



# Sport in the City – Mobility, Urbanity and Social Change

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13<sup>th</sup> European Association for Sociology of Sport Conference

## Book of Abstracts

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**eass**  
European Association for  
Sociology of Sport



UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN  
DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION,  
EXERCISE AND SPORTS

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**The 13<sup>th</sup> European Association for Sociology of Sport Conference, Denmark,  
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## Welcome from the organisers



On behalf of the local organizing committee, I am delighted to welcome you to Copenhagen for this, the 13<sup>th</sup> European Association for Sociology of Sport Conference. We selected the current theme of the conference, *Sport in the City: Urbanity, Mobility and Social Change*, due in part to the constantly-changing environment of Copenhagen's streets. Copenhagen is a city of ever-more fluid and culturally-vibrant urban lifestyles, where street café meets urban chic, and the alternative community of Christiania

rubs shoulders with upmarket and cosmopolitan boutiques, eateries and Bohemian squares. Indeed, the streets of the city themselves have changed over time, with one of the longest pedestrianised shopping streets in the World, Strøget, ubiquitous cycle lanes and green spaces, all interspersed with skate parks, green gyms, and all manner of 'active spaces.' The use of such spaces is contested, reinterpreted or reinvented by the people who inhabit them.

While the conference has this theme at its heart, we have received a considerable number and variety of submissions of work relating to diverse fields of study, ranging from disability to sport management. The level of work across Europe has never looked stronger, and we look forward to meeting you all and discussing your work at the conference.

Velkommen til København!

*The EASS 2016 Local Organizing Committee*

## Foreword by eass President

The *European Association for Sociology of Sport* was founded in 2001. Ever since eass has been the home base for many social scientists interested in the study of sport and physical activity. So far, twelve eass conferences have been organized in different countries all over Europe. In 2016 the city of Copenhagen will host the 13<sup>th</sup> edition of the eass conference. About 175 participants from around 30 European and non-European countries will attend the conference. They will have the opportunity to share new scientific insights, to participate in special and thematic sessions, and to attend the lectures of three outstanding key note speakers.

In order to have a compact and handy overview of the contributions of the different speakers you will find the authors' abstracts in this book. Both senior as well as junior researchers will present their work, indicating that eass continues to be a scientific forum open for everyone. Apart from promoting social research in sport and physical activity at the European level, the aim of eass is also to offer scientific and policy-related advice to European institutions such as the European Union and the Council of Europe. For this purpose, among others, two specific research networks have been launched within the framework of eass, namely the MEASURE and SORN groups. Representatives of these research groups will organize specific sessions during the conference in which they will explain about their ongoing activities.

Last but not least, I want to honestly thank the organizing committee of the Copenhagen eass conference for all the efforts they have made. During the previous months they have been working very hard in order to make the eass conference a success. I am sure that this will be the case and that all of us will attend an inspiring and fruitful conference. And, of course, I hope that you will have a nice stay in Copenhagen and will enjoy the social program as well.

Best regards,

*Prof. Jeroen Scheerder, eass President*



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## Sport in the City – Mobility, Urbanity and Social Change: Programme

**Venue: Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports and Biocenter, University of Copenhagen**

**Wednesday, 4 May**

13:30 – 15:30	<b>EASS Board meeting (Board members only) (Nørregade 10, 1165 Cph K)</b>
15:00 – 18:00	<b>Registration open (Copenhagen City Hall)</b>
16:00 – 17:00	<b>Opening Ceremony (Copenhagen City Hall) – hosted by the Municipality of Copenhagen</b>
17:00 – 17:40	<b>Keynote by Associate Professor and Architect René Kural (Copenhagen City Hall)</b>
17:40 – 19:30	<b>Welcome Reception (Copenhagen City Hall)</b>

## Thursday, 5 May

08:00 – 18:00	<b>Registration open during breaks (Biocenter)</b>					
08:00 – 09:00	<b>PhD-special:</b> Body language and movement communication – teambuilding and tips for scientific presentations (Helle Winther)			<b>Morning exercise (7:45-8:45)</b>		
09:00 – 10:00	<b>Keynote by Professor Nick Crossley (Lundbeck Auditorium)</b>					
10:00 – 10:20	<b>Coffee break (Cantine/Lobby)</b>					
<b>Room:</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
10:20 – 12:00	<b>Sport Policy and Governance I</b> Chair: Søren Bennike	<b>Sport and Health I</b> Chair: Nils Asle Bergsgard	<b>Sport in the Urban Environment I</b> Chair: Tommy Langseth	<b>Management and Organisation of Sport I</b> Chair: Enrico Michellini	<b>Social Capital I</b> Chair: Rasmus Storm	<b>SORN</b>
	Governing public health through voluntary sport organisations – bridging grassroots engagement and expert knowledge (Anna Aggestål)	Is Exercise Medicine? A critical sociological examination (Dominic Malcolm)	Voluntary sport clubs and the social policy agenda (Hans Slender)	Impact of mergers on the social unit of amateur football clubs (Cindy Adolph-Börs)	Sports and social disadvantage. Towards an inclusive sports policy (Hanne Vandermeerschen)	10.20-10.30: Welcome and information regarding SORN and the programme for the session. Prof. Siegfried Nagel, University of Bern and leader of SORN.
	A playground for children? Opportunities to improve the utilisation of sports facilities. (Aline van Bedaf)	Municipal sports infrastructure and health promotion: time to up the game! (Jeroen Meganck)	Urban, public fitness facilities – for all? (Maja Pilgaard)	Coach Ethical Leadership and Players' Commitment in Football Organizations: The Mediating Role of Ethical Climate (Bram Constandt)	Building a Supporters Culture and "Growing the Game": Cooperation between Soccer Supporters' Groups in North America. (Markus Gerke)	10.30-10.55 Social inclusion and volunteering in sports clubs in Europe – content and status of the EU supported research project. Kartsent Elmoose-Østerlund.
	Policy game: a local level intervention for fostering evidence informed physical activity policymaking (Petru Sandu)	The Investigation on the Sports Injuries of College Basketball Team in Taiwan (Ming-Hsien Wu)	Running With Neoliberalism: An Other Urban Corporeal Agenda (Bryan Clift)	Trail races in Catalonia. Design and validation of a management analysis questionnaire. (Joan Babí)		10.55-11.25 Sports club policies in Europe – The first analysis from the project. Bjarne Ibsen
		Lifestyle changes in practice: Obesity and community in a Danish folk high school (Louise Sylvest Vestergaard)	On Urban Crisis and a Culture of Exile: Youth, Football and the Politics of Masculine Patronage in Accra, Ghana (Darragh McGee)	Sport facility supply in Finland by ownership and construction year (Kirsi Vehkakoski)		11.25-12.00 Panel discussion regarding sports club policies in Europe. Prof. Siegfried Nagel Prof. Ørnulf Seippel Ass. Prof Szilvia Perenyi Prof. Jeroen Scheerder.
			Neoliberal Urbanization and the Real Cost of Stadiums (Tracy Supruniuk)	Involvement in sport light. A longitudinal mixed methods study on changing patterns of sports participation (Julie Borgers – <b>EASS YRA honourable mention</b> )		
12:00 - 13:00	<b>Lunch (Biocenter, cantine)</b>					



Room:	2	5	10	32	24
Thursday 5 May 13:00 – 14:20	<b>Sport and Gender I</b> Chair: Verena Lenneis	<b>Sport, Race and Ethnicity</b> Chair: Richard Elliott	<b>Sport, Modernity and Social Change</b> Chair: Glen Nielsen	<b>Social Capital II</b> Chair: Davide Sterchele	<b>Sport Policy and Governance II</b> Chair: Jeroen Scheerder
	Elite-level coaches views on coach-athlete intimate relationships (Kari Fasting)	Exploring young British South Asians experiences of sport and physical activity post-London 2012 (Alison Forbes)	Football Gatherings in Romania as Tool for Alternative Reality and Change (Peter Laszlo)	The effects of social difference on members' commitment to Dutch voluntary football clubs: a multilevel study. (Arend van Haften)	Do parties matter? Political cleavages and sports policy in the UK, Spain and Germany (Till Müller-Schoell)
	Different paths to an elite coaching role. (Mari Kirtin Sisjord)	Migration background as a specific resource in elite football (Klaus Seiberth)	Examining the new fan social movement to permit standing at football matches in England and Wales (Mark Turner)	Social benefits of local sport events: a multiple case study (Hans Slender)	City Sport Politics in an Age of Austerity: The Case of Thessaloniki, Greece (Nikos Lekakis)
	Women coaches in Spain: where are they? (Ingrid Hinojosa)	Empowerment for indigenous people through outdoor life at the Riddu festival (Bente Ovedie Skovgang)	A Typology of Football Fans in Germany (Martin Winands)	Mixed-sex in sport for development: a pragmatic and symbolic device (Davide Sterchele)	Description, accessibility and safety of sport infrastructures in central Italy: A pilot study (Lavinia Falese)
			Private Sport Sector in Europe – outlining private companies and other profit making sport organizations in different European countries (Hanna Vehmas/Antti Laine)	Social structures in martial arts organisations (Wojciech Cynarski)	
14:20-14:40	<b>Coffee break (Cantine/Lobby)</b>				
Room:	2	5	10	13	32
14:40 – 16:00	<b>Sport and Gender II</b> Chair: Stine Frydendal Nielsen	<b>Sport and Ageing</b> Chair: Christoffer Klenk	<b>Management and Organisation of Sport II</b> Chair: Siegfried Nagel	<b>Sport and Media I</b> Chair: Gertrud Pfister	<b>Designing a future for the sociology of sport</b> Chair: Jeroen Scheerder (EASS), Remco Hoekman (Measure) & Enrico Michellini (ESA RN28).
	Body, gender, and sexuality in recreational pole dancing (Andorra Lynn Jensen)	Images of ageing and their relevance to physical activities of elderly women and men (Ilse Hartmann-Tews)	Assessing a dual career program. A case study on the National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC) (Pau Mateu)	When “Superman” is not enough: Exposing Whiteness in media coverage of Cam Newton (Jodi Rightler-McDaniels)	Measure
	City weekend, shopping – and a run: Women-only races as the new housewives’ leave? (Karin S. Lindelöf)	“It made me feel young again”: Older adults’ perceptions of a physical activity intervention delivered at activity centres in Copenhagen. (Anne Nistrup)	Temporal, spatial and social patterns of self-organisation within street sport (Anne-Lene Sand)	Urban Motorsport and Environmental Sustainability: An Analysis of Live TV Coverage of Formula E and Formula One (Timothy Robeers)	Measure
	Problematic and non-performing girls: Discourses on gender, physical development, and performance during adolescence (Karin Grahn)		Finnish Social Scientists of Sport on the Employment Market – How MSSc Graduates from 2000–2014 Are Positioning Themselves in Working Life (Antti Laine)	Mega Sporting Events and Children Rights: The Variety of Media Coverage in 2014 in 22 countries (Till Müller-Schoell)	Measure
			Ethical considerations in researching sport and social entrepreneurship (Katarina Schenker)		Measure
16:00 – 16:20	<b>Break</b>				

<b>Room:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>
Thursday 5 May 16:20 – 17:40	<b>Sport and Gender III</b> Chair: Kari Fasting	<b>Sport Policy and Governance III</b> Chair: Ansgar Thiel	<b>Sport in the Urban Environment II</b> Chair: Inger Eliasson	<b>Sport, Lifestyle and Mobility I</b> Chair: Ulrik Wagner
	Gendered Career Choice Factors: the case of Physical Activity and Sport Science degree in Spain (Pedrona Serra)	Physical Activity of Adult Population in North Karelia - ten years' follow-up study (Hannu Itkonen)	Street workout: genesis, institutionalization and contesting discourses (Tamás Dóczy)	Linking urban greenspace for active travel: the potential relationship between green path and everyday walking (Mei-Lin Su)
	Women, Sport and Urban Public Space in Barcelona: Absences and protagonisms (Anna Vilanova Soler)	The effect of public investments in sport: providing for the rich or reducing the participation gap? (Remco Hoekman)	Neighbourhood sport facility for adults – Experiences from Finland (Anna-Katriina Salmikangas)	Activity/motivation after graduating as university student surf lifesaver: Focusing on membership registration in Japan Lifesaving Association (Takeshi Nakayama)
	Women of the wild west: skateboarding in sensorial cityscapes (Åsa Bäckström)	Declining sports participation? The problematics of measuring, definitions and satisfactory levels (Magnus Ferry)	Urban open spaces for physical activity and sport of teenage girls and boys. An interdisciplinary case study in Zwischenbruecken, Vienna (Irene Bittner)	ActivE Youth - active mobility of the adolescent in streets and open spaces in Vienna (Rosa Diketmueller)
	'It's the Last Bit of Respect to be called The Ladies': Experiences of women amateur golfers in an English club (Adam B. Evans)	The Medicalisation of Physical Activity (Enrico Michelini)		Placemaking as a Potential Approach to Stimulate Outdoor Exercises (Ziwen Sun)
17:40 – 18:40	<b>eass general Assembly (Lundbeck Auditorium)</b>			
	<b>Social activities – visit to Brewery for Young researchers</b>			
	<b>EjSS Board meeting (Board members only – note: 19:00-21:00) (AB-Building)</b>			

## Friday, 6 May

07:45 – 08:45	<b>Morning exercise</b>				
08:00 – 18:20	<b>Registration open during breaks (Biocenter)</b>				
09:00 – 10:00	<b>Keynote by Professor Joseph Maguire (Lundbeck Auditorium)</b>				
10:00 – 10:20	<b>Coffee break (Cantine/Lobby)</b>				
<b>Room:</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>
10:20 – 12:00	<b>Sport Policy and Governance IV</b> Chair: Ørnulf Seippel	<b>Sport and Health II</b> Chair: Dominic Malcolm	<b>Sport, Globalization and Migration</b> Chair: Sine Agergaard	<b>Management and Organisation of Sport III</b> Chair: Bente Ovedie Skovgang	<b>Mega – events: is there a social legacy?</b> Chair: Koen Breedveld and Bake Dijk
	Neighbourhood sport coaches: the achievements of a new sport professional in the Netherlands (Ine Pulles)	Towards a qualitative understanding of exercise referral: Perceptions and opinions of Exercise Referral (Hannah Henderson)	The Internationalization of U.S. College Soccer (Ryan Kirk)	Reflections on sports club development. Experiences from “the Danish Championship for Sports Club Development” (Karsten Elmoose-Østerlund)	Mega Events
	Principles and practices of good governance in grassroots sport (Simone Digennaro – <b>EASS YRA honourable mention</b> )	Health, the body and physical activity: attitudes and practices of migrant women. An inquiry into the lives of female cleaners in Denmark. (Verena Lenneis)	From heat to cold: Understanding migration processes of professional footballers from Africa to the Nordic countries (Arto Nevala)	From participation to consumption? Consumerism in voluntary sport clubs (Jan-Willem Van der Roest)	Mega Events
	Governing by numbers – the homogenization and standardization of sport club activities through policy implementation systems (Josef Fahlén)	Sickness presenteeism in adolescent elite sports: Which athlete groups are most willing to play hurt? (Jochen Mayer)	Social networks and migrant recruitment in professional football: An analysis of the Norwegian Tippeligaen. (Richard Elliott)	Social integration of immigrant adolescents and young adults in Swiss sports clubs (Jenny Adler Zwahlen)	Mega Events
	Football as a factor of European integration. Empirical findings from the FREE project surveys (Ramon Llopis-Goig)	The organisation of Team Sport on Prescription (Henriette Folkmann Hansen)		Shifting logics? Developments in visions and local collaboration of Dutch sport club (Harold van der Werff)	Mega Events
		Elite Athletes experiences with risks related to Cardiac Screening (Jonas Schmidt Christensen)		“To be more professional!” - Analyzing the professionalization process of Swiss Orienteering Federation (Christoffer Klenk)	Mega Events
12:00 – 13:00	<b>Lunch (Biocenter, Cantine)</b>				
<b>Room:</b>	<b>24</b>				
	<b>EASS – ESA-RN28 joint special session: Active Cities (12:40-14:20)</b> Chair: Antonio Borgogni		<b>Poster session (13:00-14:20)</b>		
	The role of the body in the city future: the active city perspective (Antonio Borgogni)				
	Cooperative planning to strengthen Active Cities in Finland (Kimmo Suomi)				
	Active Cities: From Strategy to Implementation (Susanna Kugelberg, WHO)				
	Active transportation success in Helsinki. A physical activity opportunity, but borne for other reasons (Karl Saidla)				
	Analysis of the physical activities in the regenerated Barcelona's waterfront (Sacra Morejon)				
14:20 – 14.40	<b>Coffee break (Cantine/lobby)</b>				

Room:	10	13	2	32	24
Friday 6 May 14:40 – 16:20	<b>Sport in the Urban Environment III</b> Chair: Maja Pilgaard	<b>Sport, Social Theory and the Body I</b> Chair: Jochen Mayer	<b>Sport Development &amp; Voluntarism I</b> Chair: Louise Sylvest Vestergaard	<b>Closed Book Workshop</b> Chair: Antti Laine & Hanna Vehmas	<b>Sport Policy and Governance V</b> Chair: Josef Fahlen
	Body and the City (Franz Bockrath)	Established and outsider relations among students involved in a health promotion intervention in a Danish high school. (Stine Frydendal Nielsen)	Educational impact of budo as a compulsory program in Japanese junior high school (Takahiro Kitamura)	Closed Book Workshop	Facilities for sports (Ørnulf Seippel)
	Modern sports architecture – new architectural trends (Anne Sofie Lund Tannebek)	'It has always been my dream': Elite athletes' experiences of the pre-competition phase (Astrid Schubring)	Organised sports activities for pre-schoolers in (sub)urban areas in the Netherlands: an exploratory study (Dirk Wouter Smits)	Closed Book Workshop	Investigating the future of sports participation in the Netherlands (Kirsten Visser)
	Risk Policies, Skateboarding and Identity (Tommy Langseth)	Ability to show shame can include children with autism and ADHD in physical education (PE) at primary school in Denmark (Anette Bentholm)	Sport participation in Spain and France. A comparative analysis based on the national surveys from 2010 (Ramon Llopis-Goig)	Closed Book Workshop	Qatar 2022: How a football-nation was designed (Charlotte Lysa)
			Personality development and skills acquisition in a voluntary social year: The particularities of sport as a learning environment (Michael Mutz)	Closed Book Workshop	
			An analysis of the dual roles of being a "parental-coach" and a "coach-child" in child and youth sport. (Inger Eliasson)	Closed Book Workshop	
16:20 – 16:40	<b>Break</b>				
Room:	2	13	32	10	24
16:40 – 17:40	<b>Sport and Gender IV</b> Chair: Mari Kristin Sisjord	<b>Sport and Media II</b> Chair: Ilse Hartmann-Tews	<b>Sport, Lifestyle and Mobility II</b> Chair: Bjarne Ibsen	<b>Closed ESA-RN28 business meeting</b>	<b>Sport Policy and Governance VI</b> Chair: Remco Hoekman
	Effects of family and friend on physical activity participation among male and female college students (Eng Hoe Wee)	Gender representation of athletes in Finnish and Swedish tabloids: A quantitative and qualitative content analysis of Athens 2004 and Turin 2006 Olympics coverage (Antti Laine)	Frisbeegolf – a growing trend in sport participation (Hanna Vehmas)	Closed ESA-RN28 business meeting	Good Governance, Innovation & Good Governance, Innovation & Service marketing in Sport Index (GGISS): a tool measuring how national sporting bodies function from a socio-political perspective (Jeroen Scheerder)
	Gender differences in sport event attendance in Europe: The impact of macro-level gender equality and (post-)modernization processes (Susan Lagaert)	Adolescents as mediatized couch potatoes? The influence of media orientated leisure activities on sports participation of girls and boys. (Birgit Braumüller)	Changes in the "local-visitor" mobility and its consequences seen from the field of popular sports. (Gaspar Maza-Gutiérrez)	Closed ESA-RN28 business meeting	The threat to equity and inclusion in physical education and school sport: Can an alternative approach be developed to challenge the dominant discourse of elitism and competition? (David Meir)
	Gender-based analysis of social positioning within the field of 'skateboarding' (Gabriele Sobiech)	Communication and sport: Values, interests and conflicts between elite athletes and employees of the media (Agnes Kovacs)	Differentiation of Highly Identified Football Fans in Germany. An Empirical Categorisation (Martin Winands)	Closed ESA-RN28 business meeting	The local translation of a top-down football-based initiative for health (Søren Bennike)
19:30 – 23:00	<b>Conference Gala Dinner (Langelinie Pavillon)</b>				

## Saturday, 7 May

07:45 – 08:45	<b>Morning exercise</b>				
09:00 – 12:40	<b>Registration open during breaks (Biocenter)</b>				
09:00 – 10:00	<b>Poster session</b>		<b>An on-site view of Copenhagen concrete activities</b>		
10:00 – 10:20	<b>Coffee break (Cantine/Lobby)</b>				
<b>Room:</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
10:20 – 11:40	<b>Management and Organisation of Sport IV</b> Chair: Karsten Elmoose-Østerlund	<b>Sport and Health III</b> Chair: Lone Friis Thing	<b>Sport Development &amp; Voluntarism II</b> Chair: Laila Ottesen	<b>Sport, Social Theory and the Body II</b> Chair: Adam Evans	<b>Sport in the Urban Environment IV</b> Chair: Henriette Folkmann Hansen
	Long term athlete development in Swedish floorball. Creating conditions for sport development for children and youth? (Tor Söderström)	Tackling the burden of poor mental health: the role of professional football clubs (Kathryn Curran)	Correspondence between higher education and employment situation in Sport management (Hanna Vehmas)	Understanding Variations in the Impact of Sport Scandals: A Vector Approach (Rasmus K. Storm)	The interplay between psychological and environmental factors in explaining sport participation (Ineke Deelen)
	Organizing physical activity for public health: The case of the voluntary sports movement in Sweden (Anna Aggestål)	Genes, social background and participation in organized sport as adolescent – determinants that can have an effect on the level of physical activity as adult (Nils Asle Bergsgard)	The current status and challenges to improve physical strength and athletic ability of children in snow cold region in Japan (Akari Yokoyama)	Are changes in sports participation underpinned by processes of institutional change? (Julie Borgers)	Urban green environments: what types and intensities of physical activity do they facilitate? (Marijke Jansen)
	'The Mayor must be pleased.' The relaunching of a stagnating Danish festival (Annette Michelsen la Cour)	Children's daily physical activity as product of the interplay between context and sociocultural background (Glen Nielsen)	Volunteering at multisports and future intentions for regular volunteering (Anna-Katriina Salmikangas)	The relevance of sport-related behaviour patterns in the family for the sport participation of youth in Switzerland (Christelle Hayoz)	The Township and the Turf: Football, Community and Identity in Soweto (Jo Grønlund)
		Self-care, physical activity and hearth failure Social implication of "family caregiving" (Loredana Tallarita)			Planning for sport – The perception and handling of sport in urban planning in Sweden (Karin Book)
11:40 – 12:30	<b>Lunch (Biocenter, Cantine)</b>				
12:30 – 13:20	<b>YRA ceremony (Lundbeck Auditorium)</b>				
13:20 – 14:20	<b>Keynote by Professor Emerita Gertrud Pfister (Lundbeck Auditorium)</b>				
14:20 – 14:30	<b>Presentation of next year's conference - Prague 2017</b>				
14:30 – 15:20	<b>Closing Ceremony (Lundbeck Auditorium)</b>				
17:00 – 19:00	<b>Possibility for social activities – Boat tour (17:00-19:00)</b>				

## Keynote Presentations

**Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> May 17.00-18.00**



**Associate Professor, Architect René Kural**

*The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation*

*'Females surf the City, Males conquer it'*

PhD René Kural will welcome you to Cyclehagen and discuss the special relationship the people of Copenhagen have to their bike in a hyperactive city. A brand new, but not yet realized city of movement is introduced called "A city of dreams". Finally René explains why "Women surf the city and men conquer it" through a major research project in the city's streets and green parks.

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**Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> May 9.00-10.00**



**Professor Nick Crossley**

*University of Manchester, United Kingdom*

This presentation will explore ideas relating to 'the lived body', 'habit' and 'technique' as discussed in the works of Maurice Merleau-Ponty, John Dewey and Marcel Mauss.

Challenging 'objectivist' views of the body and the dualistic thinking which associates human intelligence and meaning with an immaterial 'mind' distinct from the body, these writers reflect upon the intelligent and meaningful nature of embodied praxis and the bodily basis of human (social) agency.

Their work posits an integral relation between perception and activity, and (via habit) between past and present activities. It explores the ways in which 'bodies' are shaped by social life and social life by the body.

The presentation will extend the scope of these reflections to cover sport and both physical activity and bodily maintenance more generally. In addition, it will draw upon the author's two books on embodiment (The Social Body and Reflexive Embodiment in Contemporary Society) and also upon his ethnographic work on 'working out' in gyms.

## **Friday 6<sup>th</sup> May 9.00-10.00**



### **Professor Joseph Maguire**

*Loughborough University, United Kingdom*

For Georg Simmel and Norbert Elias, the circulation and exchange of goods, commodities, images and practices creates a need in metropolitan people to establish a distance between their inner selves and the kaleidoscope of impressions they are confronted with.

A desire for authenticity, belonging and sociation are part of people's lives, and this helps explain the growing centrality of those quests for exciting significance that are designed to escape the contradictions that lie within and between the division of labour, money economy, commodity exchange and intellectual / cultural circles that characterise city life.

The key to understanding modern sport and leisure then lies in the metropolis, and the problems engendered there by modernity, by a search for belonging that is contoured and shaped by consumption.

Attention here is paid to one such search that finds expression in the community experience and local mediation of the 2012 Olympic Flame Relay. Despite this broader quest for community, solidarity, and, exciting significance, the evidence suggests that such spectacles are a poor substitute for the 'real thing'.

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## **Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> May 13.00-14.00**



### **Professor Gertrud Pfister**

*University of Copenhagen, Denmark*

There is a considerably large number of studies on gender differences in the use of space, of space in everyday life and of sport spaces and facilities. Most of these studies explored traditional sports and facilities such as the gym hall or the football ground.

In this presentation I will focus on a new sport culture in Denmark and on the numerous "sport for all" opportunities offered by and in the city of Copenhagen. Small football grounds on the roofs of parking houses or boxing rings in parks, skate board arenas, fitness equipment and cages for ball games near traffic junctions are some of many examples.

Although there is nowhere a sign "boys only", observations reveal that these spaces are preliminary used by boys and young men. Drawing on gender theories and on concepts of the "appropriation of space", I will explore and discuss causes and consequences of the gendered use of sport spaces.

In addition, proposals for the "de-gendering" of sport opportunities will be brought up for a discussion.

## Young Researcher Award

### Winner

#### **Sport policy and evaluation strategies of representation, deliberation and reflexivity – ‘solutions’ to the ‘problem’ of sport (and) participation?**

Malin Österlind

*Department of Education, Umeå University, Sweden*

Sport and participation in sport has become an important welfare policy and is seen to contribute positively to society and the individual. Simultaneously there has also been an increased interest in turning sport and sport policy to a relevant object of study and evaluation. This study draws on the concept of governmentality to examine one such evaluative activity, the new Swedish sport policy evaluation system that emerged in 2010. The purpose is to elucidate the forms of knowledge and methods for generating knowledge about sport participation and the (non)sport participant. The analysis demonstrate three strategies of evaluation and governing; strategies of representation, deliberation and reflexivity. The argument being proposed in this article is that these three strategies draw on different yet overlapping forms of knowledge and methods of generating knowledge about sport participation and thereby also produce different (non)sport participant subject positions.

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### Honourable Mentions

#### **Involvement in sport light. A longitudinal mixed methods study on changing patterns of sports participation**

Julie Borgers<sup>1</sup>, Bart Vanreusel<sup>2</sup>, J Lefevre<sup>3</sup>, Jeroen Scheerder<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Kinesiology, Faculty of Kinesiology & Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Leuven, Belgium*

There is a need for significant investment in the management of mental ill health, including through engendering physical activity as part of a healthy lifestyle. Research which examines participants' subjective experiences of participation remains sparse, however. The present study conducted semi-structured interviews with 5 individuals, or 'clients' diagnosed with schizophrenia, along with two of their support workers. Participants' embodied experiences of recreational aquatic physical activity were investigated. A Foucauldian theoretical framework guided analysis. Two central themes emerged from the data relating to clients' perceived barriers to participation, and to the centrality of the body in clients' experiences. Clients were cognizant of their status as 'patients' within discourses of both mental and physical health, and felt reliant upon health professionals for treatment, support and guidance. This made interactions with others difficult. Whereas clients description of their body outside the pool were often related to medication, body weight or poor health, descriptions of embodied experiences whilst swimming instead focused upon positive emotions, such as relaxation, peacefulness and self-awareness. Clients also felt empowered to make their own decisions within the pool environment, which was considered beyond the medical gaze. The potential to engender similarly empowering experiences amongst other similar groups is considerable.

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#### **Principles and practices of good governance in grassroots sport**

Simone Digennaro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Dept. of Human Sciences, Society and Health*

This research on governance in grassroots sports organisation was based on an action research study funded by the European Commission. The study was initiated to better understand the dynamics of the grassroots sport landscape and establish a framework for effective governance practice in this important area of sport policy and management. Researchers had previously identified the value of exploring good governance specific



to the non-profit sector and in particular the unique features of informal sports organisations and small community clubs. The research methodology blended a meta-analysis of relevant literature to identify key principles followed by primary data collection to evaluate and validate the emerging framework. Primary data was collected from focus groups, questionnaires and action research case studies from representative European grassroots organisations. The study provided a typology of the sport governance landscape and clear evidence of the need to develop a framework for effective governance appropriate to the needs of grassroots sports organisations. The main outcome of the study was SATSport, a flexible and dynamic self-regulatory instrument that organisations might use for measuring and illustrating commitment to good governance. The practice of governing is influenced by the organisational context and is a dynamic process requiring a delicate balance between providing both direction and discipline and facilitating debate and adaptability. In addition the existing theoretical framework for governance might be expanded to include theories more representative of the complexity of the discipline and important for effective practice.

Key Words

Governance; Principles; Grassroots sport; SATSport;

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## Parallel Sessions: Oral presentations

### Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> May 8.00-9.00

#### **Body language and movement communication – Teambuilding and tips for the scientific presentation**

Helle Winther<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports, University of Copenhagen*

The EASS2016 PhD special will be organised as a workshop with a twofold focus. Firstly and most importantly it is an informal and fun opportunity to get to know fellow PhD students from around the World. Secondly it is a unique possibility to reflect and get practical tips for your forthcoming presentations in the world of academia, from short conference presentations to teachings and PhD defence. We ask; how is your body always present in your communication?

We will explore how motion and simple joyful elements from teambuilding, movement communication and embodied leadership training can intensify body awareness, presence, togetherness and the ability to “take a space”. The workshop will be held in an open atmosphere and everybody is welcome. We will meet at the registration desk at Biocenter (conference venue) 8 o'clock.

### Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> May 10.20-12.00

#### **Sport Policy and Governance I**

#### **Governing public health through voluntary sport organisations – bridging grassroots engagement and expert knowledge**

Anna Aggestål<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Umeå university, Department of education*

A growing trend in welfare economies is governments' use of voluntary organisations as tools to fulfil wider social goals (Peterson & Lupton, 2000). In Europe specifically, voluntary, non-profit and membership-based sport organisations are, as such, increasingly being used to attain health objectives (Österlind & Wright, 2012; Agergaard & Michelsen la Cour, 2012; Skille, 2008). In this development, policy processes for sport and health have become intertwined and have by that increasingly come to relate to the domain of public health (Stuij & Stokvis, 2014; Michelini, 2013; King, 2009; Coalter, 2013). In Sweden, the Swedish Sport Confederation (SSC) has been given (and taken on) increasing responsibility and has adapted the role of the premier public health promoter (Norberg, 2011; Bolling, 2005). But with this increased responsibility has followed a growing public debate about whether organised sport can deliver against public health objectives in practice. Some point to the deeply rooted tradition and logic of competition in sport as a constraint on the possibilities for sport organisations to implement health policies (Skille, 2011), while others argue that more thought should be given to what kinds of physical activities to encourage (Coalter, 2007; Murphy & Waddington, 1998), if the intention is to improve citizen's health. Against this backdrop, this study explores sport's significance and role in public health policy. Drawing on Norman Fairclough's (1992; 2003) concept of interdiscursivity, it examines how Swedish Government Official Reports on public health treat issues related to sport and how corresponding reports on sport articulate public health issues. The results show how discourses on physical activity and democracy legitimize and consolidate sport's role in public health, although they differ in their perspectives on health and people which allows for naturalized assumptions (about sport) to be maintained.

#### Key Words

interdiscursivity; critical discourse analysis; health; physical activity;

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## **A playground for children? Opportunities to improve the utilisation of sports facilities.**

Aline van Bedaf<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Danish Institute for Sports Studies*

A report from the Ministry of Culture (2014) showed that municipalities in Denmark spend about 90 percent (in 2012) of their total budget for sports on sports facilities. Denmark's sports policies prescribe municipalities to provide gratuitous sports facilities to local sports clubs, or in the absence of suitable facilities to grant subsidies. Therefore, the existence of sports facilities is to a large extent dependent on the municipalities' sports budget. Expectations for the nearby future include reducing the expenses of municipalities. Consequently, this raises the question whether and how sports halls can be utilised in a more efficient way. The Danish Institute of Sports Studies and the University of Southern Denmark collected data on the use of sports facilities from ten municipalities between 2014-2016. Data was collected by surveying adults, schoolchildren and organised users of sports facilities, and also by keeping record of activities in selected sports facilities. This presentation will present the opportunities municipalities have to improve the utilisation of sports halls, supported by the collected data. Analysis of activities shows that the utilisation of sports halls between 16-22 pm varies on average from 60 to 75 percent. Also, sports halls are primarily requested and used by sports clubs in most of the available hours in the afternoon/evening, which mainly provide activities for children. Concluding from the survey, the majority of adults use nature, roads and sidewalks as facilities for sports activities, but almost half of the responding adults indicate that they would like the opportunity to use public sports facilities, which more than 75 percent is willing to pay for. This could provide the Danish municipalities opportunities to enhance the utilisation of their sports facilities.

### Key Words

sports facilities; utilisation; municipalities;

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## **Policy game: a local level intervention for fostering evidence informed physical activity policymaking**

Petru Sandu<sup>1</sup>, Diana Rus<sup>1</sup>, Elena Maria Bozdog<sup>1</sup>, Catalin Baba<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Public Health, Babes-Bolyai University*

Introduction Sustainable improvements in physical activity at community level need structural changes in the social and physical environment and in the way we perceive our surroundings. Integrative, cross-sectoral, evidence-informed policies can foster the development of such urban mobility friendly environments. The aim of our study was to explore the impact of a locally adapted policy game on cross-sectoral collaboration and use of knowledge in health enhancing physical activity (HEPA) policy processes in three country cases. Methods A policy game involving local stakeholders was conducted at local level in three European countries, respectively, the Netherlands, Denmark and Romania, with 6 months interval between games. A mixed method was used for the evaluation of the interventions, respectively questionnaires administered before, 1-2 weeks and 6 months after each game, and observations made during the games. Results In all three country cases the policy game increased participants' insight into local HEPA policy processes in their community, including the role(s) of their organization and the role(s) of other organizations in the network. Participation in the game also resulted in a change in attitudes towards collaboration and use of knowledge related to HEPA policy process, a change in behavior related to collaboration, leadership aspects and use of knowledge. There were more changes in use of knowledge in Denmark, and in collaboration and leadership in Romania. Netherlands had the mildest changes, compared with the other two countries. Conclusion / Discussion Differences observed in magnitude of change can be a result of the diversity of systems and individuals participating in the games, as well as their initial knowledge and potential for change. Policy games can be used as an initiator for more communication, collaboration and use of knowledge between local level stakeholders involved in policy development.

Key Words

policy game; evidence informed policy making; health enhancing physical activity; cross-sectoral collaboration; local level

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## Sport & Health I

### Is Exercise Medicine? A critical sociological examination

Dominic Malcolm<sup>1</sup>, Kass Gibson<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Loughborough University, School of Sport Exercise and Health Sciences, <sup>2</sup>University of St Mark and St John, Faculty of Sport and health sciences

Exercise is Medicine (EiM) was launched in November 2007 as a collaborative initiative of the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) and the American Medical Association (AMA) (Sallis 2009a). Its introduction was justified alongside the citation of a range of 'costs' associated with physical inactivity (e.g. 3.3 million deaths per year globally, \$102bn direct cost to the US healthcare system), and a range of benefits (i.e. the lower incidence of conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, various cancers, arthritis and osteoporosis) that are believed to stem from 150 minutes per week of 'moderate intensity' physical activity which induces slight breathlessness. EiM belongs to the vast and seemingly ever growing number of physical activity health promotion (PAHP) policies. The paper seeks to provide a critical sociological examination of the specific claim that exercise is medicine, as well as the broader cultural phenomenon of PAHP. The rise of physical activity conceptualized primarily as a healthcare practice, and metaphorically as medicine, should be understood in relation to the shifting conceptualization of health which makes exercise a personal responsibility indicative of an individuals' corporeal mastery. These trends resonate firmly locates PAHP as indicative of Elias' sociological investigations of the human body. The paper concludes that rather than being unequivocally celebrated as some kind of 'miracle cure' (AMRC 2015) the repositioning of exercise as a form of medicine represents a fundamental social change, has major and potentially negative implications for the citizens of contemporary societies, and presents ethical issues for the medical profession.

Key Words

health; medicine; physical activity;

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### Municipal sports infrastructure and health promotion: time to up the game!

Jeroen Meganck<sup>1</sup>, Jan Seghers<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Scheerder<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>KU Leuven - Department of Kinesiology

There has been an increasing academic and policy interest in sports clubs as a setting for health promotion, with a focus on the attitudes and actions by the clubs' boards (e.g. Kokko et al, 2009, Meganck et al, 2015). While this opens up promising avenues for future health promotion activities, the sports infrastructures may also have an important role to play (e.g. Drygas et al, 2011). The aim of this study is to explore the attitudes and actions regarding health promotion in municipal sports infrastructures. Of the 308 municipalities in Flanders, Belgium, 85 (RR: 28%) completed an online questionnaire, providing data for 56 sports halls, 11 swimming pools and 24 multifunctional sports accommodations (N=91). Even though the attitudes towards health promotion are positive, the representatives in general also feel this subject is not a priority, perhaps due to a perceived lack of interest among facility users. Overall, these attitudes are even more positive in sports infrastructures that have a health promotion policy (20%). Even though for almost all of the sports infrastructures some health promotion activity is reported, this is largely limited to rather passive strategies (such as putting up posters to make visitors aware of a specific health topic). Furthermore, the number of sports infrastructures that takes health promoting action strongly depends on the health topic with, for example, less than one tenth working on the risks of playing sports while ill versus two thirds promoting fair play. While there is openness in sports infrastructures to include health promotion, it is clear that many opportunities remain to improve health promoting activities. Establishing a health promotion policy would

seem to be an important first step towards actualizing the health promotion potential of sports infrastructures.

Key Words

sports infrastructure; policy; health promotion;

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## **The Investigation on the Sports Injuries of College Basketball Team in Taiwan**

Ming-Hsien Wu<sup>1</sup>, Guo-Hong Gu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Sports and Recreation. Meiho University, Taiwan*

The main purpose of this study investigating the common basketball injury types and causes of sports injuries. The results could provide reference to future coaches and players during training. The subjects were 48 college basketball team players, issued a total of 48 questionnaires, the effective recovery of 48, the effective rate of 100%. Research tools used the Chang-Jung Christian University sports injury survey, Excel statistical software and descriptive statistics. The SPSS version 17.0 was used in statistic, and the Excel 2007 was used in drawing graph. The results were showed as below injury situation: The players had received to a highest risk of injuries in ankle, accounting for 38%, and second by the wrist. The most common injury type is sprain, accounting for 51%. The most risk skill was lay up; accounting for 50%, and second by the rebound, accounting for 24%. The same position whether to repeat the previous wounded was in a higher proportion 54%. Coaches and staff should be based on individual player positions to strengthen their core-muscle parts of training. In addition, strengthening the players' 「precautionary measures」 to avoid injuries, such as ankle taping. If players could reduce the chances of injury, thereby reducing the loss of contest ability on the team, the final results of the team.

Key Words

basketball; sports injuries; ankle sprain;

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## **Lifestyle changes in practice: Obesity and community in a Danish folk high**

Louise Sylvest Vestergaard<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Copenhagen, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sport*

This study is an ethnographic study of lifestyle changes and social motivation as a cultural phenomenon; with a special focus on why and how middle-aged women engage themselves in health promoting activities like a folk high school course. Life style changes involve learning, and at the folk high school a room for social and tactile learning in a community of practice is created. One assumption in this study is that the obesity and life style change agenda is embedded in an overarching health and well-being aspiration, why the interaction between developments in society, community and the individual's self-care, self-understanding and sensitivity is examined. The still ongoing study is based on ethnographic fieldwork (Sanjek, 1990; Spradley 1979, 1980), i.e. participant observations at the folk high school on-off during one year, and semi-structured interviews with some of the participating women (n=12) in the end of their stay, as well as three months and one year later. In the paper the theoretical frame of the project is addressed. It draws primarily on the foucauldian concept of governmentality (Foucault, M. and techniques of the self (Gordon, 1991), and the built-in dialectics with the more individualistic paradigm of health lifestyle.

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## **Sport in the Urban Environment I**

### **Voluntary sport clubs and the social policy agenda**

Magda Boven<sup>1</sup>, Hans Slender<sup>1</sup>, Peter Wiggers<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Hanze University of Applied Sciences Groningen*

Local governments, traditionally an important partner of voluntary sport clubs in the Netherlands, are increasingly influencing clubs into involvement in social projects and activities. Although it is not clear what

contribution sports clubs can play in this social policy agenda, or whether this agenda carries dangers of undermining the nature and strengths of these clubs (Coalter, 2007), more and more clubs in the Netherlands try to adapt to these demands. Sport clubs are no simple implementers of local social policy, they need autonomy to translate social activities to the local context and specific characteristics of the club to be successful (Skille, 2008). The aim of this study is to gain insight in the opinions of sport club members towards this upcoming social responsibility. For this study information on the vitality of the sport clubs and their openness to the social policy agenda was compared with the opinions of the members of the same clubs. Data was collected with questionnaires from the board members of 332 randomly selected voluntary sport clubs in the northern part of the Netherlands over a period of three years. Characteristics of the sport clubs were examined (members, type of sports, accommodation, region), as well as information on policies, (long-term) vision and social responsibility of the club. Members of the same clubs were surveyed through an online questionnaire (n=16.493). Questions about their satisfaction on the quality offered and the social policy of the club. Descriptive statistics were used to understand correlations between various types of sport clubs and their openness to social activities. The members do encourage clubs to take more social responsibility, especially in social activities close to their core business, for example in projects on sport participation, fair play and respect. Most members do not feel that clubs should participate in health, integration, educational or energy projects. Implications of these findings are discussed in the presentation.

#### Key Words

sport clubs; social responsibility; social policy; sport organization

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### **Urban, public fitness facilities – for all?**

Maja Pilgaard<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*The Danish Institute for Sport Studies*

There is a thorough interest in the field of sports participation sociology to study the roles of facilities for sport and recreational movement (I.e. Bale, 1993; Rafoss & Troelsen, 2010, Tangen, 2004). A common focus lies on investigating if, and how, certain facilities or urban spaces can contribute to increasing peoples' participation in sport and physical activity. Further, does the distribution and use of facilities reflect equal supply for all? This study investigates the outcomes of establishing public spaces for fitness-like activities in an urban park (Søndermarken in Copenhagen). Methods are based on observation, on-site interviews (8) and a small-scale questionnaire to users of the park (n=79). The facility is built with 'multi-functionality' as a main purpose. The intention has been to create both a playground for children and an attractive fitness facility for adults. The design leaves opportunities for an individual interpretation of how to use the facility. But which kinds of movements take place? What dynamics occur among different types of users? Does the facility apply to a broad range of people as intended? The study shows both intended and unintended outcomes. A wide range of people started using the facility for different types of activities. The facility also seems to motivate some people to move in different ways than they did before. However, many different movement patterns can lead to conflicts, or annoyance, among different types of users. Some types of users also seem to develop a strong image of the facility's purpose. Through their visual appearance, they tend to develop 'silent expectations' (Tangen, 2004) as to what movements are supposed to happen in the facility. In some cases it makes other user types feel uncomfortable or not 'appropriate' for using the facility which creates a paradoxical dynamic of exclusivity at a facility that was built with democratic intentions of being 'for all'.

#### Key Words

urban environment; fitness facilities; sport for all

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## **Running With Neoliberalism: An Other Urban Corporeal Agenda**

Bryan Clift<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Bath*

The recreation of city spaces in North America has left little room for those experiencing homelessness. Illustratively, the city of Baltimore, MD, USA represents the built testament to the refashioning and repurposing of the urban environment within the United States, from one primarily focused on managing the welfare of a citizenry to becoming preoccupied with the entrepreneurial restructuring of the city as a motor of private capital accumulation (Harvey, 2001; Silk & Andrews, 2006). The effects of the market-oriented dictates of neoliberal policy regimes (deregulation, privatization, liberalization, fiscal austerity, symbolically oriented tourist economies) have resulted in the reduction or elimination of many public services and agencies and increased responsabilization of individuals and communities for social welfare. Simultaneously, urban environments have witnessed significant rises in the numbers of people experiencing homelessness whilst attempts to marginalize homeless populations from city centers have taken formative shape through politically and legally backed “annihilation by space” (Mitchell, 1997). Philanthropic and voluntarist contributions of private citizens and organizations have come to address some, though certainly not all, of the shortfall in social welfare provision: This has been but one response to the palpable crises resultant of the continual shift to urban neoliberalism. One such voluntarist organization is Back on My Feet, a non-profit organization that “promotes the self-sufficiency of homeless population by engaging them in running as a means to build confidence, strength and self-esteem” (2010). This empirically anchored paper examines the cultural politics at work in the “corporeal disappearance” (Casper & Moore, 2009, p. 10) of homelessness via contextualization within neoliberal urban Baltimore. An ethnographically anchored analysis follows, which explores the increased visibility or re-appearance of homeless bodies and explicates an emerging homeless subject based on the practices, experiences, and self-narrativizations of those in processes of recovery and participating with Back on My Feet.

### Key Words

neoliberal urbanism; homelessness; body politics; subjectivity;

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## **On Urban Crisis and a Culture of Exile: Youth, Football and the Politics of Masculine Patronage in Accra, Ghana**

Darragh McGee<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Bath, Department for Health*

Departing from scholarly assertions of a ‘crisis’ of male personhood across urban West Africa, this paper explores the contemporary meaning and import of football vis-à-vis the volatile political and economic transformation of neoliberal Ghana, and the marginal predicament of a male youth citizenry deprived of viable modes of sustainable urban livelihood. I ask of how the game of football is implicated in the virile forging of personal biography amidst this unfolding postcolonial history, and in a moment when expectations of future are shadowed by soaring rates of unemployment, ever-receding labor opportunities, and a radical decline in the institution of marriage. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork within a makeshift training camp on the impoverished peripheries of Accra, I examine how male youth construct and re-imagine their future in and through the ‘global game’, offering a nuanced angle of vision onto how they have appropriated the game of football in their attempts to live productively through the fractured, crisis-ridden conditions of the African postcolony – in propagating novel forms masculine sociality and, ultimately, in striving to enact alternative modes of becoming mobile amid the marginal cityscapes of West Africa today. My theoretical reflections are particularly concerned with how proliferating forms of social dependency and patronage have not only re-emerged as vital sources of urban masculine sociality, but which also increasingly contour – and even govern – the migratory journeys and trajectories of male youth footballers out of West Africa towards Europe.

### Key Words

urban crisis; youth poverty; football; mobility; West Africa

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## Neoliberal Urbanization and the Real Cost of Stadiums

Tracy Supruniuk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*York University*

David Harvey argues that characteristic of neoliberal urbanization is the absorption of surplus capital. This a process that significantly shapes daily life for people in these cities. In Canada and the US, the building of stadiums and arenas has been a central feature of urban redevelopment. For owners of Canadian and American professional sports teams, taxpayer subsidized stadiums have long been an additional source of revenue. This paper explores the ways in which team owners in the National Football League (NFL) have been able to secure billions of public funds in order to build opulent stadiums at the expense of much needed social programs. As a case study I examine the recent decision to relocate the NFL's St. Louis Rams' football team to the city of Los Angeles. Part of the plan includes the building of a new stadium complex estimated to cost between 1.86 and 3 billion. While the Rams' move has been celebrated for not using public funds, St. Louis and Missouri taxpayers still owe more than 100 million in debt for the Rams' former stadium. Absent from discussions of the Rams' relocation is the possibility of cities taking over ownership of professional sports teams, a process sometimes referred to as municipalization. I consider municipalization in light of the role that stadium building plays in contemporary urbanization. I situate the problem of team relocation and stadium building within an approach to understanding neoliberal urbanization as a process of dispossession, what Harvey calls 'accumulation by dispossession.' In particular, I analyze the ways in which new stadiums shape cities according to the desires of corporate and elite interests.

### Key Words

urbanization; stadiums; neoliberalism;

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## Management and Organisation of Sport I

### Impact of mergers on the social unit of amateur football clubs

Cindy Adolph-Börs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University Paderborn, Department Sport and Health, Sport sociology*

Mergers in sports evoke usually strong emotions. Whereas club managers are keen on pooling resources due to personal, performance and/or financial problems and hope to gain synergy effects (e.g. growth, sporting success or professionalism), members and club supporters (fans) often reject proposed mergers because of identity and tradition issues. But even if managers persuade the majority (two third are needed) of the necessity of a merger the decision process doesn't stop immediately. After merging the organization structures to a formal unit the former rivals have to learn to trust each other, build friendships, establish a group identity and acting as a team on the pitch. In other words: They have to become a social unit. Given the lack of scientific studies on mergers of sport clubs in Germany the lecture undertakes a sociology analysis of three football mergers with the aim to verify their impact on the social unit. As theoretical framework serve Luhmann's (2000) system-theoretical approach and group sociological considerations of i.a. Neidhardt (1979), Tyrell (1999) and Fuhse (2001). The analysis is part of my dissertation focusing on the merger process and its barriers and conditions of success and is based on interviews with club managers and member surveys. The results of the case study show that there is comradeship and no aversion to the others, but not all members trust each other and found new friends, some of them rather stay amongst themselves. The results also indicate that a thinking in terms of "we" and "the others" partially exist even after years of merging. In one case statements reveal to segregation within the club which leads to dysfunctions, e. g. bad club environment, less participation and sporting failure, and is therefore seen as a risk of club mergers.

### Key Words

mergers in sport; sport clubs; social unit;

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## **Coach Ethical Leadership and Players' Commitment in Football Organizations: The Mediating Role of Ethical Climate**

Bram Constandt<sup>1</sup>, Els De Waegeneer<sup>1</sup>, Annick Willem<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Ghent University, Department of Movement and Sport Sciences*

Recent scandals emphasize the need for ethical leadership in football organizations. However, this topic remains largely unexplored in sport management research (Welty Peachey et al., 2015). Therefore, our study intends to partly fill this research gap, by specifically analyzing the ethical leadership of coaches and its impact on the ethical character of their football organization and the commitment of their players. Previous research in general business settings has shown that several positive outcomes can be allocated to ethical leadership (Bedi et al., 2015). It has been demonstrated that leaders are crucial regarding the realization of the ethical climate of an organization, i.e. the shared perceptions of how ethical issues should be handled (Dickson et al., 2001; Mayer et al., 2010). Furthermore, De Waegeneer (2015) suggests an important role for the coach in sports organizations to achieve a positive ethical climate, which has also been exposed as a mediating factor between ethical leadership and positive followers' behavior (Lu and Lin, 2014; Mayer et al., 2010; Neubert et al., 2009). Affective organizational commitment is an ascribed outcome that is most interesting to test in a sports context, as it is able to strengthen sports organizations' working (Park and Kim, 2000). Therefore, we examine whether coaches are able to influence the engagement of football players by acting ethically or not, while considering the potential mediating function of the ethical climate. With the help of the Football Federation Flanders, data collection takes place during January and February 2016. Standardized questionnaires are completed by adult members of a random sample of associated clubs. The first results of this study and implications for research and practice will be ready for presentation at EASS 2016. By studying football organizations using general business ethics concepts, we hope to further elaborate the sport management research body.

### Key Words

ethical leadership; ethical climate; affective organizational commitment; football organizations;

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## **Trail races in Catalonia. Design and validation of a management analysis questionnaire.**

Joan Babi<sup>1</sup>, Eduard Inglés<sup>1</sup>, Susanna Soler<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*INEFC (National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia) – Center of Barcelona GISEAFE (Grup d'Investigació Social i Educativa en l'Activitat Física i l'Esport)*

In recent years, there has been a global increase in the practice of running in Spain (Llopis & Vilanova, 2015). This increase has been even more exponential in trail races, demonstrated by the fact that more than 600 races are organised annually in Catalonia (Ropits Social Running, 2016). This growth can have important effects on the environment and, consequently, a better knowledge of the characteristics of these races is needed, in order to regulate and improve their management. In lights of this, this research deals with the following question: which are the management forms and organization characteristics of trail races in Catalonia? To develop this study we use the dimensions of analysis of a planned event identified by Getz (2012): Design; Leadership; Organizational and inter-organizational behaviour; Operations and logistics; Marketing and communications; Resources and financial management; Risk, health and safety; Research, evaluation and information systems. Considering this 8 areas, in this communication we describe the design and validation process of a questionnaire focused on trail races events. It contains 53 questions. Open and closed questions are combined with uncoded and coded responses. In the pre-test phase, the questionnaire was administered to 10 trail races managers. In practical terms, this tool will allow us to analyse the management of the population of catalan trail races, and thus, to categorize catalan trail races by clusters. References Getz, D. (2012). *Event Studies: theory, research and policy for planned events* (2nd ed.). Abingdon: Routledge Ltd. Llopis, R., & Vilanova, A. (2015). A Sociological Analysis of the Evolution and Characteristics of Running. In J. Scheerder & K. Breedveld (Eds.), *Running Across Europe: The Rise and Size of One of the Largest Sport Markets*

(pp. 220–240). Palgrave Macmillan. Ropits Social Running. (2016). Runedia. Retrieved May 15, 2015, from <http://www.runedia.com/>

#### Key Words

trail races; event management; questionnaire validation;

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### **Sport facility supply in Finland by ownership and construction year**

Kirsi Vehkakoski<sup>1</sup>, Kimmo Suomi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences*

Aim of this study was to investigate Finland's sport facility supply by ownership, year of construction and sport facility type. The data used was Finland's national sport facility register LIPAS (25.1.2016, [www.liikuntapaikat.fi](http://www.liikuntapaikat.fi)). LIPAS is an open GIS-database administrated by the University of Jyväskylä's Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences and updated by municipal sport sector officers. Sport facility type and ownership information is collected together with key figures and exact locations of the sport facilities, outdoor routes and nature services. The most common sport facility types in Finland are outdoor ball fields (N=4865:14% of facilities) gymnastics halls (N=3257:9%) ice-skating fields (N=2118:6.1%) and unsupervised beaches (N=2113:6.1%). 69.5% of all the facilities are owned by municipalities, 7 % by private companies, 6.6 % by registered associations and 17 % by others. The average year of construction of the sport facilities in Finland is 1982. Owner type of the facility is associated with construction year (Kruskal-Wallis p=0.000), sport facility type (p=0.000) and with the municipality in which the facility is located (p=0.000). The facilities owned by private companies are on average newer than the municipality owned facilities. The difference between means of construction years varies from the private company owned facilities 1993 to municipality owned facilities 1981. 82.9 % of ball fields are owned by municipalities with average construction year 1977.8. 82.7 % of gymnastics halls are owned by municipalities with average construction year 1973.1. 89 % of riding manages are privately owned (N=393: average construction year 1998.6) and 87% of the fitness centers (N=187:1999.0). Registered associations own 78.7 % of shooting ranges (N=479:1976.2). The results show that municipalities own main part of the Finland's sport facilities and the facilities are older than privately owned facilities. The private sector ownership is growing slowly. Nowadays also different partnerships in ownership are more common, like public-private-civic-partnerships.

#### Key Words

supply of sport facilities; ownership; construction year; LIPAS; sport facility type

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### **YOUNG RESEARCHER AWARD, HONORABLE MENTION:**

#### **Involvement in sport light. A longitudinal mixed methods study on changing patterns of sports participation**

Julie Borgers<sup>1</sup>, B Vanreusel<sup>1</sup>, J Lefevre<sup>1</sup>, J Scheerder<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Kinesiology, Faculty of Kinesiology & Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Leuven, Belgium*

See page 16 above for abstract

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### **Sport and Social Capital I**

#### **Sports and social disadvantage. Towards an inclusive sports policy**

Hanne Vandermeersch<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Scheerder<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Leuven, Policy in Sports & Physical Activity Research Group*

Despite several decades of Sport for All policies, social inequality in sports persists. Research indicates that, while horizontal stratification (f.i. age, sex) in sports participation appears to lose importance, this does not hold for vertical stratification (f.i. education). As Coalter (2013), amongst others, has shown, there are limits to

what sports policy can achieve, as sports participation is strongly influenced by broader societal factors, more particularly the social, cultural, political, economic and ideological context. Nevertheless, despite the many limitations, sports policy can still play a role in terms of social inclusion, in and through sports. The aim of this paper is to understand some of the current pitfalls in social sports policy and to identify strategies for a more inclusive sports policy. Based on in-depth theoretical and empirical research on the sports participation and sports opportunities of people in poverty, we scrutinize underlying assumptions and goals of sports policy. Having interviewed both people in poverty ('demand-side') as well as local sports managers ('supply-side', the managers are both sports providers as well as coordinators of local sports policy), our study indicates that sports policies tend to address only part of the problem, which diminishes the chances of success of policies. In addition to showing empirical results from Flanders (Belgium), we offer some critical reflections on Sport for All in current 'superdiverse' societies (see Vertovec, 2007), where social and cultural heterogeneity have become standard. This reality needs to be recognised. But what does this imply for sports policy and how can this social diversity be adequately dealt with? While we certainly do not pretend to offer miracle solutions on how to eradicate the social gradient in sports participation, we aim to contribute to the debate by offering some new lines of thought.

Key Words

sports policy, poverty, social inequality, social inclusion, sports participation;

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**Building a Supporters Culture and “Growing the Game”: Cooperation between Soccer Supporters’ Groups in North America.**

Markus Gerke<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Sport Science, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen*

This talk explores cooperation between organized supporters’ groups in North American soccer and its roots in the specific history of the sport in the US. Based on ethnographic research, interviews and analysis of online media, I argue that cooperation between rival supporters’ groups tends to be the rule rather than the exception, resulting from the specific history, geography, economy and politics of professional soccer in the US. Cooperation between fans of different teams dates back to the beginnings of Major League Soccer (MLS) 20 years ago, and is exhibited in different forms. For instance, the trophy for the MLS regular season champion (as opposed to the official league champion, who is determined via a playoff format) was originally created, funded and donated by fans. And it is not unusual for supporters’ groups to host away fans at their pre-game bars. These cooperative relationships between fans of rival teams are the result of the specific place of soccer in the US. Because soccer is not one of the established major spectator sports in the US and because the community of soccer fans is relatively small, many fans understand themselves as supporters of the sport first, and fans of a specific team second. Especially in light of previous professional leagues folding, for these fans, the idea of “growing the game” takes precedence over allegiance to any specific team. As such, fans understand themselves to be involved in a project that transcends their own club; namely that of helping the game flourish as well as establishing a supporters’ culture in the first place.

Key Words

fans; organized fandom; soccer; cooperation; subculture

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## SORN Session

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- 10.20-10.30: Welcome and information regarding SORN and the programme for the session. Prof. Siegfried Nagel, University of Bern and leader of SORN.
- 10.30-10.55: Social inclusion and volunteering in sports clubs in Europe – content and status of the EU supported research project. Karsten Elmosø-Østerlund.
- 10.55-11.25: Sports club policies in Europe – The first analysis from the project. Bjarne Ibsen
- 11.25-12.00: Panel discussion regarding sports club policies in Europe.  
Prof. Siegfried Nagel  
Prof. Ørnulf Seippel  
Ass. Prof. Szilvia Perenyi  
Prof. Jeroen Scheerder.

**Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> May, 13:00-14:20**

## **Sport & Gender I**

### **Elite-level coaches views on coach-athlete intimate relationships**

Kari Fasting<sup>1</sup>, Mari-Kristin Sisjord<sup>1</sup>, Trond Svella Sand<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Norwegian School of Sport Sciences*

The International Council for Coaching Excellence (ICCE) states in their Code of Conduct that: "Coaches do not start sexual relationships with their athletes and also discourage attempts from the athletes to initiate sexual relationships with them." In spite of this, we can read in the international press about famous coaches who have been sentenced to prison for sexually abusing their athletes, and about athletes and coaches who fall in love with each other and get married. Though the literature on the coach-athlete relationships has been growing rapidly, there seem to be very few studies that have asked the coaches themselves about their views on intimate relationships between a coach and his or her athletes. In this presentation, we will present and discuss Norwegian elite-level male and female coaches' opinions about such relationships, and how they think it should be handled if it happens and evolves. The results 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 results show that in general the male coaches thought that such a relationship is not acceptable and would destroy the team-relationships. The female coaches also thought it should not happen, but were more nuanced in their comments, and a couple of them had been in such a relationship. They also looked upon it as a complicated challenge, but as one of them stated "you cannot always control whom you fall in love with." Both male and female coaches stress the importance of being open about it, and the solution often seems to be that either the coach or the athlete should leave the team. The results will be discussed in relation to the professionalization of the coaching role.

#### Key Words

gender; ethics; power; coaching; professional

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### **Different paths to an elite coaching role.**

Mari Kristin Sisjord<sup>1</sup>, Kari Fasting<sup>1</sup>, Trond Svella Sand<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Norwegian School of Sport Studies*

In general, coaching has been and still is a male domain, and on the elite level female coaches comprise a minority. A Norwegian study from 2008 reported that only 8 % of elite level coaches were women. In order to investigate reasons for the current situation, a study entitled "The elite-level coaching role and gender" was conducted in 2013, from which we present some results concerning the process of socialization and development into the coaching role. The study was based on qualitative interviews with 24 female and 12 male elite level coaches. The results reveal a variety of paths to the elite coaching, however there are some major similarities. The coaches may be divided into two categories according to their own athletic careers: one group of retired elite athletes, the other group consists of coaches who did not progress into the elite sport level and then went into coaching. The latter group started coaching in a sport club. Among the retired elite athletes, some went directly into coaching on the national team in their sport, commonly as an assistant coach, while others progressed from club coaching to the national team. In terms of education, some interviewees had sport studies on a university level, some were certified through the education system in the sport federation, while others had no formal education in sport. The majority had been invited to the job, without any announcement of the position. In terms of gender, the results revealed both similarities and differences, which will be discussed in the presentation. For example, some of the women got into the role more or less by chance, they had not thought of becoming a coach, or did not see themselves as qualified. Some also indicated that they wanted to "pay something back to the club."

#### Key Words

coaching role; gender; socialization; education;

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## **Women coaches in Spain: where are they?**

Ingrid Hinojosa<sup>1</sup>, Susanna Soler<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya (INEFC-Barcelona)*

The participation of women in sports has been influenced throughout history by many social and structural barriers. Since the late 20th century, despite the different equality policies in sport, inequality still remains today. This situation is evident in the lack of presence of women in leading roles, specifically in sports coaching (Reade, Rodgers & Norman, 2009). In Catalonia, 28.6% of graduates in Science of Physical Activity and Sport work as coaches. Despite coaching being a major area of employment, significant gender differences in employment are evident, with 84.1% of men against 15.9% of women working as coaches (Viñas, J., & Pérez, M.; 2014). Spanish women's participation in the 2012 Olympics in London was 40.1% and the Spanish female athletes won eleven medals, five more than men. However, this does not correspond with their presence in the field of training. Only 7 of the 66 Olympic coaches (10.6%) and 9 out of 51 Paralympic coaches (17.6%) were women in London. While several reasons may explain this imbalance, there is a considerable gap in knowledge to address them. Although research on gender relations in sport has already a long path in Catalonia and Spain and there is also significant knowledge about the presence of women in decision-making positions, previous studies on coaches' careers are scarce and it is a field where scientific research has much ground to cover. The purpose of this presentation is to showcase the underrepresentation of women coaches in Spain and to raise lines of work and analysis to increase the number of women coaches.

### Key Words

women; coaches; equality; gender; policy

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## **Sport, Race & Ethnicity**

### **Exploring young British South Asians experiences of sport and physical activity post-London 2012**

Alison Forbes<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Sociology, University of Leicester*

People of South Asian heritage do the least amount of sport or physical activity in the UK and, as a consequence, are at greater risk of contracting illnesses relating to physical inactivity. Such low levels of sport and physical activity participation has drawn the attention of national sports organisations and policy makers, who are being challenged to address these health inequalities and low participation rates. Consequently the South Asian diaspora have increasingly become the focus of targeted sports policies where promoting the benefits to health of increased physical activity is a high priority. Improving access to sporting provision for the South Asian population however, is not straightforward. Treating South Asians as a homogenous subgroup is problematic and identity construction is often place specific. More research is needed on deconstructing South Asian identities in a number of UK cities. The current data was collected using in-depth semi-structured interviews with young (16-24) British Asians in Leicester and Wolverhampton, and is part of a wider PhD study exploring the post-London 2012 experiences of young British Asians in three UK cities. The participants were both male and female, and of Muslim, Hindu and Sikh faith background. Findings suggest that young British Asians continue to face a number of different barriers to sports participation. Despite campaigns aimed at eradicating discrimination, oral testimonies of male participants suggest that racism in sport is still prevalent. Consequently British Asian males tend to participate recreationally with friends, as opposed to in organised mixed community sport or sports teams. Those who do participate in clubs prefer to play with other South Asians. Culturally, British Asians' sporting aspirations remain constrained by their family who continue to value education over sport. This is especially true for many South Asian females who may still be expected to perform traditional roles within the family.

### Key Words

south asians; physical inactivity; barriers to participation; racism; cultural exclusion

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## **Migration background as a specific resource in elite football**

Klaus Seiberth<sup>1</sup>, Ansgar Thiel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Tübingen; Institute of Sport Science*

Many of the current German elite football players are descendants of Turkish immigrants who came to Germany after 1950. Players like Mesut Özil or Emre Can are an integral part of the German national squad and play for the German Football Association (DFB), while other players like Nuri Sahin or Hakan Calhanoglu play for the Turkish Football Association (TFF). All of these players were socialized in Germany, went to German schools, speak German at least as well as Turkish, and started playing football in local German clubs. In the media and public, the players' decision for a national team is often interpreted as an expression of ethnic identification. In fact, there is little empirical knowledge about this specific phenomenon. In this paper we ask for the reasons why young players with Turkish migration background decide to play for a specific national squad. The study refers to social identity theory as a theoretical background. Studies show that the social identity of migrants and their descendants is multidimensional and heterogeneous (Berry, 1997). Particularly in a migratory context, ethnic identity represents a potentially relevant component of social identity (Phinney, 1989; Tajfel, 1981). However, it is only one source of identity among others, such as religion or – particularly in sports – athletic identity (Schubring & Thiel, 2014). Data was collected based on narrative interviews combined with biographical mappings. The study shows that the decision to play for a national football association falls into a crucial stage of elite sport career, but also in a highly relevant stage of athletic identity development. In this process, ethnic origin plays at best a secondary role. The fact that the players can decide for which national team they want to play, reveals a particularity of elite football: the migration background potentially doubles the chance to become an international player.

### Key Words

elite football; ethnic identity; migration background;

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## **Empowerment for indigenous people through outdoor life at the Riddu festival**

Bente Ovedie Skovgang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Hedmark University of Applied Sciences*

The cultures of Sami people and indigenous peoples from all over the world are expressed at the indigenous festival Riddu Riđđu every year in July. The festival is organized in Northern Norway in the village Olmaivahkki/Mannaldalen. Through its 25 years existence it has grown to become one of the most significant international indigenous festivals in Europe. This region is a multi-ethnic area with Samis, Kvens and Norwegians and also immigrants from other ethnic groups. Fieldwork with participant observation and in-depth interviews was carried out from 2009 to 2015. The study shows that sport and physical activity are crucial parts of Riddu Riđđu's Children's festival/Mánáidfestivála (3-13 years), especially nature life. The activities are family friendly and have origins locally, nationally and globally, and all the activities take place outdoors independent of weather conditions. The community is influenced by ethnicities across the world; and it seems to create sustained ties of persons, networks and organizations. These 'hybrids' or 'cross-overs' are stated as crucial symbolic capital in expressing indigeneity or in the creation of "indigenous hearts" by participants, staff and volunteers at the festival. The informants also state that to take part in the festival is empowering. Both men and women, young and old, who belong to different indigenous people, experience the event as empowering and crucial in identity development. It is for instance remarkable that the festival through the 25 years, except for two short periods, has had female leaders only. Through a manifold of physical activities from different indigenous peoples one aim is to educate children and youth in how their forefathers and foremothers games and play can be transferred into today's life. That the participants steady have to conduct themselves to new contexts might led to changes in their habitus which gives space for new thoughts, creativity and multiple identities.

### Key Words

Sami sport; indigenous people; empowerment; nature life; friluftsliv

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## Sport, Modernity & Social Change

### Football Gatherings in Romania as Tool for Alternative Reality and Change

Peter Laszlo<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Babes-Bolyai University, Department of Sociology and Social Work*

The totalitarian regime left little room for alternative interpretations on everyday life and social relations. The overwhelming protochronist and national-communist propaganda build around Ceausescu's cult of personality annihilated any dissidence. The controlled media broadcasted exclusively political programs, ignoring any entertaining shows excluding football World or Europe Cups. Practically the public space was under total control, with serious intervention in private sphere, too (see the reproductive politics after 1966). But in the eastern part of Transylvania a new and interesting grassroots social practice emerged, and fast became popular: the "informal football gathering". During major football events, a great number of football fans organized themselves and went high up to the East-Carpathian Mountains to "catch" the Moldavian television signal and combined with the sound broadcasted by the Hungarian State Radio to "attend" the matches. An alternative social space emerged, escaped from state control, free from official discourses or hierarchies. The football supporters – ordinary people from all social strata with different statuses and professions – had to organize themselves in order to do this. A complicate underground cooperation and coordination was needed: antennas, cables, TV sets, radio receivers had to be provided; problems like transportation be resolved and the site found and prepared. This was well beyond a simple social event: represented an escape from harsh reality, an alternative public sphere where people were strangely allowed to do something on their own, to freely organizes themselves – to deconstruct the reality and construct an alternative, counter-reality. The presentation – using the constructivist sociological theory and based on sociological empirical research using in-depth interviews – will focus on the natural history of this social practice along with the narratives attached to (dealing with social change, ethnic identities, economical and political relations).

#### Key Words

community; social change; football; public sphere; alternative reality

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### Examining the new fan social movement to permit standing at football matches in England and Wales

Mark Turner<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Southampton Solent University*

This paper presentation examines the case study of contemporary football supporters and the particular strains and grievances which have motivated a new wave of protests and forms of activism during the late twentieth and early twenty first century. Central to this thesis investigation is the fan movement to permit 'standing' at football matches in England and Wales and thus this paper presentation introduces this case study by contextualising the social, cultural and political conditions out of which specific legislation to make all top level football grounds 'all-seater' emerged during the transformation and new consumption of English football at the turn of the late twentieth and early twenty first century. The paper subsequently explores the mobilisations of some supporters initially led by the fanzine movement, which saw the emergence of informal and formal networks and independent fan organisations in developing a 'culture of contestation' during the late 1980's and 1990's against various aspects of 'modern' football. The paper thus tells the story of this movement across a 25 year period and examines the various motivations, tactics and mobilisations of these informal and formal networks of supporters. The latest phase of this movement (the Safe Standing campaign) has received widespread political interest and is due to be trialled in Scottish football at Celtic Park during the 2016/2017 season.

#### Key Words

social movement; fan protest; safe standing;

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## **A Typology of Football Fans in Germany**

Andreas Grau<sup>1</sup>, Martin Winands<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Hövermann<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Bielefeld University / IKG*

In the last 20 years football fandom in Germany has undergone a meaningful change. Appearance of Ultras in the fan blocks, large increase of fans attending matches within the stadium, and the decline of the importance of Hooligan groups. The purpose of the paper at hand is to address this change by developing an advanced and revised typology of football fans focusing on potential conflicts. The study is based on an extensive quantitative online survey of German football fans (n = 6,327) of more than 50 professional football clubs in Germany. A revised typology of football fans was identified empirically by latent class analysis (LCA). Our findings suggest that fans can be categorized in five different groups with regard to their ideal stadium experience and their attitudes towards potential conflicts during a match day at their home stadium. The relationships of these groups with demographic variables (e.g. sex, age, self-rated stratum, etc.) and involvement in football fandom are presented. The results help to understand recent developments in fan culture and society. They allow describing the diversity of spectators within the stadium in a detailed way.

### Key Words

football; fans; Latent Class Analysis (LCA)

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## **Private Sport Sector in Europe – outlining private companies and other profit making sport organizations in different European countries**

Hanna Vehmas<sup>1</sup>, Antti Laine<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences*

In order to make sense of the many organizations that are involved in sport, it is useful to see sport comprising three distinct sectors: public, voluntary and private sectors. Especially public and voluntary sectors have been approached in several publications. This seems only natural because sport and physical culture have traditionally been formed around these sectors. However, in the current global market economy situation together with the crisis of the public sector and the changes in volunteers' motives in many countries, there is a trajectory that private sport sector is more than before expected to provide sport opportunities to the citizens. Also the significance of private sport sector as the employer in sport is increasing. For these reasons it is extremely important to update the current knowledge of the sport related enterprises in the private sector in Europe. The aim of our research project is then to outline the private sport sector in different European countries. Contributors have been invited to describe how sport is organised in the public, private and voluntary sectors in their countries; to introduce private sport sector's position among the three sport sectors; to outline the structure of private sport sector; to present in which way the private sport sector has changed during the 2000's and to compare statistically different sport business fields. So far 17 European countries have agreed to participate in the project. The data consist of 1) statistical field of business data and 2) statistical company. Data framework is based on Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2). Framework includes all directly sport related NACE classes. The focus of our presentation is in the research framework of the first phases of the project. The final results are expected in 2017.

### Key Words

private sport sector; Europe;

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## Sport and Social Capital II

### **The effects of social difference on members' commitment to Dutch voluntary football clubs: a multilevel study.**

Arend van Haften<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Utrecht University School of Governance*

Amidst rising concerns about maintaining social cohesion in an ever diversifying society, politicians and policy makers in the Netherlands and various other countries have increasingly placed their hopes on local sports clubs as promising sites for unproblematic social integration. In my study, I call local sports clubs' capability to accommodate social differences into question. I argue that local sports clubs are best understood as expressions of shared values that function primarily on the basis of similarity. Therefore, social heterogeneity within sports clubs may result in lower commitment of members, jeopardizing the existence of these organizations. I propose three mechanisms that could explain why social heterogeneity would reduce the commitment of members of sports clubs. First, members' homophilic preferences will make members less likely to commit to clubs with fewer similar other members. Second, internal division into social subgroups can spark or enhance conflict and feelings of threat that undermine members' commitment. Third, a higher frequency of conflicting social norms and values amongst member can induce feelings of anomy, leading to lower levels of commitment. In my talk, I will first introduce the theoretical framework and hypotheses for this study. Secondly, I will explicate the quantitative design, namely a multilevel analysis on data of over a million members of Dutch voluntary football clubs. And thirdly, I will present and discuss the preliminary results of my analyses.

#### Key Words

voluntary football clubs; membership; commitment; social difference; heterogeneity

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### **Social benefits of local sport events: a multiple case study**

Hans Slender<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Hanze University of Applied Sciences Groningen*

Sport events not only provide opportunities for economic or urban development, but also for local community development (Misener & Mason, 2006). According to Taks (2013) especially smaller non-mega sport events (NMSEs) may be relevant for creating social benefits for host communities, when compared to the often researched global mega sport events (MSEs). Constructs like social capital offer an important theoretical paradigm for understanding how NMSEs built community networks and relationships (Misener & Mason, 2006). Because many more NMSEs are being organized all over the world than MSEs, more knowledge on how these events can be socially leveraged (Chalip, 2006) for community benefits can potentially contribute to local communities. In this study a multiple case study (Yin, 2013) is conducted in the northern part of the Netherlands assessing five NMSEs (three running, one walking and one cycling event). The social impact is assessed using a mixed-methods methodology to create stronger inferences (Van der Roest, Spaaij & Van Bottenburg, 2015) in assessing the social impact and evaluating the process of social leverage strategies contributing to this impact. Questionnaires evaluating perceptions of participants (n=1.289), visitors and inhabitants (n=463) of the impact of these events on social capital, cohesion, participation, pride, identity and well-being (Bull & Lovell, 2007; Heere et al., 2013) were carried out. Interviews with organizers and local stakeholders gave insight in the used leverage strategies and process. Qualitative and quantitative data on both social impact and social leverage are integrated and interpreted. The NMSEs are valued highly by the participants, visitors and local community, although some events within the multiple case study are more successful than others. According to most respondents these NMSEs foster social capital, cohesion an identity. Many respondents are proud of these local events and their participants. Especially the events that create liminality (Chalip, 2006) and local support are valued highly for their local contributions. Some strategies and conditions for NMSEs organizers to develop social impact will be presented at the conference.

Key Words

sport events; social impact; social leverage; social capital; cohesion

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**Mixed-sex in sport for development: a pragmatic and symbolic device**

Davide Sterchele<sup>1</sup>, Micol Pizzolati<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Leeds Beckett University - School of Events, Tourism & Hospitality, <sup>2</sup>University of Molise - Department of Economics, Management, Society and Institutions

Following the success of its all-male refugee football team, the Italian voluntary-based association Liberi Nantes created a touch rugby team as a pilot project aimed at involving female forced migrants. Initially set up as an all-woman activity to provide a less intimidating environment, the touch rugby group was later turned into a mixed-sex team. While potentially enabling transformative experiences and generating opportunities for challenging gender stereotypes, the mixed-gender character of the touch rugby provision also served broader objectives within Liberi Nantes' mission. Focusing on the accounts of the activists and volunteers involved in the project, this paper investigates the practical and symbolic reasons for the strategic use of mixed-gender sport and its implications. Notably, by analysing the development of the touch rugby team, we highlight how its mixed-gender nature contributes to nourishing a wider rhetoric of social mixing and celebration of diversity, in which Liberi Nantes' identity is embedded.

Key Words

sport-for-development; mixed-gender; rhetoric; diversity;

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**Social structures in martial arts organisations**

Wojciech Cynarski<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Rzeszow, Faculty of PE

Problem. An interesting manifestation of intercultural dialogue is the presence of Asian martial arts schools and clubs in European cities and from a global perspective, these martial arts organisations. The aim of this study is to describe the social structure and the characteristics of positions in this structure, in schools and martial arts' organizations; how this structure manifests itself and any trends that are happening. This thinking is applied to a single dojo, to groups of exercisers, and to positions in organizations active in the international forum. Methodology. Analysis of a broad discourse was used, including both literature and popularizing texts, as well as a long-term participant observation method. The author has, for more than 30 years been working in national and international martial arts and combat sports organizations (Krippendorf, 2004; Spencer, 2012). This study uses a theoretical perspective which the author co-created, based on the sociology and anthropology of martial arts. The accepted terminology developed from this concept is used. Results. Three models of the structure and functioning of martial arts groups were detailed: a kung-fu family, a ryu-ha in Japan, and the Japanese school. This applies correspondingly to: relationships at a school in the Chinese tradition, the menkyo system of classic Japanese schools and a new Budo using the kyu-da system. Other martial arts are following these particular models. Specifics of relationships in martial arts circles on an international scale were also outlined. Conclusions. Traditionally-oriented schools maintain relationships similar to those described in the three models. In martial arts transforming into combat sports the position and role of the master turns into that of a coach. The position of the master in the international martial arts environment co-creates recognition for his outstanding achievements and versatility, and the degrees and titles they hold.

Key Words

martial arts; sociology of martial arts; organisation; patterns

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## Sport Policy and Governance II

### Do parties matter? Political cleavages and sports policy in the UK, Spain and Germany

Till Müller-Schoell<sup>1</sup>, Ninja Putzmann<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Ziesche<sup>2</sup>

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Conflicting political orientations structure political processes. This is particularly true whenever the distribution of scarce resources or the main aims of government intervention are concerned. Researchers and practitioners indicate the growing salience of sports as a field for politicians: investments in high-performance sports, health-oriented activities, public or private responsibility. It seems reasonable to look for diverging political orientations as a relevant factor in the explanation of sports policies. Parties group positions and orientations into more or less coherent programs thus offering different policy-options. Party competition for office connects programs to real decisions as policy-outputs. The paper reviews the existing literature on political cleavages to come up with general yet applicable propositions for the field of sports. The policy space can be structured along contradictions of left vs. right, capital vs. labour, authoritarian vs. libertarian, liberal market vs. interventionist/statist etc. Party alignments and party-dominated policy arenas will follow some of them – to which degree does sports policy? These concepts are brought to bear on existing work on sports policies in three countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Spain) in an effort to find more or less stable lines of debate or conflict that resemble a cleavage structure. These preliminary results add up to a first set of possible cleavages in sport and a set of hypotheses as to the effect on policies, e.g. participation-oriented vs. high-performance-oriented spending, health and social inclusion vs. commercial/market-creating content. In the UK we identify a major party-political divide between state and market-oriented positions. In Spain we find divides along intervention vs. autonomy and centralism vs. federalism. German sports policies show a weak divide between central intervention and federal autonomous governance.

#### Key Words

sports policy; political cleavages; parties

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### CITY SPORT POLITICS IN AN AGE OF AUSTERITY: THE CASE OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE

Nikos Lekakis<sup>1</sup>, Dimitris Xenakis<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Political Science, University of Crete, GR

Under the process of neoliberalism, austerity has created a climate of state retrenchment in Greece. This situation has intensified our focus on the role of local governments as strategic actors and state antagonists, within the current cycles of economic, political and governance change that austerity brings forth. It has also attracted our focus on the “resilient” local authority, which develops a capacity to withstand perturbations, to learn, and to self-organise. The question whether state antagonism and resilience can help do away with neoliberalism remains central, as local authorities may themselves need to resort to neoliberal instruments to achieve their goals. The above problematique is examined in this case study of the second largest Greek city, Thessaloniki, in the area of sport services provision. State funds towards local services provision including sports at the national level have been seriously depleted. The city’s council, under a strong mayoral leadership, publicized in both international and local media, assumes a constant critique of the central government and has refused to apply for funding from the state programme “Sports of All”. City sports programmes aiming to fight obesity and promote public health are locally-financed through a services provision model that combines the features of the ‘welfare’ and ‘business’ models. Innovation is a main feature of city organisation, including sports. The resilient and state-antagonistic municipal authority of Thessaloniki appears as a role model for local government action on the way out of austerity.

#### Key Words

urban politics; sport for all; public health; austerity; resilient authority

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## **Description, accessibility and safety of sport infrastructures in central Italy: a pilot study.**

Lavinia Falese<sup>1</sup>, Bruno Federico<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Human Sciences, Society and Health, University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Italy*

Local and national Institutions have to support programs to promote physical activity and its practice in safe, adequate and accessible infrastructures. Regulations and guidelines are available but most of the time they are not fulfilled. In order to describe the conditions of sports facilities in central Italy, we performed a pilot study. Public and private sport facilities were analysed. To record the information we used a form created by CONI in previous research (1996, 2003) to take a census of the sport infrastructures in Italy. Our data were also compared to the last census available (2003). Most of the facilities analysed in our research were indoor and 78% resulted accessible to disabled subjects. Similar to the 2003 census, the majority of the infrastructures were built between 1980 and 2000. The most practiced sports in facilities analysed were volleyball, futsal and gymnastic. The majority of the facilities were publicly owned but managed by private. These data are in line with the National trend. A detailed survey on the status of existing sports facilities will assess the need of building new facilities according to the safety and accessibility rules, renovate existing buildings, reuse vacant buildings and improve transportation to sport infrastructures.

## Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> May 14.40-16.00

### Sport & Gender II

#### **Body, gender, and sexuality in recreational pole dancing**

Andorra Lynn Jensen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports, University of Copenhagen*

Pole dancing as a form of exercise is a relatively new phenomenon, and many people associate pole dancing with strip clubs and thus with women and sexuality. The aim of this presentation is to broaden the understanding of pole dancing by examining the role of body, gender, and sexuality in recreational pole dancing. The methodical approach is qualitative and inspired by ethnography (especially Spradley, 1979, 1980). I have conducted a field study where I have observed and participated in the pole dancing culture in Copenhagen from May to October 2014. Furthermore, I have conducted five interviews with pole studio owners and 14 shorter interviews with pole dancers. The theoretical perspective deals with the construction of gender, the connection between gender and body, as well as the ways in which gender contributes to inequality, and is primarily inspired by the work of Judith Butler (1999). First, I found that the body ideal in pole dance includes both feminine and masculine qualities. The analysis also showed that the way in which pole dancing is practiced – there are different genres in regard to both movement, attire, and attitude (Jensen, 2015) - makes a difference in regard to what enables and constrains men and women when it comes to performing gender. Inspired by Butler, I will also discuss which possibilities pole dancing holds for performing gender in new ways thus challenging oppressive gender norms.

#### Key Words

pole dancing; butler; gender;

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#### **City weekend, shopping – and a run: Women-only races as the new housewives' leave?**

Karin S. Lindelöf<sup>1</sup>, Annie Woube<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Uppsala University, Centre for Gender Research*

Women-only races (“tjejlopp” in Swedish), are an important part of the so-called sports for all. Hundreds of thousands of women take part in Swedish women’s races (in running, skiing, cycling et cetera) each year, and these kinds of races are also popular in the rest of Scandinavia, as in many other countries. The races themselves are often advertised with words like friendship, festive event and enjoyment, “without hustle and stress”, and it is evident that this is a successful concept, attracting many participants. In the project “Women’s races as a cultural phenomenon: conditions for women’s exercising” we investigate what women-only races are and what they do, how and why they arose and how they have changed over time. How do these races mirror the times in which they occur? How is femininity created in relation to these races and which societal and political consequences do these events lead to? Why do so many people want to take part in the races; what are the participants’ experiences and what account do they give of the events? One of the findings of our research is that many women use these sports events as a legitimate excuse to temporarily get away from their family duties. Many participants in the races are doing them together with friends, or sisters, and going away with “the girls” for the weekend becomes a kind of “housewives’ leave” for the physically active women of our time. In some cases, e.g. the 10 K run “Tjejmilen” in Stockholm, the city weekend in itself – with shopping, cultural events et cetera – become almost more important than the actual race for many participants. In this paper these findings, their meanings and consequences, will be discussed and problematized from a feminist and discourse theoretical perspective.

#### Key Words

women-only races; recreational sports; housewives

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## **Problematic and non-performing girls: Discourses on gender, physical development, and performance during adolescence**

Karin Grahn<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Gothenburg. Department of Food and Nutrition, and Sport Science*

Previous research has shown that adolescent girls are viewed as problematic (Larsson 2001; Svender, 2012) and that they are expected to experience stagnating athletic performance development (Grahn, 2008). Why is female sports participation perceived in this way? This paper explores how conceptions of problematic and stagnating adolescent females in sports are shaped within discourses of gender, physical development, and performance. Interpretative repertoires in coaches' and athlete's interviews are analyzed and compared in two diverse sports to explore how conceptions of stagnating girls are (re)produced, negotiated, or challenged. The paper draws on two sub-studies in a larger research project on gender discourses in two sports in Sweden. The first includes interviews with swim coaches and athletes. Interviewees stress how physical growth for girls is equated to performance decline. This decline is foremost shaped within comparisons between female and male physical development and performance enhancement during adolescence (Grahn, 2015). The second study draws on interviews with coaches and athletes in the Rhythmic Gymnastics, a sport in which only females compete in Sweden. Thus comparisons between females and males are seldom made. Interviewees talk about the decline in sports performance as related to diverse explanations such as growth (i.e., height and/or weight), potential injuries during the growth period, and/or psychological aspects. The discourses behind coaches and athlete's views of females as stagnating athletes will be discussed. References: Grahn, K. 2008. Flickor och pojkar i idrottens läromedel: konstruktioner av genus ungdomsträna utbildningen. Gothenburg: Acta. Grahn K. 2015. Interpretative repertoires of performance. Shaping gender in swimming. Scandinavian Sport Studies Forum, 6, 47–64. [http://sportstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/047-064\\_vol\\_6\\_2015\\_grahn.pdf](http://sportstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/047-064_vol_6_2015_grahn.pdf) Larsson, H. (2001). Iscensättningen av kön i idrott: en nutidshistoria om idrottsmannen och idrottskvinnan. Stockholm: HLS förl. Svender, J. (2012). Så gör(s) idrottande flickor: Iscensättningar av flickor inom barn- och ungdomsidrotten. Stockholm: Institutionen för pedagogik och didaktik, Stockholms universitet.

### Key Words

gender; adolescence; discourses; gymnastics; swimming

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## **Sport and Ageing**

### **Images of ageing and their relevance to physical activities of elderly women and men**

Ilse Hartmann-Tews<sup>1</sup>, Theresa Hoppe<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*German Sport University Cologne, Institute of Sociology and Gender Studies*

In an ageing society interest in healthy ageing is growing and empirical data on physical activities reveal, that the number of elderly people being involved in physical activities and sport is growing steadily, even more than in younger cohorts, and older women outnumber older men. At the same time empirical studies show that images of old age and ageing have an influence on different life domains of elderly people. Specifically, these images affect how older people evaluate their own potential of an active and healthy ageing. The purpose of our study is to assess the images of ageing with respect to aspects of a – potentially gendered – somatic culture (physical abilities, healthy lifestyle, appearance) and how these images affect the involvement in regular physical exercise of elderly people and the choice of exercise(s). Our theoretical approach refers to works on somatic culture and social constructivism (gender / age). The study is based on a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) that took place in 2014 in Germany. The sample covers about 245 elderly women and 201 elderly men aged 50 to 80 years. Our central questions for data analysis in this presentation will be whether the level of physical exercise of older men and women is influenced by their images of ageing in general, their gender-stereotyped images of ageing with reference to their own sex and their self-concept as

an elderly person. Gender effects can be analyzed in a double sense, by focusing on (gendered) images of old age, and their potential effects of the images on physical activities.

Key Words

images of old age; older people; physical exercise

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**“It made me feel young again”: Older adults’ perceptions of a physical activity intervention delivered at activity centres in Copenhagen.**

Anne Nistrup<sup>1</sup>, Gertrud Pfister<sup>1</sup>, Adam B. Evans<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports, University of Copenhagen, Denmark*

Copenhagen municipal senior services have undergone considerable changes over recent years. Activity centres (ACs) offer social and physical activities for Copenhageners 65+ with the unique characteristic that the seniors have shared ownership. ACs therefore represent a unique setting for the promotion of active lifestyles. Physical activity in old age is often confined to traditional senior gymnastics in Denmark, whereas the experiences and effect of participating in group activities remains unexplored amongst older adults. This paper presents results from an interdisciplinary study conducted at three ACs, where 34 men and women participated in a 12 week programme in which either traditional strength training in groups or team sports were offered three times weekly. The two training programmes were evaluated in terms of feasibility and adherence to the activity programme. Additionally, the participants’ embodied experiences were investigated in relation to their sense of well-being, health and social relationships. In total, 16 participants and 6 staff members completed semi-structured interviews across the three ACs post-intervention. A number of key themes emerged. In contrast to participants’ normal use of the ACs as rehabilitation facilities, participants associated the programme with feelings of empowerment, a sense of belonging and the establishment of new relationships. Motivations differed between groups, however; the strength training group valued health promoting benefits, whereas those engaged in team sport put an emphasis on fun and enjoyment, physical and social interaction and the feelings of re-discovering youth. The ACs were found to be suitable locations for the promotion of such activities where suitable facilities and engaged staff are present. On the other hand, organisational structures differ between ACs, leading to increased attrition when staff were less engaged, or support was limited due to limited staff availability.

Key Words

team sports; evaluation; embodied experiences; empowerment;

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## Management and Organisation of Sport II

### **Assessing a dual career program. A case study on the National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC)**

Pau Mateu<sup>1</sup>, Ana Andrés<sup>1</sup>, Anna Vilanova<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC)*, <sup>2</sup>*National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC); GISEAFE*

Dual career (i.e., combining sport and education, sport and work) has proven to be a good solution for balancing sport and other spheres of athletes’ life and preparing them for the life after sport (Stambulova et al., 2014). In this line, the National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC) offers the Sport-Studies program, as to support student-athletes to balance sport and academic demands. The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the quality of the Sport-Studies program, considering all agents involved: student-athletes, tutors, and administrative staff. 15 student-athletes (9 men and 6 women) who participated in the program during the academic year 2014-2015 answered an online questionnaire-based survey. The average age was 22.87 years (SD=4.65). Collected data showed high satisfaction levels with the program (M=8.13, SD=1.88), especially with the ease of juggling academic and training schedules. Moreover, in-depth interviews were conducted to 6 student-athletes, 3 tutors and 2 administrative staff. Results confirmed the students-



athletes' general satisfaction in aspects as the services used and the treatment with their assigned tutors, whereas lack of knowledge and/or consideration by some professors and administrative staff was criticized. Finally, tutors and administrative staff comments and suggestions regarding formal aspects and organization of the program were considered. This study suggests that the Sport-Studies program does support student-athletes, but there is still work to be done in order to provide a comprehensive and individualized attention to student-athletes, as to address their particular needs.

Key Words

dual career; evaluation; career assistance program; satisfaction;

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## **Temporal, spatial and social patterns of self-organisation within street sport**

Anne-Lene Sand<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department for the Study of Culture, University of Southern Denmark*

Scandinavian youth research tend to discuss the agency of young people in relation to institutionalised places which tend to organize the practices in pre-established activities that are organised for them in terms of where it takes place, when, how and with whom (Zeihner 2001). In contrast the city is a space young people can define themselves (Skelton and Valentine 2007). The people I followed during a multi-sited fieldwork (Marcus 1995) in several cities in Denmark value to be able to improvise in the way they organize themselves physically, socially, temporally and spatially. Street sport tend to be conceptualized as unorganised, but by drawing upon an epistemology that emphasis the agency of young people (James and Prout 1995) and the French urban philosopher Henri Lefebvres (2008) rhythmanalysis the aim of the article is to illustrate that practices of improvisation rely on their own organisational patterns. More specifically I analyse three different forms of being self-organised. This is showcased through different types of street sport as parkour, skateboarding, soccer and street handball. This multi-practices perspective allows me to analyse the way in which street sport is organized as a board phenomenon, instead of a specific genre of sport. Danish research show that associated sport experience a drop back in relation to young people's participation (Kofoed 2004) and they search for fare more flexible and mobile everyday spaces (Sand 2014) and types of sport (Pilgaard 2012). This presentation aims to contribute with knowledge about how young people are organized in urban environments and the cultural challenges they experience through self-organisation.

Key Words

self-organisation; improvisation; urban space; rhythmanalysis; street sport

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## **Finnish Social Scientists of Sport on the Employment Market – How MSSc Graduates from 2000–2014 Are Positioning Themselves in Working Life**

Antti Laine<sup>1</sup>, Riina Ilmola<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences*

The Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences in the University of Jyväskylä is the only university level sports education unit in Finland. One of the education programmes is the social sciences of sport, which educates professionals in the dynamic fields of sport and leisure activities. This study analyses how the graduates from the years 2000–2014 of the social sciences of sport programme have positioned themselves in working life. Furthermore, the study investigates the graduates' salary size, factors affecting employability, and opinions about the content of the degree programme. The study was conducted via an electronic questionnaire. The questionnaire was delivered to all of the MSSc graduates from 2000–2014 (n=191), whose contact information was available (n=113). Of these, 105 were reached successfully and 87 people in total responded to the survey. Therefore, the response rate was 82.9. The data analysis was based on description, comparison, and interpretation with the help of percentages, frequencies and cross tabulations. 86% of the respondents were employed. Of those employed 70% were employed in the sport sector, and the remaining 30% in another field. Of those employed, 44% were working in the public sector, 27% in the private sector, and 29% in the third sector. The typical value of an average gross salary was 2,500–3,300 euros per month. The respondents

considered the following to be the most important factors affecting employability: work experience, performance at job interviews, and the internship position held during the study period. The importance of the completed degree was also emphasised. However, the respondents did not think academic success to be of great significance. The respondents considered the wide scope and versatility of the degree programme to be its best aspects. The main improvement suggestions included the increase of financial competence and practicality in the degree programme.

#### Key Words

sport sector; higher education; work; employment; employability

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### **Ethical considerations in researching sport and social entrepreneurship**

Katarina Schenker<sup>1</sup>, Susanne Linnér<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Linnaeus University, Department of Sport Science*

We have conducted research on social issues, entrepreneurship and sport in a transitional society. Special attention has been given practices aiming at producing social values, but which do not harmonise with the organised (competitive) sports movement. The research has brought us very close to the objects of our studies. The purpose of the paper is to identify and to discuss ethical dilemmas that occur when studying sport practices that cross boundaries between sectors in society and also social orders within those sectors. Methodologically our concerns are dilemmas that have challenged us over a period of five years of research. These are analysed using theories both of value ethical theories, and of politics and sociology, explaining processes related to crossing boundaries, societal sectors and social orders. We define the "social good" based on the state's goal of sport (apart from the elite goal). The cases of our concern are often underpinned by entrepreneurship. Being exposed to research may be a way for the entrepreneur to legitimize the practice and to strengthen the "brand". The researchers, on the other hand, are met by people who willingly show and tell "legends" about the cultured "brand". Entrepreneurs often crosses boundaries. Within each sector there is a variety of "social orders". Valid resources and capital in one might not be so in others. What is legal within the framework of a societal sector can be illegal in another. If we as researchers become aware that other parts of the practice are not within the frames of this societal sector, must we report it further even if this part was not the research focus? How do we handle the situation?

#### Key Words

sport; social entrepreneurship; social values; ethical dilemmas

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## **Sport and the Media I**

### **When "Superman" is not enough: Exposing Whiteness in media coverage of Cam Newton**

Jodi Rightler-McDaniels<sup>1</sup>, Wilbert McDaniels<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*South College*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Tennessee*

Racial ideologies are regularly conceptualized and negotiated through media representation. Historically, U.S. sports media has played a sizeable role in the construction of racial narratives. Many times, these accounts lead to the construction and reinforcement of hegemonic stratifications that benefit those in power. The popular perception that cultural background dictates, at least in some fashion, one's prowess in athletics is oftentimes reinforced by the discourse of advantage and disadvantage. Frequently, this reinforcement is reduced to innocuous racial differences amongst the actors of this construction of racial identity – the athletes themselves. This study examines the social construct of race and the role it plays in shaping dominant ideology through critical analysis of mainstream print and broadcast media coverage of Cameron (Cam) Newton during the 2015-2016 National Football League (NFL) season and postseason. Newton, the starting quarterback for the Carolina Panthers and former Heisman winner and number one draft pick of the 2011 NFL draft, represents a unique opportunity to explore the intersection of sport, race, authenticity, and perception. Utilizing framing theory and critical race theory, this content analysis argues that media coverage of Newton is

typical of how the rhetoric of Whiteness functions to affirm the cultural normativity of the dominant group and validate White privilege. Newton, all the while, unapologetically embraces his Black identity while legitimately presents questions on the role of race in sports and exposing the race-based tensions that continue to saturate media, sport, and everyday American life.

Key Words

media; race; NFL; Newton; framing

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## **Urban Motorsport and Environmental Sustainability: An Analysis of Live TV Coverage of Formula E and Formula One**

Timothy Robeers<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Antwerp University*

For some time now, a global trend towards more environmentally sustainable (ES), i.e. more environmentally and therefore socially acceptable modes of transport, can be observed. Among other things, this has brought auto sport organizations such as the Fédération International d'Automobile (FIA) under increasing pressure, not least by the media's scrutiny, to adopt ES as part of corporate social responsibility (CSR) strategies to remain viable in a sustainable future as well as set the example for the wider automotive industry. Its latest initiative is the new and fully electric urban racing series Formula E aimed at 'promoting clean energy and sustainability'. However, research into CSR/ES, auto sport and media is next to non-existent. Via a case study and framing approach, this article seeks to help fill this research gap by studying how UK live television coverage of two urban races, i.e. the Beijing Formula EPrix and the Melbourne Formula One GP, constructs discursive frames in relation to ES and is as such correlated with media representations of ES in auto sport. We extracted data using a thematic content analysis combining literature theory and content to ensure categories reflected transcript data. Results suggest that both broadcasts differ in terms of frame choice and ES does not appear as a dominant frame in either broadcast. Formula One frames reveal the series' heritage, competitiveness and intrigue whilst ES appears as a neglected frame, thus revealing its historical redundancy as well as an emphasis on maintaining the established audience interests and expectations. Formula E frames establish motorsport values, 'Formula One' expertise, a moment of positive change and aims to situate Formula E as different, combining traditional auto sport elements with a novelty approach to technology in order to attract previously non-motorsport interested urban audiences, thus uncovering corporate strategy and confirming commodification.

Key Words

formula E; live television broadcast; environmental sustainability; discursive frames; commodification

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## **Mega Sporting Events and Children Rights: The Variety of Media Coverage in 2014 in 22 countries**

Till Müller-Schoell<sup>1</sup>, Louis Moustakas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*German Sport University Cologne*

This paper examines how written media covered Mega Sporting Events (MSEs) and their impact on children rights, and human rights writ large, in 2014. Though many academic publications and advocacy organisations have examined the human rights implications of MSEs, little work has been done exploring media reporting on these issues. In an initial, exploratory fashion, Articles from 44 different sources in 22 different countries, e.g. Brazil, France, Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, the United States and the United Kingdom, were counted and scanned, aiming at a quantitative and qualitative summary of print and online reporting in 2014. Based on initial findings, we can tentatively classify media awareness of human rights issues surrounding MSEs in each country as either high, nascent or minimal. The pattern of resulting differences can be explained by enabling and limiting factors of the respective media system. We use a set of indicators for freedom, development and societal engagement with human rights issues to explain

media awareness in different countries. This leads to a grouping of countries into types of awareness. Overall, the results – exploratory as they are - can give a baseline for future comparison and evaluation, orientations for further research and potential guidance for advocacy activities.

Key Words

mega sporting events; Olympics; world cup; human rights; children rights

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## **MEASURE: Designing a future for the sociology of sport**

This session is designed to enable delegates to discuss future possible sport sociological projects, as well as ways for sport sociology to present itself on a European level.

This session is jointly organized by the EASS, ESA-RN28 (the European Sociological Association's Research Network on Sport & Society) and Measure (the network on sport participation).

The session will be chaired by Jeroen Scheerder (EASS), Remco Hoekman (Measure) and Enrico Michelini (ESA RN28).

The session is open for anyone who has a passion for the sociology of sport. All EASS members are invited to take part in the session and bring forward their ideas.

**Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> May 16.20-17.40**

## **Sport & Gender III**

### **Gendered Career Choice Factors: the case of Physical Activity and Sport Science degree in Spain**

Pedrona Serra<sup>1</sup>, Susanna Soler<sup>1</sup>, Anna Vilanova<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC). GISEAFE*

Although women have been awarded 54.3% of the bachelor's degrees in Spain in 2014-2015 (INE, 2015), the rate of female university enrollments in Physical Activity and Sport Science (PASS) degree is decreasing (around 18%) across Spain (CEIFCAFyD, 2011; Porto, 2009; Serra et al. 2014). In an effort to understand the underrepresentation of women in PASS degree, Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT) was used to examine the factors affecting the PASS degree interest in a sample of Spanish secondary students. Students completed measures of learning experiences in Physical Activity and Physical Education, outcome expectations, goal representations, intentions and social support and barriers. 4.146 students (50.2% girls) from Catalonia, Madrid and Galicia participated in a survey with close questions (mean of age=16.82 years old; SD= .837). Descriptive analyses revealed that men, relative to women, have greater interest to become a Physical Activity and Sport Science professional; boys anticipate more positive outcomes associated with being a physical activity and physical education professional; and, boys perceive greater social supports to study PASS degree. An empirical model was proposed by means of structural equation modelling to explain the underrepresentation of women in PASS degree. The Weighted Least Squares Means and Variance Adjusted (WLSMV) estimation method was applied using the Mplus 7.0 software (Muthe'n & Muthe'n, 2012). Goodness-of-fit indices showed a good fit of data:  $\chi^2$  (gl) = 24.525 (4),  $p < .001$ , RMSEA (90 CI) = .051 (.033 – .071), CFI = .993, TLI = .938. Results are discussed in terms of how they help to predict the men and women interest for PASS degree.

#### Key Words

gender; career choice; social cognitive career theory; empirical model;

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### **Women, Sport and Urban Public Space in Barcelona: Absences and protagonisms**

Anna Vilanova<sup>1</sup>, Susanna Soler<sup>1</sup>, Xavi Camino<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia (INEFC). GISEAFE*

The uses and the perceptions of space carry a strong cultural loading in relation to gender, race, class, sexuality and age. Traditionally, urban geography located men in the public city spaces and women in the private, domestic spaces. This was criticised by postmodern discourse that views the city as a democratized space where individual lifestyles reflect a new heterogeneity of choice, freedom and consumption (Scruton & Watson, 1998). The purpose of this paper, as part of wider research, is to examine the presence of women in social networks related to sport in the urban public spaces in Barcelona. Thirteen urban public spaces were observed and 6 in-depth interviews were conducted to users of the urban public space and people in charge of their management. The findings of the study revealed 62 social networks related to sport in the urban public space. None of them was exclusively formed by women, 16 were formed only by men, 29 were male-dominated (with only one or two women), and 17 included men and women. Despite this general absence, results show that some women used the space and achieved a leading role, especially in family and friendship networks. Thereby, this research highlights a complex picture. Results suggest that although women absence underline the gendered use of public space, sporting practice can facilitate situations of negotiation, where a process of appropriation of space by women exist.

#### Key Words

gendered use; appropriation of space; urban public space; social networks; women absence

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## **Women of the wild west: skateboarding in sensorial cityscapes**

Åsa Bäckström<sup>1</sup>, Karen Nairn<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Otago College of Education*

With its prominent street style, skateboarding may be described as a fine example of urban sport. The representation of women in skateboarding is surprisingly low despite its origins in the western world, which boasts of a high level of gender equality. Despite these claims to gender equality, urban spaces of open and liberal European societies can be experienced by young women as places of harassment and aggression. Drawing from a long-term sensory ethnography, and inspired by the material turn in the social sciences, this paper discusses how women skateboarders experience physical activity as enmeshed with the material environment and dependent on the social and cultural context. The urban environment with its smooth marble or rough asphalt surfaces, its alarming sounds and tingling smells, forms the experience of skateboarding and the construction of femininity. This paper contributes new empirical findings on what it means to practise a physical activity in urban locations as a gendered minority. In doing so, it adds to the debate on how a material feminist theory might be developed without overlooking the significance of social and cultural contexts.

### Key Words

gender; sensory ethnography; femininity; materialism; skateboarding

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## **'It's the Last Bit of Respect to be called The Ladies': Experiences of women amateur golfers in an English club**

Adam B. Evans<sup>1</sup>, Stacey Mitchell<sup>2</sup>, Jacquelyn Allen-Collinson<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Copenhagen, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sport*, <sup>2</sup>*The English Golf Foundation*,

<sup>3</sup>*University of Lincoln, School of Sport & Exercise Science*

Despite initiatives designed to increase women's participation in golf, there remains almost 5 times more regular male golfers in England. This trend is compounded by a dearth of younger female golfers entering the sport. This paper presents data from a study which investigated this pronounced gender imbalance from the perspective of women players themselves. To date, few studies of golf have taken such an approach which places women golfers' perceptions and beliefs at the centre of their analyses. Ethnographic research was undertaken within a case study club in the English East Midlands. Data were obtained through field observations and 14 in-depth, semi-structured interviews, combined with autoethnographic self-reflections conducted by the principal researcher, who was a female coach and member of the club. Data were analysed through thematic analysis using a Foucauldian-feminist theoretical framework. Findings suggest that gendered discourses within golf served strongly to 'other' women golfers. Participants were cognizant of the relationships between femininity the embodied label of 'lady-golfer.' The term 'lady' was paradoxically considered a term of 'respect,' and yet was associated with participants' perceived playing limitations, including 'slow-play' and the presumed inability to drive as far as male golfers. The term was also used to marginalise women from normative (male) practices at the golf club through such events as 'ladies' day.' Such notions were reinforced through the employment of gendered and disciplinary technologies of power, including the regulation of behaviours on the golf course and in the club-house. Here, participants described feeling under surveillance from the male gaze. This, and other forms of panopticism within the golf club culture, worked as a mechanism of power, disciplining women to the point of 'docility'. Many participants subsequently engaged in disciplinary techniques of the self and restrictive practices in order to avoid further exposure to the male disciplinary gaze.

### Key Words

women's golf; ethnography; autoethnography; foucault; surveillance

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## Sport Policy and Governance III

### Physical Activity of Adult Population in North Karelia - ten years' follow-up study

Hannu Itkonen<sup>1</sup>, Kalervo Ilmanen<sup>1</sup>, Pertti Matilainen<sup>1</sup>, Arto Nevala<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences, <sup>2</sup>University of Eastern Finland

North Karelia is the easternmost region of continental Europe. North Karelia has always been a place where east and west meet. Total population of North Karelia is 165,445. Region's traditionally strong industries include forestry, metal, extractive and food industries. Department of Sport Sciences at the University of Jyväskylä has conducted three studies about the physical activity of adult population in the province of North Karelia (2005, 2011 and 2016). Our research material was collected in every study by questionnaires sent to 15-84 years old adult population. The total sample was in every study 1500. We received 765 answers, which equals to 51 percent of the sample (2005 - N = 905 / 60 %); 2011 - N = 725 / 48 %). Results show that the most popular sports in the summer time are walking and cycling, followed running, Nordic walking, utilitarian exercise and swimming. In the winter time the most popular sports are walking and cross country skiing, followed by gym training, cycling and swimming. It should be mentioned that for instance regular skiing is nowadays problematic, because the climate change has warmed winters in North Karelia. Less than 30 % of adult population participates in the organized sports. Ca. 10 % of respondents are involved in the activities of sport clubs. The ten years follow-up study does not show large changes in the sports activities of the adult population. The role of public sector as a sport organizer is important. The commercial gyms are at present more popular than ten years ago. The most important sports environments are the pedestrian and cycling routes. The physical activity of the population of North Karelia is in the same level as ten years ago.

#### Key Words

exercise; physical activity; adult population; follow-up study;

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### The effect of public investments in sport: providing for the rich or reducing the participation gap

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<sup>1</sup>Mulier Instituut / Radboud University, <sup>2</sup>Radboud University

In Europe local sport policies concentrate on developing and improving the sport infrastructure and initiating programs and partnerships, in order to increase participation rates. Within these policies, also in the Netherlands, public spending on sport is seen necessary to keep sport affordable for all groups in society. This is understandable given that previous studies have profoundly highlighted that household income is an important determinant for sport participation; higher income levels equals higher participation rates. The question remains, however, how effective local governments are in achieving sport for all. Despite these investments, several studies have noted that although some progress has been made (e.g. increase of sport participation among women and elderly) sport for all with respect to the poor and lower educated is not yet achieved. Furthermore, to date there is limited literature on the impact of public investments in sport, while generating sound evidence and knowledge is crucial for justifying policy-making and investments in sport, especially in current times of financial hardship. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyse the impact of local government's sport expenditure on sport (club) participation and more particularly its impact on the sport (club) participation gap between higher income groups and lower income groups. We hypothesize that sport (club) participation is higher, and the gap in participation between high and low income groups smaller, in municipalities with higher sport expenditure per inhabitant. To test our expectations we use data from the survey on Injuries and Physical Activity in the Netherlands, a large nationally representative sample of people aged 6 to 79 years, and data from Statistics Netherlands on municipal expenditures on sport. In the paper we will further elaborate on the findings and contribute to the evidence-base for sport policy and the current body of knowledge on explaining differences in sport participation.

#### Key Words

sport participation; sport policy; local authorities; economic capital; multi-level analysis

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## Declining sports participation? The problematics of measuring, definitions and satisfactory levels

Magnus Ferry<sup>1</sup>, Josef Fahlén<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Umeå University, Department of Education

Declining sports participation rates among children and adolescent is a growing concern in Sweden (Centrum för idrottsforskning, 2014), a country which traditionally have had very high activity levels (Breuer et al., 2015). Following on this development a fear of increased incidence of sedentary lifestyles and social exclusion is put forward in several alarm reports. Drawing on sport participation data from four Swedish municipalities, this abstract discusses three problems connected to the measurement of participation which affect the interpretations made, the conclusions drawn and perhaps most importantly – the policy interventions launched to counter the observed trends. While data, at a first glance, show similar participation patterns as those reported in the international literature so far (cf. Breuer et al., 2015; Gratton et al., 2011; Riksidrottsförbundet, 2014) – team sports attracts most participants, participation is higher among boys, participation declines with age – a more fine-grained analysis reveals a slightly different picture. First, it shows that measuring participation by counting the number of participants, which is the measure traditionally used, renders different results than when counting the number of occasions these participants exercise sport. The former measurement is the one causing alarm reports, while the latter shows how participation is actually increasing. Second, it shows that participation in sport is defined as participation in voluntary and membership-based sport club activities. Including also non-traditional activities (gyms, health clubs, dance, etc.), renders different results. The former is causing alarm reports while the latter again shows how participation is actually increasing. Third, and perhaps most importantly when devising policy interventions, the high participation rates revealed by the more fine-grained analysis spurs the question of what rates are acceptable. What rates, other than just declining ones, are needed to avoid alarm reports and expensive interventions?

### Key Words

sports participation; measurement; non-traditional activities; occasions

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## The Medicalisation of Physical Activity

Enrico Michellini<sup>1</sup>

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Abstract The lack of physical activity (PA) is often discussed in relation to the risk of developing deadly diseases (Lee et al., 2012). Against the background of medicalisation studies (Conrad & Schneider, 1980), the question '(How) Does the health system medicalise the promotion of PA?' is assessed here. The characteristics of PA recommended for health purposes are analysed through a set of countries with different welfare typologies (Leibfried, 1993): Anglo-Saxon (Australia and the USA), Bismarck (Austria and Germany), Scandinavian (Sweden and Norway), and Latin Rim (France and Italy). Specifically, documents on the promotion of PA issued by the ministries of health of these countries are examined using content analysis (Krippendorff, 2013). The analysis reveals a medicalisation process affecting PA, at least at a conceptual level. Specifically, the content of these documents treats the problem of physical inactivity as a deviant behaviour, redefines in medical terms the concept of 'healthy PA', creates key functions for health professionals in this area and encroaches on alternative modes of PAs. The social acceptance of the medicalised conception of PA deserves to be further examined, because it could furnish relevant clues on the status and trajectory of PA medicalisation.

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European Welfare State. In C. Jones (Ed.), *New perspectives on the welfare state in Europe* (pp. 133-156). London; New York: Routledge.

Key Words

medicalisation; physical activity; sport

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## Sport in the Urban Environment II

### Street workout: genesis, institutionalization and contesting discourses

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<sup>1</sup>*University of Physical Education, Budapest*, <sup>2</sup>*Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest*

Street Workout is a kind of bodyweight workout activity (also known as ghetto workout or freestyle calisthenics) which is usually done in outdoor parks and facilities. It has links to Ancient Greece; however, its renaissance dates back only a few decades. It has become a popular physical activity in the slum areas of the U.S., and in the countries of Eastern Europe, where it is part of military training as well. With the emergence of the Internet, the sport has gained further momentum and is currently on its way to become a worldwide underground subculture and a mainstream global professional sport at the same time. The objective of the paper is to investigate this dual process, and the contesting discourses on the development of the sport in Hungary, in terms of its institutionalization, commercialization, professionalization, and codification. The methods used for data collection include in-depth interviews with key stakeholders (club leaders, equipment producers) and athletes, and the qualitative analysis of available documents related to the topic. The interviews and the documents both underline that there is common intention to go further with institutionalization and the organization of various competitions, yet, there is a strong division between two groups, one being more loyal to the 'ghetto' origins of the sport, and the other being interested in making it more media-friendly, consumable and even professional. The division could partly be explained by class habitus, but in a twisted way: the organizers of the underground scene have middle-class background and can afford to offer low cost activities for less affluent participants, whereas the promoters of commercialization come from a lower class background and are interested in recruiting participants who are willing to pay for these trainings.

Key Words

street workout; calisthenics; institutionalization; habitus; Hungary

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### Neighbourhood sport facility for adults – Experiences from Finland

Anna-Katriina Salmikangas<sup>1</sup>, Janne Pyykönen<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä*, <sup>2</sup>*Vuokatti Sport Institute*

Neighbourhood sport sites (NSF) are one of the solutions to increase physical activity, and building these sites has been one of the main trends in Finnish sport facility construction projects during the twenty-first century. NSF is accessible, versatile and free to use for everyone. Usually Neighbourhood sport sites have been studied from the children's perspective, even though they are also designed to be used by adults. Neighbourhood sport facilities have been studied mostly from the children's point of view, whereas this study concentrates on adults' ideas of NSF. The empirical part of the study was collected by an electrical questionnaire in the city of Jyväskylä during the spring of 2015. The Adult inhabitants of two districts were asked about their use of the NSF near their home, as well as their opinions and improvement suggestions concerning the sport site. 477 over 15- year-old inhabitants participated in the study. Respondents were satisfied with the NSF in their area. These facilities served well many different user groups except physically handicapped people. Signposts and other guidance were named as the main targets of the development. The location and accessibility of the NSFs were the most important reasons for using the site. Respondents living closer than one kilometer from the NSF used NSF more than people living further away from the site. Municipality sport department was considered the best activity organizer for the NSF. Neighborhood sport sites are potential sport facilities for many adults.

Different people appreciate different characteristics in their NSF. In general Neighbourhood sport sites should be accessible, known, attractive, versatile and safe. In the future, more attention should be paid on guidance and marketing of the facilities.

#### Key Words

neighborhood sport facilities; adults; physical activity

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### **Urban open spaces for physical activity and sport of teenage girls and boys. An interdisciplinary case study in Zwischenbruecken, Vienna**

Irene Bittner<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Vienna, Institute of Sport Science, Dept. Sport Pedagogy*

There is an ongoing spatial turn in the sport and social sciences as well as a socio-cultural turn including health or sport issues in the planning sciences. We know that built environments can promote or hinder physical activities of e.g. girls and boys. One factor seems to be how differentiated the system of open spaces is organized in the neighbourhood and how accessible and available open spaces are for young user groups. This PhD thesis aims to provide interdisciplinary principles for further urban research and development of supportive urban open spaces for everyday and leisure-time physical activities of the young in the context of health promotion. The case study is situated in the neighbourhood 'Zwischenbruecken' in Vienna, Austria – a dense, rather central urban district. Socially, this neighbourhood inhabits a younger population than the average in Vienna, a higher amount of migrants, and additionally an average population that barely reaches higher education or higher incomes. This social situation means that the young inhabitant of Zwischenbruecken rely on their local open spaces for physical activity and sport more than youngsters of other socio-cultural backgrounds. Firstly, one outcome so far is an interdisciplinary method that (1) uses mobile participating observation and semi-structured interviews to understand the socio-spatial perspectives and that (2) connects this socio-spatial information of the young's physical activity with specific types of built open spaces (e.g. parks, squares, different types of street) as applicable categories for urban planners. Secondly, the use of urban open spaces in Zwischenbruecken show a gender gap that is still alive especially when it comes to leisure-time physical activities and sports, where some boys can still dominate public parks and streets and some girls get creative in also taking their open spaces for physical activity and sport.

#### Key Words

open space planning; youth / adolescents; health enhancing physical activity / HEPA; urban sociology

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## **Sport, Lifestyle and Mobility I**

### **Linking urban greenspace for active travel: the potential relationship between green path and everyday walking**

Mei-lin Su<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of Edinburgh*

While public health and urban planning fields work closely to tackle several risk factors for sedentary lifestyles nowadays, a burgeoning body of discussion has shifted again to the influence of urban green spaces on physical activity promotion. Researches begin to explore the spatial environmental attributes of greenspace in terms of increasing routine levels of moderate physical activities, particularly daily walking. However, until now there remains inconsistency among the debates that more greenspace nearby contributes to more outdoor walking. As a result, the research scope narrows to the more specific research area to realize the subtle association between urban greenspace and walking behaviour: the spatial configuration of greenspace and people's engagement in walking within it. An assumption is made that the strategically connected greenspaces is essential when integrating walking, leading to increased opportunities for physically-active lifestyle. To study the greenspace integrated with pedestrian circulation, two aspects of walking behaviour are involved in the research design: the selection of the greenspace ("to-movement") and the selection of routes that should be

travelled to the greenspace ("through-movement"). The analysis of the configuration of walking paths involves the graph-theoretical techniques of GIS-based network assessment. It also assigned on the basis of Landscape Ecology theory, applying different spatial indexes of landscape structure for categorical green map patterns. The statistics analysis with the support of GIS mapping is to further convey the association between the configuration of green walking paths and the engagement of daily walking in the urban neighborhood. It leads to argue that developing pedestrian segment integration along with urban green is an alternative to encourage residents' everyday active travel behaviour.

#### Key Words

walking; greenspace connectivity; GIS;

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### **Activity/motivation after graduating as university student surf lifesaver: Focusing on membership registration in Japan Lifesaving Association**

Takeshi Nakayama<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Osaka University of Health and Sport sciences*

The purpose of this study was to clarify the activity/motivations after graduation of university student surf lifesavers. We received replies to a questionnaire from 61 university 4th-year student surf lifesavers between December 2014 and January 2015. The contents of the questionnaire covered the following 6 factors: 1) personal attributes, 2) focus point of surf lifesaving activities, 3) chance to start surf lifesaving activities, 4) meaningfulness of surf lifesaving activity, 5) knowledge about surf lifesaving activities environment, and 6) Japan Lifesaving Association member registration motivation after graduating from university. In surf lifesaving activities the focus on either the "guard" or "competition" activity/motivation was not related. However, a higher-motivated person showed a significantly higher value compared to one who is not centered on surf lifesaving activities environment item of "coach," "training equipment," "securing a training location," or "access to a training location." These results can be considered as an active community club experience during student days suggesting a relation to the motivation for member registration of Japan Lifesaving Association after graduating from the university. Future topics include the study of surf lifesaving club taking advantage of the knowledge of community sports clubs.

#### Key Words

university student; surf lifesaver; activity/motivation; Japan Lifesaving Association; membership registration

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### **ActivE Youth - active mobility of the adolescent in streets and open spaces in Vienna**

Rosa Diketmueller<sup>1</sup>, Irene Bittner<sup>1</sup>, Franz Mairinger<sup>1</sup>, Doris Damyanovic<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Vienna, Institute of Sport Science, Dept. Sport Pedagogy*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna; Institute of Landscape Planning (ILAP); Dept. of Landscape, Spatial and Infrastructure Sciences*

The project investigates possibilities and opportunities of mobile devices to assess active mobility and the spatial context where the young are physically active. To analyze the complex mobility and activity patterns of the young an interdisciplinary approach connects the perspectives of landscape and traffic planning, social science and sport sciences. For scientists as well as practitioners (urban planning, health promotion) ActivE Youth aims to develop an applicable set of methods to analyze human-powered mobility and to stimulate active mobility of the young through geo-based gaming on mobile devices. This presentation will focus on the set of methods used to analyse the active mobility of the young. 35 pupils, 15 to 16 years old, out of two public schools in central and suburban Vienna were chosen to take part in the research. After an introductory workshop including data security and privacy aspects, the pupils were asked to wear an Actigraph GT3X+accelerometre and to record their mobility patterns with the smartphone-app Moves for one week in spring 2015. Additional data was acquired by an analogue activity diary, an online questionnaire and feedback-workshops. The research uses objective and subjective data which is analysed and interpreted by a multilayered triangulation. The findings show, that the youngsters of both environments were more physically

active and more likely met the WHO-recommendation for physical activity on weekdays than at the weekend. On weekdays only few youngsters were cycling, most of the pupils choose to walk as active mobility. The movement patterns of active pupils show more complex active mobility patterns within the city and use more different types of open spaces (streets, squares, parks) whereas inactive pupils mostly only use streets for their active mobility and are only actively mobile if necessary e.g. on their way to school. <http://aktive-jugend.boku.ac.at/>

Key Words

active mobility; youth / adolescents; health enhancing physical activity / HEPA; urban environment; planning

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## **Placemaking as a Potential Approach to Stimulate Outdoor Exercises**

Ziwen Sun<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Edinburgh, ESALA*

It is a weird paradox that the residents are living longer than ever before and life expectancy, at least for the present, continues to increase, but at the same time they are confronting from a severe range of issues in terms of public health, neighbourhoods interaction, climate change, misdirected investment and shrinking city. This is a result of changing lifestyles, where a majority of residents become more inactive than in the mediaeval era, along with changing from pedestrian-oriented cities to automobile-dominated cities. In light of those severe issues mentioned above, human scale should be cautiously reconsidered in cities. Placemaking includes many aspects, but its core is people, especially the contact between urban residents in places. Historically, outdoor activities have played an important role in cities as activities, which are better than other features when engaging people (Gehl, 2011). More specifically, outdoor exercises could be regarded as optional activities and simultaneously social activities according to the categories proposed by Jan Gehl. Thus, it might be inspiring to bring the notion of 'place' into the thinking of outdoor exercises by treating it as a factor that influences the intensity of outdoor exercises. Based on a historical analysis that elaborates how the changes of cities have led to the changes in outdoor exercises, this paper explores how urban residents' intensity in certain types of outdoor exercises could be improved through placemaking of urban spaces. The connections between outdoor exercises and urban spaces is explored through an analysis of urban residents' requirements in everyday life, and the way they engage with outdoor exercises in urban spaces. Based on this understanding, placemaking as a bottom-up approach is further discussed at human scale through sets of spatial factors to stimulate and strengthen outdoor exercises in urban places.

Key Words

placemaking; outdoor exercises; outdoor spaces;

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**Friday 6<sup>th</sup> May 10:20-12:00**

## **Sport Policy and Governance IV**

### **Neighbourhood sport coaches: the achievements of a new sport professional in the Netherlands**

Ine Pulles<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Mulier Institute*

Governments all over Europe have invested for several decennia in 'sports-for-all' policies with the aim to stimulate the sport participation, so did the Dutch government. Although many successes were made, further progress in stimulating social inclusion in sport and physical activity hampered, partly due to uneasy collaboration between different societal divisions (e.g. sport, education, health). Therefore, since 2008, in the Netherlands a new type of sport professionals was born, the so-called neighbourhood sport coaches ('buurtsportcoaches'). These coaches are responsible for organising sport activities and connecting sport with other sectors like education, healthcare and welfare. Neighbourhood sports coaches are like 'street level bureaucrats' (Lipsky, 2010) or 'frontline workers' (Hartman & Tops, 2005), who implement national policy at local level. Since 2010 the Mulier Institute conducts monitoring and evaluation research about the neighbourhood sport coaches, that will be continued in a new manner in 2016. In this paper I will present some results from these earlier studies and discuss how to evaluate a complex policy like the neighbourhood sport coaches. In 2014 (and in 2013, 2012, 2011) data among neighbourhood sport coaches (N=298) and their local partners (N=358), like sport clubs and schools, from 18 municipalities were collected through online surveys. Furthermore interviews (n=45) were held to gain more in depth insights into key elements for successful outcomes and aspects for improvement in the working processes. The results indicate that neighbourhood coaches play an important role in the collaboration between local organisations. Both schools and sport clubs experience an increase in the amount of organised sport activities. Moreover according to sport clubs and neighbourhood coaches themselves the amount of members of sport clubs has also increased. Local partners state that adequate education and competences (e.g. knowledge of the social field, strategic, communicative) of the neighbourhood sport coaches are key elements for success. Results also showed large local differentiation in the implementation of the neighbourhood sport coaches, which troubles (the measurement of) large scale outcomes with respect to increase in sport participation among the population. Challenges for successful monitoring and evaluating the output and outcome of different types of neighbourhood sport coaches in particular local contexts in the future will be discussed.

#### Key Words

neighbourhood; monitoring; evaluation

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### **YOUNG RESEARCHER AWARD, HONORABLE MENTION:**

#### **Principles and practices of good governance in grassroots sport**

Simone Digennaro<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Dept. of Human Sciences, Society and Health*

See page 16 above for abstract

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## **Governing by numbers – the homogenization and standardization of sport club activities through policy implementation systems**

Josef Fahlén<sup>1</sup>, Magnus Ferry<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Umeå University, Umeå School of Sport Sciences, Department of Education*

This abstract reports on a study of the implementation of a digitalized reporting system for local authority financial support to voluntary and membership-based sport club activities. It focuses on consequences of the implementation for sport clubs' organisation, leadership and activities by drawing on data from qualitative and semi-structured interviews with 43 sport club representatives representing 20 sport clubs in four Swedish municipalities. Respondents and clubs were strategically sampled based on characteristics recognized in the literature as influential in sport policy implementation (e.g. May, Harris & Collins, 2013). The background of this interest is the focus in existing literature on policy content in general and specifically on the implementation of policies with the content of aiming at widening the social role for sport (e.g. Coalter, 2007). While valuable in our understanding of the implementation of social policies in sport, such studies have limited power in furthering our understanding of sport policy implementation per se. So by building on the argument put forward by Stenling and Fahlén (2014) that sport clubs' propensity to act as policy implementers are contingent on an alignment between what a sport club is actually doing and what any given policy asks of it, this particular study aimed at examining the implementation of a policy tool seemingly devoid of policy content in order to be able to zoom in more on the consequences of the actual implementation process. Results show how the implementation process itself contributes to homogenizing sport clubs' activities (cf. Sjöblom & Fahlén, 2010) and to standardizing what sport 'is' and 'is not' (cf. Fahlén, 2015). By extension, it contributes to limiting access for participants and volunteers in direct contravention of local as well as national sport policy goals. These findings are discussed in the light of recent debates on measures for increased sport participation.

### Key Words

policy implementation; local government; sport clubs; sport policy; sport governance

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## **Football as a factor of European integration. Empirical findings from the FREE project surveys**

Ramon Llopis-Goig<sup>1</sup>, Borja Garcia<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Valencia*, <sup>2</sup>*Loughborough University*

Very often it has been noted that the European project is more than just the creation of a common single market, as it also aims to create an "ever closer union between the peoples of Europe", capable of fostering a common sense of belonging. Thus, the feasibility of European integration does not only depend on the development of legal structures, institutions and common policies, the so-called output legitimacy; its success will also rely on the intensity of the sociocultural bond among citizens of the different European countries, for it is there where the possibility of European sociocultural integration lies. In this paper we explore the hypothesis that football is one of the cultural institutions that contributes to create and reinforce a sociocultural bond among Europeans. Hence, the objective of this work is to examine the extent to which football has created a common public sphere or a European communication space that extends beyond national borders, where a common interest and a spontaneous intercultural dialog develop. To do the aforementioned analysis we draw upon several variables included in two surveys carried out as part of the FREE project (Football Research in an Enlarged Europe, funded by the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement No. 290805). Fieldwork extended to nine countries: France, Germany, UK, Poland, Spain, Austria, Denmark, Italy and Turkey. Using this data-set, our communication provides an analysis of the unifying nature that the citizens from those nine European countries attribute to football; this is compared with the citizens' opinions of other political, economic and cultural institutions. Moreover, we examine the extent to which several European institutions – including the main football governing bodies – inspire confidence among citizens. The results show that

football, more than a dividing force or a source of rivalry among Europeans, is an element of unity, whose bonding strength transcends the limits that had been reached by the Community institutions themselves.

Key Words

European integration; football; public opinion; identity;

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## Sport & Health II

### **Towards a qualitative understanding of exercise referral: Perceptions and opinions of Exercise Referral**

Hannah Henderson<sup>1</sup>, Adam B. Evans<sup>2</sup>, Jacquelyn Allen-Collinson<sup>1</sup>, Niroshan Siriwardena<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Lincoln, School of Sport and Exercise Science, <sup>2</sup>University of Copenhagen, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports, <sup>3</sup>University of Lincoln, School of Health and Social Care

Exercise Referral (ER) is a common mechanism in the UK to increase physical activity levels of 'sedentary' individuals and those diagnosed with chronic disease. Despite growth in ER schemes there remains limited evidence of ER's impact and service provision is inconsistent. Importantly, there is a need to develop a greater understanding of how the meanings associated with ER are produced, reproduced and resisted amongst stakeholders. This paper presents data from interviews conducted with 27 participants in ER services from the east of England (7 exercise professionals, 5 health professionals and 15 clients), analysed through a figurational sociological lens. Interviews explored the meanings stakeholders attached to ER, as well as lived experiences of ER services. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. Four key themes emerged relating to stakeholder expectations, relationships, perceptions of programme delivery and programme receipt. Data highlighted the conflicting and inconsistent nature of stakeholder perceptions within and across groups, suggesting that participants attached specific, interdependent and sometimes contradictory meanings to ER services, and often defined their role and expectations of ER in relation to those of 'other' groups. This created conflict, and some participants appeared to reinvent or even resist aspects of what they considered the views and goals of 'other' stakeholders. In contrast to health-professional accounts, exercise professionals and clients outlined how they perceived health professionals' understanding of ER and the benefits of physical activity to be deficient. This resulted in participants from these groups failing to communicate with health professionals under the presumption that they lacked interest. Through understanding power relationships in the ER figuration, it becomes possible to see how intended actions of all stakeholders can interact within ER service delivery, creating interesting, unintended consequences.

Key Words

exercise referral; figurations; service delivery

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### **Health, the body and physical activity: attitudes and practices of migrant women. An inquiry into the lives of female cleaners in Denmark.**

Verena Leneis<sup>1</sup>, Gertrud Pfister<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sport, University of Copenhagen

Numerous reports identify migrant women from non-western countries as a population group which is greatly affected by chronic illnesses. Health authorities tend to attribute their health problems to their lifestyle, for example refraining from participation in recreational physical activity. However, little is known about the perspectives of the targets of health promotion, i.e. their perceptions of and lived experiences with health recommendations as well as with sport and exercise. In this article we investigate migrant women's attitudes and practices, in particular with regard to physical activity. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 33 female migrant cleaners from non-western countries which provided insights into their everyday lives. We analysed the material drawing on the literature related to migrant women and exercise, with a focus on Foucauldian scholars who have used the concepts of governmentality and disciplinary power. The interviewees' narratives about sport and exercise focused mainly on weight loss and the discrepancy between

the western ideal of slimness and their overweight bodies. However, the potential benefits of recreational physical activity did not lead to participation. Constraints to participation were lack of time and exhaustion caused by the demands of the women's jobs and a "second shift" at home. These findings confirm that the preoccupation with a healthy lifestyle is a privilege of the middle class. Therefore, health policies must adapt to the needs of marginalized groups and take structural factors, such as the organization of the labour market and the gendered division of work, into consideration.

Key Words

health messages; gender; migrants; governmentality; qualitative methods

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## **Sickness presenteeism in adolescent elite sports: Which athlete groups are most willing to play hurt?**

Jochen Mayer<sup>1</sup>, Ansgar Thiel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Tuebingen, Institute of Sport Science,*

Training and competing despite having a health problem is a common social practice in sports. Adolescent elite athletes are particularly vulnerable to the possible short and long term health consequences of this risky practice as they are in a very sensitive developmental stage. From an organizational sociological perspective, this so called phenomenon of playing hurt can be conceptualized as a sickness presenteeism problem in sports organizations. Taking the concept of absence/presence legitimacy into account, we argue that the athletes' willingness to play hurt is extensively shaped by sportsnetwork specific presence and absence cultures. Against this background, we aimed at empirically identifying social factors which affect the athletes' willingness to compete hurt (WCH). Based on a comprehensive sample of German elite adolescent athletes from all Olympic sports (N=1138; male and female squad members, aged 14-18), we analyzed social determinants of the WCH by applying classification tree analysis. We identified several determinants on three hierarchical levels, such as type of sports, social pressure to play hurt, the coach's leadership style, and age. Classification tree analysis also revealed contrast groups with a varying willingness to take health risks in favor of competing. The group with the highest WCH consists of athletes from technical sport disciplines who have a coach with an autocratic leadership style. The group with the second highest WCH includes athletes from ball games, aesthetic and weight dependent sports between the age of 17-18 years. The perceived social pressure to play hurt in this group is comparably low. The lowest mean WCH-score, by some distance, belongs to the group characterized by endurance and power sports athletes who experience no direct social pressure to play hurt. The findings enhance our understanding of absence/presence legitimacy in a highly competitive social context and can contribute to the development of more target-group-specific health prevention programs for young athletes.

Key Words

presenteeism; adolescent elite athletes; playing hurt; classification tree analysis

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## **The organisation of Team Sport on Prescription**

Henriette Folkmann Hansen<sup>1</sup>, Laila Ottesen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Copenhagen, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports*

Designers of prevention- and health promotion programmes in Danish Prevention Centres have presented individual training methods as a solution to encourage adults to be physically active, but it has been challenging to ensure adherence to physical activity and to create a permanently active lifestyle (Thing 2005). It has been argued that a shift in emphasis is needed away from a focus on individual motivation and behavior change towards ensuring satisfaction and enjoyment through the development of relationships (Thurston and Green 2004). Recent studies have shown that Team Sports have great potential when it comes to helping adults to maintain an active lifestyle (Ottesen et al, 2010). This Ph.D. study compares what enables and constrains adults living with chronic diseases to make lifestyle changes through participating in fitness training in an Exercise on Prescription programme (EoP) or in an intervention with Team Sports activities (TSoP) at a Prevention Centre in Copenhagen. One out of three research questions is how the EoP programme and the



TSoP intervention are implemented and organised at a Prevention Centre in Copenhagen? The theoretical framework to answer this question is based on implementations theory using The Integrated Implementation Model (Winter 2012) and the methodologies consist of document analysis, observations and focus group interviews. Observations and focus group interviews were conducted during the EoP from August 2014 to June 2015. The same methods are being used for the TSoP running from August 2015 to June 2016. Preliminary finding shows that participants joining EoP were organised into teams with running uptake, grouped by diseases and took part in traditional fitness training which emphasised individual behavior changes. A constraint for the participants is that the running uptake make it difficult to develop relationships and network.

#### Key Words

team sport on prescription; exercise on prescription; health promotion; intervention; lifestyle changes

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### **Elite Athletes experiences with risks related to Cardiac Screening**

Jonas Schmidt Christensen<sup>1</sup>, Lone Friis Thing<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Copenhagen - Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports*

Cardiac screening of elite athletes are recommended by both the American Heart Association & the European Society of Cardiology as well as major sports federations such as the International Olympic Committee, however, these recommendations seem to be based on an inadequate empirical foundation, just as the costs of performing cardiac screening on a larger scale seem out of proportion. Additionally, the field is dominated by studies with a clinical medical focus and studies of athlete's perspectives on cardiac screening are consequently an absence. By using an interpretive sociological perspective (Denzin 2001) and qualitative research done with elite athletes of both gender this paper seeks to explore how elite athletes experience risks associated with cardiac screening. To make possible an analysis of how elite athletes come to an understanding of and position themselves in relation to the risk discourse (Lupton 2013) they are met by, the focus is on Foucault's technologies of the self and a subjectivity perspective on risk (Foucault 1988). For most elite athletes participation in cardiac screening is done out of a wish to obtain an acquittal from risks. Symptomatic of the risk society cardiac screening can from an athlete perspective at the same time be seen as an attempt to gain control over the uncontrollable. The results show that elite athletes seem to respond to cardiac screening as an expression of an ideology in which they are already embedded. However, whether cardiac screening is mandatory or not plays an important role in how elite athletes experience risk. The research shows how risks associated with cardiac screening can contribute in making the finiteness of life more present, and thereby be part of a self-technological process aiming to live more in the moment.

#### Key Words

risk; cardiac screening; elite athletes

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## **Sport, Globalization and Migration**

### **The Internationalization of U.S. College Soccer**

Ryan Kirk<sup>1</sup>, Tony Weaver<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Elon University, USA, Department of History & Geography,* <sup>2</sup>*Elon University, USA, Department of Sport and Event Management*

The international migration of professional football players has received extensive scholarly interest in recent decades, but amateur player migration has been understudied. While the United States has played a modest role in the expansion of professional player migration, the U.S. has become a global leader in attracting amateur footballers who seek to continue playing while also pursuing university degrees. "College soccer", as it is widely known, holds a unique position on the global soccer landscape by melding highly competitive amateur play with higher education and operating independently of FIFA. While international influence on college soccer has existed since the very beginning, there has been an unprecedented growth of foreign

players in the 21st century. Presently, over 6,000 foreign players from 175 different countries play men's college soccer, constituting 1/5 of the total collegiate player pool. In divisions that provide athletic scholarships, the proportion of international players has doubled in the past decade to almost 30%. This internationalization, combined with the evolution of U.S. youth player development programs along European models, has sparked new debates about both sport in higher education and the role of college soccer in the U.S. and global game. This presentation reports preliminary results of a study on men's college soccer that aims to analyze the major factors explaining these trends. The research includes a geographic analysis of past and present rosters from over 1200 teams, a survey of college coaches' perceptions of foreign players, and interviews with dozens of players, coaches, and industry professionals in the U.S. and U.K. The central argument is that while college soccer is struggling to adjust to expanding pressures of the broader domestic game, it is in the midst of morphing into a globally-attractive niche as an alternate pathway for players seeking high quality competition while continuing their education.

#### Key Words

football; sport and higher education; player migration; globalization

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### **From heat to cold: Understanding migration processes of professional footballers from Africa to the Nordic countries**

Arto Nevala<sup>1</sup>, Ernest Acheampong<sup>2</sup>, Hannu Itkonen<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Eastern Finland, Department of Geographical and Historical Studies*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Grenoble, Laboratory of Sport and Social Environment (SENS)*, <sup>3</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences*

Globalisation is a historical process with economic, social, political, and cultural aspects. Internationalization has been an essential part of football over a hundred years, and during the last decade, football has become truly globalised. That is also true for player movement and migration. As an effect of the Bosman ruling in 1995, player movement has multiplied and nearly all domestic top leagues are now international regarding players' nationality. Based on this, we focus on African football migrants to the Nordic countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland from the 1970s to 2010s. Our research questions are on how many African football players have moved to the Nordic countries and what have been their routes of movement. In addition, we recognise the Nordic countries as a preparatory ground for African players to the bigger or top European leagues, and therefore, ask how this movement can be placed as a part of the larger phenomenon of football migration. For theoretical background, we relied on research conducted in the globalization of football (e.g. Robertson and Giulianotti) and football migration (Darby; Taylor; Poli). Our data sources include printed yearbooks, annual reports of the Nordic Football Association and databases related to football players as well as interviews. This presentation is the first stage of the study that relates to the movement of African players to the Nordic countries. However, we can show some interesting preliminary findings and interpretations, for example, Finland is internationally well-known as a country of ice hockey. Nevertheless, there have been dozens of players from more than 20 African countries in the Finnish top league since the 1970s, some of whom have moved to top European leagues, while others have had a successful career in Finland with a few involved in match fixing activities.

#### Key Words

football; african players; nordic countries; migration; globalisation

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### **Social networks and migrant recruitment in professional football: An analysis of the Norwegian Tippeligaen.**

Richard Elliott<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Southampton Solent University - School of Sport, Health and Social Sciences*

The intention of this paper is to analyse the role that social networks play in the recruitment of a group of male migrant professional footballers employed by clubs based in Norway's top professional football league –

the Tippeligaen. Based upon a series of semi-structured interviews conducted with migrants and recruiters and synthesising concepts derived from the sociology of sport and the broader study of migration, the analysis identifies that the recruitment of migrant workers to Tippeligaen clubs reflects a mix of both formal and informal processes. Whilst agents operate as key actors in the mobilisation of labour, the analysis shows how recruitments in this particular athletic context also occur as the result of human mediation facilitated by a series of informal interdependent networks of social relationships.

Key Words

migration; networks; recruitment; sport; football

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## Management and Organisation of Sport III

### Reflections on sports club development. Experiences from “the Danish Championship for Sports Club Development”

Karsten Elmoose-Østerlund<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Centre for Sports, Health and Civil Society; University of Southern Denmark*

Sports organisations, municipalities and other actors seem to have become increasingly interested in helping sports clubs become better equipped to meet (new) challenges brought about by (alleged) societal developments. Numerous projects that target club development have been launched. One of the more interesting projects is “the Danish Championship for Sports Club Development”. This project was launched in 2011 by one of the two large national sports organisations in Denmark, DGI. Each year, 30-40 clubs are selected for participation. These clubs are required to present written goals and “dream-scenarios” before they begin a nine month period of club development. At kick-off there is an inspiration conference, but clubs decide for themselves what they want to work with and how. After the development period, winners within different categories are celebrated. In order to examine the effect of the championship, survey studies and interviews with representatives from clubs that have participated in the first three rounds of the championship have been conducted. In the surveys, clubs participating in the championship have been compared with similar clubs that have not participated in order to isolate the effect of the championship. Among other things, the results from surveys and interviews show that clubs participating in the championship: - Are more focused on delegating tasks and decision making from the board to committees - Are more strategic in their approach to recruiting volunteers - Are more successful in recruiting volunteers - Develop flexible sports activities (but this also happens among similar clubs that have not participated in the championship) The results show that club development has two important dimensions: Management and activity development. It seems that the clubs in this project work with both in a synergy. The long term effects of the championship are currently being examined – preliminary results will be presented at the conference.

Key Words

sports club; development; sports organisations; projects; management

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### From participation to consumption? Consumerism in voluntary sport clubs

Jan-Willem van der Roest<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Mulier Institute*

In recent years, much has been written about consumerism in voluntary sport clubs. In academic publications and in sport policy, it is often put forward that a consumerist attitude is emerging in these organisations and that a consumer logic replaces the association logic that has been dominant in voluntary sport clubs since their establishment. However, little empirical work has concentrated on the question whether these changes indeed occur. Moreover, it is unclear what reasons, if any, cause changes in the way voluntary sport clubs are run. Building on my dissertation (Van der Roest, 2015) I show how a consumer logic is promoted in popular beliefs about modernity, individualisation and consumerism. These beliefs are translated by Dutch national sport organisations into a pressure on voluntary sport clubs to modernise their activities. These national sport

organisations underline that consumerism can be a threat and an opportunity for voluntary sport clubs. In doing so, they discursively construct the consumer logic (Van der Roest, Vermeulen & Van Bottenburg, 2015). In this presentation, I show how the consumer logic is adopted in voluntary sport clubs. Using an institutional perspective, it becomes clear that a consumer logic is not replacing an association logic. Rather, it co-exists in some voluntary sport clubs next to the association logic. However, this is not the case for all voluntary sport clubs. Normative pressures explain why this is the case in some clubs, because of the prominence of their institutional environment and the composition of their boards (cf, DiMaggio & Powell, 1983).

#### Key Words

voluntary sport clubs; consumerism; institutional theory

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### **Social integration of immigrant adolescents and young adults in Swiss sports clubs**

Jenny Adler Zwahlen<sup>1</sup>, Torsten Schlesinger<sup>2</sup>, Julia Albrecht<sup>1</sup>, Siegfried Nagel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Sport Science, University of Berne, Switzerland*, <sup>2</sup>*Institute of Human Movement Science, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany*

There are a high proportion of young immigrants in Switzerland as a consequence of past and present migratory movements in Europe. Switzerland is subsequently faced with the task of integrating immigrants into society. Sports clubs foster social integration in a more effective way than other voluntary organizations, and are considered important institutions in this context (Østerlund & Seippel, 2013). However, young immigrants are under represented in sports clubs in comparison with their Swiss counterparts (Lamprecht et al., 2014). The question then arises: What is the extent of social integration by young immigrants participating in sports clubs and what are the club structures that effectively work towards integration? Our study focuses on relevant aspects of social integration in sports clubs at an individual and organizational level. Based on a multi-level research design that includes Esser's (2004) concepts of social action and integration, data was collected via written questionnaire in 20 sports clubs. 346 members (♀ 27 %; aged 16-30, M = 20.3, SD = 3.9) and chair (wo)men were surveyed. Findings reveal a similar quality of integration among immigrant and non-immigrant members in terms of identity, participation in general meetings and existing knowledge within the club; but members differ in their depth of friendships. The clubs - with a high respectively low immigrant member share - have similar assimilative or pluralistic attitudes (aside from the expectation of speaking German) and goals such as support of integration, openness for all. Esser, H. (2004). Does the "New" Immigration Require a "New" Theory of Intergenerational Integration? *International Migration Report* (38) 3, 1126-1159. Lamprecht, M., Fischer, A., & Stamm, H.P. (2014). *Sport Schweiz 2014*. Magglingen: BASPO. Østerlund, K. & Seippel, Ø. (2013). Does membership in civil society organizations foster social integration? The case of Danish voluntary sport organizations. *Journal of Civil Society* (9) 4, 391-413.

#### Key Words

integration; voluntary sport organizations; young immigrants; multi-level design; Switzerland

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### **Shifting logics? Developments in visions and local collaboration of Dutch sport club**

Harold van der Werff<sup>1</sup>, Maikel Waardenburg<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Mulier Institute*, <sup>2</sup>*Utrecht University, School of Governance (USG)*

In recent years local governments have encouraged sport clubs - as main suppliers of sport activities - to expand their horizon and contribute in solving societal issues, like social participation, social integration, a healthy lifestyle or a safe neighbourhood (Breuer et al., 2015). In most cases sport clubs are supported by local governments through e.g. a discount on the use of sport facilities and/or subsidies. Increasingly local governments expect something in return for their financial support (Lucassen and Van Kalmthout, 2011; Breuer et al., 2015). This paper, using an institutional logics perspective, focusses on shifts in the external orientation of clubs: open attitudes towards participating in solving contemporary social issues and co-operation with local partners. This shift can be understood as a change from a community logic which focuses at the internal club community, to a public logic that focuses on wider public issues. For this study data from

the Sport Club Monitor 2000-2014 (the Sport Club Monitor Panel is a representative sample of 2,000 Dutch sport clubs) were used. The results show that Dutch voluntary sport clubs are more externally oriented than they used to be, although changes are modest. There seems to be an increasing number of sport clubs signalling a social responsibility for themselves. However, traditional issues like recruiting and retaining volunteers/staff and members, sport technical affairs and finances remain the primary interests for board members. Still, cooperation with other organizations has increased, especially among large clubs. Through such cooperation sport clubs try to reach specific groups like migrants and people with disabilities and more sport clubs organize activities for non-members. We conclude that although a hegemonic community logic is persistent in sport clubs, this logic is increasingly combined with a public logic that focuses on broader societal contributions and participate in local collaborative networks.

#### Key Words

sports organisations; institutional logics; instrumentalisation; sport policy; social responsibility

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### **“To be more professional!” - Analyzing the professionalization process of Swiss Orienteering Federation**

Christoffer Klenk<sup>1</sup>, Torsten Schlesinger<sup>2</sup>, Kaisa Ruoranen<sup>1</sup>, Josephine Clausen<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Sport Science, University of Bern, Switzerland*, <sup>2</sup>*Institute of Human Movement Science, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany*, <sup>3</sup>*Institute of Sports Studies, University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Sports organizations are confronted to various challenges due to a changing environment. To meet these challenges professionalization take place which means an organizational transformation towards business-like management. Against this, the question arise which forms of professionalization could be observed and what are the triggering causes and the leading consequences? Analyzing professionalization, Nagel et al. (2015) elaborated a multi-level model which provides the larger explanatory frame addressing the forms in the context of causes and consequences at three level (organizational, internal and external environment). Regarding the forms, Ruoranen et al. (2016) differentiated between three dimensions: (1) strategy and activities, (2) persons and positions, (3) structures and processes. According to this approach, a case-study design is used for longitudinal analysis of the professionalization process of Swiss Orienteering, an international successful federation in Switzerland. During the last decade, Swiss Orienteering is on the track to become more professional in their structures and activities. The federation is dealing with following issues: elaboration of a long-term strategy (1), establishing an operative management office (2), competence improvement of volunteers and recruitment of paid staff (3). Results indicate, that these issues were mainly external triggered by the national umbrella association to improve performance. However, the process was carried out independently by the federation and leded in the short run to organizational restructuring which mainly improved management and administration tasks at federation level, but no trickle-down effect yet to their member organizations. References Nagel, S., Schlesinger, T., Bayle, E. & Giauque, D. (2015). Professionalisation of sport federations – a multi-level framework for analysing forms, causes and consequences. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 15 (4), 407-433. Ruoranen, K., Klenk, C., Schlesinger, T., Bayle, E., Clausen, J., Giauque, D. & Nagel, S. (accepted). Developing a conceptual framework to analyse professionalisation in sport federations. *European Journal for Sport and Society (Special Issue 2016)*

#### Key Words

professionalization; sport organization; organizational change

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### **EASS-Special: Mega Events: Is there a social legacy?**

Governments invest considerable sums of money in mega sport events. Legitimization for these investments come from claims that sport events are good for the economy, that they boost sport participation, and that they generate an important social legacy (pride, cohesion, integration, volunteering, urban revitalization). Opponents question these viewpoints, and state that sport events mainly cost money, and seldom boost sport participation.

This is a highly debated topic that recently elicited fierce public debates in Germany, Poland, Norway and the UK (among others). In some cases, this has led to the withdrawal of countries in bidding-procedures (e.g. Hamburg and Oslo).

This session centres upon a debate on this subject (session 5, Friday 10.20-12.00). Questions that will guide the debate are:

- Do sport events increase sport-participation, reinforce sport clubs or in any other way strengthen grass roots sport (and if not, why not)?;
- Do sport events serve a purpose in solving social issues (integration, social participation, urban revitalization (and if not, why not)?;
- What is needed, for sport events, to do create lasting social effects; what are key-actions, key-mechanisms and key-players?
- What sociological research is needed to 'proof' such effects?

The session is open to anyone with an interest in sport events, as a research and policy area. The debate will be chaired and presented by prof. dr Koen Breedveld and dr. Bake Dijk, who are preparing a report on these issues. During the session a first draft report will be presented. A list of all those participating in the session will be included in the report. Participants in the session will receive a copy of the final report. The final report will be sent out by the Dutch government, to governments in all EU countries as well as to the European Commission.

## Friday 6<sup>th</sup> May 12.40-14.20

### Active Cities Special

#### **The role of the body in the city future: the active city perspective**

Antonio Borgogni<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Department of Human Sciences, Society, and Health*

The last decades have witnessed a reaction to people's marginalization by the public space aimed at city sustainability. In this scenery, the body has been undertaking a decisive role of city liveability's indicator. The matter of the body moving in the public space embraces several intertwined cultural dimensions questioning socio-educational, health, legislative, and infrastructural features. In this light, the active city (AC) approach has emerged as a prospective inter-sectorial strategy. Observed from the social sciences viewpoint, this tendency entails ambiguities: while the demand to enhance physical activity (PA) is encountering a growing attention, a social control of the body can be envisaged as potential risk. The arguing about opacities and the difficulties in the implementation of the policies to promote PA should be included in the AC planning process. The reciprocity of the relationships between structure and agency, individuals and public space's policies could find a possible synthesis in participatory processes coping with the concept of habitus. The on-going study had been based on direct observations (n=45) of European sites (n=25), and interviews (n=22). Recently, the study, both qualitative and quantitative, has been expanding to specific groups (children, elderly, and commuters) involving urban planning policies at different scales, also investigating the prospective role of ICT devices. Certain AC planning criteria are emerging: a revised classification of sport and PA infrastructures (IMPALA EU-funded project), their availability, proximity, and accessibility; an awareness of the concepts of tight and loose spaces, space and place, adaptability and flexibility, porosity, 'egoistic' and 'altruistic' PA; the role of citizens' participation. A scattered tendency to plan public spaces according to AC criteria is observable. The majority of planning starts from a sectorial approach; few of them show an awareness of the potential consequences on PA levels, rarely are based on an interdisciplinary and participatory model.

#### Key Words

active city; body; altruistic and egoistic physical activity; planning; participation

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#### **Cooperative planning to strengthen Active Cities in Finland**

Kimmo Suomi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences, University of Jyväskylä*

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#### **Active Cities: From Strategy to Implementation**

Susanna Kugelberg<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Unit of Nutrition, Obesity and Physical Activity, WHO Regional Office for Europe*

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#### **Analysis of the physical activities in the regenerated Barcelona's waterfront**

Sacra Morejon<sup>1</sup>, Xavier De Blas<sup>1</sup>, Sixte Abadia<sup>1</sup>, Xavier Pujadas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*FPCEE Blanquerna. Ramon Llull University*

The regeneration of certain urban spaces can influence the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Based on this starting hypothesis, this research has focused on looking at urban waterfronts, which are especially dynamic zones that have historically reflected changes in productive models and lifestyles. The regeneration of these zones has led to a restructuring of cities and has given rise to new forms of urban centrality, becoming spaces for the consumption of leisure, both sporting and cultural. The main aim of this research is to establish

whether a relationship exists between physical activities done on a waterfront and the characteristics of a regenerated space. To that end, a study was conducted on Barcelona's waterfront. In terms of methodology, the zone – delimited and coded according to urban "place" type (promenade, beach, etc.) – was observed, and the sports activities and interaction with those doing such activities were identified and recorded to find out about profiles and activities. The unifactorial statistical analysis centred on comparing the cumulative percentage in the observed values for each variable. The degree of correlation between the "place where sports activities are done" and all the other variables was bifactorially sought. Some of the most noteworthy aspects that emerged from the results were (1) the place where most activities were done was the promenade and (2) the most common sports were running, cycling, skateboarding and skating. A significant correlation was found between "place where sports activities are done" and the number of people doing them, gender distribution, ages, use of street furniture, degree of organisation and sports done. Because the variable "place where sports activities are done" had such an influence on doing such activities, it was concluded that the distribution of those places should be carefully studied in order to foster the desired type of activity.

#### Key Words

waterfront; urban development; physical activities; sports; Barcelona

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### **Active transportation success in Helsinki. A physical activity opportunity, but borne for other reasons.**

Karl Saidla<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Ottawa, School of Human Kinetics*

Overview The promotion of active transportation (AT – utilitarian trips including walking, cycling, and public transport use), represents a well-recognized opportunity for facilitating daily physical activity. Beyond the obvious physical activity-related health benefits, AT is associated with important advantages related to safety, mental health, social well-being, the environment, and the economy. This study examines the noteworthy AT success achieved in Helsinki, Finland (in 2013, 77 per cent of residents reported using primarily AT for daily transportation) from a political perspective. Helsinki represents a particularly interesting example of AT success given some important challenges including the region's relatively low population density, its difficult winter climate, and Finland's high driving rate. Theoretical framework and methods This investigation was accomplished through the application of the advocacy coalition framework (ACF), a well-recognized theory of the policy process from political science. Individual interviews were conducted with 23 experts pertaining to promotion of AT in Helsinki, with document analysis being employed as a secondary method. Results Overall, the research indicates that Helsinki's success may be attributed to the long-term dominance of an advocacy coalition (briefly, a wide-ranging network of actors from both within and outside government sharing similar beliefs about policy objectives and engaging in a non-trivial degree of coordination). Importantly, when viewed from the perspective of those in the field of physical activity, it is striking that the success of this coalition is not strongly attributable to physical activity-related considerations. Rather, the data suggest that the coalition was motivated by, first and foremost, the desire to protect a livable city in an age of increasing automobile use. Furthermore a number of important historical events (e.g., the oil crisis in the 1970s) and background-level factors (e.g., Finland's commitment to the welfare state) greatly facilitated the ability of the advocacy coalition to dominate municipal transportation policy in Helsinki.

#### Key Words

mobility; lifestyle; active transportation; physical activity; political factors

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**Friday 6<sup>th</sup> May 14:40-16:20**

## **Sport in the Urban Environment III**

### **Body and the City**

Franz Bockrath<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*TU Darmstadt/Sportwissenschaft*

Cities undergo fast-paced changes. They grow or shrink, evolve or stay the way they are, change their appearance, they speed up the feeling for time and space, and so on. From a cultural critical point of view the rather unsuccessful attempts to adapt “urban bodies” to the civic process of acceleration can be seen as a test case of heteromobility. In my contribution I want to discuss different key concepts of body, space and city (Louis Wirth/Richard Sennett/Michel de Certeau/Elisabeth Grosz). Against this background I will point out that the understanding of „body“ and „movement“ helps us better to understand the „internal logic“ („Eigenlogik“) of cities. The „Eigenlogik“-concept was invented at the Technical University of Darmstadt within a collaborative research project on urban studies. The main idea is that cities develop in different ways and build an own character within and against the dominant influences of globalization and homogenization. The body centred “making of the city” (Charles Landry) gives us an insight, how cities are practically generated and shaped on one hand and how urban bodies find specific ways of dealing with cities on the other. I want to show this by focussing on different perspectives on the city, i.e. the view from above (city-planning) and from below (city-acting). In my conclusion both perspectives are relevant and indispensable for the understanding and the making of the city.

#### Key Words

body; movement; space; urban bodies; internal logic of city

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### **Modern sports architecture – new architectural trends**

Anne Sofie Lund Tannebek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Copenhagen, Department Nutrition, Exercise and Sports*

Based on a new generation of modern sport facilities appearing in Denmark over the last 20 years, this study argues that four intertwined architectural trends characterize how the facilities are designed. The four trends are: 1) multifunctionality that creates flexible spaces for many different sports 2) synergy that join together sport and other cultural activities 3) refunctionalization that provides new sports activities with the unique atmosphere from buildings formerly used for other purposes such as industrial buildings redesigned to crossfit and 4) cosmopolitanism which redesign the space of the city into accessible and welcoming cosmopolitan places. Based on a Bourdieu-inspired understanding of the users as agents in the field of Danish facility building practice – the aim of this study is to interpret the interaction between users and the new facilities. The study is designed as a qualitative field study including 12 observations and 8-10 qualitative semi- structured interviews in four selected facilities. The informants from the interviews were strategically picked out to make sure that as many different user groups – according to age, gender and sport activity were represented. The observer role varies between a low degree of involvement to a high degree of involvement. In addition, I will undertake a document analysis comprising sources from the building process; architectural drawings, public involvement and the completed facility connected to vision and aim of the facilities. Preliminary results suggest that all four new architectural trends have a positive effect on sports participation and motivation.

#### Key Words

sports architecture; sports facility; qualitative field study; Bourdieu;

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## **Risk Policies, Skateboarding and Identity**

Tommy Langseth<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University College of Southeast Norway, Department of Sports and Outdoor Life Studies*

In September 1978 the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, with The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority as executive authority, passed a law that made skateboarding illegal in Norway. As one of few countries in the world, Norwegian authorities had declared owning and using a skateboard a criminal offence. The ban lasted for almost 12 years and was, according to the skaters, harshly enforced by the police. However, the ban seemed to have a limited effect. On the contrary, throughout the 1980s a growing portion of the youth in Norway defied the ban, and when the ban was revoked in 1989 the interest for skateboard nearly exploded. In this presentation I analyze the ban on skateboarding from two perspectives: first, from a historical sociological perspective, through neo-institutional theory the political justification and rationalization of the ban is analyzed; second, utilizing Goffmans terms of stigma and social identity the ban's influence on current skateboarding culture is examined. The political justification of the prohibition is analyzed by highlighting the discrepancy between "rational" arguments based on injury statistics, and ideological arguments based on moral panic. The prohibition served to stigmatize skateboarders as prone to injuring themselves and pedestrians and disrupting the traffic. However, anecdotal information suggests that the authorities' stigmatization of this group was to some degree embraced by the skateboarders themselves. With roots in surfing and urban Californian lifestyles, skateboarders already saw themselves as irreverent. For Norwegian skateboarders, then, the skateboard-ban was convenient as it confirmed this self-image. Skateboarding was thereby constructed as oppositional from both the inside and the outside. This finally leads to a discussion of how the skateboard ban has influenced identity-processes in contemporary skateboarding culture.

### Key Words

sport policy; political justifications; identity construction; skateboarding;

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## **Sport, Social Theory and The Body I**

### **Established and outsider relations among students involved in a health promotion intervention in a Danish high school.**

Stine Frydendal Nielsen<sup>1</sup>, Laila Ottesen<sup>2</sup>, Lone Friis Thing<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Rysensteen Gymnasium*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Copenhagen*

The paper considers a study in a Danish high school in which students were involved as "health ambassadors" in order to enhance physical activity in their own school. The study is based on results from international research, which points out that adolescence are not as physically active as recommended, (WHO 2004; Strong et al 2005). Moreover, international studies show that maintaining health promotion interventions is difficult (Laitakari et al 1996). Therefore, in contemporary health promotion research, there is an increasing demand for enhancing active participation by the community (Haug, Torsheim, and Samdal, 2009). The study is based on the interpretative and process-oriented methodology developed by Baur and Ernst (2011). They base this approach on Elias' argument on involvement and detachment (Elias 1956) and the importance of theoretical pointers to insure that the researcher doesn't lose herself in the research field. Elias unfolds this methodological approach in "The Established and the Outsiders" (Elias and Scotson, 1994). The study shows that some of the "health ambassador"-students found this role and their identity as "sports-students" difficult. They felt that this identity sometimes compromised their social life in the school, which relates to aspects that doesn't always correspond with the current health norms (Thing and Ottesen, 2013). Based on "The Established and the Outsiders", the paper discusses the role of these students in a health promotion intervention. It explores the relations between the "health ambassador"-students and the other students in the school, and what consequences this may have for health and physical activity.

### Key Words

process-oriented methodology; the established and the outsiders; youth; health; physical activity

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## **'It has always been my dream': Elite athletes' experiences of the pre-competition phase**

Astrid Schubring<sup>1</sup>, Natalie Barker-Ruchti<sup>1</sup>, Anna Post<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Pettersson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Gothenburg; Department of Food and Nutrition, and Sport Science*

World Championships and the Olympic Games are celebrated highlights in elite sport. Participating in this type of competition is considered a sign of outstanding performance and both Olympic and World champions regularly gain iconic status in their respective sports. Thus, even when financial benefit is limited, participating in World Championships or Olympic Games constitutes the ultimate dream for most elite athletes. Given this, their cyclical staging has a profound impact on athletes' careers. Retrospective research on elite athletes' career development describes that athletes are ready to take high bodily risks (e.g. training despite pain; reducing weight) in order to participate in major international competitions. However, little is to date known on how aspiring participants come to decide for or against bodily risk taking during the pre-competition phase. This presentation addresses this gap in knowledge and provides insights into an on-going research project on ten elite athletes preparing for a major competition in 2016. A longitudinal case-study design is used to follow eight Olympic and two non-Olympic athletes from fall 2015 to fall 2016. A combination of methods, namely a weekly questionnaire, three semi-structured interviews and a training observation will produce data on athletes' career development, training demands, well-being, and sporting contexts. Hodkinson & Sparkes (1997) theory 'careership' serves as analytic tool to identify critical events and to understand how they shape athletes' understanding and decisions for/against bodily risk taking. Preliminary findings from the research project will be presented focusing on how sporting contexts shape athletes' pre-competition phase experiences. Further, insights will be given into how these contexts contribute to athletes' experiences and handling of bodily 'failing' in the pre-competition phase.

### Key Words

elite athletes

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## **Ability to show shame can include children with autism and ADHD in physical education (PE) at primary school in Denmark**

Anette Bentholm<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sport, University of Copenhagen*

More children diagnosed with autism and ADHD have been included in primary school by law in Denmark over the last years (L379, 2012). In a new School reform (L406, 2014) the children have to participate in physical activities at least 45 minutes each school day. Autism and ADHD are disabling conditions that affects social communication and interaction, and often also their motor skills and cognition (Harvey & Reid, 2003; Verret, 2010). Therefore these children can be challenge to participate in and be included in PE. The overall research question is: How the children with autism and ADHD experiences to be included in the figuration of PE at school? The research includes 11 children with autism and ADHD in ordinary classes at two different schools in the northern part of Denmark. There will be used a process-oriented methodology (Baur & Ernst, 2011).The methods of the research are primarily based on qualitative methods: Analysis of the curriculum for PE from the Danish ministry of Education and political strategies of inclusion, field observations primarily in PE, interviews with the 11 children and the principals at the schools, focus group interviews with the PE teachers and modified Social Network method on the school classes. The empirical framework will be analyzed through process-sociologist Norbert Elias theory of Civilizing (1994) and The Establish and Outsiders (Elias & Scotson, 1994) and micro-sociologist Erving Goffmans theory about Stigma (2014) and Dramaturgies (2014). The research is at the moment in process and the presentation will only show initial analyses. Some of the children participate and enjoy PE, but the majority of the children often get a feeling of being outsiders. A child's ability to show shame as a way of uncivilized behavior and the size of the figuration has influence on how established the children are in PE.

### Key Words

physical education (pe); children; autism and ADHD; established and outsiders; shame

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## Sport Development & Voluntarism I

### Educational impact of budo as a compulsory program in Japanese junior high school

Takahiro Kitamura<sup>1</sup>, Masashi Kawanishi<sup>1</sup>, David Elmes<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*National Institute of Fitness and Sport,*

Four years have passed since budo became a compulsory program in Japanese junior high school due to a revision of the curriculum guideline. In introducing budo to all junior high schools as a compulsory program, there was much discussion. Authors have pointed out the expected educational impact through learning budo and some issues to introduce it in junior high school (Hamada et al., 2011; Kitamura, 2012: 2013). Those issues remain unresolved, including lack of facilities and equipment, teachers inexperienced in the field, risk of injury, and confused teachers (Kitamura, 2013). Three years later, these issues were still pointed out (Kitamura et al., 2015a). In contrast, authors reported its educational impact from qualitative evaluation of budo education by P.E. teachers and pointed out the need of quantitative evaluation (Kitamura et al., 2015b). The aim of this study was to evaluate the educational impact of budo education in Japanese junior high schools for these three years from the teacher's perspective. A mail survey was conducted with P.E. teachers at 1,066 schools; 499 responses were received between the end of November 2014 and the end of March 2015. The contents of the questionnaire included the challenges and the impact of budo education at the school, and the future needs for the school's budo program. Factor analysis was conducted to extract factors which explain the impact of budo. As a result, three factors were extracted and named "physical skills", "respect others" and "Japanese culture". Those were similar to the factors that were expected to be derived from the educational impact of budo in previous research; showing respect for others was emphasized more as an impact of budo education. Measuring the impact of budo education from the viewpoint of students is necessary to evaluate the impact in a comprehensive way.

#### Key Words

educational impact; quantitative evaluation; junior high school; budo; Japan

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### Organised sports activities for pre-schoolers in (sub)urban areas in the Netherlands: an exploratory study

Dirk-Wouter Smits<sup>1</sup>, Carlijn Kamphuis<sup>2</sup>, Frank Backx<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>*Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Faculty of Geoscience, Utrecht University, the Netherlands,* <sup>3</sup>*Department of Rehabilitation, Nursing Science & Sports, Rudolf Magnus Institute of Neuroscience, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Introduction. In today's Western society, children are becoming less physically active and more overweight. To turn the tide, more and more sports activities seem to be organised, even for children younger than 6 years (pre-schoolers). Currently, there is little insight in the type and extent of sports for pre-schoolers. Objectives. The main objective was to describe the type and extent of sports activities organised for pre-schoolers, in (sub)urban areas in the Utrecht region, the Netherlands. An additional objective was to explore why sports clubs organise activities for pre-schoolers and why parents choose for organised sports for their young child. Methods. An online inventory was conducted among sports clubs in the city of Utrecht and suburbs. Locations, activities, and young participants' ages were identified, providing an impression of sports for pre-schoolers. Subsequently, semi-structured interviews were performed among board-members of sports clubs and among parents of young children. Results. A total of 117 sports clubs (48% urban, 52% suburban) completed the inventory. Of all the responding clubs, 62% organised sports activities for pre-schoolers. These activities were more reported by clubs in suburban areas (72%) than in the urban area (52%). The activities mostly offered were: gymnastics/dance (25%, mean starting-age 2.9 yrs); soccer (25%, mean starting-age 4.5 yrs); and martial arts (15%, mean starting-age 4.0 yrs). On average, activities were offered during 38 weeks per year, once a week, and 54 minutes per session. Interviews with sports clubs and parents are currently conducted. These

additional results will be available at the conference. Conclusion. In a specific region in the Netherlands, various sports activities are organised for pre-schoolers. This seems to be an emerging phenomenon, also on a larger scale. Future longitudinal research should give insight in the various effects that sports activities at a very young age may have on the long run.

Key Words

sports; pre-schoolers; organisation;

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**Sport participation in Spain and France. A comparative analysis based on the national surveys from 2010**

Ramon Llopis-Goig<sup>1</sup>, Brice Lefèvre<sup>2</sup>, Guillaume Routier<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Valencia, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology,* <sup>2</sup>*Univ Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Laboratoire sur les Vulnérabilités et l'Innovation dans le Sport*

The research presented in this paper is based in the 2010 surveys conducted in the two European countries whose sport participation we try to compare: Spain and France. The main aim of our work is to analyze the inequalities in the Spaniards and French sport and physical participation patterns. From our point of view comparative research –including the international one– needs a strong previous work dedicated to the construction of the object since this kind of analysis need to be prevented against some pitfalls (Lisle, 1985) stemming from not to take into account the demographic, economic, institutional, political, cultural and historical diversity of these two countries (Arnaud et al., 2007; Pujadas, 2011). Using a partially inductive approach, after analyzing the national contexts in which the surveys were carried out, we have made an effort to describe and analyze in detail the process of production of the data (for example, problems related with the establishment of the objectives, the definitions, semantic problems, classifications, etc....). Understanding of sociocultural backgrounds (Galland y Lemel, 2007) also involves the use of other sources of information, such as international investigations related with sport and physical activity (as for example Eurobarometers). In our communication we will reflect on the main difficulties and challenges of this methodological approach, we will present some of the first results of the work and we will propose some perspectives of analysis in order to illustrate the development of the project.

Key Words

sport participation; survey; Spain; France

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**Personality development and skills acquisition in a voluntary social year: The particularities of sport as a learning environment**

Michael Mutz<sup>1</sup>, Arne Göring<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Department of Sport Science,* <sup>2</sup>*Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Centre for College Sports*

In public and scientific debates volunteering is often regarded as an opportunity for learning and personal development. Scholars have pointed to various positive developmental outcomes related to volunteering, for instance with regard to identity formation, social skills, social capital and the acquisition of professional knowledge. In Germany, the Voluntary Social Year (“Freiwilliges Soziales Jahr”, FSJ) is a state-funded voluntary work program which is completed by more than 40,000 young adults each year. According to the German government, the FSJ does not only benefit public welfare, but also improves the employability of the volunteers involved. Since a reform of the program in 2002, new volunteering opportunities were established. In addition to the traditional social work sector with its emphasis on care and ministration, the FSJ can also be completed in the field of sport. This talk will focus on the particularities of sport as learning environment for FSJ volunteers. Based on a sample of young adults who completed a year of voluntary work in different social sectors, this study investigates whether a volunteer service is accompanied by personality development, networking opportunities as well as amplified cognitive, social, and personal competencies. It is further

investigated to what extent the potential for learning and personality development is shaped by the field of activity in which subjects are involved. Retrospective self-ratings of volunteers indicate that voluntary work is linked to a variety of positively evaluated developmental changes regarding personality and skills. Moreover, results reveal pronounced differences between different fields of activity. Compared to three other domains within the non-profit sector (care and ministrations, ambulance and rescue service, education and culture), it is shown that sport opens a distinct horizon of experience and unique learning opportunities.

Key Words

voluntary social year; identity formation; social skills; personality development; social capital

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## **An analysis of the dual roles of being a "parental-coach" and a "coach-child" in child and youth sport.**

Inger Eliasson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Education, Umeå university*

Due to the large number of coaches coaching their own child in Swedish sport clubs, there is a need for studies about the dual role of being a coach and a parent to a child in a sport group. The aim of this study was to investigate the phenomenon of being a "parental coach" and a "coach child" in sport in the light of current childrearing discourses. By answering questions regarding what it means for the child athlete to have its father or mother as a team sport coach, and what it means for the parent to coach their own child this study starts to fill the research gap in this area. The method used was semi-structured interviews with seven "parental coaches" and six "coach children" aged 13-15 years old. A phenomenological analysis shows that there are both significant advantages and disadvantages with the dual roles of being a "parental coach" and a "coach child" in sport. The most salient advantages are the parents' possibilities to influence their own child's behaviour in the sport context as well as their athletic development and that the dual roles also provides opportunities for the parent and the child to spend time together and socialize. On the other hand, the disadvantages showed to be about the child's difficulties to deal with critique from their parent and that the "parental coach" sometimes have higher demands on their own child's behavior and sport performance compared to the other children. However, the results also shows that a "coach child" more easily is defying their "parental coach" than other coaches. Overall the study indicated this social relation requires children and parents to develop strategies to deal with the situation. One strategy used is to switch between the roles as coach/parent and athlete/child, in sport situations and at home.

Key Words

parental-coach; coach-child; childrearing; child sport; team sport

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## **Private Session: Book Workshop**

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### **Sport Policy and Governance V**

#### **Facilities for sports**

Ørnulf Seippel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Norwegian School of Sport Sciences*

The pillar of public sport policies in several nations is to fund/build sport facilities. The implicit assumption is that more available facilities leads to more physical activity. On the one hand this seems to be a reasonable assumption: Without sport facilities, less sports. On the other hand, this assumption has been questioned by both researchers and politicians. Given that the overall aim is 'sports for all', there are two questions that are nearby. Will more facilities necessarily lead to more sports: Will there always be a link between more sport

facilities and all sports/physical activities? Are there biases in the factual funding/building of sports such that some social groups – gender, age, ethnicity – benefit more from the facilities factually being built/funded than others? The Norwegian Ministry of Culture has registered all sport facilities built for more than a century. The Norwegian Confederation of Sport has data on members in various sport confederation going back more than fifty years. Norsk Monitor has survey data on sports/physical activity going back thirty years. In this paper I will use these data together to analyze whether there is such a link between increase/existence of sports facilities and participation in sports and physical activity. The idea is not to falsify such a general hypothesis, but to explore when, where and for which sports/activities we find/not find such links.

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## **Investigating the future of sports participation in the Netherlands**

Kirsten Visser<sup>1</sup>, Annet Tiessen-Raaphorst<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*The Netherlands Institute for Social Research*

In 2014 more than half of the Dutch population participated in sport on a weekly basis. Fitness training and running are the most popular sports among adults at this point in time. The world of sports, however, is continuously changing. How will sports participation look twenty years from now? In order to understand the challenges and opportunities for sports participation in the years to come, it is necessary to investigate the future of sports participation and understand patterns of change associated with it. In today's complex and rapidly changing world, events and trends in various spheres interact with one another in complicated ways. One way to deal with these complex relations and uncertainties is through foresight thinking. Foresight thinking is a long-term planning tool for anticipating and preparing for possible, probable and desired futures. Rather than solely making predictions based on extrapolation of current trends, foresight cultivates the capacity to anticipate alternative futures and an ability to visualize multiple possible outcomes and their consequences. In this presentation we will discuss the process of foresight thinking we use to investigate the future of sports participation in the Netherlands. Central questions we ask are: what are the current trends in sports participation? Which demographic, economic, social-cultural and technological forces are likely to affect these trends? How do our desired futures look like? And how can we achieve these desired futures? With these questions in mind we use quantitative data, several expert meetings, scenario planning and backcasting to investigate the possible, probable and desired futures of sports participation. We translate these findings into challenges and opportunities for present day policy.

### Key Words

sports participation; planning for the future; foresight thinking

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## **Qatar 2022: How a football-nation was designed**

Charlotte Lysa<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute for Cultural Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo*

When FIFA in 2010 unexpectedly announced Qatar as the host nation of the football World Cup 2022, the world's attention immediately turned towards the small desert state. The authoritarian emirate was one of the most unlikely host nations for the huge event, and the bid for the World Cup seemed almost like a publicity stunt. Qatar is not known as a football nation, and with only 11 500 square meters and 2 million inhabitants, it is hard to imagine they ever will be. With only 20% of the inhabitants being citizens, and dedication to local football virtually absent, it would be hard or even impossible to build a strong national team. Looking closer on the state of football in Qatar reveals the huge effort that the ruling al-Thani family put in to marketing itself as a football-nation; starting up the ambitious Aspire Academy to develop talents, founding two national leagues, starting up several football teams and buying international stars for both local teams and the national team. In addition they developed a plan for hosting the World Cup that can only be described as extremely ambitious. The paper will examine how Qatar was re-designed as a sporting-nation, to win the bid for the World Cup.

### Key Words

world cup; Qatar; football;

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**Friday 6<sup>th</sup> May 16:40-18:00**

## **Sport & Gender IV**

### **Effects of family and friend on physical activity participation among male and female college students**

Eng Hoe Wee<sup>1</sup>, Sen Kian Ling<sup>1</sup>, Hui Yin Ler<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Tunku Abdul Rahman University College*

**PURPOSE:** This study applied interactionist theory in examining perceived support from family and friend in physical activity involvement among college students. **METHODS:** A 30-item questionnaire including gender, age, physical activity, physical activity index (PAI), social support (family and friend) was administered to the students. The PAI score (intensity x duration x frequency) assessed physical activity involvement and was categorized into 'need improvement' (Male [M]=10.9%, Female [F]=28%), 'fair' (M=26%, F=24.7%), 'average' (M=24.2%, F=23.7%), 'good' (M=34%, F=22.6%) and 'excellent' (M=4.9%, F=1.1%). Participants comprised of a convenience sample of 360 college students (aged 20.39+1.50; 74% males, 26% females). **RESULTS:** Both genders engaged in exercise activity the most but males participated twice as much than females in team and individual sport. Males exercised because 'friend exercised with them' (58.1% responded 'often' and 'very often'), 'friend offered to exercise with them' (53.2%) and 'friend discussed physical activity with them' (43.1%). Females exercised because 'friend exercised with them' (41.9%), 'friend offered to exercise with them' (39.8%) and 'friend encouraged them to stick to their activity program' (38.0%). Family encouraged males (18.8%) and females (24.8%) to be physically active. ANOVA results for males indicated friend influenced 'excellent' PAI group the most (mean=40.77) and the 'need improvement' group the least (mean=30.77). And for age, family influenced 18-19 years old male participants. For females, friend significantly influenced 'average' PAI group the most (mean=38.18) and the 'excellent' group the least (mean=19.0). Stepwise multiple regressions on the 13 family support items indicated no contribution to the variability of the PAI score for males. Family support for females showed 55% of the variance was contributed by 'helpful reminders to be physically active' (23.7%), 'planned for physical activities outings (19.4%), and 'asked for ideas to be physically active' (11.8%). These findings provide new knowledge on gender-specific interventions to improve youth physical activity participation.

#### Key Words

social support; physical activity; physical activity index; family support; friend support

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### **Gender differences in sport event attendance in Europe: The impact of macro-level gender equality and (post-)modernization processes**

Susan Lagaert<sup>1</sup>, Henk Roose<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Ghent University (Belgium)*

Even though analyses often indicate that men attend sport events more frequently than women, sociological research on the origins of the gender gap in sport event attendance is relatively scarce and has mainly focused on one country, as a consequence of which the stability of the gender differences across national contexts has not yet been assessed. This is remarkable because research has suggested that sport-related activities, which have a very masculine connotation, are part of the gendered identity construction as a child. We claim that because gender is 'done' or produced and justified through the realm of sport, gender gaps in sport event attendance may be more pronounced in some societies than others, depending on the position women and men have in the particular context in which someone does his or her gender. So, in addition to individual attributes, one has to consider structural gender equality in the society in which an individual lives in order to fully understand the gender inequalities in participation. Moreover, we argue that country-differences with regard to gender equality reflect larger societal changes, described by Inglehart and colleagues as (post-)modernization. Using logistic multilevel-analyses on Eurobarometer data (2007), we evaluate whether the size



of the gender gap in sport event attendance varies across EU countries and how this variation relates to macro-level gender equality as measured by the Gender Equality Index and to the country's level of human development as measured by the Human Development Index (i.e. an indicator of (post-)modernization). We expect that higher levels of gender equality and human development in a country are associated with smaller gender gaps in sport event attendance. Preliminary analyses indicate that gender differences in sport event attendance are larger in some EU countries than in others and that this variation is partly explained by the country-characteristics.

#### Key Words

cross-national comparison; gender; sport event attendance;

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### **Gender-based analysis of social positioning within the field of 'skate-boarding'**

Gabriele Sobiech<sup>1</sup>, Sebastian Hartung<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Education, Freiburg, Germany*

Multilayer overlapping of power relations, gender and space constructs, as well as media productions, should be investigated based on assessing guided interviews with skateboarders in Freiburg (Hartung, 2011) and also based on analysis of international studies within the field of 'skateboarding' (Atencio et al., 2009). The gender-based analysis refers to negotiation processes – practices and forms of regulations –, which enables male and female skateboarders to occupy spots in public spaces in order to aim for space benefits and to accumulate capital. As theoretical approach Bourdieu's (1991, 1999) field and habitus theory is to be accessed. In this context, space and gender are perceived as doing space and doing gender. Previous results of interview and monitoring studies show that men from well educated milieus mostly (re-)produce homosocial spaces. Urban spaces turn out to be the most profitable stages for portraying willingness to assume risks and strength, especially as markers for (hegemonic) masculinity, virtuosity and authenticity. The symbolic classification system and their practices of recognition particularly with style as an aesthetic ability, determine the skater's positioning through capital accumulation and this way, the social positioning within this field. In contrast, the achievements of women are rarely appreciated (Atencio et al., 2009). They often are defined as 'posers' or as sexual attachments but rarely accepted as fully-fledged skaters. Literature Atencio, Matthew/ Beal, Becky/ Wilson, Charlene (2009). The distinction of risk: urban skateboarding, street habitus and the construction of hierarchical gender relations. *Qualitative Research in Sport and Exercise*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 3-30. Bourdieu, Pierre (19993). *Social sense. Criticism on theoretical sensibility*. Frankfurt a. M.: Suhrkamp. Bourdieu, Pierre (1991). *Physical, social and acquired physical space*. In Martin Wentz (Eds.). *City-Spaces* (S. 25-34). Frankfurt a. M./ New York. Hartung, Sebastian (2011). *Skateboarding as a playground for producing modern masculinity*. Freiburg (unpublished bachelor thesis).

#### Key Words

skateboarding; qualitative interviews; doing space; hegemonic masculinity; social positioning

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## **Sport and the Media II**

### **Gender representation of athletes in Finnish and Swedish tabloids: A quantitative and qualitative content analysis of Athens 2004 and Turin 2006 Olympics coverage**

Antti Laine<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences*

The visibility of women's sports in the media has increased over recent decades, but there is still a long way to go before the amount of media coverage devoted to women's sports is proportionate to the number of women who participate in sports. Media sports are still masculine territory dominated by men in which the position of women is marginal. However, numerous studies demonstrate one significant exception: during major sports events coverage devoted to women is significantly greater than usual in proportion to men. This study examines gender representation in sports coverage in Finnish and Swedish tabloids during Olympics.

Study consists of quantitative and qualitative content analysis of Athens 2004 summer and Turin 2006 winter Olympics coverage in two Finnish tabloids (Iltalehti and Ilta-Sanomat) and two Swedish tabloids (Aftonbladet and Expressen). There are two main research tasks, which both include a country-specific comparative framework: 1) how much coverage is devoted to men's and women's sports in Finnish and Swedish tabloids, 2) what kind of gender representations appear in Finnish and Swedish tabloids? The amount of quantitatively analyzed material is 1,750 pages and the amount of qualitatively analyzed material 122 pages. The results show that male athletes received more coverage than female athletes in all the tabloids. The difference between coverage of male and female athletes in Swedish papers was significantly smaller than in Finnish papers. Qualitatively analysed gender representations of male and female athletes were for the most part similar, both in Finnish and Swedish papers. However, in sports which are considered masculine (for example ice hockey) women participants were highly trivialized and sexualized in Finnish papers. Gender representation in Swedish papers was the same also in this respect. From the gender equality perspective Finnish papers have a lot to learn from Swedish papers.

#### Key Words

sports journalism; gender; tabloids; content analysis; Olympics

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### **Adolescents as mediatized couch potatoes? The influence of media orientated leisure activities on sports participation of girls and boys.**

Birgit Braumüller<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*German Sports University Cologne, Institute of Sport Sociology*

Adolescent environments are strongly influenced by societal change; first and foremost the medialization shapes diverse new challenges and developmental tasks for the youth. Media is increasingly competing with major agents for socialization. Particularly new and social media gain influence and contribute to changes in adolescent leisure patterns. This development raises the question, whether the medialization displaces sports activities and teenagers therefore become media-fixed couch potatoes who are only virtually interacting instead of being physically active. Against the background of three theoretically based theses - displacement, engagement and independence of sport and media orientated leisure activities - the aim of the study is a quantitative analysis of the influence of the social media use on sports activities. Furthermore gender-specific patterns concerning the relation of sport and social media orientated activities will be examined. The empirical analysis is based on a study of cultural-, sport- and media-orientated leisure activities of adolescents between 13 to 17 years in Germany, which was carried out by the German youth institute (Grgic & Züchner 2013). Despite the high impact of social media activities in adolescent lives, which is strongly supported by the data, the results reveal, that sport is still a major leisure activity for boys and girls. Engaging in leisure sports is first and foremost positively influenced by the relevance that adolescents attach to physical exercise in their everyday lives. However, the findings do not clearly support one of the theoretical theses, some indications for displacing and even engaging relations between the use of social media and the time for sports activities occur. The gender-specific analysis discovers more stable leisure patterns for boys than for girls.

#### Key Words

sports participation; media use; youth

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### **Communication and sport: Values, interests and conflicts between elite athletes and employees of the media**

Agnes Kovacs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Physical Education Budapest*

In the last decades the media, as well as the sport media has undergone radical changes. Along with this process the presence of elite athletes in the media also been going thorough a transition, due to the phenomena labelled as globalization, consumer society and tabloidization. The aim of this paper is to present

values, interests, and conflicts between elite athletes and employees of the media. Based on the theoretical framework, the empirical research presented in the paper will focus on the following research questions: How necessary component is sport communication of an athlete's life? What kind of values and interests do the elite athletes and the employees of the media represent? In which area is there understanding or conflict in the nexus of two parties? The research was carried out using personal semi structured interviews with elite Olympic athletes and employees of the media, focusing on their views on general sport communication and personal experiences about values, interests and conflicts about the media. The interviews are analysed according to the following dimensions: elite athletes' appearance in media, values and interests, understanding and conflict between elite athletes and employees of the media. The results indicate that the two parties have common goals related to having a well functioning relationship with each other; however, often times they have different motivations. Elite athletes would mostly like to stay "athletes", so they do not want to show their private life to the media. However, the employees of the media need to provide sensation including out of the sport field news, for example, about elite athletes' private life. In order to achieve improvement, it is important is to resolve the conflicts, negotiate the different viewpoints, and find common balance, which could give a win-win situation to everybody.

#### Key Words

sport communication; elite athletes; globalization; consumer society; sport media

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## **Sport, Lifestyle and Mobility II**

### **Frisbeegolf – a growing trend in sport participation**

Hanna Vehmas<sup>1</sup>, Arja Piirainen<sup>1</sup>, Kasper Mäkelä<sup>1</sup>, Pertti Matilainen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences*

The popularity of frisbeegolf has grown tremendously in Finland. Originally a US rooted form of physical activity has nowadays tens of thousands of players, and over 500 golf courses (three times more than in regular golf) in Finland. Frisbeegolf is an easy access physical activity that offers meaningful and health enhancing outdoor experiences to the masses of population. It is easy to begin and inexpensive to practice. This study is the first part of the wider research project between the University of Jyväskylä and Peurunka Rehabilitation Center which aims to investigate the potentials of frisbeegolf as a health enhancing physical activity for the masses. The aim is to outline the profiles and motives of the Finnish frisbeegolf players. The data (n=1216) was collected with an internet- based survey between May and August 2015, and was analyzed with the SPSS statistics descriptive and principle components analyses. 93% of the respondents were male. The results indicate that frisbeegolf attracts more often male than female players whose socio-economic and educational background is lower than of the most frequent sport participants in Finland in general. The motives and reasons of playing relate to the relaxation, nature and social factors rather than performance and competitive aspects of the activity. Frisbeegolf is a form of physical activity which is today looked upon as a sport that could activate citizens whose life styles are sedentary. For example male citizens with middle and lower socio-economic background, youth at their adolescence and senior citizens with special needs are seen as population groupings whose engagement to regular sport participation could be promoted with the help of frisbeegolf.

#### Key Words

frisbeegolf; sport participation; health promotion; Finland

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## **Changes in the "local-visitor" mobility and its consequences seen from the field of popular sports.**

Gaspar-Maza Gutiérrez<sup>1</sup>, Alba-Medina Allué<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Rovira i Virgili University (Tarragona, Spain). Department of Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work*

By exploring the traditional "local/visitor" sports expression we enter a broader discussion about mobility in the era of globalization. Currently mobility is helping to change social, cultural, economic as well as political relationships in multiple directions and "new and selective patterns of social relationships replace territorially limited ways of human interaction" (Castells, M. 2007). The Internet Galaxy. Some technological everyday items such as mobile phones and applications related to them -especially the sports ones- are helping to organize activities in unstructured places, thus developing new social relationships through virtual social networks but which end up carrying the senses of identity of many people to distant places from each other. The areas touched by this mobility also change; they look affected by this exacerbated mobility articulated through, for example, sports activities. In previously uncommon areas, new sports, hobbies and supporters come up and new sportsmen and women build up a new meaning of the local; thus, traditionally fishing areas have become sought after surfing places for their beaches and waves. Sometimes a forgotten city tunnel has become a popular climbing wall as well as a source of inspiration for an urban art gallery; or a sea front turned into a promenade is also a space for all kinds of popular sports. All these "local" spaces have become new meeting-points both individual and universal. One conclusion we can forward here is that with these changes in sports activities we could assist to the dissolution of the "local-visitor" duality and the emergence of new ways of identity as well as the birth of communities where everyone has some of both categories at once. By admitting this new reality, we also wonder about what replaces it and if it will continue to exist in the future. The analysis of the sport and some sports activities serves us to highlight these impacts of mobility, both on the physical territory and on the local and global identities.

### Key Words

sport; local/visitor; mobility; lifestyle; territory

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## **Differentiation of Highly Identified Football Fans in Germany. An Empirical Categorisation**

Martin Winands<sup>1</sup>, Andreas Grau<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Bielefeld University*

The talk presents an empirical categorisation of highly identified football fans in Germany. These fans are characterised by a football-centred everyday life and are strongly involved in their respective peer groups or fan scenes. The so-called Ultras and Ultra followers are examples of such fans. Therefore, the analysis is based on qualitative interviews (individual as well as group interviews) with highly identified fans. The interviews were carried out within the context of the two and a half year study. 'Differentiation' has been identified as the key category within the data. Based on this, an empirical grounded classification of differentiation has been developed. The key category can be divided into two subcategories (1. differentiation from ordinary fans, 2. differentiation from rival fans) which can be dimensionalised in different forms again (e. g. special commitment, superiority of the group/scene). The analysis point out that highly identified fans not only differentiate themselves from other fans of rival clubs but also from other fans of their own club. They strive after positive distinction and their relationships to other actors (e. g. other fans, police) are overly conflict-prone. In this context it gets obvious that violent acts as extreme forms of differentiation are identity-establishing for parts of this fans. Physical confrontations with rival fans are actively sought to extend performance competitions outside the stadium to a physical and violent level or to enforce territorial claims. Finally further research perspectives and implications for dealing with highly identified football fans are discussed.

### Key Words

football; differentiation; fan; conflict; identity

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## ESA-RN28 Session

Board meeting of the ESA-RN28 group.

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### Sport Policy and Governance VI

#### **Good Governance, Innovation & Service marketing in Sport Index (GGISS): a tool measuring how national sporting bodies function from a socio-political perspective**

Jeroen Scheerder<sup>1</sup>, Elien Claes<sup>1</sup>, Erik Thibaut<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>*KU Leuven / Policy in Sport & Physical Activity Research Group*

In the past decades national sporting bodies have become important partners for governments. According to the principle of subsidiarity public authorities rely on sport federations for the implementation of sport policy programs. As they could be considered to be intermediary agents between the state and its citizens, sport federations are in a good position to understand the needs of their members on the one hand and to meet the expectations of the government on the other. If sport federations act as intermediary agents, these bodies can be expected (i) to function according to the principles of good governance, (ii) to adapt and renew their products based on current needs and developments, and (iii) to properly offer their services towards their customers. In order to measure these actions delivered by sport federations, the Good Governance, Innovation & Service marketing in Sport instrument (GGISS) has been developed based on a set of self-assessed items (n=93). A specific GGISS index has been calculated for sport federations (n=63) in Flanders (Belgium). Results from a regression analysis show that structural characteristics related to sport federations, such as the number of members, a focus on competitive or recreational sport, the target group of the sport federation as well as the dependence on public subsidies, have a significant impact on the size of the GGISS score. Further research should not only focus on self-declarative items, but should take into account objective items as well as cultural background characteristics. It is suggested that the GGISS index can be used as an explorative tool by sport federations in order to detect their weaknesses and to optimize their functioning. The GGISS instrument could also be used as a monitoring policy instrument by the government.

#### Key Words

sport federations; good governance; innovation; service marketing; index

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#### **The threat to equity and inclusion in physical education and school sport: Can an alternative approach be developed to challenge the dominant discourse of elitism and competition?**

David Meir<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University Centre Blackburn College*

The new Physical Education Curriculum in England was implemented in September 2014. Within it there is a clear shift in focus from an ethos of inclusion to an ethos of competition. The assumption that a performative and elitist approach is the correct approach goes unquestioned in wider society because of cultural and social perceptions of reality that are steeped in bias and prejudice. Policy and curriculum within physical education is created by stakeholders with a high level of vested interest; and whose personal experiences heavily influence the way in which discourse is developed and applied. The ideals of inclusive practice have been marginalised within policy development. Through adopting critical discourse analysis existing documents and specific philosophical theory have been critiqued to develop new approaches and ideas which will ensure that the dominant discourse on physical education does not go unchallenged. A Theory of Justice (Rawls, 1971) is explored as an alternative approach. In critiquing the current state of physical education it is impossible to justify the current position as anything other than inequitable. Policy development from under a 'veil of

ignorance' would ensure that the rights secured by justice are not subject to political bargaining or to the calculus of social interests. Yet there is also a need to understand the limitations of Rawls ideas, stakeholders are unable to create a principled position free from bias due to the structural and institutional limitations of society. There is a need to work together as rhizomes, as post Cartesian idiots; not starting again, or moving from one thing to the other and back again, but exploring together without beginning and without end (Deleuze & Guattari,1987).

Key Words

physical education; policy; ideology; equity; justice

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## **The local translation of a top-down football-based initiative for health**

Søren Bennike<sup>1</sup>, Laila Ottesen<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen Centre for Team Sport and Health*

The voluntary based sports system is challenged by societal changes. Firstly we observe a transformation in the sport activity pattern, whereas still more are involved with sport in a self-organized or commercial form and secondly the state's overall financial ability is reduced. As the voluntary based sport is heavily state funded, the non-governmental sports organizations representing the voluntary sports clubs, feel they have to position the role of sport to legitimize their existence. In this quest the connection of sport and health plays a huge role. In Denmark the Football Association has launched an initiative called Football Fitness, which is a football based activity for health. The initiative is designed by the Football Association and realized by local voluntary football clubs. The aim of this paper is to explore the local translation of the initiative. Due to the organisational structure of the state subsidized voluntary sport sector, no club can be forced to organise Football Fitness neither be dictated how they organise it. Partly due to this fact, the initiative has a flexible design, with the possibility to incorporate local inputs. That means the realization comes down to the local organizing club, acting as a grass root implementer. The theoretical framework of the analysis is rooted in the institutional theories of translation (Campbell, 2004) and the pillar framework (Scott, 2014). The research is based on case study inquiry (Yin, 2014), including interviews, observations and document analysis. 4 cases have been conducted resulting in a cross-case synthesis. The data has been coded and condensed with pre-existing codes directing the coding in a hermeneutic deductive way (Creswell, 2007). The findings conclude that the implementation is heavily influenced by the unique institutional elements of each sports club, providing diversity in the diffusion of Football Fitness.

Key Words

football fitness; health; sports clubs; sports organisations; sport policy

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## Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> May 9:00-10:00

### An on-site view of Copenhagen concrete activities

Mikkel Thisen<sup>1</sup>, Søren Nordal Enevoldsen<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Director & co-founder of Street Movement, <sup>2</sup>Architect & founder of SNE Architects

Come closer and see the activities and urban architecture yourself! During Wednesday's key-note, Associated Professor and architect René Kural will introduce you to the conference theme from an architectural perspective. On Friday researchers from around the world joins for a thematic session labelled "Sport in the city" and during the conference you will be listening to exciting presentations in the sessions "Sport in the Urban Environment I-III". On this final conference day, the Copenhagen based company called "Street Movement" (<http://www.streetmovement.dk/shaping-spaces>) will organise an introduction to a few sights in the field of urban architecture and other architecture claimed by parkour athletes for activity. The session will have a short introduction at the conference venue and then walk a few hundred meters to the biggest skate park in northern Europe to be introduced to the facilities by the creator, Søren Nordal Enevoldsen (<http://www.snearchitects.com/home/>). On the short outdoor walk Mikkel Thisen will introduce you to architectural spots not designed for, yet perfectly suited to parkour. Why and how are these spots unique for a parkour athlete?

Mikkel Thisen is a driving force behind the rapidly growing parkour sport in Denmark, and 'Street Movement' define themselves as a being a part of a movement revolution - an alternative to the popular body culture of our time, which very much focuses on measurable and visible results. It is their ambition to make movement and physical activity a positive and natural part of the modern person's daily life by adding new dimensions to the man-made landscape. They wish to define, shape and re-interpret spaces, surroundings and objects to make sure they become inspirational and invitational towards physical activity and movement - without compromising the artistic vision and aesthetic value. The body is incredibly complex - refined through millions of years of evolution - and it is designed to move. To 'Street Movement' the surroundings we choose to create around the body deserve highest possible level of attention - physically as well as emotionally.

#### Keywords:

Architecture, Parkour, Skateboarding, adventure, affordance, exploration

**Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> May 10:20-12:00**

## **Management and Organisation of Sport IV**

### **Long term athlete development in Swedish floorball. Creating conditions for sport development for children and youth?**

Tor Söderström<sup>1</sup>, Inger Eliasson<sup>1</sup>, Magnus Ferry<sup>1</sup>, Staffan Karp<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Umeå University, Department of Education, Sweden

Floorball is the second largest team sport in Sweden. Although it's popularity the number of children who play floorball decreases from age 10 and drops dramatically after age 15 (Swedish Floorball Federation, 2012). To overcome this situation and to counteract exclusion and early specialization the Swedish Floorball Federation adopted a new player development model, the Swedish Floorball Development model (SFD), inspired by the LTAD model (Ford et al., 2011). The main aim with SFD is to allow for better opportunities for all children and youth to develop their skills, regardless of age, sex, ambition and date of birth (Persson & Blååth, 2011). SFD is based on six development levels in which the player should be able to progress between the levels based on growth and maturity. The implementation work started 2012 through information of the concept to all 22 districts and leadership courses. The purpose of this study is to analyze the consequences of the implementation. Data consists of interviews with representatives of 14 out of 22 floorball districts. The results showed that the classification of teams that would be part of a league changed to be based on the development level instead of age, which means that the younger teams can play in a league of elder teams and vice versa. The interviewees point out that the SFD model contributes to more focus on development rather than results, everyone's right to participate but also that individual players can be moved up and down between ages based on their knowledge and skills. Some of the representatives notes that there are risks with the SFD. It could legitimize elite teams at young ages resulting in, for example, exclusion. The study shows overall that SFD contributes to both desired and undesired effects.

#### Key Words

sport management; long term athlete development (LTAD); individualization; floorball; sport development

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### **Organizing Physical Activity for Public Health: The case of the Voluntary Sports Movement in Sweden**

Anna Aggestål<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Umeå University, Sweden

This abstract is based on an ongoing study in which data are collected during spring 2016 and preliminary results will be presented at the EASS conference in May 2016. The study aims at making a contribution to the research area of physical activity on prescription, in which knowledge about the role of activity organisers is called for (Kallings et al., 2008; Leijon, 2009). In heeding this call, present study puts focus on the Swedish Sports Confederation (SSC) and how it give meaning to, organises and arranges physical activities for people (patients) which are prescribed physical activity by health care providers. In doing so, this study will add to the existing literature on sport organisations' role in public health promotion (Michellini, 2015; Coalter, 2013; Geidne, Quennerstedt & Eriksson, 2012), and more specifically on the SSC's potential as physical activity promoter and organiser of activities for people with prescription for physical activity. The study is theoretically based on Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 2003, 1992) and data is collected through interviews with leaders, in charge of prescribed physical activity, in the 21 Regional Sports Federations and in a strategic sample of the 71 National Sports Federations.

#### Key Words

critical discourse analysis, physical activity on prescription, public health, voluntary sport organisations

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## **‘The Mayor must be pleased’ The relaunching of a stagnating Danish festival.**

Annette Michelsen la Cour<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Environmental and Business Economics, University of Southern Denmark*

The Danish sport for all festival, Landsstævnet has been the most important four-annual celebration of the sport for all community since 1863. Recently the festival has been unsuccessful in attracting young participants as well as a reputation of being a festival for elderly people. The LS13 organizers decided to re-brand the festival, using branding techniques resting on principles for modern marketing acknowledging that young people participating were both consumers as well as celebrating the sport for all community. The study of the LS13 was focused on the outcome of the use of marketing principles in the re-branding of an old community festival resting on non-profit principles, collaboration across social networks and volunteering. The study focused on the use of means of communication and management. It is conducted as a single case study included 8 semi-structured interviews with relevant persons involved in the cooperation between local associations and the festival committee 3 months before the festival. Participant observation took place during the festival. The outcome of the use of social media launching the youngest festival ever was evaluated after the festival. The communicative strategy used was to replace cognitive associations of an old-fashioned festival for elderly people in a boring city smelling of fish with cognitive associations of a festival booming with the latest music bands, physical challenges and high level gymnastics – and not least partying with a social community of sport for all. The strategy was depicted in a brand associations network and as the festival became the youngest festival ever with 44% of the participants being below the age of 25, the analysis concluded, that the cognitive associations in the associations network had been replaced and that the management had successfully rebranded the stagnating festival s a young, vibrant festival celebrating the sport for all community

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## **Sport & Health III**

### **Tackling the burden of poor mental health: the role of professional football clubs**

Kathryn Curran<sup>1</sup>, Simon Rosenbaum<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Parnell<sup>3</sup>, Brendon Stubbs<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Leeds Beckett University, School of Sport*, <sup>2</sup>*University of New South Wales, Department of Exercise Physiology*,

<sup>3</sup>*Manchester Metropolitan University, Business School*, <sup>4</sup>*King's College London, Health Service and Population Research Department*

In the UK, professional football clubs are being used as settings for the delivery of interventions that promote mental health in a number of ways including; (I) the delivery of physical activity interventions to improve the mental health of the general population (II) the delivery of physical activity interventions for people experiencing mental disorders and (III) the delivery of community mental health services within the confines of the football club. This presentation offers insights into mental health interventions delivered within/by professional football clubs and the available evidence concerning their reach, effectiveness and impact. The findings suggest that professional football clubs can help to facilitate access to mental health services, particularly among young people for whom accessing such services may be highly stigmatised. Furthermore, the findings highlight that such interventions have a positive impact on health. However, in order to capitalise on this opportunity, funding agencies and commissioners must provide appropriate resources (human and financial) for effective delivery and evaluation. Furthermore, a more strategic approach to working towards the mental health agenda must be adopted. It is argued that this change in practice would allow professional football clubs to offer those in need access to high quality interventions. While professional football clubs may not be the panacea regarding improving mental health outcomes for all, the acceptability and scalability of football-based interventions warrants further investigation and investment from researchers and clinicians across the globe.

#### Key Words

mental health; professional football clubs; physical activity; intervention;

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## **Genes, social background and participation in organized sport as adolescent – determinants that can have an effect on the level of physical activity as adult**

Nils Asle Bergsgard<sup>1</sup>, Mona Sæbø<sup>1</sup>, Sannija Goleva-Fjellet<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University College of Southeast Norway, Department of Sports and Outdoor life studies*

The level of physical activity in the population is of great concern for the government; Norwegian studies indicate that only 20 per cent of the adult population meets the government recommendation on a half hour daily physical activity (Hansen et.al. 2012). From the government side there is a strong belief in the causal relationship between participating in organized sport as young and the level of physical activity as adult. Earlier studies indicate that there is a relationship between participating in organized sport in late adolescence and the level of physical activity as adult, however the effect is rather weak (see i.e. Telema's meta-study from 2009; and from Norway Wichstrøm et.al. 2013; Kjønneksen et.al. 2009; Seippel, Abebe and Strandbu 2012). A large amount of these studies is based on self-reported physical activity for relatively young adults. Further, several confounding factors as social background, childhood environment and physical capacity are not, or to a limited degree, included. This paper reports from a pilot project where we tentatively analyze the effect of factors like social background, childhood environment and participation in organized sport on the physical level as adult (in all age groups), both self-reported and based on pre- and post-tests of physical capacity. In addition, we also includes genes in the analyses as one possible causal variable. The pilot project, that we report on in this paper, is thus an explorative study that hopefully will lead up to a major study of the causal relationship between genes, social background and participation in organized sport as adolescent, and the level of physical activity as adult.

### Key Words

physical activity as adult; genes; social background; organized sport;

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## **Children's daily physical activity as product of the interplay between context and sociocultural background**

Glen Nielsen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Copenhagen, Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sport,*

Purpose: This presentation explores and explains differences in children's daily amount of physical activity. A focus will be on the interplay between classical sociocultural distinctions (gender, ethnicity and social class) and contextual factors. Methods: Accelerometer measures of physical activity, school-ground measurements and questionnaire data about organised sports, family demography, resources and values were combined and analysed. Results: Children had the highest levels of activity in institutional settings for self-organised activity (such as school breaks and after school day care), as well as in organised club- and physical education- settings. Children from immigrant and low socio-economic backgrounds were not less physically active than other children, despite their participation rate in organised sports being much lower. A lack of family sport capital and economic capital explained much of the social stratification in sports participation. With regards to gender, the associations were opposite. The two genders were equally active in organised sports, but boys had higher total amounts of physical activity due to higher levels of activity in self-organised settings, such as school grounds and day care institutions. This gender difference could be explained, to some degree, by boys more often playing soccer: an activity that is well catered for in these settings. The number of school-ground play facilities was associated with the daily amount of physical activity independent of gender and socio-economic position. Conclusion: Children's everyday institutional settings for self-organised physical activity are the primary contributors to total amounts of physical activity and have gendered barriers to participation in terms of norms and facilities, while organised sports participation is socially stratified with economical and cultural barriers to participation. Play facilities provided in institutional settings for self-organised play is important to children's overall physical activity level and could help bridge the observed gender gap in children's physical activity.

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## **Self-care, physical activity and hearth failure Social implication of “family caregiving”**

Loredana Tallarita<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Human and Social Sciences Faculty, University of Enna KORE*

Heart failure has a prevalence of 0.5 % - 2 % in the adult population and an estimated 1 million people in Italy will be affected. Has a major impact on patients, families and health expenditure and decreased the quality of life comparable to cancer, increased mortality of 50 % at 4 years of diagnosis and, finally, a considerable use of health care resources, equal to 2 % of total health expenditure. The self-care plays a key role in heart failure because patients who practice proper self-care have a better quality of life and a reduction in mortality, re-hospitalization and access to emergency services. Patients with heart failure have difficulty practicing “self-care” because they have to constantly adhere to specific behaviors and change their lifestyle. A great help in this respect is represented by the figure of family caregiving that help to improve the socio-therapeutic patient. It's important to the function of motivator to the practice of physical exercise which is of such a figure. Physical activity has been shown many benefits in patients with heart failure in terms of mortality, quality of life, functional capacity and reduction of hospitalizations for heart failure. The purpose of this study is to verify the effectiveness of the educational intervention of family caregiving to self-care of the patient, especially in terms of induction body exercise and physical activities.

### Key Words

hearth failure; self-care; physical activity; quality of life; family caregiving

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## **Sport Development & Voluntarism II**

### **Correspondence between higher education and employment situation in Sport management**

Hanna Vehmas<sup>1</sup>, Anna-Katriina Salmikangas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences*

Higher education in sport management has a relatively long history and ground in Finland. Since the establishment (1963) of the only university level sport's faculty in the country, students from all parts of the world have come to study either short term or for a degree in Finland. The well known reputation of the Finnish tuition free education system together with the high sport participation rates have formulated a good platform for higher international education programmes in sport. The traditional employment market of the graduates is however, changing especially due to the recent changes in the public sport sector and global market economy. For these reasons we wanted to investigate firstly, how our graduates evaluate their two-year international master's level studies and secondly, how they have been able to utilize their education in their working life. The data has been collected since October 2015 with an internet-based online questionnaire. So far 40 graduates (out of total 82) have responded to the questionnaire (52.5 % male). The data is analyzed with the SPSS statistics descriptive analyses. The preliminary results indicate e.g. that most (72.5%) graduates were employed (55 % in permanent and 25 % in temporary positions) and 65 % in the field of sport, 27.5 % were employed in a private company and 23 % estimated their sport management education as being very beneficial for their current job. In our presentation we want to further highlight in detail the most important aspects of the graduates' employment situation and education evaluation. The study indicates that graduates in sport management find work in the field of sport (only one unemployed!) but the job market has become diversified with demands of qualification that need to be taken into consideration in the curricula development.

### Key Words

higher education; sport management; Finland; employment;

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## **The current status and challenges to improve physical strength and athletic ability of children in snow cold region in Japan**

Akari Yokoyama<sup>1</sup>, Minoru Nagatani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Hokusho University school of Lifelong Sport*

Declining physical strength of children has become an issue of urgent need has been important as a social problem in Japan. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and local governments take various measures to increase physical strength among children. According to the national fitness survey conducted by MEXT, physical strength of children in Hokkaido where is a northern part of Japan and a snowy cold region was lower than national average. It has been considered that cold climate is one of the factors that make children inactive. On the other hand, there are some snowy cold region which show the higher physical strength than the average, as Akita Prefecture. Even though something similar climate conditions, why such a difference has occurred. To be due to the Hokkaido school physical education research Federation planned and continuous that to promote guidance on physical education and health and is said to be important (2015). The purpose of this study was to clarify the current situation and challenges for improvement of physical fitness among children in the snowy region through the comparison between two snowy cold region in Japan, Hokkaido and Akita Prefecture. As one of the results there are 832 clubs with 7849 registered coaches in Akita, on the other hand, are 2104 clubs with 8984 registered coaches in Hokkaido. In Hokkaido are lower than the national average despite the measures to tackle the school, regional and government for physical strength improvement is not involved in the different environmental factors (weather conditions, such as cold, snowy, life on the economy It can be inferred that one of the thing) is not to have affected the distance from the situation and facilities.

### Key Words

physical strength; exercise habits; athletic ability;

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## **Volunteering at multisports and future intentions for regular volunteering**

Anna-Katriina Salmikangas<sup>1</sup>, Kwok Ng<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä*

Recruiting and retaining volunteers to work is at a crisis point. One way to attract volunteers has been to generate large scale and international sport events which require many volunteers. Often volunteers that feel satisfied from the volunteering experience are likely to return to volunteering. Less has been studied on the relationship between volunteering at large one off events and the likelihood of volunteering for regular activities, such as sports clubs. Volunteers at a large international multi-sports competition were surveyed to explore their reasons for volunteering and the associations towards future intentions for regular volunteering. Half of the volunteers at the European Youth Olympic Festival (EYOF) in Tampere 2009 were asked their first and last reasons for volunteering at the EYOF. They were also asked if they intend to volunteer at regular events like at a sports club. Chi-squared analysis was used to determine associations. Separate analysis was run on volunteers that are new to volunteering and volunteers with some prior experience. The results confirm that volunteers who feel it is an opportunity to contribute are most likely to continue volunteering regularly. First time volunteers that would want to take part to gain life experiences are at risk in dropping out from volunteering in the future. Respondents with experience in volunteering continue as they enjoy being part of the community. Also, first time volunteers often would not have high commitment to sport and they are also not likely to continue to volunteer regularly. Respondents with experience in volunteering do not continue to volunteer because in doing so would look good on their CV. Sports event organisers may need to consider that recruiting volunteers is a golden moment to create a sense of volunteer citizenship. These volunteers eventually return back to their own communities with willingness to volunteer in the future.

### Key Words

volunteering; sports events; recruiting;

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## Sport, Social Theory and The Body II

### Understanding Variations in the Impact of Sport Scandals: A Vector Approach

Rasmus Storm<sup>1</sup>, Ulrik Wagner<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Danish Institute for Sport Studies (IDAN)*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Southern Denmark*,

Sport is often affected by scandals. Scandals in international sport organizations or attached to sport stars are common. Extending previous work by the authors (Storm & Wagner, 2015), this paper aims at understanding variations in their impact. Why do some scandals grow big, while others fade out quickly? Inspired by the works of Luhmann (1995), the paper perceives sport as a sphere of society that creates its own autopoietic structures. Scandals as transgressions invoke a structural dislocation leading to temporary new forms of meaning. New social and mass communication media extend the observing audience significantly and speed up the progression of the scandal. The transgression re-actualizes previous excluded meaning and paves the way for morally based crisis communication led by a distinction between esteem/disdain. Eventually, the pressure from the surrounding environment leads to either institutional solutions, or no solution - which allows similar new scandals to appear. Despite the fact that we are theoretically able to observe general stages of scandals (Storm & Wagner, 2015), we need to develop and extend the model in order to acknowledge that there are striking differences between sports scandals. Thus, we propose to use the ideal types presented by Weber (1903) in order to create three ideal types (forms) of scandals: The scandal of broken traditions, the scandal of charismatic failure and the scandal of bureaucratic fallacy. By presenting a vector approach that measures given scandals over three vectors - each based on the presented ideal types - further empirical research reveals that sport scandals consist of a blend and have different impact on societal sub-systems such as law, politics, the mass media and the economy. This approach serves as our method for refining a scientific second-order observation (Luhmann, 2002) in which we explore how the distinction between sport as a system and systems in its environment is influenced depending on the form of scandal at hand. References: Luhmann, N. (1995). *Social systems*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Luhmann, N. (2002). *Theories of distinction – Redescribing the descriptions of modernity*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. Storm, R. & Wagner, U. (2015). *The anatomy of the sport scandal: An outline for a theoretical contextualization*, *International Journal of Sport Communication*, 8. 293-312. Weber, M. (2003 [1904]). *Den socialvidenskabelige og socialpolitiske erkendelse "objektivitet"*. In Weber, M. (2003). *Udvalgte tekster*. Vol. 1 (pp. 65-127). Copenhagen: Hans Reitzels Forlag. (original title: *Die "Objektivität" sozialwissenschaftlicher und sozialpolitischer Erkenntnis*).

#### Key Words

sport scandals; systems theory; ideal types; communication; mass media

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### Are changes in sports participation underpinned by processes of institutional change?

Julie Borgers<sup>1</sup>, Bart Vanreusel<sup>1</sup>, Jeroen Scheerder<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*KU Leuven, Department of Kinesiology, Policy in Sports & Physical Activity Research Group*

Studies on an international level have shown that opportunities for practicing leisure-time sport have expanded and diversified over the years. In relation to these developments, patterns and styles of participation in sport have changed. However, the available literature is incomplete in discussing the processes that underpin these changes. Even though many authors point to cultural changes of individualisation, informalisation and flexibilisation, only limited empirical evidence is available to explain processes of change. It is suggested that changes in sports participation are not only driven by wider cultural forces, but also result from direct social action. This contribution bridges the sports participation literature with institutional change theory. Perspectives on institutional change in sport are introduced by Oliver's (1992) tripartite of societal, functional and political sources of pressure. Next, the position of individual actors is clarified by theories on institutional work (Lawrence & Suddaby, 2006; Lawrence, Suddaby & Léca, 2009) and institutional entrepreneurship (Battilana, Léca, & Boxenbaum, 2009; Hardy & Maguire, 2008; Maguire, Hardy & Lawrence, 2004). Based on empirical data on profiles, motives and preferences in sports participation, characteristics of

sports-related institutions are outlined. Analyses take departure from changes in the way in which people organise their sporting practice. Results of different studies are presented to guide the discussion on whether and how institutional change underpins changes in participation styles. The application of insights deriving from institutional change theory to the field of sports sociology increases understanding of processes of change in sports participation. The discussion of this theme aims to stimulate debates on the application and further elaboration of this theory to sports participation research.

Key Words

sports participation; organisational setting; institutional change; sport light; greedy institutions

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## **The relevance of sport-related behaviour patterns in the family for the sport participation of youth in Switzerland**

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<sup>1</sup>University of Bern, Institute of Sport Science, <sup>2</sup>Chemnitz University of Technology, Institute of Human Movement Science

Despite various efforts to promote sport participation among youth, social inequalities still exist. An explanation for these social inequalities could be traced back to transgenerational transmission of sport-related values and behaviour patterns in a family (Baur, 1989). Therefore, children's socialisation to sport is strongly influenced by the parents' sport-related values and sport behaviour (Burrmann, 2005). However, findings of previous studies are inconsistent, and the daily sport-related behaviour patterns of families have often not been taken into account. The paper deals with the question, to what extent sport participation of youth is influenced by factors such as the importance of sport, the self-evidence of regular sport activity, mutual support, shared sport activities, sport-related health-awareness and communication about sport in the family. In order to pursue this research question, socialisation theories were used as theoretical framework (Hurrelmann, 2006). Based on this approach, a quantitative online survey where 4'039 adolescents and young adults from the ages of 15 to 30 (n = 4'039, M = 21.48, SD = 4.64) answered questions according their sport participation and the sport-related patterns of their families. Furthermore, a qualitative study that included guideline-based interviews with adolescents and young adults (n = 13) were undertaken. Content analysis was used to analyse the interviews. Initial findings of the multiple regression analysis reveal that the most important predictors of sport participation of youth are communication about sport ( $\beta = .18, p < .001$ ), mutual support ( $\beta = .13, p < .001$ ), regular sport activity ( $\beta = .10, p < .01$ ) and the importance of sport in the family ( $\beta = .10, p < .01$ ). By means of content analysis, more in-depth information could be identified. The promotion of sport through sport-related behaviour patterns in the family appears to be a successful strategy to develop a durable sport commitment in youth.

Key Words

sport participation; socialisation theory; behaviour patterns; family; youth and young adults

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## **Sport in the Urban Environment IV**

### **The interplay between psychological and environmental factors in explaining sport participation**

Ineke Deelen<sup>1</sup>, Dick Ettema<sup>1</sup>, Martin Dijst<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Utrecht University

Sport participation is influenced by many factors on different intrapersonal, interpersonal and physical environmental levels. Despite theoretical agreement on the influence of the geographical environment (e.g. distance to sport facilities) on sport participation, empirical studies show contrasting results when investigating the importance of accessibility of sport facilities for individuals' engagement in sport. Studies using a psychological perspective have emphasized the importance of intrinsic self-determined motivation and goals, while leisure scholars have studied the effect of experienced constraints for sport participation.

However, little is known about how objectively measured environmental variables such as access to sport facilities, and psychological variables such as motivation and goals for sport, experienced constraints and quality perceptions of sport facilities interact in determining sport participation. In particular, it is unknown what role goals and motivations play in order to overcome constraints stemming from lack of accessibility or other sources. In order to contribute to an increased understanding of sport participation, this paper investigates to what extent different levels of self-determined motivation and goals are related to objective environmental characteristics (e.g. distance to sport facilities, neighbourhood characteristics) on the one hand, and to subjective experienced constraints and perception of (quality of) sport facilities on the other. Furthermore, the impact of type of sport, sport membership and individual socio-demographic characteristics on goals, motivations and sport participation will be examined. A survey was conducted among randomly selected adult populations in both urban and rural municipalities in the Netherlands. The survey included the Behavioural Regulation in Exercise Questionnaire (BREQ) and the Goal Content for Exercise Questionnaire (GCEQ) to measure respectively motivation and goals for sport participation. Results from quantitative and GIS analysis will be presented during the conference.

#### Key Words

sport participation; motivation; goals; accessibility; sport facilities

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### **Urban green environments: what types and intensities of physical activity do they facilitate?**

Marijke Jansen<sup>1</sup>, Dick Ettema<sup>1</sup>, Frank Pierik<sup>1</sup>, Martin Dijst<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Utrecht University, Human Geography and Planning*

Physical inactivity is seen as a major public health problem and policy makers, health professionals and urban planners seek for opportunities to increase levels of physical activity (PA). Green environments (e.g. city-parks) are often related to PA. However, much uncertainty exists regarding what types of green environments stimulate PA best, and what types and intensities of PA are associated with different types of green. Previous studies have often focused on only one type of green environment. However, data that compares the PA facilitating role of different green environments is scarce, and it is also still unknown whether size of natural environments matters. This study aims to enhance the understanding of PA behavior of populations with varying socio-demographic characteristics in different urban green environments, by refining natural environments into sub-environments, and by refining PA in intensity and type. Accelerometers and GPS-devices were used to collect data on Dutch adults' (45-65 years) PA behavior. Data were matched to geodata on land use. Of time spent in natural environments, adults (N = 308) spent most time in agricultural green and city-parks. Participants had the highest levels of sedentary behavior in forests and moorlands, whereas the highest levels of light PA were observed in city-parks. Participants spent almost no time in moderate-to-vigorous PA in green spaces. All types of green environments were frequently used as part of walking, cycling, and especially motorized travel routes. Walking levels were highest in city-parks, and cycling levels were highest near inland water and coastal areas. Results on differences between varying populations and the effect of size on PA intensity and type, will be presented during the conference. PA behavior varies between different types of green environments. This study's findings allow urban planners to make informed decisions about the PA behavior they wish to elicit when designing the environment.

#### Key Words

"physical activity"; "green space"; "natural environment"; accelerometer; GPS

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### **The Township and the Turf: Football, Community and Identity in Soweto**

Jo Grønlund<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University College of South East Norway*

The township of Soweto is formally a part of the Johannesburg Metropole and is home to one in 30 of the South African population. While this famous high-density suburb has served as subject for a broad spectrum of

social scientific enquiry, anthropological perspectives on grassroots football have still to be offered. Yet football and its fields of play enable us to advance our understandings of the body, identity and community in townships like Soweto. More broadly, within a multi-post society (post-colonial, post-apartheid and post-mega-event), this focus on football and its spaces enhances our knowledge of black South Africa, and of the everyday role of sport and physical culture in the global South. Using a grounded methodological approach, and drawing on extended ethnography in Soweto from 2009-2016, I argue that football both forms and is the result of the urban cultural landscape. Football grounds occupy scarce public spaces and are central to community life in the township. The context of the football grounds offers the possibility of individual freedom and at the same time fulfils a need for dependent affiliation. "Being in the streets" is an emic metaphor that has nothing but bad connotations for the Sowetan population and stands in direct opposition to sport participation. Addressing this dichotomy between sport and the street, the paper examines how local, rough football facilities mean something more than a place to perform sports for their participants.

Key Words

community; urban space; social anthropology; global south; football

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## **Planning for sport – The perception and handling of sport in urban planning in Sweden**

Karin Book<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Sport Sciences, Malmö University*

This presentation deals with the perception of sport and its role and place in urban planning in Sweden with basis in a research project carried out 2013-2015. The main research questions are: • How are sport (as in organised sport) and sport issues being handled in the urban planning? • How is sport viewed and defined in urban planning? Several types of material and methods are being used, for instance planning and legal documents, interviews and focus groups. The starting point of this project is on the one hand the changing conditions for planning including increased focus on densification and infill strategies as well as new solutions for integration of different functions. And, on the other hand it is the changing conditions for the sports movement and how sport is carried out. This includes a decreased interest in organised sport activities, increased interest in flexible, individual and self-organised activities as well as activities provided by commercial actors, the rise of 'new' activities like parkour and lifestyle sports and a growing activity segregation. A common feature of these activities is a need for other (urban) environments than ordinary sports facilities. This project analyses sport in urban development and planning, using research results and examples mainly from Malmö and Stockholm. The main results could be summarised as follows: • Changing definition/perception of sport among planners. • Changing focus in urban planning. • Health, recreation, physical activity, self-organised sport (and sport as part of the experience economy) are gaining support in urban planning, while more traditional sport activities and facilities are not. "Well, it is hard to find space for a football pitch". • A growing need for demand for co-ordination of different types of leisure and sport activities and co-operation between different actors and sectors.

Key Words

urban planning; sport; sports movement; trends; perception



## Poster Presentations

### Session 1: Friday 6<sup>th</sup> may 12:40-14.20

#### **Dieting vs. physical activity: effect of the obesogenic environment on weight control practices**

Ana Andrés<sup>1</sup>, Carmina Saldaña<sup>2</sup>, Rubén Roy<sup>2</sup>, Adela Fusté<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Physical Education (INEFC) Barcelona, University of Barcelona, <sup>2</sup>Department of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment, University of Barcelona

The rising rate of obesity has become a major health problem in the industrialized societies. There is evidence that the obesogenic environment does not support healthy lifestyle choices related to eating behaviours and physical activity. The aim of the present study was to assess dieting and physical activity choices as a method of weight control in an obesogenic environment. A convenience sample of 307 adults from the community was recruited. Their mean age was 30.5 (SD = 12.43), 70% of them were females, and their body mass index (BMI) ranged widely from 14.86 to 42.39 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> (M = 24.02, SD = 4.56). Participants responded an online-based survey, containing several sociodemographic variables, as well as items regarding their physical activity practice. They were also asked about several actions of weight control (including dieting, among others). Despite dieting was a widely used method of weight control among all BMI ranges (57% of the whole sample), results showed that participants who dieted had higher BMI (U = 3403.0, p < 0.05), suggesting that this was their first choice of weight control practice. Specifically, the 53% of normal weight participants revealed being on diet to control their weight, whereas almost the 70% of overweight and obese participants were dieting. However, the percentage of participants who chose exercising as a practise of weight management was similar in both the normal weight and overweight/obese group (34% and 38%, respectively). The present study suggest the need of emphasize the role of physical activity on weight control as an integrated part of lifestyle interventions. One strategy to reduce obesity rate would involve the modification of social environments as to be more supportive of physical activity, considering its benefits to long-term weight control.

#### Key Words

obesogenic environment; weight control; physical activity

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#### **Weight pressures in sport: preliminary results from a college setting**

Ana Andrés<sup>1</sup>, Carles Ventura<sup>1</sup>, Clara Teixidor<sup>1</sup>, Carmina Saldaña<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Physical Education (INEFC) Barcelona, University of Barcelona, <sup>2</sup>Department of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment, University of Barcelona

There is evidence that both male and female athletes competing in sports that emphasise a lean body shape or a low body weight evidence a significantly higher prevalence of eating disorders and eating disorder symptoms than other athletes and non-athletes. The aim of the present study was to explore weight pressures experienced by young adults in a sports setting. Participants of the present study were 90 college students from a physical activity and sport science degree at the National Institute of Physical Education (INEFC), University of Barcelona. They were asked to complete an online survey containing several sociodemographic items, questions related to their physical activity habits, and the Weight Pressures in Sport scale (WPS, Galli et al., 2013), Spanish version. The WPS showed adequate internal consistency in both the female and male versions. A description of male and female weight pressure scores are described and compared. Weight pressures related to the desire to improve the functionality of their body for performance, as well as other sources of pressure like coaches and teammates are discussed. Results from the present study are in the line of identifying possible sources of weight pressure within the sports setting as to prevent the vulnerability of developing a further eating disorder. This study represents a first attempt to examine weight pressures in the sport setting in a male and female Spanish population, aiming to educate sport professionals about environmental pressures and therefore to screen and identify weight-related sport pressures within athletes.

Key Words

weight pressure; competing sports; eating disorders

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**Dieting vs. physical activity: weight control practices from a community sample**

Ana Andrés<sup>1</sup>, Carmina Saldaña<sup>2</sup>, Rubén Roy<sup>2</sup>, Adela Fusté<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Physical Education (INEFC) Barcelona, University of Barcelona, <sup>2</sup>Department of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment, University of Barcelona

There is evidence that the practice of physical activity plays an important role in weight management, specially in maintaining weight loss in the long term. The aim of the present study was to assess the practice of physical activity as a method of weight control in a community sample, considering its relationship with BMI. A convenience sample of 307 adults from the community was recruited. Their mean age was 30.5 (SD = 12.43), 70% of them were females, and their body mass index (BMI) ranged widely from 14.86 to 42.39 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> (M = 24.02, SD = 4.56). Participants responded an online-based survey, containing several sociodemographic variables, as well as items regarding their physical activity practice. They were also asked about several actions of weight control (including dieting, among others). Results from the present study revealed that higher BMI was associated to more actions of weight control ( $r = .260, p < 0.0001$ ). Despite dieting was a widely used method of weight control among all BMI ranges (57% of the whole sample), results showed that participants who dieted had higher BMI ( $U = 3403.0, p < 0.05$ ), suggesting that this was their first choice of weight control practice. Specifically, the 53% of normal weight participants revealed being on diet to control their weight, whereas almost the 70% of overweight and obese participants were dieting. However, the percentage of participants who chose exercising as a practice of weight management was similar in both the normal weight and overweight/obese group (34% and 38%, respectively). The present study shows how despite the evidence of the benefits of physical activity to weight control, overweight and obese participants from the present study still find dieting as their preferred choice of weight management.

Key Words

physical activity; weight control; diet;

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**Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Sport Clubs – A Conceptual Framework**

Julia Albrecht<sup>1</sup>, Christoffer Klenk<sup>1</sup>, Siegfried Nagel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Bern, Institute of Sport Science, Switzerland

People with Disabilities (PwD) are underrepresented in organized sports. Moreover, they often practice sports in separated settings, e.g. specific disability sport clubs. This implies that there are various barriers of sport participation (e.g. Shields & Synnot, 2014). Therefore, the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities demands to enable PwD to participate on an equal basis in sports and physical activity by changing and adapting structures. Hence, the question is which structural conditions are conducive for an equal participation of PwD in sport clubs? Approaching this, a multi-level model is used to explain the conditions for participation in sport clubs at three levels – the individual level of members, the organizational level and the club's environment. Focussing on the organizational level, the club culture, formal structures and established practices are crucial (cf. Ainscow & Booth, 2002). Applying this model in either sample or case studies, a differentiation of specific types of clubs should be taken into account because sport participation of PwD takes place within three different settings: Disability clubs with only PwD as members (separation), regular clubs with a special group for PwD (integration) and regular clubs where both, members with and without disabilities, are practicing together (inclusion). Accordingly, the conditions of participation for these three types will be analyzed with regard to their similarities and differences. On this basis, best practice examples can be given and supportive measures for increasing sport participation of PwD in sport clubs can be designed. References Booth, T. & Ainscow, M. (2002). Index for Inclusion. Bristol: Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education (CSIE). Shields, N. & Synnot, A.J. (2014). An exploratory study of how sports and recreation industry

personnel perceive the barriers and facilitators of physical activity in children with disability. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 36 (24), 2080-2084.

Key Words

disability sport; sport clubs; sport participation

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## **Frequency and locations of physical exercise activities of older adults in Central Finland**

Kirsi Vehkakoski<sup>1</sup>, Merja Rantakokko<sup>1</sup>, Taina Rantanen<sup>1</sup>, Erja Portegijs<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Jyväskylä, Department of Sport Sciences*

The aim was to investigate how often older adults exercise physically, where the exercise takes place and whether frequency and location of physical exercise differ by sex and age. The data of this study are from a substudy of Life-Space Mobility in Old Age (LISPE) conducted among community-dwelling older people aged 75-90 years in Central Finland (N=848). A seven-day activity diary was completed by 554 participants. The analyses only include participants who reported out-of-home physical exercise activities (N=409). Frequencies, locations of activities and type of activities were recorded from the diaries. On average, participants reported four exercise sessions a week outside the home (range 1-15) and this did not vary by age or sex. Almost 90 % of participants reported walking outside the home at least one walk during the week while 22.5 % of participants reported having attended at least one gym or fitness exercise session, 12.0 % reported swimming at least once, 9.3 % cycled, 4.9 % did cross-country skiing and 1.5 % played ball games at least once in the week. The average distance from home to the location where exercise took place was 444.3±SD1073.9 meters for women and 727.9 ±SD2337.8 meters for men (Mann-Whitney U p=0.008). Individual resources to physical exercise vary, as 35% reported average exercise locations <100m from home and 1%≥5km from home. Participant's higher age correlated with predicted shorter distances to exercise locations. The average distance among 75-79-years-old was 680.8±SD2165.5m, among 80-84-years-old 441.6±1109.7m while among 85-89-years-old it was 426.5 m±SD922.5m (Kruskal-Wallis p=0.004). The results show that old people exercise in locations close to home. Consequently, presence of environmental features facilitating exercise in the vicinity of home may be decisive for the physical activity of the oldest-old people.

Key Words

physical exercise; location; distance from home; older adults

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## **Women's football clubs in Barcelona: outside or inside?**

Mary Mahmoud<sup>1</sup>, Susanna Soler<sup>1</sup>, Francesc Buscà<sup>2</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>*The National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Barcelona*

This paper is part of a wider study that aims to determine the characteristics and management methods adopted by women's football clubs in Barcelona. As Welford (2008) explains, feminist theories are useful as a framework to study the issue of male and female integration in the football clubs. In one hand, liberal feminists aim to improve the position of women by joining the existing structures, promoting equality of access and opportunity, and through integration into the sport organizations. In the other hand, radical feminists call for separatism as the only way to grow and be respected, because male sporting structures are so well established that equality is not possible. Both liberal and radical feminist theoretical developments are important to understand the complex and often contradictory position of women in football clubs. Techniques for obtaining the results were questionnaire-based face-to-face interviews (Heinemann, 2008) to 26 of 32 clubs with women's football, and a semi-structured interview with key informants selected by intentional sample (n: 6). The results indicate that women's football in Barcelona joins mixed clubs in most cases (22). Nevertheless, we found different forms of joining the club. In 16 cases the women's section is completely integrated to the club and in 5 cases they share the club name but remain as separate section. Furthermore, there is the case of a professional football club that has very specific characteristics. Finally, there are 4 independent women's clubs, which in 2 of them have a non-federated men's section. The intention is to use the results obtained to analyse the impact of these different types of clubs on Women's Football team. This, in

turn, allow to understand the connection between the different types of clubs, the finance available, the degree of autonomy obtained and female involvement at managerial level.

Key Words

women; football; club; feminism

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**White-water sports in Spain. The role of instructors: Perception of risk and assumption of liability.**

Míriam Rocher Dolz<sup>1</sup>, Eduard Inglés Yuba<sup>1</sup>, Jordi Seguí Urbaneja<sup>3</sup>, Víctor Labrador Roca<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>INEFC (Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya) – Barcelona, <sup>2</sup>GISEAFE (Grup d'Investigació Social i Educativa en l'Activitat Física i l'Esport)., <sup>3</sup>INEFC (Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya) – Lleida. GISEAFE (Grup d'Investigació Social i Educativa en l'Activitat Física i l'Esport)., <sup>4</sup>INEFC (Institut Nacional d'Educació Física de Catalunya) – Barcelona. GISEAFE (Grup d'Investigació Social i Educativa en l'Activitat Física i l'Esport).

In recent years, there has been an exponential increase of the sport practices in natural environments. Nature has evolved from a restricted area to expert and well-trained athletes, with great respect and knowledge of its dangers and unpredictable conditions, to become a huge sports facility, accessible to anyone who wants to practice any sport modality. This growth has led to an increase in the number of accidents in this sector and, consequently, of the complaints regarding its related public liability. The main objectives of this study were: 1) to determine the instructors perception of the risk in white water sporting activities; and 2) to establish the criteria on which judgments of current accidents in this kind of activities are based for the assessment and determination of liability, in each case. The methods used for data collection were: qualitative interviews, carried out to a total of 8 instructors responsible for white-water sports, and the content analysis of 26 sentences of accidents occurred in Spanish rivers caused by the practice of this activities: rafting (13), kayaking (5), canyoning (7) and hydrospeed (1). The work has led us, on the one hand, to define three different profiles of instructors in relation to their perception of risk, regarding their experience and training; and, on the other hand, to define the trends in the determination of the public liability in the Spanish jurisprudence of accidents occurred in white water sports.

Key Words

liability; white-water sports; risk

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**Culturally Relevant Physical Education: Educative Conversations with Mi'kmaw Elders and Community Leaders**

Daniel Robinson<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>St. Francis Xavier University, Department of Teacher Education

Introduction: Canadian scholars have recently suggested there is an absence of understanding, or action, related to culturally relevant pedagogy in physical education, particularly with respect to Aboriginal students (e.g., Halas, McRae, & Carpenter, 2012). Globally, and particularly within North America, culturally relevant physical education efforts have focused principally upon groups other than Aboriginal (or Indigenous) students. Given recent years' increased attention to culturally relevant physical education, as well as the relative lack of scholarship related to culturally relevant physical education for Aboriginal students, we completed a year-long study in which we engaged in educative conversations with Mi'kmaw Elders and community physical activity/education leaders. Methods: Embracing a criticalist perspective, we attended to Archibald's (2009) Indigenous storywork—which is both a narrative and critical research approach. Data were collected through the use of ten one-on-one conversations. The use of minimally structured open-ended conversations allowed participants to discuss themes related to physical education, cultural relevance, and Mi'kmaw ways of knowing as they naturally unfolded (Kvale, 1996). Seven Elders and three community leaders participated in this research. Results: Conversations with participants revealed considerable information

related to possibilities for (more) culturally relevant physical education for Mi'kmaw students and school communities. We focused our analysis on the participants' conversations (and stories and responses) as they related to Halas et al.'s (2012) framework for engaging students in culturally meaningful ways. These four areas are: 1) teacher as an ally, 2) understanding students' day-to-day cultural landscapes, 3) supportive learning climate, and 4) meaningful and relevant curriculum. Conclusions: Physical education teachers ought to be aware of, and consider the value of, Elders' and community leaders' knowledge and wisdom related to teaching Mi'kmaw students. Future research might more closely focus upon traditional teachings' (e.g., related to the Medicine Wheel) connections to physical education curriculum possibilities.

#### Key Words

culturally relevant; physical education; Aboriginal education;

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## Session 2: Saturday 9.00-10.00

### **Sociocultural pressures for thin-ideal and its effects on physical activity**

Ana Andrés<sup>1</sup>, Carmina Saldaña<sup>2</sup>, Carmen Varela<sup>2</sup>, José Ruiz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Physical Education (INEFC) Barcelona, University of Barcelona, <sup>2</sup>Department of Personality, Assessment and Psychological Treatment, University of Barcelona

Sociocultural factors play an important role in the thin-ideal internalization and body dissatisfaction, which affect a large proportion of the population, specially women. There is evidence of the risk that body dissatisfaction represents for the adoption of unhealthy eating behaviours, but lack of research considering its effects on physical activity practice. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the relationship between body dissatisfaction and the practice of physical activity. A convenience sample of 307 adults from the community was recruited. Their mean age was 30.5 (SD = 12.43), 70% of them were females, and their body mass index (BMI) ranged widely from 14.86 to 42.39 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> (M = 24.02, SD = 4.56). Participants responded an online-based survey, containing several sociodemographic variables, as well as items regarding their exercise habits, and body dissatisfaction. Results showed that dissatisfaction with physical appearance was associated to lower levels of moderate and intense physical activity (U = 70009.50, p < 0.05, and U = 7750.50, p < 0.05, respectively). A gender effect was also found in body dissatisfaction, since females showed higher levels of dissatisfaction compared to males (U = 7519.50, p < 0.05). Finally, women were found to practice less intense exercise during the week compared to men (X<sup>2</sup> = 4.27, p < 0.05). Results from the present study support the assertion that internalization of sociocultural pressures to thin-ideal play a key role in the low performance of physical activity. Social implications of health promotion represent a challenge in industrialized countries in the weight management setting. In this line, physical activity is an important factor to be considered in the adoption of healthy lifestyles among the population.

#### Key Words

sociocultural factor; body dissatisfaction; physical activity;

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### **Women's football clubs in Barcelona: resources and conditions**

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This paper seek to show the current conditions of women's football clubs in Barcelona, and the organisational feature of these clubs, such as their age, size, number and profile of members and financial resources. The theoretical framework of the study has two main themes: in one hand, the analysis of theoretical issues that helps us to understand sports clubs; in the other hand, the gender studies within the sport. The analysis focuses on analysing the management structure, sports clubs characteristics, its legal and administrative framework and also, its importance as social organizations (Heinemann, 1999). Furthermore we realise a revision of the historical evolution of women in sports in Catalonia, the situation of women on sports

management (Puig, 2001; Pfister, 2003; Soler, 2004; Moragas, 2014), as well as the environmental culture of sports organizations based on gender (Hall, 2004). Techniques for obtaining the results were questionnaire-based face-to-face interviews (Heinemann, 2008) to 26 of 32 clubs with women's football, and a semi-structured interview with key informants selected by intentional sample (n: 6). The questionnaire was adapted from that used by the Catalan Government's General Secretariat of Sports in 2010 to survey Catalan clubs. The results indicate that in most cases women's team was created many years after the foundation of club, and there is a worrying lack of female teams at a grassroots level. Moreover, 65% of these clubs have a budget for women's teams under 10,000€, and the presence of women in management positions and as coaches is still very low. This study allows us to analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the management of female clubs. This, in turn, will enable examples of good practice to be gathered, providing information crucial to the improvement of the promotion of women's football in the city.

#### Key Words

women; football; sport organizations; management

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### **Physical education and sports purposes and their practical implications in the city of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania**

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Although physical education and sports in Tanzania has existed for so long but its impacts has not been realised as per expectations. Physical education and sports in Tanzania are faced with many problems regarding qualified teachers, facilities, equipment and curriculum development. Great problem is associated with implementation of policy on physical education and sports. The international and national policies stated are supposed to be realised within and outside educational settings, by accommodating needs of all people regardless of their gender, age, ability and their socio/economic status. If sports organisations and associations in collaboration with international partners for development implement the stated sports policies could bring tremendous impacts and development of sports in Tanzania. The implementation of sport development policy and implementation of urban development policy must consider the demands of sport facilities. This paper investigates the practical implications of physical education and sports purposes and urban development in the city of Dar es salaam when being absolutised. This is a case study regarding physical education and sports purposes and the extent each of the purposes were realised in urban environment, the city of Dar es salaam. Physical education and sports serve multiple purposes for women and men such as health, value and development. This paper presents the results such as, there is positive change of attitudes of parents and the society towards participation in physical education and sports, improvement of students' attendance to schools, increase in enrolment in physical education and sports, health and individual and family income. Other results showed that most people have shown interest to participate in health and fitness exercises and sports leading to needs of more facilities in the city. There are conclusion and recommendations regarding purposes of physical education and sports and their practical implementation.

#### Key Words

Physical education and sports; sport policy; implementation; sport development; urban environment

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### **Sociological tennis rules: changes and models of social distinction**

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The rules of tennis are inevitably associated with the rules of the society in which it is practiced. Since its inception, tennis has successively modified its rules for to converge with the social and economic standards. Since the nineteenth century such rules have changed in parallel to social changes. Also, we can observe the historic changes through the analysis of advertising products that use the tennis as an argument originally

served to announce hygiene products and clothes, that were offered to high and aristocratic classes, putting tennis in relation with tennis to health and cleanliness. In the eighties nineteen, coinciding with the neoliberal capitalist economy, the adverts through tennis offered speed and time products, such as cars and watches. In a sense it is possible to analyze the evolution of Western society by analyzing the historical changes in the game rules and symbols that have been interacting with the tennis world. Tennis was a sport practiced by the upper classes that spread to the middle classes in the middle of the twentieth century. With the emergence of the consumer society the new urban middle class began to imitate sports practices of the upper classes. Currently is still a sport little practiced by the working classes. The research was conducted using quantitative methods (survey analysis, statistical series ...) and qualitative (open interviews, analysis of content, participant observation ...).

#### Key Words

tennis; rules; adverts

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### **The Sport in the Compagny : The organization of a raid to strengthen the links between the employees**

Marie Hingant<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UPE

There has been a great deal of research on the links between sport and corporate cultures. As emphasized by a number of authors, sports promote teamwork, develop social cohesion, enable training, foster corporate communication, accrue physical and mental health benefits, and play a role of «social shock absorber ». Both sport and corporate cultures share a great many mutual interests: « Exchanges between sport and corporate cultures are no longer mutually exclusive. The intertwining of both worlds has become a reality, » according to Barbusse (2009, p. 19). While, on the one hand, the values of sport serve management policies and corporate culture, on the other hand, sports promoters use methods borrowed from entrepreneurship to optimize their event-planning and organization. Therefore, although all this research is useful to illustrate this “marriage of convenience” and the close links connecting the corporate world to the world of sports, there is however another subject which merits further consideration. Sports also promote the reinforcement of social relationships among employees even in an enterprise located in the city center. Our intention is to further extend this reflection by drawing on interviews with 30 employees of a large company listed among the 40 enterprises of the French stock market index. These employees participated in one of the Adventure races organized by their employer. Through this event, exceptional in scale, we aim to study the forms of professional socialization induced among employees participating in sports competitions. Do employees acquire a different perspective on their enterprise and its hierarchy from taking part in these competitions? Have the particular social relationships established during sports events led the participants to change their professional relationships with colleagues? Can participation in sports be considered as an effective tool for promoting internal cohesion? Our objective is to attempt to address all of these questions here. It would seem that the socializing impact of sports on employees can be perceived to exist at different levels serving to promote cultural standards and corporate values, internal group cohesion, interpersonal relations and relations between superiors and subordinates, as well as the emotional attachment of employees to the event and, through their engagement, to a commitment to the company. In view of our fieldwork results, we will see that some of these socializing effects seem unquestionable.

#### Key Words

sport; management; compagny; socialization; integration

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## **What do we want to increase? -- Inspiration of Mega-Sporting Events for Sports Participation**

Hiromi Nakamura<sup>1</sup>

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What do we want to increase? -- Inspiration of Mega-Sporting Events for Sports Participation Hiromi Nakamura  
This study aims to understand “the Demonstration Effect” of Mega-sporting event, specially focusing on London2012, which should increase grassroots sports participation. The effect has been claimed as one of the benefits of being a host country, but no country has ever been able to enjoy such an advantage in a long-term. Nonetheless, in the process of policy-making toward 2012, academics showed the feasibility if the government was able to stimulate the diverse social participation through sport. It also advised the government to make them clear in advance about what should be archived and how it should be measured about “participation”. It is fair to say that there were the governmental efforts in this context. However, most of criticisms over sporting legacy of London2012 seems limited to the number on general participation from Sport England’s survey. However, it requires careful examination on each sector’s increase/ decrease incurred by various reasons. In one hand, the survey did not cover the principal target of the government’s sporting legacy, young people. On the other hand, the survey clearly indicates the success of strategic innervation of women sports. Moreover, it did capture the crucial changes in the landscape of English sports participation that is similar in other European countries. While physical activities (PA) including the private fitness sector are gaining new participants, the volunteer-based community clubs are losing their members notwithstanding increased public investment though NGBs. The latest UK government sport strategy tries to grasp the benefits of sport and PA more comprehensively. Likewise, future host countries will require their own definition which fits their own socio-economic factors of participation in sports and physical activities. References: Weed et.al, Systemic Review of the Evidence Base for Developing a Physical Activities and Health Legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Department of Health (2009).

### Key Words

demonstration effect; sports participation

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## **The labour market in Physical Activity and Sports Science in Catalonia. Cross-generational perspective.**

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The Catalan Sports Observatory study of 2014, about the sports labour market in Catalonia shows the differential situation between different years of sports sciences graduates. The methodology used is the survey was based on a web poll with closed answers. The sample used for each sector that has been studied is representative (n=1000; SD=+/- 3%; IC= 95%). Historically, the main area of employment for graduates has been teaching, but this currently a saturated area. Nowadays management, training, health and wellbeing, and after school sport activity are the areas that provide more opportunities to the younger graduates. Results show an increasing evolution of the multiple employment phenomenon. For instance, the graduates between 2010 and 2012, have an average of 1,87 jobs, while the people who finished their studies between 1980 and 1984 had 1,2 jobs. Older courses (1980-1984) enjoy greater job stability with a predominance of public sector employees (69%), while the newer graduates (2010-2012) have higher instability (only 2% are public sector employees), the most frequent contract in this area is temporary contract (35%). Salary of first graduates is quite higher than the salary of new classes. The presence of graduates who earn €2,000 is 13% among younger promotions, compared to 98% of the older. Labour conditions of graduates in sports sciences are better for the older classes than the newer graduates, but as they get experience and/or contacts, they will have an established career that will allow them access to positions with more responsibility, stability and salary.

### Key Words

graduates in sports sciences; labour market; cross-generational perspective

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## **Working in the sports labour industry in Catalonia**

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The "Catalan Sports Observatory" (CSO) produced in 2014 a study in order to comprehend the current situation of the sports labour market in Catalonia. The instrument used to collect the information was an online questionnaire with closed answers, with a sample of 2,191 cases (out of a universe of study of around 92,000 people working in the sports industry). Results show that in the sports labour market in Catalonia, 66% of workers are men and 34% are women. In all types of position, male presence is higher thus, highlighting the difficulty of women to reach positions of greater responsibility. As for multiple employment, almost 40% of respondents have more than one job. Of these, 19% work in an industry in related to sports. The main reasons for multiple employment are increasing income and self-realisation. As far as recruitment, factors affecting workplace access include practical knowledge and previous experience as the two main reasons, followed by theoretical knowledge and social skills. Salary increases based on the hierarchical rank held: 66.2% of sport instructor earn less than € 1,000 per month, whereas those with the higher income are managers and directors who have a monthly salary over € 1,500. Also noteworthy is the level of satisfaction: 75% of workers in the sports industry are content in their current work environment. Therefore, we can conclude that the labour market of sport in Catalonia is characterised by its open, heterogeneous and constantly changing nature (as a result of the evolution of sport demand from society), with a high level of multiple employment, in which workers, despite low salaries, have a high degree of satisfaction, clearly showing its vocational character.

### Key Words

labour market; sports; Catalonia;

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## **Self-esteem and Children with Disabilities in Sport**

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Self-efficacy, defined as a person's belief in their ability to handle a specific task or certain duties in a satisfactory manner (Bandura, 1977). The main purpose of this study was to investigate whether self-efficacy in children with disabilities could be strengthened through targeted and adapted physical activities led by specially educated leaders. Children and Youth Physical Self- Perception Profile (CY-PSPP) scale were used for the study included six scales: global self-esteem, physical self-worth, physical condition, sport competence, physical strength, and attractive body (Whitehead, 1995). So far, this method has not previously been applied to children with disabilities. The study included 45 children of 8-14 years of age with different types of disabilities. The children participated in training sessions once a week and tried out 12 different physical activities during 8 months. Key findings indicated that the children's perceived self-efficacy was equal to that of children without disabilities. The median in this study of total self-efficacy was 104 points, which can be compared to median points varying between 100 and 107 in previous studies based on children without disabilities. Furthermore, there was a statistically significant increase of the means in 4 out of 6 different domains of self-efficacy before and after the study was carried out. The results suggest that this model is not only successful in creating activities adapted to children with disabilities but it also strengthens the children's self-efficacy. Finally, this study can be especially beneficial to practitioners working with children with disabilities by indicating core factors that can be used to structure interventions aimed at increasing self-efficacy in the specific target group.

### Key Words

CY-PSPP; disability; self-efficacy; physical activity; sport

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