PEOPLE IN MOTION

BRIDGING THE LOCAL AND GLOBAL

The 8th European Association for Sociology of Sport Conference

UMEÅ · SWEDEN · MAY 18-22 · 2011
Book of abstracts, 8th European Association for Sociology of Sport. Department of Education, Umeå University, Sweden.

Editors: Tor Söderström, Josef Fahlén and Kim Wickman
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Welcome to the 8th European Association for Sociology of Sport (eass).
People in motion – bridging the local and global

Dear friends,

let’s me give all of you my warmest welcome to Umeå and my thanks to our Swedish colleagues who worked so hard in order to organize as best our annual Conference. Eass aims at proposing itself as an open organization whose main goals are favouring the development of our disciplines and putting in touch scholars coming from different countries and expressing various scientific traditions.

By this point of view also our institutional reference to sociology must not be intended as a sort of cultural enclosure. On the contrary, it is the faceted landscape of contemporary sport to suggest an approach based on an interdisciplinary relationship among academic and non academic researchers, to encourage an updating comparison of experiences, to emphasize the necessity and the urgency of a more and more close cooperation among us.

More: a shared awareness of the role of sport as a new civic right and as a privileged instrument for analyzing the cultural change helps the social scientists to re-discover their basic mission. In my opinion it rests on recognizing their disciplines as sciences of connections and as a free intellectual space for understanding society and its controversial transformations.

The selected and ambitious subject of our Conference - People in motion: bridging the local and the global – is perfectly consistent with our cultural programme and promises to offer a special opportunity for its further developments. The announced participation in the Conference of scholars belonging to many branches of Social Sciences, the renewed attention paid to our activities from European colleagues, the increasing and very appreciated involvement of Extra-European friends, the quality of the submitted abstracts and the successfully institutionalization of the Young Researchers’ Award encourage our hopes and specially reward the organizers.

Also on behalf of the Eass Board I whish all the participants a fruitful journey in our scientific and human adventure and a pleasant stay in a Country whose social culture is so exemplarily rooted both in sports experience and in an advanced representation of solidarity.

Nicola Porro

Eass President
Welcome to Umeå

Dear colleagues,

On the behalf of the organizing committee it is with great pleasure that I welcome more than 220 delegates to the 8th Congress of European Association for Sociology of Sport (Eass) that is hosted by Department of Education and Umeå University. Umeå University was founded in 1965 and is Sweden's fifth oldest university. Currently, we have a strong international and multicultural presence with students, teachers and researchers from all over the world. Our main campus - with its 36,700 students and over 4,000 employees - is alive with enthusiasm, creativity and fresh ideas. We constantly strive towards making it one of Scandinavia's best environments for study and research that meets the challenges of an ever-increasing global society. At the Department of Education at Umeå University Sport science has been pursued since the 1970s. Today this research milieu consists of approximately 25 teachers and researchers, which make it one of the largest in Sweden within the humanistic and social scientific research field.

Since sport is a cultural expression in societies all over the world and can be seen an international language, we are particularly pleased to be able to offer you an interesting array of keynote talks from a range of established scholars in the fields of Sport Sociology. Each of the keynote speakers will be taken up conference theme ‘People in motion – bridging the local and global’, in different and potentially innovating ways. With generous contributions in terms of experience and knowledge from those working in the science and practical world of sport attending the conference should prove a memorable event. Meeting new colleagues, exchanging ideas and establishing professional networks across formal and international boarders will enhance opportunities to share new findings. Although we have taken great care in choosing the keynote speakers and leaders for the parallel sessions, it is our hope that the main contributors will be the delegates themselves. Your presentation in the discussions, your poster presentation and overall contribution to the conference will determine its success.

Best wishes to all
Kim Wickman
Secretary General of the 8th eass Conference
COMMITTEES AND STAFF

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Kimmo Suomi, Umeå University & University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Josef Fahlén, Umeå University, Sweden
Tor Söderström, Umeå University, Sweden
Jan Wright, Umeå University & University of Wollongong, Australia
Nicola Porro, University of Cassino, Italy

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Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Karin Redelius, The Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences, Sweden

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# Program Overview

## Wednesday, 18th May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.00-17.00</td>
<td>Accreditations of participants and delegates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 17.00 h | Opening Ceremony  
Prof. Lena Gustafsson, Vice-Chancellor, Umeå University  
Katarina Norberg, Head of the Department of Education.  
Prof. Per Nilsson, Swedish National Centre for Research in Sport  
Prof. Nicola Porro, President eass  
Dr. Kim Wickman, eass Umeå 2011 | |
| 18.00 h | 1st Plenary Session.  
Prof. Roland Robertson, University of Pittsburgh & University of Aberdeen  
Delineating the spheres of life: the case of sport(s) |
| 20.00 h | Welcome Cocktail in the Lobby of IKSU Sport Centre |

## Thursday, 19th May

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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| 09.00 h | 2nd Plenary Session.  
Prof. Peter Hassmén, Umea university  
Exercise and mental health: A psychosocial perspective |
<p>| 09.40   | Release EJSS special issue ‘Sports participation in Europe’ |</p>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 h</td>
<td>1st Parallel Sessions</td>
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<td>Youth Sport &amp; Physical Education I</td>
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<td>Sport, Health &amp; Risk I</td>
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<td>Voluntarism &amp; Sport Organizations I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sport Policy I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sport Infrastructure and Events I</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 h</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.45 h</td>
<td>2nd Parallel Sessions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Youth Sport &amp; Physical Education II</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sport, Health &amp; Risk II</td>
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<td>Voluntarism &amp; Sport Organizations II</td>
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<td>Sport Policy II</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sport Infrastructure &amp; Events II</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00 h</td>
<td>Lunch – Restaurant Universum</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 h</td>
<td>3rd Plenary Session.</td>
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<td>Prof. Jan Wright, University of Wollongong &amp;</td>
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<td>Umeå University</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young people, physical activity and their</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>everyday lives</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.30 h</td>
<td>3rd Parallel Sessions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Youth Sport &amp; Physical Education III</td>
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<td>Top Level Sport I</td>
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<td>Sport for All I</td>
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<td>Open Papers I</td>
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<td>Gender &amp; Diversity in Sport I</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.00h</td>
<td>Dinner and social activities at Gammlia</td>
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The opening and closing ceremony and the plenary sessions will be held in auditorium g. The poster session will be located in the conference hall. For parallel sessions please, see programme for parallel sessions.
**Friday, 20th May**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 h</td>
<td>4th Plenary Session. Associate Prof. Caroline Fusco, University of Toronto Understanding the (Re)Production of Neoliberal Subjectivity through a Biopolitics of Space: PLAY (Place, Activity, Youth), Representation and Educational Landscapes</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 h</td>
<td>Poster Session/Parallel workshops and seminars</td>
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<td>11.15 h</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.45 h</td>
<td>Poster Session/Parallel workshops and seminars</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00 h</td>
<td>Lunch - Restaurant Universum</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 h</td>
<td>5th Plenary Session. Associate Prof. Karin Redelius, Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences Children of sport – their rights (and duties)</td>
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<td>15.30 h</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.45 h</td>
<td>4th Parallel Sessions Youth Sport &amp; Physical Education IV Top Level Sport II Sport for All II Media &amp; Sport I Open Papers II</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.15 h</td>
<td>City tour of Umeå</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.30 h</td>
<td>Editorial Board Meeting ejss</td>
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<td>09.00h</td>
<td>6th Plenary Session. Prof. Kimmo Suomi, University of Jyväskylä &amp; Umeå University</td>
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<td>Future directions in social sciences of sport – from local to global</td>
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<td>10.00h</td>
<td>5th Parallel Sessions</td>
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<td>Youth Sport &amp; Physical Education V</td>
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<td>Sport, Health &amp; Risk III</td>
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<td>Sport for All III</td>
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<td>Media &amp; Sport II</td>
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<td>Gender &amp; Diversity in Sport III</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15h</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30h</td>
<td>EASS Young Researchers Award: Prize-giving ceremony. Presentation of the winning paper: Koji Kobayashi, University of Otago, New Zealand. “Globalisation, Corporate Nationalism and Orientalism: Negotiating Japanese Identity between the East and West within Asics Global Advertising Production”</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.45h</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony</td>
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<td>Prof. Nicola Porro, President eass</td>
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<td>Prof. Sigfried Nagel, eass 2012</td>
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<td>Eass 2013, Cordoba Spain</td>
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<td>Dr. Kim Wickman, eass Umeå 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00h</td>
<td>Lunch in Humanisthuset</td>
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<td>15.00h</td>
<td>Tour of IKSU and possibility to use IKSU Sport Centre/ White Water Rafting</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.00h</td>
<td>Farewell dinner at REX</td>
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USEFUL INFORMATION

UMEÅ: Most information about Umeå you will find at the following address: www.visitumea.se

CURRENCY: The currency in Sweden is Swedish krona. At the time of going to press the exchange rate is: €1=SEK 8,985.

BANKING: The majority of banks are open Mon-Fri 0900-1500. Automatic cash withdrawal machines are widely available throughout the area and most are linked to Cirrus, Maestro or Plus international money systems. The nearest cash machine on campus can be found on Universum where lunch will be served, which is a short five minute’s walk from the conference venue. Visitors are advised to check with their local bank prior to travelling.

BUREAU DE CHANGE: Facilities can be found at banks, Forex exchange (in the city centre)

CREDIT CARDS: VISA, Mastercard, American Express, Diners Club and JCB are accepted almost everywhere.

TIPPING: There are no hard and fast rules for tipping in Sweden. If you are happy with the service, a 10-15% tip is customary, particularly in a restaurant or café with table service. Tipping in bars is not expected.

SMOKING: Smoking is banned in public places, including all enclosed or partly enclosed public areas.

ELECTRICITY: The standard voltage in Sweden is 230V AC, 50Hz and the plugs have 2 round pins. However, you have to buy the adapter in your home country or at an international airport since they are not available in Sweden.

HEALTH CARE AND TRAVEL INSURANCE: EU citizens are entitled to free or reduced cost medical treatment at National Health Service hospitals. Non-EU members will be charged for medical treatment and must have adequate health insurance when travelling.
**DISABLED:** Participants with disabilities are asked to contact the eass local committee in advance of the Conference so that we can do our best to make your conference participation as easy as possible.

**LUGGAGE:** There will be some space available for luggage to be left during the conference, but this will be limited so we strongly advise you to leave it at the place where you are staying. Most hotels will offer this as a free service. If you do need to leave your bag at the conference then you will need to bring it to the information desk in Humanisthuset. Please contact the information desk or our student helpers for further information.

**CLIMATE AND CLOTHING:** It will be spring in Umeå and the weather is likely to be variable. The days are likely to be clear, sunny with colder night time temperatures. For further information on Umeå, see the following web page and related link: You will find weather forecast for Umeå in Västerbotten on: www.yr.no/place/Sweden/Västerbotten/Umeå/

**ACCOMMODATION:** The conference fees do not cover the cost of any accommodation expenses. It is the delegates own responsibility to find, book and pay for their own accommodation for the duration of the conference. However, on the eass web site (www.eass2011.se) you will find out about the range of accommodation available in Umeå and how it can be booked via Umeå Congress.
INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE AND UMEÅ

Conference venue
Umeå university. Humanisthuset, Biblioteksgränd 5 Umeå Universitet

About Umeå
The first written mention of Umeå is from the 14th century. The northern parts of Sweden, including the counties of Västerbotten and Norrbotten, were settled by Sami people before this time, though not necessarily in the city's exact location. Umeå in its first form was a parish with a wooden church and trade post located in the section of town now known as Backen (or Kyrkbacken). For the next couple of centuries Umeå was a place consisting of scattered parishes, where merchandise originating with the Sami people was traded, and was the last inhabited place before the northern wilderness took over. However, no real city was built at the location selected by the king, and it lost its town privileges in the 1590s.

In 1622, a city was again founded by King Gustav II Adolf. In 1638, it had about 40 houses. It suffered from Russian attacks in 1714 and in 1720 when it was burnt to the ground. At the close of the Finnish War in 1809 the Russian army under Barclay de Tolly took Umeå and held it from June to August. The Russian attack in 1809 constitutes the last war battle on Swedish ground. On 25 June 1888, a fire devastated the eastern parts of Umeå and at least 2,300 of the 3,000 inhabitants became homeless.

In the restoration following the fire, silver birch trees were planted along wide avenues to prevent future fires from spreading. For this reason Umeå is sometimes known as "Björkarnas Stad", the "City of Birches". Today, Umeå is the biggest city Norrland and has 112,645 inhabitants. Umeå is an important center of education, technical and medical research in Sweden, with two universities and over 30,000 students. In addition, Umeå has become
a capital of culture in northern Sweden. The Opera of northern Sweden, the Norrland Opera, is based in the city and the annual Umeå Jazz Festival is one of the larger Scandinavian festivals for modern jazz. Umeå is the home of the heavy metal band Meshuggah, which was labelled by the Rolling Stone as "one of the ten most important hard and heavy bands"; as well as Cult of Luna and Refused. The town hosts annual film and music festivals and has been elected the European Cultural Capital for 2014.

Registration desk opening hours
Registration will be in Humanisthuset which is the building where the conference will be hold. Please come to registration as soon as you arrive at the conference to be given your conference pack and your computer passwords. Further local and conference information will also be available at the desk. Our student volunteers will also be around to answer any questions you may have or to direct you across campus. Please note that it will be impossible for us to register anyone to the conference who has not already paid in advance.

Registration desk and cloakroom open during the conference full days. Conference notice board and messages: Please check the boards near the registration desk for updates and for personal messages.

Lotta Weinheall, Umeå Congress. Phone number: +4690130035
Kim Wickman, Umeå University Secretary General of the eass 8th Conference. Phone number: +46907869325
Annikka Johansson special contact person for eass board members and keynote speakers. Phone number: +46907869232

Wifi
Wifi is available in the major conference hubs and you can use the usernames and passwords that you will be given upon registering at the conference to access this service, provided that you bring your own laptop or use one of the computer labs. There are two computer labs located in Beteendevetarhuset that are available for all eass delegates during 9 am- 5pm. Please contact our student helpers on site for further information and guiding.

Audio visual arrangements
A computer with speaker and a data projector will be provided in all presentation rooms for plenaries and oral presentations.
Umeå Airport

Umeå has its own (relatively small) airport which is located on the edge of the city (approximately a 5-10 minute taxi ride into the centre). There is a taxi rank just outside the door of the arrivals lounge, which usually has a number of taxis waiting to be used. There is also a bus service that runs from the airport to the city centre 15 minutes after the arrival time. You can catch the bus just outside of arrivals (once you are on it you pay for your journey and just ask for the city centre or the hospital as it stops just 5 minutes’ walk from the main conference venue). You can expect to pay 40 SEK for a journey. However, you cannot pay with cash since they only accept credit cards. One of our student volunteers will also be around to answer any questions you may have or to direct you to the bus or to the taxi rank during Wednesday the 18th of May.

Taxi

There are taxi ranks throughout the city. An average journey from the city to the university centre will cost around 120-140 SEK

Phone numbers to taxi:
Umeå Taxi tel: +46 90-77 00 00
Taxi Direkt tel: +46 90-100 100
Taxi Kurir Umeå tel: +46 90-18 18 18
EcoTaxi tel: +46 90-911 911

Local Bus

It is possible to get to the university where the conference is held by local buses. All buses leave from Vasaplan. There are several buses that you can take. Get on the bus on Vasaplan and get off at “Universum”. However, it is equally possible to walk to the university. The distance from the city center is approximately 2.5 km (see the map in conference bag for guidance). A single fare to or from the university to city center will cost 23 SEK. (only credit card payment)

Leisure Facilities at IKSU Sport Centre

There are a range of leisure facilities available on site, including a full gym and swimming pool. IKSU Sport Centre is the largest and most modern sport and fitness centre in Europe and located 5 minute walk from the eas conference venue. You need to show your conference accreditation at IKSU Sport Centre to get a free pass to the facilities. Please see the IKSU, university sports website for further details: http://www.iksu.se/
Getting to the Gammlia dinner
We have arranged a bus that will take you to the dinner at Gammlia. The bus leaves from outside your hotel at 19.00. Please note that, since people are likely to leave the dinner at different times, there is no arranged bus back to the city center. However, if asked for, the scientific secretaries will walk to the city center and offer guidance at around 22.00.

Conference dinner at REX
This year’s conference dinner will be held on Saturday 21 th of May at REX located in the city centre. Address: Rådhustorget, Umeå

Maps, Social programme and companying persons programme.
Please see description in the conference bag.
CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Oral presentations
The time designated for oral presentations is 15 minutes, including a 5-minute discussion. Technical equipment for Power point presentations or similar will be available for each session. Each session will be led by a session chair.

Information for presenters
Whether or not you are used to making presentations at conferences and meetings, your presentation at eass 2011 will be an exciting opportunity to demonstrate your work to colleagues from around the world.

Please note that there will be a PC/laptop and projector in every conference room. These will all use Microsoft Power Point. If you use a MAC then you will need to ensure that your documents have been saved in a PC friendly version. All of the computers in these rooms should be able to access the internet but it is advisable to not rely too heavily on internet sources. Try to download and convert film clip resources (e.g. Youtube clips) in advance.

Please bring your presentations with you to the conference on a memory stick. The computers should recognise most memory sticks, but just in case there are any problems please email yourself a copy of your presentation so that you can access it through the internet if needed.

Student helpers will be around to ensure that delegates are confident in uploading their presentations onto the computers, but please ensure that you leave enough time to do this before the start of each session. We recommend you to go to your presentation room at least 15 minutes before the scheduled start of the session and introduce yourself to the chairperson. The chairs for each session are highlighted in italic font on the paper programme. After your presentation the student helper will delete your presentation from the computer.

OHP and flip chart facilities are not available (unless a specific request has been made with the conference team)
Water will be provided in each room for the speakers
All conference presentations will be in the humanisthuset. Please see the separate programme for the location of your session.

We will not have printing facilities on the information or registration desk. If you need printing done for you then we recommend that you contact one of our student helpers.

Since you only have ten minutes to make an impact, conciseness and clarity will be key features of your presentation. After you have given your presentation we hope you will stay on for the rest of the session, ask questions of your fellow presenters if the opportunity arises and take part in the general discussion if time permits. By doing this we hope it will enhance the experience for you, the other presenters and the audience.

- Think carefully about how you use PowerPoint slides. These should enhance and not detract from your message. Bear in mind that you only have 10 minutes and don’t be tempted to try to include too many slides;
- Ensure your slides are clear, that there is not too much text to read in the limited time available and that the type is large enough to be legible for those sitting at the back of the room;
- Speak slowly and clearly, remembering that for many in your audience English may not be their first language;
- Leave sufficient time for a short summary of your point(s) and think about what message you would like to leave the audience with when you finish;
- A single page handout giving the key messages from your presentation and your contact details can be useful;
- Keep strictly to the 10 minutes allocated for your presentation. The chairperson will ask you to stop when your time limit has expired;
- Be ready to take questions as time permits.

Poster presentations
- Posters should be clearly legible from a distance of 2 meters and structured according to your submitted abstract. The space designated for each poster is 0.9 meters wide and 1.4 meter high.
- The poster session is due Friday 20th of May, 10.00-13.00. You are expected to stand by your poster and be prepared to answer questions at 10.00-11.15. You are encouraged to stand by your poster as much as possible during the day. You are not required to hold a formal oral presentation.
- You are also encouraged to bring miniature versions of your poster (e.g., A4
format) to be handed out to interested visitors.

- The area for the poster session opens Friday 20th of May, 7.45, and your poster should be posted no later than 9.00. Boards and fixing materials will be available.
- Your poster should remain posted during the entire day (Friday 20th of May) and you are encouraged to leave it posted until the area for the poster session closes Saturday 21st of May, 15.00.

Role of the chairperson of oral presentations

Before the session starts, check that the presenters are present; any last minute changes to the programme will be provided immediately before the session starts.

- Introduce each speaker according to the programme, and ask him/her to stop speaking when the allotted 10 minute presentation period is over
- Allow 5 minutes for questions between presentations;
- If a speaker does not arrive, arrange for the 15 minute period to be used for further discussion; the next presentation should not start until the scheduled time;
- Draw the session to a close and thank participants.

The 3rd eass Young Researcher’s Award

The European Association for Sociology of Sport thanks all the young colleagues who have submitted their papers for the 3rd eass Young Researcher’s Award. The aim of the award is to facilitate the integration of outstanding graduate students and young researchers into the European community of sociology of sport scholars. The award is granted to a scholarly paper, authored by a young researcher, which is deemed by a panel of judges to be of highest quality.

The winner of the 3rd eass Young Researcher’s Award is Koji Kobayashi, University of Otago, New Zealand with the paper “Globalisation, Corporate Nationalism and Orientalism: Negotiating Japanese Identity between the East and West within Asics Global Advertising Production”.

The paper explores the link between globalisation, corporate nationalism and Orientalism by examining the context of global advertising production. More specifically, the analysis focuses on the notion of ‘self-Orientalisation’ (Dirlik, 1996; Iwabuchi, 1994) as represented by a Japanese sporting goods
company Asics within its ‘Made of Japan’ campaigns for the Onitsuka Tiger brand. In these campaigns, Japanese identity was re-imagined, branded and represented by Asics’ Western partners for advertising to capitalise on the Western desire to consume ‘Cool Japan’ (Allison, 2009; Condry, 2009; Iwabuchi, 2008). In turn, the paper challenges the binary view of the Orient and the Occident by illustrating the reciprocity, complexities and negotiations between Japanese and Western advertising cultural intermediaries. The analysis employed a multi-method approach including interviews with advertising personnel in Japan and Europe to examine: (a) Asics’ process of self-Orientalisation which involves intense negotiations and power relations between Japan and Europe; and, (b) an ambivalent sense of Japan as ‘the Self’ and ‘the Other’ as represented by the Western cultural intermediaries.

The panel of judges has apart from the winning paper also decided to award two papers honorable mentions. These are Oli Williams, University of Leicester, UK with the paper "Eating for Excellence: Eating Disorders in Elite Sport: Inevitability and Immunity" and Stephanie-Alice Baker, University of Western Sydney, Australia with the paper "From Sporting Transgression to Social Tragedy: Situating Zidane’s World Cup head-butt on France’s postcolonial stage".

The winning author has been invited to receive the award and present the winning paper during the closing ceremony of the 8th eass Conference in Umeå. The winners of the two honorable mentions have been invited to present their papers during the parallel sessions.
1th Plenary Session Roland Robertson

**Professor at University of Pittsburgh and University of Aberdeen**

Roland Robertson is author of The Sociological Interpretation of Religion; Meaning and Change; Globalization: Social Theory and Global Culture; co-author of Crime, Deviance and Socio-Legal Control (with Laurie Taylor); International Systems and the Modernization of Societies (with J. Peter Nettl); Globalization and Football (with Richard Giulianotti); co-editor of Church and State (with Thomas Robbins); Sociology and Sport (with Richard Giulianotti); European Cosmopolitanism in Question (with Anne Sophie Krossa); Identity and Authority (with Burkart Holzner); Encyclopedia of Globalization (with J. A. Scholte); Globalization: Critical Concepts in Sociology (with K.E. White). Forthcoming books include a co-edited book on S. N. Eisenstadt, a collection of his essays on religion and society, and an edited book on glocalization. Talcott Parsons: Theorist of Modernity (with Bryan Turner) -- co-edited; Sociology of Religion – edited; Religion and Global Order (co-edited with William Garrett) and Global Modernities (with M. Featherstone and S. Lash) -- co-edited. His many chapters, articles and essays have been devoted to such areas of study as social theory, cultural theory, Japanese society, sport, religion, political sociology, international relations and modern totalitarianism. His books have been translated into more than twenty languages (other than English). He has been a visiting scholar at universities in the USA, Brazil, Sweden, Hong Kong, Turkey, Austria, Japan and Italy.
2th Plenary Session Peter Hassmén

Professor at Umeå University

Peter Hassmén has authored a number of books, on sport psychology, leadership in sports as well as research methods in sport sciences. The book most relevant to this presentation is entitled “Physical exercise reduces depression”, written together with associate professor Nathalie Hassmén. A number of previous and present doctoral students are researching overtraining syndrome and burnout in sports; conditions were anxiety and depressive symptoms are prominent features.

3th Plenary Session Jan Wright

Professor at University of Wollongong and Umeå University

Jan Wright is coauthor of ‘Becoming a Physical Education Teacher’ and (with Michael Gard) ‘The Obesity Epidemic: Science and Ideology’. She is coeditor of ‘Critical Inquiry and Problem Solving in Physical Education’ and ‘Body knowledge and Control’ and ‘Biopolitics of the “obesity epidemic”: governing the body’ and ‘Young People Physical Activity and the Everyday (Routledge). She has also published in a number of other areas including: curriculum history (as genealogy), media representations of sporting bodies, the social construction of gendered bodies in physical education and youth studies. Recent work includes a longitudinal project which investigates the place and meaning of health physical activity in young people’s lives. Of particular importance to the project are the ways in which young people construct their identities in relation to the cultural messages about bodies and institutionalized and non-institutionalized forms of physical activity currently circulating in society.
4th Plenary Session Caroline Fusco

Associate professor at University of Toronto

Her areas of expertise are: the sociology of physical activity and health; cultural geographies of children and youth’s physical activity and health environments; poststructuralist and feminist theories of the body, gender and sexuality; qualitative research methods; equity and diversity studies in education. Dr. Fusco has extensive experience in coaching and playing hockey. She represented Ireland at Under 18, Under 21 (approximately 30 junior caps) and at the Senior National Team level (72 caps). When she immigrated to Canada she continued to play and coach (U18, U21 and Senior teams) for the province of Manitoba and the University of Manitoba until 1998 when she moved to Toronto to begin her graduate work.

5th Plenary Session Karin Redelius

Associate professor at The Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences

Karin Redelius’ major areas of interest are the conditions under which children engage in organized club sports and matters relating to assessment and grading in physical education. A key question in her work is what children learn by taking part in sport – apart from sport, i.e. the kinds of skills, experiences and knowledge that children and youth consciously and unconsciously adopt and which norms and values they construct when engaged in club sport. At present she is conducting a study of Swedish sports coaches’ ideas about and understandings of what a children’s rights’ perspective mean in the sporting context.
Kimmo Suomi’s major areas of interest are sports facility and event management research and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in Sport Sciences. One of his main projects has been in developing planning methodology in sport policy using participative and collaborative planning, as well as developing computer aided planning (CAD) tool for school yards. Professor Suomi has held a post as an academic professor in Sport Planning in the University of Jyväskylä, Finland since 1995. He was a project leader 2002 – 2006 in EU – project “Electronic Marketing Place for Nature and Sport Tourism” and also Project-Country-Leader in EU IMPALA- project ”Improving Leisure-time Physical Activity in the Local Arena”. Professor Suomi has also established a strong connection with China’s sports research as for the last 10 years he has held a post as a visiting Honorary Professor in Sport Sciences in Sport University of Shanghai and Visiting Honorary Professor in Sport Management in Sport University of Guangzhou. In addition, Professor Suomi has published over 150 peer reviewed articles in the field of sport and health sciences.'
PARALLEL SESSION PROGRAMME

THURSDAY, 19TH MAY,

10.00-11.15h 1st. Parallel sessions

Youth Sport & Physical Education I

Room: Auditorium g
Chair: Lars Kristén

Gender differences in children's interaction with various types of maps
Trine Bjerva, Jon Anders Græsli, Thordsteinn Sigurjonsson

Making the grade in Physical Education: Who is an A-student and who fails?
Karin Redelius och Susanne Johansson

Effects of Increased Physical activity on Motor Skills and Self-esteem:
A Longitudinal Intervention Study during Nine School Years
Ingegerd Ericsson

Sporting initiatives aimed at achieving 'greater' wellbeing and participation
in young people: experiences, outcomes and agendas.
Ian Wellard, Mike Weed, Suzanne Dowse

Development of movement skills among Swedish children and adolescents
- a longitudinal study
Anna Tidén
Understanding the underlying mechanisms of Qigong related affective reactions: A transactional approach
*Mattias Johansson*

Work and Work Out: Time and Space Strategies for Physical Activities
*Karin Book*

Young people’s views - A health-related exercise initiative
*Lone Friis Thing, Laila Susanne Ottesen*

Sport activities and health in tourism – the case Peurunka in central Finland
*Hanna Vehmas*

The comparation of the effects of corrective exercise on land and in water on the some selected parameters related to kyphosis in kyphotic girls
*Jalal Azizi*

Social entrepreneurship in sports
*Anette Michelsen la Cour*

The Changes of Finnish football culture
*Hannu Itkonen*

Socialization into physical activities in a working-class neighborhood compared to two countryside villages post-WW II in Finland
*Anna-Katriina Salmikangas, Hannu Itkonen, Mikko Simula*

Belonging and voluntary work in sport associations in Europe. An empirical analysis focused on European young people
*Ramon Llopis-Goig*
Regulation and provision of sports at the grassroots level by local sports authorities: Role ambiguity?
*Steven Vos, Jeroen Scheerder*

Does it exist an European model of Sport?
*Giuseppe Russo*

'Selling' equality policies to grass-roots English football: A critical assessment of the moral, legal and business cases for equality
*Jim Lusted*

“That’s not our project!” – organizing spontaneous sports in, through and decoupled from the voluntary sports movement
*Cecilia Stenling*

From the periphery to the core – and back again? Sport in the Norwegian welfare state
*Nils Asle Bergsgard*

'Sport hangars’ in Flanders (Belgium). The provision of low-threshold indoor sport facilities on neighbourhood level.
*Marc Theeboom*

The usage of open water as sports infrastructure in Europe
*Béla József Pavelka*

Urban Form and Active Living: understanding the built environment and physical activity in UK neighbourhoods
*Paul Whybrow*
Policing and Police-Community Relations at London 2012: A Continuing Research Project
Richard Giulianotti

Globalization and Sport: Surf impact on Ericeira
Ana Sousa

11.45-13.00 2nd Parallel Sessions

Youth Sport & Physical Education II
Room: Auditorium g
Chair: Håkan Larsson

Map reading among children
Jon Anders Græsli

Young people making meanings of physical activity spaces
Elina Hasanen

The relationship between coaches leadership styles and athletes satisfaction
Sahar Arab Jabal Amel, Bagherpour Mohammed Mehdi

Handle with Care: A Foucauldian interpretation of caring teaching in HPE
Marie Öhman, Lousie McCuaig, Jan Wright

The Golf Academy as a Community of Practice; Understanding the needs of 'players' and 'scholars'
Jonathan Wright, Martin Toms

Sport, Health & Risk II
Room: C202
Chair: Gerd von der Lippe

Recovering from Disturbed Moods with Mindfulness and Qigong Exercise: A single Case study
John Jouper

The effect of aerobic training on serum levels of lipoproteins in inactive females
Masoumeh Aziz
“Feels like I am Spinning my Wheels”: Pain, Injury and Masculinity in the Sport of Mixed Martial Arts
Dale Spencer

A Comparison of Self-presentation between Competitive and Uncompetitive Man Bodybuilders and its relationship with their body dissatisfaction
Reza Baledi

Doping in the professional sport in the nature of social deviant phenomenon
Jindřiška Návarová, Jitka Buriánková

Voluntarism & Sport Organizations II
Room: C204
Chair: Ana-Luisa Pereira

Measurement and consequences of volunteer job satisfaction in sports clubs
Hasan Candan, Torsten Schlesinger, Siegfried Nagel

The Academization of Sports: knowledge production and dissemination of knowledge in sport research and academic sport science education.
Joakim Åkesson

United Europe - united sport?! Analyzing civil societal sport organizations of three European countries
Mara Konjer

The swedish sport model: From popular movement to market logic
Christer Ericsson, Björn Horgby

John Connolly, Paddy Dolan
**Sport Policy II**  
**Room: C206**  
**Chair: Irina Bykhovskaya**

Law and policy documents issued in Spain in relation to groups of immigrants and sports  
*Jesús Fernández Gavira, Francis Ries*

Andalusian legislation on immigration and sports  
*Francis Ries, Jesús Fernández Gavira*

An ‘international movement’? Decentering sport-for-development within Zambian Communities  
*Iain Lindsey*

Swedish sport policy and the struggle over interpretation – a programme theory analysis of direction and organization  
*Josef Fahlén*

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**Sport Infrastructure & Events II**  
**Room: Dramastudion**  
**Chair: Siegfried Nagel**

Runners as Sport tourists: The experience and travel behaviours of Ljubljana Marathon participants  
*Samo Rauter*

The impact of the 32nd America’s Cup on Valencian residents’ perceptions  
*Ramon Llopis-Goig, María-Pilar García-Alcober*

An explorative step for universities - towards business orientation in sport facilities within the Universities of Jyväskylä, Cologne and Umeå  
*David Kotthaus*

Sports in the city: impact of sport and its infrastructure  
*Remco Hoekman*
15.30-17.00 3rd Parallel Sessions

**Youth Sport & Physical Education III**  
**Room: Auditorium g**  
**Chair: Nils Asle Bergsgard**

PE teacher students, PE teachers, parents and pupils in Norwegian schools - How to learn to like the nature through ‘friluftsliv’/outdoor life?  
*Bente Ovedie Skogvang*

The effects of the selected physical activity on the perceptual – motor abilities of third grade boy students in the elementary schools  
*Mohammad Nasiri, Rahele Khodayari*

Sport didactics is not an art  
*Katarina Schenker*

Change in motivation for sports among Norwegian High school students at the programme for sports and physical education  
*Arne Martin Jakobsen, Vebjørn Raanes, Jørgen Ingebrigtsen*

A Physical Education teacher should be able to do - what? A study of learning objectives for future Physical Education teachers in Sweden.  
*Erik Backman, Håkan Larsson*

Coaching and Parenting styles - feedback from coaches  
*Birgitta Juntumaa, Joanna Femiak*

**Top Level Sport I**  
**Room: C202**  
**Chair: Davide Sterchele**

Behaviour – a ground for selections to top level sport teams?  
*Annika Johansson*

The golden child Talent Identification and Talent Development in Swedish Sports  
*Per Göran Fahlström*
Exploring Biographical Learning In Danish Elite Football Coaching
*Mette Krogh Christensen*

The Altitude project, normality and humanism
*Pål Augestad*

Profiling Elite Golfers in the UK - Initial Findings
*Martin Toms, David Colclough*

Comparing changes of career development models for football referees in Finland and Romania – a historical perspective
*Andrei Antonie*

**Sport for All I**
**Room: C204**
**Chair: Göran Patriksson**

Analysis of the influence of different sporting contexts on positive youth development among adolescents
*Hebe Schaillée, Marc Theeboom*

Active family - local and global issue
*Saša Pišot, Rado Pišot*

The Good, the Bad and the Significant Power of Society: the Sports Movement’s Notions of Itself.
*Jenny Svender*

‘Meedoen’: a successful project enhancing sport participation among ethnic minorities
*Koen Breedvald, Remco Hoekman*

Adapted Physical Activity (APA) in a national and international perspective
*Lars Kristén*
On the Glocalization of football supporters’ cultures in Japan and Germany
*Martin Lieser*

LISBON = MORROCO. Discourses about north and south of Portugal presented in football stadiums by the Ultra groups from Oporto
*Daniel Seabra*

K and the Lob: Towards a Minor Sport
*Kalle Jonasson*

The Role of Brand Marketing in Scene Sports:
*Cyrill Spale*

Why are women spectacular exceptions as top level coaches
*Jorid Hovden*

Researching golf club culture: me, them and us
*Niamh Kitching, Ann McPhail*

The Second Principal Component of Sports Interest as Synthetic Measure of Gender Based Stereotypes
*Ksenija Bosnar, Sasa Pisot, Rado Pisot*

The Swedish Government Initiative to Promote Child and Youth Sports: gender equity and equality
*Kim Wickman*

Gender Equity in the Eyes of Swedish Sport Coaches - A Critical Reading
*Matthis Kempe-Bergman*
FRIDAY, 20TH MAY

10.00-13h Poster Session/Parallel workshops and seminars

**Posters**

**Room: Conference hall**

Motivation for Golf Practice

Ana Brito, Angela Macedo, Duarte Henriquez-Neto, Inês Pimentel

Motivation for sports among Norwegian High school students at the programme for sports and physical education

Vebjörn Rånes, Arne Martin Jakobsen, Elisabeth Norheim Jenssen, Iselin Brenna-Mortensen, Jørgen Ingebrigtsen

Physical education in Oman: history, current situation and future challenges

Nasser Alrawahi

Perceived Difficulty of Physical Education Teachers in Implementing the Music Arts Physical Education and Health Program in the Division of San Pablo City, Laguna Philippines

Airnel Abarra

Job satisfaction among Physical education teachers

Arne Martin Jakobsen

Emotional response and their relationship to particular skill of the players throwing events for Iarq and def-amation

Raed Faeq Abdul Jabbar Al-Hadeethi

How is national identity integrated into our lives?

Mojca Doupona Topič, Jay Coakley

Socioeconomic differences in sport and physical activity practice among Italian adults

Bruno Federico, Diego Marandola, Giovanni Capelli
Effects of a culturally-tailored physical activity promotion program on selected cognitive skills in adolescents of an underserved milieu

Suzanne Laberge, Miguel Chagnon, Paula Bush

Youth Sports Participation in Different Sports. A Matter of Socioeconomic Inequality?

Stefan Wagnsson, Christian Augustsson, Göran Patriksson

The Relationship Between Conflict Management Style and Emotional Intelligence of managers and experts of Khuzestan Physical Education Organization

Afshin Mollaine Sefid Dashti, Negar Salehi Mobarakheh

An exploration of the influence of social interactions on perception of physical activity in 12-14 years old adolescents

Rachel Séguin-Tremblay, Suzanne Laberge, Anne-Marie Ouimet, Marie Marquis

Aerobic Capacities and Anthropometric Characteristics of Recruit Female Soccer Players

Thomas Dillern, Jørgen Ingebrigtsen, Shaher Shalfawi

Physical Education in Elementary Schools - The context of teachers’ decisions

Rui Neves, António Moreira, Francisco Carreiro da Costa

Mentalities and rationalities of rule: governing the Sports Movement in Sweden - a research proposal.

Malin Österlind

Effect of four weeks of selected Plyometric Exercises on some Physical Fitness Factors and Body Composition female Physical Education students of the Boroujerd Islamic Azad University

Danial Timaji, Negar Salehi, Ghaderi Goodarzi

Ethnography of physically inactive men

Kati Kauravaara

Cross regard about the Manager and Personal Trainer Competence Profile

Lígia Guilherme, Ana Luísa Pereira, Paula Batista,
The territory between identity and change: global and local dynamic sports systems
Anna Maria Pioletti, Paola Bianchi

Investigating Coach-Athlete Relationship and Affect in Young Competitive Athletes
Tobias Suomela, Henrik Gustafsson, Mattias Johansson

Representations of female cross-country skiers in Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish sport magazine)
Annu Kaivosaari

The Relation Between The Organizational Culture And Creativity Of Managers And Experts Of Khuzestan Physical Education Organization
Negar Salehi Mobarakheh, Shirin Ghaderi Goodzari, Najmeh Yousefi

MEASURE
Room: C204
Chair: Remco Hoekman

Social and regional differences in sports participation in France and Switzerland - towards an explanation of international differences
Hanspeter Stamm, Brice Lefèvre

Determinants of Sports Participation in Spain
Paul Downward, Fernando Lera-López, Simona Rasciute

Sports participation in the Netherlands: the COMPASS-model and a new way to differentiate
Anette Tiessen-Raaphorst

Sport participation in Europe: from facts to sheets
Jeroen Scheerder, Steven Vos, Hanne Vandermeerschen

Measuring levels of participation in sports in Europe: how to use Eurobarometer survey?
Antonio Mussino

Comparative sport research and its limitations: An overview
Charlotte Van Tuyckom, Piet Bracke
Comparative measures of participation in sport in Europe: developing a new analytical framework to support sport policy and practice
*Chris Gratton, Nick Rowe*

15.45-17.15h 4th Parallel Sessions

**Youth Sport & Physical Education IV**

**Room: Auditorium g**

**Chair: Inger Eliasson**

Educational background v elite performance – evidence from the UK
*Matt Bridge, Martin Toms*

Young People and Sport. Teenagers’ Sporting Practices in Four Different Environments
*Bengt Larsson*

Exploring constructions of valued bodies in physical education with young people
*Joanne Hill*

School Sport in Swedish primary schools – a change of the Swedish model
*Magnus Ferry*

Dance and its position within primary education system in the Czech Republic
*Tereza Vrbova*

A qualitative evaluation of the physical education teachers account for students complaints on summative assessment in physical education
*Vebjörn Rånes, Arne Martin Jakobsen, Jørgen Ingebrigtsen*
Leaving the core? Emigration of Scandinavian Female Footballers
Vera Botelho

Eating for Excellence: Eating Disorders in Elite Sport: Inevitability and Immunity
Oli Williams, 3rd. eass young researcher’s award. Honourable mention

“Panoptic Training”: Hypothetical training method based on Biodynamics approach - an analysis for sprint training
Rajasekhar Kali Venkata

Developing a career promotion model for Romanian football referees
Andrei Antonie

Sport and Social Deviations – a - Prognostic Interpretation
Jerzy Kosiewicz

A study of the significance of different feedback forms in ladies elite alpine skiing in Sweden 2007-2008
Stefan Zell

The cultural explanations of outdoor recreation in Finland
Mikko Simula

Value for money- parents preferences about their children’s participation in sports
Krister Herttting, Mats Jakobsson

Do people participate in sports and how often? Economic and sociological models combined
Anette Tiessen-Raaphorst, Jedid-jah Jonker
Social conditions and barriers of sport participation in adulthood
*Siegfried Nagel, Claudia Engel, Fabian Studer*

The Nature and Target of Coaches’ Comments at Children’s Team Sports
*Simon Walters, Philip Schluter, Rex Thomson, Deborah Payne*

**Media & Sport I**
*Room: C206*
*Chair: Richard Giulianotti*

Sport as global spectacle and local experience
*Rui Gomes*

"Go Pro - be a hero"- self-mediation and desire in lifestyle sports
*Tommy Langseth*

Nation building strategies in the Catalan/Spanish sports news.
*Albert Juncà*

Media and Sport: TV Audiences and Great Sporting Events (2000-2010)
*Stefano Martelli*

**Open Papers II**
*Room: Dramastudion*
*Chair: Jorid Hovden*

Canonical relations of sport and musical interests in the space of factor and taxonomic dimensions
*Ksenija Bosnar, Sara Prot, Franjo Prot*

Sportivus, Pseudo-sportivus, Anti-sportivus, Why sport act is morally good?
*Andrzej Pawlücki*

The stakeholders in sports management of a natural area
*Eduard Inglés Yuba*

From Sporting Transgression to Social Tragedy: Situating Zidane’s World Cup head-butt on France’s postcolonial stage
*Stephanie-Alice Baker, 3rd. eass young researcher’s award. Honourable mention*
What will you teach through martial arts?
Takahiro Kitamura, Hiroki Ando, Masashi Kawanishi, Shigeki Maesaka, Hatsuyuki Hamada

Friendship and competition- teenage girls’ experiences of organised sport
Inger Karlefors

Swedish Child Sport and United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
Inger Eliasson

Early Specialisation v Diversification in Elite Junior Sport: Evidence from the UK
Martin Toms, Matt Bridge

Teachers’ discursive representations of pupils low motivated pupils towards Physical Education and Health
Peter Åström
Doping and the ethos of sport. When the exception becomes the rule
Sandra Günter

The Effect of 8-Weeks Aerobic Exercise Training on Serum Leptin in un-trained Females
Masoumeh Azizi

Sport Participation in Adolescence: Associations with Health Perceptions and Health-Related Behaviors
Andreas Stenling

Whose game are we playing? Children’s perspectives on organised team sports in New Zealand
Simon Walters, Philip Schluter, Rex Thomson, Deborah Payne

Sportpersonship orientation among student athletes
Shohreh Shokrzadeh, Kambiz Kamkary, Mehran Shahintab, Najmeh Gholamshahi

Sports for All at all ages? Social determinants and benefits of sport participation among elderly people from a welfare perspective
Hanne Vandermeerschen, Jeroen Scheerder, Steven Vos, Johan Pelssers, Philip Boen, Erik Thiba

Building trans-ethnic communities through interaction ritual chains: Open Fun Football Schools in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina
David Sterchele
Media & Sport II
Room: C206
Chair: Jeroen Sheerder

How to avoid a media scandal on economic crime in Norwegian Sport
Gerd von der Lippe

Sport, Public Broadcasting, and Cultural Citizenship in the Digital Broadcasting Era: SKY’s the Limit in New Zealand?
Jay Scherer, Michael Sam

New Media and Hooliganism
Aage Radmann

Sport as a Tool of the Identity Creation: Social - Cultural – SubCultural Contexts
Irina Bykhovskaya

Evolution of the sub-field of sports journalism into the Internet age: An exploratory study.
Nicolas Delorme, Pauline Raul

Gender & Diversity in Sport II
Room: Dramastudion
Chair: Jan Wright

The social organisation of gender in competitive sport in Sweden
Håkan Larsson

“Only beautiful women need apply”: Human rights and gender in Brazilian soccer
Jorge Knijnik, Peter Horton

Balancing through the life long obstacle course
Josefin Eman
ABSTRACTS
PLENARY SESSIONS

Delineating the spheres of life: the case of sport(s)

Professor Roland Robertson, University of Pittsburgh
and University of Aberdeen

If we take the Olympic Games of Ancient Greece as a historical template for the classification of athletic games and other sports we must recognize that sport was closely bound up with art, religion and conceptions of beauty. In this paper I will consider the ways in which sport as we now call it has been differentiated from other kinds of physical activity, and also differentiated from art and religion. This overall process of differentiations has involved a long and ongoing dynamic of glocalization, namely the inevitable coordination of the so-called local and global. The dynamics of glocalization necessarily also involve processes of diffusion and emulation. Since the reintroduction of the Olympics at the end of the nineteenth century we have witnessed numerous and continuous attempts to have an increasing number of sports included in the Games. This means that glocalization has taken a much more reflexive and contestational form. I will examine particular examples of this newer form of glocalization in my paper. The Olympics is a particularly interesting case, mainly because there was a very long interregnum between the ancient and the modern.
The World Health Organization states that anxiety and depressive disorders are a major health concern globally. Lifetime prevalence varies across countries, but estimations up to 50% can be found in the literature. As for depression, most people afflicted will only experience one episode; but some may encounter repeated bouts of depression. Numerous explanations have been offered including loneliness, a common yet distressing feeling afflicting all ages. This presentation, however, is focused on the elderly. It has been estimated that up to one third of all older people living in the Nordic countries are suffering from loneliness, and that the lack of satisfying relationships with other humans may impair quality of life, increase the risk for cognitive decline, and increase mortality. Loneliness, in contrast to social isolation, may be experienced despite being in contact with other people. The death of a spouse, greater disability, retirement from a valued work environment, and not being a part of a social group held together by a common interest are all factors that may increase a person’s subjective feeling of loneliness.

Increased physical activity has been shown to reduce both anxiety and depression in all age groups, including the elderly. Positive effects have also been described in relation to physical working capacity, independence, and body mass index. Few people today doubt the positive health effects associated with regularly performed physical activity. The rapid acceptance of Physical Activity on Prescription in several countries (FaR® in Sweden) also verifies the commonly held belief that people will respond favourably to an increased activity level.

Positive health effects can of course be expected, provided that the disease in question and the exercise prescribed are synchronised. Prescribing walking three times a week, which may be performed in solitude, to a depressed person whose depression stems from feelings of loneliness is perhaps less optimal than prescribing group exercise. The physical benefit of both forms of exercise may be similar, but the mental benefits will most likely be vastly different. Factors such as mastery, perceived control, group cohesion, peer support, and empowerment will be discussed during the presentation.
Young people, physical activity and their everyday lives

**Professor Jan Wright, University of Wollongong and Umeå University**

For some young people physical activity can bring joy, freedom and a sense of accomplishment, while for others, physical activity takes the form of work or transport that must be undertaken everyday. For yet others, physical activity represents the constant work that must be done on their bodies, in ways that are obligatory and not always pleasurable, to maintain the ‘balance’ – energy in, energy out – that promises a healthy, slim body.

Further, as there are changes in young people’s everyday circumstances – a change of school, shifting house, new friends, a part-time job, an injured limb, homework pressures – so too does young people’s physical activity participation shift. The research discussed in this presentation was motivated in part by the need to challenge the deficit model of young people that underpins research on ‘declining’ rates of participation and consequent increases in the risk to young people’s health. Instead my interest lies in how young people make sense of physical activity, how it fits into their everyday lives and how and why this might differ for young people from different social, cultural and geographical locations.

The research that informs this presentation took the form of a longitudinal project, the Life Activity Project, funded by the Australian Research Council. The project involved interviews with young women and men over a three to six year period. The young people who feature in this presentation are those for whom there are data from interviews in their last years of schooling - that is, when they were 15-17 years of age - and then again from interviews after they left school when they were 20-24 years of age. Their narratives will be used to explore the changing place and meaning of physical activity for the young people as they made ‘choices’ about their lives during and beyond school. The narratives will be used to demonstrate how their ‘choices’ in relation to physical activity were negotiated in relation to competing priorities of work and family commitments, as the young people moved beyond school; and, in relation to their ‘physical activity identities’, formed in the school years. It will be argued that the interplay of physical activity identities formed in the school years, the competing priorities in young people’s lives, and social and cultural constraints need to be recognized in the commentary on young people’s declining rates of physical activity.
Understanding the (Re)Production of Neoliberal Subjectivity through a Biopolitics of Space: PLAY (Place, Activity, Youth), Representation and Educational Landscapes

**Associate professor Dr. Caroline Fusco, University of Toronto**

My paper will draw from a cultural geography study of youth’s sport, exercise and physical activity spaces. I set out to develop a theoretically and empirically grounded account of the dynamic social and spatial forces of inclusion and exclusion experienced by adolescents within three unique environments in Toronto, Canada – a suburban school, a school program using antihomophobia pedagogy and a private fitness club for children. I conducted forty photo-voice interviews with youth aged 7-19 years and seven interviews with teachers, principals and/or staff in order to examine the spatial and symbolic meanings that attach to institutionalized healthified (Fusco, 2007) environments. I discovered that relationships to space, exercise, and health were more complex than I imagined. Issues of governance, community and citizenship, freedom, pleasure, safety and performativity were fore-grounded in articulations of space and place. Paying particular attention to how youth (students) and adults (teachers) conceive, perceive and live space (Lefebvre, 1991) and how space is governed (Foucault, 1980), I interrogate, what I have termed, the biospatial relations that operate, discursively and materially, in youth’s places to reproduce healthified citizens and space. Using the research as a point of departure, I comment on the use of cultural geography as a theoretical framework, photo-voice as a method, and AtlasTi as an analytical (computer) tool in physical cultural studies. I consider whether such approaches to research can meaningfully represent the interlocking power relations that undergird productions of subjectivity and neoliberal projects of self-cultivation in (post)modern spaces of control in ways that have ‘real world’ consequences for physical cultural environments.
Children of sport – their rights (and duties)

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The Swedish sports movement is the country’s largest popular movement with three million members and over 600,000 voluntary leaders in 22,000 clubs or associations. Large numbers of children and youths participate every week in sports activities organized by a sports club. In Sweden no other organized recreational activity is as widespread as the sports movement. Sixty to seventy percent of all 10-12 year olds children are members in a sports club. Therefore, the sports movement is usually regarded as the most important public educational environment, next to the schools. In this presentation I will give a brief historical account of this expansion and point to and discuss some of the debates or competing views concerning children’s sport that have characterized the last twenty years of this development.

A premise for the discussion is that children and youth sports are regarded as an arena or a field – as the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu labels it – in which different agents, have a different approach to how young people should best pursue sports, what should be conveyed and how children and youth should train. The policy from the Swedish Sports Confederation is clear: children’s sport should not be too serious but be joyful and based on the prerequisites of children. Despite this, but research shows that practice is not always in line with policy.

In an attempt to ensure a more child-centered approach, in 2009 the Swedish Government decided in 2009 that if sports clubs were to receive state funding for children’s sports the adoption of a child’s perspective was essential. This means that sports coaches have to follow the United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, being a children’s sports coach for children is a complex and responsible task, and often involves balancing various stakeholders’ quests for sporting performance and results. In many ways, coaching children can be described as a tension between doing what is necessary in order to succeed and doing what is best for the child. Although many countries have adopted similar policies in order to protect children who are engaged in sport, few studies are available about what this means in practice. In an ongoing study, the aim is to investigate Swedish sports coaches’ ideas about and understandings of what a children’s rights’ perspective means in the sporting context. Central questions are: 1) What rights (and what duties) do children have in sport according to coaches? 2) How are these rights honoured in the sporting practice? And 3) How do coaches handle conflicting ideas about what is best for the sporting child? Some preliminary results from the study will be presented that indicate the prevailing discourses about the rights (and duties) of sporting children.
Future directions in social sciences of sport – from local to global

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Changing expertise is a new element in social sciences of sport influencing all levels from local to global. Evidence-based science makes life very rational. However, human feelings, attitudes and experiences (the world of experiences) that may be irrational are mixed together with rational scientific knowledge (the system of the world) in everyday life (Habermas 2006). Western passive life style contributes to health problems in irrational ways. Social sciences of sport have had a strong role in explaining the connections between human behavior and participation in sports. Specifically, there is a strong positive correlation between high participation in sports and high and long education, high income, and class status. However, the additions of irrationality including human experiences and attitudes have often been disregarded in explaining this connection. Yet, the question remains: Why do persons with high education are also compromising not only himself but also the environment with unsustainable sport policies, land use planning and buildings such as huge stadiums with dysfunctional traffic systems? Therefore, there is a call for more research on people’s natural living environments where the behavioral settings of sport participation link to other settings in everyday life. These behavioral patterns in natural living environments may give us fresh viewpoints for developing changing expertise in social sciences of sport. Sport does not exist in a vacuum; the context and background of sport environments change faster all the time (Kaplan & Saccuzzo 2008). The elements of Physical environment (sport facilities), Functional environment (physical activities), Social environment (social capital), Psychological environment (relationships between human beings and manmade or natural environment), Administrative environment (management system) and Economical environment (financial system) have to connect with one another if we want to practice sport in a modern world. Original environments in nature such as earth, ice, snow, water, air and forest make individuals satisfied in every day physical activities but postmodern individuals use more artificial elements such as indoor ice rinks and outdoor covered fields for practicing sport. Only 1/3 of adults practice “every day physical activities” just in manmade infrastructure without contact with original nature. In Nordic Countries 2/3 of adults do not use manmade sport infrastructure at all. Buildings only for sport purposes are used by children, adolescents and young adults. Older adults over 30 years use
mainly pedestrian areas (open city spaces) but also natural environments for outdoor recreational, sport and health purposes. Urban life style excludes active life style in the stone built cities. Only richest part of the population has access to the original nature. Smoke pipe industry covers masses of city areas where citizens deal with pollution and traffic problems - often undeveloped countries in dysfunctional ghettos (Suomi, K. 2010). The gap between north and south, in developed and undeveloped areas are bigger than never before. Sport Geography shows us (Bale 2003) that the differences between rich and poor countries in EU are larger than ever before. European Sport Policy faces a new dilemma. Tolerance and harmony are the most important equipments and policy tools in new expertise for developing inclusive and open-minded sport policy in EU and globally.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY IN SPORT

The Second Principal Component of Sports Interest as Synthetic Measure of Gender Based Stereotypes

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Gender stereotypes are important factors which, among the others, are influencing sport interests. Suitable synthetic measure of gender stereotypes could be of theoretic and practical importance. In this study the problem is to demonstrate and prove that second principal component absorb biggest amount of information extracted from sport preferences measures of sport interest that could be ascribed to gender stereotypes. Representative samples of 3106 females and 3327 males, urban adolescents, secondary school graduates, of average age 18.3 years, were given the list of 52 sports to be evaluated on five-point scale: 1 (I will never participate); 2 (I will participate only if there will be no other activity); 3 (I will participate from time to time temporarily under suitable conditions); 4 (I would like to participate) and 5 (I would participate if it will be any opportunity). The 52 colon vectors of original data matrix are standardized and transformed to 52 standardized principal components ordered according to the values of corresponding eigenvalues. It is shown that first two principle components are representing 30.38%
(first component 20.42% and second component 10.42%) of information of correlations of sport preferences. Discriminative analyses regarding the gender are performed in the space of all principle components, in the space of first two principle components, in the space of two varimax, and promax rotated components. Canonical correlation in the space of 52 components is 0.81, in the space of the first two components is 0.78, what is a same value for the second component alone. The correlation between second principal component and discriminative function is 0.959, the highest value in the vector of structure of discriminative function. It is also found that so defined synthetic measure of gender stereotypes correctly classifies 92.6% of male subjects and 85.9 female subjects, slightly lower then in overall component space.

*Keywords: sport interests, principal components, gender stereotypes, discriminative analysis*
Balancing through the life long obstacle course

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Moderate exercise is considered to be an appropriate and advisable activity for women over the age of 65, whereas competitive sports are often considered to be more problematical and tension filled activities. This article focuses on a group seldom studied from a gender perspective: women over 65 who are occupied with competitive sports. The article aims towards exploring how old women frame their life long athletic involvement, with a focus on what has enabled or disabled them to participate in competitive sports throughout their lives. Twelve female athletes, in the ages 66-84, were interviewed in the study. The women are from the northern and middle parts of Sweden and were involved with a variety of sports, such as skiing, swimming or throwing sports. Analysis was conducted in accordance with Kathy Charmaz grounded theory research design. The results show that although the women have appreciated sports throughout their lives, their athletic careers were often characterized by periods of absence. The periods of absence from sports were seldom explained by lack of interest, rather the findings indicate that the disruptions could be seen a result of three main obstacles which hindered the women to fully participate in competitive sports, namely; gender norms, time and energy, and body and health. These obstacles were to varying extents present in childhood, family life and old age, and the women required access to various resources to be able to overcome each obstacle, and continue practise their chosen sports. Being able to practise competitive sports throughout life required the women to balance their bodies, time, and obligations. Women who more continuously could practise competitive sports had access to resources, such as supportive fathers and husbands. In return sports enabled them to maintain balance in life.

*Keywords: female athletes, life course, gender*
Why are women spectacular exceptions as top level coaches?

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Coaching is today one of the most male dominated fields in sports and particularly coaching at the elite level. Norway, worldwide seen as a leading country of gender equality policies, has only 8% women coaches on the national level and this share has rather decreased than increased during recent decades. Another characteristic is that very few women are coaching male athletes (Fasting & Sand 2009). Similar patterns are found in many other countries (Bruce at al. 2010). There are, however, relatively few studies that have examined why male dominance seems to be so easily reproduced in coaching. The aim of this paper is to examine why women are still scarce in coaching and in particular in the most influential and prestigious coaching positions. The focus will be on conditions, social mechanisms and power relations in sport organizations that seem to influence women’s choices and possibilities to enter and remain in coaching positions. The paper will be based on a review of the current body of research in this field. The paper will analyze the main findings in this research body from an organisational gender perspective. An organizational gender perspective sheds light on how gender is constructed and done in different organizational contexts. The paper will conclude by illustrating how different approaches to the problem may result in different diagnoses as well as in different solving strategies.

*Keywords: female coaches, top sports, organizational gender perspective, literature review*
Partly as a result of an historically anchored relationship between the Swedish sports movement and the Swedish state, gender equity has been a prioritised area of interest within Swedish sports in recent decades, particularly at a central level. The Swedish Sports Confederation has routinely produced and communicated sport-oriented gender equity policies since the 1980s. Nevertheless, despite long-term work in this particular area of interest, what is said and done centrally is seldom realised “on the ground”. Why is this? In this study, potential answers are sought via some of the key actors in Swedish sports, namely the coaches. With the centrally produced gender equity policies as a starting and comparison point, and by means of a theoretical framework that is nourished by feminist theory (in a broad sense), constructionist theories concerned with men and masculinities and intersectional advances, the aim of the study is to describe and analyse how the concept of “gender equity” is interpreted and understood by Swedish sport coaches. The empirical data consists of 60 semi-structured interviews with coaches selected from a broad spectrum of sports. The study is ongoing, but preliminary results (20/1/2011) show, firstly, that there is a rather solidly established satisfaction with the existing gender patterns and structures in Swedish sports among the majority of the coaches. Secondly, when the informants are steered into more in-depth discussions about gender equity, the statements – seen from a feminist theoretical and constructionist horizon – often contain rather conspicuous contradictions and irregularities. Thirdly, the informants do not relate the concept of gender equity to men. Gender equity is consistently interpreted and understood in a women-centred fashion. The study may – in extension – contribute to a more effective transformation and realisation of centrally formulated gender equity policies in Swedish sports.

*Keywords: gender equity, Swedish sports, coaches, masculinities, intersectionality*
Researching golf club culture: me, them and us

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This paper examines the sport researcher's position in the context of a wider research project, which investigates young people's experiences of golf in Ireland. My positioning (first author) as an international golfer, golf development officer, golf coach and researcher led me to engage with my own personal research journey, assessing how I was compromised by my positions, how I constructed the field, and how I influenced those in the field. In this paper I reflect on three years of ethnographic journaling, situating myself in the elusive struggle towards inclusion and equality in golf. Although sometimes recognised as private, overdramatised and self-indulgent, sport sociologists have outlined autoethnography as a viable research method (Denison 1996; Foley 1992; Sparkes 2000; 2002). Much of the narratives in the literature are derived from the experiences in high performance sporting contexts (Purdy et al. 2008). Through relating the personal to the cultural, this paper addresses my complex positioning and my endeavor to realise the research objectives. Postmodern feminist frameworks, which have been presented as fragmented, contradictory and dynamic, complement the lived experience and multiple viewpoints of autoethnography (Birrell 2000; Butler 1999). I reflexively acknowledge problems with the authoritative voice, truth dilemmas, and the conflict between subjectivity and objectivity (Richardson 2000; Vickers 2010). During ethnography in the field I collected a personal journal, in which observations were recorded following coaching, competitions, conversations, meetings, and other correspondence. During the research I broached several ethical and moral predicaments, including the risk of research findings on my employment. I became enveloped in ambiguous power relationships in a legitimated culture, where I potentially failed to recognise discriminatory mechanisms, where I omitted some of my derisive field observations, and in which I became complicit with exclusionary practices. This paper encourages the reader to recognise and interrogate their role in the sporting context.

*Keywords: junior golf, autoethnography, reflexivity, multiple positions
“Only beautiful women need apply”: Human rights and gender in Brazilian soccer.

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Soccer in Brazil has always been a ‘man thing’ and historically women were actually excluded from playing it formally until 1979, when the law was repealed. Since then, women have gradually become more prominent in the sport. Despite this, obstructive prejudices still permeate women’s soccer in Brazil, with the most prevalent form of discriminatory marginalization being in relation to their physical appearance. In 2002, one of the biggest sporting bodies in Brazil, the Soccer Federation of Sao Paulo (FPF) organized a women’s soccer championship with much fanfare and huge television coverage. It was required by the Soccer Federation of Sao Paulo that the players were to be aged between 17 and 23 years old, with long hair, and preferably were beautiful, white-skinned with blond hair. This paper, which demonstrates how arcane paternalistic concepts of gender in Brazilian soccer still continue to restrain the human rights of women players in the twenty-first century, derived from an ethnographic study conducted involving three semi-structured interviews with three of the players following the FPF championship. Ahead of the interviews the FPF cautioned the interviewees, restricting the matters that they could mention to their own sporting history and their thoughts about the games played in the championship. Further the players were told that if they disparaged the organization and conduct of the competition or soccer in Brazil per se their teams would lose competition points. Despite this the interviews revealed that the male hegemony that rules Brazilian soccer is rife with discrimination, racism and the sexualization of women players.

*Keywords: soccer, women, Brazil, gender, Human Rights*
The social organisation of gender in competitive sport in Sweden

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The last century has seen a gradual resolution of gender division within a number of social arenas, albeit not in competitive sport. Sometimes, sport regulations not only split the genders but also differentiate regulations due to gender (e.g. events, dimensions, clothing etc.). Thus, girls and boys are socialised into particular meanings of gender through sport participation. The aim of this paper is to explore, through analysing the competition regulations of all sport federations within the Swedish Sports Confederation (n = 70), how gender is organised in sport. To determine whether the regulations were followed to the letter or not, and whether other factors have an impact on how gender is organised, additional telephone interviews were conducted with representatives of 20 federations with large numbers of young participants (between 7-20 years of age). Poststructural feminist theorising about gender serves as the analytical framework. The analysis shows that different sports organise gender in different ways. In aesthetic sports (e.g. gymnastics, figure skating), where girls dominate, gender is organised around an absolute difference (male A – female B). In some team ball-games (with a lot of body contact) and in some individual sports (often physically demanding ones), where boys dominate, gender is organised around a gradual difference (male A – female a). In other team ball-games (with no body contact), in individual ball-games and in some individual sports (often less physically demanding ones), no gender differentiation is made. On rare occasions, e.g. in equestrian sports and under ‘particular circumstances’, girls and boys compete together. To conclude, sporting girls and boys are clearly exposed to different ways of organising gender through sport participation – ways that are embedded in sports rules and practice. These different ways of organising gender seem to mirror conventional gender stereotypes characterised by paternalism and heteronormativity.

*Keywords: organisation of gender, heteronormativity, sport regulations, youth sport*
The study aimed to examine the consequences of the Swedish Government Initiative to Promote Child and Youth Sports as regards gender equity and equality. The study is part of a project on the “Idrottsslyftet”, which includes a 4-year government grant of SEK 2 billion to the sports movement. The goal is to encourage children and youth to go in for sports and continue participating longer. The work should have a gender-equity and equality perspective and be guided by the sports movement’s conceptual program, “Idrotten vill”. Findings are based on data from semi-structured interviews with 24 key personnel involved in distributing funds as well as on a policy document analysis. Findings show that gender equity has become mere statistics, used to claim that the organization is gender equal because it has a fairly equal proportion of females and males. Only one association had clear strategies for increasing gender equality at the association level within the framework of “Idrottsslyftet”. The associations clearly marked girls and women, as well as all immigrants, as "different" by presenting them as objects of special initiatives. Several associations reported wanting to work toward greater gender equity and equality, but had been obstructed by inadequate resources and uncertainty as to how to proceed. Instead of striving for increased gender equity and equality, the associations’ work primarily involved avoiding gender inequity and inequality, revealing a passive rather than proactive approach. For instance, the policy documents’ primary function seems to be to ensure “correctness” and avoid discrimination rather than to work toward the added value that a gender and diversity perspective could provide. Finally, there is a risk that works toward gender equity and equality - which is to imbue all activities – will be made invisible and become, more than previously, a non-issue.

*Keywords: idrottsslyftet, sport association, sport organization
MEASURE

Measuring levels of participation in sports in Europe: how to use Eurobarometer survey?

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Under the aegis of Lisbon Treaty, individual Member States of EU are “encouraged to implement evidence-based policies in order to improve their provision of sporting facilities and opportunities”: sport and physical activity, in fact, improve health, physical well being, social cohesion and educational values. The starting point of this goals is the 2007 White Paper on Sport. In this framework a survey (Eurobarometer 72.3) was commissioned by European Commission, that helps us to understand the behaviour of European societies in the field of participation in sport and in physical activities. We wanted, in this article, to measure the levels of involvement of EU citizens in active life styles, analysing both the sport activities and the physical ones. We did not analyse issued results, but used the individual record file, reprocessing data in different ways. We tried to reconstruct the COMPASS general model with the available information. The patterns of participation were studied in relation to the motivational items and to the socio-demographic variables. First exploratory data analysis was performed on raw data to reconstruct global results. In a second time, multivariate statistical methods were used to rank countries (Multiple Correspondence Analysis) and to obtain typologies (Cluster Analysis) of citizens with similar patterns of participation and motivations. The main result is the best solution for Cluster Analysis in “six groups”, that explains 84,6% of the inertia. The cluster were so labeled: citizens with occasional sport engagement; active citizens; citizens with intensive open air activities; fitness world; traditional sport world; non active people. Conclusions, we found strong differences in the levels of participation among EU countries. The determinants are both motivational and socio-demographic, but mainly are linked to the different national and local policies.

*Keywords: sport participation, surveys, clusters, ranking, motivations
Determinants of Sports Participation in Spain

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Between the 1960s and the 1990s there was a significant increase in the number of people taking part in sports and in the frequency of sports participation in Europe (Gratton and Taylor, 2000). Many European countries developed sport policy programs (“Sport for All” campaigns) which aimed to increase levels of mass participation in sport and physical activity. Nevertheless, since the turn of the century, sports participation appears to have reached a stagnation point in many European countries (e.g. Finland, Belgium, Portugal and Austria), and has actually begun to decline in some countries such as the Netherlands, Italy, and England (Bottenburg, 2005). In Spain, sports participation seems to have reached a stagnation point: in the period 1995-2005 (García Ferrando, 2006). Consequently, the negative evolution of sports participation in the last ten years, coupled with evidence of sport’s health and social impacts, has resulted in a strong increase in academic interest in sports participation research, although there has been only limited analysis of the economic theories of sports participation. In surveys, the answers on sports participation, however, are often characterised by excess zeros, as they would combine the two categories “never” and “not recently”. However, these two types of zeros may be driven by different behaviour, as potential participants can share similar characteristics with the participants and they may respond to the same factors. Consequently, this paper investigates the determinants of the frequency and the probability of sports participation in Spain by applying the Zero-Inflated Ordered Probit (ZIOP) model. The ZIOP model allows to account for excessive zero observations and differentiate between genuine ‘non-participants’ and individuals who did not participate at a time but would do so if the circumstances were different. The results show that the decision to participate in sports or not and the frequency of sports participation are driven by different factors.

*Keywords: sports participation, zero-inflated ordered probit model, bivariate probit model
Comparative measures of participation in sport in Europe: developing a new analytical framework to support sport policy and practice

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COMPASS (Coordinated Monitoring of Participation in Sports) was a jointly funded initiative of the UK Sports Council, English Sports Council, and the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI), the aim of which was to examine existing systems for the collection and analysis of sports participation data in European countries with a view to identifying ways in which harmonisation may be achieved, so that greater comparability of data from different European countries would become possible. The COMPASS report (UK Sport, Sport England and CONI, 1999) was published in 1999 and provided comparative data on sports participation for seven European countries, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, UK, Ireland, Italy and Spain. The comparisons were made using an ‘analytical framework’ that categorised participation into seven participation groups related to intensity of participation, club membership and whether participation was competitive or not. Following an initial meeting in Porto in May 2010 and a follow up meeting in Leuven in October 2010 a new group (MEASURE) was constituted to re-invigorate the principles embodied in COMPASS and seek to put in place a sound statistical basis for comparing participation rates in sport across European countries. This paper re-visits the original COMPASS analytical framework and uses recent population level data on sports participation collected in England to explores changes to the profile of participation since the original COMPASS analysis of 1999. It goes on to test alternative analytical frameworks in terms of their potential policy relevance for sports development in the early 21st century. The paper provides new COMPASS participation profiles using Sport England’s Active People data for the years 2005/6 and 2009/10.

*Keywords: Sport participation, European comparisons, Active People Survey*
Social and regional differences in sports participation in France and Switzerland - towards an explanation of international differences

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At the international level, there are vast differences in sports participation between countries (see, for example, the results of recent Eurobarometer and ISSP studies). In addition, studies at the national level suggest that there may be important regional differences within countries. A case in point is Switzerland with its marked differences between the Italian, French and German linguistic regions. Up to now differences in sports participation within Switzerland were usually explained by referring to "cultural differences" between the Swiss regions, i.e. the influence of German, French and Italian "sporting cultures". At the same time, however, sports participation rates in all three linguistic regions of Switzerland appear to be higher than in the neighbouring countries of France, Germany and Italy. These results suggest that historical, economic, sports policy and societal factors also play an important role in explaining international and regional differences in sports participation. However, it is not entirely clear, to what extent these factors affect sports participation rates at the level of countries and regions. The paper examines some of these issues by providing a comparative analysis of sports participation in France and Switzerland at the general as well as the regional level. The first part of the paper looks at issues of operationalisation, comparability and measurement in the two French surveys (2007, 2010) and the Swiss survey (2007) used for the paper. The second part presents general results referring to sports participation, the preference for different sports and sports club membership in France and Switzerland and discusses policy and structural factors (including social differences) affecting sports participation in these two countries. The final part examines regional differences in sports opportunities and sports participation as a further variable contributing to our understanding of international differences in sports participation.

*Keywords: sports participation, physical activity, international comparison, Switzerland, France*
The aim of the current study is to examine sport participation in Europe from a cross-national perspective. We use data collected under the form of fact sheets, completed by experts. In a first phase, sport participation data were collected in 22 different European countries. In a second phase the age range was restricted to individuals aged 15 to 64 to ensure the comparability of the data. Fifteen countries were able to provide the requested data. By using this method for data collection, we largely surpass the habitual trade-off between comparability and in-depth precision of the data, hence obtaining a largely unprecedented tool for cross-national research in the field of sport participation. Cross-national insights in this field are fundamental, especially given that the impact of the European level of decision-making is likely to increase in the near future (cf. the Lisbon Treaty and the White paper on sport). In the present study, we focus on general sport participation, club sport participation and sport preferences in the different European countries, taking a time perspective where possible. Results indicate the rise of an East-West divide in sport participation, in addition to the previously documented North-South divide. Secondly, beyond various expected differences, some strikingly similar trends can be observed cross-nationally. With regard to sport preferences, people increasingly opt for individual recreational sports such as running, walking or swimming. On the whole, sport participation is increasing cross-nationally, whereas club sport participation rather shows stagnation. We conclude from the results that developments in the field of sport participation show a striking coherence with important broader societal processes, such as individualization and the preference for self-chosen commitments. At the same time, however, these observations are likely to have important implications for the choices both governments and sport clubs or federations are about to make.

*Keywords: sport participation, Europe, cross-national comparison, sport policy*
Sports participation in the Netherlands: the COMPASS-model and a new way to differentiate.

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In 1999 an effort was made to compare sports participation across different countries in Europe, ending in the COMPASS model (standing for Coordinated Monitoring of Participation in Sports). This model described eight groups of sports participation, based on aspects of competition, club membership and frequency of being active in sports. (The categories were: Competitive, organised, intensive – Intensive – Regular, competitive and/or organised – Regular recreational – Irregular – Occasional – Non-participant: participation in other physical activities – Non-participant: no physical activities.) This resulted in a publication in which sports participation in seven European countries is compared. In 2010 a partly new group of researchers came together to discuss the actual state of the art of measuring sports participation in different European countries. This group calls itself MEASURE, standing for Meeting for European Sport Participation and Sport Culture Research. In this meeting the COMPASS model was discussed as well. The UK and the Netherlands proposed to formulate a new model based on their data and actual developments in sports, and to discuss these proposals during the EASS meeting in May 2011. In the present presentation, data from the Dutch AVO’79-’07 study will be used in order to fill out the COMPASS model and to do a proposal for a new model, taking in account the possibilities of the Dutch data (and where possible) data from other countries. A European discussion about the measurement of sports participation will continue and the results of my presentation will contribute to find an agreement about presenting the data.

*Keywords: sports participation, european comparison, measure*
For the past fifteen years there has been an increase in studies comparing countries, regions and cultures on sport-related dimensions. Some of these studies use a global sample of countries, while others analyze smaller samples or even single countries. But what are the main advantages and disadvantages associated with each? What are the recurring problems of doing comparative research, and how can these problems be overcome so that meaningful inferences can be drawn? These are all issues that have been seriously underdeveloped in sport management literature. This article addresses this lacuna by giving a brief overview of comparative methods and the problems associated with it (i.e. too many variables and too few countries, establishing equivalence, selection bias, spuriousness, ecological and individualistic fallacies, and value bias). Moreover, it demonstrates that comparative methods in sport research as well as possible solutions to the problems should be seen as a function of both the sport researcher’s aspirations and the level of conceptual abstraction contained within a particular study.

*Keywords: comparative research, limitations, problems*
MEDIA AND SPORT

Sport as a Tool of the Identity Creation: Social - Cultural – SubCultural Contexts

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The 20th century has brought the issue of different cultural encounters and cultural interactions to its extreme, making it truly global, in terms of scope and “multifacetedness”. Without losing the status it acquired more than a century ago among other issues of humanitarian cognition, this problem today is ever more vividly showing through most different sociocultural practices. Sport in its different meanings is quite sensitive to the factor of intercultural contacts, including subjective aspects (reflection of this process, appreciating of this influence, changing in the field value orientations under this factor etc.), and objective (visible) forms of this impact on sports and “near-sport” activities (“ideology”, attributes, fashion, cultural mixture of gests, etc.). Both these aspects are quite important to reveal the potentiality of sport as a tool in the process of searching identification - Social - Cultural – SubCultural. To investigate this 3 dimension, we took 3 convenient contexts of current sport being: (a) sport and a citizen consciousness arising; (b) sport as a mediator of the “glocalization” impact on young generation; (c) sport and the contemporary subcultural identification process in Russia. The task of our research was a) to reveal some theoretical and methodological positions to investigate this aspects of problem; b) to get and to analyze some empirical data concerning this problem, incl. media publications, some empirical researches, the observation of the relevant replies collected during our Internet Conference “Own’/’alien’ culture: young generation view”.

*Keywords: culture, subculture, identity, media, glocalization
In the last decade, the journalistic field experienced significant transformations with the entrance into the digital age. Beyond the emergence of free press, the explosion of the Internet phenomenon is a major factor explaining the growing "hyper-competition" within that field. If the arrival of this new medium does not cause the disappearance of others, it nevertheless calls into question their acquired positions. The aim of this exploratory study is to determine the place occupied by the online sports journalists in the journalistic field and in the sub-field of sports journalism in order to understand how these spaces were restructured after the arrival of these new entrants. This study was conducted in two separate phases. Initially, quantitative data were collected from questionnaires (n = 97). Then, following the analysis of the quantitative data, semi-structured interviews (n = 22) were conducted. Results suggest that online sports journalists exercise a separate profession, which is still very different from that of their colleagues in the print newspaper. They suffer from lower esteem within the journalistic field; this disregard could however be in balance according to whether the journalist exercises his functions within an incorporated or independent website. Results also show that the sports field plays an increasingly dominant role in the production and circulation of news via the development of its own media. These institutional media would impose a new heteronomy which would be all the stronger towards the online journalists because of its time specificities and working conditions. Finally, this study shows an important structural homology between sports journalism and the other specialized sub-fields of the journalistic field already analyzed in the scientific literature.

*Keywords: internet, sports journalism, journalistic field, online journalists.*
Sport as global spectacle and local experience

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The development of the world market, beyond the increasing economic interdependence, results in the globalisation of cultures and life styles. In any of these dimensions sport plays an important role and contributes to this globalisation, as demonstrated by the international organisations of world events, international communities and international structures based on sport. The term globalisation has been used to understand the compression of the world and the intensification of the world’s consciousness as a whole. Proponents of globalisation typically argue that we live in an age in which a new kind of international world has emerged, characterised by global competition for markets, consumers and culture. However, in the age of disorganised capitalism, the way in which these dimensions are related is based on disjunction. According to this thesis, Appadurai (1996) proposes a basic scheme for the analysis of disjunctions between different dimensions of globalisation, suggesting the concept of scapes to underline the fluid yet irregular way that characterises either the flow of capital, communications or life styles. While emphasising that globalisation is strongly influenced by the historic, linguistic and political contexts of those intervening in it, the author stresses the imaginary worlds that help to construct these scapes. In this paper we take advantage of some of these theoretical indications, analysing three types of scapes in the contexts of leisure and sport, in an attempt to show the relation of disjunction, contributing some of them to the increase in homogenisation and others to greater differentiation in sport. Successively, we analyse the mediascapes (sport as a spectacle that transports sport across the globe at different times in different countries), technoscapes (the role of new communication media and the speed in which decontextualised global cognitive maps are created), the ideoscapes (the role of ideologies, images and of aesthetics expressed by, in and through the experiences of leisure sport in tourism).

*Keywords: 'global' 'local' 'mediascapes' 'technoscapes' 'ideoscapes'
Sport has become a form of political ritual and an arena in which representations of nation and nationhood are continually being flagged. Moreover, when covering sport, media does not simply represent the event but it also anchors and attempts to make sense of these events for the viewer. Thus, one of the main features of sports media is the audience-building by forging points of national identity with their potential audience (Blain et al, 1993; Rowe, 1999). By doing this, media also contributes to create and to reinforce the audience’s national identity. This paper analyses the strategies adopted by the media to explain news through their own national point of view, using qualitative and quantitative methodology (Billig, 2006). The sample analyzed is based on the seven most widely distributed newspapers in Catalonia (Spain), an European stateless nation, where two national frameworks –the Catalan and the Spanish- struggle and compete in the daily life (Rovira, 2008). Results show how these strategies, like the use of metonymy, the use of the ‘own’ history, the explicitness of the identifications and the ‘own’ national point of view, are used in the mass media coverage of sport events in order to reinforce either the Catalan or the Spanish national identity.

*Keywords: nationalism, Catalonia, media, nation building*
“Go Pro - be a hero”- self-mediation and desire in lifestyle sports

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“Be a hero” is the slogan of video camera producer GoPro. The GoPro “action” cameras can be seen everywhere you find lifestyle sport enthusiasts. Mounted on skiers’ and base jumpers’ helmets, on surfers’ boards and on downhill mountain bikers’ frames, the cameras serve to document the participants’ actions. The use of Go Pro cameras and other forms of self-mediation represents new forms of media usage. Mediation of lifestyle sports is no longer merely connected to lifestyle sport magazines and videos. Whereas the former mediation of lifestyle sports consecrated a few elite athletes, the new form of self-mediation makes it possible for the average participant to document and publicize their skills. But how should this form of self-mediation be understood? Through analysis of lifestyles sport videos on You Tube, Vimeo and other channels, this presentation examines self-mediation through a Bourdieuan understanding of capital and desire. The specific skills that are valued within the various risk sports are seen as forms of symbolic capital that allocates status within these subcultures. These forms of capital are usually seen as being highly volatile. In this presentation, however, I argue that the specific forms of capital is objectified through the camera lens and that You Tube and other channels for self-mediation serve as “banks” where symbolic capital can be stored. The gathered symbolic capital can thus be distributed as a proof that the participant possesses the “right” capital and thereby gain peer recognition and, maybe, become a (sub cultural) hero. Further, the process of objectification is analyzed in connection with desire development. Desire to do dangerous actions are seen as a result of investments in social fields. As self-mediation can be seen as objectification of investments made in the field, it also serves as a mechanism for desire production.

*Keywords: Self-mediation, symbolic capital, desire, lifestyle sports*
In this paper I’ll present some findings of my analysis on the data collected in Italy and some other countries from Auditel or other public companies, which every day –and every hour, and every minute...– measures the national TV audiences, by a very sophisticated tool –the meter-people– in order to collect the audiometric data; their samples are a representative ones, indeed. So that everyone can know both the width and the social characteristics of the Italian audiences --or English ones, or Spanish, etc.– at a rough estimate. I studied the Italian audiences, which from their own TV sets followed the Olympics, the Paralympics and the European/Mondial Football Championships of the editions in the period 2000-2010. The audiences of about 1,350 sport competitions were observed and more than 13,8 millions of audiometric and socio-demographic data were compared, in order to describe the tendencies in the observed period. Two research hypothesis –the « regional nexus» between a sport champion and his/her television fans, and the «sporting sub-cultures hypothesis» about the correlation between the exposition to a sport program and a set of characteristic, which identify a sporting “niche” audience– led the comparison works. My book, Lo sport “mediato” [Martelli 2010, The "mediated" sport], collected the main bulk of the obtained findings about the years 2000-2008. In this oral presentation, I’ll introduce some remarks about the relevance for a social scientist to get a better knowledge of the sporting audiences in his own country [n. 1]. Then I’ll offer a selection of the main findings about width and socio-demographic characters of the Italian sporting audiences in the period 2000-2010 [n. 2], and, finally, I’ll show two interesting exceptions to the “male reserve”, which sport is at the TV public eyes in Italy [n. 3].

*Keywords: "tv audiences" "olympics 2000-2010" "paralympics 2000-2010" "european football championships 2000-2008" "mondial football championships 2002-2010"
New Media and Hooliganism

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The New Media and Hooliganism: Constructing Media Identities.

This paper will focus on the football culture, hooliganism and new media. The main target is the production of the picture of hooliganism on Internet, as well as the consumption of this “picture”. The paper, will thereby, examine the relation between “The old media”, ”the new media” and ”hooliganism”.

This discussion will be related to an analysis of the website www.sveriges-cenen.com, a Swedish online magazine. A central question is: How are different pictures/images of the hooligans constructed and described in the new media landscape? And does this contemporary picture differ from the “old medias” images of the hooligans? In this respect, Nordic criminologists have informed about the power and the influence of media. They have - close to a moral panic - uphold various social evils that have normally and frequently been related to the power of media in general. This power can be used to induce a fear amongst ordinary people; a fear of criminal act. This influence on the moral discourse could, in the extension, maintain a fear that is out of all proportion to actual risks. Previous research has in general indicated that mass media has a great impact on the (re-)production of the “narrative stories” of hooliganism and hooligans. Importantly, the new media landscape creates new conditions for this “narrative picture” of hooliganism, due to the fact that both supporters and the hooligans themselves are active and vigorous media producers. This "new" situation of participation/engagement involvement in the media production will expand and transform the research on the media process, focusing both on producing and consuming media. In this light, the new media construction of hooliganism stand out as an important subject.

*Keywords: "production and consumption of media", "hooliganism", "masculinities"
Access to live telecasts of sporting events of national significance—as a matter of cultural citizenship—is an increasingly complex political issue in the new digital broadcasting landscape. In this article, we examine the recent debates in New Zealand over the absence of anti-siphoning legislation to prevent premium sport content from being exclusively shown on pay-TV network SKY TV. Specifically, we focus on the inception of a broad Regulatory Review of Digital Broadcasting that initially endorsed the need to protect access to live telecasts of sport—a recommendation that was overturned only months later when a newly elected National Government rescinded the review altogether in April 2009. We discuss these developments and the ongoing curtailment of the ‘viewing rights’ of New Zealanders to watch live broadcasts of a key element of national popular culture—in particular test matches featuring the nation’s iconic rugby team, the All Blacks—on free-to-air networks, especially on the public broadcaster Television New Zealand. We will propose, moreover, that it has to fall within the mandate and cultural remit of the nation’s public broadcaster to provide live coverage of sport to stay relevant and meaningful in the lives of New Zealanders. What is at stake in these debates, then, is not just the fate of live telecasts of rugby (and other major sporting events that are important to New Zealanders): it is the type of role the public broadcaster should play in the new digital media landscape, and thus the future of the network itself.

*Keywords: sport, public broadcasting, cultural citizenship*
How to avoid a media scandal on economic crime in Norwegian Sport

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The board of the Norwegian Confederation of Sports was responsible for an economic deficit of 65 million Norwegian crowns; portrayed as “smarten up” by some newspapers. The president and former bank executive, Kjell O. Kran (1999-2004), and the general secretary, Ivar Egeberg, lent money illegally to the sport sponsor service, “on Target”, broke the rules of audit and accounts and thus produced false reports. As a consequence of the deficit, the organization experienced an economic collapse and 72 persons lost their jobs. The president, Kjell O. Kran was found guilty of paying the symbolic sum of 10,000 crowns as a fine, whereas the general secretary managed to clear himself. The methodological devices here are relevant articles from different newspapers of Norway published by Retriever Norway A-text between 01.02.2004 and 31.12.2005 and qualitative interviews with two members of Kran’s Norwegian Confederation of Sports board. Theoretical perspectives are inspired by elements from the three faces of media power of Stephan Lukes, 1974 (agenda making, the tradition of invisible financial media scandals in sports journalism as a backstage question and symbolic power) tied to Pierre Bourdieu’s relational concepts of symbolic and cultural capital. The following choreography of headlines indicate how the two managed to avoid a media scandal: “I have been lying sleepless hundreds of nights thinking on what I could have done differently”, “ridiculous formal complaint”, “surprised by the penalty”, “Kran does not lodge an appeal: the case has been a great burden” (Kran), (Kran and Egeberg: unwilling to take part in NRK’s “Brennpunkt” (Norwegian Broadcasting Company’s programme about the case) and “Closure of the Kran case” (by the following president).

*Keywords: media scandal, economic crime, Norwegian Confederation of Sports, media power, the mode of silence
Samuel Huntington notably predicted that post Cold War conflicts would originate from cultural and religious differences that he referred to as the ‘clash of civilisations’. The capacity for civilisations to construct a sense of identity through social myths: explanatory ideas that reflect sociocultural differences and continue to permeate public consciousness in the domain of popular culture and sport, will be explored in this paper by examining how Zinédine Zidane’s infamous 2006 World Cup misdemeanour was mediated as a social tragedy in France. A Neoaristotelian perspective is employed to demonstrate how the footballer’s on-field misconduct was constructed as mythos (a tragic plot) by framing the historical episode within racial, ethnic and religious discourses particular to France’s political geography. Mediated through poignant symbols that equated Zidane’s revered emblem with French supremacy and postcolonial unity, this ‘social tragedy’ reveals how the political logic of the sacred and profane transformed an historical episode into a tragic event that hindered public contestation of the French footballer’s scandalous transgression. Finally, it is argued that the way in which mythos is constructed and disseminated for public consumption results in real social consequences as models through which audiences recognise themselves and the society to which they belong.
Researchers of “extreme” and “arriving” sports regularly connect them with other signs of subculture or lifestyle (Rinehart, 2000). The aim of this work is to research possible relationships of more broadly defined sport and musical interests. Sport interests were estimated by the list of 23 sports evaluated on five-point scale. The sports were chosen to form parsimonious factor structure of interests (Prot et al., 2003). Musical interests were measured by Croatian version of The Short Test of Music Preferences (STOMP; Rentfrow & Gosling, 2003) containing list of 23 music genres. The research was done on 927 university students. Factors of sport and music interests were defined by component analysis with promax transformation, and PB criterion of factor retention (Stalec & Momirovic, 1971). Clusters were defined by MORFOTAX algorithm for detection of polar taxa (Szirovicz & al., 1978). Four extracted factors of STOMP were interpreted in terms used by Rentfrow & Gosling (2006; 2003), as interests in intense & rebellious, reflective & complex, upbeat & conventional, and energetic & rhythmic music. Factors of sport interests were recognized as interests in outdoor and adventurous sports, sports with marked aesthetic component, team sports, and interest in combat sports. Four clusters of music interests were defined by positive interest in conventional and rhythmic music, positive interest in rock and rejection of dance, folk and new-folk music, positive interest in reflexive and complex music, and positive general interest in music with neutral value of new-folk. Clusters of sport interests were defined by general negative interest in sport, positive interest in outdoor and aesthetic sports, positive interest in team sports, and positive interest in aesthetic sports. Canonical correlation analyses gave three statistically significant correlations of factors, and two significant correlations of taxonomic dimensions. Results suggest that different sport interests could be useful variables in lifestyle research.

*Keywords: sport interests, music interests, university students, cluster analysis*
In recent years, there has been an exponential increase in the sports use of natural areas. Mountains were considered a restricted territory to specialists and highly-trained sportspeople. In the last years they have become a huge sports facility that is accessible to everyone. There is a confrontation of the interests of the different social actors involved in the natural area management: the wish of economic development and exploitation of the area clashes with the concern for the preservation of its environmental conditions. Therefore, the sports management has the arduous objective of bringing together the interests of all the stakeholders.

Freeman defines stakeholder as "any person or group who can affect or be affected by the achievement of organizational objectives" (1984). Ambler and Wilson (1995) demonstrated that organizations do not only respond to a simple stakeholder individually, but to the interaction of multiple influences of different stakeholders. Regarding these statements, we can define the main objective of our project as the identification and classification of these stakeholders and their relational structure.

We propose the analysis of their role and interactions in the sports management of a natural area through a combination of two models of research:

- Stakeholder analysis. Categorizing their paper in the network according to its power, legitimacy and urgency (Mitchell et al., 1997).
- Social network analysis. Defining the type of interaction between them through the centrality, centralization and the strength of their ties (Prell et al., 2009).

Thus, the aim of this presentation is to show the potential stakeholders involved in the sports management of a natural area and the analytical methods used to carry out their identification and classification.

*Keywords: stakeholders, natural area, social network analysis.*
A recurring theme in critical sport studies is the issue of whether the element of competition -- measuring, comparing and ranking performances (Loland 2002) -- in sports is fascistoid (Tännsjö 2000, 2001), and, whether sports constrains the potential of human movement, and its creativity, rather then enhancing it (Eichberg 2010). In this essay, I will argue that the element of competition is vital for the creativity of movement-potential in sports. Still, the alleged ‘fascistoid’ or ‘creativity constraining’ element could be ‘hi-jacked’. As an example of this kind of hi-jacking, an autoethnographical (Chang 2008) account of my participation in recreational table-tennis will be seen through a process-philosophical lens. Deleuze’s conceptual pair ‘minor’ and ‘major’ (Bene & Deleuze, 1979; Deleuze & Guattari, 1986) will in the essay be extended to sport. The argument is that prolonging elements in athletic contests could be understood as ‘minor sport’, which in the essay is exemplified by defensive strokes, like chops and lobs, in table-tennis. ‘Major sport’, then, is understood as equivalent with ‘the structural goal of sport’, namely, to produce winners by comparing, ranking and measuring bodily performances (Loland 2002). As a table-tennis player in the corporative/recreational series, my way of playing has rendered different conceptions among the other players, ranging from joyful to provoked. This manner could be described with ‘minor’ actions like ‘suspending the game’, ‘delaying the outcome’, and ‘never having learned to smash’. When contestants are equivalent in competence and desire to win, competitions tend to produce ‘sweet tension of uncertainty of outcome’ (Loland 2002). My way of playing is directed towards maximizing the ‘sweet tension of uncertainty’. Hereby focus is shifted from sport as context where winners are produced, towards sport as a context where ‘sweet tension’ is produced. This stance combines the benefits of both protagonists and antagonists of competition.

*Keywords: "process philosophy", "table-tennis", "minor and major sport", "competition"
On the Glocalization of football supporters’ cultures in Japan and Germany

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Fans (or supporters) form the foundation, on which the global football pyramid is built. Examining the cultural translation processes that take place when global cultural practices and forms of support are adapted into a local context can help us further the understanding of globalization in general. Giulianotti and Robertson suggest that glocalization increasingly leads to forms of transnationalism, connectivity and cosmopolitanism. In their 2007 article “Recovering the social” in the journal Global Networks they state that the adaption of professional football in Japan provides a good example for this kind of processes. However, in terms of supporters’ culture they lack the empirical evidence to go into more detail. In this study I aim at closing this gap by building on primary and secondary sources and most importantly on ethnographic research. The case study of ‘Taiyô kômuten’, a hardcore supporters’ group of local J.League club side Kashiwa Reysol, sheds light on how foreign styles of support are adapted and transformed by the fans. Similarities as well as differences in the outcome will be highlighted. In conclusion I state that although foreign influence seems to be strong on first glance, the glocalisation of football has so far failed to initiate transnationalism, connectivity or cosmopolitanism among Japanese supporters. The reasons for that are 1) the competitive nature of the game, 2) globalisation from above, i.e. regulated by club management and 3) the (perceived) language barrier. In addition, the presentation will provide initial results of an on-going PhD. project, which strives for comparing the Japanese case with the ultrà supporters’ movement in Germany.

*Keywords: globalization, glocalization, supporters’ cultures, Japan, Germany*
Sportivus, Pseudo-sportivus, Anti-sportivus. Why sport act is morally good?

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In this paper we offer a sociology of morality argument as to why the sport act, social relation and social role of the athlete are morally “charged” as a good one (M. Ossowska, 1986). The method of epistemic universalism has been used in the idealization of the sport act, i.e. a set of procedures aimed at the generalization of an ideal type (T. Ślipko, 2009). From this perspective we argue that an athlete is a doer of moral good because she/he can establish a relation with her/his competitor on equal terms. When is the sport act conceived morally in vivo? The intention of fairness is included in the conviction of giving oneself only the personal good one is naturally vested with. If the athlete is fair to herself/himself, then the agonistic act becomes morally sensible. The cause of sport is therefore intrapersonal. Sports act consisting of giving good by the athletes to each other, is a morally positive act from the standpoint of its subject matter as both sides follow the principle of fairness guaranteeing their equality of chances. From the standpoint of intentions, however, a morally good act can be ethically gradated and even attain the status of sacredness. A sport act is then morally good through: fairness of honesty, fairness of friendship, fairness of love. An athlete does not exist without readiness to be fair. Therefore, if an athlete ceases to exist, she/he becomes her/his own counterfeit (pseudo-athlete) or contradiction (anti-athlete). When an athlete does moral evil through pride, vanity, imprudence or imposture, she/he contradicts or counterfeits sport and personal dignity due to her/his betrayal of herself/himself and the competitor. Fairness, which is the emanation of the athlete’s (reciprocated) love towards her/his competitor as a person, is the necessary condition to establish a real relation of sport competition, although – considering its objective and environmental circumstances – it may not be enough. Fairness may not be enough either to establish a complex social relation in which an athlete achieves the status of a member of the sport family. Becoming a part of the Olympic community is much more than buying a ticket of fairness to enjoy a stadium play consisting of a pursuit of predominance. The members of the Olympic family are utopians (in M. Weber understanding of utopia as ideal type of social reality; it means that the type is neither truth nor false; 1986, Polish ed.). Their settlement proves that the joyful celebration of peace is a manifestation of aspiration to the moral value of existence legitimized with the good of social love.
In conclusion we state that with the use of a moderate theory of abstraction, sport is only possible when the relations between its subjects are formed in fairness and friendship. Both these moral goods constitute sport as social fact: as social act, social relation, social role and social group (F. Znaniecki, 1930).

**LISBON = MORROCO.** Discourses about north and south of Portugal presented in football stadiums by the Ultra groups from Oporto.

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The Ultra Movement, which was born in Italy, is a growing global phenomenon. Everywhere, the number of youth groups that support football clubs has been rising, adopting its style and ideology. This Ultra groups, that are always present in all games, encourage their clubs in an active and exacerbated way through songs, choreographies and different materials that confer colour to football stadiums and configure a global style club support. The aim of this communication is to demonstrate, based on data that result from a long participant-observation and ninety interviews, how the Ultra groups that support the Oporto clubs, the second Portuguese city, despite their local rivalries, attack and humiliate in the same way Lisbon clubs, their supporters and also Lisbon inhabitants. Nevertheless, this type of discourse did not arise from the football context. As it will be mentioned, the football stadium is the stage where demands of regional identity and victimizing discourses from Oporto, in the North, against Lisbon, in the South, are reproduced in the most exacerbated and stigmatizing way. In this communication it will also be clear that the regional discourse is not recent. It is deeply rooted in a dichotomous social and symbolic representation of Portugal’s History, just has in the intellectual elite of Oporto at the end of 19th century. This communication will demonstrate how a dichotomous logic North/South of Portugal is essential for the identitary process and also how it takes place and is shown in football by the performance of the Ultra groups of Oporto. The relational dimension of this regional identity will be underlined.

*Keywords: ultra movement; regional discourse/global phenomenon; north/south; identity.*
The Role of Brand Marketing in Scene Sports: the Case of Snowboarding

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Brands play an essential role in the organizational structure of snowboarding by sponsoring athletes, arranging events, contributing to product development and developing long-term partnerships with other key actors. However, the particularities of their role in the scene sports which are related to brand marketing strategies have not been extensively researched. This study aims to provide an analysis of the function of brands within the snowboarding scene. The structural organization of the sport will be analyzed through an ethnographic approach, using participant observation at two leading events in Laax and Zurich and semi-structured qualitative expert interviews. An actors mapping by means of a centre-periphery framework has identified five main core groups: athletes, media representatives, brand-marketing managers, resort managers and event organizers. Despite possessing different and frequently multiple roles and responsibilities, core actors appear to have a strong common identification as ‘snowboarders’, are considered to be part of the organizational elite of the sport and tend to advocate similar goals. The interaction and interdependence of these core actors is the key element of this study. Preliminary findings show that networks and social relations combined with specific knowledge on scene related attributes are leading to their individual position inside the organizational structure of the sport. Partnerships as well as competition between these different actors are necessary for core acceptance, peer credibility and successful commercial interests.

*Keywords: scene sports, brands, marketing, snowboarding*
In the Philippines, the Physical Education is taught together with Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health (MAPEH). It was part of the Basic Education Curriculum implemented by the Philippines’ Department of Education (DepEd) starting school year 2001-2002 and was revised in school year 2010-2011 using the principle of Understanding by Design. The initial philosophy was to integrate all four disciplines into one. However, at present most teachers in the field have only the education and training to teach one discipline but are often required to teach all four subject areas. This study therefore attempted to identify the perceived difficulties experienced by both public and private secondary teachers of the MAPEH program. Interviews are the primary research tool for the study and were used to identify the subjects’ perceived difficulties in teaching MAPEH. Observations of how they taught the subject using System for Observing Fitness Instruction Time (SOFIT) were also made. In addition, demographic data such as age, gender, educational background and knowledge and proficiency in physical activities, as well the application of pedagogical methods was determined and assessed. Since there are few studies about the effectiveness of the MAPEH program in the Philippines, as well as little attention from the Philippines’ Department of Education, the study is significant knowledge as to whether the current curriculum arrangement is beneficial or not to students and teachers and how this is influenced by the teachers' preparation to teach the MAPEH. With the current allotted time for Physical Education under MAPEH which is one hour per week, it was seen that students lacked the mastery of skill in a given activity due to the fact that average teacher-student ratio is 1:50. That's why motivation for doing sports and physical activity is limited and not enjoyable.

*Keywords: physical education, pedagogy, administration and supervision, teaching proficiency, curriculum development,
Emotional response and their relationship to particular skill of the players throwing events for Iraq and defamation

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The problem with looking into the effect on the emotional response level of the players and their awareness of their skills and understanding of positive self-esteem and this seems clear to Iraq for players throwing events, slander especially in sports competitions are seeing strong as many good players when they lose their temper and emotions raised lose a lot of responsibilities and this is a significant negative result at the technical level of the player. This study aimed to identify the reality of emotional response and self-skill players in Iraq to shooting events and libel. As well as identify the nature of the relationship between emotional response and self-skill players in Iraq to shooting events and libel. The researcher chose to study the way random sample of the players from Iraq for shooting events and defamation (80) players, a researcher has used descriptive method-style mutual relationships (relational), as the researcher distributed questionnaires measurements of self-concept skills and the emotional response scale on a sample of basic research and that after treatments Statistical Necessary For It. The researcher concluded that the emergence of significant differences between the players of Iraq to the activities of firing and defamation. Infect emotional response. The emergence of emotional response to the emergence of players’ significant differences between the players of Iraq to the activities of shooting and shooting. In fact three indicators of emotional response (emotional response is high, moderate emotional response, emotional response and low).

*Keywords: Emotional response- throwing events -positive self-esteem - moderate emotional response -emotional response and low
Physical education in Oman: history, current situation and future challenges

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Since 1970, when His Majesty Sultan Qaboos became the sultan of Oman, three stages can be recognized to describe the rapid development of Omani educational system. Stage one emphasized the rapid quantitative development of education. Stage two started in the early 1980s, when the Ministry of Education initiated serious efforts to improve the quality of education; and stage three began in 1995, after the Conference on Oman ‘s Economic Future, Vision 2020, when a number of reforms were introduced in order to cope with the educational requirements of the future. The purpose of this paper is to present the history, current situation and future challenges of physical education school program in Oman schools. More specifically it presents how physical education objectives, curriculum content, teaching methods, and assessment methods of physical education in Omani schools have changed to meet the need of Omani society in the 21 century.

*Keywords: physical education, History, current situation, future challenge*
The specific objective of the present study is trying to identify what are the main motivating factors behind the practice of golf among young and adult players. To reach the proposed goals, a transversal study was established, in a sample of the type non-random composed of 42 individuals (NGJE = 23; NGA = 19) there were used QMAD (Motivation Questionnaire for Sports Activities) and the Survey IMAAD (Survey of motivations for the Lack of Sports Activity), Results: Both share the same opinion on the following variables: the pleasure of playing golf, the Golf’s preference to any other modality, the connection of physical exercise and mental challenge, the social connotations of the modality, the influence of peers for the sport; the requirement of concentration and skill; the enthusiasm and tranquility provided by the modality; the increase of self-confidence, coordination, free movements and self-control; the time spent with other players; the positive influence on school achievement; and the fact that it is a stimulating and cheerful modality. With regard to differences of opinion among golfers young students, GFE, and adult golfers, GA, the variables that stand out are: the love of sport by vanity; it is a healthy sport, the love for nature; the achieve of success in the modality; a positive approach of parents and other family members about Golf and the disclosure of the sport as to stimulate curiosity and love for it; that the Golf confers social status and allows a personal achievement. Conclusion: We found the evolution of related to age. For Young Students Golfers, GJE, the attitudinal factor comes first and for Adult Golfers, GA, it is the emotional factor. We tested the difference of opinions among golfers, young and adult, and we have registered the significant differences that can now be deepened.

*Keywords: golf, motivation, young players, adult players*
Aerobic Capacities and Anthropometric Characteristics of Recruit Female Soccer Players

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Aerobic capacity and anthropometric characteristics has been pointed out as important factors to soccer performance, but differ according to playing position (Metaxas, Sendelides, Koutlianos, & Mandroukas, 2006). The objectives of this study were therefore to identify and establish aerobic capacities and anthropometric characteristics within a team of female recruit soccer players, and to examine possible differences between playing positions.

Methods: 32 recruit female soccer players (17.4 ± 2.4 years), divided between 11 defenders, 8 midfielders, 10 attackers and 3 goalkeepers, participated in this study. All players underwent anthropometric measurements which consisted of weight and stature. Body mass index (BMI) and reciprocal ponderal index (RPI) were then calculated. To establish aerobic capacity, maximal oxygen consumption (VO2max) and anaerobic threshold (AT) with standardized methods were assessed. The anthropometric findings show between 20.5-24.2 and 41.4-44.1 for BMI and RPI respectively. Main findings within aerobic capacity show between 7.9-9.9 km/h in velocity at AT and 48.7-53.8 (ml*kg−1*min−1) in VO2max. Positional differences in aerobic capacity were limited to running velocity as keepers ran slower than midfielders and attackers at both AT and Vo2max (p<0.05). Regarding positional differences within anthropometrics we found that keepers had higher BMI and lower RPI than attackers and midfielders (p<0.05). No further differences were revealed.

Practical application: Compared to other studies on female soccer players, present participants have sufficient aerobic capacity. Previous published data, on the other hand, indicate that different playing positions have different physiological demands. Therefore, to better cope with the demands of the elite soccer game, we recommend individualised physiological training programs to be applied on present players.

*Keywords: Recruit female soccer, aerobic capacity, anthropometric characteristics, positional differences*
How is national identity integrated into our lives?

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Identification with a nation-state is salient and central in the lives of many people around the world today. More than any other sphere of social life, sport provides occasions and opportunities for the public expression of national pride and identity. Elite international sports are staged in connection with national symbols and involve competitions between athletes and teams representing nation-states. The victors regularly express their joy by displaying their national flag, and spectators use victories as occasions for reaffirming and articulating national pride. The aim of the article is to determine if and how national identity is formed in connection with sports, and the ways that national identity is integrated into the lives of athletes and those who work for national sport organizations. In our research we want to find out what is the salience of national identity relative to other personal identities and is national identity related to the motivation to excel in sport or to work in a national sports organization? On the sample of the expert public (included coaches, sports pedagogues and experts in various sport management roles including management level people employed by the Slovenian Olympic Committee) and top Slovenian athletes we will try to develop a model that identifies the relationships between various aspects of sports and national identity formation. The data will be collected through structured interviews.
Socioeconomic differences in sport and physical activity practice among Italian adults

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Background. Previous studies have shown that the practice of sport and physical activity is less common among people of lower socioeconomic status (SES) than among people of higher SES. There is also evidence that the type of sport is influenced by social position: golf and tennis are generally considered elite sports, while motor racing, boxing and fishing are practiced more frequently by the worst-off. To assess the extent of socioeconomic differences in sport and physical activity practice among Italian adults. The study is based on a secondary data analysis of a multipurpose survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics in 2006 on a representative sample of the non-institutionalized Italian population using face to face interviews and self-compiled questionnaires. This analysis was restricted to 27,760 subjects between 25 and 64 years of age. Educational level and the availability of material resources (i.e. housing tenure and satisfaction about financial conditions) were used as indicators of SES. The age-standardized prevalence of leisure-time physical activity and sport practice were calculated by SES, separately for males and females. We found marked differences in the practice of physical activity and sport by both indicators of SES. The proportion of sedentary subjects ranged from 75.6% (primary school) to 44.3% (university degree) in males and from 78% to 48.0% in females. Similar differences were found in relation to the availability of material resources. Differences in sport participation were particularly marked among females. Almost all sports were more frequently practiced by subjects of higher SES, with the exception of hunting, fishing and bowling/billiards among males.

Conclusion. Large socioeconomic differences in the practice of sport and physical activity exist among adults. These differences may derive from economic or cultural barriers. Policies to reduce inequalities and ensure access to sport independently of SES are strongly needed.

*Keywords: sport, physical activity, socioeconomic status, adults, Italy*
Generally, job satisfaction is one of the important factors to avoid exhaustion and is essential in preventing job turnover (Travers & Cooper, 1996). Furthermore, lack of teacher status has also been reported as a problem among physical education teachers. (Næss 1996; Armour & Jones, 1998; Kougioumtzis, 2006). However, Armour and Jones (1998) claims that the role of teachers education must be clearer. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to investigate the effect of job satisfaction on physical education teachers. 332 male and 186 female physical education teachers agreed to take part in this study. All participants were asked to answer a validated questionnaire consisted of 150 questions concerning their “job satisfaction” and “probability of continuing teaching Physical Education”. The data were coded and analyzed using SPSS 13 for Windows. The job satisfaction among physical education teachers was found to be very high. The factors that had the highest impact on "job satisfaction" ($R^2 = 357$, $p = 0.01$) were the number of lessons they conducted weekly, their physical fitness status, the subject was fun to teach, the lack of problems with their pupils, not experiencing physical and psychological stress during teaching, and the feeling of competence as a physical education teacher. The factors that had the highest impact on "probability of continuing teaching the subject" ($R^2=407$, $p = 0.01$) were age, physical fitness, the importance of having a sport background, and not experiencing physical and psychological stress in teaching the subject. To conclude, the factors that had the highest impact on job satisfaction were also the highest factors that contribute for the physical education teachers to be interested in continuing teaching the subject.

*Keywords: physical education teachers, job satisfaction, stress in teaching*
Representations of female cross-country skiers in Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish sport magazine)

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Previous researches of female sport have exposed that women are usually represented in media as underestimated athletes, while men are considered as real sportsmen. For example media tend to highlight women athletes physical appearance or private life. In addition, when considering the sport achievements of women athletes, writings are often rather understating. Media makes the decisions how female athletes are represented. Media is not only reflecting the conception of sporting women but is also constructing it. Additionally, women themselves are also creating the image of female sport. According to Judith Butlers idea of performativity gender is being constructed in social relations (women athletes performance) and by discourses (media texts). In this process gender norms have also a meaningful role. Female sport, skiing especially, has always been depended on common gender norms in society. The changes in female norms have enabled women even to join in competitive sport. Moreover, sporting women have on their own behalf reformed these female norms by doing something inappropriate – like skiing without corsets in early 1900s. The method used in this qualitative study is constructed on discourse analysis. Intention is to create description (genre) of female skiing writings in Urheilulehti by recognizing different kinds of representations. After processing the analysis there were four different categories identified. Female skiers were represented in texts as 1) athletes (gender-neutral sport discourse), 2) female athletes (gender-accented sport discourse), 3) individual persons (gender-neutral privacy discourse) and 4) women (gender-accented privacy discourse). Additionally there were a fifth separate category; female skiers as non existing (exclusive discourse). The main conclusion is that the conception of female skiers is constructed as well by their physical appearance but also by their sport achievements. Considering the writings in Urheilulehti from 1900s until today skiing women are represented both as sexual objects and as top athletes.

*Keywords: representations of female skiers, gender norm, gender and sport*
Ethnography of physically inactive men

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I am interested in the phenomenon of physical inactivity among young men. In many respects, especially physically, young adults are generally healthy. If, however, a lifestyle that is detrimental to health, such as excessive sitting or remaining physically inactive for most of the day with little or no exercise, becomes a habit, the outcome predicts shorter lives and increased health inequalities. I investigate, through ethnography research, the phenomenon of physical inactivity as a part of young men’s everyday life and lifestyle. My research questions are

1) What kind of lifestyle physically inactive Finnish young (18 to 20 year olds) men have?
2) What are the main dimensions in that lifestyle that maintain physical inactivity or sedentary lifestyle?
3) What are the factors that affect subjects’ behavior and conscious as well as unconscious decisions?

I use sociology and culture studies as my methods. I aim at understanding young men’s lifestyle-based choices from the viewpoint of their culture. The data collection based on participating observation and interviews. A yearlong field experience began in September 2010 when I started following five subjects’ everyday life and life culture for a year. I contacted the subjects (18 to 20 year old young men) via a capital area vocational school where I followed their interaction and behavior. After four months in the field the school, as an observation surrounding, lost its meaning, and I moved on to follow the subjects’ everyday life in their other important settings like home. I have begun the data collection lately on September 2010. Consequently I am starting analyzing the data at present. I will have result not until next year. In the present study, I investigate, through ethnography research, the phenomenon of physical inactivity as a part of young men’s everyday life and lifestyle.

*Keywords: ethnography, physical inactivity, young men*
Effects of a culturally-tailored physical activity promotion program on selected cognitive skills in adolescents of an underserved milieu

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Our industrialised countries are faced with a significant decline in physical activity (PA) level among youth, and this decline is more pronounced during adolescence. In Canada, the proportion of youth who are sufficiently active decreases from 49% among children aged 5 to 10, to 36% among 11 to 15 y. o. Moreover, youth of lower socioeconomic status exhibit lower levels of PA and show a higher rate of school drop out. The purpose of this quasi-experimental study was to assess the impact of voluntary participation in a culturally-tailored PA program on five cognitive skills and attitudes in adolescents of a multiethnic and underserved high school of Montreal (Québec-Canada).

Social marketing principles inspired the design and implementation of the PA promotion program. We used a quasi-experimental study design to assess the impact of the program on the cognitive skills and attitudes. Subjects: The grade 8 students (n = 165) made up the intervention group and the grade 7 students (n = 137) the control group. Adolescents were able to choose from a variety of 45-minute cardiovascular PAs offered daily during the lunch period for 16 weeks. Adolescents participated in the activities on a voluntary basis. A self-report questionnaire was used, pre- and post-intervention, to measure adolescents’ scores on the following attitudes and learning skills: self-control, self-esteem, attention/concentration, social competence, and inter-ethnic relations. Compared to the control group, the attention/concentration scores for the girls in the intervention group improved significantly (F(1,127)=16.26, p<.001). The improvement in attention/concentration scores for boys in the intervention group was correlated with their frequency of participation in the program PAs (r=0.24, p=.008). Using social marketing principles can help entice adolescents from underserved, multiethnic milieus to participate in PA during the school lunch hour. Furthermore, participation in PA can improve adolescents’ attention/concentration.

*Keywords: physical activity promotion, social marketing, cognitive skills, adolescents, underserved.*
The Relationship Between Conflict Management Style and Emotional Intelligence of managers and experts of Khuzestan Physical Education Organization

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Given the different personality traits, beliefs, expectations and perceptions of people, emergence of conflict in societies is inevitable. Similarly, organizations are potential environments for emergence of various kinds of conflicts. Emotional Intelligence, as one of the most important skills, indicates ability of managers in resolution of conflicts within their management limits, for which is has been given a lot of attention. This research is geared toward evaluation of conflict management styles and their relation with the Emotional Intelligence. To this aim, this study was undertaken in Khuzestan Provincial Physical Education Organization among 110 managers and experts. Data and information were collected using two questionnaires of Putnam-Wilson conflict management styles and Bar-on Emotinal Intelligence. Then, they were analyzed by way of average values, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values, Pearson correlation coefficient, multiple regression and one way analysis of variance. Research results indicated that there is a significant negative relation between compromise (no-confrontation) and control strategies and EQ of managers, while a noticeable positive relation may be established between solution oriented strategy and EQ of managers. In other words, managers of higher EQ often tend to take solution oriented strategies, whereas those of less EQ adopt compromise and control strategies. It was also concluded that solution oriented and compromise strategies are predictive of EQ in managers, respectively. However, control strategy does not play any role in prediction of EQ in managers. Given the fact that insufficient relation and perception is the most important factor in emergence of conflicts, managers should make all efforts to boost relations among staff and promote EQ skills in order to create an effective relation, which will enhance the mutual understanding of staff and reduce misunderstandings that lead to conflicts.

*Keywords: conflict management, emotional intelligence, physical education manager,s
The life of teachers is built from personal and professional experience and from more or less experiences in the case of the teachers’ relationships with the universe of sports and physical activities (SPA) and particularly with Physical Education (PE) itself, which can condition their pedagogical decisions at the curricular level. It is the nature of the potential influence of a wider set of traces of personal and professional life at the level of the PE decision-making process that we aim to evaluate. A questionnaire was applied to a stratified group of 150 elementary teachers (21 male and 129 female), divided into groups of 30 as to years of teaching experience – less than 5, between 6 - 10, 11 - 15, 16 - 21, and more than 21. Data presented here result from answers to one question – 21 traces that influence the decisions about PE practices, based on Broadfoot & Osborn’s (1993) questionnaire. The trace “my pupils” is the most influential, with higher total reference values (751), mean (5.1), followed by “my preference” and “satisfaction in the practice of sports and physical activities (688 – 4.8), “my professional ideology” (666) but with a higher mean (4.7), close to the fourth trace “my satisfaction and professional development” which, although higher (668), has a lower mean value (4.671). The fifth most influential trace is “my professional teaching experience” (670 - 4.5), followed by “my perception of pedagogical efficacy in PE (630 - 4.5). These last two traces present, from the most influential traces, the lowest standard deviation values, which account for a lower variation of the traces as influencing teachers’ decisions in PE. On the opposite side the trace “my professional association and/or union” stands out with less hits (229) and lower mean (1.7) and standard deviation (1.0), followed by “my school inspector” (252). This is followed by “my professional image next to my peers” (326), and a fourth trace “my school coordinator” (338). The trace “my family history” (391) is placed as the fifth least influential, along with “pupils’ parents” and “my pupils”, exactly with the same total values and means. Results identify two sets of traces of the personal and professional lives of teachers that influence decisions in PE: one that shows that teachers recognize their own personal characteristics (attitudes, beliefs, tastes, teaching satisfaction and experience) and those of their pupils as more influential;
another centered around the traces associated to structures of a more institutional nature (professional association/union), school organization (school inspector, school coordinator) and social impact (self image next to peers).

*Keywords: physical education, decisions, teachers

The territory between identity and change: global and local dynamic sports systems

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Sport is a cultural expression in societies that can be read according to space and time relations. The research is about two directions: geographical-territorial and historical. The geographic-territorial reading is tied to the study of the frontiers of the sport meant in its cultural and social evolution and in its meanings it spaces them. The geographic-territorial reading is tied to the study of the frontiers of the sport meant in its cultural and social evolution and in its meanings it spaces them. The sport, in the first meaning, is interpreted like phenomenon tied to the ludic aspects in the meanings of "game" and of "loisir". The frontier concept is meant in its meaning of limit between the several types of activity (ludic, amateur, professional). The passage from game to sport follows of the outlines analytically defined, whose application in the historical and cultural contexts endures important variations. In the second meaning, the frontier is seen like "cultural barrier". The analysis scale allows to confront governed cultural contexts from local, regional and transnational dynamics. In the analysis will come resumed concepts which: sportscape (Bale, 1994), and the interaction of spaces favors them a regionalization of the spread of the sports carrying to the creation of sport regions (Rooney e Pillsbury, 1992). To local level the sport is expression of signs and symbols typical of a cultural, social and economic context. The geographic conditions can advantage the practice and the development of sports that distinguish a geographic area and that can be characterized from heterogeneous indicators. They can characterize the space creating areas of sport specialization that can be called "sports districts" on model of the "industrial districts" studied from the economic geographers.

The expected results regard the construction of an integrated model of analysis of sport of the frontier.

*Keywords: sport, frontier
Behind every activity one find mainspring in certain motives that all together forms motivation. Such is a prerequisite for all activities and demeanor. Deci and Ryan (2002) have defined external motivation to be factors outside one self that motivates ones activities, as appearance and punishment, and internal motivation to be factors within one self that is mainspring for activity. Hence, the objective this study was to seek for motivational factors for sports, and secondly to seek for possible differences in motivation for sport between genders in a group of 101 Norwegian High School students in sports and physical education. 55 male (age 17.4± 1.6 years old) and 46 female (age 17.5±1.5 years old) student answered a previously validated questionnaire (Motives for Physical Activity Measure) consisting of 30 questions concerning their individual motivation for doing sports. Each question was graded in to five motivational categories (Interest, Competence, Appearance, Fitness, and Social) for further analysis. The results for male students show that interest (5.7) and competence (5.7) was equally rated as the most important motivational factors, followed by fitness (4.8), social (4.6) and appearance (3.4) respectively. Also, for female students, competence (5.9) and interest (5.8) was the most important motivational factors, followed by fitness (5.4), social (5.0) and appearance (3.5) respectively. Overall, results show that interest and competence is very important motivational factors for both genders. Interestingly, fitness (+ 0.6), and social motivational categories (+0.4) seem more important to female than male students. Results also indicate that social motivational factors are less important for both genders. For further research it would be interesting to see if there are differences between sport students and other students.

*Keywords: physical activity, motives, questionnaire*
One of the most important factors causing dynamism and survival of organizations is creativity. Flight and Souza (2000) believe that creativity may not merely occur in the thoughts of an individual, as a suitable atmosphere begets and supports creative thoughts. On the other hand, many researchers have described the culture as a predictive factor indicating success of an organization and as one of the most powerful theoretical tools for development of an organization (Yun Seok, 2007). The organizational culture and creativity are two important factors behind dynamism and success of each organization, this research is oriented toward evaluation of the relation between the organizational culture and creativity of managers of Khuzestan Physical Education Organization. (n=230). To collect data and information, Questionnaires of Marshal Sashkin organizational culture (1996) and Ren-Sip creativity (1973) were used. This is a correlational research conducted using Pearson correlation, independent groups T-test, one-way analysis of variance. Multiple regression tests were also conducted to determine the predictive equation based on other predictive variables. Results indicated that there is a significant correlation (P<0.045) between the organizational culture and creativity of Physical Training Organization’s managers. Results of the multiple correlation method showed that among components of the organizational culture, power of the organizational culture (P<0.010) and attention to clients (P<0.029) have a linear relation with creativity. Thus, they may be used for prediction of creativity. However, no significant relation was noted between components of the organizational culture (achievement of goals, adapting to changes and coordination of work groups) and creativity. Findings of this research suggest that managers should apply various methods to introduce and support creativity into their organizations, and maintain suitable and effective cultural indices with respect to management process of changing the organizational culture, while changing or modifying the unfavorable or ineffective indices.

*Keywords: organizational culture, creativity, personal traits, sports managers*
An exploration of the influence of social interactions on perception of physical activity in 12-14 years old adolescents

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For both boys and girls, a decline in physical activity (PA) is witnessed at the beginning of adolescence. Although peers have already been identified as important social determinants of physical activity (PA) during this period of youth’s lives, the way social interactions amongst peers influence change in physical activity has seldom been investigated. The aim of this study is to explore the influence of social interactions amongst peers on youths’ perceptions of PA. The qualitative data were collected through semi-structured interviews which were conducted with boys (n = 10) and girls (n = 10) attending schools of three different locations (urban & rural), socioeconomic statuses and ethnic compositions. Participants were identified by school personnel based on the adolescent’s willingness to share his/her experience with the interviewer. Interview guide broached topics such as friendship, bullying, pride and humiliation relating to PA involvement. A thematic content analysis of participant’s accounts was performed to explore the various factors that may influence participants’ perception of PA. Involvement in PA fosters the creation of friendships and cliques. As such, it may promote feared or actualised rejection and humiliation. Both boys and girls described poor performance as a strong motive for peer rejection. Consequently, adolescents who perceived they had lower capacities than their peers in certain sports reported avoiding participation in said sports. Interestingly, participants described situations during their childhood when they had felt accepted even though they might have demonstrated poorer abilities in PA than their friends. Also, boys seemed more inclined than girls to base their appreciation of a friend on his performance in sports. A deeper understanding of the way social interactions between peers influence youths’ PA will enable educators, parents and policy makers to better accompany them in their lifelong practice of PA.

*Keywords: youth, social interactions, perception, performance, peers*
Investigating Coach-Athlete Relationship and Affect in Young Competitive Athletes

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The relationship between the coach and the athlete is, as many researchers have postulated, a very important factor for both psychosocial development and performance in sport. The relationship between a coach and an athlete might affect the athlete’s attitude and feelings towards their sport in both positive and negative ways and needs further investigation. The aim of this study is therefore to investigate the relationship of the 3C’s (Closeness, Commitment and Complementarity; Jowett & Ntoumnais, 2004) and the relationship with affect, both positive (PA) and negative (NA). One hundred and seven (78 males and 29 females) young Swedish competitive athletes, representing both individual sports (n=55) and team sports (n=52) and ages between 15-18 years, were examined in a cross-sectional design. The Coach–Athlete Relationship Questionnaire (CART-Q; Jowett & Ntoumnais, 2004) was used to investigate coach-athlete relationship and the Positive Affect and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS; Thompson, 2007)) was used to examine affect. The data was analyzed using bivariate correlation. Results revealed a negative relation between the 3Cs and NA and a positive relation between 3Cs and PA. Strongest correlation were found between NA and 3Cs, Closeness (r= -.29, p <.01) and Complementarity (r= -.27, p <.01). The relationship between PA and the 3Cs were positive and ranging from r=.16 to .18 (p<.05-.01). The findings indicate that the coach-athlete relationship is related to NA, possibly to a higher degree than PA. In other words, negative relationships tend to be more connected to NA than good relationships are to PA. Because NA can lead to detrimental effects such as dropout and burnout, future research should further study the effects of coach-athletes relationships.

*Keywords: "coaching" "elite sport" "emotions" "well-being"
The Purpose of this study is effect of four weeks of selected plyometric exercises on some physical fitness factors and body composition female physical education students of the Boroujerd Islamic Azad University. Independent variable is selected – plyometric exercises and dependent variables include anaerobic ability (Vertical jumping and couple-long jump tests), agility (Illinois test), percent of fat mass, fat free mass, and circumference of thigh.

Statistical community of this research is 85 female physical education student of Boroujerd Islamic Azad University in educational half-year 86-87 which 20 person of them were selected as samples of this research. All of the tested persons were grouped into two groups: control group with the average height of 163/11 2/47cm, the weight of 57/14 2/57 and age of 24/56 1/87yr and experimental group with the average height of 164/91 4/59cm, weight of 57/15 4/1 and age of 25 1/73yr. The method of research is half-experimental.

Analysing the results of research by using the statistical method Kolmogorov-Smirnov, low-in-test and t-test in dependent and independent groups by software program spss in statistical level %5 show that: Four weeks of selected – plyometric exercises have significant effect on the rate of agility, vertical jumping, couple-long jump, percent of fat mass and fat free mass and against have no significant effect on circumference of thigh.

*Keywords: plyometric, agility, explosive ability or power, bodily composition*
Youth Sports Participation in Different Sports. A Matter of Socioeconomic Inequality?

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A common idea about sport is that it is open to all people, regardless of sex, age, ethnicity or socioeconomic status. In contradiction to those common beliefs earlier research (Coakley & Pike, 2009; Blomdahl & Elofsson, 2007) has shown that patterns of sport participation are closely related to money, power and privilege. However, very few studies in Sweden have investigated the relationship between economical inequalities and participation in different youth sports. The purpose of this study was to investigate relations between youth’s socioeconomic status (SES) and their participation in some of the most common sports in Sweden (soccer, basketball, athletics, floorball, tennis, equestrian, swimming, golf, ice-hockey and handball). A questionnaire was used to collect data from pupils residing in schools situated in Western and Middle parts of Sweden. The sample was based on a randomly stratified sampling procedure and comprised of 618 pupils in total (10-18 years) distributed in primary school, lower secondary school and upper secondary school. Results show that youth’s who are primarily involved in soccer and basketball belongs to families with low SES (p<.05), while youth’s mainly participating in golf, swimming and ice-hockey are found in families with high SES (p<.05). Notably, youth’s who predominantly play tennis and handball either comes from families with low SES or high SES. Participation in different sports is related to socioeconomic inequalities. The results are discussed in relation to different forms of capital (Bourdieu, 1997).

*Keywords: Youth Sports, Socioeconomic Status, Inequality*
In recent years there has been considerable political and public interest in the civil society, including the Swedish Sports Movement, to engage in social responsibility. Research show that in contrast to the vision sports for all norms and values within voluntary club sport in Sweden rather exclude than include underrepresented groups. Therefore, various sport policy initiatives have been promoted by the state in order to encourage diversity and social integration within sports. We do not know much about these new forms of governing, or specifically what, how and why ‘problems’ concerning diversity and social integration have come to be on the sport policy agenda. Further, we do not know much about how this governing and ‘problems’ are taken up by and impact on sports clubs and other local actors. Against this background, my doctoral work aims at examining these questions during the time 2010-2015. To do so, the concepts governmentality and critical policy analysis will be used. This framework can facilitate a critical analysis of new types of liberal governing and how policy ‘problems’ are represented in texts and contexts as well as their consequences for the local organizing part. The analysis aims at situating the Swedish Sports Movement in relation to the civil society and contemporary neoliberal processes in society. First, critical policy analysis will be conducted of national policies concerning sports, civil society and social integration. Second, case studies (interviews, written material etc.) will be conducted, focusing on how policy ‘problems’ are targeted at the local level. This research contributes to the field of sport policy studies, combining the national level with the local level as well as it highlights neoliberal processes in a traditional Scandinavian welfare country. Further it contributes to the field of Foucault inspired studies and critically examines important issues on diversity and social integration.

*Keywords: diversity, governmentality, sport for all, sport policy, voluntary club sport*
‘Meedoen’: a successful project enhancing sport participation among ethnic minorities

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In the Netherlands, ethnic minorities still do not participate in sports to the same degree as native Dutch men and women. The 'Meedoen' program ran for 4 years and was aimed at enhancing sport participation among Dutch youth in general, and ethnic youth in particular. In this paper we will briefly draw out the outline of this quite successful intervention. We will show the original goals of the project and how the program was set up, involving the engagement and close cooperation of 11 cities, 9 sport federations and over 500 sport clubs. Using detailed four-year data on club membership, questionnaires filled out by over 300 clubs and in depth interviews with over 20 policy-makers and volunteers, we will highlight the main outcomes of the study. The main result of the program was that there was quite a substantial increase in sport participation, both among native and ethnic youth. We will go into what made the program successful. However, not all elements of the program were equally successful. Differences in sport participation between native and ethnic youth remain, especially for girls. Some goals were not. Especially increasing levels of volunteer participation among ethnic parents turned out to be far more difficult than expected. In order to explain why that was the case, we will turn to the way that the program was set up as well as to the specific socio-cultural context and history of sport clubs in the Netherlands. In the end we will draw out the policy and research implications of the study we undertook and the Meedoen project itself.

*Keywords: sport participation, ethnic minorities, youth, sport clubs, sport policy
Almost 70% of 7-14 year old children practice and compete in sport clubs in Sweden. The fees in clubs have increased from 16% to 31% of the total turnover between 1994 and 2009, indicating that parents have to pay more for their children’s sports activities. Studies show that girls, immigrant children, children from low-education homes and children to parents without experiences of competitive sport are in involved in sport clubs to a lesser extent than others. How much must a family pay for their children’s involvement in competitive sport? Are there any socioeconomic and cultural differences in parental support of their children’s sport activities? Are there differences between social categories concerning the amount of money parents spend and the perceived value? What kind of promoting motives behind parent’s financial support in competitive sport is at hand? The study is based on a survey to parents. Ten sports were represented; covering the most common sports among boys and girls in general and sports attracting children with an immigrant background. A large proportion of the parents supported their children in more than one sport activity. The sample was 3000 parents, distributed evenly on the ten sports. It is stratified with consideration to gender, age (7-15 years) and geography. In total 49% answered the survey and 2332 answers were registered. The costs are increasing with age and level of competition among the children. Parents regard the costs as relatively high but good value for money. There is gender, socioeconomic and ethnic differences concerning preferences. The results imply that economic factors are important in children’s involvement in sport, but also factors connected to social categories. Another factor is the high status of competitive sport for example in youth politics, among youth and in youth culture.

*Keywords: parents, economy, socioeconomic factors, children, sport activities*
Adapted physical activity is defined as cross-disciplinary theory and practice, related to the lifespan physical activity of individuals with psychomotor needs, who require particular expertise in such processes as adaptation, ecological task analysis, integration, inclusion and empowerment (Sherrill & DePauw, 1997). Over the past 40 years adapted physical activity has evolved as a specific academic field and strengthened links to a large number of scientific disciplines. Developments in adapted physical activity have had a significant impact on professional training in physical education and sport, as well as on specific research being carried out in the field of sport science and human movement science. Children and young people with functional disabilities do not have today the same opportunities to participate in sporting and health-promoting activities as other young people without such handicaps. Sporting activities for these children and teenagers can in many cases only be pursued in their leisure time and are not exploited to any great extent within rehabilitation. The Swedish Network of Adapted Physical Activity (SNAFA) was formed in 1997 and has its secretariat at Halmstad University. Conferences have been held at Halmstad University, Linné University, Örebro University, The Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences, The Swedish Development Centre for disability sports and Umeå University. Today, the Network includes more than 400 PE educators, PT instructors, physiotherapists, specialists and researchers and recreation officers among others. The presentation will highlight past and present developments in adapted physical activity in a national and international perspective like creating and implementing new forms of study and training and continental networks as well as identifying areas of research with special emphasis on cross-disciplinary approaches and new areas in learning and inclusion.

*Keywords: adapted physical activity, children and adolescents, crossdisciplinary, inclusion, learning*
Social conditions and barriers of sport participation in adulthood

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For many European countries, sport for all and sport participation in adulthood are intrinsic aspects of sports policy. Nonetheless, aside from socio-demographic analyses (e.g. Breuer & Wicker, 2008; Scheerder, Vanreusel, Taks & Renson, 2002), few studies have examined the social factors that influence sport participation by adults. There are some studies, particularly in sports psychology and public health, that analyse social aspects e.g. support of family and friends or the accessibility of sport facilities, but most of them do not differentiate between (stimulating) conditions and (avoiding) barriers for dropout or (re) start. The purpose of this paper is to examine a broad range of social factors, as conditions for or barriers to the decision to enter or to exit participation in sport. An online-questionnaire was developed based on life course and socialisation research that enabled the investigation of central social aspects of life (e.g. family, occupation, leisure), which may play crucial roles in the commencement or ending of sport activities. 1,312 staff members of the University of Bern, Switzerland, were surveyed and then divided in two groups: those who had played sport during last year and those who were inactive. The comparative analysis of objective factors and subjective ratings by multivariate methods (e.g. logistic regression) showed that there are several aspects influencing the reasons for dropping-out, and at the same time, placing constraints on the (re-) start of sport activities. These are: the demands and unfavourable terms of work, other leisure activities and a lack of an appropriate sports activity. The reduction of the burdens of employment, social support, child-care and suitable opportunities for playing sport are important conditions for commencing participation in sport. Sport policy programmes should take these findings into consideration in order to create a more significant impact.

*Keywords: sport participation, factors for start and dropout, adulthood*
Defining an active life style is one of the current issues in regard to most local and global health prevention policies. Assuming that socialization for physical activity (PA) starts in the family, the aim of this study is to define the determinants of an active family life style. The research was done in the framework of the project named “Analysing fundamental motor pattern, skeletal and muscle adaptation on specific sedentary lifestyle factors amongst 4 and 7 years old children”. The sample of the research consisted of 15 families, including mothers (age 35.6 ± 4.33 years), fathers (age 37.7 ± 3.32 years) and children (age 4.7 ± 1.11 years). To control their PA, two methods were used - subjective method of assessment of quantity of PA by Physical Activity Questionnaire (PAQ), and objective method of measuring the quantity of PA using Actigraph accelerometers (PAA). Other data collected include demographic and SES variables, data related to the living environment, and spending leisure time, weekends and holidays. Families were categorised according to their average quantity of PAA. Results show that 1/3 of families exert what was labelled as PA of moderate intensity on a weekly basis (> 500 cpm) and no family was defined as inactive (< 200 cpm). In children, wide range of PAA results was found (max. 1144 cpm and min. 501 cpm). The role of age, education, SES, living condition, and child’s participation in organised PA in establishment of active family life style is discussed.

*Keywords: family, physical activity, questionnaires, accelerometers, comparison*
Analysis of the influence of different sporting contexts on positive youth development among adolescents

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There is a widespread belief that sports can be used as a means of so-called ‘positive youth development’ (PYD). Literature reports on the association of organized sports participation with a range of positive health-related, educational and psychosocial outcomes in adolescents (Holt, 2008). However, it has been indicated that mere participation in sports does not automatically produce PYD, as this largely will depend on how sports programs are delivered (Petitpas et al., 2005). Therefore different sporting contexts can be associated with various types of developmental experiences. Furthermore, Theeboom et al. (2010) indicated that it may be unfeasible or not even relevant to determine a causal relation between sports participation and PYD outcomes. They argued that it is more relevant to investigate and determine which contextual conditions and organisational mechanisms can facilitate beneficial and sustainable outcomes. Nowadays, adolescents can engage in a number of sporting contexts. Besides the traditional sports club, other organizational structures have emerged, such as a low threshold ‘alternative’ context (De Knop et al., 1996) and a specific ‘sport-plus’ context (Hellison, 2003; Gould et al., 2008). The main objective of this study consists of improving the understanding of the underlying mechanisms regarding perceived developmental experiences among ethnic minority adolescent youth in a number of sporting contexts. First, a literature review was set up to ascertain which factors that can characterise the sporting context (e.g., type of sport organization, quality of coaching, may have an influence on PYD of youth involved. Second, based on preliminary qualitative data a comparison can be made between several sporting contexts. Apart from the sporting context it is also essential to acknowledge the presence of a number of individual (e.g., gender: Fredricks & Eccles, 2005) – and socio-contextual variables (e.g., SES: Vertonghen & Theeboom, 2010) which can lead to diverse learning experiences among young participants.

*Keywords: sporting context, adolescents, positive youth development
The socialization in sports teams presumably leads individuals to abide by rules and, thus, respect social life as a whole (Roberts, 1984), but what actually happens on the sports field is another story. The purpose of this research was to assess the effects of age, gender, years of experience (e.g. less than 1 year, 1 to 3 years and more than 3 years) and sport type (e.g. contact/non-contact and team/individual) on sportpersonship level of student athletes in Iran. For this purpose 435 student athletes (male and female) participating in national university games was selected, Using the No equal quota stratify sampling method and Cochran sample size table. The Multiple Sportpersonship Orientation Scale (MSOS; Vallerand, Briere, Blanchard, & Provencher, 1997) which was found to be a reliable and validate (r=0.77) tool in Iran (Behrooz Abedini et al.,2008), was used to assess the sportpersonship levels of athletes. Through the Independent T sample method and one way ANOVA the data were analyzed. The results revealed that athletes between 21-23 years of age, as well as non-contact athletes and the individual sport athletes showed higher levels of respect and concern for the opponents (α=0.01). Also female athletes showed higher levels of respect for the rules and officials (α=0.01). Moreover, athletes with more years of sport participation (3 years or more) showed higher levels of respect for social conventions (α=0.01). To conclude, sport ethics should be considered more, especially by team sports as well as contact sports athletes.

*Keywords: sportpersonship, student athletes, sport type*
The cultural explanations of outdoor recreation in Finland

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This paper analyzes man’s relationship with nature from the perspective of outdoor recreation. The purpose of the analysis is to identify the different socio-cultural contexts of physical activity in nature surroundings and to show how meanings and accounts are constructed within these contexts. The research material consists of interviews of 39 Finnish persons. The following three perspectives form the theoretical framework of the study: 1) social constructionism 2) sociological definitions of socio-cultural context and discourse 3) methodology of discourse analysis. By using these theoretical elements, the focus of the study may be defined as follows: The explanations of outdoor recreation are contextual. Different explanations attached to different contexts form separate discourses of outdoor recreation. Different discourses consist of different representations of physical activity and nature. Three discourses of outdoor recreation were identified from the data. 1) Traditional-pragmatic discourse stems from rural culture and the subsistence-barter economy. This discourse emphasizes traditional interpretations of physical activity and nature. Work, diligence and benefits are the key expressions. Outdoor recreation is represented as a way to cherish the heritage of traditional rural culture. 2) Romantic-reflexive discourse has its roots in urban Romantic Movement and in landscape tourism. It describes nature and countryside as spaces, felt to be free from the intentions, duties and meanings of weekly routine. Nature is represented as a space of sentiments, experiences and recreation. 3) Recreational-collective discourse is attached to the associations and communities of outdoor-recreationists. Nature is described as surroundings of different recreations. This discourse consists of representations of recreational practises, recreational environments and feeling of solidarity between those who practise certain outdoor recreation. Different discourses manifest cultural differences in certain physical activities. E.g. traditional-pragmatic discourse of fishing and recreational-collective discourse of fishing describes different fishing practises. Also meanings of nature are constructed differently in these discourses.

*Keywords: cultural context, discourse analysis, nature, outdoor recreation
Building trans-ethnic communities through interaction ritual chains: Open Fun Football Schools in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina

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Open Fun Football Schools (OFFS) is a grassroots youth football programme that has proved to be highly successful in encouraging the reintegration of divided communities in war-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina. Drawing on ethnographic data interpreted through interaction ritual theory, this paper analyses the social mechanisms which enable the programme’s achievements. In post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina, ethnicity is used by the local élites – Bosnjak (Muslim), Serb and Croat – as a criteria of recognition that legitimizes particularistic allocations and parasitic use of social power. On such a context, OFFS shows how ritual dynamics can be used to increase the relevance of alternative criteria of recognition, promote symbols and feelings of trans-ethnic belonging, and empower those people who support them.

The sport events organized by OFFS are collective rituals, where participants gather together to celebrate objects of common interest – such as the playful dimension of football, the respect for diversity, the quest for meritocracy, the commitment to children’s welfare – which became symbols of the group thanks to the attention and the emotional energy directed towards them by the group members. By celebrating this common way of seeing and experiencing football, sport, and (more generally) social relations, the group celebrates itself as a moral community and keeps itself united. Therefore the success of OFFS strongly depends (although, of course, not exclusively) on the good functioning of the ritual mechanisms and thus relies on the organizers’ capacity to mobilize and manage them. In this respect, the key point is the education provided to the coaches through the seminars, which have a double relevance for the ritual performance. Indeed, each seminar is both a ritual event itself, contributing to strengthen the group, and a locus where ritual competences are learned (i.e. experienced and embodied).

*Keywords: peace-building, ritual performance, recognition, empowerment, sport-for-development*
The Good, the Bad and the Significant Power of Society: the Sports Movement’s Notions of Itself.

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During the first decade of the 21st century the Swedish sports movement was allocated substantially increased financial support from the state. The main objective was to open doors for children and young people and to engage them for a longer period of time in sport. Sports clubs have been given opportunities to apply for money to implement different projects, of which promoting girls’ participation in sport was part. Indeed, in many respects, such a comprehensive effort justified a study. When studying the initiative on girls’ sport participation, different illustrations of the category of girls appeared, as well as of the sports movement itself. The purpose of this study was to scrutinise the discursive constructions of sports and its possibilities of conditions. The questions are directed towards what can be said about sports, which ideas are reflected and what the presumptions of the sports involved in this initiative are. Methodology: The theoretical and methodological framework was inspired by Michel Foucault and his key concepts of discourse, power and governmentality. The empirical material consisted of 276 project applications, written by sports club representatives in order to promote girls’ participation in sports. Both female- and male-dominated sports were included in the study. The analysis shows that sport is essentially portrayed as good and positive. Simultaneously, a number of problems, societal as well as within sport, are highlighted, which are used to legitimise the sport movement’s existence and the project’s eligibility. The study also demonstrates some differences between female- and male-dominant sports in terms of how the sport is discursively constructed.

*Keywords: youth sports, discursive construction of sports, gender equality venture*
The Netherlands has formulated the ambition for 2028 “to bring the country to Olympic level”. Part of this ambition is to raise the level of sports participation. Sports participation has been studied by many sociologists: How many people participate in sports? In which sports do they take part? How often are they active? Does sports participation change over time? Is it affected by policy? Economic models are seldom used to study sports participation. These models can add knowledge however, by their way of analysing data. They provide a framework for studying how people allocate their time to competing activities and what economic, environmental and demographic factors affect the decision to participate in sports. Once the decision to participate has been made, the next decision involves how often one is going to participate. In the presentation, data from the Dutch four year survey AVO concerning the period 1979-2007 study will be used to see if such an economic model will help to understand the sports participation from a different point of view. Therefore we will use the Heckman sample selection model. In this model two steps are taken: 1. the decision whether or not to participate in sport, 2. the decision how frequently to participate. The Heckman selection model takes into account that those who participate in sport comprise a non-random sample from the total population. Results will be shown taking into account different economic, environmental and demographic factors. Results from our analysis helps sports policy makers to differentiate more specific goals in their aim to increase sports participation and frequency.

*Keywords: sports participation, economic model*
Sports for All at all ages? Social determinants and benefits of sport participation among elderly people from a welfare perspective

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The aim of this study is to investigate the social determinants of sport participation among elderly people and to identify some key factors that give shape to the policy challenges in this field. The benefits are analysed in the framework of the welfare state. From a welfare perspective, elderly people constitute an important target group for enhancing sport participation, and this for several reasons. A first argument relates to the demographic evolution (ageing of the population, etc.), in combination with recent post-industrial lifestyle changes. Second, beyond individual advantages, the health-related benefits associated with sport participation also benefit society as a whole. Third, encouraging sport participation is a means of enhancing social participation, which can be considered as the ultimate goal of the welfare state. Ultimately, we argue that government attention for sport participation fits in recent developments of the welfare state. In order to identify the social determinants of sport participation, and to shed some light on the policy opportunities for further enhancing participation, we use data gathered by the Department of Human Kinesiology of the K.U.Leuven (Belgium), in cooperation with OKRA, a socio-cultural organisation for people aged 55 and older. The data are based on peer-to-peer interviews conducted with 959 Flemish elderly people, aged 55 to 84, in 2009-2010 (Scheerder et al., 2011). The sample is representative for the elderly population in Flanders (Belgium) with respect to age, gender and socio-geographical status. We make use of a logistic regression model for the analysis. First results indicate that sport participation among the elderly is socially stratified. Not only age and gender, but also other background characteristics such as education or (former) profession are playing a role.

*Keywords: sports for all, sport participation, sport policy, social stratification, elderly people
Whose game are we playing? Children’s perspectives on organised team sports in New Zealand.

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The childhood years are highlighted as a crucial time when ongoing participation in physical activity can be nurtured and maintained. The nurturing of a child’s proclivity to participate in organised sport normally falls into the domain of adults and both parents and coaches have been identified as key influences in children’s enjoyment of sport. However, some negative perceptions exist about the role played by both parents and coaches, and concerns are commonly expressed in the media about excessive parental and coach touchline behaviour. Although children’s perspectives are increasingly being acknowledged as legitimate and valuable, it would appear from the social science literature that young children are still marginalised as active participants in areas of health-related research. The primary objective of this study was to give voice to children’s views of sport, and in particular to examine how adult behaviours affected children’s enjoyment of sport. A cross-sectional study that utilised eight focus group interviews with a total of 32 children (aged 6 to 11 years) in the Greater Auckland area of New Zealand. This paper presents a Foucauldian discourse analysis of children’s views relating to their sporting experiences. The dominance of a sport as competition discourse would appear to serve the needs more of coaches and parents than the needs of children. Coaches who appear to be firmly positioned within a competitive discourse use their power to support coaching practices that clash with the guidelines and resources provided for them by their sporting bodies. A discursive analysis shows that many children may be exposed to discursive practices that are not conducive to a child-centred sporting environment. There is pressure on children, through disciplinary measures, to conform to the normative behaviours associated with a dominant competitive discourse in sport.

*Keywords: Children, Sport, Foucault, Discourse*
The Nature and Target of Coaches’ Comments at Children’s Team Sports

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Coaches have been identified as key influences in children’s enjoyment of sport and are ideally placed to foster positive athletic environments that not only promote skill development but also nurture the psychosocial development and overall well-being of athletes in their care. However, punitive behaviours exhibited by coaches are more likely to induce feelings of resentment from athletes, and have been identified as factors contributing to children withdrawing from sport. This study aimed to establish the prevalence, pattern and nature of coaches’ verbal behaviour during children’s (ages 6-12 years) team sports events in New Zealand. The study also examined the differences between coach behaviours across different team sports. A cross-sectional observational study of 72 children’s team sport coaches stratified across four team sports: netball, rugby union, soccer, and touch rugby in the 2008-2009 seasons. In total, 10,697 coach comments were recorded at, on average, 3.71 comments/minute. Of the total number of comments recorded, 35.4% were categorised as positive, 21.6% as negative, and 43% as neutral. Comments categorised as neutral predominantly comprised of instructional comments (n = 4,437). A breakdown of the comments by sport revealed significant differences in the pattern of comments between sports (p < 0.001). The coaching behaviours recorded reflected an instructional approach to coaching. If children execute a skill well they are praised, if not they are scolded. The results from the current study are being used to inform interventions designed to heighten coach awareness of the impact of verbal behaviours on children’s performance and ongoing enjoyment of their sports. Until a child-centred approach to coaching is routinely adopted across all sports, the sometimes extremely negative perceptions of children’s sport will remain.

*Keywords: Children, Sport, Coach, Observation, POISE*
SPOT INFRASTRUCTURE AND EVENTS

Policing and Police-Community Relations at London 2012: A Continuing Research Project

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This paper discusses a major research project which is currently being undertaken, investigating policing and police-community relations in regard to the London 2012 Olympics. The project is funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council, and is being undertaken by four researchers – Dick Hobbs, Gary Armstrong, Richard Giulianotti and Gavin Hales. The security budget for London 2012 is approximately £1.2 billion, and an estimated 9,000 extra police officers will be on Olympic-related duties each day. UK politicians and police officers describe the event as the UK’s biggest security challenge since 1945.

The paper sets out the project’s main research focus in regard to:
how ‘Olympic-related crime’ is defined, monitored, contained and solved by police
how Olympic-related relationships and partnerships evolve between police and other front-line services
the broader impacts of the Olympics upon the Borough of Newham (home to the main Olympic events), for example in regard to local criminal markets and the night-time economy
the local impacts of Olympic-related policing and security, notably in regard to police relationships with local residents, businesses, and visiting spectators
the legacy aspects of the event, in regard to policing and security

The paper will explore the project’s methods in regard to fieldwork with different police units and services, and in the local community. We examine also the interdisciplinary and multi-theoretical dimensions of the project, in drawing upon the fields of sociology, criminology and human geography.

*Keywords: Sport Mega-Events, Olympics, policing, crime, community
Sports in the city: impact of sport and its infrastructure

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Sport is practiced in rather disparate spaces, places and venues and with this it does not fit the functional separation of live, work, recreation and transport in urban planning. Looking back, sport is not part of the primary urban planning process and is often more like a ball that is kicked and thrown to places that are low-priced or cannot be used for other purposes. In order to achieve a sport participation rate of 75% a more central role for sport is needed. In this study we give an overview of the historical relationship between sport and urban planning in the Netherlands. We focus primarily on sport in the city and investigate how sports and its infrastructure brings a city in motion. The outcome of our study serves as input for policy makers to put sport firmly on the local planning agenda. The study is based on analysis of national and municipal (sport)policy documents on the role of sport infrastructure and on secondary analysis on sport participation datasets. For this study sport infrastructure data is added to one national (n=11,293) and two municipal (n=6,725 and n=6,654) datasets on sport participation of their citizens to analyze the relationship between sport participation and sport infrastructure. We pay attention to the contribution of sport infrastructure to a cities identity and wellbeing of its citizens. In addition we illustrate the relationship between sport infrastructure and sport participation. And finally, we put our outcome in policy perspective by elaborating on the future role of sport infrastructure in a city.

*Keywords: sport participation, city, sport infrastructure, urban planning, sport policy*
An explorative step for universities - towards business orientation in sport facilities within the Universities of Jyväskylä, Cologne and Umeå

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The importance of resource management has grown in recent years. Challenged by economic and societal changes the universities have to think about new ways to gain the needed monies. The main purpose of this study is: What kind of business orientations are going to happen in the next years within the University of Jyväskylä based on the new ownership regarding their sport facilities? It is important to analyse the effectiveness of resource usage in difficult economic situations. The theoretical framework of this doctoral thesis will be placed in sports development. To be more specific, the particular area is resource management, primarily based on previous studies by Arthur (2004), Chadwick (2004) and Horne (2006). The main research problems are: 1) Are the universities able and willing to market themselves and if yes, how are they going to do it? 2) If not, why are they reluctant or what are the obstacles? To obtain comparable information, data is gathered as well from the German Sport University Cologne, Germany and the University of Umeå, Sweden. This area covers several facets like strategic management, risk management, planning, entrepreneurship, stakeholder models, creating partnerships and synergies. The research method is based on 24 qualitative semi-structured interviews designed in biannual sessions over two years (summer 2010 - winter 2011/2012). The data received so far from the first two sessions has been examined through discourse analysis (Keats 2000, Gratton & Jones 2004). Despite local structural differences the interviewees have generally pointed out similar results. A business with the facilities is only possible in case of research and development, not in terms of the halls itself. Additionally, there is a desire of an enhanced approach towards entrepreneurship and stakeholder management. Finally, a specialisation of the universities, respectively their institutions could help to attract possible investors and interested parties.

*Keywords: sport facility management, universities, business orientation, third sector, comparative study*
The impact of the 32nd America’s Cup on Valencian residents’ perceptions

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Research regarding the impacts of sport mega-events on host communities has focused predominantly on measuring the economic rather than the social effects. But all sport events have, to differing extents, non-economic impacts on the community within which they take place. In fact, beyond economic impacts, sport mega-events often bring new infrastructures and facilities, as well as a variety of social and cultural activities, all of which influence pre-existing patterns of activity and lifestyle in the host and its neighbouring communities.

ii. Objectives. This study empirically examined residents’ perceptions of impacts of the 32nd America’s Cup, held in Valencia, Spain during 2004 and 2007. Two objectives were integrated into this study. The first objective was to identify the amount of awareness and attention paid to America’s Cup, as well as TV viewing. The second objective was to assess significant impacts which occurred by hosting the 32nd America’s Cup, as perceived by the city’s residents.

iii. Methods. The perceptions of residents were measured through telephonic structured interviews with Valencian residents. Using a multi-stage sampling technique, 800 residents between 15 to 75 years of age were randomly selected. The fieldwork was carried out from 27th February to 13th March of 2009.

iv. Results and conclusions. The study revealed that residents’ perceptions of the 32nd America’s Cup were largely positive. Residents state that the event contributed to the enhancement of international tourism as well as the economic activity of the city. On the other hand, the event strengthened residents’ sense of community, and could be a strong stimulus for the city’s high performance athletes.

*Keywords: "social impact", "America’s cup", "sport mega-events"
The usage of open water as sports infrastructure in Europe

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Abundant open water surfaces - lakes, rivers and seashore area - are providing ideal and free infrastructure to all kinds of water sports. Canoeing has a low impact on environment and it provides a unique way of experiencing nature. As a nature-based sport, is suitable for leisure and competitive purposes in its various forms. In five European countries (Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Sweden) investigation was carried out to examine the use of this infrastructure, from the point of view of a canoe paddler. Canoe federations, and clubs, recreational sport associations and commercial interests are the stakeholders on the field, along with water management and environmental authorities on the governmental side. As data source, publicly accessible GIS-based national databanks of sport facilities, annual reports and personal interviews with stakeholders were used. The number of participants in canoeing activities is growing in recent years. This is partly due to the increasing awareness of global environmental degradation, thus people gaining deeper appreciation towards nature. Urban citizens are seeking for experiences in rural areas and in nature, which in consequence opens the market for commercial use of that area. Clubs open their traditional operation towards service provider’s activities and new entrepreneurships are entering to the market of leisure time services and active tourism. In the examined countries different political-, economic environment and socio-cultural relationship between people and water exists. Moreover, the density of population, the quality and extension of commercial water traffic, the industrial use of water for energy producing are differing notably. Yet it is observed, that he use of water surfaces as recreational infrastructure is oversen. Interrelationship exists, thus active cooperation between governmental authorities, non-governmental organizations and private companies are recommended in order to find consensus for the development of open water areas as leisure time sport infrastructure.

*Keywords: open water, sports infrastructure, europe*
Runners as Sport tourists: The experience and travel behaviours of Ljubljana Marathon participants

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People are increasingly deciding for sport trips or holidays. This might be either taking a trip to a mass sport event, practicing various sports while travelling or simply viewing different sport events. The study aimed to establish sociodemographic characteristics relative to sport event participants’ travel behaviours. The study also analysed the experiences of participants on mass sport events, and explained the influence of such sport events on the lifestyle of runners. The TRPS questionnaire (Yiannakis & Gibson, 2002) was adjusted to establish the tourist roles, which people take on in their travels. The study sample consisted of 664 participants of the 15th Ljubljana Marathon, 335 (50.5%) of whom were male and 329 (49.7%) female. Their average age was 36.18±9.91 years. The role of a sport tourist was assumed by 29.8% of all participants. Two groups were subsequently formed. The first included running marathon participants – sport tourists for whom sport is the prime purpose of travelling (66.7%). The second included those marathon participants – sport tourists who consider sport during travels an incidental activity (33.3%). No statistically significant differences were established between the two groups of sport tourists in terms of their sociodemographic characteristics (gender, age, education, income, marital status). Those subjects who take various trips mainly for sport purposes participate more often in mass sport events at home and abroad and are more physically active in their leisure time. Moreover, in-depth interviews were conducted with selected marathon participants. It was established that different travel behaviour and experiences from earlier sport events have influenced on their lifestyles. They see their participation in an event mainly as a social event and consequently a motive for physical activity. The latter helps them to more often spend their leisure time in a physically active way, either in their home environment or as part of travelling.

*Keywords: mass sport events, travel behavior, sport tourism*
Globalization and Sport: Surf impact on Ericeira

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Globalization is a phenomenon which caused an intensification of economic interactions, social, political and cultural changes in recent decades. Sport is obviously not immune to it. Starting with a literature review on globalization and sport, and a brief analysis of the sport of surf and the history of Ericeira, the paper produces a collection of testimonies of surf practitioners, and surf schools owners, over the question: what is the impact of globalization in Ericeira, regarding the sport of surfing? The inquiry showed the obvious marks left by globalization in Ericeira, being identified seven specific factors suggesting a positive impact: tourism, surf schools, Ericeira Surf Shop stores; Ericeira Surf Fest; Ribeira Dílhas Surf Camp; World Cup of Surfing; and Tiago Pires.

*Keywords: globalization; sport; surf; Ericeira
Since the beginning of the 90’s, an increasing number of municipalities in Flanders have started to organise sport initiatives on neighbourhood level (labelled as ‘Neighbourhood Sport’) to provide a more accessible offer in urban socially deprived areas. As the possibilities to use regular sport infrastructure are very limited because of the high utilisation rate by the organised sport and the educational sector, alternatives had to be found to organise indoor activities. In most cases, this has resulted in a more creative use of existing facilities that could be turned into sport infrastructure, such as the reuse of former factory warehouses, which became known as ‘sport hangars’. The purpose of the study was to analyze the functioning of so-called ‘sport hangars’ in Flanders. Co-ordinators of all Flemish sport hangars (n=11) received a questionnaire by mail that was later used during on-site visits. The questionnaire (which was pilot tested) consisted of open as well as closed questions. Findings, among other things, indicated that a majority of the sport hangars is located in renovated factory halls. The majority of the respondents aim for socially deprived youth as their primary target group. Other target groups are youth in general, local sport clubs and social organizations. All respondents also indicated to aim for social integration. Other data of this study relate to sport offer, communication, promotion, equipment, personnel, supervision, finances, user rates and the availability of various facilities. Results from this study show that sport hangars are providing an alternative for specific target groups, which often have limited access to regular sport infrastructure. Although this can undoubtedly be regarded as a positive evolution, it can be questioned if deprived groups should automatically settle for ‘second hand’ sport facilities.

*Keywords: sport infrastructure, target groups, sport hangars, Flanders*
Urban Form and Active Living: understanding the built environment and physical activity in UK neighbourhoods

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Physical activity is essential for health and fitness yet people all over the world are becoming less active. It seems that modern lifestyles are just not very active, typified by car-dependency and desk-work. Inactive populations bring with them a hefty public health cost: obesity, coronary heart disease, stroke and diabetes. In recent years there has been an increasing research interest into how urban planning might increase physical activity by enabling or constraining certain lifestyles. Despite a general agreement as to the saliency of environmental factors, a review of this research shows a contradictory and complex picture. It seems that this type of behavioural determinism is complex and strongly mediated by social and cultural factors. In this paper I present findings from my PhD research, funded by ESRC and NHS Lothian, which looks to articulate the relationship between the urban environment in the context of UK neighbourhoods. Secondary analysis of data from the CityForm project (http://city-form.org/uk/) (N=4387) shows some corroboration with previous research: the built environment may be more effective in influencing active travel rather than sporting activity; the quality and proximity of parks and green space are important in enabling people to engaging in recreational physical activity, but this is mediated by demographic factors. The impact of urban form on physical activity behaviour is complex and there is like to be threshold after which measures such as density and proximity no longer result in higher levels of activity. I review current evidence from medicine, public health and planning and suggest how this research benefits from a sociological perspective.

*Keywords: Environment, planning, active-living, physical activity, health*
SPORT POLICY

From the periphery to the core – and back again? Sport in the Norwegian welfare state

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Since World War II the modern welfare state in most western countries is characterised by a stepwise expansion of government responsibilities: from the basic tasks of the state as defence and policing, via core welfare state issues such as social security, to secondary welfare state issues like leisure policy (Bergsgard et al. 2007: 8). It is not self evident how to regard sport in this connection: a) It can be viewed either as a prerequisite for effective defence and thus a basic responsibility; b) or as a core welfare state issue due to its effect on health; c) or as a leisure activity and then of secondary order for the welfare state. This paper discusses the status for sport in the Norwegian welfare state: Is sport a core issue for the welfare state? And what are the implications for the field of sport? Is the voluntary sport movement now at a crossroad, either becoming an account-balancing for the government, but still autonomous, or a central part in the government’s welfare policy, but with less autonomy (Ibsen and Ottesson 2003)? These questions reflect the Bourdieuan notion of doxa and the external forces that influence the field. If the logic of the welfare ideology is established as valid by the sports organisations, the sport field has already accepted – however not acknowledged - the execution of power from the government (Munk and Lind 2004). If this is the case in Norway, it is relevant to ask if it is necessary for the voluntary sports organisations to (re)locate oneself in periphery of the welfare state to preserve its core values and autonomy. The discussion is based on findings from several studies on the relationship between the government and the voluntary sport movement, and on survey data about sport participation in Norway (Norsk Monitor).

*Keywords: Norway, Welfare state, Sport, Autonomy*
During the last eight years, the Swedish government has taken initiatives to launch two large sport policy interventions aimed at steering the distribution of funds in organized club sport more towards underrepresented groups. This paper deals with the implementation of this steering and its implications for the direction and organization at the macro and meso levels of Swedish club sport. Findings are based on data from a study comprising semi-structured interviews with 24 key personnel involved in distributing funds in 4 national sport federations and from an analysis of the policy documents behind the intervention. The analysis is based on the basic tenet in programme theory that the direction and organization of interventions is affected by the sender’s, the intermediary’s, and the executor’s assumptions about the motives behind the intervention, the forms of implementation, and the expected outcomes. In the analysis of the interviews these assumptions were reconstructed in order to display differences between the sender’s (macro level) and the intermediary’s (meso level) assumptions aiming at understanding their implications for the direction and organization of the latest and still ongoing national sport policy intervention. Results show how the ideas presented by the 4 national sport federations regarding the motives behind the intervention, the forms of implementation, and the expected outcomes differ from the ones conveyed in the policy documents created by the government and the Swedish sports confederation. These differences illustrate how difficult it is to formulate uniform policies at the macro level for complex practices at meso- and micro levels. They also provide examples of how critique on existing circumstances, implicit in all policy interventions, tend to drum up resistance in the receiving part. The main conclusion is that this resistance will make it hard for the objectives of the intervention to be reached.

*Keywords: policy implementation, government policy*
The aim of this study is to analyze the laws and policy documents issued in Spain in relation to groups of immigrants and sports. Immigration Policies influence (directly or indirectly) the way that foreign populations practice their sport in the country in that their rights and duties within the country are governed by these policies. In this sense, the main immigration laws of the last thirty years have been analyzed (Organic Laws: "LO 4/2000" (January, 11th), “LO 19/2007” (July, 11th) and Royal Decrees: "23/93 2004" (December, 30th), “748/2008” (May, 9th), "203/2010" (February, 26th)) in order to extend the study on the specific regulations on sport practice. The results show that although in the last few years Spain has followed an assimilationist tendency to include immigrants in sport matters (PMP & Institute of Sport and Leisure Policy, 2004), the tendency now is leaning toward more democratic policies on integration such as the interculturalism. Spain, like the rest of Europe, is experiencing a period of economic recession. This is reducing the size of the budget that the government has for implementing social programs, including strategic sports programmes. The potential thus exists that sports as an integration mechanism could be threatened in the future.

*Keywords: legislation, migration, sport, Spain*
An ‘international movement’? Decentering sport-for-development within Zambian Communities

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The potential contribution of sport to development within the Global South has recently gained prominence in terms of policy, practice and as a topic of academic study. Internationally orientated perspectives are predominant both in descriptive and analytic contributions to the emerging sport-for-development literature. Descriptive accounts highlight the importance of international policies, resources and organisational stakeholders. Analytic contributions are aligned with instrumental and hegemonic strands of the mainstream development literature that have been criticised for failing to adequately contextualise development within localities in the Global South. To address this limitation of much existing sport-for-development research, this study of sport and community development in Zambia’s capital, Lusaka, was guided by Bevir & Rhodes’ (2003, 2006) ‘decentred’ approach and Long’s (2001) actor-orientated sociology. Data was primarily collected through thirty seven interviews with representatives of organisations involved in youth and community development work in two case study communities.

Results. Sport was almost universally considered to be an important contributor to local development due to its popularity and accessibility as well as the malleable way in which it could be used to address complex and locally-identified social problems. Organisations involved in sport-for-development were primarily indigenous, received limited international input and were more diverse than commonly identified in the existing literature. Particular approaches to sport-for-development both linked to and challenged aspects of local cultural values.

Conclusions. These findings suggest that the two case study communities largely represent counter-examples to the internationalist perspectives in the sport-for-development literature. Consequently, it is suggested that alternative methodologies may enable more balanced consideration of the relative influence of local and global aspects on sport-for-development.

*Keywords: Development, Decentred, Zambia, Local agency*
Since the turn of the millenium, a whole raft of strategies, policies and 'standards' have been formulated to attempt to promote equality and tackle inequalities in British sport, targeted mainly around the areas of 'race', gender and disability. A growing body of research is emerging on these equality initiatives, including the reception of such policies in sports organisations (Spraklen et al 2006, Lusted 2011); the implementation of such policies (Horne and Swinney 2005) and the actual content of policy (Shaw 2007).

This paper aims to develop this analysis further by exploring the various ways in which equality policies are 'sold' to sports organisations, particularly those at the grass-roots level of sport who are invariably charged with actually implementing and delivering equality outcomes. It focuses specifically on the governance organisations of grass-roots English football - County Football Associations - and draws upon empirical evidence collected during the author's PhD research in this area. Using testimonies from a range of key stakeholders involved in the grass-roots game, a critical assessment is provided of the various ways in which grass-roots organisations are persuaded to adopt such equality policies. Usually imposed upon them from a national or quasi-governmental body - such as The Football Association or Sport England - those at the grass-roots are often under-resourced and heavily reliant on volunteers, and appear to need some convincing of the need for these types of equality interventions. I discuss three ways in which equality is 'sold'; on the basis of a moral duty, a legal requirement and/or making good business sense. The implications of these cases for equality are then considered, with particular reference to the likelihood of each of these to promote meaningful, sustainable outcomes that make both sports organisations and the services they provide more equitable to their local community. Moreover, this analysis provides some indication of the most suitable ways that equality might be 'sold' to sports organisations in the future.

*Keywords: sports equity, institutional racism, grass-roots football, equality policies*
Andalusia is one of the seventeen autonomous communities in Spain. Matters of sport have been delegated to each community. Each community is also guided by Central Government through regulations; visually: organic Law and Royal Decrees. The study aims to analyze the efficiency of the laws and strategic plans of the Andalussian Government in immigration and sport matters, namely: law 6/1998 (December, the 14th), Comprehensive Plan for Immigration in Andalusia (2006) and Deporintegra (2005) on the integration of the foreign and autochthonous population in Andalusia. The results show that the main trends of the Andalusian Government is to avoid involvement in sport matters. The effect of this is that foreign and autochthonous populations play sports separately from each other which deprives the communities of the chance of integration.

*Keywords: Andalusia, legislation, migration, sport.*
The aim of this paper is to evaluate the current state of affairs concerning the existence of an European Model of Sport (EMS). The hypothesis is that we've been speaking for a long amount of time about an EMS with specific characteristics ('pyramidal organization', democratic basis, territorial representation, promotion-relegation mechanisms, social responsibility) that nowadays do not exactly correspond to the reality of a Great Transformation in the landscape of European sport. Reviewing some strategic documents by European institutions (White Paper on Sport, Independent European Sport Review, "The European Model of Sport") and by sport European governing bodies ("Vision Europe" by Uefa), we find out a need for refocusing the model, proposing some new keywords and a possible alternative model whose setting up is under way. After reviewing a possible, analytical model of EMS, some local and glocal exception will be analyzed, to show the differentiated composition of EMS and its transformation.

*Keywords: "Sport Models"; "Top level sport"; "Americanization"; "Sport franchises"; "Sport Pyramid"
“That’s not our project!” - organizing spontaneous sports in, through and decoupled from the voluntary sports movement

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The purpose of this study was to understand the ideas, norms and values which are expressed and reproduced through “organized spontaneous sports” in Sweden. The study was guided by the following research questions: How can organized spontaneous sports be described in terms of involved actors´ ideas on what goals, organizational principles and criteria of efficiency such activities should have? A qualitative case analysis approach, involving 13 interviews and document studies, was used to gather data on two spontaneous sports projects. Data analysis was guided by neo-institutional theory, particularly the concepts of isomorphic forces, institutional logics, and translation of ideas. The data show that involved actors´ ideas on the goals of the activities, are multiple, overlapping and contradictory. Goals of crime-prevention; integration of immigrants; recruitment to “regular” activities; trying out and spreading a new form of organized sport and public health are all ascribed to the same activities. Furthermore, ideas on the operative organizing of the activities are quite similar regardless of actor; activities should be offered on week-end evenings, be participant guided, of a “drop-in” character and focused on the intrinsic instead of instrumental value of sport. However, opinions vary regarding the organization of activities on an organizational level. For example, some actors emphasize the activities´ connection to a voluntary sports club and others regard the activities as run by the local authorities. The ideas on the activities´ organizational domicile emanate from and influence actors´ views on, among other, the goals of the activities, the financial responsibility and the long-term development of the activities. Regarding ideas on criteria of efficiency, actors´ notions are unformulated or vary in line with the various goals of the activities. The analysis of the data points to the difficulties and potentials of project networks consisting of actors emanating from several institutional contexts carrying conflicting logics.

*Keywords: sports policy, sports governance, inter-organizational networks, neo-institutional theory, sport for all
Nowadays, sports at the grassroots level is characterized by a complex mixture of three main types of providers, i.e. voluntary sports clubs, fitness and health clubs, and local sports authorities. Regarding the role of these different organizations in Flanders (Belgium) local sports authorities are both sports provider and regulator of the Sport for All policy at the grassroots level. Sports clubs and fitness and health clubs, in contrast, only stick to the role of provider. The regulatory role of local governments is recently emphasized by the 2007 decree concerning Sport for All policy at the local level. According to this decree local authorities (n=308) in Flanders had to develop a sports policy plan. In this plan special attention is paid to strategic and operational goals with regard to the organisation and the support of grassroots sports, for the period 2008-2013. It is likely that combining both roles (i.e., provider and regulator) might lead to a conflict of interest. Hence, in this paper, using a sociological neo-institutional approach, the role orientation and the possible role ambiguity of local sports authorities are analyzed. Data for this analysis are drawn from the Flemish Local Sports Authorities Panel 2010 (i.e., a representative sample of 234 sports authorities at the municipal level). The results show that about 70% of the local sports authorities consider the regulation of the sports landscape in their municipality as their primary task. These authorities delegate the implementation of the sports policy to the non-public sports providers. According to one third of the local sports authorities their main role is the creation of opportunities for non-public sports providers. About 10% of the local sports authorities postulate that sports clubs and fitness and health clubs suffer competition from them. This finding however is not completely in line with the perception of non-public sports providers.

*Keywords: grassroots sports, local sports authorities, sports policy, provider, regulator*
SPORT, HEALTH AND RISK

The effect of aerobic training on serum levels of lipoproteins in inactive females

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Having serum levels of high cholesterol can cause life-threatening disease specially cardiovascular problems. However, it is believed aerobic training can reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, but this effect varies considerably among exercise intervention studies. 20 healthy non-athlete females (age 27.50 ± 4.11 yr, height 163.55 ± 4.22 cm, body weight 62.81 ± 4.66 kg) randomly divided in two groups (Control group, n=10 and Experimental group, n=10). Blood samples were taken 48 h before starting the aerobic training program. Then, experimental group performed a selected aerobic training program with 65-85% of individual maximum heart rate for 3 session per week, 60 minutes per session and 6 consecutive weeks. Then another blood sample was taken following the training period. Serum levels of lipoproteins of all subjects before and after the training period were measured using standard biochemical methods. Differences between post test and pre test were evaluated using a Student′s t-test for paired samples. A P-value < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. Our results showed that the aerobic training caused a significant changes in HDL-c, LDL-c, VLDL-c, TG and TC in experimental group but not in control group. The result of the present study revealed that regular aerobic training can lead to reduce cardiovascular risk factors with changing in the lipid profiles and Percentage of Body Fat.

*Keywords: heart risk factors, aerobic fitness, seroum lipids, inactive females
The Effect of 8-Weeks Aerobic Exercise Training on Serum Leptin in un-trained Females

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No doubt, obesity can cause for some metabolic syndromes, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, other cardiovascular disease and osteoarthritis. Leptin is single-chain proteohormone with a molecular mass of 16 kDa that is thought to play a key role in the regulation of body weight and obesity, meanwhile adipose tissue is the major source of leptin expression. Hence, Given the undeniable role of sport in general health, the aim of this study was to assay the effect of regular exercise on serum level of Leptin in un-trained female. 24 un-trained female subjects (age 29.8 ± 4.1 yr, height 161 ± 7 cm, body weight 65.6 ± 5.2 kg) randomly divided in two groups (Control group, n=12 and Experimental group, n=12). Blood samples were taken 48 h before starting the aerobic training program. Then, experimental group performed the aerobic training program included running with 65-85% of individual maximum heart rate on treadmill for 3 session per week, 30 minute per session and 8 consecutive weeks. Then another blood sample was taken following the training period. Serum level of leptin of all subjects before and after the training period were measured using standard biochemical methods from all the subjects in both groups again. Differences between post test and pre test were evaluated using a Student’s t-test for paired samples. A P-value < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. Our results showed that the aerobic training resulted in a significant decrease in leptin serum in experimental group but no significant difference was seen in leptin serum in control group (Experimental group: pre-test=28.42±12.78 vs post-test=17.10±10.54 & Control group: pre-test= 24.72±15.63 vs post-test=25.01±14.14). The result showed that regular and light aerobic exercise could decrease leptin levels in un-trained female (p=0.008). So, decreases in serum leptin may be one mechanism by which weight loss improves physical function.

*Keywords: aerobic training, leptin, un-trained female.
The comparation of the effects of corrective exercise on land and in water on the some selected parameters related to kyphosis in kyphotic girls

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The aim of the present study was to compare the effects of a 6-week corrective exercise program on land and in water on the some selected parameters related to Kyphosis in kyphotic girls. After sampling and diagnosing, 20 kyphotic girls at the Azad University, were selected. The subjects were randomly divided in to two equal groups, a corrective exercise in water and an exercise on land. All subjects participated in 18 sessions, three times a week and each time for nearly half an hour program. The dependant variables were: back muscles power, spine flexibility, chest expansion, shoulder abduction movement extension. The dependant variables were measured by dynamometer, goniometer, and the strip meter before and after the exercises. Independent t-test was performed to compare the mean of dependent variables between two groups (α=0.05). The result showed that there was a significant difference between groups for the back muscles power (p≤0.05) and shoulder abduction movement (p≤0.05). Whereas ,no significant difference for the spine flexibility and the chest expansion was observed (p≤0.05). In conclusion, the exercise in water affected more on the back muscles power and shoulder abduction movement than on land.

*Keywords: kyphosis, hydrotherapy, corrective exercise
Self presentation is a factor most important in exercise behavior that can affect the quality, quantity and duration of exercise. The purpose of this study was to compare self-presentation between competitive and uncompetitive bodybuilders and its relationship with their body dissatisfaction. Tow hundred subject of this study were divided equally in four groups competitive and uncompetitive (beginner, intermediate and experienced) that selected through staged random sampling. Tow instruments were used to assess self presentation and body dissatisfaction of the subjects. Result showed that: there were not significant differences among beginner, intermediate and experienced body builders in self presentation and body dissatisfaction. However there was a significant difference between competitive and uncompetitive body builders in self presentation and body dissatisfaction. Also there was a negative relationship between self presentation and body dissatisfaction of body builders. According to results of study, it is recommended in order to improve physical and emotional health of body builders, self presentational characteristics of body building clubs should be reduced.

*Keywords: self presentation, body dissatisfaction, body builders*
A few years ago I was standing outside an office building in London Docklands around noon watching a group of people cooling down after a running session. I interpreted the situation as follows: this was a group of people in the middle of their carriers, working hard, commuting, having children to take care of after work and as a consequence trying to find a time slot for physical activity in the lunch hour. These thoughts ended up in one pilot study, one article and one extended project based on the following questions:

1. How, when and where do people in the age between 30 and 50 find time and space for physical activities? The selected group is likely to work and have children living at home. By physical activity is meant everything from walking to the bus stop to heavy, consciuos training.

2. How does the design of the work place and its surroundings effect the opportunities for activities in connection to the work day?

My pilot study showed that the selected group find it hard to find room for physical activities in their daily programmes, and usually prefer flexible solutions like walking and running. Strategies (from what I – based on intensity and aims – call micro strategies to heavy training) in connection to or during the work day were common. Example of micro strategies is for instance using the stairs, while examples of more heavy training was going to the nearby gym during the lunch hour. Furthermore, I found examples of time deepening strategies, like taking a walk while supervising students. Another strategy was to use time slots that nobody else in the family claimed, like very early mornings. At the moment a more extensive material is analysed (including for instance 550 surveys) and will be ready to present at the conference.

*Keywords: time-space strategies, physical activity, time stress, planning, everyday life*
Cross regard about the Manager and Personal Trainer Competence Profile

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Bearing in mind the importance that the manager and the Personal Trainer (PT) represents in the rendering of services in the context of gymnasi ums, the central purpose of this study was to analyse the professional competence profile required of these professionals. The sample comprised three gym managers, six PT’s and six clients, at three gyms in the Oporto area. A semi-structured interview was used to gather the data. The analysis procedures were based on two methods: one based on a series of questions supplementary to the analysis and another in which the information gathered is added by theme, subsequently using NVivo7 software. The main conclusions about the Manager are: a) Ongoing Training is the most important source of knowledge for the construction of their competence; b) The personalistic perspective is the Representation of Competence that they highlight; c) Managers perceive their action in terms of the methodologies and decision-making process; d) Managers provide PT services to meet clients needs and financial benefits; e) In PT’s selection and recruitment the criteria are training and personality characteristics,. Regarding to the PT conclusions are: a) The areas of concern are: commercial, motivational, sales and coaching; b) PT’s regard Ongoing Training as the main source for acquiring knowledge in the competence construction; c) The Representation of Competence is extremely important, suggesting personal and professional aspects; d) Regarding the action, there is a reference made to the capacity of intervention so as to create changes in the work places. With clients we observed that: a) The main reason for hire the PT service can be put down to the need for personalised monitoring in the pursuit of specific objectives, b) In a PT they are looking for personality features, friendliness and imagination as well as job-related aspects.

*Keywords: manager, personal trainer, competence, knowledge
DOPING AND THE ETHOS OF SPORT. When the exception becomes the rule.

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Despite the assumption „higher, faster and further” in competitive sports doping is illegal. Doped bodies and causes of death remain taboo and marginalized in the field of (doping) sports. The concise term ‘doping’ contains enormous complexity of problem, which becomes manifest in a deviation from the official code of conduct. In attempting to (re-)construct social order, doping and doping tests establish mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion in society while endeavouring to uphold the ethos of sport - the values of honesty, equality and naturalness. This discourse analysis of newspaper articles and public interviews with athletes focuses on the question which kinds of bodies are created by society and social subsystems and it will show how marginalization causes normalization (Foucault, 2001). The behavior of the community towards death through doping and the acceptance of responsibility for it will be discussed and then opposed to the doped body as “homo sacer” as described by Agamben (Agamben 1998 and 2002). According to Giorgio Agamben the “homo sacer” is bare life, the figure of (in-)justice, who was and is existing in almost every society beyond human civilization and was outlawed in medieval times. For him the constant renewal of the borders drawn between what is inside and what is outside is an essential trait of modern biopolitics and produces lethal exclusion and consequences. This theoretical framework will be applied and discussed with respect to doped body and the Ethos of globalized high performance sports.
Understanding the underlying mechanisms of Qigong related affective reactions: A transactional approach

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Qigong, has among other health benefits, been found to increase positive mood and reduce anxiety. Researchers have investigated into what mechanisms are providing these affective reactions. Two articles suggest psychological and neurological mechanisms (Chow & Tsang, 2007; Tsang & Fung, 2008). A limitation of these two models concerns the “one size fits all” perspective; when participating in a Qigong session all individuals are affected the same way. Recent research shows that there is some inter-individual variance in people’s emotional reactions to physical activity. These differences may stem from fitness level, attributions, self-efficacy, and preference for the activity. It seems reasonable that also practitioners of Qigong would react in an individualized manner. Perhaps even more so, as Qigong combines mindful and physical exercise. A new understanding of the mechanisms providing affective reactions to Qigong is therefore needed.

Objectives. To discuss the mechanisms of Qigong related affective reactions, from a transactional approach, and present a new model. The transactional approach can be described as the interaction between the person and the environment. Examples of transactional approaches can be found in mood research, Lazarus’s appraisal theory, and optimal experience (Parkinson, Totterdell, Briner, & Reynolds, 1996). Qigong constitute a number of different modalities, such as visualization, relaxation, and massage, all of which have been found to affect mood positively. However, the personal characteristics of the practitioner may mediate affective reactions. Suggestions of possible mediating individual characteristics include trait absorption, relaxation induced anxiety, and being attracted to and enjoying Qigong. In a new model I suggest integrating the combined and interactional effects, of Individual characteristics, Qigong characteristics, and Active mechanisms, for the provision of affective reactions. By the use of a transactional approach, a deeper and more individualized understanding of the underlying mechanisms providing Qigong related affective reactions can be found.

*Keywords: Qigong, affect, transactional approach, mechanisms
Recovering from Disturbed Moods with Mindfulness and Qigong Exercise: A single Case study

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The Case, Maria, was burned out and could not work for a couple of years. Today she is recovered and has worked 80% with administration the last year. The work is stressful and Maria complains of disturbed moods and is worried to be burned out again. Mindfulness aims to increase awareness and attention to specific events. Qigong aims to strength life-force with meditation and contemplation. The objective was to recover mood to a functional level with mindfulness and qigong exercise. Maria has been practicing three different qigong techniques, two times per day for approximately twenty-five minutes during twelve weeks. A mindfulness cart, constructed by the author, was also filled out four times. Psychological variables as mindfulness, stress, energy and wellness were measured with self-rated questionnaires, before intervention started and followed weekly. The intervention helped Maria to be more aware of how thoughts, emotions and body experiences changed with changes in stress and energy levels during a normal day. Maria improved her mindfulness score, improved her possibility to be aware and stay attention. Stress level was relatively low and Energy level high during intervention suggesting her being in a calm energy state. Ability to stay concentrated during exercise and a feeling of wellness was stabilized on a high level during the last weeks of intervention. Maria is not afraid for stressful situations at work anymore and she is less worried to be burnout again. She feels capable to handle increased stress and have a strategy how to recover after tiredness and exhaustion. To conclude, Maria felt that mindfulness and qigong exercise may be useful to recover disturbed moods to a functional level.

*Keywords: mindfulness, mood, qigong, stress, wellness*
Doping in the professional sport in the nature of social deviant phenomenon

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The aim of study is a description of a newly implemented research (conducted by the authors of this abstract) using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to reflect the issue in terms of categories doping athletes, which is often neglected for its difficult availability, although the completely research is the most fundamental for fully understand of this phenomenon. The aim of the research is the endeavour to map the base of attitudes and motives of individuals taking a prohibited substances to support their sports performance, and bring the description of this highly specific group, which in the Czech environment lacks, yet. The results of this empirical study are developed into a set of proposals for effective action in the fight against doping as a negative indicator of status and trends of society as a whole. The work also provides a brief summary of existing empirical studies with are closely connected with research focus that concern issues of doping in sport or society in general. This section of the text is instrumental to elucidation of the contemporary worldwide and exclusively Czech doping situation and together with the starting point for subsequent comparison with the own empirical research.

*Keywords: "doping", "sport", "doping control", "prevention"
“Feels like I am Spinning my Wheels”: Pain, Injury and Masculinity in the Sport of Mixed Martial Arts

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Considerable attention has been paid to the experiences of pain and injury in the sociology of sport literature. While the experience of pain and injury has been highlighted, only recently has pain and injury been tied to gender issues. Specifically, there has been a relative neglect of the specific ways that, on the one hand, athletes conform to masculine ideals through withstanding pain associated with participation in sport, while on the other hand, through debilitating bodily injury, athletes actually fail to materialize masculine ideals associated with participation in sport. Drawing from an ethnography of mixed martial arts, this article documents the embodied experiences of pain and injury among mixed martial art fighters. Based on 45 interviews with professional and amateur mixed martial art fighters as well as field notes, this article elucidates the ways fighters interpret their bodily injuries, how this impacts upon masculine identities, and how injuries affect their conformance to the normative masculinity of mixed martial arts. This article also documents fighters’ experiences of pain and injury in the cage.

*Keywords: Pain, Injury, Ethnography, Masculinity, Identity*
Sport participation during adolescence is assumed to have a positive influence on perceived health and health-related behaviors. However, few studies have examined the relationship between sport participation and health among adolescents. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between sport participation and several health indicators (well-being, physical activity, psychosomatic symptoms, leisure-time and school-related stress, sedentary behaviors, and substance use) among Swedish junior high and high school students. Data was collected as a part of the LEVA-survey, a large health and lifestyle-survey annually distributed to junior high and high school students in several municipalities in northern Sweden. The current sample consisted of 7665 students categorized as sport participants (n=4700) and non-participants (n=2965). Individual logistic regression analyses were performed for each health indicator with sport participation as predictor variable. Separate analyses were conducted for gender as well as for junior high and high school students. Similar patterns with minor differences emerged for gender, junior high and high school students. Overall, sport participants were more likely to report higher levels of well-being and physical activity, and were less likely to report psychosomatic symptoms, sedentary behaviors, and substance use. Only female sport participants in junior high school were less likely to report school-related stress than non-participants, whereas no significant differences were found for alcohol use among high school students. Generally, these findings strengthen the assumptions of the positive effects of sport participation during adolescence, but there is a need to more closely examine direct and indirect effects of sport participation on health. The results also corroborate with previous findings of an increased institutionalization of adolescents sport/physical activities.

*Keywords: sport participation, perceived health, adolescents, health behaviors*
"Upper secondary school as a health laboratory" is a sports sociological study of a multi-year intervention which is focusing on body, sport and health in upper secondary school. The study aims to provide knowledge about the implementation of a health promotion project targeting the school as an organisation. The project works with a cultural understanding-oriented hermeneutic / phenomenological method approach (Christensen 2002; Danelund 2006, Christensen et al 2004; Konrad 2005), to receive knowledge about students' everyday realities related to sport in schools. Interventions within schools have limited effect (Timperio et al 2004, Salmon et al 2007, Van Sluijs et al 2007) and research therefore points out policy development (Taylor et al 2000, Haug et al 2009) and fundamental cultural changes as possible intervention improvements. Health interventions, that do not combine methods and strategies at multiple levels, have a low effect and are not sustainable for long. Health promotion must aim further than just to the individual. The paper is based on four qualitative focus group interviews with upper secondary school students, who talk about their relationship to the body, sport and health (N = 30 persons). Based on a postmodern body sociological perspective the opportunities and resistance that exist in the youth culture in a specific upper secondary school setting for sports participation and physical activity are analyzed, and this paper further elaborates the nuances and paradoxes which the youth's gendered conversations have.

*Keywords: Young people; Health; school; exercise; intervention*
Sport and health activities comprise significant niche markets of contemporary tourism. Global trends together with the growing impact of leisure in constructing people’s life styles and identities have increased the demand for sport and health products also in tourism. Trendiness of active and healthy life style offers possibilities for tourism enterprises. On the other hand, hard competition for customers in economically and structurally unsteady environments sets challenges for the profitability of the tourism activities. The aim of this recently launched study is to examine the significance of sport and health as reasons for travel in Finland. Theoretical framework is based on a multidisciplinary approach with starting points from sport sociology, health sciences and business economics. The main focus will be on the profiles of tourists, main reasons for visits and the touristic images of a wellness resort. Additionally the strengths, potentials and future challenges of activity and health related tourism will be examined. The study will be conducted as a case study in the spa hotel Peurunka in central Finland. The data will be collected with the means of a mixed-method and multi-phase agenda from the customers, staff members and key stake holders of Peurunka. Additionally, expert interviews in the areas of tourism and rehabilitation will used as databases of the study. Peurunka offers an interesting case study for sociological analysis. Originally built in 1974 for the rehabilitation of the Finnish war veterans, the resort illustrates the changes and challenges of tourism and leisure in the postmodern Finland. The results of the first round inquiries are expected to be in available for the EASS 2011 conference in Umeå.

*Keywords: sport and health tourism, leisure, Finland*
Football refereeing has become more demanding in terms of physical and mental preparation. Elite football referees are seen as athletes nowadays and the latest changes have brought major challenges in terms of job and occupation. The officials have changed their perspectives regarding their sport involvement due to the national football associations which have decided to have a certain number of professional referees. The aim of the study was to develop a career model for the football referees. The model was created through the career development theories. Super’s career development theory (1953) was the starting point of the created model. The ideal model was tested on the Romanian elite football referees. The present study is a qualitative research using participant observation and guided in-depth interviews. Romanian top league referees (N= 5) were interviewed. The proposed career model has five stages and represents the professionalization path from a free-time activity to a full-time job. Exploration represents the Referee Course and Grassroots football. Implementation is represented by the Fourth League (the highest district league). Consolidation is the Third League, the lowest national league. The Second League is represented by the stabilization period. Maintenance is most important period in a referee’s career because he is refereeing at the highest national level and has the opportunity to be selected as an international referee. Practical suggestions were given in order to develop the quality of refereeing in Romania. This study provides support for Romanian refereeing through proposing guidelines for a Code of Ethics in order to create credible observers and referees systems. A new promotion system having mentoring as a key point for each career level is developed. More advice for each career stages is given in this part. The aim is to increase credibility and transparency about refereeing activity in Romania.

*Keywords: football referees, career development, professionalization, mentoring*
Comparing changes of career development models for football referees in Finland and Romania – a historical perspective

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Football refereeing has become more demanding in terms of physical and mental preparation. Elite football referees are seen as athletes nowadays and the latest changes have brought major challenges in terms of job and occupation. Refereeing has changed naturally as part of football culture change. The aim of the study is to underline the changes taken place in refereeing in terms of professionalization in Finland and Romania and to observe how the social, sportive and economical changes influenced refereeing and the social image of refereeing in last century. The political and social aspects have influenced the football development in these two countries. Thus, this comparative study is focusing on the changes of refereeing as part of football culture these two countries. It focuses not only on historical aspects but also on the social and psychological features of refereeing. The general career model proposed developed by Antonie (2010) was the starting point of this study. It has five stages and represents the professionalization path from a free-time activity to a full-time job. Exploration represents the Referee Course and Grassroots football. Implementation is represented by the Fourth League (the highest district league). Consolidation is the Third League, the lowest national league. The Second League is represented by the stabilization period. Maintenance is the peak point in the referee’s career because he is refereeing at the highest national level. The present study is a qualitative research using participant observation, guided in-depth interviews and document and content analyses. Therefore, this study is going to help not only the Finnish and Romanian Referee Committees but also other ones which are interested in developing refereeing in terms of education and career planning. Moreover, the football bodies and social institutions might be interested in understanding refereeing better as part of football culture and football development.

*Keywords: football referees, career development, professionalization, comparative study, history*
The point of training and sleeping more than 2,000 metres above sea level is to increase the production of red blood cells. However, athletes did not have to go high up into the mountains to attain this effect; they could achieve the same effect by staying in a so-called altitude house. However, the problem with the altitude house was that they were associated with doping practices. As a consequence, Norwegian athletes were eventually banned from using altitude houses. A stay over a period of time at artificial or natural high altitude stimulates production of red blood cells. The distinction between “artificial” and “natural” emerged as being central to the debate that followed regarding altitude houses. Altitude training may also be considered as a sign that top-level sport had to some extent lost its human face. The Altitude Project has brought to light interesting connections between normality, humanism and modern top-level sport. The empirical basis for this article is an investigation of the Norwegian elite sport model and a central coordinating organisation for the development of elite sport called ‘Olympiatoppen’. We conducted interviews with 68 informants. Our approach is strongly influenced by Foucault and his discussion about technologies of the self: The knowledge which is gleaned about particular persons through the use of different power mechanisms may also be used as a resource in their identity-forming process. Foucault called one aspect of this self-relationship self-cultivation. Firstly, the altitude project shows how far participants in top-level sport are willing to go to gain a competitive advantage over other nations. Secondly, the altitude house discussion revealed that the conception of sport in Norway is inextricably bound together with terms such as healthiness and naturalness, such that practices that do not go together with these ideas are negatively received in the Norwegian public sphere.

*Keywords: altitude training, top-level sport, humanism, normality.*
Leaving the core? Emigration of Scandinavian Female Footballers

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The Scandinavian countries have been for years a central core of the international migration of female footballers, attracting the best players of the world. Nevertheless, a glimpse in the historiography of women’s football reveals that, a relevant number of Scandinavian players has opted to play football in other countries. This research is an attempt to shed lights on this rather intriguing and not yet addressed sport migratory flow. For that, the first part of this study, using a macro-structural approach, examines the historical development, prevalence, and the geographical routes that had shaped the Scandinavian emigration of players. The second part provides a qualitative analysis of the players lived migration experience with the focus on three main aspects: the motives that drove them to move; the challenges they faced as migrant players and the outcomes of such experience for their professional and personal life. Preliminary results show that the Scandinavian emigration goes back to the 1960s and it is now a well established and professional sport labour migration fully involved in the sport globalization process. It further shows that despite living in the “core” of women’s football, Scandinavian players, very often have to go abroad in order to fulfill their wishes of become “professional players” and/or to keep playing at the high level. Finally, the study indicates that the emigration of players can, paradoxically, help the Scandinavian women’s football to be among the best in the world

*Keywords: sport migration, female football, globalization*
Exploring Biographical Learning In Danish Elite Football Coaching

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There is a growing body of studies in sports coaching cultures, comprising research focusing on the individual learning processes and life histories of elite coaches. Even if high performance sport has become increasingly professionalized, the role of the elite coach and the developmental pathways of the coaches differ widely in both areas of experience and amount of experience. Objectives: This paper draws on theories on biographical learning and idiosyncratic learning paths in a qualitative study of the relationship between these kinds of learning processes and the coaches’ development of a sense of coaching expertise. Methods: The study was based on a micro-sociological and constructivist analysis of qualitative research interviews with Danish elite football coaches (n=8) about their pathways in elite sport. Using Kvale’s recommendations, thematic analysis was conducted by the use of meaning coding. In addition, a theoretical reading of the interview was conducted on the background of Alheit’s concept of biographicity and Werthner and Trudel’s constructivist perspective on learning situations. Results: Results pointed at unmediated learning situations being in favour of mediated learning situations as pivotal in coaches’ learning paths towards a sense of expertise. The workings of mediated and unmediated learning situations were straightforwardly narrated by the coaches, whereas internal learning situations seemed to be of a different and far more complex nature involving the biographicity of the learner. The term ‘breathing spaces’ may illustrate the way in which biographicity ‘oxides’ the coach’s sense of coaching expertise. This autopoietic resource more or less deliberately pervaded the coaches’ thoughts and actions, the better to understand what they learned in any given situation.

Conclusion: This study points to an important challenge in coach education and coach socialization: the construction and power of coaches’ sense of expertise as matter of personal styles.

*Keywords: coaching, (biographical) learning, expertise, elite sport*
Talent identification and talent development strategies are frequently discussed especially during the period after the closing of each Olympic event. One very frequently used definition of talent states that talent is an unusually high level of demonstrated ability, achievement or skill in some special field of study or interest (Bloom 1985). This definition indicates that the inborn skills and abilities are not enough. It has been argued that regardless of the talent ten years – or 10,000 hours - of intensive training is needed to win international competitions (Ericsson 1993, 2003). Talent is in fact often regarded as less important than rational, goal-oriented long-term training (Ericsson, Prietula & Cokely 2007). Still in the pursuit of success and medals the Sport Federations and scouts are intensively searching “high and low” for the ultimate talents.

This project focused on the Talent Programs within the Swedish Sport Federations and had three main research questions:
• How do the Federations define the concept talent?
• How do they organize the talent identification?
• How are their talent development programs organized?

Interviews were conducted with National Team Executives from a sample of Swedish Sport Federations, selected in collaboration with the Swedish Sports Confederation.

The results show that the federations believe that the innate talent is not so important. The talent is developed through long-term exercise that requires great desire and ambition. This is strengthened and preserved better if you are in a stimulating and ambitious environment. They also believe that early competition results don’t guarantee for later success. The results point to some paradoxes. Although the federations believe that talent is not so important, and although they say the early results do not guarantee later success they put a lot of effort and resources on finding the talents. Further more they describe the talents as unique, they state that the talents develop differently and have different strengths and weaknesses. Despite this they try to create general talent models, talent stairs. The risk is that they find the athletes that fit in to the model instead of the athletes who are potential winners. The discussion also focuses on the 10,000 hours principle (Ericsson 1993) and stresses that more and developed research is needed to establish a better understanding of the significant factors of the talent development process.

*Keywords: talent, talent identification, talent development, Sweden
Selections to top-level sport teams are highly important for the persons involved in the selections as well as for the sport organizations and the credibility of the sports. For an athlete the selections can be a career changing event. The purpose of the overall dissertation was to increase the knowledge about selections of athletes to top-level sport teams. Selections in soccer and alpine skiing were investigated and modern validity theory was used as the theoretical framework. Key issues concerned the goals and the criteria involved in the selection processes, how the processes were performed and the coaches perceptions about the outcomes and consequences of the selections. The study was based on 14 interviews with top-level coaches highly involved in the selection processes in alpine skiing (national teams) and in soccer (club teams/national teams). This presentation will focus on selected findings regarding the coaches’ perceptions about selection criteria and what athlete characteristics they saw as the most important in the selection processes. The results demonstrate large differences in the explicitness of the selection criteria and in coaches’ beliefs about their importance of having explicit criteria. Personality and good behavior among the athletes were valued highly by the coaches and surprisingly, quite a few coaches said they would choose an athlete with good behavior and favorable personality over an athlete with better sport skills if the system allowed this. The different definitions of selection criteria and how personality and behavior are regarded in the selections have implications for the validity of the selections. These results raises questions for further research concerning how athletes are coached regarding their personality and behavior, how well coaching education contains and promotes coaches’ understanding of athletes behavior and personality, and development of research-based guidelines to help coaches fairly assess these athletes characteristics.

*Keywords:  "selections in sports", "predictions of sport performance", "assessment of sport performance", "consequences of selections"
The author focuses his attention first of all on social deviations which play a negative role in highly competitive sport. He tries to define - from the viewpoint of philosophy - how they will influence its future form.

He proclaimed that in philosophy there are at least two options:

a) the one negating justifiability of philosophical statements on the future,
b) the one affirming that justifiability – after Aurelius Augustine and Hegel.

The author takes into account the second viewpoint coming also to a conclusion that as a philosopher (not a futurologist) he has right to formulate hypothetical statements (referring to assumptions of the metaphysical hypothesis) on influence of deviations on sport in the future. He pays attention first of all to increasing aggression - both in forms permitted and not permitted by the regulations - and growing number of injuries among athletes. He maintains that both those injuries as well as phenomena connected with commercialization - such as reification, atomization and alienation (constituting reasons for possible disorders in the field of physical, mental and relational health) will contribute to worsening the image and deformation of sense and essence neither of sport as such, nor of particular sports. It refers also to corruption, poaching, fans’ frustration and aggression, doping, alcoholism and nicotinism. He maintains also that social deviations coming from political, ideological, religious, racial and other similar factors will be less and less significant (admittedly they will not disappear, but their number and influence will be considerably limited).

*Keywords: sport, social deviations, prognostic interpretation.*
“Panoptic Training”: Hypothetical training method based on Biodynamics approach- an analysis for sprint training.

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Phosphocreatine (PCr) hydrolysis dominates initial 5 to 6 seconds and then anaerobic glycolysis dominates up to 15 seconds and thereafter Oxidative phosphorilation dominates. For sustained sprinting lactate flux for which Monocorboxylase Tranporter (MCT 1 and MCT 4) system to be trained along with anaerobic glycolysis. Hence the “Panoptic Training” as hypothetically envisaged here concentrates on strengthening of PCr system and lactate transport system and anaerobic glycolysis in one single session even during the competitive season as against the present belief of lactate training through high intensity repetition runs alone.

Methods: A total of thirtysix middle level 200 meters runners of twelve each from three provinces. Two provinces sprinters were given the new concept panoptic differential training during the competitive season and one province sprinters trained in their own classical repetition method. The new method consisted of initial repetitions of upto 30 seconds with initial 5 seconds at maximum speed to tap the PCr system and the remaining at sub maximum speed to tap lactate or Oxidative phosphorylation. More number of repetitions conducted for better adaptation of lactate system, but with sufficient recovery like four to five minutes followed by two repetition runs of very high intensity for lactate training with full recovery. The final high intensity repetition sprints were enhanced to five during the peak season keeping the initial training same.

Analysis of covariance used to compare Baseline (BL) and post three months of competitive season (PT) timings and further Scheffe’ s post hoc test. Results: Significant difference in general observed among three provinces. Adjusted post test means on baseline means on Scheffe’s post hoc differential test revealed that both the province athletes who followed the new concept training showed significant difference (BL = 22.62, PT = 22.05 and BL = 22.59, PT = 22.09) at 0.05 level compared to repetition method trained province athletes (22.68 and 22.34).

Conclusion: Panoptic differential training is more favorable to sustained sprint performances especially sprint lasting beyond fifteen seconds.

*Keywords: Sprint running, Substrate Phosphorylation, Phosphocreatine, Anaerobic glycolysis, Panoptic training.
This paper seeks to explore the background and sporting history of a sample of elite golfers (trainee Professionals, n=286) undertaking their first year of PGA training in the UK in 2010. Information was gathered through anonymous questionnaires, and data used to begin to inform policy and strategy around talent and participant development. This study is an initial effort to identify the key characteristics that reflect those people who go on to play (and coach) golf professionally.

Within sports participation and development literature there is a growing awareness that an holistic understanding of ‘the performer’ is required (Bailey et al 2010). The prevalent focus upon talent as an end product rather than the understanding of it as part of an evolving socio-cultural context is one that is receiving further examination, particularly in the UK.

Data from the study highlights that within this sample, 94.4% were male, and the mean age was 23.45. It highlighted that there was no evidence of a Relative Age Effect in elite golf, but more importantly the data indicated that 95.1% of the sample came from a two parent family (91.6% from biological parent family), and that 82.4% come from a family where both parents were working (51% both full time). Additional data showed that 57% came from a rural area, and that approximately 70% lived within 5 miles of their golf club. The final key finding from this data suggested that rather than displaying ‘investing’ behaviour, 90.3% of the sample played at least 3 sports whilst playing golf to a high level.

The data from this paper suggests that this sample of elite golfers reflect some important aspects of socio-cultural background and sporting behaviour that needs further consideration, and this clearly has implications on the planning and strategy of participant and talent development within the game.

*Keywords: golf, talent, elite, participant development, cultural context*
The primary focus of this research was how and why the experience of being an (sub-)elite sport performer manifests itself in dietary decisions. This is considered a necessary and novel addition to existing literature which has tended to focus on attempting to develop the most effective nutritional practice to facilitate performance enhancement or pathologising the current behaviour of performers, from a narrow selection of sports, and suggesting how to “cure” this behaviour. The argument of this paper is that (sub-)elite sports performers are strongly affected by a “discourse of excellence” and that it is this discourse which most significantly impacts their dietary decisions; causing them to “eat for excellence”. This is illustrated in part by the increased risk of developing pathological eating behaviours whilst competing. However, using data derived from interviews with eleven (sub-)elite performers, this study makes an original contribution by exploring how and why being guided by the same discourse of excellence can lead other performers to develop “immunity” to such disorders.
A study of the significance of different feedback forms in ladies elite alpine skiing in Sweden 2007-2008

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The purpose of this study is to investigate how coaches and athlete’s consider the impact of different forms of feedback on the learning-process, self-confidence, motivation and the development of the athlete’s technique during one season. The different feedback forms are: the coaches, the athletes’ intrinsic feedback, feedback between the athlete’s, video and timekeeping. Previous researches agree that feedback have an important impact in a learning-process, and that reflection and intrinsic feedback are important to stimulate inner motivation and the learning-process in a long-term perspective (Illris, 2006; Boud & Walker, 1998; Magill, 1998; Rose, 1997; Schmidt & Wrisberg, 1996; Schön, 1983). Previous researches have also asked for a more comprehensive theory to investigate the relation between feedback and their impact on performance and learning (Kluger & De Nishi 1996; Hattie & Timperley, 2007). In this study a comprehensive approach is aimed at. It is a case study of two coaches and three athletes’ from the Swedish ladies alpine ski-team. The data collection is done before, during and after a race-season by questionnaires to and interviews with the coaches and athletes. The questionnaires measured the perceived impact of the different forms of feedback on ski-technique while the interviews gave the informants the possibility to elaborate their answers from the questionnaires more thoroughly. In the analysis of the data differences between the athletes and coaches, and variation over time between the informants, where highlighted. The main findings are that the athletes’ intrinsic feedback had the most impact in development of their technique and to influence the self-confidence in a positive way. But the results also show that the coaches do not give the athletes enough space to develop this kind of feedback. A final conclusion is that both coaches and athletes need a reflective approach to be able to understand the effects of feedback and how different athletes develop their technique and skills. To end up it is important to bear in mind that this is a case study and that the results therefore has a limitation in generalization to other groups and situations.

Key Words: alpine skiing, feedback, learning, reflection, coaches, athlete’s, performance
VOLUNTARISM AND SPORT ORGANIZATIONS


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Gaelic games in Ireland are recognised as one of the few remaining amateur sports in the world. The national controlling body for Gaelic games is the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) with annual revenues of approximately €60m and assets of close to €2.5bn. In recent times there have been persistent rumours and debate, involving journalists and GAA administrators, concerning the erosion of amateur values and structures and their replacement by professional ones. Following the theoretical approach of Elias we examine the development of amateurism in the GAA and, in tandem with this, explain how and why the amateur ethos has changed over the course of the last 125 years. Our analysis identified a number of developments; changes in the meaning of amateurism and, interrelated with this, changes in how the discourse of ideological amateurism was mobilized by many within the GAA; and a shift in the balance between amateurism and professionalism towards the latter. We contend that these developments can be explained by changes in the type and extent of interdependencies between those comprising the GAA, in particular between players and administrators; between the GAA and other organizations; between different social groups in Ireland; between Ireland and Britain and other social processes – advances in the competitive and achievement orientation of players and support personnel; the increasing intellectualization of Gaelic games and the growing significance of sport in Irish society. The increasing significance attached to sport (and winning) by supporters, players and administrators is explained by a civilizing process (Elias, 2000) in Ireland; the ‘quest for excitement’ (Elias & Dunning, 1986) generated by this and the development and strengthening of specific we-identities (Elias, 1991). Our data comprised primarily historical sources
covering a period of 125 years. We had access to several of the GAA’s archives and this was supplemented by a small number of qualitative interviews.

*Keywords: amateurism, gaelic athletic association, ireland, figurations, elias*
The Academization of Sports: knowledge production and dissemination of knowledge in sport research and academic sport science education.

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Sport research within the social sciences, and sport science (sport studies) education at an academic level are relatively new phenomenon’s in Sweden. Research started in the early 1970s and before the 2000s there were only a few academic sport educations in the country. Today, research and education are both comprehensive and diversified. The questions are: How research and education have emerged, how they appear today, and how they relate to each other? What knowledge is produced within research and what knowledge is conveyed through education? Do they differ? If so - in what way and why? The study deals with the Sport Academization process. The purpose is to attain a deeper understanding of sport science higher education and its relationship to sport research from a knowledge perspective. Four concepts are particularly central in the study: knowledge, power, discourse and institutions. The analysis is grounded in theories as: Berger and Luckmann’s sociology of knowledge, Foucault’s ideas about discourse, power and institutions, Bourdieu’s field analysis, and Baumann’s theories about social processes and discourses of different eras. The empirical material mainly consists of various documents. Examples of analyzed documents are: dissertations, journal articles, educational plans and curriculums. The documents have been handled both qualitatively and quantitatively. Discourse analysis has been the main method for the qualitative analysis. The study shows that there is a discrepancy between the produced and conveyed knowledge. The largest proportion of the research has been produced within the fields of pedagogy, psychology, and history. In addition - almost half of the educations were Sport Management programs. The main interpretation of the differences is that research and education is based on different contemporary logics (ideas and ideals). The difference between produced and conveyed knowledge highlights important questions about whether and how research and education should be governed, and maybe matched.

*Keywords: "sport", "akademization", "research", "higher education", "professionalization".
The Swedish sport model: From popular movement to market logic

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When the Swedish sport model was established it was based on active members, unpaid, voluntary labour, democratic principles, with formal rules, regulations and an organisational structure that reflected its amateur origins and status. The sport movement became one of several popular movements and was based on a popular movement logic until the early post war period. Then it was challenged by individualisation-, marketing- and internationalisation processes, which created a new market logic at a more global perspective. How did these processes affect the sport model? The study’s focus: Global football from a democratic perspective. This question will be studied in the perspective of globalized male football, which firstly was affected by the commercialisation- and marketing processes. As a result a more professional approach to football led to fewer financially strong clubs developing to entertainment industry dominated by strong financial interests. The development of a global infrastructure in the form of TV marking reinforces the differences between the European clubs and widened the gap between the members and the clubs. This development escalated especially in the British Premier League and in the leagues in Italy and Spain. The TV rights changed the leading clubs to profitable business. In Sweden the demands on the players in the 80th increased and resulted in more professional employment strategies funded by external sponsors. As a result the members’ power in the clubs was weakened. The role of the spectators and fans was limited. Supporters of the different clubs in Sweden – and in other parts of Europe – resisted this development. Some of them became hooligans who tried to use threats and violence when the set the agenda and tried to affect the activities. How did this affect the democratic processes?

*Keywords: "popular movement" "market logic" "democracy" "globalisation" "commercialisation"
The main objective of the study is to determine the main developmental periods in the history of men's and women's football and the typical characteristics of each period. The study is not a historical description on Finnish football but a historical-sociological analysis. That is why I study football as a cultural-sociological phenomenon. My key sources are the publications that describe the different developmental stages of Finnish football and materials of Finnish Football Association. Finnish Football Association was founded in 1907. The first Finnish championship for men was arranged as cup-competition in 1908. Already in 1930's the activities had increased to such an extent that football was played in three different series. After the Second World War Finnish Football also began to internationalize. The globalization of Finnish football took place on the 1990's. The history of women's football in Finland has been very different. The first cup-type Women's Championship war arranged in 1971. In 1981 all the 18 districts of Football Association had taken women's football as part of their program. The internationalization of women's football has continued in the first decade of the 21st Century. The women's Finnish championship team hit the jackpot at the European Championship matches in the autums of 2004. Nowadays Finnish women's football is a part of the national and the international football family. Organized Finnish women's football has more than a 30-year history. The popularity of girls' and women's football has increased and also the future looks bright. Girls' and women's football has become an interesting cultural set of phenomena, which both the amateurs of the sport and the public are interested. With its success, the sport is increasingly being pushed to the fields of media. The main results of the study is, the history of men's football in Finland is already more than 100-years old and the women's football history is more than a 30-years old. The stages of men's football in Finland are 1) the birth of a national organisation of football; 2) the stage of growth and early internationalisation; 3) the stage from internationalisation to globalism. The stages of women's football are diveted: 1) the stage of initial enthusiasm and organisation; 2) the stage of stabilization; 3) the rise of girls' football; 4) the leap into popularity. In Finland men's and women's football historical stages have had identical periods but in different historical contexts. The growth of women's football in Finland is one part of the equality process in the Finnish sports culture as well in the whole Finnish society.

*Keywords: football, sport history, historical sociology, gender*
United Europe - united sport?! Analyzing civil societal sport organizations of three European countries

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Today’s politicians often speak of a European society and a European civil society. The wish of a united Europe for them has nearly come true. Sport organizations like clubs and associations on a local, national and international level are one part of this civil societal infrastructure and civil societal organizations in general are awarded to be important creators of societal relations. The European model of sport - created by the European Commission – has shown the similarities and the typical characteristics of all European sport organizations, like autonomy regarding state and commercial accommodations, a pyramidal construction with the clubs at the basement and the international associations at the top and the possibility of promotion and relegation. In modern societies welfare performances, among them in a broader sense also sport, are produced by four systems in a welfare mix: by the state (public sector), by commercial providers (for-profit), by self-administration and by the third sector (nonprofit). This paper tends to analyze the national civil societal (or third sector-) sport systems of three exemplary European countries (Italy, England and Finland) regarding the organization of sport in general (macro level), the understanding of sport clubs (meso level) and the individual rates of participation and voluntarism in sports of the population (micro level). The aims of these analyses are on the one hand to get an impression of how the European model of sport is implemented in European countries and on the other hand to discover similarities and dissimilarities between the sport systems. Another goal is to draw conclusions from the achievements regarding the existence of a strong or a weak national civil society, to explain these facts and to give an outlook about future tendencies.

*Keywords: "Europe", "Civil Society", "Sport Organizations", "Third Sector"
Belonging and voluntary work in sport associations in Europe. An empirical analysis focused on European young people

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Background. Belonging to and volunteering in sport associations provide attractive possibilities for young people’s engagement and involvement in society, and may have a beneficial effect in helping people steer away from delinquency. The White Paper on Sport (2007) states that volunteering in sport organisations reinforces active citizenship and the need to be recognised and enhanced. ii. Objectives. Taking this context into account, this communication has three main objectives. First, we quantify the amount of belonging and voluntary work that young people present in the different European countries. Second, we explore the social profile of people who belong to and are involved in sport associations through voluntary work, analysing the influence of several socio-demographic and attitudinal variables. Third, we present a typology of the European population that belongs to and performs voluntary work in sport associations. iii. Methods. The study is based on the last wave of the well-known World Value Survey, which provides data for the majority of the countries in the world. We use various multivariate statistical techniques, such as cluster analysis and multiple lineal regressions, to achieve the aforementioned objectives. iv. Results. The results confirmed the existence of profound differences among European countries. On the other hand, the statistical analysis showed the different impacts of the main socio-demographic and attitudinal variables on belonging to and volunteering in sport associations. Finally, we have found four clusters of people who belong to and carry out voluntary work in sport associations. v. Conclusion. The communication concludes with a reflection on the factors that influence belonging and volunteering in sport associations, as well as some suggestions about aspects to approach in future studies.

*Keywords: “sport associations”, “voluntary work”, “Europe”*
Social entrepreneurship in sports

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Volunteer based sports associations are to an increasing extend being drawn into the solving of lifestyle problems, social problems and health problems in Denmark. In 2006 a programme for overweight, disadvantaged children was launched in cooperation with volunteer based sports associations. The aim of the programme was to help the children into a permanent membership of the associations and into permanent physical activity and social networks. The evaluation of the programme is used as the empirical basis for a sociological analysis of the programme. The objective of the study of the programme was to explore the ability of the sports associations with regard to cooperation with health professionals, schools, kinder gardens and after school day care, thus their potential in a welfare state political context. The study was designed as a qualitative data collection with qualitative interviews and focus group interviews with so called “project owners”, parents and children. Data collection also included observations and participant-observation as well as analysis of documents. The qualitative data analysis utilized the Atlas TI data analysis program, and the data was later organised and analysed within a data display. An important finding concerned the difference between the volunteers. They could be distinguished with respect to their motives, their engagement in the disadvantaged children, their networks, and their ability to cooperate with what can be termed welfare state professionals. Conclusion/Application to practice. Sport associations are able to perform satisfactorily within a welfare state policy-frame. The study showed that associations can be distinguished into three models according to their performance within specific welfare policy-parameters. The study also shows that within the models the volunteers are performing differently regarding social commitment, personal motivation and driven by different agendas, professional skills and networks, that they “bring” into the programme through the sports association. Thus they can be labelled social entrepreneurs

*Keywords: policy, volunteers, social entrepreneurship, organisational change
Socialization into physical activities in a working-class neighborhood compared to two countryside villages post-WW II in Finland

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This study examines the changes in socialization into physical activity of the inhabitants of working-class neighborhood, Nakertaja-Hetteenmäki, compared to changes of two countryside villages, Sivakkavaara and Matomäki post-WW II in Finland. The data consisted of interviews and archive materials which were analyzed using historical sociological methods. The historical examination of these villages illustrated the changes in socialization into physical activity. In the working class neighborhood, physical activity was an essential part of the workers’ associations until the gradual population increase. Consequently, the spirit of the working class community began to dissipate and physical activity lost its role as a part of the workers’ movement. During the first two decades after the war, physical activity was related to everyday work, and to forestry in the countryside villages. Due to the modernization of forestry and the weakening of the productive role of the villages, the population decreased whilst the productional significance of physical activity diminished.

*Keywords: socialization, physical activities, villages, Finland*
Background: Stable volunteering is no longer a matter of course for many sports clubs, although a lot of people still volunteer. The central importance of volunteering within the work of associations raises the question as to what are the organisational factors that motivate engagement in voluntary work. Satisfaction with voluntary work conditions is essential in this context. Therefore, sports clubs must develop a particular understanding of the unique expectations of voluntary work employment conditions. Firstly this paper aims to define a concept to measure the satisfaction of voluntary work conditions in sports clubs. The influence of the satisfaction with voluntary work conditions on the intention to continue with volunteering will subsequently be analysed. Objectives and Methods: Measurement concepts of job satisfaction already developed for companies cannot be easily transferred to voluntary work satisfaction in sports clubs. Participation is voluntary, so volunteers have different expectations and evaluation of the satisfaction with voluntary work conditions. Consequently a content-specific adjustment of differing dimensions of general job satisfaction in sport clubs was conducted. The stability of voluntary work (risk to quit voluntary work) is modelled on the basis of individual expectations and evaluations of the volunteers with (1) voluntary work conditions (2) benefits of the association and (3) the specific organizational commitment with the sports club. The evaluation of the developed concept of satisfaction with voluntary work conditions and the hypothesised causal relationships was part of an empirical study of 20 selected Swiss sports associations. For this, a sample of N=189 volunteers was generated. Results and conclusions: With exploratory factor analysis six dimensions of voluntary work satisfaction could be identified: leadership, job design, development opportunities, recognition, material incentives, learning and training opportunities. With regression analysis, a positive relation between the factors satisfaction with voluntary work conditions, organisational commitment and stability of voluntary work could be confirmed. Alongside this, it can be seen that the effect of the employee satisfaction factor is greater than the effect of the attachment factor. Thus findings suggest that in the future, sports clubs should give more attention to volunteer retention by creating voluntary work conditions according to the volunteers’ needs.

*Keywords: volunteers, job satisfaction, sports clubs*
The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between coaches' leadership styles and athletes' satisfaction. Participants were 235 athletes including 112 females and 123 males from different type of sports including Basketball, Volleyball, Soccer, Futsal, Handball, Karate and Taekwondo (M=20.40, SD=0.78). The Coaches Leadership Style questionnaire (LSS, Chelladurai & Saleh, 1980) and Athletes Satisfaction Questionnaire (ASQ, Chelladurai and Riemer, 1997) were the measures used in this study. In a pilot study, the Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of 0.894 and 0.914 were obtained for the LSS and ASQ respectively. The results were analyzed through Spearman correlation coefficient test in the level of p≤0.05. The findings showed significant and positive relationship between perceived leadership behavior of athletes (e.g. training and instruction, positive feedback, social support and democratic) and athletes satisfaction; however there was no significant relationship between autocratic style and any of the satisfaction subscales. The findings also indicated that the coaches mostly apply training and instruction style and after that, positive feedback style; social support style, democratic style and autocratic style are the other styles being applied, respectively. Considering the athletes satisfaction, personal treatment satisfaction was the first and team performance satisfaction was the last priority.

*Keywords: coaches leadership styles, athletes satisfaction, perceived leadership behavior of athletes*
A Physical Education teacher should be able to do - what? A study of learning objectives for future Physical Education teachers in Sweden.

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In recent decades, expanding research into the school subject of Physical Education (PE) and Physical Education Teacher Education (PETE) from educational and socially critical perspectives has revealed these contexts to be dominated by epistemologies emanating from (natural) scientific and behaviouristic traditions. Curriculum studies have been used to illuminate the promotion and marginalisation of knowledge in these educational contexts. While several studies have focused on how issues of assessment are expressed in PE curriculum documents at the school level, these questions have been largely ignored at the PETE level. In this paper, abilities expressed in the assessment of PE teacher students will be explored. Drawing on an investigation of learning objectives stipulated in syllabi documents within teacher training courses in six Swedish PETE departments, the preliminary results of the study indicate that the learning objectives expressed can be classified as less advanced according to acknowledged taxonomies of learning abilities. These results will be discussed in relation to theories of self-regulated learning. Exploring learning objectives assessed within PETE may be helpful for the development of student-active approaches to learning and, further, for the construction of PE knowledge at school level.

*Keywords: "physical education teacher education", "learning objectives", "self-regulated learning"
Both boys and girls can experience difficulties in interacting with the symbolic map. However, previous studies indicate that boys on average are better than girls when it comes to spatial abilities. The objective was to identify any gender differences in relation to how children interact with different types of map, in relation to direct representations and perspective representations. The study involved 106 children, 53 boys and 53 girls, aged 3 to 13 years. Interaction with direct representations was examined through finding 5 controls on the basis of a detailed photograph. The results presented are average time per control, related to the use of EMIT (electronic timer system). Interaction with perspective representations were examined through finding 7 controls on the basis of a hand-drawn map. The results presented are number of children who completed the task successfully. Results. Boys and girls in kindergarten using on average 62.71 and 61.45 seconds to find each of the 5 controls. For boys and girls in lower primary stage, the time decreased to 40.77 and 39.26 seconds. Boys and girls in upper primary stage decreased the time further to 22.68 and 20.73 seconds. Data show no significant differences between the gender. Perspective representations. Among the children in kindergarten who completed the task successfully (17 out of 41), there are 47% boys and 32% girls. In the lower primary stage 21 out of 30 completed the task successfully, 65% of boys and 85% of girls. Finally on the upper primary stage 26 out of 28 completed the task successfully, 93% of girls and 93% of boys. Conclusion/ Application to practice. In respect of the direct representation there were no gender-specific differences in the time children used to solve the task. In contrast results from the perspective representation indicate that there are gender differences among the younger children.

*Keywords: map reading, gender differences, detail photo, hand-drawn map*
This paper explores the sports participation patterns of individuals in the UK and their educational background versus their level of competition. In the UK there is an assumption that the type of school attended has an effect on sporting opportunity and success [in the UK 85% of young people attend a State school; 12% a Private (fee paying) school and 4% a Grammar (selective) school]. However, much of this evidence is anecdotal, and there is a lack of empirical evidence on which decisions are made. An online questionnaire was used to collect retrospective recall data on the sport practice patterns of sports people raised in the UK (n=1,006). Individuals provided information about their family structure, childhood location and schooling along with their highest level of participation between 16 and 18 year old. Using odds ratios, data showed that there was a significant association between the type of school attended and the highest playing level achieved. Individuals who received State schooling were less likely to play at a national level than not at all than those who received Grammar (0.94 times) or Private (0.34 times) schooling. This pattern was continued at representative levels (Grammar, 0.73 times; Private, 0.34 times) and school level (Grammar, 0.43 times; Private, 0.19 times). Compared to not playing at all individuals at Private schools were: 2.78 times more likely to play at national level; 2.13 times more likely at representative level; 1.67 times more likely to play at club level and 2.25 times more likely to play at school level than individuals from Grammar school. The data suggest that there is a clear need to explore participation opportunities and club links between particular types of schools to maximise participation and to help develop a coherent participation pathway at all levels.

*Keywords: educational background, elite performance, school, participation*
This paper examines children’s perspectives on issues related to United Nations (UN) convention on the Rights of the Child. Since 1989 the convention is a legally binding international instrument that incorporates the full range of human rights. The Swedish Sport Confederation has since year 2009 included a child rights perspective in their policy guidelines for child and youth sport. The aim of this study was to describe girls and boys views on a child rights perspective in sport. Data were gathered through interviews with ten children (four girls and six boys) playing football and ice hockey in Sweden. The data were collected in relation to UN’s Convention on the Rights of the Child and analyzed from a generation and a gender perspective. It was found that among the most important for children in sport is that they have fun when playing football and ice hockey, that positive social relationships are developed within the teams and that their sport performances isn’t negatively criticized. These children feel safe in the overall team environment but discomfort when coaches and teammates put pressure on their sport performances. The study shows that the daily practice of football and ice hockey is structured around a system of adult authority which appears to keep girl’s as well as boy’s voices silenced. These children’s opinions are seldom asked for. On the other hand some of the children express a fear of telling adult coaches their views and an uncertainty about their ability to be a part of decision making. Overall this study contributes to a deeper understanding of possibilities and difficulties for sport organizers to meet the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

*Keywords: gender, generation, child football and child ice hockey*
Self-esteem is regarded as an important element of well-being and a construct that might be open to change through exercise (Fox, 2000). Self-esteem declines for many children during adolescence. Tremblay, Inman, and Willms (2000) suggest that physical activity can help students to maintain a positive self-esteem during that difficult period. A meta-analysis of interventions among adults (Spence, McGannon, & Poon, 2005) concluded that participation in physical activity results in significant improvements in self-concept. The aim was to study effects on children’s and adolescents’ motor skills and self-esteem of an extension of the Swedish school subject Physical Education and Health (PEH) and motor training during nine school years.

An intervention group (n=161) had PEH and motor training five lessons (225 min) per week. In addition when needed, students were offered one hour of individually adapted motor training per week, according to the MUGI model – Motorisk Utveckling som Grund för Inlärning [Motor skills as Ground for Learning] (Ericsson, 2003). A matched control group (n=102) had regular PEH two lessons (90 min) per week. The method was hypothetic-deductive. The hypothesis that students’ motor skills improve with extended physical activity and motor training was confirmed. The Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test showed significant improvement from pre to post test in the intervention, but not in the control group. Significant correlations were found between motor skills and self-esteem overall and the components friendship/sports efficacy and attention/learning efficacy.

Conclusions, The school has good potential in stimulating all students’ development of motor skills, but two lessons of PEH per week are not enough. The MUGI program can be useful as a pedagogic model for observing and improving students’ motor skills in school. Differences in self-esteem between students with good motor skills and students with deficits may decrease with extended PEH and motor training in school.

*Keywords: bunkeflo project, compulsory school, mugi motor skills observation, mugi motor training, physical education and health.*
Teachers’ discursive representations of pupils low motivated pupils towards Physical Education and Health

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For those involved in teaching PEH it is clear that this is an environment where a minority of the pupils has negative attitudes and motivational problems towards PEH. All intentional educational systems have an internal logic based on different agents (e.g. teachers) delivering intentions and practical sense in specific and various situations. This inquiry draws on interviews and dialogues with fourteen PEH teachers and aims to present teachers discursive beliefs regarding the experienced problem with pupils low motivated towards PEH. Teacher’s conceptions will be analyzed in relation to contemporary PEH research.

Results show that the types of learning teachers consider and find essential in PEH constitute and creates certain pupils who get labeled as "low motivated" to the subject. To be active and display a behavior towards doing your best is clearly promoted and the aspect of ‘fun’ seems to be an overriding goal for creating lifelong interest for physical activity but the actual meaning of fun is more unclear. Teachers seems to direct the problem with motivation to the individual (the pupil) or the contextual level (social background, parents etc.) rather than the situational level - their own teaching in the class. Pupils not involved in sports outside school are not likely to be interested in PEH according to the teachers. This may indicate what type of learning and education contemporary PEH delivers. Furthermore teachers express a difficult balancing act and struggle between the dominating group who wants to keep present content and form (the “elite sport boys”) and the marginalized group. Teachers may have to adjust both content and form and refocus their own perception of what is essential learning in PEH in order to reach this group. Further studies on the field are necessary to better understand the ongoing negotiating process between the group and the teacher.

Keywords: physical education, motivation, peh teacher beliefs, low motivation
Since the mid-2000s, there has been an increase of schools and programs in the Swedish education system profiled on sports and health. This has meant that the supply of physical activities in school has increased in size and changed to be much more than the subject Physical Education (PE). A large part of this new supply is that pupils are offered training in different sports during the school day, something that could be resembled to the international concept of School Sport. This study is part of a larger project on how primary schools organize their sport profiles, the content offered and who the pupils and teachers are. The study is based on a data from 854 schools' websites and interviews with 50 principals from schools that offer a sport profile. Preliminary result show that almost 25% of the schools offer some kind of sport profile and that there are mainly two kinds. One where schools offer a broad sport and health profile usually with a PE teacher in charge, and one in which schools offer training in a specific sport during the school day usually with a sports coach. When the schools offer a specific sport, the team sports dominate the supply with soccer as most common. The results also show that there are more boys than girls participating in the activities, especially when the schools have selected a specific sport. Furthermore, the result show that the schools' purpose and reason for offering a sport profile is of a diverse nature. In conclusion, this study shows that the Swedish model with compulsory PE in schools and voluntary sport in voluntary sport clubs appear to be changing and that the voluntary sport clubs now has its own space within the school system.

*Keywords: principal, sport profile, voluntary sport*
Map reading among children

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The basis of this study is the realization of how difficult it can be for children to interact with the symbolic map. It includes a number of sequences of processes that have not sufficiently been explored (Keates, 1996, Sigurjonsson, 2007). The object is to identify any differences in relation to how children interact with five different types representations/maps (level 1: detailed photo, level 2: overview photo, level 3: drawn 3D map, level 4: drawn 2D map and level 5: an orienteering map). The study involved 153 children aged from 5 to 12 years (split in 3 groups: 1-2 grade, 3-4 grade and 5-7 grade in the Norwegian primary school). Communication with the five different representations were examined through finding 10 controls. Average split time (measured in seconds) and miss frequency were recorded. The results presented are quantitative data related to the use of EMIT (electronic timer system).

Results. Average time
Level 1: 24.2 sec (1-2 grade), 22.6 sec (3-4 grade) and 17.8 sec (5-7 grade). ***
Level 2: 31.9 sec (1-2 grade), 24.0 sec (3-4 grade) and 20.4 sec (5-7 grade). ***
Level 3: 36.8 sec (1-2 grade), 27.9 sec (3-4 grade) and 23.7 sec (5-7 grade). ***
Level 4: 57.5 sec (1-2 grade), 41.9 sec (3-4 grade) and 30.4 sec (5-7 grade). ***
Level 5: 69.8 sec (1-2 grade), 51.9 sec (3-4 grade) and 30.4 sec (5-7 grade). ***
(The average difference is significant at the 1% level (***). [F-test: oneway ANOVA])

Miss frequency
Level 1: 1 (1-2 grade), 1 (3-4 grade) and 2 (5-7 grade). -
Level 2: 4 (1-2 grade), 0 (3-4 grade) and 0 (5-7 grade). ***
Level 3: 2 (1-2 grade), 0 (3-4 grade) and 0 (5-7 grade). *
Level 4: 16 (1-2 grade), 14 (3-4 grade) and 5 (5-7 grade). ***
Level 5: 31 (1-2 grade), 27 (3-4 grade) and 14 (5-7 grade). ***
(The miss frequency is significant at the 1% level (**), 10% level (*) and not significant (-). [F-test: oneway ANOVA])

Conclusion/ Application to practice. The results from use five types of representations/maps (level 1-5) show a decrease in mean time and an increase in miss frequency among the children in primary school. Based on the results level 1-3 will work well in the lower primary school. The task of using two-dimensional maps (level 4-5) seems to be solved reasonably well among many children in higher primary school.

*Keywords: map reading, map levels, representations, orienteering
Young people making meanings of physical activity spaces

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The polarization of young people’s participation in physical activities has become a notable concern in Finland. To promote young people’s physical activities, it is important to study social and cultural prerequisites of the activities as they are experienced and defined by youth. Living environment has been shown to influence participation in physical activities. Also, defining and appropriating space are considered integral factors in the construction of youth cultures. Finding space and time for meaningful physical activities, as well as cultural and experiential construction of those spaces are current themes of research. In this study, young people’s interpretations of meanings of physical activity spaces in their living environments are examined. Space is seen as a lived experience and as constructed in time and by its users. Meanings of physical activities are seen to be connected both to the local and the global, mediated especially by youth cultures. The study focuses on social spaces of young people’s unorganized physical activities in public environments. It is examined how 13 to 15-year-old girls and boys with different physical activity orientations make meanings of public physical activity environments, and how different spaces influence their participation in physical activities. Main concepts in this study are embodiment in identity work and genderedness of physical activity spaces. The data is collected from high school youth living in a centre, a suburb and a rural district. The data is collected with questionnaires and individual and group theme interviews. In addition, a method of observation is used in the three case areas.

*Keywords: youth, sport culture, youth culture, social space*
Exploring constructions of valued bodies in physical education with young people

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Research suggests that young people’s constructions of value or status, in school physical education, are embedded in gendered and racialised discourses of strength, fitness and health. These constructions, together with young people’s practices in producing a body that is valued in PE, may tell us something about the ways in which young people think about their bodies and how they (dis)engage with physical activity. Drawing on feminist poststructural research on embodied subjectivities and Bourdieu’s theories of capital and distinction, this study aimed to explore with young people the bodily values that are discursively constructed in school, how they negotiate or cope with value systems and the extent to which this informs their embodied self and engagement with physical activity. This study looks towards inclusive physical education where multiple bodies and ways of being are valued and through which young people can develop an empowered sense of self. This study incorporated a collaborative project with twenty-five predominantly Asian British, 14 year-old students from one school in the UK using visual methods to articulate their constructions of valued bodies and the relationship between negotiating status and engagement with physical activity. Participant-produced photographs, firstly of the place of physical activity in their lives and secondly of the bodies valued by the participants and their peer/school cultures were made the focus of group interviews to explore the participants’ embodied narratives of status within PE, school and community physical cultures. While the study also looked at the young people’s corporeal subjectivities, this paper concentrates on participation. Initial analysis of the data indicates that the ways in which physical capital offers status within a PE class affects how students actively invest in or resist participation in PE practices including competition, team work and performance of skilled, fit or strong bodies.

*Keywords: body, capital, visual methods, pe engagement*
Motivation for sports and exercise can be both extrinsic (e.g. winning, higher salary) and intrinsic (e.g. own development, the experience). However, personal motivation can change over time as participants fitness levels and skills changes (Deci & Ryan, 2002). Methodes: Hence, main aim of this study was to seek for change in motivation for sports, from youth to adolescence, within a group of Norwegian High school students at the programme for sports and physical education. Secondly, we investigated possible gender differences within change in motivation for sports. 55 male (age $17.4 \pm 1.6$ years) and 46 female (age $17.5 \pm 1.5$ years) students answered the questionnaire (Motives for Physical Activity Measure) consisting of 30 questions concerning their individual motivation for sports and 30 questions concerning their motives when they started doing sports. Chi square and One-way ANOVA were undertaken (SPSS 15.0) to check for possible change in motivation and gender differences. Significance level was set to $p \leq 0.05$. Results: Within the questions “I want to obtain new skills”, “I want to be with my friends”, “I like the challenge”, “I want to keep up my current skill level”, “I think it is interesting” and “I like the excitement of participation” the participants in general changed their motivation for sports from “not at all true for me” towards “very true for me”. Further, girls had changed their motivation for sports within the questions “because I want to be with my friends”, “because I want to meet new people” and “because my friends want me to” from “very true for me” towards “not at all true for me”. Conclusion: Overall, results show that motivation for sports to some degree change from youth to adolescence. Interestingly, very few differences are found between genders concerning this change. For further research it would be interesting to see if there are differences between students at the sports programme and other students, as those are considered more heterogenous concerning their interest for sports.

*Keywords: motivation, psychology, high school students, change in motivation*
We condensed five previously published studies on the interaction of coaching and parenting, which operate behind adolescent ice hockey players’ choices. We presented the summarized findings of these five studies to a group of coaches, in order to gather practitioners’ feedback on the study findings. The condensed findings reveal, firstly, that parenting and coaching styles together are associated with higher cohesion in teams of adolescent athletes, if these styles fit together. Secondly, although the similarity between coaching and parenting styles helps adolescents to understand the coaches, the positive coaching style predicts higher cohesion. This is evident especially among older adolescent athletes in Finland. Also, the ratings about cohesion in teams differ between coaches, adolescents, and team leaders. However, the best measure of adolescent athletes’ cohesion is their own rating. Finally, it is showed that parenting styles are associated with the consumption of alcohol and tobacco. Also, the adolescent athletes participating in these studies were characterized by less substance use, if compared to the statistics on average adolescents’ consumption in Finland. After the presentation of these findings in 2010, the coaches reported their reactions by answering a set of questions. The presentation and the feedback sessions are replicated in Finland and Poland during Spring 2011. The reactions and feedback provided by the coaches will be analysed, to find the link and implications between the findings and the actual coaching practice.

*Keywords: parenting, coaching, substance use, cohesion, feedback*
Friendship and competition - teenage girls’ experiences of organised sport

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Organised sport is the most common leisure activity among Swedish children and youth. One of the aims of organised sport is to teach the participants how their body function and how they can acquire a healthy lifestyle. Engström (1999) argues however that the connection between participation in organised sport and a lifelong healthy lifestyle is not self evident. There are other criteria that are more important for the continuation of physical activity. Objectives: The aim of this study is to describe and understand ten female teenagers’ lived experience of organised sport and what role movement plays in their current lifeworld. Methods: Ten female teenagers, with a broad experience of organised sport, that had been playing in the same team for many years were interviewed about their experiences of sports and their notion of the body and physical activity. The interviews analysed with the help of life-world phenomenology (van Manen, 1990) and the theory of the lived body as an undivided unit (Merleau-Ponty, 1997). Results: Three different themes appeared in the interviews:
“Friendship and competition”: were important values for participating in the team.
“Pushes and rewards”: were important stimulus for the choice of activity and the development of necessary skills.
“Sport girl and life enjoyer”: are metaphors used for describing their relation to sport and physical activity.
Conclusion: The paper will describe and discuss the differences in the respondents lived experiences from organised sport and the role sport and movement play in their current lifeworld respectively by drawing on Merleau-Ponty and lifeworld phenomenology.

*Keywords: youth, organised sport, lifeworld phenomenology*
What will you teach through martial arts?

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Martial arts which are called "Budo" such as Judo and Kendo will become a compulsory program at junior-high schools in Japan from 2012. The goal is to transmit the tradition to posterity. Toward this change, there are some issues which should be resolved. Authors have pointed out that many junior high-schools require enriching martial arts equipment and teaching materials for it. The lack of manpower also has been cited. Then, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) assists with facility improvement and teacher training necessary for the implementation of Budo programs. P.E. teachers at junior high-school have to teach Budo regardless of their experiences. In Japan, it is typical to becoming a P.E. teacher after graduating from the universities or faculties of physical education or sports sciences. It doesn't guarantee their ability for teaching Budo. The curriculum should be restructured to assure the quality of their skills. The purpose of this study was to examine the awareness of educational effect of martial arts in junior high schools of students who are playing martial arts at Japanese universities. In addition, the self-evaluation of their teaching skills of martial arts was referred. The survey was conducted of 1,632 students who major in physical education or sports sciences of at 5 universities in Japan. There were 1,440 respondents (88.2%). The questionnaire consisted of questions about expected educational effects, self-evaluation of teaching skills for Budo and so on. Factor analysis was conducted to extract factors which construct expected educational effects. As a result, three factors which construct expected educational effects were extracted, and named “communication”, “motor skills” and “tradition”. There were some significant differences between students who specialize in martial arts and those who do not.

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Keywords: budo, educational effects, traditional culture, Japan
The main aim of the study is to generate increased knowledge about young people’s leisure time sporting habits in a contextual perspective. The intention is to highlight the circumstances in which young people pursue and participate in different sport activities in terms of one’s own life circumstances. The perspective of the study is mainly cultural-sociological. In the analyses, Pierre Bourdieu’s key concepts of habitus and symbolic capital have been used as research tools together with gender. The data on which the study is based was collected on three separate occasions - 1996, 2002 and 2007 – from young people in school year 9 living in four different milieus. In each data collection about 1,200-1,500 pupils replied to a questionnaire. Sport occupies a central position in young people’s lives on the recreational field. The results show that sport culture can best be understood in the local perspective. The development of young people’s sporting habits can be said to be a result of a complex interplay between personal preferences, the home environment, local traditions, what is on offer, living conditions and the prevailing laws of gender and status. For the group of teenagers as a whole, the proportion of members, as well as those who pursue sport individually, increases with higher educational capital and higher economic capital. When it comes to organised sport outside the sports club milieu, no such connection can be determined. The study has shown that sport is not accessible to all and opportunities for participation are curtailed for large groups of young people in our society. This is especially true for sport organised in sport clubs, i.e. sport that is mainly supported by public funds.

*Keywords: youth, sports, context, habitus, symbolic capital*
The effects of the selected physical activity on the perceptual – motor abilities of third grade boy students in the elementary schools

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Perceptual-motor abilities are one of the most important factors in overall growth of children and in development of sports talents. Though, these abilities are derived from heredity and environment with different ratios, one of crucial factors in the growth of these abilities is that how a child spends his/her early and emotional years of life, especially in elementary level, that physical, emotional, cognitive and intellectual growth of children is rapid in comparison with next years of life. This study was designed to investigate of Effects of the selected physical activity on the perceptual – motor abilities of third grade boy students in the elementary schools. The statistical society of the present research is composed the entire third grade students of elementary schools of KHOY (a city in IRAN) attending their classes during the academic year 2010-2011. From 39 schools, Random samples on 10 clustered schools have been selected. 3 students from every school were selected. 30 students were controlled in view of their age, height, weight, physical health and Riven intelligence test. All 30 students were subjected to Lincoln – Oseretsky test and their marks were recorded. Afterwards, examinees were placed in two groups of control and experimental randomly. (15 in Ex group, 15 in Cont group) The selected physical activity program was carried out in 8 weeks, in two 30 minute weekly sessions. (During this time the control group was exempted from performing sports). Finally, both groups again underwent Lincoln – Oseretsky test as well as the test for determining the extent of the effects of the selected physical activity program and their marks were recorded on special sheets. Afterwards, through the use of descriptive and inferential statistics, especially through the application of independent T distribution, the data were assessed. The selected physical activity program on the dynamic and static equilibrium, carefulness, rapidity of movement, and power of students has a significant statistical effect. But coordination changes were not significant the selected physical activity program has a significant statistical effect on the perceptual – motor abilities of subjects. Conclusion, Physical activity program has a significant statistical effect on the perceptual – motor abilities of subjects

*Keywords: perceptual-motor abilities, physical activity, elementary students
Making the grade in Physical Education: Who is an A-student and who fails?

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The grades that students receive in the final year of nine-year compulsory school in Sweden are important for their ability to choose upper secondary school programmes or decide which school to attend. Grades are supposed to measure educational achievements in an objective way, but studies show that teachers' grading is influenced by factors other than the students' knowledge, i.e. a teacher's perception of a student as a person. In this way, grades do not only serve as selection instruments but have informal functions as well. Grades also seem to affect students' subjectivities. Thus, receiving a high or a low grade in physical education may influence how students regard themselves in relation to sport and physical activity. But who gets the high grades in physical education and health in Sweden and who fails? The aim of the study was to scrutinise the distribution of grades in physical education and health (PE) in relation to a number of sociological variables (gender, socio-economic background, Swedish or foreign background etc) among students (15-16 years of age) in their final year of nine-year compulsory school. The empirical data consists of statistical information from the Swedish National Agency of Education concerning the distribution of grades among schools. The analysis draws on Pierre Bourdieu's notion of capital and preliminary findings show that although both gender and ethnicity (born in or outside Sweden) play a role, the distribution of grades in PE is strongly related to cultural capital (parents' educational levels).

*Keywords: physical education, grades, cultural capital*
A qualitative evaluation of the physical education teachers account for students complaints on summative assessment in physical education

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When evaluating international and national research on the Norwegian education system, the Norwegian Department of Education decided to change the curriculum for lower education in 2004. The new curriculum was carried out from autumn 2006. Hence, the mandatory three divided model of assessment in Physical Education (PE) was changed, and the new curriculum (KL06) intended to base PE summative assessments on an evaluation of reached pre-decided competence goals. Previous research (Vinje 2008, Mørken 2010) indicates that the PE teachers have great difficulties in understanding, and using this new assessment method. Therefore, by evaluating teachers’ reactions to students’ complaints of PE grades, we aimed to investigate PE teacher arguments for PE summative assessments in relation to the instructions for assessments given in the law of education. Our investigation was based on a qualitative analysis of all (n=18) received complaints on PE grades at The Secretary of Exam in one Norwegian community. Three of the received complaints were refused due to extensive absence. In 8 of the remaining 15 cases (54 %) we found teachers arguments for summative assessments not to be given according to the instructions in the law of education. In contrast, the teachers’ arguments in the last 7 cases (46 %) were evaluated to be in line with the current instructions for assessments, and seemingly also satisfactory applied in 6 (40 %) of these cases. Our evaluations also indicate substantially different arguments for the given assessments across different schools within this community. In line with Vinje (2008) and Mørken (2010) it seems like PE teachers has a deficient understanding, hence a mistaken use, for the summative assessment guidelines given in KL06. We speculate if this is due to difficulties in interpreting and understanding distinctive marks of when students reach the pre-decided competence goals. Therefore, and to avoid differing grade assessments across different schools within the same community, we recommend the establishment of a regional standard for PE assessments.

*Keywords: pe teacher, new curriculum, evaluation*
Sport didactics is not an art

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Sport is described as an international language. The sport didactic competence is argued to arise when theoretical subject knowledge regarding the human body in motion is combined with practical pedagogical knowledge in sport and physical education. A limitation in such perspective is its inability to handle research in social science regarding physical education. This article reports a study of mandatory course literature at four PETE’s (physical education teacher education) in Sweden. The course literature chosen treats education and training in ball games, dance, swimming and orienteering. The data is based on 5700 pages or 55 books, compendiums and articles. The purposes were to study the language in the literature and to discuss possible implications for the school subject physical education. An analytic sport didactic tool based on social sciences was constructed. The reflection of sport didactic is here treated as synonym to the reflection of the methodology of sport teaching (and learning) process. Despite the academic settings, the analysis show that the language of sport and “proven experience” dominates as perspectives in the literature. In some cases attempts have been made to construct a theoretical framework and a language to describe teaching models. But these are not compatible with the Swedish national curricula and results from PE research. In addition, these theoretical frameworks are based on the logic of sport. The analysis also shows a general lack of social science perspectives. In this way the scientific language is transformed into a sport utility with philosophical standpoints in alignment with those in the core of natural science. Based on the study it is necessary to claim the need of a shared interpretation frame, a shared language - separate from the language of sport - for discussions from a social science perspective concerning physical education in school and in spare time.

*Keywords: sport didactics, physical education teacher education (pete), physical education, sport pedagogy
Friluftsliv – loosely translated as ‘outdoor life’ – has been described as a deeply embedded aspect of Norwegian culture (Dahle, 2007, Gullestad, 1990, Nedrelid, 1991). Dahle (2007:23-24) describes how friluftsliv is ‘a lifelong communal process’ which ‘has been passed on from generation to generation, and has its own rituals that must be learned.’ Gullestad (1990) states that contact with nature as part of friluftsliv is one of the most crucial cultural aspects of Norwegian society, and one which helps Norwegians define an authentic way of life. Children’s socialization and education into friluftsliv as a way of life potentially begins from an early age, informally within the family and then more formally in Kindergarten, continuing throughout compulsory schooling. In this paper I focus on how friluftsliv is experienced by pupils, parents, PE teachers in three Norwegian schools. PE teacher students from one university college which practice at these schools are also studied. The methodological approaches are manifold: Survey among PE teacher students, PE teacher student reports from friluftsliv lessons, observation at the schools and in-depth interviews with employees, parents and pupils at the schools were carried out. PE teacher students organise activities for the pupils (age 13-16) in friluftsliv like stay out overnight. They experience this as a useful tool to prepare for their future work as PE teachers, and a crucial way to teach the pupils how to like and respect the nature. Parents focus on the importance of a close co-operation between school, PE students, PE teachers in the primary school, and pupils (age 13-16) experience that to stay out in the nature in their friluftsliv lessons has both positive and negative effects in education to be conscious about the environment and to like the Norwegian nature.

*Keywords: friluftsliv/outdoor life, Norwegian schools, parents, pupils, pe teacher students*
As children’s play contributes to both social and physical development, developing a broad repertoire of motor skills in the early years is important. Mastering a wide range of skills also seems to contribute to better self-esteem and represent a solid ground for sports and other physical and health activities. The motor skill study is part of a Swedish multidisciplinary project entitled School-Sport-Health, which started in 2001. The aim of this study was to investigate how students aged 9, 12 and 15 managed motor skills and to study how these skills changed over time. The student's level of performance was measured in a qualitative way but assigned a number from 1 to 4. The results indicated that 29% of the pupils in the 6th school year had difficulties with the tests. The students with the lowest scores were young girls who had little physical strength and were overweight. Boys and girls in the lower ages (9 and 12) were found to be quite similar, although there were differences. In the follow-up study undertaken when the 9-year-old students had turned 15, the results showed that if a student could master the skills in 2001 they were also able to do it six years later. The scores also correlated with strength. Among the students with a high BMI at the age of 9, only 20% had developed their motor skills to a sufficient level six years later. The study is ongoing. During 2010 the participants from 2001 and 2007 responded to a questionnaire relating to social background, physical education, sports and leisure time activities and perceived health. The incoming results will be discussed in relation to the motor skills results from a socio-cultural perspective.

*Keywords: motor skills, physical education, physical development, health*
Early Specialisation v Diversification in Elite Junior Sport: Evidence from the UK

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The issue of early specialisation versus sporting diversification has been receiving growing attention, as National Governing Bodies search for methods of identifying and nurturing talented young performers. As such, early sport specialisation is often assumed to be a benefit in producing elite performers, however other evidence suggests that diversification across sports is of equal benefit. An online questionnaire was used to collect retrospective recall data on the sport practice patterns of sports people raised in the UK (n=1,006). Individuals provided demographic information as well as details about their levels of organised sports participation between the ages of 7 and 18. The data highlighted that there were significant associations between the number of sports practiced aged 7 and 15, and the highest standard of play aged 16 to 18. Odds ratios were calculated to examine the effect of changes in the number of sports practiced aged 7, 11 and 15 and the likelihood of playing at national level between 16 and 18.

At 7 - if you played three sports you were 2.6 times more likely to play at national level, than if you only played just one sport.
At 11 - if you played three or more sports you were 1.7 times more likely to play at national level (1.3 times more likely if you played two sports), than if you played just one sport.
At 15 - if you played three or more sports you were 2.0 times more likely to play at national level (1.2 times if you played two sports), than if you played just one.

Together these findings suggest that individuals in the UK are more likely to achieve a higher standard of playing performance between the ages of 16 and 18 if they follow a developmental path that involves sporting diversification throughout their childhood and adolescence.

*Keywords: specialisation, diversification, junior sport, developmental pathway*
Dance and its position within primary education system in the Czech Republic

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Czech Education System has been undergoing changes recently. A new School Law of preschool, basic, tertiary and further education has been issued, the System of Curricular Documents has come into effect. The Framework Educational Program for Basic (that means Primary and Lower Secondary) Education (FEP BE) describes ten educational areas with their objectives. In September 2010 a new FEP provision has been issued, by which Dance and Movement Education has become part of the Complementary Educational Fields of FEP BE. Dance can be viewed both as art and as sport. Its educational position has already been discussed (Grineski, S., 1996; Hohler, V., Kössl, J., 1989; Novotná, V., 2000; Smith-Autard, J.,1994 ). However, dance has been not a separate mandatory subject in Czech education system. The main goal of this theoretical work is to introduce Czech FEP and its educational areas, with an emphasis on the prospective role of dance as a physical activity in the educational process. How could dance be used in education? By detailed analysis of FEP it has been found that dance can be used as an educational tool in all educational areas. While learning dance, pupils can acquire knowledge and skills in many other fields, for example: communication, cultural diversity, social interaction but also geometry, arithmetic and physics. Children who do not fancy sports may be willing to participate in dance. Dance of different nations can motivate a dancer to learn more about their histories. Dancers need to count the beats (rhythm), as well as understand what a diagonal is; they are often confronted with balance problems, speed of movements, dimensions of dancing space – all of which are terms of mathematics and physics. Conclusion/Application to practice. Dance overpasses several educational areas and should have an established role in Czech Physical Education lessons.

*Keywords: dance, physical activity, educational area, basic education, framework educational program*
Sporting initiatives aimed at achieving 'greater' wellbeing and participation in young people: experiences, outcomes and agendas.

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It could be claimed that the priority of any Government should be to look after the interests of the public it serves. Much of this role includes attempting to generate policies which best contribute to or enhance general standards of living. Addressing wellbeing, it follows, is a reasonable vision for any Government to aim towards. However, there is still confusion about what wellbeing actually means. Academic debate generally focuses upon the subjective/objective interpretation, which, simplistically put, places the emphasis either upon the individual experience of wellbeing (through pleasure) or the claims made in the interests of others (something that is considered good for people, whether they want it or not). In most cases, these are uncritical, adult visions of what childhood physical activity 'should look like'. These conflicting understandings of what is 'good' for children have had direct impact upon the ways in which children are able to experience their bodies and explore spaces. This paper draws upon recent empirical evidence gathered as part of an evaluation into a national sports initiative in the UK during 2010 (the Bank of Scotland and LloydsTSB National School Sport Week). A large scale online survey was conducted with teachers, parents and sports partnership development practitioners throughout England, Scotland and Wales. In addition a series of case study visits were made at sixteen schools which participated in the event. In these visits, interviews were conducted with teachers and sports development officers as well as recorded conversations with a range of young people, including drawing activities for the younger children. The findings from the research suggest that this large scale, sponsored event was generally considered a positive experience and, importantly, the children who took part enjoyed their experiences and in many cases were able to try out new sporting activities. However, the expectations and anticipated outcomes for the event were not necessarily shared by all 'interested' parties. Indeed, what is revealed is the disparities between what adults want from such an event (sponsors, government agencies, teachers and parents) and the actual lived experiences which the children encounter. Consequently, the research raises important questions about subjective/objective interpretations of wellbeing and also highlights the often competing agendas (which are not always necessarily framed in an adult/child binary) in the quest to achieve such elusive outcomes.

*Keywords: school sport, wellbeing, participation, young people, physical activity*
This paper seeks to explore the learning, and group dynamics, of a cohort of academy golfers (aged 16-19) and their coaches. The data is part of a 2 year ethnographic study exploring the journey of these golfers through an academy scholarship process in England. Historically (and especially in golf), much attention has been focussed on the technical side of coaching theory, looking at ‘what’ is being taught (Jones and Armour, 2000), rather than how it is delivered. Teaching methods and their effect on coach and player interaction have not been investigated in as much detail. This study seeks to understand and unlock the interaction between young players and their coaches using a Communities of Practice framework (Wenger 1991, 1999, 2002). Through the data this study found there were two distinct groups, or domains, of individuals: 'players' and 'scholars'. 'Players' were keen to learn from their golf coaches and to play golf – the golf coaching aspect of the programme was the most important to them. Conversely, for 'scholars', the educational element of the programme was more important than the practical side. Despite this disparity, it was found that the two golf coaches treated the whole group as a homogenous body and did not attend to the differing needs of 'players' and 'scholars'. As such the coaching delivery, style and method did not effectively match the aspirations or motivations of all of the young people, resulting in attrition from both of the groups. In conclusion this paper suggests that within an academy setting, golf coaches and policymakers need to understand more about the ‘how’ and ‘why’ of coaching interaction, and to identify and consider the differing needs of the individuals. It also suggests that a better understanding of the learning and developmental needs of the young people is critical to their sustained involvement.

*Keywords: young golfers, coaching, communities of practice*
Handle with Care: A Foucauldian interpretation of caring teaching in HPE

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Contemporary educational research and commentary demonstrates the rising imperative for teachers to care and create caring environments for their students. Indeed some advocates have identified an urgent need for education and teachers to reclaim care and make the “most of its pedagogical power in our work with children” (Goldstein, 2002, p. 10). Recent Health and Physical Education (HPE) literature has also demonstrated the profession’s growing interest in the possibilities of a pedagogy underpinned by an ethic of care (Larson & Silverman, 2005). The paper explores the opportunities posed by Foucault’s pastoral power analytic tool to examine anew this advocacy and the governmental implications of caring teaching within the context of education. It thus demonstrates the generative possibilities of Foucault’s notion of pastoral power to provide an analytic lens that can reveal the moral and ethical work conducted by caring HPE teachers. In the paper we demonstrate how HPE teachers enact pastoral power in their everyday practice. This will be illustrated from an empirical material of video recordings from five Swedish compulsory schools. A total of 15 HPE lessons were recorded. An analysis of teachers’ actions and specific governance techniques associated with caring has been made. Analyzing the caring HPE teacher as a specific regime of personhood, in which teachers utilize particular tools and technologies to shape themselves into agents of pastoral power, can alert us to the dangers of caring teaching within HPE contexts. In this way we can ask questions like: What might be the unintended and possibly “dangerous” outcomes of caring HPE practices? We show how power can operate in caring practices in terms of exclusions, inclusions and normalisation, and how power can become more effective while offering less obvious potential for resistance.

*Keywords: foucault, pastoral power, video-recording, physical education, caring teaching
Sport is a cultural expression in societies all over the world. Seen as an international language sport bridges the local and global. Thus studies on sport and people in motion are important with local as well as global perspectives. These issues are the main themes of the 8th eass conference in Umeå 2011. We welcome social scientists with empirical, theoretical or cross disciplinary sport studies.