 2016b; Scheerder & Vos, 2011).

Therefore, we developed the Flemish Sports Participation Index (VSI), that combines participation rates, sports participation frequency and duration (Scheerder, Thibaut & Vos, 2019). The results indicate that the higher VSI for the dominant groups of sport participants (men, non-elderly, higher educated, higher income, non-migrants) is mainly due to a higher participation rate, while the frequency and duration are. In the current presentation we aim to demonstrate that the VSI can be applied for different countries, such that it can be calculated as a (Global) Sports Participation Index (SPI). Therefore, the current explorative study on data of Flanders and Australia aims to (i) calculate how the SPI evolves, (ii) for specific sports activities, (iii) for population segments and this for (iv) Flanders and Australia.

Keywords: Sports participation, Index, Measuring, Comparison

Career development, starting a family and participating in sport: a simultaneous exhibition? A study of Dutch adults' narratives on the impact of major life events in emerging adulthood

Jasper Van Houten

Radboud University/HAN University of Applied Sciences – Netherlands

Earlier quantitative research shows that major life events that mark the transition to adulthood (emerging adulthood) affect sport participation, mostly in a negative way. However, insight regarding the explanatory mechanisms behind these effects, which is needed to better prevent drop out and stimulate sport participation over the life course, is lacking.

This qualitative study aims to fill this gap by investigating why people change their sport behaviour during emerging adulthood, specifically when major life events occur that mark this transition period within two life domains: the professional career (e.g. entering high/secondary school and higher education, leaving fulltime education, beginning to work) and the family domain (e.g. engaging in an intimate relationship, cohabitation, marriage, becoming a parent).

Analysis of 45 Dutch adults' narratives on their sport participation during the transition to adulthood and the role of these life events, revealed that when the life events occurred, new time consuming and physically and/or psychological demanding activities, roles and responsibilities arose that are more obligatory and fixed, and held higher social pay-offs than (existing) sport activities. This altered people's daily routines and led to a reconfiguration of resources with (new) opportunities and constraints for sport participation. Based on this new resource balance and associated opportunities and constraints for sport participation, people made a deliberate choice on if sport participation fitted in their new life situation or not, and if so, in what way/how it fitted best. However, there was diversity in the choices that people made regarding (changing) their sport participation, based on different trade-offs between their opportunities and constraints for sport participation.

Keywords: Life events, Sport participation, Emerging adulthood, Narrative

How much 'street' are children participating in street sports?

Jens Høyer-Kruse, Signe Højbjerg Larsen

University of Southern Denmark – Denmark

In 2010, GAME (a Danish street sport NGO) opened the first asphalt street sports house called 'Streetmekka' in Copenhagen. The basic idea was to give the street sports a roof over their heads and to create a place where all children and young people across social and ethnic divisions could participate in street sports in informal settings all year round. The facility should be easily accessible and have flexible offers of activities in street sports and street culture as well as self-organized training and events.

In 2016, GAME established its second Streetmekka facility in one of Esbjerg's oldest industrial buildings. From being a single facility, Streetmekka has thus become a special facility concept based on particular organizational and architectural principles.

This study is based on an ongoing evaluation of Streetmekka in Esbjerg and two new Streetmekka facilities from 2018 in Viborg and Aalborg, respectively, which examine whether the three newly started street facilities achieve their objectives. A part of this study aims to gain knowledge about the importance of the Streetmekka facilities for the sports participation and physical activity of children and young people. Starting with the facility in Esbjerg, we did a cross-sectional survey of all school-children 9-16 years of age (N=4.424) in the municipality of Esbjerg in September 2018.

At EASS, preliminary results from the study that runs in 2016-2020 will be presented. We will show who the users of Streetmekka are, and whether they differ from other children and adolescents who participate in other activities and settings.

Keywords: Participation, Street sports, Facilities, Survey

Measuring sports participation in a meta-modern society

Maja Pilgaard

The Danish Institute for Sport Studies – Denmark

The past 50 years have been a growth story of increasing proportions of citizens in Scandinavia and the Nordic countries taking part in sport and exercise, especially among adults, and women in particular (Green et al., 2019). However, younger generations seem to have reached a turning point and especially for the case of Denmark, teenagers tend to become less active in leisure time sport and exercise than their predecessors (Pilgaard, 2016). Also, club sports participation is challenged by activities taking place in self-organised or commercially organised settings.

With a starting point in macro-sociological theories about societal development in values between the modern and the meta-modern society (Inglehart 1971, Hellevik 2001, Andersen & Björkman, 2018), this paper points to the need for new standards when it comes to measuring sports participation in general and organisational settings in particular.

Current measuring standards respond to a sports participation system developed in the modern society (i.e. counting members, volunteers defined as coaches, board members etc.). However, it is not suitable or sufficient for measuring, describing and not least understanding new ways of engaging in sport in a meta-modern praxis that is network-oriented, ad hoc organised and based on co-creation rather than reproduction of standards.

The paper works around the hypothesis that new measurement standards will help current sports participation suppliers better understand the dynamics of the meta-modern society and thereby assist the suppliers in providing activities in a way that better suits the everyday life and values undertaken by new generations.

Keywords: Sports participation, Meta-modern, Organisation

Developing a measure for participation in physical activities for children and youth with disabilities – what are facilitators and barriers in Norway

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¹*Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences* – ²*Norway, Oslo University Hospital* – *Norway*,

³*Mälardalens University* – *Sweden*

Introduction: Research has shown, that children and youth with disabilities participate less in physical activities, than their non-disabled peers. In order to increase participation – which is a main goal of (rehabilitation) interventions – it is important for service providers, policy makers and local communities to be able to evaluate patterns of participation as well as facilitators and barriers for participation for this group. Unfortunately, appropriate instruments do not exist in the Norwegian setting thus far. The aim of this study was to explore and describe the main facilitators and barriers for participation for children and youth with disabilities in Norway in order to develop a new digital, Norwegian measure for participation.

Methods: A qualitative design was used and 12 semistructured group interviews, with 31 parents of children and youth with disabilities and 20 healthcare-professionals, working with this group. Quality Content Analysis with thematic coding was used for analysing the group interviews, assisted by analysis-software “MAXQDA 12”.

Results & Discussion: Results showed that child factors (i.e. physical, cognitive, communicative, social, behavioural, or emotional function) – except the child’s preferences for participation – worked primarily as barriers that tend to increase with the child’s age, and only rarely as facilitators. Most other factors can work as both facilitators and barriers. The most important is the parents support. Local differences, regarding (healthcare) professionals or the availability and accessibility of activities – especially between urban and rural areas – have also been reported and need further research.

Keywords: Disability, Participation, Measure development

Session 21 – Special Session: MEASURE

11:00 – 13:00

Fitness industry in Europe. Its rise and size from a cross-country perspective

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¹*KU Leuven* – *Belgium*, ²*University of Jyväskylä* – *Finland*

Worldwide, participation in fitness has grown tremendously in popularity during the past decade. In 2017 the global fitness and health club industry reached 174 million members, implying an increase by 67 million subjects since 2007 (IHRSA, 2008; 2018). With more than one out of ten EU citizens being active members of a fitness centre, also in Europe the fitness industry is considered to be one of the largest providers of sport and physical exercise opportunities (European Commission, 2018). The popularity of fitness appears to go hand in hand with the process of commercialisation of fun and discipline (Sassatelli, 2010). In the present study we elaborate on the question of how this growth has come about and what role the fitness sector plays in the European sport landscape. Drawing on available data from both the Eurobarometer and specific European countries (n=16) cross-national comparisons are made with regard to fitness in terms of participation and organisation. More specifically, the aim of the study is to focus on what social segments the fitness industry serves, how

fitness is structured in different countries across Europe, as well as the role it plays in health and sport policies. Conceptual and methodological limitations of the study approach are discussed and policy recommendations are formulated.

Keywords: Fitness industry, Participation and organisation, Europe, Cross-national comparison

Differences in physical activity among Swedish women and men – It depends on how and what is measured

Magnus Ferry, Josef Fahlén
Umeå University – Sweden

During the past decades, participation in sport and physical activity in Sweden has increased gradually among both women and men. In this presentation, we will focus on the differences in physical activity patterns between women and men. Building on the most recent available data, the results show different participation patterns, depending on how participation is measured – through participation in a sport club setting or through physical activities in general. In terms of participation in sport clubs, a larger proportion of men compared to women participate, with the largest differences among adolescents. Men also participate in a wider selection of sports, more times each week and continue their participation to a higher age. When instead analysing participation in physical activities in general, different patterns emerge. A larger proportion of women than men exercise on a regular basis, with exception for those older than 75 years. In some activities women also participate more times each week compared to men. Participation patterns differ also in relation to the choice of settings and venues and participation in physical recreation activities. Finally, when combining the two ways of measuring participation, by analysing participation in an activity that usually takes place outside sport clubs - group training - the result shows that a higher proportion of women participate compared to men. In conclusion, the results show that the way physical activity is measured has an impact on the participation patterns found. This can ultimately impact the decisions governing bodies make and the investments following these decisions

Keywords: General physical activity, Physical activity patterns, Sex, Sport club setting

Sport participation among people with a disability in Flanders (Belgium) and the Netherlands: a comparison of methods and results

Caroline van Lindert¹, Jeroen Scheerder²
¹Mulier Institute – Netherlands, ²KU Leuven – Belgium

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, people with disabilities have rights to participate in society on an equal basis, including sport. Both the national Dutch government and the regional Flemish government in Belgium are dedicated to encourage sport participation among persons with a disability and are stimulating scientific research to identify to which extent participation levels of people with disabilities lag behind the general population. In the present study a comparison is made of sport participation research among people with disabilities in Flanders (Belgium) and the Netherlands.

We will show that measuring sport participation in the population of people with a disability is complex and that research findings cannot easily be compared between surveys and countries. Different choices regarding to definition of disability, definition of sport, sampling and sample size, questionnaire and methods result in different research designs and consequently in different results. In Flanders, a questionnaire was distributed to various groups of people with disabilities using different recruitment channels (n=1.555). In the Netherlands, however, different methods were used for different groups, one of which was a secondary analysis on data from an existing national health survey among the Dutch population (n=3.000). General participation levels differ between the countries, but similar relations between variables are present. The research design will be dependent on resources and context. We will stress the importance of conducting research in this population in other European countries in order to shed more light on their inclusion or absence in sport.

Keywords: Sport participation, Disability sport, Data collection, Cross national comparison

The role of individual resources, health behavior and age perception as determinants of sport participation in older age

Eric Faß
Ruhr University Bochum – Germany

Sport participation contributes to maintaining health and wellbeing in older age, therefore, a deeper understanding of the various determinants is necessary. Previous research focussed mainly on either the effects of individual resources or age-specific attitudes on sport participation. But a deeper understanding of the interrelations between those variables is needed to develop effective policies to promote sport participation in ageing societies. Furthermore, due to social inequalities it is important to understand the different effect structures regarding varying socioeconomic resources.

To address the hypothesized interrelations, we consider both individual resources as well as age-specific attitudes and behaviour in order to integrate them simultaneously in our analysis. This procedure enables a differentiated analysis of potential mediation effects. Furthermore, the analysis will be differentiated according to the three social status groups.

The sample contains 1,562 retired persons, 65 years and older based on the fifth wave of the German Ageing Survey (2014). Multiple Poisson regression models were estimated to test our hypotheses. After adjusting for demographic variables, a higher amount of individual resources is associated with more regular sports participation. Findings also reveal that a positive age perception and health beneficial behaviour are positively related to sports participation. Slight mediation effects between the different variables can be observed. Furthermore, the effect structures vary within the different social status groups.

The findings show that both individual resources as well as age-specific behaviour and attitudes are independent determinants of sport participation in older age. Our results confirm slight interrelations between socio-economic resources and age-specific attitudes.

Keywords: Sport participation, Older age, Mediation analysis, German ageing survey

Session 22 – Sport and Health

11:00 – 13:00

“You don’t drink, even a beer?”: being a non drinker rugby player in France

Yannick Le Hénaff, Christophe Bonnet, François Feliu

Université de Rouen Normandy – France

Sharing alcohol is seen as a way to show solidarity and to facilitate a sense of collectiveness in sport (Palmer, 2015) and especially in rugby (Fuchs, Le Hénaff, 2014). Moreover, most quantitative studies indicate that athletes drink more alcohol than the average person (Peretti-Watel, 2015). This presentation is based on research (both qualitative and quantitative) of rugby and alcohol in France. We focus on people who fall outside of the norm: nondrinker rugby player. We conducted n=10 in-depth interviews with (wo)men rugby players to analyze their social experiences and their trajectory. Our hypothesis is that these commitments and negotiations vary according to both the athletes’ individual dispositions and the local and institutional context of the sport.

The results reveal that abstinent people are outsiders. Feelings of discomfort and of being disconnected are common. Indeed, abstinence involves a challenging negotiation depending on the context: to pass as drinkers or to propose justifications. Some of the men negotiate using their “masculine capital”.

Considering their biographical trajectory, nondrinkers moved from an outsider identity to an “integrated deviant” identity (Gaussot et al., 2015). They did not seek an alcohol drinker career and didn’t learn to enjoy the taste of alcohol and the enjoyment of being out of control. Moreover, the results indicate that most of the nondrinkers started playing at an older age than the average player. Conversely, the younger that athletes start practicing sport, the more opportunities they encounter to be exposed to alcohol outside of their parents’ authority.

Keywords: Alcohol, Masculinity, Rugby, Sober

Running boom in Poland and its’ global background. Some sociological comments

Jakub Ryszard Stempień

University of Lodz – Poland

Introduction. Popularity of running may be observed in Poland since the beginning of XXI century. In 2018 in Poland 4154 running races were organized and the number of finishers for some of them (like Warsaw Half Marathon) was bigger than 10 000. According to CBOS 2018 survey, running is now the sixth most popular discipline of physical recreation in Poland. Aim. In the paper results of an analysis comparing running boom in Poland and foreign countries (Europe, USA) will be presented and

discussed. Material and methods. Following factors will be included in the analysis: history, structure of the population of amateur runners, ideological background of the running boom (healthism) as well as achievements of participants of marathon races. The analysis will base on: (1) own surveys (2013-2016) among participants of DOZ Lodz Marathon with PZU (total number of respondents: N=3992); (2) accessible data and reports (desk research); (3) comparison of several leading marathon races in Europe, USA and Poland. Results. Important differences between Poland and western countries are to be observed when considering the history of running boom (the so-called first and second wave of running) as well as the structure of runners' population (currently the population of Polish runners is more like this observed in western countries in 70. than now). However, even more vital findings are those referring to similarities: ideological background of popularity of running (healthism) linked with runners' social class affiliation (population dominated by white collar workers: specialists, clerks and additionally entrepreneurs).

Keywords: Marathon races, Leisure-time sport, Popularity of running

Suffering in silence?: Elite migrant footballers and the risk of mental illness

Richard Elliott

Solent University – UK

This paper build on the limited extant literature that currently exists in respect of sports work and mental illness. It does so by using existing literature to explore the challenges that some elite migrant footballers face in professional football environments, and asks if having to deal with this additional layer of complexity in respect of their working lives places this group at greater risk of mental illness relative to indigenous athletes. More specifically, the paper draws on the work of Goffman (1959) to show three things: firstly, how the challenges that elite migrant footballers face could initially result in a deterioration of their mental health. Secondly, how the particularities of professional football environments compel migrants to engage in a complex dramaturgical performance where they must conceal their true feelings. And thirdly, how the effects of this emotional conformity may ultimately exacerbate the likelihood of elite migrant footballers suffering from mental ill health.

Keywords: Football, Migration, Mental illness

Training Patterns at the Gym: A 20 year perspective

Tor Söderström

Umeå University – Sweden

The paper draws attention to training patterns at gym and whether they have changed from the mid 1990's to 2015. Questionnaire data from 1995 (733 responses), 2005 (898 responses) and 2015 (1057 responses) collected from the same gym are the basis for the analysis. In total, 1827 men and 861 women completed the questionnaires. The gym investigated has expanded several times during the years, e.g., the facilities has been larger, larger number of people training and more equipment and machines but also a growing number of machines for cardio training. The results show in general that women in high degree train lower body which also increased over the years. Men train in high degree upper body but have increased their lower body workout over the years. The number of hours each week people train show that the total number of training hours each week have increased for both women and men. However, for the men, the proportion of those who only train at the gym has increased. The gym participant is about 25 years old and nearly all of them have a background in organized sport. The number of years people have trained at the gym has increased, which indicates that the participants' starts gym training when they are younger compared to 1995 and 2005. In conclusion, the gym is an health promoter for those with a sport background and a competitor to the Swedish Sports Confederation as it seems to attract young practitioners to a greater extent than before.

Keywords: Health, Fitness, Sport

“I also want to have fun and play” – Creating Stigma Free Sport and Physical Activity Settings for People with Obesity: Empirical Findings from an Interview Study

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¹Eberhard Karls University Tübingen – Germany, ²University of Bern – Switzerland

Introduction: Sport and physical activity (PA) are important to promote health among people with obesity. However, obese people frequently experience weight-related stigmatisation in sport and

physical activity settings, and, therefore, often try to avoid being active in these settings (Pickett & Cunningham, 2018). Our study focused on the question of how people with obesity describe their ideal settings for activity. On the basis of our findings, we derived recommendations for trainers and public health experts to create stigma-free PA settings.

Theoretical background: This study is guided by Goffman's work on stigma (1963) and Link and Phelan's concept of stigma and discrimination (2006).

Method: Data presented and discussed is taken from an interview study we executed with thirty middle-aged men and women with obesity. Interviews were problem-centred (Witzel, 2000) and covered a range of topics on stigma experiences and PA history. One major component was to give participants the opportunity to describe their ideal stigma-free PA setting.

Results: Sport and PA settings which are both fun and health-promoting were often mentioned.

Preliminary results also indicate quite heterogeneous preferences regarding a number of key aspects in PA settings. Participants describe different behavioural characteristics and body shapes of trainers, training group compositions, facility designs with which they would feel comfortable. Trainers should particularly focus on a respectful and positive interpersonal relationship when training with people with obesity. Furthermore, a protective and safe environment that allows them to enjoy and have fun with playful activities appears to be important.

Keywords: Obesity, Sport and physical activity setting, Stigma

Session 23 – Special Session: SES

11:00 – 13:00

Sámi sports and outdoor life at festivals - sustainability for the future?

Bente Ovedie Skogvang

Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences – Norway

The Sámi have lived in the Nordic and Kola Peninsula, as far back as can be traced, and long before the nation states were established. They are an indigenous people and ethnic minority in Finland, Norway, Russia and Sweden, with their own settlement areas, language, culture and history. They have been associated with a particular way of living, which is closely connected to their work, and includes reindeer husbandry, agriculture, fishing, herding, harvesting, and hunting for food supplies.

Longitudinal fieldwork using participant observation and in-depth interviews over a ten years period (2009-2018) at the Riddu Riddu festival, along with in-depth interviews at seven other Sami festivals carried out. Through forty-two in-depth interviews, participant observations and document analysis, I contemplated how sports, physical and outdoor activities included in the festival create indigenous people's identities and cultural understanding. Sámi and other indigenous sports and outdoor life are crucial parts of the festivals, especially at the Children's Festival/Mánáidfestivála. To participate at indigenous and Sámi festivals is experienced as empowering and create poly cultural people with knowledge of both minorities and majority population, which is increasingly important and useful in a changing world. The activities represent different indigenous sports and outdoor activities and seem to create sustainable ties between persons, networks and organizations and to build identities and bridges between participants. Taking part in festival activities claimed to be crucial symbolic capital, or poly cultural capital, in expressing indigeneity or in the creation of sustainable societies by participants, staff and volunteers at the festivals.

Keywords: Sámi sports, Outdoor life, Indigenous, Festival

The permanent event: The impact of a public sport event organisation on a national event field

Christian Tolstrup Jensen

University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway

This presentation will present preliminary results on the functioning of a national public sport event organisation in Denmark (Sport Event Denmark) studied as part of a larger study on the role of major sport events in contemporary Denmark and Norway.

The presentation focus on the impact of such a sport event organisation, a publicly founded institution specialised in attracting international sport events to Denmark, on the traditional stakeholders in sport event, e.g. in terms of how they perceive and work with events.

The presentation first describes the constellation behind bids for events in Denmark and how it differs from constellations, for instance in Norway, which does not have a similar institution.

The next part focus on the actual organisation of a particular event. Here I will argue with inspiration from the field theory of Pierre Bourdieu that the sport event organisation contributes to the existence of an event field in Denmark. This permanent organisation becomes highly experienced as an event organiser and accumulates cultural capital while inducing a desire for this same professionalism among the traditional event stakeholders. Eventually, this gives the institution a high influence on what delimits a “Danish” event with regard to brand, organisational participants and size. The presentation concludes with a discussion on how such permanent institutions, (both actual organisations as SEDK, but also the increasingly common public event strategies), create a permanent awareness of events, which changes or add to the traditional role of an event as a one-time spectacular occurrence.

Keywords: Sport events, Sport policies

UEFA EURO 2024 and the newly established human rights challenge.

Marianna Pavan

University of Edinburgh – UK

The relationship between sport and human rights can be deemed threefold. First, sport was recognised as a human right per se; secondly - as of the nineties - a functionalistic approach gauged attention and sport started to be considered a potential tool to foster human rights. As a result, sport was so intertwined with the human rights system that human rights became part of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of sport organisations. Therefore, the protection and promotion of human rights could no longer be overseen when organising Mega Sport Events (MSEs). This paper will focus on the human rights novelty introduced in 2017 by UEFA in its Tournament Requirements and Bid Dossier Template for the UEFA EURO 2024. UEFA, indeed, demanded bidders to comply with human rights international standards. Yet, were/will UEFA National Associations (NAs) be ready for this new requirement?

This paper will firstly analyse the increasing prominence that human rights have been granted by European football relying on both current literature and on data collected thanks to a research grant offered by UEFA in 2016/2017, which tried to appraise how UEFA National Associations address the human rights question. Secondly, it will investigate whether the new Bidding Procedures use a comprehensive approach regarding human rights or further elements should be considered. Finally, it will appraise whether the financial requests and the consumeristic and commercial philosophy integral to MSEs is compatible with the human rights challenge.

Keywords: Mega sport events, Human rights, Football, Uefa

Eco-responsible brand activation in motorsports: A case study of Formula E

Hans Erik Næss

Kristiania University College – Norway

In contrast to most motorsport series, the Formula E racing championship – E for electric – promote itself as an experience platform tailor-made to suit societal demands for green innovations in the automotive industry. Since its initiation in 2014 the championship has drawn together an increasingly powerful group of stakeholders that all desire association with the eco-responsible message incorporated in the championship. Backed by car manufacturers like Jaguar, Porsche and Audi, as well as partnering with businesses like ABB, Julius Bär and Michelin, this begs the question of how Formula E utilize championship events to generate green brand equity. Drawing upon a case study of six Formula E events, this paper explores whether the championship may be an example to follow when it comes to conceptualizing green brand activation in motorsport.

Keywords: Motorsports, Green innovation, Event management, Sociology

Public Insight of Sport Mega-Events: the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

Mikhail Sinyutin, Alexander Gonashvili, Alexander Tavrovskiy

Saint-Petersburg State University – Russia

In the last decade, Russia hosted several sport mega-events, including the 2014 Sochi Olympics and the 2018 FIFA World Cup. They had significant economic, political and cultural impact and greatly influenced Russian public opinion. We argue that public sphere, following Dewey and Habermas (Dewey 1927, Habermas 1990), plays a crucial role in current social process, and that public, according

sociological literature on sports (Maguire 1999, Wenner 2002, Andrews 2006), is strongly engaged in sport mega-events particularly through commercial and media campaigns. Given the specific characteristics of Russian public sphere we explore perceptions and evaluations of sport mega-events by different social milieus. More specifically, the aim of this paper is to investigate the urban public insight of sport mega-events at the example of the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia.

The sociological survey was carried out in Saint-Petersburg during the fall 2018 by method of personal standardized interviewing on a computer system for telephone interviewing «CATI» with quoted stratified sample (N=1051). The results show major trends in public insight of the top sport tournaments.

Keywords: Sport mega-events, Russian public opinion, 2018 fifa world cup

Can Mass Sports Events Increase Physical Activity? Results From a Ladies Run

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³Radboud University Nijmegen – Netherlands

People who perform in sufficient amounts of physical activity (PA) are known to benefit from positive health effects (Marques et al., 2015). Mass participation events in running, cycling and walking can attract a large number of participants. Evidence of the health effects of such events is scarce. The purpose of this study was to measure to what extent a mass participation event, in this case a 5K, 7.5K and 10K ladies run, can lead to increased PA among participants in preparation of the event, and can attract (previously) physically inactive participants.

In this cross-sectional study, participants completed a questionnaire after the event. They were asked about the amount of PA (number of weeks, average minutes per week) during, as well as before their preparation period. Additionally, the survey consisted of personal characteristics, type of preparation (group/individual) and perceived health.

Of the respondents (n = 499), 34% indicated to have performed an extra amount of PA during the preparation period. On average, these participants were 80 minutes per week more physically active, during 9 weeks of preparation. Of this group, 39% was physically inactive before their preparation period (according to the Dutch 'Fitnorm'). Runners that increased their PA were significantly younger and trained more individually.

The results show that a mass participation event can help increase PA among participants over a sustained period. This research could help health and sport organizations to increase PA among target groups, in particular the physically inactive.

Keywords: Sport events, Physical activity, Health, Sport participation

Session 24 – Sport, Policy and Governance

11:00 – 13:00

Glocalization, a new trend in the globalization of sport

Ziad Joseph Rahal

Université de Lille – France

For the past two decades, a new trend stemming from the phenomenon of globalization described as glocalization addressed under other perspectives this problematic. This term-concept is included in the interpretive body of books dating back to the 70s dealing with anthropological and societal issues more specifically economic and cultural. This new interpretive trend appears in the sports vocabulary, from the 90s, notably by the British sociologists Maurice Roche and Roland Robertson. In this economic sector, glocalisation characterizes marketing strategies, including the effect of information technologies using global sport to conquer local markets in certain geographical areas. The aim of this study is to show that companies must take into account the cultural constraints of the region concerned and adapt their strategies accordingly. Cultural-oriented advertising that appeals to these different cultural and ethnic identities has become a vital part of the corporate marketing arsenal. A standard product, and a regulation intended for the global market should thus benefit from a certain adaptation to the characteristics, expectations and possible constraints of the market where they would be marketed. This is the main reason why the term "glocalization" has been coined.

Keywords: Glocalisation, Culture, Economy, World sport

Inevitable need for change – Identifying and removing barriers to supporter participation in German professional football

Sandy Adam

University of Leipzig – Germany

The present paper aims to increase an understanding of the German football governance system, which allows for strong participation of supporters as definitive stakeholders of professional football clubs. We seek to achieve our objective, by summarizing and collating research findings that we have gained in two separate research projects on supporter governance using a mixed-methods approach since the year 2011. The first project has focused on the macro governance level, more specifically, on the so-called '50+1 Rule', which stipulates that all professional football clubs need to be run as a member's associations or majority-controlled by member's associations. The second project has focused on the micro level, in particular, on the articles of association of the clubs, which regulate the governance structures and processes that allow supporters to participate in policy-making in every individual professional football club. Our research suggests that loopholes in the central '50+1 Rule', as well as weak definitions of club-specific provisions in their articles of association, present considerable barriers to supporter participation in club decision-making. We suggest removing these barriers in order to preserve the historically and culturally grown German model of supporter governance. Otherwise, a transformation into a corporate model of football governance seems to be inevitable.

Keywords: 50+1 rule, Member's association, Stakeholder approach, Supporter governance

Governance in sports practice of open spaces in Barcelona

Jordi Viñas, Ma Sacrament Morejón, Sixte Abadia, Ricardo Sánchez, Carmen Salcedo

Ramon Llull University – Spain

Open space, the public space of free use by all, observes an increasing great diversification in its use: from new forms of mobility to sports practices that are presented in a wide variety of modalities. The combination of these elements poses a challenge on the role the public administration should play in its mission to promote an active lifestyle among citizenship and the need to conceive, design and regulate an open space in such diversity of uses, where sporting practices are included.

This communication focuses on the governance of open space in the city of Barcelona and frames in a wider investigation that has allowed to analyze the use of the public open areas for sports practice from 5 different dimensions: governance, appropriation of space, social relationships, sports impact and influence of technology. The techniques used to collect information have been the observation of a representative sample of 61 open spaces where sports activities take place regularly, the development of 180 exploratory interviews to citizens practising physical and sports modalities together with other citizens who use open spaces for other uses beyond sport. The preliminary results of the research reflect the need to think in aspects such as the design and maintenance of public space, the demands of citizenship in relation to the needs for sports practice, in the perception of the ownership and management of open space and in the potentiality of collaborative management options that arise as an opportunity to dynamize these open spaces from public administration.

Keywords: Open space, Governance, Public-private partnership

“Do we help sport, or does sport help us?”: analysing the creation of a new sports policy

Zuzana Botikova

Masaryk University – Czech Republic

This study explores the phenomenon of sport and its effect on the nation states. Usually, it is success at prestigious international sporting events that is set as a goal of a nation state, and therefore also a reason to reform existing policies. The current study analyses the story of a small “post-communist” central European country, who try to agree on a shared idea of sporting success and its added social, political and economic value. It does so through studying a particular case of creation and adoption of the so called “new” Sport Act, which in the autumn of 2015 passed in the Slovak Parliament by an unprecedented constitutional majority. This was achieved through a general agreement that “something” needs to be done with sport in Slovakia. Methodologically inspired by the ethnographic approach of Bruno Latour in his study of the French Conseil d'État, and the pragmatic sociology approach of Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot, who analyse justification mechanisms used in public debates, the study focusses on the process of creation, negotiation and adoption of a sports policy, with

a particular focus being paid to the sessions in the National Council. The findings of this study highlight a sociologically intriguing clash when the notions of national and civic interests meet in the talks on better sports governance. In conclusion, in these talks, sport is conceptualised as a platform, which enables a more general negotiation towards a better national governance and thus, a better society.

Keywords: Sports policy, Justification mechanisms, Slovakia

Sport managers' everyday work demands: A practice-based approach to sport management education

Josef Fahlén

Umeå University - Sweden

With the aim of contributing to the discussion about competence requirements for sport managers and the curricula content needed to meet them, this paper presents the results of a study on sport managers' everyday work demands. Departing from the fact that curriculum design so far has leaned on professionals' views on industry needs and appropriate curricula, hiring managers' perceptions of preferred qualifications, educators' ratings of the importance of various competencies, student evaluations of components in existing programmes, and sought after competencies in job advertisements, we argue for a need to more closely investigate what it is that sport managers do and to make use of such knowledge in the construction of curricula. Accordingly, the purpose of this paper is to analyse club sport managers' everyday activities in order to identify the knowledge, skills and abilities required to manage them. In capturing the everyday sport management practice, we video recorded two sport clubs' board meetings over the course of one year. Board meetings were chosen since they produce an output constituting input for staff responsible for executing decisions, thereby making it possible to observe the construction of the tasks, responsibilities and activities of the sport manager. Findings show how a broad range of tasks require an even broader range of knowledge, skills and abilities to perform them. Mapping them against prevailing guidelines, recommendations and accreditations show how some required competencies are not addressed in existing curricular models, pointing to a need of a more practice-based approach to sport management curriculum.

Keywords: Curriculum, Competencies,

Session 25 – Sport and Gender

11:00 – 13:00

Causes of the growth of women football: The case of the Netherlands.

Rutger De Kwaasteniet

Utrecht University – Netherlands

Globally, football is the strongest growing sport among women. My PhD research is about the causes and consequences of the growth of women's football. The focus is on the Netherlands, where 148.548 women became members of local football clubs between 1971 and 2017. On the EASS congress in 2017, I revealed that the growth was particularly strong amongst girls during the period 2003- 2016. During this latter period, the growth was also strong compared to other women's sports in the Netherlands and women's football in Europe.

My presentation is about two of my current studies. In order to explain the growth of women's football more precisely, I firstly present my research about the socio economic, ethnic, demographic and geographical characteristics of the women who became member of local football clubs. Secondly, I review to what extent the existing literature explains the inclusion of women within local football clubs. Among men, resistance against women football existed for a long time. Based on this resistance, women even constrained themselves to play football (Stokvis, 2010). I consider the growth of women football as an expression of changing relations between women and men. These changing relations reflects a shift in gender perceptions as a result of wider social developments (Van Bottenburg, 2004). My literature review therefore allows us to better understand mechanisms of inclusion and shifts in gender perceptions in particular.

Keywords: Women football, Inclusion, Gender

Female football friendship in Ramallah and Bø: Same game - different context

Gerd von der Lippe

In my research project I ask how female football players in the Occupied West Bank and in Bø experience friendship through football.

I conducted 17 qualitative interviews with female football players in Sarayyet Ramallah (Ramallah Fotball club) between June 21st and June 22nd, 2015 in Norway, with follow up interviews in Ramallah from April 4th to April 21th, 2015. I conducted 20 qualitative interviews with female football players in Skarphedin, Bø between September 28th and October 29th, 2017. At the times of the respective interviews, the football players in in Bø were 13 years old, while the age of the football players from Ramallah ranged between 13 and 21.

Studies of friendship so far have tended to situate women's same-sex friendship around emotional support (Themen & van Hoff, 2017). The friendships of football players in my study, however, can be categorized as 'complex' friendships (Davies, 2011). Not only do these players support each other emotionally, they also support each other during coaching, and together against opposing teams, they also compete against each others to get a permanent position in the team, and celebrate birthdays together. Preliminary findings suggest that the players from Ramallah and Bø experience friendship in similar ways, despite the very different contexts in which they operate. Unlike Norwegian players, Ramallah players face serious and continuous threats from Israeli military soldiers in streets, busses, airports, and outside playing grounds.

Keywords: Female football, Friendship, Ramallah, Bø

“Will God condemn me because I love boxing?” - Exploring the lives of young female immigrant Muslim boxers in Norway

Anne Tjønndal¹, Jorid Hovden²

¹*Nord University – Norway*, ²*NTNU – Norway*

Studies from several European countries have demonstrated that immigrant Muslim girls participate in organized sport less frequently compared to other youths. Boxing has been perceived as a quintessentially masculine combat sport that requires participants willing to repeatedly punch opponents. Additionally boxing is mostly practiced in mixed-sex training groups. Consequently, it is likely that Muslim girls and women experience great barriers to engage in boxing. This paper explores the lived experiences of young competitive Muslim female boxers living in Norway, and how they strive to cope with contradictory expectations and norms from the boxing environment as well as from their families. The data material derives from a study based on life story interviews with two young Muslim female boxers of immigrant background. The analyses show that both interviewees have enduring conflict-filled relationships both with their families as a result of their choice to participate in boxing, simultaneously as they in the boxing gym have to handle dominant white/western perceptions of them as submissive and disempowered women. These experiences demonstrates how they are continually subjected to processes of minoritising. But despite this demanding situation their passion for boxing has become an all-encompassing part of their identity.

Keywords: Boxing, Gender, Social inclusion/exclusion, Culture and religiosity

Social Integration of Ethiopian and Eritrean Women in Switzerland through Sport and Physical Activity

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Global immigration (forced and unforced) has become both one of the most complex challenge and biggest opportunities in today's world. This phenomenon has intensified the bargaining between the existing and emerging culture. In an effort to build social harmony between immigrants and the hosting society, sport may foster integration under certain circumstances. However, existing studies lack sensitivity to the difference in the sports experiences of women from diverse migrant populations. Therefore, this study investigates the extent and ways in which informal sports participation assist in the social integration of Ethiopian and Eritrean women in Swiss society, as well as identifying barriers that hinder their participation. Ager and Stranger (2004) indicator of integration framework is used to examine social connection in an informal sports setting. Thematic analysis (Braun, Clarke, & Weate, 2016) of data from semi-structured interviews and focus groups (n=12, 18-51 years old) was used to explain the interplay between participation and integration. The data show that social contact in a sports context has helped to establish social network and support within the migrant communities. It

also serves as a channel of information, place of unity, and helps in maintaining cultural identity. However, informal sports settings are rather weak and limited in establishing a social connection between Ethiopian and Eritrean women and their host community. Gender, cultural expectation, and the high cost of participation are the most common barriers hindering sustainable participation. Racism and discrimination on and off the field of sport continues to intensify existing social boundaries.

Keywords: Immigration, Sport, Social integration, Women, switzerland

Elite coaches' perceptions of coaching female and male athletes

Mari Kristin Sisjord, Kari Fasting, Trond Svella Sand
The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences – Norway

The paper examines elite coaches' experiences/perceptions of differences in coaching females and male athletes. The backdrop is coaching as a gendered field with few women coaches and various understandings of coaching female versus male athletes.

The presentation is part of a larger investigation where the main focus was women's underrepresentation in elite-level coaching and reasons for it. For the purpose of comparisons, both genders were included in the sample. The study employed quantitative as well as qualitative methods. This presentation is based on in-depth interviews with 24 female and 12 male coaches. The sample represented 25 sport disciplines.

The results show that the majority had coached both female and male athletes, with variations in age of participants as well as level of performance. A predominant trait throughout the data relates to perceptions of different challenges in relation to coaching females versus males. Both female and male coaches referred to styles of communication in coach-athlete relationships as well as within the groups of athletes. Furthermore, the data revealed gender differences between female and male coaches in their experiences from coaching. The female coaches appeared more aware and reflexive with respect to their own style of communication with the athletes, some referred to gaining respect and the feeling of confidence based on their own athletic accomplishment. The male coaches did more likely relate their coaching approach to athletic performance and requirements in the various sport disciplines, while revealing how they tended to handle female and male athletes similar or differently.

Keywords: Coaching, Gender differences, Coaching styles, Communication

The role of the coach in reducing non-acceptable behaviour

Kari Fasting, Mari Kristin Sisjord, Trond Svella Sand
The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences – Norway

Over the last years, more studies on athletes' experiences of violence in sport have been published. This concern particularly psychological violence and different forms of sexual violence such as gender, sexual harassment and abuse. Parallel with this, there has been a focus on safeguarding and protection of athletes with the aim of diminishing such behaviour from occurring. Particularly the importance of bystanders not reporting or taking other actions have been an important subject in many campaigns. The first studies focused on the coach as a perpetrator, but recent studies from different countries have shown that sexual harassment and abuse from peers occurs much more often than from the coach. The coach may therefore also have a role to play in relation to safeguarding of the athletes. But how do the coaches react if they see or observe not-acceptable behaviour among their athletes, and what is it that they see. These are the questions we will discuss in this presentation. The data are based on semi-structured interviews with 12 male and 24 female elite-level coaches, which were a part of a larger Norwegian research project entitled "The elite-level coaching role and gender." The interviews revealed that the coaches seemed to have observed first of all verbal bullying, most often non-sexual. They also thought it was important to respond immediately to the situations. The findings are discussed in relation to coach and athletes education.

Keywords: Coach, Ethics, Non-accidental violence

Session 26 – Sport and Social Theory

14:00 – 15:20

Assembling good health via exercise prescriptions?

Richard Pringle

Nicholas Rose asserted that the “will to health” is now such a distinctive feature of many contemporary cultures that it has become an obligation to be, or at least appear to be, healthy. This obligation has encouraged critical examination of how contemporary health is governed in many societies. Within Aotearoa/New Zealand, one governmental strategy for managing health, revolves around the process of medical doctors prescribing exercise for patients to improve their health. This public health intervention was designed in relation to evidence gained via the determinants of health model. Despite the good intentions of this exercise promotion scheme, most patients who are prescribed exercise remain relatively sedentary in the long run. To help understand why this exercise prescription scheme has not been successful in the long run, I reflect on interview data from six individuals who were prescribed exercise but who made little attempt to increase their activity levels. To help make sense of the data from this project, I draw from Deleuze and Guattari’s notion of assemblage: a theoretical approach that re-conceptualizes health as non-normative and indeterminant. This theoretical lens, in contrast to the social determinants model of health, offers some advantages for understanding the complexities of how individuals make sense of health related issues. I conclude by discussing the advantages of assemblage theorising.

Keywords: Assemblage theorising, Exercise prescriptions, Health/wellbeing, Deleuze and guattari

Normativity of sport and the case of Juju football

Anne Leseth, Ainar Myata-Sturm

Oslo Metropolitan University – Norway

According to interpretative broad internalism (interpretivism for short), the normativity of sports is not limited to the following of rules and conventions but extends to normative principles and values that are internal to sports in the sense that they do not “simply mirror, reflect, or reinforce the values [or principles] found in the wider society,” (Simon 2000, 1). Interpretivism is attractive because it has resources to resolve normative questions that go beyond the scope of rules and conventions but nevertheless seem to belong to the domain of sports in a way that does not objectionably outsource the answers.

The two most important criticisms of interpretivism, can both be seen as attempts to amend interpretivism in order to accommodate the existence of diverse and sometimes mutually incompatible ideals and conceptions of sports and sporting behavior. According to pluralistic internalism, there are multiple reasonable ideals of sports, where the range of these ideals is determined by facts about “our more or less durable, but not metaphysically fixed, human nature,” (Kretchmar 2015, 83). According to historicist internalism, the internal principles and values of sports are determined by socio-historical facts that can differ across time and place (Morgan 2016). However, neither of these amendments satisfactorily resolve questions that arise at the level of incompatible ideals and conceptions of sports and sporting behavior. We use the case of “juju football” to illustrate this failing and to show the theory we call instrumentalist internalism is better suited to solve these problems while retaining most advantages of the other views.

Keywords: Interpretivism, Ethics of sports, Juju football

Critical thoughts on embodiment and presence in the case of the sport-exercises of virtual bodies (Avatars)

Nikolaos Patsantaras

National & Kapodistrian University of Athens - Greece

This study—inspired by research conducted in 2015 which included participant observation of the Virtual Fitness Club of Virtual World, Second Life—seeks to explain how the sport exercises of Avatars could be a significant theme in sport sociological analysis. In Sport Sociology there is an adequate number of studies and theoretical research on the body and emerging technologies. Conversely, under-represented are discussions on the exercising of virtual bodies (Avatars), along with the effects of these virtual exercises on the real-physical body, and on the processes of constructing and reconstructing (sport) selves and identities. This study, based on interdisciplinary research data, is largely theoretical, aiming to add to the formulation of a more coherent theoretical model, which could be useful to future researchers. The key concepts which are used for this purpose are the very contested terms of embodiment and presence. So, in correspondence with the accelerated developments in computer graphics and mainly advanced computer interfaces and internet connectivity, we are looking for

explanations and an understanding of the novel forms of embodiment and presence, which may appear in the case of the bodily exercises of Avatars. These novel forms of embodiment and presence arise, unavoidably, through a very complicated and in many ways paradoxical mix (interactions and interpenetrations) between the physical body, the virtual body and the phenomenal body.

Keywords: Embodiment, Presence, Sport exercises, Avatars

Return on Cultural Capital: the CEFC's Takeover of the SK Slavia Prague

Xinpu Wang

Loughborough University – UK

It happens in just a few years; there were 14 European football clubs owned or partially owned by Chinese investors. Discussions arose when Chinese businessmen are aggressively cracking into the European football industry with multiple purposes. It is intriguing to ask why the Chinese capitals are keen on taking over European football clubs, with no investment and management experience in the football business but a big price tag. What are the Chinese acquirers intended to learn from their investment? How the acquired and fans perceive the takeover of their loved emblem? Cultural capital has been formulated as the fourth type of economic capital, distinguished from traditional economic capitals: physical capital, human capital, and natural capital. The stock and flow of cultural capital are very different from the other three forms. Using the case of the CEFC's takeover of SK Slavia Prague, this research reveals one of the reasons and ways of Chinese money acquiring European football clubs. This paper will discuss how the cultural value of the football club is augmented, and transformed to the acquirer, and sheds lights on how international acquisition helps to build up new cultural capital. The study could provide an empirical understanding of why the Chinese money is flowing into European football business. Furthermore, it is intended to explain the significance of the cultural value of sports clubs in terms of its meanings in the acquisition process.

Keywords: Cultural capital, Cultural value, Football club acquisition

Session 27 – Sport, Development and Peace (SDP)

14:00 – 15:20

Exploring claims of Sport for Employability programmes. A case study of a Sport for Employability programme located in Flanders

Tessa Commers, Marc Theeboom, Fred Coalter

Vrije Universiteit – Belgium

In 2016, Europe was characterised by 6.3 million young people who were neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs) (European Commission, n.d.). But despite these high levels of youth unemployment, employers face difficulties in filling all vacancies. In this context, they often refer to a lack of soft skills (CBI, 2011). Sport is consequently regarded as a suitable response to this challenge as it is expected to develop these skills (e.g. Coalter, 2015). Within the growing field of sport for development - and more in particular Sport for Employability -, there exist widespread claims that relate to the soft skills which they supposedly develop. But measuring these claims raises two issues. First, there exists a lack of robust evaluation in the field of Sport for Development (e.g. Hermens, Super, Verkooijen & Koelen, 2017). Second, only a limited amount of research focuses on the area of Sport for Employability (Schulenkorf, Sherry & Rowe, 2016). Given this lack of clarity, we can therefore call into question if these sport for employability programmes have clear objectives to work towards or are rather characterised by “ill-defined interventions with hard to follow outcomes”. For this, a case study research was conducted at a Sport for Employability initiative located in Flanders. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews with programme providers and coaches. The findings will be presented during the presentation at the EASS conference.

Keywords: Neets, Sport for employability, M&e, Soft skills

Opportunities for Sport for Development and Peace further afield? Examining youth participation in sport, life and mobility along Kenya's coast

Lin Cherurbai Sambili

Loughborough University – UK

This paper looks at the role of space and place in promoting or inhibiting opportunities for youth participation in sport for development initiatives otherwise accessible to youth in other parts of Kenya. It is based on semi structured interviews and focus group discussions held with youth of Kenya Somali and Swahili identity over a period of 3 months in Lamu and Mombasa counties. The research unearthed deeper systemic issues within these communities such as radicalisation, cultural profiling, identity, poverty, and 'denied' citizenship. On the other hand, lessons on alternative cultural interventions to societal challenges were observed, presenting opportunities for SDP to adapt to the rich cultural context. Drawing on ecological systems theory, the paper will aim to underline the macro and micro relations exhibited in the everyday life and the common thread of sport.

Keywords: Sport for development and peace, Youth, Kenya, Cultural interventions

Broadening the Base: Exploring new frontiers in Sport for Development and Peace

Richard Giulianotti^{1,2}, James Esson¹, Aoife Sadlier¹, Martha Saavedra³, Sagar Raj Sharma⁴

¹Loughborough University – UK, ²University of South-Eastern Norway – Norway, ³University of California, Berkeley – USA, ⁴Kathmandu University – Nepal

This paper examines how research, policy and practice may be broadened within the field of sport for development and peace (SDP), with an underlying concern to advance community empowerment. We focus here on broadening SDP with respect to: engaging with environmental issues and concerns; establishing new networks and partnerships; and, recognizing the contingencies, opportunities and tensions in SDP's links to the wider sport sector. The paper draws on an ongoing research project, funded by DFID and the UK Economic and Social Research Council (award number ES/R002673/1), which investigates the role of sport, cultural and educational programmes in enabling sustainable development for young people. Research is being undertaken across three small states (Cape Verde, Nepal, and Timor-Leste), using a mix of fieldwork, interviews, and participatory action research.

Keywords: Sport development and peace, Interventions

Delivering Sport Development and Peace

Leoni Mckelvey

Loughborough University – UK

The landscape of Sport Development and Peace (SDP) is changing rapidly, the workforce is growing, and its agenda continues to expand. SDP programs seek to transform participants and the environments in which they live, yet little is known of the actions that cause such transformation or how practitioners create sites of change.

There has been moves to examine the processes of SDP, with models used to critically examine current practice. However, there is little work that seeks to engage with 'grass roots' practitioners, or seeks knowledge from those who 'do' sport for development. By looking at the beliefs and perceptions of grass roots practitioners and what actions they take it is possible to develop well founded theory, and then use this theory to enhance existing and new projects.

This work uses ethnographic methods to examine an organisation delivering SDP. In particular, examining how SDP practitioners deliver programs as well as their actions, activities, strategies and interrelations with participants and other agency officials.

Keywords: Delivery, Sport for development, Transformation, Social change

Session 28 – Sport and Disability

14:00 – 15:20

Disability in the Gym: Trainers' Perceptions and Understandings About Clients with Disabilities

Ljudmila Zaletelj

The University of British Columbia – Canada

Obtaining and maintaining health is vitally important to people with disabilities, especially when one considers that disability can have detrimental effects on individual's physical, psychological, and social well-being. Individuals with disabilities report noticeably poorer health (Drum et al., 2005; WHO, 2011), some of which can be attributed to their lack of engagement in physical activity and exercise (Cooper et al., 1999; Rimmer et al., 1996; Schoenborn & Barnes, 2002; Washburn et al., 2002). Previous research has identified the gym as an exercise domain, in which this population can improve

their physical, social and psychological health and well-being, and trainers and instructors have been identified as having a key role in ensuring a positive gym experience (Richardson et al., 2017). For this reason, it is important to explore and uncover how trainers and instructors understand disability and engage with people with disabilities. This interview-driven study (n=12) delved into personal trainers' perceptions and understandings of disability and how these informed their interactions with clients with disabilities. The interviews were transcribed, coded and thematically analyzed. The findings address how perceptions and understandings of disability can break down or reinforce the barriers people with disabilities encounter when they frequent the gym.

Keywords: Disability, Gym

Disability sports integration processes in Finland – lessons learned

Aija Saari

Finnish Sports Association of Persons with Disabilities – Finland

Finnish disability sports integration process started in 2002. Increased co-operation between national disability-specific sports organisations (federations) gave way to VAU, birth of a new national umbrella for sports and physical activity for people with mobility and visual impairments, intellectual disabilities and transplant organs in 2009. VAU and the Finnish Paralympic Committee have since worked together for increased integration of disability sports into mainstream sports organisations with support from the Ministry of Education and Culture. Currently out of 54 sports specific NSOs approximately 40 have taken the responsibility of disability sports. While still acting as a national umbrella for certain disability-specific sports and programs, such as the Special Olympics, transplants sports, boccia, goal ball, showdown and wheelchair rugby VAU continues to push existing non-integrated sports towards inclusion.

The purpose of this presentation is shed light to this long-lasting disability sports integration process based on the author's evaluation reports in 2011 and 2015 and the recent analysis of Equality and Non-Discrimination Policy Documents of National Sports Organisations in 2018 (Saari & Sipilä). What are the promoters and hindrances to inclusion? Could some things have been done differently to facilitate inclusion?

Keywords: Disability sport, Integration, Inclusion

Toward equal conditions in Sweden's largest popular movement

Kim Wickman

Umeå University – Sweden

With 3.2 million members in 20,000 non-profit organisations, the Swedish Sports Confederation (RF) is the largest popular movement in Sweden. Although almost all children and young people are members of a sports association sometimes in their lives, it is relatively few children and young people with disabilities that take part regularly in some form of organised sport. As regards power and influence few people with disabilities are found in leading positions in sport and in the society at large. The Parasport Federation administrates sport for persons with physical, intellectual and visual disabilities in eighteen sports. At present an organisational change of RF is in progress with the aim of closing down the Parasport Federation and an inclusion of people with disabilities in the special sports federations. The project aims at decreasing the inequality between people with and without disabilities by investigating the inclusion process. With an interdisciplinary approach consisting of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, the patterns, causes and consequences of the inequality are investigated. The project identifies indicators that directly and indirectly influence how inequality is established among individuals, groups and levels both nationally and locally in Swedish sport. The results contribute considerable knowledge of equality in living conditions and full participation in society for persons with disabilities.

Keywords: Disability, Paralympics

Session 29 – Sport and Sexuality

14:00 – 15:20

Experiences of LGBTI* in sport: Findings from a European Survey

Tobias Menzel, Birgit Braumüller, Ilse Hartmann-Tews

German Sport University Cologne – Germany

The physical character and its sex-segregated nature are fundamental characteristics of sport. Hegemonic masculinity and heteronormativity are produced and reinforced and frame social expectations regarding sex and gender. As homosexuality and gender-non-conformity do not fit into the concept of hegemonic masculinity, sport is often considered to be a particularly homophobic and transphobic environment.

Since little quantitative research on LGBTI* discrimination has been conducted on a European level, our research aims at the experiences of lesbian woman, gay men, bisexual people, transgender and intersex people in different sport contexts. Special focus is placed on differences with regard to sexual orientation and gender identity and on the various sports activities and settings, which are associated to certain gender specific role expectations and therefore presumed to affect prejudice and discrimination patterns.

A quantitative online survey with 5,524 LGBTI* participants from 28 EU member states has been conducted in 2018. We will present central findings on the perception and experiences of homo- and transphobia in sport with a comparison to other social areas (like workplace and other leisure activities) and specific settings in sport.

The collected data will be used as the empirical basis for the OUTSPORT project which is funded by the European Union (ERASMUS+). The overall objective of this project is to develop educational approaches and strategies to tackle discrimination and prevent violence in sport based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Keywords: Sexual orientation, Gender identity, Lgbti, Discrimination

Sexual harassment or acceptable interaction? Young people defining ambiguous situations in sport

Åse Strandbu, Gerd Marie Solstad, Kari Stefansen
Norwegian School of Sports Sciences – Norway

The present study addresses views and perceptions regarding possible sexual harassment and sexualized behaviour in sport through gender-mixed focus group interviews. Bachelor level sport students (N=100) were invited to discuss four short films showing coach-athlete interactions produced by The Norwegian Olympic- and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF) to raise awareness about sexual harassment in sport. The interviews did not deal with the participants' own experiences. The main objective in this paper is to understand how young people draw boundaries between what is acceptable and what is not when it comes to intimacy and potentially sexualized situations in sport, and how this can vary in different sport contexts and dependent on the gender of the involved parts. A further goal is to discuss how notions of agency and gendered sexual scripts affect the labelling of different situations and the attribution of responsibility to the persons involved. In the analysis we identify a sport specific framing of sexual or ambiguous situations emphasizing sexual harassment as damage to the team or training group – and hence for sport performance. In addition, coach-athlete power differences and possible harm to young athletes is addressed.

Keywords: Sexual harassment, Gender, Youth sport

From fear to proud: Examining the experiences of the first openly gay male team sport athlete in Spain

Anna Vilanova, Susanna Soler, Pedrona Serra
Universitat de Barcelona – Spain

Spanish sports literature is devoid of studies investigating the voices of gay athletes. Using semi-structured interviews, the purpose of this research was to examine the contextually relevant experiences of the first-ever openly gay elite athlete in a Spanish team sport context. Our investigation covers multiple personal and institutional layers of the sporting complex, which are analysed in three ways: (a) using Troiden's notions of identity; (b) using Anderson's Inclusive Masculinity Theory; and (c) using McCormack's theory of gay discourse. The results show that athlete went through different phases. The acceptance process proved difficult, especially in the sporting context where he felt the weight of heteronormativity. Its entrance in the university allowed him to know other realities and to begin to leave the denominated homophobia (Anderson, 2002). The next step was to make known its orientation to its closest environment, in the so-called "glass closet". Finally, once he felt ready and consolidated his sports career, he decided to make homosexuality public. Our findings reveal that coming out was a more positive experience than the athlete had expected. He experienced inclusivity

from his teammates, trainers, managers and supporters. There was no physical aggression or verbal harassment. He did, however, frequently hear antigay language spoken, which he reported as not being homophobic.

Keywords: Coming out, Homophobia, Homosexuality, Homophobia

Session 30 – Sport and Social Theory

14:00 – 15:20

Theoretical framing and methodological implications for an impact evaluation plan of Switzerland's national sports promotion program “Youth+Sport”

Fabian Studer

Swiss Federal Institute of Sport Magglingen SFISM – Switzerland

Youth+Sport (Y+S) is the largest sports promotion program, run by the Swiss Federal Office of Sport. The program was launched in 1972 and has been continuously developed ever since. Y+S subsidizes sports clubs with more than 100 Million Swiss Francs every year. In addition to direct financial support for sports courses and camps, the program structure is based on two other pillars: training of sports coaches and provision of rental material for courses and camps.

Until now, there is no scientific evaluation looking for mechanisms of the program. Because the program management has set itself the goal of making more evidence-based decisions, an evaluation system is currently being set up with the main purpose of optimizing Y+S. The article discusses the Contribution Analysis – a hardly known method in sports science. In this theory-based approach, mechanisms for possible impacts of Y+S are postulated based on scientific theories. These mechanisms are checked for plausibility by means of research results, expert assessments and, if necessary, by own evaluation studies. In the best case, the plausible impact mechanisms show how sport affects the target groups and quantifies the contribution of Y+S. The focus of interest is on the program's contribution to lifelong sports activities, personality development and benefits for society as a whole, such as mass sports development and volunteering in sport.

Keywords: Theory based evaluation, Sport promotion programs, Impact of sport

Why do we move? An interview study of logics of practice in movement culture

Birgitte Westerskov Dalgas

University of Southern Denmark – Denmark

This paper outlines the findings of a qualitative study which aimed to validate and elaborate on Lars-Magnus Engström's conceptual framework: Logics of practice in movement culture. Engström developed his conceptual framework on the basis of Pierre Bourdieu's theory of logics of practice. This study draws on individual semi-structured interviews with twelve local government employees, who represented a wide range of men and women in terms of educational status. Kirsten Malterud's systematic text condensation inspired the analysis. The interviews indicated that Engström's concepts are applicable for identifying what kinds of logics of practice we find meaningful within the field of movement culture. The interviews also gave rise to an elaboration and expansion of Engström's conceptual framework. Including, the addition of a social dimension, and the elaboration of the complex relationship between the logics of practice in movement culture. The logics of practice, performing, improving, and experiencing, serves as opposites within the field of movement. Yet, they overlap since an activity can feature both one, two and all three logics. In movement culture, the social dimension is only meaningful in context with the logics of practice. The logics of practice are meaningful by themselves.

Keywords: Logics of practice, Engström, Participation patterns, Taste for movement

Missing theoretical perspective: The impact of critical life events and transitions on physical activity

Hannes Gropper, Jannika John, Ansgar Thiel

Eberhard Karls University Tübingen – Germany

Physical activity behavior is prone to fluctuation across the life course (Rauner et al., 2015). Research has shown that particularly critical life events and transitions may exert an impact on physical activity levels. Most of these studies are prospective longitudinal, employ a variety of tools to assess physical

activity, and often lack a theoretical framework. To understand how physical activity patterns develop in the aftermath of critical life events and transitions, a merely positivistic perspective might be too shortsighted as it mostly neglects subjective (re-)constructions of reality within the individual life world. We argue that retrospective, narrative approaches may be more beneficial, as behavior is always biographically determined.

In this talk, we would like to present a theoretical framework that explains the complex relationship between critical life events and transitions and changes in physical activity behavior across the life course. From a constructivist perspective, critical life events and transitions are not objective and isolated phenomena but subjective constructions, which become meaningful in the context of the individual biography (Filipp & Aymanns, 2010; Martin & Smyer, 1990). Biographies are considered as reconstructions of individual histories that bundle reflections about experiences within the individual life world in the form of a “reflexive self-consciousness” (Schimank, 1988). Critical life events and transitions may be biographically disruptive, demand a certain degree of (re-)adaption as new challenges arise, may lead to changes in the reflexive self-consciousness, and eventually trigger changes in behavioral patterns of physical activity.

Keywords: Critical life events, Transitions, Physical activity, Biographical research

Thursday, June 6, 2019

Session 31 – Special Session: EQUESTRIAN

10:30 – 12:30

Sustainability in equestrian events

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While there is considerable research on equestrian sports, there is virtually none on equestrian events. We explore the process of managing an equestrian event to show the larger theoretical implications of equestrian event management. Bringing together research from event management and human-animal studies as well as sports sociology, including both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis connects event management to larger themes in the social sciences. These include human-animal relations; events and nationalism; place branding through events; economic impacts of events; strategy making and development of events; the nature of equestrian sports event experiences; equestrian events and community building; inclusion and exclusion at equestrian events.

The session explores the marketing and celebration of horses through top-tier competition and human-horse relations in this context. The practical aspects of running a sustainable equestrian event on the quadruple bottom line, and as a contribution to sport sociology the presentation considers the role of the equestrian event in community building, as well as addressing issues that arise in multispecies event contexts.

Keywords: Event management, Equestrian sports, Human horse relations

Target groups and image making of a horse sport event

Ingibjörg Sigurdardóttir

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Despite a considerable extent and importance of horse sport events on a worldwide basis research on such events have been scarce. To create a sustainable event a number of factors have to be considered. Selection of target groups and development of an image are of importance in this context. This is the subject of this research which focuses on The National Championship of the Icelandic horse (Landsmót hestamanna) which is the most extensive event of the Icelandic horse and has been held biennially since 1950 in different places in Iceland. This presentation is based on surveys which were conducted both on-site during the event in 2016 and online following the event. Findings from this research indicated that two main target groups could be identified for this event. In one hand, domestic guests and on the other hand international visitors which are about one third of the total number of visitors. Most of the visitors had the image of the event that it brings together horses, people and nature. The research also indicated that domestic and international visitors had different needs e.g. regarding dissemination of information and languages used at the event. It is suggested that further analysis of the needs of different demographic groups (including age, gender and residence) are of importance for future development of the event.

Keywords: Sport event, Horse, Target group, Image

Volunteer Experiences – how and why are they created in Events?

Kari Jæger

The Arctic University of Norway – Norway

Volunteer Experiences – how and why are they created in Events?

Volunteers are for some events the main workforce. This work is voluntarily conducted, with gained experiences out of different motivations. For some volunteers the motivation is the recognition of the meaning and purpose of events provided (Clayton, 2016), for others it is to have fun, making new friends, acquiring new knowledge and helping others (Jæger and Mathisen, 2017).

This paper aim to identify; how and why volunteer experiences are created in events? Where the study is based on a fieldwork conducted on the horse event Landsmót at Iceland. Some of the volunteers working at Landsmót are tourists that use their holiday to work for-free. This kind of tourism is also increasingly characterized by relational spaces with for example new types of tourism, and new spaces where people can meet, as in events, or as in-between spaces because they are not purely tourism or local spaces (Richards, 2014). It is a form of tourism, where the tourists want to gain new experiences and knowledge, and to become temporary locals.

The values created in events are each individuals responsibility, but that value can be proposed. This means that the events by being aware of what values the volunteers cherish can facilitate for volunteers value creation (Zàtori, 2016). Especially because the volunteers solve the tasks together, which creates feelings of community (Jæger and Mathisen, 2017).

Keywords: Volunteering, Experiences, Knowledge, Locals

Multispecies encounters in sports events: Human-horse interactions at the Landsmót festival

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There is growing interest in trying to understand ‘experiences’ in sporting events, and to design and deliver ‘memorable experiences’ that will attract and delight participants and spectators. These experiences often do not only involve people, and can be about more than just human-human encounters. In this paper I draw on fieldwork conducted at the Landsmót, Iceland’s largest equestrian sporting event, to consider some of the implications of expanding notions of ‘experiences’ to include nonhuman participants as well, in this case horses and sometimes dogs. Equestrian sport is widely practiced globally, yet there has been limited research to date on the experiences of participants and spectators at these events. Based on observations, informal conversations and on-site interviews, I argue that multispecies sports events pose interesting logistical and managerial questions for event organisers, but also provide numerous opportunities for enhancing the quality of ‘experiences’ at these sporting events, for competitors and spectators. Encounters between people, between people and horses, between horses, and between people and dogs, constitute the richness of experiences at equestrian sport events and highlight the importance of embodied interactions, and broader social and cultural meanings, to understanding the complexities of experiences at sporting events.

Keywords: Equestrian, Events, Experiences, Multispecies

Session 32 – Sport and Sustainability

10:30 – 12:30

Homo consumens in the free air market: Friluftsliv (outdoor life), the culture of consumer-addiction and sources of transformation towards place-responsive sustainability in Norway

Per Ingvar Haukeland

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The climate (ecological) crisis has brought attention to what researchers in Norway have called the “sustainability paradox” in friluftsliv (outdoor life). The paradox is that friluftsliv, which most people consider to be nature-friendly, is a foe to the climate. The reason for this, according to these researchers, is the energy-intensive overconsumption of equipment and trips. This paper scrutinizes this sustainability paradox in light of the climate (eco) crisis from a critical eco-philosophical friluftsliv

position, including a social psychological and critical sociological perspective. The focus is on the rise of the friluftsliv consumer culture and homo consumens in the free air market in Norway. The problem is not consumption, per se, but the conspicuous unsustainable consumption perpetuated by a friluftsliv consumer culture driven by novophilia and narcissism of the consuming self. The paradox is enforced by the cognitive- and socio-cultural dissonance between attitudes and practices in friluftsliv. However, friluftsliv is not a homogeneous social and cultural phenomenon. There are many differences, some leave a smaller ecological footprint than others. The article probes into the meta-narratives that conditions the debate, such as “environmentalism”, “freedom”, “consumerism”, and relates the quest for freedom in friluftsliv with nature as a shopping mall in the experience economy and a catwalk of fashion. Three themes will be addressed: 1) the rise of homo consumens in the free air market, 2) the habitus of conspicuous consumption reproduced in a friluftsliv culture of consumer-addiction, 3) the sources of resistance and transformation within friluftsliv.

Keywords: Homo consumens, Friluftsliv culture of consumer-addiction, Sources of transformation, Friluftsliv in place-responsive sustainability

Cycling is sustainable - but do we care?

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Sport and sporting activities are normally not related to environmental issues as if sport is disconnected from the environment within which social activities and human behavior develop. But does environmental destruction only concern pollution, energy consumption and the biological life of the planet in general? Beck (2003; 2010) argues that, until now the discourse on climate politics is very expert- and elitist-orientated, and says that sociology in general forget to unfold concepts related to issues about climate and so forth. We will explore if and how sport can be a part of a solution for a sustainable environment?

This paper presents a theoretical debate about, and a document analysis of how sustainability and cycling connects. By doing a document analysis using texts from several political organizations and communal agencies and from the sports organizations in general (DIF; DGI) and NGO's (Cyklist Forbundet) we will make a critical theoretically based argument for looking further into the mobilization of the human body. We will introduce the thinking of 'reflexive modernity' of Ulrich Beck and argue for how to create a green modernity strategy solving both the inactivity problem and environmental issues. We will start with looking into the urban planning of the city of Copenhagen in an effort to highlight sustainability for human movement culture – in the long run. The paper discuss the following questions: how is movement culture, related to cycling, described in the texts chosen? Are physical activity and movement culture such as cycling related to environmental problems? Does sport policy on cycling reflect or relate to such issues as threatening of the environment?

Keywords: Cycling, Sustainability, Sociology of risk, Movement culture

Surf for development ? A study of a French NGO working towards social and environmental sustainability with disadvantaged youth

Florian Joly

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Numerous reports highlighted the social and environmental crisis over the last decades, but biodiversity loss, social inequality and economic instability have accelerated to a point where social and political integrity are threatened on a global basis (UNEP, 2016 ; IPCC, 2018). As a response, the number of individuals and organisations working towards sustainability increased. Indeed, as Rees (2010) noted, reaching sustainability will require unparalleled levels of international cooperation. But as of now, most of the actions are related to either the social or the environmental dimension of sustainability without connecting them. Or environmental sustainability won't be reached without social sustainability and a certain level of social cohesion (Washington, 2018). As the elemental contact is central to the experience of surfing (Ford & Brown, 2006), surfing has a critical relationship with sustainability (Borne & Ponting, 2017). NGOs using surf as a therapy (Thorpe, 2018) or as an environmental advocating tool (Simoncini, 2014) have been studied, but there is a lack of understanding on how surfing might help associate those two dimensions. Consequently, we looked for programs associating social and environmental ambitions. The study on which this presentation is based investigated how a surf-based sport for development organization tries to associate the social and environmental dimensions of sustainability. We collected data through ethnographical fieldwork

and semi-structured interviews with practitioners and participants of a French NGO called 'Surf Insertion'. This organization has been working over the last two decades to provide surf camps and environmental activities to disadvantaged youth.

Keywords: Surf, Sport for development, Sustainability

The trade-off between tourist expenditure and carbon emissions: Evidence from leisure trips in the natural environment

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Policy identifies the importance of engaging with the natural environment to improve the quality of life and also economic and personal development (HM Government, 2015). However, whilst such trips can contribute to the economic development of destinations, they also create environmental impacts because traveling causes carbon emissions (Andersson & Lundberg, 2013). The purpose of this study is to analyse this trade-off between economic and environmental impacts for different types of leisure trips.

Data from the 2012-13 to 2015-2016 waves of the Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment are used, a survey of the adult resident population in England (n=15,535). Respondents reported their travel and spending behavior for randomly selected leisure trips. Visitor expenditure and carbon footprint serve as dependent variables in a seemingly unrelated regression (SUR), while the different types of activities undertaken during the trip and respondents' socio-economic characteristics were entered as independent variables.

Results show that respondents are on average 44.6 years old and 47.3% are male. On average, they spent GBP 8.56 on the trip and caused a carbon footprint of 3.81 kg CO₂-e. The SUR results indicate that leisure trips including walking, land activities (cycling, running), and playing with children had a significantly lower carbon footprint, but also significantly lower expenditure. On the contrary, trips involving water or beach activities, eating, visiting attractions, appreciating the scenery, and off-road driving were associated with higher spending and a higher carbon footprint. The residuals are correlated, suggesting that economic impact occurs at the expense of the environment.

Keywords: Sustainability, Tourism, Spending, Carbon footprint

2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games: A Good Opportunity for Ecological Education in China

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The problem of ecological environment destruction and unsustainable development has been paid close attention today. The super scale of the Olympic Games not only brings the environmental burden to the host city, but also brings serious threat to the survival and development of the Olympic Movement itself. This paper analyzes and discusses the realistic demand, historical basis and value of the environmental education of the Winter Olympic Games in China through the methods of literature and interview. We present and discuss some critical problems: insufficient ecological environment knowledge of Winter Olympic Games among Chinese citizen; imbalance between demand and supply of winter sport-based social organizations in providing diversified range and content of environmental education; The results show that it is necessary to strengthen the Olympic environmental education for Chinese citizen; Environmental protection accords with the value orientation of Olympic movement, Olympic education also has unique advantages and experiences in solving environmental problems. The comprehensive implementation of environmental education in 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games is of great significance to the realization of the environmental objectives, to the promotion of the sustainable development of the Olympic movement itself as well as to the inheritance of the concept of harmonious development between human and nature.

Keywords: Ecological education, 2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games, Sustainable development

