EASSISSA2026

Conference hosted jointly by the European Association for Sociology of Sport (EASS) & International Sociology of Sport Association (ISSA)

15.06.-18.06.2026 JYVÄSKYLÄ, FINLAND

Book of Abstracts

Edited by Mohammadamin Davalou & Atiye Farahani & Hanna Vehmas

JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO
UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

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Welcome!

Dear Conference Participant,

We are excited to welcome you to the eassissa2026 conference, hosted by the Faculty of Sport and Health Sciences at the University of Jyväskylä. The conference takes place on June 15th-18th in Jyväskylä, Finland. Enjoy the conference! We hope you make new connections, expand your personal and professional networks, and catch up with dear colleagues and close friends. We also want to thank the eassissa2026 volunteers for their valuable help and contribution through the conference! Feel free to share the key highlights of the conference on social media using the hashtag #eassissa2026

Please visit the conference website for further information: https://www.jyu.fi/en/events/responsibilities-and-responses-of-sport-in-contemporary-society-2026

E-mail: eassissa2026@jyu.fi

Warmly welcome!

Hanna Vehmas, Chair of the Local Organising Committee

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Keynotes

Keynote 16.06.2026 Professor Oscar Mwaanga

Beyond the Western Horizon: Seizing the Decolonial Opportunity in Sport for Development in a Changing World

This keynote paper reflects on twenty-five years of engagement as a Pan-African decolonial scholar and practitioner working at the intersection of decolonization, sport for development (SfD), and higher education. It identifies the current moment as a significant geopolitical shift—an emerging post-Western era that increasingly decenters entrenched Western dominance.

In examining the preceding era, the paper conceptualizes modernity/coloniality as a permeating architecture sustained through a matrix of mechanisms—including marginalization, underrepresentation, epistemic violence, gatekeeping of resources and knowledge, and the coloniality of power—which collectively enabled the legacy of coloniality to persist within SfD. The paper argues that as we transition into this post-Western era, it is essential not to take the moment for granted. A clear understanding of the mechanisms that structured the previous era is necessary to leverage the present shift as a genuine decolonial opportunity. By embracing a pluriversal paradigm grounded in epistemic justice—incorporating knowledge systems such as **Ubuntu** from Southern Africa, **Buen Vivir** from the Andes, **Maori** worldviews from Aotearoa (New Zealand), and other non-Western epistemologies—the SfD field can co-create more inclusive, contextually meaningful, and socially transformative approaches to development.

Professor Oscar Mwaanga is a Professor of Practice at the Zambian Institute of Sport and Director of the International Sports Management programme at the University of London. A Pan-African scholar and co-founder of the Sport for Development (SfD) movement in Sub-Saharan Africa, his work advances Sport for Development, Peace and Environment, and supports the decolonisation of education and SfD through indigenous frameworks such as Ubuntu—"I am because we are." He chairs the Zambian Institute of Sport and serves on several sport-for-development boards, including the Sport for Social Change Network Africa. He is also a Visiting Professor at Kwame Nkrumah University and contributes to the UNESCO Chair's work on Sport for Development, Peace and Environment. Professor Mwaanga's current research and practice centre on Physically Active Education (PAE), supporting its integration within Zambia's competency-based curriculum to strengthen play-based, inclusive learning. He has also contributed to continental policy conversations, including advisory work linked to the African Union's 2030 sports policy agenda.

Keynote 17.06.2026 Professor Kaari Mattila

From ethics to justice? Respecting, protecting and fulfilling human rights in sports

Over the past decade, concepts such as ethics, sustainability and responsibility have gained prominence in the global sports ecosystem. Many organisations have launched initiatives to express their commitment to "responsible sport," alongside growing research and public attention to human rights challenges—including gender inequality, sexual harassment, discrimination, racism and child abuse. Although these concepts offer a broad framework, they often fail to confront the fundamental questions needed to recognise and realise human rights in sport or ensure access to justice. Too often, issues that should be treated as rights violations are instead discussed vaguely as matters of "values" or "ethics," and the responsibilities of key power-holders remain insufficiently examined. Without a clearer understanding of each actor's duty to fulfil the human rights of adult and child sportlers and athletes and others involved in sport, even well-intentioned initiatives risk producing more talk than systemic change. Drawing on a rather unique experience as a human rights leader who entered the Finnish sports ecosystem—where she and colleagues established the Don't Break the Game programme—Dr. Kaari Mattila outlines the key obstacles and lessons learned in nudging systems toward human rights-based change. She invites us to consider what sport could become if human rights were systematically respected and if victims could reliably access justice. Meaningful, lasting change, she argues, requires a critical mass of internal change makers, reforms in coach education and strong support for those driving transformation.

Kaari Mattila is Professor of Practice in Social Sciences at the University of Eastern Finland. Appointed in 2025, she brings extensive expertise from her career in human rights and democracy. Dr. Mattila previously served as Secretary General of the Finnish League for Human Rights and has also worked as a Policy-Director of with Amnesty International Finland and Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Internationally, she has served six years as a board member of the International Federation for Human Rights, which has member organizations across the world. Founder of several

civil society and scholar networks, Mattila initiated the award-winning Don't Break the Game-programme, which has led to major leaps towards implementation of human rights within sports. Currently her academic role focuses on strengthening students' ability to recognize and address human rights and democracy, to capacitate them for future roles in public administration, civil society, and the private sector - or as leaders within the sports ecosystem.

Keynote 18.06.2026 Professor Ramón Llopis-Goig

Homo ludens 2.0? The fate of playfulness in digital societies.

In 1938, Johan Huizinga observed that Western societies were experiencing a clear loss of the play-element, which he believed to be the origin of culture. This loss also affected sport, and Huizinga was particularly critical of its modern forms. Similarly, although their work did not specifically address sport, sociologists such as Simmel and Weber recognised the importance of play and the potential consequences for society of its diminishing relevance.

Although it might be considered an opposing trend to the one just mentioned, the development and expansion of video games have been extraordinary since the 1970s, and more recently e-sports have become one of the most emblematic elements of the ongoing digital revolution. At the same time, a powerful trend towards "gamification" is spreading in areas such as the workplace and education systems, which, in general, could be interpreted as a refutation of the theories of "deludification". Do these latter aspects suggest that our society has rediscovered the spirit of play? To what extent are individuals inspired by play nowadays? Have developments such as those mentioned compensated for the progressive loss of playful elements in society and sport, or has this loss been accelerated, leaving our time far removed from the playfulness that characterised previous centuries? What consequences has this had for society?

Prof. Ramon Llopis Goig received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Valencia, Spain, in 1996. Between 1992 and 2001, he held technical and managerial roles in several marketing research and food companies. He is currently a Full Professor of Sociology at the University of Valencia, where he teaches Sociology of Sport and Social Research Methods.

He has served as Vice-Dean of Academic Planning of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Valencia (2018–2024) and as President and Vice-President of the Spanish Association of Social Research Applied to Sport (2012–2024). His academic work has been published in renowned journals such as the International Journal of Consumer Studies, Journal of Common Market Studies,Contemporary European Politics, International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics, International Review for the Sociology of Sport, and Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, among many others. Prof. Llopis Goig has carried out research stays at the University of Leicester (UK), the European University Institute in Florence (Italy), University of Cork (Ireland), and the IOC Olympic Studies Centre in Lausanne (Switzerland). He has participated in numerous national and international research projects funded both publicly and privately. His research interests include sport, consumption, health, and organizational issues, on which he has published extensively.

Code of conduct & safety

- Eassissa2026 is committed to provide the best possible circumstances in which participants can positively and safely share their research and exchange their ideas. We value and respect all people. Each participant has the right to equal, non-discriminating and respectful treatment, regardless of their age, origin or nationality, language, religion, beliefs, culture, opinions, political activity, trade union membership, family relations, health, disability or functional capacity, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression, or other factor related to their person. The eassissa2026 will not tolerate vilification, abuse, or harassment in any form. Anyone asked to stop unacceptable behaviour is expected to comply immediately. eassissa2026 conference and University of Jyväskylä complies with valid national laws and decrees, as well as the regulations, guidelines and agreements that apply to our operations.

- We expect all participants to follow this Code of Conduct during the eassissa2026 conference. We are aware that cultural or any other differences may cause misunderstandings, but we do expect all participants to be both polite and proactive, and to ensure a pleasant conference experience for everyone.

- In the unpleasant situation you feel unsafe or harassed, notice that someone else is being harassed, or have any other concerns, contact our Safe Conference Care Team by email eassissa2026@jyu.fi

- The health and safety of everyone who attends eassissa2026 is our top priority, and the conference will be held in a safe and clean environment. We are carefully tracking all the latest health and safety regulations, guidelines, and recommendations. The general emergency number in Finland is **112**. When the question is about a life-threatening situation, react quickly and immediately call the emergency number **112**. You can call this number if you need an ambulance or police or help in case of a fire, traffic accident or other accident. Get familiar with the most important first aid instructions of the Finnish Red Cross.

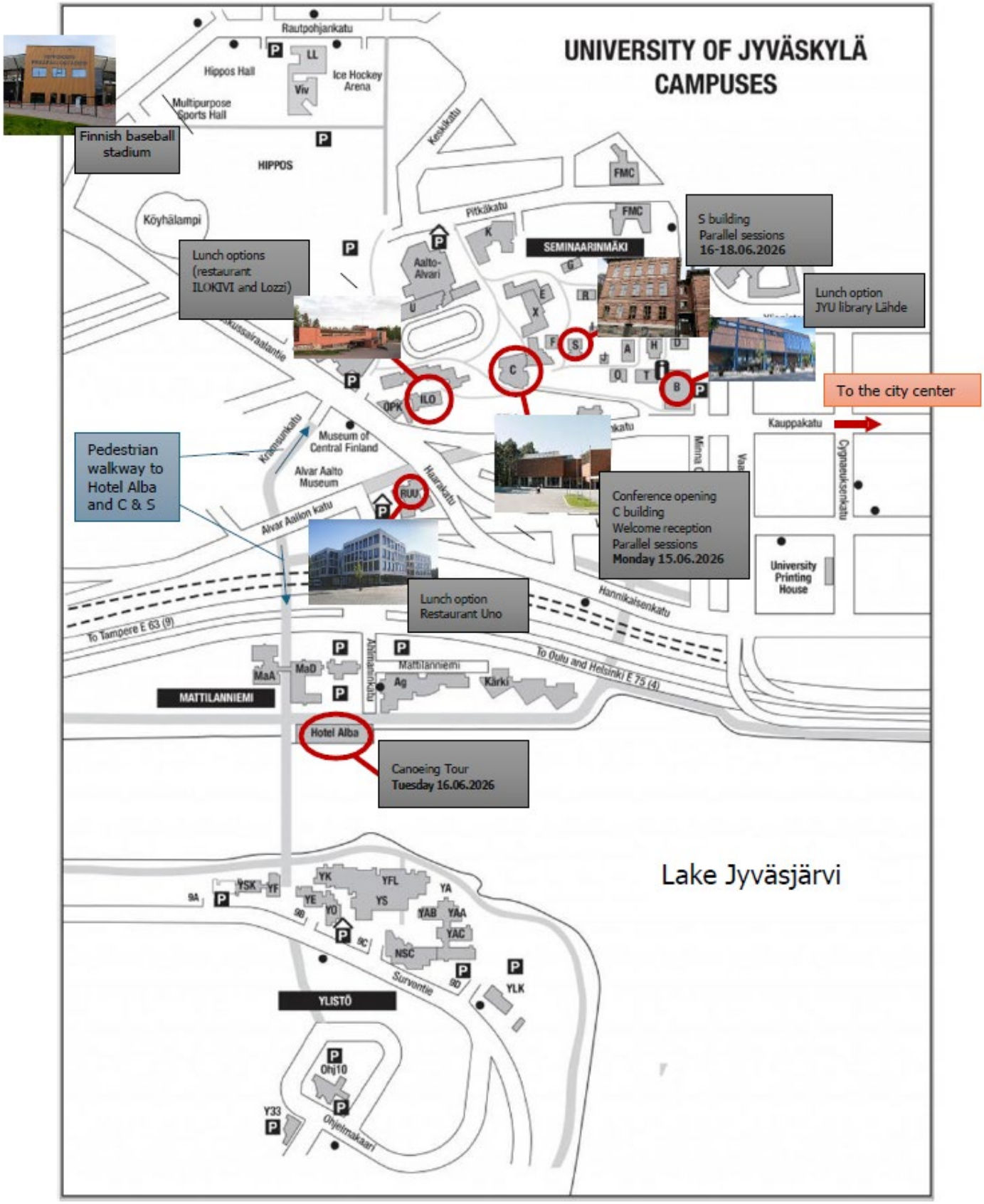
Thank you for contributing to a safe eassissa2026 conference!

Conference etiquette

- During presentations, we kindly ask that all attendees refrain from entering or leaving the session room once the presentation has started and to remain in the room until the presentation has concluded. If you need to leave, we suggest doing so during the presenter changeover to minimize disruption. It's important to be punctual for all sessions, and if you need to have a conversation, we ask that you step out of the room to avoid disturbing the presenter or other attendees. Additionally, we request all participants to keep their cell phones on silent mode. If you must take or make a call, we ask that you kindly step out of the room to minimize distractions for others. Furthermore, we encourage a positive and respectful exchange of ideas and request that all participants avoid making personally demeaning or insulting comments. Let's ensure a welcoming and professional environment for everyone.

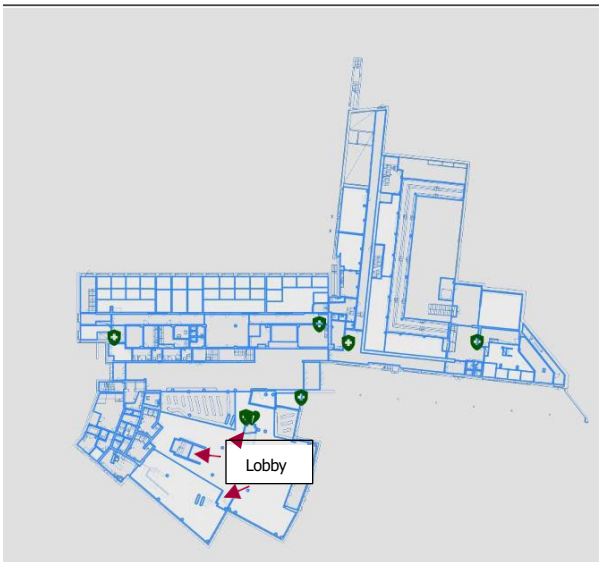
Conference venues

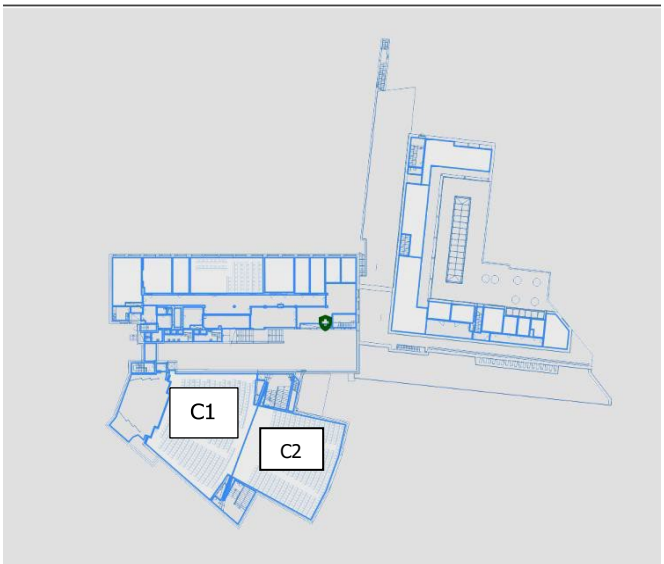
Building and classroom locations can be found using navi.jyu.fi -map service.
Conference venues: Main Building C, Seminaarinkatu 15, 40100 Jyväskylä; Seminarium, Seminaarinkatu 15, 40100 Jyväskylä



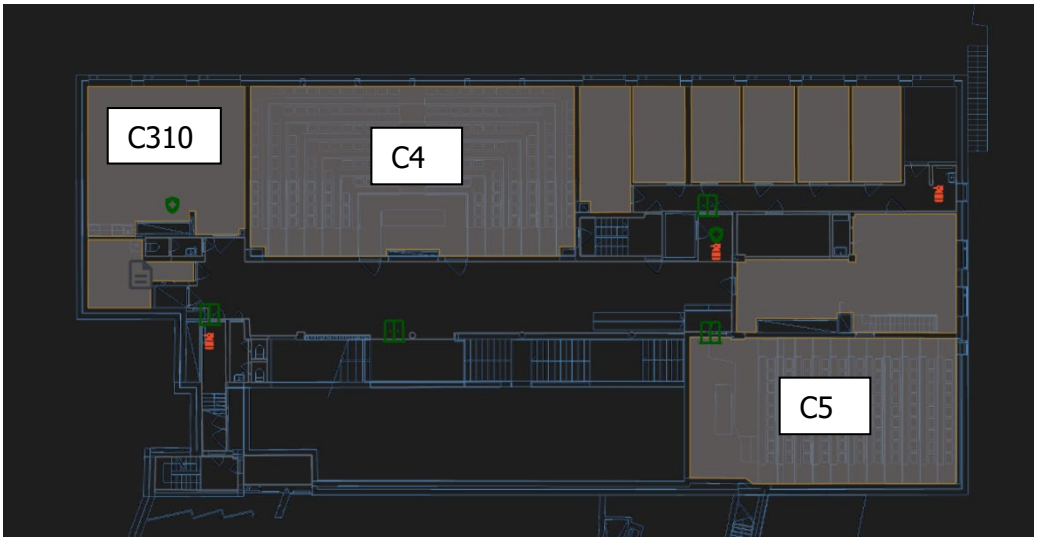
Floor maps

Main building C

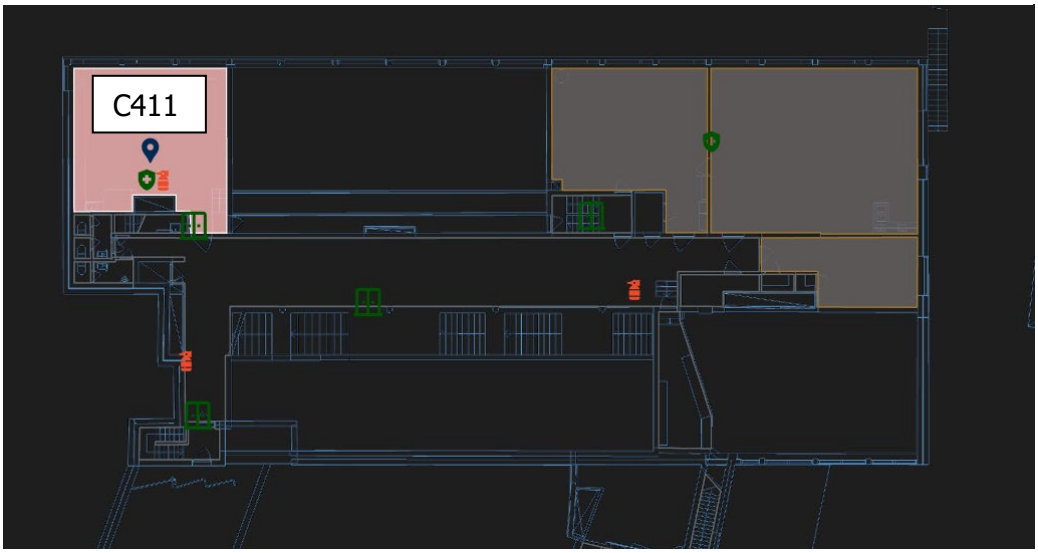




Main Building auditorium C1 entrance from the lobby stairs, C2 from the lobby stairs

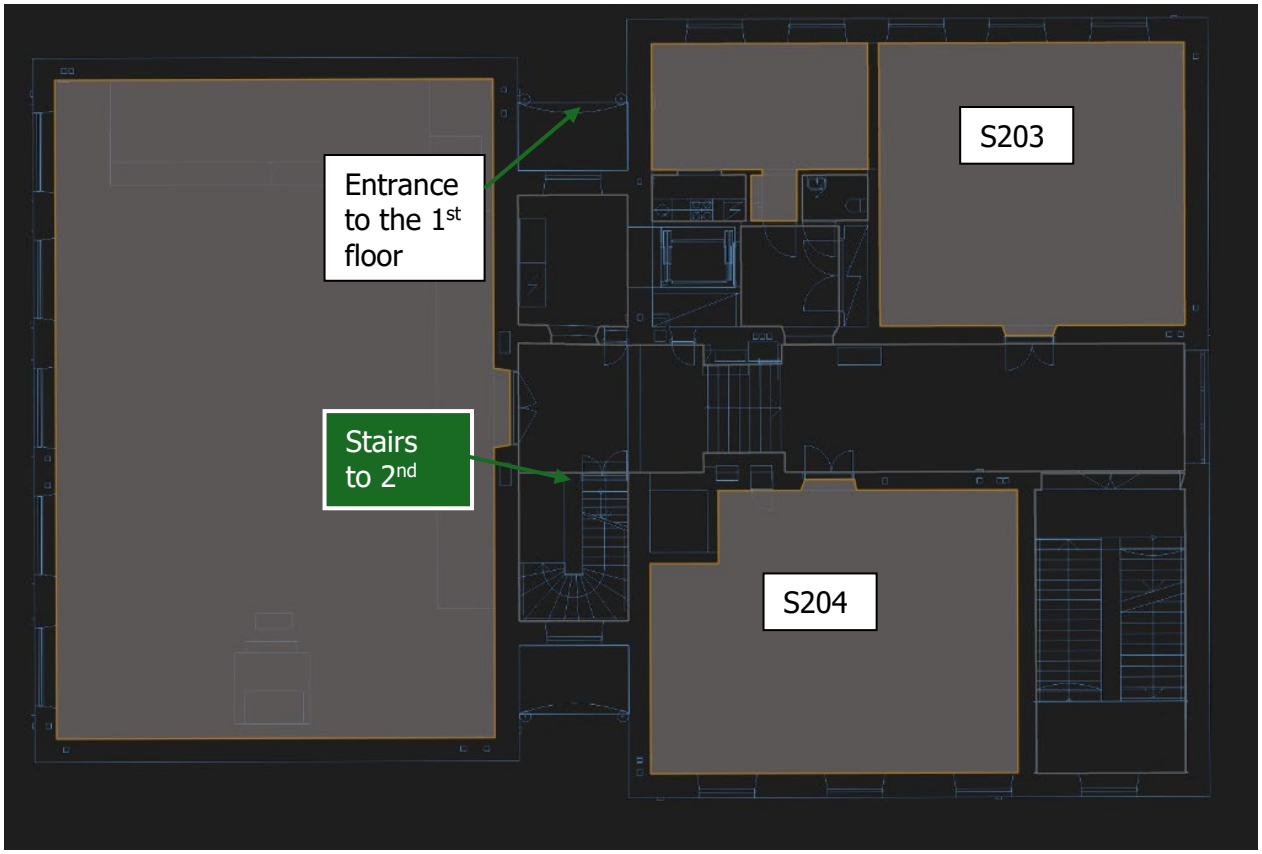


3 rd floor of C building, entrance from the stairs to the C4, C5 and C310.

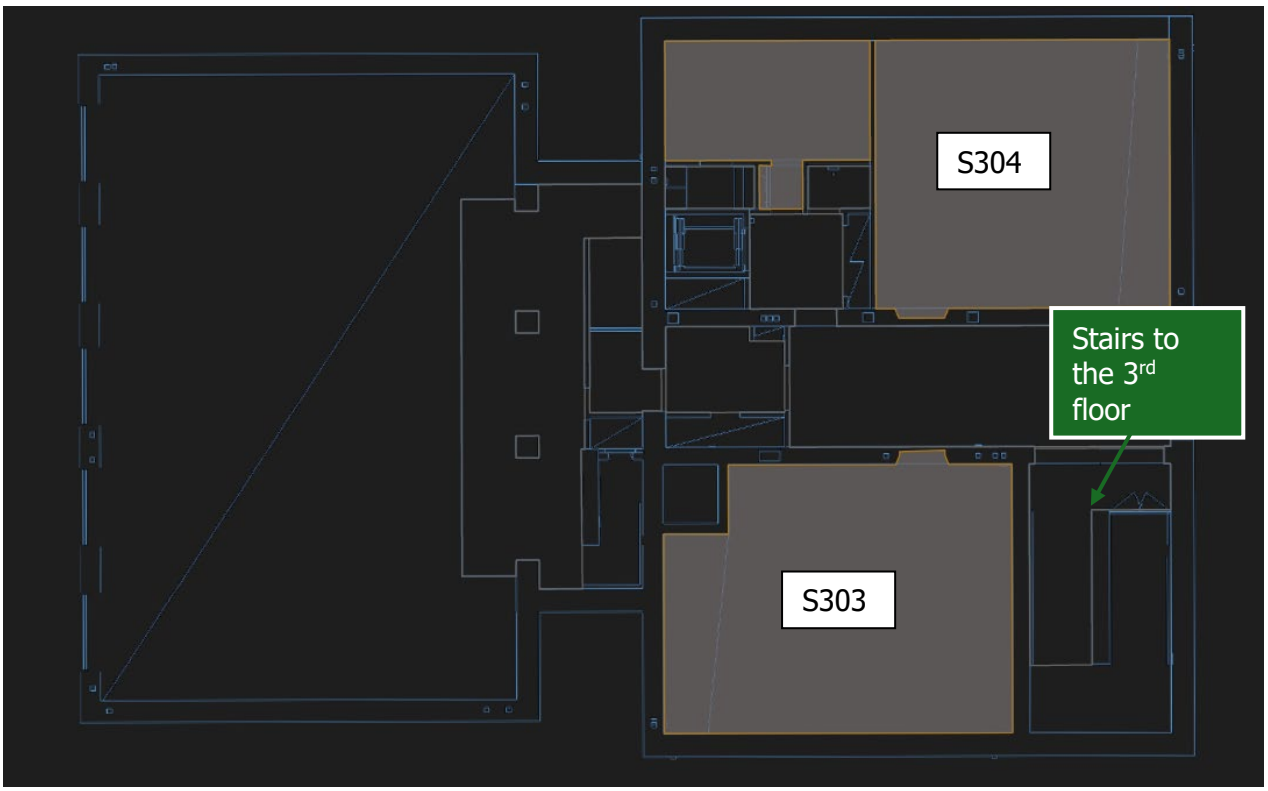


4 th floor of C building, entrance from the stairs to the C411

S building, Seminarium



2nd floor of S building, entrance to the 2nd floor from the stairs marked in green from the 1st floor



3rd floor of S building, entrance to the 3rd floor from the stair on the end of the hallway of the 2nd floor marked in green

Abstracts

ID1: Reconceptualising Sportswashing: The IOC and the Elective Affinities of Complicity - Steve Jackson, University Of Otago - Marcelle C. Dawson, University Of Otago – June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

This presentation explores the concept of sportswashing advocating for a reconceptualization that moves beyond nation-state image politics. The approach is underscored by the articulation of two basic tenets. First, that it is essential to understand the necessity and nature of the role of complicity herein referred to as the 'elective affinity' associated with the actors involved. Second, the paper suggests that our understanding of the phenomena may be enhanced understood by acknowledging the links between various types of 'washing' associated with sport. After briefly defining sportswashing and outlining why 'sport', as a cultural practice and institution, is such a strategic instrument the paper is divided into two sections: (1) how the IOC is complicit in its use and leveraging of the "Olympic rings" in a manner that facilitates sportswashing but also 'sport laundering', that is, the use of 'sport' to launder its own global public image; (2) a discussion of how the IOC cooperates and is complicit with the United Nations and other state and non-state actors to facilitate sportswashing. The paper concludes by highlighting the complexity and challenges of identifying and contesting sportswashing.

Key words: SPORTSWASHING, IOC, OLYMPICS, UNITED NATIONS

ID2: Sense of Belonging and Commitment to Community Development through Community Sport - Christine Dallaire, University Of Ottawa - Steph Mackay, Independent Sport Researcher - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

"Good sport"—where participants have positive, meaningful experiences—requires intentional effort. Caring adults, especially those who benefited from sport in childhood, play a key role by "giving back" through volunteering or working with youth sport organizations. This research explored the "giving back" experiences of young (17–27) and established (28+) adult leaders involved with three organizations focused on children and youth: the Boys and Girls Club of Ottawa (BGC Ottawa), la Société des Jeux de l'Acadie (SJA), and the Arctic Winter Games International Committee (AWGIC). We conducted 58 interviews and found a strong theme around how adult leaders feel when giving back. Participants spoke about their sense of belonging and the communities they aim to support through their involvement. All three organizations appear effective in cultivating leaders' desire to contribute to communities they identify with—however they define them. Yet, our findings also show that fostering "good sport" is not always straightforward. Feelings of belonging and efforts to build community through sport can be complex and, at times, messy for adult leaders. This presentation highlights key findings, implications for community sport delivery, and future directions. Our research shows that relationships and trust built through youth sport participation provide positive experiences, foster long-term engagement as adult leaders, and sustain community sport organizations. In turn, sport strengthens individuals' broader connections to their communities—extending well beyond the playing field.

Key words: GIVING BACK, YOUTH, BELONGING

ID3: Iranian Elite Sportswomen: Docile yet Defiant Bodies - Marjan Saffari, University Of Ottawa - Christine Dallaire, University Of Ottawa - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C411

The voices of elite Muslim sportswomen are crucial for understanding how gender, religion, and politics shape experiences in restrictive sport systems. The Iranian case reflects broad dynamics impacting Muslim women in sport: navigating tensions between religious norms, the doctrine of the Islamic state, and modern sporting standards. However, this context is marked by contradictions, as sportswomen must simultaneously comply with international sport regulations and government-mandated religious norms. Drawing on Foucault's discourse analysis, we explore how 26 Iranian elite female athletes, coaches and referees negotiate subjectivity, power, and resistance within structures that regulate their bodies and conduct. Their semi-structured interviews reveal how technologies of power, including gender segregation, compulsory dress codes, regime representation, institutional surveillance, and sexual harassment, regulate women's lives and constitute them as docile bodies and national symbols of modesty and obedience. The narratives also show how women themselves reproduce this gaze through practices of self-regulation and monitoring. At the same time, sportswomen resist through strategies of overt resistance, negotiation, and reverse discourse, including the public reclamation of identities long suppressed in Iran. The findings demonstrate that elite Iranian sportswomen's participation in sport is never entirely abolished, yet it is never fully secured. Instead, it occupies a conditional space that is tolerated while always vulnerable to restriction or dismantlement, even as it is appropriated to promote the image of the Islamic Republic. By centering sportswomen's narratives, the study highlights the interplay of domination and agency, offering new insights into how Muslim women navigate constraints and resistance in elite sport.

Key words: ELITE SPORTSWOMEN, MUSLIM, IRAN

ID14: Valuation Standards and the Reconfiguration of Status Hierarchies in Turkish Professional Football - Bartu Ersen, University Of Wisconsin-Madison – June 16, 13:30-15:10 – C310

This study investigates how competing valuation standards transform status hierarchies in Turkish professional football within an increasingly global market. The paper builds on a qualitative analysis of eighty YouTube interviews with current and retired players who played in Turkey's top-tier professional football league to argue that a major transition is underway: from an old hierarchy based on seniority and nationality to a new system of value centered on an expanded notion of professionalism. In the traditional structure, standards of seniority and nationality created strict financial and symbolic hierarchies that defined the workplace order. Financially, this meant that senior and foreign players received substantially higher salaries. Symbolically, this power imbalance was reinforced by team rituals, such as the head-shaving of younger players, and discursive practices built around the figure of the "son of the club." The findings suggest that players increasingly frame professionalism as the relevant standard of worth. The analysis interprets this emergent standard as one that extends beyond athletic performance to include communication skills, family relations, appearance, and language proficiency. This paper argues that this reconfiguration does more than reorder status relations; it compresses team hierarchies vertically and enables junior and domestic players to claim equal recognition with their senior and foreign teammates. Ultimately, this study contributes to both sports and economic sociology by linking valuation struggles to the organization of labor. It demonstrates that the standards used to assess quality within contested social fields do more than assign value; they shape the verticality of internal hierarchies.

Key words: VALUATION STUDIES, PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL, STATUS HIERARCHIES, SPORTS LABOR MARKETS, TURKEY

ID15: Beyond the Arena: The Evolutionary History, Chinese Practice, and Future Pathways of the Sports for Development and Peace - Siyuan Yu, Tinghua University_Division Of Physical Education And Health - Longqiang Zhao, Tinghua University_Division Of Physical Education And Health; Zihan Lian, Tinghua University_Division Of Physical Education And Health – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

The "Sport for Development and Peace", as a significant component of the United Nations' sustainable development strategy, constitutes a pivotal domain in advancing global sports governance. Guided by the research objective of comprehensively elucidating the origins of the SDP and China's deep involvement, this study conducts a systematic analysis of the historical evolution of the SDP Initiative and China's developmental engagement. Firstly, building on the phase classification established by renowned SDP scholar Richard Giulianotti, the research systematically organizes the initiative's history into distinct periods: "Primitive Accumulation of SDP Initiatives before the Modern Era," "Modern Germination of SDP from the Late 18th Century to the Mid-20th Century," "Modern Foundation of SDP from the Mid-20th Century to the Late 20th Century," and "Proposal and Development of SDP since the Late 20th Century." Based on this systematic historical exposition, the study clarifies the practical process of China's participation in the SDP from both domestic and international dimensions. Subsequently, it identifies two main existing issues in China's engagement: conceptually, there is a lack of systematic research on the SDP Initiative across academia, government, and society; practically, there remains an absence of comprehensive of China's sports development achievements from an SDP perspective. Finally, the study proposes concrete improvement pathways for China to participate in and lead the SDP Initiative, focusing on both the conceptual and practical dimensions.

Key words: CHINA SPORT; SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE; HISTORY; PRACTICE;

ID21: Dimensions of Professionalization: A Comparative Analysis of Women’s Soccer in the United States and Poland - Rachel Allison, Mississippi State University - Radosław Kossakowski, University Of Gdansk; Rachel Allison, Mississippi State University – June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Revised version: Recent growth in opportunity and resources in elite-level women’s football has been widely celebrated. Yet the standing of women in the sport remains highly variable cross-nationally, with substantial continued inequality and many ongoing challenges to adequate support for the health, safety and career development of elite players. To support the project of tracing processes of change, we delineate a framework drawn from literature for assessing the professional development of women’s football. We draw from qualitative interviews with coaches, managers, and players and match observations in elite-level women's football in Poland and the United States to illustrate this framework. The empirically validated framework comprises 13 factors reflecting various facets of female footballers' careers. On a general level, we conceptualize professionalization as a fundamentally gendered social process and call for future research to assess this phenomenon longitudinally and from a comparative perspective.

Key words: FOOTBALL; PROFESSIONALISATION; COMPARATIVE; USA; POLAND

ID25: Body Awakening and Self-discovery: Digital Fitness Practices of Full-Time Urban Housewives in the Digital Age - Chen Jia, Guangdong University Of Education - Jiong Tu, Sun Yat-Sen University – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Revised version: Drawing on the sociology of the body, this study explores the digital fitness practices of urban full-time housewives in the mobile internet era. Using a qualitative approach, in-depth interviews were conducted with thirteen participants to examine their embodied experiences of fitness, the trajectories of their engagement, and the broader social issues reflected in these practices, including role fatigue, social isolation and identity negotiation.The findings suggest that participation in digitally mediated fitness practices enables housewives to reshape their bodily experiences, facilitating a transformation from bodily suppression to awakening and self-enhancement. Digital fitness platforms not only provide structured exercise environments but also foster interest-based networks that support personal growth and social interaction. Through these networks, participants expand their social connections, mitigate feelings of isolation and alleviate role fatigue, thereby contributing to the development of self-identity and the accumulation of social capital.Against the backdrop of relatively unfriendly institutional and cultural environments and the absence of a well-established social support system, the integration of digital technologies and physical activity can contributing to the dismantling of constraints imposed upon women’s bodies and opening up new social spaces, thereby providing a new possibility for emancipating housewives physically, psychologically and spiritually.

Key words: SOCIOLOGY OF THE BODY; FULL-TIME HOUSEWIVES; DIGITAL FITNESS; EMBODIMENT; SOCIAL CAPITAL

ID29: Professional cycling, power relations, and the development of anti-doping functions - John Connolly, Dublin City University - John Connolly, Dublin City University, June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

This paper sets out to explain why the impetus for, and subsequent development of, anti-doping functions directed at the sport of professional cycling emerged in the 1960s. As has been well documented, professional cyclists had been using a variety of stimulants since the early 1900s. However, it was the 1960s before anti-doping functions emerged at state and sporting organisation levels. This paper asks why was it in the 1960s that this happened? My analysis suggests that the driver of increasing social concerns about the use of stimulants, related stigmatisation processes, and the development of anti-doping functions came from the broader social structure which had emerged at that time. Drawing from Elias’s figurational sociological approach, I explain how expanding social interdependences, less unequal power balances, and changes in social habitus led, on the one hand, to increasing concern about the health effects of stimulant use by cyclists, and on other hand to the stigmatisation of stimulants and those who used them. This ultimately led to the development of anti-doping functions and greater social constraints on doping. The data for this study was drawn from a range of documents including newspapers and socio-historical manuscript pertaining to several European countries, namely Belgium, France, and Italy.

Key words: PROFESSIONAL CYCLING, ANTI-DOPING, FIGURATIONAL SOCIOLOGY, POWER RELATIONS

ID34: From Zero to Hero: The Development of Elite Fencing in Hong Kong - Wen Wu, Shanghai University Of Sport - Wen Wu, Shanghai University Of Sport, June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Introduction Since the introduction of fencing to Hong Kong after the Second World War, it has been characterised by a 'battle for school' and amateurism. As the 21st century began, particularly in the last decade, fencing has experienced notable progress on the international stage, particularly at the Olympic Games. This paper seeks to answer the question of why Hong Kong has made remarkable progress in elite fencing since the 2010s by analysing its policy factors. Methods Eight semi-structured interviews were conducted, accompanied by comprehensive document

analysis. The interviews are all significant and representative stakeholders of Hong Kong elite fencing development. The documents are primarily derived from official governing bodies, related organisations, and influential media in Hong Kong. Findings The policy factors could be summarised into four contributors: 1. the recruitment of Mainland head coaches; 2. the hybrid Eastern and Western training system; 3. tens of fencing clubs have cultivated a significant number of young talents; and 4. the correlation of fencing achievements and a student's university application. In addition, it was worth noting that the impact of a superstar like Cheung Ka-long on the sport development was beyond imagination. Conclusion Hong Kong's elite fencing success can be attributed to several approaches that the governing body has adopted. This research, on the one hand, made a comprehensive exploration of elite fencing development in Hong Kong. On the other hand, it provided other small nations and regions with the experience to develop their non-traditional and less successful sports.

Key words: HONG KONG, ELITE FENCING, POLICY FACTORS

ID36: Understanding safeguarding for sports participants and coaches: An assessment of the proposed Workforce Governance and Registration Scheme. - Saffron Quinlan, Edge Hill University – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

Final version: Current research has exposed abuse within the sporting sector to be prevalent in all forms (sexual, psychological, physical, and neglect). Despite emerging evidence linking the institutionalisation of sports participants, parents, and coaches to the normalisation of abuse, limited research has explored survivors lived experiences. This study aims to understand sports participants' and coaches' perceptions of safety, wellbeing, and regulation measures implemented by National Governing Bodies (NGBs). Using a bottom-up approach, it considers whether a Workforce Governance and Registration Scheme (WFGRS) could address gaps more effectively than traditional top-down processes. Guided by Foucault's theory of power, discourse, and governmentality the research draws on 37 semi-structured interviews (40–100 minutes) with sports participants and coaches across 15 sports. Many interviewees have lived experiences of abuse but may not self-identify as survivors. Initial findings highlight the consequences of the disconnect between sports clubs and NGBs, leaving witnesses or survivors untrusting or unaware of formal reporting pathways. Participants often feel in a position of less power and are reluctant to challenge social norms, viewing harmful behaviours as routine or necessary. Coaches can maintain power by modifying and monitoring participant behaviour, such as using conditioning as punishment for undesirable behaviour. Coaches also report that safeguarding training lacks depth, leaving them without confidence to manage concerns. These findings call for NGBs to take greater responsibility for cultural change, address institutional issues, strengthen coach regulation, and implement safeguarding policies and coach education that extend beyond skill instruction.

Key words: SAFEGUARDING, POWER, GOVERNANCE, REGULATION, AND CULTURE

ID37: Is exercise really for everyone? – The aspiration and reality of social participation in children's and youth sports - Pina Li Süss, Humboldt-Universtität Zu Berlin / Institut Für Sportwissenschaft - Pina Li Süss, Humboldt-Universtität Zu Berlin / Institut Für Sportwissenschaft; Lena Henning, Universität Münster / Institut Für Sportwissenschaft; Dennis Dreiskämper, Technische Universität Dortmund / Institut Für Sport Und Sportwissenschaft; Ulrike Burrmann, Humboldt-Universtität Zu Berlin / Institut Für Sportwissenschaft, June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

Introduction The 2022 summit declaration "Exercise and Sport for All" signaled a strong political and societal commitment to making physical activity accessible to everyone, regardless of origin, income, gender, or physical condition. Yet the question remains how realistic this goal is in a society where social background continues to shape educational opportunities, material resources, and access to leisure activities. This article examines which factors predict children's and adolescents' access to and participation in sport, using the model developed by Fließer et al. (2014) for theoretical classification. Method The data stem from the Move For Health project (Dreiskämper et al., 2025). In 2023 and 2024, nationwide online surveys were conducted with around 4.000 parents of children aged 5 to 12 and adolescents aged 13 to 18. Adolescents also completed questionnaires about their leisure-time sports activities. Results and discussion The findings show clear social selectivity. Regular sports participation and club membership are mainly predicted by higher parental education, not relying on government support, being male, and being younger. Differences are also visible in voluntary engagement in sports clubs. While sports clubs offer integrative potential, they continue to reproduce social inequalities when structural barriers persist. Inclusive club environments are therefore essential to achieving the goal of "exercise and sport for all."

Key words: SOCIAL INEQUALITY, SPORT PARTICIPATION, YOUTH SPORT

ID41: Rethinking Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) from a World System Perspective (Global North vs Global South): Geography, Nationality, and Language in Leading Academic Journals (2010-2024) - Daniel Añorve Añorve, Universidad De Guanajuato – June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S203

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) is increasingly present in different social fields, including sport. DEI has been primarily focused on the individual level (gender, ability, race, social class). Not much has been written about DEI from a world system (Wallerstein) perspective and/or from a dependency theoretical framework. The objective is to study the practices of three Global North-based leading journals in the sociology of sport field: the International Review for the Sociology of Sport (IRSS), the Sociology of Sport Journal (SSJ), and the Journal of Sport and Social Issues (JSSI). Through a detailed analysis of four benchmark years (2010, 2015, 2020, and 2024), and the parallel interview of the three editors-in-chief, the study emphasizes an uncommon world system approach to DEI (geographical, nationality, and language). The hypothesis suggests and overwhelming and disproportionate dominance of Global North countries, authors, and English as the lingua franca in the sociology of sport field. The few countries that break with the Global North quasi-monopoly are mostly countries that do not clearly belong to the Global South, as they are countries that may be considered hybrid (as they share some characteristics of the Global North and some associated to the Global South). The findings reveal, on the one hand an increasing geographic and nationality diversity and inclusion, but clear setbacks in the linguistic diversity and equity, which indeed allow to talk about growing exclusions.

Key words: DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION, GLOBAL NORTH, GLOBAL SOUTH

ID44: Becoming a para-athlete: exploring young athletes' career pathways into parasport - Stefanie Haberstock, German Sport University Cologne - Astrid Schubring, German Sport University Cologne – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Youth elite para-athletes navigate complex sociocultural and structural conditions during their entry into parasport (Patatas et al., 2020; Dehghansai et al., 2020). Despite growing recognition of parasport, little is known about how young athletes with disabilities envision and develop their careers over time. Based on Hodkinson and Sparkes' (1997) Careership Theory, this study examines how biographies and structural conditions interact in

shaping para-athletes' career development. We conducted semi-structured interviews and biographical mappings with nine German youth elite para-athletes (aged 14–18; three female) competing at national and international levels in both team and individual sports. Data were analysed through cross-case, biographical analysis, guided by the theoretical concepts of careership, habitus, field, and horizons for action. Preliminary findings suggest that athletes' career pathways develop within uneven opportunity structures. While more-established sports offer clearer trajectories and institutional support, less-established ones depend on coincidence and personal initiative. Family habitus, rehabilitation contexts, and school environments constitute critical entry points that can broaden athletes' horizons within and beyond sport, for instance by enabling access to peer networks or educational pathways. In addition, sport participation itself further expands these horizons through experiences such as gaining confidence, developing new skills, and forming future aspirations connected to parasport. However, limited awareness and provision of support structures in Germany appear to constrain these developments. The study offers insights for practitioners, coaches, and sport organisations who seek to support inclusion and career development of young people with a disability in parasport.

Key words: PARASPORT; YOUTH ATHLETES; CAREERSHIP THEORY; CAREER DEVELOPMENT; DISABILITY

ID45: Development and Feasibility Testing of a Major Sporting Event Engagement Toolkit for Community Based Organisations: A Qualitative Study Using the RE-AIM Framework - Nimi Mengying Niu, University Of Birmingham - Nimi Mengying Niu, University Of Birmingham; Xiao Liang, University Of Birmingham; Mary Quinton, University Of Birmingham; Jet Veldhuijzen Van Zanten, University Of Birmingham; Mark Lee, University Of Birmingham; Shushu Chen, University Of Birmingham – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Major sporting events have evolved into complex, multi-dimensional occasions with the potential to generate positive impacts for host communities (Kaplanidou & Potwarka, 2024) provided these communities are meaningfully involved throughout (Chen et al., 2024). However, there remains a significant gap in understanding how host communities can be effectively supported to engage with major sporting events and who should take the lead in capitalising on the opportunities arising from such events to ensure host residents become an integral part of the games. Drawing on a large-scale community-based study conducted in Birmingham, we developed and designed a major sporting events engagement toolkit for use by community-based organisations. The toolkit was reviewed through a consultation process with relevant key stakeholders. This informed subsequent feasibility testing, which was carried out across four pilot cases. The feasibility testing involved on-site interactive workshops with the piloting organisations. These workshops were tailored to deliver the toolkit to each organisation with step-by-step guidance and to host open-ended talks with participants to gather feedback on the toolkit's design, content and delivery. Participants' views were specifically sought to identify adaptations needed to preserve their positive memories of the events and enhance their sporting event experience and active participation. Data analysis and results will be finalised by the time of the presentation, using the RE-AIM framework to identify key themes. This novel study demonstrates how to develop and test the feasibility of a toolkit using qualitative methods, contributing to knowledge in the fields of sport events and community development.

Key words: SPORT EVENTS; COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; QUALITATIVE DESIGN; TOOLKIT TESTING

ID46: The "Ethical Attitudes" Demanded of University Students Mobilized as Coaches in Japanese School Sports - Tomohiro Uozumi, Hosei University – June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Japanese school sports (bukatsudo) have a unique historical foundation, long sustained by the unpaid labor of schoolteachers, many of whom lack formal expertise in the sports they supervise. To address issues of overwork and unqualified coaching, Japan is rapidly shifting toward the privatization of school sports. However, replacing unpaid teacher-coaches with paid professionals is difficult—especially amid budget constraints and regional disparities. As a stopgap measure, university students who are simultaneously active as athletes are now being mobilized as coaches, often under precarious and low-paid or unpaid conditions. While this strategy may alleviate teacher workloads, it reproduces the same labor problems under a different guise. This study focuses specifically on football to reveal the mechanisms through which university students are drawn into this system of unpaid coaching. It investigates two key questions: (1) How do young people connect with schools and stakeholders to begin working as coaches? (2) Why do they accept unpaid or underpaid labor, particularly within the broader system of organized competitive sports beyond the school context? Fieldwork was conducted between June and September 2025 in Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost prefecture, where demographic decline has worsened coaching shortages. This study explores how "ethical attitudes" promoted through the institutional structures of the Japan Football Association function to normalize unpaid youth labor within the shifting governance of school sports. It also examines how a sense of "responsibility" as coaches is cultivated among young people through the Association's training programs.

Key words: MOBILIZATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, ETHICAL ATTITUDES, UNPAID LABOR

ID47: Insights from a review on end-of-career transition and athlete health - Hanwei Zhang, Department Of Sociology Of Sport, German Sport University Cologne - Hanwei Zhang, Department Of Sociology Of Sport, German Sport University Cologne, Germany; Astrid Schubring, Department Of Sociology Of Sport, German Sport University Cologne, Germany, June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S304

Introduction: The end-of-career transition is a critical life phase for elite athletes and poses significant risks to health and well-being. These risks range from physical challenges, such as chronic pain and body weight changes, to psychological issues like depression and identity loss. Furthermore, athletes frequently face social and practical difficulties, including financial instability and the loss of support networks. Yet a holistic understanding of those fragmented experiences remains limited. Aim: In this presentation, we will share selected findings from a systematic review that aims to synthesizes the past decade's qualitative research (2013-2024) to reconstruct the health-related experiences of elite athletes transitioning out of sport. Methods: We conducted a systematic review of 31 qualitative studies. Data were analyzed using thematic synthesis, underpinned by salutogenic health development framework to identify how health is shaped by the interplay of resources and risks over time. Results: Results reveal that the end-of-career transition is not a finite moment but a long-term, socio-ecological process with no definitive endpoint. It involves navigating ambivalent changes that fluctuate between loss and new freedom. Additionally, we developed a dynamic conceptual model, revealing that the health and well-being during the end-of-career transition is continuously constructed through the ongoing interplay between multi-sited challenges and protective resistance resources. Conclusion: Moving beyond a static view, this review highlights the temporal and dynamic nature of athlete health. We will discuss the critical implications for sport organizations and stakeholders, concluding with recommendations on how to support athletes through longitudinal, multi-dimensional systems to safeguard their long-term well-being.

Key words: ELITE ATHLETES, RETIREMENT PROCESS, LONGITUDINAL HEALTH, SALUTOGENESIS, QUALITATIVE SYNTHESIS

ID49: How inclusive is esports culture in The Netherlands? An examination of inclusion and exclusion through a race- and gender-conscious perspective. - Carmen Longas Luque, Erasmus University Rotterdam - Carmen Longas Luque, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Jacco Van Sterkenburg, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Arne Van Lienden, Erasmus University Rotterdam – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

Literature underscores the potential of esports for fostering inclusion, largely due to its virtual component. Some marginalized groups in society may find esports more accessible than traditional sports, as participation does not require costly equipment and moreover, the physicality of traditional esports is removed (Hayday & Collison, 2022). However, another stream of literature describes exclusionary processes in esports culture that marginalize certain identities on the basis of gender and race (Friman et al., 2024; Piggott & Tjønndal, 2024). For instance, research in the United States highlights the low levels of participation of Black esporters and biased representations of Black characters in games (Fletcher, 2020). Further research highlights the marginalization of women in esports culture, for example through harassment during streaming and the oversexualisation of female characters (Rogstad, 2022). In this research, we merge these two perspectives to examine how esports culture offers a space for belonging and simultaneously, excludes certain groups. With research on esports being mostly conducted in the U.S. and in Scandinavian countries, we focus in this research on the Dutch context, where research on this topic is scarce despite the growing popularity of esports. We will conduct interviews with ten esports participants who compete at semi- and professional level. Transcripts will be analysed through thematic analysis and will help us understand how inclusion/exclusion dynamics occur in Dutch esports. The findings will be discussed in the light of existing research and contribute to advancing knowledge on esports culture in the European context.

Key words: INCLUSION/EXCLUSION; ESPORTS; GENDER; RACE; ETHNICITY

ID51: Polished discourses, backdoor exclusions: Power struggles over the meaning of diversity and inclusion under the IOC's 2021 Framework - Tram Bui, Université De Montréal – June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S204

This presentation examines the embedding of inclusion and diversity languages in power relations, as well as the functions of these languages, in a sporting landscape marked by the rollout of the International Olympic Committee's 2021 Framework on fairness, inclusion and non-discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sex variations. Twenty interviews were conducted with employees of the International Olympic Committee who contributed to the framework, athletes, and leaders of soccer and weightlifting sport federations, to analyze their perspectives surrounding the framework, the inclusion of trans and intersex athletes, and racial and gender discriminations within their sport environment. Our analysis shows that inclusion and diversity languages, sometimes strategically ambiguous, tend to obscure exclusions and controls of trans athletes that now occur through the backdoor. These discourses can deflect attention from discriminations, because claiming inclusivity becomes proof of non-discrimination.

Key words: INCLUSION, DIVERSITY, INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, GENDER CONTROLS, RACISM, EXCLUSIONS

ID53: 'Football for all, for good, for the future'? Euro 2028 and the competing political discourses of multi-nation sporting events - Stuart Whigham, Oxford Brookes University - Stuart Whigham, Oxford Brookes University – June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

In 2028, the United Kingdom and Ireland will host the men's UEFA Euro 2028 championships, with the planned hosting of the event across the five different footballing nations of England, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales a cornerstone of the successful bidding process. Given that the bidding process coincided with a new era for the political relationship between the UK and Ireland following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union - and the subsequent post-Brexit trade negotiations impacting these nations - the Euro 2028 event represents a symbolic opportunity to emphasise opportunities for collaboration: both between the UK and Ireland, and within the 'home nations' of the UK itself. In this light, this paper examines the emergent political discourses and debates regarding the hosting of Euro 2028 in each of the five host nations, allowing for an analysis of the contrasting emergent discourses regarding the benefits and challenges of hosting an event across five different footballing nations. To this end, the paper scrutinises the discursive strategies used by politicians and policymakers in relation to Euro 2028 through discourse analysis, with a specific empirical focus upon official bid documentation, parliamentary debates, policy documents, political speeches, and official press releases regarding Euro 2028. A comparative analysis of political discourses from each nation was conducted by capturing empirical data from each context, thus capturing the contrasting debates occurring at the respective parliaments and assemblies at Westminster, Holyrood, Stormont, the Senedd and the Oireachtas.

Key words: EURO 2028, SPORTING EVENTS, POLITICAL DISCOURSE, UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND

ID56: Active Ageing on the Dance Floor: Competitive Senior Ballroom Dancing as Serious Leisure - Mariusz Finkielsztein, University Of Gdansk - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

This paper examines competitive senior ballroom dancing as a distinctive form of active ageing grounded in serious leisure. Against dominant cultural narratives that associate ageing with physical decline, passivity, and withdrawal from public life, the study focuses on those who engage in highly structured, demanding, and competitive senior ballroom dancing in Poland. By analysing senior dancers who train regularly and participate in national and international tournaments, the paper highlights how sustained engagement in competitive dance supports physical activity, social participation, and a strong sense of purpose in later life. The study is theoretically anchored in Robert Stebbins' concept of serious leisure and social worlds theory. Ballroom dancing is approached not merely as physical exercise but as a long-term leisure career involving systematic training, skill acquisition, goal orientation, and progression within age-graded and skill-based competitive hierarchies. Empirically, the paper draws on qualitative data from in-depth interviews with senior dancers and participant observation at competitions and training sessions. Findings show that competitive ballroom dancing fosters active ageing through multiple, interconnected dimensions. Physically, dancers emphasize mobility, fitness, and bodily discipline. Socially, participation generates dense networks of relationships and a strong sense of belonging to a distinct community. Biographically, dancers construct coherent leisure careers that provide continuity, future orientation, and motivation well into later adulthood. Importantly, dancers report feeling "younger" not by denying age, but by redefining what later life can entail through disciplined bodily practice and public performance.

Key words: ACTIVE AGEING, SERIOUS LEISURE, BALLROOM DANCING, SENIOR DANCERS

ID58: Gendered Exclusion, Migration, and the Sport culture of clubs in Leipzig: Pathways to Equitable Access - Jesús Fernández Gavira, Universidad De Sevilla - Daniel Medina Rebollo, Universidad De Sevilla; Gonzalo Flores Aguilar, Universidad De Sevilla; David Moscoso Sánchez, Universidad De Córdoba; Ana Blanco Ayala, Universidad De Sevilla - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S203

This study performs a critical, intersectional analysis of the structural mechanisms that perpetuate inequalities in organized sports participation in Leipzig (Germany) focusing on women with migratory backgrounds. The German concept of the "Sport's Social Engine", often idealized within the dense network of sports clubs (Vereinskultur), is critically evaluated, as empirical evidence suggests it reproduces exclusion through structural barriers: cost, social capital, and institutional rigidity. The research utilizes an intersectional framework (Gender X Migration Status X Urban Context) to identify complex barriers, including increased family care responsibilities and the critical need for safe, single-gender spaces due to cultural modesty norms. The methodology is based on the triangulation of academic literature, Leipzig's political documents, and in-depth interviews with key informants, thereby ensuring scientific consistency and contextual validity. Findings confirm the existence of a structural friction between the clubs' rigidity and migrants' living conditions. While municipal funding mitigates the cost barrier for refugees, participation is significantly constrained by a lack of social and linguistic capital, compounded by the disproportionate care burden on migrant women. A critical implementation gap is identified: despite political will and financial support, this does not automatically translate into equitable participation without active outreach strategies. Conclusion: Sustainable inclusion requires a paradigm shift, moving from passive reception to an active recognition of migrants as a strategic asset for clubs. The study recommends the adoption of proactive diversity management strategies and differentiated policies, such as subsidizing equipment and providing temporary childcare services, complemented by urban planning that prioritizes safe and inclusive spaces.

Key words: INTERSECTIONALITY, MIGRANT WOMEN, SPORT PARTICIPATION, STRUCTURAL BARRIERS, SOCIAL INCLUSION

ID67: Pacing the Field: National representation, Gendered identities, and Elite Performance Among Dutch Caribbean Track and Field Female Athletes - Lis Camelia, Erasmus University - Lis Camelia, Erasmus University – June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

Revised version: This study examines the lived experiences and narratives of young Dutch Caribbean women and girls competing at the elite level of (inter)national track and field. Grounded in postcolonial theory and critical feminist theory, the research employs an intersectional lens to investigate how these top athletes negotiate multiple, often competing, identities within the highly racialized, postcolonial context of Dutch high-performance sport. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews with 6-10 elite athletes conducted across both the Dutch Caribbean islands and the Dutch mainland. Narrative analysis was used to surface how athletes make meaning of their experiences at the intersection of race, gender, and national belonging. Through these narratives, we analyze how belonging and representation are experienced and negotiated. Central to this study is an exploration of the tensions arising from athletes simultaneously inhabiting multiple identities: national versus local, athletic versus communal, and Dutch versus Caribbean. These tensions reflect the broader structural legacies of colonialism that continue to shape who belongs within Dutch elite sport and broader Dutch society. The study further examines the specific forms of gender inequality these athletes encounter, and the critical role that their racial/ethnic and gendered identities play in the negotiation of their belonging. By centering the perspectives of racialized/ethnicized Dutch Caribbean sportswomen, this presentation offers new insights into identity construction at the nexus of elite athleticism and postcolonial national identities, contributing to broader scholarly work on the process of belonging in sport and sport representation.

Key words: ELITE ATHLETES, INTERSECTIONALITY, POST COLONIAL IDENTITIES, GENDERED IDENTITITIES

ID69: Milestones model for Sport for Development and Peace: Proposing and Validating Analytical Frameworks to Map and Understand Uses - Tegwen Gadais, Université Du Québec À Montréal (Uqam) - Michel-Alexandre Rioux, Université De Sherbrooke; Umair Asif, Uqam; Éléa Chirron, Université De Rennes 2; Laurie Décarpentrie, University Of Galway; Kazem Hozhabri, Uqam; Derrick Charway, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences; Yasir Ameen, National University Of Modern Languages – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Since the early 2000s, sport and physical activity have increasingly been mobilized as tools to address a wide range of international development challenges. While the Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) field has generated a growing and multidisciplinary body of research, significant conceptual and operational ambiguities remain regarding how sport is used, in which forms, and for what explicit development objectives. This paper pursues two complementary objectives. First, it aims to clarify the uses, forms, characteristics, and goals of sport-based interventions implemented by international, national, regional, and local organizations. To this end, we propose an analytical model structured around two key dimensions—why sport is mobilized and how it is operationalized—supported by a set of levers and mechanisms designed to help practitioners and organizations position themselves within the SDP field. Second, the study seeks to validate this model through empirical applications across diverse SDP organizations and programs operating in multiple sociopolitical contexts, including Burundi, Canada, Colombia, France, Kosovo, Madagascar, and Senegal. Drawing on comparative case analyses, the paper demonstrates how the proposed framework can be used to map SDP initiatives, identify underlying mechanisms of action, and assess their alignment with specific development objectives, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Ultimately, this model contributes to a more systematic understanding of sport's responsibilities and responses in contemporary society by offering researchers and practitioners a shared tool to analyze, compare, and critically reflect on the role of sport in development and peacebuilding processes.

Key words: SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT, MILESTONES MODEL, FRAMEWORK VALIDATION

ID70: Benefits of a Paralympic Sports Training Program: Evidence from Disabled Athletes in Colombia - Tegwen Gadais, Université Du Québec À Montréal (Uqam) - Stevens Ruiz, Instituto Districtal Recreativo Y Deportivo Bogota; Mireille Jasmin, Université Du Québec En Outaouais (Uqo); Natalia Varela Pulido, Université Laval; Mauricio Garzon, Uqam – June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

Paralympic sport programs are increasingly recognized as important instruments for promoting not only physical health, but also social inclusion, psychological well-being, and quality of life among persons with disabilities. Such programs raise critical questions regarding the social responsibilities of sport institutions and their role in responding to structural inequalities. However empirical evidence from Latin American contexts remains limited. This study examines the perceived and measured benefits of a Paralympic sports training program implemented by the District Institute of Recreation and Sports (IDRD) in Bogotá, Colombia. Using a quantitative research design, data were collected from disabled athletes participating in the program, complemented by perspectives from parents and coaches. Athletes completed validated questionnaires assessing multiple dimensions of well-being, social participation, autonomy, and self-perceived quality of life, allowing for an objective evaluation of outcomes beyond physical performance.

Results suggest that participation in the program contributes to a supportive and inclusive sporting environment. Athletes reported improvements in self-confidence, motivation, autonomy, and social skills, while parents and coaches highlighted enhanced social integration and overall life satisfaction. Analyses revealed significant positive associations between program participation and psychological well-being, perceived quality of life, and indicators of social participation. These findings underscore the transformative potential of Paralympic sport as a socially responsible response to exclusion and marginalization in contemporary society. The study highlights the importance of well-structured and inclusive sport programs and supports that paralympic sport emerges as a meaningful lever for advancing inclusion, dignity, and social justice in the Colombian context and beyond.

Key words: COLOMBIA, PARALYMPIC SPORT, SOCIAL INCLUSION

ID72: Beyond Loudness: Rethinking Gendered and Eurocentric Hierarchies in Athlete Activism Through Alternative Activist Practices - Marloes Ekkelboom, German Sport University – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Current scholarship on athlete activism predominantly emphasises loud, visible and confrontational actions. This dominant framing reflects gendered and Eurocentric assumptions about what counts as activism, mirroring broader activist discourse in which direct and disruptive acts are privileged. Within sport studies, these assumptions have largely remained unquestioned. The aim of this theoretical paper is to critically examine dominant understandings of athlete activism by drawing on feminist and postcolonial critiques developed in wider activism scholarship. Building on these perspectives, the paper explores how gendered and Eurocentric hierarchies identified beyond sport may also shape conceptualisations of athlete activism. Through a theoretical reflection, the paper considers how prevailing definitions centred on visibility, confrontation and resistance risk narrowing who and what can be recognised as activist within sport. This perspective raises questions about the place of alternative activist practices, such as everyday, slow, implicit or community-based forms of change-making, within existing sport activism research. The paper discusses the implications of these narrow framings for gendered and global representations of athlete activism and for the recognition of less visible activist actors. It concludes by arguing for the importance of broadening current conceptualisations of athlete activism and outlines an emerging research direction that centres alternative activist practices as a key site for future theoretical and empirical work.

Key words: ATHLETE ACTIVISM, ALTERNATIVE ACTIVISM, GENDERED HIERARCHIES

ID73: Conflicting Perceptions of Good Governance in Sports - Marjukka Mikkonen, Tampere University - Jari Stenvall, Tampere University; Elina Hasanen, Finnish Center For Integrity In Sports, Fincis; Aalto University; Xamk ; Marko Kananen, Finnish Center For Integrity In Sports, Fincis – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

This study investigates the conflicting perceptions of good governance (GG) among different actors within the Finnish sports system. The primary aim is to understand what kinds of perception conflicts arise concerning GG and how these conflicts impact the governance of sports organizations. Employing a qualitative research design, data were collected through five focus group interviews and one semi-structured interview, involving a total of 18 participants representing various levels and sectors of Finnish sports, including service organizations, regional sports organizations, national governing bodies, sports clubs, athletes, and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The analysis identified three main areas of conflict: interest group versus organizational good, values versus regulations, and conflicts over the content and definition of GG. These conflicts highlight the underlying power dynamics and divergent interests that shape the implementation and interpretation of GG principles. The findings suggest that, despite general acceptance of GG, practical application varies considerably among actors due to these perception conflicts. The study contributes to the literature by linking GG with conflict theory and offering new insights into why the adoption of GG principles is inconsistent across the sector. These results underscore the importance of acknowledging and addressing perception conflicts to enhance the legitimacy, trust, and effectiveness of sports governance.

Key words: GOOD GOVERNANCE, PERCEPTION CONFLICT, POWER DYNAMICS,

ID74: „Normative Femininity" versus „Sporting Femininity": Negotiating Gender Norms in Professional Women's Sport - Karolina Kierońska-Olszewska, Józef Pilsudski University Of Physical Education In Warsaw – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

Despite multi-perspective approaches to femininity in sport, female athletes are often seen as nonconforming to socio-cultural gender norms. Sport remains highly gendered, justifying analysis of femininity in both "masculine" and stereotypically "feminine" disciplines. While most studies focus on hegemonic masculinity, this study draws on Schippers' (2007) concept of hegemonic femininity, highlighting dominant forms versus "pariah femininities" outside normative frameworks. The aim of the study was to analyse the factors constructing femininity among female athletes from Polish National Teams in synchronized skating and ballroom dance, as well as in rugby sevens and weightlifting. Furthermore, the aim was to compare the construction of femininity in disciplines perceived as "feminine" and "masculine." In order to describe the phenomenon under study, 23 semi-structured in-depth individual interviews were conducted, with an average duration of 1 hour and 10 minutes. Analyses indicated the key role of the social environment in the process of constructing femininity. Female athletes in disciplines considered "feminine" experienced pressure to embody stereotypical femininity and reinforce heteronormative patterns, whereas rugby and weightlifting female athletes pointed to the perception of their presence as a threat to male hegemony and to the social questioning of their femininity. Despite varied experiences, in the statements of the athletes, pressure of hegemonic femininity was observable regardless of the "gendered" character of the practiced discipline. The results indicate the need for deeper analyses of femininity constructions and for the education of social environments in this regard.

Key words: FEMININITY, SPORT, GENDER, FEMALE ATHLETES

ID76: Questioning the absence of things: The discursive construction and practices of menstruation in sport in Taiwan - Ying Chiang, Chihlee University Of Technology – June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C2

This study examines the sociological dimensions of menstruation within Taiwan's sports culture, highlighting the notable absence of discourse and practical support for athletes and coaches regarding menstrual experiences. While menstrual equality has gained global attention, discussions in Taiwan remain focused on physiological and medical aspects, often neglecting social and cultural implications. Using qualitative methods—including in-depth interviews and critical discourse analysis—the research explores how menstruation is constructed and managed in sports. It investigates gendered power dynamics in Taiwan's menstrual culture, particularly in athletic settings. Key questions include: What are athletes' menstrual practices? How are menstrual discourses, such as etiquette and taboos, socially constructed? How is menstrual knowledge reproduced in sports,

especially under Western influences? Preliminary findings reveal four critical themes: First, there is a significant lack of menstrual education and open dialogue in sports, fostering a culture of silence. Second, Relative Energy Deficiency in Sports (REDs) and amenorrhea are common among female athletes, reflecting physical and psychological pressures. Third, athletes often experience menstrual anxiety and develop unique coping strategies shaped by cultural norms. Fourth, sanitary product use is overwhelmingly limited to pads, indicating limited accessibility to diverse options. Finally, the study highlights how male coaches and staff frequently overlook menstrual needs, exposing gaps in institutional support and gender sensitivity.

Key words: MENSTRUAL ETIQUETTE, MENSTRUAL TABOO, SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

ID77: Olympic Values Education In The Process of Olympic Reform And Development: China's Practice and Future Prospects - Chenchen Sun, School Of Physical Education, Guangdong University Of Education - Chu Liu, School Of Physical Education, Guangdong University Of Education – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Revised version: Research Objective: Olympic education constitutes the core essence and enduring theme of the Olympic Movement. Along with the reform and evolution of the Olympic Movement, the concepts and orientations of Olympic-related education in China have also been continuously evolving. This study aims to sort out the historical process of such education in China and explore its future development paths, so as to contribute Chinese experience to international Olympic education. Research Methods: This study mainly adopts literature review and historical analysis. Research Findings: China has shifted from using sports and Olympic-related education for national salvation and patriotism to promoting public spiritual and cultural education. The core Olympic values of excellence, friendship, and respect have taken deep root in society. Amid global uncertainties, as a major country, China will actively contribute localized solutions to international Olympic education: 1. Deepen the education of Olympic values, explore the integration of Chinese sportsmanship with the Olympic spirit, and establish a localized value system. 2. Strengthen international cooperation, give full play to the role of the Beijing International Olympic Academy, and actively build connections with global educational organizations. 3. Promote the Olympic education model of the Dual Olympic City, continue the "Unity of Heart" campaigns and the development of demonstration schools. 4. Propose a digital education agenda for Olympic values, provide forward-looking programs, and contribute China's wisdom and strength.

Key words: OLYMPIC REFORM,OLYMPIC VALUES EDUCATION,CHINA

ID79: For the Love of the Nation? A Critical Autoethnography of a Sport Sociologist/Media Commentator During Taiwan's WBSC Premier12 2024 Run - Tzu-Hsuan Chen, National Taiwan Sport University -June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Taiwan's first WBSC Premier12 championship in 2024 triggered a surge in public expressions and media narratives of Taiwanese identity, mobilized through baseball. This article offers a first-person account of that historic run through a critical autoethnography written from the author's dual position as a sport sociologist and a live television commentator for the tournament. Drawing on reflexive fieldnotes, on-site observations, broadcast preparation materials, and on-air commentary experiences, and contrasting these with media coverage, I revisit key moments in which professional routines, media logics, and public expectations converged to produce celebratory national narratives. Analytically, I examine how the commentary work both enabled and constrained sociological critique, and how the mission to "tell an inspiring national story" amplified tensions between journalistic performance, academic responsibility, and research ethics. I show how widely circulated media myths of unity, destiny, and Taiwanese nationhood were not simply reported but actively assembled through top-down directives and audience expectations, implicating the commentator-researcher in the very nation-building discourse under scrutiny. By foregrounding role conflict and ethical anxiety, this study offers a reflexive account that challenges widely circulated myths and highlights the political and professional constraints that shape public narratives in Taiwan. It analyzes how the pressure to sustain celebratory national stories can produce silence, self-censorship, and ethical strain for insider scholars and media crew. The study contributes to literature on sport-mediated nationalism and the ethics of insider scholarship by showing how historic victories can enlist cultural intermediaries into narrating the nation even as they seek to critique it.

Key words: CRITICAL AUTOETHNOGRAPHY, SPORT-MEDIATED NATIONALISM, TAIWANESE IDENTITY, MYTH-MAKING, WBSC PREMIER12

ID80: Bio-Psycho-Political Glitch: Motherhood as Rupture, Resistance, and Re-becoming in the China's Elite Sports - Bo Peng, The Chinese University Of Hong Kong - Bo Peng, The Chinese University Of Hong Kong, Faculty Of Social Sciences, Gender Studies – June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Long perceived as the terminus of an elite athletic career, motherhood is a contested site in high-performance sport. While recent scholarship has begun to dismantle the incompatibility narrative, it remains dominated by Western frameworks of individual agency and choice. This paper challenges that epistemological dominance by exploring the experiences of three Chinese Olympic medalists who returned to competition postpartum within the state-sponsored Juguo Tizhi (Nation-led System). Adopting a post-qualitative feminist inquiry, it engages in a diffractive reading of their narratives through Barad's agential realism, Foucault's biopolitics, and theories of affective governance. The paper argues that the Chinese elite athlete-mother is not a triumph of individual resilience, but a complex phenomenon of entanglement. The return-to-sport journey is revealed as a site of 'corporeal disobedience', a bio-psycho-political glitch where the maternal body resists the state's anatomic discipline. Furthermore, it traces how the state deploys 'bio-psycho-political alchemy,' transmuting the private guilt of kuiqian (indebtedness) into the collective national goals. The athletes' return is interpreted as a paradoxical 'strategic game' of resistance, dependent on a vast structural scaffolding. This paper disrupts universalising neoliberal logics, demonstrating that in the Chinese context, agency is forged not against the state, but through a violent and productive entanglement with it.

Key words: CHINA ELITE ATHLETE MOTHERHOOD; POST-QUALITATIVE INQUIRY; BIO-PSYCHO-POLITICS; AFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE; BODY

ID82: The Sport Experiences of imprisoned Women: A Systematic Review of Qualitative Studies - Johannes Müller, University of Vienna – June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Introduction Previous sociological research on sport in prisons has primarily focused on the male prison population. Against this background, this study deals with sport in women's prisons and analyzes previous studies in the form of a systematic review. Aim of the study The study aims to reconstruct how incarcerated women experience sports in prison according to previous studies and what meaning they attach to sports. Methods The study was conceived as a systematic literature review of qualitative studies published between 2000 and 2024. The processual study selection was carried out according to PRISMA. A total of 13 studies were identified that met our inclusion criteria. We analyzed and compared the findings of these studies. Findings and conclusions At a superordinate level, our comparative analysis shows that imprisoned women have contrasting perceptions of sport in prison. On the one hand, some imprisoned women experience sport in an extremely positive way, insofar as through sport, they gain health-

promoting experiences and sport helps them to cope with imprisonment. On the other hand, sport is sometimes experienced negatively by imprisoned women insofar as they experience interpersonal tensions and body-image discomfort associated with participating in sport. Our review provides evidence that incarcerated women experience sport in prison in a much more negative way than men and at the same time provides background information for the low level of sport participation among imprisoned women reported in previous studies. Important implications for the implementation of sports programs in women's prisons can be derived from our findings.

Key words: INCARCERATION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, PRISON SPORT, WOMEN, QUALITATIVE REVIEW

ID84: Swimming to the Summit: Exploring open water swimming practices for "development" swimmers in Cape Town, South Africa - Marizanne Grundlingh, Emeris - Marizanne Grundlingh, Emeris – June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

There has been a significant uptake in the recreational practice of open-water swimming in Cape Town, South Africa. Open water swimming refers to swimming in the ocean or large bodies of natural water. The custodians of this recreational activity in the Western Cape are the Cape Long Distance Swimming Association (CLDSA). Since it is assumed that one has learned to swim, can afford the necessary equipment, has free time, and can pay the admission charge to various events, swimming is frequently regarded as a middle-class recreational activity. This has meant that open water swimming has appealed to a particular demographic in the Western Cape of South Africa. To make open water swimming more inclusive the CLDSA launched the Summit Programme which aims to sponsor and mentor "development" swimmers to complete a Robben Island crossing – a distance spanning 7.4k from Robben Island to Blouberg. Using qualitative research design and drawing on interviews with five participants of the Summit Programme and a CLDSA committee member, this paper explores the meaning of open water swimming holds for swimmers who have completed a Robben Island Crossing By drawing on Structuration Theory this paper shows that structural inequalities make participation in recreational practices such as open water swimming unattainable for the majority of black South Africans. I argue that despite structural challenges that make participating in this endeavour challenging that Summit Programme swimmers enact their agency to find ways to participate in open water swimming initiatives despite cultural taboos and weak social support.

Key words: OPEN WATER SWIMMING, CAPE LONG DISTANCE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION, CULTURAL TABOOS

ID87: An Examination of Gender and Social Identity Amongst 'Tomboy' Athletes in Mainland China - Mengqiu Chang, Loughborough University - Mengqiu Chang, Loughborough University – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Tomboy is a term used to describe girls or young women who exhibit traditionally masculine traits. This phenomenon challenges traditional gender norms by highlighting female individuals' performance in areas such as athleticism and androgynous temperament. It is particularly prominent and contentious within China's sociocultural context, where entrenched Confucian values and traditional ideologies persistently reproduce gender hierarchies and inequalities. Female athletes' negotiations at the intersection of gender expression and sporting expectations offer a crucial lens for examining gender dynamics within male-dominated spheres. This study focuses on the public and private image construction of tomboy athletes, their choices in gender expression, and the social perceptions shaped by Chinese characteristics of socialism, emphasising insights into gender and social identity. Grounded in social constructivism, post-structuralism, and intersectionality theory, this study adopts a feminist methodology centred on women's lived experiences and critically examining gender power relations. It scrutinises patriarchal structures and gender biases embedded within Chinese cultural norms and socio-political contexts while challenging male dominance in competitive sports. Through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions, this study explores both the individual experiences of tomboy athletes and broader societal perspectives, analysing how discourses and multiple identity factors shape their choices and lived experiences. Findings reveal sport's potential as an arena for female empowerment and challenging gender stereotypes. By situating the tomboy phenomenon within China's evolving gender and sociocultural landscape, this study offers fresh perspectives on gender diversity, identity construction, and inclusivity within sport.

Key words: TOMBOY ATHLETE, GENDER EXPRESSION, SPORT AND GENDER

ID89: Women's Empowerment in Motion: Embodied Experiences of Rowing in Urban Space - Merve Üsküplü, Istanbul Bilgi University - Canan Koca, Hacettepe University – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

Recent feminist scholarship in sport and urban studies foregrounds embodiment and women's experiences in public space, yet embodied and relational dimensions of women's empowerment may remain less visible. The study draws on qualitative data generated through collaborative filmmaking workshops and film-based interviews. Filmmaking was designed as a participatory method in which women rowers, spanning diverse levels of experience from national-level athletes to beginners, first engaged in collective discussion during the workshop and then produced short films about their experiences, followed by interviews guided by the SHOWeD technique. Two workshops with thirteen women rowers created a shared space for visual storytelling, enabling participants to reflect on empowerment through movement, space, and everyday life. Data were analysed through reflexive thematic analysis. Preliminary findings show that while empowerment emerged through rowing, participants' films extended beyond sport, tracing how this sense of empowerment shaped everyday routines, relationships, and self-perception. The films suggest that empowerment operates not as a bounded outcome of sport participation, but as a transferable resource mobilised in different ways by each woman. By foregrounding visual narratives, the study shows how collaborative filmmaking enables women to articulate empowerment beyond sport-specific performances and across everyday life.

Key words: WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT, COLLABORATIVE FILMMAKING, GENDERED SPORTING SPACES, ROWING, EMBODIMENT

ID90: Gaming as the New Sport: Agency, Responsibility, and the Transformation of Children's Education - Ismail Ergen, Istinye University - Ismail Ergen, Istinye University – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30 – C5

Artificial intelligence (AI) is gradually becoming an integral part of modern education, particularly through AI-based pedagogical games that enable highly individualized learning processes. These systems aim to enhance learning and engagement by dynamically adapting content, difficulty, and feedback to individual learners. This conceptual paper critically examines an emerging phenomenon referred to as procedural childhoods, defined as educational pathways in which children's learning experiences are increasingly mediated by adaptive algorithms embedded in game-based learning environments. While such systems offer clear pedagogical advantages, they also raise serious concerns related to educational equity, social development, and the fundamental nature of childhood education. Current discussions of AI in education primarily emphasize improvements in

efficiency, motivation, and academic performance. However, the broader social and developmental implications of hyper-personalized educational pathways require a more holistic perspective. Drawing on educational psychology, game studies, sport sociology, and AI ethics, this paper proposes a theoretical framework for assessing the implications of procedural childhoods. It argues that AI-assisted learning games simultaneously expand opportunities for personalized learning while fragmenting shared educational experiences and reshaping children's agency within algorithmically structured environments. The paper further contextualizes AI-driven educational games through a sport-sociological lens. Traditionally, sport has functioned as a central institution in childhood education, fostering not only physical competencies but also values such as discipline, fair play, teamwork, and responsibility through structured training, competition, and rule-based systems.

Key words: DIGITAL GAMING CHILDREN'S ,EDUCATION ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, EDUCATION AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY,GAME-BASED LEARNING,PLAY AND LEARNING

ID91: The Politics of Sport: A Sociological Perspective - Sanjay Tewari, Indian Sociological Society/Russian Academy Of Sciences – June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S304

Revised version: Sport has long functioned as an important social institution through which political power, identity formation, and ideological narratives are expressed and negotiated. Within the sociology of sport, increasing attention has been directed toward understanding how institutional governance structures and athlete activism shape the political dimensions of contemporary sport. This paper develops a theoretical sociological analysis of the political role of sport by focusing on athlete advocacy and governance dynamics in international sport between 2018 and 2024. The objective of the study is to explain how power relations between athletes, governing bodies, and political institutions influence the political meaning and social function of sport in modern societies. The study adopts a theoretical analytical framework grounded in sociological perspectives on power and institutional authority. The research relies entirely on secondary sources, including peer-reviewed academic literature, policy documents of international sport organizations such as the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and FIFA, governance reports, and scholarly analyses of athlete activism published between 2018 and 2024. These materials are examined through thematic content analysis to identify key political narratives within contemporary sport governance. The analysis highlights a shift in the political role of athletes during the 2018–2024 period. Debates surrounding Olympic Rule 50, athlete-led campaigns addressing racial justice and gender equality, and governance controversies associated with global sporting events demonstrate how athletes increasingly challenge traditional norms of political neutrality in sport institutions. The study concludes that contemporary sport operates as both a system of institutional regulation and a platform for political expression.

Key words: SPORTS POLITICS, NATIONALISM, ATHLETE ACTIVISM, GOVERNANCE, SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT

ID92: Who gets selected? A study of the Swedish youth national talent program in football - Magnus Ferry, Department Of Education, Umeå School Of Sport Sciences, Umeå University - Tor Söderström, Department Of Education, Umeå School Of Sport Sciences, Umeå University; Georgios Pavlogiannis, Department Of Education, Umeå School Of Sport Sciences, Umeå University; Josef Siljebo, Department Of Education, Umeå University – June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S304

This study explores the sociocultural factors influencing talent identification within Sweden's youth national football program. Drawing on questionnaire responses from 396 boys and 630 girls selected to a national talent program at age 15, the research applies Bernstein's theoretical framework to examine how players' backgrounds affect their progression to youth national teams. The findings reveal that, compared to the general Swedish population, selected players are more likely to come from privileged circumstances: their parents often have higher education, they grew up in owned homes, and they typically do not have a foreign background. Key predictors for advancing to youth national teams include being reselected for the district tournament at age 16, attending elite training environments, and growing up in small cities. Notably, for female players, having parents with elite sports experience increases their chances, while for male players, parental education is more influential. From the viewpoint of Bernstein, the study suggests that early classification of certain players as talented and valuable shapes their future selection prospects. Overall, the study highlights how both explicit and tactic pedagogical relationships between coaches and players reproduce social norms and hierarchies. We argue that reforms in coach education, as part of the recontextualization field, could help selection processes better reflect the diversity of Swedish society.

Key words: BERNSTEIN, RESELECTION, SELECTION, YOUTH NATIONAL TEAMS

ID93: Troubled spaces for multispecies physical activity: Human-dog activeness and wellbeing formation in urban public spaces and policies - Aija Siiriäinen, University Of Jyväskylä - Hanna-Mari Ikonen, University Of Jyväskylä; Samu Pehkonen, Tampere University – June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C411

Public space is a realm of social, physical and bodily encounters - and multispecies relations. By co-constituting urban families and environments, and due to need for activeness that occurs, for example, through outdoor exercise, dogs are prevalent agents in shaping public spaces. Dogs are also significant facilitators of their owners' everyday movement. Human-dog physical activity (PA) influences wellbeing of both counterparts and happens usually outdoors to meet the species-specific needs of the dog. Simultaneously, (in)formal regulations and governmental frameworks effect dogs' presence in public space, often aiming to restrict or somewhat erase the "animality" of the agency dogs exert. In many ways dogs' co-existence in urban society is expected and governed to fit into human-centric socio-cultural norms and desires. Dog-owners are expected to manage the 'appropriateness' of general presence of their dog. Also, obligation to grant dogs wellbeing, such as exercise, rests primarily on the owners. Yet, social norms, regulations and accesses regarding the living environments set preconditions for fulfilling these obligations. In this presentation, we ask whether human-dog-dyads are and should be included in health-promoting policies and in the design of public spaces in cities. This presentation links with our mixed-method study that investigates the establishment of opportunities for human-dog outdoor PA in public spaces and policy objectives. Our study builds on discussions of dogs' political agency, and potentially troubling exclusiveness embedded in societal orderings for multispecies flourishing.

Key words: URBAN SPACE; HEALTH POLICIES; NON-HUMAN; MULTISPECIES PHYSICAL ACTIVITY; HUMAN-DOG RELATIONS

ID94: "They're gonna get pissed off with that!": Reflections on failure in an attempt to co-design a meaningful monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework - James Lever, Abertay University – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Collaborative approaches to evaluation (CAE) are a promising means of redistributing power and centring the voices of those most affected by Sport for Development (SFD) programmes. Yet, accounts of when collaboration falters remain rare. This presentation offers an honest reflection of a failed

attempt to co-design a meaningful monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) framework with an SFD organisation. Drawing on insights from a focused ethnography and exploratory workshops, this research explores how competing worldviews undermined the collaborative process and contributed to project breakdown. From these tensions, a characterisation of worldviews is developed to illustrate how various actors within the organisation held differing priorities and understood MEL in fundamentally different ways. By sharing these insights, this research situates CAE within the broader SFD landscape, reflecting on the growing responsibility placed on SFD organisations to demonstrate their impact and respond to external pressures. It shows how these demands can influence the perceptions of stakeholders and constrain space for genuine collaboration. With this in mind, this presentation aims to temper the celebratory narratives surrounding CAE by illuminating the conditions under which its deployment may be inappropriate. It also calls for the normalisation of discussions on failure, framing them as valuable learning opportunities that can support future researchers/evaluators navigating similar terrain.

Key words: COLLABORATION, CAPABILITY APPROACH, WORLDVIEW, POWER, PERCEPTION

ID95: Federation advisory programmes to promote sports club development – a multi-level process-oriented approach - Siegfried Nagel, University Of Bern, Institute Of Sport Science - Anna Boemmel, University Of Bern, Institute Of Sport Science; Marisa Moser, University Of Bern, Institute Of Sport Science June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Sports clubs are central to sport participation and societal functions, e.g., contributing to health promotion and social integration. Yet, many clubs face persistent structural challenges, such as recruiting members and volunteers. In this context, sport federations are increasingly developing advisory programmes to assist clubs in tackling current challenges. However, sport organisation research lacks systematic knowledge on how federations can effectively support clubs' development and structural change through advisory programmes. We directly address this gap by introducing a process-oriented multi-level concept, as well as a multi-case, mixed methods design in order to study the following innovative research perspectives: (1) design and implementation of federation advisory programmes, (2) corresponding outcomes on the club and the federation level, as well as the collaboration between both. We adopt multi-level heuristics of the organised sports system and use approaches that focus on collaborative programme development at the federation-club intersection. Furthermore, we utilise organisational learning concepts to implement advisory inputs and analyse programme components (e.g., workshops, mentoring, incentives) relevant to long-term effects on club strategic development. We extend methodological approaches to multi-case studies by selecting various sports federations with advisory programmes differing in design and clubs participating, and then prospectively investigate the multi-level processes of organisational development at the club-federation interface over several years. This combines both qualitative and quantitative methods. Our approach advances conceptual insights within sport organisation research and develops actionable concepts for federations to strengthen the strategic capacity of their clubs and their relationship with them.

Key words: SPORT ORGANISATIONS, CLUB-FEDERATION INTERFACE, ADVISORY PROGRAMMES, MULTI-LEVEL DESIGN, PROCESS ANALYSIS

ID96: The Influence of the Commodification of Quest Narratives on Stigma - Niels Boysen Feddersen, Norwegian School Of Sports Sciences - Niels Boysen Feddersen, Norwegian School Of Sports Sciences – June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Research suggests that appropriation of witness accounts from marginalised people can solidify stigma as a form of social control by using sanitised stories to build organisational "brand" rather than address broader societal issues (Tyler & Slater, 2018). Consequently, I examine how the commodification of quest narratives influences stigmatisation of people with an acquired brain or spinal cord injury. I draw 28-month ethnography of an NGO using sport and leisure activities as the main driver of rehabilitation, with specific attention to an anti-stigma campaign of creating social media videos of patients' rehabilitation journeys. Observing the instructions given by NGO employees during filming showed that patients were coached to provide "inspirational" stories. Later, most stories were edited to fit a quest narrative, as conceptualised by Arthur Frank (2013). Videos were used for NGO branding as the key to achieve a new quest. Marketing this brand to philanthropists and crowdfunding helped grow the NGO's funding from €389'000 in 2016 to €1'976'450 in 2023. Most of which was spent on more administrative staff and growing participant numbers without an investment in qualified health workers to enhance programme quality. For patients, providing filmed quest stories functioned as a form of social capital solidifying their position in the group thus compelling new patients to share similar stories to achieve comparable recognition. I will discuss how commodifying quest highlights stigma as social control. And how brand management can solidify power structures enforced by health policy aiming to transfer responsibility for rehabilitation from the government to self-realising individuals.

Key words: DISABILITY SPORT, SPINAL CORD INJURY, STIGMA, POLITICAL ECONOMY, REHABILITATION

ID98: A grossly overlooked topic. The menstruation management in the Polish professional sports clubs and federations - Honorata Jakubowska, Adam Mickiewicz University - Honorata Jakubowska, Adam Mickiewicz University; Julita Prusak, Adam Mickiewicz University – June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C310

Menstruation may affect everyday training and sports performance; therefore, it should be considered in the management of women's sports. However, as a feminist perspective reveals, menstruation has been ignored in professional sport – a heavily gendered sphere based on male dominance in normative, organisational and scientific dimensions. The presentation aims to highlight the needs of female athletes in menstruation management and to expose the extent to which Polish sports clubs and federations are neglecting menstruation-related issues. The results have been gathered from three surveys completed by: (1) elite female athletes from seven sports disciplines (running, swimming, volleyball, judo, skiing, snowboarding, and biathlon) (N = 253), (2) sports clubs from the listed disciplines (N = 77), and (3) national federations of Olympic sports (N = 31). Their results indicate that the menstruation-related issues are not addressed in Polish sports federations, with only individual sports clubs offering some solutions. At the same time, almost all female athletes emphasise the need for support in this regard, identifying the following as the most important areas: education, access to healthcare and free menstrual products, and understanding from coaches. Male dominance among sports managers and coaches and menstrual taboos in Polish society have been identified as the main reasons for ignoring the needs of the female menstruating bodies. Addressing menstrual issues in sport may not only improve female athletes' results but also demonstrate that women's bodies and needs should matter in sport and beyond.

Key words: MENSTRUATION, MANAGEMENT, WOMEN'S SPORT, SPORTS CLUBS AND FEDERATIONS

ID101: Basketball and the Fourth Estate: a case for local involvement - Alex Volonte, University Of Florida - Alex Volonte, University Of Florida; Molly Harry, University Of Florida – June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

Amidst intensifying neoliberal and authoritarian currents in the Western World, the journalistic function of the Fourth Estate is increasingly under threat (Snyder, 2017; V-Dem Institute, 2025). Traditionally conceived as the 'fourth' power acting alongside the other three branches of modern democracies (i.e., legislative, judicial, and executive), the Fourth Estate is typically equated with the capacity of unbiased journalism to hold power to account (Burrowes, 2011; Schaetz et al., 2024; Sherwood & O'Donnell, 2018). Confronted with the erosion of the Fourth Estate, this conceptual paper examines the potential for public sport venues, specifically outdoor basketball courts, to now serve as participatory spaces that interrogate, contest, and disrupt institutionalized power structure. The proposition of basketball courts as public spheres functioning as a quasi-Fourth Estate for community accountability stems from a growing body of literature identifying the power of basketball as a discipline to emancipate bottom up self-determinations in times of isolation, disorientation, and crisis (Bartholomew, 2011; Bonaut et al., 2024; Hollander, 2023). Through the additional civic lens of Kim and Ball-Rokeach's (2006) communication infrastructure theory—emphasizing how community members construct shared narratives and meanings through repeated interactions—this inquiry positions outdoor basketball courts as viable antidotes for grassroots exercise of societal accountability. The conceptual outline calls for urgent and intentional research into the untapped potential of said civic venues to hold power to account, not unlike the democratic checks and balances that independent watchdog journalism has traditionally been expected to uphold.

Key words: BASKETBALL, SPORTS, FOURTH ESTATE, WATCHDOG JOURNALISM, POWER RELATIONS

ID103: Constructions of the function of referees by adolescent athletes and their perspectives on the abuse of referees - Astrid Cevaal, Erasmus University Rotterdam – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Introduction Referees are tasked with maintaining competitive fairness, reducing the risk of injury, and applying the rules of the sport (Helsen and Bultynck, 2004). In recent incidents in youth sport competition reported in Dutch newspapers, referees were spat on, beaten and threatened. Due to the abuse and increasing shortages of referees, it is becoming more difficult to organize (youth) sport leagues. The majority of sport policy administrators believe however, that referees are necessary to officiate matches for athletes between the ages of 13 and 18 (Cevaal et al., submitted). Little available research has examined how adolescents players view the role and (added) value of referees at grassroot level. Aims/objectives I explore the discourses used by adolescent athletes with regard to game regulation, their construction of the function of referees and their perspectives on the abuse of referees and ways to decrease it. Discourses refer to ways of thinking, doing and speaking about aspects that people believe are reality or the 'truth' (Foucault, 1972). What adolescent athletes say about refereeing in youth sport competitions provides insight into what they assume to be normal/desirable. Research methods Focus group interviews with athletes (13+) at local sport clubs in the Netherlands will be conducted between February and June 2026. The discussions among the participants will be used for data collection (Boeije and Bleijenbergh, 2023). I will present preliminary results at the ISSA-conference.

Key words: REFEREES, GAME REGULATION, YOUTH SPORT, DISCOURSE

ID105: "We felt safe there" Protective factors and perceived pathways in youth-based sport programmes within PVE contexts in Pakistan - Umair Asif, Université Du Québec À Montréal - Umair Asif, Université Du Québec À Montréal; Simon Rosenbaum, Unsw Sydney; Tegwen Gadais, Université Du Québec À Montréal – June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S204 and June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

Violent extremism represents a major challenge in Pakistan, where more than 64% of the population is under the age of 30. While governments have responded through military operations, community-based approaches using sport for development and peace (SDP) have emerged as an alternative strategy for preventing violent extremism (PVE). This study examines six SDP organizations in Pakistan that utilize football, cricket, and other sports to engage at-risk youth. Drawing on the SDP Milestone Model and the United Nations framework on sport and PVE, the research addresses three questions: WHY do these programs structure their interventions in particular ways? HOW do they operationalize these intentions through specific mechanisms? And what factors influence their effectiveness? Data were collected through 20 in-depth interviews and five focus group discussions with youth participants and program managers across different Pakistani provinces. Thematic analysis identified three core mechanisms: the restoration of identity and dignity; the development of social and emotional skills, including tolerance and leadership; and the promotion of intercultural dialogue. The findings indicate that SDP programs are effective for PVE when they intentionally integrate sport, education, and civic engagement. Key success factors include cultural sensitivity, community ownership, and sustainable partnerships with local authorities.

Key words: SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE, PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM, QUALITATIVE RESEARCH, DERADICALIZATION

ID108: Mega-Events as Critical Junctures in the Global South: Bureaucratic Disruption and Institutional Change from Chile's Santiago 2023 Pan American Games - Diego Moreno, University Of Otago - Diego Moreno, University Of Otago – June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

Sport mega-events are frequently justified by political authorities on the basis of their expected benefits and legacies. However, their delivery depends on complex administrative arrangements in which bureaucrats from diverse institutions are tasked with translating competing political and administrative ambitions into concrete outcomes. Although there is extensive research on sport mega-events, little is known about how such events, understood as potential critical junctures, impact government bureaucrats in terms of altered structures, routines, and institutional arrangements. As such, and informed by a historical institutionalist lens, this study explored the 2023 Pan American Games in Santiago, Chile, through interviews with sport bureaucrats from the Ministry of Sport and National Institute of Sport. To this end, the study asks: How did the hosting of the Pan American Games impact the structures, institutional arrangements, and routines of Chilean sport bureaucrats? The findings show that the Games introduced significant uncertainty and instability within bureaucratic arrangements, disrupting routines, redefining priorities, and creating intense operational challenges that displaced bureaucrats from their usual roles. At the same time, the Games generated enduring institutional consequences, including new rules and organisational structures that contributed to the reproduction of ideas and practices positioning Chile as a 'capable host' of future sport mega-events. Taken together, this study highlights how sport mega-events can reorganise administrative attention and produce lasting institutional change, offering insights into why event-led development strategies may persist in Chile and other Global South contexts.

Key words: SPORT POLICY POLITICS GOVERNANCE

ID109: Young women as sport for development leaders: lessons from Festival23 - Jorge Knijnik, Western Sydney University - Marion Sturges, Western Sydney University; Sally Nathan, University Of New South Wales; Jorge Knijnik, Western Sydney University – June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S204

Global S4D initiatives aim to generate individual and community benefits, yet many struggle to engage with the structural conditions that shape participants' capacity to drive broader social change. Festival23, held alongside the 2023 Women's World Cup in Australia, brought together 69 young women from low-, middle-, and high-income countries for an eight-day leadership development program. This evaluation examined the program's impact on participants' attitudes and skills, with a focus on leadership, cross cultural connection, and confidence. A mixed methods approach was employed, incorporating pre and post program surveys, a three week follow up survey, and ongoing online participation through a collaborative app that enabled reflection, peer interaction, and documentation of learning. The Festival curriculum centred on creating structured opportunities for storytelling, dialogue, and collective problem solving. Findings indicated increased confidence in personal abilities, greater ease and enjoyment on cross cultural engagement, recognition and development of practical leadership skills which could be applied to S4D contexts. Participants reported that the curriculum strengthened their sense of agency and their capacity to employ sports with diverse participants to contribute meaningfully within their home communities to equity and social cohesion. However, the follow up survey and app-based engagement revealed a strong desire for continued connection, mentorship, and structured support to sustain local action. These insights highlight the need for flexible, contextually grounded, long term S4D curricula that extend beyond short term event. We argue that ongoing mentorship and digital platforms for collaboration are key priorities for strengthening the long-term societal impact of S4D initiatives

Key words: GENDER, SOCIAL JUSTICE, SPORT CURRICULUM

ID110: Sharing gifts: The modus narrandi of athletes' and former athletes' interests in supporting sport for development and peace programmes in Brazil - Billy Graeff, Ufpb - Universidade Federal Da Paraíba - Billy Graeff, Ufpb - Universidade Federal Da Paraíba; Renato Francisco Rodrigues Marques, Usp - Universidade De São Paulo – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

This paper analyses the relationship between athletes and former athletes and initiatives related to Sport for Development and Peace programs. To do so, an approach to the referred field is initially presented, along with some peculiarities of the sector in Brazil. The research question guiding this study is: Why and how do athletes and former athletes invest time, material and symbolic resources in sports social projects? The methodology employed in this research was qualitative, utilising semi-structured interviews and focus groups with athletes, former athletes and staff from 'social sport projects' connected to them. Reflexive Thematic Analysis was used to interpret and analyse data. Our thematic map, generated from analysis work, is composed of two themes: (1) the Unquestionable Belief: Why to get involved, why sport, and the narrative of social value and (2) the Practice-Discourse Gap: How the belief translates into action and the deepening of the narrative. The research results show that there is an almost insurmountable block in the narratives when one seeks to learn anything beyond the social value of sport. This study proposes the concept of modus narrandi as a core category to explain this block, arguing that field agents deploy this narrative resource to justify their involvement while simultaneously masking or avoiding the discussion of economic, career and methodological interests.

Key words: SPORT, SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE, MODUS NARRANDI

ID112: "First we fight for life and death and then we drive home": Social sustainability in the social contract of work in elite sport - Joakim Särkivuori, Jyu – June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C310

Elite sport constitutes a high-stakes work environment marked by a fundamental paradox. While performance depends on trust, cooperation, and commitment, these are simultaneously challenged by cultural values of meritocracy, hierarchy, and totalized competition – both against the opponents but also between team members. To unravel this dynamic, this study explores how social sustainability is adopted under such conditions by applying the theoretical lens of the psychological effort bargain within the social contract of work (see Korczynski, 2023). The research question is: How is social sustainability adopted and negotiated in the social contract of work in elite sport? Drawing from expert interviews (n = 11) with coaches and/or managers and having utilized reflexive thematic analysis, the findings show that social sustainability is not treated as an institutional or intrinsic value, but as a conditional outcome of psychological effort bargaining. Individuals are expected to invest commitment, resilience, and loyalty in order to receive trust, dignity, and empathy within the team environment. Rather than being taken for granted, social sustainability is continually negotiated through everyday interactions and performance-oriented team dynamics. It is thus a conditional principle, not an institutional and intrinsic one – differentiating from conventional workplaces where individuals can or should take social sustainability as granted. By highlighting this conditional and contextual nature of social sustainability, this study contributes to sociological management research by challenging universalistic sustainability frameworks and emphasizing the importance of informal, relational agreements in demanding high-stakes work.

Key words: ELITE SPORT; SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY; EFFORT BARGAIN; SOCIAL CONTRACT OF WORK; HIGH-STAKES ENVIRONMENTS

ID113: Making the invisible visible: a narrative case study of grooming, and sexual abuse against boys in youth team sport - Andrea Saenz Olmedo, University Of The Basque Country - Andrea Sáenz-Olmedo, University Of The Basque Country; Hisham Bachouri-Muniesa, University Of Zaragoza; Mike Hartill, Edge Hill University – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

Revised version: Sexual abuse in youth sport is frequently enabled by grooming processes that normalise boundary violations within trusted coach-athlete relationships (Kim, 2024). Although contemporary safeguarding frameworks increasingly emphasise whole-of-system responsibility, entrenched power asymmetries and organisational blind spots may still make grooming difficult to identify and disrupt in everyday practice (Khomutova et al., 2025; Hartill, 2019). This study investigates how a narrative case study grounded in survivor testimony can make grooming processes visible in youth sport and explores the potential of narrative as a critical pedagogical resource for strengthening safeguarding literacy, ethical awareness, and institutional accountability. We employed a qualitative narrative design based on an in-depth interview with an adult survivor of childhood sexual abuse in organised football in Spain, perpetrated by his coach between the ages 8 and 11. Using creative fictionalisation grounded in the empirical account, we constructed a first-person narrative in which a 12-year-old boy revisits his diary entries to reflect on his experiences within the club. This approach enabled an ethically sensitive representation of lived experience while maintaining analytical fidelity, aligning with trauma-informed and narrative evidence on sexual abuse in sport (Diab, 2025). The narrative traces a gradual grooming trajectory characterised by gift-giving, special attention, secrecy, isolation, and increasing involvement private activities beyond training, alongside incremental boundary shifts that cultivated emotional dependence and reduced the likelihood of resistance or disclosure (Kim, 2024). Abuse occurred primarily in private, non-

sporting spaces and remained silenced over time, reflecting policy–practice gaps and governance failures that limit prevention and response (Shiakou et al., 2025). Gendered expectations of masculinity further constrained recognition and help-seeking, reinforcing invisibility (Pilkington et al., 2025). Overall, the study argues that making grooming processes narratively explicit can strengthen safeguarding literacy and support more accountable organisational responses.

Key words: SEXUAL ABUSE; YOUTH SPORT; GROOMING; POWER RELATIONS; NARRATIVE RESEARCH; SAFEGUARDING

ID114: Beyond Financial Incentives: A Case Study of Barriers to Engagement in Sustainable Mobility in Swiss Voluntary Snow Sport Clubs - Anna Boemmel, University Of Bern - Anna Boemmel, University Of Bern; Siegfried Nagel, University Of Bern; Eliane Hintermann, University Of Bern – June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C1

Climate change reduces snow reliability, which threatens VSSCs' ability to offer snow sports activities. However, travel to destinations produces high mobility-related CO2 emissions, which are a major contributor to the environmental impact of sports (Wicker, 2018). Thus, sports organisations are increasingly expected to promote sustainable mobility (Bernard et al., 2021). Here, a Swiss national sports federation introduced a 50% discount on train tickets for VSSC members, but uptake remained rather low. This raises the research question about why resource-based incentives fail to engage VSSC members and how to design effective incentives. This study aims to identify factors that explain the low engagement of VSSC members in the sustainable mobility initiative. The study uses the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) (Ajzen, 1991), which suggests that an intention to engage in a particular behaviour is determined by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control. Data were collected through a quantitative online survey (n=323) distributed to VSSC members within a Swiss sports federation. Data were analysed using multiple regression to identify factors associated with low participation. Results showed that only 21% of the respondents were aware of the initiative. The identified factors of low engagement were: (1) insufficient communication of the discount, which did not reliably reach members; (2) a complicated purchasing process; and (3) practical constraints (equipment transport, transfers) made cars the preferred means of transport, rendering the discount unattractive. In conclusion, findings suggest that incentives should be paired with better communication, simple journeys, and co-designed solutions that fit members' routines.

Key words: VOLUNTARY SPORT CLUBS; SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY; RESOURCE-BASED INCENTIVES; SPORT-RELATED TRAVEL

ID118: Who Produces Theory in the Sociology of Sport? East Asia's Position in Authorship Networks and Theory Production in a Core Global Journal - Thijs Velema, Department Of Sociology, National Taipei University – June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

How is knowledge production in the sociology of sport organized across global publishing structures? Although the field presents itself as international, its intellectual development is predominantly shaped by academics affiliated to Anglo-Saxon and European institutes. This study examines the position of East Asia (Taiwan, Japan, and South-Korea) within the core publishing venue of the sociology of sport. Using bibliometric analyses of abstracts from all published IRSS articles between 2019 and 2023, the study examines East-Asia's role along two dimensions. First, it analyzes how scholars based at East-Asian institutes are positioned within the IRSS authorship network, assessing the extent to which knowledge production in the region is intellectually autonomous or dependent on scholars in the Global North. Second, it examines patterns of theoretical engagement in articles with authors based in East Asia to understand whether East Asia functions primarily as a site for extracting empirical evidence for Western theories, a source of alternative and original theoretical contributions, or as a hybrid space housing both dependent and autonomous forms of theory development. Taken together, the paper links authorship structures to patterns of theory use, contributing to broader debates about intellectual dependency in the global organization of knowledge production in the sociology of sport.

Key words: SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT; KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION; AUTHORSHIP NETWORKS; THEORY USE; EAST ASIA

ID119: Looking for and Looking at the Moving Fat Body - Hannele Harjunen, University Of Jyväskylä - Hannele Harjunen, University Of Jyväskylä - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

There is a persistent cultural tendency to perceive fat bodies as non-moving bodies without agency. While searching for inspiration for this abstract, I conducted several online searches using terms such as "moving fat bodies" and "fat bodies that move." These searches produced three types of results: first, materials related to body composition, particularly athletes' body-fat percentages; second, instructions on how to burn body fat through exercise; and third, advice on plastic-surgical fat-transfer procedures. In other words, "fat movement" is categorized by search engine algorithms either as the movement of fat tissue within bodies that are expected to move, as something to be relocated to a more desirable body area, or as something to be removed altogether. This suggests that, in the online realm of "moving bodies," fat bodies that move are marginalized or absent, discursively and materially, and are not perceived as possessing agency. This observation is not entirely surprising, as fat (gendered) bodies are often rendered either invisible or intolerable within discourses of physical activity and exercise (Harjunen 2025). I explore the moving fat body and the construction of embodied fat agency through movement by examining two documentary films by Australian filmmaker and fat activist Kelli Jean Drinkwater. Aquaporko! (2013) follows a fat synchronized swimming team, while Nothing to Lose (2018) documents a cast of fat performers training for a dance-theatre production. My analysis draws on Jeannine Gailey's concept of the hyper(in)visibility of the fat body (2014) and the broader scholarship on fat stigma.

Key words: BODY, FAT, MOVEMENT , GENDER

ID120: How is sport legitimated in local governance? Evidence from Finnish local politicians and administrators - Anna Lee, University Of Jyväskylä - Anna Lee, University Of Jyväskylä; Kimmo Suomi, University Of Jyväskylä – June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S304

In Western democracies, the implementation of sport often depends largely on decisions at the municipal level. Although sport has been integrated into broader public policy frameworks such as health and education, its position in local decision-making is often institutionally fragile. The realization of sport policy is frequently challenged by governance reforms, a lack of regulatory frameworks, scarcity of financial resources, and the autonomy of local regimes. Thus, the legitimacy of sport is blurred and must be constructed in an environment where stable foundations are limited. Although the formation of legitimacy of sport in local decision-making is important, this topic remains under-researched. Drawing on Beetham's (1991) three-

dimensional legitimacy theory, this study examines how sport is legitimized among Finnish local politicians and administrators. Empirically, the study utilized longitudinal data consisting of 5,298 respondents from two consecutive Finnish municipal election periods in 2014 and 2020. The results showed that formal legal frameworks were more important in legitimacy-building for local politicians than for administrators. Justification of sport is primarily shaped by value- and knowledge-based considerations, with only limited differences between political and administrative actors. In addition, internal consent grounded in expertise and information has strengthened over time. However, politicians reported lower levels of perceived sufficiency of sport-related knowledge than administrators. Together, the findings indicate that legitimacy in local sport governance is constructed through differentiated and partly shifting combinations of legality, justification, and consent rather than through a single dominant logic.

Key words: SPORT GOVERNANCE, LEGITIMACY, POLITICS–ADMINISTRATION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ID121: Playing Together, Competing Apart? Sport at the Intersection of Diversity, Deprivation and Media Discourses - Louis Moustakas, University Of Applied Sciences Kufstein - Louis Moustakas, University Of Applied Sciences Kufstein - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Across Europe, cities have experienced growing tensions linked to migration, widening inequality, and declining public services – trends that risk undermining social cohesion at the community level. Dublin, Ireland, exemplifies these trends, where increasing diversity and gentrification intersect with long-standing deprivation to reinforce tensions between social groups. In response, municipalities have increasingly turned to sport as a low-threshold tool to foster social cohesion. However, such initiatives often remain short-term, under-resourced, and insufficiently aligned with community realities. This presentation highlights findings from a needs analysis conducted in two disadvantaged districts of Dublin, commissioned by Dublin City Council and implemented in collaboration with a local NGO. Drawing on a qualitative, mixed-methods design, this presentation moves beyond its applied focus and explores the dynamic relationship between deprivation, inequality and media discourses within social cohesion, and the role sport can potentially play to shape or counter these dynamics. Findings indicate that social cohesion is constrained by perceptions of ethnic competition, fuelled by deprivation and reinforced by political and media discourses that frame migrants as illegitimate competitors for scarce resources. While sport and leisure spaces are widely perceived as valuable "third spaces" that can facilitate interaction, eye-level exchange, and psychosocial relief, existing programmes are fragmented, unevenly funded, and poorly coordinated. Flowing from these results, this presentation argues that while sport can contribute meaningfully to social relations and belonging, its potential to foster sustainable social cohesion depends on moving beyond micro-level interventions toward coordinated, structural approaches.

Key words: SOCIAL COHESION; COMMUNITY SPORT; MIGRATION; DIVERSITY; CITIES

ID122: Body forms matter; or why we´re not heading towards a World Anti-Drugs in Rock n´ Roll Agency - Ulrik Wagner, University Of Copenhagen - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

By comparing competitive elite sports and rock ´n roll, this presentation seeks to theoretically outline why we are not heading towards a global policy-making organization with the mission of limiting or regulating drug and alcohol (ab-)use in rock n´roll. In contrast, detailed policy regulations regarding performance enhancing drugs in sport have been promoted by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and materialized in the World Anti-Doping Code in which outlines harmonized standards of testing, legitimate athlete´s behavior and organizational commitments. Drawing on German sociologist Niklas Luhmann´s ideas of form as a paradoxical unity of a difference, this presentation argues that the body is a medium which forms differ significantly whether you observe the body in elite sport or rock n´ roll respectively. Observed from politics the form of the sporting body as a difference between clean/unclean body can be re-coded and merged into political communication as part of a distinction between power superiority/inferiority and thus enable parasitic advantages once aiming for governing bodies. In contrast, the rock ´n´ roll body represents a paradoxical form with blurred distinctions between clean/unclean bodies where the excluded unclean body regularly de facto appears as a playful and transgressive element of a modern music entertainment industry which makes policy regulation difficult. Two British cases – long-distance runner Paula Radcliffe and artist Amy Winehouse – are used to clarify the argumentation. Besides corporealizing the Luhmannian theoretical legacy, the presentation debates the occurrence of the Enhanced Games by conceptualizing this as a `rock ´n rollification´ of elite sport.

Key words: WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY, FORM/MEDIA ANALYSIS, CLUB 27

ID123: Exploring the experiences of fear of movement in pregnant and postpartum sporting/exercising women - Morgan Rogers, Loughborough University - Loughborough Campus - Morgan Rogers, Loughborough University - Loughborough Campus; Emma Pullen, Loughborough University - Loughborough Campus; Aimee Mears, Loughborough University - Loughborough Campus - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Although sport and exercise during pregnancy and postpartum confer significant health benefits for both mother and baby, participation rates among women in the perinatal period remain consistently low. Existing research has largely focused on barriers to engagement, with fear of movement, also referred to as kinesiophobia, frequently cited as a key factor. However, this fear remains unexplored and poorly conceptualised within the research, often positioning it as a static experience and conflated with broader anxieties around foetal safety. Drawing on the sociology of emotions and sociometrical perspectives, this study seeks to deepen understanding of fear of movement as a mediator of sport and exercise experiences among pregnant and postpartum women. Employing visualisation interviews and movement-based methods, the study engages 30 pregnant and postpartum women to examine how fear of movement shapes embodied practices and interactions with exercise/sport during this life stage. This presentation examines the study's preliminary findings, which suggest that fear of movement is shaped by specific embodied, affective and socio-material relations and interactions. The role of sporting/exercising environments, practices and informational sources mediated fear of movement. Importantly, and in support of deeper conceptual development, fear of movement differs from broader maternal anxieties through its distinctive connection to the affective tensions women experience in their embodied interactions, or lack thereof, with the foetus across all three trimesters.

Key words: FEAR, PREGNANCY, MOVEMENT, EXERCISE

ID124: The Development of School Sports Federation in Japan: An analysis of Historical Sociology - Atsushi Nakazawa, Waseda University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C411

Final version: School athletic clubs promote youth sports in Japan; however, issues such as increased practice hours, injuries, and the negative effects of a win-at-all-costs mentality pose challenges in junior high schools. One of the major events is the National Junior High School Athletic Meet organized by the Japan Junior High Schools Sports Federation (JJHSSF). This study discusses the historical-sociological perspective on the

establishment and institutionalization of the National Junior High School Athletic Meet, drawing on the JJHSSF's Journal of Information and the Federation Report. In so doing, it addresses important socio-historical factors that engendered the birth, development, and impact of the JJHSSF. The key findings are: 1) the 1947 postwar educational reforms laid the foundation for the establishment of branches at the prefectural level; 2) branches were established in all prefectural levels, which resulted in the creation of a national level organization and the eventual launch of the National Junior High Athletic Meet in 1979; and 3) the JJHSSF incorporated athletic meets into the school system as educational activities. The study concludes that the JJHSSF and its competition have played an important role in linking education and competitive sport in Japan.

Key words: YOUTH SPORT, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, ATHLETIC MEET

ID125: Family Culture or Economic Constraints? Socioeconomic Differences in Children's Participation in Organized Sports - Takuya Shimokubo, Juntendo University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

This study examined the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and children's participation in organized sports in Japan. Participation in organized sports during childhood is associated with improved health and processes of status attainment. However, children's participation in organized sports remains socially stratified by family background. Accordingly, understanding socioeconomic differences in participation in organized sports can provide important insights into pathways for addressing social inequality. Prior research suggests that children from wealthier or more educated families are more likely to participate in organized sports, with two mechanisms commonly identified: family culture and economic constraints. However, the relative importance of these mechanisms remains unclear. This study conducted a secondary analysis of cross-sectional survey data collected in 2023 by the Sasagawa Sports Foundation from a nationwide sample of children aged 4–11 and their parents in Japan. This study analyzed the relationships among children's participation in organized sports, SES, and parental values and attitudes toward sports, conceptualized as indicators of family culture. The results indicate that the association between SES and children's participation in organized sports is partially explained by parental attitudes toward sports. These findings do not provide strong support for the family culture hypothesis, nor do they reject the economic constraints hypothesis. Moreover, the association between family culture and children's participation in organized sports is not moderated by SES, suggesting that the influence of family culture on children's participation in organized sports may operate independently of economic constraints.

Key words: SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, ORGANIZED SPORT PARTICIPATION, CHILDREN, QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, JAPAN

ID126: Gender issues in amateur esports: A literature review - Michał Jasny, Józef Pilsudski University Of Physical Education In Warsaw - Michał Jasny, Józef Pilsudski University Of Physical Education In Warsaw - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C310

Due to the rise in popularity of video games since the turn of the century, alongside traditional sports, there has also been a rise in electronic sports (esports), defined as professional or amateur competitions in video games. Recognition of esports is on track. Although there is some contention surrounding its legitimacy among key stakeholders, mostly national governing bodies and sports organizations, esports research remains novel, promising and rapidly growing area. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in research investigating gender issues in esports. However, these mainly concern professional players, even though there are loads more amateurs heavily involved in gaming competitions. The paper presents preliminary findings from a purposive (non-systematic) review of the literature on gender-related aspects of amateur esports. The results address masculine hegemony, gender discrimination (i.e. hostility, harassment, objectification or stigmatization) and gender segregation (i.e. 'pushing out' women from games, teams, or communities, or creating 'minor' competitions specifically for them). Even cases of well-known female esports athletes ending their careers due to relentless gender-based harassment have not improved the situation. The paper demonstrates how esports stakeholders respond to social responsibilities related to counteracting gender-based marginalization and ostracism, and creating inclusive playing spaces. The review provides a better understanding of the playing environment, experiences and needs of female gamers. The findings show that esports reflects some of the well-known sport-related issues. Nevertheless, the paper focuses primarily on distinctive features of esports.

Key words: ESPORTS, VIDEO GAMES, GENDER ISSUES

ID127: From volunteerism to professionalization in coaching: Biographical opportunities and risks for coaches and athletes - Eivind Skille, Inland Norway University & Uit Arctic University Norway - Marcel Reinold, Uit Arctic University Norway; Eivind Skille, Inland University Norway & Uit Arctic University Norway - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Traditionally, Norwegian sport is characterized by volunteerism, in both ideological and practical terms. Considering this tradition, the ongoing professionalization of coaching represents a paradigmatic shift with far-reaching consequences for both coaches and athletes. In this conceptual paper, we apply Bette & Schimank's (2006) theoretical framework of athletes' biographical risks to the field of coaching to address the following research question: How does the process of professionalization influence the opportunities and risks for coaches and athletes? Regarding opportunities, professionalization allows coaches to transform their hobby into a job. Talented athletes may benefit from professional coaches on their pathway to world-class performance, as such coaches tend to adhere strictly to the dominating "win-lose code" of elite sport. Regarding risks, professional coaches operate within a highly precarious, performance-driven system where salaries and prestige depend on sporting success, demanding undivided commitment, often at the expense of family life. For athletes, increased focus on performance may lead to a neglection of holistic development and well-being; and may exacerbate class disparities in grassroot sports due to rising costs associated with paid coaching, and may also reinforce asymmetrical power relationships where athletes are objectified, thus reducing their voices. Professionalization may harden the "biographical trap" (p. 40) for both coaches and athletes, limiting alternative career options. Overall, while professionalization tends to be viewed in a rather positive light, we sensitize readers to both opportunities and risks. This research may offer ideas for future empirical research in this field. Bette, K.-H. & Schimank, U. (2006). Die Dopingfalle. Soziologische Betrachtungen.

Key words: PROFESSIONALIZATION, COACHING, CONCEPTUAL PAPER

ID128: Convivial Encounters and Everyday Difference in Amateur Sport: An Ethnographic Study of Immigrant Men in North Karelia, Finland - Karl Hancock, Karelian Institute, University Of Eastern Finland - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Sport is often presented as an arena that builds social cohesion and promotes the integration of immigrants. Such narratives, however, overlook the everyday negotiations, tensions, and uncertainties that shape participation in sporting environments. This doctoral research project is a multi-sited

ethnographic study of immigrant men participating in amateur football groups in North Karelia, Finland. It examines how immigrant men experience and navigate conviviality and everyday differences in diverse sports groups, and how these encounters are enacted, negotiated, and disrupted in practice. The study adopts conviviality and convivial disintegration as its conceptual lens, moving beyond and challenging integration-based frameworks to highlight the relational dynamics of social life in sport. Conviviality highlights the ordinary ways people navigate difference, while convivial disintegration draws attention to the tensions and moments of discomfort that arise within shared spaces. Fieldwork conducted in the spring and summer of 2026 includes participant observation across training sessions, games, and informal social settings, complemented by interviews with participants and coordinators. The presentation, based on the first article of the doctoral research project, will discuss preliminary findings from the initial stages of fieldwork. This paper contributes to sport and migration research by presenting an empirically grounded account of how conviviality and convivial disintegration operate in practice in amateur sports groups. It demonstrates the value of these concepts for understanding belonging and relational dynamics in superdiverse contexts.

Key words: CONVIVIALITY, CONVIVIAL DISINTEGRATION, EVERYDAY DIFFERENCE, AMATEUR SPORT, ETHNOGRAPHY

ID130: Backcountry skiing as Norway's national sport? A theoretical exploration - Tarjei Tveito Skille, Uit The Arctic University Of Norway - Eivind Å. Skille, University Of Inland Norway - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

Backcountry skiing has gained popularity in Norway, and based on empirical observations, we have reported that some people engaging in this feel more Norwegian than others. Later, we discussed whether backcountry skiing can be considered a national sport. This paper continues the exploration by applying a lens of primordialism to analyze the sociological dimensions of backcountry skiing in Norway, focusing on connections to national identity, class and landscape. Thus, we proceed to discuss theoretical perspectives to explain our empirical indications and an updated RQ: How can backcountry skiing be interpreted as Norway's national sport? While 'naïve' primordialism refers to nationhood related to 'blood ties, language, topography, the soil' (Bairner, 2009, p. 229), we apply a social constructivist approach which implies that people 'assume' they encompass certain characteristics related to nationhood. Rather, nations are created and maintained by myths and other histories, such as the popular saying 'Norwegians are born with skis on their feet'. However, important nuances should be noted; first, not all feel like this; hence, there are class differences related to the idea of (this as) a national sport. Second, following Bairner, landscape is contextually important for a primordial lens; some regions facilitate backcountry skiing better than others. Third, backcountry skiing is an international phenomenon, and not exclusive for Norwegians. Given these nuances, we theoretically discuss with a primordial lens whether backcountry skiing could be considered a national sport. Bairner, A. (2009). National sports and national landscapes: In defense of primordialism. National identities, 11 (3), 223-239.

Key words: BACKCOUNTRY SKIING, NATIONAL SPORT, PRIMORDIALISM, IDENTITY

ID133: What role does cooperation play in the online film presentation of road cycling by professional teams? - Andreas Kewes, Institute Of Sociology And Gender Studies, German Sport University Cologne - June 16, 10:30 – 12:10, S304

This presentation explores the representation of men's road cycling in online film content. I apply a social constructivist perspective to examine how cycling is produced in media practice. In my presentation, I will present preliminary results from a film sociological study that examines films about various professional cycling teams. Teams use these formats to attract new audiences to their sport. For this purpose, I analysed YouTube videos posted by cycling teams after World Tour (stage) races and exemplary episodes from the Netflix series Unchained. Although public attention and reporting on cycling are highly personalized, modern cycling is a team sport. Achieving goals in cycling is therefore always the result of successful cooperation within and between teams, such as the provision of food by certain team members, drafting or position riding. This raises the question of how this cooperation is then represented in the online film content. The preliminary results of my research indicate that the necessity of cooperation between teams and individual athletes in men's road cycling is less visible in the analysed material: film scenes that show actual sports competition tend to be very short; and most of these do only show singular riders or the very end of races. The films show cooperation (between team members / teams) only fragmentarily by showing scenes outside the competition itself, such as team meetings and celebrations. In my presentation, I will introduce various examples from the films and discuss their contribution to the media's (non-) construction of cooperation in road cycling.

Key words: COOPERATION; QUALITATIVE RESEARCH; ROAD CYCLING; SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY; SOCIOLOGY OF FILM

ID134: Decolonising MEL as a White European Academic in a Global North University: Considering the Consequences of Reframing Impact in Sport for Development and Peace - David Scott, Abertay University - David Scott, Abertay University, Uk; James Lever, Abertay University, Uk; Arthur Gaillard, Durham University, Uk - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S204

Given its historical ties to colonisation and neocolonialism, the issue of decolonisation within Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) continues to prompt discussion. Despite the voracity of these discussions, little structural change appears to have taken place in how the sector operates, with clear Eurocentric principles continuing to influence the funding, organisation, and management of SDP projects, which is the problem we intend to address. This problem is typified by the epistemological underpinnings of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), which relies on post/positivist notions of objectivity, deductive reasoning, and comparability. 'Impact' is afforded unquestioned prominence by SDP funders, whose understandings of impact are often steeped in Eurocentricism, as evidenced by the influence of 'audit culture' in the sector. This typically requires organisations to report impact against such measures, despite often running counter to many SDP stakeholders' understandings of knowledge sharing, experience, and truth. We consider how impact might be reframed through a decolonial lens in SDP and consider the practical consequences such a reframing of impact would have upon the sector. In effect, we are discussing the ways in which White European academics based in Global North universities can actively contribute to efforts in decolonising the structures of SDP. We argue this might be done through reframing the onto-epistemological underpinnings of how impact is used, by moving from a post/positivistic understanding of impact towards an epistemological cohabitation of how impact is understood by those who are impacted by SDP.

Key words: SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE, DECOLONISATION, IMPACT, MONITORING EVALUATION AND LEARNING, EPISTEMOLOGIES

ID135: Towards safer youth sport: What athletes' lived experience reveals about prevention, care, and accountability - Hisham Bachouri-Muniesa, University Of Zaragoza - Hisham Bachouri-Muniesa, University Of Zaragoza; Andrea Sáenz-Olmedo, University Of The Basque Country - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

Final version: Sexual violence in youth sport persists as a systemic and frequently silenced problem, sustained by organisational cultures that normalise unequal power relations and blurred interpersonal boundaries. Although safeguarding has expanded through policies, training, and reporting mechanisms, implementation commonly remains uneven and insufficiently embedded in organisational practice. This study examines how survivors define concrete organisational responsibilities required to transform youth sport into a safer environment. This study draws on a qualitative design based on in-depth interviews with six survivors (five women, one man) who experienced sexual violence in organised youth sport in Spain. Findings identify five interconnected areas of responsibility for sport organisations: (1) breaking the taboo through visibility, acknowledgement, and sustained dialogue; (2) addressing risks associated with normalised closeness and informality in coach–athlete relationships by establishing clear relational and professional boundaries (Kim, 2024); (3) strengthening peer awareness, empathy, and collective care within teams to reduce isolation and increase early help-seeking; (4) mandating ongoing, role-specific safeguarding education to recognise grooming, power dynamics, and children's rights, aligned with whole-of-system approaches; and (5) ensuring accessible, specialised professionals capable of trauma-informed prevention and response, including independent and trusted pathways that reduce conflicts of interest. Youth sport safety cannot be achieved through protocols alone; it requires a cultural shift that institutionalises listening, care, participation, and accountable governance as core responsibilities.

Key words: SEXUAL VIOLENCE; YOUTH SPORT; SURVIVORS' VOICES; CHILD RIGHTS; SAFEGUARDING

ID137: A Critique of Pure Participation: Political Preferences and the Social Stratification of Sports - Jelle Muraille, Ku Leuven - Jelle Muraille, Department Of Movement Sciences, Ku Leuven, Belgium; Jeroen Scheerder, Department Of Movement Sciences, Ku Leuven, Belgium June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Social stratification remains a fundamental sociological concept, describing a hierarchical system where individuals are ranked based on the unequal distribution of valued resources, such as economic and cultural capital. Despite modern shifts toward individualism, empirical evidence suggests that lifestyle choices, including sports, continue to be deeply embedded in collective, socially stratified structures. Applying the social status pyramid framework of Scheerder et al. (2021), this research utilises a stratification index based on nine socio-professional categories to map the social hierarchy of sports. The data was collected in Flanders, Belgium, through seven distinct waves since 1969. A large-scale survey of school-aged children (6-18 years) and their parents was utilised to ensure a representative sample. Cross-sectional analysis reveals that although participation levels have increased across all groups since 1969, a significant gap persists between high-status professional levels and lower-status groups within sports. Additionally, this study moves beyond traditional class-based models to examine sports as a 'politicultural cleavage'. This seventh wave of the Study on Movement Activities in Flanders research introduces political preference as a key variable, actively interacting with existing sport participation cleavages. We test whether political ideology has emerged as a primary determinant within the status pyramid, potentially replacing or reinforcing traditional class lines. By mapping sport participation data against political leanings, we investigate how the sporting pyramid functions as a mirror for the evolving social, professional, and ideological stratification of contemporary society.

Key words: SOCIAL STATUS PYRAMID, POLITICAL PREFERENCES, SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, POLITICULTURAL SORTING, SPORT FOR ALL

ID138: Cultivating Embodied Athletic Capital: How Student-Athletes Internalize Institutional Control - Atalanta Copeman-Papas, University of California, Irvine – June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

Revised Version: This study examines how co legiate sport institutions shape athletes' conduct and identities through the cultivation of embodied athletic capital. Focusing on the U.S. NCAA Division I system, where athletic participation is forma ly tethered to educational eligibility and extensive monitoring infrastructures, I bridge Foucault's theories of discipline with Bourdieu's concept of embodied capital to analyze how institutional "responsibilities" (education, welfare, governance, performance) are operationalized through everyday control. Rather than emphasizing overt survei lance alone, I theorize a spectral panopticism in which the possibility of monitoring, sanction, and disciplinary norms prompts athletes to self-regulate even without direct oversight. Drawing on 23 semi-structured interviews with co lege athletes in less-resourced programs and lower-visibility sports, findings show that time-regimes, academic oversight, and informal expectations become internalized as personal goals and moral obligations. These practices narrow athletes' social participation in the wider university, intensify athletic identity, and reproduce patterned exclusions within "student" life. Importantly, while disciplinary mechanisms are widespread, the exchange value of embodied athletic capital varies by sport status and program visibility, producing differentiated experiences of control and opportunity outside high-revenue contexts. The paper contributes to sociology of sport debates on governance and power by showing how institutional responsibility is enacted through disciplinary practices that generate uneven forms of inclusion, recognition, and autonomy.

Key words: SOCIAL CONTROL, CULTURAL CAPITAL, SURVEILLANCE, COLLEGE ATHLETES, IDENTITY

ID139: Gender Equity and Olympic Participation: Progress, Driving Forces, and Challenges for Chinese Women - Aihong Zhang, Beijing Sport University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Grounded in gender theory and sport empowerment theory, this study examines the historical trajectory, major achievements, and structural dynamics of Chinese women's participation in the Olympic Movement. Since their Olympic debut in 1936, Chinese female athletes have made significant breakthroughs, and their participation has become an important dimension of China's sport modernization and its engagement with global gender governance. From the perspective of gender mainstreaming, Chinese women's Olympic participation has achieved notable progress in three respects: women now outnumber men in Olympic delegations, full participation across all events was realized by the London 2012 Olympic Games, and women's representation in Olympic governance has gradually increased. Using a multi-level institutional analytical framework, this study argues that these developments are shaped by the interaction of three key factors: state-led development of women's sport, the evolving identity formation of female athletes, and the normative influence of the global women's Olympic movement. Together, these forces have driven both rapid expansion and structural transformation. However, from the perspective of substantive equality, several challenges persist, including the gap between numerical representation and real empowerment, under-representation in key decision-making positions, and enduring gender norms and cultural biases. This

study contributes to the sociology of sport by providing a China-based perspective on gender equity in the Olympic Movement and highlighting the complex relationship between participation, power, and equality.

Key words: OLYMPIC MOVEMENT; CHINESE WOMEN ATHLETES; GENDER EQUITY; SPORT EMPOWERMENT; SUBSTANTIVE EQUALITY

ID140: Analyzing the Aesthetics of Existence of CrossFit Practitioners through Foucault's Technologies of the Self - Yu-Tse Liu, National Taiwan Normal University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

While Foucault's theories are prominent in sport sociology, CrossFit—an emerging sport with quasi-religious characteristics—remains underexplored through his concept of "technologies of the self " and "aesthetics of existence." This study aims to investigate whether CrossFit functions as a technology of the self, enabling dedicated practitioners to construct an aesthetics of existence. Adopting ethnographic methods and in-depth interviews, and drawing on the researcher's insider perspective as a CrossFit Trainer with over three years of experience, this study analyzes five veteran participants (with over five years of training experience) at a CrossFit Box in Taipei. The findings reveal that CrossFit practice aligns closely with the four axes of technologies of the self. Regarding ethical substance, practitioners treat the "functional body" as the primary object of cultivation. In terms of mode of subjectivation, the strong communal nature and norms of CrossFit serve as the driving force for individual submission and continued commitment. Their ethical work manifests as askēsis, where participants willingly endure physical pain and continuously reflect on their training regimens. Finally, their telos points toward "continuously improving athletic performance" and a "holistically resilient subject," pursued even at the cost of potential injury or sacrificing conventional notions of health. This study fills a research gap by applying Foucault to high-intensity fitness subcultures. Distinct from commercial fitness models, it suggests that deep engagement in CrossFit allows individuals to resist the discipline of a comfortable life, transforming rigorous training into a concrete aesthetics of existence.

Key words: TECHNOLOGIES OF THE SELF, CROSSFIT, AESTHETICS OF EXISTENCE, ETHICAL BODY, FOUCAULT

ID141: Reimagining Futures through Sport for Development: Youth Aspirations, Activism and Climate Justice in Coastal Brazil - Eva Soares Moura, Faculty Of Social Sciences, Ku Leuven; And Charles University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S204

Sport has been recognised as a tool for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), creating expectations for the Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) sector to address global issues, including climate change and sustainable development. SDP scholarship has increasingly engaged with the climate crisis. It highlights the importance of environmental sustainability to the sector's relevance and calls for a reimagining of the futures SDP seeks to create. Drawing on the concept of 'civic imagination', this study examines how young people in Fortaleza, one of Brazil's six most vulnerable coastal cities, perceive their everyday experiences of climate vulnerability and how these experiences influence their future aspirations and climate-related actions. It also explores how SDP initiatives in the region foster young people's climate imaginaries and civic engagement. The study draws on ethnographic fieldwork in an SDP NGO, in-depth interviews with coaches and project participants, and comic-based storytelling to document participants' experiences, hopes, and perceptions of climate change. By focusing on the SDP NGOs and perspectives of young people in a highly vulnerable coastal region of the Global South, this study provides initial insights into how SDP can foster context-specific strategies for action and civic engagement. This approach challenges dominant narratives of youth climate activism in the Global North, highlighting locally grounded understandings of climate justice, activism, and sustainability. Finally, it demonstrates how sport and SDP can open new spaces and practices for dealing with the effects of uncertain environmental futures.

Key words: GLOBAL SOUTH; STORYTELLING; SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE; IMAGINED FUTURES; YOUTH

ID142: Making Informal Physical Activity Visible: A Gender-Sensitive Qualitative Mapping of Migrant Engagements in Urban Public Space - Ana Blanco-Ayala, University of Seville; Margarita Mondaca, Umeå University; Gonzalo Flores-Aguilar, University of Seville; Daniel Medina-Rebollo, University of Seville; Jesús Fernández-Gavira, University of Seville – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Research on sport, physical activity and migration has increasingly highlighted the relevance of public spaces as key sites for social interaction, inclusion and belonging. However, the systematic identification and documentation of informal and self-organised physical activity practices—particularly among migrant and refugee women—remains methodologically underdeveloped. This study addresses this gap by presenting a qualitative, gender-sensitive methodology for mapping urban public spaces of physical activity and sport. Drawing on a multi-method qualitative design, the work combines exploratory institutional mapping, urban drift, systematic observation, snowball sampling and semi-structured interviews. The methodology is grounded in an interpretive and intersectional framework informed by acculturation theory and principles of grounded theory. This allows physical activity practices to be analysed as situated, everyday processes shaped by gender, migration trajectories, time constraints, safety perceptions and access to urban space. The empirical application of this approach in Seville (Spain) demonstrates how qualitative mapping can move beyond technical spatial representation to function as an analytical tool for understanding how migrant and refugee populations—especially women—engage with the city through bodily practices. The findings highlight the centrality of informal, non-institutionalised and low-threshold activities as accessible entry points for participation, social connection and negotiated belonging. Ethical challenges related to access, trust, visibility and the spatial fixation of fluid practices are discussed, alongside strategies such as anonymisation, aggregation and reflexive decision-making. The study contributes to debates on the responsibilities of sport research to make marginalised practices visible while minimizing harm, and inform more inclusive, context-sensitive sport and physical activity policies.

Key words: QUALITATIVE MAPPING; MIGRATION; GENDER; PUBLIC SPACE; PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

ID145: 'The further you go, the whiter it gets': Racialised barriers to career progression in the senior leadership workforce at sports bodies in the UK. - Steven Bradbury, Ssehs, Loughborough University - Steven Bradbury, Ssehs, Loughborough University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

Despite the longstanding ethnic/cultural diversity of the playing workforce in (some) elite level sports in the UK, recent research has alluded to the under-representation of racially minoritised groups in the senior leadership workforce at national governing bodies of sports (Bradbury et al 2025, Perrett Laver 2025, Sporting Equals 2025). This paper will offer an original empirical and theoretical examination of the key meso-level organisational barriers to career progression experienced by racially minoritised groups in such environs, with particular respect to Senior Management and Leadership Team (SMLT) positions. In doing so, the paper will draw on qualitative interviews with Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) officers at 18 UK sports bodies, to ascertain their perceptions regarding the structural, cultural and operational barriers to establishing an ethnically/culturally

diverse SMLT workforce. In this respect, the paper will draw attention to three emergent themes. Firstly, institutionally closed organisational structures and pathways to selection and appointment. Secondly, White(ness) organisational cultures and uneven experiences of racial inclusivity and belonging. Thirdly, limited organisational focus, resource allocation, and knowledge of systemic racialised barriers. The paper will conclude by drawing on notions of White supremacy, privilege and fragility to conceptualise the apparent failure (and reticence) of sports bodies to address racialised inequities in the senior leadership workforce. It will also argue that sports bodies should adopt a reflexive and transformational approach to increasing the representation of racially minoritised groups, ensuring 'race' equity and inclusion, and dismantling the normative structures, cultures and practices of Whiteness in sports leadership contexts.

Key words: ETHNICITY, LEADERSHIP, REPRESENTATION, EXCLUSION, WHITENESS

ID146: Examining the neoliberal framing of race equality initiatives in sport - Jim Lusted, The Open University - Steven Bradbury, Loughborough University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

Over recent decades, numerous policies and initiatives designed to tackle racial inequalities have emerged in British sport and further afield. Despite these efforts, longstanding injustices remain and progressive change appears negligible. This presentation examines some of the reasons why race equality initiatives have not disrupted persistent inequalities that exist in sport settings. We seek to move beyond the tendency within sport policy research to prioritise meso-level evaluations of organisational implementation, to offer a sociological critique of the underlying intention and design of policy. From this perspective, rather than viewing such policies as 'failing', we argue that they might be better perceived as 'succeeding', if we view their core purpose as being to reproduce the neoliberal conditions that shape them. This alternative reading draws on Fraser's integrated theory of social justice (2000) and Meer's (2022) conception of the cruel optimism of racial justice to situate race equality initiatives within their broader macro-level political, social and economic structures. We highlight how such initiatives regularly enact three core organising features of neoliberal interpretations of social equality. Namely, market-driven solutions to inequality; individualising sources of inequality; and prioritising cultural recognition over economic redistribution. We argue that such initiatives tend to legitimise and reinforce - rather than challenge and disrupt - structural racial injustices that are necessary components of neoliberal societies. This alternative analysis can aid a deeper understanding of the limitations of current and historic policy approaches to race equality and their apparent role in perpetuating, rather than redressing, systemic racial inequalities in sport.

Key words: NEOLIBERALISM; RACE EQUALITY; SPORT POLICY; RACISM

ID151: From Women-Friendly to Gender-Exclusive: Boundaries and Paradoxes of Women-Only Sports Spaces - Kaixi Zhao, Shanxi University Of Finance And Economics - Alan Bairner, Loughborough University ; Yanlin Li, Loughborough University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S303

In recent years, "women-only spaces" have rapidly emerged in China, including women-only bars, book clubs, salons, travel groups, public talks, film screenings, and, increasingly, women-only sports and physical activity communities. Within the sports domain, women-only tennis, frisbee, martial arts, and hiking groups have proliferated, gradually forming a set of female-oriented sporting spaces. Space provides a framework through which people understand the world and their position within it, while also reflecting broader social relations. Gender relations are often embedded in spatial arrangements, rendering space a site of power. In dominant cultural narratives, women have long been positioned as morally devalued and economically dependent, while men occupy dominant spatial positions, and women's embodied experiences and practical needs are persistently overlooked. In the field of sport, space has historically been male-dominated, organized around masculine aesthetics and male-defined standards of ability. Within contemporary women-only culture, however, sport occupies a particularly significant position. As a bodily practice grounded in action rather than discourse, sport is often framed as a low-threshold and high-conversion entry point into women-only spaces. At the same time, these spaces exhibit notable tensions and contradictions, raising concerns regarding gender exclusivity, class concentration, and the reproduction of gender stereotypes. This study adopts a qualitative research design based on semi-structured interviews. Using thematic analysis, it examines how women-only sports spaces are constructed, experienced, and contested. By analysing both their empowering potential and structural limitations, the article explores the diverse functions and tensions of women-only sports spaces within the contemporary Chinese social context.

Key words: WOMEN-ONLY SPACES, SPORTS SPACE, PARTICIPATION, GENDER RELATIONS, GENDER-EXCLUSIVE

ID152: Cultural capital and sports participation in Denmark - Bjarne Ibsen, Centre For Sports, Health And Civil Society; University Of Southern Denmark - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

The aim of the paper is to investigate the associations between 'cultural capital', defined as 'cultural taste, interest and practice', and sports participation in Denmark. Does participation in cultural activities have an enhancing or reducing effect on sports participation, and does it depend on the type of cultural activity: 'elite culture' (e.g. visual arts, theatre and classical music), 'popular culture' (e.g. pop music, trivial literature and computer games) or 'folk culture' (practiced by citizens themselves together with others)? The analysis is based on data from a survey of adults' cultural (activity)habits (57,028 responses), with questions about participation in many cultural activities, e.g. music, performing arts, visual arts, film, TV, museums, reading, digital games, leisure time education, voluntary work and sports and exercise. The statistical analysis shows: 1) A positive association between participation in most cultural activities and participation in sports - especially when it takes place in sports clubs. 2) The more cultural activities one participates in, the greater the likelihood that one also practices sports. 3) The associations are strong for activities that are described as 'folk culture' and less strong for activities that are described as 'elite culture' or 'popular culture'. The analysis shows that sports participation is strongly associated with people's cultural capital, but that it largely depends on how one is active in cultural life. A possible explanation for this is that many forms of sport are part of an overall social and cultural capital that expresses the social and cultural status that is sought.

Key words: SPORTS PARTICIPATION, CULTURAL CAPITAL, TYPES OF CULTURE

ID155: Governing by Reports: Reporting Led Sport Sustainability and Washing Risks in Taiwan through a Strategic Relational Lens - Ren-Shiang Jiang, National Taiwan University Of Sport - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C2

Revised version: Sport sustainability has become a governance vocabulary, yet substantive institutional translation remains uneven. Taiwan adopts sustainability frameworks nationally, but sport governance remains instrument thin. Drawing on the strategic relational approach (SRA), this study analyses how sustainability is selectively translated into sport governance in the Ministry of Sport era and why it drifts toward report-based compliance.

Empirically, the study draws on semi-structured interviews with sport policy officials and stakeholders, including sustainability actors from consultancy and certification, event Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practice, carbon accounting, green power and venues, and technology sector ESG units, alongside ethnographic content analysis of policy texts, government statements, organisational communications, and reporting artefacts, operationalised by mapping structural selectivities and strategic compliance. Four patterns emerge: central commitments rarely become sport-specific evaluation criteria, incentives, or enforceable standards; visible environmental practices cluster in road running events and are often driven by environmental governance actors rather than sport authorities; reporting architectures and indicators advance faster than governing instruments, so documentation outpaces organisational change; and expanding consultancy, certification, and reporting markets lower the cost of legitimacy and intensify sustainability washing and greenwashing risks. Taiwan is analysed as a case of reporting-led sustainability, where institutional selectivities reward visible accounts more than substantive change. The study shows how this trajectory becomes prone to sustainability washing and greenwashing through the structure and agency interplay of instrument choice and strategic compliance, and specifies where policy must intervene, namely by hardwiring evaluation, funding conditionalities, and accountability into sport governance, if sustainability is to move beyond reports.

Key words: GOVERNANCE, SPORT POLICY, SUSTAINABILITY, SUSTAINABILITY-WASHING, TAIWAN

ID156: Enhancing spectator well-being through sport event merchandise: Pathways from Perceived Value and Satisfaction to Event and City Identification and Multi-Dimensional Well-Being - Bingxu Cheng, Leeds Beckett University - Wenjing Fu, Loughborough University; Huimin Wu, Chengdu Sport University - June 17, 13:40 – 15:10, C4

Final version: Scholars emphasise sport merchandise's symbolic role in shaping customers' satisfaction and team identification. However, its impacts on host cities for rotating events remain underexplored, as does consumer well-being in event interactions. This study examines the associations between perceived value, satisfaction with sport event merchandise, identification with the event and host city, and well-being. Based on Sport Spectator Well-Being Process Model, nine hypotheses were developed. Specifically, perceived value, a second-order construct comprising economic, social, and aesthetic dimensions, is hypothesised to relate to satisfaction, which in turn associates with both event and host city identification. Furthermore, each identification is hypothesised to link to hedonic, eudaimonic, and social well-being. Measurement items were adapted from existing valid scales, and convenience sampling technique was employed. As the result, data from 803 participants at the Chengdu 2025 World Games were collected. All nine hypotheses were supported at $p < .05$: perceived value significantly linked to merchandise satisfaction, which also significantly associated with event and city identification. Both identifications also significantly related to all well-being dimensions. This research pioneers understanding of merchandise's role in enhancing spectator well-being, offering managers an innovative framework for consumer outcomes via events.

Key words: SPORT EVENTS; MERCHANDISE; WELL-BEING

ID157: Data-informed talent identification in junior football: Promises, pitfalls, and possibilities for balance - Pekka Mertala Mertala, University Of Jyväskylä - Lauri Palsa, University Of Jyväskylä; Janne Fagerlund, University Of Jyväskylä; Otto Sahlgren, Tampere University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

During the last decade, we have witnessed a dramatic surge in academic and practical interest in talent identification (TI) in junior sports. A major catalyst behind this trend is datafication—the pervasive generation and analysis of digital data—promised to revolutionize TI across sports, including football (soccer). In this theoretical paper, we discuss the promises and pitfalls of data-informed TI in junior football, seeking a balanced approach between dichotomous discourses of inflated expectations and "gloom and doom" rhetoric that characterize the contemporary debate. Based on a review of research and observations of practice, data-informed TI in junior football is typically justified through six interlinked themes: exactness, equity, enormity, efficiency, expansion, and economy. TI is always, at least partly, driven by economic motives, as the aim is to find and develop players for the first team or to sell them to larger clubs. The use of wearables for self-tracking—grounded in the belief in increased accuracy (exactness)—generates massive amounts of data (enormity) and enables TI to reach new (expansion) and sometimes underrepresented (equity) populations. Efficiency, in turn, is a general driving force behind datafication across sectors, including junior sports. In the presentation, we examine each of these "E's" in turn: first outlining common arguments promoting data-informed TI (promises), then addressing associated problems (pitfalls), and concluding with suggestions for achieving balance. The presentation is part of the project Resolving the Ethical Paradoxes of Data-Informed Talent Identification in Junior Sports through Data Literacy (PARADOX: 2025–2028), funded by the Research Council of Finland.

Key words: TALENT IDENTIFICATION; DATAFICATION; JUNIOR SPORTS; FOOTBALL

ID158: Sports participation of persons with physical disabilities in the Netherlands - Angelina Gomez Berns, Mulier Institute - Angelina Gomez Berns, Mulier Institute; Caroline Van Lindert, Mulier Institute - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

As in Europe, sport participation amongst Dutch persons with disabilities lags far behind that of the general population (Van Lindert, Scheerder & Brittain, 2023). To close this gap, and in accordance to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Dutch ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS) developed a strategy. The main goal is that sports for persons with disabilities should be self-evident by 2030. The aim of this study was to examine how persons with physical disabilities participate in sports and physical activities (PA). Additionally, it identifies facilitating and constraining factors for sport participation. We conducted a cross-sectional survey among adults with physical disabilities, recruited from the National Panel of Chronically Ill and Disabled (NPCG, > 3.500 members). A total of 854 members completed the survey. In addition to the descriptive statistics on sports participation, we conducted subgroup analyses to examine differences by sociodemographic characteristics. Results show that 62% of persons with physical disabilities engage weekly in PA, mainly walking, cycling, fitness and swimming. Nevertheless, most experience barriers to participate. These are mostly personal (e.g. fatigue). Costs are the most common environmental barrier. Participation varies by disability severity, gender, age, income and education. The insights of this study enable the government and stakeholder organisations to more effectively implement the strategy. Addressing barriers, e.g. financial, is crucial to making sports accessible for persons with disabilities, and making sports participation a given in 2030.

Key words: DISABILITY, BARRIERS, PARTICIPATION

ID161: From Cultural Roots to Social Scale: A Dual-Axis Analysis of Football Fandom and Regional Identity in Contemporary China - Congcong Qi, Loughborough University - Richard Giulianotti, Loughborough University; Gareth Wiltshire, Loughborough University – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

This paper develops a comparative cultural framework to examine how football fandom operates as a narrative resource through which regional identity is negotiated and constructed. Existing studies often explain local differences in fandom in terms of 'regional culture' or 'territorial identity', but pay less attention to how cultural meanings are mobilised into fan narratives across different social scales. To address this gap, the paper introduces a 'dual-axis comparative model', tested and refined through Chinese cases. Drawing on Shandong Taishan Football Club and Dalian Yingbo Football Club, the model situates football culture at the intersection of 'cultural roots' and 'social scale'. The vertical axis captures cultural repertoires shaping fans' value judgments, contrasting Shandong supporters' Confucian-inflected emphasis on stability and collectivism with Dalian fans' maritime culture of openness and heroic struggle. The horizontal axis distinguishes between city-based identity formation and province-wide integration and collective imagination. Based on semi-structured interviews with 23 fans, the study shows how these dimensions generate distinct narrative formations. In Shandong, football is framed as a 'cultural orthodoxy narrative' that constructs a province-wide moral community. In Dalian, it is articulated as a 'city destiny narrative', in which club performance becomes a symbolic barometer of urban dignity, industrial change, and collective memory. The dual-axis model and its derived 'typology of football narratives' offer a transferable tool for analysing how popular culture mediates regional differentiation and identity construction in the sociology of sport.

Key words: FOOTBALL FANDOM; TERRITORIAL IDENTITY; CULTURAL ROOTS; SOCIAL SCALE; CHINA

ID162: Outcomes of Sport-Based Interventions Implemented in Coercive or Custodial Settings: a Scoping Review - Anna Greiner, Catholic University Of The Sacred Heart - Anna Greiner, Catholic University Of The Sacred Heart; Chiara D'Angelo, Catholic University Of The Sacred Heart; Federica Comazzi, Catholic University Of The Sacred Heart - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

Sport-based interventions are increasingly being implemented in prisons, detention centres and forensic institutions, where they are typically presented as instruments of rehabilitation, promoting well-being and social inclusion. However, in coercive and custodial environments, sport is embedded in asymmetrical power relations, institutional hierarchies, and control mechanisms that influence participation and meaning (Foucault, 1977; Crewe, 2011). Despite their growing prevalence, it remains unclear how the outcomes of such interventions are conceptualised empirically and which forms of change are prioritised in evaluation processes. This scoping review maps the outcomes reported in empirical studies of sports-based interventions implemented in custodial or coercive settings. Particular attention is paid to whether relational, institutional and power-related dimensions are examined alongside individual-level change. Following the PRISMA-ScR guidelines (Tricco et al., 2018), a systematic search was conducted in Scopus, PubMed, PsycINFO and SPORTDiscus for English-language publications from 2000 to 2025. Eligible studies employed qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods or evaluative designs, examining structured and supervised sports-based interventions in custodial contexts. Preliminary findings reveal a significant focus on individual-level outcomes, particularly physical health, psychological well-being, fitness, and behavioural self-regulation, consistent with prior reviews (Meek & Lewis, 2014; Breslin et al., 2019). In contrast, outcomes related to social relations, institutional climate, organisational practices or power dynamics are rarely assessed. This highlights a significant conceptual gap and the need for outcome frameworks that consider sport to be a socially and institutionally embedded practice in coercive environments.

Key words: *SPORT-BASED INTERVENTIONS *CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS *INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY *POWER RELATIONS *OUTCOME FRAMEWORKS

ID163: A Way Forward? Utilising Narrative Pedagogy to Prevent Abusive Behaviour Towards Young Referees - Inger Eliasson, Umeå University - Louise Davis, Umeå University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

Abusive behavior towards referees represents a significant obstacle to the recruitment and retention of officials in team sports. Despite this, research specifically addressing abuse directed at young referees remains scarce. A notable gap exists in the literature concerning targeted initiatives aimed at mitigating emotional abuse and enhancing the protection of young referees. Aim: This study aimed to generate insights into preventing emotional abuse of young referees in competitive team sports. It pursued three objectives: (1) design an intervention based on research-informed narrative pedagogy; (2) implement it with team sports coaches; and (3) evaluate the impact of narrative pedagogy in shaping behaviors and values, with the goal of reducing emotional abuse toward young referees. Method: The intervention involved 13 youth coaches from floorball and football teams in Sweden and included: (1) repeated focus group interviews with coaches; (2) narrative stories derived from scientific interviews with young referees; and (3) digital diaries completed by coaches after matches. The four-week intervention covered football and floorball matches. Results: Narrative stories helped coaches recognize emotional abuse and its impact. The intervention improved coach-referee interactions, with coaches more frequently intervening in negative situations, and fostered greater empathy. Coaches felt empowered to promote safer environments. However, in teams where abuse was not present, such as those involving younger children, the intervention had less impact. The study demonstrates the potential of pedagogical methods to contribute to safer environments for young referees and identifies the specific conditions under which these methods were most effective.

Key words: ABUSE, CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, SAFEGUARDING, YOUNG REFEREES, TEAM SPORTS

ID165: Double consciousness and sport participation: Investigating the role of bicultural identity for youth's involvement in sport - Selçuk Açikgöz, Université Catholique De Louvain - Géraldine Zeimers, Université Catholique De Louvain - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Final Revised version: Introduction There is an ongoing debate about how to create socially diverse communities in and through sport. Single-ethnicity nonprofit sport organisations (NPSOs) risk excluding young people from different backgrounds, potentially increasing social polarisation. Conversely, studies view ethnically homogeneous clubs as beneficial insofar as they support the cultural well-being of their members. Objective Drawing on the theory of double consciousness, the experience of perceiving oneself through the lens of a dominant society while simultaneously maintaining a distinct cultural identity, this study examines how the negotiation of different identities shapes youth sport participation and cultural diversity. Methodology Conducted in the Brussels region of Belgium, the study includes four individual interviews and four focus groups with 26 young people (14 girls and 12 boys) with a migrant background. A thematic analysis was conducted to explore the data. Findings The findings suggest that subtle forms of segregation continue to shape young people's preferences for participating in NPSOs, alongside the relationship they construct between

their country of origin and their country of residence. Overall, the participants appear to navigate their double consciousness with relative ease, which seems to positively influence their sport participation. Conclusion This study argues that efforts to bring young people from diverse backgrounds together remain essential for developing culturally inclusive sport environments, rather than moving towards ethnopluralist forms of coexistence in which groups live alongside one another without meaningful cultural exchange.

Key words: MIGRATION, MIGRANT YOUTH, SOCIAL COHESION, INTEGRATION THROUGH SPORT, SOCIAL INCLUSION

ID168: Gender and Cultural Change in Hungarian Equestrianism - Erzsébet Hegyi, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C411

Introduction This study examines how Hungarian equestrian communities narrate and negotiate the feminisation of the sport amid broader cultural and institutional change. While grassroots participation is increasingly dominated by girls and young women, elite pathways, ownership structures and organisational authority remain largely male-controlled. The analysis is situated within debates on gendered sport organisations and cultural transformation. Objectives To explore how everyday online discourse reflects the cultural, economic and social mechanisms shaping participation, legitimacy and belonging in a feminising sport. Methods A qualitative netnographic analysis of 517 comments across 60–80 public Facebook posts (2022–2025) was conducted. An iterative inductive–deductive coding process produced seven thematic clusters, synthesised into four empirical pillars. Findings Four mechanisms emerged: Gendered marketplace – equestrianism is framed as a feminised consumer environment that attracts girls but discourages boys through stigma, limited male role models and shifting expectations. Bodily politics – norms around fear, strength, weight and welfare shape who is considered suitable to ride. Institutional gatekeeping – coaching systems, certification rules and informal networks disproportionately constrain young women's advancement. Crisis of socialisation – users express concern about the erosion of stable-based learning and the rise of unsafe or exclusionary environments. Conclusions The study offers a multilayered cultural explanation of feminisation in equestrianism and provides a conceptual foundation for subsequent survey and interview research. It contributes to scholarship on gendered sport organisations, digital sport cultures and the social sustainability of equestrian participation.

Key words: GENDERED SPORT ORGANISATIONS; FEMINISATION; EQUESTRIANISM; CULTURAL CHANGE; NETNOGRAPHY

ID169: Social Determinants of Women's Physical Activity and BMI: Evidence From Jordan and Hungary - Lina Takruri, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - Lina Takruri, Hungarian University Of Sports Science; Miklos Banhidi, Hungarian University Of Sports Science; Hamed Takruri, University Of Jordan; Hiba Al Sayyed, University Of Petra - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Background: Social and cultural surroundings can play a major role in shaping women's physical activity and weight-related outcomes. Yet little cross-cultural research has assessed how different aspects of the social environment can contribute to physical activity and body mass index (BMI) in diverse settings. Objective: This study examined how social environment factors relate to physical activity (PA) and body mass index (BMI) among adult women in Amman and Budapest, and whether PA levels mediated the link between social environment and BMI. Methods: With a cross-sectional survey, 800 women aged 18-45 (Jordan = 399; Hungary = 401) completed validated tool of social support for exercise, cultural constraints, perceived safety, and the IPAQ-SF. BMI was calculated from self-reported height and weight. Nonparametric tests assessed differences between countries and associations with PA. 5,000 bootstrapped samples were used for mediation analyses to test whether total METs mediated links between social environment factors and BMI. Results: Hungarian women reported higher PA and lower BMI compared with their Jordanian counterparts. Social support, cultural ease, and perceived safety were consistently associated with higher METs. Bootstrapped mediation showed that PA (METs) significantly mediated the effects of social support and cultural ease on BMI, while the pathway for perceived safety was nonsignificant. Conclusions: Supportive social and cultural conditions may contribute to optimal PA patterns and lower BMI among women. Enhancing social support, promoting culturally acceptable PA options, and improving safety may offer meaningful public health strategies in different settings.

Key words: SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, BMI, WOMEN, JORDAN, HUNGARY, MEDIATION ANALYSIS.

ID170: Gear-Company Filmmaking, Bodily Vulnerability, and Feminist Potentials on the Ultramarathon Trail - Sam Kass, Indiana University, Department Of Gender Studies - Sam Kass, Indiana University, Department Of Gender Studies - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S303

Focusing on short films – like Salomon's The Ultra Addict with Courtney Dauwalter – I interrogate how corporation-produced mini-documentaries about ultramarathon runners momentarily destabilize gender norms by attending to bodily vulnerability in novel ways. In the absence of conventional sports coverage, media narratives of ultrarunning are dominated by gear-company filmmakers, who temporarily encourage the breakdown of gendered bodily norms to inflate commercial interests. Their visual depictions of body fluids and environmental dangers expose the vulnerability of the human body in sport; as the body becomes evidently porous, its marked cultural meanings are rendered less stable, more in-flux. Then, material-induced stability seeps back in. Despite transformative potential, these films ultimately seek to remedy corporeal vulnerability through the adoption of their products – products that protect, shield, and resist the exterior world. I challenge: What happens if we sit with this corporeal disruption longer, refusing to remedy gender-expansive bodily vulnerability for capitalist means? I engage Feminist embodiment theories to imagine these films' narrative focus on body fluids as a radical recognition of that which flows abundant to and outside of Western corporeal norms. I also examine textual narratives of environmental danger, wherein external incursions on the human body come to destabilize mainstream corporeal logics of nature-domination. Falls, scrapes, and snagged branches represent the penetrability of the human corpus, regardless of gender. Where the documentary depiction of bodily fluids represents a breakdown of social norms by the body upon itself, the unique context of the ultramarathon environment doubly enacts porosity-of-body via environmental surrounds.

Key words: FEMINIST, GENDER, QUEER, MEDIA, FILM

ID172: Gendering Sport Diplomacy: Taiwan's Strategic Use of Gender Equality, 1971–2025 - Yi-Chun Huang, National Taiwan Sport University - Yi-Chun Huang, National Taiwan Sport University; Chi-Chen Tsai, National Taiwan Sport University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S303

In 2022, Taiwan's Legislative Yuan established the Taiwan Parliamentary Women's Sports Diplomacy Committee, signaling the emergence of a gender-focused sport diplomacy strategy. This study argues that Taiwan's women's sport diplomacy represents a survival strategy through which a small state strategically mobilizes the value of gender equality and transforms it into diplomatic capital in pursuit of international recognition. This study examines the gendered trajectory of Taiwan's sport diplomacy and analyzes its implications at the international, state, and individual levels through the lenses of International Relations and feminist theory. It addresses three questions: How has the Taiwanese government promoted gendered sport diplomacy over time? Why did women's sport diplomacy emerge as a distinct strategy? What kinds of gendered power relations are embedded in this process? Drawing on primary sources from state and non-state actors and Taiwan's mainstream media, this study applies Kenneth Waltz's three levels of analysis alongside feminist International Relations theory. The findings show that since 1971, Taiwan's sport diplomacy has focused on international events and leadership roles. Since 2022, following democratization and gender mainstreaming, the government has increasingly aligned with global gender equality norms by promoting women's leadership in sport governance. Although women are overrepresented among sport-related ambassadors-at-large, Taiwan's influential positions in international sport organizations remain male-dominated, exposing a gap between gender equality discourse and actual power relations. Overall, the gendering of Taiwan's sport diplomacy reflects both global normative power structures and Taiwan's constrained sovereignty under pressure from China, highlighting gender equality as a strategic form of values-based soft power.

Key words: SOFT POWER, FEMINIST INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, VALUES-BASED DIPLOMACY, GENDER POLITICS

ID173: Rethinking Peak Performance: Biological Assumptions and Institutionalized Career Pathways in Women's Volleyball - Chae-Woon Park, Chung-Nam National University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Athletic peak performance is commonly equated with the apex of biological maturation, and in the case of women athletes, it is often assumed that peak performance occurs earlier than for men. However, because performance cannot be reduced solely to biological maturation and is shaped by social, experiential, and organizational factors, empirical examinations of biologically grounded explanations of peak performance remain limited. This study addresses this gap by examining how the concept of peak performance operates to legitimize specific career entry pathways, focusing on South Korean women volleyball players, for whom direct entry into the professional league after high school—bypassing university education—has become normalized. Based on semi-structured, in-depth interviews with former professional women volleyball players, the study analyzes athletes' perceptions of peak performance and their experiences of professional entry. The findings show that athletes understand peak performance not as a singular biological peak, but as a process shaped by accumulated technical skill, competitive experience, and tactical integration within teams. In contrast, university education was not perceived as a viable pathway, as many athletes believed it reduced their chances of professional entry. Within this context, biologically based explanations of peak performance functioned as a discourse legitimizing early professionalization, reinforced by institutional reward structures linked to the draft system and recommendations from high school coaches. These findings highlight early professionalization as a socially constructed outcome shaped by discourse and institutional career pathways.

Key words: PEAK PERFORMANCE, PERFORMANCE DISCOURSE, WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL, CAREER PATHWAYS, INSTITUTIONALIZATION

ID174: Poland's State Capitalism, State Dirigisme and the European Games - Wojciech Wozniak, University Of Lodz - Radoslaw Kossakowski, University Of Gdansk, Poland; Przemyslaw Nosal, Adam Mickiewicz University Poznan - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

Revised version: This article examines the political dynamics surrounding the organisation of the Third European Games (EG), held in Kraków and the Małopolska region of Poland in 2023. Drawing on qualitative content analysis of media coverage, policy documents, and public statements by officials, the study investigates how the event was politically instrumentalised under conditions of state capitalism and state dirigisme by the ruling Law and Justice (PiS) party. The analysis addresses four dimensions: the legacy narratives constructed around the Games, the multi-level governance tensions between central and local authorities, the role (or absence thereof) of the private sector, and the event's function as a stepping stone towards a Polish bid for the Summer Olympic Games. Authors argue that the EG exemplified a politically-driven megaproject shaped by the pursuit of the 'political sublime'—the symbolic showcase of state efficacy rather than pragmatic legacy goals. The findings reveal that official justifications for hosting the EG were generic and reactive, with no predefined indicators for evaluating the event's success. Local authorities from the political opposition instrumentally leveraged the Games to secure central government investment, while private sector involvement was reduced to subcontracting under tight state control. Notably, despite a change of government following the 2023 elections, the new ruling coalition appears equally drawn to the "political sublime" of hosting sport mega-events, suggesting that the allure of such projects transcends ideological divides. Hosting Summer Olympic Games became a new goal unanimously pursued by otherwise bitterly conflicted political enemies on a highly polarized political scene in Poland.

Key words: STATE CAPITALISM; DIRIGISME; POLITICAL SUBLIME; EUROPEAN GAMES; POLAND; ILLIBERAL DEMOCRACY; SPORT MEGA-EVENTS

ID178: Women's narratives of safety, community, and familiarity when running: SHE RUNS data from England - Joanne Hill, University Of Bedfordshire - Laura Gubby, Canterbury Christ Church University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C1

Nearly 70 percent of women reporting harassment incidents while going for a run subsequently changed their routine (Our Streets Now, n.d.). For women's right to fully engage in social life, and for public health and wellbeing, it is imperative that women have access to outdoor physical activity without experiencing or fearing violence or harassment. This paper contributes evidence concerning the extent to which harassment and risk of violence affect the physical activity levels, experiences and choices of women. The researchers are part of the SHE RUNS international team collecting data in 22 sites worldwide. The aim of this project is to understand how women's running is affected by discourses of risk, harassment, and violence against women in public spaces; what safety considerations and risks women encounter when running; and how women negotiate moments of perceived risk or harm. We acknowledge the range of cultural, political, and geographical contexts that influence women's lives across the world. This paper focuses on data generated in South East England in 2025-2026. We recruited women runners in urban and rural areas and used participatory, creative and ethnographically-informed methods to hear and understand their stories: go-along interviews, focus groups, and diaries. In this paper we discuss women's narratives related to the construction of safety in familiar spaces, the role of community and the relationship between perceived safety and identity. We reflect on the value of multi-method participatory research for developing analysis of embodied and emplaced experiences in local and global contexts.

Key words: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, RUNNING, PARTICIPATORY METHODS

ID181: Keeping the Pandora's box closed: (de)legitimation of social practices in high-performance sport upon an ethical crisis - Sanna Erdogan, University Of Lapland - Sanna Erdogan, University Of Lapland; Samuli Oja, Jamk University Of Applied Sciences - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

This paper focuses on the public discussion and evaluations surrounding an ethical crisis in high-performance sport. We investigate the discourses in media texts related to the jumping suit manipulation carried out by Norwegians in men's ski jumping at the 2025 World Championships. Using discursive analysis of media texts from Finnish newspapers, we identify the (de)legitimation of current competition rules and their authorisation. These strategies strengthen the authorisation of sport-related governmental practices and sport policies in general. Additionally, legitimation through moral evaluation is embedded in sport-specific conformity, and ethical struggles intertwine with the social practices of stretching competition rules. However, the analysis shed light on the potential to change the normalised unethical culture to a more trustworthy and transparent sport. These readings develop an understanding of the constructions of sport legitimacy, showcasing how discursive strategies establish (de)legitimate competitive culture. The study provides a case example of contemporary discourses in the social and organisational structures of high-performance sport. The findings have implications for further ethical discussions of sport.

Key words: HIGH-PERFORMANCE SPORT, ETHICS, DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, LEGITIMATION, MORAL EVALUATION, MEDIA CRISIS

ID182: Parental Responsibility in Youth Sport: A Theoretical Discussion of Basic Psychological Needs and Safeguarding - Mine Kızılgüneş, Hacettepe University - Mine Kızılgüneş, Hacettepe University; Pınar Öztürk, Hacettepe University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

Within the sport, parents are positioned outside the immediate context but remain among the most influential actors shaping youth athletes' physical and psychological well-being. In particular, this positioning is relevant for understanding the satisfaction of athletes' basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence, and relatedness) in youth sport environments. Although parental involvement is widely addressed in youth sport research, parental behaviors are less frequently discussed within safeguarding frameworks that incorporate both theoretical and cultural perspectives. This paper examines parental behaviors in youth sport by drawing on Self-Determination Theory (SDT) and Kağıtçıbaşı's Family Change Model, in conjunction with safeguarding literature. Together with the study's findings, these frameworks provide a basis for understanding parental behaviors in relation to athletes' basic psychological needs and culturally embedded forms of parental responsibility in the Turkish context. Autonomy may be reflected in practices that allow choice and acknowledge athletes' voice; competence in guidance that fosters balanced development; and relatedness in interactions grounded in trust, respect, and recognition, as these behaviors are shaped and interpreted within family relations in the Turkish context, where emotional closeness and parental responsibility often coexist. Conversely, parental behaviors marked by psychological control or neglect may be theoretically linked to the non-satisfaction of these needs and to broader cultural and structural conditions that may normalize abusive sport practices. By situating parental behaviors within an SDT-informed safeguarding perspective and the cultural context, study advances theoretical discussions on youth sport safeguarding. It foregrounds parental responsibility as a central dimension in addressing youth athletes' physical and psychological well-being.

Key words: SAFEGUARDING, PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, YOUTH SPORT

ID183: Technology on the Field – But Who Draws the Lines, and How? - Gábor Mátrai, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - Gábor Mátrai, Hungarian University Of Sports Science; Nikolett Ágnes Tóth, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

The rapid development, expansion, and integration of information technology, digital technologies fundamentally transform all areas of the economy and society. Digitalisation has become the driving force of economic growth: it exerts influence across all sectors, generates direct value, and through its multiplier effect catalyses industrial transformation. Innovation, technological development, the emergence of AI, and the broader digital transformation play a significant role in sport and are decisively reshaping the entire sports ecosystem. Technological innovation and digitalisation permeate the sporting world, bringing revolutionary changes not only in training methods, performance measurement, and spectator experience, but also creating new legal and regulatory challenges. The presentation is to outline the key directions in the development of sports technology with particular emphasis on AI, data governance, data management, digital services and to examine emerging regulatory trends, challenges, and dilemmas. Central to these dilemmas is how to strike a balance between fostering innovation and preserving the integrity of competition. A focal point of the presentation is the intersection of sports law and technology regulation, where traditional legal frameworks often prove insufficient to address digital innovation. It also offers insight into how legislation and legal practice are evolving in the digital sports environment, and what opportunities regulation may offer to enhance competitiveness, fairness, and promote innovation and investment. Overall, the regulation of sports technology is not merely a legal or technical matter, but also a strategic decision: how to harness the innovation potential inherent in sport while safeguarding its human, communal, and ethical values.

Key words: INNOVATION, SPORTS TECHNOLOGY, SPORTS LAW, REGULATION, COMPETITITVENESS

ID184: Women Coaches in Esports: A Digital Ethnography of Reddit Discussions - Mayte Ortiz-Romero, University Of Seville - Mayte Ortiz-Romero, University Of Seville; Anne Tjønndal, Nord University; Lucy Piggott, Norwegian University Of Science And Technology - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

As in traditional sports leadership and management, women coaches in esports remain an underrepresented minority. Despite being a digital and emerging environment, esports reproduce power structures, cultural norms, and gender inequalities similar to those observed in physical sports. Moreover, as an emerging field of study, academic literature addressing this issue is still limited. This contribution aims to examine gender perceptions and narratives surrounding women coaches in esports. Methodologically, the study adopts a qualitative digital ethnographic approach, based on content analysis of discussions on Reddit. This analysis will provide insights into how women coaches in esports are represented and discussed in online spaces, as well as the meanings and assumptions attached to their presence in leadership roles. The research findings are expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by women coaches and the need for context-specific inclusion strategies within esports ecosystems. By placing them at the centre of the analysis, this study seeks to contribute to broader debates on gender, leadership, and power relations in contemporary sport, while highlighting the responsibilities of emerging sport contexts in addressing persistent gender inequalities.

Key words: WOMEN COACHES, ESPORTS, LEADERSHIP, SOCIAL NETWORKS.

ID185: Integration of Refugee Children in Primary School Sport: A Quantitative Study Among Sport Teachers in Berlin - Rebekka Lang Fuentes, Humboldt University Of Berlin – June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

Based on the fact that Germany is the EU country with the highest number of refugees and asylum seekers, including over 1 million children (UNHCR, 2026), this empirical study examines the preparedness of physical education teachers at Berlin primary schools to integrate refugee children. The holistic model for the educational integration of refugee children (OECD, 2019) and the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 2019) serve as the theoretical framework for the study. A standardized questionnaire was adapted for physical education using tried-and-tested scales (including attitude and intention to integrate, perceived social norms, self-efficacy, framework conditions) and subjected to a pre-test with 117 PE teacher training students with school experience. The main survey in 2026 involved 141 respondents, who form a representative sample of primary school teachers in Berlin. The results reveal a highly heterogeneous picture of teachers' attitudes and self-efficacy with regard to the integration of refugee children in PE. They are associated with different personal/school contextual conditions. In addition, different levels of self-efficacy and attitude are found when looking at different components of integration. Multivariate analyses were used to identify factors that make it more or less likely that physical education teachers will integrate refugee children in PE classes. The results and limitations of the study are presented and initial recommendations for action are derived. The latter is particularly relevant in view of the ongoing wars and the importance attached to school sports (often the first/only contact refugee children have with sports in their host country).

Key words: REFUGEE CHILDREN, INTEGRATION, SOCIAL INCLUSION, PRIMARY SCHOOL SPORT, PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

ID188: "EDUCATION SHOULD BE THE PRIORITY": THE PERSPECTIVE OF BRAZILIAN MIGRANT MEN FOOTBALL ACADEMY PLAYERS' MOTHERS ON DUAL CAREER - Renato Marques, University Of São Paulo - Caetano Souza, University Of São Paulo; Renato Marques, University Of São Paulo - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

The routine of young football academy players consists of intense training and competition sessions, added to high emotional and physical demands. These challenges can be more stressful when combined with migration, distancing adolescents from family and requiring acculturation in a new place, including a new school. In this context, the family plays a crucial role in supporting young players reconcile their sport and academic careers. The aim of this study was to investigate the perspectives of migrant men football academy players' mothers on dual career. We interviewed seven mothers of migrant men under-15 and under-17 football players that living in the accommodation provided by a professional club academy in Brazil. We applied the Reflective Thematic Analysis method and chose Pierre Bourdieu's Reflective Sociology as a theoretical framework. As results, we generated two themes: 1) Migration as a capital and a challenge for football academy players' families: reconciling dual career away from home; and 2) The families' habitus influence on young players' careers: the mothers prefer education and fathers support football. We concluded that families support players in developing a football career away from home. However, for several mothers, football should be secondary, not the priority in reconciling their son's dual career. To these women, the migration and the distance from family, combined with the demands of football, create a situation in which young players don´t dedicate themselves to studies as they should. There is a gender difference in the expectancy of success in a football career between mothers and fathers.

Key words: EDUCATION, FAMILY, PIERRE BOURDIEU, MIGRATION, DUAL CAREER

ID189: "Kids in garages": The Structural Vulnerabilities of Start-Ups in Sport - Daniele Canini, Nord University - Daniele Canini, Nord University; Anne Tjønndal, Nord University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

As global social, technological, and economic transformations accelerate, the sports sector faces substantial pressure to innovate. Start-ups are a vital source of innovation in sport. As young companies, start-ups are characterised by high degrees of flexibility and adaptability, positioning them well to develop technological solutions that respond to these transformations. However, start-ups simultaneously face structural vulnerabilities stemming from limited human and financial resources. This study examines how executives of sports start-ups experience their organisational fragility within innovation networks. Methodologically, the study is based on qualitative interviews with 15 executives of sports start-ups in Italy. Drawing on theoretical perspectives on open innovation and power asymmetries in sport organisations, the findings show how executives of sports start-ups experience persistent challenges linked to limited resources and unstable revenue streams. These conditions, in turn, shape asymmetrical relationships with external partners, especially in collaborations with large companies, on whom start-ups depend for legitimacy, credibility, and market access. Yet these partnerships simultaneously represent significant risks, as established firms possess the power to delay, redirect, or appropriate innovation processes. In addition, slow and bureaucratic procedures within the public sector were identified as further barriers for sports start-ups' innovation. Overall, the findings show that structural vulnerabilities fundamentally shape how sports start-ups position themselves, build relationships, and pursue development within innovation networks.

Key words: SPORTS START-UPS; STRUCTURAL VULNERABILITIES; OPEN INNOVATION; POWER ASYMMETRIES

ID192: "It's Not the Same for Us": Intergenerational Negotiations of Sport and Physical Culture within the Chinese Diaspora in New Zealand - Hongxiu Guo, University Of Otago - Hongxiu Guo, University Of Otago; Mark Falcous, University Of Otago - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

This paper examines how the Chinese-New Zealand diaspora negotiate cultural identity and belonging through sport and physical culture, with particular attention to intergenerational differences. Drawing on an ethnographic approach informed by postmodern conceptualisations of identity, the study employs an ethnographic methodology combining participant observation and interviews. We engaged 18 first- and second-generation Chinese participants across multiple cities in New Zealand. The analysis is organised around three themes. First, how second-generation participants construct a sense of New Zealand inflected through everyday sporting practices aligned with narratives of nature, health, and physical competence, while distancing these practices from Chinese cultural expression. Second, first-generation migrants mobilise sport and physical culture as tools of identity transmission, reflecting normative expectations of ethnic continuity and generating forms of embodied cultural capital within diasporic communities, often accompanied by intergenerational tension. Third, second-generation understandings of "Chineseness" emerge relationally through differentiation from mainstream sporting norms, while gaps in sport-specific cultural capital—particularly informal norms, and interactional expectations valued in mainstream sport—limit recognition despite demonstrated athletic competence. Overall, the findings reveal generational differences in the negotiation of identity and belonging. First-generation participants tend to mobilise diasporic sporting practices as inherited forms

of cultural capital tied to ancestral continuity and recognition within Chinese communities. Second-generation participants, alternatively, engage more openly with mainstream New Zealand sport. This reflects generational variations in engagement reflects varying expressions cultural capital within sports contexts.

Key words: CHINESE DIASPORA; SPORT AND PHYSICAL CULTURE; IDENTITY NEGOTIATION; CULTURAL CAPITAL

ID193: FIFA's Own Goal or Saudi Arabia's Open Goal? A Mixed-Methods Analysis of Sportswashing Discourse in the 2034 World Cup Bid - Erya Hsue, Department Of Diplomacy, National Chengchi University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

Saudi Arabia's 2034 FIFA World Cup bid has intensified debates over "sportswashing"—the strategic use of sport to deflect human rights criticism and enhance national prestige. Departing from state-centric scholarship, this study conceptualizes sportswashing as a multi-actor process involving implementers, external accusers, and sporting platform providers. Through a mixed-methods case study of media representations of the 2034 bidding process, this paper examines how sportswashing is discursively constructed and contested across varying political and media landscapes. The methodology integrates thematic analysis and LLM-assisted topic labeling of 228 news articles, utilizing logistic regression and CDA to reveal narrative strategies and power relations. The findings demonstrate that narrative adoption is significantly shaped by regime type and media ownership; specifically, public service media and politically centrist news organizations in democratic regimes emerge as primary users of the "sportswashing" narrative. Furthermore, CDA reveals that actors employ distinct discursive strategies underpinned by Orientalism, discursive hegemony, and core-periphery dynamics of economic capital and cultural prestige. The study concludes by calling for expanded research through a media political economy lens to examine potential distortions within sportswashing narratives themselves and whether private media organizations are constrained by commercial interests from offering rigorous scrutiny. Ultimately, this research reframes sportswashing as a complex, contested discursive field rather than a unilateral state practice.

Key words: SPORTS DIPLOMACY, SPORTSWASHING, MIXED METHOD, THEMATIC ANALYSIS, CDA

ID195: The 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup: a documentary analysis of its Human Rights Legacy and Influence on Gender Equity in Australian Grassroots Sports - Jorge Knijnik, Western Sydney University - Jorge Knijnik, Western Sydney University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C411

The aim of this study is to explore the gender equity legacy and impact of the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup sporting mega-event on grassroots football organizations in Australian's. While the winning bid for the sporting mega event promised a legacy of respect and advancement of Human Rights during and after the tournament, it remains to be seen whether this will positively influence the thousands of girls and adolescent who play football in their communities. The study examined whether the emphasis on gender equity in the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup bid would be reflected in the anti-bullying policies and frameworks of grassroots football organizations in NSW. The project undertook a documentary analysis of all anti-bullying and harassment policies, procedures, and frameworks published by major NSW football organizations to determine whether there were specific policies or procedures designed to protect and empower women and girls within the game. The findings revealed that: a) There was a 'blind spot' within the policies, codes, frameworks, and procedures examined; b) Although there was some focus on child safety, there was no mention of women and girls; c) The documents failed to recognize existing problems with bullying and harassment of women and girls in the sport, nor did they propose effective actions to drive cultural change; d) There was a naïve assumption that the increased number of women in leadership roles within clubs and associations would serve as an effective deterrent against discrimination and harassment toward women and girls in the sport.

Key words: HUMAN RIGHTS; WOMEN'S FOOTBALL; FIFA WOMEN'S WORLD CUP; SPORTS LEGACY; GENDER EQUITY

ID196: The Gloss, the Grind and the Challenges: A Reflexive Thematic Narrative Analysis of the "Viral Creek Football Star" in China and His Sport-as-a-Way-Out Stories - You Li, Physical Education Department, Xiamen University Of Technology - Kanxiang Ai (Yan), Menghai County Education And Sports Bureau; Alan Bairner, Loughborough University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Sport as a vehicle for social mobility remains a dominant narrative globally, often framing athletic talent as a meritocratic "way out" for marginalized youth. This paper further examines this narrative through the case of "the creek football star" in China, a rural Chinese youth of minority and underprivileged background, whose viral videos of training in a muddy creek garnered nationwide attention in 2020. Using a hybrid approach combining reflexive thematic narrative analysis with co-production design involving the protagonist, we focus on the challenges in his way-out stories and map the dissonance between the media's sensationalized "gloss" of a viral rural star and the real-life "grind" of his experience as a tiyusheng (physical education student). By comparing the two distinct storylines, the findings reveal the narrative tension and the underlying postulations of such storytelling with four reflexively constructed themes: (1) the capability challenges — the skill gap versus institutional barriers; (2) the fame challenges — disillusionment versus distraction; (3) the career challenges — lack of football gear versus deprivation of opportunity; (4) the narrative identity challenges — the failed saviour versus the stigmatized survivor. Accordingly, we argue that public fixation on narratives of underdog leapfrogging in sport may hinder broader recognition of the less glamorous realities faced by grassroots athletes and the real challenges along their pathways. In the Chinese context, this is often reinforced by the still-prevailing ideology of zhongwenqingwu (valuing literacy and despising physical labour), which serves to double-marginalize the tiyusheng identity as both academically inferior and athletically insufficient.

Key words: SPORT AS A WAY OUT, SPORT FOR SOCIAL MOBILITY, SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT, ATHLETIC CAREER, CHINESE FOOTBALL

ID198: "Getting lost in the numbers?": How power data shapes elite cyclists' practices and understandings - Stian Røsten, Nord University - Stian Røsten, Response – Research Group For Sport And Society, Nord University; Anne Tjønndal, Response – Research Group For Sport And Society, Nord University; Bryce Dyer, Bournemouth University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

In elite cycling, the growing reliance on athlete data reflects a relentless drive for optimisation as teams seek to maintain a competitive edge. While previous sociological research has exposed the power asymmetries embedded in the collection and processing of athlete data across elite sport settings, this study extends that focus by examining the dynamics of athlete-data relations. Specifically, this study examines how elite cyclists engage with, interpret and act upon power data in their everyday practices. Methodologically, the study draws on interviews with 10 men and 9 women Norwegian elite cyclists, and through a collective qualitative analysis approach four situations highlighting the cyclist and power data relations were developed: (1) training with power data, (2) feeling through power data, (3) comparing through power data, and (4) competing with power data. Overall, these situations show the ambivalence in the relationship between cyclists and power data. For example, although power data can structure

training and enhance self-knowledge, it may simultaneously overshadow instinctive and embodied awareness and contribute to forms of control and compliance. This study expands relational understandings of datafication in elite sport, highlighting how cyclists' understandings of their bodies and performances are shaped by riding both with and through power data.

Key words: ELITE CYCLING, DATAFICATION, ATHLETE-DATA RELATIONS

ID199: Identity Formation through Sports and Language: The Use of Japanese language in Taiwan Baseball - Ani Tung, Naruto University Of Education, Graduate School Of Education, Master Of Educatio – June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

This study examines how sport and language intersect in shaping individual and collective identities, focusing on the distinctive use of Japanese-derived language in Taiwanese baseball. It explores why sport often functions as a more immediate and embodied pathway to identity formation than language alone, and how these two domains are interconnected within Taiwan's baseball culture. Baseball holds deep cultural and historical significance in Taiwan due to its introduction during the Japanese colonial period (1895–1945). During this time, the sport served as a site of cultural exchange, leaving a lasting Japanese influence that persists today. The continued use of Japanese-derived terminology and communication styles in Taiwanese baseball reflects this historical legacy and contributes to the identity formation of players and fans. After World War II, the Kuomintang government prohibited the use of Japanese and promoted Mandarin Chinese through strict language policies, while restricting Taiwanese Hokkien in schools. Despite these measures, baseball continued to be practiced, and Japanese-influenced pronunciations of baseball terminology remained in use within the sport. Through interviews with individuals who played baseball during this period, this study investigates whether such language use was restricted in educational settings and whether exposure to Japanese-derived baseball terms fostered awareness of Japanese language and culture. It further examines how the relationship between sport and language influenced personal identity formation. In the context of Taiwan's current promotion of multilingual education, this study highlights sport as an embodied practice closely tied to language and demonstrates its role as an important medium for identity formation.

Key words: TAIWAN BASEBALL, JAPANESE LANGUAGE, IDENTITY

ID200: Elite sport and institutionalized egalitarianism: a contextual analysis of a deviant case - Lars Tore Ronglan, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciencea – June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

In a recent collection on comparative elite sport development across countries, Grix et al. (2025) underscore the significance of considering the political, economic, and cultural contexts within which elite sport systems are developed. The aim of this paper is to advance the context argument by advocating for a shift from a 'weak' to a 'strong' contextualization. Accordingly, the analytical framework proposed is rooted in key characteristics of the societal context from which the phenomenon (elite sport) emerges. Focusing on Norwegian elite sport, egalitarianism is identified as the foundational concept. Drawing on scholars who regard the institutionalization of egalitarianism as a distinctive feature of Scandinavian societies, this paper is guided by the question: In what ways has egalitarianism been institutionalized within Norwegian elite sport? A core premise is to view elite sport as a phenomenon shaped by a network of organizational actors. To operationalize egalitarianism in this context, the paper introduces three analytical concepts: autonomy, addressing the status of individual actors; trust, emphasizing a fundamental relational dimension; and heterarchy, highlighting the organizing principles that structure social interactions. By deconstructing egalitarianism into individual, relational, and structural dimensions, the study seeks to make the concept analytically applicable. Exploring the interplay between these dimensions may yield insights into how societal ideas of egalitarianism are translated into concrete institutional practices in Norwegian elite sport. More generally, the contextual analysis may enhance our understanding of diversity among nations participating in a 'global sporting arms race,' often presumed to drive convergence in national elite sport policies.

Key words: ELITE SPORT, EGALITARIANISM, CONTEXTUALIZATION, SCANDINAVIA

ID201: Hot Phenomenon and Cold Reflection: The Value, Dilemma, and Pathways of the Jiangsu Provincial City Football League - Luo Jianfeng, Tongji University - Luo Jianfeng, Tongji University; Songhui You - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C411

This paper employs methods of literature analysis, case study, and field investigation to systematically examine and analyze the value characteristics and existing dilemmas of the Jiangsu Province City Football League (referred to as "Su-Chao"), focusing on policy documents, league operation data, and local practices. The study finds that "Su-Chao" has significantly demonstrated multidimensional value as a public sports event in promoting the integration of culture, sports, and tourism, expanding channels for public fitness participation, strengthening urban brand identity, and fostering a civilized social atmosphere. However, under the combined impetus of policy incentives and market logic, "Su-Chao" also reveals practical dilemmas, such as the dilution of its public attributes, the erosion of its core competitive value, and lagging governance capabilities in terms of institutional positioning, commercial involvement, and risk management. Accordingly, this paper proposes a governance pathway from three aspects: clarifying the institutional positioning of the event, coordinating the boundaries of commercial participation, and improving the risk prevention and control system, aiming to provide theoretical support for the sustainable development of provincial-level mass football events.

Key words: JIANGSU PROVINCIAL CITY FOOTBALL LEAGUE; MASS SPORTS EVENTS; PUBLIC SPORTS GOVERNANCE

ID202: "It's not a knowledge problem, but an implementation problem": Sport Organizations' Perspectives on Gender Equity in Coaching - Astrid Schubring, German Sport University Cologne - Jule Wagner, German Sport University, Cologne; Karen Petry, German Sport University, Cologne - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C411

The intersectional barriers, which disadvantage women coaches, especially within high-performance sport, are well-established. In response, scholars have advocated for measures to mitigate the gender inequalities within the coaching workforce. While (inter)national sport organisations are responding in establishing programmes and policies to further gender equity in coaching, little is yet know on sport organizations' perceptions of the enactment of gender equity. Drawing on organizational culture theory (Alvesson, 2002), in this presentation we share preliminary findings from a study that aims to explore how sport organisations approach gender equity within high-performance coaching and how they negotiate their enactment. Ten semi-structured interviews were conducted with representatives of eight governing bodies of sport, as well as of two organisations which are educating and/or advocating for elite sport coaches in Germany. Interviews were transcribed and thematically content-analysed. Preliminary results indicate that the sport organisations are generally aware of the underrepresentation of women coaches, but perceive the central challenge of recruiting

and retaining women coaches to be somewhat outside of their sphere of influence. They highlight the precarious work situation of coaches in Germany and the difficulty of balancing motherhood with coaching. Running underneath these discourses as a central theme is that hinderances to the implementation of organisational change are grounded in fragmented organisational structures, struggles over power and resources, as well as unclear responsibilities within the complex system of sports associations and sports clubs acting as employers of the coaches in Germany. References Alvesson, M. (2002). Understanding organizational culture. SAGE Publications Ltd, https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446280072

Key words: WOMEN COACHES, HIGH-PERFORMANCE SPORT, GENDER EQUITY, ORGANISATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

ID203: Navigating Public Value Pluralism in Sport Governance and Policy - Sari Lappalainen, Jamk University Of Applied Sciences - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

This presentation considers the perspective of public values to support the planning of sports policy. The concept of public value offers a perspective on what social goals can be pursued with the help of sports policy. The perspective of public values expands the examination of the promotion of physical activity from administrative structures towards a broader understanding of the benefits generated by sports policy. Public values can be seen as guiding the activities of public administration and the provision of public services, and they also include the perspective of citizens' rights and, on the other hand, obligations towards society (Moore 1995; Bozeman 2007). This presentation examines the promotion of physical activity in Finland, which is implemented in a multi-actor governance environment. The entity includes the state, local actors, organisations, private actors and the wellbeing services counties that have started their operations as a result of the administrative reform. All of these actors participate in defining and implementing the public values associated with the promotion of physical activity. This illustrates the fact that the governance of the promotion of physical activity is about reconciling several, partly conflicting, public values. At the core of this presentation is value pluralism, which structures how different values are identified, reconciled and emphasised in the multi-actor governance of the promotion of physical activity. In this case, the governance of tensions between values becomes the focus of ensuring the content, functionality and legitimacy of sports policy (e.g. Mintrom & Luetjens 2017).

Key words: PUBLIC VALUE, SPORT POLICY, GOVERNANCE

ID204: Power Over Bodies and Minds: Athletes' Agency and Mental Health in Elite Sport - Veera Manninen, University Of Jyväskylä - Veera Manninen, University Of Jyväskylä; Mikko Simula, University Of Jyväskylä; Samuli Oja, Jamk University Of Applied Sciences; Marko Kananen, Finnish Center For Integrity In Sports Fincis - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Introduction. High prevalence of athletes' mental health challenges may be linked to distinct social stressors embedded in elite sports and everyday athletic life. However, the causal relationships between these stressors and athletes' agency remain underexplored, particularly from a perspective on how mental health challenges develop in athletes. Aim. This study reviews sociological research on elite sport to examine athletes' positions and agency through Michel Foucault's analysis of power. Theoretical reflections. Using an integrative literature review and thematic analysis, the study identifies disciplinary structures and mechanisms—such as surveillance, control, punitive measures, and discursive normalization—especially within team sport contexts. Results. These power relations shape athletes' agency by normalizing ethically controversial life practices, including emotional suppression, competing while injured, and striving to appear mentally tough. While widely accepted within elite sport cultures, these practices were found to undermine athletes' mental health and well-being. Implications and conclusions. The findings challenge the tendency to individualize responsibility for athletes' mental health difficulties and instead highlight the role of elite sport environments in producing harmful norms. The study calls for critical reflection on these social contexts to better support athlete well-being. Future research will apply this framework to the lived experiences of Finnish team sport athletes.

Key words: ATHLETE, AGENCY, MENTAL HEALTH, MICHEL FOUCAULT, POWER

ID205: Navigating Normativity in Sport: Body, Gender, Sexuality, and Liminal Agency - Veera Ehrlén, University Of Turku - Veera Ehrlén, University Of Turku; Hannele Harjunen, University Of Jyväskylä; Anna Puhakka, University Of Jyväskylä; Riikka Turtiainen, University Of Turku - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

The field of sport has historically been governed by norms of hegemonic masculinity and heteronormativity. Normativity, understood as the socially and culturally desired and accepted way of being, simultaneously constructs what is considered non-normative. Defining the norm inevitably produces an "other" that is excluded (e.g., Foucault, 1979; Goffman, 1963; Harjunen, 2016; Turtiainen, 2023). In sport, this "other" includes those who are discursively and materially marginalized, such as women, sexual and gender minorities, and individuals whose bodies do not conform to idealized athletic norms. For these groups, gaining social space and legitimacy within sport remains a persistent challenge (Ehrlén & Turtiainen, 2025; Haanpää & Turtiainen, 2024; Harjunen, 2025; Puhakka, 2025). In this presentation, we discuss how non-normative individuals navigate highly normative sporting contexts. Drawing on elicited writings from LGBTQIA+ athletes and individuals who have used physical activity for weight-loss purposes, we ask: (1) what discourses and practices produce normativity in sport; (2) how normativity shapes and constrains agency; and (3) how normativity is navigated and challenged.Based on close reading and thematic analysis, we argue that non-normative sporting subjects occupy a liminal position between the normative and the non-normative, where agency is constrained and marginalization sustained. Liminality functions both as a technique of power and as an embodied experience of being denied recognition as a "proper" sporting subject. Personal risks related to career, reputation, and mental health further reinforce this liminality, helping to explain why marginalized individuals might attempt to adapt to prevailing norms in order to attain agency, even if limited.

Key words: BODY TYPE, GENDER, LIMINALITY, NORMATIVITY, SEXUALITY, LGBTQ+

ID206: Female fans in men's football in Norway. Preliminary findings - Arve Hjelseth, Norwegian University Of Science And Technology - Mads Skauge, Nord University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S303

Supporter cultures in football have been regarded as a men's world. Different processes of social change have, however, paved the way for female supporters to enter the field. The commercialisation of football challenge the dominant spectator identities, traditionally assumed as white, male, working class and masculine. For commercial reasons, governing bodies increasingly seek to broaden the spectator base. We aim to analyse the processes of meaning-making and identity work by female supporters and female fandom networks. How do women approach supporter groups?

How do they navigate femininity? Why and to what extent do they form female groups and networks between them? Also, we ask how the growth of female fans influence supporter cultures. Does the inclusion of more women require the acceptance of an established masculine culture, or does the introduction of female groups of supporters alter the nature of supporter culture? Through in-depth- and focus group interviews and fieldwork, we study experiences of female fans and how male fans relate to them. In this presentation, we present some preliminary findings from focus group interviews with Norwegian female supporters.

Key words: FEMALE FANDOM, FOOTBALL SUPPORTERS, MASCULINITY, COMMERCIAL FOOTBALL

ID208: Psalms from the stands? Towards an understanding of football songs - Hans K Hognestad, University Of South-Eastern Norway - Hans K Hognestad, University Of South-Eastern Norway - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

While studies of football fan cultures have developed into a significant subfield in social sciences since the turn of the millenium, a more marginal attention has been directed towards analysing the meaning and migration of songs and chants performed by football spectators. As cultural practices in football stadiums across the world, tunes and lyrics have for decades been borrowed from pop songs, folk music, military marches, religious music and children's songs that have seen songs migrate between continents and fitted to the symbolic meanings of rivalling football identities. In this presentation football songs are analysed from two main categories: tribute songs and gloating chants. While the tribute songs tend to celebrate the football club and its community in ways that resemble psalms or other religious songs, the gloating songs are directed towards rival clubs; real and imagined enemies. These songs are often expressed through symbolic gestures such as threats of violence and gloating sarcasms, linking up with broader cultural and political contents and identities. Empirical examples are drawn primarily from British football where chants and songs continue to hold a strong position, and include participant field observations from the early 1990's until the present day. Club hymns have migrated and been copied, regularly seeing psalms, ballads and folk tunes fitted to serve local purposes, while the tunes of the gloating songs are often borrowed from comedy shows and cheerful popular songs once made popular by famous musicians.

Key words: FAN CULTURE, IDENTITIES, MUSIC

ID209: Recasting the Coach Role in School Table Tennis in Taiwan: Micropolitics of External Coaching and Educational Equity - Yu-Wen Chen, Department Of Physical Education, National Taiwan University Of Sport - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Taiwan's competitive sports talent development is predominantly anchored in the public school system. Despite international success in table tennis, this grassroots foundation increasingly relies on a precarious workforce of "external coaches" rather than tenured physical education teachers. This study adopts a micropolitical perspective to examine how this structural shift impacts the professional role of coaches and educational equity. Drawing on qualitative data from the top-eight elementary and secondary school teams in 2025, we analyze the power dynamics between coaches, parents, and school administrators. Findings reveal that the decline of the traditional "teacher-coach" model has fostered a dependency on parental funding. This economic reliance forces external coaches to pivot from their identity as autonomous "educators" to demand-responsive "service providers," prioritizing short-term performance over holistic education. Furthermore, the prevalence of parent-funded private training creates a mechanism where economic capital is converted into athletic opportunities, stratifying student learning rights. The study argues that the informal privatization of school sports governance creates a vulnerability where pedagogical goals are displaced by the logic of service exchange. We conclude that securing the professional status of coaches is essential not only for labor rights but for sustaining the meritocratic and public values of school sport.

Key words: SCHOOL MICROPOLITICS, EDUCATIONAL EQUITY, EXTERNAL COACHING

ID211: Football for Development and Social Cohesion in Czech Republic - Arnost Svoboda, Palacký University Olomouc - Arnost Svoboda, Palacký University Olomouc; Simona Safarikova, Palacký University Olomouc - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

The paper describes a specific Sport for Development (SfD) programme in the Czech Republic, focusing on the potential of sport to promote social cohesion and facilitation of the personal growth of participants. Football for Development is a unique SfD project implemented by the non-governmental sector in various Czech regions. It operates in close cooperation with local social work organisations. Drawing on a series of field observations, informal discussions and focus groups with programme participants (children, coaches and social workers), this paper offers subjective insights into specific aspects of Football for Development and its role in fostering social cohesion. The study is theoretically based on the multi-factor concept of social cohesion, as presented by Fonseca et al. (2019). This model is founded on three pillars: individual, community, and institutional. Each pillar contains a set of factors aiming at various areas of personal and social practice. The study uses the reflexive thematic analysis method to identify and describe the specific activities, attitudes and opinions of programme participants relating to social cohesion factors. While the participants clearly do not use the label „social cohesion", they refer to many of its building blocks: increased motivation, shared values, personal development, building of safe spaces, acceptance by other persons, and exceeding symbolic social barriers between the minor communities and the major society. Consequently, the study makes a valuable contribution to discussions about the theoretical framework for social cohesion, while also providing empirical support for the current topic of monitoring and evaluating SfD programmes.

Key words: SOCIAL COHESION, SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL WORK

ID212: Exploring sport coaching mentoring programmes: A systematic literature review - Kristof Jaczina, German Sport University Cologne, The Department Of Sociology Of Sport - Kristof Jaczina, German Sport University Cologne; Andreas Caspers, University Of Gothenburg Sweden; Heléne Bergentoft, University Of Gothenburg Sweden; Stefan Grau, University Of Gothenburg Sweden; Astrid Schubring, German Sport University Cologne & University Of Gothenburg Sweden - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S303

Final version: Sport coaching is a demanding yet often precarious profession that requires a broad range of skills and knowledges. For coaches' professional development, mentoring programmes have been identified as important. However, knowledge on the sociocultural factors that influence the implementation and coaches' experiences of mentoring programmes is yet limited. Hence, the aim of this presentation is to share preliminary findings from a systematic review on mentoring programmes for sport coaches. We draw on Cultural Theory of Learning (Hodkinson et al., 2008), to understand the relationship between the sociocultural context, educational design and sport coaches' experiences of mentoring programmes. To identify relevant empirical articles, we searched three different databases. In total, 1188 articles were found which were then systematically screened following PRISMA guidelines. Finally, 20 articles met the eligibility criteria and were thematically analysed. Preliminary findings indicate that various

learning methods such as workshops, to one-on-one reflections, and video analysis were included. Besides reporting on the benefits of mentoring programmes, studies critically analysed the influence of sociocultural contexts. These analyses revealed that issues such as power relationships and having the right balance between the demanding tasks of coaching and the responsibilities of mentorship, often without any form of compensation, were key considerations for coaches. Furthermore, research acknowledged that the high-pressure environment of elite sports coaching, where a mentee could be considered a competitor, can affect mentoring processes. These findings demonstrate the highly complex sociocultural dimensions that must be acknowledged by sports coaching mentoring programme developers.

Key words: SPORT COACHING, COACH DEVELOPMENT, COACH EDUCATION, FORMAL COACH LEARNING, MENTORING

ID213: Sports motivation and sports opportunities of people with physical disability: The case of Hungary - Bernadett Tóth, Corvinus University Of Budapest - Bernadett Tóth, Corvinus University Of Budapest; Tünde Máté, Óbuda University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

This study investigates sport participation and motivational patterns among individuals with physical disabilities in Hungary, with the aim of contributing to broader sociological debates concerning the responsibilities of sport in contemporary societies. Drawing on a mixed-methods research design, the study combines quantitative survey data from 122 respondents (including 76 active athletes) with qualitative insights derived from expert interviews conducted with sport leaders. This methodological approach enables a comprehensive examination of both individual experiences and structural conditions shaping access to sport. The findings indicate that although gender significantly influences sport participation, it does not exert a measurable effect on underlying motivational orientations. Among participants with reduced mobility, external motivational factors differ substantially, while intrinsic motivation emerges most prominently among Paralympic athletes. In contrast, non-athletes with reduced mobility frequently report amotivation, primarily due to insufficient accessible sport facilities in proximity to their place of residence and the lack of peers with whom to engage in sporting activities. These results highlight persistent inequalities in access to sport and underline the responsibility of sport organisations and community stakeholders to address such disparities, aligning with the conference's emphasis on understanding the diverse realities, functions, and societal meanings of sport as well as the responses required from sport institutions. The study suggests that implementing inclusive and mixed-format sport events may constitute an effective intervention to enhance participation opportunities, strengthen social integration, and promote more equitable and socially responsive sport environments

Key words: SPORTS MOTIVATION; SOCIAL INTEGRATION; ATHLETES; DISABILITY

ID214: Female Leadership and Legitimacy in Male-Dominated Sports Governance - Kendra Mccoy, Southampton Solent University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Despite increasing policy commitments to gender equality, leadership within sport governance institutions remains overwhelmingly male-dominated. This study examines how perceptions of legitimacy surrounding female leadership are shaped within these contexts, drawing on Max Weber's typology of authority: traditional, charismatic, and legal-rational. The research explores how gendered norms and deeply embedded forms of masculine authority influence the acceptance, negotiation, and enactment of female leadership in sport governance. Using a qualitative research design, semi-structured interviews were conducted with six female participants working within sport governance environments, and data was analysed through thematic analysis. Preliminary findings suggest that female leaders often encounter challenges to legitimacy rooted in traditional and masculine forms of authority; however, they may also mobilise legal-rational and charismatic authority to establish credibility. Importantly, the analysis indicates that female leadership can positively influence team dynamics, fostering more collaborative practices and contributing to the reorganisation of working relations within governance settings. By examining how authority is shaped by gender, this study advances sociological debates on gender, power, and sport governance. It illustrates how female leadership disrupts and reconfigures dominant authority structures, revealing the possibilities and constraints shaping improved team dynamics in sport governance contexts.

Key words: LEADERSHIP, LEGITIMACY, GOVERNANCE

ID215: Beyond Western Models: Sport, Cultural Values, and Education in the Q'ero Aboriginal Indigenous community - Federica Comazzi, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore - Federica Comazzi, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore Di Milano, Sportmeet For A United World; Martina Palumbo, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore Di Milano; Bertha Ricaldi Porras, Sportmeet For A United World; Francisco De Faria Sebok, Sportmeet For A United World; Marcelo Daniel Leppez Sanchez, Sportmeet For A United World; Chiara D'Angelo, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore Di Milano; Sandy Dorian Isla Alcoser, Universidad Nacional Mayor De San Marcos - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Modern sport, rooted in Western culture, is a global social phenomenon with significant educational potential. However, it does not inherently convey positive values, as its moral and educational meanings are shaped by the social and cultural contexts in which sporting practices are embedded. Understanding the role of sport in contemporary society therefore requires a critical examination of the cultural models that inform its meanings and practices. Building on literature on educational potential and problematic dimensions of sport, this study explores moral and cultural constructs shared with non-Western cultures, with particular attention to the Andean cosmovision. The aim is twofold: to identify affinities that may foster intercultural dialogue in sport and to valorise cultural differences as educational resources. The study adopts a focused, collaborative ethnographic approach. The research team, composed of academics and practitioners, established a long-term relationship with an Aboriginal and Indigenous Andean community in Peru, selected for its strong cultural continuity and direct Inca heritage. Fieldwork consisted of a three-day on-site visit involving participant observation of daily life, work, play, and community governance, as well as five semi-structured interviews with key community members. These preliminary findings represent the first phase of a longitudinal research project grounded in participatory and non-extractive principles. Within the observed cosmovision, non-violent conflict resolution, collective responsibility toward the community, and a holistic relationship with nature emerge as core cultural principles that may inform practices in sport. Future phases will continue through sustained collaboration, supporting community-led processes of cultural transmission while preserving Indigenous traditions and cosmovision.

Key words: SPORT AND PEACE, SPORT AND EDUCATION, COLLABORATIVE ETHNOGRAPHY, PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH, INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, ANDEAN COSMOVISION

ID217: Online professionalization in bodybuilding in France and raising capital to build credibility - Philippe Terral, Cresco University Of Toulouse - Baptiste Dussot, Cresco University Of Toulouse - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

The use of digital social media platforms now offers new opportunities for professionalization in sports-related professions, particularly in the field of bodybuilding, which has fallen victim to its own growing success. In this context, "micro-influencers" (between 5,000 and 100,000 followers) are emerging, selling their image (partnerships, likes, monetizable visibility, etc.) and promoting various goods and services. They thus generate income, which is very often insufficient at their current stage of influence to make it their main professional activity. Moving beyond the "micro-influencer" stage in the hope of becoming a more significant influencer requires, in particular, increasing their credibility in order to maintain and expand their audience. The research examines how micro-influencers in bodybuilding do or do not gain credibility on the digital social network Instagram. It is based on observations of around 50 Instagram profiles of micro-influencers (between December 2023 and June 2024) and on three interviews conducted with them. It appears that micro-influencers mobilize different types of capital, which are more or less available depending on their profiles, to build credibility by working regularly to raise the visibility and legitimacy of their content: gendered body presentation (body exposure strategies), creation of partnerships, fostering exchanges with subscribers, adaptation to algorithmic constraints (format, duration, and frequency of publication) and socio-cultural practices (times of year).

Key words: ONLINE PROFESSIONALIZATION, BODYBUILDING

ID218: The Construction of Nationalism, National Identity and Belonging Through Sports Stadiums in Taiwan - Cheng-Chia Lin, Loughborough University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

Faced with Taiwan's unique international situation, sports have always been among the few equal platforms where Taiwanese people can express their national sentiments. While research on sports and nationalism in Taiwan focuses more on baseball and sports events, analysis remains relatively indifferent to sports stadiums where these sports competitions are held. However, sports stadiums are collections of personal and collective memories and identities, witnessing important sporting moments and achievements, becoming important symbols to communities and nations. The connection between sports stadiums and the public stems from the meanings people attach to sports stadiums, such as a sense of belonging, identity, and memories. These stadiums, which display individual and collective narratives and meanings, construct a nation's society, culture, and history. Drawing on the inseparable connection between baseball and Taiwan's national identity, this study examines how Taiwanese people construct their national identity and sense of belonging through sports stadiums, with a particular focus on baseball stadiums. Semi-structured interviews and focus groups with 27 people in total reveal Taiwan's sports stadiums in three dimensions: (a) the role of sports stadiums in society, (b) factors of belonging and identifying sports stadiums and (c) the sense of national identity through sports stadiums. Given that national issues are always people-centred, this study focuses on participants' discourses and expressions to analyse the relationships among sports stadiums, society, and the nation, supplementing the deficiency in national studies in the Taiwan context.

Key words: BASEBALL, BELONGING, DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, NATIONAL IDENTITY, SPORTS STADIUMS

ID219: Japanese Lifestyle Sports Migrants in Australia - Naoki Chiba, Chukyo University/ Victoria University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

In 2024, approximately 14,000 Japanese obtained Working Holiday Visas for Australia. Among these, some relocated to engage in sports such as surfing, baseball, soccer, and basketball. What were their purposes for moving to Australia, and how did they face the differences in sporting cultures? Based on qualitative research targeting Japanese settlers in south-east Queensland, Australia, between 2005 and 2010, Nagatomo (2015) revealed that Japan's economic downturn in the 1990s led to a shift in younger generations' values regarding work. That migration to Australia increased as they prioritised lifestyle. The shift in Japanese youth's values regarding work has significantly impacted the activities of semi-professional sports players. For example, Ishihara (2010) categorised such Japanese players into four types: 'prospect', 'baseball worker', 'vacation', and 'self-discovery' in the Israel Baseball League. Lifestyle sport migration is undertaken by young people in various countries. Thorpe (2012) interviewed 54 lifestyle migrants in six countries between 2004 and 2010 and revealed that they prioritised a lifestyle centred on enjoying snowboarding over the economic benefits of working. This study aims to clarify the motivations for migration and differences in Japanese and Australian sports cultures among Japanese migrants who immigrate to Australia to engage in sports. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with Japanese migrants between March and May 2026. This study draws on Pierre Bourdieu's (1984) key concepts of field, capital, and habitus to understand the lifestyle and sporting-migration experiences of privileged young people. Detailed findings will be reported via oral presentation.

Key words: TRANSNATIONALISM, LIFESTYLE MIGRATION, GLOBALIZATION, HABITUS

ID221: "Girl's Can't Ball:" The Exclusion, Resistance and Empowerment in Womens-only Soccer - Greg Yerashotis, Trent University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

This presentation will expand upon the major findings of a chapter from my forthcoming monograph with Palgrave Macmillan entitled: "Social Inclusion through Soccer in Global Toronto." Herein, I chronicle my ethnographic research directing a girls-only soccer program in Toronto's most populated and diverse urban neighborhood—St. James Town. Originating as a response to the exclusionary experiences local girls reported in mixed-gender sporting environments, the presentation will detail how the girls-only program created a unique pocket of recreational life for young (mostly muslim) women locally. Having their own time and space to use the gymnasium provided them with an opportunity to express themselves through their shared passions, enabling them to exercise their physical agency. Yet, beneath these ostensibly innocent forms of leisure was a visceral form of 'proto-politics,' undertaken through the participants' identification as local female (muslim) athletes. Physically, soccer served as a vector for empowerment through the embodied resistance the girls displayed in response to normative gender roles, both in the program space and beyond. Resistance was identified on the group level as well. The players expressed that the program served as the backdrop for coming together to challenge the structural forces in their lives, which provided a space for group bonds to form and collective sentiments of belonging to emerge. Through the program at large, the girls shared a passion for the game and a sense of belonging that emerged from shared histories of fighting for equitable participation.

Key words: GENDERED EXCLUSION; WOMENS-ONLY PROGRAMS; RESISTANCE; EMPOWERMENT

ID223: Unequal Pathways from Screens to Sport:Sport Participation as a Structuring Force in Youth Everyday Life - Zhanning Sun, Beijing Sport University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

Against the deep penetration of digital media into everyday life, youth screen practices have become increasingly socially differentiated, reflecting inequalities in family resources and local opportunity structures. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork and in-depth interviews conducted in Hunan Province, China, this study examines how sport participation operates as a structuring force in youth everyday life, shaping and balancing screen use over the life course. The findings identify three interrelated mechanisms through which sport participation influences youth screen practices. First, early exposure to sport, unevenly distributed across social groups, contributes to the formation of path-dependent trajectories through sustained practice, stage-specific choices, and family support, reorganizing daily routines and limiting the expansion of screen-based activities. Second, the integration of sport participation into everyday life is conditioned by regional sport resource provision. In contexts with more abundant facilities and organizational opportunities, sport practices are more easily routinized and embedded into daily schedules and activity settings, whereas youth in resource-constrained areas face structural limitations. Third, parental involvement in sport functions as a form of intergenerational transmission of sport-related capital, shaping children's lifestyle orientations and value hierarchies through modeling and interaction. Rather than conceptualizing sport as an individual behavioral choice or a technical intervention to reduce screen time, this study argues sport participation reshapes youth screen practices by reorganizing time structures, activity contexts and lifestyles. By situating youth screen use within family, spatial and institutional inequalities, the paper contributes to a sociological understanding of how digital engagement and embodied activity are co-produced through unequal social structures.

Key words: YOUTH,SPORT PARTICIPATION,SCREEN USE,SOCIAL INEQUALITY,FAMILY SPORT CAPITAL

ID225: Participation fatigue among young people in sports clubs - Ulrike Burrmann, Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin - Barbara Pögl, Tu Chemnitz/Zentrum Für Lehrkräftebildung Und Bildungsforschung; Regina Roschmann, Tu Chemnitz/Institut Für Angewandte Bewegungswissenschaften; Ulrike Burrmann, Hu Berlin/Institut Für Sportwissenschaft - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

Participation is a key principle of democratic societies. Within the context of sports clubs, participation encompasses various forms of involvement and co-decision-making. Research shows that there has been a decline in voluntary participation in sport, alongside decreased opportunities for young people to participate in clubs (Breuer & Feiler, 2021). This study uses a democratic theory perspective (Eikel, 2007) and explores the question of which predictors can be used to forecast participation fatigue among young sports club members, taking into account both individual and club-related characteristics. The data comes from standardised youth (sports) surveys: (1) N=328 from Chemnitz and Münster; (2) N=2011 nationally representative youth survey (including around 600 members of sports clubs). Many characteristics were collected in the same way (participation fatigue, democratic decision-making skills, participation opportunities, volunteering, social belonging, sociodemographic factors), enabling us to test assumptions with both sets of data and make comparisons. The calculations are based on multiple linear regression analyses. Participation fatigue is increased by low democratic decision-making skills and limited participation opportunities. There are differences between the two data sets with regard to other predictors included (volunteering, social belonging, gender, region). The model explains (1) .21 and (2) .14 of corr. R^2. The results are discussed in the context of the thesis that participation is fundamental to developing democratic attitudes.

Key words: CO-DECISION-MAKING, PARTICIPATION, SPORTS CLUBS, YOUTH

ID226: Mapping a culture of care in elite sport: participatory insights from the ROCIES project - Froukje Smits, Utrecht University Of Applied Sciences - Froukje Smits, Utrecht University Of Applied Sciences; Karlijn Van Ramshorst, Utrecht University Of Applied Sciences; Joep Kuijper, Studio Raakvlak - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C2

Elite sports culture is often shaped by performance-oriented discourses that prioritize excellence, discipline, and results. Within these discourses, safe sport and wellbeing are primarily addressed through safeguarding frameworks focused on preventing abuse and minimizing risk. While such approaches are crucial for countering harmful cultures, far less is known about how elite sport organizations can actively cultivate a culture of care. It requires more than policy compliance and calls for dialogical spaces in which athletes, coaches, parents, staff and directors can engage with one another in an inviting and reflective manner. Such spaces are needed to collectively explore how dominant norms, expectations, and power relations shape daily interactions and practices. Creating shared understanding around a culture of care is especially challenging in elite sport contexts where performance discourses dominate organizational cultures and are characterized by hierarchy and unequal relations of power. This study explores MissionMapping as a participatory design method within the ongoing project ROCIES (Rose Of Culture In Elite Sports), an initiative aimed at supporting cultural change in elite sport clubs. MissionMapping offers a structured yet open process through five iterative steps: collecting building blocks, creating thematic islands, building a mission landscape, navigating relationships and interventions, and capturing insights. Applied with multiple actors within elite sport organizations, the method makes cultural assumptions and power dimensions visible, fostering reflexivity, agency, and shared ownership. MissionMapping thus represents an exploratory attempt to move beyond risk-oriented safeguarding toward the collective development of a culture of care in elite sport.

Key words: ELITE SPORT, CARE, PARTICIPATORY DESIGN

ID227: LIVED EXPERIENCE OF PROLONGED PHYSICAL INACTIVITY: TEMPORAL DIMENSION - Ana Cikač, Institute For Kinesiology Research, Science And Research Centre Koper, Slovenia - Ana Cikač, 1Institute For Kinesiology Research, Science And Research Centre Koper, Slovenia - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Medical and public health discourse often conceptualises physical inactivity (PI) as a deficit requiring intervention. Recommendations to reduce PI commonly prioritise structured, institutionalised forms of movement, such as organised sport. Research suggests these approaches are often overly demanding and poorly aligned with everyday life. This study examines the lived experience of PI, focusing on embodiment and everyday knowledge. Participation in a 21-day bed rest study, an established model for studying prolonged PI, served as a starting point to explore the bodily experiences of PI. Semi-structured retrospective interviews were conducted with eight male participants (mean age = 22), eighteen months after their bed rest participation. Interviews were analysed using MAXQDA following principles of thematic analysis, with a theoretical background in phenomenology and the sociology of everyday life. Findings highlight the temporal dimension of experiencing PI: experiences varied across study phases. At the onset, participants reported uncertainty and apprehension; during the lying phase, physical inactivity became normalised, sometimes experienced positively

through distraction; towards the end, participants experienced renewed apprehension associated with impending change. Over time, PI was described both positively and negatively and became normalised through everyday social practices. PI emerged as an embodied mode of being-in-the-world that is inherently dynamic. The temporal dimension highlights it as a contextually situated experience, suggesting that PI should be understood as a socially and contextually shaped phenomenon. Such an understanding can inform more effective recommendations, guidelines, and policies that address broader contextual influences beyond individual responsibility related to PI and activity in everyday life.

Key words: PHYSICAL INACTIVITY, EMBODIED EXPERIENCE, BED REST STUDY, TEMPORAL DIMENSION

ID228: Sensing Slow Violence: Surfers' Environmental Activism and the Politics of Knowledge in Coastal Japan - Yushi Miyazawa, University Of Tsukuba/ Faculty Of Health And Sport Sciences - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C1

Introduction and Theoretical Frame Coastal erosion represents what Rob Nixon terms "slow violence"—environmental destruction occurring gradually and invisibly. This study examines how surfers in Ichinomiya, Japan—host site for surfing at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics—detect and respond to this slow violence through daily bodily practices, and why their environmental activism encounters significant difficulties. Aims This research explores tensions emerging when surfers advocate for coastal conservation, focusing on how their experiential knowledge conflicts with local community expectations and scientific expertise. Methods Ethnographic fieldwork was conducted from July 2019 to March 2022, including participant observation, interviews with four key informants (surf shop owners and activists), and analysis of meeting minutes from the "Ichinomiya Attractive Coast Creation Conference" held following surfers' petition campaign. Findings Surfers faced double displacement. First, as newcomers they were positioned as "people who came yesterday" lacking legitimacy. Second, their embodied knowledge—developed through "stepping barefoot on the beach 365 days"—conflicted with engineers' scientific data regarding wave formation variables. However, surfers' persistent questioning contributed to revising scientific understanding of headland effectiveness. Conclusions and Contribution This study demonstrates how lifestyle sport practitioners function as detectors of slow violence through daily embodied practices. It reveals epistemological politics whereby experiential knowledge is systematically marginalized, while showing potential to update scientific expertise. The case illuminates tensions between Olympic-level sport development and local environmental governance in non-Western contexts.

Key words: SURFING, SLOW VIOLENCE, ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM, EMBODIED KNOWLEDGE, TOKYO 2020 OLYMPICS

ID229: Theoretical considerations on the Japanese sport system in comparison to the German sport system based on the social systems theory - Katrin Jumiko Leitner, Rikkyo University - Hidehiro Kasano, Yamanashi Gakuin University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Japanese sport has been seeking to reform its system by modelling itself primarily on the German 'Sportverein'. However, it can be said that the sport system functioning in Germany is not functioning in Japan. To clarify the factors preventing its functioning in Japan, this study aims to examine the Japanese sport system from the perspective of an ideal type of sport system based on the German context. The ideal type of sport system was derived from previous studies examining the German sport applying the systems theory, focusing on Luhmann's concepts of self-referential systems and their semantics - the structure of meaning within society. This ideal type has presented itself as a self-referential sport system based on the semantic structure of sport as an activity with an end in itself established on the character of 'play'. Examining Japanese sport in comparison to the ideal type suggests that sport in Japan functions as a partial system within the educational and economic systems, diverging significantly from the ideal sport system type. In other words, Japan has developed a system conforming to a semantic structure of sport regarded as a means, rather than a system conforming to the semantic structure of sport based on the concept of 'play'. This divergence infers to explain why the German 'Sportverein' model currently fails to function effectively in Japan. The significance of this study lies in its ability to compare and examine sport systems in countries with vastly different social structures and cultures by applying Luhmann's systems theory.

Key words: PLAY, SOCIAL FUNCTIONAL SYSTEMS, SELF-REFERENTIAL SYSTEM, SEMANTICS, IDEAL TYPE

ID230: How does framing shape public support for transgender exclusion in elite sport? - Evidence from a German survey experiment - Mara Konjer, University Of Münster, Institute For Sport And Excercise Science - Michael Mutz, Justus-Liebig-University Gießen; Henk Erik Meier, University Of Münster; Swantje Müller, Justus-Liebig-University Gießen - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

The inclusion of transgender athletes is one of the most contested issues in sport today. This study investigates how framing, gender, and political values shape public attitudes toward transgender participation in elite sport. After a period of rising inclusion, several governing bodies adopted more restrictive regulations. Using a vignette-based design and ordered logistic panel regressions, we manipulate inclusion versus fairness framing and examine responses across gender and political orientation. Results show that fairness framing increases support for exclusionary regulations relative to inclusion framing. Additionally, men are more likely than women to oppose transgender inclusion. This gender gap is significantly moderated by political values, indicating stronger polarization among individuals with more conservative orientations—an effect that largely concentrates among women. The findings point to value-moderated polarization in attitudes toward transgender participation. We discuss implications of our findings for policy design, sport governing bodies and future research.

Key words: TRANSGENDER, ELITE SPORTS, GENDER ROLES, POLITICAL VALUES, FRAMING

ID231: Personal sport stories of thirteen young LGBTQIA+ individuals: A qualitative study - Tessa Visser, Mulier Institute - Tessa Visser, Mulier Institute; Anouk Greeven, Mulier Institute; Rens Cremers, Mulier Institute; Agnes Elling, Mulier Institute - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Previous research indicates that many individuals who identify as LGBTQIA+ experience sport differently, as sporting environments are largely cisgender and heteronormative, often exposing LGBTQIA+ people to exclusion and discrimination. However, much of the existing literature fails to fully capture the complexity of these experiences, as well as the positive and meaningful roles that sport can play in the lives of LGBTQIA+ individuals. To address this gap, the Mulier Institute conducted a qualitative study aimed at providing in-depth insight into the multifaceted sport experiences of LGBTQIA+ people. Thirteen Dutch-speaking LGBTQIA+ young adults were interviewed about their sport participation, their experiences in sport, and the ways in which these were affected by their gender identity and/or sexual orientation. The interviews were conducted using a narrative approach, allowing participants to guide the conversation and to emphasise aspects they considered relevant. The data were analysed using a narrative–thematic approach, resulting in thirteen individual sport stories. The findings reveal shared experiences both within and beyond the sporting context. All participants described challenges related to discovering and expressing their LGBTQIA+ identity and reported that their identity influenced their

sport experiences and choices, often in subconscious ways. Their stories further demonstrate that sport can hold multiple, sometimes conflicting, meanings for LGBTQIA+ individuals. Despite notable similarities, the findings also highlight substantial diversity in experiences, shaped by differences in LGBTQIA+ identities, types of sport, and personal identity developments over time. The key findings will be discussed in detail, alongside a reflection on the methodological considerations of the study.

Key words: LGBTQIA+, SPORT PARTICIPATION, SPORT EXPERIENCES, NARRATIVE-THEMATIC ANALYSIS

ID232: Whiteness and hegemonic masculinity: normalised discriminatory microaggressions and power hierarchies in Dutch sport clubs - Rens Cremers, Mulier Institute / Erasmus University Rotterdam - Rens Cremers, Mulier Institute / Erasmus University Rotterdam; Agnes Elling, Mulier Institute; Jacco Van Sterkenburg, Erasmus University Rotterdam - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Within Dutch sport, a persistent self-perception of meritocracy and colour-blindness prevails, framing sport as a domain in which social inequalities are absent. Sport is structurally organised along lines of hegemonic masculinity, with positions of power predominantly occupied by white, heterosexual cisgender men. This tension forms the starting point of this study, which examines microaggressions and diversity in leadership positions within Dutch amateur sports clubs. Sport functions as a space in which orthodox masculinity is normalised and bodily performance is central, while racism and discrimination are commonly understood as incidental rather than structural. Everyday practices, such as negative remarks and jokes about specific groups, and the way discrimination is recognised, contribute to the maintenance of hierarchies, in which whiteness operates as an implicit norm for access to leadership roles. This study draws on survey data among board members of Dutch amateur sports clubs (n=363). The survey examined the occurrence of negative remarks and jokes about minority groups, the extent to which discrimination is acknowledged and recognised, and the composition of leadership and governance positions. The findings show that negative remarks and jokes about minority groups occur within amateur sports clubs, including those with ethnically diverse participants, while discrimination is acknowledged and recognised only to a limited extent. Leadership positions, meanwhile, are overwhelmingly occupied by white men, reflecting a pattern in which formal power structures and everyday interactions reinforce inequalities. These findings indicate that inequalities in Dutch sport are embedded not only in organisational structures, but also in everyday practices and norms.

Key words: WHITENESS; MASCULINITY; RACISM; DISCRIMINATION; POWER RELATIONS

ID233: Constructing 'Football Hooliganism' in Finland: Media Representations of Football-Related Disorder - Joel Hakkarainen, University Of Helsinki - Mikko J. Virtanen, University Of Helsinki - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

The gradual rise in football's popularity in Finland has been accompanied by increased media attention, particularly during episodes of disorder or violence. Despite recurrent media proclamations since the early 2000s that 'football hooliganism has arrived in Finland', the phenomenon has yet to be examined systematically within the context of the Nordic welfare state. While international scholarship has addressed football-related disorder and violence, media representations of these phenomena remain comparatively under-researched. Drawing on the conceptual frameworks and findings of previous studies, this paper examines media representations of what is labelled as 'football hooliganism' in Finland. Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), we analyse how a phenomenon previously regarded as marginal has been discursively constructed and framed as an issue of broader public concern. The dataset comprises mainstream news coverage from a ten-year period (2015–2025), enabling us to trace how 'football hooliganism' is represented discursively and how its salience fluctuates over time. We further investigate how institutions of order assume a hegemonic position in shaping dominant interpretations of the phenomenon. In the absence of domestic research and countervailing perspectives, these discourses reveal how power is maintained and reproduced through constructions of risk, deviance and threat. Notably, nearly five decades after Stuart Hall's seminal study (1978), media portrayals of hooliganism continue to rely on similarly 'brutal, shorthand, and simplifying' modes of representation.

Key words: HOOLIGANISM, DISCOURSE ANALYSIS, MEDIA, REPRESENTATION

ID234: Cultural and Identity Formation Among Youth Footballers: An Ethnographic Study of Huachipato FC. - Miguel Cornejo Amestica, Depto De Educación Física Fac. De Educación, Universidad De Concepción - Cristin Baeza Torres, Depto Antropologia, Fac. Cs Sociales, Universidad De Concepción - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S304

This research investigates the sociocultural dynamics, identity formation, and cultural consensus among youth footballers at Huachipato FC, Chile. Based on one year of ethnographic fieldwork including semi-structured interviews and focus groups with players from Sub-15 to Sub-20 categories and the team psychologist, the study analyzes how high-performance environments shape the transition from youth to professional life. A robust cultural consensus emerges, anchored in a collective "professional dream" of debuting in the first team and playing in Europe. This shared identity is reinforced through "transversal rules"—values of discipline, respect, and punctuality—and a behavioral code that strictly separates on-field conflicts from off-field social relations. Players consistently describe the team as a "family" or "brotherhood," reflecting deep emotional bonds. However, identity is also differentiated by geographic origins and living arrangements: those residing in the club's "pensión" face distinct emotional challenges due to familial displacement. The study reveals a "comfort trap," where high-quality facilities may inadvertently foster complacency, potentially undermining the intense discipline required for elite success. Leadership is conceptualized as a multifaceted construct encompassing tactical guidance, behavioral modeling, and emotional support. The research also examines internal hierarchies and how shared expectations mediate individual aspirations within institutional constraints. By analyzing the interplay between institutional structure, individual resilience, and collective belonging, this study contributes to the sociology of sport, offering insights into how youth academies function as sites of identity construction, social reproduction, and the navigation of professional futures in Latin American football.

Key words: YOUTH FOOTBALL ACADEMIES- CULTURAL CONSENSUS, IDENTITY FORMATION

ID237: Beyond Physical Capabilities: Producing Bodily Value in Professional Football - Rafał Wysoczański-Minkowicz, Adam Mickiewicz University - Rafał Wysoczański-Minkowicz, Adam Mickiewicz University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C2

This paper examines the commodification of the body in professional football by analyzing how bodily value is produced and negotiated in everyday elite sporting contexts. The analysis draws on semi-structured interviews with 22 professional football players, 8 members of the medical staff, and 7 coaches working in professional clubs, allowing insight into how bodily value is constructed across different institutional positions within professional clubs. While professional football is associated with assumptions of innate physical talent and the pursuit of an ideal athletic body, the empirical

material complicates this view. Interviewees consistently describe the body as a central instrument of work and a necessary condition of professional participation. However, sporting usefulness is not understood as a direct outcome of inborn physical attributes. Instead, it depends on continuous practices of body management, including injury prevention and the development of bodily awareness over the course of a career. At the same time, the findings show that bodily capacities alone are insufficient to secure sporting or economic value. Players with similar physical predispositions may be evaluated differently depending on tactical systems or organizational requirements. Psychological characteristics - such as mental resilience or self-discipline - emerge as crucial mediators between physical capacities and sporting usefulness. The paper argues that the commodification of the footballing body is neither total nor biologically determined, but unfolds through ongoing negotiations between bodily capacities and labor, psychological dispositions and situational organizational circumstances. By highlighting these dynamics, the study contributes to sociological debates on embodiment and labor in professional sport.

Key words: PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL, BODILY VALUE, COMMODIFICATION, EMBODIMENT

ID240: Beyond a Normative Sport-Centered Approach: Rethinking Rule Modification in Sport Education through the Case of Catch Volleyball - Sho Shiraishi, University Of Toyama - Ryotaro Konya, Kanazawa Gakuin University; Yuichi Hara, Okayama University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S303

This study aims to critically re-examine the pedagogical practice in Japanese school physical education of allowing players to catch the ball in volleyball. This practice has commonly been understood as a temporary instructional modification intended to facilitate skill acquisition or a gradual transition toward official rules. Such an understanding reflects a normative sport-centered approach, in which learners are expected to progressively approximate a fixed and officially defined game form.The study adopts a theoretical game-based framework that conceptualizes both catch volleyball and official volleyball through a two-layer structure: (1) a core challenge emerging from the combination of prelusory goals and constitutive rules, and (2) in-game conditions and player-generated in-game goals that support participants' engagement with that challenge. This framework enables rule modifications to be analyzed not as indicators of technical deficiency or deviation, but as adjustments that sustain meaningful participation.The analysis demonstrates that allowing catches does not alter volleyball's core challenge. Rather, it functions as one possible in-game condition through which diverse participants generate emergent in-game goals and experience the game as worthwhile and engaging. Official volleyball itself can thus be reinterpreted as a dynamic practice culture that has historically evolved through participants' dialogue and modification of conditions and goals.The study concludes that, within school-based physical education, the pedagogical question of "when to stop allowing catches" can be reframed as a learning task in which teachers and learners engage in dialogue and reach agreement on in-game conditions and goals to enable sustained engagement with the game's core challenge.

Key words: GAME-BASED FRAMEWORK?DYNAMIC SPORTS CULTURE?COLLABORATIVE AGENCY

ID242: Using critical perspectives to theorize masculinities in management and leadership in sport organizations - Annelies Knoppers, Utrecht School Of Governance, Utrecht University - Annelies Knoppers, Utrecht School Of Governance, Utrecht University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C411

This paper is part of a series of papers focusing on the gendering of sport organizations. Its focus is on men as men and masculinities and is situated in the tradition of Critical Studies on Men and Masculinities (CSMM). CSMM is an umbrella term for critical gender research of men/masculinities in organizations and management that draw on critical feminism and/or poststructuralism and postcolonialism. CSMM names men as a social category and critically interrogates how power relations and intersecting privileges and inequalities manifest themselves in (collective) practices by managers and leaders (in sport and related areas). Although embodied constructions of masculinity by and of male athletes have been a focus of several studies (e.g. Carrington, 1998; Messner, 1990; 2013; Pringle 2017; 2024), with few exceptions (see Knoppers & Piggott, 2025) the field of managerial and leadership masculinities in sport has been neglected. Opening up this field to critical questions could give insight into the ways dynamics of sport management continue to be gendered and shaped by intersectionalities. In this paper I sketch several current lines of research in CSMM in the extant literature and suggest ways in which they can be applied to analyses of the discursive practices of managerial men/men as leaders in sport management and leadership. The presentation is intended to serve as a way to begin discussions of ways to theorize about the practices of men who occupy positions of leadership/managers in sport organizations.

Key words: MASCULINITY; MANAGERS; LEADERS

ID243: Extremism Prevention in Organised Sport. A Qualitative Analysis of the Structural Embedding of Extremism Prevention Activities in Selected Sports Clubs - Tobias Schleifer, Technical University Of Darmstadt - Tobias Schleifer, Technical University Of Darmstadt; Klaus Seiberth, University Of Stuttgart; Enrico Michelini, Osnabrück University; Felix Kühnle, Technical University Of Darmstadt - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

The rise of extremist tendencies poses significant challenges to democracy in Germany. As civil society volunteer organisations, sports clubs can play an important role in the prevention of extremism. Drawing on Niklas Luhmann's theory of organisations, the presentation examines the structural embedding of extremism prevention activities in selected sports clubs. Our study is based on a qualitative research design, in which 20 expert interviews and supplementary document analyses were conducted in nine sports clubs. The data were analysed using qualitative content analysis. Our results show that the structural embedding of extremism prevention is achieved within specific time windows. Extremist incidents and threats trigger heightened sensitivity and internal receptiveness to the issue, thereby creating a certain pressure to act from which extremism prevention efforts emerge. The findings reveal opportunities and limits of sustainably embedding extremism prevention as a responsibility of sports clubs.

Key words: SPORTS CLUBS; EXTREMISM PREVENTION; DECISION PREMISE; STRUCTURAL EMBEDDING; CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY

ID245: Play to Learn: A Systematic Review of Quantitative Evidence on the Educational Effects of Girls' Participation in Sport - Léonie Delpeyrou, Université De Lausanne, Idheap - Yannick Malalanirina, Université Clermont Auvergne, Cerdi, Cnrs, Ird - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S303

Prior research has documented positive associations between youth sport participation and educational outcomes, including academic performance and non-cognitive skill development (Eccles et al., 2003; Trudeau & Shephard, 2008). In parallel, a growing literature emphasizes the role of gender and institutional contexts in shaping sport experiences and their developmental effects (Lim & Dixon, 2017; Sherry et al., 2023), with increasing attention to sport-for-development programs across North–South contexts (Chong et al., 2022). Building on these strands, this study examines the relationship between sport participation, academic performance, and non-cognitive skills among children and adolescents, with particular attention to gender-specific effects and contextual variation between the Global North and South. We conducted a systematic review, following PRISMA

guidelines, of quantitative and empirical studies (n=48) examining relationships between physical activity and sport engagement with academic achievement, self-esteem, self-efficacy and leadership skills across different contexts and populations among youth aged 4-18 years. Our analysis reveals that sport participation positively influences multiple dimensions of youth development, though effects vary significantly by gender and regional context. Some studies suggest that girls may experience relatively stronger gains in self-esteem and social competencies, and boys in certain academic domains such as mathematics. However, the magnitude and consistency of these effects depend on program design, intensity of participation, and cultural context. These findings underscore the need for gender-responsive educational and sport-for-development policies to benefit all youth. They also reveal methodological gaps in quantitative research, highlighting the need for rigorous designs that consider gender differences and clarify effect sizes and mechanisms.

Key words: SPORT PARTICIPATION, GENDER DIFFERENCES, NON-COGNITIVE SKILLS, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT

ID246: Awareness or "safewashing"? Reflections on the democratization of safeguarding among international sport federations - Carole Gomez, University Of Lausanne - Carole Gomez, University Of Lausanne - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

For decades, sports organizations failed to acknowledge or address interpersonal violence against athletes (Mountjoy et al., 2016), until media scandals, public scrutiny and a growing body of academic research forced the issue onto the governance agenda (Constandt et al., 2023). Thus, safeguarding has become unavoidable. Long used as an umbrella term, it was formally defined by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as "all proactive measures to both prevent and appropriately respond to concerns related to violence (harassment and abuse) in sport, as well as the promotion of holistic approaches to athletic welfare" (Tuakli-Wosornu et al., 2024). This institutional recognition also reflects a shift in how issues of violence are named, framed, and addressed. Yet this lexical shift is far from neutral. Based on a systematic review of documents (including statutes, constitutions, codes, General Assembly minutes, safeguarding communications, strategic plans, and policy documents) published by international federations (IFs) recognized by the IOC, and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders involved within these organizations, this presentation seeks to examine: (1) how IFs and their representatives define and approach safeguarding; (2) the justifications mobilized to legitimize these actions and the ways in which actors understand the underlying issues; and (3) the difficulties, tensions, and limitations encountered. Drawing on preliminary analysis, this presentation suggests that the democratization of safeguarding could also be understood as a discursive strategy rather than a genuine paradigm shift, with the potential effect of diluting both the gendered and systemic nature of violence in sport.

Key words: SAFEGUARDING; INTERNATIONAL SPORT FEDERATIONS; GOVERNANCE

ID247: The Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act: Long-Arm Jurisdiction in Sports Governance and the Extension of U.S. Power - Longqiang Zhao, Tsinghua University - Longqiang Zhao, Tsinghua University; Siyuan Yu, Tsinghua University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

This study examines the Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act (RADA) from an international relations perspective, analyzing it as an extension of U.S. long-arm jurisdiction and a tool of American external power projection. Following the Russian doping scandal, the U.S. leveraged domestic legislation to reshape global anti-doping governance, transforming a technical issue into a geopolitical instrument. The Act enables the U.S. to prosecute foreign athletes, officials, and other actors involved in international competitions with American participants, thereby expanding U.S. legal and political influence beyond its borders. Notably, it exempts U.S. domestic leagues, revealing a dual-standard approach characteristic of hegemonic rule-making. By situating RADA within broader patterns of U.S.-led global governance-akin to interventions in trade, human rights, and cybersecurity-this research highlights how sports have emerged as a contested arena for international power competition. The study concludes that RADA reflects strategic motives to reinforce U.S. dominance, filling institutional voids left by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and furthering America's capacity to unilaterally define and enforce transnational norms.

Key words: RODCHENKOV ANTI-DOPING ACT; LONG-ARM JURISDICTION; SPORTS GOVERNANCE;U.S. HEGEMONY

ID248: Enacting Ethical Responses: Reflexive Praxis in Sport Club Assemblages - Tatiana V. Ryba, University Of Jyväskylä - Tatiana V. Ryba, University Of Jyväskylä; Saara Isosomppi, University Of Jyväskylä; Aku Nikander, University Of Jyväskylä - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

Sociological research on equity, diversity and inclusion in sport has demonstrated that their uptake remains discursively elevated but materially under-realised. A persistent methodological gap concerns how to engage with ethics and justice as immanent, relational practices, that is, as something taking shape through situated relations, affects and material arrangements. Informed by an ontology of becoming and an ethics of difference, this paper advances a methodological approach to equality as an ongoing, relational practice rather than a normative endpoint. We argue that ethics and justice cannot be produced as outcomes but can only be enacted through situated relations that continuously reconfigure capacities to act. We thus discuss a reflexive methodological device designed to cultivate ethical responsiveness to difference as it emerges in sports club contexts. Situated within the SportEX project, the device took shape through a collaborative process guided by Deleuzian assemblage thinking, cultural praxis, and care-informed relational ethics. Mobilising embodied and creative practices, including mindfulness, role-play, and collective reflexivity, it invites participants to enter and attune to situations of injustice as relational, affective, and power-laden encounters. Rather than offering prescriptive solutions or evaluative judgements, the device functions as an ethical rehearsal space, inviting embodied reflexivity and attentiveness to how differences (e.g. gender, power, vulnerability) intersect, intensify and transform one another in practice. Methodologically, the paper challenges representational and solution-oriented models of equality work by foregrounding ethics as situated, embodied and collective. It shows how reflexive devices can operate as creative methods for ethical becoming and relational respons-ability in sports clubs.

Key words: CREATIVE METHODS, IMMANENT ETHICS, ETHICS OF DIFFERENCE, CARE, EQUALITY

ID249: "All the time you are like in danger": Precarity and sports migrant labor in Finland - Saara Isosomppi, University Of Jyväskylä - Saara Isosomppi, University Of Jyväskylä; Tatiana. V. Ryba, University Of Jyväskylä - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S304

Our study addresses the experiences of non-professional competitive athletes who have relocated to Finland as sport migrants and focuses on economic, social and cultural conditions that enact precarity in their lives. A significant proportion of competitive athletes in Finland are non-professionals, pursuing their sports careers alongside studies or other paid work without receiving compensation for their sports labor. As a result,

non-professional competitive athletes often find themselves in precarious and economically uncertain positions. Simultaneously, the global growth of sports markets has increased sports-related migration and the number of migrant athletes also in Finland (Rantala, 2017). For non-professional migrant athletes, however, navigating uncertain conditions intersects with institutional, economic and political power relations that configure migrant livability in times of societal polycrisis. Study's theoretical frame posits sports migrant labor into the operational logic of the (sports) political economy, where the reproductive unpaid labor of migrant athletes is captured to maintain competitive sports and its economic and political power relations. The analysis is based on a case study of two migrant athletes in Finland. The data consists of interviews with the athletes conducted in the SportEX research project (Ryba & Isosomppi, 2025). The analysis shows the conditions of sports migrant labor and examines how migrant status, gender, class, nationality and ethnicity intertwine with sports labor and enact affective, institutional and existential precarity. It also considers how the ambiguous bureaucratic, cultural and social status of sports labor in Finland contributes to exposing migrant athletes to economic exploitation and social scarcity.

Key words: PRECARITY, MIGRATION, SPORT, LABOR

ID250: All Play, No Podium? Rethinking the Grassroots-to-Elite Assumption in Taiwan Basketball Governance - Chih-Hsuan Hung, National Taiwan University Of Sport - Ren-Shiang Jiang, National Taiwan University Of Sport - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Revised version: Basketball is among Taiwan's most widely participated sports, sustained by engagement across schools and communities and demand for amateur tournaments. Yet elite outcomes remain limited despite a multi-league landscape (P. LEAGUE+, TPBL, and SBL). This contrast constitutes the Taiwanese Basketball Paradox: national popularity and a broad grassroots base do not translate straightforwardly into elite international competitiveness. A common policy assumption holds that grassroots expansion will naturally yield stronger elite performance; this paradox challenges that assumption and raises a governance question about how grassroots prosperity is (or is not) converted into elite development. Using systemic governance and political governance as the analytical framework, this study asks what policy purposes grassroots amateur tournaments serve, and through which policy instruments and accountability arrangements these purposes are pursued. Adopting a multi-level approach, the study combines policy-document analysis, regulatory compilation, tournament governance comparison, and stakeholder interviews to examine how resources, rules, and responsibilities are negotiated in practice. Preliminary findings indicate governance spanning community and school tournaments through to professionalised leagues. Systemically, the state intervenes via resource allocation, endorsement, cross-sector coordination, and risk–responsibility arrangements, positioning tournaments as instruments for mass participation, health governance, youth leisure, and local revitalisation. Politically, state involvement shapes legitimacy, jurisdictional boundaries, and performance narratives. Overall, the system prioritises participation-oriented objectives and diffuse accountability, leaving the grassroots-to-elite linkage indirect. These findings carry significant implications for instrument design, cross-level coordination, and accountability reform in both sport policy and elite pathway development.

Key words: TAIWAN, SPORT PROMOTION, GRASSROOTS, AMATEUR BASKETBALL

ID251: Addressing Gender and Ethnic Identity in Iranian Football Fan Music - Bahar Asl, Universität Münster - Bahar Asl, Universität Münster - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

Final version: Since football was introduced in Iran more than a century ago, it has become the country's most popular sport, bringing together diverse cultures and languages across communities into a passionate fan culture. For example, groups such as Gilak, Azeri and Arabic, each with distinct languages and (musical) cultures, are reflected in football fans' collective identities and expressions. Strikingly, fans have intertwined this lifestyle with their musical preferences, so that stadiums today reflect Iran's musical diversity. Moreover, football fan music conveys cultural elements whose public expression is sometimes restricted in Iran's official sphere. For example, Pop-Losangelesi music, associated with distance, exile, migration, and resistance, has entered fan chants despite long-standing restrictions. This paper examines how sound and musical practices articulate modes of identity, gender, ethnicity, and discrimination. The study is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted since 2023. Methods include participant observation in football stadiums, audiovisual documentation of fan performances, and semi-structured interviews with fan leaders, supporters, and football players. The results show large regional varieties through language, rhythm, and melodic patterns. Furthermore, female chants feature current urgent social and gender issues, while different (religious) styles and sounds are utilised to reflect lifestyles that are usually not expressed officially or legally. The study demonstrates how the musicality within the football fan community offers key insights into cultural practices in contemporary Iran.

Key words: FOOTBALL; IRAN; IDENTITY; SOUND; ETHNICITY

ID253: A Study on Coaching Attitudes/Behavior and Practices in Japanese Youth Baseball: Focusing on the Cultural Structure of Youth Baseball - Kazuya Yagi, The Graduate School Of Sport And Wellness, Rikkyo University, Saitama, Japan - Tetsuya Matsuo, The Graduate School Of Sport And Wellness, Rikkyo University, Saitama, Japan - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Revised version: The population of youth baseball players in Japan has been declining rapidly, at a rate estimated to be eight times faster than the overall demographic decline caused by low birthrates. Although various explanations have been proposed, Japanese baseball has often been criticized for its excessively disciplinary and restrictive character, with players sometimes described as being treated like mechanical parts or robots that move at the will of the coach. However, previous studies have not sufficiently examined how this cultural orientation has been historically formed and reproduced, nor how it relates to the current situation of youth baseball in Japan. Drawing on a historical sociological approach, previous research has shown that youth baseball culture in Japan has been formed and reproduced through a strong emphasis on its "educational" character. Building on these findings, this study examines the contemporary configuration of youth baseball culture by focusing on coaching attitudes and practices. A questionnaire survey was distributed to approximately 8,000 youth baseball teams nationwide between January and February 2026, with about 3,600 valid responses from youth baseball coaches collected to date. Survey items include coaches' perceptions of their coaching philosophy, baseball's competitive characteristics, and their views of children. Preliminary findings suggest that multiple elements—such as adult–child relational structures, the ideology of harmony (wa) in education, and perceptions of baseball's competitive structure—interact in mutually reinforcing ways. Consequently, while coaches aim to help children enjoy sport and foster autonomous engagement, coaching practices tend to converge toward disciplinary and restrictive forms.

Key words: JAPANESE YOUTH BASEBALL,SPORT AS EDUCATION,CULTURAL STRUCTURE,QUANTITATIVE SURVEY,COACHES' ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES

ID257: Advancing women coaches in high-performance sport: A document analysis of support strategies - Huihan Ye, German Sport University Cologne - Huihan Ye, German Sport University Cologne; Karen Petry, German Sport University Cologne; Astrid Schubring, German Sport University Cologne - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

Revised version: Women coaches remain significantly underrepresented in high-performance sport. While the barriers to 'inclusion' have been extensively researched, supportive strategies, which 'displace' or 'reverse' (Squires, 1999) gender norms to advance equality have received comparatively less attention. In response, we share selected findings from a study assessing the policy approaches used by selected international and national sport governing bodies (SGBs) to promote women in high-performance coaching. Theoretically, we draw on a combination of Schneider and Ingram's (1990) five categories of policy instruments to capture the behavioural attributes of policy content and Squires' (1999) archetypes of gender equality strategies (inclusion, reversal, and displacement) to examine different equality logics. We conducted a document analysis, as this method enables examination of policies across time periods and contexts. This approach is particularly suited to analyse and compare the policy strategies through which SGBs globally address gender inequality in high-performance coaching. A total of 52 documents from nine countries and four international SGBs were included, complemented by expert meetings and online talks with SGBs representatives for contextualisation. The documents were content analysed using MAXQDA. Preliminary findings indicate varying levels of progress in promoting gender equality in high-performance coaching across SGBs. While all five types of policy instruments are present, capacity-building instruments dominate, particularly those focused on organisational knowledge and competency building and women-only development programmes. Authority instruments are less frequently adopted. Inclusion- and reversal-oriented gender equality strategies, focusing on equal treatment and positive action respectively, are most evident, while displacement-oriented strategies aimed at structural transformation remain rare.

Key words: DOCUMENT ANALYSIS; GENDER EQUALITY; COACHING; SUPPORT STRATEGIES; POLICY INSTRUMENTS

ID258: Sports–Cultural Space Distribution and Production in the Qilian Mountain Region - Hanyi Li, University Of Manchester - Hanyi Li, University Of Manchester/Department Of Geography - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S204

Final Version: The Qilian Mountain region, located in northwest China, holds a strategic position in regional development. Geographically, it lies at the intersection of three plateaus and crossed by the Yellow River, it has abundant natural resources and conditions for outdoor sports. Socially, as a multi-ethnic area along the ancient Silk Road, it also possesses rich historical heritage and traditional sports activities. As the core area of the Belt and Road Initiative, a major Chinese diplomacy initiative which involves multiple international sport events, sport here has become a significant way of international engagement. It also serves to integrate local resources into regional development, thereby producing a distinctive sports-cultural space. This study uses GIS for mapping the spatial distribution of sports resources, and theoretically draws on Lefebvre's production of space to examine how multiple stakeholders produce the sports-cultural space. Based on the conceptual triad of space, this study deconstructs sports-cultural space from three dimensions. First, spatial practice refers to the physical construction by builders, such as transforming traditional horse-racing grounds into modern standards venues. Second, representations of space reflect how policy planners use local sports-cultural symbols as branding in policy and development,. Third, representational space highlights how users' lived experience and place attachment continue to create memories and meaning in sports-cultural space, for example through maintaining traditional customs in contemporary events. The analysis show how the sports-cultural space of the Qilian Mountain region is a sustainable spatial system produced through the layering of physical construction, cultural symbols, and social meaning. New sporting landscapes are created through morden venues where localculture and identity is presented and reinforced through brand events.

Key words: SPORTS-CULTURAL SPACE; SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION ; PRODUCTION OF SPACE; GIS ANALYSIS

ID260: The Price of Excellence - Exploring Well-Being in Swedish Elite Judokas - Leah Marie Monsees, Malmö Universitet - Leah Monsees, Malmö University; Anna Maria Hellborg, Malmö University; Johan Norberg, Malmö University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Well-being is increasingly recognized as a key outcome of sport participation, yet little is known about how elite sport shapes athletes' well-being. This study explores the experiences of Swedish elite judokas focusing on how they navigate the demands of elite sport, and how being an elite judoka affects their well-being. Using an inductive and qualitative approach, data were collected through semi-structured interviews with eight male and female senior elite judokas competing at national or international levels. Data were analyzed thematically through collaborative theme development and iterative discussions to ensure credibility. Preliminary findings indicate that Swedish elite judokas generally enjoy their sport careers but face substantial pressures in balancing sport with other life domains, including the demands of dual careers and negotiating personal and professional identity. Financial constraints, particularly the loss of student financial support after graduation, emerged as significant stressors. Additional challenges included limited time for studies, work and social activities; inflexible training schedules; extensive traveling; injuries; and difficulties with self-esteem. The type and quality of available support varied widely, influencing athletes' individual coping strategies and subjective well-being within the sport. Although limited in scope, the study offers insight into the everyday challenges faced by elite judokas in Sweden and highlights factors that promote or hinder athletes' well-being. These preliminary findings have implications for designing support structures that enhance athlete welfare, foster sustainable dual-career pathways, and strengthen resilience in niche elite sports.

Key words: JUDO, ATHLETE WELLBEING, DUAL-CAREER PATHWAYS

ID261: Examining the physical, social and spiritual activities that shape the migration experiences of West-Central Africans - Astou Thiam, University Of British Columbia - Astou Thiam, University Of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; Suzanne Huot, University Of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S203

Revised version: We aimed to identify how significant engagements could be better supported among a rapidly growing but often-marginalized population. This project explored the multifaceted migration experiences of West-Central Africans residing in Metro Vancouver, Canada. In particular, our analysis centred on the role of meaningful activities related to sports, social networks and spiritual practices in the study participants' settlement journeys. The study was informed by a framework drawing on social capital, intersectionality, critical race theories, and upon the Senegalese concept of téranga that incorporates scholarship on hospitality and belonging; as well as a metaphor of the African baobab tree characterizing resilience and

social cohesion. Our critical qualitative case study includes 40 in-depth individual interviews with participants from Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Senegal. Findings highlight four themes describing spaces where participants experienced meaningful physical, social and spiritual activities: 1) engaging with various sport activities such as soccer and frequenting gyms, 2) connecting with diverse social networks (e.g., sharing a meal with friends, gathering in parcs, 3) attending places for worship such as church and mosque, and 4) accessing nature through outdoor leisure and recreational activities supported by Vancouver's physical environment (e.g., hiking, walking by the sea). Grounded in a culturally relevant theoretical framework, we draw focus to diverse and impactful activities that shape the settlement and retention of West-Central African immigrants in Metro Vancouver. Our research informs initiatives to enact fulfilling engagements that will support more inclusive and equitable communities.

Key words: SPORT, MIGRATION, AFRICANS, CANADA, SOCIAL NETWORKS, SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES

ID262: Sport, social infrastructure, and the ecology of aid: Lessons from Jasper, AB - Tavis Smith, Bishop'S University - Braedyn Irwin, Bishop'S University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C1

In the summer of 2024, the Jasper Wildfire Complex caused considerable damage to the townsite of Jasper, located in Jasper National Park in Alberta, Canada. According to the Government of Canada, more than 20,000 people (residents and visitors) were evacuated to neighbouring communities across the region. Additionally, the fire destroyed approximately 30% of the structures in the townsite, including commercial and residential buildings. The insurance Bureau of Canada estimated insured losses from the fire at $1.23 billion. The objective of this research project was to understand how sport, recreation, and physical activity were mobilized, and experienced, in the context of the community's recovery from the wildfire. To date, the first author has spent 12 weeks in the community, conducting ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews with residents who live, work, or recreate in Jasper. To understand these experiences, we draw on two conceptual frameworks: first, the notion of sport and recreation in/as social infrastructure; second, the location of sport and recreation with an ecology of aid. Taking these two concepts together, we analyze the role that both formal and informal spaces, and the experiences made therein, have had on community recovery in the aftermath of the 2024 Wildfire. We conclude by considering the implications for sport, recreation, and physical activity in an increasingly volatile environment and suggest steps that researchers, policy-makers, and practitioners may take with respect to building durable access to sport in these contexts.

Key words: SPORT, CLIMATE, DISASTER, COMMUNITY, WILDFIRE

ID263: Sport and Social Inclusion: Who Are We Helping, and How? - János Novák, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - János Novák, Hungarian University Of Sports Science; Tamás Dóczi, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Social inclusion through sport requires a complex approach and is jointly constructed by the actors involved. The social environment created by decision makers, the opportunities and practices of organizers of sport-based interventions, and the experiences of the participants all shape the key characteristics and outcomes of the process. Consequently, inclusion should be understood as a dynamic process that can be described by taking the social context into account, through participants' narratives and perceptions, as well as through community and organizational mechanisms. This paper is based on two data collection techniques to present the perspectives and realities of organizers of a Hungarian programme (Second Chance Sports Association). Through content analysis, the presentation examines, on the one hand, the written objectives of the selected organization, and on the other, relevant policy documents (the Hungarian National Social Inclusion Strategy 2030 and Act I of 2004 on Sport). These documents not only address the role of sport as a tool for intervention but also identify the groups facing disadvantage and shed light on the latent dimensions of the issue of sport and social inclusion. The qualitative vignette method was used to explore the attitudes, interpretations, norms, and views of the programme organizers. The intuitive responses functioned not only as meaning-generating techniques but also highlighted the tensions between the theory and practice of social inclusion, as well as the organizers' engagement with their own communities and their possibilities to take action.

Key words: SOCIAL INEQUALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION, POLICY, VIGNETTES

ID264: Autobiographies as a sociological resource - Patrick Trabal, Univ. Paris Nanterre / Isp - Ekain Zubizarreta, Universidad Del País Vasco - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

Like all researchers working on doping, we are faced with the reality of these practices: they are forbidden and, therefore secret and governed by the law of omerta. To understand how athletes who dope think (and not merely how they justify themselves), we have conducted interview-based surveys or examined electronic discussions—methods that are certainly more conventional. However, in this presentation, we will argue that the project of capturing doping "in action" can be significantly enriched by the study of autobiographies. When studied as a literary genre, this type of corpus is rarely the subject of sociological analysis. One might anticipate methodological objections claiming that these narratives do not represent reality, but are instead a retrospective representation—or even a construction—that may have been altered to meet literary or other objectives. We will demonstrate that when viewed not individually, but as a corpus comprising a significant number of experiences intended for sharing, these texts (often ghostwritten by journalists) provide valuable resources for the social sciences. We have analyzed a corpus of approximately thirty cyclists' autobiographies written in English using Prospero, a software designed for textual and semantic analysis. We will show how this approach allows for an understanding of axiologies, critiques of devices, and experiential narratives that are vital for the analysis of doping. Furthermore, we will demonstrate that this method provides insightful data for the sociology of the family, the sociology of work, and the sociology of media or sports institutions (engaged in critical operations).

Key words: METHODOLOGY, DOPING, CYCLING

ID265: Legitimization Process and Governance of Hybridized Sports Facility Project: A Case Study of the GrIFK Football Arena in Finland - Kerkko Huhtanen, University Of Jyväskylä & The Football Association Of Finland - Anna-Katriina Salmikangas, University Of Jyväskylä - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

The Finnish welfare society has been built on a strong public sector, an active third sector and an emerging private sector. In the area of sports, the public sector´s statutory task has been to create facilities for citizens to engage, where-as the civic sector has been responsible for organizing activities. However, in the last decades societal changes have mixed this institutionalized setting and increased hybridity in the provision of public services. Hybridity refers to arrangements, organizations and systems which mix the ownership, institutional logics, funding, and control mechanisms

of different societal sectors. In present-day Finland, new facilities for competitive sports are mostly built through various hybrid arrangements that have raised public concerns regarding equal accessibility and the projects' utility in promoting citizens' welfare. Our research examines how such projects are legitimized and governed at the intraorganizational level within the participating stakeholder organizations. To produce deeper understanding of our topic, we adopted a single case study approach focusing on the GrIFK arena, a club-owned football arena in Grankulla. Our data consists of open-source material and thematic interviews with persons from different levels of stakeholder organizations. The data was analysed with theory-driven content analysis. Our research describes how hybrid projects are legitimized and governed within the different levels and units of the club organization. The project was justified primarily on the grounds of promoting physical activity and well-being among residents, as well as improving football facilities. Additionally, it illuminates the compromises the shareholders must consider when participating in hybrid sports facility projects

Key words: HYBRIDITY, GOVERNANCE, SPORTS FACILITIES, LOCAL SERVICE PROVISION

ID266: An investigation into the benefits and challenges of using Olympic sport as a means of empowerment, integration, and advocacy for refugees - Jeehoo Kim, Liverpool John Moores University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

As the number of refugees around the world has increased, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) introduced the Équipe Olympique des Réfugiés (EOR), Refugee Olympic Team in October 2015. The Olympics have traditionally been perceived as a stage for competition between nations, but since the 2016 Rio Olympics, refugee athletes have begun participating as an independent team. According to the IOC, these athletes and the refugee team symbolise 'hope' for refugees globally. However, media coverage during the Rio 2016 and Tokyo 2020 Games primarily focused on the IOC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), rather than the experiences of the refugees themselves. This article investigates the perception and impact of refugee participation in the Olympic Games on refugee athletes, the refugee community, and IOC and International Sports Federations (ISFs) stakeholders. Utilising in-depth interviews, this research will reveal the perceptions and implications surrounding refugee participation in the Olympics. Furthermore, discourse analysis will be utilised to examine the narratives of both the IOC and refugee athletes. The findings will raise critical questions about the impact of Olympic participation in the future Olympic Games. This study contributes to academic discourse by exploring whether refugee participation in the Olympics constitutes part of the Olympic Movement, or whether the IOC utilises the refugee team as part of its sportswashing agenda. The results will shed light on both short-term achievements and potential long-term implications for future participation, thereby advancing our understanding of the correlation between sports, refugee identity, and international representation.

Key words: OLYMPIC GAMES, INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, REFUGEE ATHLETES, SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

ID268: GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN ATHLETICS IN KENYA: A DISCOURSE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMS - Diana Korir, Ku Leuven - Diana Korir, Ku Leuven; Jeroen Scheerder, Ku Leuven - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Revised version: Kenya is well-known for its elite athletes, particularly in running, something that is celebrated globally. However, the brutal murders of renowned top athletes, Agnes Tirop (2021) and Rebecca Cheptegei (2024), exposed a darker side of athletics, that is Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Both victims had reported experiencing abuse before, but no action was taken. It was after the individuals lost their lives that the government and the federation took measures to tackle GBV. Hence, this research aims to analyze existing policies and programs addressing GBV. It uses Backlash theory by Mansbridge and Shames (2008) to examine the resistance that arises when female athletes seek independence, while Kingdon's Multiple Streams Framework (1984) is applied to understand the current safeguarding policies in sports. The research investigates safeguarding policies using discourse analysis and collecting data through semi-structured interviews with athletes, coaches, policymakers, and other stakeholders. The data collected indicates that (i) female athletes are targeted for their economic value and tend to be vulnerable due to lack of resources (ii) policies are not trickled down to communities as they "remain within boardrooms", (iii) politics is a huge determinant of implementation of policies, (iv) patriarchy should be addressed by involving elders and men within communities, and (v) stakeholders should work together to implement policies. Initial results indicate that backlash theory is evident in data (i) and (ii) where female athletes have suffered the consequences for being ambitious, while the Multiple Streams Framework explains (ii), (iii) and (v) why policies have not been successfully implemented.

Key words: ELITE ATHLETES, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV), SAFEGUARDING, POLITICS, SPORT POLICY

ID270: Sovereign Embodiment: A Gendered Analysis of Aboriginal Peoples Experiences of Community Football in Melbourne - Asha Steer, University Of Melbourne - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

This doctoral research project explores the experiences of Aboriginal women and gender diverse people in community Australian Rules Football in Melbourne, Australia. The contemporary racialisation of Aboriginal women and gender diverse peoples in sport is analysed alongside historical racial and gender inequalities. Tribal Critical Race Theory and Indigenous Women's Standpoint Theory are employed to examine the socio-political space of sport and provide insight into the complex and nuanced ways physicality and intellect continue to be stereotyped in sport in Australia. Indigenous Insider Ethnography was used to conduct an in-depth investigation of the lived experiences and perspectives of Aboriginal women and gender diverse people in football. The project findings are centred on embodiment and connection to Country, culture and gender identity through football and promotes the strength and self-determination of Aboriginal peoples in sport despite ongoing systems of oppression.

Key words: INDIGENOUS, GENDER, RACE, EMBODIMENT

ID272: Constructing a Competency Model for Chinese Talent in International Sport Organizations: An Iceberg Model Approach - Zixi Sun, Tsinghua University - Siyuan Yu, Tsinghua University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

As global sport governance becomes increasingly complex, the demand for qualified professionals in international sport organizations (ISOs) such as the IOC, FIFA, and World Athletics continues to grow. However, China faces a significant gap between its rising influence in international sport affairs and its systematic cultivation of talent for ISO positions. Current competency frameworks are predominantly Western-centric, failing to account for the specific cultural, institutional, and political contexts that shape Chinese candidates' career trajectories in international sport governance. This study aims to construct a localized competency model for Chinese ISO talent by applying David McClelland's Iceberg Model of Competency as the theoretical framework. The model distinguishes between visible competencies (knowledge and skills) and hidden competencies (self-concept, traits, and motives), enabling a comprehensive understanding of the multidimensional qualities required for success in ISOs. Methodologically, this research

employs a mixed-methods approach, including big data analysis of approximately 150 ISO officials' career profiles, in-depth expert interviews, the Delphi method for consensus building, and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) for competency weighting. The findings are expected to provide a systematic, context-sensitive competency framework that addresses China's strategic needs in international sport talent development. This study contributes to both theoretical advancement by adapting Western competency models to non-Western contexts and practical guidance for talent selection, training, and policy-making in Chinese sport administration.

Key words: INTERNATIONAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS; COMPETENCY MODEL; ICEBERG MODEL; TALENT DEVELOPMENT; CHINA

ID273: Governing the Unmanageable: Understanding Dilemmas and Paradoxes in Contemporary Sport - Mike Sam, University Of Otago - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

Sociological analyses of sport politics and governance often interpret tensions and contradictions as outcomes of structural power relations and dominant interests. This paper advances the analysis of dilemmas and paradoxes as a complementary theoretical perspective for explaining sport policy, arguing that governance challenges can be understood as enduring, contending and institutionalised imperatives resistant to permanent resolutions. The paper aims to show the utility of a dilemma and paradox-based perspective, and to illustrate how such tensions can be investigated empirically within sport systems. Conceptually, it frames dilemmas as situations in which actors are faced with two unsatisfactory alternatives, while paradoxes are characterised by the need for actors to pursue competing imperatives that are simultaneously legitimate and mutually undermining. Analytically, the approach shifts attention from whether governance arrangements 'work' to how these are endured, displaced or normalised, and with what consequences. The argument is developed through illustrative cases drawn from sport policy, including the regulation of athlete 'entourages', integrity governance arrangements, and the politics of sport in small states. These cases highlight recurring paradoxes—such as autonomy versus control, trust versus compliance, and global integrity expectations versus limited local capacity. They further demonstrate how paradoxes shape organisational practices, regulatory expansion, and the distribution of responsibility across actors.

Key words: SPORT POLICY; POLITICS; THEORY; PARADOX; DILEMMA

ID274: Between Soft Power and Sportswashing: Taiwan's Instrumentalisation of Guestworkers and Indigenous Communities through Sport - Chun-Chieh Lin, National Taiwan Sports University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

This study critically examines how Taiwan has instrumentalised guestworkers and indigenous communities through sports diplomacy within its geopolitically marginalised context. Drawing on poststructuralist critical geopolitics, it specifies the dual roles of sport in the 2022 Chiayi Migrant Worker Futsal Tournament (CMWFT) and the 2025 Pingtung World Indigenous Traditional Games (PWITG). First, sport as a dominant soft power discourse leverages Taiwan's underdog position by facilitating intercultural dialogues and cross-border exchanges with like-minded states and diplomatic allies. Second, sport washes, or dirties, the everyday experiences of subaltern agency among migrant and indigenous communities pursuing equality and justice in Taiwan. This study adopts document analysis of government documentation, parliamentary gazettes, and media coverage related to New Southbound Policy (NSP) and Austronesian Diplomacy (AP), supplemented by participant observation at the 2022 CMWFT. The findings indicate: (i) NSP and AP strategically reposition sport as a medium for advancing Taiwan's economic and cultural salience for international recognition on site; (ii) long-term neglect of ongoing institutional injustice and inequality (e.g., the right to sport, safeguarding of traditional sports) among settlers, guestworkers, and indigenous peoples off site; and (iii) state-led misrepresentation of guestworkers and indigenous communities through CMWFT and PWITG respectively. This study sheds lights on the contested agendas within Taiwan's sports diplomacy—between nation-building and international recognition—by extending normative concerns toward the thin line between soft power enhancement and sportswashing, where sport instrumentalises guestworkers and indigenous peoples rather than fostering reconciliation and resilience toward the common good in this young democratic island-nation.

Key words: TAIWAN, SOFT POWER, SPORTSWASHING, GUESTWORKERS, INDIGENOUS

ID275: "Indigenous Athletes, Indigenous Systems": Wellbeing and Decolonising Praxis through Netball in Aotearoa New Zealand. - Bevan Erueti, School Of Health Sciences, College Of Health, Massey University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S304

Revised version: The Aotearoa Māori Netball Tournament is one of the largest annual gatherings of Māori athletes, whānau, coaches, managers, and supporters, drawing thousands from across the motu. More than a sport competition, the tournament is a cultural, social, and intergenerational event that operates as a unique site of Māori wellbeing, Indigenous identity affirmation, and decolonising praxis in action. This presentation examines how the tournament fosters multi-layered wellbeing outcomes for those who organise, manage, participate in, compete at, and spectate the event. Drawing on Indigenous methodologies including Kaupapa Māori, relational accountability, and whanaungatanga-based research approaches, the study highlights how the tournament cultivates physical, emotional, cultural, and collective wellbeing. Participants consistently report heightened senses of belonging, pride, safety, cultural reconnection, and identity affirmation that extend far beyond the netball courts. The event challenges Western sport models by prioritising whakapapa, tikanga, manaakitanga, and collective success over individual performance metrics. This presentation also analyses the tournament as a decolonising space that reconfigures power relations in sport through Māori-led governance, culturally grounded organisational systems, Māori women's leadership, and intergenerational transmission of mātauranga Māori. For many whānau and communities, the tournament acts as a vital annual anchor for cultural revitalisation, Hauora (wellbeing), and community cohesion. In centring sport as a site of Indigenous resurgence and wellbeing, this presentation aims to demonstrate the transformative potential of culturally designed sport systems and offers a framework for reimagining how sport can uphold Indigenous sovereignty and collective flourishing.

Key words: INDIGENEITY, WELLBEING, DECOLONSATION, INDIGENOUS RESEARCH

ID276: Different Rules - Same Sport? - Emilie Weible, University Of Lausanne - Emilie Weible, University Of Lausanne; Marjolaine Viret, University Of Lausanne - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Since the admission of women to the world of sports, focus has essentially been drawn on the criteria delimiting participation on the male versus female category. Less attention, however, has been given to disparities that can be found throughout the substantive regulations applicable to either category (e.g. in terms of distances, weights, heights, or safety). This paper thus sheds light on a largely overlooked and under-researched topic, questioning the conformity from a socio-legal perspective, of the rationale(s) provided by sports governing bodies to support these disparities. It does

so in light of internationally recognised general principles of law, specifically the concept of equal treatment, as well as the requirements on evidence for justifying differentiated treatments for male versus female participants. The analysis encompasses all disciplines governed by World Athletics, a case study chosen for the diversity of disciplines included in the sport. An initial, descriptive, phase will map the evolution of the substantive regulations of the various disciplines over time, in order to examine (i) whether justification is provided by the international federation in support of disparities between the male versus female category and (ii) if so, what this justification consists of. The empirical results obtained through (i) and (ii) will then be interpreted, both (iii) in light of their compatibility with general principes of law such as equal treatment, as well as (iv) with the requirements on evidence, for the purpose of highlighting and questioning possible shortcomings in the regulatory system of athletic disciplines.

Key words: SEX DISPARITIES, REGULATIONS

ID277: Exploring Change within the Swedish Sport Movement - Fredrik Petersson, Mid Sweden University - Fredrik Petersson, Mid Sweden University- June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S304

The purpose of this presentation is to contribute to an organizational understanding of change within the Swedish sport movement. The point of departure is the Swedish Sports Confederation (Riksidrottsförbundet, RF), which, as the umbrella organization for organized sport in Sweden, holds a dual mandate: to promote mass participation sport while simultaneously fostering future elite athletes. This mandate is pursued within a member-based organization that must also respond to external actors, societal trends, and state governance. Drawing on findings from my two articles (that will be included in my forthcoming dissertation), the presentation examines how change within RF can be understood. The first article analyses shifts in RF's strategic policy documents, focusing on the transition from a ten-year strategic framework (2015–2025) to a new long-term strategy extending towards 2035. The analysis highlights changes in values, priorities, and problem representations, and discusses how these shifts can be interpreted in relation to RF's organizational dual mission. The second article complements this document-based analysis by exploring how representatives within RF at the national level, as well as within a specific National Sport Federation at the regional and local levels, relate to the evolving values articulated in the strategic documents. The empirical material consists of policy documents and semi-structured interviews with fourteen representatives from RF and National Sport Federations. Taken together, the presentation aims to discuss processes of change within the Swedish sport movement.

Key words: ORGANIZATION CHANGE STRATEGY SWEDEN

ID280: Youth players at the crossroads - coping with the insecurity of the junior-to-senior transition in football - Jacek Burski, University Of Wroclaw - Mateusz Grodecki, The Maria Grzegorzewska University; Rafał Wysoczański-Minkowicz, Adam Mickiewicz University Poznan - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

The junior-to-senior transition is widely regarded as the most challenging stage in footballers' careers. Many players fully commit to the pursuit of professional status, only to be released in the final stages of development. Despite the prevalence of this experience, little is known about how academy players cope with insecurity during and immediately before this transition. This paper aims to examine the coping strategies employed by youth players during the junior-to-senior transition and to identify the opportunity structures provided by football academies and their role in shaping these strategies. The study draws on 21 semi-structured interviews with U-19 and U-21 players from academies of Polish professional football clubs. Data were analysed using a phenomenological approach, focusing on players' interpretations of uncertainty, aspirations, and institutional support. The findings indicate that youth players are often reluctant to abandon ambitions of becoming professional footballers, even when prospects are limited. This transition produces three coping strategies: an all-in strategy focused exclusively on football; a dual career strategy combining football with education or vocational preparation; and a dual career strategy oriented primarily outside football. These strategies are shaped by three opportunity structures provided by academies: emphasis on formal education, a "show potential or perish" logic, and access to football-related social capital. Overall, the academy system operates predominantly according to a show potential or perish model, concentrating support on the most talented players. Provision for non-playing career pathways remains limited. The paper concludes that football academies should assume responsibility for welfare by adopting holistic development models.

Key words: JUNIOR-TO-SENIOR TRANSITION, YOUTH FOOTBALL ACADEMIES, COPING STRATEGIES, OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURES

ID281: Critical explorations of the purpose, design and effectiveness of Women-only Leadership Development Programmes (WLDPs) in sport - Jordan Matthews, University Of Chichester - Freya Nicholson-Clinch, University Of Chichester; Michelize Van Heerden, University Of Chichester; Hatice Kubra Yilmaz, University Of Chichester - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

The study of gender inequity in sport leadership continues to mature toward a critical exploration of mechanisms and processes that uphold and support inequity, predominantly that experienced by women leaders in sport. An array of actions may be employed by organisations to improve gender equity in sport leadership. These include formal mechanisms such as quotas and policy and informal measures such as networking opportunities and greater cultural and educational awareness. An action with very little critical attention are Women-only Leadership Development Programmes (WLDPs). This presentation combines empirical research and practitioner insight of a WLDP with emerging doctoral critique of the purpose and effectiveness of such programmes. Our intention is to bring together insights to demonstrate how critical relations of power, gender and identity form part of WLDPs as they continue to gain traction across sport. Firstly, empirical data comprising of daily self-reflection surveys undertaken by an international cohort of women sport leaders who completed a five-day residential WLDP, and subsequent interviews with a sample of them (n=15), explores their experiences and how programme design, delivery and environment foster nuanced engagement with meanings of leadership and identity. Secondly, ongoing longitudinal doctoral research is showcased to identify critical junctures to be pursued in WLDP scholarship, particularly around programme purpose, perceived impact, and challenging the concept of 'leadership development'. Thirdly, the lead-author reflects upon his long-term engagement with a WLDP. All insights contribute to the critical examination of gendered organisations, scrutiny of the design of WLDPs, and their effectiveness toward achieving gender equity.

Key words: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT, WOMEN, GENDERED ORGANISATIONS, IMPACT, GENDER EQUITY

ID282: "More than a Club - Other than Sports": Sport Clubs' Interpretations of their Changing Role and Enactment of Wider Social Responsibilities - Julius Z. Strömberg, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences (Nih) - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

Sport clubs are increasingly expected to assume wider social responsibilities that extend beyond traditional sport activities and competition (Waardenburg, 2016). In a competitive and professionalized environment, many clubs now develop supplementary, community-oriented activities to reach new audiences and legitimize their actions (Nowy & Breuer, 2019; Nagel et al., 2026). The study explores the shift toward more extrinsically motivated aims and the organizational consequences this may entail for club governance. It examines what types of activities clubs implement beyond sport (ii) and how those involved interpret and experience this expansion of roles and responsibilities (ii). The analysis is informed by institutional theory, highlighting how clubs' dependence on peers and their striving for legitimacy shape organizational change (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). Such efforts do not always emerge through deliberate planning but through the everyday "muddling through" of practices that gradually reshape structures and expectations (Fahlén & Stenling, 2019). This development can trigger a ratcheting process in which small adaptations accumulate and expand organizational capacity over time (Sam & Ronglan, 2016). Empirically, the study draws on strategy documents, club handbooks, and interviews with representatives in 25 Norwegian sport clubs. It is currently on its analytical stage, and final findings will be presented at the conference. Preliminary findings indicate that sport clubs increasingly view social responsibility as integral to their identity yet struggle to balance expanding expectations with scarce resources of volunteer-based, non-profit organizations. The study contributes by highlighting how broader societal demands reshape the governance and everyday practices of the contemporary sport club.

Key words: SPORT CLUBS; SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY; GOVERNANCE; LEGITIMACY; MODERNIZATION

ID285: National sport heroes as social role models for urban youth? - Agnes Elling, Mulier Instituut - Anouk Greeven, Mulier Instituut; Rens Cremers, Mulier Instituut - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S204

An important legitimation for national elite sport policies is that sport heroes are social role models for young people. Historically, national (sport) heroes in the Netherlands and other European countries have been mainly associated with white masculinity. Since decades men's national football teams show large ethnic-racial diversity and since 2000, most Dutch Olympic medals were won by women athletes. Moreover, European countries like the Netherlands also further diversified, due to different migrant flows, especially among urban youth. We studied who their sport heroes/idols are and how they relate to inspiration, identification and belonging, by collecting online survey data among 400 Dutch urban youth, age 16-21 years. Results showed that only one in three respondents (men more than women) mentioned at least one sport hero (n=173), mainly non-Dutch (74%), male (86%) and football players (60%). Disregarding their own social status position, respondents indicated feeling inspired by their sports hero in and outside their sport (becoming better athletes, leading a healthy lifestyle). But outcomes also display that the sport hero choices of urban Dutch youth are less free/ personal and less socially neutral than they consider themselves. We compare results to a similar study in 1999 and discuss outcomes in the light of the ascribed meanings to national sport heroes and elite sport policies. And how young people navigate meanings of sport, heroes and identification/belonging in a gendered sports media landscape and contemporary multicultural societies.

Key words: SPORT HEROES, URBAN YOUTH, GENDER, ETHNICITY

ID286: Narratives of youth coaches' participation rights in sports clubs - Fiona Dowling, Norwegian School Of Sports Sciences - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

This paper explores youth coaches' narratives of participation rights in sports clubs as they negotiate the liminal spaces of childhood and adulthood. To date, little focus has been directed at children's right to be heard in all matters that concern them despite the recognition that free expression is a precondition for realising all other rights (UNCRC 1989). Research reveals that youth are narrated as simultaneously being a 'problem' because high drop-out rates threaten sports clubs' existence and a 'solution' to clubs' multiple challenges, such as providing necessary labour where voluntary adult coaches are in short supply (Lindsey et al, 2024). In Norway, the policy, Ungdomsløftet (NIF u.d.) aims to retain youth as grassroot athletes or nurture them as tomorrow's elite performers and/or to develop them as young leaders (coaches, referees). Against this backcloth, the study asks 'how are youth coaches' right to be heard narrated, what discourses are drawn upon and what subject positions are made available' ? Within a critical narrative paradigm, the qualitative data have been generated across several research sites (n=6 sports clubs located in contrasting socioeconomic communities) using a range of methods: observation, individual- and group interviews and document analysis. The sample comprises 18 youth coaches, 4 club managers, 4 adult coaches and 10 parents, and documents like club strategies/websites. The data have been analysed thematically (Livholts and Tamboukou 2015) and by using a dialogical/performative analysis (Riessman 2008). Findings show that youths' potential to speak out is regulated by intergenerational narratives weighted heavily in favour of adults.

Key words: CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, PARTICIPATION RIGHTS, YOUTH COACHES, CRITICAL NARRATIVE DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

ID287: Managing an Uncertain World: Understanding Participation in Physical Activity-Based Light Communities among Young Adults in Korea - Hojin Shin, Seoul National University - Hojin Shin, Seoul National University; Seungil Park, Seoul National University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Recently, in South Korea, physical activity–based "so-moim (small group)" or "crew" participation have increased among adults in their twenties and thirties. These groups are primarily operated through social media or mobile applications and are characterized by loose participation structures and light relationship. Previous studies have explained these phenomena in terms of individualization or lifestyle changes, and some have interpreted as signs of the weakening of traditional norms and values of Korean society. However, Korean young adults are also understood as a generation shaped by Korea's "compressed modernization," in which social risks and responsibilities have been rapidly transferred to individuals through accelerated development. Within this context, they are described as having internalized self-governing survivalism, a disposition in which survival becomes a primary value of everyday life. Drawing on this theoretical perspective, this study understands participation in "light communities" as a response to living in an uncertain world by young generation. Using qualitative in-depth interviews with participants in a badminton community, the study examines how engagement in physical activity–based light communities functions in everyday life. The findings show that these communities operate as spaces in which young adults seek to control their lives under conditions of uncertainty. Participation structures that do not require strong or long-term commitment paradoxically enable more sustainable forms of life management. Rather than viewing this phenomenon as a temporary cultural trend or a form of lifestyle consumption, this study offers a perspective that enables a deeper understanding of the lives of young adults.

Key words: LIGHT COMMUNITY, INDIVIDUALIZATION, SURVIVALISM, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

ID288: Sport Safeguarding in a Field in Transition: Insights from Kosovo - Nita Gjikolli, University Of Lausanne - Lucie Schoch, University Of Lausanne; Camilla Knight, Swansea University; University Of Agder; Greenhouse Sports - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C2

While the international sport safeguarding movement increasingly emphasizes context-sensitive approaches, evidence from local, developing, and post-war contexts remains limited. As such, this study explores how safeguarding athletes from interpersonal violence is understood and implemented within the national-level sport ecosystem in Kosovo. Using a multiple case study design based on semi-structured interviews within six national-level sport bodies, the research draws on Strategic Action Field (SAF) theory to conceptualize the sport system as a field shaped by inter- and intra- field relations and whose logic is influenced by post-conflict institutional rebuilding and international recognition efforts. Preliminary findings reveal persistent tensions across the field. While external pressures and state building efforts encourage the formal adoption of policies, implementation is frequently hindered by a lack of cooperation between main stakeholders. Furthermore, a gender unequal sport context that often normalizes abusive practices and where critical discourse often takes place outside formal meetings limits meaningful change. Within this context, organizational responses vary. For some organizations, safeguarding efforts are characterized by performative compliance driven by funding and licensing opportunities, while for others, they represent a tool for professionalization and symbolic capital. The study reveals a field in transition, where the professionalization efforts of a new generation are confronted with established post-conflict leadership structures and organizational habits. Overall, by taking into account these historical and dynamic contexts, the study offers broader insights into complexities of safeguarding reform in some Western Balkans and similar post-conflict sport systems.

Key words: INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, LOCAL CONTEXT, SAF THEORY, SAFEGUARDING

ID289: "It's (Not) Their Business" – How Political Orientation Shapes Attitudes Toward Athlete Activism - Christiana Schallhorn, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz - Christiana Schallhorn, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz; Christian Stechmann, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz; Norbert Schütte, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Athlete activism, where sports figures advocate for political or social causes, has received increasing attention. Public support depends on audience characteristics, including political identity, ethnicity (Allison et al., 2022), and level of sports fandom (Meier et al., 2025), as well as the nature of the protest (Müller et al., 2024). Support for sport politicization and progressive values in international sport has remained stable (Meier et al., 2025). Building on this, the present study explores how individual political orientation influences attitudes toward athlete activism in Germany and how respondents perceive the balance between athletes' sporting success and their social and political responsibilities. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in autumn 2025 to capture diverse perspectives. The 12 participants were equally divided by gender and age group (18–40, 41–60, 60+), varied in educational background from ongoing school or vocational training to university degrees, and represented all political orientations except the far right. Content analysis following Mayring revealed three patterns. As political orientation moved rightward, the view that sports and politics should remain separate increased (1), accompanied by declining support for athletes expressing political opinions (2). Emphasis on athletes' individual freedom to express opinions and skepticism toward visible political positions also increased toward the right (3). These findings suggest that political orientation strongly shapes perceptions of athlete activism, with responses varying across individuals' political beliefs. Sport thus serves as a platform through which political issues reach a broad audience beyond traditional channels, while showing that engagement varies across the population, reflecting societal polarization.

Key words: ATHLETE ACTIVISM, INTERVIEWS, POLITICAL ORIENTATION, RESPONSIBILITY, SPORT

ID292: Outdoor Education without "Outdoor": Dark Ecology Perspective on Nature and Risk in Outdoor Education in South Korea - Seungil Park, Seoul National University - Seungil Park, Seoul National University; Hyeeun Kim, Seoul National University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C411 and June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Since the 1990s, recurrent safety accidents during educational activities have been problematised, strengthening accountability for schools and teachers alongside risk and safety guidelines. This trend intensified following the Sinking of MV Sewol in 2014, accelerating discourses emphasising safety and responsibility within educational settings. Consequently, outdoor educational activities such as excursions and field trips have been curtailed or tightly regulated. This study examines the institutional processes through which outdoor education in South Korea has been formed and developed, and in which nature has been perceived and positioned within educational settings, drawing on a dark ecology perspective proposed by Timothy Morton. Focusing on educational practices since the 1990s, the study traces the development of outdoor education and analyses how nature has been framed, managed, and incorporated in this process. Data were collected through document analysis and in-depth interviews. Outdoor education in South Korea was implemented by drawing on the country's geographical conditions; however, it gradually shifted toward restrained practices as nature came to be perceived as a source of risk and uncertainty. In this process, nature was displaced from the centre of educational practice, leading to its 'marginalisation', while being reconstituted as an object of management and control through permission and approval procedures, reflecting a process of 'managerialisation'. These findings indicate that nature in South Korean outdoor education has not simply been excluded, but has been pushed outside the educational field due to an inability to endure its uncomfortable entanglement and uncertainty, and reorganised as an object to be governed and controlled.

Key words: OUTDOOR EDUCATION, RISK, NATURE, DARK ECOLOGY, SOUTH KOREA

ID293: Problematizing 'Social Value': Policy Discourse in the Korean Sports Club Act Enactment - Kwon Kim, Seoul National University - Kwon Kim, Seoul National University; Sun-Yong Kwon, Seoul National University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Since the 2000s, Korean sports policy has shifted from an elite-centered system toward mass participation, with sport clubs emerging as a key policy instrument. Policy attention initially focused on expanding recreational sports opportunities and public health, then gradually extended to community integration and social capital formation. Since 2018, 'social value' has become central to policy discourse. The Sport Club Act of 2021 provided sport clubs with a legal foundation, yet what 'social value' means in this context remains ambiguous. This study explores how 'social value' was problematized and discursively constructed during the Sport Club Act's legislative process, employing Bacchi's "What's the Problem Represented to be?"(WPR) approach. Data were collected through analysis of policy documents including legislative bills and committee reports, and in-depth interviews with policy stakeholders. The findings suggest the Act constituted insufficient sports participation, the elite-grassroots divide, and weakened communities as 'problems,' presenting sport clubs as the solution. Embedded within this problematization were assumptions that sports participation

naturally leads to social outcomes, alongside expectations toward legal institutionalization. 'social value' functioned as a concept bringing diverse goals—health, integration, community—within a single policy logic, gaining flexibility to encompass various expectations through its lack of clear definition. While 'social value' operated as the key logic legitimizing the Act, discussions on its concrete meaning and implementation remained insufficient. This study suggests that policy discourse does not simply reflect reality but constitutes problems and solutions in particular ways, and that attention should be paid to what remains unspoken in this process.

Key words: SPORT CLUB ACT, SOCIAL VALUE, WPR APPROACH, POLICY DISCOURSE, PROBLEMATIZATION

ID294: Everyday fan violence in football - Mateusz Grodecki, The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Warsaw - Rafał Wysoczański-Minkowicz, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan; Jacek Burski, University Of Wroclaw - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

The issue of football-related fan violence refers to a broad spectrum of aggressive behaviours related to football games and football culture more broadly. Although this problem has been studied for many decades now, it has been explored mainly as a match-day-related issue. In reality, however, the fan violence is not limited only to game context. It penetrates also everyday life. Yet the problem of everyday fan violence has remained almost untouched by academic research. This paper aims to cover this gap by (1) empirically identifying and conceptualising everyday manifestations of football-related fan violence; (2) analysing how they are justified by football fans, thus explaining how fan violence is being transferred and reproduced in everyday life, and finally (3) how this relates to existing theories on fan violence in football. To this end this study utilizes data from 41 semi-structured individual interviews with ultras (21) and casual football fans (20) supporting Polish football clubs. Using an abductive thematic analysis, we identify nine forms of everyday fan violence which we categorise in two broader themes relating to their main causes: turf wars and rivalries-driven spontaneous violence. We also find main justification strategies used by football fans behind using football-related fan violence in everyday setting, which we categorise in three themes: quest for excitement, cultural violence and retaliation. Finally, we apply theoretical triangulation by bridging existing theories on fan violence to explain why and how football-related violence is being transferred and reproduced in everyday life.

Key words: FAN VIOLENCE, FOOTBALL, HOOLIGANS, EVERYDAY VIOLENCE

ID295: Navigating Gendered Power Structures: Women in Alpine Ski Coaching - Saša Pišot, Science And Research Centre Koper, Slovenia - Federiga Bindi, University Of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

This study Women in Alpine Ski Coaching, conducted within the ERASMUS+ Sport project, examines the structural and cultural challenges faced by female alpine ski coaches through multiple theoretical perspectives to identify the key barriers encountered throughout their coaching careers. Data were collected through an online survey administered in 2024 (N = 240) administered to women alpine ski coaches and ski teachers, combining closed- and open-ended questions to capture both professional experiences and personal reflections regarding on obstacles within in the coaching pathway. The findings reveal persistent sexism and gender bias within coaching systems, including the marginalization of women, limited access to elite and national team positions, and enduring stereotypes that favour male coaches. Economic insecurity further intensifies these inequalities, through unequal pay, limited of employment benefits, and unstable working conditions. Together, these factors reinforce the perception of alpine ski coaching as an illegitimate or unsustainable career for women. Interpreted through theories of gender stratification in sport and hegemonic masculinity the results demonstrate how male-dominated subculture and "boys club" dynamics shape organizational practices and limit women's career progression. Feminist organizational theory further illustrates how institutional structures reproduce inequality, while role conflict and occupational stress frameworks reveal the tension between coaching demands and women's work–life balance, maternity, and health. Overall, the study reinforces existing evidence on gendered power relations and underscores the need for targeted structural reforms within alpine skiing federations and clubs, including supportive employment practices to promote gender equity and sustainable career pathways for women in alpine ski coaching.

Key words: GENDER INEQUALITY; WOMEN COACHES; ALPINE SKIING; CAREER SUSTAINABILITY

ID300: Contradictions between Esports Promotion Discourse and Digital Game Regulation Discourse - Seungheon Lee, Seoul National University - Seungheon Lee, Seoul National University; Hojin Shin, Seoul National University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

In South Korea, esports has emerged as a core national industry, accompanied by an esports promotion discourse led by the government and industry actors. However, this development has conflicted with the pre-existing digital game regulation discourse, which frames digital games as highly addictive and potentially harmful. This tension is particularly salient among adolescents, who show high levels of digital game participation. This study examines how adolescents' digital game participation is constructed through these competing discourses within the Korean social context. Using discourse analysis, it analyzes policy documents—including legislative bills and court rulings on games and esports since the 1990s—along with news media coverage and academic literature. The findings show that the two discourses operate differently across legal, institutional, and media domains. While game industry promotion laws define digital games as risk-related media and include regulatory provisions targeting adolescents, esports promotion laws exclude games from regulation. Institutionally, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism invests in esports to expand youth participation and foster professional players, whereas an affiliated organization under the same ministry supports treatment programs for adolescents identified as having game addiction. Media representations reinforce this divide by linking everyday digital gaming to crime and academic disengagement, while framing esports through narratives of international success and national prestige. This study demonstrates that these contradictory discourses position adolescents simultaneously as subjects of achievement and objects of regulation, revealing the state's inconsistent governance of esports and digital games and its prioritization of the esports industry.

Key words: ESPORTS; ESPORTS PROMOTION DISCOURSE; DIGITAL GAME REGULATION DISCOURSE; YOUTH; DISCURSIVE CONTRADICTION

ID301: Architectural inclusion barriers: How life experience shapes the perception of movement spaces - Jens Høyer-Kruse, University Of Southern Denmark - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Public investments in sports infrastructure aim for broad social inclusion, yet persistent inequalities in participation remain. Drawing on sociological and psychological theories, this research posits that built environments are never neutral; they often act as "counter-players" (Roessler, 2003) containing "silent expectations" (Tangen, 2004) regarding performance and bodily mastery. This paper outlines a study designed to identify the

"architectural inclusion barrier" - the gap between these embedded expectations and a user's bodily resources and life experience. Using data from the national Danish survey Moving Denmark 2025 (n=24,130), the study explores how individuals' life experiences and subjective life satisfaction may correlate with their perception of various movement spaces, ranging from indoor sports halls to outdoor urban environments. Furthermore, the analysis accounts for current physical activity levels to examine how present engagement - or lack thereof - influences these perceptions. The analysis investigates whether individuals with lower life satisfaction, previous negative experiences with sports, or current inactivity perceive physical frameworks as more restrictive or exclusive. This research aims to provide a new evidence-based foundation for public policy. Ultimately, the study seeks to inform policies that move beyond mere participation rates toward fostering genuine equity in contemporary sports landscapes.

Key words: SOCIAL INEQUALITY, MOVING DENMARK, LIFE EXPERIENCE, INCLUSIVE ARCHITECTURE, PUBLIC POLICY

ID302: Types of whistleblowers on doping in sport - Felix Kühnle, Technical University Of Darmstadt - Larissa Thais Reich, Technical University Of Darmstadt; Jochen Mayer, University Of Education Schwäbisch Gmünd; Marcel Reinold, Arctic University Of Norway - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

Major doping scandals in recent years were not revealed by laboratory testing but rather by whistleblowers. At the same time, neither in academia nor anti-doping organisations is there sufficient knowledge on why, how and under what conditions athletes, coaches, doctors, physiotherapists or other insiders decide to blow the whistle on doping. We address characteristic shortcomings and blind spots of previous research by analysing data from the qualitative mixed methods approach of a sociological research project on actual whistleblowing on doping (WBS study). To reconstruct whistleblower types, we apply empirically based ideal-type analysis inspired by Gerhardt (1994). Our approach is further informed by systems and actor theoretical considerations (e.g. Bette/Schimank 1995). We were able to identify seven types of whistleblowers on doping in sport: the anonymous tipster, the self-promoter, the undercover agent, the big player, the busted cheat, the system critic and the vulnerable confessor. The range of these types reflects the higher complexity of the phenomenon more accurately than previous studies based on hypothetical scenarios. Our typology offers a framework for understanding the diversity of empirical manifestations of whistleblowing on doping and contributes to both theoretical and practical debates on anti-doping policies in sport.

Key words: ACTUAL WHISTLEBLOWING, DOPING, IDEAL TYPES, QUALITATIVE MIXED METHODS APPROACH

ID303: The Dilemma between Education and Competition in School Physical Education - Hyeeun Kim, Seoul National University - Hyeeun Kim, Seoul National University; Seungheon Lee, Seoul National University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

The dilemma between education and competition in Korean school physical education (PE) is also evident in School Sports Clubs (SSCs) policy. SSCs were introduced to promote students' participation in physical activity as an educational alternative to the competition-centered model of school athletic teams. However, SSCs have increasingly taken on competitive forms, including tournament-centered operations and quantitative comparisons of achievement. While promoting students' participation in physical activity has been established as a key goal of school physical education, the actual operation of SSCs has become coupled with competitive logics, producing an institutional paradox in which education and competition are required to coexist. This paradox is often identified as a driving force behind recurring controversies surrounding SSCs. This study examines the controversies surrounding SSCs and how these controversies have been addressed and adjusted over time. Accordingly, this research conducted a qualitative document analysis of school PE policy documents, SSCs operation manuals, press releases from relevant organizations, and research articles. The findings are as follows. First, although SSCs are framed as distinct from the school athletic team system, the documents present school athletic teams as a manageable system to be maintained. Second, although SSCs are presented as an educational alternative separated from competition centered on progression to higher-level schools, their recognition in selection for higher-level schools reinforces a contradiction by indirectly legitimizing such competition. The study offers critical implications by suggesting that SSCs tend to bypass, rather than directly address, the structural dilemma of school PE through varied rhetoric.

Key words: EDUCATION-COMPETITION DILEMMA, SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SCHOOL SPORTS CLUBS, COMPETITION IN EDUCATION

ID304: Examining Peace Education Orientations in Sport–Peace Initiatives in South Korea - Siheon Song, Seoul National University - Hojin Shin, Seoul National University; Sun-Yong Kwon, Seoul National University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

This study examines sport–peace initiatives in South Korea from a peace education perspective, focusing on the orientations of peace education that have emerged through these practices. Despite the war not being formally ended, understandings of peace in Korean society have gradually shifted beyond state centered notions of unification toward efforts to realize peace through education and culture. This transformation provides an important contextual condition for analyzing sport–peace initiatives. Drawing on two distinct approaches to peace education, 'critical pedagogy' and the 'culture of peace', this study analyzes how sport–peace initiatives have been conceptualized and institutionalized in the Korean context. The findings show that these initiatives largely align with a culture of peace approach, emphasizing respect for life, nonviolent interaction, and peaceful conflict resolution. In contrast, critical pedagogical interventions that address structural conflict and power relations remain marginal. This tendency is interpreted not as a normative shortcoming but as the outcome of specific social and political conditions shaping the institutional possibilities of peace education. Accordingly, this study examines how sport–peace initiatives in South Korea privilege particular peace education orientations. By clarifying the conditions under which sport-based peace education has been institutionalized around a culture of peace, this study contributes a framework for understanding peace education within sport–peace initiatives. It further suggests that for such initiatives to move beyond 'education about peace' toward 'education for peace', more explicit critical engagement with conflict and structural violence is required.

Key words: SPORT-PEACE INITIATIVES, PEACE EDUCATION, CULTURE OF PEACE, CRITICAL PEDAGOGY, EDUCATION FOR PEACE

ID305: Beyond Attendance: Methodological Challenges in Measuring the Social Impact of Inclusive Sport Events - Celia Marcen, Universidad De Zaragoza - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

Assessing the social impact of sport events requires methodological approaches capable of capturing complex social processes such as inclusion, participation, and community relations. Traditional evaluations focused on attendance or satisfaction are insufficient to address these dimensions. This paper presents a methodological framework for measuring social impact in inclusive urban sport events. The aim is to present and critically examine a mixed and participatory methodology for social impact assessment, with particular attention to inclusion, co-creation, and the involvement of diverse social groups, including people with disabilities, across all phases of the evaluation process. The methodology is grounded in sociological

perspectives on sport as a social intervention and in participatory research traditions. A mixed-methods design was implemented. First, a structured in situ survey captured quantitative indicators related to participation profiles, perceived social impact, inclusion, and future behavioural intentions. Second, a qualitative participatory evaluation workshop was conducted with sport organisations, institutional actors, volunteers, and participants occupying diverse social positions, including people with disabilities. Participants were involved not only as respondents, but as co-analysts in identifying impacts, barriers, good practices, and priorities for improvement through collective mapping, thematic stations, and deliberative prioritisation. This approach enables the triangulation of standardised indicators with lived experiences, strengthening the validity of social impact measurement. Embedding inclusion as a methodological principle enhances the identification of structural barriers and the co-creation of socially responsive solutions. The study demonstrates that participatory and inclusive mixed-methods designs are especially suited to evaluating the social impact of sport events.

Key words: SOCIAL IMPACT, MIXED-METHODS, PARTICIPATORY EVALUATION, INCLUSIVE EVENTS

ID306: The Multiple Transgressions of Sport Streakers - Felix Kühnle, Technical University Of Darmstadt - Karl-Heinrich Bette, Technical University Of Darmstadt - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

Streakers in sports are hard to be ignored. They burst into stadiums and arenas naked, half-naked or in disguise, unexpectedly interrupting competitions through their sudden appearance. Despite their visibility, sociology has so far contributed little to illuminating streaking in sport, leaving interpretations of the phenomenon in the hands of psychiatrists, journalists, security officials and lawyers. Drawing primarily on sociological systems and differentiation theory, we analyse the multiple transgressions of sport streakers from a factual, spatial, temporal and social perspective und thus expose the affective potential and pull effects elite sport exerts on these troublemakers. First, we focus on nudity and shamelessness, second on the violation, invasion and contamination of an almost sacred territory, third, on the suddenness and finiteness of the streaker's appearance, and fourth, on the streaker's metamorphosis from perception to action. In our conclusion, we observe elite sport as a social system in which crisis management and crisis production are the norm among competing parties in their struggle for victory or defeat. By parasitically disturbing a happening that is already oriented towards mutual disruption between sporting opponents, streakers become second-order troublemakers.

Key words: STREAKING, TROUBLEMAKER, NUDITY, TRANSGRESSION, CONTAMINATION

ID307: Defining Voluntary Work in Youth Sport: How Members Construct What Counts and Who Contributes - Louise Lindkvist, Umeå University - Oskar Solenes, Molde University College - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Voluntary work is portrayed as the backbone of civil society and grassroots sport, yet its meaning remains conceptually ambiguous and practically contested. While previous research has focused on motivations, individual benefits, and retention, less attention has been paid to how volunteering is defined and made meaningful by those involved. Therefore, the aim of this study was to examine how members of a large multi sport club draw distinctions that define what counts as voluntary work, who qualifies as a legitimate volunteer, and how volunteering is understood. The study draws on semistructured interviews with 19 members representing varied levels of engagement. Using an inductive thematic analysis, we identified the symbolic boundaries through which activities, responsibilities, and people are categorized in practice. The findings show that members primarily describe voluntary work as formal leadership roles (e.g., coaches). Supportive tasks (e.g., fundraising, administrative help, logistics) are framed as expected parental duties rather than central forms of volunteering. Ideas about who should volunteer emphasize engagement, reliability, and social competence, while parenthood strongly shapes expectations about who is responsible for contributing. Finally, although members describe volunteering as optional, many highlight implicit pressure to contribute, because such efforts are seen as necessary for children to have the opportunity to participate in sport at all. The study contributes by showing how everyday distinctions in youth sport shape which forms of engagement are valued and who is expected to volunteer, offering a clearer basis for understanding and addressing how volunteering is defined and sustained in practice.

Key words: YOUTH SPORT, VOLUNTARY WORK, SYMBOLIC BOUNDARIES, PARENT INVOLVEMENT

ID308: Relational spaces of young people's active travel: explaining the (in)effectiveness of an intervention - Elina Hasanen, South-Eastern Finland University Of Applied Sciences - Elina Hasanen, South-Eastern Finland University Of Applied Sciences; Aalto University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

Increasing active travel is crucial for sustainability transitions and daily physical activity, yet achieving this has remained difficult with efforts focusing mainly on individual choices or material infrastructures. Broader understanding of the social structuring and contextuality of daily travel is needed. This study examines how young people's active travel is embedded in social, cultural, and material relations that shape the space for change. The lenses of social space and relationality are applied, viewing social space as a dynamic frame shaped by actors and interactions. The data is from an intervention study targeting lower secondary school youth in two Finnish cities with peri-urban and rural areas. It consists of themed interviews conducted twice with fourteen participants, supplemented by five parents' interviews and field notes. Qualitative content analysis was used to examine the spatial meanings and explore the relational framework of active travel. Meaningful active travel appeared to take place in (mobile) spaces of sociality, play, ease, retreat, and nature-friendliness, among others. The spatial meanings both align with and diverge from those of automobility. The spaces were constructed in relation to friendships, peer and family mobility norms, school and leisure institutions, and local traffic conditions and cultures. Traveling distances and being mobile were distinct ways of travel with differing relational frames. The findings highlight the relatively narrow space for young people to increase active travel in their everyday. Particularly in peri-urban and rural areas, interventions targeting youth have modest transformative power against the structures of automobility.

Key words: ACTIVE TRAVEL, YOUTH, SOCIAL SPACE

ID309: Interactional Processes of Inclusive Co-Play in Physical Education - Yuichi Hara, Okayama University - Ryotaro Konya, Kanazawa Gakuin University; Sho Shiraishi, University Of Toyama - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Compulsory physical education (PE) in Japan aims to foster a "rich sport life," yet lessons may amplify differences in experience, skill, confidence, gender, and disability, so that "everyone plays" can become "everyone is compared." This paper develops a mid-range theory of inclusive co-play by combining Bernard Suits' game analysis (2014, 3rd ed.) with Jesper Juul's emphasis on gameplay (2005). Suits defines playing a game as the "voluntary attempt to overcome unnecessary obstacles," and analyses games via a prelusory goal, constitutive rules, lusory means, and a lusory attitude (Suits, 2014). Following Juul's insistence that gameplay is central, I treat classroom gameplay as the site where differentiated lusory means

are made workable and legitimate. The empirical case is Grade 5 hurdle running in a Japanese elementary school (2025 school year). Data include video-recorded lessons, teacher interviews, lesson plans, assessment criteria, and curriculum documents. Micro-analysis traces how differentiated lusory means—adjusted hurdle height/spacing, rhythm cues, take-off leg choice, and running distance—are introduced, coordinated, and sustained. Three results were identified. First, co-play was stabilised when teachers framed differentiated lusory means as collectively shareable "unnecessary obstacles" while keeping a common prelusory goal salient. Second, acceptance increased when assessment criteria specified multiple legitimate pathways to the goal under the same constitutive rules, reducing the stigma of "special treatment." Third, fairness troubles were resolved through transparent rule talk and negotiated role options, aligning pupils' playful lusory attitudes toward "playing together."

Key words: INCLUSIVE PHYSICAL EDUCATION, LUSORY MEANS, CO-PLAY

ID311: Moral world-making in endurance running - Toomas Gross, University Of Helsinki - Toomas Gross, University Of Helsinki - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

Recreational endurance running is often read as a paradigmatic neoliberal practice – a voluntary technology of self-governance that turns health into an individual project and renders the runner's body legible through metrics, training plans, and public self-tracking. Building on my ongoing ethnographic research with recreational marathoners and ultrarunners in Estonia and Finland, and drawing on interviews, participant observation, and analysis of runners' blogs and social media posts, I argue that runners' bodies operate as sites of discipline. A "fit" running body comes to function as physical capital and a publicly readable sign of diligence, control, and deservingness that explicitly contrasts sedentary or overweight bodies imagined as moral failures. Yet the same moral economy of effort produces its own instabilities. Runners experience sensations that sit uneasily within health-centered neoliberal scripts, such as pain and suffering, and moments when injury, overtraining, or exercise addiction expose the limits of self-mastery and complicate narratives of autonomous agency. Moreover, various embodied corollaries of endurance running such as meditative states, spiritual or transcendental experiences, novel bodily sensations, and altered perceptions of the environment, which do not neatly align with these neoliberal ideals, nevertheless become meaningful aspects of the sport for runners. The paper ultimately conceptualizes endurance running as a form of "moral world-making" – a situated process in which dominant societal and cultural norms and values are imposed upon individuals but also actively contested and undermined.

Key words: ENDURANCE RUNNING, BODY, NEOLIBERALISM, DISCIPLINE

ID312: Revisiting the phenomenology of sporting bodies: A Systematic Review - Anu Watson (Nee Vaittinen), Northumbria University - Anu Watson (Nee Vaittinen), Northumbria University; Tim Rapley, Northumbria University; Jacquelyn Allen-Collinson, University Of Lincoln - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C2

In 2007 and 2009 respectively, Jacquelyn Allen-Collinson and John Hockey issued a call to action for sports sociology scholars to investigate the lived, fleshy, sensory realities of sporting embodiment, which at the time were conspicuous by their absence within sport sociology. These authors suggested the engagement and utilisation of a sociologised form of phenomenology, to 'bring the body back' into the study of sporting embodiment. The aim of this presentation is to revisit this proposition almost two decades on, to critically evaluate the insights yielded, key themes explored, advancements made and the lacunae and issues that remain. The presentation draws insights from a systematic review conducted by the authors. Findings reveal the wealth of work this call has generated across a gamut of sporting and physical cultural contexts, drawing on a range of concepts from sociological phenomenology, and directing attention not only to corporeal realities but also sensory dimensions of sporting embodiment. Unfortunately, and confusingly, phenomenology has often been conflated with qualitative research, without any systematic engagement with phenomenological concepts or theory. The presentation concludes by highlighting some of the gaps in the empirical and theoretical literature and proposes potential avenues for further phenomenological examinations of sporting embodiment. To date, no comprehensive review of this kind has been conducted to evaluate the contribution of phenomenological sociology to sport sociology and sporting embodiment. Almost two decades on from the initial call to action, this review is timely, before moving forward to further advancing the sociological phenomenology/phenomenological sociology of sporting bodies.

Key words: SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENOLOGY, BODY, SPORT, PHYSICAL CULTURE, SYSTEMATIC REVIEW,

ID314: The responsibility to research white dominant structures in regard to racism in club-organized sport - Lara Kronenbitter, Department Of Sport Sociology At The University Of Wuppertal - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

This presentation focuses on white structures in club-organized sport in Germany based on post- and decolonial perspectives and Critical Whiteness Studies (a.o. Dyer, 1997; Hall, 2021; Hylton, 2018; Quijano, 2000). Of particular relevance is the consideration that everyone is involved in racist systems and that it is therefore important to understand not only the experience of racism, but also privilege. To examine whiteness in sport a quantitative online survey with 3.129 mainly white sport club members was conducted. Three key findings emerge here: Firstly, although it is recognized that racism exists in sport, structural and subtle forms of racism are often disregarded. This reflects an adherence to the meritocratic myth of sport. Furthermore, it is evident that racism and anti-racism are more likely to be ignored than discussed. Secondly, it is clear that although some clubs implement anti-racist measures, many clubs lack such measures and, above all, there is a lack of measures that address racism at a structural level. Thirdly, the survey highlights white defence mechanisms when confronted with the issue of racism. The results thus point to both structural silencing and the privilege of not having to address racism because one is not affected by it. In addition, white defensiveness in the sense of the phenomenon of "white fragility" (DiAngelo, 2011) reproduces both silence about racism and white privileges. The presentation therefore highlights the need to address whiteness and privilege in order to enable anti-racist work in club-organized sports.

Key words: RACISM, POWER RELATIONS, WHITENESS, DOMINANT STRUCTURES

ID316: Belonging, Focus, and the Negotiation of Ableism: Neurodivergent Inclusion in Archery - Matej Christiaens, Liverpool John Moores - Matej Christiaens, Liverpool John Moores; Marcus Hansen, Liverpool John Moores; Lindsey Gaston, Liverpool John Moores; Laura Dixon, Liverpool John Moores; Claudia Melis, Liverpool John Moores; Beth Kilby, Liverpool John Moores - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

Disabled people across the world remain significantly underrepresented in sport. In the UK, disabled adults are almost twice as likely to be physically inactive as non-disabled adults (Sport England, 2026). Neurodivergent people, an estimated 15% of the UK population, often experience these barriers even more acutely. Guided by theories of ableism, neurodiversity, and person–environment fit, this study investigates how structural norms and environmental design shape neurodivergent archers' experiences of inclusion, belonging and wellbeing within UK archery environments Using a mixed-methods questionnaire with neurodivergent archers (n=226) and coaches (n=53), the analysis integrates quantitative indicators of community connection and well-being with qualitative accounts of sensory demands, communication practices, coaching interactions, and identity management. While many described archery clubs as identity safe spaces consistent with the affirmation model, barriers such as verbal overload, inconsistent communication, and sensory challenges demonstrate how ableist norms continue to shape coaching practice. Patterns also differed across neurodivergent groups, showing that inclusion is not experienced uniformly but emerges through the interaction between neurodivergent profiles and the cultural, environmental, and ableist structures of sport. Together, these findings show that archery holds significant potential as a neurodivergent affirming sport, but meaningful inclusion depends on shifting from placement-based approaches to structural and cultural redesign. By demonstrating how ableist norms interact with diverse neurodivergent profiles, the study extends disability sport research beyond physical impairment and highlights the importance of understanding inclusion as an emergent product of environmental design, coaching practice, and the broader cultural logics of sport.

Key words: NEURODIVERSITY; ABLEISM; SPORT INCLUSION; BELONGING; PERSON–ENVIRONMENT FIT

ID322: A qualitative analysis of bodybuilders' affective and sexual relationships - Carlos García, Universidad De Valladolid - Irene Barbero, Universidad Europea De Madrid; Carlos García, Universidad De Valladolid; Jonathan Ospina, Universidad De Valladolid - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Introduction The present research aims to investigate the impact of competitive bodybuilding on the affective and sexual relationships of its practitioners. Bodybuilders' life of training and seclusion (Coquet et al., 2016), along with the physiological and psychological effects of IPED use (Birzniece, 2015; Pope Jr. et al., 2014), including reduced sexual capacity, impacts bodybuilders identities and images of the self. Methodology Eleven women and thirteen men, all competitive fitness athletes from various categories were interviewed for the study. The interviews followed a semi-structured format. The data collected from the interviews were analyzed and processed using ATLAS.ti 9 for Windows. Emerging themes were then identified, and connections between them were established. Results Bodybuilders reported that their involvement in sport had, in most cases, had profound consequences in their private lives. Their romantic partners were also overwhelmingly people connected with the sporting environment. In addition, both men and women considered their bodies to be far removed from the hegemonic aesthetic canons, and therefore understood that this made it difficult for them to find romantic partners. At the same time, they identified a shift in their own tastes towards more muscular men and women, also moving away from the predominant stereotype. Conclusions The emotional and sexual life of bodybuilders is greatly affected by their practice. This impact changes their views of their own and other people's bodies and places them in a position contrary to the general stereotype.

Key words: BODYBUILDING; EMOTIONS; GENDER STEREOTYPES; DOPING; AFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS

ID323: "Maybe this must be endured if one wants to do sports": Experiences of sexual harassment among sports stakeholders. - Aku Nikander, Universoty Of Jyväskylä - Fanni Nyyssönen, University Of Jyväskylä; Anni Peräniemi, University Of Jyväskylä; Jenni Joutsjärvi, University Of Jyväskylä; Tatiana Ryba, University Of Jyväskylä - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Final version: Sexual harassment is unwanted conduct, which violates a person's physical or emotional integrity and is sexual in nature. It is estimated that 26% of people in Finland have experienced sexual harassment in sport, and these experiences have been linked to stress, loneliness and quitting sports. Masculine cultures and organisational structures that permit harassment have been associated with its prevalence in sports. This study examined the experiences of sexual harassment among sports stakeholders in winter endurance sports, team sports, and strength sports. The participants were three sports actors (e.g., former athletes, coach, expert), two of whom were female (one of whom was a para-athlete) who had been victims of sexual harassment, and one male who had witnessed sexual harassment in his environment. Collaboratively constructed life-story interviews were conducted and analysed using thematic analysis. The results indicated that harassment was normalised by treating it as humour or a way of cheering. Being in a minority position, being female and being young were perceived as exposing factors for harassment. Enduring and accepting the harassment were means to cope and continue in sports, although it meant being left alone. Competition for status between men and the 'way of being in sports' were interpreted as reasons for harassment. The ambiguity of intervening in harassment, and the sense of helplessness emphasized perceptions of actions that contribute to the prevention of harassment. Based on our research findings, sexual harassment in the sports world is perceived to stem from a masculine culture and organizational practices. This knowledge can be used to direct resources for tackling harassment precisely at the issues that are most important in the sporting context.

Key words: SEXUAL HARASSMENT, SPORTS STAKEHOLDERS, MASCULINE CULTURE

ID324: Shifting Racism, Absent Responses: The Politics of Anti-Racism in Czech Football - Jakub Vávrovský, Institute Of Ethnology, Czech Academy Of Sciences - June 17, 15:30 – 17:00, S203

Revised version: This article examines the underexplored theme of anti-racism in Czech football within broader debates on the role of sport in Central and Eastern Europe. It situates football as a key site where post-migration dynamics, racialized notions of belonging, and institutional responses to diversity intersect. While scholarly attention to racist incidents in Czech football has been increasing, systematic engagement with anti-racist initiatives remains limited. The article explores how football operates simultaneously as a space in which discrimination is reproduced and as an arena where questions of 'race', migration, and belonging can be publicly challenged and negotiated. The study engages with the concept of "whiteness" in relation to the Critical Race Theory (CRT) and adapts these frameworks to the context of Central and Eastern Europe, highlighting how the specificity of the Czech context shapes the dynamics of 'race' and racism in Czech football. Drawing on qualitative interviews with African football players from clubs competing in Czech professional football, as well as Czech players and football stakeholders, the research captures both institutional approaches to racism and the lived experiences of actors within the football environment. The article is informed by a broader research project on the migration of African footballers to Czechia and their social integration. It argues that football authorities have not yet adapted to the shifting nature of racism or re-centred anti-racist efforts to address diverse and normalized forms of racialization. While some initiatives are emerging, football continues to reflect broader post-migration inequalities despite its potential for socially transformative anti-racist practice.

Key words: ANTI-RACISM, PORT MIGRATION, WHITENESS, RACIALIZATION, FOOTBALL

ID325: Exploring the impact of managing professionals at voluntary sports clubs (VCSs) in The Netherlands. - Marnik Koekkoek, Mulier Institute - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

There is growing demand for sport park managers and sport club managers in the Netherlands. For policymakers, employers, and co-financers, it is crucial to understand how these professionals contribute to the functioning of sport clubs and sport parks, as their deployment is a costly intervention that reshapes volunteer-led organizations. However, the impact of these roles and the barriers they encounter remain understudied. This two-part study examined the impact of sport park managers and sport club managers on sport parks and sport clubs, as perceived by stakeholders directly involved in their daily operation. The study follows a mixed-methods design. The first part consisted of interviews with municipal sport policymakers and practitioners, as well as board and committee members of the involved sports clubs. The second part involved a questionnaire-based survey capturing the experiences of both the professionals and the volunteers who work closely with them. The findings show that sport club managers and sport park managers primarily function as connectors. They navigate between stakeholders within clubs and sport parks and act as intermediaries between sport organizations and actors in the various domains; social (e.g. schools/youth work organizations) commercial (e.g. companies) and public (e.g. municipalities). The quantitative study confirms this connective role and indicates that these professionals facilitate new collaborations, improve the use of sport facilities, and in some cases succeed in attracting additional resources, such as sponsorships. Successful deployment of these professionals depends on a clearly defined scope of responsibilities, structural financing, and sufficient allocated time to carry out their tasks.

Key words: PROFESSIONALISATION, SPORTS CLUB MANAGEMENT, MIXED-METHODS

ID327: Revealing the untold stories of girls' hockey on Cape Breton Island - Bettina Callary, Cape Breton University - Jennifer Macinnis-Moore, Cape Breton University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Final version: There is a dearth of historical understanding of women's hockey in Canada. Existing accounts have tended to focus on elite levels of competition. Less is understood about how girls have come to take up space in a sport setting historically reserved for white boys and men. Taking a regional focus, the purpose of this presentation is to outline interrelations among personal storied experiences and the social and environmental factors of women who were involved in hockey as girls on Cape Breton Island, in Nova Scotia. Given the transformative power of storytelling, we held two storytelling events in the east and the west of the island with panels of five women who had played hockey as girls (sometimes as teammates or as opponents). Questions and responses uncovered the "hidden history" of women's hockey on the island. Structured in a focus group style, these events were public and video-recorded to support the development of a collection on the topic for the region's archives in connection with textual and photographic document retrieval. Thematically analyzed through Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, the results outline the ways in which parents, coaches, peers, and neighbors influenced individual identity formation, community belongingness, league formation, equipment use, and success, within a larger cultural context in Nova Scotia where girls' and women's hockey participation was at best an afterthought and typically viewed as 'lesser than' or rogue. This project responds to the issues facing the local community by creating a historically-framed evaluation of the existing programs, challenges, and successes of women's hockey in the past 50 years.

Key words: EQUITY, COMMUNITY, WOMEN, SPORT, SOCIAL CHANGE

ID328: Conditional Inclusion in Professional Football: Supporter Attitudes, Media Discourses and Institutional Responses to Racism in Belgium - Jeroen Scheerder, Ku Leuven - Jeroen Scheerder, Ku Leuven; Stefan Mertens, Ku Leuven - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S203

Racism in football is often addressed through high-profile incidents, while everyday dynamics sustaining exclusionary cultures receive far less attention. A mixed-methods study examined how ethnic and racial diversity is negotiated within Belgian professional men's football across three interconnected levels: (i) fan attitudes, (ii) media discourses, and (iii) institutional responses. First, a representative survey of 1,483 stadium fans mapped attitudes towards diversity using a validated exclusion scale. Findings reveal a pattern of conditional inclusion, implying that acceptance is often linked to performance, loyalty, and symbolic belonging, in particular in relation to the national team. Respondents who are actively involved as players, volunteers, coaches, or officials express less exclusionary attitudes than those who engage solely as spectators. Political ideology and intergroup contact remain the strongest predictors of exclusionary attitudes, which are systematically associated with higher tolerance of racist behaviour and weaker support for sanctions. Second, a media analysis of six racism-related cases (2019-2024) showed that actors with direct professional or organisational involvement in football more often express dominant anti-racist framings. Negotiated or relativising discourses are more prevalent among commentators and supporters' voices. Third, qualitative interviews with stakeholders indicate that practical engagement with diversity in everyday football practices fosters more inclusive perspectives, but also exposes actors to institutional constraints, reputational concerns, and enforcement dilemmas. The findings argue that racism in contemporary football is reproduced less through explicit rejection than through normalised conditions under which inclusion becomes selective, and that proximity to football practice itself constitutes a key – yet underutilised – resource for

Key words: PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL, RACISM, SUPPORTER ATTITUDES, MEDIA DISCOURSE, INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE

ID330: Responsibility in practice: how values are enacted through rituals in Dutch youth rugby - Justus Beth, Utrecht University - Justus Beth, Utrecht University/ Windesheim Uas; Corina Van Doodewaard, Windesheim Uas; Ivo Van Hilvoorde, Windesheim Uas; Ramon Spaaij, Victoria University; Maarten Van Bottenburg, Utrecht University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

Dutch youth sport clubs aim to function as moral and pedagogical communities, yet the everyday realities of volunteer-run organisation and competitive sport repeatedly place proclaimed values under strain. The small, but growing, Dutch rugby community offers a distinctive case: it frames itself as "values-based" (e.g., respect, discipline, solidarity) through strictly regulated physical contact and draws on a globally circulating rugby heritage. Using Bourdieu (field, habitus, capital), Collins' theory of interaction ritual chains, and glocalisation/hybridisation perspectives, this paper analyses how values are attributed and enacted in everyday club life, how they are upheld or contested through rituals and interaction, and how newcomers (children and parents) learn what counts as "proper" rugby conduct. The study is a multi-sited ethnography in three Dutch rugby clubs (U16 mixed youth teams). Data include participant observation of training sessions ($n \approx 10$) and matches ($n \approx 5$) per club, jottings and thick description, semi-structured interviews with players, parents, coaches and referees and selected club documents and artefacts. During trainings and matches the role "water-boy" was chosen, enabling close access to touchline interactions while minimising interference with coaching and play. Preliminary themes

indicate that values are enacted through ritualised sequences (coach talk, sanctioning, care/safety routines, post-match sociability) and that "responsibility" is negotiated through recurring tensions (toughness versus care; performance versus inclusion). The paper contributes to an interactionally grounded account of responsibility in youth sport, with implications for values-based governance beyond rugby.

Key words: ETHNOGRAPHY, YOUTH SPORT, RUGBY VALUES

ID332: Ability and Passion: The Self-Identity Construction of Professional eSports Players - Xiangyu Chen, Tsinghua University - Xiangyu Chen, Tsinghua University; Xiaoqian Hu, Tsinghua University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

In 2022, the market value of the Chinese esports industry reached approximately $22.2 billion, with esports users surpassing 500 million for the first time. Professional esports players not only attract significant attention, enjoying rapid development in the burgeoning Chinese esports industry, but they also face public misunderstandings, leading to identity tensions and challenges. In sports science, although numerous studies focus on personal characteristics, career development, and media portrayal of professional esports players, there is limited research on their self-identity construction based on data collected directly from interviews with the players themselves. Drawing on constructivist grounded theory, this study examines qualitative data collected through eight one-on-one semi-structured interviews with professional esports players. All interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. The analytical process consisted of initial coding, focused coding, and theoretical sampling. To enhance the study's trustworthiness, techniques such as constant comparison, peer debriefing, and reflexivity were also employed. The self-identity construction of professional esports players in China is a dynamic, diachronic process that unfolds in three main stages: the "early-transitional stage," the "core-developmental stage," and the "slumping stage." Additionally, "ability" and "passion" are identified as key factors influencing the self-identity construction of Chinese professional esports players throughout their careers, with these factors varying across stages. This study provides a theoretical framework for understanding the self-identity construction of professional esports players within the Chinese context, contributing to the broader body of identity research in sports. The study also reveals that professional esports players face high career risks and identity challenges.

Key words: ESPORTS, PROFESSIONAL ESPORTS PLAYERS, SELF-IDENTITY, GROUNDED THEORY

ID333: Rethinking the Culture of Gendered Organization in Sport - Pirkko Markula, University Of Alberta - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C411

Revised version: Although women's sport participation has increased, they remain underrepresented in sport governance (Markula & Knoppers, 2024). To remedy this situation, liberal feminist researchers advocate a balanced gender ratio in organizations that leads to a general gender equality in sport (Markula & Knoppers, 2024). While successful in creating policy initiatives, interpretive feminist researchers argue that liberal feminist research has failed to capture the individual experiences that embed traditional notions of gender. Critical feminists, drawing on social constructionism and intersectionality, point to the underlying structure and culture of sport that continue to favor men (e.g., Knoppers & McLachlan, 2018) not addressed by previous feminist researchers. While these research perspectives have offered important insights, sport organizations have remained 'gendered' (Acker, 1990). In their recent work, Markula and Knoppers (2024) called for more diverse theoretical approaches that further explore possibilities for reimagining feminist research agendas for change. Drawing on Gilles Deleuze's rhizomatic philosophy (Deleuze & Guattari, 1987), I offer a poststructuralist theoretical perspective as an alternative to the current feminist approaches to increase diversity without reproducing gendered organizing. To do this, I will first discuss poststructuralist anti-foundationalism to explore how Deleuze's theoretical approach can assist rethinking liberal feminist concept of equal gender representation and social constructionist feminist premise of oppositional identity differences and positional power in the current research of organizational sport cultures. Instead of striving for stability, I will then reconceptualize organizations 'in motion' due to "ever-present forces that subvert and disrupt, escape, exceed and change" (Lindstead & Thanem, 2007, p. 1483). Drawing on Deleuze's concept of 'becoming' that refers to finding different ways of thinking, and related concepts of molar and molecular lines and lines of flight, I explore how poststructuralist theory may generate change in understanding gendered practices in sport organizations.

Key words: POSTSTRUCTURALISM, DELEUZE, GENDER

ID334: Embodied Empowerment: Gender, Growth, and Everyday Sport in Women's Recreational Basketball - Fang Gong, Beijing Sport University - Fang Gong, Beijing Sport University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Revised version: Basketball has historically been framed as a masculine and performance-oriented sport, yet less attention has been paid to how women experience empowerment within everyday recreational sporting contexts. Drawing on perspectives from feminist sport studies and embodiment, this study examines women's recreational basketball as a site of gender empowerment, understood as the process through which women develop confidence, bodily autonomy, and personal agency through sustained engagement in sport. Adopting an ethnographic case study approach, the research focuses on a 25-year-old female non-elite basketball participant engaged in regular recreational play. Data were generated through in-depth interviews, ethnographic conversations, and qualitative engagement with the participant's sporting experiences. These materials document how long-term participation in basketball shaped processes of bodily transformation, including weight loss, shifting body perceptions, and the development of supportive social relationships within the playing community. The study aims to understand how gender empowerment is experienced through everyday participation in recreational sport. Two research questions guide the analysis: (1) How does sustained engagement in recreational basketball shape women's embodied experiences of confidence, health, and self-perception? (2) How do informal basketball spaces enable women to negotiate and reconfigure gendered expectations surrounding sport and the body? The findings suggest that recreational basketball functions not only as physical activity but also as a relational space where gender norms are negotiated and women's everyday empowerment can emerge.

Key words: GENDER EMPOWERMENT, FEMINIST SPORT STUDIES, SPORT ETHNOGRAPHY, EMBODIMENT, EVERYDAY SPORT

ID335: Debunking One of the Backbones of Capitalist Socialization: Youth Football as Ideological Reproduction - Zsombor Csuport, Department Of Decision Sciences, Doctoral School Of Business And Management, Cor - Attila Szathmári, Department Of Decision Sciences, Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

Modern sport has developed alongside capitalism, producing forms embedded in competitive, performance-oriented logics. Despite the "great sport myth" portraying sport as socially beneficial, critical scholarship shows that it generates profound social problems. In late capitalism, sport functions as an ideological state apparatus that reflects and reproduces the capitalist order. Using organized youth football as a critical case, this presentation

examines how sports ideology structurally constrains youth football by subordinating play to performance imperatives throughout the entire pyramid. Regardless of entry level, children encounter a pervasive performance logic, as contemporary football materially manifests capitalist imperatives. This theoretical contribution conceptualizes youth football as a powerful site of socialization transmitting a hidden curriculum aligned with capitalist requirements (e.g., hierarchy, obedience, competition) comparable to formal education systems. Within this field, children develop a footballing habitus oriented toward performance, competition, and instrumental value while accumulating symbolic and cultural capital convertible into advantages across other social fields. Drawing on Ivan Illich, youth football is understood as a manipulative institution that actively helps to socialize participants into the ruling system. The presentation concludes that, as modern sport is a historically constructed artifact of capitalism, sport – and even our imagination – as presently constituted can rarely offer an anti-capitalist outlook for youth football. It therefore calls for a collective re-politicization of youth sport, arguing that genuinely playful, non-instrumental sporting practice can only emerge through a rupture with modern sport's historically capitalist forms, rather than through their reform, and for collective re-imagination to envision a 'post-sport' era.

Key words: YOUTH SPORT, SOCIALIZATION, CAPITALISM

ID337: What can an examination of Australian women's sports media policy tell us about Australian women's sports media on streaming services? - Michael Ward, University Of Sydney - Michael Ward, University Of Sydney - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Australian media is increasingly dominated by global streaming services. These services provide increased outlets for sport and new revenue streams compared to broadcast and subscription. The Australian media environment would therefore appear to provide greater opportunity for screen coverage for women's sport than has occurred historically (McLachlan, 2019; Stell, 1991). The Australian government has introduced content quotas to increase the amount of Australian content on streaming platforms (Australian government, 2025The policy relates to drama and children's programs and does not address issues such as the availability of women's sport. Despite improvements, women's sports media presence continues to be limited and subject to discriminatory and sporadic coverage when compared to male sports. This includes Australia's main public media, ABC, despite historical commitment to women's sports media on screens (Ward, 2023). A market-oriented approach, with traditional discourses that have prioritised male sports, is discernible in new media. The evidence indicates ongoing discrimination against women's sports in media coverage. Drawing on research into women's sports media policy, this presentation analyses Australian policy on women's sports and streaming media as well as contemporary data on women's sports in broadcast and streaming sports media services in Australia. The historical context and a case study of women's cricket's recent availability in Australian screen media will be presented. The examination will be drawn together to analyse the current state and prospects for women's sports media in Australia.

Key words: WOMEN'S SPORTS MEDIA, DISCRIMINATION, STREAMING PALTOFRMS, MEDIA POLICY

ID343: The status of junior participants and the terms of engagement in adult-led football activities - Tytti Soini, Jyväskylän Yliopisto - Tytti Soini, Jyväskylän Yliopisto; Anna-Katriina Salmianggas, Jyväskylän Yliopisto; Hannele Harjunen, Jyväskylän Yliopisto; Hannu Itkonen, Jyväskylän Yliopisto - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

This study examines football as a collaborative activity between father coaches and U12 boys, mainly defined by the coaches' impact. The research analyses the interpretations coaches ascribe to youth sports and coaching, together with the consequent culture of practice. The aim is to analyse how coaches' meaning-making shapes the relationships formed with the boys, the team's power dynamics, and the components of community, functioning both as enablers of action and as definers of its boundaries. The data was collected using an ethnographic approach, interviewing coaches and observing the ways they guide boys in training and match situations. Using a narrative analysis approach, three coach stories were constructed from the coaches' meaning-making. The results show how coaches' personal starting points, with their goals and expectations, challenge the formation of a unified team culture. In the absence of shared goal-setting, competitive interpretations begin to guide actions, narrowing boys' equal opportunities for active participation. Participation in the team's activities requires the boys, in addition to skill and advancement, to have a competitive "inner fire," motivation toward the goals set by the adults, and obedient behaviour. The boys meet the requirements for listening and concentration when they remain quiet and follow instructions. The aim of the study is to initiate a discussion about the adult-centric nature of youth sports and the position of children and young people in sports. If young people were fully empowered actors in their hobbies, the hobby could become a key part of their identity, strengthening their commitment to it.

Key words: YOUTH SPORTS, SIGNIFICANCE, INVOLVEMENT, AGENCY, RIVALRY

ID344: Safeguarding Awareness and Professional Socialization among Future Sports Professionals in Hungary - Martin Kiss, Hungarian University Os Sports Science - Andrea Gál, Hungarian University Of Sports Science; Diána Szekeres, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C2

Background and aims This study examines the knowledge and attitudes related to child and youth safeguarding among future sports professionals in Hungary, focusing on the early phase of professional socialization within sport. It explores how safeguarding awareness and normative beliefs are formed during sports-related higher education and how these perceptions may influence future professional practices. Methods The study is based on an online questionnaire survey conducted among students enrolled in sport-related higher education programs, including coaching, physical education, sport management, and sport sciences. After data cleaning, 580 valid responses were included in the analysis. Results The findings reveal substantial gaps in respondents' knowledge of safeguarding frameworks within sport organizations. Many participants were unable to identify whether their sport federations or clubs had ethical codes, child safeguarding policies, designated safeguarding officers, or formal reporting and referral mechanisms. These deficiencies were also evident among respondents already working as coaches. Attitudinal analyses indicate an ambivalent pattern: while explicit physical abuse and clearly defined forms of maltreatment were largely rejected, certain practices—such as strict disciplinary methods, verbal aggression, and the normalization of pain and emotional distress—were still perceived as acceptable by some respondents. Conclusions The results point to structural risk factors related to child and youth safeguarding in sport, particularly during the formative phase of professional identity development. The study highlights the need to integrate safeguarding education into sports professional training programs and to strengthen prevention-oriented approaches at the institutional level.

Key words: CHILD SAFEGUARDING, YOUTH SPORT, PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION, SPORT ORGANIZATIONS

ID346: Sustainable Transitions in Sport: A Critical Review of Pathways, Paradigms, and Possibilities - Attila Szathmári, Corvinus University Of Budapest - Zsombor Csuport, Corvinus University Of Budapest - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C2 and June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C2

This study adopts a critical systematic review design to examine how sustainability transitions within sport are conceptualised. The review is based on a critical-interpretive epistemology, seeking to examine the foundational assumptions, prevailing logics, and structural limitations that influence sustainability discourses in sport. Based on a PRISMA-structured screening and synthesis of 29 peer-reviewed articles published between 2008 and 2026 which regard sustainability as a complex socio-ecological issue, investigate processes of transition or reconfiguration, the analysis synthesises how the literature frames sport's systemic functions, identifies plausible transformation pathways, and reveals critical unaddressed dimensions of sustainability. Across diverse contexts including elite and community sport, mega-events, school-based programs, and nature sport the literature converges on three families of transition pathways: (i) reformist integration, where sustainability is incorporated into existing growth-oriented sport systems; (ii) transformative reconfiguration, marked by cultural shifts and multi-level governance innovation; and (iii) post-growth structural alternatives, which imagine sport as a low-impact, sufficiency-driven social practice. Findings highlight that incremental, awareness-based, and managerial approaches have limited transformative potential due to deep structural lock-ins such as commercial logics, mega-event cycles, mobility dependence, and mediatised competition. The review identifies key normative tensions performance versus sufficiency, techno-optimism versus human-centric limits, and commercial growth versus planetary boundaries and maps substantive gaps, including underrepresentation of Global South perspectives and limited empirical testing of post-growth alternatives. By synthesising these tensions and providing conceptual clarity on competing transition logics, the study seeks to enable more responsible, equity-oriented, and ecologically grounded responses from sport in contemporary societies.

Key words: SUSTAINABILITY, TRANSITION, SPORT, SYSTEMATIC REVIEW, POST-GROWTH

ID347: Inspirational Labor and the Affective Economy of Women's Soccer Fandom - Tarlan Chahardovali, University Of South Carolina - Tarlan Chahardovali, University Of South Carolina, Usa; Christopher Mcleod, University Of Florida, Usa; Matthew Hawzen, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Usa - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Drawing from in-depth interviews with 43 women's soccer fans across four countries, including the United States (N=34), Australia (N=6), New Zealand (N=4), and the Philippines (N=1), this study examines the emotional, gendered, and economic dimensions of inspiration in women's sport. Using theories of affective economies (Ahmed, 2004) and feminist political economy (Jarrett, 2014; Fortunati, 1995), the paper conceptualizes inspiration as an economically consequential affect produced through athletes' affective and reproductive labor. The analysis shows that inspiration generates use-value for fans by fostering emotional connection, identification, and attachment, while simultaneously producing exchange-value for sport organizations as these affective attachments are appropriated to enhance visibility, legitimacy, and growth. Fans' interpretations of inspirational performances—such as post-game meet-and-greets, selfies, autograph signings, and gifting signed jerseys or boots—reveal tensions among authenticity, obligation, and exploitation. While many fans describe inspiration as central to their continued engagement with women's soccer, others question whether these performances should be understood as labor or critique their limits as a promotional strategy. The findings show that inspirational labor (Chahardovali & McLeod, 2022) plays a critical role in sustaining women's sport fandom, particularly in contexts of institutional underinvestment (Chahardovali & Newman, 2025). At the same time, the study demonstrates how inspirational labor can reproduce gendered inequalities when the affective and emotional costs are borne by athletes while the resulting value is disproportionately captured by sport organizations.

Key words: FEMINIST POLITICAL ECONOMY, REPRODUCTIVE LABOR, SPORT FANDOM, SPORT MARKETING, WOMEN'S SPORT

ID348: Raising barriers and creating juctures? The impact of professionalization on volunteer engagement - Maria Johansson, Umeå University - Jenny Svender, Umeå University; Cecilia Stenling, Umeå University; Josef Fahlen, Umeå University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

This study explores the interrelation between professionalization and volunteering, focusing on how paid staff's everyday work shapes volunteering and how paid sports work is structured and given meaning in volunteer-dependent workplaces. We draw on the concept of boundary work to place focus on how paid staff's everyday 'muddling through' involves interactions in which expectations around (in)appropriate conduct in paid and volunteer roles are negotiated and (re)shaped. We focus on how interactions between paid staff and board members in sport clubs create role requirements that are consequential for individuals' sense of obligation to fulfil paid and volunteer roles. The study builds on semi-structured interviews with 21 club employees in administrative roles that highlight how boundaries between paid staff and volunteers are both reinforced to (re)establish role distinctions and blurred. It shows how expectations that paid staff absorbs all tasks and create an environment that supports volunteer roles and creates member satisfaction. This is achieved by staff being the administrative "janitor" and running a 24/7 "customer service". Paradoxically, the work environment for paid staff lacks the very features they strive to create for others. The absence of role clarity and support from volunteer boards leaves staff subject to the demands of members and volunteers. This results in a work situation that is unpredictable, yet deeply meaningful due to the purpose they ascribe to their work. Our analysis contributes to understanding the impact of professionalization on volunteering and offers insight into the everyday working life of paid staff in voluntary sport clubs.

Key words: SPORT/S WORK, BOUNDARY WORK, BOARDS, EMPLOYEES,

ID349: Venue reuse, greenwashing, and organised irresponsibility: Environmental sustainability at the Gangwon 2024 Youth Olympics - Sihyeong Cho, Loughborough University - Sihyeong Cho, Loughborough University; Minhyeok Tak, Loughborough University; Dominic Malcolm, Loughborough University; Nik Dickerson, Loughborough University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

The Winter Olympics are often criticised for their contribution to the climate crisis, mainly due to facility construction. This raises questions about the Games' projects on environmental sustainability. At Gangwon 2024, facility construction was minimised through the reuse of venues from the 2018 Olympics, which became the main basis of the eco-friendly narrative. Employing Beck's perspective on contemporary risks that environmental harm is often invisible and thus subject to social construction, this article aims to explore the 2024 Youth Olympics' sustainability dimensions beyond its public presentation. After analysing documents and interviewing those involved in staging the 2024 Youth Games and monitoring environmental issues around the Korean Olympics, this paper reveals that the 'sustainability through venue reuse' claim represents a greenwashing variant (i.e., selective disclosure) that justifies hosting another Olympics in line with a green trend, with minimal substantive effort. Also revealed are institutional

conditions reflecting 'organised irresponsibility' principles that facilitate such environmental neglect. Specifically, due to internal limitations (i.e., bureaucratic compartmentalisation) and external challenges (i.e., environmentally damaging nature of the event), organisers responsible for environmental management cannot prioritise environmental considerations, despite their expected role of managing environmental risks. Although this suggests systemic production of environmental risks at the 2024 YOG, responsibility for their decision-making could not be clearly traced back.

Key words: THE WINTER OLYMPICS, GREENWASHING, FACILITY REUSE, SUSTAINABILITY, ORGANISED IRRESPONSIBILITY

ID350: Overcoming Institutional Barriers: An Evaluation of the 'Safe at Training' Program in the Context of Norwegian Sports - Hanne Sogn, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences - Hanne Sogn, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Organized sports hold a highly valued position in the lives of many children and youth. However, sports can also be an arena where children and youth are subjected to sexually violent and/or exploitative behaviour from coaches, leaders, and other volunteers involved in sports. Sports is also an arena where these trusted individuals may encounter children who have been subjected to such behaviour outside of sports. To promote a safer environment, Save the Children Norway developed the course "Safe at Training," in collaboration with the Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee, the Confederation of Sports (NIF), and various sports federations. The course aims to enhance the knowledge and skills of coaches and volunteers regarding harmful behaviors towards children, ultimately fostering safer sporting environments. In my presentation, I will discuss the challenges and opportunities related to the collaboration between stakeholders involved in the rollout of "Safe at Training." The data comes from a three-year research project (2021-2024) that includes interviews with stakeholders and participant observations during "Safe at Training" events. I will employ stakeholder theory to explore both the descriptive and normative aspects of collaboration among various stakeholders, focusing on three phases: the initiative phase, the implementation phase, and the continuation of cooperation.

Key words: SAFEGUARDING, CHILDREN, PREVENTION, COLLABORATION, STAKEHOLDERS

ID352: Prevalence of Violations in Sports Among Children and Youth, and the Risk of Revictimization - Kari Fasting, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences - Kari Fasting, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences; Thomas Mangor Jørgensen, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences; Nina Sølvberg, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences; Siv Gjesdal, Norwegian School Of Sport Sciences - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Revised version: The results in this presentation are from the project "Harmful Experiences in Sport", which aimed to generate knowledge to support the safeguarding work of Norwegian's sport. The following questions are addressed: What is the extent of psychological, physical, and sexual violations in children's (ages 6–12) and youth's (ages 13–18) sports? What is the relationship between childhood/adolescent experiences of violations and similar experiences in adulthood within sports contexts? Altogether 1,135 sport club members (aged 18–30) who were active in sports as children and/or adolescents responded to a survey exploring their experiences of violations in the past year (incident study) and during childhood and adolescence (prevalence before the age of 18). Over half (56%) reported experiencing violations during their time in children's and youth sports. Psychological violations were the most common (46%), followed by physical violations (29%) and sexual violations (19%). Those exposed to violations in both childhood and adolescence were at a significant higher risk of revictimization in adult sports, particularly concerning sexual violations. The findings are discussed in relation to explanatory models that examine how cultural norms and societal structures influence both the perpetration of violence against children, and the heightened risk of revictimization. Central in this discussion are gender norms and the formal and informal power structures in sport. Based on the results, it is recommended that coach education programs be revised. Specifically, prevention strategies should be tailored separately for children and adolescents, with emphasis on the prevention of psychological violations.

Key words: INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, REVICTIMIZATION, GENDER, SPORT ORGANISATION

ID353: Who Gets to Represent the Nation? South Korean Women Footballers and National Representation in Transnational Sport - Hye Jin Kim, Loughborough University - Alan Bairner, Loughborough University; Nik Dickerson, Loughborough University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S204

National representatives are commonly understood as symbols of sporting excellence and national pride. However, this status is not an automatic outcome of athletic performance but a conditional and institutional position produced through political and cultural processes of authorisation. National representation is therefore shaped by power relations that regulate who is recognised as legitimate to represent the nation, in what ways, and under what conditions. This study examines how the institutional and symbolic status of being a national representative is lived and negotiated in the everyday lives of South Korean women footballers working across borders as transnational athletic workers. Rather than treating national representation as fixed, the analysis highlights how it is shaped through intersecting dynamics of transnational mobility, gender, race, and nationality. While sport labour migration, nationalism, and women's football have each been widely studied, limited attention has been paid to how national representation operates at their intersection, particularly in relation to Asian women athletes. By centring these experiences, the study seeks to challenge the Western-centric and masculinised assumptions that continue to underpin sport research. Methodologically, the study adopts intersectionality as an analytical framework to examine how multiple relations of power operate simultaneously and relationally. It will draw on qualitative interviews with South Korean women's national football players, alongside analyses of domestic and international media coverage and players' self-representations on social media. Through this multi-source qualitative approach, the study explores how national representative identity is negotiated within transnational sporting contexts.

Key words: NATIONAL REPRESENTATION, INTERSECTIONALITY, WOMEN'S FOOTBALL, SPORT LABOUR MIGRATION, SOUTH KOREA

ID354: Challenges to an Ethics of Care in a Sport Crisis: Textual Disruptions in Online Chatter - Toni Bruce, University Of Auckland, New Zealand - Margaret Henley, University Of Auckland, New Zealand - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C5 and June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

This presentation reveals the powerful influences of gender, ethnicity and national location on the tone of social media interactions during an extended sports crisis marked by scarce information and high public interest. Our analysis interrogates how this crisis disrupted a previously-identified 'feminine ethics of care' in online netball fandom that strives to protect the wellbeing of New Zealand's 'national sport for women', its players, coaches, umpires, and fans. The findings emerge from in-depth textual analysis of hundreds of posts on the national team's public Facebook page after globally-respected national coach Dame Noeline Taurua was suddenly stood down. The ensuing absence of explanation for the decision not only fuelled

national and international speculation but also created significant textual and tonal disruptions on the Facebook site. An almost 15% increase in followers—including more international, male and casual local fans—was accompanied by a rise in unusually blunt, critical and sometimes abusive comments about the coach, players and national organisation. This tonal disruption not only starkly contrasted with our earlier research, but also with comments by fans at live matches during this period who hesitated to openly take a stand on the evolving controversy. The results reinforce our emerging sense that the feminine ethics of care may reflect the gendered and cultural particularities of New Zealand, rather than global, netball. We conclude that a feminine ethics of care needs to be actively protected, particularly when controversy attracts new audiences whose communication styles interrupt what is generally a communal, supportive and safe space.

Key words: CRISIS, FANS, ETHICS OF CARE

ID355: Rethinking PE assessments on school reports in primary education: perspectives of Dutch PE teachers - Elien Plompen, Mulier Instituut, Utrecht, The Netherlands - Elien Plompen, Mulier Instituut, Utrecht; Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Ivo Van Hilvoorde, Windesheim University Of Applied Sciences, Zwolle, The Netherlands; John Van Der Kamp, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Amika Singh, Mulier Instituut, Utrecht, The Netherlands - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Final version: Internationally, research has recognised that the validity and reliability of assessments in physical education (PE) are concerning. Yet, little is known about PE teachers' views on reporting assessments to students and their parents, even as assessments are becoming increasingly dominant in education. The aim of this study was to explore Dutch PE teachers' perspectives on the current PE report and assessing aspects of physical literacy. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 15 primary school PE teachers and analysed them thematically. Our thematic analysis indicated that PE teachers are dissatisfied with the current PE reports, because of a singular focus on summative assessments of motor competencies. Teachers want the school report to better inform parents, reflect individual development, focus on positive aspects, and include broader learning outcomes aligned with physical literacy. Changing PE reports was described as challenging, as schools largely determine report content and are often reluctant to implement changes. We discuss how the PE report can be seen as a boundary object fixing the boundary between PE and other school subject, emphasizing the low prioritization of PE within schools. Conversely, the PE report can act as a boundary object bridging the boundary between PE and the home environment by better informing parents about PE and their child's physical literacy. Teachers can be supported with this by developing readily implementable assessment and reporting tools that focus on student progress and parental communication. However, higher-level support is needed to ensure schools recognise the value of implementing such tools.

Key words: PHYSICAL EDUCATION, ASSESSMENTS, PHYSICAL LITERACY, TEACHERS, PRIMARY SCHOOL

ID357: Who Owns the Concussion Crisis? : Mapping Documentary Networks of Evidence, Authority, and Responsibility - Donghyung Kim, Loughborough University - Donghyung Kim, Loughborough University; Dominic Malcolm, Loughborough University; Borja Garcia-Garcia, Loughborough University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S304

"Concussion crisis" is used to capture a cultural crisis around sport-related concussion, marked by spill-over beyond sport participants, the involvement of multiple expert and institutional groups, and growing division over what should be done. This presentation examines how that crisis is constructed, stabilised, and contested within policy and governance arenas through documentary evidence. It draws on written submissions to the UK Parliament's DCMS Select Committee Inquiry on Concussion in Sport, alongside organisational statements and guidance produced by key stakeholders in sport and welfare. Guided by Actor-Network Theory (ANT) and informed by discourse-sensitive mapping, the analysis traces how diverse actors problematise concussion and position themselves as indispensable to its management and resolution. It shows how the concussion crisis functions as an obligatory passage point through which governmental bodies, medical and scientific experts, governing organisations, player associations, advocacy groups, and families route their claims, align interests, and contest expertise. Across the corpus, actors repeatedly negotiate what counts as credible evidence, which risks are framed as acceptable or unacceptable, and where responsibility and accountability should be located. Rather than treating concussion as a self-evident biomedical object, the presentation demonstrates how institutional documents assemble concussion as a contested social problem by authorising particular voices, prioritising specific pathways for intervention, and delimiting the range of legitimate action. In doing so, it clarifies how the crisis becomes governable through documentary networks that stabilise, while also reproducing, ongoing disagreement over protection, welfare, and duty of care.

Key words: CONCUSSION CRISIS, SPORT RELATED CONCUSSION (SRC), ACTOR NETWORK THEORY (ANT)

ID358: What does the category coach want from me? - Sara Campbell, University Of Denver - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C411

Critical feminist scholar Judith Butler theorizes gender as a set of historical categories that impress upon us when we enter into them. Yet Butler is adamant the "I" is not a passive actor who readily complies with the norms they are given (e.g., man = masculinity). In fact, these norms are typically so constraining that they inevitably produce "bodies that escape or exceed them" (Butler, 1993/2011, p. xii; e.g., transgender). Agency is thus found not only within one's ability to critique existing norms, but also in a refusal to repeat them. Through this subversive repetition, the subject has the capacity to reinscribe previously narrow or violent norms. This presentation considers how Butler's theory of gender can be applied to the category coach. In the rigid hierarchy of sport, the category coach often functions as a restrictive grid that limits who is viewed as a coach and what coaches can do. People assigned this label readily take up hypermasculine, authoritative behaviors, for example. To open the category coach up to new formulations, we must ask questions like, "How has the category coach been foreclosed?", "Which coaching acts are seen as [im]permissible?", "Who counts as a coach?" and, adapting a question posed by Butler (DE SINGEL International Arts Centre, 2025, 32:50), "What does the category [coach] want from me?" Responses to these questions will help those working in sport reimagine more ethical and inclusive forms of coaching, with the ultimate goal of creating radical new coaches and coaching acts.

Key words: POSTSTRUCTURALISM, FEMINISM, COACHING, GENDER, IDENTITY

ID359: Routes of Risk: Women Runners' Lived Experiences in the Southern California Landscape - Julie Brice, California State University Fullerton - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C1

A 2024 international study commissioned by adidas, found that over 92% of women runners reported feeling concerned about their safety, with half being afraid of being physically attacked or assaulted. A similar study in 2019 conducted by the University of California, San Diego Center on Gender

Equity and Health found that 68% of women experienced sexual harassment or assault in public spaces (running paths, trails, parks). This followed the aftermath of the extremely influential 2017 #MeToo movement that brought more awareness to issues of sexual harassment. Despite such increased social awareness related to women's safety, there is little research to evidence the extent to which public harassment impacts the physical activity levels, experiences, and choices of women across different socio-cultural-political and geographic landscapes. In response, in 2025, scholars from University of Bedfordshire launched an international research collaboration to explore such ideas, a project known as SHE RUNS. This presentation will focus on the local data collected from the Southern California SHE RUNS research team. Using data from 13 walk-along interviews and three focus groups, this presentation will explore the some of the specific socio-political and geographic safety concerns and risk that result from the Southern California and American landscape, and how women are mitigating such concerns. This data will be presented alongside other collaborators from the larger SHE RUNS project enabling an insightful and comprehensive analysis of the ways in which the local environment uniquely shapes women's experiences, as well as the various shared experiences of international women runners.

Key words: WOMEN'S RUNNING, SAFETY, HARASSMENT, LEISURE ACTIVITIES, GENDER

ID361: Males and Females experiences of the Learning Climate in a Football Coach Education - Tor Söderström, Umeå University, Department Of Education - June 16, 15:40– 17:00, C4

Coach education research has examined various dimensions, including participants' experiences with courses, the impact of such training on coaching practices, or the ways in which education recontextualizes visions and objectives in policy documents. Although research has been interested in how coaches experience coach education, differences between gender has received comparatively less scholarly attention. Thus, in this paper the aim is to explore how men and women experienced a UEFA-licensed football coach education course. Drawing on questionnaire data from males and females who participated in the course, the study explored how they experienced the learning climate and the course educators' pedagogy. The findings showed that both men and women experienced that they were able to say what they thought and felt, that all course participants' voices had the same value, that they felt included, comfortable and respected, and that course participants' knowledge and experiences were taken into equal consideration. The findings showed further that both men and women largely agreed that the instructors throughout the course provided constructive feedback, helped course participants to utilize experiences in the group, reflect on the content, guided with relevant questions, and encouraged initiative. The findings suggests that the perception of an inclusive learning climate, which contrasts with previous research on women's experiences in coach education (cf., Lewis et al., 2018), may both be the applied coach educator pedagogy but also that the relatively balanced gender distribution mitigated the influence of a masculine culture that often suppresses women's perspectives.

Key words: GENDER, INCLUSION, TEACHING, LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

ID362: The significance of physiological testing in sport: The elite athletes' perspectives - Tor Söderström, Umeå University, Department Of Education - Runa Westerlund, Umeå University, Department Of Education; Stefan Sandlund, Umeå University, Umea School Of Sport Science; Taru Tervo, Umea School Of Sport Science - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

The use of physiological testing of the athletes' physical determinants of performance is a practice in a sport that is claimed to help athletes to develop and optimize their performance (e.g. Tanner & Gore, 2013). The knowledge on physiological testing in sports rests mainly on physiological research which has provided insights into various physical sport related capabilities (e.g., Abdelkrim et al., 2010; Bangsbo, 2015). Whether testing of athletes is helpful for athletes' development, as claimed, or affects them in other ways, we know remarkably little about, as studies on those who perform tests such as coaches or athletes who are tested are sparsely examined. In this presentation, we attempt to critically scrutinize the physiological testing practice and it´s opportunities for individuals to learn and develop as athletes. The material in this study is based on interviews with adult elite sport athletes (individual athletes and football players). The analysis showed the same understandings, rules or ends, irrespective of sports, govern coaches' and athletes' behaviour regarding physiological tests (cf. Schatzki, 1996). A practice centred on monitoring and checking their bodies at a given moment, a checkpoint of fitness, and less related to something to be reflected on and learn from (Dewey, 1938). In conclusion, this emphasis on tests as isolated quantified indicators of physical status the athletes' narratives tells us limits it´s role for athlete development.

Key words: PRACTICE THEORY, TALENT DEVELOPMENT, REFLECTIVE LEARNING, ATHLETE DEVELOPMENT, MEANING MAKING

ID363: An Autoethnography on the Developments in the "Hakamada Case" and the Transformation of Support Attitudes Among Boxing Community Members - Shosei Nitta, Rikkyo University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

The "Hakamada Case" refers to the murder and arson case that occurred in June 1966 in Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture (now Shimizu Ward, Shizuoka City). After 58 years of legal battles, former professional boxer and company employee Iwao Hakamada, who had been arrested and detained, won a final acquittal in a retrial in October 2024. This study aims to examine, through the methodology of autoethnography and focusing on "pain" while drawing on the discussions of Emmanuel Levinas, how the awareness of support among boxing-related individuals has been generated and transformed within the retrial movements surrounding the aforementioned "Hakamada Case." Based on the author's own experience as a former boxer involved in support activities, the analysis examines the process of how the physical experience of boxing, which involves pain, became an opportunity to engage with the "wounds of others" represented by the long-term incarceration of former professional boxer Iwao Hakamada. The findings can be organized into six phases and shifts in consciousness: "rescue", "stagnation", "rematch", "perseverance", "joint struggle", and "personalization". The shift in boxing community members' support consciousness is understood not as a deepening of justice or sympathy, but as a reorganization of relationships necessitating the acceptance of responsibility to respond to others – akin to Levinas's concept of "subjectification through being wounded". Boxers, whose mutual anachronism has been emphasized to the extreme, are compelled to feel the pain of the "disadvantaged"- those inflicted with trauma (pain) by "society"- as their own pain.

Key words: HAKAMADA CASE, BOXING, PAIN, AUTOETHNOGRAPHY, ANACHRONISM

ID364: The effects of the 'new geopolitical world order' on the Global Sport for Development Sector - Karen Petry, German Sport University - Alana Richardson, Unesco Chair On Sport For Development, Peace And Environment; Sally-Ann Jennifer Fischer, German Sport University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S203

Recent geo-political challenges have caused a significant destabilisation of global development cooperation, with consequent impacts on the Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) sector. However, this instability poses an opportunity for innovation and a paradigm shift in three areas. First, engaging with the wider sports ecosystem can create funding and awareness pipelines and expand impact. One potential approach is the creation of Impact Investment Funds pooled funding mechanisms drawing from government contributions and private capital. While there is evidence these funds can produce large social impact, challenges in proper, locally considered implementation still remain. Second, the sector could explore the possibilities of embedding SDP activities into national policy. Increased national government resourcing allows countries of the Global South to re-position sport as a powerful, homegrown engine for transformation, rather than an international donor-dependent project. Third, the term "development" itself is discussed, given its tendency to focus on linear progression towards a Global North definition of 'developed', often focusing on economic progress (Whitley, 2025). Instead, the SDP sector could focus on wider non-economic areas such as education, gender equity, and environmental sustainability. This presentation reflects on the potential and challenges of these paradigm shift and explores the ability to overcome the colonial and neoliberal tendencies of the SDP sector, particularly in light of the current geopolitical climate. Reference Whitley, M.A. (2025). Untethering Sport for Development from Labels and Boundaries. Journal of Sport for Development. Vol. 13, Issue 2, p. 53-57.

Key words: GLOBAL SDP SECTOR, PARADIGM SHIFT, CURRENT POLITICAL CLIMATE

ID365: Negotiating Mainstreaming in Parasport: European Comparisons and the Finnish Sport System - Jari Lämsä, Finnish Institute Of High Performance Sports Kihu - Jari Lämsä, Finnish Institute Of High Performance Sports Kihu; Kaisu Mononen, Finnish Institute Of High Performance Sports Kihu - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

This study examines the organisation of parasport in Norway, the Netherlands, Ireland, and Switzerland to identify governance structures and operational practices that could support further mainstreaming of parasport within the Finnish sport system. Mainstreaming is understood as the systematic integration of parasport into general sport structures, policies, and services. A mixed-methods approach was employed. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with representatives of national sport and parasport confederations. These data were complemented by document analysis of national sport strategies, policy documents, and organisational materials. The findings reveal substantial variation in national parasport governance models. Norway and the Netherlands exemplify advanced mainstreaming, with unified umbrella organisations and sport federations responsible for parasport under the same principles as able-bodied sport, promoting coherent and formally equal structures. In contrast, Switzerland and Ireland retain more distinct arrangements, characterised by autonomous parasport organisations in Switzerland and a state-driven, parallel but equal model in Ireland with shared support services and funding mechanisms. In Finland, integration has progressed slowly over the 2000s. Although national federations have gradually increased their responsibility for parasport and paralympic coaching has been centralised within the Finnish Olympic Committee, development has been incremental, resulting in overlapping responsibilities. The study concludes that Finland has an opportunity to advance mainstreaming at the governance level, but integration also entails risks. Without careful design, mainstreaming may marginalise parasport stakeholders and weaken parasport's status. Long-term strategic planning, protection of parasport expertise, and institutional safeguards for structural equality are therefore essential.

Key words: PARASPORT, ORGANISATION, MAINSTREAMING

ID366: Between Autonomy and Integration: Organisational Models in European Deaf Sport - Kaisu Mononen, Finnish Institute Of High Performance Sport Kihu - Kaisu Mononen, Finnish Institute Of High Performance Sport Kihu; Jari Lämsä, Finnish Institute Of High Performance Sport Kihu; Heli Romu, The Finnish Deaf Sports Federation - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

The organisational relationship between deaf sport and mainstream sport in Finland has historically been weak, but recent developments indicate growing interest in closer inter-organisational collaboration. In this context, the Finnish Deaf Sports Federation has sought engagement with national sport umbrella organisations to improve resources, institutional support, and the position of elite deaf athletes. This study examines how different national organisational models shape athlete pathways, institutional positioning, and athlete agency in deaf sport. The study employs a strategic comparative benchmarking approach using survey and interview data and key national and international policy documents from nine European countries. The analysis focuses on governance arrangements, access to resources, and athlete pathways. The results indicate that integrated models within mainstream or para-sport umbrella organisations improve access to funding, administrative support, and organisational legitimacy (e.g. Norway, Italy, Estonia), but may weaken deaf-specific representation and slow decision-making. More autonomous models emphasise cultural recognition and community cohesion (e.g. Sweden, Germany) yet struggle with limited resources and fragmented elite sport pathways. Hybrid arrangements combine elements of both, offering partial access to resources while maintaining a high degree of autonomy (e.g. Switzerland, Finland). Across models, challenges persist in visibility, recognition, and athlete recruitment and support. The findings demonstrate that the position of the athlete is not determined by governance models alone, but by the system's capacity to provide continuous, linguistically accessible, and athlete-centred support across the sporting career. Structurally driven solutions are therefore insufficient without parallel attention to athlete-level outcomes and meaningful athlete voice in decision-making.

Key words: DEAF SPORTS, ORGANISATION, ATHLETES

ID368: Sport participation and the public acceptance of local sports policy in the Netherlands. Developments over time. - Remco Hoekman, Mulier Instituut / Radboud University Nijmegen - Gerbert Kraaykamp, Radboud University Nijmegen - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

In the Netherlands sports policy generally is a local responsibility. Although not legally enshrined, all local authorities pay attention to the stimulation of sports participation. Little is known, however, on how people perceive these local sports policy activities and how this relates to their own sport participation. Previous studies focusing on public support for sports policy mainly paid attention to elite sports policy or sport events. Also, studies are available on satisfaction with sport services in local authorities concentrating on the use of sport facilities. Remarkably, hardly any attention is paid to public acceptance or support of local sports policy and its association with sport participation. With this study we aim to fill this lacuna and question whether (change in) sport participation is associated to public support for local sport promotion policies. To answer our questions we use

data of four waves of the Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences with data collections in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. These data contain amongst others information on support for local sports policy, individual sport participation and socio-economic background. Final results, related conclusions and implications will be presented at the conference.

Key words: SPORTS POLICY, SPORT PARTICIPATION, INEQUALITY, LONGITUDINAL

ID369: Drawer, desk, and compass policies: PA promotion policy use in municipalities - Evald Bundgaard Iversen, University Of Southern Denmark - Birgitte Westerskov Dalgas, University Of Southern Denmark - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

Policies for promoting physical activity (PA) are widely adopted by municipalities, yet research consistently demonstrates a gap between formal policy adoption and meaningful change in local practice. While existing implementation research has largely focused on whether policies are implemented successfully, less attention has been paid to how policies are actually used in everyday organisational contexts. This study examine how municipal PA policies are enacted in practice. Drawing on qualitative interviews with 104 municipal employees across 95 Danish municipalities, the study explores how employees engage with PA policies in their daily work and which organisational and contextual factors shape their use. Using reflexive thematic analysis, we develop a typology of policy use consisting of three modes: Drawer policies, desk policies, and compass policies. Drawer policies refer to formally adopted policies that remain largely disconnected from practice; desk policies are used selectively as rhetorical or justificatory tools; and compass policies function as integrated frameworks guiding prioritisation, resource allocation, and concrete action. The findings demonstrate that policies rarely operate in purely top-down or bottom-up ways. Instead, their function emerges through negotiation between political ambitions, organisational structures, resource constraints, and professional discretion. Policies may shift between modes over time, illustrating that implementation is a dynamic process shaped by institutional conditions. The study contributes to implementation research by offering an empirically grounded vocabulary for analysing policy use in public health and PA promotion and highlights how policy design and organisational embedding influence whether policies become symbolic artefacts or meaningful tools for action.

Key words: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROMOTION; MUNICIPALITIES; POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

ID370: Authoritarian Violence and Structural Defence in Japanese Sport - Sotaro Muramoto, Rikkyo University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

The purpose of this study is to focus on the occurrence of "authoritarian violence" within Japanese sports and the structural defence of such violence, thereby clarifying the issues that give rise to harassment. Problems related to harassment (e.g., physical violence, verbal abuse) by coaches towards players frequently occur across various Japanese sporting contexts (youth, amateur, professional). Moreover, when harassment is uncovered, sports coaches rarely acknowledge their actions as harassment; instead, they frequently assert that it is a legitimate part of coaching. Conversely, instances are observed where coaches who have committed harassment and received disciplinary action return to their original coaching positions within a relatively short period. It is impossible to prevent coaches who genuinely reform their coaching ethics from returning to the field. However, emphasizing only the opportunity for coaches to try again while allowing harassment to recur only increases the number of victims and cannot be considered an appropriate response. This study examines repeated harassment perpetrated by the same individual that occurred in the J.League, Japan's professional soccer league, in 2021 and 2025. It focuses on the occurrence of coaching violence and the structures within the sporting world that defend such violence, thereby identifying key issues. For the purposes of this study, coaching violence refers specifically to violent acts committed by coaches during sports instruction that are not recognised as violence and are instead perceived as justified as part of coaching.

Key words: VIOLENCE, HARASSMENT, VERBAL ABUSE, INTEGRITY

ID371: A critical analysis of new biotechnology measures in women's sport: The cases of SRY sex testing and egg freezing - Lucy Piggott, Norwegian University Of Science And Technology - Lucy Piggott, Norwegian University Of Science And Technology; Ingvill Stuvøy, Norwegian University Of Science And Technology - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S204

Cultural and biological divides are being blurred in new and different ways with the development of biomedical techniques and technologies. The same biotechnologies impact contemporary ethical decisions relating to the health and wellbeing of women athletes and are making the internal functioning of athletic women's bodies increasingly visible and governable. This means that health and medical professionals, sport and exercise scientists, and policy makers within sport organisations need to fully consider the blurring of boundaries of coercion and consent that can accompany new requirements and/or possibilities for women athletes to engage with biotechnology. In this paper, we critically discuss two contemporary cases where sport organisations have implemented/offered biotechnical measures that blur the boundaries of coercion and consent for women athletes, albeit in different ways and to different extents. The first is the introduction of new genetic (SRY) sex testing requirements by several international federations, including World Athletics, World Boxing, and the International Ski and Snowboard Federation. The second is financial support for egg freezing offered by several organisations as part of new fertility support measures for elite women athletes, including the Women's Tennis Association and the Women's National Basketball Association. We draw on the extant literature, official/public documents, and feminist technoscience theory to unpick the complexity of these cases that are characterised by entanglements of biology, culture, technology, institutional power, legal challenges, and ethical dilemmas. Within this discussion, we centre the unique sporting context and highlight national differences in how these biotechnological developments impact women athletes.

Key words: BIOTECHNOLOGY, WOMEN'S SPORT, SRY TESTING, EGG FREEZING, FEMINIST TECHNOSCIENCE THEORY

ID372: The implications of good and bad experiences with physical activity - Karsten Elmose-Østerlund, University Of Southern Denmark - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S204

Findings from a recent PhD study based on qualitative interviews with Danish adults (N = 42) indicate that childhood experiences with physical activity (PA), whether good or bad, have lasting implications for attitudes toward PA in adulthood. Good early-life PA experiences appear to foster more favorable attitudes toward PA later in life, whereas bad experiences are associated with less positive attitudes (Dalgas, 2024). Building on these qualitative empirical findings, the purpose of this study is to examine quantitatively: 1) how widespread different types of good and bad experiences with PA in childhood are among adult Danes, and 2) how the different good and bad experiences are correlated with current PA motivation, readiness and behavior. To analyse this, I draw on a subsample from the Moving Denmark project that collected large-scale survey data in the fall of 2025. The subsample contains responses from around 20,000 adults aged 15+ years regarding their experiences with PA in their childhood and their current PA

motivation, readiness and behavior. The results have not yet been calculated, but the items regarding good and bad experiences included in the survey draw on the nine themes identified by Ladwig et al. (2018), including embarrassment, lack of enjoyment, bullying, injury, social physique anxiety, punishment, enjoyment, physical competence and nonparticipation. The implications of good and bad experiences with PA in childhood will be discussed based on how prominent the different types of experiences are and how they are correlated with current PA motivation, readiness and participation of adults.

Key words: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, EXPERIENCES, MOTIVATION, READINESS

ID373: Gendered Pathways in Football Coaching: A Comparative Study of Female Coaches in Croatia and Slovenia - Sunčica Bartoluci, University Of Zagreb Faculty Of Kinesiology - Mojca Doupona, University Of Ljubljana Faculty Of Sport - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Despite the steady growth of women's participation in sport, football coaching remains one of the most gender-exclusive professional domains. Women pursuing coaching careers continue to face structural, cultural, and symbolic barriers that limit access to positions of power, professional recognition, and long-term career stability. While these challenges are well documented, less attention has been paid to how they are shaped across different national and sociocultural contexts. This study adopts a comparative qualitative approach to examine the experiences of female football coaches in Croatia and Slovenia. Drawing on LaVoi and Dutove's (2012) ecological model of women's coaching careers, the research analyses how gendered inequalities are produced across multiple levels. The empirical material consists of semi-structured in-depth interviews with elite-level female football coaches (N = 10). The findings reveal both shared and context-specific patterns of gender inequality. In both countries, football remains strongly associated with hegemonic masculinity, leading to persistent questioning of women's coaching competence and authority. However, the Croatian context is characterized by a more pronounced re-traditionalization of gender roles and the growing influence of conservative discourses, which further intensify institutional and informal barriers for female coaches. In contrast, Slovenian coaches report relatively more supportive organizational environments, yet continue to experience subtle forms of exclusion, limited access to leadership positions, and precarious career pathways. By comparing these two national contexts, the study highlights how similar gendered structures are reproduced through different cultural and institutional configurations, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of women's coaching careers in European football.

Key words: WOMEN COACHES, GENDER INEQUALITY, FOOTBALL

ID374: The production of distrust in anti-doping: the case of the 23 Chinese swimmers - Harry Grimes, University Of Lausanne - Harry Grimes, University Of Lausanne; Prof. Fabien Ohl, University Of Lausanne; Prof. Katrina Pritchard, Swansea University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, S203

The case of the 23 Chinese swimmers revealed and worsened existing divisions within anti-doping, leading to a so-called a crisis of trust (Schmidt et al., 2024). By detaching from the legalistic arguments over how the case was dealt with, it is possible to better understand these divisions, how they came to be and how they are reproduced within the case. Drawing on the work of Luhmann (1979/2017), Sztompka (1999), we use trust as an analytical lens, we use the Chinese swimmers as a case study of struggles for symbolic power and narrative control. Through Bourdieu's (1977, 1991) theories of Field, Symbolic Capital and Doxa, we conducted a Frame Analysis (Benford & Snow, 2000) on a corpus of organisational (n=70) and journalistic (n=135) articles discussing the case. This focussed on how actors mobilised support, afforded credit / discredit, and the strategies for narrative control during the heated debate that followed the public revelation of the case. Several themes were identified, including strategies of enhancing Frame Credibility through Science and Law, using Frame Articulators through networks of alliances, and enhancing Frame Resonance by calling upon the anti-doping doxa. Ultimately, the public debate around the case threatened trust in the system, despite prominent actors' attempts to present themselves credibly, as science, law, and institutions were attacked. This research offers reflections on the nature of political debates, the role of media, and the delicate issue of trust in anti-doping.

Key words: ANTI-DOPING, TRUST, FRAME ANALYSIS, WADA, CREDIBILITY

ID375: Sports in national action plans on disability – a comparative analysis of Germany and Austria - Torsten Wojciechowski, Ehip - Claudia Stura, Fachhochschule Kufstein Tirol - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

1. Research question and objective The National Action Plans on Disability, implemented and updated later in Germany (2011; 2016) and Austria (2012; 2022), both include actions in the field of sport. However, no comparative analysis of these plans have been conducted, raising the following research question: From a cross-country perspective, what sports-related actions can be identified in national action plans on disability? 2. Research design and data analysis The authors employed a case-oriented Qualitative Comparative Analysis approach (Thomann, 2020). The National Action Plans on Disability form the basis of the data, which are evaluated inductively and comparatively. 3. Results and discussion In Germany, the focus is on the development of inclusive sports initiatives that promote the competitive engagement of persons with disabilities while Austria's plans prioritise sports associations, training opportunities for coaches, and protective actions against violence and abuse. These differences present opportunities for further developing the national action plans in both countries. For example, inclusive sports programmes and protective measures could be more systematically embedded at all levels of organised sports. 4. Summary The National Action Plans on Disability are a key governmental tool for promoting the participation of persons with disabilities in society, including in sports. The different priorities of Austria and Germany can facilitate mutual learning and a deeper understanding of inclusion. References Thomann, E. (2020). Qualitative Comparative Analysis for comparative policy analysis. In B.G. Peters & G. Fontaine (Eds.), Handbook of Research Methods and Applications in Comparative Policy Analysis (pp. 250–272). Edward Elgar.

Key words: DISABILITY SPORT, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

ID377: Beyond the Scoreboard: Evaluating If and How Community Programmes of a Professional Football Club Contribute to Positive Health. - Jasper Van Houten, Han University Of Applied Sciences - Jasper Van Houten, Han University Of Applied Sciences; Jelle Schoemaker, Han University Of Applied Sciences - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S304

In contemporary society, professional sports clubs increasingly assume responsibility for public health and social cohesion through community-based interventions. This study examines GezondRijk Nijmegen (GRN), the social branch of the Dutch professional football (soccer) club N.E.C. GRN seeks to reduce health inequalities in the Nijmegen region through local social and public health programmes that leverage the club's reach and appeal. Methodologically, the study addresses a recurring challenge in evaluating complex, community-based sport interventions: establishing credible causal

claims where randomised designs are often infeasible. Using a Contribution Analysis framework, we combine GRN's Theory of Change with a quantitative operationalisation of self-estimated counterfactual logic (CSEPP-method) to estimate participants' perceived programme contribution to their health and relate this to two hypothesised impact-mechanisms: additional physical activity minutes (APAM) and social contact minutes (ASM). Empirically, the paper draws on a cross-sectional survey across four GRN projects (N=117); additional data from new projects are anticipated in April–May and will be incorporated where feasible before the conference. Participants report moderate positive perceived contributions across 4 Positive Health pillars. The strongest perceived change concerns social belonging/participation, while the weakest concerns emotion regulation. APAM and ASM are positively associated with Positive Health pillars (Spearman correlations significant at p

Key words: PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL CLUBS, COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES, POSITIVE HEALTH, IMPACT ANALYSIS, EVALUATION

ID378: Selling football dreams The rise of commercialism in Dutch amateur football. - Joop Truijen, Amsterdam University Of Applied Sciences - Joop Truijen, Amsterdam University Of Applied Sciences; Jan-Willem Van Der Roest, Amsterdam University Of Applied Sciences; Roberto Branco Martins, Amsterdam University Of Applied Sciences - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

The Netherlands has historically been characterized by a strong voluntary sports club culture. However in recent years, there has been a clear rise of commercial football schools in the Netherlands (Van der Roest & Brommers, 2022). This development puts pressure on traditional amateur football. The aim of this exploratory study is to gain insight into commercial practices of football schools and consequences for talent pathways and collaboration between football schools, clubs, and player agents. We examine these dynamics through the lens of organizational hybridization and legitimacy (Battilana & Lee, 2014; DiMaggio & Powell, 1983). We conducted desk research analyzing 21 social media profiles and carried out 23 interviews with football school owners, player agents, parents, regulators and professional club staff. Preliminary findings show that football schools actively showcase trial opportunities and placements of their youth players at professional football clubs. Professional football clubs legitimize practices of football schools by regularly playing friendly matches against them and competing them in (inter)national tournaments. At the same time, processes of organizational hybridization are visible as football schools emerge both within clubs, operating as commercial entities , and outside traditional club structures. Currently, limited transparency in football schools' fee structures is examined through interviews mapping their relationships, networks, and revenue models with agents and professional clubs. A first tentative conclusion is that processes of organizational hybridization and legitimization are reshaping and challenging the boundaries of traditional amateur football, as football schools bridge voluntary and commercial domains while gaining legitimization through interactions with professional clubs.

Key words: FOOTBALL SCHOOLS, COMMERCIALIZATION, HYBRIDIZATION

ID380: Fostering Cross-administrative Municipal Governance: Content Analysis of Expert Interviews on Boundary Work around the City of Helsinki Physical Activity Programme - Mikko Simula, Jyväskylän Yliopisto - Elina Hasanen, Xamk; Anni Halko, Aalto University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

Solving many of today's social problems, such as the green transition and segregation, requires public administration organizations to adopt an intersectional approach and implement network governance practices. In recent years, increasing physical activity among the population has also been seen as requiring a cross-administrative and cross-sectoral approach. This study investigates the attempts of the Finnish City of Helsinki to foster cross-administrative governance to increase physical activity among its residents with its Physical Activity Programme. The research task is to examine how boundary work as a method opens policy room for integrating policies across all administrative departments of the city organization. The research framework is administrative scientific and sociological. The research questions, data formation, and analysis are based on definitions of the concepts of boundary work, integrative leadership, network governance, and discursive space. The data was gathered by thematical interviews with ten experts, local politicians, and managers from the city. The data is analysed with theory-driven content analysis that identifies expressions which the interviewees associate with opportunities to promote policy integration and expressions that indicate the strengthening and expansion of operational capabilities. Based on the findings, the article also discusses theoretical aspects that deepen the understanding of governance of complex problems in local policies in general. Drawing on an interdisciplinary framework, the study generates knowledge on the opportunities and constraints associated with cross-administrative collaboration. These insights enable the identification of critical factors that warrant attention when defining the objectives of boundary work and developing its practical applications.

Key words: LOCAL GOVERNANCE; CROSS-ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE; POLICY INTEGRATION; BOUNDARY WORK; PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

ID381: Doing gender in PE: Teachers' Constructions of Masculinity in Polish Secondary Schools - Natalia Organista, Józef Pilsudski University Of Physical Education In Warsaw - Natalia Organista, Józef Pilsudski University Of Physical Education In Warsaw; Zuzanna Mazur, Józef Pilsudski University Of Physical Education In Warsaw; Michał Lenartowicz, Józef Pilsudski University Of Physical Education In Warsaw - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

In recent decades, numerous studies have examined the unequal treatment of girls' participation in physical education (PE); however, less attention has been paid to teachers' approaches toward boys during PE lessons. This study explores PE teachers' gender-related practices and the meanings they attribute to masculinity in the context of PE. The material presented is part of a research project conducted in Poland between 2021 and 2024. The study draws on observations of sixty 45-minute PE lessons in a public secondary school, 37 interviews with PE teachers, and eight focus group interviews with boys aged 15–16. PE teachers tended to perceive boys as a homogeneous group characterized by similar behaviors and attitudes toward physical activity. Boys were commonly described as enjoying intense physical effort, competition, and sports disciplines stereotypically defined as "masculine." Such behaviors were frequently explained as resulting from innate gender differences. Most PE teachers opposed offering boys activities perceived as "feminine," citing students' reluctance or the need to protect boys from acquiring "feminine" traits. During observed lessons, greater attention was devoted to girls, who were viewed as requiring more support. As a result, some boys who needed teachers' attention remained unnoticed. The findings indicate that PE teachers relied on simplified, binary understandings of gender. This approach may marginalize certain boys' needs in PE and limit opportunities for diverse experiences and alternative interpretations of gender. The teachers' views and practices suggest limited awareness of the mechanisms through which students are socialized into specific forms of masculinity and femininity.

Key words: PE, GENDER, MASCULINITY, POLAND

ID385: Judgement Call: Referees and the Moral Boundaries of Playing Football - Marko Kananen, Fincis - Marko Kananen, Fincis; Jussi Ronkainen, Xamk; Kari Saari, Xamk - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

This presentation examines how Finnish football referees construct and negotiate symbolic boundaries between "Finns" and "others" through moral evaluations grounded in events and interactions on the field. It draws on a survey of Finnish football referees (N=113) and in-depth interviews (N=10). Rather than treating ethnicity or nationality as fixed categories, the analysis shows how difference is produced and maintained but also challenged and blurred through evaluations of playing practices. We identify three interrelated categories of moral judgment: fair play, sportsmanship, and style of play. Fair play structures the moral logic of the game, sportsmanship shapes the moral presentation of the player, and style of play evaluates athletic performance. These categories are situational and fluid, negotiated in concrete moments of play. Referees assess "Finnishness" and "otherness" not as fixed identities, but as qualities that become visible through behavior, competence, and ways of playing on the field. Conceptually, the study draws on the notion of moral boundaries (Lamont 2000; Wimmer 2004), understood as evaluative distinctions through which individuals and groups are positioned as more or less legitimate. In this case, boundary-making is grounded in game-specific values rather than broader societal norms. We argue that the football field functions as a multicultural public space with its own moral order. Importantly, referees' evaluations also enable boundary work that fosters inclusion, allowing "others" to be incorporated into "us" through recognized sporting virtues.

Key words: FOOTBAALL, INCLUSION, MIGRATION, IDENTITIES, REFEREES

ID386: Financial inequality and its relation to children's and youth's physical activity and sports participation - Outi Aarresola, Jari Villberg, Sami Kokko, University Of Jyväskylä; Mia Tammelin, University Of Tampere - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

Inequality in sport and physical activity has emerged as a central theme in Finnish sports policy, particularly after the mid-2010s reforms of the Sports Act and Equality Act. This study explores inequality in physical activity by analysing how a family's economic resources relate to the physical activity and sports participation of children and young people. The theoretical framework draws on Therborn's (2014) conceptualisation of inequality and approaches inequality through the lens of capability theory. The family's socioeconomic position was assessed using the FAS-III indicators commonly applied in the international HBSC study. Physical activity was examined in two ways: first, through the overall amount of activity, and second, through participation in distinct physical activity settings, including leisure-time club activities, organised sports club activities, private sector services, and self-directed physical activity. The data were derived from the nationally representative "Children and Adolescents' Physical Activity Behavior in Finland" (LIITU) study, consisting of 7,209 respondents from grades 3 to 9. Statistical analyses were used to investigate the association between economic situation and both physical activity and sports participation. The findings show a clear link between a family's economic status and children's physical activity levels as well as their likelihood of taking part in leisure clubs, sports clubs, private services, and self-organised activities. The highest levels of activity and participation were consistently found among young people from the most affluent families. These results suggest that economic inequalities should receive stronger attention within sports policy.

Key words: INEQUALITY, ECONOMIC STATUS, CHILDREN, SPORT PARTICIPATION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

ID387: Whose body is it? : Data-Driven Surveillance, Labour Control, and the Commodification of Athletes' Bodies in South Korean Professional Volleyball - Eon Hye Kim, Korea National Sport University - Eon Hye Kim, Korea National Sport University; Ik Young Chang, Korea National Sport University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C411

This study examines how data-driven surveillance in South Korean professional volleyball functions as a political–economic mechanism that regulates athletes' labour and facilitates the commodification of their bodies. Drawing on a critical review of the literature on surveillance and labour and in-depth interviews with professional volleyball players, the analysis reveals three key findings: 1) data-driven surveillance systems implemented by professional volleyball teams reflect contemporary forms of Taylorism, in which athletic labour is increasingly subdivided, quantified, and managed through digital technologies, 2) although teams justify the collection of biometric and everyday data under the pretext of performance enhancement, these data are ultimately accumulated as capital assets aimed at predicting athletes' future behaviors and maximizing organizational profit. As a result, athletes are evaluated through "data doubles" that are separated from their embodied performance and lived experience and 3) severe information asymmetries emerge between athletes and teams, depriving athletes of access to and control over their own data and reinforcing existing labour inequalities. In conclusion, this study demonstrates that professional volleyball players are reconstituted as quantified workers through data surveillance. Data-driven surveillance operates not merely as a tool of performance management, but as a mode of governance that digitally commodifies athletes' bodies. To dismantle such these surveillance-capitalist structures, this study argues for the establishment of data governance frameworks that guarantee athletes, as the primary producers of data, ownership and control over their data.

Key words: DATA-DRIVEN SURVEILLANCE, LOBOUR CONTROL, COMMODIFICATION, ATHLETES' BODY, SOUTH KOREAN VOLLEYBALL

ID388: When Is Losing Rational? Competition Manipulation and Labour Conditions in South Korean Sport - Ik Young Chang, Korea National Sport University - Seul Ki Park, Korea National Sport University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C411

Competition manipulation (CM) in sport is typically framed as a problem of integrity and categorised through established typologies such as betting-related CM, non-betting-related CM, and strategic suboptimal play (e.g. tanking). This study challenges these dominant frameworks by arguing that CM can also emerge as a structurally rational response to institutionalised labour conditions. Focusing on South Korea's Workplace Sports Team (WST) system, the study examines a distinctive sporting regime in which athletes are employed as salaried workers and depend directly on competitive performance for their livelihood. Under South Korean law, public institutions and large private corporations are required to operate WSTs, binding athletes to employment contracts that tie livelihood directly to competitive performance. The analysis draws on in-depth semi-structured interviews with eight athletes currently competing in South Korea's WST system, which were critically analysed to examine how labour conditions shape decisions around intentional losing. It also reviews international literature on CM to analyse how these cases differ from and challenge existing categories of CM. First, self-protective losing refers to intentional defeat in national team selection competitions to avoid excessive training loads, heightened injury risk, and threats to employment stability. Second, other-protective losing involves intentional defeat undertaken to prevent the dissolution of another team facing institutional elimination due to poor performance. These practices fundamentally disrupt prevailing understandings of CM. Rather than pursuing illicit gain or strategic advantage, athletes manipulate competition to minimise risk, preserve employment, and sustain fragile sporting institutions. These findings open up new possibilities for expanding research on CM.

Key words: COMPLETION MANIPULATION, LABOUR CONDITION, WORKPLACE SPORTS TEAM, SOUTH KOREAN SPORT

ID390: Finnish Press and the Societal Issues of Mega-Sport Events: A Discourse Analysis of Helsingin Sanomat's Coverage of the Barcelona 1992 and Paris 2024 Summer Olympics - Antti Laine, University Of Jyväskylä - Tuomas Häkli, Jamk University Of Applied Sciences; Antti Laine, University Of Jyväskylä - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

Sports journalism has traditionally focused on reporting competitive performances. Sports journalists have been criticized for not practicing investigative journalism and for overlooking the social dimensions of sports. Based on previous research, the times of such sports enthusiasm are long gone. This study investigates how the Finnish press, part of the Nordic media system emphasizing historical traditions of editorial independence and pluralism, has covered societal issues in Olympic reporting and how this coverage has evolved over three decades. Societal issues are defined as Olympic coverage that does not focus on athletic performances. The data consist of Finland's largest daily newspaper Helsingin Sanomat's coverage of the Barcelona 1992 and Paris 2024 Olympics in both print and online formats. The research period for both events spans from two days before the opening ceremony to two days after the closing ceremony. Methodologically the study provides a quantitative overview, but the focus is on qualitative analysis. Applying discourse analysis, the study examines the discourses through which the Olympics are represented. Societal issues were addressed in both Olympic Games; however, a significant increase in the proportion of such articles was observed between 1992 (23%) and 2024 (42%). Four discourses, both questioning and reinforcing the legitimacy of the Olympics, emerge from the material. Coverage from both Games includes highly critical reporting on the Olympic Movement. However, the comparison demonstrates a shift toward more critical, multi-voiced, and socially reflective sports journalism. Yet, national loyalty and the pursuit of Olympic success continue to temper its critical depth.

Key words: FINNISH PRESS; SPORTS JOURNALISM; OLYMPIC GAMES; SOCIETAL ISSUES; DISCOURSES

ID391: Legacy Without the Event: Responsibilizing China's Football Stadiums after China Withdrew as Host of the 2023 AFC Asian Cup - Jingtao Zheng, Tongji University - Yinhao Shen, Tongji University - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

Revised version: Following China's withdrawal as host of the 2023 AFC Asian Cup, a wave of newly built, FIFA-standard, football-specific stadiums entered a premature "legacy phase" without the event. This paper examines how responsibilities for stadium maintenance, deficit management, and public justification are redistributed when infrastructure expansion outpaces the economic capacity of professional football. Using a comparative qualitative case-study design, the study draws on semi-structured interviews with 16 participants across nine stadiums in Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, Chongqing, Dalian, Qingdao, Xi'an, Jinan, and Shenzhen. These interviews were conducted between June and December 2025, with six on-site and three online. Interviewees were selected to capture the perspectives of key actors in stadium governance and use, including stadium operators (n=11), football association representatives (n=2), and club representatives (n=3). In addition, the fieldwork included site visits and matchday observations across six stadiums. The comparative analysis focuses on variation in post-Asian Cup operating logics, deficit absorption mechanisms, and conflicts over stadium use across different city contexts. Findings reveal a structural mismatch between high-specification facilities and limited matchday value capture. Under state-led arrangements, soft-budget expectations and principal-agent tensions sustain persistent deficits. Stadium managers also face a recurring trade-off between protecting natural grass for professional matches and monetizing venues through concerts and other commercial events. Event cancellation does not simply produce short-term disruption; it turns "legacy" into a mechanism for redistributing costs, risks, and responsibilities among stadium operators, clubs, and local actors. The study contributes empirical evidence on how mega-event legacies are negotiated, operationalized, and redistributed in contemporary China.

Key words: EVENT LEGACY; SPORT INFRASTRUCTURE; FOOTBALL STADIUM; RESPONSIBILIZATION; SPORT AND ASIA

ID393: Sports from public and private broadcasters: Comparing Finnish television's studio coverage of FIFA Men's World Cup Qatar 2022 - Antti Laine, University Of Jyväskylä - Antti Laine, University Of Jyväskylä; Vesa Kortelainen, University Of Jyväskylä; Mihály Szeróvay, University Of Jyväskylä - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

Academic research on studio coverage in television sports programs remains limited, particularly regarding comparative analyses across broadcasters. Public service and commercial broadcasters operate under different constraints and objectives, which makes such comparative studies a particularly compelling research topic. In international comparative media research, Finland's media system is commonly classified within the Democratic Corporatist Model, characterized by strong public service traditions, relatively high journalistic professionalism, and institutional autonomy, although increasing marketisation has also shaped its development. In this study, we aim to compare Finnish televisions public service broadcaster Yle and privately owned C More in their studio coverage of the FIFA Men's World Cup Qatar 2022. This tournament marked the first time Yle did not hold exclusive broadcasting rights of the event in Finland. Our sample consists of studio coverage of 12 matches televised by Yle and ten matches televised by C More. To conduct a content analysis, we developed a meter for quantitatively analysing studio coverage of television sports and classified each segment (n = 744) according to the variables in our meter. Yle adopted a more journalistic approach to covering the event, placing greater emphasis on political topics and controversial issues surrounding the tournament. This reflects a focus on cultural and moral principles central to public service broadcasting. In contrast, C More's coverage was fast-paced and focused more on entertainment values, with greater emphasis on stars and personalities, reflecting commercial interests. As the competition progressed, the proportion of coverage dedicated to sociopolitical issues decreased on both networks.

Key words: SPORTS PROGRAMMES, SPORTS JOURNALISM, COMPARATIVE RESEARCH, CONTENT ANALYSIS

ID395: An Analysis of Carbon Footprint Methodology Reform of the International Olympic Committee: Drivers, Content, and Governance Implications - Peng Wang, Tsinghua University - Zhen Guo, Tsinghua University; Fang Hong Yao, Tsinghua University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

Against the backdrop of intensifying global climate change, large-scale sporting events are facing growing pressure to reduce their carbon emissions. In response, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) implemented a systematic reform of its Carbon Footprint Methodology in 2024. This study analyzes the reform of the IOC's Carbon Footprint Methodology using the Multiple Streams Framework, examining its driving forces from three dimensions: the practical demand for emissions reduction in large-scale sporting events, the IOC's institutional transition toward climate-positive action, and its political ambition to lead global environmental governance in sport. The analysis shows that, while retaining the overall organizational structure of the 2018 methodology, the 2024 revision introduced significant adjustments in six key areas: strategic objective setting, applicability of the methodology, carbon footprint accounting and management processes, scope definition, data quality control, and the identification of emissions

reduction potential. These changes enhance the strategic function of carbon footprint accounting within the IOC and facilitate a shift in carbon management for international sporting events from a technical accounting tool toward a governance-oriented instrument. The findings contribute to understanding how carbon accounting methodologies can support institutional climate strategies and offer insights for the evolution of global environmental governance in sport.

Key words: CARBON FOOTPRINT METHODOLOGY; CLIMATE CHANGE; INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE;ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

ID396: 'No two persons ever read the same book': The Politics of Language Revisited - Peter Donnelly, University Of Toronto - Peter Donnelly University Of Toronto, University Of Toronto - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

In 2004 I wrote an Editorial in the International Review for the Sociology of Sport raising a number of concerns resulting from the growing hegemony of the English language in scholarly publishing. These concerns included: the loss of meaning through translation; the 'ethnic cost' for non-Anglophones of publishing in English; and the loss of or limitations on scientific/interpretive discourse. Given that there are only 400m. native English speakers in the world1 (approximately 5% of the world's population) this raises serious questions of fairness. The recent democratization of artificial intelligence through easily accessible 'large language models' has helped to ease some of the concerns and provided a relatively accurate form of machine translation. However, it has raised some new concerns for those whose first language is not English. As Bourgeault-Tassé recently noted with regard to the internet: "English is never an accident. It's always architecture. Algorithms favour it, platforms default to it, and most of the world's digital content flows through it." This paper considers what remains of the original concerns, examines some of the new concerns, and attempts to reflect on some possible solutions. 1. Another estimated 1.5 – 2 billion people speak English as a second language. Bourgeault-Tassé, I. (2026). Francophones are hacking an internet built for English. Globe & Mail, 30 January. Donnelly, P. (2004). Editorial. International Review for the Sociology of Sport, 39 (1), 5-6.

Key words: LANGUAGE, POLITICS, AI, TRANSLATION

ID397: Exploring novel questions and contributions at the governance-HRM nexus - Cecilia (Cc) Stenling, Umeå University - Cecilia (Cc) Stenling, Umeå University; Josef Fahlén, Umeå University; Anna-Maria Strittmatter, Örebro University ; Eivind Skille, University Of Inland Norway - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S303

The purpose of this presentation is to open up new lines of inquiry at the intersection of sport governance and Human Resource Management (HRM). To this end, the presentation interrogates the novel space that is created if these hitherto surprisingly separate fields are brought together. Specifically, we discuss how insights from sport governance may be brought to bear on HRM research in ways that enable the (re)framing of underpinning assumptions concerning the nature of HRM as both a practice and scientific area, worthwhile research topics, and theoretical and methodological approaches fruitful for pursuing them. We point to how one possible feature of research in this proposed space is an organisational sociology lens on HRM that allows for an examination of how institutionally formed notions of 'organisational fit' shape recruitment processes and their outcomes. To illustrate, we use examples from an ongoing study of the conditions for, characteristics, and consequences of (background) sport workers' everyday professional life. By making use of the governance-HRM nexus, we show how flipping the analytical coin avails for novel contributions around issues linked to what HRM entails in a specific part of the sport sector that relies on volunteers for its governance and daily operations, while simultaneously being a site for paid work(ers) governed by volunteers. In conclusion, we show how the governance-HRM nexus allows for critical inquiries into the significance of volunteer ideals for professionalization, and how it is possible to view paid work(ers) as both a path to salvation and destruction of volunteerism.

Key words: WORK, HRM, GOVERNANCE, PROFESSIONALISATION

ID400: 'Let them coach': The Career Development of Early-Career Women Football Coaches - Jule Marie Wagner, German Sport University Cologne - Jule Marie Wagner, German Sport University Cologne; Astrid Schubring, German Sport University Cologne - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

Revised version: Although women coaches are underrepresented at all performance levels, research has predominantly focused on high-performance contexts. Furthermore, research on the role of support programs for women coaches remains limited. To bridge these gaps, this study explores the career development of early-career women grassroots football coaches who participated in a women-only coaching course (WOCC) in Germany, drawing on Bourdieu's concepts of 'field' and 'capital'. The study employed a mixed-method approach. First, a survey was distributed to all participants of the WOCCs to explore their current engagement as coaches and their experiences within the WOCCs. Subsequently, biographic interviews were conducted with six of the71 women coaches who participated in the survey. Statistical and inductive thematic analysis were used to interpret the data. The findings show that women coaches' careers progress from initial familiarisation to phases of interruptions and doubts about continued involvement, due to, for example, conflicts or a self-perceived lack of knowledge. Based on their careers, three types of coaches were distinguished: the More-than-Moms, the Football Enthusiasts, and the Youth Promoters. Participation in the WOCCs was found to equip the women coaches with capital that was beneficial for establishing themselves in the field. The women-only setting both improved the coaches' access to this capital and created unique capital. Key support factors included recognition and appreciation, resources to fulfil their coaching roles, and development opportunities. Together, these findings provide action points how to strategically support women coaches at grassroots level.

Key words: WOMEN COACHES, GRASSROOT SPORT, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, WOMEN-ONLY, COACH EDUCATION

ID402: Beyond Reintegration: A Multidimensional Analysis of Sport, Well-being, Identity Transformation, and Life Satisfaction Among Retired Military Personnel in Nigeria - Richard Ajiee, Auckland University Of Technology - Geoff Dickson, La Trobe University; Oyesoji Aremu, University Of Ibadan; Ibrahim Akinpelu, National Defence College - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S304

Revised version: Veteran transition is increasingly understood as an uneven life-course process marked by identity disruption, embodied change, and structurally patterned inequalities. This study examines how sport shapes identity transformation, wellbeing, and life satisfaction among retired military personnel in Nigeria, positioning these processes within broader sociological debates on sport, health, and inclusion. Guided by the Life Course Perspective, Social Identity Theory, Social Capital Theory, and critical sociologies of military transition, the research adopts a qualitative design based on life-history interviews and narrative inquiry with 22 retired Nigerian military personnel with at least five years' post-retirement experience. Findings suggest that sport constitutes an important site of identity work through which veterans negotiate post-service rupture, re-establish embodied

competence, and cultivate resilience across the post-military life course. Participants described sport as enabling discipline, emotional regulation, social connection, and renewed purpose beyond immediate transition. However, these benefits were unevenly distributed. Access to sport, and to the forms of wellbeing it made possible, was mediated by socioeconomic position, ageing, injury, and limited institutional support. Sport therefore emerged as an ambivalent practice: it could enable inclusion and continuity, yet it could also reproduce existing inequalities and exclusions. By reframing sport as a contingent and structurally embedded dimension of post-military life rather than a neutral reintegration resource, this study advances critical sport sociology and contributes a Global South perspective to discussions on transition, wellbeing, and inclusion. It argues for greater sociological attention to the unequal conditions under which sport becomes meaningful, accessible, and sustaining across veterans' life courses.

Key words: SPORT AND WELLBEING, SPORT FOR INCLUSION, MILITARY AND VETERAN SPORT, SOCIAL CAPITAL, SOCIAL IMPACT OF SPORT

ID403: Immigrant communities, belonging and citizenship: ethnographic research of football and futsal in multilingual Ostrobothnia - Samu Kytölä, University Of Jyväskylä - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S203

Final version: Immigration to Finland is often oversimplified in political and media discussions as a binary distinction between forced (e.g. asylum seekers) and work-based migrants. This binary view misses the nuance and complexity as shown both internationally and in Finland. Meanwhile, research on sports and immigration has documented the benefits and tensions in the multiculturalism of sports in various contexts. With this backdrop, I present early findings of my ethnographic study of integration, sports, and sociolinguistic citizenship of immigrant-background communities in the context of the bilingual Ostrobothnia (Österbotten/Pohjanmaa). Based on fieldwork in rural municipalities around Vaasa, I explore football and futsal communities founded by, for example, Bosnian refugees in the early 2000s, including their evolution from a community firmly rooted in "Bosnian-ness" into a more multicultural one. My ethnographic fieldwork includes thematic and open interviews, visits to events (football and futsal matches and trainings), repeated observations and taking photographs. In this presentation, I focus on (1) belonging and integration via sports and the use of different languages, and (2) cultural and administrative challenges faced by the immigrant-background people in the regional sports. These challenges include venue bookings, financing club activities, as well as communication with each other, competing teams, referees, and social media audiences. Theoretically, my study is informed by sociolinguistics and study of multilingualism, migration studies, and sociology of sports.

Key words: FOOTBALL, FUTSAL, IMMIGRATION, INTEGRATION, MULTILINGUALISM

ID404: The relationship between differences instructional format in elementary school swimming lessons and children's enjoyment for swimming classes - Takeshi Nakayama, Osaka University Of Health And Sport Science - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C310

In recent years, the nature of school swimming classes has been changing in Japan. Swimming classes taught not only by school teachers, but also by instructors at private pools. It is necessary to clarify how students feel about swimming classes given by instructors who are not school teachers. This study conducted a questionnaire survey targeting 550 students from third to sixth grade at three public elementary schools located in H City, Osaka Prefecture in Japan. To measure enjoyment of swimming lessons, the "Enjoyment Scale in Physical Education Classes of Elementary School," consisting of six subscales, was used. Results showed higher scores for children taught by teachers across all subscales, with significant differences observed specifically in "Cooperation with peers," "Approval from others," "Experiencing the essence of exercise," and "Exercising self-determination." Furthermore, comparing enjoyment scores based on swimming ability revealed that children with higher swimming ability enjoyed swimming classes more than those with lower ability. Significant differences were confirmed in "Immersion in the Activity," "Sense of Achievement," "Approval from Others," "Experiencing the essence of exercise," and "Exercising Self-Determination." Additionally, examining whether differences in instructional approaches and swimming ability affected enjoyment revealed an interaction effect between instructional approaches and swimming ability for "Approval from others." Among children taught by teachers, those with swimming ability of "25 meters or more" scored higher than children with the same ability taught by private instructors, showing a significant difference. The relationship between differences in swimming classes instructional approaches and children's enjoyment of swimming classes was clarified.

Key words: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SWIMMING LESSONS, DIFFERENCES INSTRUCTIONAL FORMAT, CHILDREN'S ENJOYMENT FOR SWIMMING CLASSES

ID407: To Dream a Distant Dream? Esports Career Intentions among Hong Kong Youth and the Role of Schools as Institutional Control - Andy Chiu, The Education University Of Hong Kong - Andy Chiu, The Education University Of Hong Kong; Wing-Kai Stephen Chiu, The Education University Of Hong Kong - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

While esports have been recognized as an international sporting phenomenon, it remains a contested site in Hong Kong's education context, where Confucian Heritage Culture (CHC) and a rigid academic hierarchy coexist as structural constraints. By adopting a mixed-methods approach that comprised a survey of 2,553 secondary students and in-depth interviews with 10 students and 3 teachers with the role of career master at secondary schools of Hong Kong, this research examines the sociological predictors of career aspirations in esports among Hong Kong youth. Quantitative findings indicate that 21.1% aspire to careers in e-sports. Logistic regression identifies significant predictors for these aspirations: male gender (2.4x higher odds), lower academic performance (-17.3% odds per unit), and high negative affect toward school (+33% odds). Survey findings suggest a subculture of resistance among students alienated from the "academic gold standard", where alternative symbolic capital and social power are being pursued in digital spaces. Qualitative interviews with teachers and students further illuminate a "reality check" mechanism at school that serves as a form of institutional control, steering students towards traditional "stable" labor. Students eventually declassified e-sports as a professional career goal, reverting to traditional vocational paths like accounting or nursing while retaining competitive gaming as a hobby. It is argued that schools in Hong Kong leverage esports activities primarily as pedagogical tools for soft-skill acquisition and to facilitate informed, rational decision-making within a competitive academic environment.

Key words: ESPORTS, CAREER PLANNING, YOUTH, SCHOOL, HONG KONG

ID408: (Dis)Assembling Intersectoral Collaboration Between Ministries for the Promotion of Physical Activity in Chilean Schools - Rodrigo Soto-Lagos, San Sebastian University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C4

Globally, the issue of physical inactivity has been tackled through the implementation of public policies targeted at schools, which are considered strategic spaces to address this social problem. Intersectoral collaboration is key to implementing multidimensional strategies that address physical

inactivity. This study aims to analyze the discourse of street-level bureaucrats, the state agents responsible for implementing public policies in various regions. The focus is on three key ministries that play a role in intersectoral collaboration within the Chilean state when addressing physical inactivity. Using a qualitative methodology, reflexive-active and semi-structured interviews were conducted and analyzed through discourse analysis and assemblage theory. The findings show that rigid institutional structures and competitive relationships lead to fragmented governance. State strategies such as intersectoral working groups often remain intentions, while bureaucrats' discourses critique these practices and advocate for greater intersectoral collaboration. The study suggests that revising intersectoral strategies, despite initial declaratory gestures, could transform collaborative efforts among government sectors. In conclusion, this study highlights that the discourse of street-level bureaucrats is crucial for advancing toward a more integrated and collaborative approach to public policy development and implementation aimed at promoting physical activity in schools.

Key words: INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION, STREET-LEVEL BUREAUCRATS, PHYSICAL INACTIVITY, PUBLIC POLICY, ASSEMBLAGES

ID411: Sport for Development and Climate Action – A Stakeholder Analysis - Sally-Ann Jennifer Fischer, German Sport University - Julia Amendt, German Sport University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S203

The Sport for Development (SFD) sector has incorporated climate action into its objectives over the recent years (Giulianotti et al., 2018; Darnell & Millington, 2023; Darnell, 2019). Some studies have since explored the challenges experienced by SFD which prevent climate action, such as the lack of guidance by policy frameworks, and the prevalence of preexisting socio-economic issues (Giulianotti, 2021; Soares Moura & Scott, 2023; Ali et al., 2024, Smith et al., 2025). However, it is not yet clear how this discourse around climate action is shaped, who is dominating the course of action for the sector, and how SFD organisations are responding to this narrative. Therefore, based on Naish's Mapping Exercise (2017), this study conducts a stakeholder analysis, collecting 50 case studies, to identify the actors present in this field and their engagement with climate action. Additionally, 10 semi-structured interviews with members of selected organisations provide insight to the stakeholder's perception of climate action within the sector and how the current power dynamics between the Global South and the Global North influence the overall concept of climate action in SFD. The results indicate that the direction of climate action is dominated by Global North institutions, whose developed policies do not translate into the work being implemented by NGOs. Overall, there seems to be limited participatory approaches in shaping the climate action narrative of SFD.

Key words: SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE ACTION, STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS, POWER DYNAMICS

ID412: "Of course… but maybe…" – Axioms in Hungarian sport as obstacles to change - Tamás Dóczi, Hungarian University Of Sports Science - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S304

In spite of the changing of political regimes, the Hungarian sport system can be characterised with continuity. Whether under state socialist or market economy conditions, strong politicization, centralization, reliance on state financing, and a lack of market-based thinking are all prevalent features of how Hungarian sport operates. One definite foundation of this stability/rigidity is the sports nation discourse, upholding the idea that elite sport is a key contributor to national pride, and as such, must be continuously supported. Under these circumstances, decision makers in Hungarian sport move on a fixed track and are reluctant to change the status quo, despite the changing environment of sport. Some axioms of the Hungarian sport system can simultaneously be interpreted as common sense knowledge among its stakeholders, and meaningless, sometimes even problematic ideas by outsiders. The objective of the paper is to look into these axioms through the concepts of Karl Mannheim and the sociology of knowledge. The key question to address is what knowledge means within the Hungarian (elite) sport system and why this very knowledge prevents substantial changes, even if scientifically grounded information gets into the system. Through examples of research projects and their repercussions in professional circles, it is examined how their outcomes have not resulted in real changes. While sport is considered as a strategic sector and has a privileged status, critical, out-of-the-box thinking is not much encouraged, and sociologists of sport find themselves marginalised in the sport community as well as the sport science community.

Key words: SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE, SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT, ELITE SPORT POLICY, NATIONAL IDENTITY, SPORT AND POLITICS

ID413: Using sport as a tool for inclusion for socially disadvantaged people - David Dr Kotthaus, University Of Hertfordshire - John Manitera, Sporting Inspirations Cic; Derek Dr Ong, University Of Hertfordshire - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

Final version: Sport has been proven to be a rich tool to help inclusion within the society across several countries, which has been evidenced by various studies. In the UK, the current migration crisis via the English Channel together with ongoing severe national economic problems (an inflation rate of 3.2% and an unemployment rate of 5.2%) have made it necessary to academically analyse on how vulnerable groups such as migrants and homeless people can get help to be a fully accepted part of the society through the tool of sport. The research project has started in autumn 2025 and will last until summer 2027. The project is of academic relevance due to the positive societal effects of sport. For collecting the needed data, the University of Hertfordshire has been working together with the NGO Sporting Inspirations, whose aim is to provide positive and diversionary activities for vulnerable, disadvantaged and often disaffected young people. Data has so far been gathered through semi-structured interviews with the participants as well as via weekly focus groups. The interview data has been analysed through thematic analysis, while the focus groups have been analysed by constant comparison analysis. Both methods have been proven suitable for field research studies. Current results have shown that most of the participants feels more respected by the society as well as having found new friends through sport, helping in the integration process.

Key words: INCLUSION, SPORT, SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE

ID414: Soft Power and Nation Branding in Germany – A Case Study from EURO 2024 on the Perceptions of Sustainability Actions - Dominik Krüssmann, University Of Münster, Institute Of Sport And Exercise Sciences - Henk Erik Meier, University Of Münster, Institute Of Sport And Exercise Sciences; Bernd Strauß, University Of Münster, Institute Of Sport And Exercise Sciences; Edda Van Meurs, University Of Münster, Institute Of Sport And Exercise Sciences - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

Major sporting events are often used as arenas for soft power and nation branding. For UEFA EURO 2024, the German government foregrounded sustainability to project an environmentally responsible and socially progressive national image. This study examines domestic reception of these efforts and whether they translated into evaluations of Germany's image. We employed a repeated cross-sectional survey design (N = 3,264) surveying independent samples before, during, and after the tournament. Perceptions of the EURO, national pride and image, and identification with the German national team were measured on five-point Likert scales. Exploratory factor analysis identified four dimensions aligned with soft power theory:

perceived sustainability of the event (M = 2.24, SD = 0.83), event reputation (M = 3.68, SD = 0.69), diversity acceptance (M = 3.47, SD = 0.99), and health promotion (M = 2.66, SD = 0.89). While respondents evaluated the tournament's reputation and inclusivity positively, sustainability efforts were perceived more critically. Comparisons across phases show sustainability perceptions remained low, Germany's national image declined slightly, whereas perceptions of the tournament's reputation and diversity acceptance increased. Identification with the national team (M = 2.67, SD = 0.98) was positively associated with favorable assessments of the event's branding impact. These findings indicate that the effectiveness of sustainability-driven soft power strategies depends not only on governmental communication but also on pre-existing sport-related identities shaping how citizens interpret national narratives. The study contributes to soft power research by demonstrating how mega-events influence domestic nation branding perceptions and highlighting limits of top-down sustainability messaging.

Key words: SOFT POWER; NATION BRANDING; SUSTAINABILITY PERCEPTION; TEAM IDENTIFICATION; MEGA-SPORT EVENTS

ID415: The Effect of Sports Participation on Household Human Capital Investment - Yilin Zeng, Tongji University - Yilin Zeng, Tongji University - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C4

Using data from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), this paper examines the impact of sports participation on household human capital investment from the perspectives of health risk and household resource allocation. Drawing on health economics and household decision-making theories, sports participation is regarded as a form of proactive health behavior that may affect human capital investment by improving health status, reducing both subjective and objective health risks, and thereby alleviating precautionary saving motives and releasing disposable household resources. In addition, by incorporating insights from the literature on household decision-making, this study explores whether sports participation may influence households' perceptions of the importance of education and their long-term investment orientation, thus contributing to human capital accumulation. The empirical analysis will construct household-level measures of human capital investment and sports participation. After controlling for individual- and household-level characteristics, heterogeneity will be further examined across household demographic structures and income levels, and mechanism and robustness tests will be conducted to enhance identification credibility. This study aims to provide empirical evidence and policy implications for understanding the relationship between sports participation and household human capital formation.

Key words: SPORTS PARTICIPATION;HOUSEHOLD HUMAN CAPITAL;HOUSEHOLD RESOURCE ALLOCATION

ID416: Re-humanising the liminality of borderlands through sport for development and peace: a comparison of two cases - Matthew Holmes, University Of York - Matthew Holmes, University Of York; Alessio Norrito, University Of Illinois - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, S304

Our research is a comparison of two cases of activity that qualifies as the use of sport for development and peace (SDP) by organisations to engage migrant refugees and girls/women that are vulnerable to the liminal effects and trappings of life along geographical border regions in two settings which span the global North and South. We bring present findings from our research on the role of sport/SDP in the border regions of Sicily, Italy and Livingstone, Zambia, with the aim to encourage sociology/sport management scholars to understand SDP according to a global relational approach that offsets/decentres the instrumental logic of sport within SDP. We argue that scholars who study SDP organisations consider the agency of programme beneficiaries and its potential to unveil richer contextual nuances about migrant refugees (Sicily) and girls/women (Livingstone), how they use agency to become visible and heard beyond the confines of sport/SDP activity in a way that contributes to potential social and political change. A qualitative case study design was utilised to investigate both organisations with both studies using interview methods. In the Zambian case, interviews were semi-structured, while the Sicilian case collaborative focus groups and interviews were used. Data from both cases were subject to reflexive thematic analysis. We re-analyse findings from both cases using reflexive thematic analysis to produce the two themes: From unfunctional to functioning bodies: the role of SDP activity in borderlands and Refugees escape from liminality and girls' right to embrace liminality: the role of SDP.

Key words: SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE; BORDERS; MIGRANT REFUGEES; GIRLS/WOMEN; LIMINALITY

ID417: An indigenous lens on lived experiences in Sámi cultures - Bente Ovedie Skogvang, Inland Norway University /Inn - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, S303

Final version: The paper will address lived experiences in Sámi cultures, for instance in outdoor and work-like physical activities presented at indigenous festivals in Norway. Indigenous researchers underline the lack of knowledge about indigenous peoples from themselves and about themselves instead of being objects of studies from outside (Porsanger, 2004). Studies at indigenous festivals challenge colonial assumptions, addressing a critical gap both in Sámi and global indigenous research in this field, and the study aim to fill this gap of knowledge. The colonisation process with political, economic, cultural, and linguistic oppression against the Sámi peoples, Kven People, and Forest Fins in Norway, has a huge impact on the ability to continue to exist as separate ethnic groups in Norway. Physical and work-like activities outdoors is a crucial part of indigenous cultures. Outdoor physical activities are common i.e. in 'siida'/reindeer husbandry and among coastal Sámi. However, studies show that Sámi outdoor life and other physical activities, made invisible in school, and the children were for instance taught that '… all the activities we learned at home in our 'siida' have no value in the Norwegian society.' Here, I present how outdoor and work-like activities offered to children and young people at indigenous festivals in Norway might make the activities visible and through this help in de-colonising processes.

Key words: SÁMI, INDIGENOUS, OUTDOOR AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES, DECOLONISING

ID418: Nature as a space of resonance: Bridging resonance theory, Sami worldviews and deep ecology in human-nature practices. - Carsten Gade Rolland, Uit The Arctic University Of Norway - Carsten Gade Rolland, Uit The Arctic University Of Norway; Eivind Å. Skille, Uit The Arctic University Of Norway; Marcel Reinhold, Uit The Arctic University Of Norway - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C2

In this theoretical paper, we discuss some of the crises humanity faces today— climate changes, biodiversity loss, and declining health, with Hartmut Rosa's (2019) diagnosis of late modernity. His theory of resonance highlights how relentless social acceleration and the imperative of dynamic stabilization have led to ecological degradation, psychological disconnection and a pervasive sense of alienation from the world. We combine resonance theory with Sami understandings of nature (Oskal, 2000; Mikkonen, 2025) and deep ecology (Næss, 1973; Breivik, 2019, 2021) to explore the potential of nature as a space for resonant experiences, offering a counterpoint to these crises. All three theoretical perspectives are deeply relational, and we discuss how they can enrich and complement one another in the development of alternative frameworks for human-nature relationships

(Artmann, 2023). By examining human–nature practices such as nature sports, outdoor education, and friluftsliv and integrating resonance theory, Sami ontology and deep ecology, our paper argues that nature can serve as a space of resonance, enabling humans to rediscover a sense of belonging, relational depth, and ethical responsibility. The discussion contributes to broader debates on sustainability, responsibility, well-being and the role of nature in addressing existential challenges of our time.

Key words: RESONANCE THEORY, SAMI ONTOLOGY, DEEP ECOLOGY, HUMAN- NATURE PRACTICES

ID420: Making a career out of sport – emerging professional occupations in sports - Åsa Bäckström, Gävle University/Gih, Swedish School Of Sport And Health Sciences - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C310crc

Professionalisation in sport may manifest in numerous ways. One way includes the growing number of paid occupations in this vast global sector. Athletes are, of course, one occupation, and coaching is another of the obvious professionalised career paths possible to take. These are also the most researched occupations in the sector regarding how they have become professionalised and the consequences. Besides these two occupations, there are many other emerging sports occupations where people earn a living, such as managers, agents, journalists, administrators, janitors, and so on. To understand how professionalisation evolves through the emergence of new occupations and the reinvention of old ones, it is important to identify the ways in which people create careers and everyday work lives in this setting, and how various contexts and factors may influence these trajectories. This presentation sketches possible career trajectories in the large sports sector, as outlined in previous research, beginning with athletes and coaches. Drawing on this literature, theoretical implications and explanations will be summarised, including not only how professionalisation is evolving and changing people's everyday lives, but also how it is significantly changing sports.

Key words: OCCUPATIONS, PROFESSIONALISATION, WORK

ID421: Web Crawling the Green Image: An Analysis of Environmental Sustainability Communication on Sports Club Websites - Regina Roschmann, Chemnitz University of Technology – June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

Revised version: Sports clubs are increasingly called upon to contribute to (environmental) sustainability goals (McCullough et al., 2022) and have indeed begun implementing corresponding measures (Wicker et al., 2025). From a legitimacy theory perspective, organizations are expected to fulfill socially desirable goals (Preston & Post, 1975); thus, sports clubs could utilize these measures to strengthen their legitimacy. However, research in this area has primarily focused on professional sports (e.g., Raimo et al., 2021). Thus, drawing on legitimacy theory, this study examines the extent to which grassroots sports clubs communicate their contributions to environmental sustainability on their websites and which topics they focus on. To address this, content from the websites of sports clubs across five German federal states was collected using a web crawling and web scraping approach. The analysis included the full texts of 1,590 accessible websites. Relevant text snippets were extracted and examined based on sustainability-related, lemmatized keywords. The results indicate that only a small proportion of clubs address ecological sustainability. The focus remains primarily on a few concrete measures, such as: "The surface [of our pitch] consists of over 60% renewable raw materials…". Although websites represent only one of many internal and external communication channels, these findings suggest that sports clubs do not yet perceive sustainability as a strategic tool for legitimacy. Nevertheless, enhanced legitimacy could o>er numerous advantages, including increased funding, social recognition from members and the public, and new partnerships within the clubs' local communities.

Key words: environmental sustainability, legitimization, sports club, web crawling, web scraping

ID423: Co-determination without engagement: Institutional barriers to participation in professional football clubs in Germany - Sandy Adam, Esab University Of Applied Sciences For Sport And Management Potsdam (Fhsmp) - Sandy Adam, Esab University Of Applied Sciences For Sport And Management Potsdam (Fhsmp); Sebastian Björn Bauers, Leipzig University; Axel Faix, Fachhochschule Dortmund; Gregor Hovemann, Leipzig University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C4

Introduction: German professional football clubs have seen strong membership growth since the early 2000s, while normative support for member co-determination remains high but actual attendance at general assemblies is persistently low. This gap constitutes a governance tension: the main institutional arena for participation – often an annual in-person assembly – may no longer provide reliable access, procedural fairness, and meaningful influence for a larger, more heterogeneous membership. Aims: The study assesses whether institutionalised co-determination via member assemblies is perceived as legitimate, understood as accessible, fair, and effective participation. Methods: Drawing on the model of socially sustainable participation (Bauers et al., 2024), participation quality is operationalised through perceived influence, competence, impartiality, social well-being, and meaning-making. An exploratory analysis of a standardised online survey (n = 6,541) compares in-person, hybrid, and virtual assembly formats, capturing normative attitudes, attributed meanings, and evaluations of formal arrangements. Findings: Co-determination is normatively important and positively associated with emotional attachment to the club. However, satisfaction with existing co-determination opportunities is substantially lower, indicating a perceived discrepancy between participatory ideals and institutional implementation. Format-specific differences emerge: in-person assemblies are more strongly linked to established participation cultures, whereas hybrid and virtual formats tend to reach broader and more diverse member groups. Conclusions: Low participation rates appear primarily driven by institutional conditions rather than lack of interest. Hybrid and virtual assemblies can enhance access, but their design must preserve legitimacy, efficiency, and meaning-making. The study highlights institutional format design as a key lever for sustainable governance in professional football.

Key words: SPORT GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

ID425: Normative Body Classifications in Physical Education: Talented, Gendered, Shy, and Hindered Bodies - Funda Akcan, Baskent University - Funda Akcan, Baskent University - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, C2

This study examines how student bodies are interpreted and evaluated in physical education settings through teachers' discourses, assuming that the body is a social-pedagogical field where it is normatively produced and hierarchically classified. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 15 physical education teachers working at different levels. Thematic analysis revealed recurring patterns of normative evaluation in teachers' discourses, conceptualised as 'talented bodies, gendered bodies, shy bodies, and hindered bodies.' These themes reveal the normative reference points of the class and how bodies that do not conform to them are interpreted within intersecting norms. Talented bodies are valued for performance, success, and physical attributes. Teachers' judgments and students' own assessments of their bodies and abilities strongly influence the course and

physical education experiences. Gendered bodies are reproduced through expectations of conformity and gendered roles and are particularly evident in the preferences and practices of female and male students in physical education classes. Shy and hindered bodies are defined within hierarchies created by talented and gendered body norms. Shy bodies arise from students' reluctance to make their bodies visible because they feel inadequate or inappropriate under talent-oriented standards and gender norms; hindered bodies are related to the low prestige of the lesson in school and family contexts, as well as to the reproduction of gender norms within the family. This study reveals that physical education settings are spaces where bodily inequalities are invisibly reproduced, and it emphasises the importance of critical approaches to ensure equal access to bodily experiences for all.

Key words: BODY NORMS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, BODILY INEQUALITY

ID426: Policy development towards professionalisation of voluntary sports clubs in the Netherlands - Jora Broerse, Amsterdam University Of Applied Sciences - Jora Broerse, Amsterdam University Of Applied Sciences; Joop Truijen, Amsterdam University Of Applied Sciences; Marnik Koekkoek, Mulier Institute; Arnold Bronkhorst, Mulier Institute - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

There is a growing demand for the employment of managing professionals in voluntary sports clubs (VSC) in the Netherlands. (Sub)municipalities collaborate with VSCs, local sport agencies and sports federations to create these positions. National sports policy responds to, and reinforces, this demand by facilitating the use of paid professionals through subsidy schemes. To date, however, little is known about how this demand and policy schemes have developed over time. Moreover, insight into the actual impact of these professionals on sports clubs remains limited. Aim This literature review aims to clarify how and why the demand for paid professionals in VSCs has developed over the past decades, in relation to national policy schemes. Findings Preliminary findings suggest that calls for professionalisation are longstanding and have consistently been grounded in the belief that paid professionals can enhance governance, organisational capacity, and pedagogical quality. Three broad policy programmes can be distinguished from 1972. However, even longer-term programmes have relied on short-term subsidies to stimulate the recruitment of paid staff. Programme objectives and policy instruments have also shifted over time. Securing structural funding remains challenging. Evidence on the perceived impact of paid staff suggests context-dependent effects, but remains limited and warrants cautious interpretation. Conclusion These preliminary findings raise the question whether current policy programmes align with the intended outcomes.Moreover, the professionalisation of VSCs appears to require a long-term vision. Our ongoing study examines how professionals generate impact within VSC in relation to intended outcomes and organizational and financial constraints.

Key words: PROFESSIONALISATION, POLICY, VOLUNTARY SPORT CLUBS

ID427: Sport-related references in official biographies of political representatives: a case study of the 199th United States Congress - Guilherme Nothen, University Of Edinburgh - Guilherme Nothen, University Of Edinburgh - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C5

The relationship between sport and politics has been extensively examined in the sociology of sport, for example through the lenses of soft diplomacy and from the standpoint of athletes who engage in political activism. However, less attention has been given to how politicians use sport-related references to describe themselves and their accomplishments. This research concentrates on elected, voting members of the 199th United States Congress. Data was obtained from publicly available biographies (n = 535), linked through the official website of this legislative body. As pieces of political marketing, these biographies tend to be carefully worded to influence voter engagement and perception, touching upon prevalent themes within a particular constituency. In this connection, the use of sport-related references arguably constitutes an attempt to appeal to specific branches of the electorate. Direct and indirect references to sporting practices were considered in the data collection. Thematic analysis was employed to aggregate the findings of the study. The bipartisan polarisation of American politics provided an ideal background for the data analysis, allowing easier visualisation of where the references identified sit across the political spectrum. Results indicate that sport-related references were more common among politicians associated with conservative values. A similar pattern was observed in relation to representatives who identify as male. In terms of how such references appeared in the text, recurring themes identified were: sporting habits, support for local teams and past athletic experiences. This research sought to contribute to a better understanding of how sport-related motifs are mobilised with political purposes.

Key words: SPORT AND POLITICS; POLITICIANS AND SPORT; SPORT IN THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM.

ID428: State of the art: The visual semiotic method has been used in the field of Sociology of Sport and of Martial Arts to varying degrees - Sebastián Chávez-Hernández, Universidad Politécnica De Madrid - Sebastián Chávez-Hernández, Universidad Politécnica De Madrid - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

State of the art: The visual semiotic method has been used in the field of Sociology of Sport and of Martial Arts to varying degrees of transparency and complexity. However, it presents a consistent lack of transparency when providing the details of how the semiotic study is conducted. Objectives: To this purpose, a Barthian-based proposal with elements of Content Analysis has been drawn in order the characterise the visual aesthetics of Kendo (Japanese fencing) by studying its combat settings. Methodological experiences: Three categories of study were developed to study video recordings: Shiai (competition), Nihon Kendo Kata (traditional sequences), and Bokuto ni Yoru Kata (contemporary sequences). Each of these was further divided into each of its components (distance management, sword grip, rhythm, cohesion between practitioners, etc.), and then a description (denotation) and analytical narration (connotation) was developed for each of these categories, in order to integrate them into larger aesthetic and sociological concepts, and the previously published findings by the author. Implications: This approach allows for a clear understanding of movement, interactions and ideologies in the field of Kendo, and Martial Arts in general, while also explicitly bridging a common gap between theory and visual data analysis when applying a semiotic approach. Conclusions: This proposal contributes to bridging a gap in the visual semiotic sports literature on studying visual representations of the body interactions, by clearly explaining how to characterise the several denotation and connotation aspects of sports corporeal representation, allowing other researchers to use, replicate and expand this methodology.

Key words: SEMIOLOGY, COMBAT SPORTS, KENDO, VISUAL ANALYSIS

ID431: A Preliminary Analysis of the Experiences of Transgender High School Athletes in the United States - Yannick Kluch, University Of Illinois Urbana-Champaign - Yannick Kluch, University Of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Anna Posbergh, University Of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Cheryl Cooky, Purdue University; Roc Rochon, Pacific University; Anna Baeth, Athlete Ally; Malaika Bigirindavyi, University Of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Ian Hall, University Of Illinois Urbana-Champaign - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

There is a robust body of scholarship highlighting the positive impacts involvement in school sport can have on the educational experiences of students, ranging from increased sense of belonging to improved mental well-being. Yet, the United States (U.S.) has increasingly passed laws that ban transgender students from participating on high school sport teams consistent with their gender identity, reflecting a global trend of political forces seeking to significantly reduce or eliminate transgender rights and access to sport. Through qualitative in-depth interviews with transgender U.S. high school athletes and relevant social agents (e.g., parents, teachers, peers/teammates, coaches), this study brings together both sociologists and research staff from Athlete Ally (a leading national nonprofit organization focused on LGBTQ+ inclusion in sport) to provide empirical evidence on the educational experiences of transgender youths. Utilizing transfeminism and House's (1981) social support model, this study examines the lived experiences of transgender high school athletes within a growing anti-transgender climate. Preliminary findings document the sport experiences of transgender high school youth, a group that remains understudied in sport sociology. In doing so, this project aims to assist educators and interest-holders in identifying best practices for access and inclusion of transgender youth in educational sport contexts.

Key words: TRANSGENDER RIGHTS, HIGH SCHOOL SPORT, QUALITATIVE RESEARCH, GENDER

ID433: Cross-checking on Tropical Ice: Examining Physical Contact and Masculinity Among Ice Hockey Expatriates in Taiwan - Te-Tsung Liu, Graduate Institute Of Physical Education, National Taiwan Sport University - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Violence and aggression have long been central topics in ice hockey research. Within North American ice hockey culture, violence is widely regarded as an integral part of the sport. Through media representations, violent play is further normalized, reinforcing the association between ice hockey and hegemonic masculinity. However, across different cultural contexts, both violence and masculinity are subject to transformation. This study focuses on expatriates who participate in recreational ice hockey in Taiwan and examines their experiences with physical contact. Drawing on interviews and field observations, the findings suggest that physical contact and aggression in ice hockey serve as key factors distinguishing expatriates from Taiwanese players. Expatriates often need to adjust their style of play to adapt to Taiwanese players' interpretations of appropriate physicality. This difference is not limited to overt violence, such as body-checking or fighting; rather, subtle, borderline actions more vividly reveal the perceptual gap. In addition, factors such as league regulations, age differences, and the competitive level of opponents further reshape expatriates' masculinity.

Key words: ICE HOCKEY, VIOLENCE, MASCULINITY, MIGRATION, TAIWAN

ID434: Abusive but productive: A critical realist analysis of institutional conditions shaping the normalisation of abuse in high-performance sport - Yoon Jin Kim, University Of Birmingham - Yoon Jin Kim, University Of Birmingham; Minhyeok Tak, Loughborough University - June 17, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Research on Safe Sport has largely focused on interpersonal and organisational explanations. This study addresses this gap by offering a critical realist analysis of built-in causal mechanisms within sport development systems. Drawing on institutionalist perspectives and a case study of South Korea's school-based high-performance sport development system, this paper examines how performance-driven reward structures within school bureaucracies (re)produce and maintain institutional conditions that normalise abusive practices. Using in-depth interviews with key actors in high-performance sport, supplemented by policy and media documents, the analysis identifies two key findings. First, high-performance sport development policies and their associated incentive systems are deeply embedded within regional educational bureaucracies that prioritise athletic performance. Second, organisational and individual actors tend to develop practices aligned with this institutional logic, rather than challenge it, with abusive practices most visibly manifested at the point of delivery, particularly in training settings. By shifting analytical attention from individual and relational explanations to institutional arrangements that not only incentivise actions but actively cultivate norms, this study provides a critical realist account of how tensions between performance and safeguarding inhere as structural causal sources which may be activated when specific conditions are met.

Key words: SAFE SPORT, SAFEGUARDING, HIGH-PERFORMANCE SPORT, CRITICAL REALISM

ID436: Loving, having and being: re-imagining fatherhood and youth sports practice - Christian Thue Bjørndal, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences – June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, C5

Becoming a father in April 2020 unsettled many of my assumptions about sport, coaching, and development. Through the everyday experiences of raising a young daughter, I have been prompted to reconsider what counts as meaningful learning, progress, and success in children's sport. This paper draws on auto-ethnographic vignettes—from improvised games in our Oslo flat to tentative first encounters with swimming—to explore how fathering and sporting practice mutually shape one another. Erich Fromm's humanist psychoanalysis guides the analysis, particularly his distinction between the modes of having and being articulated in The Art of Loving (1956) and To Have or To Be? (1976). I use Fromm's framework to interrogate two contrasting logics in contemporary youth sport—the having mode privileges measurable outcomes, intensification, instrumentalisation, and investment in future returns. The being mode, by contrast, emphasises presence, curiosity, relationality, and the co-creation of meaning. By weaving personal narrative with critical theory, I examine how loving—as an active practice of care, discipline, and freedom—can resist the acquisitive tendencies that increasingly characterise children's sport cultures. The paper extends Fromm's ideas into the politicised terrain of talent pathways, excessive parental involvement, and the objectification of young bodies. I argue that a shift towards a being-oriented perspective can help to re-humanise youth sport and re-imagine the father–child relationship as a shared project of learning rather than performance optimisation. The paper concludes by outlining implications for parents, coaches, and policymakers seeking to cultivate more ethical, sustainable, and resonant sporting environments.

Key words: FATHERHOOD; YOUTH SPORT; ERICH FROMM; AUTO-ETHNOGRAPHY; ETHICS

ID438: Crisis, community, and (re-)construction: Women's flat track roller derby after the Covid-19 pandemic - Michele K. Donnelly, Brock University - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, S203

Around the world, women's flat track roller derby leagues are typically organized and lead by the skaters themselves. In addition to training for and competing in roller derby, skaters also organize events, design marketing materials, manage membership and finances, coach practices, among many

other activities that contribute to the existence of the league as a sport club, business, and "community". As with most sport activities, women's flat track roller derby leagues were hugely negatively affected by the lockdown and social distancing requirements that were implemented during the height of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to not being able to play roller derby, leagues lost their practice spaces, many skaters and volunteers, and some ceased to exist. Paradoxically, this crisis for women's flat track roller derby happened simultaneously with a massive increase in the popularity of roller skating; using the same quad roller skates as derby skaters. In this presentation, I explore the current state of women' s flat track roller derby leagues in Canada, with a particular focus on space, participation, and the ways that leagues understand themselves as communities, in relation to their local communities, and as part of the larger roller derby community. It is useful to understand the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic for a relatively young sport (its current version begins in the early 2000s), and a sport that continues to be outside the mainstream of organized sport due to its organization/governance, and predominantly women and gender diverse participants.

Key words: COMMUNITY, GENDER, POST-PANDEMIC, ROLLER DERBY

ID439: Methodological reflections from the action research fields of health, fitness, & sport - Brian Gearity, University Of Denver - Nyah Cubbison, University Of Denver; Maggie Duffey, University Of Denver - June 17, 15:40 – 17:00, C5

In line with the ISSA conference theme of responsibilities and responses of sport in contemporary societies, this presentation explores methodological and ethical insights in a community-based action research project within the context of a relatively large community health club. For about one and a half years, the primary investigator (PI) was engaged in relationship building with the Board of a community health club. After many emails, meetings, and iterations of proposals and revisions, funding was secured and the PI submitted a Human Subjects Application (i.e., ethics or ethical clearance), which was approved after revisions. The PI hired two graduate student researchers and, together, we set off into the field. (Un)fortunately, the project didn't go as planned—or did it? When we collected new data, we experienced a new hurdle. The project ended earlier than we expected. While the PI has experience conducting a range of action research projects, with more or less success, this experience sparks new questions and concerns about power; mentorship; relationships between and amongst university personnel and its constituents and community partners; and more. There is a paucity of action based research in health clubs, particularly in the US. Furthermore, confessional tales of action research in sport and health settings are rare (see Whitley & Johnson, 2015 as an insightful exception set within Northern Uganda). In this presentation, the PI reflects on his experiences exploring these issues with a focus on methodology and research ethics.

Key words: ACTION RESEARCH; RESEARCH ETHICS; HEALTH CLUB

ID440: Varieties of Gender Regimes: Resistance to Gender Equity in International Sports Federations - Lucie Schoch, University Of Lausanne - Lucie Schoch, University Of Lausanne; Hayley Truskewycz, Monash University; Madeleine Pape, University Of Lausanne - June 17, 13:30 – 15:0, C411

Although gender equality has been widely promoted in sport policy discourses for several decades, substantive organizational change remains slow. This inertia points to persistent forms of organizational resistance, which may take structural, symbolic, or cultural forms, and which shape how gender equity policies are translated—or stalled—in practice. This paper mobilizes the concept of gender regime (Connell, 2005) to examine how International Federations (IFs) respond to demands for gender equality. More specifically, we ask: how do IFs vary in their resistance to gender equality, and what does this variation reveal about the gender regime of the organization? To address this question, we focus on three IFs —World Triathlon, the International Basketball Federation (FIBA), and the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI)— and examine their Gender Equality Committees as key sites through which gender regimes are both reproduced and contested. Drawing on Connell's analytical framework, we approach these organizations as gendered structures, while also examining the conditions that facilitate or obstruct gendered change and the ways in which GECs operate within these regimes. Based on this analysis, we propose a typology of three gender regimes: (1) nostalgic, (2) androcentric, and (3) traditionally masculine. Through this typology, we show how gender regimes are historically contingent and context-specific configurations of practices, structures, and processes that can both obstruct and, under certain conditions, facilitate gender equality within international sport organizations.

Key words: GENDER EQUALITY, INTERNATIONAL SPORTS GOVERNANCE, GENDER REGIME, TYPOLOGY

ID442: The Autonomization of Mountaineering: Quasi-Sportification and the Institutional Emergence of Mountaineering Schools within the Italian Alpine Club - Alicia Chiodi, University Of Trento - June 16, 10:30 – 12:30, C1

Debates persist as to whether mountaineering should be understood as a sport or as a discipline (Causarano, 2020). Moraldo (2018) conceptualizes mountaineering as a quasi-sportive discipline, highlighting both its distance from classical forms of sporting competition and its distinctive ethical structure. While modern mountaineering exhibits features typically associated with modern sport — including performance, technique, distinction, and risk regulation — it remains positioned at the margins of institutional sportification devices (federations, competitions, rankings), despite an"implicit hierarchy of performances." Moreover, whereas sport tends toward the systematic reduction of risk, mountaineering accepts risk as an authentic component of practice, albeit oriented toward its minimization. This paper provides a socio-historical analysis of the emergence of mountaineering schools within the Italian Alpine Club (CAI), interpreting them as organisational responses to problems of risk, competence, and legitimacy. Drawing on archival sources — including journal articles documenting debates, technical manuals, statutes, conference proceedings — and adopting an abductive analytical approach, the study reconstructs the process of quasi-sportification of Italian mountaineering, understood as its transformation into a discipline per se, and traces the subsequent institutional development of alpine schools within the CAI. The analysis combines Elias's figurational sociology with Bourdieu's Theory of Practice to account for the autonomization of the discipline, while the emergence of mountaineering schools is examined through DiMaggio and Powell's (1983) concept of institutional isomorphism, alongside Foucault's notions of disciplinary power and governmentality. By analysing this historical case, the paper contributes to broader debates on professionalization, institutionalization and organisational development of contemporary sport.

Key words: MOUNTAINEERING, QUASI-SPORT, ITALIAN ALPINE CLUB, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONALIZATION

ID443: When Volunteers Become Employers: Working Conditions in Nordic Sport Organisations - Anne Tjønndal, Nord University - Daniele Canini, Nord University - June 16, 13:30 – 15:10, C310

Across the Nordic countries, sport organisations are experiencing increasing professionalisation. Although the sport sector is inherently hybrid, spanning public, private, and voluntary sectors, voluntary sport organisations continue to form the backbone of the Nordic sport model. As professionalisation accelerates, a growing number of these voluntary sport organisations are becoming employers, hiring paid staff to support and expand their activities. This shift places new legal, managerial, and HRM responsibilities on elected volunteer board members, illustrating how voluntary sport organisations are adopting employer roles traditionally associated with working life in public and private sector. This study examines how voluntary sport organisations function as employers and how they shape the working conditions of their paid staff. We explore how professional employees navigate a workplace governed by voluntary leaders, and how organisational hybridity influences expectations, responsibilities, and everyday work practices. Methodologically, the project draws on qualitative interviews with paid employees in voluntary sport organisations and with their employers (elected volunteer board members) in Norway. The aim is to generate new insights into how work is organised, managed, and experienced in a sector where professional and voluntary logics intersect. This is an ongoing research project. Data collection will take place in spring and autumn 2026. At the EASS conference, we will present preliminary findings and outline the current status of the project, including identified themes related to employer practices, organisational hybridity, and the implications of professionalisation for sport as a workplace.

Key words: PROFESSIONALISATION; VOLUNTARY SPORT ORGANISATIONS; SPORT AS WORKPLACE; ORGANISATIONAL HYBRIDITY; EMPLOYER ROLES; WORKING CONDITIONS; VOLUNTEER LEADERSHIP.

ID445: Sport and Social Intervention A Monitoring Study with Disadvantaged Youths in Bergamo (Italy) - Antonio Borgogni, University Of Bergamo - Antonio Borgogni, University Of Bergamo; Agnese Graticola, University Of Bergamo; Silvia Sangalli, University Of Bergamo - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S204

Revised version: The literature reports the potential positive impact of sport as a tool for social inclusion highlighting the relevance of the social context and organizational factors. The research involved disadvantaged youths entrusted to the care of social services in Bergamo (Italy. Participants came from economically and educationally disadvantaged backgrounds, with limited family capacity to provide adequate educational and relational support. In their hosting day centers and communities, they had been introduced to various sports (football, athletics, volleyball, dance…) and then involved by sport clubs under the supervising of social services. This study aimed to assess, using specifically developed criteria, whether participation in sport contributes to long-term improvements in participants' well-being and quality of life, and to identify organizational factors associated with both successful outcomes and critical issues. Following a previous stage with field (n=35) and meeting observations (n=23), interviews (n=3), and focus groups (n=6), the life histories and sporting experiences of 15 vulnerable adolescents (purposive/theoretical sampling), participating in the program, were explored through semi-structured interviews, analyzed using both narrative and paradigmatic analysis. Findings: from an organizational viewpoint, problematic factors were the lack of communication between educators and coaches and, for the adolescents, the lack of motivation and limited motor skills; positive factors were the joint training for educators and coaches, the integration with the welfare system, the possibility of holding different roles within the sports clubs (not only players, but also assistant, staff person). These findings can contribute to understand the influence of organizational factors in sport and social intervention programs.

Key words: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SPORT; SOCIAL INCLUSION; DISADVANTAGED YOUNG PEOPLE

ID446: Performative Sustainability in Sport Mega-Events: Ecological Modernization, Degrowth, and the Concealment of Capitalist Unsustainability - Bradley Sharples, University Of South Carolina - Bradley Sharples, University Of South Carolina; Jung Woo Lee, University Of Edinburgh; Walker J Ross, University Of Edinburgh - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C2

Environmental considerations increasingly shape sport mega-event policy despite questions remaining as to the effectiveness and authenticity of sustainability efforts. Whilst accusations of greenwashing are well established, the notion of sustainability as 'performative' has received limited academic attention. Addressing this, the paper conceptualises Performative Sustainability by theoretically embedding the present lay term within discussions of Degrowth and Ecological Modernization. The study interrogates the sustainability claims of two sport mega-events, the Taipei 2017 Universiade and the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games, seeking to explain why sustainability is frequently implemented in a performative manner. A multiple case study design was employed, drawing on document analysis and semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders. Data were synthesised into narrative case studies and analysed through a Grounded Theory analytical process, consisting of describing, classifying, comparing, and theorising. Analysis formulated a definition of Performative Sustainability as the promotion of symbolic sustainability developments extolled as representative of mega-event sustainability irrespective of their actual environmental impact. Performative Sustainability functioned to: (1) conceal the inherent unsustainability of sport mega-events; (2) increase status, legitimacy, and competitiveness in national and international markets; and (3) reinforce the viability of capitalism to solve environmental problems. This paper contributes to the present literature by distinguishing between agential and structural pressures which shape sport event sustainability. Performative Sustainability is presented as a complementary lens to Greenwashing in understanding the response of sport to contemporary capitalist pressures. Furthermore, it positions Degrowth as an integral counterbalance to the dominant pathway of Ecological Modernization by recognising mechanisms which underpin inauthentic sustainability.

Key words: DEGROWTH; ECOLOGICAL MODERNIZATION; SUSTAINABILITY; SPORT MEGA-EVENTS; PERFORMATIVITY

ID447: Dance, Culture and Environmental Education in the Landless Workers' Movement (MST): Practices and Meanings in Southern Brazil - Daiana Viacelli, Federal University Of Rio Grande - Daiana Viacelli, Federal University Of Rio Grande ; Renato Duro Dias, Federal University Of Rio Grande - June 16, 15:40 – 17:00, S204

This research investigates how Dance—approached here as an element of body culture and a constituent dimension of human cultural production—manifests within a settlement of the Landless Workers' Movement (MST) in southern Brazil. The study aimed to profile practitioners, describe the spaces and times where dance is present, and comprehend the meanings produced by the settlers through dancing. The MST is understood as a socio-territorial movement fighting for agrarian reform and sustainable changes in Brazilian agriculture; consequently, its educational processes are intrinsically linked to the territory. We analyse these cultural practices as a form of non-formal Environmental Education, where the community learns to inhabit and value their conquered land through collective movement. The methodological approach was qualitative, utilising participant observation (July–December 2022) and semi-structured interviews (January 2023) with seven settlers (four female, three male, aged 10–72). Data were subjected to Reflexive Thematic Analysis (RTA). The results indicate that dance is driven by local culture and is strongly present in leisure and commemorative moments. It serves as a catalyst for collective identity, fostering fraternization, integration, and well-being. By occurring in the communal spaces

characteristic of the settlement's organisation, dance acts as a pedagogical practice that strengthens the community's bond with their environment and their struggle, reinforcing the socio-environmental dimensions of their existence.

Key words: DANCE; MST; ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION; BODY CULTURE; SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

ID449: Beyond Symbolic Inclusion: Governance, Ability and the Integration of Para Swimming - Kim Wickman, Department Of Education, Umeå University - Kajsa Jerlinder, Faculty Of Health And Occupational Studies, Department Of Occupational Health, ; Linda Torege, Manager Of The Sportdevelopment And Education Department At Parasport Sweden - June 17, 13:30 – 15:10, S204

Across Europe, parasport is increasingly integrated into mainstream sport federations in the name of equity and social inclusion. In Sweden, this reform has involved the transfer of para swimming to the Swedish swimming federation. While such restructuring is often framed as progressive, sociological research has shown that formal integration does not automatically result in substantive inclusion. This exploratory pilot study analyses the conditions for successful inclusion of para swimming within a national sport federation, focusing on perceived opportunities, challenges, and organisational readiness. Drawing on sociological perspectives on sport governance, social identity, and institutional logics, the study examines how dominant norms of ability and performance are negotiated in the integration process. The Inclusion Spectrum model (Black & Stevenson) is employed as an analytical lens to explore how inclusion is enacted in practice, through integrated, modified, parallel, or separate organisational arrangements, and how these configurations may reproduce or challenge existing power relations. Preliminary findings indicate that integration is widely supported at a policy level and symbolically associated with legitimacy, visibility, and equality. However, inclusion is often operationalised through parallel or modified arrangements rather than fully integrated practices. Interviewees describe persistent ableist norms embedded in competition structures, coaching cultures, and performance criteria, which position para swimming as an "exception" within mainstream swimming. Athletes and coaches report ambivalent experiences of belonging, with para swimmers simultaneously recognised as members of the federation yet constructed as an outgroup in everyday organisational practices. Variations in competence, resources, and disability-specific knowledge across clubs further shape uneven inclusion outcomes.

Key words: PARA SWIMMING; INCLUSION; DISABILITY; ABILITY; SOCIAL IDENTITY; INGROUP/OUTGROUP; SPORT GOVERNANCE; POWER RELATIONS

ID450: A Qualitative Analysis of Athletic Identity, Acceptance and Disclosure of Emotional Abuse in Sport - Jatta Muhonen, University Of Helsinki - Jatta Muhonen, University Of Helsinki; Marja Kokkonen, University Of Jyväskylä; Ashley Stirling, University Of Toronto; Virve Toivonen, University Of Helsinki - June 18, 10:30 – 12:30, C411

Disclosure is the primary means by which sport organisations can detect emotional abuse (EA) and intervene; however, athletes' readiness to recognise and disclose it remains limited. This study therefore examined how athletes' salient athletic identity (AID) facilitates the acceptance and non-disclosure of coach perpetrated emotional abuse in high performance sport. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 14 Finnish current or recently retired elite athletes across nine sports. Purposeful and snowball sampling targeted participants reporting EA exposure and a salient AID. Data were analysed using reflexive thematic analysis, employing the Athletic Identity Measurement Scale (AIMS) dimensions—exclusivity, negative affectivity, social identity, and self-identity—as a guiding lens. A salient AID was found to impede the athletes' realisation, recognition, and disclosure of EA, facilitating its acceptance as a result of the internalisation of harmful norms, behaviours and influences across the four AID dimensions. Specifically, social identity drove compliance via the influence of dominant social agents in sport, while negative affectivity suppressed realisation of harm through a fear of identity loss and internalisation of "mental toughness" ideals. High self-identity levels fostered ego-driven acceptance, and exclusivity justified EA through a performance-centric worldview. Conversely, movement towards realisation and disclosure was prompted by identity de-centring, retirement, separation from a coach's immediate influence, emerging health problems, support from allied staff and the acquisition of reflective and linguistic tools. As a result, we recommend developing identity informed safeguarding that prioritises diversifying athlete identity development and providing reflective frameworks, to help athletes distinguish legitimate high performance demands from EA.

Key words: EMOTIONAL ABUSE, ATHLETIC IDENTITY, DISCLOSURE, SAFEGUARDING, QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Posters

All poster sessions will be held in the Main Aula (C) Building from 13:30-17:00.

ID40: Co-Production and Cross-Pollination in Adaptive Sport: A Participatory Framework for Tiro en Braille and Goalball UG at the Universidad de Guanajuato - Flor De María García Ramos, Benemérita Y Centenaria Escuela Normal De Guanajua - Daniel Añorve Añorve, Universidad De Guanajuato

While Participatory Action Research (PAR) hasgained traction in Sport-for-Development literature, limited attention has been paid to two critical processes: co-production and crosspollination. This study explores these mechanisms through a dual case study of Goalball UG—a reconceptualized version of the Paralympic sport—and Tiro en Braille, a University designed adaptive sport. Drawing on testimonies from 28 participants, including players, staff, and project leaders engaged in both initiatives, and employing an existing model (VECTOR-I), we analyze (1) intra-sport co-production, understood as collaborative design processes, and (2) inter-sport cross-pollination as mechanisms of knowledge transfer. Our findings, interpreted through the VECTOR-I model, reveal how these sports help to reshape values regarding mixed-gender participation and unified formats that integrate athletes with and without disabilities. Furthermore, we identify specific components with strong potential forcross-pollination. The study contributes to PAR theory by illustrating how institutional knowledge circulates between established and emergent adaptive sports, generating overall positive impacts on participants.

Key words: CO-PRODUCTION; CROSS-POLLINATION; INCLUSIVE SPORT; DISABILITY; GENDER

ID63: What access do refugees have to grassroots sports? Opportunities and risks of sports development through the integration of people with migration background. - Sven Kelly, University Leipzig/Sport Management -

Introduction: Since 2015, the influx of refugees to Germany has developed to an extent not seen since World War II. Whether due to wars, economic hardship, poverty, social or other causes in their countries of origin, the reasons for fleeing are as diverse as the countries of origin of the refugees. The integration of refugees into our society represents one of the greatest challenges of our times. Participation in sports is increasingly seen as an effective means of promoting integration and improving the quality of life for refugees. Research Question: This study aims to comprehensively examine the access of people with refugee experience to grassroots sports. Both facilitating factors and existing barriers in structural, financial, and community-oriented aspects will be investigated, identified, and analyzed. Research Question: This study aims to comprehensively examine the access of people with refugee experience to grassroots sports. Both facilitating factors and existing barriers in structural, financial, and community-oriented aspects will be investigated, identified, and analyzed. Research Gap: Although previous studies have highlighted the importance of sports for the integration of refugees, comprehensive analyses of specific access conditions and associated challenges are lacking. Furthermore, there are few studies that examine the connection between access to sports and integration into other areas of life for refugees. Consequences of the Research: The results of this study can contribute to promoting the integration of refugees through sports and reducing existing obstacles. Additionally, they can serve as a basis for developing evidence-based support programs.

Key words: GRASSROOTS SPORTS, REFUGEES, IMMIGRATION

ID81: Sport Responsibilities and Educational Responses to Children's Physical Activity Decline in Low-Fertility, Aging Societies - Takeshi Kurihara, Kumamoto Gakuen University - Takeshi Kurihara, Kumamoto Gakuen University

Japan has entered an era of declining fertility and rapid population aging, with the total fertility rate falling to 1.26 in 2022 and the proportion of adults aged 65 and over reaching 29.3% in 2024. These demographic shifts have accelerated school consolidations, particularly in rural areas, resulting in the loss of walkable school zones. As a consequence, many children now commute by school bus, taxi, or private car, reducing weekday step counts and eliminating opportunities for spontaneous physical activity during the commute. Such structural changes may hinder the acquisition of motor coordination during early and middle childhood, as suggested by Scammon's neural developmental trajectory, and may weaken the foundation for healthy future lifestyles through diminished "carry-over effects." This study examines how changes in commuting methods influence children's physical activity levels and explores the responsibilities that school physical education and community sports clubs should assume in compensating for reduced daily activity. A mixed-methods design was employed, combining questionnaire surveys and semi-structured interviews with children, caregivers, teachers, and after-school program staff in Yamaga City, Kumamoto Prefecture. The study adhered to the Research Ethics Guidelines of the Japan Society of Physical Education, Health and Sport Sciences, ensuring informed consent, anonymity, and voluntary participation. Preliminary findings indicate that children who commute by school bus or car accumulate substantially fewer steps and tend to have reduced after-school playtime. These results highlight the need for alternative programs, including restructuring physical education lessons and implementing short-duration community-based activity programs.

Key words: CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL ACTIVITY SCHOOL COMMUTING AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION LOW FERTILITY AND POPULATION AGING

ID201: Hot Phenomenon and Cold Reflection: The Value, Dilemma, and Pathways of the Jiangsu Provincial City Football League - Luo Jianfeng, Tongji University - Luo Jianfeng, Tongji University; Songhui You

This paper employs methods of literature analysis, case study, and field investigation to systematically examine and analyze the value characteristics and existing dilemmas of the Jiangsu Province City Football League (referred to as "Su-Chao"), focusing on policy documents, league operation data, and local practices. The study finds that "Su-Chao" has significantly demonstrated multidimensional value as a public sports event in promoting the integration of culture, sports, and tourism, expanding channels for public fitness participation, strengthening urban brand identity, and fostering a civilized social atmosphere. However, under the combined impetus of policy incentives and market logic, "Su-Chao" also reveals practical dilemmas, such as the dilution of its public attributes, the erosion of its core competitive value, and lagging governance capabilities in terms of institutional positioning, commercial involvement, and risk management. Accordingly, this paper proposes a governance pathway from three aspects: clarifying the institutional positioning of the event, coordinating the boundaries of commercial participation, and improving the risk prevention and control system, aiming to provide theoretical support for the sustainable development of provincial-level mass football events.

Key words: JIANGSU PROVINCIAL CITY FOOTBALL LEAGUE; MASS SPORTS EVENTS; PUBLIC SPORTS GOVERNANCE

ID210: Constructing a Digital Competency Framework for Pre-service Physical Education Teachers - Haotian Hou, East China Normal University, College Of Physical Education And Hea - Yuan Guo, East China Normal University, College Of Physical Education And Hea; Zhihua Yin, East China Normal University, College Of Physical Education And Hea

Revised version: Objective: With the deepening digital transformation of education, digital technology has become a key force in advancing educational modernization. Pre-service physical education teachers,as the future backbone of physical education,must develop digital competence to support the digital transformation of sports education. However, there is still a significant gap in the application and practical abilities of digital technology among pre-service physical education teachers. This study aims to construct a scientifically sound digital competence framework, providing theoretical and practical guidance for the training of pre-service physical education teachers. Methods:Employing the literature review method, interview method,and Delphi method.Literature and policies were reviewed to construct a framework for pre-service physical education teachers' digital competence,comprising five primary indicators and 23 secondary indicators. Expert consultations with 12 experts, including university and renowned primary/secondary school educators, resulted in a final framework with five primary and 20 Secondary indicators. Findings:The framework includes five primary indicators: digital awareness and attitude, digital Technology application ability, digital teaching ability, digital learning ability,and digital ethics and security, with 20 secondary indicators such as digital literacy, tool usage,and data privacy awareness. Discussion: Basic digital technology education should enhance practical training, focusing on technical skills, teaching design, innovation,and digital ethics for pre-service physical education teachers, with differentiated training for various groups. Conclusion:This framework provides clear directions for developing digital competence in pre-service physical education teachers, facilitating the digital transformation of physical education and promoting the high-quality development of the teaching workforce.

Key words: PRE-SERVICE PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS; DIGITAL COMPETENCY; DELPHI METHOD

ID213: Sports motivation and sports opportunities of people with physical disability: The case of Hungary - Bernadett Tóth, Corvinus University Of Budapest - Bernadett Tóth, Corvinus University Of Budapest; Tünde Máté, Óbuda University

This study investigates sport participation and motivational patterns among individuals with physical disabilities in Hungary, with the aim of contributing to broader sociological debates concerning the responsibilities of sport in contemporary societies. Drawing on a mixed-methods research design, the study combines quantitative survey data from 122 respondents (including 76 active athletes) with qualitative insights derived from expert interviews conducted with sport leaders. This methodological approach enables a comprehensive examination of both individual experiences and structural conditions shaping access to sport. The findings indicate that although gender significantly influences sport participation, it does not exert a measurable effect on underlying motivational orientations. Among participants with reduced mobility, external motivational factors differ substantially, while intrinsic motivation emerges most prominently among Paralympic athletes. In contrast, non-athletes with reduced mobility frequently report amotivation, primarily due to insufficient accessible sport facilities in proximity to their place of residence and the lack of peers with whom to engage in sporting activities. These results highlight persistent inequalities in access to sport and underline the responsibility of sport organisations and community stakeholders to address such disparities, aligning with the conference's emphasis on understanding the diverse realities, functions, and societal meanings of sport as well as the responses required from sport institutions. The study suggests that implementing inclusive and mixed-format sport events may constitute an effective intervention to enhance participation opportunities, strengthen social integration, and promote more equitable and socially responsive sport environments

Key words: SPORTS MOTIVATION; SOCIAL INTEGRATION; ATHLETES; DISABILITY

ID220: Development and Evaluation of Educational Materials for Preventing Cycles of Violence and Power Harassment in University Physical Education and Sports Sciences - Taichi Yasunaga, Faculty Of Sport Sciences, Waseda University - Kengo Onuma, Faculty Of Sport Sciences, Waseda University

Violence and power harassment have long been recognized as persistent problems in Japanese sport. In recent years, increasing attention has been paid to the cycles of violence and power harassment, in which individuals who have experienced such practices come to internalize and legitimize them and later repeat similar behaviors when they assume coaching roles. The first year of university represents a particularly important period for students majoring in physical education and sports sciences, as their values and beliefs about sport and coaching are relatively malleable. The purpose of this study was to develop and evaluate educational materials aimed at preventing cycles of violence and power harassment by encouraging first-year students to critically reconsider their beliefs about sport and coaching. The materials incorporated three key design features: (1) visualizing students' implicit sports and coaching beliefs through risk analysis related to violence and power harassment; (2) adopting a card-game format to promote enjoyable and active learning; and (3) fostering reflection from both preventive and aspirational ethical perspectives. The materials were implemented in multiple first-year classes taught by both a specialist and a non-specialist instructor. Pre- and post-intervention questionnaire surveys revealed significant improvements in reflection on sports and coaching beliefs as well as in acceptance of diversity. These results suggest that the developed materials were effective in promoting students' critical self-reflection and in supporting educational efforts to prevent cycles of violence and power harassment in university physical education and sports sciences.

Key words: RISK ANALYSIS, HIGHER EDUCATION, HARASSMENT, SPORTS INTEGRITY, INTRODUCTORY SPORTS EDUCATION

ID240: Beyond a Normative Sport-Centered Approach: Rethinking Rule Modification in Sport Education through the Case of Catch Volleyball - Sho Shiraishi, University Of Toyama - Ryotaro Konya, Kanazawa Gakuin University; Yuichi Hara, Okayama University

This study aims to critically re-examine the pedagogical practice in Japanese school physical education of allowing players to catch the ball in volleyball. This practice has commonly been understood as a temporary instructional modification intended to facilitate skill acquisition or a gradual transition toward official rules. Such an understanding reflects a normative sport-centered approach, in which learners are expected to progressively approximate a fixed and officially defined game form.The study adopts a theoretical game-based framework that conceptualizes both catch volleyball and official volleyball through a two-layer structure: (1) a core challenge emerging from the combination of prelusory goals and constitutive rules, and (2) in-game conditions and player-generated in-game goals that support participants' engagement with that challenge. This framework enables rule modifications to be analyzed not as indicators of technical deficiency or deviation, but as adjustments that sustain meaningful participation.The analysis demonstrates that allowing catches does not alter volleyball's core challenge. Rather, it functions as one possible in-game condition through which diverse participants generate emergent in-game goals and experience the game as worthwhile and engaging. Official volleyball itself can thus

be reinterpreted as a dynamic practice culture that has historically evolved through participants' dialogue and modification of conditions and goals.The study concludes that, within school-based physical education, the pedagogical question of "when to stop allowing catches" can be reframed as a learning task in which teachers and learners engage in dialogue and reach agreement on in-game conditions and goals to enable sustained engagement with the game's core challenge.

Key words: GAME-BASED FRAMEWORK?DYNAMIC SPORTS CULTURE?COLLABORATIVE AGENCY

ID241: The Decline of the "Invisible Runner" in Children's Baseball Play - Ryotaro Konya, Kanazawa Gakuin University - Sho Shiraishi, University Of Toyama; Yuichi Hara, Okayama University

This presentation examines, from a sociological perspective, the decline of the "invisible runner" (invisible runner) in children's baseball play. A invisible runner is a locally shared rule for player shortages: an imaginary baserunner is treated as present so that one of the runners can bat next, allowing the game to continue while preserving a sense of "official" baseball and its recognizable flow. In Japan, changes in children's play have often been explained through fewer playmates, reduced time, and limited places for play; building on that account, I focus on how this rule is generated, sustained, and delegitimated. Drawing on Corsaro's (2015) theory of interpretive reproduction, I treat the invisible runner as a peer-cultural achievement: children appropriate official baseball norms and rework them to fit situational constraints through negotiation and ongoing agreement. Using Nguyen's (2019) account of the multi-dimensionality of game play, I conceptualize invisible runner baseball as a hybrid in which striving play (pursuit of skill and competitive outcomes) coexists with make-believe play that incorporates an unseen runner as "there." I argue that increasingly organized youth sport environments privilege standardization, visibility, and outcome orientation. In such settings, imaginative practices—such as playful imitation of famous players—are readily recoded as "fooling around." As make-believe is weakened, the conditions that support hybrid play erode, contributing to the invisible runner's decline. I conclude by reconsidering the institutional and cultural conditions that enable hybrid play and by highlighting adults' responsibility for shaping youth sport environments that affect children's rule-making and imaginative practices.

Key words: INVISIBLE RUNNER, CHILDREN'S PLAY, MAKE-BELIEVE

ID272: Constructing a Competency Model for Chinese Talent in International Sport Organizations: An Iceberg Model Approach - Zixi Sun, Tsinghua University - Siyuan Yu, Tsinghua University

As global sport governance becomes increasingly complex, the demand for qualified professionals in international sport organizations (ISOs) such as the IOC, FIFA, and World Athletics continues to grow. However, China faces a significant gap between its rising influence in international sport affairs and its systematic cultivation of talent for ISO positions. Current competency frameworks are predominantly Western-centric, failing to account for the specific cultural, institutional, and political contexts that shape Chinese candidates' career trajectories in international sport governance. This study aims to construct a localized competency model for Chinese ISO talent by applying David McClelland's Iceberg Model of Competency as the theoretical framework. The model distinguishes between visible competencies (knowledge and skills) and hidden competencies (self-concept, traits, and motives), enabling a comprehensive understanding of the multidimensional qualities required for success in ISOs. Methodologically, this research employs a mixed-methods approach, including big data analysis of approximately 150 ISO officials' career profiles, in-depth expert interviews, the Delphi method for consensus building, and the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) for competency weighting. The findings are expected to provide a systematic, context-sensitive competency framework that addresses China's strategic needs in international sport talent development. This study contributes to both theoretical advancement by adapting Western competency models to non-Western contexts and practical guidance for talent selection, training, and policy-making in Chinese sport administration.

Key words: INTERNATIONAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS; COMPETENCY MODEL; ICEBERG MODEL; TALENT DEVELOPMENT; CHINA

ID310: The bright and dark sides of sociability - Results and methodological issues of a representative online survey "Sociopolitical Attitudes in Organized Sports" in Germany - Katrin Albert, Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin - Ulrike Burrmann, Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin; Michael Mutz, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen; Sebastian Braun, Humboldt-Universität Zu Berlin

Sports clubs are regarded as organisations that foster a strong sense of community through various forms of social interaction. On the one hand, this focus on social interaction is considered essential to the socially integrative function attributed to sports clubs (Baur & Braun, 2003). Closely linked to this are positive attitudes towards diversity, which are considered conducive to democracy. On the other hand, there is increasing discussion about the negative characteristics of social bonds and their potentially harmful effects (Baycan & Öner, 2023), for example in anti-pluralist, right-wing nationalist groups. We will examine data from a nationally representative study of over 3,000 respondents aged 13 and above to: - distinguish between sports club members and non-members based on their sociability orientation, acceptance of diversity and relativisation of National Socialism; - identify bivariate correlations between the three characteristics; and - determine the extent to which differences in sociability orientation and acceptance of diversity can be identified between sports club members who relativise the Nazi era and those who do not. Attitudes were assessed using standardised four-point Likert scales. On average, non-members are less sociable than members of sports or other clubs. There is a weak correlation between sociability or diversity acceptance and relativisation of the Nazi era. Sports club members who trivialise the Nazi era are more sociable and less diverse in their thinking than sports club members who do not agree with the statements. The results are presented in the poster and discussed with a focus on methodological aspects.

Key words: SOCIABILITY, DEMOCRATIC VALUES, SPORTS CLUB

ID318: Student-Athletes in Japan and Athlete-Students in Taiwan: Governing Dual-Career Development in University Sport - Jie-Lin Tsai, National Taiwan University Of Sport - Chih-Hsuan Hung, National Taiwan University Of Sport; Ren-Shiang Jiang, National Taiwan University Of Sport

Introduction: Dual-career support in university sport is a governance issue shaped by an implicit hierarchy: top-tier elites (e.g., Olympians) are often assumed to be "already covered" through visibility and resources, while most athletes require structured educational and career support. This assumption shapes responsibility assignment and who support systems reach. Aims: This study maps governance of dual-career development through responsibility allocation and policy-instrument mixes in Japan's university sport, and compares Japan and Taiwan's athlete career development in different forms to generate transferable implications for athlete development governance and wider Asian policy learning. Methods: Evidence draws on Japan- and Taiwan-based policy, organisational and programme documents, stakeholder workshops in Taiwan, and semi-structured interviews

undertaken as part of ongoing fieldwork with stakeholders in academia, government and practitioner/expert communities. Findings: In Japan, athlete career development in the university context is increasingly configured around the student-athlete; educational progression anchors support delivery through a linked instrument chain spanning pre-entry study preparation and credit/graduation support to employability development and job-search/matching. Tension at the university–sport club boundary encourages coordinating functions connecting education, sport and career services. In Taiwan, athlete career development more often resembles an athlete-student configuration: sport-first logics dominate and support instruments are more dispersed, increasing the need to clarify "who does what" and connect instruments into a deliverable pathway beyond the most visible elites. Conclusion: Contrasting two Asian governance configurations shows how student-athlete versus athlete-student orientations reshape responsibility design and instrument linkage, offering a transferable template for strengthening dual-career systems for the many, not only the few.

Key words: TAIWAN, DUAL-CAREER DEVELOPMENT, STUDENT-ATHLETE

ID356: A Study on the Ambivalence of School Sport Club Coaches Regarding the Coaching of Reserve Members - Daiki Taneya, Rikkyo University - Daiki Taneya, Rikkyo University; Tetsuya Matsuo, Rikkyo University

Revised version: In sports, there are reserve members, who cannot participate in official matches. Within the context of the Japanese school-based sport club system, reserve members must devote themselves to training in order to earn opportunities to compete, yet their practice time is often restricted due to assigned support roles such as cheering, assisting, and performing miscellaneous tasks. As a result, it is considered that reserves end up harboring a variety of ambivalence. Previous studies have pointed out that communication with coaches has a significant influence on the ambivalence experienced by reserve members. However, the interaction between the reserve members' ambivalence and the ambivalence experienced by coaches themselves has not been sufficiently examined. In this study, ten junior high school sport club coaches were selected as participants, and interview-based research was conducted to capture the ambivalence of reserve members as well as to reveal ambivalence in the coaching of reserve members. In this study, ambivalence is understood as something that arises from the structure of Japanese school sports clubs and from the interactions between coaches and reserve players. Therefore, the analysis was conducted using an analytical framework based on Merton's (1963) theory of sociological ambivalence, Kakeba's (1981) theory of situational ambivalence, and Bateson's (1972) double bind theory. The results of the analysis yielded the following three categories: (1) ambivalence unintentionally generated by well-intentioned actions, (2) ambivalence arising from ambiguous instruction due to structural contradictions, and (3) ambivalence intentionally produced for the maintenance of order. The findings revealed that fluid normative expectations, arising from coaches' diverse and well-intentioned educational considerations toward reserve members, unintentionally generate ambivalence. In addition, coaches themselves were found to harbor ambivalence, which sometimes led them to provide ambiguous guidance or to intentionally impose double-bind situations on reserve members.

Key words: DOUBLE BIND, SOCIAL INTERACTION, ANOMIE, DISCOMMUNICATION, AGENCY

Speaker and presentation guidelines

Oral presentations: The presentations will follow a 15/5 format, 15 minutes of presentation followed by 5 minutes for questions/comments.

Posters

- Poster presenters are reserved 1:30h in total to present their research (in free order).
- For any questions related to abstract submission, please contact: **eassissa2026@jyu.fi**

Session chair guidelines

Each session will have a chair. At the beginning of the session, the chair is expected to provide a brief introduction, stating the session title and duration. The primary responsibilities of the session chair include:

• Introduce the speakers by name and then announce the talk title.

• Ensure smooth sessions.

• Keep the schedule according to the overall program. **Each presenter has 15 minutes for the presentation plus 5 minutes for Q/A.** Before starting the session, the chair should:

- Confirm with the conference assistant that the device is working properly. If you encounter any issues, please don't hesitate to approach the assistants stationed near the conference rooms. They are readily available to provide assistance and support to help resolve any problems that may arise.
- Invite the speakers to sit in the front row to facilitate a quick handover. At the end of the session, the chair should:
- Thank all the participants and the audience, and formally announce that the session is closed. If you are a chair for a session, it's important to review the conference programme to confirm the time and place of your session.
- Please arrive at least 15 minutes before the scheduled start time. It's crucial to adhere to the published schedule and ensure that presentations stay within the allotted time. Refer to the speaker and presentation guidelines for timing. Within the room, both 1-minute- and 5-minute notes are available for your use. These notes are intended to signal to the presenter when the final minutes of their speaking slot are approaching. Questions during the session should primarily come from the audience. However, as the chair, it's recommended that a couple of questions be prepared in case no audience questions are raised. Please refrain from asking questions if the presenter has used all their time.
- In case of last-minute cancellation of a presentation the chair should wait for the next presentation in order to keep the parallel sessions synchronized.

Practical information

- Conference registration and information desk: The information desk will assist participants with practical questions related to the conference, venue, and programme.

- Venue: The conference will take place at the University of Jyväskylä, Seminaarinmäki campus, Seminaarinkatu 15, 40100 Jyväskylä, Finland.

- Coffee breaks and lunches: Coffee breaks and lunch breaks are included in the conference programme; participants should consult the final schedule for exact arrangements.

- Social programme: The programme includes an opening reception, conference dinner, and optional activities such as Finnish sauna, canoeing tour, and Finnish baseball.

- Midsummer post-conference tour: An optional Finnish Midsummer tour will be organized on Friday, 19 June 2026. (For pre-registered participants)

- Secure your valuables: Finland is generally very safe, but participants are advised not to leave valuables unattended during the conference or social events.

- Non-smoking and fragrance-free environment: Participants are kindly requested to follow the university's non-smoking and fragrance-free campus policy.

- Parking: Parking on JYU campuses is managed through the eParking application; instructions and prices are available on the university website.

- Taxis: Taxis can be booked by phone at +358 0100 6900 or via the JYTAKSI app.

- Finnish tap water: Finnish tap water is one of world's cleanest and it is safe to drink, and participants are encouraged to carry a reusable water bottle.

- Weather in June: June in Jyväskylä is usually mild but variable, so layered clothing and rain protection are recommended.

- The conference will be help during the period of mid-night sun, which means that the sun is up almost all night. In order to ensure a good night sleep, participants are advised to close the curtains of the rooms and/or to wear sleeping masks.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!

JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO
UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

ISSA

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European Association for Sociology of Sport

EASS & ISSA 2026 Conference Detailed Programme

Main venue: University of Jyväskylä Seminaarinmäki campus (Seminaarinkatu 15), Main building (C) & Seminarium building (S)
Conference website: https://r.jyu.fi/GS0

Conference programme
Sunday, 14 June
ISSA Board Meeting **13:00-16:00 at Alba Hotel**
PhD Workshop Social Programme **17:00-21:00 Loc: Laajavuori Lampila** **for pre-registered participants** (See full description on the website)

Monday, 15 June	
EASS Board Meeting **09:00-12:00 at Lyhty Building (P 302)**	**PhD Workshop** **for pre-registered participants** (See full description and the programme on the website) **09:00-17:00 at C building (C4)**
Registration open 12:00-22:00 **at Main building (C) Lobby**	
Opening Ceremony **18:00-22:00 at Main building (C) lobby**	

Tuesday, 16 June

Registration open 8:30
at Main building (C) Lobby

Keynote, Oscar Mwaanga
Chair: Hannele Harjunen
9:00-10:00 at Main building C1

Coffee break
10:00-10:30 at Main building (C) lobby

Parallel sessions
10:30-12:30

Thematic session: Professionalization and Development of Sport Clubs (Sport Organisations Research Network (SORN)	**Thematic session:** Cultural and Structural Changes in Disability Sport	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Education	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Health and Wellbeing	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Social Inclusion and Exclusions	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Power Relations	**Thematic session:** The Gendered Body in Motion: Sociological Insights into Health and Wellbeing in Sport and Exercise	**Thematic session:** Theorizing the gendered sport organization	**Thematic session:** Sports as workplace	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Media
Room: Main building C1	**Room: Main building C2**	**Room: Main building C310**	**Room: Main building C4**	**Room: Main building C411**	**Room: Main building C5**	**Room: Seminarium S204**	**Room: Seminarium S203**	**Room: Seminarium S303**	**Room: Seminarium S304**
Chair: Siegfried Nagel ID 426: Policy development towards professionalisation of voluntary sports clubs in the Netherlands **(Jora Broerse)** ID 442: The Autonomization of Mountaineering: Quasi-Sportification and the Institutional Emergence of Mountaineering Schools within the Italian Alpine Club **(Alicia Chiodi)**	**Chair: Aija Saari** ID 70: Benefits of a Paralympic Sports Training Program: Evidence from Disabled Athletes in Colombia **(Tegwen Gadais)** ID 213: Sports motivation and sports opportunities of people with physical disability:	**Chair: Michal Jasny** ID 188: Education should be the priority": the perspective of Brazilian migrant men football academy players' mothers on dual career **(Renato Marques)** ID 209: Recasting the Coach Role in School Table Tennis in	**Chair: Henriikka Koivukoski** ID 123: Exploring the experiences of fear of movement in pregnant and postpartum sporting/exercising women **(Morgan Rogers)** ID 169: Social Determinants of Women's Physical Activity and BMI:	**Chair: Emmanuelle Tulle** ID 96: The Influence of the Commodification of Quest Narratives on Stigma **(Niels Boysen Feddersen)** ID 158: Sports participation of persons with physical disabilities in the Netherlands	**Chair: Brent McDonald** ID 274: Between Soft Power and Sportswashing: Taiwan's Instrumentalisation of Guestworkers and Indigenous Communities through Sport **(Chun-Chieh Lin)** ID 401: Deconstructing the	**Chairs: Emma Pullen and Lucy Piggott** ID 371: A critical analysis of new biotechnology measures in women's sport: The cases of SRY sex testing and egg freezing **(Lucy Piggott)** ID 54: Contempt as a Technology of Misogyny: Women and Gender Diverse Coaches in Youth Baseball **(Travers Travers)**	**Chairs: Pirkko Markula and Annelies Knoppers** ID 21: Dimensions of Professionalization: A Comparative Analysis of Women's Soccer in the United States and Poland **(Rachel Allison)** ID 214: Female Leadership and Legitimacy in Male-Dominated Sports	**Chair: Suvi Heikkinen** ID 46: The "Ethical Attitudes" Demanded of University Students Mobilized as Coaches in Japanese School Sports **(Tomohiro Uozumi)** ID 348: Raising barriers and creating juctures? The impact of	**Chair: Veera Ehrlén** ID 390: Finnish Press and the Societal Issues of Mega-Sport Events: A Discourse Analysis of Helsingin Sanomat's Coverage of the Barcelona 1992 and Paris 2024 Summer Olympics **(Tuomas Häkli)**

ID 225: Participation fatigue among young people in sports clubs **(Ulrike Burrmann)** ID 265: Legitimization Process and Governance of Hybridized Sports Facility Project: A Case Study of the GrIFK Football Arena in Finland **(Huhtanen & Salmikangas)** ID 272: Constructing a Competency Model for Chinese Talent in International Sport Organizations: An Iceberg Model Approach **(Zixi Sun)** ID 282: "More than a Club - Other than Sports": Sport Clubs' Interpretations of their Changing Role and Enactment of Wider Social Responsibilitie **(Julius Z. Strömberg)**	The case of Hungary **(Bernadett Tóth)** ID 365: Negotiating Mainstreaming in Parasport: European Comparisons and the Finnish Sport System **(Jari Lämsä)** ID 316: Belonging, Focus, and the Negotiation of Ableism: Neurodivergent Inclusion in Archery **(Matej Christiaens)** ID 366: Between Autonomy and Integration: Organisational Models in European Deaf Sport **(Kaisu Mononen)** ID 375: Sports in national action plans on disability – a comparative analysis of Germany and Austria **(Torsten Wojciechowski)**	Taiwan: Micropolitics of External Coaching and Educational Equity **(Yu-Wen Chen)** ID 210: Constructing a Digital Competency Framework for Pre-service Physical Education Teachers **(Haotian Hou)** ID 404: The relationship between differences instructional format in elementary school swimming lessons and children's enjoyment for swimming classes **(Takeshi Nakayama)**	Evidence From Jordan and Hungary **(Lina Takruri)** ID 204: Power Over Bodies and Minds: Athletes' Agency and Mental Health in Elite Sport **(Veera Manninen)** ID 222: The Health Effects of Watching Sports Events and Their Mechanisms: Evidence from Chinese General Social Survey 2010-2023 **(Tengjun Zhou)** ID 227: Lived experience of prolonged physical inactivity: temporal dimension **(Ana Cikač)** ID 260: The Price of Excellence - Exploring Well-Being in Swedish Elite Judokas **(Leah Marie Monsees)**	**(Angelina Gomez Berns)** ID 231: Personal sport stories of thirteen young LGBTQIA+ individuals: A qualitative study **(Tessa Visser)** ID 263: Sport and Social Inclusion: Who Are We Helping, and How? **(János Novák)** ID 82: The Sport Experiences of imprisoned Women: A Systematic Review of Qualitative Studies **(Johannes Müller)** ID 363: An Autoethnography on the Developments in the "Hakamada Case" and the Transformation of Support Attitudes Among Boxing Community Members **(Shosei Nitta)**	Winter Olympic Games: A Post/colonial Reading toward Critical Global Citizenship Education Informed by Boaventura de Sousa Santos' Epistemologies of the South **(Jae Chul Seo)** ID427: Sport-related references in official biographies of political representatives: a case study of the 199th United States Congress **(Guilherme Nothen)** ID 97: Post-structuring the LTAD: Is it possible? **(Joseph Mills)** ID 162: Outcomes of Sport-Based Interventions Implemented in Coercive or Custodial Settings: a Scoping Review **(Anna Greiner)** ID 273: Governing the Unmanageable: Understanding Dilemmas and Paradoxes in Contemporary Sport **(Mike Sam)**	ID 221: Girl's Can't Ball:" The Exclusion, Resistance and Empowerment in Womens-only Soccer **(Greg Yerashotis)** ID 80: Bio-Psycho-Political Glitch: Motherhood as Rupture, Resistance, and Re-becoming in the China's Elite Sports **(Bo Peng)** ID 89: Women's Empowerment in Motion: Embodied Experiences of Rowing in Urban Space **(Merve Üsküplü)** ID 74: „Normative Femininity" versus „Sporting Femininity": Negotiating Gender Norms in Professional Women's Sport **(Karolina Kierońska-Olszewska**)	Governance **(Kendra McCoy)** ID 373: Gendered Pathways in Football Coaching: A Comparative Study of Female Coaches in Croatia and Slovenia **(Sunčica Bartoluci)** ID 438: Crisis, community, and (re-)construction: Women's flat track roller derby after the Covid-19 pandemic **(Michele K. Donnelly)** ID 139: Gender Equity and Olympic Participation: Progress, Driving Forces, and Challenges for Chinese Women **(Aihong Zhang)** ID 3: Iranian Elite Sportswomen: Docile yet Defiant Bodies **(Marjan Saffari)**	professionalization on volunteer engagement **(Maria Johansson)** ID 173: Rethinking Peak Performance: Biological Assumptions and Institutionalized Career Pathways in Women's Volleyball **(Chae-woon Park)** ID 397: Exploring novel questions and contributions at the governance-HRM nexus **(Cecilia Stenling)**	ID 393: Sports from public and private broadcasters: Comparing Finnish television's studio coverage of FIFA Men's World Cup Qatar 2022 **(Antti Laine)** ID 102: Star Athletes-as-Influencers: Challenges and transformations to traditional sport stardom **(Damion Sturm)** ID 133: What role does cooperation play in the online film presentation of road cycling by professional teams? **(Andreas Kewes)** ID 193: FIFA's Own Goal or Saudi Arabia's Open Goal? A Mixed-Methods Analysis of Sportswashing Discourse in the 2034 World Cup Bid **(Erya Hsue)** ID 233: Constructing 'Football Hooliganism' in Finland: Media Representations of Football-Related Disorder **(Joel Hakkarainen)**

Lunch break
12:30-13:30
You'll find several restaurants on campus - see details on the website
You can have your lunch in Ilokivi, Lozzi, Taide and Uno restaurants

Parallel sessions/ ISSA AB meeting 13:30-15:10 **Poster Session at Main Aula (C) Building 13:30-15:00**									
Thematic session: Studying harassment and safety in women's running: international cultural and geographic analysis (SHE RUNS project)	**Thematic session:** Movement with Animals and in Nature	**Thematic session:** Sports as workplace	**Thematic session:** Measuring Social Inequalities in Sports and the Role of Public Policies (MEASURE Research Network)	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Asia	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Nation and Identities	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Power Relations	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Doping	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Gender	**ISSA AB meeting** (12:30-14:30)
Room: Main building C1	**Room: Main building C2**	**Room: Main building C310**	**Room: Main building C4**	**Room: Main building C411**	**Room: Main building C5**	**Room: Seminarium S203**	**Room: Seminarium S204**	**Room: Seminarium S 303**	**Room: Lozzi Cabinet Alvar**
Chair: Joanne Hill ID 178: Women's narratives of safety, community, and familiarity when running: SHE RUNS data from England **(Joanne Hill)** ID 359: Routes of Risk: Women Runners' Lived Experiences in the Southern California Landscape **(Julie Brice)** ID 271: Governing Safe Sport: A Comparative Archaeological Analysis of Safeguarding Codes in Singapore and Malaysia **(Yong-Yee Chong)**	**Chair: Aija Siiriäinen** ID 107: Unequal access to nature: sport as a lens on environmental inequalities **(Baptiste Fouquet)** ID 155: Governing by Reports: Reporting Led Sport Sustainability and Washing Risks in Taiwan through a Strategic Relational Lens **(Ren-Shiang Jiang)** ID 418: Nature as a space of resonance: Bridging resonance theory, Sami worldviews and deep ecology in human-nature practices **(Eivind Å. Skille)** ID 64: From Recreation to Responsibility: Park-	**Chair: Suvi Heikkinen** ID 14: Valuation Standards and the Reconfiguration of Status Hierarchies in Turkish Professional Football **(Bartu Ersen)** ID 112: "First we fight for life and death and then we drive home": Social sustainability in the social contract of work in elite sport **(Joakim Särkivuori)**	**Chairs: Jeroen Scheerder and Remco Hoekman** ID 266: An investigation into the benefits and challenges of using Olympic sport as a means of empowerment, integration, and advocacy for refugees **(Jeehoo Kim)** ID 305: Beyond Attendance: Methodological Challenges in Measuring the Social Impact of Inclusive Sport Events **(Celia Marcen)** ID 368: Sport participation and the public acceptance of local sports policy in the Netherlands. Developments over time. **(Remco Hoekman)** ID 408: (Dis)Assembling Intersectoral Collaboration Between Ministries for the Promotion of Physical Activity in Chilean Schools **(Rodrigo Soto-Lagos)** ID 422: Sports participation: a lens for analyzing integration. Findings from the 2020 French	**Chair: Sun-Yong Kwon** ID 388: When Is Losing Rational? Competition Manipulation and Labour Conditions in South Korean Sport **(Seul ki Park)** ID 201: Hot Phenomenon and Cold Reflection: The Value, Dilemma, and Pathways of the Jiangsu Provincial City Football League **(Luo JianFeng)** ID 387: Whose body is it?: Data-Driven Surveillance,	**Chair: Kola Adeosun** ID 79: For the Love of the Nation? A Critical Autoethnography of a Sport Sociologist/Media Commentator During Taiwan's WBSC Premier12 2024 Run **(Tzu-hsuan Chen)** ID 199: Identity Formation through Sports and Language: The Use of Japanese language in Taiwan Baseball **(Ani Tung)** ID 200: Elite sport and institutionalized egalitarianism: a contextual analysis of a deviant case **(Lars Tore Ronglan**)	**Chair: Henriikka Koivukoski** ID 174: Poland's State Capitalism, State Dirigisme and the European Games **(Wojciech Wozniak)** ID 189: "Kids in garages": The Structural Vulnerabilities of Start-Ups in Sport **(Daniele Canini)** ID 203: Navigating Public Value Pluralism in Sport Governance and Policy **(Sari Lappalainen)** ID 101: Basketball and the Fourth Estate: a case for local involvement **(Alex Volonte)** ID 138: Cultivating Embodied Athletic	**Chair: Mikko Simula** ID 291: Socio-technical Pathways of Doping in India:An ethnographic enquiry **(Abhijay Abhijay)** ID 264: Autobiographies as a sociological resource **(Patrick Trabal)** ID 302: Types of whistleblowers on doping in sport **(Felix Kühnle)** ID 374: The production of distrust in anti-doping:	**Chair: Brent McDonald** ID 221: "Girl's Can't Ball:" The Exclusion, Resistance and Empowerment in Womens-only Soccer **(Greg Yerashotis)** ID 206: Female fans in men's football in Norway. Preliminary findings **(Arve Hjelseth)** ID 151: From Women-Friendly to Gender-Exclusive: Boundaries and Paradoxes of Women-Only Sports	ISSA Advisory Board members only.

	Based Sport and Environmental Sustainability **(François Gravelle)**	ID420: Making a career out of sport – emerging professional occupations in sports **(Åsa Bäckström)** ID 443: When Volunteers Become Employers: Working Conditions in Nordic Sport Organisations **(Anne Tjønndal)**	National Survey on Physical and Sports Practices (ENPPS) **(Olivier Aubel)**	Labour Control, and the Commodification of Athletes' Bodies in South Korean Professional Volleyball **(Eon Hye Kim)** ID 124: The Development of School Sports Federation in Japan: An analysis of Historical Sociology **(Atsushi Nakazawa)**	ID 208: Psalms from the stands? Towards an understanding of football songs **(Hans K Hognestad)** ID 128: Convivial Encounters and Everyday Difference in Amateur Sport: An Ethnographic Study of Immigrant Men in North Karelia, Finland **(Karl Hancock)**	Capital: How Student-Athletes Internalize Institutional Control **(Atalanta Copeman-Papas)**	the case of the 23 Chinese swimmers **(Harry Grimes)** ID 29: Professional cycling, power relations, and the development of anti-doping functions **(John Connolly)**	Spaces **(Kaixi ZHAO)** ID 170: Gear-Company Filmmaking, Bodily Vulnerability, and Feminist Potentials on the Ultramarathon Trail **(Sam Kass)** ID 172: Gendering Sport Diplomacy: Taiwan's Strategic Use of Gender Equality, 1971–2025 **(Yi-Chun Huang)**	

Poster Session at Main Aula (C) Building 13:30-15:00

Guidelines: Poster presenters are reserved 1:30 h in total to present their research (in free order).

ID 40: Co-Production and Cross-Pollination in Adaptive Sport: A Participatory Framework for Tiro en Braille and Goalball UG at the Universidad de Guanajuato **(Flor de María García Ramos)**

ID 63: What access do refugees have to grassroots sports? Opportunities and risks of sports development through the integration of people with migration background **(Sven Kelly)**

ID 81: Sport Responsibilities and Educational Responses to Children's Physical Activity Decline in Low-Fertility, Aging Societies **(Takeshi Kurihara)**

ID 197: Constructing a Career Adaptation Evaluation System for Retired Athletes Transitioning into School Sports Coaches Based on Grounded Theory **(Zuen Cheng)**

ID 210: Constructing a Digital Competency Framework for Pre-service Physical Education Teachers **(Haotian Hou)**
ID 220: Development and Evaluation of Educational Materials for Preventing Cycles of Violence and Power Harassment in University Physical Education and Sports Sciences **(Taichi Yasunaga)**
ID 240: Beyond a Normative Sport-Centered Approach: Rethinking Rule Modification in Sport Education through the Case of Catch Volleyball **(Sho Shiraishi)**
ID 241: The Decline of the "Invisible Runner" in Children's Baseball Play **(Ryotaro Konya)**
ID 310: The bright and dark sides of sociability - Results and methodological issues of a representative online survey "Sociopolitical Attitudes in Organized Sports" in Germany **(Katrin Albert)**
ID 318: Student-Athletes in Japan and Athlete-Students in Taiwan: Governing Dual-Career Development in University Sport **(Jie-Lin Tsai)**
ID 356: A Study on the Ambivalence of School Sport Club Coaches Regarding the Coaching of Reserve Members **(Daiki Taneya)**

Coffee break
15:10-15:40 at Main building (C) lobby

Parallel sessions/ Panel Discussion
15:40-17:00

Panel Discussion 15:30-16:30	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Body and Intersectionality	**Thematic session:** Theorizing the gendered sport organization	**Thematic session:** Movement with Animals and in Nature	**Thematic session:** Advancing Women in Coaching	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Nation and Identities	**Thematic session:** Bridging Global North & South in Sport Research (GLOBES Research Network)	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Development and Peace	**Thematic session:** What is the role of sports sociology in addressing integrity issues?	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Power Relations
Room: Main building C1	**Room: Main building C2**	**Room: Main building C310**	**Room: Main building C411**	**Room: Main building C4**	**Room: Main building C5**	**Room: Seminarium S203**	**Room: Seminarium S204**	**Room: Seminarium S303**	**Room: Seminarium S304**

Chairs: Alana Richardson & Tegwen Gadais **Invited: Umair Asif, Derrick Charway, Jenny Fischer (or Josie Tradberg,) Danilo Ponciano** Title: **"**Youth Voices Shaping the Future of Sport for Development, Peace and the Environment: Responsibilities, Tensions, and Transformations" **PANEL OVERVIEW (for program / opening)** This panel brings together emerging scholars from across the globe (Pakistan, Ghana, Norway, Germany/Scotland, Australia) affiliated with the UNESCO Chair on Sport for Development, Peace and the Environment (SDPE). Through a moderated discussion, panelists will explore how sport can respond to contemporary global challenges—including climate change, social inequalities, and cultural tensions—while critically reflecting on power, context, and sustainability.	**Chair: Hannele Harjunen** ID 312: Revisiting the phenomenology of sporting bodies: A Systematic Review **(Anu Watson)** ID 237: Beyond Physical Capabilities: Producing Bodily Value in Professional Football **(Rafał Wysoczański-Minkowicz)** ID 425: Normative Body Classifications in Physical Education: Talented, Gendered, Shy, and Hindered Bodies **(Funda Akcan)**	**ChairS: Pirkko Markula and Annelies Knoppers** ID 98: A grossly overlooked topic. The menstruation management in the Polish professional sports clubs and federations **(Honorata Jakubowska)** ID 379: Can media imaginings shape sporting futures?: A Spinozian examination of the substance of Heated Rivalry and the limits/possibilities of change in sport organisations **(Allison Jeffrey)** ID 126: Gender issues in amateur esports: A literature review **(Michał Jasny)** ID 276: Different Rules - Same Sport? **(Emilie Weible)**	**Chair: Antti Laine** ID 292: Outdoor Education without "Outdoor": Dark Ecology Perspective on Nature and Risk in Outdoor Education in South Korea **(Seungil Park)** ID 93: Troubled spaces for multispecies physical activity: Human-dog activeness and wellbeing formation in urban public spaces and policies **(Aija Siiriäinen)**	**Chair: Astrid Schubring** ID 257: Advancing women coaches in high-performance sport: A document analysis of support strategies **(Huihan Ye)** ID 295: Navigating Gendered Power Structures: Women in Alpine Ski Coaching **(Saša Pišot)** ID 361: Males and Females experiences of the Learning Climate in a Football Coach Education **(Tor Söderström)** ID 400: Let them coach': The Career Development of Early-Career Women Football Coaches **(Jule Marie Wagner)**	**Chair: Veera Ehrlén** ID 130: Backcountry skiing as Norway's national sport? A Theoretical exploration **(Tarjei Tveito Skille)** ID 67: Pacing the Field: National representation, Gendered identities, and Elite Performance Among Dutch Caribbean Track and Field Female Athletes **(Lis Camelia)** ID 218: The Construction of Nationalism, National Identity and Belonging Through Sports Stadiums in Taiwan **(Cheng-Chia Lin)**	**Chairs: Jeroen Schreeder, Karen Petry and Oscar Mwaanga** ID 364: The effects of the 'new geopolitical world order' on the Global Sport for Development Sector **(Karen Petry)** ID 411: Sport for Development and Climate Action – A Stakeholder Analysis **(Sally-Ann Jennifer Fischer)** ID 261: Examining the physical, social and spiritual activities that shape the migration experiences of West-Central Africans **(Astou Thiam)** ID 41: Rethinking Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) from a World System Perspective (Global North vs Global South): Geography, Nationality, and Language in Leading Academic Journals (2010-2024) **(Daniel Añorve Añorve)**	**Chair: Michal Lenartowicz** ID 109: Young women as sport for development leaders: lessons from Festival23 **(Marion Sturges)** ID 134: Decolonising MEL as a White European Academic in a Global North University: Considering the Consequences of Reframing Impact in Sport for Development and Peace **(David Scott)** ID 141: Reimagining Futures through Sport for Development: Youth Aspirations, Activism and Climate Justice in Coastal Brazil **(Eva Soares Moura)** ID 447: Dance, Culture and Environmental Education in the Landless Workers' Movement (MST): Practices and Meanings in Southern Brazil **(Daiana Viacelli)**	**Chair: Mike Sam** ID 413: Using sport as a tool for inclusion for socially disadvantaged people **(David Kotthaus)** ID 385: Judgement Call: Referees and the Moral Boundaries of Playing Football **(Marko Kananen)** ID 414: Soft Power and Nation Branding in Germany – A Case Study from EURO 2024 on the Perceptions of Sustainability Actions **(Dominik Krüssmann)** ID 247: The Rodchenkov Anti-Doping Act: Long-Arm Jurisdiction in Sports Governance and the Extension of U.S. Power **(Longqiang Zhao)**	**Chair: Outi Aarresola** ID 412: "Of course… but maybe…" – Axioms in Hungarian sport as obstacles to change **(Tamás Dóczi)** ID 249: "All the time you are like in danger": Precarity and sports migrant labor in Finland **(Saara Isosomppi)** ID 120: How is sport legitimated in local governance? Evidence from Finnish local politicians and administrators **(Anna Lee)**

Finnish Sauna Experience **17:45-21:00** **(Departure by bus from the Main building (C) Entrance)** **Note: The bus will depart at 17:45. Please arrive at the Main building (C) Entrance on time.** **Late arrivals may miss the bus.**					**Canoeing Tour** **17:30-21:00** **(Meeting point at Hotel Alba)**		**Finnish Baseball** **18:00-20:00** **(Departure on foot from the Main building (C) Entrance at 17:45)**		

Wednesday, 17 June

Registration open 8:30
at Main building (C) Lobby

Keynote 1, Kaari Mattila
Chair: Billy Graeff
9:00-10:00 at Main building C1

Coffee break
10:00-10:30
at Main building (C) lobby

Parallel sessions/ ISSA General Assembly
10:30-12:30

ISSA General Assembly 11:00-12:00	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Gender	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Communities	**Sub-Theme:** Violence in sport Child protection and safeguarding in sport	**Thematic session:** Professionalization and Development of Sport Clubs (Sport Organisations Research Network (SORN)	**Sub-Theme:** Child protection and safeguarding in sport	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Development and Peace	**Sub-Themes:** Sport and Media Sport and Commercialization Sport and New Technologies	**Sub-Theme:** Youth Sport	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Power Relations Sport, Social Inclusion and Exclusions Child protection and safeguarding in sport
Room: Main building C1	**Room: Main building C2**	**Room: Main building C310**	**Room: Main building C411**	**Room: Main building C4**	**Room: Main building C5**	**Room: Seminarium S203**	**Room: Seminarium S204**	**Room: Seminarium S303**	**Room: Seminarium S304**
	Chairs: Emma Pullen ID 205: Navigating Normativity in Sport: Body, Gender, Sexuality, and Liminal Agency **(Veera Ehrlén)** ID 76: Questioning the absence of things: The discursive	**Chair: Marko Kananen** ID 380: Fostering Cross-adminitrative Municipal Governance: Content Analysis of Expert Interviews on Boundary Work around the City of Helsinki Physical Activity Programme **(Mikko Simula)**	**Chair: Mojca Doupona** ID 399: Queer Youth in Competitive Sport – Interpersonal Violence, Discrimination and Exclusion **(Birgit Braumüller)** ID 350: Overcoming Institutional Barriers: An Evaluation of the 'Safe at Training' Program in the Context of Norwegian Sports **(Hanne Sogn)**	**Chair: Siegfried Nagel** ID 307: Defining Voluntary Work in Youth Sport: How Members Construct What Counts and Who Contributes **(Louise Lindkvist)** ID 325: Exploring the impact of managing professionals at voluntary sports clubs (VCSs) in The Netherlands **(Marnik Koekkoek)**	**Chair: Hanna-Mari Ikonen** ID 36: Understanding safeguarding for sports participants and coaches: An assessment of the proposed Workforce Governance and Registration Scheme. **(Saffron Quinlan)**	**Chair: Veera Manninen** ID 69: Milestones model for Sport for Development and Peace: Proposing and Validating Analytical Frameworks to Map and Understand Uses **(Derrick Charway)** ID 196: The Gloss, the Grind and the	**Chair: Antti Laine** ID 337: What can an examination of Australian women's sports media policy tell us about Australian women's sports media on streaming services? **(Michael Ward)**	**Chair: Josef Fahlen** ID 253: A Study on Coaching Attitudes/Behavior and Practices in Japanese Youth Baseball: Focusing on the Cultural Structure of Youth Baseball **(Kazuya Yagi)**	**Chair: Outi Aarresola** ID 73: Conflicting Perceptions of Good Governance in Sports **(Marjukka Mikkonen)** ID 314: The responsibility to research white dominant structures in regard

	construction and practices of menstruation in sport in Taiwan **(Ying Chiang)** ID 168: Gender and Cultural Change in Hungarian Equestrianism **(Erzsébet Hegyi)** ID 195: The 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup: a documentary analysis of its Human Rights Legacy and Influence on Gender Equity in Australian Grassroots Sports **(Jorge Knijnik)** ID 202: “It’s not a knowledge problem, but an implementation problem”: Sport Organizations’ Perspectives on Gender Equity in Coaching **(Astrid Schubring)** ID 206: Female fans in men’s football in Norway. Preliminary findings **(Arve Hjelseth)**	ID 2: Sense of Belonging and Commitment to Community Development through Community Sport **(Christine Dallaire)** ID 45: Development and Feasibility Testing of a Major Sporting Event Engagement Toolkit for Community Based Organisations: A Qualitative Study Using the RE-AIM Framework **(Xiao Liang)** ID 121: Playing Together, Competing Apart? Sport at the Intersection of Diversity, Deprivation and Media Discourses **(Louis Moustakas)** ID 293: Problematizing ‘Social Value’: Policy Discourse in the Korean Sports Club Act Enactment **(Kwon Kim)** ID 287: Managing an Uncertain World: Understanding Participation in Physical Activity-Based Light Communities among Young Adults in Korea **(Hojin Shin)**	ID 243: Extremism Prevention in Organised Sport. A Qualitative Analysis of the Structural Embedding of Extremism Prevention Activities in Selected Sports Clubs **(Tobias Schleifer)** ID 268: Gender-based violence in athletics in Kenya: a discourse and qualitative analysis of policies and programs **(Diana Korir)** ID 434: Abusive but productive: A critical realist analysis of institutional conditions shaping the normalisation of abuse in high-performance sport **(Yoon Jin Kim)** ID 352: Prevalence of Violations in Sports Among Children and Youth, and the Risk of Revictimization **(Kari Fasting)**	ID 127: From volunteerism to professionalization in coaching: Biographical opportunities and risks for coaches and athletes **(Eivind Skille)** ID 423: Codetermination without engagement: Institutional barriers to participation in professional football clubs in Germany **(Sandy Adam)** ID 144: Competencies of professional managers in Voluntary Sports Clubs **(Resie Hoeijmakers)** ID 95: Federation Advisory programs to promote sports club development – a multi-level process-oriented approach **(Siegfried Nagel)**	ID 113: Making the invisible visible: a narrative case study of grooming, and sexual abuse against boys in youth team sport **(Andrea Saenz Olmedo)** ID 135: Towards safer youth sport: What athletes’ lived experience reveals about prevention, care, and accountability **(Hisham Bachouri-Muniesa)** ID 163: A Way Forward? Utilising Narrative Pedagogy to Prevent Abusive Behaviour Towards Young Referees **(Inger Eliasson)** ID 182: Parental Responsibility in Youth Sport: A Theoretical Discussion of Basic Psychological Needs and Safeguarding **(Mine Kızılgüneş)** ID 246: Awareness or "safewashing"? Reflections on the democratization of safeguarding among international sport federations **(Carole Gomez)**	Challenges: A Reflexive Thematic Narrative Analysis of the “Viral Creek Football Star” in China and His Sport-as-a-Way-Out Stories **(You Li)** ID 211: Football for Development and Social Cohesion in Czech Republic **(Arnost Svoboda)** ID 215: Beyond Western Models: Sport, Cultural Values, and Education in the Q’ero Aboriginal Indigenous community **(Federica Comazzi)** ID 94: “They're gonna get pissed off with that!”: Reflections on failure in an attempt to co-design a meaningful monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework **(James Lever)** ID 106: How Sport for Development Programs Contribute to Preventing Violent Extremism in Pakistan: Stakeholder Perspectives **(Simon Rosenbaum)**	ID 217: Online professionalization in bodybuilding in France and raising capital to build credibility **(Philippe Terral)** ID 354: Challenges to an Ethics of Care in a Sport Crisis: Textual Disruptions in Online Chatter **(Toni Bruce)** ID 392: Centralization, Professionalization, and Globalization: A Historical Analysis of Olympic Games Coverage and Broadcasting in Chin **(Zesheng Yang)** ID 25: Body Awakening and Self-discovery: Digital Fitness Practices of Full-Time Urban Housewives in the Digital Age **(Chen JIA)** ID 157: Data-informed talent identification in junior football: Promises, pitfalls, and possibilities for balance **(Pekka Mertala Mertala)**	ID 343: The status of junior participants and the terms of engagement in adult-led football activities **(Tytti Soini)** ID 103: Constructions of the function of referees by adolescent athletes and their perspectives on the abuse of referees **(Astrid Cevaal)** ID 125: Family Culture or Economic Constraints? Socioeconomic Differences in Children’s Participation in Organized Sports **(Takuya Shimokubo)** ID 335: Debunking One of the Backbones of Capitalist Socialization: Youth Football as Ideological Reproduction **(Zsombor Csuport)** ID 44: Becoming a para-athlete: exploring young athletes’ career pathways into parasport **(Stefanie Haberstock**	to racism in club-organized sport **(Lara Kronenbitter)** ID 340: “If you’re not ready to die in the ring… stay outside”: Mediators of sacrifice in boxing necropolitical-economy **(Bachir Sirois-Moumni)** ID 37: Is exercise really for everyone? – The aspiration and reality of social participation in children's and youth sports **(Pina Li Süss)** ID 185: Integration of Refugee Children in Primary School Sport: A Quantitative Study Among Sport Teachers in Berlin **(Rebekka Lang Fuentes)** ID164: Sexual harassment and abuse in equine sports: Risk factors and safeguarding implications **(Susanne Johansson)**

Lunch break
12:00-13:00
You'll find several restaurants on campus see details on the website
You can have your lunch in Ilokivi, Lozzi, Taide and Uno resturants

Parallel Sessions /YRA Ceremony/ Panel Discussion
13:30-15:10

YRA Ceremony 13:30-14:30	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Ethnicity	**Sub-Theme:** Methodology in Sociology of Sport	**Thematic session:** Theorizing the gendered sport organization	**Sub-Theme:** Sport events	**Sub-Theme:** Youth Sport	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Body and Intersectionality	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Social Inclusion and Exclusions	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Education	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Health and Wellbeing
Room: Main building C1	**Room: Main building C2**	**Room: Main building C310**	**Room: Main building C411**	**Room: Main building C4**	**Room: Main building C5**	**Room: Seminarium S203**	**Room: Seminarium S204**	**Room: Seminarium S303**	**Room: Seminarium S304**
Chair: Michal Lenartowicz The session presents EASS Young Researcher Award winners 2026	**Chair: Marcelle Dawson** ID 117: State Responsibility and Local Reality: Bridging Policy and Perception in China's Ethnic Minority Traditional Sports **(Tianyu Song)** ID 145: 'The further you go, the whiter it gets': Racialised barriers to career progression in the senior leadership workforce at sports bodies in the UK. **(Steven Bradbury)**	**Chair: Joanne Hill** ID 118: Who Produces Theory in the Sociology of Sport? East Asia's Position in Authorship Networks and Theory Production in a Core Global Journal **(Thijs Velema)** ID 396: No two persons ever read the same book': The Politics of Language Revisited **(Peter Donnelly)** ID 428: State of the art: The visual semiotic method has been used in the field of Sociology of Sport and of Martial Arts to varying degrees **(Sebastián Chávez-Hernández)** ID 439: Methodological reflections from the action research fields of	**Chairs: Pirkko Markula and Annelies Knoppers** ID 242: Using critical perspectives to theorize masculinities in management and leadership in sport organizations **(Annelies Knoppers)** ID 333: Rethinking the Culture of Gendered Organization in Sport **(Pirkko Markula)** ID 358: What does the category coach want from me? **(Sara Campbell)** ID 440: Varieties of Gender Regimes: Resistance to Gender Equity in International Sports	**Chair: Szilvia Perenyi** ID 391: Legacy Without the Event: Responsibilizing China's Football Stadiums after China Withdrew as Host of the 2023 AFC Asian Cup **(Jingtao Zheng)** ID 108: Mega-Events as Critical Junctures in the Global South: Bureaucratic Disruption and Institutional Change from Chile's Santiago 2023 Pan American Games **(Diego Moreno)** ID 156: Enhancing spectator well-being through sport event merchandise: Pathways from Perceived Value and Satisfaction to Event	**Chair: Jari Lämsä** ID 386: Financial inequality and its relation to children's and youth's physical activity and sports participation **(Outi Aarresola)** ID 280: Youth players at the crossroads - coping with the insecurity of the junior-to-senior transition in football **(Jacek Burski)** ID 308: Relational spaces of young people's active travel: explaining the (in)effectiveness of an intervention **(Elina Hasanen)** ID 330: Responsibility in practice: how values are enacted	**Chair: Parissa Safai** ID 119: Looking for and Looking at the Moving Fat Body **(Hannele Harjunen)** ID 122: Body forms matter; or why we´re not heading towards a World Anti-Drugs in Rock n´ Roll Agency **(Ulrik Wagner)** ID 140: Analyzing the Aesthetics of Existence of CrossFit Practitioners through Foucault's Technologies of the Self **(Yu-Tse Liu)** ID 270: Sovereign Embodiment: A Gendered Analysis of Aboriginal Peoples Experiences of Community Football in	**Chair: Kimmo Isotalo** ID 449: Beyond Symbolic Inclusion: Governance, Ability and the Integration of Para Swimming **(Kim Wickman)** ID 445: Sport and Social Intervention A Monitoring Study with Disadvantaged Youths in Bergamo (Italy) **(Antonio Borgogni)** ID 51: Polished discourses, backdoor exclusions: Power struggles over the meaning of diversity and inclusion under the IOC's 2021 Framework **(Tram Bui)** ID 105: Title: "We felt safe there" Protective factors and perceived pathways in youth-	**Chair: Natalia Organista** ID 212: Exploring sport coaching mentoring programmes: A systematic literature review **(Kristof Jaczina)** ID 240: Beyond a Normative Sport-Centered Approach: Rethinking Rule Modification in Sport Education through the Case of Catch Volleyball **(Sho Shiraishi)** ID 245: Play to Learn: A Systematic Review of Quantitative Evidence on the Educational Effects of Girls' Participation in Sport **(Léonie Delpeyrou)** ID 341: Allegiance as Asset Class: Private Equity, Speculative Capital, and the Political Economy of Fan Subjectification in U.S.	**Chair: Anna-Katriina Salmikangas** ID 275: "Indigenous Athletes, Indigenous Systems": Wellbeing and Decolonising Praxis through Netball in Aotearoa New Zealand. **(Bevan Erueti)** ID 357: Who Owns the Concussion Crisis? : Mapping Documentary Networks of Evidence, Authority, and Responsibility **(Donghyung Kim)** ID 377: Beyond the Scoreboard: Evaluating If and How Community Programmes of a Professional Football Club Contribute to Positive Health. **(Jasper van Houten)**

	ID 146: Examining the neoliberal framing of race equality initiatives in sport **(Jim Lusted)** ID 251: Addressing Gender and Ethnic Identity in Iranian Football Fan Music **(Bahar Asl)** ID 417: An indigenous lens on lived experiences in Sámi cultures **(Bente Ovedie Skogvang)**	health, fitness, & sport **(Brian Gearity)** ID 248: Enacting Ethical Responses: Reflexive Praxis in Sport Club Assemblages **(Tatiana V. Ryba)**	Federations **(Lucie Schoch)** ID 232: Whiteness and hegemonic masculinity: normalised discriminatory microaggressions and power hierarchies in Dutch sport clubs **(Rens Cremers)**	and City Identification and Multi-Dimensional Well-Being **(Bingxu Cheng)** ID 306**:** The Multiple Transgressions of Sport Streakers **(Karl-Heinrich Bette)** ID 435: Social acceptance of sport infrastructure: the case of the 2023 World Athletics Championships in Budapest **(Balázs Polcsik)** ID 53: 'Football for all, for good, for the future'? Euro 2028 and the competing political discourses of multi-nation sporting events **(Stuart Whigham)**	through rituals in Dutch youth rugby **(Justus Beth)** ID 436: Loving, having and being: re-imagining fatherhood and youth sports practice **(Christian Thue Bjørndal)**	Melbourne **(Asha Steer)** ID 311: Moral world-making in endurance running **(Toomas Gross)**	based sport programmes within PVE contexts in Pakistan **(Umair Asif)** ID 372: The implications of good and bad experiences with physical activity **(Karsten Elmose-Østerlund)**	Collegiate Athletics **(Joshua Newman)** ID 381: Doing gender in PE: Teachers' Constructions of Masculinity in Polish Secondary Schools **(Natalia Organista)**	ID 402: Beyond Reintegration: A Multidimensional Analysis of Sport, Well-being, Identity Transformation, and Life Satisfaction Among Retired Military Personnel in Nigeria **(Richard Ajiee)** ID 47: Insights from a review on end-of-career transition and athlete health **(Hanwei Zhang)**

Coffee break
15:10-15:40 at Main building (C) lobby

Parallel Sessions
15:40-17:00

Sub-Theme: Climate change and Environmental Sustainability in Sport	**Sub-Theme:** Child protection and safeguarding in sport	**Thematic session:** Measuring Social Inequalities in Sports and the Role of Public Policies (MEASURE Research Network)	**Workshop title:** SportEX -Project Workshop: Rehearsing Ethical Response In Sports	**Sub-Theme:** Sport Participation	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Gender	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Migration	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Nation and Identities Sport and Tourism	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Ethnicity Sport and Power Relations	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Social Change Youth Sport
Room: Main building C1	**Room: Main building C2**	**Room: Main building C310**	**Room: Main building C411**	**Room: Main building C4**	**Room: Main building C5**	**Room: Main building S203**	**Room: Seminarium S204**	**Room: Seminarium S303**	**Room: Seminarium S304**

Chair: Mikko Simula ID 99: Environment Justice and Climate Inequity on Sport Mega-Events in the Middle East **(Hsin Chuan Chen)** ID 114: Beyond Financial Incentives: A Case Study of Barriers to Engagement in Sustainable Mobility in Swiss Voluntary Snow Sport Clubs **(Anna Boemmel)** ID 228: Sensing Slow Violence: Surfers' Environmental Activism and the Politics of Knowledge in Coastal Japan **(Yushi Miyazawa)** ID 262: Sport, social infrastructure, and the ecology of aid: Lessons from Jasper, AB **(Tavis Smith)**	**Chair: Inger Eliasson** ID 226: Mapping a culture of care in elite sport: participatory insights from the ROCIES project **(Froukje Smits)** ID 271: Governing Safe Sport: A Comparative Archaeological Analysis of Safeguarding Codes in Singapore and Malaysia **(Yong-Yee Chong)** ID 288: Sport Safeguarding in a Field in Transition: Insights from Kosovo **(Nita Gjikolli)** ID 344: Safeguarding Awareness and Professional Socialization among Future Sports Professionals in Hungary **(Martin Kiss)**	**Chairs: Jeroen Scheerder and Remco Hoekman** ID 301: Architectural inclusion barriers: How life experience shapes the perception of movement spaces **(Jens Høyer-Kruse)** ID 137: A Critique of Pure Participation: Political Preferences and the Social Stratification of Sports **(Jelle Muraille)** ID 431: A Preliminary Analysis of the Experiences of Transgender High School Athletes in the United States **(Yannick Kluch)** ID 283: Unresolved Potentials and Structural Constraints: Understanding the Future of Inclusive Sport Provision in Denmark **(Maja Pilgaard)**	**Chairs: Saara Isosomppi, Aku Nikander and Tatiana V. Ryba** The workshop presents the pedagogical material developed in the "Who Is Excluded From Gender Equality In Elite Sport?" (SportEX) -research project for practicing ethical response-ability in concrete ethically tense situations in sports context. The pedagogical practice builds on embodied methods, role-based dialogue and collective reflection that facilitate experiential learning in relational everyday ethics. The practice is intented for the use of sports communities and organizations and it can be applied to contextually relevant issues. The workshop includes a short presentation of the material, active participation in and doing of the group practice (45 min) and a joint discussion afterwards.	**Chair: Henriikka Koivukoski** ID 152: Cultural capital and sports participation in Denmark **(Bjarne Ibsen)** ID 415: The Effect of Sports Participation on Household Human Capital Investment **(Yilin Zeng)** ID 223: Unequal Pathways from Screens to Sport:Sport Participation as a Structuring Force in Youth Everyday Life **(Zhanning Sun)** ID 84: Swimming to the Summit: Exploring open water swimming practices for "development" swimmers in Cape Town, South Africa **(Marizanne Grundlingh)**	**Chair: Karsten Elmose-Osterlund** ID 322: A qualitative analysis of bodybuilders' affective and sexual relationships **(Carlos García)** ID 327: Revealing the untold stories of girls' hockey on Cape Breton Island **(Bettina Callary)** ID 334: Embodied Empowerment: Gender, Growth, and Everyday Sport in Women's Recreational Basketball **(Fang Gong)** ID 347: Inspirational Labor and the Affective Economy of Women's Soccer Fandom **(Tarlan Chahardovali)**	**Chair: Richard Ajiee** ID 403: Immigrant communities, belonging and citizenship: ethnographic research of football and futsal in multilingual Ostrobothnia **(Samu Kytölä)** ID 422: Sports participation: a lens for analyzing integration. Findings from the 2020 French National Survey on Physical and Sports Practices (ENPPS) **(Olivier Aubel)** ID 324: Shifting Racism, Absent Responses: The Politics of Anti-Racism in Czech Football **(Jakub Vávrovský)** ID 58: Gendered Exclusion, Migration, and the Sport culture of clubs in Leipzig: Pathways to Equitable Access **(Jesús Fernández Gavira)**	**Chair: Hans K Hognestad** ID 285: National sport heroes as social role models for urban youth? **(Agnes Elling)** ID 419: Class Conflict and the Reconstruction of Chinese National Identity in Naturalization at the Beijing Winter Olympics **(Huiyu Yin)** ID 258: Sports–Cultural Space Distribution and Production in the Qilian Mountain Region **(Hanyi Li)** ID 353: Who Gets to Represent the Nation? South Korean Women Footballers and National Representation in Transnational Sport **(Hye Jin Kim)**	**Chair: Veera Manninen** ID 190: White domination of high school sports: Data on the general population of US High School Students and sports performance **(Pat Rubio Goldsmith)** ID 328: Conditional Inclusion in Professional Football: Supporter Attitudes, Media Discourses and Institutional Responses to Racism in Belgium **(Jeroen Scheerder)** ID 369: Drawer, desk, and compass policies: PA promotion policy use in municipalities **(Evald Bundgaard Iversen)** ID 1: Reconceptualising Sportswashing: The IOC and the Elective Affinities of Complicity **(Steve Jackson)**	**Chair: Natalia Organista** ID 277: Exploring Change within the Swedish Sport Movement **(Fredrik Petersson)** ID 60: The Shifting Landscape of Youth Sports Non-Participation in Poland **(Michal Lenartowicz)** ID 92: Who gets selected? A study of the Swedish youth national talent program in football **(Magnus Ferry)** ID 234: Cultural and Identity Formation Among Youth Footballers: An Ethnographic Study of Huachipato FC **(Miguel Cornejo)**

Conference Dinner 17:30-23:00

Juurikkasaari (Departure from Harbour) (Jyväskylän Satama, Address: Satamakatu 8)

Note: The boats will depart at 17:30. Please arrive at the departure point at least 15 minutes earlier. Late arrivals may miss the boats.

Thursday, 18 June

Registration and info desk opens 8:30 at Main building (C) lobby

Keynote 1, Ramon Llopis Goig
Chair: Parissa Safai
9:00-10:00 at Main building C1

Coffee break
10:00-10:30 at Main building (C) lobby

Parallel Sessions
10:30-12:30

Sub-Theme: Esports and virtual sports	**Sub-Theme:** Climate change and Environmental Sustainability in Sport	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Social Change Sport and Human Rights Child protection and safeguarding in sport	**Sub-Theme:** Violence in sport	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Gender Sport and Aging	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Media Sport and New Technologies	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Migration	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Education	**Sub-Theme:** Sport and Asia	**Sub-Theme:** Sport, Development and Peace
Room: Main building C1	**Room: Main building C2**	**Room: Main building C310**	**Room: Main building C411**	**Room: Main building C4**	**Room: Main building C5**	**Room: Seminarium S203**	**Room: Seminarium S204**	**Room: Seminarium S303**	**Room: Seminarium S304**

Chair: Eivind Skille ID 332: Ability and Passion: The Self-Identity Construction of Professional eSports Players **(Xiangyu Chen)** ID 184: Women Coaches in Esports: A Digital Ethnography of Reddit Discussions **(Mayte Ortiz-Romero)** ID 300: Contradictions between Esports Promotion Discourse and Digital Game Regulation Discourse **(Seungheon Lee)** ID 407: To Dream a Distant Dream? Esports Career Intentions among Hong Kong Youth and the Role of Schools as Institutional Control **(Andy Chiu)** ID 49: How inclusive is esports culture in The Netherlands? An examination of inclusion and exclusion through a race- and gender-conscious perspective **(Carmen Longas Luque)**	**Chair: Anna-Katriina Salmikangas** ID 395: An Analysis of Carbon Footprint Methodology Reform of the International Olympic Committee: Drivers, Content, and Governance Implications **(Peng Wang)** ID 421: Web Crawling the Green Image: An Analysis of Environmental Sustainability Communication on Sports Club Websites **(Regina Roschmann)** ID 446: Performative Sustainability in Sport Mega-Events: Ecological Modernization, Degrowth, and the Concealment of Capitalist Unsustainability **(Bradley Sharples)** ID 346: Sustainable Transitions in Sport: A Critical Review of Pathways, Paradigms, and Possibilities **(Attila Szathmári)** ID 349: Venue reuse, greenwashing, and organised irresponsibility: Environmental sustainability at the Gangwon 2024 Youth Olympics **(Sihyeong Cho)**	**Chair: Bente Ovedie-Skogvang** ID 72: Beyond Loudness: Rethinking Gendered and Eurocentric Hierarchies in Athlete Activism Through Alternative Activist Practices **(Marloes Ekkelboom)** ID 181: Keeping the Pandora's box closed: (de)legitimation of social practices in high-performance sport upon an ethical crisis **(Sanna Erdogan)** ID 289: "It's (Not) Their Business" – How Political Orientation Shapes Attitudes Toward Athlete Activism **(Christiana Schallhorn)** ID 286: Narratives of youth coaches' participation rights in sports clubs **(Fiona Dowling)**	**Chair: Toni Bruce** ID 294: Everyday fan violence in football **(Mateusz Grodecki)** ID 450: A Qualitative Analysis of Athletic Identity, Acceptance and Disclosure of Emotional Abuse in Sport **(Jatta Muhonen)** ID 433: Cross-checking on Tropical Ice: Examining Physical Contact and Masculinity Among Ice Hockey Expatriates in Taiwan **(Te-Tsung Liu)** 1D 106: How Sport for Development Programs Contribute to Preventing Violent Extremism in Pakistan: Stakeholder Perspectives **(Simon Rosenbaum)** ID 370: Authoritarian Violence and Structural Defence in Japanese Sport **(Sotaro Muramoto)** ID 323: "Maybe this must be endured if one wants to do sports": Experiences of sexual harassment among sports stakeholders. **(Aku Nikander)**	**Chair: Karin Andersson** ID 230: How does framing shape public support for transgender exclusion in elite sport? - Evidence from a German survey experiment **(Mara Konjer)** ID 281: Critical explorations of the purpose, design and effectiveness of Women-only Leadership Development Programmes (WLDPs) in sport **(Jordan Matthews)** ID 87: An Examination of Gender and Social Identity Amongst 'Tomboy' Athletes in Mainland China **(Mengqiu Chang)** ID 56: Active Ageing on the Dance Floor: Competitive Senior Ballroom Dancing as Serious Leisure **(Mariusz Finkielsztein)**	**Chair: Mikko Simula** ID 378: Selling football dreams The rise of commercialism in Dutch amateur football **(Joop Truijen)** ID 90: Gaming as the New Sport: Agency, Responsibility, and the Transformation of Children's Education **(Ismail Ergen)** ID 198: "Getting lost in the numbers?": How power data shapes elite cyclists' practices and understandings **(Stian Røsten)** ID 183: Technology on the Field – But Who Draws the Lines, and How? **(Gábor Mátrai)**	**Chair: Henriikka Koivukoski** ID 165: Double consciousness and sport participation: Investigating the role of bicultural identity for youth's involvement in sport **(Selçuk Açikgöz)** ID 192**:** "It's Not the Same for Us": Intergenerational Negotiations of Sport and Physical Culture within the Chinese Diaspora in New Zealand **(Hongxiu Guo)** ID 219: Japanese Lifestyle Sports Migrants in Australia **(Naoki Chiba)** ID 142: Making Informal Physical Activity Visible: A Gender-Sensitive Qualitative Mapping of Migrant Engagements in Urban Public Space **(Ana Blanco-Ayala)** ID 261: Examining the physical, social and spiritual activities that shape the migration experiences of West-Central Africans **(Astou Thiam)**	**Chair: Veera Manninen** ID 362: The significance of physiological testing in sport: The elite athletes' perspectives **(Runa Westerlund)** ID 303: The Dilemma between Education and Competition in School Physical Education **(Hyeeun Kim)** ID 309: Interactional Processes of Inclusive Co-Play in Physical Education **(Yuichi Hara)** ID 77: Olympic Values Education In The Process of Olympic Reform And Development: China's Practice and Future Prospects **(Chenchen SUN)** ID 355: Rethinking PE assessments on school reports in	**Chair: Sun-Yong Kwon** ID 161: From Cultural Roots to Social Scale: A Dual-Axis Analysis of Football Fandom and Regional Identity in Contemporary China **(Congcong Qi)** ID 250: All Play, No Podium? Rethinking the Grassroots-to-Elite Assumption in Taiwan Basketball Governance **(Chih-Hsuan Hung)** ID 229: Theoretical considerations on the Japanese sport system in comparison to the German sport system based on the social systems theory **(Katrin Jumiko Leitner)** ID 34: From Zero to Hero: The Development of Elite Fencing in Hong Kong **(Wen WU)**	**Chair: Michal Lenartowicz** ID 266: An investigation into the benefits and challenges of using Olympic sport as a means of empowerment, integration, and advocacy for refugees **(Jeehoo Kim)** ID 105: Title: "We felt safe there" Protective factors and perceived pathways in youth-based sport programmes within PVE contexts in Pakistan **(Umair Asif)** ID 304: Examining Peace Education Orientations in Sport–Peace Initiatives in South Korea **(Siheon Song)** ID 416: Re-humanising the liminality of borderlands through sport for development and peace: a comparison of two cases

							primary education: perspectives of Dutch PE teachers **(Elien Plompen)**		**(Matthew Holmes)** ID 110: Sharing gifts: The modus narrandi of athletes' and former athletes' interests in supporting sport for development and peace programmes in Brazil **(Billy Graeff)** ID 15: Beyond the Arena: The Evolutionary History, Chinese Practice, and Future Pathways of the Sports for Development and Peace **(Siyuan Yu)**
Closing Ceremony **12:30-13:15**									
Lunch break **13:00-14:00** You'll find several restaurants on campus see details on the website You can have your lunch in Ilokivi, Lozzi and Taide resturants									
Friday, 19 June **Post-conference tour for pre-registered participants** (see details on the website)									