



# 17th European Association for Sociology of Sport Conference

September 7-10, 2021

“Sports in the face of the global health  
crisis of COVID 19. Great social  
challenges”

Book of Abstracts

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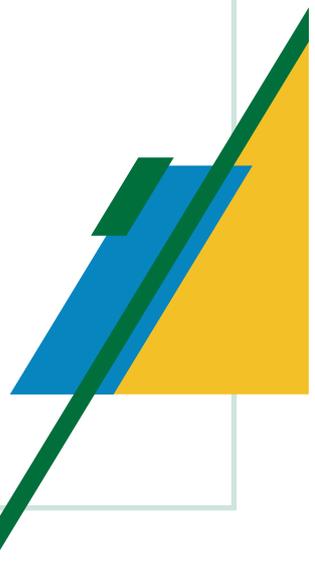
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# Greetings

## **EASS President's Welcome.**

On behalf of the European Association for Sociology of Sport (EASS) I am pleased to welcome you to the EASS Congress 2021. Our 17th annual congress is held from 7 to 10 September 2021. Our first online conference is organized by an outstanding organizing committee from Andalusia (Spain) from Universidad de Cordoba, Universidad de Sevilla and Universidad Pablo de Olavide. I still have vivid memories of the EASS Congress 2013 they organized in Cordoba.

2021 unfortunately does not offer possibilities to meet each other in person in Cordoba or Sevilla and enjoy the social gatherings and beautiful surroundings. Nevertheless, this conference has a lot to offer. After missing our 2020 conference due to COVID-19 we are thankful to the organizers for providing the framework and strong building blocks, with amongst others appealing keynotes, for an inspiring conference. In addition, the EASS networks on sport participation research (MEASURE), sport organization research (SORN), sport policy and politics (POLIS), and on sport events are preparing to host sessions, workshops and thematic symposia. Our conferences are known to facilitate discussions and build networks and international research collaborations. With your engagement I am certain the EASS online Congress 2021 will be no exception!

The theme of the conference links strongly to the current debates within the sociology of sport: "Sports in the face of the global health crisis of COVID-19. Great social challenges". This offers us the opportunity to think about our current and future roles as scholars and engaged citizens in a changing environment. Please note that the call for abstracts welcomes a broad range of topics. I am certain there is a topic that can accommodate your sport sociological or interdisciplinary work.

On behalf of the EASS board I am looking forward to welcome you in September online on our EASS2021 conference!

Remco Hoekman.

President EASS.

**Organization Committee welcome.**

Dear colleagues

We hope you enjoy a new edition of the EASS Annual Congress. On this occasion, and in fair logic, the theme will have to do with the great social and sporting challenges in the current context of a pandemic.

We hope that this theme inspires us and leads us to reflect on the responses that sport and physical activity require in this historical moment, in which social structures have suffered and relational dynamics have been transformed. A situation in which we have to reflect on the relationship between sport and society in a creative and innovative way.

Without further ado, we send you our best wishes for health and happiness, waiting to be able to share online the 17th EASS Congress 2021 between September 7 and 10.

An affectionate greeting,

David Moscoso and Jesús Fernández.

(Chairs of the conference)

# Committees

## Chair of Congress

- David Moscoso-Sánchez
- Jesús Fernández-Gavira

## Organising committee

### Coordinators

- David Moscoso-Sánchez
- Jesús Fernández-Gavira
- Antonio Muñoz-Llerena
- Gonzalo Flores-Aguilar
- Marta Eulalia Blanco-García
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- Augusto Rembrandt Rodríguez-Sánchez

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- Gonzalo Ramírez-Macías
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- Virginia Alcaraz-Rodríguez
- Pablo Alabarces

**Selection Committee Young Researcher Award**

- Ruth Jeanes - Monash University, Australia.
- Laura Misener - University of Western Ontario, Canada
- Ansgar Thiel - University of Tübingen, Germany
- Davide Sterchele - Leeds Beckett University, United Kingdom

# Keynote Speakers

## 'The future of football?': European football after the Super League''

Mark Doidge

University of Brighton

The news on Sunday 18th April 2021 exploded quickly, then rapidly gathered energy and momentum unlike any football news story in recent memory. Yet almost as quickly as the Super League was announced, the project faded and died (undoubtedly to be resurrected again). Although the idea of a European Super League is nothing new (it was first mooted in the 1960s (King 2003)), the practicalities and political implications regarding national and international federations and confederations proved difficult to overcome. Leading proponents of the Super League, Andrea Agnelli and Florentino Pérez seemed oblivious to this history as the project was halted mass mobilisation of fans, players and journalists, particularly in England (where clubs signed up to the project), as well as across Europe (notably Germany and France, whose clubs didn't sign up).

This keynote will address the specific events of the launch, whilst also providing a speculative future for European football in a post-Super League, post-Covid and post-Brexit world. It will argue that the global hegemony of European super clubs is likely to continue. In particular, the global reach of the Premier League is unlikely to be damaged in the short term, meaning that the Premier League will still exert an unhealthy influence on the European football. The impact will be harshly felt by smaller provincial professional clubs who don't have the global reach to attract a broader fanbase or investment. This requires fans, journalists and administrators to think about the sustainability of football differently. German fan movement, *Unsere Kurve*, have proposed some ideas to centralise economic, social and environmental sustainability for European football. Additionally, alternative models of fandom are emerging, including *fútbol popular* and *calcio popolare* in Spain and Italy, and fans adopting amateur and semi-professional clubs in order to promote social and community activities. The result will be a continued stretching of European football, with a variety of models of football fandom and ownership.

## **The Testosterone Barrier in Sport**

Raúl Sánchez-García

INEF-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

The recent World Athletics (formerly IAAF) eligibility regulations for female classification that apply to running events from 400 meters up to the mile have prevented some elite women athletes to compete in 2021 Tokyo Olympics: Christine Mboma and Beatrice Masilingi in 400m and Caster Semenya, Francine Niyonsaba and Margaret Wambui in 800m. All of them refused to lower their testosterone (e.g., using birth control pills) so the international athletics governing body denied their right to participate in the Games. The World Athletics main argument is about levelling the playing field for women athletes. Female hyperandrogenism, a biological anomaly that naturally produces a high level of testosterone and therefore boost performance, must be in some way “compensated” to respect the fair play of the competition. Nonetheless, they are making already a problematic assumption: hyperandrogenic women are not “natural” women—at least when it comes to compete in sports—so their “not-normal” condition must be “fixed” to meet the standards. Moreover, they are already bypassing a crucial comparison with other sporting “non-normalities” that begs the question: Why some biological differences that concede clear advantage are celebrated and others are punished? The answer cannot be met only through narrow-viewed physiological measurements and comparisons. A process-sociological analysis must place the case of hyperandrogenic sportswomen within a broader context of power relations. Thanks to such approach, we see that the case becomes problematic because these women athletes are perceived as a threat/disruption of one of the vertebral categories of sport: gender. This presentation concludes that the “testosterone barrier” is to gender what the “colour barrier” was to race in sports: a disciplining strategy to maintain what is considered the “natural” sports categories of a certain era.

## **Mobilising sociology of sport for social change beyond the pandemic**

Ramón Spaaij

University of Amsterdam

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, conversations about how to build sport back better are becoming more pronounced. The crisis deepens socioeconomic inequities and also creates opportunity, as a new way to configure sport post-pandemic demands to be discovered. The challenge has been thrown down to sociologists to help to reimagine and reshape the course of sport. What might such re-enchantment look like? And how might it realise the sociology of sport's untapped potential to practice meaningful and impactful public sociology? In this keynote, I explore these questions with a particular focus on sociologists of sport as co-creators of, and actors in, social change. The work of transformation is done in action research, through teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, and through other public engagement activities. In these ways, sociologists oriented toward social change assume a pedagogical politics through which their work can make a difference in the world. At the same time, we know little about the outcomes or indeed the process of change. I seek to unpack these issues through an autoethnographic exploration of co-created community-based action research that aims to develop and implement sustainable solutions to issues of inequity and exclusion in sport. The insights can hopefully contribute to our collective understanding of the possibilities, dynamics and challenges of transformative practice in and through the sociology of sport in uncertain times.

## **Adventure sports and human-more than human wellbeing: local responses to the global challenges of COVID-19 and Climate Emergency**

Belinda Weaton

University of Waikato

The impact of, and responses to COVID-19 has dominated discussion in every area of life, and fields of academic activity. In this paper I consider some of the impacts and considerations in relation to activities that have been conceptualised as adventure sports. My intention is not to show how adventure is being done differently, rather to use the exceptional circumstances of lockdown to highlighted the multifaceted, meaningful and affective ‘everyday’ experiences of those who engage in adventure sport as part of their everyday practices. My focus is empirical research conducted in Aotearoa New Zealand during lockdowns (2020-21) focusing on coastal communities and surfing specifically. This ‘journey through lockdown’ illustrates the ways in which coastal spaces are experienced as therapeutic landscapes that can foster physical and emotional health and wellbeing from those on the shore, to full-immersion activities such as surfing, influencing people’s sense of wellbeing, collective identities, and forms of belonging. However, in the same ways that COVID has exacerbated many health inequities, it is important to be attentive to the ways in which the wellbeing benefits of coastal spaces are not available and extended to all. A range of cultural, economic, socio-demographic, and political factors contribute to a dis-connect with, or exclusion from various bluespaces. Diverse subjects and bodies access and experience bluespaces in different and unequal ways, impacting who can use blue spaces, and how it can be used. Lastly, the lockdown situation was also informing in understanding the often-romanticised nature of adventure sport participants relationship with the natural world, and more widely how this translates, or not, to broader responses to our climate emergency.

## **Non-accidental Violence in Sport – What do we know?**

Kari Fasting

Norwegian School of Sport Sciences

The first part of this presentation discusses the different concepts that are used in the world of sport science that falls under the umbrella concept of "non-accidental violence in sport." As examples can be mentioned: gender-based violence, maltreatment, harm, harassment, bullying and abuse. It seems that different concepts are often used to label the same kind of behavior. The second part focuses on methodological issues and challenges in measuring non-accidental violence in sport. It is stressed, for example, that comparisons between countries is difficult, because of the various ways that non-accidental violence is defined and measured. Additionally, definitions and examples of forms of neglect, physical, psychological and sexual violence are presented. Thereafter results of different studies from around the world, focusing on the prevalence and incidence of the different forms of violence are shown. Most research (i.e. knowledge) seems to be in the area of sexual violence, but what athletes experience the most is psychological violence. Prevalence data are presented in relation to gender where data is available. The first studies that were published in the area were on girls and women only. Most studies in the past have shown that girls/women experience sexual harassment more of the than boys/men. Over the last years boys and men have been included in some studies, and for some forms of violence the prevalence or incidence seems to be higher among boys/men than for girls/women. With reference to the main theme of the conference, the presentation ends with a reflection on the impact of Covid-19 on the prevalence of non-accidental violence in sports.

# Young Researcher Awards

2021 – WINNER.

Bonita Jayne Lunn (Oxford Brookes University, UK).

**A Figurational Sociological Investigation into the Relationship Between Sport and Religion: Tottenham Hotspur and Judaism.**

*Abstract*

This research will demonstrate how Norbert Elias' figurational theory gives an alternative theoretical framework to explore the relationship between sport and religion. This study will use Tottenham Hotspur Football Club as a case study and will explore supporters' opinions and feelings on the club's publicised connection to the Jewish religion, using Elias's 'personal pronoun' model and the 'established-outsiders' concept. This study recruited (n=596) Tottenham Hotspur football fans via social media to participate in an online survey. Additional follow-up, unstructured interviews (n=10) were completed to gain in-depth, qualitative data. Three themes emerged as a result of thematic analysis: 'embracing the Jewish community', 'sport and religion', and 'community'. Overall, many fans were proud of their Jewish heritage and community, while others argued that sport and religion are unrelated. Fans recognised similarities between sport fandom and religion, such as the sense of community and belonging they feel when surrounded by their co-religionists or football fans.

2020 – WINNER.

Betelihem Brehanu Alemu.

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**Social Integration of Ethiopian and Eritrean Women in Switzerland through Informal Sport Setting.**

*Abstract*

This study investigates the role of informal sport setting (self-organized and not voluntary sport club) in the social integration of Ethiopian and Eritrean women in Swiss society. Ager & Strang, (2004) indicator of integration framework is used to examine how social connection dynamic serves as a facilitator of social integration. Thematic analysis (Braun, Clarke, Weate, 2016) was applied to analysis the semi-structured interviews and focus groups discussion (n=12, 18-51 years old) to understand the interplay between participation and social integration. The findings indicate that such setting has become crucial sphere for establishing rebuilding social contact, support system and place of belonging (i.e. maintaining and celebrating one's cultural identity). The social contact in particular has strengthened their integration within the migrant community as well as with the local community. Furthermore, it also facilitates access to useful information, resources and service regarding housing, education, employment and health services. However, it is important to note that the social integration into the local community in setting with is rather weak and limited, in some cases one-sided. Racism and discrimination on and off the field of sport continue to intensify existing social boundaries.

2020 HONOURABLE MENTION.

Lucy Piggott.

Department of Language and Literature. Department of Sociology and Political Science.  
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**“You only go from what you know”: Gendered Recruitment and Selection Processes in English Sport Governance.**

*Abstract*

Within this paper, I draw upon Bourdieu’s theory of practice to examine the recruitment and selection processes of two English national governing bodies (NGBs) of sport and analyse how they reproduce and/or resist hierarchies of male dominance. I present findings developed through a multi-method qualitative approach of semi-structured interviews with female and male leaders and employees, participant observation, and an analysis of formal documents. I found that some recruitment and selection processes conserved gender power relations that privilege men and masculinity and continue to align with the habitus and capital of dominant men. Simultaneously, I found examples of resistance to recruitment and selection processes that privilege dominant men and begin to disrupt long-standing patterns of men being recruited onto male-dominated leadership teams. I suggest that existing strategies for change to recruitment and selection processes should be accompanied by organisational structural and cultural change, as well as educational and developmental support for women leaders, to have transformative results and change the context of the existing male-dominated social order.

# Communications

## Sport and Gender; Sport and Sexuality

**“Didn’t know she could shout that loud”: female followers of women's golf.**

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*Keywords:* class, feminism, fans, golf, identity.

### *Abstract*

While a growing body of evidence exists around female fans of men’s sport, less is known about female fans’ perspectives and identities in relation to women’s sport, and what is known tends to focus on homogenous representations of sports fans, rather than a diversity of fan types and follower styles (Pope 2017). Building on the authors’ previous appraisals of the Solheim Cup – the biggest event in women’s golf – this paper examines the identities of female fans who attended the 2019 event in Scotland. Twenty-five white female fans from the UK and Europe were recruited via social media before, during and after the Solheim Cup, with online interviews taking place in the following days. Using third wave feminism as a framework, and applying thematic analysis, the authors seek to unpack how female fans negotiate their gender in their performance of fandom. The analysis revealed a number of themes related to fandom that was deemed appropriate or expected for women attending the event, including having the requisite player knowledge, dressing up (or not), being “allowed to shout and cheer”, and consuming alcohol, “not saying that you should”. While it must be acknowledged that this is a homogenous group of fans, it is hoped that this research will add to the understanding of the diversity and complexity of female fan identities, far beyond the homogenous articulations spoken about by Pope.

**Board gender diversity in German sport governing bodies: Spillover effects from state government composition and quality.**

Lesch, Lara (1); Kerwin, Shannon (2); Wicker, Pamela (1).

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*Keywords:* gender, sport.

*Abstract*

The purpose of this study was to examine potential spillover effects from state government composition and quality to board gender diversity of sport governing bodies located in the respective state. The issue of gender diversity in leadership is relevant for both, since diverse leadership structures are expected in accordance with good governance principles of state politics and sport governing bodies. Drivers of board gender diversity are located at different levels, supporting the use of a multi-level approach. Organizational-level data on German national and state sport governing bodies and the share of women on the boards were collected (n=930). They were combined with state-level data on the gender composition of state parliament and ministers and state government quality (n=16). The results of the regression analyses show that the share of women in the state parliament positively affects the share of women on sport boards, while the gender composition of ministers has no effect. Consequently, spillover effects seem to occur only from elected political bodies. State government quality has a negative impact on the share of women on sport boards, but increases the likelihood of a skewed (>0% and <20% women) or gender balanced board ( $\geq 40$  and <60% women). The findings suggest that gender diversity of sport governing bodies is affected by its geographical environment, meaning that spillover effects occur from state government to sport governance.

## **Understanding the experiences of lesbian coaches within sport federations and sports clubs in Catalonia.**

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*Keywords:* coaching, gender, homosexuality, LGTBIQ+.

### *Abstract*

Building on Norman's theory of everyday gendered homophobia (2011), the research aims to understand lesbian coaches' experiences in Catalonia. There is a scientific knowledge gap on lesbian coaches in sport worldwide, and in Spain no such research has been conducted to date. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 lesbian coaches from a variety of sports and performance levels, including amateur, national and elite. Preliminary findings on the role of sports governing bodies suggest that there is a public discourse in favour of women in sport, and campaigns to promote women coaches. However, everyday gendered homophobia is still prevalent. The lesbian coaches interviewed experience barriers to accessing professional development and feel undervalued in their day-to-day, and on structural level with limited progression opportunities to advance their coaching careers. Additionally, they report a lack of training on gender and sexual diversity, and that managerial positions and training programs are highly dominated by men. According to them, the measures developed by sports federations aimed at promoting women and sexual diversity in coaching are deemed ineffective and often remain once-off actions without continuity and that do not transform power structures. Additionally, most lesbian coaches had difficulties in disclosing and negotiating their sexual identity to their clubs and governing bodies, and deploy different strategies to navigate their sexual identity within the sporting profession. According to the few studies that exist internationally, this research highlights the double discrimination that lesbian coaches face based on their gendered and sexual identity in the coaching profession in Catalonia.

## **Women fighting for their place in Olympic karate: an analysis of the 2018 World Championships.**

Turelli, Fabiana Cristina (1); Kirk, David (2); Tejero-González, Carlos María (1); Fernandez Vaz, Alexandre (3).

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*Keywords:* woman, stereotype, gender, combat sport, martial art.

### *Abstract*

In this communication we present the beginning of a research that aims to find out what are the stereotypes about women and their role in karate. This sport, with a hegemonic masculine tradition, was elevated to an Olympic sport in Tokyo 2020 (2021). To address the objective, we carried out a qualitative study of an interpretive nature, using information gathering techniques such as systematic observation and documentary analysis. The observation has focused on the 24th Karate World Championships Madrid 2018. We have worked with nominal qualitative variables, which have governed a category system. Our theoretical base has been supported by ethnographic and anthropological works that have in common, also with us, some degree of inspiration in the critical theory of sport. With the results and discussion we preliminarily perceive, since as we said it is the beginning of a major research, some elements for reflection, for example: a great demand for technical efficiency falls on karateka woman; she is expected to present the ability to show hegemonic femininity objectively, sometimes even attesting heterosexual orientation; it is valued in the environment that woman correspond to beauty standards stipulated by the consumer industry, including stereotypes related to sensuality, etc. In conclusion, the space designated for women in this masculine environment seems to require negotiations for their acceptance and belonging.

## **Experiences of gay men studying sport science in Spain.**

Vilanova, Anna (1); Mateu, Pau (1); Gil-Quintana, Javier (2); Hinojosa-Alcalde, Ingrid (1);

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*Keywords:* homosexuality, gay, higher education, sport.

### *Abstract*

Although there is still a long way to go for LGBT equality, normative and social advances towards full recognition of the LGBT community have been accompanied by a growing academic interest in LGBT experiences. Especially in the United States and wealthy Commonwealth countries, LGBT inclusion in the university environment is a topical area of research. This study, carried out in a southern European country, aims to examine the relevant experiences of several gay students in spaces where education and sport converge: university faculties of Sport Sciences. Drawing on concepts from Sue's notions of microaggressions and Bourdieusian categories that explain masculine domination, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 gay Physical Activity and Sports Science students (PASS). Our findings show that PASS faculties are heteronormative, masculinised and non-diverse social fields, which acts as a barrier to making homosexuality visible in most cases. Most participants adopted various expressions linked to homophobia as strategies to avoid being detected as gay. Moreover, factors such as athletic identity and gender expression were important in the perception of the Sports Science faculties as more or less safe spaces. This study provides new knowledge that could help Sport Sciences faculties develop or improve specific strategies and programs to reduce discrimination and support the gay community.

# Sport Policies; Sport Business and Management

## Analysis of educational decisions of (former) German elite athletes participating in army sports (so-called Sportfördergruppe).

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*Keywords:* educational decisions, army sports, elite sport, elite athletes, elite sport promoting.

### *Abstract*

The active pursuit of professional qualifications is emphasized as an essential part of the successful transition of elite athletes from active competition to their post-athletic lives. In Germany, there is the opportunity for athletes to take place in the “Sportfördergruppe”, which is an elite sport promoting institution of the Ministry of Defense to support athletes both in their athletic as well as educational careers. Therefore, the question as to what extent athletes take advantage of which educational opportunities during their time as sport soldiers, and which factors determine their educational decisions?

The educational decisions of sports soldiers are framed by human capital theory (Becker, 1964). This concept is specified and expanded by orientation towards the present (and dis-counting the future), by the influence of resources accumulated during the athletic career (e.g. reputation, social capital) and their social background.

A retrospective longitudinal study was conducted to collect time-related event data for the respective careers of sport soldiers. The total sample contains  $n = 712$  (former) sport soldiers, divided into 414 athletes who are still active in the army and 298 who are dropped-out in the last 10 years.

First findings reveal that 574 sports soldiers (80.6%) started a vocational training after school. During their time in the army, 140 sport soldiers (24.4%) started at least one vocational training (study or training). 27.4% of the training courses were successfully completed. More complex (regression) analyses have not yet been carried out, but will be finished before the conference and available for the presentation.

## **International sport organizations and cities - Are they contributing for more active cities?**

Burgos, Marinella (1); Scheerder, Jeroen (1).

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*Keywords:* local sport policies, international sport organizations, active cities.

### *Abstract*

Since 1978, when UNESCO published the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport (UN/UNESCO, 1978) and recognized its relevance as a fundamental right for all, international organizations are making efforts to increase sport practice worldwide. Through the years, several recommendations, programmes and action plans have been designed and implemented by many international organizations, including United Nations Agencies, the International Olympic and Paralympic Committees, NGOs and other organizations within the international sport system. Considering that the world's urban population is continuously growing and that the local governments play a very important role in the development of their communities, the present study aims to analyse how international organizations (Karns AND Mingst, 2010) are contributing to improve sport public policies in cities. The methodology consists of a literature review combined with document analysis of recommendations and programmes developed by international organizations, such as: the Declaration of Berlin (UN/UNESCO, 2013), the Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018-2030 (WHO, 2018) and the IOC Olympic Agenda 2020+5 (IOC, 2021). The systematized information will provide both new elements and relevant direction to local sport policy makers who want to understand how those international organizations can foster an active lifestyle and promote a sporting culture in the cities. Future investigation is needed to assess how local governments are implementing those recommendations and programmes and the impact of these policies in the promotion of active cities.

## **Half a century of research into sports practice (1969-2019): the case of Flanders (Belgium).**

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*Keywords:* sports participation, cross-sectional data, household survey, public policy, measure.

### *Abstract*

Most countries that have an active sports promotion policy also have a well-elaborated research tradition on sports participation among their inhabitants. In Flanders (Belgium), a long-lasting study on active involvement in sports exists since 1969, called the Flemish Household Study on Sports Participation (SBV, Scheerder et al., 2002). Based on repeated cross-sectional data among school-aged children and their parents, trends can be discerned regarding sports participation over a period of fifty years. More precisely, evolutions are to be detected in terms of general sports practice, as well as specific sports and settings. Results show a significant increase when it comes to so-called ‘active sports contact’, implying all types of sports practice regardless both frequency of and time spent on practicing sports. Nowadays, four out of five people are actively engaged in leisure-time sports. Despite its huge popularity, however, active participation in sports remains socially stratified to a high extent, among others, according to age and educational status. Compared to non-organised sports, participation in club-organised sports has become of somewhat lesser importance, at least among adults. In this demographic group, running, fitness, walking, tourist cycling and recreational cycling are the most practiced sports activities. Findings from the social status pyramid of sports allow for identification of social groups that are underrepresented in specific sports. As such, the material presented is also of relevance to public policy.

**Anti-doping and power relations: The creation of an internal asymmetry in an organisation having parity of representation.**

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*Keywords:* Anti-doping; power relations; sociology; asymmetry of power; WADA.

*Abstract*

In July 2020, the US government threatened WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency) with withdrawing its funding if it did not accept reforms aiming to democratize its structure and diminish the internal power of the IOC. In an organization created to have parity of representation between the Olympic Movement and the States (and celebrated for it), the asymmetries of power in decision-making were exposed. The tensions between these two groups have been studied by some researchers; however, there is not any paper that illustrates how the existing power asymmetries have been created. The objective of our paper is exactly that. To do so, we rely on extensive ethnographic work conducted in three countries and use recent theories developed for the study of power structures. Our analysis shows how a climate of general panic and the lack of unity between States caused an asymmetry in decision-making spheres. This asymmetry led to the implementation of measures of control and sanction. Therefore, a new system was created, a system obliging States to accept and apply the World Anti-Doping Code. They were then forced to constantly justify their actions. These events provoked a greater asymmetry between the Olympic Movement and the States. By way of conclusion, it is important to remember that our research describes how this asymmetry of power was created, not the reason why; thus, the analysis gave rise to the following question: was this the result of a series of actions with a clear rationale or rather the result of uncoordinated anti-doping actions?

## **Similarities and differences in club-organised sports: a pan-European comparison.**

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*Keywords:* sports clubs, pan-European comparisons, harmonised data, SORN.

### *Abstract*

In Europe, most countries rely on national research when it comes to investigate participatory and managerial aspects of sports (clubs). This implies that mostly country-specific, but different and therefore non-harmonised surveys are applied (Scheerder et al., 2011). As a consequence, reliable, pan-European (club-organised) sports data are lacking. One exception to this is the Social Inclusion and Volunteering in Sports Clubs in Europe (SIVSCE) project, in which ten European countries participated and for which standardised questionnaires have been used (Nagel et al., 2020). However, in order to perform both cross-national and cross-temporal analyses, additional data are needed. Complementary to the SIVSCE project, existing data stemming from three waves of the harmonised Eurobarometer survey are used (European Commission, 2010; 2014; 2018). More precisely, the analyses focus on (i) active participation in (club-organised) sports; (ii) health-related club-organised participation; (iii) social integration in clubs; and (iv) volunteering in club-organised sports. On all these aspects, regional differences within Europe as well as differences between social groups are examined. Results demonstrate that club-organised sports participation declined in all regions amongst almost all social strata. In general, underrepresented groups (women, elderly and lower educated), who live in Northern Europe, seem to enjoy better opportunities to participate in club-organised sports. In addition, clubs seem to be a good environment to promote social integration. The results indicate that harmonised instruments such as the Eurobarometer are indispensable for cross-national and cross-temporal comparisons. In addition, these surveys facilitate the preparation and implementation of evidence-based sports policy programmes at European level.

## **Issues in the Sociology of Sport I (SPANISH)**

### **A qualitative look at gender inequalities in competitive sport.**

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*Keywords:* competitive sport, women, qualitative research, inequalities.

#### *Abstract*

The struggle of women against the obstacles they face in competitive sport to achieve equality in terms of income and prestige has been present from their first forays into this practice up to the present. This paper aims to offer an empirical diagnosis of the real needs that competitive athletes have. They materialize in demands and policy orientations that, from their view, would improve the sports system and advance towards a more equal sporting practice. The methodology used in this study is qualitative. Forty-five women residing in the province of Córdoba (Spain) participated. We conducted five focus groups organized according to the sport practiced: indoor soccer, athletics, swimming, fencing, volleyball and handball. For the data analysis we based on Grounded Theory with the support of NVivo 11 software.

The voices of the participating athletes point to different areas for the change in which they perceive situations of inequality: underrepresentation and invisibility in the media; lack of support and recognition from the entities that manage sport at the local level; the lack of promotion of university women's sports; and the discriminatory treatment from the different federations that regulate their sports in the access to scholarships, in treatment of grassroots sports and in the attitudes of leaders towards women's sports.

## **Spaces of vulnerability in sport teams: traffic of emotions and creation of insecure links.**

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*Keywords:* emotions, sport, team, power.

### *Abstract*

The sociology of sport has been studying coexistence in the sport context for some time. However, one of the biggest challenges is to involve studies of emotions, mainly in sports teams, due to the emotional intensity of their encounters (Messner, 1992). It's propose an analysis of emotions in sports teams, referring to the traffic of emotions to expose the intensity of their relationships. In addition, focusing on the creation of "insecure links" (Scheff, 1990) that hinder individual recognition and interpellation of athletes. This paper aims to make an approach to these emotional connections, demands and the most idealized social values in teams (Bromberger, 1995), connecting with the appearance of "insecure links" (Scheff, 1990). The main hypothesis is that sports teams, being spaces with a strict hierarchy in their organization, traversed by power, become fragile relationship contexts. In this, athletes understand their teams and teammates under a strict homogeneity that makes their individual recognition difficult. The methodology used has been to carry out 30 interviews (15 athletes and 15 coaches) about the coexistence and relationships in the teams, as well as bibliographic reviews. It will be shown that all of this leads to contradictions that could be detrimental to their members.

## **Sports practice in women's prisons: a qualitative analysis from a gender perspective.**

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*Keywords:* gender, women inmates, sport practice.

### *Abstract*

In prisons, sport is used as a tool to promote attitudes, skills and behaviors that help prevent risky behaviors and promote social reintegration. Currently, women represent 6% of the prison population. Therefore, some authors have affirmed that sport in prisons is one more element of the androcentrism of the prison system (Martínez Merino et al., 2017). The aim of the present study was to analyze the sport practice profile of women inmates (before entering and inside penitentiaries); identify interests and reasons for practice and non-practice; as well as the facilitators and barriers to practice sport. A total of 3 focus groups were held in 3 prisons in Catalonia (n = 24) with women inmates. It was observed that female inmates respond with similar parameters to the general population in terms of sports practice. Aware of the benefits it brings them (entertainment, liberation, psycho-emotional well-being, etc.) and that maintaining a good physical appearance keeps them connected with their self-esteem and allows them to establish social relationships. The overlap with other activities or the type of activities are some of the barriers detected. It is necessary that the assessment of physical-sports activity in prisons is a priority for the benefit of women, that the offer is diverse and adapted to their needs, incorporating the gender perspective and allowing them to participate in the program design.

## **Educational sport programs for adolescents at risk of social exclusion: teaching, research, transference and ethics.**

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*Keywords:* sport, minor, university, audit culture.

### *Abstract*

The term “social exclusion” is used to expand the conceptual limits of the term “poverty”, since a person can be socially excluded not only due to his/her lack of economic resources, but also due to any factor (ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, place of residence, disability, etc.) that limits his/her access to the protection mechanisms of a welfare state and to the basic rights and freedoms (housing, work, education, health care, etc.).

The Sports Research Centre (SRC) of the Miguel Hernández University of Elche has collaborated with different minor shelters since 2015. Specifically, with the help of students doing their Final Degree Project, the SRC offers educational sport programs for adolescents at risk of social exclusion. These programs are based on theoretical references supported by the scientific literature.

The main teaching, research and transference activities which have emerged from this collaboration are described in this communication. Moreover, we expound different reflections concerning the ethical dilemmas experienced by the research-teaching staff when we try to combine our personal life values with our survival in the neoliberal university and audit culture. Finally, we intend to offer an answer to the following questions: Should time be devoted to what is perceived as socially important or to what "counts" for the curriculum? Are both perspectives compatible? What kind of academics do we want to be?

## **Calcio storico fiorentino: violence and conflict. An historical representation of the present.**

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*Keywords:* Calcio Fiorentino, violence, conflict.

### *Abstract*

In the last twenty years, “Calcio Fiorentino” has increased its diffusion, mainly thanks to the ICTs, which have raised interest in what has been defined as the “most violent sport in the world”. The international projection of “Calcio Fiorentino” has created an important amount of material, relevant sources of information that invite to re-interpret this phenomenon, between cultural heritage and sport. The character of historical representation of a popular tradition is mixed with the elements of sports activity: competition, agonism, physical strength and violence. This communication focuses on the double aspect of “Calcio Fiorentino”, only apparently contradictory: history and present allow us to capture specific characteristics of current sport and its relationship with spaces, cultural traditions, and new conflicts. On one hand, the representation and re-enactment of “Calcio Fiorentino” suggests a reflection on the transformation of violence in modern sport. The staged authenticity of a pre-modern football match is a privileged case study to understand the progressive limitation of violence, but also its persistence, its attractiveness, and its functions in today's sport. On the other hand, we consider the delicate balance between traditions, identities, and conflicts, in the context of urban metamorphosis. In this sense, the sporting event expresses a latent conflict: the arena of Calcio Fiorentino is transformed in a moment of re-appropriation of the city by its inhabitants.

# **Sport and, Power Relations, Discriminations, Social Classes, Violence, Ethics**

## **Job satisfaction and productivity costs: the influence of two employee fitness programs in the workplace.**

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*Keywords:* productivity, physical activity, satisfaction, workplace, fitness.

### *Abstract*

Previous studies have found associations between job satisfaction and productivity (Viola and Larese, 2015), absenteeism (Martínez-López and Saldarriaga-Franco, 2008) and stress (Werneburg et al., 2011). However, studies that have determined whether there is a specific intervention that can find significant effects with physically inactive workers have not yet been conclusive. A prospective experimental study, with two groups at random pre and post-test was designed. Losses in productivity, absenteeism and presenteeism were calculated using the instrument "iMTA Productivity Cost Questionnaire (iMTA-PCQ)" (Bouwman et al., 2013). To measure job satisfaction, the Meliá instrument S21 / 26 was used (Meliá and Peiró, 1988a, 1988b; Meliá et al., 1990). A total of 502 workers from different companies were contacted who were randomly assigned to the experimental physical exercise group (N = 277) and the control group (N = 225). The time of measurement (pre-post) and the interaction between intervention and time of measurement did not have a significant multivariate effect on the dimensions and total score of the job satisfaction scale ( $F_{6.82} = 1.18$ ,  $p = 0.326$ ,  $\eta^2_p = 0.079$  for the intervention;  $F_{6.82} = 0.33$ ,  $p = 0.922$ ,  $\eta^2_p = 0.023$  for the time of measurement and  $F_{6.82} = 1.79$ ,  $p = 0.112$ ,  $\eta^2_p = 0.116$  for the interaction). Likewise, in none of them were statistically significant intragroup differences observed from pre to post-test in productivity costs ( $p > 0.05$ ). The programs were not effective in improving job satisfaction and reducing productivity costs.

## **Can we reduce socioeconomic inequalities in and through sport?**

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*Keywords:* socioeconomic class, inequality, sport participation, exercise participation, habitus (Bourdieu), community sport coach.

### *Abstract*

The socioeconomic class in which children grow up affects their lifestyle and sport habits. Since 2008, the Dutch government uses community sport coaches (CSC) to reduce sport participation differences between classes.

To determine the differences between socioeconomic groups (defined by (parents') income and education level) in sport and exercise participation of children(n=2.738), adolescents(n=2.086) and adults(n=6.788), we have conducted analyses on existing databases of e.g. the National Health Survey(2017-2019). Furthermore, we used the BRC-monitor Survey(2019/2020) to assess the deployment of CSC in order to reduce inequalities.

Results show that, despite ongoing investments to reduce social inequalities, weekly sport participation is much lower among all age-groups from lower socioeconomic classes. For adolescents/adults, the same pattern is visible in exercising. However, children from lower socioeconomic classes exercise more. They spend more time playing outside and moving around by foot or bike. In 2020, 329FTE of CSC were deployed to this end, in 59% of the municipalities.

Differences between socioeconomic classes will be discussed using Bourdieu's definition of habitus(1984). The habit of participating in sport is class-dependent and seems to be started in childhood and maintained as teenager and adult. Exercising does not perpetuate as well as sport, probably because the activities are more age-related and require less commitment. Therefore, lower socioeconomic classes develop a lifestyle with less physical activity. With COVID-19, inequalities are growing and a healthy lifestyle becomes even more significant. Possible ways to involve lower socioeconomic groups in sport settings, through CSC, will be discussed.

## **Antisemitic incidents in German amateur sports.**

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*Keywords:* antisemitism, Maccabi, discrimination, Jewish sport, violence, amateur sports, prevention, reporting

### *Abstract*

Research on antisemitism in sports has mainly been shaped by historical works that relate to the time of National Socialism (e.g. Wahlig, 2015). Only more recently, social research also addresses current forms of antisemitism in sport - e.g. fan behavior in professional football (Curtis, 2019; Schubert, 2019), or antisemitic attitudes among voluntary sports club members (Delto AND Tzschope, 2016) - and also policies tackling it (Poulton, 2020). However, apart from few studies touching Jewish experiences in sport (Dart, 2020), the perspective of persons affected by antisemitism in contemporary sport has been neglected.

To estimate the prevalence of antisemitic incidents in German sports, a standardized online survey was conducted among members (N = 309) of German Maccabi clubs for the first time (Müller, 2021). Results show that a considerable part (39 %) of Jewish and non-Jewish Maccabi members have been personally affected by antisemitic incidents, particularly in football (68 %). Those incidents cover the entire spectrum of antisemitic phenomena, e.g. insults referring to the crimes of the Holocaust or physical threats and attacks. As incidents occur not only on, but also off the sports facilities, more than one third of Maccabi's members feel unsafe when wearing Maccabi clothes outside sports. Regarding coping with the incidents, a tendency towards underreporting can be observed. A significant proportion of the respondents state that they do not trust the sanctioning mechanisms of the sports associations. Thus, results confirm the necessity of more effective prevention, reporting and sanctioning of antisemitic incidents by sports associations.

## **May I join the team? Being granted the right to access a sport club.**

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*Keywords:* football, belonging, discrimination, field experiment, migration.

### *Abstract*

Research has repeatedly shown that first- and second-generation immigrants are less likely to join a sport club than their non-immigrant peers. Explanations for these differences often refer to cultural beliefs and/or to less sport-supportive socioeconomic milieus of immigrants. To a lesser extent, academics argue that this finding may be the result of discrimination. Furthermore, if and how discrimination appears in sports clubs has only seldomly been researched empirically. Picking up on this shortcoming, our presentation theoretically and empirically focusses on the yet understudied patterns of discrimination against first- and second-generation immigrants in sports clubs in Germany.

We will use the concept of belonging to outline that membership in a sport club is not only dependent upon an individual's choice. Instead, we claim that membership also relies on being granted the right to belong (Yuval-Davis, 2006) and that it is thus necessary to closer look at processes of boundary-drawing (Crowley, 1999).

We will empirically analyze these assumptions by studying a field experiment, in which amateur football clubs were contacted with fake e-mail profiles. Our data shows that foreign sounding names receive a significantly lower number of responses when requesting for participation in a training session than e-mails that were signed with German sounding names (Nessler et al., 2019; Gomez-Gonzalez et al., 2021). We thus conclude that the current discourse about the role of sport in immigrant societies should be broadened and that research should prospectively focus on patterns of discrimination in more detail.

## **Violence against gymnasts in Portugal.**

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*Keywords:* violence, gymnasts, perceptions of violence.

### *Abstract*

Violence against athletes is a phenomenon that has gained prominence in the wake of high-profile international cases. In Portugal, only very recently a few cases were made public through the media and some were reported through the newly created Observatório Nacional da Violência contra Atletas - ObNVA (anonymous and online reporting platform of violence against athletes, launched in Portugal in September 2020). The exhaustive mapping of this phenomenon, in Portugal, has yet to be carried out, which means that its prevalence, characteristics, dynamics and implications is still not known. Considering this context, the ObNVA team, is developing different studies with different sports federations in order to have a closer and better understanding of the specificities of some sports. Therefore, the present study, focusing solely on gymnastics, has as its main goals: i) to determine the prevalence of violence against gymnasts; ii) to characterize violence against gymnasts, aiming to understand typologies, dynamics, consequences, and implications; iii) to analyse gymnasts' perceptions about violent and abusive behaviours exerted on themselves. Based on the ObNVA questionnaire, an online and anonymous questionnaire is available just for former and present gymnasts. This questionnaire aims to understand gymnasts' perceptions about different behaviours, attitudes and relationships that they could define as violent (sexual, physical, social and psychological). Ethical approval was attained from University Institute of Maia (ISMAI) Ethics Commission, and informed consent was obtained from participants. Results of this study were not available at the time of abstract submission however, they will be presented during the EASS conference.

# **Sport Business and Management; Sport and Media**

## **Actions of national governing bodies in professionalizing non-profit sport clubs.**

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*Keywords:* professionalization, national governing body, sport clubs, non-profit.

### *Abstract*

Professionalization is one of the major trends in modern sport. It emerges on various levels: on people and occupations, on organizations as well as on systemic level (Dowling et al. 2014). In Finland, professionalization can be seen as ongoing process also on grass roots level, non-profit sports clubs. One of the environmental factors causing this, are demands and expectations of stakeholders, like national governing bodies (NGBs).

This study asks, how NGBs have acted to promote professionalization of their non-profit sport clubs. Study was conducted as a multiple case study of five NGBs (ice hockey, basketball, floorball, Finnish baseball and football). The data consisted of annual reports of NGBs in 2000–2019 and interviews with sport club experts in NGBs. In addition, basic numeral data on every sport was collected.

Data was analyzed according to the forms of professionalization in sport organizations, presented by Nagel et al. (2015): strategies and activities, structures and processes and people. In this study, five actions in NGBs promoting sport club professionalization were found: 1) education in sport club management, 2) financial support for employing professionals, 3) sport club development activities, projects and programs, 4) sport club quality systems and 5) sport club licenses in highest leagues. Study highlights the NGBs role in sport club professionalization in Finnish sports and illustrates some interesting differences between sports.

## **Different commercialization processes within Swedish child and youth sport.**

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*Keywords:* child and youth sports, commercialization, entrepreneurialization, desire, de-territorialization.

### *Abstract*

In this presentation I will talk about commercialization processes within Swedish child and youth sport, which could be regarded as a new phenomenon in the nation. To situate the phenomenon one needs to know that the Nordic countries' sport has a particular connection to civic society, and this is reflected in the Nordic governments' 'sport for all' policies. In Sweden this is organized by the Swedish Sport Confederation (SSC). This child and youth sport landscape includes large voluntary non-profit sport organizations with an implicit monopoly on competitive sport. However scholars have recently noticed that commercial entrepreneurs have started to organize child and youth sport beside the SSC. In relation to this change I will present a mapping of different commercial businesses and the services they offer. The data comes from the businesses' websites. This mapping is inspired by a Deleuzioguttarian theory and a post-qualitative research practice, which is informed by an ontological (re)turn to realism(s) in social theory. During the presentation I will present four different commercial processes and discuss how they affect the SSC in different ways. The presentation is based on a peer-reviewed article accepted in the Journal of Sport in Society and is part of my PhD project.

## **The role of team structures for social integration of members in Swiss football clubs.**

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*Keywords:* social integration, identification, migration background, football clubs, football teams.

### *Abstract*

Sports clubs are considered to be an important setting for the social integration of people with and without a migration background (MB). They provide regular intercultural encounters and are a place of belonging and identification. Due to the popularity of football among people with and without MB, football clubs are of particular interest. Their players are organised in teams, which have a decisive influence on the social environment of the club members. Therefore, the question arises to what extent football club members are socially integrated in the clubs and which characteristics of the teams are relevant for social integration. According to Adler Zwahlen et al. (2018), social integration is conceptualised through the dimensions of interaction, identification, cultururation and placement.

Our research is based on a multi-level approach. 42 Swiss football clubs, 145 teams of those clubs and 1525 team-members (Mage= 24.6 years; ♀: 14.0%; MB: 57.5%) were surveyed. Football club members with and without MB experience a relatively high social integration. Focusing on the attachment and belonging of the members (identification), first analyses show that teams vary significantly in terms of the identification of their members. Social integration in the dimension of identification of members with and without MB increases for example with the number of team events, a relaxed team climate, a respectful, pluralistic team culture, or the satisfaction of the coach with the coaching job. Considering the hierarchical structure of the data, multilevel models will provide further insights.

## **Explaining the survivability of sport organizations.**

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*Keywords:* survivability, sport organizations, institutional status, mapping review.

### *Abstract*

Despite the increased awareness of the importance and relevance of sport, concerns about the survivability of in particular grassroot sport clubs, but also professional sport clubs, national umbrella sport organizations and international sport bodies have been raised in the last decades. At the same time, sport organizations seem to be very capable of surviving compared to other organizations. Today, there is a considerable body of literature about sport organizations. However, the survival chance or survivability of sport organizations is hardly been addressed directly. We therefore argue that we are in need of a conceptualization that explains the survivability of these particular organizations in their particular environment. The aim of this study is to show the potential of the classic institutional theory - and in particular the concept of institutional status - into determining the survivability of sport organizations. In the classic institutional perspective it is argued that some organizations have institutional status and are more sustainable because they have a more distinctive character, identity and appeal (Selznick, 1957). Institutional status can be grasped by nine underlying elements such as societal value, reputation and celebrated history (Goodsell, 2011). Based on a mapping review, we found that all nine elements have been described in both the organization and management literature as well as in the sports literature to be important and beneficial elements in the survival of organizations, including sport organizations. We therefore conclude that institutional status has potential in determining the survivability of sport organizations.

## **The visibility of adapted sport in the mass media.**

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*Keywords:* visibility, adapted sport, mass media.

### *Abstract*

In the mass media, the sport performed by people with disabilities is delegated to an anecdotal and secondary position, even in the period of the paralympic games. In addition, the treatment that the media usually make of disability has gone from a treatment focused on stigmatization, through assistance and paternalism, and finally, most of the treatment is focused on personal and sports achievements and not on stigma of disability. Visibility and recognition have therefore been evolving but it has not been equated with the rest of sports or athletes, European, world championships or Olympic qualifiers that go unnoticed by the population because the media do not echo them. This study aims to capture the opinion and feelings of athletes with disabilities and their perception of the media representation of today's adapted sport.

## **The newspaper representation of refugee athletes: A German case study.**

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*Keywords:* refugee, sport, discourse analysis.

### *Abstract*

The years 2015 and 2016 were marked by a broad and tense public discourse on forced migration in Germany that also intertwined with the sports discourse. While the potentials of sport for the integration process of refugees and the engagement of the sports system are highlighted and represented as part of “welcome culture”, the German citizenship received by some runners was ambivalently discussed. The presentation examines the media coverage of Homiyu Tesfaye.

Following Foucault's discourse theory, discourse is a complex of knowledge and power that contains guidelines for subject formation and the shaping of society. To reconstruct the discourse about Homiyu Tesfaye, a corpus of newspaper articles (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Die Welt and Bild) was created and examined through critical discourse analysis.

Homiyu Tesfaye is represented as a highly talented athlete with lower tactical skills. His origin and refugee background are relevant elements of newspapers' narrative. The discourse on his naturalisation is characterised by contrasting strands, which supported and criticised it. His case is instrumentalised to legitimise an amendment of § 5 of the German Athletics Regulations, which excludes foreign athletes from German championships. The general conditions in the federation and clubs for refugee elite athletes are discussed ambiguously.

## **The Romanian sports between media representation and performance.**

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*Keywords:* media, sport discourses, performance, commercialization, sport system, social change.

### *Abstract*

The state of Romanian sport is highly debated. Media narratives highlights its decline and nostalgia plays a significant role. The issue of performance is of social significance connected to identity, statehood and history. Descriptions of the current plight of the international performances include: ‘national genocide, ‘catastrophe’ and ‘acute crisis’. There are claims that sport is not a priority for politicians armed with financial resources, impacting the declining interest of youngsters. However, a fuller picture demonstrates that the situation is more nuanced.

Based on media content analysis and statistical data and build on a published chapter (Peter, L. 2020, The Romanian Sport System. Path to Commercialization”, In Rojo-Labainen, Ekain, Rodriguez Diaz, Alvaro, Rookwood, Joel Paths (eds.) “Sport, Statehood and Transition in Europe. Comparative perspectives from post-Soviet and post-socialist societies”, Routledge 77-95) the presentation offers the analysis of the dynamics of Romanian sport performance testing the ‘evidence’ presented by the media.

Adapting the critical theory I argue that sporting discourses fail to take into account important social conditions that plays a role like the changing demography, the evolution of politics or the dynamic of the of sport field. The media promotes the agenda of sports and legitimate unrealistic expectations and solution proposals while the objective condition for success are different.

The presentation addresses the processes that have shaped its declining performance based on text analysis, secondary data end interviews with sport bureaucrats, athletes, sport journalists.

## Sport Event Studies (SES)

### **What do the UEFA Champions League and CONMEBOL Libertadores Cup finals tell us? Rituality and the making of a global football tribe.**

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*Keywords:* ritual, champions league, Copa Libertadores, ceremonial, global tribe.

#### *Abstract*

This work culminates a line of research focused on ritualization processes in large club football events. Previous research analyzed the evolution of the ritual of the UEFA Champions League finals (Europe) and the CONMEBOL Libertadores Cup (South America). In this communication we present comparative results of the evolution followed by both events during this century. To do this, we apply an observation matrix with 17 categories and 58 subcategories, viewing the television broadcasts of the pre and post-matches of each of the finals of that period, analyzing their changes and their meaning. This has allowed us to identify the type of messages that the organizing institutions of both tournaments have articulated through their main products, that enjoy a very broad media coverage. We observe a divergent path in terms of strength and legitimacy of both institutions (UEFA and CONMEBOL) that has clearly conditioned the ritualization of the finals. We note an increase in the regulation that has progressively ordered the ritual and established communication objectives and an underlining of specific protagonists. We appreciate that UEFA is leading that regulatory process, within a broader battle for global football hegemony. For its part, CONMEBOL articulates changes mainly following the leadership of UEFA. The path to homogenization and construction of a complex global football tribe seems clear.

## **Challenges and opportunities for virtual sport events: A case study among runners and walkers in Flanders.**

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*Keywords:* Covid-19, participatory sport events, runners, walkers, virtual.

### *Abstract*

Participatory sport events (PSEs) are an important context for leisure time activity. Almost fifteen percent of Flemish residents actively participate in sport events (Willem et al., 2015). Because of Covid-19, however, the world of sport (events) has experienced some profound changes (e.g. closing of sport clubs, fitness centres and sport infrastructures, cancellation of PSEs, etc.). Before Covid-19, digitalisation became more common in sport (events) with the popularity of monitoring devices such as smart watches, smartphone applications and activity trackers (Janssen et al., 2017). This trend has accelerated because of Covid-19 as can be seen by the popularity of the Strava and Zwift platforms, or the launch of virtual sports events (Strava, 2020; Westmattelmann et al., 2020). In the course of 2021, Covid-19 measures are loosened all over Europe as vaccination policies are rolled out. Question arise, however, whether virtual sport events vanish or whether they have a reason for existence next to physical events, as research indicates tapping into new segments by virtual events and the importance for physical activity behaviour of the physical events (Constandt et al., 2020; Helsen et al., 2020; Westmattelman et al., 2020). Data from a large-scale survey (N=8,549) among runners and walkers (Nov-Dec '20) in Flanders (Belgium) will be used to analyse the interest for virtual events and the willingness to participate in physical events since Covid-19. Challenges, opportunities, and implications for further research will be discussed.

## **Professionalisation of League Sport in Finland.**

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*Keywords:* organisation, governance, league, professionalisation.

### *Abstract*

The organisational and economical arrangements differ significantly between North American and European team sports (Buzzacchi et al. 2010). This study traces the professionalisation of national elite sport, league sport, in four team sports—ice hockey, basketball, Finnish baseball, and floorball in Finland. Research questions are: What kind of organisational and governance structures exists in league sports and what kind of periods of professionalization could be distinguished between 1975 and 2020. The research data consists of annual reports of the national federations and interviews with ten experienced sport managers.

This study demonstrates different ways in which the four team sports have approached professionalisation. Two league models were identified: Independent league and league led by National governing body (NGB). Unlike most of the European countries, the forerunner of professionalisation in Finland was ice-hockey. The independent and closed League has adopted structures and practices from NHL and is now a mixture of European and American league models. In other sports the leagues are organised according to the European model of sport, where the NGB is responsible for the league.

Over the last decade, competition between leagues and competition for media space has increased the importance of league brands and the cooperation between organisations involved in league sport. The prerequisites and barriers of professionalisation are highlighted in relation to the two league models.

## **Building the broken bridges: Sport and cultural festivals in the social integration of Ethiopian and Eritrean migrant across EU.**

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*Keywords:* migration; sport festivals; sport participation; social integration; Habesha Community.

### **Abstract**

Global migration (forced and unforced) has intensified the bargaining between the existing and emerging cultures. Policymakers and practitioners in sport still have not seriously considered migrant-initiated sporting and cultural festivals as a tool for promoting participation and social integration. This study examines the role of Habesha (Ethiopia and Eritrea) football festival across Europe with an effort to increase sport participation and social integration. It pays close attention to the important implication of the sport and cultural festivals in migrant's identification and sense of belonging within their community as well as across borders of Europe. The study draws on one-year ethnographic fieldwork on transnational tournaments: 2 domestic football festivals, 1 futsal tournament, and 1 European level football festival (Zurich), all hosted in Switzerland, 2019. Berry's (1997) acculturation theoretical framework is used to examine the interplay between sport festivals and the social integration of the Habesha community across Europe. Data was drawn from festival observations, in-depth semi-structured interviews with festival organizers, players, coaches, referees, and fans (altogether N=33). Data was analyzed with thematic analysis (Braun AND Clarke, 2006, 2012, 2013). Preliminary results indicate that sport and cultural festival events across borders is enabling the Habesha community to reestablish their support system that has been eroded as a result of their migration (forced and unforced). Through these events, the communities are also able to celebrate and maintain their cultural heritage. The festival continues to promote social integration and a strong sense of belonging across borders.

## **Changes in running events in Spain: from political interest to commercial privatization.**

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*Keywords:* events, running, welfare state, privatization.

### *Abstract*

In the last three decades, European nations have been decreasing aid from the Social Welfare State to implement economies more open to the market. Such changes have allowed the privatization and commercialization of basic sectors, including sports. An example is the popular races in running in urban circuits. Anyway, must be questioned the social value of the popular races in running. I present a specific study about the city of Seville. The first popular races, in the early nineties, were initiative of the local council. The apparent goal was to promote the festive demonstration of thousands of runners across the city. However, the real objective was not so much to promote popular sport but to support the Olympic candidatures of the city in 2004 y 2008. They were more political than social objectives. At the beginning of the XXI century, public initiative diminished and new running events appeared, organized by private companies, specially, and some humanitarian organizations. In the frame of economic crisis, companies invested more in sports to achieve tax reductions, while social organizations sought new financial resources. Therefore, it is doubtful that the organizers of running events, whether from the public or private sector, aim to promote physical activity. Lately, they understand this sporting event as an instrument to achieve different objectives, politicians or financials. The research method was an empirical analysis over the annual evolution of data about running events, as well as a media content analysis.

## **Hosting international sporting events during the pandemic: the case of Hungary.**

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*Keywords:* Sport and politics, sport mega events, sport diplomacy, national identity.

### *Abstract*

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on international sporting events has been dramatic. Even so, after the ‘great pause’ during the spring and summer of 2020, and especially with the Tokyo Olympics approaching, qualification competitions have been organized again in various sports. In this intensive period of re-scheduling and re-launching, Hungary has been one of the countries, which have tried to use this situation to reposition themselves on the global market of international event hosts.

Besides offering quantitative information about the events hosted during the (post-)pandemic period, the paper focuses on the policy context and the media interpretations related to these events, in order to understand the government’s political and diplomatic objectives with them.

The trend of bringing international sporting events to Hungary had been an increasing one even before the pandemic, as, according to the government’s communications, the organization of large-scale international sporting events can help promote Hungary’s brand and positively influence the image of the country as a trustworthy partner for international sport federations. However, in addition to the diplomatic goals related to these ‘soft power’ opportunities, the reason behind the recent upsurge in the hosting of qualification tournaments was also to increase the chances of Hungarian athletes for Olympic qualification, and through this, to further support the existing sports nation discourse for the public.

## **COVID-19-related cancellation of sport events and the experienced impact on sports participation.**

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*Keywords:* sport events, social impact, physical activity, COVID-19.

### *Abstract*

In March 2020, the sport came to a halt as most countries restricted public gatherings and the expected 'sport summer' of 2020 was postponed. This not only meant a lack of financial income, because sport events can have a social impact in the field of sports and physical exercise participation (Taks, 2013). The idea is that watching (elite) sport events can stimulate people (visitors or followers) to exercise (more) themselves but this effect is not always established (Breedveld AND Hover, 2015; Frawley, 2013). In this study we look at the extent to which the Dutch population were not served due to the cancellation of (elite) sport events (no regular league matches) and the impact on their sports participation. By means of an online survey among the Dutch population (16-79 years) - October 2020 (n = 1,500) - it was determined to what extent sport event cancellation impacted the physical activity of people who intended to participate in (26%), visit (25%) and/or follow (33%) sport events via the media. Results show that 31 percent of sport events participants indicated their physical activity decreased due to inability to participate (vs. 13% increased), 25 percent experienced negative impact on their physical activity level due to inability to visit and 15 percent decreased their physical activity due to inability to follow sport events via the media. These findings suggest that cancellation of (elite) sport events due to Covid-19 overall negatively impacted people's physical activity level, although the impact largely differs between groups.

## **On power, the sociology of problems and the European Super League.**

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*Keywords:* power relations, European Super League, truth to power, sociology of problems.

### *Abstract*

The sociology of problems is often overlooked in the sociology of sport. Yet problematization and the ‘solving’ of social problems illustrates the operation of power. Moreover, understanding power, and speaking truth to power, are core elements of the sociological endeavor. Yet whilst sociologists of sport consistently highlight the marginalization, stigmatization and disadvantage of many through and within sport, few studies focus upon how the actions of those in power produce, reproduce or challenge inequality. In this paper, however, I argue that without explicit reference to the operation of power, excessive focus upon the experiences of the disadvantaged can unintentionally rationalize social ‘problems’ and highlight alterity. Drawing upon the residualist conversion model (Jamrozik and Nocella, 1998), I illustrate these points with reference to the recent, abortive ‘European Super League’ project in association football. I relate this discussion to Carrington’s (2021) recent observations, arguing that this project (and its subsequent failure) reflected a struggle amongst powerful groups to define a system, rather than reflecting a clash of national or continental systems or a battle between ‘fans’ and ‘owners’. I outline how the response to the failure of the European Superleague reflects wider trends observed in studies of the powerful in sport, in which tokenism, dissimulation and the location of social problems with the ‘other’ are commonplace. Finally, I highlight the need for more sociological studies of the powerful in sport.

# **Sport and vulnerable groups; Youth Sport; School Sport and Physical Education**

## **Sport participation and social inclusion of children with disabilities in Croatia.**

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*Keywords:* sport, integration, inclusion, children with disabilities.

### *Abstract*

The issue of social cohesion is indivisibly linked to the problems of integration and discrimination, particularly by race, national, regional, ethnic or any other cultural diversity. In this presentation I will show preliminary results from a four-year scientific project “Sport, discrimination and integration. Sport as a vehicle of social inclusion and participation” which aims at building different models of increasing social inclusion and integration with the perceived effect of promoting socially acceptable patterns of behaviour regarding vulnerable groups. Emphasis will be on discursive analysis, participant observation, ethnographic recording, free and semi-structured interviews. Research will include interviews with children with disabilities and their parents and with individuals from associations and institutions involved in sporting activities. Presented will be results from several field trips that were carried out by the methods of qualitative research, ie. interviews with stakeholders involved in various stages of sports integration, mostly involved in the work of associations, NGOs and institutions concerned with the provision of equal opportunities for children with various developmental disabilities. Integration opportunities offer children with disabilities the chance to compete in sports with an aim of reaping all benefits of it. Although integration is a big and necessary step for enabling people with disabilities to enjoy sports, the next step is inclusion – producing local models that connect children with disabilities with their peers through sports. One of the expected aims of the project is the contribution to models of improvements of inclusion, using sport as a vehicle of social cohesion.

## **Does the Group Matter? Peer Acceptance of Children with Intellectual Disabilities in Organized Sports.**

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*Keywords:* organized sports, children, disability, social participation, sports groups.

### *Abstract*

Despite the UN CRPD's goal to foster social participation for people with disabilities, people with intellectual disabilities (ID) remain a marginalized group in many societies. However, organized sports are considered to have a high potential for promoting social participation in particular. Positive effects on social participation are especially assumed when people with and without disabilities practice sports together. This study investigates the peer acceptance of children with ID in organized sports. Guided by a multilevel approach, factors relating to peer acceptance were explored at the level of the sports groups, as with children, their sports group constitutes their most important source of interaction. This study is part of a Swiss National Science Foundation project and covers a sample of 31 sports groups, each of which includes at least one child with an ID (IQ <70). All children (n=391) and coaches (n=31) filled out a standardized questionnaire. Factors at the group level were queried (e.g., group climate, group goals). Peer acceptance was inquired through sociometric techniques. Data were analyzed applying multilevel regression analysis, testing interaction effects. Results show that children with ID are more accepted in sports groups practicing individual sports than team sports. This interaction effect effectively removes the negative effect of ID at the individual level. Further, the groups' goals are vital for their acceptance, whereas group climate and contextual factors (e.g., group size) are not. Findings for all children indicate that the groups' goals and individual attributes (athletic ability, age, disability status) are relevant for peer acceptance.

## **Exploring claims of sport for employability programmes: an assist to the job market?**

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*Keywords:* NEETs, sport for employability.

### *Abstract*

Rates of youth unemployment are fairly high in the European Union (17.3%). Correspondingly, there is a growing tendency to see sport as a promising vehicle to develop soft skills and raise young people's level of employability. However, to date, there is limited research within the specific area of sport for employability (SfE) and limited understanding of effective processes when using sport to achieve developmental outcomes. Therefore, it might be meaningful to adopt a theory of change approach and investigate how SfE programmes construct and deliver their programmes. In line with a theory of change approach, and its focus on understanding the working of a programme, this study aimed to investigate how SfE programmes define their desired outcomes and work towards achieving them. Data were gathered by using a single instrumental case study approach within a SfE initiative in Flanders. The selected programme has a long track-record in using sport to develop social skills. Data were gathered through 12 individual semi-structured interviews with 8 staff members and highlight that programmes aiming to tackle work readiness may be confronted with a number of challenges regarding programme design, implementation and delivery. Several possible reasons that could induce these challenges, such as for instance the pressure to comply with the requirements of funders, will be discussed. Finally, and in order to no longer organise SfE programmes merely on the basis of intuition and experience and arrive at a more effective programme, the use of a more theoretically informed and systematic approach will be discussed.

## **Parental perception of children' risky play in Spanish playgrounds.**

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*Keywords:* risky play, playgrounds, Elias, informalisation.

### *Abstract*

Outdoors informal play constitutes a key component of children's physical education, complementing the experiences of PE. In order to understand better such phenomenon, this presentation analyses the parental perception of children's risky play within playgrounds located in Madrid (Spain). The study applies an Eliasian perspective (more specifically, from Cas Wouter's theory of informalization) within broader socio-historical processes, focusing on Spain as a representative of the European Mediterranean area. Twenty semi-structured interviews from parents of 5-6 years old kids constituted the corpus of the data. The findings showed contradictions and mental tensions in the parents regarding the risky play of their children, something unknown for the previous generations. Such tensions were associated with the difficult balance of supervision with face-to-face, flexible control of the children which is a typical feature of informalisation in parent-child relationship. Such flexible control implied a need to give more freedom, but to be more present / pending in the lives of their children. Nonetheless, the findings showed an acute sense of overprotection which resonates with other studies conducted in countries such as Portugal. This fact seems to indicate a contrast between the Mediterranean and Nordic European countries in relation to children's risky play.

## **Capturing Youth Voices in Sport.**

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*Keywords:* youth sport, participation right, sociology of childhood.

### *Abstract*

The overall aim of this study is to analyse the conditions for youth to exercise their participation rights in sport. The scarce Swedish research done in this area shows that young athletes in general have a weak voice (Trondman, 2011; Eliasson, 2015, 2017; Redelius AND Larsson, 2016), and international research states the same: “The child athlete’s voice is largely unheard” (UNICEF, 2010, p. 23). However, Trondman (2011) found a great variation in the extent to which young participants have a voice and are involved in decision-makings in sport. In this presentation, we will focus on the methodological challenges to give voice to young athletes’ voices. Participation can both be seen as a social right (to be a part of a group or a sports club), and as a political right (to have an impact and the power to influence decisions). In this study, the emphasis is on the latter part. The right to influence is not considered a dichotomous variable (either you have or you do not have a voice). Instead, it is seen as a spectrum and as a process that is complex to comprehend.

We are thus interested in illuminating young peoples’ opportunities to be subjects in their own thinking and actions when participating in movement cultures of various kinds. The presentation draws on a web-survey answered by almost 500 young athletes, aged 15-17, in four different sports: football, gymnastics, ice hockey and figure skating.

## **Team games and youth communities: Research into the development of alternative team sport activities in a youth education setting.**

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*Keywords:* youth education, team sports, physical activity promotion, participatory approach, movement culture.

### *Abstract*

In Denmark, the transition from elementary to upper secondary and vocational schools is associated with increased stress and reduced well-being as well as drop out from organised sport among adolescents. However, as participation in team sports has been associated with improvements in social relations and well-being, efforts to strengthen the movement culture and social climate of schools through team sports could be a viable targeted approach.

Based on a participatory approach, the aim of the project is to create a setting in which the students are able to engage in the development of physical activity through non-competitive team sport in their own school. Qualitative data (field notes, focus groups and interviews) is collected from four case schools chosen by their regional and geographical differences (urban, suburban, and rural) and educational focus (upper secondary school and different levels of vocational schools). Drawing on previous research, five workshops focusing on team sport, democratic participation and innovation are conducted on all participating schools, in order to produce co-created innovative suggestions for team sports oriented, institutional change at the school level.

The process of change is aimed at the school as an institution and will be instigated with the students as the main driving force. With their participation in the workshops, we aim to brace the students to look at their school and everyday life with a critical and constructive gaze, thus preparing them for making suggestions for changes to the school's physical activity culture.

## **Why do different segments of school-aged children practice sports? A multivariate analyses based on the Flemish Household Study on Sports Participation (SBV).**

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*Keywords:* sports participation, motives, regression analysis.

### *Abstract*

To engage youngsters in sports (more frequently), it is essential to understand the reasons why they participate. The data in the current study stem from the Flemish Household Study on Sports Participation (SBV), which is a survey-based questionnaire that asks Flemish school-aged children (6-18 years old) about their sports participation, and the sports participation of their parents. Since 1969 this survey is carried out every ten years by the Policy in Sports AND Physical Activity Research Group (see also Scheerder et al., 2013). The wave of 2019 contains the answers of 799 children and 1532 parents about the reasons why they are sports active.

First, descriptive results will be given about the motivations why youngsters take part in sports. While ‘fun/recreation’ is the most important motivation, social contact, physical fitness and other arguments also score high. Moreover, these motivations differ between youngsters, as they vary depending on the age and sex of the children. Second, the study will carry out a multivariate analyses with additional background characteristics (educational level of the parents, household income, nationality, etc.) to gain a detailed understanding of how particular segments of school-aged children can be tempted to take part into sports participation.

The current study provides insight in how to convince school-aged children to take part in sports, and thereby to attain health outcomes connected to sports participation.

Scheerder, J., Vandermeerschen, H., Borgers, J., Thibaut, E., AND Vos, S. (2013). *Sport participation in Flanders. Four decades of sports policy and sports participation*. Gent: Academia Press.

## **Young horseback riders' voice of their participation rights.**

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*Keywords:* youth sport, participation, UN Convention on the Right of the child, leadership, sport science.

### *Abstract*

The UN Convention on the Right of the Child became part of Swedish law in 2020. Consequently, every coach in sport must make sure that children's rights are secured. The overall aim with this PhD-project is to analyze conditions for a child rights perspective to be implemented in equestrian sport. In equestrian sport, young people cultivate several skills; they learn to cooperate, take initiatives and be responsible. Abuse and harassment are heard of but seldom spoken out loud, maybe because of fear of losing the opportunity to take part. It seems to be a paradoxical situation – the stable context produces leaders and many young horseback riders have a strong voice, but it also produces youths who are powerless and vulnerable.

In this presentation, the purpose is to give voice to young horseback riders and analyze what they themselves feel that they can decide about in their sport. An online survey for riders aged 15-17 years has been carried out. The survey consisted of almost 70 questions and 569 youths responded. In this presentation we focus on some open-ended questions about young riders' views of what they can and want to decide and have a voice about. The preliminary results show that many of the young riders do not feel that they can exercise their participation rights the way they should. The conclusion is that young horseback riders want to be more involved and they want to have a stronger voice in matters that concern them.

## **Sport and Identities; Sport and progress**

**“This place is where I can clear my mind” – An evaluation of the exercise program GoldenSports, specially tailored for elderly migrant women.**

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*Keywords:* non-western migrants, Muslim women, physical activity program.

### Abstract

The older generation of non-Western migrants is considered as a vulnerable social group in European society. In order to improve the physical and social emotional health of this group the foundation ‘GoldenSports’ designed an exercise program. The aim of this research is to shed light on the experiences and appreciation of the participants, professionals and volunteers involved in the program.

Data collection took place through five focus groups, facilitated by an interpreter, with five to six participating migrant women, mainly Muslim with different ethnicities, and individual semi-structured face-to-face interviews with five trainers, three program coordinators and five volunteers. The data was analysed by manually coding the conversation reports.

Experienced benefits for the participants include reduced bodily pain and a moment dedicated to themselves outside of the house. The trainers, program coordinators and ambassadors acknowledged the added value of the exercise program. They perceived progress among the women in carrying out the exercises and making social contacts. Some of the indicated success factors are the low participation costs, the deployment of ambassadors with a central role within the community, the expertise and cultural sensitivity of the trainers and most important the women-only design. Factors to be improved are primarily organisational issues such as an additional weekly exercise moment. Whether to continue the activities during the Ramadan was debated among the participants.

## **Bodybuilding and Functional Fitness Women Image and Identities: Insights from selected Hungarian Women Athletes.**

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*Keywords:* Bodybuilding, Functional Fitness, Women, Physique, Identities, Hungary.

### *Abstract*

Bodybuilding and its related categories have their aims of presenting the ideal physique that showcases muscularity, definition, symmetry, and balance. Women practicing the sport are training to the fullest of their potential to showcase their physique. Meanwhile, women athletes who are engaged in Functional Fitness, known for its common name CrossFit, perform a different set of fitness and strength exercises to showcase their capacities and limits in being the "fittest" (Washington AND Economides, 2015). Although having a muscular and defined physique for women training for functional fitness is not a criterion in their events and competitions, it is initially seen that most of the women doing the sport manifest muscular and defined physiques (Coyne AND Woodruff, 2020). These similarities/dissimilarities of the two disciplines make it an interesting question for research to undertake in-depth analysis of the athletes engaged in these activities, in order to explore their narratives, motivations, and ideals. My aim for this study is to observe, and determine the similarities and dissimilarities of these women in terms on their perceptions towards muscular and strong physique. Through the analysis of a number of case studies based on participant observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews, the author aims to document the stories, ways, and means of the athletes (Coyne AND Woodruff, 2020). I hope through this study it can contribute to the body of knowledge about women in physique and strength sports and provide further discussion on this theme especially on the sociological aspect of women functional fitness and physique athletes.

## **Challenges for Youth Socialization: Antisemitism in Sports and Soccer Clubs in Germany.**

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*Keywords:* sport, youth, antisemitism, attitudes, socialization.

### *Abstract*

Sports clubs ability to contribute to identity formation or a sense of togetherness is seen as a guarantor of regular participation in the sport. As everyday lifeworld for youth socialization that serve special social functions, sports clubs in Germany are moreover expected to promote democracy, prevent violence, educate tolerance, and, last but not least, contribute to social integration. These positive attributes beyond their core functions are gaining increasing significance in times of social crises.

At the same time, sports clubs and especially soccer – as the most popular sport in Germany – lay also a necessary foundation for social drawing boundaries and devaluation along the lines of group memberships, for instance by institutionalizing a (social) comparative sport-related practice. Situations marked by pressure and rivalry can result in competition in which collective bonds such as community, cohesion, and belonging can serve a group for the purpose of distancing itself much more from out-groups to which Jews belong. Historically alone, it is obvious to analyze antisemitism in sports clubs, because antisemitism has a long history in German sports. Yet there is very little empirical knowledge available on the antisemitism of young people with sports club membership.

In this light, the goal of the study with 3,417 respondents was to find out how manifest antisemitic attitudes are among young people in sports clubs and whether they differ from young people who play soccer in clubs and from older club members. The results show that young people plays a special role in the context of antisemitism.

## **Rosa's resonance concept and 60 hour-solo in nature.**

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*Keywords:* resonance, solo, solitude, social acceleration, Hartmut Rosa.

### *Abstract*

The current study is the first to discuss how Hartmut Rosa's sociological concept of resonance can be subject to the description of an empirical outdoor body-based context. The research question underpinning this inquiry is: How is the concept of resonance expressed during solo time (solitude) in nature? I first outline Rosa's theory of social acceleration to establish an understanding of his concepts: resonance and alienation. I extracted four main theoretical criteria (openness; interest AND motivation; relationship AND agency; emotion AND affect) from the resonance concept to investigate the empirical data of this study. Data-driven content analysis (QCA after Kuckartz) served to analyse the transcripts of in-depth interviews with six participants from New Zealand that voluntarily underwent 60 hours of solo time in nature. The results of this study demonstrated that all extracted criteria can be found in empirical data. Further, the criteria showed to interrelate with each other. However, when one or more of the criteria is absent, the experience of alienation is getting expressed instead. The main conclusion of this study is that when a subject can open up and have a receptivity to the world, then a 60 hour-solo can facilitate a memorable resonance relation to nature, as proposed by Rosa's theoretical concept. Apart from this, this study also indicated that the specific social- and cultural situatedness of an individual is crucial to the practical and theoretical discussion.

## **The role of football in the development of a sense of belonging: A qualitative study with women football players of Turkish background living in Germany.**

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*Keywords:* women's football, Turkish immigrants, Germany, belonging.

### *Abstract*

Sport, particularly football, has been considered as a tool for developing a sense of belonging among migrants. While the relationship between the role of ethnic identities and belongings well documented for the male football players' with immigrant backgrounds, women's belongings have rarely been given attention in the scope of football. This study aims to analyze the experiences and belongings of Turkish women football players in Germany. To do so, we utilized from the distinction of Nira Yuval-Davis' between belonging and the politics of belonging. Based on qualitative research, we conducted semi-structured interviews with nine women born in Germany and aged between 18 and 40 years. Women are playing in different leagues of Germany (Frauen Berlin-Liga, Regionalliga, 2. Bundesliga) and six of them have a national team experience (Azerbaijan, German, and Turkish). The data has been analyzed using thematic analysis, and the findings show that a) although their transnational socialization varies, there are particularly two differing dispositions, one is feeling belong to "both Germany and Turkey", the other is "neither Turkey nor Germany". For almost all b) football and the club becomes a resource of identification with the (local) community and c) the power of national belonging and athlete pragmatism play an important role in the decision of playing for a certain national football team. Lastly, unlike their mothers and sisters, the football players negotiate and challenge conventional gender roles through football which refers to freedom and liberty for them.

## **Gymnastics for all as a pathway to social development.**

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*Keywords:* gymnastics, non-competitive sports, social relations.

### *Abstract*

Efforts to promote participation in sport have multiplied in recent decades, including through Sports for All programs. However, we still observe a hegemony – in the economical, media and political levels – of high-performance sports, creating a contradictory movement in contemporary society. Based on selective rationale, high-performance sports are characterized by the coding and controlling of body performances, which reinforces the competitiveness and specialization that guide our neoliberal society. In this context, non-competitive group gymnastics – internationally called Gymnastics for All (GfA) – is an alternative sport that differs from the competitive system, representing more than a physical activity program: a path to encourage inclusion and diversity in the sports field and also to foster social skills. Based on Richard Sennett's sociology, we discussed the role of GfA in rescuing the “public realm” as a way to social development in times of decreased collectivities and profoundly enhanced intimacy and self. This current scenario makes the experience of social relations difficult, weakens human’s sense of will and results in the creation of destructive communities. Thereby, it is possible to argue GfA’s potential to promote social skills such as cooperation and empathy, since it can be developed in an operating mode that allows horizontal relationships between its participants, overcoming vertical structures and the overvaluation of individual performance. In this sense, GfA also could enrich sport participation and social belonging through the consolidation of long-term practice groups, leading to enhancement of community ties in sport.

**“They simply do not belong in the team we love”: Prejudice and attitudes among North Macedonian basketball fans.**

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*Keywords:* fans, basketball, ethnicity, prejudice.

*Abstract*

The aim of the study is to examine the attitudes of Macedonian basketball fans from ethnically homogeneous backgrounds towards ethnic Albanian players within the team they support. In my study, I depart from the concepts of ethnic prejudice and (extended) contact hypothesis. These concepts are useful to understand the role of belonging to a social category that affects attitudes in the context of team sports. In answering the research questions of the study, I conduct a focus group with the fans of MZT Skopje – a leading basketball team in men’s professional league. In order to analyze the data collected from the participants, I use the method of thematic analysis where I examine the discourses of the fans. With this, I am able to look into the attitudes and behaviors of the fans related to ethnic Albanian basketball players. The data analysis shows that extended contact hypothesis does not have a positive impact on fans’ attitudes. With this study, my aim is to contribute to a better understanding of the importance of ethnic identity and how prejudice is shaped in sport teams. The findings of this research will be used as a baseline for further research and could provide some suggestions for prejudice reduction through sports in societies with similar ethnic dynamics.

## **MEAUSURE for sport participation research; SORN for sport organisation research**

**Examining the context-specific nature of motivation for physical activity using the PALMS framework.**

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*Keywords:* physical activity, sports participation, motivation, PALMS.

### *Abstract*

There is an extensive literature that have examined motivation for physical activity. The ‘Physical Activity and Leisure Motivation Scale’ (PALMS) has been frequently used for survey studies on this topic. Most of the studies that utilize the PALMS framework examine motivation for physical activity broadly or within one or a few types of physical activity. However, motivation is likely to vary according to the type of physical activity that one engages in. Thus, there is a need for studies that examine the context-specific nature of motivation for physical activity. Against this background, it is the purpose of this study to examine how motivation varies between thirteen different activities, including, e.g., running, walking, fitness, dance, ballgames, etc. by making use of the dimensions included in the PALMS framework. The data basis for this analysis is a large survey of the Danes’ movement habits, which was conducted in the autumn of 2020. The questionnaire was answered by more than 163,000 adult Danes (15 years and older). The preliminary analysis has demonstrated that, on the one hand, some forms of motivation, e.g. enjoyment and health, are prominent in most types of physical activity, but, on the other hand, that their importance vary between different activity types. For instance, health is a more important motive in fitness activities than in most other types of activities. The competitive element is generally ascribed little importance as a motivation for physical activity. However, it is far more prominent in ballgames than in most other activities.

## **Taking up and terminating leisure-time physical activity over the life course: the role of life events from the familial and occupational life domain.**

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*Keywords:* leisure-time physical activity, sports participation, life events, life course, multilevel discrete-time event-history analysis.

### *Abstract*

#### Introduction

Leisure-time physical activity (LTPA) is associated with various health-promoting effects. However, little is known about the relationship between life events and changes in LTPA over the life course. We examined taking up and terminating LTPA associated with different and multiple life events from the familial and occupational life domain in the life course.

#### Methods

A retrospective telephone survey with a validated questionnaire was conducted for a sample of 16–76-year-old Swiss residents ( $n = 1857$ ) over 16 years. For this longitudinal cohort design, multilevel discrete-time event-history analyses were undertaken.

#### Results

Ending a relationship and retirement increased the probability taking up LTPA, whereas becoming a parent reduced this likelihood. With respect to terminating LTPA, it was more likely when starting vocational training after 30 years of age or ending a job during the life course. Considering sex differences, when ending a relationship it was more likely to terminate LTPA for men, whereas becoming a parent was associated with terminating LTPA for women, with an increasing effect observed with increasing age. If experiencing multiple life events simultaneously, the greater the number of life events, the higher was the probability of taking up LTPA for persons aged 45–70 years. Contrary, the greater the number of life events arising for persons aged 15–44 years, the greater was the likelihood of terminating LTPA.

#### Conclusion

The relationship between life events and changes in LTPA over the life course was often age-dependent, especially when experiencing multiple life events simultaneously. The findings should be considered when promoting LTPA.

## **Socio-political functions of sports clubs in Europe - A cross-national comparative study.**

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*Keywords:* sports clubs, social integration, health promotion, volunteering, democratic engagement.

### *Abstract*

Sports clubs are believed to fulfil various socio-political functions and to play an important role for public welfare in European societies. This significance is mainly based on the considerable size and voluntary character of club-organised sport. The aim of this contribution is to analyse and compare the extent to which sports clubs contribute to health promotion, social cohesion, democratic involvement and volunteerism. Based on a multi-level conceptual framework the project “Social Inclusion and Volunteering in Sports Clubs in Europe” (SIVSCE) collected comparable data across ten European countries. The data includes an analysis of sports club policies and two standardised questionnaires: a sports club survey (N=35,000) and a member and volunteer survey (N=13,000).

The analysis reveals how sports clubs make a significant contribution to public welfare. However, the contribution of sports clubs to health promotion, social integration, democracy and voluntary work can mainly be understood as side effects to the sports activities. Sports clubs’ contribution to public welfare is in many respects relatively similar, but the analysis also identifies significant differences between countries. Potential explanations for the similarities and differences identified are examined at different levels of analysis. At the societal level, explanations pertaining to the historical origin and political opportunity structure for sports clubs are discussed. At the sports club level, explanations regarding constitutive elements and typical features, the organisational capacity and structural characteristics of sports clubs are explored. At the member level, explanations pertaining to the social background as well as motivation and engagement of members are discussed.

**The INAMOS project – Development of a multi-level framework and a study concept for analysing sport integration programmes, success factors and effects on migrants and voluntary sports clubs.**

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*Keywords:* new arrived migrants, voluntary sport clubs, policy, integration, cross county analyses.

*Abstract*

In various countries, voluntary sports clubs (VSCs) are an important catalyst for the integration of migrants and refugees. Based on this positive assessment, both the European Commission as well as the EU Member states support sport-based initiatives to integrate migrants and refugees into host societies. However, only a comparatively small number of VSCs are directly involved in such targeted ‘integration through sport’ practices. The project ‘Integration of Newly Arrived Migrants (NAMs) through Organised Sport – From European Policy to Local Sports Club Practice’ (INAMOS) addresses this challenge and aims to further mobilise the sports sector’s willingness and ability to integrate increasing numbers of NAMs into organised sport and society at large.

In the presentation the theoretical concept and research design of this collaborative project will be introduced and discussed. A multi-level conceptual framework was developed to analyse in each of the seven participating countries the integration-related policies with their corresponding roll-out strategies, goals and activities of the VSCs as well as the attitudes and perceptions of decision-makers and members, particularly the NAMs within VSCs. A multiple case study design enables an in-depth analysis of effects of the implementation of a certain programme. Thus, it is envisaged placing a specific focus on intended and unintended consequences for the VSC as well on the experiences and perceptions of NAMs in the context of integrative practices. The results of this holistic analysis can be expected to contribute to the development and design of programmes promoting integration of NAMs.

## **Hybridization of the local sport and physical activity service production in contemporary Finland.**

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*Keywords:* hybridization, service production, sport and physical activity services, sport organisations.

### *Abstract*

The history and changes of Finnish sports culture have been under frequent analysis by researchers since the 1990s. The analyses have typically been based on the understanding of the division of work in Finnish sports, as defined in the Sports Act of 1980. The main task for the public sector has been to create opportunities and facilities for citizens to engage in sports and physical activities. The main responsibility for organising the physical activities has been carried by the third sector actors. Subsequently the economic depression of the 1990s, the emergence of new public management doctrines and the marketization of society have changed this institutionalized setting and led to the blurring of sector boundaries.

This study examines the changes in structures and relations of Finnish public, private and third sector organisations producing local sport and physical activity services. David Billis's theory of hybrid organisations (2010) is used as a theoretical framework. As defined by Billis, a hybrid organisation is an organisation, which has absorbed distinctive characteristics of more than one sector. Even so, all hybrid organisations have roots and primary adherence to the operational principles of just one sector.

Hybridization progresses in the local sport and physical activity service production of Contemporary Finland on many levels. The private and third sector organisations are increasingly involved in the production of public services and the forms of cross-sectoral cooperation have diversified. Question remains, what kind of effects will these changes have on the organisations and the accessibility of local services?

## **The diffusion determinants of innovative projects of sports federations.**

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*Keywords:* Non-profit sports organisations, innovation diffusion, sports policy, innovative projects, multi-level determinants.

### *Abstract*

The increasing societal expectations place the club-organised sports sector under the challenge of making contemporary adjustments. In this light, sports federations (whether or not through government subsidies) are encouraged to implement innovative projects. Previous research has mainly focused on the characteristics of innovative projects as output by sports organisations, but does not cover the determinants that underlie a fluent diffusion. However, in order for innovative projects to be sustainably routinised in day-to-day organisational functioning, it is a prerequisite that the projects are sufficiently diffused. This study therefore aims to identify the determinants that facilitate and/or inhibit the diffusion process (in the short term) of ten innovative projects of different Flemish sports federations. For this purpose, semi-structured interviews were conducted with the project managers of the sports federations a little over a year after the initial implementation of each project. The data were recorded, transcribed verbatim and analysed using the qualitative software programme NVivo. By analogy with previous research, determinants were categorised at the managerial, organisational and environmental level. The findings show that a compatible board ideology, simple and clear goals and priorities, autonomy, tailored open communication, financial and human resources, cooperation opportunities and Covid-19 played an important role during the diffusion of the innovative projects. The results can be used by both sports federations themselves and governmental actors to remove barriers for future projects as much as possible.

## **The social construction of a decision in tennis: an ethnomethodological analysis.**

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*Keywords:* ethnomethodology; tennis; concerted actions.

### *Abstract*

This presentation proposes an ethnomethodological analysis of the concerted actions of player, umpire and public to get a decision about a specific event during a tennis match. The player (Benoit Paire) asked for revision of the chair umpire to check whether the ball was in or out. The player and umpire start a discussion pointing and marking the trace of the ball on the sand. After a while, the public in the stands starts whistling and the umpire decides to stop the discussion, taking a definitive decision. The player, very angry, spits upon the trace of the ball on the sand and continues complaining. After winning the next point, Paire celebrates screaming “vamos” (in Spanish) addressing the Argentinian public directly and keeps on talking about the controversial decision.

The analysis of the whole sequence allows us to witness the making of the social fabric in real time. The decision of whether the ball was in or out implies not only individual judgements, but social concerted actions deployed in real time which brings to the scene much more things that appear to be present: e.g., the hierarchy and ways of addressing between players and officials, the manners surrounding tennis, both in players and public.

# Health promotion and sport in times of COVID

## The effects of COVID-19 pandemic lockdown on the injury rate.

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*Keywords:* injuries, lockdown, COVID-19, sport, injury rate.

### *Abstract*

**Introduction:** The recent lockdown caused by COVID-19 may have had collateral effects on the condition of athletes, with signs of a possible increase in the risk of injury on the return to sports.

**Objectives:** To find out if there is a higher incidence of injury after the lockdown period from March to June 2020 and to analyse the data to look for its causality in sport.

**Methods:** A quantitative non-experimental design was carried out, based on a survey, and a statistical analysis was performed using Student's t-test (independent samples and related data) and the chi-square test. The sampling design has consisted in a multistage sampling. Members of the target population have been linked to a grouping that could be sampled (in this case, by geographic area and close contacts). Due to the pandemic situation, access to the sampling frame has been achieved through a convenience sampling, i.e. the sample is available cases that could be accessed.

**Results:** There was no increased incidence of injury after lockdown, although elite athletes suffered more injuries than amateurs. Injuries that increased after confinement were muscular and tendon injuries.

**Conclusions:** Injuries did not increase after confinement, but the average injury rate worsened in the elite due to a greater regularity and a more abrupt increase in load, as opposed to the amateurs, who in many cases had to stop competing due to restrictions. It is important to develop injury prevention protocols to prepare athletes after such a long period of detraining.

## **The impact of COVID-19 on social inequality in sport participation.**

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*Keywords:* social inequality, COVID-19, sport participation.

### *Abstract*

Sport is considered important to mitigate problems due to COVID-19 measures and thus contribute to a resilient society. But how is it achieved that citizens are active? Because of poverty, caring responsibility, social isolation and/or health issues, caused or reinforced by COVID-19 measures, (too) high thresholds can be experienced for sport participation. Our aim is to study changes in sports behaviour of the population and of specific target groups to see whether social inequality in sport is increasing or decreasing.

Many studies emphasize the social inequality in sports participation, and the clear division by intersections of gender, age, ethnicity, educational attainment, and health. Since the beginning of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic affects our daily lives significantly. During the lockdowns, people were no longer allowed to sport in groups or go to the fitness center. Our assumption is that COVID-19 measures reinforce and enlarge social inequality in sport participation as vulnerable groups are most affected by COVID-19 measures and have fewer resources.

We will compare individuals' sport participation before and during COVID-19 by utilizing panel data of Longitudinal Internet studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) from 2019 onwards. The LISS-panel consists of 5000 households, comprising approximately 7500 individuals, who are yearly questioned on sport behaviour.

Based on identified changes in social inequality in sport participation and explanations for these changes, several conclusions and policy implications will be presented.

## **The influence of (national) COVID-19 (measures) on local sport policy and activities.**

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*Keywords:* local sport policy, sport, COVID-19, sports clubs, neighborhood sport coaches.

### *Abstract*

#### Background:

The COVID-19 crisis has influenced sport and physical activity behavior of different subgroups in the population negatively. People who are not or less physically active are at an increased risk for health problems, including COVID-19. Stimulation of sport and physical activity participation among less active citizens is, therefore, necessary. This research focusses on the influence of the COVID-19 crisis and national COVID-19 measures on local sport policy and activities concerning decreasing social inequalities in sport- and physical activity participation.

#### Methods:

Local sport policy makers (n=129), neighborhood sport coaches (n=209) and representatives of sports clubs in the Netherlands (n=1.619) were questioned by an online questionnaire about changes in sport and physical activity behavior of citizens/club members due to COVID-19 (measures), changes in attention for social inequalities in sport and physical activity participation within their policy and (policy) activities they have undertaken to decrease social inequalities due to COVID-19 (in the period March 2020-March 2021).

#### Results and discussion:

Local policy makers and sport actors observed decreases in sport and physical activity participation of citizens/club members. This suggests that social inequalities in sport and physical activity participation have increased. However, this did not lead to increased attention for social inequalities in sport and physical activity participation in policy or additional (policy) activities to decrease these social inequalities. Since people may not return to their pre-COVID-19 sport and physical activity habits automatically, additional support from local policy makers and sport actors for these people to increase sport and physical activity levels seems necessary.

## **What do students learn of Japanese culture through budo in physical education class?**

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*Keywords:* budo, tradition and culture learning, educational impact, physical education, text analysis.

### *Abstract*

Budo is a sport in the physical education curriculum of Japanese junior high schools, just as soccer or gymnastics is. The main goal of physical education classes is to improve children's physical fitness through various sports. They are also expected to educate students regarding Japanese tradition and culture, for which purpose budo plays an important role. Budo is therefore a compulsory component of physical education. The curriculum guidelines require not only that budo skills and techniques, such as judo and kendo, be taught, but also that the origins of and the traditional way of thinking behind budo be understood. However, there are no specific descriptions of the Japanese tradition and culture content to be taught through budo, i.e., what teachers should teach in budo class, and what students should learn. Assessing the educational impact of budo from the viewpoint of learning about tradition and culture is of great significance in education in Japan. The purpose of this study is to clarify what students learn of Japanese tradition and culture in budo class. A questionnaire survey was conducted of the students of 29 junior high schools that collaborated in the survey. 1,745 questionnaires were distributed, and 299 answers were received by the end of December 2019. KH Coder text analysis software was used to analyze the answers to the open-ended question: "What have you learned of Japanese culture in budo classes?" The results of the text analysis are discussed from the viewpoint of learning about tradition and culture through physical education.

## **A discourse analysis of public opinion on twitter about sport in the de-escalation in Spain.**

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*Keywords:* sport, covid-19, twitter, lockdown, physical activity.

### *Abstract*

Introduction: Sports practice during the pandemic has been enormously impacted, outdoor practice being banned in Spain during the period of confinement from March 14 to May 2, 2020. In a context of stagnant sports and physical exercise rates (García Ferrando AND Llopis, 2017) and calls for its extension among the population to tackle non-transmissible maladies (WHO, 2020), the end of the lockdown could have been an opportunity to increase its practice. Objective: To know the public response to the possibility of running and doing physical exercise outdoors after confinement. Methodology: A systematic search of social network Twitter interactions during the days 1, 2 and 3 of May 2020 was carried out using the keywords 'sport', 'running', 'runner' and their associated hashtags. Results: Four thematic areas were identified in the interventions: first, the debate on whether people complied with the regulations or not; second, the debate about the legitimacy of people who did not exercise before to start now; third, the benefits of sport and running in particular; fourth, criticism of sport and athletes by those who did not exercise. An ideological debate was identified around the legitimacy of sport as a desirable social practice or an ideological imposition. Conclusions: Any attempt to promote sport must take into account that part of the population understands it as an fundamentally unpleasant imposition.

## **Physical activity promotion in pseudo-total institutions in pandemic contexts.**

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*Keywords:* COVID-19, nursing homes, Goffman, organizational structure, physical activity promotion.

### *Abstract*

**Background:** Given the multiple positive effects of physical activity (PA) in old age, infection control measures during the COVID-19 pandemic have had paradoxical effects, particularly in nursing homes: while measures contribute to the protection of vulnerable residents, they also result in the persons to be protected becoming socially isolated, exposed to enormous psychological stress, and physically declining due to increased sedentariness. This presentation aims to analyze the challenges in PA promotion in the setting of nursing homes, as (pseudo-) 'total' institutions in Goffman's sense, under the current pandemic conditions.

**Methods:** Within a project on PA promotion and individual PA counseling for residents in eight German nursing homes (2019-2022), we collected data via (i) semistructured interviews with executive and nursing staff, (ii) documents, such as nursing concepts, mission statements, and weekly activity plans, (iii) a photovoice study, (iv) systematic observation on-sites. We interpreted data through reflexive thematic analysis.

**Results:** PA promotion is not integrated into organizational structure and culture. Nursing homes represent pseudo-total institutions, focused on caring for and protecting vulnerable people, rather than empowering residents as agents of their well-being and context and enabling them to age in a self-determined way. This trend is further exacerbated by a pandemic event.

**Conclusions:** While nursing homes often demonstrate high levels of coping belief, the long-term effects of COVID-19 on PA promotion remain unclear, given the absence of external actors and lack of integration of PA promotion into organizational structure and culture.

## **Report of survey on Chinese people`s home fitness willingness and participation in the pandemic of COVID-19.**

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*Keywords:* novel coronavirus pneumonia, home fitness, participation willingness, participation behavior.

### *Abstract*

Since the novel coronavirus pneumonia outbreak - disease also named by World Health Organization as COVID-19, the epidemic has made a huge impact on people's daily routine. This article mainly adopted questionnaire survey method to investigate the Chinese people's intentions of home fitness and willingness of participation during the epidemic, as well as to make an estimate of the trend of Chinese people's fitness methods and to offer suggestions for the development of related sports industries. Based on the analysis of the questionnaire data of 2686 people's home fitness activities during the epidemic, this paper draws the following conclusions. First, although the home fitness behavior during the epidemic cannot result in a sharp increase of the sports population, it is beneficial to maintain the current sports population and cultivate the potential sports population. Second, although home fitness can't quickly improve people's immunity, it helps to establish a sports value of healthy body and healthy psychology. Third, the internet-based spread of fitness information played an important role during the epidemic. It has an enlightening effect on the daily fitness activities of the public and will also affect the development of sports industry in the future. Fourth, home fitness activities during the epidemic helped to reshape family sports, which is an important dimension in cultivating a stable sports population. Fifth, home fitness is the main fitness method for a specific period and a specific group, but it will gradually expand its influence in the people's daily fitness activities. Sixth, a long-term development mechanism for home fitness behaviors should be established to promote the application of home fitness methods to special populations after the epidemic.

## Issues in the sociology of sport II (SPANISH)

### Impact of the modification of VAT on sports services on the practice of the Madrid adult population: Gender differences.

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*Keywords:* gender, adults, tax.

#### *Abstract*

In the current context of COVID-19, the reduction of the taxes on services offered by sports professionals and organisations has been requested in Spain, and undertaken in some European countries. To extend knowledge about the impact of the tax modification, the aim of this study was to analyse the influence of the increase in VAT on the way adult activities are directed and organised in the Community of Madrid, identifying gender differences. A quantitative survey methodology was used via a personal interview with a representative sample of the population between 30 and 64 years of age in the Region of Madrid ( $n=340$ ; 50.3% women and 49.7% men), at two time points, before the VAT increase of 10% (October to December 2011) and after the VAT increase to 21% (from October to December 2021). The statistical analyses showed statistically significant differences by gender in the mode of direction only in women ( $\chi^2_{(2)}=8,32$ ;  $p<.05$ ). They decreased their practice with professional guidance by 14.8% and increased their self-directed practice without professional guidance by 19.1%. Both men and women ( $\chi^2_{(2)}=13,84$ ;  $p<.05$ ) decreased their participation in directed activities provided by public and private organisations and solitary self-directed practice and increased self-directed practice accompanied by friends and relatives. These results suggest that the increase in VAT had a negative impact on the organisations and professionals that provide directed sports services, as well as on the safety and quality of practice, especially in adult women.

## **Study on the strategic planning needs of sport in Andalusia.**

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*Keywords:* Delphi study, qualitative research, strategic planning, sports policies, Andalusia, Covid-19.

### *Abstract*

This communication presents the most relevant results of the Study on strategic planning needs of sport in Andalusia (Exp. 7/2020), carried out between 2020 and 2021 for the Ministry of Education and Sports of the Regional Government of Andalucía.

The objectives of the study were to determine the training needs, scientific knowledge priorities and public policies required by the Andalusian sports system to continue progressing after the epidemiological crisis of COVID-19.

The research was based on a mixed design (quantitative and qualitative), supported by the administration of a Delphi-type survey and the performance of a set of individual interviews with experts. The sample was represented by agents of the Andalusian sports system (public and private), who make decisions regarding sports management, training and research (public administrations, universities and research centers, federations and clubs, etc.).

The training needs in the field of Andalusian sport have been studied and analyzed, resulting from the social and economic changes experienced in the last decade, as well as from the transformation of the sporting reality itself. The topics of interest and concern that invite to generate scientific knowledge in the sports field of Andalusia have been identified, determining the necessary tools to produce it and the purposes that justify it. And the areas and issues that give rise to the design of new public policies in sports have also been detected, establishing execution priorities, interpretive keys that motivate them and social or economic sectors that demand them.

## **Digital marketing plan for the Project “En Bici Sin Distancias”.**

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*Keywords:* digital marketing, women, bicycle.

### *Abstract*

“*En Bici Sin Distancias*” is a community intervention project aimed at different groups of women in the current context of COVID-19. Its objectives are to improve individual and community wellbeing with a programme of health education that encourages cycling and the practice of physical-sports activities. It was developed as a practical, in-person directed programme, aimed at 30 women from 2 Madrid districts, from March to June 2021, which was digitally disseminated. The aim of the present study was to analyse the digital marketing plan to improve the scope, visibilisation and dissemination of the programme “*En Bici sin Distancias*”. The initial advice from an expert in digital marketing considered the use of the SOSTAC method (1. Situation analysis, 2. Objectives, 3. Strategy, 4. Tactics, 5. Actions, 6. Control). Prior to the in-person programme, a promotional publication appeared on the webpage of the research group that collaborated with the project. During the first 11 weeks of the programme, 2 weekly publications appeared in the social networks of the promoting organisations, with educational and other contents from the in-person practical programme. The visual aesthetics were unified on the basis of the project’s logo. The key digital tools used were Search Engine Optimisation (SEO) and Apptivar.me software for the web page, and for the design and programming of publications in the social networks, Canva and Buffer respectively. The initial objectives of increasing accounts contacted and followers by 20% were surpassed: 455% and 31% in Facebook, 56% and 31% in Instagram, and 23% and 400% in Twitter.

## **The functional dependence of sports models in the open sports system and its effects on the practice of physical activity.**

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*Keywords:* system, model, sport, inclusion, work, leisure.

### *Abstract*

In a recent debate, Puig (2017) replied to Moscoso, Rodríguez and Fernández (2015) their ideas about the existence of an interdependent logic between the model of sport for all and that of entertainment from the process of organizing the sports system during the so called Transition. For its part, today there is a broad consensus on the influence that work has on behavior in free time (Wilensky, 1960; Riesman, 1964; Dumazedier, 1966, as cited by Martínez del Castillo, 1981). However, it is worth asking if the model of the spectacle influences the process of channeling the specific demand for physical activity in the antagonistic social classes of the sport for all model. Although it has been possible to verify the existence of structurally independent sports models within an open sports system (Puig and Heinemann, 1991), it does not seem clear that such models are functionally independent. Starting from the theory of class conflict applied to the organizational processes of physical activity and sport, the thesis that we are trying to support empirically is that the show model creates ghettos for the practice of leisure physical activity among those who are not influenced by the access barriers to their practice, which could invite us to conclude that within an open system of sport the models are not fully interdependent, since they are not functional.

## **The Canarian wrestling in times of COVID-19: speeches and practices of the social actors involved**

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Keywords: *COVID-19, Canarian struggle, discourses, self-perception, methodological triangulation.*

### Abstract

The following investigation, in progress, analyzes the impact that COVID-19 has produced and produces among athletes, technicians and managers, in junior and senior age, and linked to Canarian wrestling, a traditional sport in the Canary Islands. It focuses on aspects such as the incidence of the pandemic in sports practice and the self-perception of athletes, as well as the analysis of the speeches and strategies deployed in the specific social field. Although most of the works published in Spain deal with the impact of the pandemic especially during the initial confinement phase, in our case we analyze a sport that has been experiencing a long period of inactivity since March 16, 2020. In addition, within reach and significance of the pandemic in different areas of sport, it should be added the particularity of the Canarian wrestling, whose sociocultural significance is markedly significant, which transcends the scope of the pandemic beyond the contexts of the practitioners and their immediate environments.

For this we have used a methodological triangulation strategy, combining the use of questionnaires with the analysis of documentary sources and secondary data in-depth interviews and content analysis on web pages and social networks. We will carry out both an analysis of the resulting data, as well as its comparison with other sports practices developed in other contexts, which have been studied with the same methodological criteria.

## **The social capital generated in sport practices: a current approach.**

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*Keywords:* social capital, social relationships, social networks, sport practices.

### *Abstract*

The content of this communication focuses on bibliometric analysis of the concept of social capital applied to the study of sporting activity in the context of the social sciences. It focuses on three main areas: theoretical aspects corresponding to the leading authors used in the published studies; the creation of social values associated with social capital; and the primary and secondary relationships that provide material support to the concept of social capital in sport. The main objective of this work is to summarise the state of play in relation to the concept of social capital in sport and to analyse the use made of this in academic publications at the international level. The methodology employed is limited to searches of the Web of Science database, concentrating on issues for the period from 1998 to 2020. The main findings relate to how the social networks created through involvement in sporting activities transform into social networks of mutual support for the participants that transcend the merely sporting activity, providing a mechanism for civil organisation that offers very valuable resources to individuals in today's societies with their pronounced individualism.

## **Validation of a tool to know the opinion of golf course managers in Covid times.**

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*Keywords:* sports management, tool, validation, golf courses.

### *Abstract*

Main objective was to adapt and validate a tool for analyzing the quality of golf courses based on the opinion of the managers. Spain is the European leader as a golf tourism destination, and Andalusia the Community that receives the most tourists. In Andalusia there are 93 golf courses, 26.6% of the total in Spain. Spanish golf ended 2020 with 271,788 federated players, an increase of 318 licenses compared to 2019. Huelva is a province with several courses and an important golf tourism. After the pandemic, the level of national participants in the fields has increased, as it is an open-air sport and without risks, managers must innovate and modernize their offer so that they comply with anticovid security protocols. You have to move on and adapt to the new times in sports management. The managers name the new trends for the improvement and reconstruction of the sector, they must be:

- Strong increase in Residential Tourism.
- Customs of booking and paying on-line.
- Increased demand to play Golf in local markets.
- Valuation of "living a complete experience".

In conclusion, they need to use the adapted tool is highlighted, a tool already designed in Pradas (2016) that has been adapted and validated, is a valid and reliable instrument composed of 3 categories and 26 items that, which guides on the aspects that the manager demands for the good management of the golf club.

## **Bullying experiences in the context of formative sport.**

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*Keywords:* bullying, educational sport, experiences, consequences, victims.

### *Abstract*

Bullying is a social problem that has been most studied in schools. However, recent studies show that the existence of this phenomenon goes beyond the school, developing in other social contexts, such as the sports environment. The aim of this study was to analyze the experiences of bullying victims in the sports environment to understand the nature of the phenomenon and the short and long-term effects it has on them. The participants were 4 women and 7 men, aged 16-27 years, all victims of bullying in their formative sports career. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with each of the participants. Subsequently, a thematic analysis was carried out using Atlas.ti® software. The results show that bullying is an existing problem in the sports context, with negative consequences on the biopsychosocial well-being of people who suffer it. It is considered necessary to develop anti-bullying programs in sports organizations that promote prevention, detection and intervention against the phenomenon.

**Benefits and adherence of older adults to physical activity in the natural environment. Systematic review.**

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*Keywords:* natural environment, adherence, beneficial, elderly, physical activity.

*Abstract*

Active and healthy aging is an emerging objective at the social level, and the most relevant means is physical activity physical activity carried out regularly.

Currently we combine physical activity with healthy environments such as outdoor spaces and the natural environment. For this reason, it is necessary to approach through a systematic review and identify the benefits and reasons and adherence of physical activity carried out outdoors or in the natural environment by older adults.

In this search, the Prism Declaration was followed with the key concepts: older adults, physical activity and Open air / natural environment. Carried out in scopus, dialnet and Scielo databases and with filters of publication type, language and year, the texts of 23 documents were analyzed.

The investigations carried out show as barriers time, lack of space, insecurity and as facilitators the enjoyment of the environment, socialization and the improvement of physical condition and general health.

In conclusion, a healthy environment in the open air and the natural environment can be an ideal place for the promotion of physical activity in the elderly, provided that the barriers to practice are eliminated.

# **Sport and Identities; Sport and vulnerable groups; Sport and Ethics**

## **Sport and health in refugee sites: An ethnographic research in Niamey.**

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*Keywords:* sport, health, refugee site, ethnography.

### *Abstract*

In 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees created an Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Niger's capital city Niamey, which provides protection, assistance and long-term solutions to vulnerable refugees. This talk focuses on the relationship between sport and health by considering its specific understanding in the organised sports activities of the ETM.

The data collection was carried out in May 2019 through classic ethnographic methods for a period of four weeks. Open observations (120 hours) and narrative interviews (n=10) were contextualised against the background of further information on the setting. These data were analysed, reflected and interpreted through different sociological theories.

The systems theoretical perspective helps to consider the structural coupling between the sport and health systems at the ETM, its tightness, function and contradictions. The medicalisation studies' standpoint shows that the "refugee experience" is pathologised and cured through therapies, which include sport. Finally, the Foucauldian theory unveils how health, sport and their convergences are entangled with power and support the creation of docile bodies.

These observations do not undermine the life-saving function of the ETM and the bright sides of sport and health practices carried out in it. Nevertheless, health and sport absorb and reproduce inherent contradictions of this peculiar context. In turn, these issues are related to the contemporary incapacity of the state-based political system to manage mass forced migration and can therefore only partially be solved.

## **Networked co-creation for more inclusive sporting encounters for marginalised people.**

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*Keywords:* networked co-creation, innovation, social inclusion, marginalised people.

### *Abstract*

**Introduction:** In order bring about more inclusive sporting encounters for marginalised people, new and alternative approaches are required that change the traditional way of organizing and providing sport. Networked co-creation can be seen as a promising tool for realizing the required innovative thinking and developed.

**Aim:** This study aims to develop an understanding on how (in)effective co-creation can be realized in networks dealing with more inclusive sporting encounters for marginalised people. The focus is on the structural and processual configurations at work and conditions under which certain outcomes play out throughout the pursuit of networked co-creation among multiple actors.

**Method:** This study is part of the current Dutch research project ‘Calibrating Inclusive Sporting Encounters’ (CISE). In the project, two locally embedded multi-actor networks in the cities of Utrecht and Eindhoven are activated as Living Lab. The two Living Labs are analyzed by using network ethnography, a mixed-method design combining social network analysis with ethnography.

**Results:** Data is currently being collected. Results of the first months of data collection will be presented at the conference.

**Conclusion and Implications:** This study can help us understand the structure of networked co-creation from an ‘outsider’ view and the perception of the dynamic processes from an ‘insider’ view. Bringing the configurations to the forefront of the analysis, enables all involved actors in the networks to strengthen their initiatives aimed at more inclusive sporting encounters for marginalised people.

## **Gender equity in adolescents' organized sports**

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*Keywords:* membership, sport statistics, sport federations, Czechia

### *Abstract*

From the 1980s of last century, the gender equity belongs to topical societal issues and is solved in sport area too. This equity (or inequity) can be considered at several levels of sport practice: from position of women in decision-making sport structures, their representations in coaching process till to their own sport participation. Various theoretical and political perspectives can be used.

In the frame of larger study focused on barriers of adolescents' sport participation which we developed for Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, we also examined children and youth memberships in sport federations with regard to gender aspects. We used data from 2018 published in Yearbook of the umbrella sport organization – Czech Sport Union unifying the majority of Czech sport federations. In total, there were 575038 adolescent members, among them 31.5% of girls, what means that boys tend twice more to competitive sports. We distinguished three groups of sports: team sports, martial arts, and other individual sport. Boys prefer team sports (79.5%); but in volleyball dominate girls (68%) and in basketball, the share of both sexes is almost equal. Martial arts – fighting - are more attractive for boys (70%). In other individual sports we find more than half of female members what is caused by many feminine sports like ice-skating, gymnastics, dancing etc.

Analysed data showed that girls are not excluded from any sport. In longer term perspective, number of girls is growing in masculine sports. On the contrary, boys are not interested in feminine sports.

## **Questioning the discourse of lifestyle sport and social change.**

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*Keywords:* lifestyle sport, informal sport, street sport, social equality in sport participation.

### *Abstract*

Participation in lifestyle sport is increasing rapidly in many national contexts (Wheaton and Thorpe 2016). Because of that policymakers as well as NGO's and participants are starting to pay attention to the role of lifestyle sport as a tool to combating a wide range of social problems and deliver public policy outcomes. As Gilchrist and Wheaton (2017) argue "The language of social benefits has become a defining feature of the modern landscape of lifestyle sport" (p.4). That's also the case in Denmark. In our presentation, we want to show how a discourse about street sport (as a type of lifestyle sport) as an effective tool to increase sport participation and secure social inclusion in sport has been widespread. This discourse can be connected to the emergence of several organisations and NGO's working with street sport as a tool for social change. Despite that, research in street sport as an effective tool to target social problems is lacking. We will share a critical analysis of the discourse of social benefits based on an evaluation of three street sport facilities in Denmark. These facilities have, among other aims, been established to increase participation and to reduce social inequality in sport participation among children and youth. Based on surveys and interviews we answer the following questions: 1) Which social benefits do the municipal stakeholders, as well as the public, ascribe to the established facilities for street sport? 2) How do these perceived social benefits coincide with the demographic of the users?

## **How do football practitioners explain coaching volatility in Brazil? Insights from elite coaches and staff members.**

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*Keywords:* Football, Soccer, Coaching, Performance, Sociology.

### *Abstract*

Football coaches are praised upon winning and blamed for losing games. Despite extensive quantitative studies investigating coaching replacements, the sport literature may further benefit from mixed-method analyses, allowing coaches to articulate their rationale (Gilbert AND Côté, 2013). Hence, this research confronts experienced practitioners with scientific evidence, seeking explanations for coaching volatility in Brazilian football. Specifically, within-season spells have lasted on average 65 days, while econometrics revealed a lagged effect of seven games prior to improvements following turnovers (Galdino et al., 2021). Two research questions arise: (1) how do practitioners explain the level of coaching volatility? And (2) how can the status quo of constant turnovers be challenged? Qualitative, semi-structured interviews were held with 30 elite coaches and 30 staff members. First, participants were provided with the main statistics and asked to openly interpret them. Secondly, they were asked to share suggestions on how to improve conditions for long-term coaching spells. Through a deductive-inductive approach, explanations revolved around three categories: (1) mismanagement, (2) irrationality, and (3) impatience. Reflecting on alternatives to upgrade the coaching scenario, recurring insights exposed four themes: (1) regulation, (2) professionalism, (3) competitive scheduling, and (4) media coverage. Interviewees advocated the academic evidence, claiming it reflected their reality and emphasized the power ratio of club officials, as similarly documented by Nissen (2016). Results suggest that coaches and staff members urge for professional accountability within Brazilian football, appealing for a rearrangement of organizational priorities. This research highlights how collaborations with sport experts may enhance coaching recognition and sociological practices.

## **Development of Values in School Physical Education: A Proposal for Methodological Intervention.**

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*Keywords:* values development, adolescents, sport, physical education.

### *Abstract*

Nowadays, sport is an increasingly present social phenomenon in our contemporary society and, from an educational approach, can have a positive influence on a person's integral learning, being an excellent tool for producing emotions, sensations and benefits at different levels. The following educational intervention proposal arises from the importance of implementing an education based on fostering values through Physical Education (PE) lessons, due to the characteristics that PE has, that contribute to enhance learnings at a social, affective and psychological level, in addition to promoting an adequate physical development. The proposed design is based on Donald Hellison's Personal and Social Responsibility Model, whose main objective is to achieve a teaching methodology that can convey values and skills in the lives of youth at risk of exclusion. Different sports modalities are used in the initiation phase, which make up a ten-week teaching unit and in which the game takes the leading role. The application of this program focuses specifically on students in compulsory secondary education, a stage in which significant changes are experienced in many aspects and levels. However, it is completely adaptable to other developmental stages. In this way, the main objective of this work is to create an intervention proposal which aims to promote, following a set of intervention units of sessions, the development of the three main values in which this work is based: respect, equality and inclusion.

## **Inclusive processes through sport in nature with vulnerable adolescents.**

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*Keywords:* social inclusion, adolescents, experiential learning.

### *Abstract*

Practicing sport in the natural environment in combination with techniques and strategies that use experiential learning for human development, has turned out to be an effective way to promote social inclusion, not only through interaction with the rest of society, but also through the growth and empowerment that occurs in the person while he is immersed in this process. The work presented here aims to present some reflections on these aspects worked with a group of Spanish adolescents during a five-month intervention in which the aforementioned tools were used, including therapy through adventure. Among the main ideas that we would like to reflect are the importance of continuity in interventions, honesty with the human process in which they intervene and the personal disposition that each person has to open their privacy and personal spaces to the vulnerable realities where he/she intervenes.

# Health promotion and sport in times of COVID

## Coaching Education Start-up in the face of pandemic: The Adrenaline Solutions Model.

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*Keywords:* elearning, sport., education, startups.

### *Abstract*

During the COVID-19 Pandemic, most of the educational institutions closed their actual classroom settings and moved to virtual processes in relation to education programmes they can offer. Virtual learning became common during the lockdown period and provided different experiences for students and coaches. With this situation, the demand for the continuity of learning processes was seen in the presence of different online forms and virtual learning experiences. Adrenaline Solutions which is a start-up providing e-learning programmes for coaches in the Philippines and other locations started providing forums, content creation and other related services to different sport associations/federations. With this set-up Adrenaline Solutions engages in another model on Sport Education and Economics. The objective of this paper is to look on the feasibility of a start-up for Coaches Education and assess its impact to its stakeholders. Through presentation of baseline data on the reach of its initiatives, we will provide insights on how the impact of start-ups to different sport associations and present its further aspirations for other ways in providing coaches education in both local and international contexts.

## **Corporate social responsibility within a global pandemic: A qualitative analysis of the population's perception of sport organizations.**

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*Keywords:* corporate social responsibility, crisis management, sport governing bodies, stakeholder perceptions.

### *Abstract*

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities of sport organizations have been investigated through the lenses of various local stakeholders such as fans, sponsors, and the local community. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, sport governing bodies had to postpone their competitions, and spectators were excluded from stadiums. Since the pandemic represents a societal crisis, it is important to broaden the stakeholder perspective to the general population as a stakeholder at the societal level. Initial market research suggested that the public opinion on activities of sport organizations was split, especially regarding the continuation of competitions. The purpose of this study is to investigate the extent to which the behavior of three major sport organizations (i.e., German Football League [DFL], Union of European Football Association [UEFA], and International Olympic Committee [IOC]) was perceived as socially responsible during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic. Population statements were analyzed by a qualitative thematic analysis. Drawing on stakeholder theory and Carroll's conceptualization of CSR, the analysis revealed eight themes that were assigned to the dimensions of economic, legal, ethical, discretionary responsibility. Moreover, an inductive approach identified a fifth category, which covers the organizations' communication and transparency. Especially economic and ethical themes were considered important by the population, including decision-making, greed for profit, selfishness and recklessness, and negative role model. The study contributes to the increasing body of research regarding CSR activities of sport organizations by extending the stakeholder perspective to the society itself.

## **“Exercise helps me overcome the lockdown” – Students experiences with the first COVID-19 pandemic lockdown.**

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*Keywords:* students, exercise routine, healthy lifestyle behaviour, restrictive pandemic measures.

### *Abstract*

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 with the temporary closure of educational institutions, affecting all students. This paper examines subjective perceptions of changes in everyday life practices (sleeping, eating, exercise, and other habits) of university students due to COVID-19 lockdown. **Methods:** Field research was conducted in Croatia, Serbia, and Slovenia, an online survey (N = 1055) and semi-structured interviews (N = 30, 15 males, 15 students of sport-related study programs (SSP)) from 15 April to 27 July 2020. **Results:** All students showed similar negative consequences on health-related daily practices (increase in sedentary time along with screen time, decrease in physical activity (PA), change in sleep patterns) than other populations. Most SSP students maintained the exercise routine also during the lockdown period despite they exercised significantly less due to the absence of practice and competitions. Some students in other majors even increased their PA because they had more time to establish new daily habits, but the majority of them who exercised highlighted minor negative changes (sleep disorder, overeating, etc.) than other students. **Conclusions:** If the initial lockdown caught people unprepared, the students' example showed that adapting to a new circumstance is easier if one continues with the exercise routine and mitigates the negative consequences of the lockdown. As the students' generation is the most vulnerable in today's Western societies, the COVID-19 situation even reinforces the presence of “fluid” life in “fluid modernity”, therefore solid health-related habits and routines seem to be a way to overcome uncertainty, insecurity, and fear more easily.

## **Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the physical activity of adults and children in underprivileged Finnish suburbs.**

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*Keywords:* physical activity, physical activity environments, accessibility, suburbs, COVID-19 pandemic.

### *Abstract*

Recent research has revealed that the COVID-19 pandemic has often increased the polarization between physically active and inactive people. In Finland, the lockdown has mainly affected organised physical activity (PA) and indoor facilities, not informal outdoor PA. This study examines the pandemic's effects on PA and its locations in two underprivileged Finnish suburbs.

The data were gathered from three surveys for adults ( $n = \sim 900$ ) and two for school-age children ( $n = \sim 230$ ) during the pandemic. Statistical analyses were used to investigate 1) pandemic-related changes in the amount of PA, 2) the use of different types of PA environments, and 3) pandemic-related changes in the use of PA environments.

The preliminary results show that a decrease in PA amount was more common than an increase in all age groups and genders. Age and participation in organised PA defined clusters of users of different types of PA environments among children. The use of public outdoor facilities and environments, nature, and home environments for PA increased, while the use of indoor sports facilities decreased.

Comparing the results with other recent research indicates that the impact of the pandemic on the suburban residents' PA behaviours seems similar to that on the general public. Open outdoor PA environments are abundant in the studied suburbs and may mitigate further polarization of PA. This suggests the importance of promoting easy access to informal PA when cities plan their PA policies and services and tackle inequalities in PA.

**The sports clubs in times of the Coronavirus pandemic – Results of a population survey on memberships, voluntary engagement and association loyalty.**

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*Keywords:* sports clubs, voluntary associations, Corona pandemic, memberships, voluntary engagement, association loyalty.

*Abstract*

Public discussions about the effects of the Corona pandemic on voluntary associations in Germany, and especially on sports clubs, are currently widespread. For example, physical distance rules and contact restrictions are limiting the core activities of sports clubs in terms of sport practice, but also wider sociability in club life. This presentation provides an empirical snapshot with regard to selected structural features of the sports clubs and compares sports clubs with other voluntary associations. It focusses on the question of how memberships, members' voluntary engagement and commitment as well as their loyalty to the association have changed into the "second lockdown" of winter 2020/21. At the theoretical level, reference is made to relevant organizational theory on voluntary associations and a distinction is made between personal, performance-generating and identificational resources of voluntary associations. On the empirical level, data analyses of a population survey in Germany are presented, which was carried during the second lockdown as a representative online survey of 3.247 people aged 18 and over. The results show that the effects of the Corona pandemic are clearly visible in particular to the significant number of adult people leaving clubs. Although the voluntary engagement of the members of the sports clubs is also declining, it is much more stable than in the case of memberships. It is noteworthy that despite the clearly visible restrictions of club life (e.g. club offers, socializing, members' meetings), the bond of adult club members to the sports clubs is strong.

## Issues in the sociology of sport III (SPANISH)

### Physical activity and sport practice of sport sciences students and their exit from Covid-19 confinement.

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*Keywords:* sport, confinement, post-confinement, covid.

#### *Abstract*

The objective of this communication is to describe the experiences of the students of the Degree in Physical Activity and Sports Sciences of the University of A Coruña (Spain), upon leaving confinement, at which time they have been able to resume the practice of physical activities - sportswear abroad and progressively return to the conditions in which they were usually carried out. The participating sample is made up of 65 students (55 men and 10 women) with a mean age of 20.8 years. The research is of a qualitative nature and a Record-Diary is used as an information gathering technique. This communication presents the results referring to the experiences associated with the end of confinement. From their speeches, three categories have been extracted: attitudes towards the possibility of going abroad, sports profile and exercise routines and changes that they experience in their philosophy of life. The results allow us to conclude that prudent behaviors are clearly identified when faced with the possibility of going outside to carry out physical-sports activities, that they experience positive emotions caused by the end of confinement and that this also affects motivation and the ability to concentrate in the studies; who have the knowledge to carry out a return to training in a planned way and with routines, and who have experienced an evolution in the way of thinking about relevant aspects, such as their philosophy of life, the meaning given to sport and the concept of happiness.

**Matter of contact: Perception of practice by combat athletes in COVID-19 times.**

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*Keywords:* deportes de combate, COVID19, investigación cualitativa, entrevistas, combat sports, COVID19, qualitative research, interviews.

*Abstract*

The global pandemic situation we are currently experiencing is one of the greatest challenges facing contemporary society. The implications that its passage is generating in all social spheres (health, education, economy, politics...) imply a rethinking not only of the adaptation to new living conditions, but also the vision of the new horizons that, as a community, are presented to us. Sport, as a socio-cultural manifestation, has also had to take sides in this situation, and no less are the challenges faced when it comes to making safe practice coexist with tradition. In this particular case, combat and contact sports, by the very definition of their nature, face the added difficulty of making their *raison d'être* compatible with the protection of their practitioners. This work consists of a phenomenological study in which, through five semi-structured interviews to which a content analysis will subsequently be applied using CATMA software, an approach will be made to the topics and themes of how practitioners of combat sports have experienced these changes and transitions and what horizons are presented to the practice of these sports, in a framework where what should be done is at odds with what can be done.

## **Benefits of physical activity and sport in confinement.**

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*Keywords:* COVID-19, confinement, physical activity, sport and health.

### *Abstract*

In the XXI century we are living a very different stage than usual due to the new virus "COVID-19" that has been installed in our society, and with it the confinement measures adopted to prevent its spread. This fact inevitably conditions the population to cut back on their freedoms, thus generating a feeling of discomfort, being this deeper in elderly people or those with psychological problems. Given this situation we have carried out a theoretical review with the aim of demonstrating that physical activity and sport are very beneficial elements for health in cases of confinement. In addition, this stage has made us reflect on the importance of free movement, understanding the deficiencies of groups with deprivation of liberty or semi-freedom in the medium and long term, where there is a clear correlation between physical activity itself and physical benefits, psychological and social. Even so, the sports field managed under qualified personnel is far from being a priority element for these groups. For this reason, professionals in physical activity and sport have an obligation to provide solutions to these issues and take a positive reading of all this, which is the main conclusion of this theoretical review: physical activity and sport was, is and always will be a source of health, socialization and wellness.

## **Surfing "federated" for access to sports practice in times of sanitary restrictions (Canary Islands).**

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*Keywords:* pandemic, surfing, Canary Island, impacts, federative licenses.

### *Abstract*

The declaration of a global pandemic caused by the spread of Covid 19, marked a new time. From the point of view of water sports, multiple users of marine environments were affected by their relationship with the environment.

This research focuses on the impacts that the pandemic has had on surfing in the Canary Islands during the State of Alarm, and the restrictions that this entailed.

This work is focused on statistical sources provided by the Canarian Surf Federation, as well as on the speeches, collected during the period of confinement and subsequent situations called new normality, on the social media of this entity.

The federated sport was allowed to make use of coastal spaces for sports training during a period of the State of alarm, increasing the registration of federative licenses to hitherto unknown statistical data in the Canary Islands.

This is one of the objects of study of this research. The other, focuses on the overt discourses of the so-called free surfers, on the one hand; and federated surfers, on the other, before the arbitrated restrictions for the use of their sports fields, the waves.

## **Sport and COVID-19: studying the mood and family relationships in runners in times of pandemic.**

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*Keywords:* runners, mood, couple, family, lockdown, COVID-19.

### *Abstract*

On March 14, 2020, Spain declared the State of Alarm and a lockdown was imposed. All outdoor activities were banned, being relegated at home until May 2 of that year. The State of Alarm had an impact on the majority of the athletes and especially those related with outdoor sport disciplines, as the case of runners. In this context, an interdisciplinary research team from the departments of Sport Science and Psychology of the Ramon Llull University (Barcelona) has led a research on the impact of lockdown on runners and their family environments. The main goal was to analyze the incidence of the lockdown on the runners' mood, and also the effect on their family relationships. In order to do that, four validated questionnaires in the Spanish population were administered that allowed the analysis of dependence on physical activity (EDS-R), mood (POMS), couple relationships (DAS) and basic family relationships (CERF). The sample consisted of 261 regular runners, of legal age and residents in Spain. Preliminary results point to a significant correlation between lockdown and runners' mood and a negative impact on their family relationships, depending on the profile of the respondents and their environment. The research problem and the proposed design establish an innovative line of research on the need to study both the individual emotional impact of the practice of physical activity, as well as its relational incidence in their family environments.

## **Participating in sports and practicing a religion are related to levels of happiness.**

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*Keywords:* social science, sport, spirituality, wellness.

### *Abstract*

This work is the oral communication in Spanish-language of the paper ‘Participating in sports and practicing a religion are related to levels of happiness’, published in the journal *Physical Culture and Sport. Studies and Research* (Tejero, 2020). The objective of this study was to ascertain whether happiness varies depending on sports participation and religious practice. The sample comprised 2378 participants aged between 18 and 92 years. All analysis were carried out by testing the interaction effects of the variables of sex and age on sports participation, religious practice, and happiness. We found a high average level of happiness ( $M=7.299$ , range 0–10). However, people who do not participate in sports or practice a religion indicated a level of happiness ( $M=6.979$ ) that was statistically lower than that of the other groups: people who practice a religion but do not participate in sports ( $M=7.135$ ); people who participate in sports but do not practice a religion ( $M=7.478$ ); and people who both participate in sports and practice a religion ( $M=7.717$ ). We conclude that happiness is associated with sports participation and religious practice, although with small or very small effect sizes (all  $P<0.050$ ; partial-eta-squared between 0.008 and 0.020).

## **Hybrid forms of sports practices in the city. Urban cycling, between sport and transport.**

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*Keywords:* cycling, bicycle, embodiment, sport, sustainable transport.

### *Abstract*

Increasingly, contemporary daily practices are marked and influenced by logics associated with sport. The different forms of active mobility (i.e. walking and cycling, among others) are a clear example of this phenomenon. We focus here on cycling as transport, an activity of recent growth in our cities despite the hegemonic presence of motorized means of transport. In this activity we find, apart from a sustainable response to mobility needs, other relevant aspects that we consider to be imbued with a sporting imprint. These aspects are, among others, the desire to improve health and aesthetic appearance, the pursuit of pleasure in exercise and a framework of progressive improvement of physical performance. Within an ethnographic fieldwork carried out in Andalusian cities, testimonies have been collected from cyclists of various social profiles, in terms of gender, age and socioeconomic situation. We verify how the practices of these subjects are framed within hybrid cycling cultures, which are in a liminal situation between sport and transport. In short, we agree that these mobility practices illustrate both a way of re-embodiment daily activities, against the current of a dynamic of progressive sedentary lifestyle, and a clear expression of the integration of sports logic in daily life.

**It is pronounced the same, but it is not the same for everybody. Observations about physical exercise, home confinement and social inequality.**

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*Keywords:* COVID-19, exercise, confinement, inequality.

*Abstract*

At the end of 2019, few people imagined that what began as an epidemic outbreak in the Chinese city of Wuhan would develop into an unprecedented global health and social crisis. In response to the rapid spread of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus and the potential saturation of health systems, several countries ordered strict home confinements in order to contain the COVID-19 disease. This isolation scenario lasted for several weeks and, while essential for the containment of the virus, constituted a major risk to the physical and mental health of the population. In an attempt to mitigate this situation, and being aware of the physiological, psychological and social benefits of physical activity, many governments opted for campaigns to promote exercise at home. However, is it true that all people do or can do physical activity at home? This paper aims to reflect, based on some Bourdieusian categories, on the (non) participation in physical activity at home in the context of the home confinement that took place during the year 2020. Our main conclusion is that many people from disadvantaged social groups do not even have the possibility to consider exercising. Consequently, actions aimed at individual motivation, besides being guilt-inducing, can only aspire to be partially effective.

# **POLIS for sport policy and politics**

## **Harvesting the outcomes of the Dutch National Sport Agreement.**

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*Keywords:* Collaborative governance, monitoring and evaluation, outcome harvesting.

### *Abstract*

The National Sport Agreement (NSA) aims to ‘(re)vitalize’ the Dutch sport system, to create a sport environment in which everyone can participate in (and enjoy) sport and physical activity. The NSA is a form of ‘collaborative governance’: it attempts to engage and connect various stakeholders from public, private and civic spheres on national, regional and local level. Almost all Dutch municipalities have a Local Sport Agreement.

The Mulier Institute regularly reports on the progress of the NSA on the basis of a Monitor Plan. Although it contains numerous indicators, they fail to signal changes in the process of ‘collaborative governance’ itself, like increasing connections and collaboration at (and between) several levels. It therefore remains difficult to understand whether, and how the NSA ‘works’ as a co-creative process of policy making. It further is not clear whether the NSA is producing ‘intermediate outcomes’ that can lead to the system change, that is needed to (re-)vitalize the sport sector. Therefore, we used outcome harvesting (OH) as an additional form of evaluation. OH is an evaluation approach that collects evidence of what has been achieved and then works backward to determine whether and how a program contributed to these outcomes. We will present how we applied this method and share some of the findings. OH turned out to be a useful approach for getting a broad impression on the progress of NSA. However, more attention is needed on how outcomes are reported and who participates in the ‘harvest sessions’ to discuss them.

## **The disability sport system in Austria - the rise and current developments.**

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*Keywords:* governance in sports, disability sports, sports policy.

### *Abstract*

The strategy of the European Union on disability aims to promote people with disabilities to facilitate their participation in society. Therefore, it is important to draw attention to their underrepresentation in sport in each country. Hence, this presentation will review sport participation data and sport policy programs in Austria.

Disability sport organisations have become a fixed part of the Austrian sport system. Today, Austria has three large voluntary organisations for disability sports, while some sport for all federations also have special divisions for disability sports. The organisations receive state funding through intermediate agents. Funding is based on federal law. The current coalition agreement between the conservative and the green party also includes disability sport promotion. In addition, several Austrian states have laws on disability sport promotion, and therefore, are also responsible for disability sports. Hence, policy programs concerning disability sport exist on different political levels.

The Austrian sport system seems to be somewhere in between an inclusive sport system that includes people with disabilities into the overall sport system and a double structured sport system that builds on specific disability sport organisations. Surprisingly, people with disabilities participate less in sport activities than people without disabilities and this gap is increasing. Membership statistics suggest that only around 1% of the people with disabilities in Austria are members in specific disability sport organisations even though the system includes specific sport offers and, as claimed by politicians, the opportunity for people with disabilities to participate in sport for all organisations.

## **A Sports Act for establishing a future-proof organisation and financing for the sports sector.**

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*Keywords:* sport policy, sport act, physical inactivity.

### *Abstract*

#### Rationale

The Netherlands has an extensive range of sports on offer as well as a comprehensive sports infrastructure. Nevertheless, it is not clear whether the range of sports offered adequately meets the needs of the population in general and whether the sports sector (club sports and commercial sports) is future-proof. In fact, half of the population does not get enough exercise or does not engage in any sports activities at all.

#### Method

The Dutch Sports Council, in collaboration with many experts and interested parties, has analysed the organisation and financing of sports. The Council then issued advice on a future-proof sports sector.

#### Result

The Council advises considering sport and exercise in leisure time as a public service. As a result, the government and sports sector together are responsible for providing a range of sports and exercise activities that satisfy the needs of the overall population. The Council recommends setting down the tasks of the government in a sports act together with associated financing options. A sports act is more binding and provides greater guarantees in the long term than subsidies or other policy instruments.

It offers the possibility to delegate tasks to the sector or make demands, such as the requirement for trainers to have a specific level of training expertise. This could also provide greater support for collaboration with other sectors (e.g. education, childcare et cetera). A clear division of responsibilities between various levels of government (national, provincial, and municipal) would also have to be part of the above.

## **Sport as a political and governmental issue in Sámi people's leisure-time.**

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*Keywords:* Sámi, indigenous people, governance, sport policy, legitimation.

### *Abstract*

The Sámi are an indigenous people inhabiting large northern parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Kola Peninsula of Russia, and even though the culture and history of the Sámi people is prominent, discussions are rarely touching upon how sport and Sámi people's leisure-time activities are guided by the mainstream political and governmental mechanisms. This oversight is problematic as we know how mainstream policy may be a barrier and a facilitator for Sámi to adapt to mainstream sport, or to keep their traditional cultural sporting habits.

This study is focusing on Sámi sport in Finland by asking how the steering mechanisms of state's sport policy and governance legitimize the organizational practices of Sámi sport and how these practices affect Sámi sport participation. Key informant interviews and sport policy documents are analyzed according to Van Leuween's theoretical framework on legitimation strategies authorization, rationalization, narratives and moral evaluation.

Preliminary results show how state funding criteria have been used as a base for authorization as a legitimation strategy with the result of closing the Sámi sport organization. The rationalization has been used to legitimate Sámi people's integration in mainstream sport. In addition, rationalization has led to a situation where Sámi are forced to cross the nation borders to participate together with other Sámi people in and outside of Sámi homeland. Therefore, the steering mechanisms of state's sport policy and governance are producing also positive rationalization supporting to maintain Sámi culture and language.

## Sport and health

### **‘It’s a hard balance’: The ecology of athlete health behaviour in a qualification phase.**

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*Keywords:* health behaviour, elite sport, Olympic Games, ecological systems theory.

#### *Abstract*

Participation in the Olympic Games (OG) is for many athletes the ultimate career goal. Athletes have however limited possibilities to qualify and selection is highly competitive. Olympic Game hopefuls are therefore particularly challenged to carefully balance high performance demands with staying healthy. In this presentation, we will share findings from a qualitative longitudinal study on ten athletes who strove to qualify for the 2016 OG. Drawing on ecological systems theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1989), we aim to understand how athletes navigate health behaviour and what causes them to take risks or practice self-care. We used a portfolio method to analyse the data we collected during six months. We will present storied realistic accounts that demonstrate that athlete health behaviour is situated in dynamic relation with individual, interpersonal, organisational and time systems, which contribute to change in athlete health behaviour. We will outline aspects that we found to support risk taking (e.g., conflicting seasons, inflexible training demands), as well as conditions that encouraged self-care (e.g., long-term coaching, qualified medical support). Our findings have implications for stakeholders and elite sport organisations that wish to better support athletes in critical career phases like OG qualification.

## **Building bridges between public sector exercise programs and civil society sports associations: an integrative review of the literature.**

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*Keywords:* sports partnerships, sports implementation, sport and health.

### *Abstract*

The relationship between state and civil society sports associations is changing (Kaspersen, 2020). An increase in collaborative approaches such as building bridges between public sector exercise programs to activities in sports associations for inactive adults is seen lately. A common reason is the use of physical activity as means to increase public health as exercise influences both physical, psychological and social health (Andersen, Ottesen AND Thing, 2018; Krustup AND Bangsbo, 2017). However, evidence to support formalized partnerships of bridge building collaborations is needed. This integrative review examines how bridge building processes are organized and implemented and how they influence long-term sports participation. A systematic literature search conducted in spring 2020 (Larsen, Hansen AND Ottesen, 2020) uses Winter and Nielsens (2015) Integrated Implementation model as theoretical framework. The integrative review is used to analyze 29 included studies (Whittemore AND Knafl, 2005), in four themes: the formulation and design of policy, implementation of partnerships, organization of sports activities and adherence to physical activity routines in everyday life. Results show how national policy is central in framing partnerships across sectors. Moreover, use of a theoretical framework and an implementation model support the bridge building process, while hiring a coordinator enables implementation and sharing of knowledge between partners. Using obligatory visits to sports associations during public sector exercise programs help participants in the transition, while fun, inclusive and social relationship-building activities in both sectors are crucial to adults' adherence in physical activity routines in everyday life (Hansen, 2019).

## **Football and mental illness: Analysing the risks posed during the international transfers of players.**

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*Keywords:* Football, migration, migrants, international transfers, mental illness.

### *Abstract*

The process of international migration can be stressful – it is rarely simple or straightforward. Whilst the heterogeneous nature of migratory experiences means that the stress associated with migration may not result in mental illness for all migrants, scholars have argued that some migrant groups face greater exposure to risk factors associated with the development of mental ill health than others. In this conceptual paper, I draw on scholarship tracing the migrations of general populations to show that migrant professional footballers may be one such group who are exposed to a greater risk of developing mental ill health, when they engage in the process of international transfer. Specifically, I identify how a lack of agency observable during the transfer process can lead to a loss of status and/or diminished sense of self; how the often-unpredictable nature of international transfers can result in poor self-esteem and an inability to adjust; and how separation from support networks can result in loneliness, isolation and an increased vulnerability to the development of a number of depressive symptoms. Taking these factors into account, I make a series of proposals that could allow clubs to better manage players through these specific periods of vulnerability.

## **Health literacy of leisure runners.**

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*Keywords:* health literacy, leisure running, leisure-time sport, running boom.

### *Abstract*

**Introduction.** Pro-health motivation is among the most frequently reported reasons for recreational running in surveys. However, one may wonder what amateur runners actually know about the health effects (positive and negative) of running. Thus, one can ask about the rationality of the above motivation (if runners are well informed) or its rootedness in common-sense ideas and popular opinions (if runners are incompetent). **Aim.** The aim of the study is to investigate the problem of health literacy of leisure runners. **Material and methods.** The paper will be based on the survey conducted in 2016 in Poland among 963 participants of DOZ Marathon Lodz with PZU, while the particularly developed scale for measuring the level of health literacy (-3, 23 points) was implemented by medical doctors to evaluate gained answers. **Results.** The investigated population lacked knowledge with regard to medical and health consequences of running, as the average score was: 3.16. The relatively better informed were: women and younger runners (and additionally: single runners and those non-active on the labor market). The unexpected finding was that social class affiliation, educational level and advancement in running workout had proved to have poor influence on health knowledge of surveyed runners. **Conclusion.** Healthy motivation to train in the sport of running (declared in many researches as a key factor) is grounded in common sense or is of phoney, artificial nature (declared in surveys, hiding conscious or not, real motives), while the factual advantages and risks are unfamiliar for majority of leisure runners.

## **Health problems in sport careers of Polish professional MMA athletes.**

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*Keywords:* sport careers, elite sport, MMA, health, injury, sociology of sport.

### *Abstract*

The main goal of the project was describing the course of and social determinants of sport careers of Polish professional Mixed Martial Arts athletes, including financial, health and doping problems. Using an own-design questionnaire, 88 MMA athletes were surveyed. Additionally, in-depth interviews were carried out with 15 athletes from the surveyed group. Field research was carried out in 2017 and 2018. Mean age of respondents was 27,5 years (19-48 as maximum). They were well educated group: over half of athletes completed graduate studies. Respondents had sound MMA experience. All investigated athletes had competed in at least 3 professional fights with 40 fights in case of the most experienced respondents. Most of investigated athletes had been practicing combat sports prior to their MMA involvements. Almost 80% of survey respondents declared successful careers in sport disciplines practiced before MMA (in combat sports mainly). Investigated athletes commonly reported health problems and frequent experience of pain resulting from both previously practiced sport disciplines and MMA. Injuries and health problems were perceived as a main threat to their sport careers. One of the frequently reported problems and source of frustration was also the necessity to control and reduce their body mass. Although investigated athletes reported having training support teams, they had to manage and cover costs of their medical treatment, rehabilitation and sport-specific diet by themselves, which increased their general dissatisfaction with their MMA related financial profits. Almost 90% of respondents reported that illegal doping is frequently used in professional and amateur MMA.

## **The impact of COVID-19 on the health concept of the Chinese people.**

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*Keywords:* COVID-19, health concept, home fitness activities.

### *Abstract*

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, Chinese people's health concept is undergoing dramatic transformation, from seeking passive health living style to active health living style, and from focusing on body health to life health. At the beginning of the outbreak, during the home isolation period, the concept of home fitness was advocated. The outdoor fitness demand of the people accumulated, and the outdoor fitness supply could not be met. And then when the epidemic was under control, life returned to a normal state, the outdoor fitness supply increased, and the outdoor demand was met, nevertheless the demand for home fitness is declining; and as the "epidemic recurrence" has entered a stage of daily accompaniment, the Chinese people have a basic trade-off on how to choose an appropriate fitness method. From this point, through a questionnaire survey, comparing the period of the epidemic and the epidemic normalization stage, the selection of fitness methods and fitness needs of Chinese people are summarized as follows: 1) Active participation in sports has become an important factor for Chinese people to change health concept due to the epidemic. 2) In terms of fitness method selection, at different stages of the epidemic, outdoor activities and home fitness showed an overall balance; 3) The channel for obtaining sports and fitness information during the epidemic is still an important means of obtaining information under the routine prevention and control of the epidemic 4) Home fitness activities during the epidemic have stimulated the public's demand for professional fitness guidance after the epidemic.

## **Effects of the application of an adapted judo utility program on a 54-year-old adult. Case study.**

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### *Abstract*

The aging of the population is one of the main challenges that administrations must respond to by offering opportunities that provide older adults to age in an active and integrated way. However, aging is linked to the appearance of diseases and other factors that condition the quality of life, among which fragility and fear of falling stand out as they generate physical, psychological and social limitations in this population. Given the effectiveness of physical activity programs, especially the Adapted Utility Judo (JUA), on the control of falls and fear of falling in this case study directed at a 54-year-old male subject, an intervention plan has been developed by which through adaptations of technical elements of Judo, it is intended to reduce injuries from falls by developing the capacity to respond to loss of balance and the assimilation of mobility strategies on the ground that makes it easier to recover from standing. The subject's fear of falling was analysed through the FES-I, their quality of life through the SF-36, their perception of health, and their physical condition. The results showed that the subject obtained improvement in all the dimensions studied. In general, after carrying out the intervention and analysing the results, this work has reflected that the JUA program has generated important benefits and positive effects on the physical performance of the study subject, and on his psychological well-being.

# Partners

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