

# ESA RN28

## SOCIETY AND SPORT



### BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

#### Scientific Committee

Klara Kovács, Alessandro Porrovecchio, Enrico Michelini, Nico Bortoletto, Lucie Forté-Gallois, Audrey Gozillon, Rahsan Inal, Giovanna Russo

#### Organisational

Karolina Eszter Kovács, Krisztina Győri, Gábor Fintor, Ádám Oláh, Dávid Papp, Veronika Bocsi

With the support of



University of Debrecen, (Hungary) 21-22 October 2022



***ESA Research Network 28 - Society and Sport: Midterm Conference***

***Sport and social responsibility: science and practice in  
times of crisis***

***Faculty of Arts, University of Debrecen, Debrecen (Hungary)  
21-22 October 2022***

**<https://konferencia.unideb.hu/en/esa-research-network-28-society-and-sport-midterm-conference>**

**Book of abstracts**

**Editors:**

Karolina Eszter Kovács, Krisztina Győri, Klára Kovács

**Publisher:**

Center for Higher Education Research and Development (CHERD-H)  
Debrecen, Hungary

**ISBN: 978-615-6012-19-7**



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

### **Scientific Committee**

Klára Kovács (University of Debrecen)  
Alessandro Porrovecchio (University of the Littoral Opal Coast)  
Enrico Michelini (University of Saarland)  
Nico Bortoletto (Università di Teramo)  
Lucie Forté-Gallois (Université Toulouse III)  
Audrey Gozillon (Université d'Artois)  
Rahsan Inal (Erzincan Binali Yildirim University)  
Giovanna Russo (Università di Bologna)

### **Organisational Committee**

Karolina Eszter Kovács (University of Debrecen)  
Krisztina Győri (University of Debrecen)  
Gábor Fintor (University of Debrecen)  
Ádám Oláh (University of Debrecen)  
Dávid Papp (University of Debrecen)  
Veronika Bocsi (University of Debrecen)

With the support of

**AIS – Associazione Italiana Sociologia;  
Hungarian Academy of Science  
HERA – Hungarian Educational Research Association  
MSZT - Hungarian Sociological Association**



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

## Day 1 - Friday, October 21th, 2022

**9.30-15.30 am<sup>1</sup> - Registration**

**Place:** Main building, II. floor

**10.30-11.00 am- Opening ceremony**

*Dr. Péter Csátár, Vice-dean, University of Debrecen, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Hungary*

*Dr. Gergely Rosta, Vice-president, Hungarian Sociological Association, Hungary*

*Dr. Alessandro Porrovecchio, RN 28 Coordinator, University of the Littoral Opal Coast, France*

*Moderator: Réka Mándoki, University of Debrecen*

**Place:** Main building, Room Karácsony Sándor

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m857e01990e18847239c8e727b587746a>

**11.00-11.50 am Plenary speech**

**Keynote speaker:**

*Dr. Tamás Dóczy, Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

**'How do we deliver the bad news?' Sociology of sport in the discourse of success**

*Discussant: Dr. Klára Kovács, University of Debrecen*

**Place:** Main building, Room Karácsony Sándor

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m857e01990e18847239c8e727b587746a>

**12.00-13.00 pm Lunch**

**Place:** Main building, III. floor

**13.00-14.30 pm**

**Session I. Leisure time physical activity and sports**

*Chairperson: Prof. Anetta Müller, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

*Kitti Tóth, Péter Takács, Ildikó Balatoni, The impact of smart devices on physical activity – a literature review*

*Zsófia Kocsis, Leisure Time Spending Tendencies of Working Students*

*Réka Pálincás, Anetta Müller, The effect of the relationship between a dog and a human on a healthy lifestyle (online)*

*Anett Hrabéczy, Tímea Ceglédi, Katinka Bacskai, Gabriella Pusztai, Ágnes Engler, Parents of students with learning problems: Families' leisure time and social capital as components of academic success and resilience*

**Place:** Main building, Room 58.

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m92c9209afcd406bdea48eb66b46b5953>

**Session II. Gender and social inequalities**

*Chairperson: Prof. Consuelo Diodati, University of Teramo, Italy*

*Alexandra Cintia Móczik, Júlia Patakiné Bősze, Motivation and future plans of women soccer and futsal goalkeepers (online)*

*Benedek Ágost Nagy, Botond Ágoston Nagy, Ágoston Nagy, Study of knowledge of NBA coaches*

<sup>1</sup> All times refer to local time



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

Péter László Tóth, Tamás Dóczi, *Social inequalities among youth soccer players of elite football academies*

Consuelo Diodati, *Women walking against Covid - two years Urban Zone experience*

Zsolt Szakál, *Factors affecting participation in organised sport*

**Place: Main building, Room Sándor Karácsony**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m2af625b8c675284fd5ad62cad91d369>

### **Session III. Sustainability, wellbeing, health & physical activity**

*Chairperson: Prof. Sergiu Baltatescu, University of Oradea, Romania*

Ivana Matteucci, *Education for sustainability in sport and physical activity. The active, critical and communicative orientation (online)*

Adél Bartos, Attila Szabó, *Prevalence of eating disorders among people at risk of exercise addiction: A cross-national survey (online)*

Giuseppe Coppola, *Sociology in sports: the impact of well-being in sports performance (online)*

Sergiu Bălătescu, Ferran Casas, Mònica González-Carrasco, Claudia Bacter, *The effects of sport and physical activity on school children's subjective well-being in 35 countries*

Milán Ferenczi, *Analysis of sports habits and their relations to a healthy lifestyle for Hungarian young people and adult*

**Place: Main building, Room XI.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mfac50fa42cd216f0792253be7172a964>

**14.30-15.00 pm Coffee break**

**Place: Main building, II. floor**

**15.00-16.30 pm**

### **Session IV. Esports & video games**

*Chairperson: Dr. Csilla Csukonyi, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Dávid Papp, Krisztina Győri, Karolina Eszter Kovács, Csilla Csukonyi, *The psychological effect of video game as a protective coping opportunity and characteristics of gaming disorder among higher education students during emergency remote teaching*

Kevin Szénfi, Balázs Őrsi, *The effect of playing cooperative and competitive video games on helpfulness*

Zsuzsanna Berke, Orsolya Czeglédi, Philippe Campillo, *Promotion of physical activity via digital tools - an empirical analysis of digital tool use among runners in Hungary*

**Place: Main building, Room 58.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m3e83f0556f8da551db44c9d9549c780a>

### **Session V. Sport as social phenomena**

*Chairperson: Dr. Alessandro Porrovecchio, RN 28 Coordinator, University of the Littoral Opal Coast, France*

Kristina Orszaghová, *Boxers in melancholia, Pop-folk and regional identity among boxers in Central and Eastern Europe*

Zoltán Kondé, Judit Ináncsy-Pap, *Respecting the achievement – investigating the implicit attitudes towards sport*

Julianna Czifra, Csilla Csukonyi, *Harassment and abuse in sport – a social and organizational psychology perspective (online)*





Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

Julie Duflos, Nicolas Penin, Williams Nuytens, *When physical activities come to the homeless. Study of the use of physical and sporting activities in a social reintegration system (online)*

Botond Ágoston Nagy, Benedek Ágost Nagy, Ágoston Nagy, *Division of labour of basketball operations in the NBA (online)*

**Place:** Main building, Room Sándor Karácsony

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m43df9082a83b27b47d72ae0805614d69>

## **Session VI. Pedagogical aspects of sports, school and sports**

*Chairperson: Dr. Klára Kovács, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Ádám Oláh, Klára Kovács, *Examination of the impact of parental involvement in extracurricular sporting activities on students' health and academic achievement*

Zsuzsanna Gép, *The role and place of relaxation in pedagogy (online)*

Marianna Moravec, Karolina Eszter Kovács, Zita Somfalvi, *Out-of-school sport and academic performance as a function of subject attitudes*

Antal Thür, *The association between physical indicators and academic achievement*

Éva Bíró, Ferenc Vincze, *The relationship between health literacy and physical activity based on the results of a Hungarian nationwide survey (online)*

**Place:** Main building, Room XI.

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m6bb4b557ff6a4e432359d859a083509a>

**19.00 pm Gala Diner**

**Main building, III. floor**

## **Day 2 – Saturday, 22nd October, 2022**

**8.00-9.00 - ESA Research Network 28 meeting**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m1aeecc88f69bd2cec8d5dcd7e937fac2>

**8.30-12.00 am – Registration**

**Place:** Main building, II. floor

**9.00-10.30 am**

## **Session VII. Sports in education**

*Chairperson: Dr. Dagmar Nemček, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia*

Dániel Szabó, *Correlations between physical education attitude and leisure activities among high school students*

Gábor Erdei, *Let's just call it sports andragogy - or does andragogy have something to do in the world of sports*

Gabriele Di Francesco, *Sports, socio-educational models and social groups (online)*

Dagmar Nemček, *Children's attitudes towards inclusion of visually impaired pupil in physical education lessons from the point of grade-level*

Klára Kovács, Karolina Eszter Kovács, *Effects and types of parental involvement in school-based sport and health programs: a systematic review*

**Place:** Main building, Room 58.

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mc79f7089a16a0fa920cc1f2a1b2733d4>



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

### **Session VIII. Media & sports events (online)**

*Chairperson: Dr. Enrico Michelini, University of Saarland, Germany*

Rosarita Cuccoli, *Communicating with the media in times of crisis: handbook for grassroots sports organizations (online)*

Marica Spalletta, Nicola Ferrigni, *Sport Events Between Platformization and Re-Intermediation (online)*

Luca Bifulco, Mario Tirino, Simona Castellano, *Super League, football industry and crisis rhetoric: an analysis of the fan debate on social media (online)*

Rodrigo Limoeiro, *Legacies of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games: an analysis of the construction of the Olympic Park and the removal of the Vila Autodromo (online)*

**Place: Main building, Room 57.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mda529a440ce4a503c20f9f44e2e8de81>

### **Session IX. Sports specific issues**

*Chairperson: Dr. Annette Michelsen la Cour, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark*

Paolo Corvo, *Football as a grassroots sport: what future? (online)*

Airnel Abarra, Tamás Dóczi, *Dynamics of Coaching of Bodybuilding Fitness in an Online Environment: An Online Ethnography Approach*

Annette Michelsen la Cour, *The strength of strong ties: Rebuilding social strength at a Danish sports festival*

Arin Agich, *Intersection, Ethnic and Religious Prejudice Among North Macedonian Basketball Players (online)*

Valerio della Sala, *Sport as a tool for integration and social inclusion (online)*

**Place: Main building, Room Sándor Karácsony**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mbcf2c4590be227b3665b17d30fab6bde>

**10.30-11.00 am Coffee break**

**Place: Main building, II. floor**

**11.00-12.30 am**

### **Session X. Crisis and responses**

*Chairperson: Dr. Gábor Fintor, University of Debrecen*

Eugenio Bagnini, Giovanna Russo, *Fantasy sports and new media in youth sports culture, between health crises and technological opportunities (online)*

Federico Genovesi, *Calcio Popolare, Politics and place-belongingness in solidarity grassroots football in Italy (online)*

Umar Gambo Adamu, Ildikó Balatoni, *The sports industry in Nigeria during the Covid-19 pandemic*

Francesca Romana Lenzi, Giuseppe Coppola, *Ukraine war and sports: the influence of crisis on football performances*

Gábor Fintor, *Investigation of Sporting Habits and the Attitudes Related to Physical Education during the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Place: Main building, Room 58.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m0470be57aab119434964b3b798df5256>



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

### Session XI. Sports motivation and participation

**Chairperson:** Dr. Tamás Dóczy, Hungarian University of Sports Science  
Tamás Bence Selejó Joó, Csilla Csukonyi, Dávid Papp, *Examination of Athletes and E-athletes Motivation and Social Orientation*

Arshia Iranfar, *The connection between sport and music (online)*

Bernadett Tóth, *Sport without barriers? Sports motivation and sports opportunities of people with physical disability in Hungary (online)*

Francesca Romana Lenzi, Ferdinando Lazzetta, *Sport, health in the city: Promoting physical activity in urban areas. A case study of Rome (online)*

**Place:** Main building, Room 57.

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m12354c46e445a15c8e1599e8888aefe6>

### Session XII. Effects of COVID-19 on sports

**Chairperson:** Dr. Alessandro Porrovecchio, RN 28 Coordinator, University of the Littoral Opal Coast, France

Alfonso Amendola, Annachiara Guerra, *The Covid-19 crisis as a resolution of the gender gap in e-Sports (online)*

Maurizio Esposito, Sara Petroccia, Ciprian Panzaru, *Transformation of sport practices in pandemic and post-pandemic times*

Zsuzsanna Gősi, *Impacts of Covid19 on Mental and Physical Recreation during the First and Second Waves of the Pandemic*

Enrico Michelini, *COVID-19 and Health-Related Promotion of Physical Activity (online)*

**Place:** Main building, Room Sándor Karácsony

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mb0aedda761744b40432337067eafdf2>

**12.30-13.30 pm Lunch**

**Place:** Main building, III. floor

**13.30-15.00 pm – Closing ceremony**

**Keynote speaker:**

Dr. Alessandro Porrovecchio, RN 28 Coordinator, University of the Littoral Opal Coast, France

**Sociologies of sport and sociologies in sport. Challenges, difficulties and perspectives**

**Discussant:** Dr. Tamás Dóczy, Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary

Prof. Dr. Gabriella Pusztai, Institute of Education and Cultural Management, University of Debrecen, Hungary

**Moderator:** Annamária Horváth, University of Debrecen

**Place:** Main building, Room Karácsony Sándor

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m837e2808f886fc1eac58246d893ac8d9>





Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

## Day 1 - Friday, October 21<sup>th</sup>, 2022

11.00-11.50 pm Plenary speech

**Keynote speaker:** Dr. Tamás Dóczi

*Dr. Tamás Dóczi, Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

**Discussant:**

*Dr. Klára Kovács, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Title:**

*'How do we deliver the bad news?' Sociology of sport in the discourse of success*

**Abstract:**

Ever since its institutionalization, elite sport has been attributed with different social functions by the various political movements, and some of these functions were directly or indirectly included in the political agendas of governments. In line with this paradigm, and regardless of the existing political environment, the Hungarian sport system has been elite sport centred throughout the past 100 years. Since it has remained relatively prolific in all of these periods, the discourse of success has been maintained by various stakeholders in the field. A similar pattern can be encountered in countries, where politics relies on high performance sporting success as a key contributor to national pride and unity. In such an environment, sport systems evolve into unique subcultures with special mechanisms and beliefs, in which leaders, who are often former athletes socialized in the elite sport system, think and act in order to keep the benevolent support of the state, and strive for continuous success. To address the theme of the conference, the objective of the paper is to reflect on the situation of critical social sciences in sport systems which can be described by politicization and state financing, a lack of market-based thinking, and a performance-focused scientisation of elite sport through the unique example of Hungary. This special mix of rational and irrational elements implies that while sport systems move towards rationalization and strategic planning, and increasingly rely on the dynamically developing sport sciences to achieve these, due to their focus on delivering the expected results, these systems do not have the time to address deep-lying structural problems and the contradictions between declared and actual values. In the discourse of success, 'delivering bad news', or even asking uncomfortable questions is seen as an unnecessary distraction from the focus to maximize performance, therefore, 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. Nevertheless, to answer the challenges and find alliances with various stakeholders in sport, they can rely on is the symbolic forms of capital they possess due to their institutional position and professional reputation.

**Bio:**

Tamás Dóczi works as an associate professor at the Hungarian University of Sports Science, Budapest, Hungary. He has an MA in Sociology (2006), an MA in British Studies (2005), and a Ph.D in Sport Science (2011). His research areas include sport and globalization, the relationship of sport and national identity, the legacy of sport mega-events, football fandom, sport for development and peace, and social inclusion in and through sport. In these topics, he has published several journal articles and book chapters, delivered conference papers in Hungarian and English, and participated in a number of



Hungarian and international r&d projects. He has lectured in subjects such as sociology, sociology of sport, sociology of health, research methods, sports and the EU, and sport for development. He is also the co-author of the first Hungarian sport sociology course book, and the member of the Advisory Board of the International Sociology of Sport Association.

**Room Karácsony Sándor**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mde143ebb8c8d6f95bde6d250ba65f14f>



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**13.00-14.30 pm**

**Session I. Leisure time physical activity and sports,** *Chairperson: Prof. Anetta Müller, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Room 58.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m92c9209afcd406bdea48eb66b46b5953>

**Title:**

*The impact of smart devices on physical activity – a literature review*

**Authors:**

Kitti Tóth, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Péter Takács, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Ildikó Balatoni, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

Our research aimed to analyse the scientific metrics and content of articles presenting the impact of smart devices on physical activity. Queries were run on two major databases (PubMed and Web of Science). Duplicates were filtered out, after defining some main criteria, titles and abstracts were reviewed, so that 31 relevant articles were further analysed.

Most of the researches were conducted in Europe and America. The variety of keywords used was striking, revealing that the authors often chose them inappropriately and we have therefore highlighted the main keywords suggested for use.

During the content analysis four target groups were identified: healthy individuals, people with chronic diseases, elderly people, and competitive athletes. Studies suggest that there is an emphasis on motivation, and that interventions should be designed according to the target group. For the elderly, an easy-to-use application is needed, a supportive environment is recommended, and gamification can be used (Jang et al., 2018; McCaskey et al., 2018; Moore et al., 2021). For athletes, on the other hand, specific measurement tools may be needed to measure useful parameters (Giménez-Egido et al., 2020; Barricelli et al., 2020). For all groups, regular text messages or notifications should be used to maintain activity.

The use of smart devices can have a positive impact on physical activity, but the context and target group must always be taken into account to ensure effectiveness. Motivation can be a problem, which can be addressed by the methods identified (Zhai et al., 2020; Bentley et al., 2020).



**Title:**

*Leisure Time Spending Tendencies of Working Students*

**Authors:**

*Zsófia Kocsis, MTA-DE-Parent-Teacher Cooperation Research Group, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

The previous results show that the lifestyle of the student society is based on the cornerstones of study, entertainment and work. The balance between the three areas is constantly changing. Work plays an increasingly important role. Working alongside learning reduces the time spent on studies or leisure time and keeps students from embedding in institutional culture (Riggert et al. 2006, Perna 2010, Kovács et al. 2019). Academic participation is not just about attending classes, but also about becoming embedded in the institutional culture and community, building relationships, and gaining university experience (Astin, 1993). This study examines how the leisure habits of working students can be characterised, particularly with regard to sports.

During the research, we used the PERSIST 2019 database (N=2199). The data collection was carried out in the academic year of 2018/19, in Central and Eastern Europe. In our research, students were divided into two groups according to work (0: do not work/ works once a year; 1: works weekly/monthly).

7% of regularly working students participate in sporting events several times a month. A quarter of regular working students think it is important to participate in sports often, and the majority of them (62%) appreciate the benefits of sports. Non-working students, on the other hand, do not consider sports important, they do not see the benefits of playing sports, 61% of them never go to sports events. Although working students work weekly, they are the least likely to think that playing sports is a waste of time.

Our results are exploratory, we believe that more in-depth research would be worthwhile. The literature highlights that both sports and work can develop the skills that can positively impact students' academic performance (persistence, time management, engagement).



**Title:**

*The effect of the relationship between a dog and a human on a healthy lifestyle (online)*

**Authors:**

Réka Pálinkás, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Anetta Müller, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

According to international research, dog owners are much more physically active than non-dog owners. Even during the COVID-19, they walked and exercised more with their dog and they were less stressed than those who do not have a pet. In our questionnaire research, we present the results of 553 people who keep dogs as a hobby animal. They were 36.38 years old on average ( $sd=11.78$ ). 28.2% of the respondents (156 people) had mixed dogs, the other respondents had purebred dogs. The dog owners gave answers about the positive effects of dog ownership, to which they had to evaluate the related statements on a 1-5 Likert scale (1= completely disagree and 5= completely agree). The answer 'I am happier' received the highest average score (mean=4.528,  $sd=0.853$ ), followed by the 'feeling better', 'think more positively', and 'stress reduction'. 6.5% of dog owners spend 1 hour a day, 30.2% spend 1-2 hours a day, 19.2% spend 2-3 hours a day, 8.7% spend 3-4 hours a day and 4.2% of them spend 4-5 hours a day, 24.1% are constantly with the dog and only 0.1% answered, they do not spend time together with the dog. Moreover, dog owners often do physical activity with their dog (55%). The majority of the respondents, 82.8% (485 people), take part in holidays with their dogs on a regular basis every year, the most popular location is beaches.

The publication was supported by the project "Investigating the role of sport and physical activity for a healthy and safe society in the individual and social sustainability of work ability and quality of work and life (multidisciplinary research umbrella program)".



**Title:**

*Parents of students with learning problems: Families' leisure time and social capital as components of academic success and resilience<sup>2</sup>*

**Authors:**

Anett Hrabéczy, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Tímea Ceglédi, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Katinka Bacskai, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Gabriella Pusztai, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Ágnes Engler, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

Research recognizes that the family plays an important role in the school career, but there is insufficient evidence of this among students with learning problems. Therefore, we consider it is important to examine the sociological aspects of family sports activity and social capital as factors in school success and resilience. For most families, leisure time and sports are part of raising successful children. However, there is an inequality between families with children with and without learning problems in the frequency of participation in sports together and the impact on a child's school success. We analyzed the Mária Kopp Institute for Demography and Families' 2020 Value-Creating Education Survey (N=1041). We asked parents of children in 4th grade whether their child had learning problems (learning disabilities, disorders, and difficulties, diagnosed or suspected by parents, N=179). For both the group of parents of students with and without learning problems, a linear regression model was used to examine predictors of school success, focusing on sports activities and social capital.

The conclusion of our research is that families with children without learning problems have large advantages in school due to sports activities, and family social status. This positive effect does not apply to the families with children with learning problems. However, it also shows that there are resources that can help students overcome their disadvantages and become more successful. In their case, resilience resources are mainly the network provided by family, neighbors and relatives.

The Value-Creating Education Survey was implemented by the Mária Kopp Institute for Demography and Families. The analysis on which this paper is based has been implemented by the MTA-DE-Parent-Teacher Cooperation Research Group and with the support provided by the Research Programme for Public Education Development of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The presentation was supported by the János Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

---

<sup>2</sup> The research on which this paper is based has been implemented by the MTA-DE-Parent-Teacher Cooperation Research Group and with the support provided by the Research Programme for Public Education Development of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

13.00-14.30 pm

**Session II. Gender and social inequalities**, *Chairperson: Prof. Consuelo Diodati, University of Teramo, Italy*

**Room** Sándor Karácsony

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m2af625b8c675284fd5ad62cad91d369>

**Title:**

*Motivation and future plans of women soccer and futsal goalkeepers (online)*

**Author:**

Alexandra Cintia Móczik, *Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary*

Júlia Patakiné Bősze, *Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Nowadays women soccer is becoming more and more popular, the number of the players and the range of opportunities related to soccer are increasing. Despite this, women soccer is a scientifically understudied field. In football both the individual performance of the players and the team-level operation play an important role, but maybe it is the goalkeeper's position that bears the greatest responsibility. In our research we concentrate on female soccer and futsal goalkeepers: their motivation related to own sport and plans in soccer for the future.

**Materials and methods:** The target group was adult female goalkeepers participating in national or regional soccer or futsal championships of the MLSZ or its member organization. The questionnaire consisted of two large thematic units: questions about the background and relation to own sport and a H-SMS (sports motivation scale) questionnaire (KEB license number: 2022/45).

**Results:** The questionnaire was filled by 57 goalkeepers, from which 45,61% are soccer, 17,55% futsal goalkeepers and 36,84% are playing both. They play in almost the same proportion in the first, second and regional league. Most of them didn't start in the goal, but as an outfield player, but almost 90% of them feel well or very well in the goal. 85% of the goalkeepers would like to stay in football in some form even after their active career. Nearly 60% of them had the idea of quitting, for which the main reason was the coach's inappropriate attitude. Further connections between different variables will be presented at the conference.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**Title:**

*Study of knowledge of NBA coaches*

**Author:**

Botond Ágoston Nagy, *Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

Benedek Ágost Nagy, *Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

Ágoston Nagy, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** The research topic seeks an answer to what conditions must be met for a coach to have a high chance of receiving an offer in the world's number one league. The specific goal of our study is to identify what kind of prior professional career needs to get someone an NBA head coaching job in 2020. The theoretical framework of our research is provided by the application of Bandura's self-efficacy theory, with which we intend to characterize the performance and behavior of the examined coaches. **Materials and Methods:** The sample was collected from the 2020/21 season. During our questionnaire survey, we first analyzed the correlations between demographics, playing history, and coaching career, and then the questions focused on self-efficacy, motivation, professional experience, self-confidence, and competitiveness. We chose the coaches from the three highest level leagues of the American basketball. We could examine all of the NBA coaches 30/30, 28/17 from the G-league and the 30 best ranked NCAA team coaches. It's 76 coaches all together. At first we used the official websites of the leagues and then we completed it with the personal websites of the coaches. **Results:** According to our results, the youngest head coach in the G-League is 31 years old, while the oldest is 83. In the NBA, the youngest is 34, the oldest is 71, while in the college league, the youngest is 31 and the oldest is 73. A total of 86.9 have played at least three years in the college league. Seven coaches played at least five years in the NBA. The foreign player past shows a significant difference, 20% of the 17 G-League coaches played at least 16 years abroad. The coaches finished the sport at the age of 23,97. Thirty percent of NBA coaches became head coaches for the first time in the 36-40 age group. In the university league, we can find a 31-year-old rookie head coach, and in the G-League and NBA, coaches over 50 years old are also given the first opportunities. 47% of the 30 NBA head coaches, 18.4% of the G-League coaches, and 59.2% of those working in the university league were assistant coaches before. **Discussion and Conclusion:** More than 70% of the NBA head coaches are white descent, they are in their fifties, had their first head coach assignment before their forties, about 50% were assistant coaches in the NBA or head coaches in the lower leagues (G-league or NCAA). It was confirmed that professional advancement has conditions related to age, player and coaching history and other experiences, which can affect performance and self-efficacy. Other sport specific effects can also be significant in terms of the duration, interruption and restart of the professional life path.



**Title:**

*Social inequalities among youth soccer players of elite football academies*

**Author:**

Péter László Tóth, *Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

Tamás Dóczi, *Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

Although in the public opinion sport is considered to be one of the most democratic subsystems of the society, in the last few decades researchers have shown that social inequalities are reflected, and may become even stronger in the field of sport. Our research focuses on the topic of social inequality manifested in elite youth football in Hungary. Its aim is to identify those sociological factors that could play a determining role in the process of becoming a top athlete. The analytical focus centres on examining the social environment of young talents trained and educated at the 10 state-accredited Hungarian football academies. In order to explore the relationships from more aspects, both qualitative and quantitative methods are applied. The fieldwork will be carried out by the first author. Being in an early stage of the research, the present paper will focus on the challenges related to studying such issues in the Hungarian context, and the process of elaborating the research questions and the hypotheses, with reflection on the social functions attached to these football academies. For the analysis, documents specifically relevant to the subject, such as brochures, booklets, summary documents published by the academies and the Hungarian Football Federation are to be studied. Our special attention is drawn to those parts of the papers that give details not only on the sport-related role but also on other social functions of the institutions.



**Title:**

*Women walking against Covid - two years Urban Zone experience*

**Authors:**

Consuelo Diodati, *University of Teramo, Italy*

**Abstract:**

The two-year follow-up as participating observer at the Urban Zone training group and what's up related platform, took place in Roseto degli Abruzzi - a small seaside town in Abruzzo - Italy, during the pandemic crisis for Covid-19. It has been a way to keep training despite the pandemic confinement, but it has also become a kind self-help and therapeutic group. The conditions for its implementation are linked to the impossibility of any indoor sports, so that the sport trainer Mafalda Suppa start studying how in the United States sport trainer practiced an activity called Urban Zone, since it is an outdoor activity that can also be carried out in the urban context - also found that the online lessons were not very successful (internet connection problems, poor motivation, etc.). The peculiarity of this experience is the opening of the gyms training to the urban or natural outdoor space, through wireless headphones (so people can respect the 2 mt. social distancing implied in the prevention measures for Covid-19) in which to hear music and the trainer instruction. The participant were almost women, for whom this experience has represented a way to go out of their houses for a while, to train, to listen to music, to sing, to dance and sometimes also to talk a little with other women in the same conditions. Then, the group has been also therapeutic for it gave to many women the possibility to share a difficult condition together.





**Title:**

*Factors affecting participation in organised sport*

**Authors:**

*Zsolt Szakál, Debrecen Reformed Theological University, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

Our main research investigates the factors responsible for the dropout of adolescents from organised sport. In the present study, we sought to describe the internal and external factors that may influence sports participation and choices. Based on international research, the classification of the reasons for dropouts and the construction of models, and considering the structure and characteristics of the Hungarian post-school education, we designed our questionnaire, a pilot study before our large-scale study. The data collection was carried out in January 2021, with the participation of 93 athletes aged 13-16 from the Debrecen Football Academy. Based on the study results, we can say that peer support and peer support of the individuals involved can be an important motivating force in the long-term motivation of young people to participate in sport. The peer effect is the most evidenced, highlighting the role of friends. Regarding parents, the current activity is important, but previous active participation in sport and a positive attitude towards sport are also determining factors. It is particularly important that parents and other adults who play a relevant role in the lives of school children encourage and support young people to participate regularly in sports. If family, peers and school support the child at a given stage of life, the conditions can be created to enable them to succeed in their chosen sport. As a result, the sport becomes a source of pleasure, a means of self-fulfilment, fostering a commitment to sport and creating a lifelong desire for physical activity.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**13.00-14.30 pm**

**Session III. Sustainability, wellbeing, health & physical activity**, *Chairperson: Prof. Sergiu Baltatescu, University of Oradea*

**Room XI.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mfac50fa42cd216f0792253be7172a964>

**Title:**

*Prevalence of eating disorders among people at risk of exercise addiction: A cross-national survey (online)*

**Authors:**

Adél Bartos, *Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary*

Attila Szabó, *Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

This cross-cultural study examined 289 regular adult exercisers from Germany (n=78), Hungary (n=43), Spain (n=108), and United Kingdom (n=60). They exercised at least 150 minutes/week during the past half a year. Participants' mean age was 34.84 (SD=14.56) years. They trained 5.01 (SD=2.89) times per week for an average of 14.69 (SD=11.04) years. Forty-one were competitive athletes, and 53.6% were women. Questionnaires were completed voluntarily and anonymously on the online Qualtrics research platform. They included nationally validated versions of the revised Exercise Addiction Inventory (Szabo et al, 2019) and the SCOFF (Morgan, 2000). Results indicated no cross-national differences in the risk of exercise addiction or disordered eating. However, women scored higher on the SCOFF than men ( $p = .02$ , effect size [Cohen's  $d$ ] = .27). Competitive athletes exhibited statistically significantly ( $p = .02$ ,  $d = .41$ ) greater risk of exercise addiction (mean=23.37; SD=5.91) than recreational exercisers (mean=21.03; SD=5.58). The prevalence of the risk of exercise addiction in this regularly active sample was 10% (29/289). The prevalence of eating disorders was 10% (3/29) among participants at risk of exercise addiction, while it was only 3.1% (8/260) among the rest. This study shows no difference in the risk of exercise addiction among Germanic, Latin, Finno-Ugric, and Anglo-Saxon people and the biological sexes when the minimum exercise criterion amounts to 150 minutes per week. The results also corroborate that eating disorder is more prevalent in those at risk of exercise addiction and the latter is higher in competitive than recreational exercisers.



**Title:**

*Sociology in sports: the impact of well-being in sports performance (online)*

**Authors:**

Giuseppe Coppola, *University of Rome "Foro Italico", Italy*

**Abstract:**

The crises of the last decades have influenced society on a large scale with important consequences also about sport. The most recent one, the Covid-19 pandemic, since the end of 2019 has affected all aspects of public and private life, including sport. (Drewes et al, 2021). During the pandemic period, both players and coaches have adapted their mood to the environment within which they performed, generating positive and negative impacts on performances (Webb, 2021).

A context that has contributed to an increasing attention to the well-being of the athletes and their mental health, defined as the state of well-being in which the individual realizes his abilities and is able to cope with the normal stresses of life (WHO, 2004). In the sports research field were explored the experiences of elite athletes (Lundqvist & Sandin, 2014) and the perception of mental health in elite sports (Kuettel & Larsen, 2020), focusing the attention of scholars on well-being in sport and sports performance.

This paper, as a result of a PhD proposal, will investigate the impact of well-being within the sports context considered as essential for optimal performance. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with experts in the football context such as sports directors, staff members and journalists to evaluate the impact of well-being for the players in relation to their performances. The expected results will include the level of importance of well-being for the performances in the sports context and possible future developments of this concept.



**Title:**

*Education for sustainability in sport and physical activity. The active, critical and communicative orientation (online)*

**Authors:**

Ivana Matteucci, *University of Urbino, Italy*

**Abstract:**

The first debates on sustainability focused on the economic, social and environmental dimensions (Elkington, 1998; Capozucca & Sarni, 2012; Kumar et al., 2015; Shnayder et al., 2016). Recently, other aspects based on critical thinking and the reflexive approach have been identified (Vann, 2006; Burford et al., 2013): they mainly involves the education system, and teaching and learning for sustainability (Sandell et al., 2005; Vare & Scott, 2007; Fisher, 2011; Thomas, 2016).

Moreover, so far, education for sustainable development has been focused on the omission of an action: using less energy, reducing mobility, strongly limiting consumption. Today, it is necessary to promote an active approach to sustainability, stimulating learning processes through experience and action, not starting from knowledge and then taking action (Herrmann, 2007; Waas et al., 2012; Adomßent et al., 2013; Kruse, 2013; Michelsen & Fisher, 2017).

In this regard, sport and physical activity have been recognized as fundamental educational tools and important enablers and activators of sustainability (UN, 2016).

This work, that aims to contribute to develop education for sustainability in sport and physical activity, is based on the theory of social action. Case studies and examples of education for sustainability oriented towards critical thinking, communication and action in school and universities are provided. We found that, in some cases, education for sustainability in sport and physical activity becomes central as a source of inspiration for the construction and dissemination of sustainable cultural models and lifestyles. In the survey, however, we found some critical issues: the predominance of weak conceptualizations of education for sustainability (Lorek & Fuchs 2013), and the lack of a multicultural and transdisciplinary vision of sustainability adopted in physical and sports education (Lang et al., 2012; Leal, Filho, 2015; Leal Filho et al., 2018).



**Title:**

*The effects of sport and physical activity on school children's subjective well-being in 35 countries*

**Author:**

Sergiu Bălătescu, *University of Oradea, Romania*

Ferran Casas, *University of Girona, Spain*

Mònica González-Carrasco, *University of Girona, Spain*

Claudia Bacter, *University of Oradea, Romania*

**Abstract:**

There is abundant data in literature on the positive influence that physical activity and sport has on children's well-being. However, there is little international comparative data for children below 15. In this paper we aim to fill this gap by examining the relationship between the sport participation of school children 8, 10 and 12 years old and their subjective well-being in 35 countries around the world. For this purpose, we will use the newest data from the International Survey of Children's Well-Being (ISCIWeB), third wave. This research project is supported globally by Jacobs foundation, Switzerland, and in Romania by Botnar foundation, Switzerland (within the project Children well-being in Romania). Children filled out a self-administered questionnaire adapted for each age group and structured into different sections referring to: individual characteristics; living situation, family relationships; money and economic aspects; friends and social relationships; local area; school aspects; ways of spending time; self; subjective well-being and children's rights. Subjective well-being was measured by Overall Life Satisfaction (OLS with 1 item), Children's Worlds Subjective Well-Being Scale (CW-SWBS with 5 items) and Children's Worlds Domain Based Subjective Well-Being Scale (CW-DBSWBS with 5 items). Influence of gender and age, as well as mediators such as satisfaction with health, with the way they spent their free time and the way they look are examined. The results are discussed in the context of a policy need to increase physical activity in children.



**Title:**

*Analysis of sports habits and their relations to a healthy lifestyle for Hungarian young people and adult*

**Author:**

Milán Ferenczi, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

The aim of the study is to present the health behavior of Hungarian adolescents, young people and adult. During the research, I analyzed Hungarian people's relation to regular physical activity and their knowledge about healthy lifestyle. The aim of our research was to explore the health influencing habits young people and adults; I focused on learning about people's relation to regular exercise, and attitude toward a healthy lifestyle, the emergence of regular physical activity in everyday life, the impact of parents' sports habits on children, and discovering the connection between young people's health-conscious attitudes and sports habits. During this study, I made a data analysis based on the previous Hungarian and international researches. To explore the research questions and verify the hypotheses, I conducted a questionnaire among the surveyed age group. Using and analyzing the responses obtained during the research, I found that there are favorable data showing that a process has started, but we still have a long way to go. The greatest problem with people's current lifestyle is the lack of conscious behavior. In many cases, they have adequate theoretical knowledge, but their conduct does not match their beliefs.



15.00-16.30 pm

**Session IV. Esports & video games**, Chairperson: Dr. Csilla Csukonyi, University of Debrecen, Hungary  
Room 58.

Link: <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m3e83f0556f8da551db44c9d9549c780a>

**Title:**

*The psychological effect of video game as a protective coping opportunity and characteristics of gaming disorder among higher education students during emergency remote teaching*

**Author:**

Dávid Papp, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Krisztina Győri, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Karolina Eszter Kovács, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Csilla Csukonyi, University of Debrecen, Hungary

**Abstract:**

During situations like COVID-19, video gaming as a tool for community building could prove to be an excellent method (Marston és Kowert, 2020; Viana és de Lira, 2020). We interpreted video gaming as a coping mechanism, which is not only a tool for maintaining relationships but could be a supportive method in coping with difficult situations. As eSports are based on video games, we included these type of online games too. During mentally burdensome situations, negative effects of video gaming could also emerge, like gaming disorder (ICD-11; Demetrovics, et al., 2012), thus the investigation of this possible negative effect was also part of our research. The main question was which effects would video gaming provide during the pandemic in the case of the higher education student, furthermore if video gaming nourished or set back the effectiveness of the coping with difficult situations and the quality of their relationships with fellow students. We used both quantitative (Learning Alone” project database, N=677), and qualitative methods (half-structured interviews, N=19). The participants mainly use video games as a way to reduce tension, and they play video games as a recreational activity. Participants play eSports as a tool to maintain their relationships. We could determine that based on each participant's subjective judgment they experience a negative effect related to gaming disorder at least from one factor in their everyday life, however, the characteristics of gaming disorder were not fit for any of the participants. In conclusion we draw attention to eSportspecific characteristics and opportunities as well.

**Funding:**

The work of Dávid Papp was supported by the ÚNKP-22-3-2 new national excellence program of the ministry for innovation and technology from the source of the national research, development, and innovation fund.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**Title:**

*The effect of playing cooperative and competitive video games on helpfulness*

**Author:**

Kevin Szénfi, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Balázs Órsi, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

From the media, you can mostly hear about how violent video games are and how they make people aggressive. But it can also be caused by the fact that people are in a competitive situation, and this can increase aggressive behavior. Unlike the majority of the casual gamers, e-sport team members play much more in competitive games, so they are more exposed to this. The idea was given by the famous Robber's Cave experiment, since similar situations take place in online video games as in the aforementioned experiment.

The aim of the present study is to examine the effect of different in-game situations, such as cooperation or competition, on aggressive or prosocial behavior. Furthermore, I will examine whether these indicators, aggression and altruism, will affect helpfulness in the prisoner dilemma task.

Before the research, participants filled out an online questionnaire. In the gameplay session there were four groups, which were divided by the gameplay type. These are the single player, cooperation, indirect competition, direct competition. Before the playing, participants were assigned in pairs. After the match, the pairs played a modified version of the prisoner's dilemma game. The research was completely online, so we followed the gameplay with screen sharing just for supervision purposes only. In the online questionnaire, I used the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire and the Self-Report Altruism Scale (SRA). The video game I used in my research is Counter-Strike: Global Offensive, a first-person shooting game.

Twenty-eight people participated in the study (n=28). The average age of the participants was 21.82, of which the oldest person was 27 years old. Gender distribution was approximately equal in the sample (Men, n = 15; Women, n = 13).

My main hypothesis whether or not competitive games makes people more aggressive. In the results there was no significant difference between the four groups. This indicates that competitive games does not makes people more aggressive than cooperative games, so e-sport team members are not more aggressive than casual gamers.

My assumption is that in online video games, players can't see each other just a nick name and an avatar, and the interactions between them are limited too, unlike in the Robber's cave experiment.

**Title:**

*Promotion of physical activity via digital tools - an empirical analysis of digital tool use among runners in Hungary*

**Author:**

Zsuzsanna Berke, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Orsolya Czeglédi, *University of Lille, France*

Philippe Campillo, *University of Lille, France*

**Abstract:**

Since the emergence of the first electronic devices for physical activities - such as pedometers installed by default in many smartphones - that promote health and active life (Pharabod, 2019), sports related digital tools (devices and applications) have become more and more popular among amateur sportsmen (Dagiral et al., 2019). Since the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, running has seen a rise in popularity along the increasing use of Strava and other sport related applications (Sultana, 2021).

Our study focuses on the potential influence of digital device and application use for sports motivation among amateur runners. The Hungarian language sport motivation scale (H-SMS) (Paic et al., 2018) and performance motivation analysis provide the analytical framework for the study.

The online questionnaire was distributed via social media among amateur runners and was analyzed with SPSS V.23. The results (n=201) show differences between internal and external motivation for sports between users and non-users of digital tools. For example, analysis of variance confirmed, that digital tool users are more motivated for performance in running than those who do not use these tools. Also, motivations of digital tool users are more often external than internal. However both type of motivations were highest among smartwatch users. Men and women also show differences along the dimensions of motivation for performance and the use of digital tools.

If motivation can be influenced by digital tools, then sport related applications and devices are likely to have a positive effect on health and the promotion of physical activity.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**15.00-16.30 pm**

**Session V. Sport as social phenomena**, Chairperson: Dr. Alessandro Porrovecchio, RN 28 Coordinator, University of the Littoral Opal Coast, France

**Room Sándor Karácsony**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m43df9082a83b27b47d72ae0805614d69>

**Title:**

*Pop-folk and regional identity among boxers in Central and Eastern Europe*

**Authors:**

Kristina Orszaghová, Charles University, Slovakia

**Abstract:**

Stepping into the boxing gym means entering (literally and symbolically) a myth, a story, a narrative, and being both shaped by it and shaping it. The role narratives have in shaping boxing bodies can be extended to the role music plays. In my analysis, I look at what role regionally specific music genres – specifically turbo-folk (pop-folk) – play in the process of CEE identity building within the context of boxing culture. This process of formation of regional identity is strengthened – so it seems – by current crises related to migration and global COVID-19 pandemics among others. The analysis draws on multi-sited ethnography carried out in various boxing gyms in 4 Central and Eastern European countries (Czechia, Slovakia, Serbia, and Bulgaria) consisting of an ongoing until today more than year-long participant observation.

I suggest that contemporary pop-folk played in the CEE boxing gyms can be interpreted as both representing a common sociocultural region and at the same time contributing to the creation of a shared regional identity fostering feelings of transnational CEE solidarity. I argue that this transnational solidarity is marked by what Paul Gilroy (2009) conceptualizes as a melancholic state - being stuck with figurations of the past that are both distorted and comforting.

This contribution suggests that while nationalism and patriotism are not vanishing in favour of regional transnational solidarity, the ethnonational borders between the boxers in the CEE at times become secondary in the process of constructing the common identity distinct from the one of the “European West”.



**Title:**

*Respecting the achievement – investigating the implicit attitudes towards sport*

**Author:**

Zoltán Kondé, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Judit Inántszy-Pap, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

**Backgrounds:** In the modern world sportsman/women are accepted as representative examples of great human achievement. They represent a respected value of success, achievement, hard work, exceptionality, popularity. In our research the multicomponent perceptions of sport were investigated in terms of attitudes. The evaluative mental dispositions towards sport were examined on implicit level, by subtle analyses of behavioural responses beyond the persons' conscious control.

**Methods:** In four experiments, short versions of Implicit Association Test (Brief IAT) was adapted to assess comparatively the sport related attitudes. The implicit bias (e.g. a positive attitude) is evidenced by more effective categorisation when the concepts representing a social category (here sport) are associated with positive meaning. In the experiments, the target concepts represented key figures of National or International sport (exp. 1), personalities of national (i.e. Hungarian) Culture/history and Sport (exp. 2), Celebrities or Ordinary people (exp. 3.) and Hungarian or Foreign names (exp. 4). Evaluative associations were represented by words (attributes) with positive or negative valence.

**Results:** A marked positive attitude was found in each experiment towards the sport related categories. However, only a moderate preference (balanced attitude) emerged when national sport idols was contrasted with national historical/cultural personalities. The results suggest that sport and the great sport achievements represent, even beyond the cultural norms on the level of more personal attitudes, a respected value among and comparable with other cultural achievements.

**Title:**

*Harassment and abuse in sport – a social and organizational psychology perspective (online)*

**Author:**

Julianna Czifra, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Csilla Csukonyi, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

While sport has well-recognized benefits for individuals and society, recent high-profile cases of non-accidental violence perpetrated on athletes, such as psychological, physical, and sexual harassment and abuse (Burke, 2021), demonstrate that exposure to an abusive sport environment can have negative influences on athletes' mental health, well-being, and performance (Mountjoy et al, 2016; 2022). The prevailing culture of secrecy and the lack of proper disciplinary procedures in sport organizations may facilitate abuse in sport (Fasting, 2015).

Research regarding the prevalence and consequences of harassment and abuse in elite and amateur sport as well as possible reporting mechanism of misconducts is still relatively few and under-developed (Brackenridge et al, 2008). This study explores the available international literature on the topic, including the various forms of maltreatment, their consequences on athletes, the perpetrator-victims relationship, and the possible forms of incident reporting mechanism within sport organizations.

The study argues that the normalization of abusive coaching practices in sport (Leahy & Fasting, 2014), the lack of proper reporting mechanism provided by sport organizations (Parent, 2011) and a pervasive bystander effect that's characteristic of the sport environment (Marks et al, 2012), prevents disclosure of maltreatment and seeking of help, especially among child and elite athletes (Solstad, 2019), therefore, more emphasis shall be put on the social and systemic context of the issue rather than focusing on its psychopathological causes only (Kavanagh et al, 2020).

The study seeks to raise awareness of the risks associated with maltreatment in sport (Stirling, 2009), and the importance of providing a safe sport environment to athletes (Bermon et al, 2021) while also presenting the existing abuse prevention and intervention policies and initiatives of the International Olympics Committee (Carska-Sheppard & Ammons, 2021), the European Union, and the United States (Weston, 2017; Johnson et al, 2020).



**Title:**

*When physical activities come to the homeless. Study of the use of physical and sporting activities in a social reintegration system (online)*

**Author:**

Julie Duflos, *Laboratoire SHERPAS, URePSSS, France*

Nicolas Penin, *Laboratoire SHERPAS, URePSSS, France*

Williams Nuytens, *Laboratoire SHERPAS, URePSSS, France*

**Abstract:**

This communication offers to present the study of a project which consists in participating in the reintegration of a highly precarious public . The objective is to offer a range of physical, sporting and artistic activities in addition to a social reintegration system. Activities whose mobilization would make possible to restore a weakened or even broken social bond (Paugam, 2017), the inclusion and the well-being of people suffering "from the absence of one or more of the securities" (Wresinski, 1987, 14).

Our study aims to analyze this sport system established after the various confinements induced by the Covid-19 crisis. Also, it seeks to identify the effects of physical activity on this public as well as the conditionality of these effects. While the contribution of sport to the integration of individuals has sometimes been demonstrated scientifically and in some circumstances, it is necessary to "relativize and contextualize the effects" (Gasparini, 2008, 11) by analyzing the public concerned, understanding the meaning of the practice for this people and its real contribution to social ties. An ethnographic approach was favored: comprehensive interviews (Kaufmann, 2016) with the actors of the system; observations of physical activities sessions in three different associations for the homeless or former homeless from january to june 2022; biographical interviews (Demazière et Dubar, 1997) with certain participants to explain what leads them, more than others, to get involved in the practice of physical activities.

Through this communication, we'd like to present the system and the reception the participants make of it but also, thanks to the biographical interviews, we want "to apprehend the object of the research from the inside" (Boumaza and Campana, 2007, 20) by highlighting "the systems of values and the normative benchmarks from which they are oriented and determined" (Blanchet and Gotman, 2015, 24): context elements, social biography, but also their daily life and their social conditions of existence that can influence their participation in the system and its effects.



**Title:**

*Division of labour of basketball operations in the NBA (online)*

**Author:**

Botond Ágoston Nagy, *Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

Benedek Ágost Nagy, *Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

Ágoston Nagy, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** The way of operation related to competing and training is unique in NBA sports organizations. They are responsible for the development, management and team forming of athletes. Strategic decisions are made on the basis of analyzes, calculations and complex information. The face of the system is the head coach, who is responsible for the entire local sport culture. We wondered if the jobs in the championship teams of the past three years would focus on the same tasks. We did not assume that due to the difference between the franchises, there would be large differences in the hierarchy, information processing.

**Materials and Methods:** We reviewed the structure of the clubs of 2018/19 and 2019/20, the information acquisition and decision-making mechanism, and the job description. We analyzed the professional and scientific materials and the documents related to the jobs.

**Results:** A head coach at the top of the hierarchy is a sports manager whose leadership activities affect the operations. There is a need to reconsider all success factors in order to make a better decision to win (Kaya, 2014). The coaching staff must understand, accept their roles and facilitate the work of the head coach.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** We understood the professional program that has worked with previous NBA champions. In the constantly changing world, we need to be prepared for the most unexpected situations. Responsibility should temporarily be shared to control the staff that way.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

15.00-16.30 pm

**Session VI. Pedagogical aspects of sports, school and sports,** *Chairperson: Dr. Klára Kovács, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Room IX.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m6bb4b557ff6a4e432359d859a083509a>

**Title:**

*Examination of the impact of parental involvement in extracurricular sporting activities on students' health and academic achievement<sup>3</sup>*

**Authors:**

Ádám Oláh, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Klára Kovács, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

Numerous studies have already proved the benefits of parental involvement on students' academic achievement and the advantages of extracurricular sporting activity in health and academic performance. Parental involvement increases a child's aspiration to reach better academic achievement and reduces the chance of dropout. Students engaging in extracurricular activities perform better academically, and they usually have significantly lower disadvantages compared to their peers not engaging in such activities. However, fewer researchers deal with parental involvement in extracurricular sporting activities. Therefore, in our presentation, we aim to explore the extent and form of parental involvement in extracurricular sporting activities and its impact on different dimensions of student health and academic achievement. To answer our questions, we conducted three interviews with elementary and high school teachers and a questionnaire survey.

Based on the results of interviews and the literature background, we designed a questionnaire filled out by pupils of elementary schools in Debrecen (Hungary). The main topics of the questionnaire are parental involvement, future plans in sport, well-being (WHO-WBI 5), demographic background, academic achievement and parental expectations. Data analysis and the questionnaire survey are still in progress. According to the preliminary results, the impact of parental involvement is negligible due to a lack of school interventions and parents' attitudes.

---

<sup>3</sup> The research on which this paper is based has been implemented by the MTA-DE-Parent-Teacher Cooperation Research Group and with the support provided by the Research Programme for Public Education Development of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

**Title:**

*The role and place of relaxation in pedagogy (online)*

**Author:**

Zsuzsanna Gép, *University of Pécs, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

In this fast-paced world, it is impossible to catch up with oneself, and there is "no time" to relax. This is why I chose the most important part of my research topic: relaxation. Finding ways to do this is relatively easy, but to do it regularly in this constant rush is almost unthinkable. Yoga, meditation, relaxation, flow, breathing and balance exercises are all ways of learning to concentrate and relax. If we can find a way to do them regularly, we can feel the benefits of these methods for reducing stress and anxiety in a relatively short time. As a teaching assistant, I conduct research with prospective physical education teachers and sport students who want to incorporate these methods into their daily lives. I present the results of this pilot study. In August, I would like to conduct further research within the WLO (World Leisure Organization) programme, where as a Phd student I will be investigating the same methods through practical sessions with foreign and Hungarian students, which I have put together as a programme package. This practical programme is the following: Sun Salutation, Lightning Relaxation, Mantra Meditation, Guided Relaxation. With this information and a review of national and international literature, I believe that I can conduct research with a broader spectrum of actors in public education who are or will be members of the most important educational actors: teachers and students. My aim is to apply these methods and to provide them with a practical benefit that will help them to concentrate on relaxation and will show them how to relax and recharge.

**Title:**

*Out-of-school sport and academic performance as a function of subject attitudes*

**Author:**

Marianna Moravec, University of Nyíregyháza, Hungary

Karolina Eszter Kovács, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Zita Somfalvi, University of Nyíregyháza, Hungary

**Abstract:**

Academic achievement is often closely related to liking school subjects and regular sporting activities (Kovács 2018, Hartman 2008). Several investigations have been made to measure attitudes toward school subjects; however, the athletes' attitudes towards school subjects have not been studied yet. In our research, student clusters created according to the liking of subjects were examined based on the student database of the National Assessment of Basic Competencies 2016 (N=88382). The cluster patterns and the differences in participation in out-of-school sports activities were also detected. In addition, we examined the factors influencing academic achievement and participation in out-of-school sports. Based on our results, three student clusters can be created based on attitudes toward school subjects: those who like school-leaving exam subjects, those who like all subjects and those who like art. The proportion of athletes was the highest among those who like A-level exam subjects while the lowest among those who like art. In the case of out-of-school sporting activities, it can be stated that the impact of gender, type of the settlement, financial situation, parents' educational level and employment status, and the type and the education authority of the school are significant. Finally, regarding academic achievement, it has been pointed out that the role of socio-demographic and institutional factors is significant. The results emphasise the connection between sports and attitudes toward subjects, which will be the basis for further deeper research.



**Title:**

*The association between physical indicators and academic achievement*

**Author:**

*Antal Thür, Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

In Hungarian education - in connection with the entrance exams - the examination of sixth and eighth grade students has a special role. Because of the high number of cardiovascular diseases, we research children not only in terms of their academic performance but also in terms of their motor skills. The question arose as to whether there was this correlation between indicators or other physical parameters.

The Hungarian Olympic Committee (MOB) create the school sport program, and they receive a multilateral training in their movement skills. We hypothesize that increased development of movement culture will also affect students cognitive abilities, as evidenced by numerous studies in the international literature (Chaddock-Heyman et al. 2014; Cornejo et al. 2017; Norris et al. 2019; Yangüez et al., 2021).

We compared the groups of sports school program with the classes taught in the general curriculum by expert sampling. Our metrics were the comparison of math and comprehension test scores with Raven's intelligence quotient, which we also contrasted with physical metrics. In our physical monitoring, we used sprint test and Yo-Yo Intermittent Recovery test, and 505 agility tests and contrasted them with cognitive ability metrics. Our hypothesis was confirmed that students studying in sports classes performed better both in terms of physical indicators and in terms of subject and intelligence level measurements.

Based on the results of our study, which are also supported by statistical calculations, we can say that physical indicators show a correlation with cognitive performance in relation to their level of mathematics and intelligence, which presupposes the complex role of sport.



**Title:**

*The relationship between health literacy and physical activity based on the results of a Hungarian nationwide survey (online)*

**Author:**

Éva Bíró, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Ferenc Vincze, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

Despite the accelerating health literacy (HL) research in the last few decades, only limited data are available regarding the HL of the Hungarian adult population. However, the association between HL and health outcomes or lifestyle factors highlights the importance of this topic. Our aim was to investigate the relationship between the different types of HL and physical activity.

Data was collected by a polling company in a representative sample of the adult population (N = 1206) with computer-assisted telephone interviewing under the umbrella of the international Health Literacy Survey 2019. The questionnaire included items - among others - on demographic and socioeconomic data, physical activity, subjective well-being, social support, general, digital and communicative HL. The association between the different subtypes of HL and physical activity were investigated with binary logistic regression in separate models. The analysis was adjusted for age, sex, education, financial deprivation, social status, subjective well-being and social support.

The mean age of the respondents was 48.0 years and 47% of them were male. One-third of the population carried out physical activity daily. The odds of everyday physical activity were higher (odds ratio, OR: 1.41) among those who can be characterized with sufficient general HL, have a higher level of digital (OR: 1.01) or communicative (OR: 1.01) HL.

Regarding our results, a higher level of the investigated three types of HL was associated with more frequent physical activity. Based on this, we can assume that the improvement of HL can increase the frequency of physical activity.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

## Day 2 - Saturday, October 22<sup>th</sup>, 2022

09.00-10.30 am

**Session VII. Sports in education**, Chairperson: Dr. Dagmar Nemček, Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia

**Room 58.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mc79f7089a16a0fa920cc1f2a1b2733d4>

### **Title:**

*Correlations between physical education attitude and leisure activities among high school students*

### **Authors:**

Dániel Szabó, University of Nyíregyháza, Hungary

### **Abstract:**

In the last decade, we can observe significant changes in the way of life of young people as a result of the postponed adolescence (postadolescence). Their free time increased and new types of leisure activities appeared. (Pikó-Keresztes-Pluhár, 2005) An important component of life frames in the lives of young people is the way they spend their free time, which appears as a leisure style and shapes the development of other stages of young people's lives as well.

In the case of this study, our research focuses on the leisure habits of Észak-Alföld students. The data collection focused on secondary schools in the North Great Plain region, where we examined the results of high school students, high school students and high school students. Before analyzing our results, we were concerned with the following question: what is the most common way of spending free time among the examined students, how does the examined age group feel about physical education classes, and what types of groups can we create with the help of cluster analysis and factor analysis in the examined sample. The expected number of participants in the research is approximately 1,500.

In the course of the analyses, we established that "screen-time" activities still play a decisive role in the leisure time of the examined age group (Bocsi-Kovács, 2018) and only after these activities do activities that can be linked to active leisure time follow. In terms of both cluster analysis and factor analysis, four groups can be distinguished from each other, which were examined in relation to different social background variables. Unfortunately, after analyzing the results, it can be concluded that sport as a leisure activity is relegated to the background in the age group we are examining. Among other determining factors, we can mention the inclusion of variables related to social background in our studies.

**Title:**

*Let's just call it sports andragogy - or does andragogy have something to do in the world of sports*

**Author:**

Gábor Erdei, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

The possibility of conscious movement and physical activity is available in almost the entire period of life, so sport is also an activity that can be practiced from childhood to old age. Playing sports typically develops in childhood and reaches peak performance by the end of youth, whether it is an amateur or professional sport. The foundations are laid and the most intensive period of development thus takes place during childhood and youth, mainly under the age of 18. At the same time, fulfillment and peak performance mostly occur already in adulthood (young adulthood).

In the case of sports broadcasts - especially between team games with a ball - Hungarian sports broadcasters and reporters often say that the coach "went into the match with a good pedagogical sense", while the given sport is mainly played by adults, so we cannot talk about pedagogy. This is how the topic is raised in the external observer dealing with andragogy.

In the international literature, there are those preparatory and developmental activities that focus primarily on the psychological side of the personality, which can be interpreted as andragogic activities. In our theoretical presentation, we outline the possible points and areas of the relationship between sport and andragogy. In our pioneering analysis, we look at what opportunities the international research and development results so far represent for sport within the domestic framework. How could Hungarian sports andragogy be developed and built for further considerations.



**Title:**

*Sports, socio-educational models and social groups (online)*

**Authors:**

Gabriele Di Francesco, *University of Chieti-Pescara, Italy*

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:** Much has been discussed about the modalities of socio-educational models in sport. Sometimes reference has been made to the preventive function of deviant behavior in sport, with the construction of a sporting ethics, sometimes to the strengthening of social cohesion and the reduction of individual and social group aggression. In this regard, the reference focus was centered on the sociological explanation of violence and on the construction of male identity. In terms of physical education, the exaltation of the hero and the heroic value of sport has also always been privileged. Among the many examples it is possible to mention the persistence of the plastic representations of the Stadio dei Marmi in Rome.

**Methods:** The study of socio-educational models in school sport is conducted through the collection of empirical experiences, life stories and narratives of the present. Particular attention was paid to the analysis of teacher / student dynamics both in individual sports and in so-called social or group sports.

**Results:** Physical and sports education in school continues to favor gender difference, competition, the athlete's self-exalting relationship, the search for primacy and the construction of a group social hierarchy based on individual physical power. It is difficult to find a socio-educational model aimed at building meaningful social relationships. Even the relationship between teacher and students is even more of a "military" type than of education to respect physical differences and individual abilities. The construction of social identity is thus rather unbalanced in favor of playful or markedly utilitarian aspects.

**Conclusions:** The question is therefore whether sport in the school environment invites social cohesion, the formation of the social personality of students or whether it has not remained anchored to models of the past. The answer to this question can be found not only in the influences of current lifestyles, but also in some very widespread models of social group. Such groups find an answer to the crises, anxieties and imbalances of the contemporary age in strength and sometimes even in oppression. This in the school environment is due on the one hand to the underestimation of physical education in general, and on the other to the lack of educational guidance and social ethics on the part of teachers.

**Title:**

*Children's attitudes towards inclusion of visually impaired pupil in physical education lessons from the point of grade-level*

**Author:**

Dagmar Nemček, *Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia*

**Abstract:**

The aim of the study was to investigate the attitudes of the Slovak able-bodied pupils towards the inclusion of pupil with visual impairment in physical education (P.E.) classes from the point of grade-level. The research sample comprised a total of 419 able-bodied primary school pupils of the 6th to 9th grade, divided to pupils of the 6th (n=96), 7th (n=120), 8th (n=109) and 9th (n=94) grade-level. The CAIPE-CZ was translated in the Slovak language and modified for inclusion of visually impaired pupil in physical education lessons. The Non-parametric Kruskal Wallis-test and Mann-Whitney U-test was used to assess differences in attitudes among children of different grade-level. Differences in children's attitudes towards inclusion of pupils with visual impairment in P.E. lessons from the point of grade-level were significant ( $\chi^2=16.25$ ,  $p=0.001$  and  $\chi^2=8.04$ ,  $p=0.045$ ). Pupils of the 6th and 7th grade-level presented significantly more positive attitudes towards inclusion of pupil with visual impairment in P.E. lessons compared pupils of the 8th and 9th grade-level. Lower grade-level pupils show significantly higher positive attitude towards inclusion of visually impaired pupil in P.E. lessons in the field of friendship, willingness to help, socialisation and empathy.

**Funding:**

The study was carried out according to the research grant project of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic within the topic "Inclusion in Physical and Sport Education" (KEGA 051UK-4/2022).

**Title:**

*Effects and types of parental involvement in school-based sport and health programs: a systematic review*

**Author:**

Klára Kovács, University of Debrecen, Hungary

Karolina Eszter Kovács, University of Debrecen, Hungary

**Abstract:**

Health-related behaviours and attitudes acquired in childhood, such as physical activity and dietary habits, significantly shape health behaviours in adulthood and play an important role in preventing overweight in childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Our presentation investigates school-based physical activity intervention programmes incorporating parental involvement. We aim to explore the impact of these programmes and the parental involvement they provide on behaviours that influence child health (in particular physical activity and nutrition, two key behaviours in the prevention of overweight). This systematic literature review follows the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Papers included met the following inclusion criteria: (1) reported original, empirical research or systematic review published in a peer-reviewed journal; (2) primary or secondary school age (approx. 6-18 years old); (3) examined school-based sport or health prevention and intervention programs; (4) only healthy children and youth; (5) must be school-based prevention or intervention program; (6) examines parental involvement; (7) in English language, and (8) in disciplines of education, psychology, social work, sociology, social sciences and humanities. An extremely limited amount of interventions of sufficient quality addresses the role of parental involvement (in sum 21). The forms of parental involvement show a huge variety, ranging from leaflets, home packs, sports organisations 'forced' by the pandemic, parent meetings, programmes, courses, to school programmes with diverse children over several months (cooking together, gardening, playing sports together, etc.). Therefore, it is difficult to measure their effectiveness and impact.





09.00-10.30 am

**Session VIII. Media & sports events**, Chairperson: Dr. Enrico Michelini, University of Saarland, Germany  
Room 57.

Link: <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mda529a440ce4a503c20f9f44e2e8de81>

**Title:**

*Communicating with the media in times of crisis: handbook for grassroots sports organizations (online)*

**Author:**

Rosarita Cuccoli, Université de Rennes 1, Arènes research unit - UMR CNRS 6051, France

**Abstract:**

The multiple crises in recent years, including the conflict in Ukraine, have carried along massive levels of forced displacement, making the issue of social inclusion ever more urgent. Sport is a powerful tool for the inclusion of migrants and refugees. There has been, indeed, a proliferation in the number of associations, initiatives and NGOs that use sport and physical activity to bring hope to displaced people. The relationship between these organizations and the media, however, is a largely underrated topic. The public visibility that refugees gain in the media through their participation in sports often goes down to stories of victimhood and trauma (Spaaij, Luguetti, and De Martini Ugolotti 2022). The scholars in sport, leisure and forced migration have often contributed to the same kind of narrative (De Martini Ugolotti and Caudwell 2022). How the media could participate in making these organizations more visible and effective is hardly ever examined.

Volunteers are generally disappointed with the lack of media interest in their activities. The problem largely stems from their own inability to establish a productive relationship with the media. Although it is not in the volunteers' DNA to seek publicity, the underlying idea that the media "must" cover certain topics, just because it is right to do so, should be replaced with knowledge of the main media mechanisms and a more proactive attitude. Communicating with the media can make a huge difference because volunteering requires money. Media coverage attracts sponsors, partners and donors. My presentation will focus on the strategies that grassroots sports organizations can use to activate an effective relationship with the media – strategies which also require expanded scholarly investigation. In addition to my ongoing research activity on the media coverage of sports, recommendations build on my recent contribution to the Football Including Refugees in Europe (FIRE) project, funded by the Erasmus+ programme.

**Title:**

*Sport Events Between Platformization and Re-Intermediation (online)*

**Author:**

Marica Spalletta, *University "Link Campus", Italy*

Nicola Ferrigni, *University "Link Campus", Italy*

**Abstract:**

Over the last decade, several scholars have been pointing out that the increasing shift from linear television to on demand platforms has deeply influenced the audiences' consumption of cultural products (Barra 2022), thus enhancing customized practices and consumption habits based on the ideas of disruption and disintermediation (Iordanova, Cunningham 2012). In lack of the traditional boundaries of the TV schedule, in fact, audiences can choose what to watch, whatever they want, wherever they are), by independently creating their media diet (Lots 2017).

This new consumption model, based – at least in appearance – on the value of freedom, tend to clash with that particular cultural product embodied by sport (Frandsen 2021): in this field, in fact, the myth of platforms disintermediation has to deal with the strong role traditionally played by sports journalists (Spalletta, Ugolini 2016), whose “sacerdotal storytelling” is of paramount importance in order to turn sports competitions into “media events” (Dayan, Katz 1992). The need of balancing platforms disintermediation and journalistic mediation becomes even more undeniable during the Olympic Games, if only because their audiences involve both informed and active audiences but also the general public (Horne, Whannel 2012).

Based on these premises, the paper focuses on the very meaningful case of the Tokyo2020 Olympic Games, the first pandemic Olympics, aiming at understanding if and how the daily Facebook live streaming performed by Massimiliano Ambesi (who is one of the most popular and followed Italian sports journalist), stands out as a form of re-intermediation (Baschiera, Di Chiara, Re 2017), able to provide both informed/active audiences and the general public the needed frames to “govern” sports platformization.

**Title:**

*Super League, football industry and crisis rhetoric: an analysis of the fan debate on social media (online)*

**Authors:**

Luca Bifulco, *Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Italy*

Mario Tirino, *University of Salerno, Italy*

Simona Castellano, *University of Salerno, Italy*

**Abstract:**

The European football industry is still a sector where promising business areas can be glimpsed for various sports business operators. Still, clubs have long been forced to deal with financial crises, rising costs, and indebtedness. The pandemic has exacerbated some of the long-term problems, with unsatisfactory measures by football's governing institutions. Against this backdrop, several European top clubs have tried to give substance to the project of a Super League, a competition that would include only the most prestigious teams. In the proponents' intentions, the idea was to create a more saleable spectacle and multiply revenues. The project generated debates on its usefulness, for the clubs and the entire football movement, or on its ethical legitimacy. Fans have also been able to debate this issue, especially on social media, on the basis of football identities, affiliations and conflicts or prevailing meanings (not only sporting) in which they projected themselves and became spokespeople in the Web environments. The paper aims to study part of the fan debate on social media. We will select online communities of fans of three football clubs, choose on the basis of the number of fans and consistency in the production of content, with the specific identification of a) a fan community of a club that joined the project; b) a fan community of a club that withdrew from the project after an initial adhesion; c) a fan community of a club excluded from the beginning. After we identified the communities, we will carry out a media content analysis, to understand the main ideas through which fans build a sense of their football identity in a crisis scenario.



**Title:**

*Legacies of the Rio 2016 Olympic Games: an analysis of the construction of the Olympic Park and the removal of the Vila Autódromo (online)*

**Author:**

Rodrigo Limoeiro, *University of Coimbra, Portugal*

**Abstract:**

The holding of the Olympic Games in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in 2016, ends a cycle of almost ten years of reception of events, mostly sports. These major events are capable not only of providing the host cities with greater visibility on the international stage, but also promoting dynamic interventions in the urban space. Derived from a neoliberal planning logic, the city of Rio de Janeiro served as a fertile field for investments. The scenario found was reduced to a small portion of the population, delimited in the region of Barra da Tijuca, characterized as "heart of the games". The Olympic Park had been built there, to the detriment of a large part of the Vila Autódromo slum.

By interconnecting the dilemmas of urban policy with the construction of the Olympic Park in Barra da Tijuca – due to the removal of almost all of Vila Autódromo – we pursue the hypothesis that this construction was oriented towards consumption and ephemeral activities to the detriment of culture and the achievement of long-term legacies for its residents and the city. Some questions are highlighted: what interventions were carried out for the construction of the Olympic Park?; how are these infrastructures today: abandoned and unused or managed and with new uses?; How did the residents react: did they accept or resist?. A comparison will be structured through photographs of the Olympic Park before, during and after the Olympic Games with the dossier of the candidacy of the city of Rio de Janeiro as host of this event.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

09.00-10.30 am

**Session IX. Sports specific issues**, *Chairperson: Dr. Annette Michelsen la Cour, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark*

**Room** Sándor Karácsony

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mbcf2c4590be227b3665b17d30fab6bde>

**Title:**

*Football as a grassroots sport: what future? (online)*

**Author:**

Paolo Corvo, *Università di Scienze Gastronomiche, Italy*

**Abstract:**

Writing about football in a scientific way is quite a recent achievement: in the past, in fact, there was a sort of distrust in those who approached sports academically, particularly football. This attitude reflected the unhappy relationship that for a long time football had with the world of culture and science. In truth, this snobbish attitude was not shared by all cultured men, to the point that some intellectuals, also in the past, have argued in favor of conferring the right social importance to sports. To this end, Pier Paolo Pasolini, writer and poet among the most authoritative of the 20th century, contended that sport is such an important cultural phenomenon that it would be negative for the ruling and intellectual class to ignore it (Pasolini, 2020). In fact, in 1933, the great poet Umberto Saba had already written his *Cinque poesie per il gioco del calcio* (Five poems for the game of football).

The reflection about the social value of football is especially founded on the identification of the game as a religious phenomenon. Still Pasolini saw in football the last sacred representation of our times, fundamentally a ritual, even if also a spectacle meant for diversion (Pasolini, 2020). It is undoubted, however, that within a few decades football has become one of the most central elements of the entertainment industry and, concurrently, a source of extraordinary profits (Michea, 2014; Tomlinson, 2005).

**Title:**

*Dynamics of Coaching of Bodybuilding Fitness in an Online Environment: An Online Ethnography Approach*

**Authors:**

Airnel Abarra, Hungarian University of Sport Science, Hungary

Tamás Dóczi, Hungarian University of Sport Science, Hungary

**Abstract:**

Studying Bodybuilding and Fitness as a sport discipline involves an individual and actual approach as most practitioners of these disciplines prefer personal contact and rely on the trust of their coaches and immediate community. As physique and fitness sports involve total connection between coach and athlete, it is important to see the different dynamics of an athlete being self-coached, coached by their immediate partners, or hiring a professional coach. The relationships on the manner of coaching are worthy of interest as there are only few studies that focus on bodybuilding and fitness. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relations of different types of coaching especially on online platforms and how the relationship of the athlete and coach were affected by shifting to online connection. Through qualitative methods such as interviews and field observations, and social media thematic analysis the paper will discuss three different perspectives of coaching: self-coached, coached by their immediate partners, or another professional coach and how the similarities and differences of these relationships matter. It is seen that the dynamics between athletes and coaches, especially in social media and its relation to their coaching and training experiences provides understanding on how Female Bodybuilders find space and empowerment in their industry and how they can be empowered and dependent to their subculture especially their coaches and other influencers.

**Title:**

*The strength of strong ties: Rebuilding social strength at a Danish sports festival*

**Author:**

Annette Michelsen la Cour, *University of Southern Denmark, Denmark*

**Abstract:**

Festivals are back after the two consecutive years of corona pandemic forcing lock downs and cancellations of events across the world. After the national crisis following the defeat in the war against Germany and the loss of a significant part of Sønderjylland the first Landsstævne was organized in 1863 to rebuild national strength, physical fitness and shooting abilities. Normally organized as a four annual event the Danish gymnastics community reemerged after five years and celebrated its reunion at Landsstævnet in July 2022 involving 300 performances and 25.000 participants in the city of Svendborg. An explorative study was conducted on the (uniting nature) body cultural dynamics uniting the community across levels, age, and gender. 10 focus group interviews and 10 observations were undertaken to investigate into the relationship between elements in the gymnastics culture appearing in the performances of the festival and the community feeling and if the celebration plays a role in strengthening the community feeling. In the study it is shown how the Danish gymnastics community exhibits a particularly strong national and social cohesion that draws upon the history of the birth of the Landsstævne. From the crisis in 1863 and the first Landsstævne, to the crisis in the 2020ies the study draws a line showing how the national festival, which involves associations from all over the country re-creates a bodily feeling of community through emphasizing a historical and particular body cultural national identity among participants in the Danish gymnastics culture.



**Title:**

*Intersection, Ethnic and Religious Prejudice Among North Macedonian Basketball Players*

**Author:**

*Arin Agich, Hungarian University of Sport Sciences, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

The aim of the study is to examine the attitudes of North Macedonian adolescent basketball players coming from homogeneous backgrounds towards ethnic Albanian players. In this study, I depart from the concept of intersectionality in prejudice, more specifically, the ethnic and religious prejudice. The concept of intersectionality is required to understand the complexity of belonging in both ethnic and religious minority as a basketball player within a given team sport. To be able to find the answers to the research questions of the study, I conduct six focus groups with ethnic Macedonian basketball players. In order to gather and analyze the data I use thematic analysis where I examine the discourses and theorize the repetitive patterns to better understand the background of the attitudes. The aim of this study is to contribute to a better understanding of the importance of belonging to more than one marginalized identity (ethnic and religious) and to identify the shaping of prejudice within a (sport) team. The findings of this research will be used as a baseline for further research and understanding the complexity of belonging within a multicultural and multi-religious society such as the one in North Macedonia.



**Title:**

*Sport as a tool for integration and social inclusion (online)*

**Author:**

Valerio della Sala, *Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain*

**Abstract:**

The contribution intends to introduce some specific points of reflection about how “diversity”, in various forms, can be reduced through physical activity and sports practice. First of all, the note will introduce the European framework on the topic concerning inclusion and integration through sport and after will be observed the case study " Esport Inclou " developed by the Sports Institute of Barcelona.

Following the guidelines provided by the European Council, the city of Barcelona through the Barcelona Esport Inclou plan, defines specific programs and actions that can help the integration and inclusion of those people who are affected by physical, intellectual disorders, auditory, visual and/or mental living in the neighbourhoods.

The Barcelona Esport Inclou program emphasizes the importance of defining a new idea of transformation. The plan tried to develop changes through the conception of the services offered without any type of limitation and that can favour the reduction of barriers between subjects.

Finally, the contribution observes how the continuity of the financial interventions established new objectives included in the planning for the three years 2018-2021 (+21% M€).



**11.00-12.30 am**

**Session X. Crisis and responses, Chairperson: Dr. Gábor Fintor, University of Debrecen, Hungary**  
**Room 58.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m0470be57aab119434964b3b798df5256>

**Title:**

*Fantasy sports and new media in youth sports culture, between health crises and technological opportunities (online)*

**Authors:**

Eugenio Bagnini, *Università di Bologna, Italy*

Giovanna Russo, *Università di Bologna, Italy*

**Abstract:**

Unconventional sports (eSports and fantasy sports) represent a cultural evolution, a practice of social reinvention of traditional sport, and the effect of changes caused by digital media and their mass diffusion. Fantasy sports in particular experienced the first explosion at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century thanks to the spread of personal computers and the Internet. In recent years they have assumed the dimensions of a global phenomenon thanks to smartphones and social media. In the USA and Canada, the number of participants reached 59.3 million (2017 FSGA); the industry has been estimated at between \$ 40 and \$ 70 billion (Forbes, 2013), its participants are particularly attractive to marketers: young professionals, with a college education, with above-average family incomes (Roy & Goss, 2007). In the same year in Italy, for Fantasy Football alone, 6 million “fantasy coaches” were counted, generating about 16 million fantasy teams.

But what can explain participation in fantasy sports about sports consumption and society in general? What changes are taking place in participation, play, spectatorial, following the transformation of daily habits and the restrictions on sporting practices as a result of the health crisis (from Covid 19)? To answer these questions, the paper presents the first results of quantitative-qualitative research (in progress), carried out in Northern Italy between 2021-2022 which involved an occasional sample of young people (18-30 years), aimed at understanding the changes and motivations underlying the participation in fantasy sports (seeking a break from everyday life; experiences lived in a setting of the play, dreams, entertainment; significant social interactions; the increase in sports consumption).



**Title:**

*Politics and place-belongingness in solidarity grassroots football in Italy (online)*

**Author:**

Federico Genovesi, *Ulster University, United Kingdom*  
 Calcio Popolare, *Ulster University, United Kingdom*

**Abstract:**

In the aftermath of the so called “refugee crisis”, in Italy, populist parties with a critical stance on immigration have capitalised on a widespread concern about cultural diversity among Italians (Geddes and Pettrachin, 2020, p.234). In June 2018, the Five Stars Movement and the right-wing populist party, the League, created a coalition government that sought to take a highly restrictive approach to immigration and asylum (Strazzari and Grandi, 2019). In this context, grassroots football has increasingly become a privileged setting for civic associations and social movements to create safe spaces of inclusion and socialisation and challenge mainstream – often xenophobic – narratives about immigration. In recent years, these experiences have converged in an informal network of grassroots football projects known as the calcio popolare (literally, popular football) movement.

In this paper, through a discussion of the spatial practices adopted by the grassroots football projects investigated in my research, I will provide some reflections on the transformative potential of football in the day-to-day lives of people subjected to precarity and mechanisms of exclusion. In particular, with consideration of the policies of exclusion emanated by the former Ministry of Interior, Matteo Salvini, I will discuss how these spaces were experienced, navigated and negotiated by people seeking asylum. Finally, I will illustrate the extent to which a politically oriented approach to space may open opportunities for people seeking asylum to develop senses of belonging to the locality as well as moments for them to “constitute themselves as citizens” (Isin, 2008 p.18) regardless of their status.

**Title:**

*The sports industry in Nigeria during the Covid-19 pandemic*

**Authors:**

Umar Gambo Adamu, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Ildikó Balatoni, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

We examined the impact of COVID-19 epidemic on the Nigerian economy and its Sports Industry. Intensive review of empirical literature, conceptual, and theoretical studies on Covid-19 and Sports Economics was conducted. We evaluated the situation of Covid-19 and Sports Economics in Europe and America, and highlighted the same situation in the Nigerian perspective. Although scarce empirical literature was found on the field of Sports Economics in the context of Nigerian sports industry, over 60 related articles were downloaded from recognized sources such as Google scholar, Scopus, Web of Science databases. The selection was made on recent and relevance basis on the field of Sports Economics and Covid-19 across Europe, America, Africa and Nigeria in particular. Critical analyses were conducted and it is concluded that Covid-19 epidemic in general has negatively impacted global economies including that of Nigeria in many angles. The global Sports Economies including Nigeria to be specific was more affected by the pandemic especially in terms of employment directly or indirectly considering the mono-economic nature of the Nigerian economy and poor capacity utilization of Sports Industry and Sports Economics in the country. It is however suggested that considering the huge potentials the Nigerian sports industry presents considering young population and talents in the country, job creation for the youth and aspiring talented athletes can be achieved. Therefore, adequate funding from Government or investment both domestic and foreign from Private sector should be generated in order to aggressively transform the sector into a more competitive and profitable.

**Title:**

*Ukraine war and sports: the influence of crisis on football performances (online)*

**Authors:**

Francesca Romana Lenzi, *University of Rome "Foro Italico", Italy*

Giuseppe Coppola, *University of Rome "Foro Italico", Italy*

**Abstract:**

The long period of crisis that the world has been experiencing since the Covid-19 pandemic has also been affected by the recent crisis in Ukraine. The World Health Organisation has confirmed that individual well-being status has been drastically altered since the start of the global crisis caused by Covid-19. (WHO, 2021). Since last February, the Ukrainian crisis has gained the world's attention, with many countries collaborating in providing humanitarian support to help the affected communities in a crisis that has increased the rate of health risks for Ukrainians in relation to well-being as well. (Awuah et al., 2022).

The athlete's stress level quantified by well-being can influence positively or negatively his performances (Raglin, 2001). The recent Ukrainian crisis has also exposed élite athletes to situations of anxiety and stress, elements that can modify or alter their performances. (Lundqvist and Raglin, 2015). In this context this paper, as a result of a PhD proposal, will analyse the performances of Ukrainian football players in the élite European leagues after the beginning of the Ukraine War, comparing their statistics with the previous months of the same championship and the last few seasons.

The data will be collected through the databases of the most widely used platforms in the statistical context and will be analysed using factor analysis to study similarities or differences in players' performances. The expected results will concern the impact that the war in Ukraine had on players' performance, in a period strongly influenced by the Ukrainian crisis.

**Title:**

*Investigation of Sporting Habits and the Attitudes Related to Physical Education during the COVID-19 Pandemic*

**Author:**

Gábor Fintor, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

Several domestic and international studies confirm the benefits of regular sport activities regarding healthy attitudes (Földesiné, 2008; Földesi, 2014; Shephard et al., 2013).

On the one hand, our research aimed to survey sporting habits (with special focus on the impacts of the coronavirus epidemic on physical activities). On the other hand, we investigated the participants' attitudes regarding daily physical education classes.

In the course of our research, we conducted a representative data recording among Hungarian citizens at the age of 18 or above (n=1015) regarding gender, age, education level, and type of habitation.

The vast majority (71%) of the surveyed population is not involved in any kind of sport activities (which corresponds with the outcomes of previous investigations), however, in this aspect, the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic can only be considered as marginal. Sport activities are most typical to males with higher level of education, who reside in larger cities. The most popular sport activities are running/jogging (36.3%), cycling (16.6%) and soccer (16.2%). An utterly dominant substitute for sporting activities is watching TV.

The opinions regarding daily physical education classes are rather positive: the majority considers the increased number of PE classes as a useful development. The positive impacts of this are mostly considered as relevant by those who are involved in sport activities, and by people with a residence in Budapest.

The quality education of the fields of physical education and sports could greatly contribute both to the turnaround of the negative tendencies regarding sporting habits, and to the development of a healthier lifestyle, which is especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic.





Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**11.00-12.30 am**

**Session XI. Sports motivation and participation**, *Chairperson: Dr. Tamás Dóczi, Hungarian University of Sports Science*

**Room 57.**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m12354c46e445a15c8e1599e8888aefe6>

**Title:**

*Examination of Athletes and E-athletes Motivation and Social Orientation*

**Author:**

Tamás Bence Selejő Joó, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Csilla Csukonyi, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

Dávid Papp, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

The basis of our research is the popularization of e-sport and its significant development. Compared to many other sports, e-sport is not only a sports game, it is also a dynamically developing business. In our research we are looking for the answer to the question of athletes and e-athletes attitude and their social orientation. Among other things, we have found that athletes and e-athletes are intrinsically motivated by the same way, besides getting their own pleasure, develop their skills it is very important to gain experience and to constantly develop themselves.

In our research we used quantitative and qualitative methods the HSMS (Hungarian Sport Motivation Scale) to measure the motivation of the test subjects, for the social orientation we measured the subjects individualistic and collectivistic orientation (N=95). And last but not least we used an half-structured interview witch measure the control, attitude, social norms, and intention (N=10).

**Funding:**

The work of Dávid Papp was supported by the ÚNKP-22-3-2 new national excellence program of the ministry for innovation and technology from the source of the national research, development, and innovation fund.

**Title:**

*The connection between sport and music (online)*

**Authors:**

Arshia Iranfar, *University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

This presentation focuses on the connection between sport and music. A combination of sports and music can positively affect and distract people from fatigue. Since music improves mood, it can motivate people enough to keep working out even when being in pain. Motivational music not only relieves fatigue and boosts energy, but interestingly, it also makes one feel relaxed and at ease at the same time. Music can increase endurance during exercise by up to 15%. Increasing the release of the dopamine hormone (known as the hormone of euphoria), controlling pressure and pain, and increasing the pleasure of training, increases relaxation in the athlete and makes one continue the training activity. Music can help one maintain the pace and rhythm, and it creates a rhythmic response. This rhythmic response means that people tend to synchronize their movements with the music. One of the most important characteristics of sports music is tempo or speed, which causes a reaction in the person who listens to it. When hearing an upbeat song, people usually instinctively move in time to the music, shaking their feet or tapping their fingers or dancing. But in general, fast songs with strong beats are more particularly stimulating, so we often hear such songs in the club. Listening to this music naturally increases the speed of performing movements. As a result, it leads to better performance.

**Title:**

*Sport without barriers? Sports motivation and sports opportunities of people with physical disability in Hungary (online)*

**Author:**

Bernadett Tóth, *Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary*

**Abstract:**

This article examines the sports motivation and sports opportunities of people with physical disability in Hungary, this is filling the gap in the research area. In conducting the research, we focused primarily on sports motivation by applying the H-SMS (Paic et al., 2017) to athletes with disabilities. A total of 122 people (76 athletes) participated in the questionnaire research. Based on Sabaliauskas (2019), we supplemented the quantitative research with qualitative research, during which we assessed the experiences of sports leaders through expert interviews.

As a result of the research, we have shown gender does affect participation in sports, but has no effect on motivation within sports. Furthermore, we have been established that for athletes with reduced mobility, external motivational factors are dominant in sport, especially for young people and people with congenital disabilities. Intrinsic motivation is strongest in the case of paralympics athletes. Occupational status also has an effect on sports motivation. The main reason for amotivation among non-athletes with reduced mobility is the lack of adequate sports facilities close to the place of residence, which is closely related to the accessibility of sports facilities and transport. Most athletes get to the venue of their sporting activity by car, so the driver license can be considered a condition for participating in the sport. Lack of proper company was also a common reason for amotivation among respondents, and organization of events that match sports partners could be a solution to the problem, promoting involvement in sport and social integration.



**Title:**

*Sport, health in the city: Promoting physical activity in urban areas. A case study of Rome (online)*

**Author:**

Francesca Romana Lenzi, *University of Rome "Foro Italico", Italy*

Ferdinando Lazzetta, *L'Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza", Italy*

**Abstract:**

Health research programs emphasize the importance of the balanced and regular physical activity to promote the social good of health. The relevant scientific literature states that a healthy lifestyle and its daily practice can strengthen and enhance the body's reserves, improve health, quality of life, and reduce the risk of many chronic diseases (Fattirolli et al, 2003; Eime et al, 2013). Regular physical activity in urban spaces even in small doses can have substantial health benefits (Khan et al, 2012; Machemehl and Sirost 2011). Maintaining an active lifestyle is a way of life that integrates exercise, understood as planned activity (Caspersen et al, 1985), into the daily routine.

This paper examines the relationship between exercise and urban living in the metropolitan city of Rome. The objective is to investigate what are the social determinants of healthy lifestyles related to physical activity in the city, exploring dimensions related to inequalities and post-pandemic change. Web Based Survey (W.B.S.) techniques using the Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) procedure will be used to construct the empirical documentation (Marradi, 2007; Amaturro, 2012). The questionnaire filled out individually independently and anonymously with the self-administration technique, is structured with semi-open-ended questions. For the research the unit of analysis is the individual and, the target population is adults between 18 and 69 years old residing in the metropolitan city of Rome.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**11.00-12.30 am**

**Session XII. Effects of COVID-19 on sports, Chairperson: Prof. Maurizio Esposito, University of Cassino e Lazio Meridionale, Italy**

**Room Sándor Karácsony**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=mb0aedda761744b40432337067eafdf2>

**Title:**

*The Covid-19 crisis as a resolution of the gender gap in e-Sports (online)*

**Author:**

Alfonso Amendola, *University of Salerno, Italy*

Annachiara Guerra, *University of Salerno, Italy*

**Abstract:**

Throughout its history, the video game medium has suffered from various crises. One crisis it has had to deal with steadily, in part to this day, is related to stereotypes, including alleged violence conveyed by some types of video game products or being a medium primarily aimed at male audiences than female audiences. A change in the media perception, and more, of video gaming, occurred precisely during the period of crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

During the period of enforced lockdown, more and more people came to gaming as both gamers and spectators. The OMS itself picked up on this phenomenon, and while it had previously recognized video game addiction as a disease<sup>1</sup>, during the lockdown it launched the #PlayApartTogether<sup>2</sup> initiative in collaboration with a number of major software houses to promote the therapeutic potential of video gaming while at the same time to promote social distance.

The increase in both video gamers and video game viewers has been seen specifically in the e- Sports sector, where the Twitch platform has been the main source of enjoyment for both parties. This has allowed an approach to this sector by women, which, already in general compared to the video game medium is less present, but is even more so in e-Sports. The aim of this paper is to understand how the crisis from Covid-19 has brought and is bringing in the post-pandemic period, a resolution to the specific crisis that sees a gender gap in e-Sports, which can thus be posed as a tool for education in this area.



**Title:**

*Transformation of sport practices in pandemic and post-pandemic times*

**Authors:**

Maurizio Esposito, *University of Cassino e Lazio Meridionale, Italy*

Sara Petroccia, *University of Cassino, Italy*

Ciprian Panzaru, *West University of Timisoara, Romania*

**Abstract:**

In this study we explored how the sports activities and practices have transformed during the pandemic. We conducted a desk research and expert interviews in two countries: Italy and Romania. The two countries represent different patterns in terms of pandemic development. Italy was the most affected European country in the first wave of Covid-19, in 2020. On the opposite side, Romania managed to control well the situation at the beginning of pandemic but was stronger affected in 2021 while Italy managed to control the situation much better. Moreover, the differentiation between these two countries became deeper. Italy performs to vaccinate in a shorter term a significant part of the population while Romania ranked on the second last place in Europe at this process.

The desk research consisted of reviewing available official sources and literature related to measures and policies taken to control the effects of Covid on sports activities. In addition, collection of statistics concerning the workforce in sport sector and sport services was also consulted.

Qualitative data were obtained from expert interviews. There were conducted interviews with representatives of some national sport organizations from Italy and Romania.

Despite the different development of pandemic in Italy and Romania, the results showed a similar impact concerning the availability of sports activities, economically impact, the quality of activity and support provided by government.

Our research is important because as it helps to understand how digital capabilities could be used to support sports activities in critical times.



**Title:**

*Impacts of Covid19 on Mental and Physical Recreation during the First and Second Waves of the Pandemic*

**Author:**

Zsuzsanna Gósi, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

**Abstract:**

Introduction: The Covid 19 epidemic has transformed both working habits and lifestyles. Recreation opportunities have also been affected, and were mostly moved to online environments.

Material and methods: We have investigated the alternatives to cultural and sports activities by secondary source analysis and a questionnaire. By the use of the online questionnaire, we have mapped recreational activities in two different time periods: in April, 2020, and then in December.

Outcomes: The first questionnaire was filled in by 575, while the second by 272 respondents. Regarding sporting habits, we hypothesised that in case of those who had participated in sports before, the epidemic did not cause significant changes in the time spent on sports. This was confirmed by both surveys. In terms of various sports, group activities were replaced by individual practices. Besides, the popularity of online training methods has increased.

In the field of mental recreation, the natural „winners” of lockdowns were the individual activities that could be performed at home. The amount of time spent on reading, listening to music, creative activities, self-education, and watching TV and films has increased.

Conclusion: The surveys indicated that the respondents missed social contacts as well as shared cultural and sports experiences in both time periods. the majority has given a try to online and virtual events, but these could not make up for experiences that could have been directly achieved.





**Title:**

*COVID-19 and Health-Related Promotion of Physical Activity (online)*

**Author:**

Enrico Michelini, *University of Saarland, Germany*

**Abstract:**

Building upon the sport sociological discussion and its reflection in the perspective of Luhmann's systems theory, this article assesses the question: 'How is the (health-related) promotion of physical activity considered before/during/after the corona pandemic?'. The results are differentiated in the following periods: (1) Before the corona pandemic, physical activity was considered relevant, among other things, as a medium to prevent chronic illnesses co-caused by the lack thereof. With their different logics, the sport and health systems cooperated but also competed to promote physical activity; (2) During the virulent period of the corona pandemic, most types of physical activities were considered irrelevant and potential spreaders. While the health system was focused on controlling the pandemic, the sports system had limited possibilities to engage the population in sport and physical activity; (3) The future after the corona pandemic is unpredictable. Although, it is probable that some changes in the lifestyle of people (for example digitalisation and remote working) will persist and increase. These changes are both risks and opportunities for physical activity. If the privileged systemic coupling between the sport and health systems will not re-consolidate, new inter-systemic interactions might be necessary to keep the population physically active. The conclusion reflects particularly on this situation against the background of increasing social inequality.



Research Network 28  
Society and Sport

**13.30-15.00 pm - Conference closing**

**Keynote speaker:**

*Dr. Alessandro Porrovecchio, RN 28 Coordinator, University of the Littoral Opal Coast, France*

**Discussant:**

*Dr. Tamás Dóczi, Hungarian University of Sports Science, Hungary*

*Prof. Dr. Gabriella Pusztai, Institute of Education and Cultural Management, University of Debrecen, Hungary*

**Title:**

*Sociologies of sport and sociologies in sport. Challenges, difficulties and perspectives*

**Abstract:**

During the ESA 2017 Conference, in Athens, Dominic Malcolm, delivered his keynote by partly taking up one of his articles from 2014 and addressing the issue of the social construction of the sociology of sports. Simply put, his speech was about the fact that this social construction is conceived as a 'professional project' through which a knowledge domain, and this group's authoritative status, was established. According to Malcolm, sociologists of sport sought to validate their professional project through appeals to the sociological 'mainstream' and the correlative distancing from physical education.

A few years later, after some significant crises as the covid-19 one, also illustrated in the recent papers published by some members of the RN 28, we can state that sociology of sports remains a still evolving branch of sociology, which tries to build an 'identity' by partly distancing itself from neighbouring (sub)disciplines without really coming to an epistemological break. Through this keynote, I do not presume to draw an evolutionary line of the sociology of sports, nor to adapt or take up Dominic Malcolm's discourse. I intend to illustrate a possible line of demarcation of the sociology of sports (and physical activities) that goes beyond the question of sociological paradigms, theoretical frameworks and sub-disciplinary nuances.

In this speech I take up Michael Burawoy's call for a public sociology, which he proposed in 2004 as President of the American Sociological Association, and in which he illustrated four ideal ways of doing sociology: public sociology, policy sociology, professional sociology and critical sociology. Burawoy's words were widely discussed in the United States, and the British Journal of Sociology devoted a special issue to them with the participation of influential British and American researchers. They are still partly debated today in France, and I believe it is still relevant to understand the postures and weltanschauungs of many of us.

Starting from Burawoy's works, I will illustrate that - simplifying - starting from these four postures it is possible today to identify two different sociologies related to the worlds of sports and physical activities: a sociology of sport and physical activity that is mostly critical and professional, more orthodox, and a sociology in sport and physical activity (mostly public and policy sociology), more open to interdisciplinary debates. In my view, these two sociologies now constitute the two main lines of evolution of the sociology of sport and physical activity.

In the last part of the presentation, I will illustrate some examples of this bipartition, partly based on personal experience: on the one hand, a sociology in (or for) adapted physical activities, and on the other, a sociology of physical activity during the covid-19 crisis.



**Bio:**

Alessandro Porrovecchio is Maitre de Conférences (Associate Professor) in Health Sociology at the Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale. Currently coordinator of the ESA Research Network 28 Society & Sport, his areas of interest mainly concern social health inequalities and social justice, and their links with (adapted) physical activity. Further strands of investigation concern the epistemology of interdisciplinary research and the question of reflexivity in research.

At his university he coordinates the Master of Science degree in Adapted Physical Activity Health and the Master of Research degree in Sport and Physical Activity Sciences.

**Room Karácsony Sándor**

**Link:** <https://unideb.webex.com/unideb/j.php?MTID=m837e2808f886fc1eac58246d893ac8d9>