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May 22, 2017

On behalf of the Canadian Association for Leisure Studies, I’d like to welcome you to the 15th Canadian Congress on Leisure Research!

CCLR is a triennial series of conferences held by members of the Canadian Association for Leisure Studies (CALS). There are four goals of the Congress, first convened in Quebec City in 1975, and now in its 15th iteration:

(1) to create a platform for Canadian leisure researchers and those working in related fields (including tourism, therapeutic recreation, and sport);

(2) to gather in the spirit of fostering critical dialogue, sharing research, building and strengthening relationships;

(3) to support colleagues, especially emerging scholars and graduate students, and

(4) to make more visible the importance of leisure to individual and community wellbeing.

The choice of the theme for 2017, "Engaging Legacies", highlights opportunities to "co-create histories of inclusive communities through research, excellence, knowledge translation, innovation and action, as well as creating legacies that are engaging and not soon forgotten". As this is Canada’s 150th anniversary, I can’t think of a better time to embrace these ideas and I encourage you to think big and to tackle our past legacies while planting seeds for our future.

Have a wonderful time in Kitchener!

Best wishes,

Heather Mair, PhD
President,
Canadian Association for Leisure Studies
22 mai 2017

Au nom de l'Association canadienne des études en loisir, j’aimerais vous souhaiter la bienvenue au 15e Congrès canadien de la recherche sur le loisir.

Le CCLR est une série triennale de conférences organisées par des membres de l'Association canadienne des études de loisirs (CALS). Il y a quatre objectifs du Congrès, réunis pour la première fois à Québec en 1975, et maintenant dans sa 15ème itération:

(1) créer une plate-forme pour les chercheurs canadiens en loisirs et ceux qui travaillent dans des domaines connexes (y compris le tourisme, les loisirs thérapeutiques et le sport);

(2) se rassembler dans l'esprit de favoriser le dialogue critique, le partage de la recherche, la construction et le renforcement des relations;

(3) pour soutenir les collègues, en particulier les érudits émergents et les étudiants diplômés, et

(4) pour rendre plus visible l'importance du loisir pour le bien-être individuel et communautaire.

Le choix du thème pour 2017, «Engaging Legacies», souligne les opportunités de «co-créer des histoires de communautés inclusives grâce à la recherche, l'excellence, la traduction des connaissances, l'innovation et l'action, ainsi que la création de legs qui sont engageants et peu oubliés». Comme il s’agit du 150e anniversaire du Canada, je ne peux pas penser à un meilleur moment pour embrasser ces idées et je vous encourage à réfléchir et à s'attaquer à nos legs passés tout en semant des graines pour notre avenir.

Passez un merveilleux moment à Kitchener!

Meilleurs vœux,

Heather Mair, PhD
Présidente,
Association canadienne des études de loisir
May 12, 2017

Message from the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Health Sciences

It is my pleasure to welcome you as delegates of the Canadian Congress on Leisure Research (CCLR). We are especially pleased to host this national conference in Kitchener-Waterloo in 2017, as it coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Faculty of Applied Health Sciences (AHS) and the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies (RLS).

Our Faculty is committed to improving the quality of life for individuals, communities and populations through innovative education and research activities. We are leaders in the development of strategies that prevent disease and injury, protect and promote healthy living, optimize physical ability, and improve well-being across the life course. Recreation and Leisure Studies is absolutely integral to executing this mission and achieving this vision. I am proud to report that our RLS department ranks as first in Canada in Hospitality and Leisure Management in the International QS Ranking System.

The Faculty of Applied Health Sciences is pleased to support this conference through funding of the two Hallman Lectures that will be presented by Dave Zirin and Lenore Skenazy, and through additional funds to co-op and graduate students.

I sincerely hope that you have a fruitful and enjoyable time here as you delve into the theme of engaging legacies; looking at life, health and well-being encompassing the past, the present and the future.

Sincerely,

James W.E. Rush, PhD
Professor and Dean
Faculty of Applied Health Sciences
CALL FOR PAPERS
Special Issue of Leisure/Loisir on
“Canada@150:
Engaging/Creating our Leisure Legacies”

“Legacy. What is a legacy? It’s planting seeds in a garden you never get to see”
Alexander Hamilton
_The World Was Wide Enough_

Indication of interest (no more than 500 words) – Friday, September 1, 2017
Selected authors invited to submit to Special Issue – Friday, September 22, 2017
Deadline for submission of full manuscripts – Friday, January 12, 2018

In connection with the 15th Canadian Congress on Leisure Research (CCLR15) and Canada’s sesquicentennial, a Special Issue of Leisure/Loisir seeks to provide a platform for scholars and practitioners to critically explore and grapple with legacies that need to be challenged, as well as to celebrate legacies that are being, or could be, created. The Guest Editor invites empirical, theoretical, and practice-focused papers from a broad range of perspectives.

CCLR15 featured four key thematic areas, or Canadian “leisure legacies”: (1) Indigenous-Settler Relationships, (2) English-French Connections, (3) the National Framework for Recreation in Canada, and (4) Emerging Scholars. Explorations connected to one or more of these four legacies are encouraged as are papers related to any other topics deemed relevant to Canadian leisure studies (e.g., multiculturalism, environmental issues, neo-liberal globalization, post-secondary or pedagogical issues).

Indications of interest should be submitted electronically as an outline or abstract with a maximum of 500 words to the Guest Editor before September 1, 2017. Submissions should make clear linkages with the theme of the Special Issue.

Based on these submissions, the Guest Editor will contact selected authors and invite them to provide a full manuscript by Friday, January 12, 2018, at which time all papers will undergo the standard doubleblind review process. Publication of the Special Issue is expected in late 2018 or early 2019.

Manuscripts should follow the Instructions for Authors to Leisure/Loisir (please refer to http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=roli20&page=instructions) . Any informal enquiries regarding topics and submissions for this Special Issue are encouraged. Interested authors should direct questions and submissions to:

Dr. Heather Mair, Guest Editor
Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies
University of Waterloo
200 University Avenue West
Waterloo, ON, N2L 3G1 Canada
e-mail: hmair@uwaterloo.ca
Tel: (519) 888-4567, ext. 35917
## CCLR15 Program at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Tuesday, May 23</th>
<th>Wednesday, May 24</th>
<th>Thursday, May 25</th>
<th>Friday, May 26</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:30 to 7:15 am</td>
<td>Running/Walking groups (lobby)</td>
<td>Registration open (Ballroom coat check)</td>
<td>Registration open (Ballroom coat check)</td>
<td>Registration open (lobby)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 (all day)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 to 9:00 am</td>
<td>Breakfast (Ballroom)</td>
<td>Breakfast (Ballroom)</td>
<td>Breakfast (Kitchener Suite)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 to 9:30 am</td>
<td>Indigenous opening Welcome remarks (Ballroom)</td>
<td>Indigeneity Panel (Ballroom)</td>
<td>Hallman Lecture keynote by Lenore Skenazy (Kitchener Suite)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 to 10:15 am</td>
<td>Fern Delamere Memorial Hallman Lecture by Dave Zirin (Ballroom)</td>
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<td>10:15 to 10:30 am</td>
<td>Scholars Café</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 to 1:00 pm</td>
<td>Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA) sponsored lunch - National Framework for Recreation Panel (Ballroom)</td>
<td>Catsed lunch (Ballroom)</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 5 (Kitchener &amp; Viking Suites)</td>
<td>Canadian Association for Leisure Studies Annual General Meeting (Kitchener Suite)</td>
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<td>1:00 to 1:15 pm</td>
<td>Crowne Plaza Hotel 105 King St E Kitchener (Ballroom coat check)</td>
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<td>1:15 to 2:00 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 1 (Kitchener &amp; New Viking Suites)</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 2 (Kitchener &amp; New Viking Suites)</td>
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<td>2:30 to 2:45 pm</td>
<td>Scholars Café (2:30-2:40)</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 6 (Kitchener &amp; New Viking Suites)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45 to 3:45 pm</td>
<td>French-English Plenary (Ballroom) (2:40-3:50)</td>
<td>Scholars Café</td>
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<td>3:45 to 4:00 PM</td>
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<td>4:00 to 5:00 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 3 (Kitchener &amp; New Viking Suites) (3:55-5:10)</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 8 (Kitchener &amp; New Viking Suites)</td>
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<td>5:15 to 5:30 pm</td>
<td>Scholars Café (5:10-5:20)</td>
<td>Poster Reception (cash bar) (New Viking Suite)</td>
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<td>5:30 to 6:15 pm</td>
<td>Concurrent Sessions 9 (Kitchener &amp; New Viking Suites) (5:20-6:35)</td>
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<td>6:30 to 7:00 pm</td>
<td>Opening reception sponsored by Canadian Index of Wellbeing (cash bar) (New Viking Suite)</td>
<td>Dinner on own (off site) Evening social / Tom Delamere “Big Band Theory” @ Huether Hotel, 59 King St N, Waterloo</td>
<td>Dinner on own (off site) Evening social / Graduate student social sponsored by Graduate Student Endowment Fund @ McCabe’s, 352 King St W, Kitchener (walking leaders leaving lobby at 6:45 and 6:50)</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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Keynote Speakers

Hallman Lecture keynotes

We are pleased to announce two keynote speakers for the 15th Canadian Congress on Leisure Research. These lectures are part of the ongoing Hallman Lecture series and are open to the public to attend.

Lyle S. Hallman (1922-2003), with his wife Wendy, was an outstanding friend and benefactor to the Faculty of Applied Health Sciences and funded the Lyle S. Hallman Institute for Health Promotion and established a number of endowments to expand and sustain the ongoing health promotion activities within the Faculty.

Dave Zirin - Sport and resistance in the era of Trump
Wednesday, May 24 at 9:30-10:30 am
Crowne Plaza hotel (ballroom)

Quarterback Colin Kaepernick’s decision to kneel during the American national anthem last August opened up one of the latest chapters in the history of sport and resistance. His actions follow a robust history of sport and struggle. Will they inspire further resistance? What sort of political acts, if any, can we expect from the sporting realm in this era of Trump? This talk will interrogate the business of sport and celebrate the inspired people who play them by offering a provocative and engaging look at how sport reflects the political conflicts of our time and shapes contemporary society.

About Dave

Dave Zirin is an American political sportswriter and radio host. He has also authored eight books. His current regular contributions include:

- host of the weekly radio show Edge of Sports Radio on Sirius XM satellite
- co-host with Etan Thomas, former NBA player, of The Collision: Where Sports and Politics Collide on Pacifica Radio
- sports editor contributor to The Nation, a weekly progressive magazine dedicated to politics and culture
- blog writer of Edge of Sports: the weekly sports column by Dave Zirin

Dave Zirin’s Wikipedia page
Lenore Skenazy - How come an old-fashioned childhood sounds so radical?
Friday, May 26 at 9:15-10:15 am
Crowne Plaza hotel (Kitchener suite)

Lenore Skenazy founded Free-Range Kids, the book, blog, and movement dedicated to the idea that our kids are SAFER and SMARTER than our culture gives them credit for. Lenore will discuss how today's parents became so afraid of everything from predators to non-organic grapes (even if cut into quarters!), and how we can regain the confidence to send our kids out to play.

Lenore has appeared on The Today Show, Dr. Phil, The View, and The Daily Show. She has been profiled in The New Yorker and written for everyone from The Wall Street Journal to Mad Magazine. Yep. Mad! She has lectured at Microsoft, Disney, DreamWorks and oddly enough, the Bulgarian Happiness Festival. The holiday she invented, "Take Our Children to the Park ... And Leave Them There Day" is now celebrated around the world. She lives in New York City.

Thanks to a steady diet of fear dished up by the media and the marketplace, Skenazy says, society has come to believe kids are in constant danger. But the greatest risk may lie in trying to guarantee kids a childhood that is risk-free.

About Lenore

Lenore Skenazy is a New York City newspaper columnist (and all around funny person) who founded the book, blog and movement, “Free-Range Kids.” Her bedrock belief is, "Our children are not inconstant danger, so we don't have to parent, police or make policy as if they are." Her latest book is, "Has The World Gone Skenazy? Thoughts on Pop Culture, Pet Peeves and Sporks." She is a graduate of Yale and Columbia, and was host of the reality TV show "Bubble Wrap Kids," now seen once in a while, late at night, in reruns.

Free-Range Kids website

Lenore Skenazy's Wikipedia page
Canada 150 Plenaries

The three Canada 150 plenary sessions are part of a SSHRC Connection Grant supporting the Canadian Congress on Leisure Research 15 (CCLR15). The plenary sessions develop knowledge mobilization activities which are woven throughout the conference and foster meaningful engagement with Canadian issues as they have been, and should be, explored through leisure scholarship and practice.

The three Canada 150 plenary sessions are:

- National framework for recreation panel
- French-English plenary
- Indigeneity panel

National framework for recreation panel
Wednesday, May 24, 12:00-1:15 pm, Ballroom

This panel provides an opportunity for the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA) to introduce Canadian leisure scholars to the National Framework for Recreation in Canada and to illustrate how the Framework is designed to shape leisure activity, practice and research for generations to come. Conference attendees will come to understand how the Framework was developed and how it is being utilised in communities around the country. It is also hoped that the discussion of the Framework will foster opportunities for Canadian leisure scholars to connect around the need for evaluation and impact research as discussions will be used to create a white paper outlining opportunities for future research, engaging the Framework in teaching, as well as practice and policy implications.

Panelist biographies

**CJ Noble** has been the Executive Director of the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association since 2011. CJ has provided key leadership as the Association has renewed its influence, profile and contribution to the parks and recreation sector. CJ played an essential role in the development and now the implementation of the Framework for Recreation in Canada. She served as the Co-Chair for the Framework National Development Working Group and now serves as the Co-Chair for the Framework National Implementation Working Group. Prior to this role, CJ was a Vice-President at an international consulting firm where she delivered integrated public affairs solutions. Previously, CJ worked as a political aide to federal cabinet ministers. CJ has an Honours Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo. She also graduated from the AALP Executive Leadership Program at the University of Guelph.

**Shannon Hebblethwaite** is Associate Professor in Concordia University’s Department of Applied Human Sciences. Her research and teaching focuses on social inclusion and the impact of leisure on well-being in a variety of contexts, including older adults, three-generation families,
first-time mothers, and individuals with disabilities. Emphasizing participatory approaches in her work, Shannon’s applied research has resulted in interdisciplinary collaborations with scholars in family relations, political science, and communication studies and she has engaged therapeutic recreation practitioners as co-researchers on a number of research projects. She integrates her research with her teaching in the areas of qualitative research methods, leisure and aging, and therapeutic recreation practice. Shannon is a researcher with the Centre de recherche et d’expertise en gérontologie sociale (CREGÉS), an interdisciplinary, applied, community-based research centre where she leads the Seniors as Social Actors research axis and serves on the executive committee. She is Associate Editor of the Therapeutic Recreation Journal.

**French-English plenary: Two solitudes? English- and French-speaking research communities in leisure studies**

**Wednesday, May 24, 2:40-3:50 pm, Ballroom**

Leisure studies in Canada is characterized, among other things, by what some see as an English-French divide. From an epistemological perspective, this language barrier has forced our research communities to evolve differently.

This special themed plenary explores those differences, their implications and what can be done to facilitate a better “English-French connection”. This panel discussion, to include established and emerging French- and English-speaking leisure scholars, is the first of its kind in our field. It aims to be wide-ranging and to provide an opportunity for conference attendees to begin to engage critically with the legacy of English-French connections as it has, and as it will, shape our field, both professionally and academically.

**Panelist biographies**

**Marc-André Lavigne** is an Associate Professor at Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières’ Département d’études en loisir, culture et tourisme. He holds a Ph.D. in public administration (École nationale d’administration publique) and an M.A degree in leisure, culture and tourism (UQTR). He specializes in local governance and urban policy analysis. He is currently the director of the Observatoire québécois du loisir – a research group dedicated to disseminating and popularizing knowledge on leisure to the general public, leisure professionals and the media. He is also a member of the Laboratoire en loisir et vie communautaire, a research group working with Québec’s leisure and recreation main partners (including the provincial Ministry of Education, Leisure and Sport) to provide applied research to leisure organizations across the province. He holds a particular interest in understanding the relationship between civil society actors, public administration and elected officials, and their role in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs specific to our field. In his teaching, he shows a particular interest in the strategic management of public, non-profit and private leisure organizations and in the role of leisure professionals in our society. He received the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA) Award of Merit in 2016.
Gilles Pronovost is an emeritus professor from the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (UQTR) where he taught from 1970 to 2004. His academic background includes a PhD in sociology from Université Laval. He was the director and founding member of the bilingual (and first French-speaking) journal Loisir et société/Society and Leisure in 1978 and also founded the journal Enfances, familles, générations in 2004. He was the president of the Sociology of leisure chapter at the International Sociology Association from 1994 to 1998. He also became a member of the Royal Society of Canada in 2000. He published a few months ago the third edition of his book Loisir et société. Traité de sociologie empirique [Leisure and society : a treatise on empirical sociology] and in 2015, Que faisons-nous de notre temps? [What are we doing with our time?]

Marc LeBlanc is a Professor at the École de kinésiologie et de loisir at Université de Moncton. He holds a PhD in tourism and leisure economy (Centre des Hautes Études Touristiques de l’Université d’Aix-Marseille). His research focuses primarily on tourism, with a special interest on hospitality and events. He regularly acts as an advisor and has carried out several mandates with private companies and non-profit organizations in the fields of culture, tourism, market studies, planning, evaluation and communications.

Jocelyn Garneau is a graduate student at the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (UQTR). He is currently finishing his Master’s thesis about the different roles played by the actors involved in interlocal co-operation concerning leisure in rural areas in Quebec. He has obtained his Bachelor’s Degree in Leisure, Culture and Tourism in 2015 (UQTR). Mr. Garneau also works for the Laboratoire en loisir et vie communautaire with André Thibault. His main research project aims at developing a method to support rural municipalities to reorganize their public leisure services at a territorial level using various forms of interlocal co-operation agreements. His research interests are centred on rurality as a living environment, community capacity building and public leisure management, from an interpretative point of view. He plans to further his studies at the doctorate level on a topic that would help the cause of rural areas and communities.

Indigeneity panel
Thursday, May 25, 9:00-10:15 am, Ballroom

2017 marks the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation. Across the country many celebrations have been planned to commemorate the accomplishments of individuals and those milestones that figure prominently in the collective narratives that define what it means to be Canadian. 2017 will also see the 10th edition of the North American Indigenous Games, which will be held across communities in the Greater Toronto Area, the region of Hamilton and the Six Nations of the Grand River.

Given the recent release of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada’s report regarding the legacies of settler colonialism and the Canadian Residential School system, it seems appropriate to host a panel discussion regarding the findings of the report as well as the numerous calls to action that target government involvement and community engagement.
While numerous Canadian scholars are exploring issues of indigeneity and settler colonialism both in terms of leisure scholarship (see, for example, Cooke, in press; Fox, 2006, 2007) and critical explorations of on-the-ground experiences of leisure and recreation for members of Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities (see, for example, Grimwood, 2015; Grimwood et al., 2015; Rose & Giles, 2007; Rousell & Giles, 2012), these explorations are still relatively limited and have yet to be explored collectively and on the national stage.

As part of CCLR’s theme of Engaging Legacies, we invite participants to actively engage in a critical dialogue around the notions of reconciliation, the legacies of settler colonialism and the calls to action that figure prominently in the future of leisure scholarship.

Panelist biographies

Bryan Grimwood

is Assistant Professor in the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies at the University of Waterloo where he teaches graduate and undergraduate courses in tourism development, leisure spaces and places, and qualitative inquiry. Bryan’s research analyzes human-nature relationships and advocates social justice and sustainability in contexts of tourism, leisure, and livelihoods. Trained as a human geographer and engaged scholar, Bryan specializes in tourism and Indigenous Peoples, tourism ethics and responsibility, northern landscapes, and outdoor experiential education. His research is informed theoretically by relational perspectives of nature and morality, and draws on diverse qualitative methodologies and principles of community-based and participatory research. Since joining UWaterloo as a faculty member in 2011, Bryan’s research has been grounded in settings ranging from Arctic communities and protected areas to urban outdoor programs and green spaces. Recent and ongoing projects involve collaborations with Indigenous and tourist communities to document and dialogue culturally diverse knowledges, relationships, and responsibilities associated with a special and changing Canadian Arctic riverscape. As a parent and outdoor educator, Bryan is also interested in the ‘nature stories’ we tell ourselves and live; what these stories tell about our being human and the extent to which they foster resilient children, communities, and ecologies.

Janice Forsyth

Janice Forsyth is a historian who uses sociological concepts to disentangle the ideological and structural constraints that limit the ability of Aboriginal people to use sport to enhance their lives. She does this by focusing on the way organized physical activities have been used as tools for colonization in Canada and how Aboriginal people have responded to those efforts by taking up those same activities for cultural regeneration and survival. Her current project explores the long-term effects of a policy orientation that linked sport and assimilation by documenting and analyzing the use of sports in the Indian residential school system and conducting interviews with residential school survivors to understand their perspectives on the relationship between sport, identity, culture, and health. Several of her publications are cited in The Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, released in 2015. In terms of impact, her
research has led to more informed policy-making and stronger collaborative partnerships in sport, physical activity, education, and health at the local, provincial, and national levels, where she has also demonstrated a clear commitment to service. Selected recent contributions include being appointed to national committees for sport policy evaluation; serving as an expert/key informant for federal and provincial governments; and volunteering as a board of director for the national Aboriginal Sport Circle. She is an Associate Professor at Western University in London, Ontario and is a member of the Fisher River Cree Nation (Manitoba).

**Audrey Giles**

Audrey R. Giles is a Full Professor in the School of Human Kinetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, at the University of Ottawa. An applied cultural anthropologist, Audrey conducts primarily community-based research on the nexus of culture/ethnicity/gender/place with communities in the Provincial and Territorial North. Specifically, her current research examines sport for development programs for Indigenous youth that are funded by extractives companies (SSHRC), culturally safe approaches to injury prevention (Public Safety Canada), and the content and evaluation of on-the-land programs for residents of the Inuvialuit Settlement region (CIHR). She feels fortunate to have incredible graduate students, organizations, and community members as collaborators. With Janice Forsyth, she is the editor of the award winning text, Aboriginal Sport in Canada: Historical Foundations and Contemporary Issues (UBC Press). She is a member of Parachute Canada’s Expert Advisory Committee, a member of the North American Society for the Sociology of Sport’s Board of Directors, secretary/treasurer for the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies, a founding and long-time member of the NWT Recreation and Parks Association’s Aquatics committee, and a member of the editorial boards for Leisure Sciences and Sociology of Sport Journal. Audrey is passionate about leisure that involves her dog, running, and quilting.

Dan Henhawk is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies at the University of Waterloo. His research revolves around sport, recreation and leisure in the context of Indigenous communities. More specifically, he is interested in the issues that surround colonization, decolonization, Indigenization, self-determination and sovereignty. His research interests also broadly include narrative inquiry and the use of stories and storytelling as a means to examine the tensions between historical and contemporary understandings of leisure, sport and recreation in relation to Indigenous ways of knowing and being.

**References**

Cooke, L. (in press). Carving ‘turns’ and unsettling the ground under our feet (and skis): A reading of Sun Peaks Resort as a settler colonial moral terrain. Tourist Studies.


## Concurrent Sessions Schedules

### Concurrent Session 1
**Wednesday May 24, 10:45 am - 12:00 noon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluating CSR within a local sport context through consumer attitudes and behaviour</td>
<td>Joe Skeete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jason and the Argonauts: Exploring how a social entrepreneur created a corporate social responsibility initiative and the difference it made</td>
<td>Joe Skeete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social entrepreneurship, reporting performance, and organizational ambidexterity in the case of parent charities in B.C., Canada</td>
<td>Joe Skeete</td>
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### Concurrent Session 1 (Kitchener 1)

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<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluating CSR within a local sport context through consumer attitudes and behaviour</td>
<td>Kristen Rogalsky and Katie Misener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason and the Argonauts: Exploring how a social entrepreneur created a corporate social responsibility initiative and the difference it made</td>
<td>Lisa Kikulis and Laura Cousins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social entrepreneurship, reporting performance, and organizational ambidexterity in the case of parent charities in B.C., Canada</td>
<td>Yufan Yang, Nicole Vaugeois, and John Predyk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Concurrent Session 1 (Kitchener 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;If I want to know anything I just Google it&quot;: Older adults’ functional and social leisure activities and technology</td>
<td>Cory Kulczycki, Rebecca Genee, Hannah Marston, Shannon Freeman, Charles Musselwhite, and Haley Rutherford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions of intergenerational service learning in challenging student assumptions of aging</td>
<td>Colleen Whyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The legacies we weave: Transgender older adults’ experiences of identity negotiation</td>
<td>*Ashley Flanagan, Lisbeth Berbary, and Sherry Dupuis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Concurrent Session 1 (Kitchener 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shea: A women’s livelihood to achieve poverty reduction</td>
<td>*Angelica Granja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and emotion in young people’s digital sport and leisure stories: Taking it all back to class</td>
<td>Erin Sharpe, Brett Lashua, and Cathy van Ingen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late career reflections on the lack of relationship between leisure, recreation programming, and unemployment</td>
<td>Mark Havitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can &quot;time&quot; be stopped? Exploring the impact of criminal records on community-based leisure/recreation</td>
<td>*Brittany Wesgarber, Barbara-Ann Hamilton-Hinch, and Catherine White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Concurrent Session 1 (Kitchener 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German women’s solo travel experiences</td>
<td>Cindrej Mitas and Lisa Mandelartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author intentionality in Mount Everest mountaineering literature: Analyzing attitudes and purposes</td>
<td>Jesse Sheets, Jeremy Robinett, Michael McGowan, and Katharine Pawelko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring nature-based tourism and visitor learning at an in-situ and ex-situ destination</td>
<td>Jill Bueddefeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do campers’ ecological worldviews influence their choice of camping and outdoor recreation equipment? A study of front-country campers in Alberta</td>
<td>Farhad Moghimehfar, Elizabeth Halpeny, and Howard Harshaw</td>
</tr>
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### Concurrent Session 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social capital in leisure studies: exploring its past, present and future as a theme in leisure research</td>
<td>Troy Glover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social connections among female softball players</td>
<td>Toni Liechty, Julie Son, Stephanie West, and Jill Naar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A goal for social inclusion: Street soccer and social capital</td>
<td>Julian Macnaughton</td>
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</table>

### Concurrent Session 2 (New Viking C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Making the Most of Your Graduate Experience</td>
<td>Pooneh Torabian and Naima Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This session is geared towards current graduate students. Featuring a panel of senior graduate students and recent UW alumni, we will tackle a variety of topics of &quot;grad life&quot; such as: time management, student engagement, burn-out, mental health, and &quot;next steps&quot;.</td>
<td>Panelists include: Simon Barrick, PhD student, University of Calgary; Ashley Gallant, MA student, University of Waterloo; Tom Griffin, PhD, Ryerson University; Meghan Muldoon, PhD student, University of Waterloo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Concurrent Session 2
**Wednesday May 24, 1:15 - 2:30 pm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2A - Managing Youth Sport (Kitchener 1)</th>
<th>Moderator - Larena Hocber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capturing the realities of sports programmes: systematic 'messiness'?</td>
<td>John Daniels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of resistance to organizational change in youth hockey</td>
<td>Spencer Riehl and Ryan Snelgrove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaging community recreation and sport professionals: inclusive recreational sports or exclusive?</td>
<td>Laureen Rehman, Shea Ballysh, Mark Bruner, Melanie Keats, and Chris Shields</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2B - Transition to Retirement (Kitchener 2)</th>
<th>Moderator - Kim Lopez</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The role of neighbourhood associations in facilitating a sense of belonging among neighbourhood residents</td>
<td>*Lindsay Kalbfleisch, Sarah Byrne, and Darla Fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The relevance of innovation theory of successful aging for baby boomers transitioning to retirement</td>
<td>Rebecca Genoe, Toni Liechty, and Hannah Marston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure innovation in coping with comorbidities in older adults</td>
<td>Chidinma Osinike and Rebecca Genoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making change, making meaning: Volunteering during the transition to retirement</td>
<td>Luc Cousseau and Katie Misener</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2C - Feminisms (Kitchener 3)</th>
<th>Moderator - Naima Samuel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls’ experiences of post-feminism and the denigration of feminine sports</td>
<td>*Laura Kovac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancing a fourth wave of feminism in leisure studies</td>
<td>Diana Parry and Corey Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subtlety of difference: Sexism on and off the soccer field</td>
<td>Faith Anne Wagler and Lisbeth Berbary</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2D - Tourism, Sport and Event Experience (Kitchener 4)</th>
<th>Moderator - Thabit Alomari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivations for festival patronage expressed by mobile ICT users and non-users: A comparison of Canadian cultural festival parti</td>
<td>Elizabeth Halbenny, Christine van Winkle, and Kelly Mackay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trait curiosity, autotelic spectator experiences, and sport participation intention</td>
<td>David Drewery, Luke Fotwarko, Laura Wood, and Ryan Snelgrove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution and spatial reproduction of tourism spaces in historical streets from postmodern consumer demands: Insights from Suzhou, China</td>
<td>*Yu Niu, Degen Wang, and Heather J. Gibson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzo autoethnography: The story of Monkey</td>
<td>Justin Harmon and Rudy Dunlap</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2E - Philosophy of Leisure (New Viking C)</th>
<th>Moderator - Derek Linwood</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mind the gap: Approaching the research and practice relationship through Plato’s notion of justice</td>
<td>Craig Cameron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leisure Sciences and the humanities</td>
<td>Paul Heintzman</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>2F - Pedagogy (New Viking E)</th>
<th>Moderator - Dan Henhawk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring students’ expectations and experiences of short-term language programs</td>
<td>*Ekaterina McKnight and Karla Boluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaged learners: Beyond remembering</td>
<td>Steven Henle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# Concurrent Session 3
**Wednesday May 24, 3:55 - 5:10 pm**

### 3A - Community Recreation and Sport (Kitchener 1)
**Moderator:** Dan Henhawk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There was more than Hull-House: initial findings of a historical and</td>
<td>Rodney Dieser and Christopher Kowalski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprehensive overview of leisure activities from 407 American</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>settlement houses circa 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>The challenges of integration: Exploring community sport councils in</td>
<td>Martha Barnes and Laura Cousens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate change and community grass-based sport facilities</td>
<td>Cheryl Mallen and Greg Dingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring sense of community in Canadian military communities:</td>
<td>Hilary Pollock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investigating recreation and community services</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 3B - Healthy Aging (Kitchener 2)
**Moderator:** Katia Engell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culturally safe falls prevention programs for Inuvialuit elders</td>
<td>*Julia Frigault and Audrey R. Giles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What's for supper? The impact of food on midlife women’s leisure</td>
<td>Lisa Petty, Joyce Engle, and Jenn Salfi</td>
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<tr>
<td>experiences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthy aging and eustress in the context of leisure among older</td>
<td>Jaesung An, Laura L. Payne, and Toni Liechty</td>
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<td>adults with chronic conditions</td>
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### 3C - Navigating Identity (Kitchener 3)
**Moderator:** Rich Norman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exploring stay-at-home, single, and gay fathers’ perspectives on their</td>
<td>*Michelle Bauer</td>
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<tr>
<td>children’s outdoor risky play</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drag spaces: A critical ethnography of leisure, gender, sexuality and</td>
<td>*Gabrielle Skeldon</td>
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<tr>
<td>performance in physical and virtual spaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social involvement in LGBT-focused sport is associated with identity</td>
<td>Lindsay Kalbfleisch and Steven E. Mock</td>
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<tr>
<td>disclosure: Testing a model of symbolic self-completion</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 3D - Tourism Experience (Kitchener 4)
**Moderator:** Holden Yu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;There’s actually climbing in the Prairies&quot;: A study of climbing place</td>
<td>Cory Kulczycki</td>
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<tr>
<td>meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>The gendered natures of polar bear tourism</td>
<td>Bryan Grimwood, Olga Yudina, Lisbeth Berbary,</td>
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<tr>
<td>and Heather Mair</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sense of journey</td>
<td>Kellie Caton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourism and leisure in China – A revisit of their relationships and</td>
<td>Honggen Xiao</td>
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<td>implications</td>
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### 3E - Leisure Time (New Viking C)
**Moderator:** Laura Morrison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are leisure constraints models reflective or formative?: A confirmatory</td>
<td>Shintaro Kono, Eiji Ito, and Gordon J. Walker</td>
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<td>tetrad analysis of LTPA constraints</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exploring the influence of a family holiday on Chinese adolescents’</td>
<td>*Mingjie Gao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subjective wellbeing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Role of leisure in meaning-making and engagement with life</td>
<td>Yoshitaka Iwasaki, Tristan D. Hopper, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Emily Messina</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vita activa versus vita contemplativa: The social role of leisure and</td>
<td>Jiri Zuzanek</td>
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<tr>
<td>labor from a historical perspective</td>
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</table>

### 3F - Pedagogy and Student Experience II (New Viking B)
**Moderator:** Zack Stevens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You are what you study or you study what you are? Identity affirmation</td>
<td>*Shweta Singh and Andrew Lepp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through choice of major among emerging adults</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Applying Potter’s cognitive model of media literacy to the Hooter’s</td>
<td>Chris Kowalski, Rod Dieser, and Sam Lankford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restaurant website: ‘It was crazy to me how much the Hooter’s website</td>
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<tr>
<td>sexually objectified women...’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A progressivist ideology in the 21st century: A case study of the</td>
<td>Carolyn Martin, Chris Kowalski, Jerry Harris,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student-in-residence program at the Western Home Communities</td>
<td>Rodney Dieser</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Concurrent Session 4
**Thursday May 25, 10:45 am - 12:00 noon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Vancouver 2010 Olympics, sense of belonging to local community, and life satisfaction among youth in British Columbia: A regional-level analysis</td>
<td>Simon Barrick, Luke Potwarka, and Andrew Kaczynski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding a demonstration effect of 2015 Pan Am Games track cycling competitions: Exploring relationships between pre-event engagement, trait inspiration, positive effect, and participation intention</td>
<td>*Georgia Teare and Luke Potwarka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring residents' support for hosting the Olympic Games: Single and multiple host-city bid perspectives</td>
<td>*Jordan Bakhsh and Luke Potwarka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership impact on employee perceived workplace fulfillment in the major games context</td>
<td>*Lindsay Smith and Kirsty Spence</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This session is geared towards graduate students. The first half of the session will include a panel of editors from top recreation and leisure journals who will extend their tips and tricks for manuscript writing and collaborations. Specific topics include journal selection, navigating authorship, and how to respond to reviewers comments. The second half of this session is dedicated to a question and answer period.</td>
<td>Panelists include: Diana Parry, Co-editor of Leisure Sciences, Corey Johnson, Co-editor of Leisure Sciences, Susan Hutchinson, Associate editor of Leisure Sciences, and Bryan Smale, Editor of Leisure Loisir</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The role of sport in the experience of First Nations, Inuit and Metis residential school survivors: A literature review</td>
<td>*Colleen Patterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocking the boat: Power, politics, and the Pleasure Craft Operator Card in the Northwest Territories</td>
<td>Audrey Giles and Catherine Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinking with recreation practitioners in the inner city and with Indigenous peoples</td>
<td>Michael Dubnewick and Tara-Leigh McHugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A war between stories: Colonized and colonizing narratives of sport, recreation and leisure at the Six Nations of the Grand River</td>
<td>Dan Henhawk</td>
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</table>

### 4D - Family and Leisure I: Meaning Making (Kitchener 4)
**Moderator - Karen Thompson**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#family: exploring why individuals share photos and stories about family leisure on Facebook and Instagram</td>
<td>Chariene Shannon-McCallum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making memories: The power of artifacts in narrating the transition to motherhood</td>
<td>Shannon Hebblethwaite, Meredith Evens, Stephanie Paterson, Dawn Trussell, and Tricia M.K. Xing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event attendance and family quality-of-life: Creating positive memories and enhancing community pride</td>
<td>Raphaelia Stadler and Alan Jepson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibling relationships in emerging adulthood: Shared leisure and relationship quality</td>
<td>Eric Layland, Camilla Hodge, and Nimay Godbole</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 4E - Liberating the Arts from the Therapy Culture in Dementia Care (New Viking C)
**Moderator - Katia Engel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transforming dementia care through research-based drama</td>
<td>Sherry Dupuis, Gail Mitchell, Julia Gray, Christine Jonas-Simpson, and Pia Kontos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everyday choreographies of citizenship: Towards a reconceptualization of dance as leisure in long-term care</td>
<td>Pia Kontos and Alisa Grigorovich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building connections through the visual arts for persons with dementia</td>
<td>Lisa Meschino and Sherry Dupuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts as a medium for relationships, emergent learning, life enrichment, and engagement</td>
<td>Christine Jonas-Simpson, Gail Mitchell, Sherry Dupuis, and Pia Kontos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4F - Leisure Commitment (New Viking B)
**Moderator - Jaylyn Leighton**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Should I be committed? Reaching [way] beyond brand loyalty in leisure studies</td>
<td>Mark Havitz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Concurrent Session 5

**Thursday May 25, 1:00 - 2:15 pm**

### 5A - Marginalized Youth (Kitchener 1)
**Title**: Developing a legacy of friendship for people with and without disabilities through multi-year camp experiences  
**Authors**: Laurel Richmond and Julie F. Potter

- **LGBTQ residential wilderness camp: “It feels like home”**  
  **Authors**: Lara Fenton

- **Engagement of “at-risk” youth through meaningful leisure**  
  **Authors**: Tristan Hopper, Yoshi Iwasaki, and Tara-Leigh McHugh

### 5B - Qualitative Inquiry (Kitchener 2)
**Title**: Testing our unclipped wings: The politics and personal insights of contemporary qualitative research methods  
**Authors**: Sally Shaw and Lorena Hoeber

- **Troubling umbrellas: Engaging complexity within individual legacies**  
  **Authors**: Ashley Flanagan and Lisbeth Barbary

- **The go-along interview as an elicitation tool in leisure research**  
  **Authors**: Robyn Burns, Karen Gallant, Catherine White, and Lara Fenton

### 5C - Race and Social Justice (Kitchener 3)
**Title**: Tourism as Orientalism  
**Authors**: Tao Zhou

- **The case of Tamir Rice: implications for leisure studies in engaging societal issues**  
  **Authors**: Rasul Mowatt

- **Race, the “born-frees,” and tourists: Engaging with the legacies of apartheid through PhotoVoice**  
  **Authors**: Meghan Muldoon

- **Leisure, decolonization, and social justice**  
  **Authors**: Felice Yuen, Patti Ranahan, and Warren Linds

### 5D - Family and Leisure II (Kitchener 4)
**Title**: Untying the knot: Leisure perspectives on the experiences of young, divorced women  
**Authors**: Bronwen Valtchanov and Diana Parry

- **LGBTQ parents and navigating community-based youth sport culture**  
  **Authors**: Dawn Trussell, Laura Kovac, and Jennifer Apgar

### 5E - Therapeutic Recreation and Inclusion (New Viking D)
**Title**: The social/recreation community model  
**Authors**: Kenneth Mobily and Rod Diesser

- **Leisure, not therapy, in hospital recreation: A case study of leisure at the Mayo Clinic (Rochester Campus) and a delighted ghost of Paul Haun**  
  **Authors**: Rod Diesser, Kenneth Mobily, and Renee Ziemer

- **Enhancing quality of life through leisure: Teamwork in long-term care**  
  **Authors**: Hélène Carboneau, Julie Fortier, Pierre-Yves Therriault, and Ginette Aubin

- **Leisure has left the profession: Moving forward with inclusive recreation in the United States**  
  **Authors**: Adrienne Johnson

### 5F - Climbing Sherpas (New Viking C)
**Title**: Climbing Sherpa: Stories (as legacies) from the Solukhumbu  
**Authors**: Maggie Miller
### Concurrent Session 6
**Thursday May 25, 2:30 - 3:45 pm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The effects of basic psychological need satisfaction on autonomous motivations during leisure</td>
<td>*Nanxi Yan, Gordon Walker, and Shintaro Kono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and happiness</td>
<td>Andrew Lepp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social class and intrinsic motivation during leisure and paid work</td>
<td>Gordon Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong Chinese workers’ ideal affect and actual affect during leisure, and their correspondence: A follow-up to Wannell et al (2014)</td>
<td>*Jingjing Gui, Gordon Walker, and Eiji Ito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of video as a data collection tool in narrative inquiry</td>
<td>Tom Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure, art, and advocacy</td>
<td>Felice Yuen and Darla Fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting words: Poetry and social justice in leisure research</td>
<td>Sandra Sjollem and Felice Yuen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guests’ preferences for dialogue and apology following event failure</td>
<td>David Drewery and Ron McCarville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring the influence of customer behaviour on frontline employee engagement</td>
<td>*Ying Fu and Ron McCarville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interlocal leisure cooperation agreements: Roles and perceptions of local actors in rural areas</td>
<td>*Jocelyn Garneau and Marc-André Lavigne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspiring co-creation by managing common purpose and core values</td>
<td>*Evan Gwartz and Kirsty Spence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A panel on family leisure: Critical reflections on the future of family-centred scholarship</td>
<td>Dawn Trussell, Shannon Hebblethwaite, Camilla Hodge, Charlene Shannon, and Iryna Sharaiفسka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The legacy of friendship: Exploring the role of volunteer supports for women who have been incarcerated</td>
<td>Heather Mair, Steven Mock, Bronwen Valtchanov, Rachel Gilmour, Lindsay Kaflbfeisch, Richard Norman, Halyna Teply and Pooneh Torabian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice denied: Overcoming barriers to leisure, recreation and volunteering</td>
<td>Barb Hamilton-Hinch, Catherine White, Lara Fenton, and Karen Gallant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximising participation of volunteers with a disability: The role of human resource management</td>
<td>Pam Kappelides and Jennifer Soor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critically exploring the institutional logics and work in sport-for-development: The case of a local sport-for-development programme in Southern Africa</td>
<td>Mitchell McSweeney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism employment for refugees: An approach for empowerment and integration</td>
<td>*Thabit Alomari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring “learn-to” sport programs for newcomers to Canada</td>
<td>Simon Barrick, William Bridal, and Joan Sabd Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border crossing and securitization post 9/11: Exploring experiences of Canadian dual citizens</td>
<td>Pooneh Torabian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music machine against war: Musical landscape of crisis in Syria from Yarmouk refugee camp to Europe</td>
<td>S. Ali Mostolizadeh</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Concurrent Session 7
Friday May 26, 10:45 am - 12:00 noon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7A - Play (New Viking A)</td>
<td>Ali Mostolizadeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s engagement in risky play during the school day</td>
<td>*Alicia Gurr and Rebecca Gence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big data and adolescent play in public space</td>
<td>Ben Shirtcliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes of natural play and learning spaces: A collaborative case study with KidActive</td>
<td>*Zachary Stevens and Bryan Grimwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rediscovers the adult play group</td>
<td>David Scott (KangJae Jerry Lee presenting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7B - A Call to Action - The Next 25 Years (Red Maple)</td>
<td>Georgia Teare and Maggie Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This interactive workshop is geared towards graduate students, but is not exclusive to them. The workshop commences with Mark Havitz, who will extend a reflection on the past 25 years of recreation and leisure scholarship - What is our legacy? Led by graduate facilitators, attendees will then shift into small breakout groups to brainstorm and envision what’s next for the field of recreation and leisure studies - Where do we see our scholarship going? By the end of our time together, we will have collectively identified 25 “research actions” to take forward into the next 25 years.</td>
<td>Mark Havitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7C - Hospitality and Tourism (New Viking C)</td>
<td>Thabit Alomari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lost river dams, diversions, and the death of recreational canoe tripping on Quebec’s Rupert River</td>
<td>Cameron Baldassarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-cultural perceptions of crowding at Onondaga Cave State Park, Missouri</td>
<td>*Hyoeong Gemma Shim, KangJae Jerry Lee, and Mark Morgan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un cadre conceptuel comparatif de l’accueil et de l’hospitalité</td>
<td>Marc LeBlanc and François de Grandpré</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7D - Mental Health I (Kitchener A)</td>
<td>Fitsum Aregy</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.E.A.P.S. Leisure Education &amp; Active Participation for Persons with Schizophrenia &amp; Schizoaffective disorder</td>
<td>Shawn Wilkinson and William J. Harvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure education: Untapped potential for cultivating inner well being</td>
<td>Catherine Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museums as welcoming spaces of belonging</td>
<td>Darla Fortune and Raphael Mendoza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying the characteristics of welcoming and inclusive recreation settings and programs from a “first voice” perspective</td>
<td>Karen Gallant, Robyn Bums, Lara Fenton, Susan Hutchinson, Robert Gilbert, Barbara Hamilton-Hinch, Heidi Lauckner, and Catherine White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7E - Nature (Trillium)</td>
<td>Bryan Grimwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting through leisure: How leisure activities in urban nature spaces can contribute to the social inclusion of older adults</td>
<td>Heidi Lauckner, Lara Fenton, Karen Gallant, and Trisha Dempsey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An emotional experience: Urban parks in Amsterdam</td>
<td>Victoria Gerschbacher, Claudio Espejo Valie-Incian, and Ondrej Mitas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring recreation use and stewardship of the North Saskatchewan River Valley, Edmonton Alberta</td>
<td>Elizabeth Halpenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;When you see nature, nature give you something inside&quot;: The impact of nature-based leisure on refugee integration in Canada</td>
<td>*Jane Hurly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7F - Active Living (New Viking B)</td>
<td>Derek Linwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinking outside the ‘Box’: CrossFit, serious leisure and the broader community</td>
<td>*Brandon Blenkern and Karen Gallant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The role of the social environment in mediating the relationship between active transportation and wellbeing</td>
<td>Nasim Naghavi and Bryan Smaile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate fitness centre participation in Australia: A constraints perspective</td>
<td>James Brandner, Clare Hanlon, Melinda Craike, and John Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban adolescents’ community perceptions as barriers to physical activity</td>
<td>Peter Morden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concurrent Session 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday May 25, 4:00 - 5:15 pm</td>
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### BA - Youth I (Kitchener 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The relationship between gender, recreational drug use and young rural women's positioning</td>
<td>Britney Patton and Erin Sharpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure influences of digital natives: Understanding how adolescents' leisure is affected by smartphone use</td>
<td>Michaela Allaby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ youth and safe leisure spaces</td>
<td>Julia Froese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;That looks awesome! How do we get there?&quot;: The journey towards leisure of millennials in the City of Nanaimo</td>
<td>Lan Le Diem Tran</td>
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</table>

### BB - Sexuality and Leisure (Kitchener 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Framing sex through a serious leisure lens</td>
<td>Rachele Manett and Karen Gallant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the party ends: An exploration of alcohol-involved sexual assault experiences among female university students</td>
<td>Laura Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We do exist: Intersections with bisexuality through creative analytic graphics</td>
<td>Lisbeth Berbary, Kathryn Wettlaufer, and Ashley Flanagan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BC - Urban Place Making (New Viking C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engaging youth rights to the city through DIY skateparks</td>
<td>Ben Shirtcliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting leisure and small city downtown areas through cultural mapping</td>
<td>Nicole Vagueols, Alanna Williams, Sharon Karsten, and Pam Shaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active transportation or active trivialization? The discourse of recreation in planning</td>
<td>Rebecca Mayers and Troy Glover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure, mobile cinema and urban subtraction: Re-envisioning cities with the “kino-cine-bomber”</td>
<td>Brett Lashua and Simon Baker</td>
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</table>

### BD - Mental Health II (Kitchener 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A different view on theory and creating awareness</td>
<td>Jackie Prada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The impact of recreation programs on university student mental health</td>
<td>Lara Fenton, Robert Gilbert, Cathy White, and Barbara Hamilton-Hinch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imagining inclusion: My health, wellbeing and community</td>
<td>Ania Landy, Colleen Reid, Maya Alonso, and Marina Morrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The mediating role of sense of environmental responsibility on the association between sense of community and pro-environmental behaviour</td>
<td>Jibin Yu and Bryan Smale</td>
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</table>

### BF - Wellbeing (Kitchener 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To stay or not to stay: The impact of internships on career intentions in sport and recreation programs</td>
<td>Cole McLean and Shannon Kerwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiological restoration: Exploring the cumulative effects of outdoor time on heart rate variability</td>
<td>Sharon Tessneer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self, others and place: Insights into the meaning of being for immigrant artists</td>
<td>Masha Rouzrokh and Heather Mair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical activity and well-being: Examining access to sport and recreation services for homeless youth in Toronto</td>
<td>Teresa Hill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Concurrent Session 9

**Wednesday May 24, 5:20 - 6:35 pm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9A - Youth II (Kitchener 1)</th>
<th>Moderator - Laura Morrison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Développement et validation d’un outil de mesure de la prise de risque récréative et sportive chez les jeunes entre 14 et 24 ans: Résultats</td>
<td>*Émilie Belley-Ranger, Hélène Carbonneau, and François Trudeau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive youth development and volunteering: Youth’s transition from member to volunteer</td>
<td>*Evan Webb and George Karlis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A qualitative analysis of occupational valence, perceived organizational support, and efficacy levels of youth workers</td>
<td>Chris Kowalski and Anthony Smothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring best practices of positive youth development: Perceptions of frontline and senior staff of recreational youth programs</td>
<td>Evan Webb and George Karlis</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>9B - Policy (Kitchener 2)</th>
<th>Moderator - Katia Engel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le besoin d’une politique nationale des loisirs : Brève historique et état de la situation</td>
<td>Gervais Deschênes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of leisure services users: The need for large-scale estimation of leisure participation</td>
<td>Marc-André Lavigne</td>
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<tr>
<td>A spatial analysis of community wellbeing: Mapping indicators from the Canadian Index of Wellbeing</td>
<td>Bryan Smale</td>
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<tr>
<th>9C - Rural (Kitchener 3)</th>
<th>Moderator - Rich Norman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still standing? Assessing the media-led construction of tourism development in rural Canada</td>
<td>Heather Mair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Méthode de soutien au cheminement critique de coopération inter municipale en milieu rural/ A method to support rural municipalities cooperation critical path</td>
<td>André Thibault and Jocelyn Garneau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploring free-choice learning during agritourism</td>
<td>Christine van Winkle, Amanda Carins, and Corrie Lynn McDougall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contextualizing rural community recreation: Insights from Powassan, Ontario</td>
<td>Kyle Rich, Laura Misener, and Municipality of Powassan Recreation Committee</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9D - Connections with Fields (Kitchener 4)</th>
<th>Moderator - Dan Henhawk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance is futile? Activist burnout and the (uns)ustainable future of radical civil leisure</td>
<td>*Kathryn Wettlaufer and Lisbeth Berbary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s essential to steps to connect?: Learning from the consolidated framework for implementation</td>
<td>Susan Hutchinson, Grace Warner, Heidi Lauckner, Brad Meisner, and Katie Isenor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends with benefits: The relationship between information science and studies of leisure</td>
<td>Angela Pollak</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>9E - Parks (New Viking C)</th>
<th>Moderator - Ashley Gallant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examining the realities and meanings of tourism from a local perspective in Muskoka</td>
<td>*Ashley Gallant and Karla Boluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The intersection between mining contaminants and hunting in Northern Ontario communities</td>
<td>*Carly Andrews and Paul Heintzman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashing in on conservation: Capitalism’s legacy in Canadian parks</td>
<td>Sean Ryan and Maxwell Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private land conservation and the case of functional leisure</td>
<td>James Farmer, Michael Dreczker, Jacob Brenner, Stephanie Dickinson, and Eric Knackmuhs</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>9F - Collaborative Research (New Viking B)</th>
<th>Moderator - Sally Shaw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title</strong></td>
<td>Authors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing interdisciplinary collaborative research in sport and leisure</td>
<td>Larena Hoeber and Orland Hoeber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abstracts Presented at
CCLR 15
Crowne Plaza, Kitchener ON
Co-hosted by University of Waterloo, Department of
Recreation and Leisure Studies and Canadian
Association for Leisure Studies
May 23-26, 2017

*Abstracts appear alphabetically by first author

*Note: Abstracts have been edited for consistency in format, not edited for content
Leisure Influences of Digital Natives: Understanding How Adolescents’ Leisure is Affected by Smartphone Use

Michaela Allaby, University of New Brunswick

Adolescents today are considered “digital natives” (Palfrey & Gasser, 2013). They are more connected and tech-savvy than previous generations (Catalyst, 2015). While some researchers have provided evidence that there is value digital natives derive from being “plugged in” (e.g., Walsh, White & Young, 2010), others have found it to be a distraction and makes connections in the non-digital world more difficult (e.g., Lepp, Barkley & Karpinski, 2014).

Home activities that were previously accomplished using a desktop computer or laptop are now being replaced with smartphones (Catalyst, 2015). Lepp (2014) describes smartphones as an “influential social object which permeates nearly every aspect of life from work to leisure” (p. 219). The purpose of this study is to explore adolescents’ experiences with having and using a smartphone and how these experiences influence and are influenced by with their leisure.

Approximately 63% of adolescents are exchanging text messages every day (Lenhart, 2012) consequently, text messaging is now considered to the most common form of communication among adolescent peer groups (Skierkowski & Wood, 2012). On average, adolescents aged 13-18 are spending nine hours on entertainment media use (watching television, movies and online videos; playing video, computer and mobile games; reading and listening to music; and using social media and the internet) which excludes time spent on homework or at school (Common Sense Media, 2015).

Phenomenology will guide the design of this research (van Manen, 1990). Purposive sampling will be used to select participants between the ages of 13 and 18. Participants will be required to be living at home with both parents, attending school and have had a smartphone for at least two years. Participants will be recruited via social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Data will be collected through semi-structured interviews to develop an understanding of the nature and meaning of participants’ lived experiences. Patton (2002) suggests when using a phenomenological approach, a qualitative study hopes to “reveal the meaning of lived experiences from the perspective of the participant” and “[focuses] on the everyday way in which people make sense of the world” (p. 161). Data analysis will follow Van Manen’s (1990) holistic and detailed line-by-line approaches to isolating thematic aspects within the interview texts and formulating themes. Focusing on a small targeted group, this phenomenological study attempts to explore understandings, perceptions and beliefs about a specific circumstance or event (Cottrell & McKenzie, 2005). There is limited research on adolescents’ experiences with having and using a smartphone and how smartphone use may influence their leisure behaviour. Therefore, the phenomenological approach will be useful when investigating both the meanings and experiences from the perspective of adolescents in New Brunswick.
References


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Tourism Employment for Refugees: An Approach for Empowerment and Integration

Thabit Alomari, University of Waterloo

The refugees’ dilemma is one of the most complex global issues nowadays. It is a humanitarian and moral issue, a security matter, and emerging research subject. It is a collective problem as well as one of individuals, and it also takes various forms on different levels: local, national and international. The purpose of this study is to explore and build an understanding of how tourism and hospitality, as fields of employment, serve to empower and integrate Syrian refugees through preparing and training in tourism and hospitality services to join the labor market of hosting countries. This study is interdisciplinary within the social sciences, and the theoretical approaches of such theorists a Caroline Brettell and James Hollifield will be employed. Further, the study will include mixed quantitative and qualitative research methods with heavily reliance on ethnographic and phenomenological methods. Further objectives is multifold: (1) to identify the challenges Syrian refugees face when attempting to integrate in the host communities; (2) to identify and examine the factors that enable Syrian refugees to enhance their livelihood in targeted refugee camps and non-camp spaces; (3) to develop economic and tourism related initiatives for those refugees; (4) to test the initiative’s applicability in the targeted refugee spaces. Ultimately, this research will lend itself to providing refugees with economic opportunities that can reduce the level of poverty and unemployment. It will provide effective and suitable ways and methods to enhance the integration and involvement of Syrian refugees in economic activities, and improve the socialization and livelihoods of these people in first asylum countries or their new homes.

References


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Healthy Aging & Eustress in the Context of Leisure among Older Adults with Chronic Conditions

Jaesung An, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign
Laura L. Payne, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign
Toni Liechty, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

An increasing aging population has shifted attention toward better understanding aspects of healthy aging (Payne & Heavenrich, 2010). Over 90 percent of U.S. older adults report at least one chronic condition, which can compromise quality of life and increase stress (Jopp & Smith, 2006). However, not all stress experiences are negative. The concept of eustress (i.e., good stress) has yet to be studied thoroughly, especially among older adults with chronic conditions. Also, despite decades of studies, no consensual definition for healthy aging exists (Hung, Kempen & De Vries, 2010). Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of eustress, leisure and healthy aging among older adults with a chronic condition. The overall aims of this study were to: 1) explore how, if at all, do older adults experience eustress in the context of leisure; 2) examine whether people who view stress as a positive challenge (eustress) are able to better maintain involvement in their valued leisure activities; and 3) understand the meaning of leisure activities to older adults including if and how leisure engagement contributes to healthy aging. Qualitative inquiry using grounded theory was used to guide the study design since relatively little is known about the role of eustress in leisure and healthy aging among older adults with chronic conditions. Using theoretical sampling, 11 older adults living in one of three locations (i.e., own home, independent living community & assisted living community) participated in an in-depth interview with the lead researcher. Five men and six women aged 64 to 90 participated in the study. Constant comparative analysis (Glaser & Strauss, 1967) with Corbin & Strauss’s (1990) three stages of coding (i.e., open, axial, and selective) was employed to analyze the data. Five themes emerged that described how participants defined healthy aging in the context of leisure: avoiding boredom, keeping mind and body active, meaningful social connections, sense of purpose, and enjoyment and satisfaction. By engaging in leisure activities, older adults expressed that they had more control of their lives and a stronger sense of purpose. Leisure engagement reduced feelings of boredom which they associated with feeling “uselessness” or “withdrawal from society”. Other outcomes of leisure discussed by participants were enjoyment and keeping their minds active which they considered important aspects of healthy aging. Although participants described benefits of leisure as an important part of their lives, it was noticeable that they did not emphasize the physical benefits of leisure. Instead they focused on emotional, cognitive and social benefits. Participants who described being actively engaged in leisure with high levels of satisfaction and sense of purpose were better able to experience eustress, creating a space for older adults to better maintain their valued leisure activities. Because older adults greatly value leisure, and their meaning of healthy aging emphasized emotional, cognitive and social benefits, practitioners should focus on providing them with programs and services that emphasize a variety of leisure opportunities tailored to their needs. For future research, the concept of boredom among older adults needs more attention.
References


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The Intersection between Mining Contaminants and Hunting in Northern Ontario Communities

Carly Andrews, University of Ottawa
Paul Heintzman, University of Ottawa

Mining has played an instrumental role in the Canadian economy for centuries. In Ontario alone, there are 43 active mines that produce 21% of Canada’s current mineral production and contribute approximately 10.7 billion dollars to the Canadian economy (Ontario Prospectors Association, 2015). Although profitable, mines are at the epicenter of a number of environmental concerns across Canada. Researchers have been documenting the effects of mining contaminants on Indigenous communities for years. Of particular concern has been the effect that these contaminants may have on animals hunted for food. Since consuming and harvesting animals are important aspects of Indigenous physical, mental and spiritual health, the potential for contamination places these people at high risk for health problems (Dunk, 2002; Manore & Miner, 2006; Pufall et al., 2010).

Although hunting is often perceived as an Indigenous activity, it is also important to many non-Indigenous Canadians and it is time that we begin including their voices in hunting discourse (Ferrara & Lanoue, 2004; Manore & Miner, 2006). Many hunters throughout Canada find that engaging in recreational hunting activities is a healthy way to stay connected with oneself, others, and the environment (Manore & Miner, 2006; Wisher, 1999). It lies at the core of the values, individual identity and way of life of many of those who participate in this activity.

This research is a work-in-progress that focuses on the intersection between hunters and mining contaminants. Specifically, the study will seek to answer two research questions. The first question is, “how does the perception of environmental risk associated with mining contaminants (e.g., expansion and waste disposal) affect the hunting practices, health and well-being of hunters not living on a reserve living in Northern Ontario communities?” The second research question asks, “is there a relationship between hunting practices, including the consumption of hunted foods, of hunters not living on a reserve and their health status and personal well-being?”

Using a voluntary, self-administered questionnaire, 100 participants (50 hunters and 50 non-hunters) from each of the five Northern Ontario communities selected (Onaping Falls, Kirkland Lake, Porcupine, Wawa, and Hearst) for a total of 500 participants, will be asked questions pertaining to their hunting routines, rationale for hunting, perceptions of their health and whether they feel that perceptions of mining contaminants have changed the way that they hunt.

This paper will present results from ongoing data collection. Findings from this study will help to create inclusive communities by developing our knowledge of non-Indigenous
hunters and engaging them in decisions that have the potential to affect their leisure activities. In the future, the results of this study may be helpful in forming a coalition between Indigenous and non-Indigenous hunting communities in their defence of hunting, which hunters feel is often under siege (Manore & Miner, 2006). This study can also inform industries and stakeholders of important socio-cultural aspects of nearby communities that have been overlooked during environmental assessments.

References


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Benefits of Snowboarding for Canadians with (dis)Abilities: Influencing the future legacy of snowboarding

Janice Arndt, Dalhousie University

In the spirit of the conference theme, Engaging Legacies, the proposed poster presentation will explore the emerging interest in adaptive snowboarding for individuals with a (dis)Ability. Early pioneers of snowboarding challenged social norms and fought for access to shared space (Hunt, 2013). Similarly, people with a (dis)Ability are challenging social views and stigmas by engaging in a sport that continues to be viewed as extreme. Research suggests that 3% of people with an acquired (dis)Ability participate in adaptive recreation or sports and 50% are interested in participating (Perrier, et al. 2015). Furthermore, changes surrounding the sport are underway. A Sit-Snowboard was developed in Norway making the sport more accessible in Europe (Proadaptive, 2016). Snowboarding is included in both the Special Olympics and Paralympics, advancing the sport in countries like the United States (Canadian Paralympic Committee, 2013; Special Olympics, 2016). Canada currently only participates in the Paralympics for snowboarding. However, the development of Canada’s National Disabilities Act will have an impact on the future of recreation and sports for Canadians living with a (dis)Ability (Prime Minister of Canada, 2016). Adaptive snowboarding is growing in Canada despite the gaps in appropriate and relevant discovery programs, qualified instructors and coaches, and adaptive equipment. As people with a (dis)Ability face more barriers than those without a (dis)Ability a collaboration between professionals in health, recreation & sport, and academics may be beneficial to improving accessibility of the sport. Exploring the benefits of adaptive snowboarding may contribute to the understanding of how adaptive snowboarding impacts one’s mental, physical, social, and environmental health. My research interests in this area are two fold, a) to highlight the benefits of snowboarding and its adaptive forms, and b) to identify opportunities to support the development of barrier-free snowboarding in Canada. The research on snowboarding is relatively limited and unexplored in relation to health benefits, and individuals with a (dis)Ability, warranting new research in this area. The proposed poster presentation will focus on the results of a literature review, an analysis of adaptive snowboard programs in Canada, and to identify potential areas for future research to influence the development and legacy of adaptive snowboarding for Canadians with (dis)Abilities.

References


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Word of Mouth Dynamics in an Online Sport Community

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Ron McCarville, University of Waterloo

Online communities represent important virtual spaces “where people come together with others to converse, exchange information or other resources, learn, play, or just be with each other” (Resnick & Kraut, 2011, p. 1). They are communication vehicles independent of time and location (Rheingold, 1994). As a result, they offer users a convenient, timely, and a reliable way to socialize with others (Chayko, 2008). In many ways, virtual communities have replaced or at least extended more traditional communities. For example, a typical tennis club offers the opportunity for people living in close proximity to come together to share interests, emotions, knowledge and expertise. This same club, in a virtual format, extends this same opportunity to enthusiasts around the globe. Thousands of these members can engage in simultaneous discussions of any aspect of the sport. An online community, such as “Talk Tennis” offers the opportunity to do just that. It is the oldest message board of its kind, consisting of approximately 39,000 voluntary members with more than 9.67 million posts. Its international focus offers a culturally diverse environment in which members share, learn, commiserate and engage. With a support system in place consisting of staff and policies, it helps support, mediate, and facilitate interactions between its thousands of members. This study explores interpersonal dynamics within the Talk Tennis message board. Talk Tennis is organized into sub-categories covering a wide area of tennis related interests from competitive tennis to equipment, instruction, miscellaneous, and classifieds. The community has an international orientation with region based categories (Australia and Europe) and language based forums (https://tt.tennis-warehouse.com/index.php). The intent of this study is to further our understanding of how online community participation evolves and how interpersonal dynamics play out within the posts on this site. Readily available data from the online message board and its sub-forums are used to help understand online dynamics between posters as they discuss various topics. Guided by symbolic interactionism, this netnographic study seeks insights on the motives, nature of participation and its meaning in helping us understand how posters relate to and engage in their online sport community. In particular, we are interested in the evolving nature of word of mouth communication. In traditional communities, members seeking information often turn to trusted friends and relatives for advice. In virtual communities, like Talk Tennis, those seeking assistance are doing so from strangers. Conversely, those offering advice and aid are doing so to strangers they will never meet. How do these dynamics play out in the virtual world? The study’s insights offer information on how traditional “community-based” dynamics are reproduced and enhanced in online community settings of a message board. The results extend notions of online sport culture, having practical implications for service providers and other posters.

References


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Exploring Residents’ Support for Hosting the Olympic Games: Single and Multiple Host-City Bid Perspectives

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Luke R. Potwarka, University of Waterloo

Residents’ support for the Olympic Games has been explored extensively in tourism and event management-related literature (Gursoy & Kendall, 2006; Hiller & Wanner, 2015). With growing concerns associated with hosting the Olympic Games, such as negative economic and political impacts (Ritchie, 1984), less cities seem willing to host and bid for an Olympic Games. Given these sources of resistance and declining bids in an age of global austerity, the IOC changed their policy regarding host-city structures to better attract bids. As a result, the IOC moved its stance from solely allowing for single host-city (SHC) bid arrangements to allowing for multiple host-city (MHC) bid arrangements (IOC, 2014). To date, no previous study has explored support in a MHC bid context.

Thus, the purpose of this study was to explore factors that influence residents’ support to host the 2028 Summer Olympic Games as part of a MHC bid arrangement, and SHC bid arrangement. The factors (i.e. antecedents) of resident support employed in this investigation are consistent with Gursoy and Kendall’s (2006) model of resident support for hosting mega-sport events. These factors/antecedents include: Perceived Benefits/Costs (economic, social, and cultural), Community Concern (environment, schools, crime, recreation, culture, economic development, and roads/transportation), Community Attachment (sense of belonging to the community), and Ecocentric Attitude (orientation to sound environmental practices).

A quasi-experimental survey design was used in the present investigation. Participants were enrolled in undergraduate courses at University of Waterloo and George Brown College during the Winter 2016 term (n = 200). Respondents were randomly assigned to one of two hypothetical bid arrangements: (1) Toronto; SHC bid for the 2028 Summer Olympic Games (n=100), or (2) Toronto and Montreal; MHC bid for the 2028 Summer Olympic Games (n=100).

The questionnaires assessed each of the resident support constructs using standardized Likert-type scaling procedures utilized by Gursoy and Kendall (2006). Results from the linear regression analyses revealed that Gursoy and Kendall’s model performed better in the SHC bid context (39.3% variance explained, 6/8 factors significant predictors) than in the MHC bid context (27.3% variance explained, 1/8 factors significant predictors). A significant relationship between perceived benefits and overall support was observed in both bid contexts (β=0.568, p<0.001; β=0.553, p<0.001). Interestingly, the relationship between perceived costs and overall support was only significant in the SHC bid arrangement (β=-0.185, p=0.026).

Our findings shed insights into how support (and the aforementioned antecedents/factors) might differ between SHC and MHC bid arrangements. Specifically, our results suggested that relative importance of perceived benefits and perceived costs in
garnering support to host the Olympics (and their antecedents) may differ between the types of bid arrangement. We conclude that extant models (e.g. Gursoy & Kendall, 2006) of resident support to host mega-sport events need to be explored and validated in MHC bid contexts. A better understanding of residents’ support for hosting mega-sport events is critical for elected officials and bid stakeholders.

References


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Figure 1. Proposed Mega-Sport Resident Support Model for Tourism Development (Gursoy & Kendall, 2006)

Table 1

Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Resident Support (SHC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictor</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients $\beta$</th>
<th>Adjusted $R^2$</th>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Support</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived Benefits</td>
<td>0.568**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perceived Costs</td>
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<td>Ecocentric Attitude</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Community Attachment</td>
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<td>Ecocentric Attitude</td>
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*p<0.05. **p<0.001.
Table 2
Regression Analysis for Variables Predicting Resident Support (MHC)

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<td>Ecocentric Attitude</td>
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<td>-0.030</td>
</tr>
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*p<0.05. **p<0.001.
The Lost River: Dams, Diversions, and the Death of Recreational Canoe Tripping on Quebec's Rupert River

Cameron Baldassarra, McMaster University

This paper proposal is based on original research, conducted in 2014, during the completion of the author’s MA in geography. The Lost River examines shifting uses and perceptions of the Rupert River, through a Bourdieusian, class-based analysis of the leisure practices of recreational canoe trippers. Emphasis is placed on the complex relationships between the Rupert River's primary users, and their shared connection to a powerful natural environment.

Located in the James Bay region of Northern Quebec, the Rupert drains a massive watershed stretching from Lac Mistassini, 600km west to the shores of James Bay. The river was frequently used by canoeists, but following the 2009 completion of Hydro-Quebec's dam and diversion project, experienced a marked decline in leisure activities. This paper explores the pre-2009 history and geography of the Rupert, with the aim of explaining the post 2009 decline of recreational canoe tripping. This decline occurred in spite of Hydro-Quebec's efforts to maintain navigable routes, portages and water levels, following consultations with local indigenous communities. To determine the reasons for this apparent abandonment, interviews were conducted with 12 current and former members of the recreational canoe tripping community.

The historical and theoretical contexts of The Lost River are comparable to recent environmental histories and historical geographies that detail the often contradictory role of major North American watersheds as places of industry, conservation, recreation, and the lifeblood of indigenous communities. Matthew Evenden's Fish vs. Power (2004), and Richard White's The Organic Machine (2011), stand out in the literature in their detailed acknowledgement of the complexity of river users, their communities, and their competing interests on major watersheds. Additionally, The Lost River problematizes the performative nature of canoeing, and embraces Bruce Erickson's critiques of the canoe as a national symbol of whiteness, and masculinity (Erickson, Canoe Nation, 2013). This work invites a wider discussion of geographically-dependent recreational pursuits of the leisure class, class-based perceptions of wilderness, and the role of the canoe in Canadian culture.

References


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The Challenges of Integration: Exploring Community Sport Councils in Ontario

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The lack of integration in Canada’s sport system is evident at the community level with sport clubs such as basketball exhibiting weak and informal linkages resulting in limited opportunities for collaboration (MacLean, Cousens & Barnes, 2011). Although community sport has been referred to as a network (Thibault & Harvey, 1997; Misener & Doherty, 2009), in practice, community sport delivery often fails to embrace the notion that collaboration is essential. By way of example, Vail (2007) suggested that local tennis clubs were unsuccessful in connecting with community leaders to increase the sport’s ability to enhance participation. Community sport councils (CSCs) “act as an information conduit for policy and sport-related initiatives while providing leadership, integration, and a collective voice for sport in the community” (Misener, Harman & Doherty, 2013, p.301). Given the potential for CSCs to enhance collaboration and integration between sport organizations, local governments (i.e. recreation), schools, and service clubs, the Ontario Sport Alliance (OSA) unveiled an action plan in the early 2000s to create 50 CSCs. The vision of the OSA was that CSCs would be governed and overseen by community sport clubs to create networks of key stakeholders in their respective communities. In doing so, the CSCs would become central actors in community sport. Seeking to understand the emergence of CSCs in communities and the factors that facilitated or inhibited the ability of these organizations to sustain their existence and achieve the vision set out by the OSA, this research looked to neo-institutional theory. Neo-institutional theory offers a lens which focuses attention on the organizational fields in which the CSCs were seeking to enter, the nature of legitimacy in the organizational fields, as well as the capacity of the leaders to mobilize resources and engage new members (Colyvas & Powell, 2006; Jepperson, 1991). Therefore, the purpose of this research was to identify the factors that influenced the integration of community sport councils in Ontario. A basic qualitative design was used to uncover and interpret meaning as we were interested in understanding sport council integration from the perspectives of those involved with each of the councils included with this project (Merriam, 2002). Data were collected through in-depth interviews (n = 9), documents and a content analysis of CSC’s websites (Merriam). Findings suggest varying levels of CSC integration into their communities; from those that functioned solely as information providers to those that were embedded in the community exhibiting strong linkages with key stakeholders and had the capacity to provide meaningful services to community sport clubs. Factors such as; support from the local government, the provision of services valued by community sport organizations, linkages to key stakeholders, stable board of directors and access to resources were identified as facilitating integration. Competition with existing organizations, high board turnover, a lack of resources, and failure to engage community sport organizations were factors which limited integration. Implications from this research highlight the fact that as new organizational forms, CSCs must negotiate many obstacles in an effort to gain legitimacy and integrate into their community.
References


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Exploring “Learn-to” Sport Programs for Newcomers to Canada

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Joan Bard Miller

Introduction

Sport and leisure participation is commonly cited as integral to the integration of newcomers to Canada (ICC, 2014). Newcomers also espouse the benefits of sport and leisure participation (ICC, 2014), while identifying distinct participation barriers (Livingston & Tirone, 2012). These barriers include program costs, transportation, and navigating Canada’s bureaucratic sport system (Livingston et al., 2008; Livingston & Tirone, 2012).

Purpose

In this presentation, we will outline findings from a collaborative research project examining “learn-to” sport programs for newcomers to Canada. In this study, we interviewed program organizers and coaches, as well as parents of newcomer participants about their experiences in the programs as well as overall strengths and weaknesses. These programs involved a range of sports (skating, hockey, soccer, and curling) hosted throughout Canada (mainly in Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec).

Theory and Methods

Social constructionist perspectives of race and ethnicity, as well as critical insights on Canadian multiculturalism influenced this project (Bannerji, 2000; Mackey, 2002). Namely, we recognized that ethnic identities are fluid and dynamic (Tirone & Shaw, 1997; Tirone & Pedlar, 2000), while also being mindful that “essentialist categories of ‘race’ and ethnicity do have some level of resonance with lived experiences and this is something that we need to both address and interrogate rigorously” (Gunaratnam, 2003, p. 33).

We conducted qualitative, semi-structured interviews with a total of 18 administrators, coaches, and parents representing six different sport programs. The interviews ranged in length from 15 minutes to 1.5 hours. Through subsequent self-reflexive note taking, memoing, and research team meetings, we uncovered various core themes from the research data. These themes were then shared with study participants to ensure our interpretations were accurate.

Findings and Discussion

The core emergent themes included: overcoming barriers to program participation, addressing language and cultural considerations, valuing community partnerships, and understanding skating as “Canadian”. These themes illustrate the diverse, intersecting considerations that program administrators and coaches of newcomer sport and leisure programs must be attentive to. Notably, program administrators stressed establishing intersectoral collaborations as a key to running “learn-to” sport programs for newcomers, as well as ensuring their long-term sustainability. These findings will also be put into conversation with existing literature on newcomer sport and leisure in Canada to address numerous service delivery barriers (Donnelly & Nakamura, 2006; Livingston & Tirone, 2012; Rich, Misener, & Dubeau, 2015).
Conclusion

This study has revealed how well designed sport and leisure programs can successfully introduce newcomers to the Canadian sport system. I will conclude by outlining how the aforementioned themes can provide lessons to other programs about how best to meet the needs of newcomers by integrating them into inclusive and accessible sport programs. This presentation illustrates that sport programs in Canada can be welcoming spaces for diverse populations through cultivating positive legacies for growth built on collaboration and embracing diversity.

References


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The Olympics are often praised for their ability to accrue benefits to host communities, particularly increased community cohesion, as well as other health and wellbeing outcomes (Coalter, 2004; Valera & Guàrdia, 2002). To date, robust empirical evidence of these types of social impacts are lacking in the leisure and sport literature (Chalip, 2006; Devine, 2013). Using nationally representative data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), the purpose of our exploratory investigation was to examine associations between the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympic Games, sense of belonging to local community, and life satisfaction among youth residing in host regions. Our study responds to calls in the literature (e.g., Potwarka & Leatherdale, 2016) for more regional-level analyses of social impacts (i.e., areas that house Olympic venues). Moreover, few investigations of the social impacts of mega-sport events have targeted youth populations residing in host communities (Griffiths & Armour, 2013).

Data from both sexes, aged 12–19 were extracted from the CCHS 2007–2008 (n = 1,007,499); 2009–2010 (n = 1,041,552); and 2011–2012 (n = 1,037,017) (Statistics Canada, 2013a). The CCHS is a repeat cross-sectional nationally representative survey, with a central objective of gathering health-related data at the subprovincial levels of geography (health regions) (Statistics Canada, 2013b). Respondents answered questions about their sense of belonging to local community and overall life satisfaction (Statistics Canada, 2013a). Data extracted from the CCHS represented two-year time period estimates. We focused on three health regions where Olympic venues were located (Greater Vancouver, North Shore, and Richmond). We conducted a time series (bootstrap) analysis of the 2007-2008 (pre-event); 2009-2010 (year leading to the event and year of the event); and 2011-12 (post event) years to capture changes in youth self-reported sense of belonging to local community and life satisfaction in and around the Olympic year.

No statistically significant changes were observed in the sense of belonging or life satisfaction measure among youth when considering data at the national and provincial levels. At the regional level however, a significant increase in the percentage of youth who reported their sense of belonging to their local community as “very strong” or “somewhat strong” from 2007–2008 (65.4%) to 2009–2010 (78.7%) was observed in the Richmond, BC, health region (z = 2.05, p = .04). A significant increase in the percentage of youth who reported being satisfied with their life in general from 2007-2008 (92.2%) to 2009-2010 (98.9%) was also observed in Richmond. These significant increases were not sustained in the subsequent two-year period,
and percentages returned to baseline in the years following the event. No significant changes in either measure were observed for any of the other regions or time periods under investigation. Our study demonstrates that positive social impacts can result from staging mega-sport events in host communities. Moreover, findings underscore the intense but fleeting nature of positive social impacts that may result in host communities (Potwarka et al., 2016). We advocate for more regional-level analyses of event impacts to better understand localised effects occurring in host communities.

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Exploring Stay-at-Home, Single, and Gay Fathers’ Perspectives on Their Children’s Outdoor Risky Play

Michelle Bauer, University of Ottawa

Presently in Canada, fewer children are engaging in outdoor risky play (Tremblay et al., 2015). This is largely due to an increase in overprotective parenting and hypervigilance (Little, Sandseter, & Wyver, 2012). Parents play an influential role in their children’s adoption of safety strategies and parental perspectives on risky play are important to understand children’s approach to danger and risk (Brussoni et al., 2012). While researchers have examined fathers’ perspectives on children’s outdoor risky play in traditional families (i.e. where mothers are primary caregivers) (Brussoni et al., 2012), there is a lack of research on non-traditional fathers’ perspectives. In this paper, I explore fathers’ perspectives on their children’s outdoor risky play in families where traditional gender roles are challenged. My paper addresses the questions, “what are stay-at-home, single, and gay fathers’ perspectives on children’s outdoor risky play behaviours?” and “what roles does masculinity play in these perspectives?” To gain insight into these questions, I will recruit a minimum of five stay-at-home, five single, and five gay fathers, for a total of fifteen participants. Each participant is asked to participate in two interviews. The first semi-structured interview addresses questions relating to masculinity, fatherhood, and children’s outdoor risky play. The second interview is a photo-elicitation interview and occurs weeks after the first interview. During the second photo-elicitation interview, participants will be asked to further discuss their children’s outdoor risky play, while referring to photographs they took of their children playing outside. Participants are asked to take at least ten photographs for this component of the study. My questions and approach are framed by social constructionist views on reality and post-structural feminist theory. Critical discourse analysis is used to gain important insight into participant perspectives and will be used to analyze patterns in language and discourses and the influences of these on greater societal power-relations. I will present preliminary findings from semi-structured interviews and photo-elicitation interviews with stay-at-home, single, and gay fathers of children aged 4-12 in Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal. Children that are 4-12 learn critical safety strategies that they will use throughout their lives (Sandseter, 2009; Van Mechelen and Verhagen, 2005). This research makes a timely contribution to bridging the gap in knowledge that exists between the fields of gender, sexuality, family dynamics, and injury prevention, and fits nicely within the conference theme of “Engaging Legacies” that promotes inclusive communities.

References


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Développement et validation d’un outil de mesure de la prise de risque récréative et sportive chez les jeunes entre 14 et 24 ans: résultats

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Hélène Carbonneau, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
François Trudeau, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

La pratique d’activités récréatives et sportives comporte de nombreux bienfaits pour tous les individus de la société tant sur le plan de la santé physique que de la santé mentale. En revanche, la pratique sportive comporte des risques de blessures sportives. De nombreux facteurs peuvent mener à une blessure sportive. Parmi ceux-ci se trouve la prise de risque. Les adolescents et les jeunes adultes sont particulièrement touchés par les blessures sportives d’une part (Hamel & Tremblay, 2012) et par la prise de risque d’autre part (Paquette, 2014). Plusieurs facteurs endogènes (recherche de sensations, perception du risque, aspects psychoaffectifs, consommation et âge) et exogènes (influence sociale, facteur récréatif et sportif, équipement de protection et environnement physique) composent la prise de risque (Belley-Ranger & Carbonneau, 2014; Carbonneau, Marcotte Miaux & Belley-Ranger, 2013). La présente étude consiste au développement et à la validation d’un outil de mesure de la prise de risque récréative et sportive chez les adolescents et les jeunes adultes entre 14 et 24 ans. Le développement de cet outil s’inscrit dans une recherche plus vaste menée dans une perspective de recherche avec le milieu de pratique. La méthodologie abordée dans cette étude suit les étapes proposées par De Vellis (2012). Au nombre de 8, ces étapes permettent de guider le chercheur dans un processus systématique. La première étude rassemble les étapes suivantes : 1) mise de l’avant du phénomène à mesurer, 2) création d’un bassin d’items, 3) choix de l’outil de mesure, 4) évaluation des items par une enquête d’experts, 5) inclusion des items à retenir. Alors que la deuxième étude rassemble les trois dernières étapes : 6) prétest, 7) analyses psychométriques de l’outil de mesure et 8) optimisation de la longueur de l’outil de mesure. La validation de l’outil s’est réalisé en trois étapes à savoir une enquête d’experts, deux groupes de discussion, et une étude instrumentale (test-retest) soit les étapes 4 à 8 du processus décrit par De Vellis (2012). La collecte de données du prétest s’est close durant l’été 2016 avec 496 participants au premier temps de mesure et 121 participants au deuxième temps de mesure pour un taux de réponse au deuxième temps de mesure de 24,39%. Au premier temps de mesure, l’échantillon est composé de 55,4% (n=275) de femmes et de 43,5% (n=216) d’hommes. Tandis qu’au deuxième temps de mesure, les femmes représentent 75% (n=92) de l’échantillon, contre 23,1% (n=28) d’hommes. Concernant l’âge, les participants sont âgés entre 14 et 24 ans soit au premier temps de mesure (M=18,73, ET= 2,73) et au deuxième temps de mesure (M=19,12, ET=2,70). L’objet de la communication est de présenter les résultats de la structure de l’échelle de la prise de risque récréative et sportive.
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As the voices of Lesbian, Gay, and Transgender (LGT) individuals gain attention and inclusion in cultural and political spheres, bisexual individuals and their experiences continue to be silenced and excluded from the discussion (Flanders & Hartfield, 2012; Eisner, 2013; Serano, 2013). In particular, systems of biphobia, monosexism, and bisexual erasure often coordinate to limit bisexual visibility and activism within communities, academic spheres, and social justice initiatives (Bradford, 2008; Firestein, 1996; Rust, 1993). This bisexual erasure, when left unchallenged, translates into negative social experiences for bisexual individuals who must face a constant struggle to find belonging and acceptance (Bradford, 2008; Herek, 2002). Research that aims to counter-act experiences of bisexual erasure is of particular importance in our current moment because more and more young people are identifying as bisexual. A study in 2015 in the United States found that one in three millennials identified as bisexual (Dingle, 2015; Moore, 2015), while a similar 2015 study in the United Kingdom found that 43% of those ages 18-24 identified as bisexual on the Kinsey scale (Sherouse, 2015). Yet, while the number of bisexual individuals may be growing, many still lack community support and validation leaving them at greater risk for social and mental health disparities (MacLeod, Bauer, Robinson, MacKay, & Ross, 2015; Purdie-Vaughns & Eibach, 2008; Ross, Bauer, MacLeod, Robinson, MacKay & Dobinson, 2014). Past research shows that to combat the negative side effects of bisexual erasure, inquiry and outreach must focus on social initiatives that give voice to bisexual individuals and educate the public about bisexuality—debunking commonly held misperceptions about bisexual lives in order to promote inclusion (Bradford, 2008; Eisner, 2014; Serano, 2013). Therefore, this presentation uses creative analytic comics to present the findings of a queer narrative inquiry conducted with 9 bisexual/pansexual identified women within a Southern Canadian context. Informed by the frameworks of critical theory, queer theory, and arts-based social justice (Barone & Eisner, 2012; Butler, 1990; Halberstam, 2005; Hill-Collins, 1990; hooks, 2003; Ladson-Billings, 1998; Marx, 1977), this study exposed the lived experiences of bisexual women as they navigated belonging, identity, biphobia, and worked towards community transformation. In particular, this study utilized the growing popularity of graphic novels/comics in popular culture, academia, and queer studies to represent findings (Barry, 2008; Brunetti, 2011; McCloud, 2006) through analytic graphics co-created with Toronto-based comic artist, Coco Guzman (www.cocoriot.com).
References

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Thinking outside the ‘Box’: CrossFit, serious leisure and the broader community

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CrossFit defines itself as a fitness regime that involves a combination of constantly varied gymnastics, weightlifting and cardiovascular conditioning performed at a high intensity (Glassman, 2007). With over 13,000 affiliate gyms and an estimated two to four million ‘CrossFitters’ worldwide, the fitness regime is in a state of steady growth and popularity (Price, 2015). Despite this large surge in popularity, there has been little research on CrossFit from a leisure perspective. Because of the committed and rewarding nature of involvement in CrossFit, it aligns in many ways with Stebbins’ conceptualization of serious leisure as activities requiring significant inputs of time and energy and also yielding durable benefits (Stebbins, 2007). Herz (2014) suggests that CrossFit’s all-encompassing nature is related to not just physical results but also the social community that is generated within CrossFit sites and groups. Further, CrossFit markets itself as a community-based fitness program, and Pickett, Goldsmith, Damon and Walker (2015) reported a higher sense of community in CrossFit than in other group exercise classes. At the same time, one critique of serious leisure is that it is not often framed in the context of a wider social setting (Gallant, Arai & Smale, 2013). For example, the durable social benefits of serious leisure participation are focused on individual benefits of community-based leisure and not implications for the wider community or social network (Gallant, 2016).

Pickett et al’s (2015) study details the sense of community within the gym and for its members, but understanding possible impacts within the wider community is a novel area of research. Thus, the purpose of this project is to examine the relationship between CrossFit as a serious leisure activity and connections or implications of this involvement for the wider community outside of the gym. Through a content analysis (Krippendorf, 2013) of articles published in the CrossFit Journal, an open-sourced, online publication that details numerous aspects of CrossFit, this research will seek to identify alignment of CrossFit with the defining characteristics of serious leisure, and impacts of CrossFit at the broader community or social spheres. While this project is currently in progress, findings and implications will be available for presentation in May 2017.

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Human resource management involves the attraction, motivation, and retention of high-quality employees (Dressler, 2013). To aid the retention process, employers provide employees with different fringe benefits such as company cars, mobile phones, child-care services and even corporate fitness centres (CFCs) (Armstrong & Taylor, 2014). Of particular interest in this research is the CFC, which is a site-specific location that allows employees to engage in physical fitness and recreation opportunities at the workplace (Tharrett & Peterson, 2008). While CFC provision has been available as early as the 1980’s (Kitchen, 1986; Shephard, Morgan, Finucane, & Schimmelfing, 1980) and participation is associated with many benefits (e.g. physical, psychological, and emotional health improvements), CFC legacies have stagnated as participation rates rarely exceed an average of 24% (e.g. Schwetschenau et al., 2008). These rates are deemed to be insufficient by proponents (e.g. employers and fitness providers). The emphasis of increased physical activity, especially in the workplace (Edmunds & Clow, 2015; Sallis & Owen, 1999), presents an opportunity for employers to learn more about CFC constraints, negotiation efforts, and motivations to develop managerial strategies that transfer the current legacy to one of enhanced physical activity levels. As CFCs are expected to increase in number over the next five years and made accessible to more employees, research and strategy development is timely (IBISWorld, 2013; Pridham, 2013). The purpose of the current study was to explore CFC participation to inform managerial strategy development. CFC participation literature is limited (Hubbard & Mannell, 2001; Huddleston, Fry, & Brown, 2012; Schwetschenau, O’Brien, Cunningham, & Jex, 2008) and descriptive data is non-existent. The qualitative gap was addressed by conducting focus groups with employees based at a business with a well-established CFC. The sample included office, plant, and laboratory workers; and frequent and sporadic CFC users. Focus groups were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts were analysed thematically via a constraints perspective, which suggests that employees will negotiate a sequence of constraints (e.g. intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural) that inhibit, prevent, or modify CFC participation (Jackson, Crawford, & Godbey, 1993). Results suggest that insufficient time due to work commitments is a key constraint; activity modification is the most frequently used negotiation strategy to overcome constraints; and employees are motivated via interpersonal support, health benefits, and stimulation of the physical activity. These findings are the first Australian-based data about CFC participation and add descriptive information to complement previous studies (e.g. Hubbard & Mannell, 2001). Initial implications for management include interval training promotion for time constrained employees, communication focused on promoting flexible physical activity programs, and health benefits associated with being involved. To shift the stagnated legacy, future research
should consider a national survey to determine the generalisability of the study's findings and to quantify the influence of constraints, negotiation efforts, and motives on CFC participation.

References


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Exploring nature-based tourism and visitor learning at in-situ and ex-situ destination

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This research will be guided by the following research questions: How does an experience at the Assiniboine Park Zoo’s (APZ) Journey to Churchill Exhibit (ex-situ) and at Churchill, Manitoba (in-situ) impact learning and/or transformative learning (learning for behaviour change)? Additionally, what role does place play in influencing the visitor experience, particularly in relation to learning and/or transformative learning?

Nature-based tourism can be a means for people living in an urbanized world to learn about and engage with the environment, become ambassadors for places they visit, and potentially adopt more environmentally sustainable practices (Ballantyne & Packer, 2005; Falk, Ballantyne, Packer, & Benckendorff, 2012). As high carbon emissions travel to ecologically sensitive areas is often not sustainable, creative alternatives such as ex-situ sites (zoo or museum exhibits) may be necessary to mitigate air travel and carbon emissions to ensure long-term sustainability (Dawson, Stewart, Lemelin, & Scott, 2010; Gossling, 2013; Moscardo, 1996). However, there is very little research that explores how experiences at an ecologically sensitive in-situ site versus an ex-situ site differ and whether outcomes, such as learning about environmental issues, vary.

Churchill, Manitoba is an excellent example of an in-situ arctic destination that is highly dependent on long-term sustainable nature-based tourism and is already experiencing the effects of climate change (Dawson et al., 2010). In Winnipeg, Manitoba the Assiniboine Park Zoo (ex-situ) opened an interpretive exhibit in 2014 called Journey to Churchill, which represents the town, ecosystems, and wildlife of Churchill, Manitoba and provides an excellent opportunity for a comparative case study of in-situ and ex-situ nature-based tourism sites.

This proposed research will be a qualitative study grounded in Constructivist Learning Theory and Transformative Learning Theory (TLT), and guided by the Contextual Model of Learning (CML). Personal meaning maps (PMMs) (a brainstorming activity used to measure free-choice learning) and interviews will be conducted for in-situ and ex-situ groups on-site and post-visit to examine changes in learning, as well as potential impacts of place-based concepts and visitor qualities. Approximately 30 participants at each site will be asked to participate in an on-site PMM and interview, and a follow-up PMM and interview in 2 - 3 months. A comparative content analysis will examine visitor learning at two sites: Churchill, Manitoba (in-situ) and the Assiniboine Park Zoo’s Journey to Churchill Exhibit (ex-situ) in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The between group analysis will examine the impact of place. While the within group analysis will examine effects of personal attributes, such as sense of place and motivation, on visitors’ learning (and learning for behaviour change).

This research will have direct implications for the APZ, the town of Churchill, as well as other ecologically sensitive tourist destinations in terms of managing and planning for meaningful tourism experiences. Additionally, this research will add to the body of knowledge regarding the use of PMMs and interviews and qualitative analyses, and add to the theoretical understanding of TLT and the CML. This paper will present the research context (through
literature and previous research) and preliminary findings.

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The go-along interview as an elicitation tool in leisure research

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When there is interest in understanding lived experience, creative and innovative qualitative research methods have been favorably described in the literature as an effective means for leisure scholars to collect ‘deep’ data (Creswell, 2014; Parry & Johnson, 2006). Such methods are considered to be of particular use to researchers using community-based or action-oriented approaches that seek to address specific social problems, including disparities in mental health (Parry & Johnson, 2006). One novel qualitative method, the go-along interview, involves the researcher accompanying a research participant to a setting of interest, and most often takes the form of a walking interview (Garcia, 2009). The proposed presentation describes the recent use of go-along interviews as an elicitation tool to identify qualities and characteristics of welcoming recreation settings and programs for people living with mental health challenges. Drawing on this experience, the presentation includes a critique of the go-along, including its strengths, limitations, and utility.

The go-along interview does not play a prominent role in current leisure research, and finds more common applications in ethnography, geography, and health studies (Carpiano, 2009; Garcia, Eisenberg, Frerich, Lechner & Lust, 2012; Kausenbach, 2003). The go-along interview was well-suited as an elicitation tool to help understand the complex relationship between health and place, specifically the characteristics that made recreation welcoming and inclusive to people who self-identify as living with mental health challenges (Miaux et al., 2010). For the purpose of this study, the go-along interview involved the researcher accompanying the participant to a recreation program or setting that they experienced as welcoming, and participating in the activity alongside them. The go-along interview was used in a number of unique recreation settings including yoga, competitive board games, and a ride on the municipal ferry. At the end of the recreation activity, a follow-up interview was conducted where the shared experienced was ‘unpacked’, allowing a richer understanding of the qualities and characteristics of welcoming spaces than would have otherwise been possible through conventional interviews alone.

Relevant to leisure scholars, key learnings from the use of go-along interviews as an elicitation tool and mode of inquiry in this study include: (1) utility in access to diverse recreation programs and activities, (2) fostering shared experience in a recreation program through which questions can be crafted and tailored to yield rich qualitative data, and (3) a foundation from which the unequal power structure of the researcher-respondent dynamic present in conventional inquiry is lessened. While the go-along interview provided an innovative vantage point for observing interaction in leisure settings, a number of challenges were also noted: (1) ethical considerations, e.g. privacy/confidentiality, (2) logistical
considerations, e.g. scheduling difficulties, and (3) safety considerations for both researcher and participant, e.g. being alone with a participant in an unfamiliar setting. Going forward, these considerations can be used to inform policies and practices within our field.

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Social drinking as leisure: A qualitative systematic review

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Social drinking is one of the world’s most popular leisure activities, yet most often described in the literature as deviant or detrimental (Province of Nova Scotia, 2007; World Health Organization, 2014). For many, social interactions involving alcohol form an enjoyable part of their leisure life, which can include gatherings, celebrations, cultural events, and sport, as well as leisurely attendance at venues more conventionally associated with drinking such as live music venues, craft microbreweries, pubs, and beer gardens (Buonanno & Vanin, 2012; Collins & Vamplew, 2002; Mair, 2008; Oldenburg, 1999). Despite the prominence of drinking establishments as places of leisure and popularity of social drinking as a leisure activity, literature on social drinking has been dominated by the fields of public health, addictions, and psychology (Flynn & Wells, 2013).

To develop a more general understanding of how the field of leisure research is engaged in the topic of social drinking, this qualitative systematic review (currently underway) will integrate, synthesize and describe academic and gray literature related to social drinking as a leisure activity, including topics such as third place and serious leisure. For instance, Oldenburg (1999) describes neighbourhood pubs as having the potential to embody positive ‘third place’ characteristics. The third place, pubs included, may foster a sense of belonging with one’s community, and such places have been associated with positive social and health outcomes (Glover & Parry, 2009; Oldenburg, 1999). For others, social drinking is a pursuit in serious leisure, as demonstrated by craft brew hobbyists and devotees, many of whom are entrepreneurs contributing to what has been described as the “craft beer boom” (Elkington & Stebbins, 2014; Thurnell-Read, 2015; Woodbury, 2016). Such enthusiasts, in keeping with principles of serious leisure, may experience both individual and group benefits (Elkington & Stebbins, 2014). As demonstrated by these examples, this review, embedded in leisure theory, describes the potential for social drinking as leisure to foster community and promote social cohesion.

This project makes the case for the relevance of social drinking to leisure studies, and offers an opportunity for leisure scholars to engage in discussion and debate surrounding social drinking. More broadly, this systematic review advocates for more discourse on the role of social drinking, to develop a foundation of evidence for social drinking as a leisure activity, and present a more balanced view of drinking as a leisure behavior that may not be exclusively problematic.

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Mind the Gap: Approaching the Research and Practice Relationship through Plato’s Notion of Justice

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The 1985 exchange between Burdge and Godbey raises foundational questions of about the relationship between leisure research and leisure delivery. Their differing positions illustrate tensions in the relationship that have previously been framed as a gap (e.g., Samdahl, 2016). While the usefulness of this framing is questionable (e.g., Parr, 2009), it persists in shaping the way we think about this relationship (e.g., Sibthorp & Bocarro, 2014; Bennett, 2016). This paper combines Plato’s Republic and voices from the sector (i.e., academic, policy, practice) to propose that justice (right action towards others) offers a more apt frame for understanding the relationships between research and practice.

Method

The methods align with a desire to increase the pragmatic utility data and findings to applied work (Mayan, 2009). Paper concepts are drawn from an interpretive description (Thorne, 2008) of Plato’s Republic. Data was collected using purposeful sampling and consist of semi-structured interviews with practitioners (n=6), policy-makers (n=5), and academics (n=5) in Alberta. Questions focused on the kinds of data/knowledge that are produced within and across work domains, how data/knowledge is prioritized and used, and factors that influence data/knowledge choices. Data was analysed using conceptual analysis to identify characteristic and conditions of the concept (Morse, 2000).

Results

Plato’s Republic is a dialogue on justice (right conduct towards others). Justice, understood as a kinetic relation of differentiated structures (Cooper, 2016), requires an understanding of and respect for the various elements that constitute and move the whole towards its ultimate end. Our ability to cultivate a just society depends on our capacity to allow these elements to thrive in conscious harmony. Focusing on knowledge/data prioritization and utilization, interviews results suggest the emergence of two primary characteristics (Personal Experience and Current Work), and one key condition (Organizational Context). The kind of knowledge/data that one prioritizes is strongly linked to their personal experience (e.g. education and work history) and current work. The extent to which someone is willing to engage with (e.g., use or create) non-preferred forms of knowledge is moderated by the structural demands of their job environment (e.g., goals, evaluations, timelines). More importantly, differences in knowledge/data prioritization and utilization were not articulated as a gap between different types of workers or work, but as a dynamic that could be leveraged, thought better understanding of the other, in the pursuit of individual (i.e., research, policy, programs) and shared ends (i.e., stronger sector).
Discussion

Interview results suggest that while academics, policy-makers and practitioners must achieve their respective acute ends, they also aspire to advance the place of leisure/recreation as essential to quality of life. This is consistent with Plato’s assumption that our ultimate end is not one of isolated perfection, but holistic goodness. As such, the image of a gap, denoting separation, is inadequate when approaching foundational question of the relationship between research and practice. The image of justice confronts these questions in way that reinforces a discussion of integrated approaches to engaging in right action (i.e., education, research, policy, and programs).

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Enhancing quality of life through leisure: Teamwork in long-term care

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Conventionally, interventions in health and social services are primarily anchored in the functionalist paradigm, according to which primacy is given to minimizing impairments. Many researchers propose that positive psychology should be the basis for interventions. Thus, strengthening the potential of individuals becomes very important (Anderson & Heyne, 2012; Krumm & Tarquino, 2011). Concerned with the quality of life of elderly people living with cognitive impairment and their caregivers, four organizations from a small town in the province of Québec worked together to elaborate a continuum of services focused on promoting the potential of individuals and the positive aspects of daily life. Leisure represents a major component of this continuum. Notably, in collaboration with a leisure technician, the patient attendants in long-term care setting were trained to incorporate leisure activities into their daily tasks involving people with dementia. A pilot study was conducted on this project, which falls under a positive psychological perspective that focuses on promoting the potential of individuals (Carbonneau, Caron & Desrosiers, 2011) as well as the positive aspects of the caregiver’s role (Carbonneau, Caron & Desrosiers, 2010). This study aims to 1) To measure the impact of the project on people with cognitive impairment and their caregivers, 2) To evaluate the processes underlying the actions in line with the continuum. The continuum has been tested with a limited number of people (loved ones living with memory impairment, caregivers, and practitioners) within four organizations that help people living with cognitive impairment. A mixed method design (quantitative and qualitative data) has been used for this study. Semi-directed interviews have been conducted with caregivers (n=6) and loved ones living with memory impairment (n=2). In addition, practitioners (n=20) have documented their experience with the implementation of the continuum in daily journals. Data reveals that this approach has a positive impact on the quality of life of care receivers and caregivers. It is more adapted and helps create more pleasant moments. Moreover, caregivers report having a more realistic vision of their role, a better understanding of the disease and how to intervene as well as a growing awareness of their capacity to bring pleasure to their loved one’s life. Data from the interviews and daily journals confirmed the relevance of the tools and approaches put in place within the continuum. Integrating leisure into the daily routine of the patient attendant facilitates the caring and brings a more positive view of their work. This study led to the development of a service continuum that offers services to people with dementia and their caregivers in a refreshing perspective focused on the positive aspects and potential value through enhancement of leisure experience in daily life.
References


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Sense of Journey

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Popular wisdom says the journey is more important than the destination, but a careful reader of the tourism studies literature could be forgiven for concluding otherwise. The volume of work on destinations—from economic impacts, to cultural and environmental change, to best practices for planning and management—is staggering. We have specialized volumes on everything from rural tourism, to heritage neighborhoods, to destinations defined by the notorious “4 S” characteristics of sun, sand, sea, and sex. Comparatively less has been written about the journey. Schivelbusch (2014) and Jensen and colleagues (2015) have offered excellent analyses of rail travel. Solnit (2001) and den Breejen (2007) have explored going on foot, and several authors have considered backpacking and pilgrimage in this regard. Prideaux and Carson (2011) edited an initial foray into going by car.

The mobilities turn (Sheller and Urry, 2006) has contextualized tourism in new ways, and one gift of this turn is that it directs attention toward tourism’s long-neglected movement component. The mobilities turn has supported the development of a body of literature that is conscious of issues like mode and pace in travel (“slow tourism” [Fullagar et al., 2012] is an excellent example). Contemporaneously, the turn towards embodiment in tourism research means that issues of affect, emotion, and sensation are receiving increased attention (Veijola and Jokinen, 1994; Jensen et al., 2015). The time is ripe for a conceptual exploration of the journey that (while respecting uniquenesses) cuts across different modes of transport to consider lengthy, multi-destination leisure travel undertakings holistically and in greater theoretical depth.

Forty years ago, Yi-Fu Tuan (1974, 1977) introduced academia to the word topophilia and popularized the notion of “sense of place,” to such great effect that the idea is now indispensable, not only to Tuan’s home discipline of geography but to other fields of study far beyond, including psychology, literary studies, urban planning, and ecosystem science. Rather than focusing primarily on how people perceive place, or on the characteristics of places themselves, Tuan centered his exploration on the two-way relationship between person and place as subjectively experienced by the person, pursuing a syncretic disciplinary approach that some have called geosophy (philosophical geography)—although Tuan himself preferred the term “humanistic geography” (Handley, 1993). This conceptual paper seeks to explore the notion of journey in a manner parallel to Tuan’s approach to place so many decades ago—journey as subjective engagement in extended motion across place.

Rather than attempting to apprehend some sort of “essence” of journey, I argue here that sense of journey is better approached through philosophical metaphors, which can illuminate its feel. I offer here the metaphor of flirtation—embodied, mobile, rhythmic, emplaced flirtation—to articulate the sense of journey. Following psychoanalytic thinker Adam Phillips’ (1994) work on flirtation as productive pleasure in unfixedness, I explore the journey as a geographically grounded engagement with contingency. In flirting with the road and the self, the journeyer can experience, in a richly embodied way, life as an open-ended not-yet-story.
References


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Making change, making meaning: Volunteering during the transition to retirement

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The trend toward an aging population in Canada is expected to continue over the next two decades (Employment and Social Development Canada, 2015). In the fall of 2015, Statistics Canada reported the number of Canadians over 65 had surpassed the number of Canadians under 15 (Statistics Canada, 2015). The aging demographic in Canada represents potential opportunities, among them being the potential for a significant increase in the number of older adults who choose to volunteer; a prospective boost for organizations which rely on volunteers to operate in a landscape of increasingly scarce external funding (Kelly & Harding, 2004). At this time, only about 35% of Canadian adults over the age of 55 choose to volunteer (Turcotte, 2015). Despite this low rate, research shows that volunteering in retirement has significant positive health benefits (Komp, van Tilburg, & van Groenou, 2012), and provides older adults with a meaningful way to connect with others, build self-worth, and enhance their sense of community (Cousineau, Misener, & Berbary, 2016; Iwasaki, Messina, Shank, & Coyle, 2015). Previous works on older adult volunteers have used role, activity, continuity, and life course theories to explain volunteer behaviour (e.g. Chambré, 1984; Morrow-Howell, 2007). While these social psychological theories provide insight into volunteer behaviour, they do not adequately explain how older adults experience meaning through volunteering.

The aim of this study was to explore the meaning of volunteering in the lives of adults over the age of 55 as they transition into retirement. Specifically, this research addressed the following research questions: (i) What role does the volunteer experience play in meaning-making during the transition to retirement among older adults?; and (ii) What organizational practices might be improved in order to facilitate more meaningful volunteer experiences for older adults during their transition to retirement? One-on-one, in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 adults over 55 who were engaged in regular volunteering with a small non-profit organization in their community. Participants had retired within the last 5 years, or were in transition to full retirement from career work.

Analysis of the data revealed six primary themes which contributed to the meaning of volunteering for older adults as they transitioned to retirement: (1) role identity through the transition to retirement, which included the need for autonomy and personal challenge; (2) confronting aging, health, and dying; (3) the complexities of time use in retirement; (4) facing fear/anxiety about transitioning to retirement, including the loss of purpose and the loss of personal connections; (5) the influence of finances on volunteer decisions; and (6) making a difference in people’s lives, including deriving personal value from helping others and helping in the community. The presentation will outline each of these concepts as independent and interrelated contributors to meaning-making for older adults as they volunteer in transition to retirement. The presentation will also discuss the findings related to organizational
improvements and how these might be used to inform future practice across a variety of non-profit organizational landscapes.

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Capturing the realities of sports programmes: systematic ‘messiness’?

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Early workings based on traditional methods (Schuman, 1967, as cited in Clarke and Dawson, 1999) have given way to more pragmatic, social paradigms with *scientific realism* (Pawson and Tilley, 1997) and *evaluation utility* (Patton, 2002) establishing evaluation research as a specialist area of applied social research. There has been more pressure for those who work in community sport to deliver with evaluation in mind. This can be interpreted as the government demanding greater accountability for its investment, but it is more than that. Community sport needs to modernise. It needs to be able to fully explain not just what works but why it works. Given the current economic and political instabilities, sport needs to work harder than ever to establish itself as a mainstream function of our communities’ needs and development (Coalter, 2007). Evaluation may not be a panacea but it will provide support in terms of evidence based decisions and stronger rationales for community sport’s existence. Evaluation is not an exact science and draws on a number of disciplines. The presentation will demonstrate the application of Scientific Realism through an eclectic repertoire of concepts and methods (Rossi et al., 2004). Recommendations based on the reflections of evaluating a six-year sport and physical activity strategy in the Northwest of England will be acknowledged. The strategy and the evaluation were developed by the Community Sport Network for this region and involved expertise from the Manchester Metropolitan University, public sector sport development and third sector sports clubs whose projects where supported by Sport England’s Community Investment Fund. The paper will present outcome patterns (Daniels, 2016) for the strategy and explain the methods that helped build them. This will help support learning and growth for strategies to evaluate multiple community sports projects within a community setting.

References


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Determinants of Leisure-Time Physical Activity Participation among University Students

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Physical inactivity has been found to be associated with obesity and persistent diseases in the western world (Haase, Steptoe, Sallis, & Wardle, 2004) therefore; encouraging physical activity has become a target for the government with regards to public health (Arzu, Tuzun, & Eker, 2006). A recent report published that Canadian children and those from more developed countries failed to meet the required standard for physical activity target, fourth time in a succession for Canada (Rose, 2014). This study examines factors influencing leisure-time physical activity (LPTA) among International students and its contribution towards total wellness. The study is focused specifically on African students with the goal of exploring the factors influencing their participation. A total of 100 students (N=100) will be recruited for the study and a web-based survey, Qualtrics, will be used to collect data. The survey will assess the factors influencing students’ level of physical activity participation using these variables: level of income, level of study, age, gender and marital status. The results of the study will provide useful information to help understand students’ attitudes, leisure behaviors and experiences with the aim of improving their participation in LTPA. In a similar vein, it will contribute to the existing knowledge on the factors that influence LTPA participation among students and provide suggestions for further research.

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My Favourite Thing? A Case Study of the Nanaimo Musicians’ Association Big Band

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A community-based Big Band brings together an amalgam of unique individuals, often bound by the desire to play/perform a specific style of music. Big Band jazz, as a style of music, has had a long if not uneven history in terms of its popularity. One aspect that has not wavered is the commitment of the musicians who specialize in this distinctive musical form. Band members wish to perform at a reasonably high standard, in a manner that allows for musical and personal achievement and satisfaction, while engaging in the ritual of rehearsal, and yes, sometimes even public performance (Skidmore 2011).

These relationships and experiences will be explored through presentation of a case study of the Nanaimo Musicians’ Association Big Band (NMA). This band, one of Canada’s longest continuously-running community-based Big Bands, was established in 1967 under the leadership of Bryan Stovall. In fact, in its 50 year history, this band has had only three directors: Bryan Stovall (Moore 2011), Norm Porter, and Steve Jones (Fryer 2011). Consideration will be given to four different sub-groups in the NMA: 1) The current and former band leaders; 2) Past and current band members who are pursuing careers as professional musicians (or who are pre-professionals); 3) Past and current band members who are part of the population of community-based (amateur or serious amateur) musicians; and 4) Former professionals that have retired to the Nanaimo area and have been or are members of the NMA (post-professionals) (Stebbins 1992; Mandin 1998). These sub-groups will then be compared with Stebbins construct of Serious Leisure (Serious Leisure Perspective), and further modifications of Stebbins’ model will be posited. This will all be done through the use of storytelling as a form of narrative inquiry (Connelly and Clandinin 1990) within an interpretive research methodology, and will be framed as a letter from the author to the late trumpeter and bandleader Maynard Ferguson (Moen 2006) along with the concurrent performance of Big Band music that is an essential element of the storyline.

The author’s biases and perspectives must also be taken into consideration and acknowledged in this discussion and analysis, given the myriad lenses he looks through in relation to this topic. First he is an Academic and Researcher (30 years); second, he was an On-Air Host and Presenter of “Vitamin J” a jazz radio show heard weekly for 11 years on CHLY 101.7 FM, a community-based campus radio station in Nanaimo, BC.; and third, he is also the long-standing (15 years) Baritone Saxophonist in the NMA Big Band (Delamere 2011).

music making and leisure; serious leisure; big band jazz

References


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Le besoin d’une politique nationale des loisirs : Brève historique et état de la situation

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Le but de cette communication est de présenter quelques éléments d’information pertinents pouvant contribuer au développement favorable d’une politique nationale des loisirs d’après la vision avant-gardiste suggérée par Burton (1977). Cette profonde quête pour un monde meilleur est reprise un peu plus tard par Storey (1990) affirmant qu’il existe un mouvement réel vers la réalisation d’un accord législatif au Canada à propos des loisirs. Depuis lors, plusieurs soubresauts économiques et changements successifs des divers paliers gouvernementaux (i.e. fédéral / provincial / territorial / municipal) à éroder la volonté politique et du grand public à cette prise de conscience de toute l’importance du phénomène social des loisirs. Il n’en demeure pas moins que le gouvernement fédéral a le devoir moral de réévaluer son rôle, ses buts, ses orientations, sa réglementation et son pouvoir discrétionnaire à une budgétisation plus substantielle des ressources afin de promouvoir, d’améliorer et de renforcer la qualité de la vie de ses citoyen(ne)s en considérant la pratique des loisirs non pas comme un moyen mais ayant sa propre finalité (Pageot, 1977). La question qui se pose est quel serait le rôle fondamental des intervenant(e)s en loisirs dans la co-construction d’une politique nationale des loisirs et du principe sacré inaliénable de la participation du grand public au développement d’une telle politique dans le contexte processuel du vieillissement inéluctable de la population. Or, la carence d’une définition rassembleuse et inclusive des loisirs provenant des spécialistes et citoyen(ne)s canadien(ne)s eux-mêmes est l’un des premiers symptômes à cette possibilité d’une politique nationale des loisirs. Il s’agit selon certains de convaincre la sphère du politique à la promotion du cadre référentiel en matière des loisirs permettant ainsi la régénérescence du tissu social (ACPL, 2015) tout en favorisant la santé globale et le bien-être spirituel (Deschênes, 2015; Deschênes, Heintzman, & Reimer, 2016). Il s’agit surtout de réfléchir autrement afin d’avoir cette capacité de faire mieux avec moins en vue d’innover sur les plans administratif et en société (Lavigne & Thibault, 2016). De sorte que les citoyen(ne)s sont convoqués à leur manière à l’édification de cette pratique humaine. Il en va mème de la reconnaissance sociale et l’identité professionnelle des intervenant(e)s en loisirs. Quelques pistes de solution souhaitable seront énoncées comme paramètres éthiques de type autorégulatoire en vue de la personnalisation des sujets-individuels.

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There Was More Than Hull-House: Initial Findings of a Historical and Comprehensive Overview of Leisure Activities from 407 American Settlement Houses Circa 1911

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Many academics have highlighted the significant contributions of Jane Addams and Hull-House in the development of the recreation, leisure, and parks profession (e.g., Dieser, Harkema, Kowalski, Ijeoma, & Poppen, 2004; Schwab, Stevens, Allan, Sheffield, & Murphy, 2014; Wellman, Dustin, Henderson, & Moore, 2008) and youth work (Edginton, Kowalski, & Randall, 2005). However, scant attention has been focused on other settlement houses in the United States. Drawing on the National Conference of Settlements study from 1911, Woods and Kennedy (1970) published their edited book that provided a ubiquitous listing of settlement house activities in the United States (e.g., civic, streets and refuse, education, labor, recreation). The first step in this study was to identify and list “leisure activities” from Woods and Kennedy’s historical document, which resulted in a listing of 2,750 activities taken from 407 different American Settlement Houses. Next, clustering was employed in order to create a homogenous listing of recreation areas. Recreation areas are the groupings of similar activities that are common in basic leisure programming, such as athletics, social recreation, and performing arts (see Edginton, Hudson, Dieser, & Edginton, 2004). Clustering compared leisure activities from one settlement house with leisure activities from other settlement houses, resulting in six broad-based leisure-programming areas. Results suggest that the six most popular leisure areas were

1. Social Recreation/Clubs (1,119 e.g., neighborhood club, coffee house, social dances, propaganda club)
2. Performing Arts (461 e.g., dance, concerts, orchestra)
3. Literary (445 e.g., book clubs, lectures/talks, library),
4. Travel (387 e.g., museums, picnics, beaches)
5. Recreation (220 e.g., games, camping, hiking)
6. Sports (118 e.g., baseball, basketball, bowling)

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Leisure, Not Therapy, in Hospital Recreation: A Case Study of Leisure at the Mayo Clinic (Rochester Campus) and a Delighted Ghost of Paul Haun

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Recently Skalko (2013) argued that leisure has no place, nor foundation, in therapeutic recreation/recreation therapy (TR/RT), especially in health care settings. Austin and Van Puymbroeck (2016) have sent a call to the RT profession to leave recreation and leisure and locate RT programs (including academic) in health care. The committee on accreditation of RT education (CARTE) explicitly argues that RT is not a sub-specialty of the recreation and park profession (Skalko, 2013). The purpose of this paper to provide a counterpoint to recent claims that leisure has no place in RT and health care by providing a case study of how leisure pervades the Mayo Clinic so that patients can experience enjoyment and hope as an activity in-and-of itself.

Over 50 years ago Haun (1965) argued that recreation services provided in hospitals should be “. . . free from clinical preoccupation . . . [in which the recreation specialist] only request is that the patient enjoy himself [or herself]” (p. 55). Almost 60 years prior to Haun’s comments, William Worrall Mayo, Charles Horace Mayo, and William James Mayo – the medical doctors and father and two son trio who started the Mayo Clinic – were actively involved in providing recreation and park services to help patients experience enjoyment and hope at the Mayo Clinic (Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research 2014; Nelson, 1990). From 1907 to 1910 the Mayo doctors purchased land and donated large sums of money to create Mayo Park, St. Mary’s Park, Mayo Baseball fields and the Mayo Civic Auditorium/Center on or close to the medical campus so that patients could experience leisure enjoyment (Clapesattle, 1969). During this era, it was commonplace for patients to be listening to bands playing in the band shelters in these parks, attending an event at the Mayo Civic Auditorium, or a semi-pro baseball games at the Mayo baseball field. Both Mayo brothers spoke of the importance of leisure in both their medical and public writings (see Peterson, 1934).

Today, the Mayo Clinic is ranked as the best hospital in the United States (Eisenman, 2014). Located on the south façade of the Mayo Building is a large three-part sculpture entitled “Man and Recreation” which represents the importance of rest, play, joyful moments, physical activities, rejuvenation, introspection, and enjoyment of nature (Mayo Clinic, 1984). Today, art and leisure at the Mayo Clinic still inspires hope and contributes to well-being in all people that journey the halls and campus of the Mayo Clinic (Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 2014). A sampling of leisure activities at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, includes art tours, music performances, art, music, and creative writing lessons at the bedside, outdoor recreation, parks, gardens, and atriums, museums, Peregrine Falcon program, and literary,
hobbies, crafts and social recreation at the community/patient library on campus – an eclectic mix of activities, arts, and education that would inspire the Renaissance person in anyone.

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Guests’ Preferences for Dialogue and Apology Following Event Failure

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Every leisure service provider seeks to organize and deliver successful events within the community. Successful community events contribute to a number of experiential and participatory outcomes (Getz & Page, 2016). However, some encounters between providers and participants will end in “service failure”. The service literature suggests that such failures may be addressed by a variety of service recovery options. These options typically include financial and non-financial (e.g., vouchers) measures that represent a form of “gift” to the unhappy participant (Davidow, 2003). Essentially, unhappy participants are compensated for the failure. While such compensation is often effective in dealing with service failures, it is resource intensive and may prove too much a burden for many leisure providers.

Instead, organizers might focus on interpersonal aspects of recovery (McCollough, Berry, & Yadav, 2000). Rather than a focus on compensation, providers might design scripts for staff to use in order to improve the recovery experience. The present study examined guests’ preferences for two script elements during recovery: preference for dialogue (an exchange of thoughts and feelings about the cause of and solutions to the problem) and preference for apology (a regretful acknowledgment of failure).

University students (n = 129) read a hypothetical scenario in which a bus was to take them to an off campus event at a local water park. Friends were to be waiting for them there. Participants were then randomly assigned to a minor failure condition (the bus was late but would be arriving shortly) or critical failure condition (the last bus had left and they had missed the event). Participants also self-selected into one of two blame conditions (self-blame or organizer blame). Participants completed measures including preference for dialogue (five items) and apology (one item), interpersonal avoidance tendencies (six items) and personal characteristics (age and sex). Analyses were conducted using two-way independent ANOVAs with failure type (minor vs. critical) and blame (self vs. provider) as independent variables, and participants’ personal characteristics as covariates.

Preferences for dialogue were highest for those who blamed the provider and who were in the critical failure condition. (M = 3.86, SD = 1.07). Except this group, all other preferences were below a neutral scale-point, suggesting that dialogue is generally less than helpful. Regarding preferences for apology, there was a main effect for blame, F(1, 122) = 9.249, p < .01, but not for failure type. The interaction effect of blame and failure type was also significant, F(1, 122) = 4.443, p < .05, suggesting that preferences for apology increase with failure type for those who blame the provider but decrease with failure type for those who blame themselves. Unlike preferences for dialogue, preferences for apology were generally above the neutral scale-point suggesting that they are preferable.

These results suggest that recovery attempts can be scripted in a way that is consistent with guests’ preferences. Generally, apologies are welcomed. Dialogue, however, is preferable only when organizers are viewed as the cause of a serious problem.
References


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Trait Curiosity, Autotelic Spectator Experiences, and Sport Participation Intention

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Researchers have suggested that watching elite-level sport events can inspire sport participation (Weed et al., 2009). However, psychosocial processes by which spectatorship might translate into participation remain unclear (Potwarka, 2015). In particular, little is known about the roles that personality traits and the nature of spectator experiences play in predicting participatory responses to an event. Drawing from the stimulus-organism-response theoretical framework (Jacoby, 2002), the purpose of the current study was to explore relationships among track cycling spectators’ trait curiosity, autotelic consumer experiences, and intention to participate in track cycling after watching an elite-level track cycling event. Trait curiosity reflects the tendency for people to seek out new knowledge and experiences, as well as a willingness to tolerate novel and uncertain situations (Kashdan et al., 2009). Autotelic spectator experiences reflect the extent to which sport event performance consumption is characterized by ongoing critical evaluation of athletes’ performances, immersive or “flow-like” engagement with the event, and experiences that evoke imagination and fantasy through vicarious interactions with athletes (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990; Madrigal, 2006). Trait curiosity has been found to influence cognitive attention and interest in novel stimuli (Kashdan, 2009). Thus, we hypothesized that trait curiosity would influence the extent to which spectator experiences are autotelic in nature. Moreover, trait curiosity has corresponding characteristics with intrinsic motivation (Kashdan et al., 2009; Park et al., 2011). As such, we hypothesized that trait curiosity would influence spectators’ intention to participate in track cycling following the event, both directly and through autotelic experiences.

Data were collected from spectators as they exited elite-level track cycling competitions at the 2015 Pan Am Games. Participants in this study (N = 364) had never watched a live track cycling event, nor participated in track cycling prior to the study. Measures used in analyses included the curiosity and exploration inventory-II (Kashdan et al., 2009), autotelic dimensions (i.e., fantasy, evaluation, and flow) of the FANDIM scale (Madrigal, 2006), measures of intentions to try track cycling, and personal characteristics (age, sex, education, income, cycling-related attitudes and behaviours). Data were analyzed in SPSS using a parallel mediation model as described in Hayes (2013).

After controlling for personal characteristics, curiosity was significantly associated with all three autotelic FANDIM dimensions (B = .27 to .39, p < .001). Curiosity also had a positive association with intention to try track cycling (B = .21, p < .01), as did fantasy (B = .41, p < .001) and evaluation (B = .15, p < .01). Curiosity had significant indirect associations with intention to try track cycling through fantasy and evaluation. Participants with high trait curiosity reported having more ongoing, immersive and vicarious interactions with athlete’s performances, as well as stronger intentions to participate in the sport track cycling. We conclude that trait curiosity
may influence the manner in which sport events are experienced and subsequent participatory responses. Individuals with high trait curiosity might be particularly receptive to promotional (i.e., leveraging) efforts tied to elite-level sport events.

References


Thinking with Recreation Practitioners in the Inner City and with Indigenous Peoples

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For the last two summers the first author has worked with several inner city social services agencies around a community garden initiative. Positioned as a practitioner-researcher within the community our inquiry intentions were to more fully understand the experiences of recreation practitioners as they facilitated food-based recreation programs with, and for, inner city and Indigenous peoples. The purpose of this presentation is to share how non-Indigenous practitioners negotiated ethical tensions as a relational practice (Bergum & Dossetor, 2005), when facilitating recreation programs alongside Indigenous peoples. This narrative inquiry (Clandinin & Connelly, 2000) will pull from the experiences of the first author and two recreation practitioners to show how they negotiated tensions of who they are, and who they are becoming, as early career recreation practitioners. For many early career recreation practitioners there are numerous tensions to how they compose their identities when they work in marginalized communities and with Indigenous peoples (Dubnewick, In press; Trussell, 2010). The will-to-serve others and the inherent good of providing recreation opportunities often obscures critical self reflection of the stories we are living and telling by assuming programs are coherent for all involved (Alison & Hibbler, 2004). In many ways a lack of self-reflection to our personal and cultural narratives has often led to little reflection around how problem- or deficit-based approaches to programming position recreation practitioners as expert providers to Indigenous participants who are placed in a position of need. As Parashak and Thompson (2014) argued, strength-based approaches are needed so we do not continue to structure colonial relations between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in recreation and physical activity promoting programming. Ultimately this presentation prompts the audience to wonder and hear how recreation practitioners see with “two eyes” as they travel between their own grand narratives of recreation programming for Indigenous peoples and the worlds of Indigenous participants (Lavallée & Lévesque, 2013).

References


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Liberating the Arts from the Therapy Culture in Dementia Care

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Persons with dementia remain one of the most stigmatized groups largely due to public and academic discourses that frame persons with dementia within a biomedical/behavioural model and their lives as predominantly tragic and disintegrating. Influenced by these discourses, once diagnosed with dementia, the arts come to be valued primarily as therapy, where arts-based interventions are provided as non-pharmacological means to improve the functioning of “patients” and treat unwanted and misunderstood “behaviours”. The purpose of this themed session is to liberate the arts in dementia care from the therapy culture by exploring alternative arts-based approaches in dementia care and demonstrating the power of the arts to address broader relational and social justice issues. As way to both engage with past legacies and envision new possibilities and legacies for the arts in the dementia context, we continue the call made by Arai, Berbary and Dupuis (2015) in the recent Special Issue of Leisure/Loisir: to open up spaces for “further critical reflections and dialogues about the taken-for-granted ways we relate with others and to our practices” (p. 299).

In this session, we draw on four diverse qualitative arts-based research projects: (1) a study exploring the impacts of a research-based drama ‘Cracked: New Light on Dementia’ in challenging dominant images and understandings of dementia and translating relational theory into practice; (2) research examining dance in the context of everyday life and as a form of social citizenship for people living with dementia; (3) an examination of an innovative visual art program – Gather at the Gallery – that brings people with dementia, family members, and artists together to engage with and make art in community art spaces; and (4) a documentary study exploring how relational caring is experienced within an innovative arts-based learning academy – the Dotsa Bitove Wellness Academy (DBWA) – for academy members, their families and care partners as well as artists, staff and volunteers who make up the DBWA community.

Interview, focus group, and video data from these projects demonstrate the potential of the arts for: challenging dominant discourses and problematizing oppressive policies, organizational norms, and practices; igniting personal discovery, growth, and transformation; translating knowledge in innovative ways; and nurturing relational citizenship. Aligned with global dementia friendly community movements, the arts play a significant role in creating transformative spaces for relational flourishing and prompting the social change needed to reduce the harm and suffering experienced by persons living with dementia. In open dialogue, we will explore together new possibilities for liberating the arts in the dementia and other healthcare contexts.

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Transforming Dementia Care Through Research-Based Drama

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People with dementia are among the most stigmatized groups in society, and the stigma, misunderstanding and stereotypes that surround people with dementia have profound consequences on how people with dementia view themselves, their interactions with others, and opportunities made available to them (Mitchell, Dupuis, & Kontos, 2013). Culture change initiatives in dementia care have called for the adoption of a new care paradigm informed by the principles of relationality and embodiment (Dupuis et al., 2016; Jordan, Walker & Hartling, 2004, Kontos, 2012; Nedelsky, 2011). Yet translating these humanizing and life-affirming principles into practice has proven difficult and traditional approaches to knowledge translation have not had sustained impact. The arts may be a more effective means of shifting images, understandings and actions in care settings (Finley, 2011; Gray et al., 2000; Jonas-Simpson et al., 2012; Kontos et al., 2012; Mitchell et al., 2011).

As part of a longitudinal project informed by liberation arts and critical and relational theories (Higgs et al., 2011, Jordan et al., 2004; Nedelsky, 2011), this paper explores the immediate impacts of a new research-based drama called ‘Cracked: New Light on Dementia’, and how it might enhance understandings of relational caring and the adoption of these principles into practice for staff working in long-term care (LTC) homes. Cracked follows persons with dementia and their families on their unique journeys with dementia, from diagnosis through to their new lives in a long-term care home. The families grapple with what the diagnosis means, if and how the diagnosis changes their relationships and how they struggle to be with each other in the present where the persons with dementia call them to be and find meaning in their lives. Cracked is based on research conducted independently and collaboratively by the researchers and was developed collaboratively with playwright and director Julia Gray, a group of performance artists, persons living with dementia and their family members.

Sixty-five staff members were recruited from two LTC homes in two cities in Southern Ontario. Three data collection strategies were employed to examine the immediate impacts of Cracked: pre- and post-performance focus group/interview discussions, evaluation questionnaires, and observations. Immediately after engaging with the drama, participants described an expanded understanding of relationality including seeing family differently, seeing the whole person with dementia in life context, and seeing relational patterns, all which inspired new ways of relating. Participants also described their experience of intensified tensions between the care principles central to the drama and system constraints that make it challenging to practice relational caring, which can cause great suffering.
Our results point to the effectiveness of research-based drama in shifting individual understandings and actions in dementia care. However, without organizational and broader system change, achieving sustained impact of relational caring practices will continue to be challenging to achieve.

References


Private land conservation and the case of functional leisure

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Natural areas and open spaces continue to be developed at unprecedented rates, solidifying the significance of private land conservation (PLC) efforts. Many factors have been shown to influence private landowners’ land protection decisions, including land-use activities, demographic characteristics, a slew of value-motives, and environmental intention and behavior. With the hypothesis that individuals already involved in non-permanent PLC programs would be candidates for permanently protecting their property, we modeled the conservation easement decision (perpetual deed restrictions) within a group of participants involved in a non-permanent program. Conservation easements are legally binding agreements that encumber development rights from a property, at minimum, in order to preserve its ecological or cultural integrity in perpetuity. Public access is rarely given on said properties.

We used a mailed questionnaire to survey 432 landowners (65% response rate) about their interest in conservation easements (Dillman et al., 2009). The overarching research question asked: What variables best explain landowners’ (those already engaged in PLC) interest in a conservation easement? Multiple regression results indicated significant positive relationships with variables representing perception of landscape change, outdoor recreation behavior as an adult, and environmental organization membership. Correlation analysis suggested that adult outdoor recreation activity level was significantly correlated with actions leading to habitat improvement and erosion control activities (a.k.a. eco-restoration).

Previously, scholars have found membership in an environmental organization to be the strongest determinant of interest in conservation easements (Brenner et al. 2013; Farmer et al. 2016), while also linking conservation behavior to environmental awareness (Zorondo-Rodríguez et al. 2014) and environmental values (Ryan et al. 2003). We purport that in this case environmental awareness and values are manifested through membership in environmental organizations. Still more revealing was the role of adult outdoor recreation activity writ large. The comparison of adult outdoor recreation activity level with data on engaging in land management activities was based on the supposition that the activities can be analogous to recreation activity and leisure experience, similar to horticultural activities (Chen et al.’s 2013). Although the literature on recreation’s relationship to conservation behavior has yielded mixed results, our study suggests that engagement in outdoor recreation experiences is positively related to interest in granting a conservation easement on one’s own property.

This study suggests an alternative explanation involving land management activities as a form of recreation and leisure entitled “functional leisure.” Functional leisure would comprise those un-coerced activities that people engage in that result in an end product or tangible accomplishment. Conservation management activities from our survey would not be considered requisites for owning the land; rather, some landowners are internally compelled to
engage in these activities. In essence, we propose these landowners are engaging in an amalgamation of functional fitness and serious leisure- functional leisure. Considering internally compelled leisure activities that serve an external purpose is yet another strategy that links contemporary leisure with its historic underpinnings. Additionally, bringing the leisure lens to the study of PLC appears to offer an explanation that to date has received scant attention, but appears critical in fully understanding the behavior.

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LGBTQ residential wilderness camp: “It feels like home”

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Previous research has shown that the homophobia LGBTQ youth experience influences higher incidences of depression, suicide, and substance abuse than their heteronormative peers (Russell & Joyner, 2001; Saewyc, 2011). When there are few safe and supportive spaces for queer youth at home, in school, in after school programs, and in community recreation, isolation compounds these issues (Ryan, 2003). For example, leisure scholars have routinely emphasized that LGBTQ people will often conceal or negotiate the expression of their gender identity (i.e., the internal sense of one’s gender), gender expression (i.e., mannerisms, dress, and behavior) or sexual orientation in order to participate in leisure contexts (e.g., Kivel & Kleiber, 2000; Lewis & Johnson, 2011; Oakleaf, 2013).

Henderson, Bialeschki, and James (2007) outlined the need to explore the role that camp experiences play in the ongoing positive identity development of young adults. This emphasis is particularly salient for LGBTQ populations as researchers have articulated the importance of leisure in the process of identity formation for this population (Kivel & Kleiber, 2000). As such, safer spaces, such as a residential wilderness camp for LGBTQ youth, offers a unique opportunity away from home and school for these youth. This paper aims to contribute to the extant camp literature and explore the experiences of LGBTQ youth in the intentionally designed safer space of a segregated residential wilderness camp.

Two focus groups comprised of seven youth each was conducted in the summer of 2015 at an LGBTQ residential wilderness camp that serves youth 13 to 25. Participants were asked to explain why they came to camp, describe their experience of the outdoor camp they attended, and how camp contributed to their wellbeing. Both focus groups’ conversations were transcribed and imported into Nvivo. Deductive content analysis, where the researcher searches the qualitative data influenced by the literature on camping experiences, was undertaken (Patton, 2015). Using open coding, the researcher familiarized themselves with the transcripts by reading them several times, making notes as to possible categories based on the literature, and formulating categories that captured similar patterns in the data.

There are several reasons why youth come to camp, including that camp instils a sense of belonging (particularly for youth that do not have familial support), is a place to try on new identities (through an exploration of gender identity and sexual orientation), and is a place where they can be physically active without being judged.

In reference to the camp literature, there is support for positive identity development through social skills and experiences of social inclusion. However, the results lend support for contesting identity development as a linear trajectory. This exploration can be a lifeline for LGBTQ youth, in particular, for those youth who are disenfranchised from their families. Other support for the extant literature includes positive attitudes towards physical activity, but there was a lack of support for increased spirituality and environmental awareness, possibly because of the marginalization of these youth from religious contexts and not intentionally programming nature based activities.
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The impact of recreation programs on university student mental health

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The recent National College Health Assessment reports that many university students are experiencing mental health challenges (e.g., depression or anxiety; Hoban & Leino, 2013). University students do not willingly access mental health programs for a variety of reasons, including the perceived lack of confidentiality that surrounds mental health counselling and programming (Corrigan, 2004). Lifestyle factors, including recreation, play an integral role in maintaining good mental health (e.g., Carek, Laibstain, & Carek, 2011; Dingle, Brander, Ballantyne & Baker 2013). Additionally, recreation activities do not have stigma associated with them, have few side effects, and can be marketed to all students as a prevention strategy (Walsh, 2011). The objective of this integrative review is to consolidate our understanding of the efficacy of university based recreation programs developed with the purpose of supporting students’ positive mental health.

A systematic literature search of seven databases was conducted to examine the effectiveness of recreation programs designed to support student’s positive mental health. Databases included: PubMed, the Campbell Collaboration, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Web of Science, Embase, Scopus, and EBSCOhost. The search produced 4492 unique articles. The eligibility of articles was assessed according to the research question of the review: What is the efficacy of post-secondary education-based recreation interventions developed with the purpose of supporting post-secondary students’ positive mental health? The titles and abstracts of each paper was independently reviewed by two researchers for match to the inclusion criteria: 1) studies pertained to interventions developed for students attending North American post-secondary institutions, 2) studies investigating recreation interventions (i.e., arts, culture, sport, physical activity, active living, social events, or spiritual pursuits) designed to prevent the development of mental health issues, support improved mental wellness, or support the development of resilience, and 3) Studies that used a validated tool to assess mental health constructs. Screening of titles and abstracts resulted in the exclusion of 4300 articles. Full texts of the remaining 192 were then evaluated for eligibility to this study. Once again articles were screened by a minimum of 2 researchers and this process resulted in the exclusion of 173 articles. Primary reasons for exclusion were: (1) the study did not take place in a North American post-secondary institution, (2) the article was descriptive or theoretical, (3) the research targeted a clinical population of students (e.g., depression), (4) changes to student mental health were not measured, (5) the intervention was course-based with several components included in the initiative in addition to recreation or physical activity, and we were unable to ascertain the impact of the recreation component, (6) the intervention targeted gatekeepers such as resident assistants or staff and not students, or (7) there was no description of the intervention, including how long or how often the intervention was offered. Twenty studies met the inclusion criteria for this review. Recreation interventions evaluated in
the included studies were Mindfulness or Meditation (57.1%), Yoga or Tai Chi (28.6%), Exercise or Pilates (9.5%), and Animal Therapy (4.8%). Results of included papers were coded to highlight intervention overall effectiveness compared to an active control group when possible. The elements of positive mental health that were measured included levels of perceived stress, anxiety, depression, and positive or negative mood, most which showed positive changes due to the recreation intervention (See Appendix A).

We found very little research exploring the impact of recreation programs on university student mental health. The extant research shows evidence that recreation programs provide mental health benefits to university students; however, the studies emphasize recreation as mindfulness and meditation or physically active programming. As such, there is an enormous amount of unexplored terrain, including discovering the impact of recreation on the social networks that impact mental health.

References

Troubling Umbrellas: Engaging Complexity Within Individual Legacies

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Lesbian. Gay. Bisexual. Transgender. Queer. These are the nondominant sexual orientations and gender identities that comprise the commonly used umbrella category LGBTQ. A category often praised for its inclusivity. However, as Halberstam (2005) illuminated, “the inclusivity of its appeal has made it quite unclear as to what the term [LGBTQ] might mean and for whom. ...We have hardly begun to recognize the forms of embodiment that fill out the category ...[and] we should know what kind of work it does, whom it describes, and whom it validates” (p. 49).

By extension, we must also consider how the categories we commonly use in our research, practice, and daily lives. To do this, we must trouble the often broad, umbrella categorizations that we as leisure researchers may take for granted as they often mask and/or shift – and in many instances, erase – the complexity embedded within the individual life legacies of participants. To trouble, or deconstruct as Butler (1995) stated, “is not to negate or to dismiss, but to call into question and, perhaps most important, to open up a term, like ‘the subject,’ to a reusage or redeployment that previously has not been authorized” (p. 165). This poststructural notion is not intended as “a corrective or a fix” (St. Pierre 2000, p. 613), but rather to, “unsettle, displace, or uncover a terms authority...[or] material effects as we open up the possibilities of wording our worlds differently” (Berbary, in-press, p. 10) and potentially “informing new possibilities for practice” (Arai, Berbary, & Dupuis, 2015, p. 305).

Historically, we as leisure researchers tend to like categories, a strategy that has proven quite useful. However, scientific discourses have also tended to narrow our conceptualizations of gender and sexuality. For some, categories can act to freeze processes of becoming as there are many individuals who cannot, and do not wish to be categorized as “either/or” (Halberstam, 2005). Just as LGBTQ has been introduced as another way of being outside the binary, the possibilities within our umbrella categories are limitless in the creation of individuals, expression, and behaviours that they represent. There is not only one correct way, proper path, or universal experience required to assume or express a transgender or queer identity (Bornstein & Bergman, 2010). Perhaps we can begin to move beyond debates of rigidity and fluidity towards conceptualizations of “both and more” by shifting towards being open to the multiplicity of non-binary sexualities and gender nonconforming identities (Halberstam, 2005). By calling for a troubling of these umbrella categories, we do not intend to imply that we should completely do away categories of identification. Rather, we are calling for deconstruction, an unsettling and redeployment such that we may “word our worlds differently” in a potentially more useful way (Berbary, in-press, p. 10). How can we trouble the umbrella categories within our research and practice in order to do things differently? To acknowledge the ever evolving complexity of this umbrella category as we share stories that engage and embrace the life legacies of our participants.
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The Legacies We Weave: Transgender Older Adults’ Experiences of Identity Negotiation

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Think about the later years of your life. What do you see? What are your hopes? Your fears? What kind of legacy do you hope to create? For many transgender older adults, visions of later life often hold images of isolation, invisibility, harassment, and depression (Butler, 2004). The discrimination transgender individuals have faced does not end at the age of 65, rather experiences of heterosexism and cisgenderism persist into later life (Cronin & King, 2010). Experiences which may now also be compounded with ageism and age-related issues. Stemming from fears of rejection, discrimination, and harassment, many transgender older adults have become adept in negotiating their identity presentation as they navigate relationships with family, friends, healthcare providers, and the population at large (Butler, 2004; Finlon, 2002). As a result, aging as a transgender individual appears to be a complex juxtaposition of embracing one’s self, and mediating one’s interactions and relationships with others. A negotiation process that may cause a shift in one’s legacy in response to feeling, and at times being, unable to live the life you want live.

The larger critical phenomenological study—in which this presentation is rooted— included nine semi-structured interviews with older adults who self-identified as lesbian, gay, or transgender that focused on stories of aging perceptions and experiences. The intention of this larger inquiry was to call attention to the aging experiences of LGBTQ older adults, as well as to contribute to and celebrate the growing understanding of leisure and diversity in aging and later life. Rooted within the aforementioned study, this presentation aims to disrupt homogenized views of aging by highlighting the complexities of identity negotiation as a transgender older adult. Through the use of screenplay as creative analytic practice, this presentation highlights the aging experiences of three women – Rita, Dar, and Donna. The voices of these three women are heavily embedded throughout the presentation – via excerpts from the original screenplay. Together, as we explore Rita, Dar, and Donna’s stories of seeking acceptance, identity management, and claiming identity, we catch a glimpse of the legacies these women are weaving as they navigate the later years of their lives.

References

Museums as welcoming spaces of belonging

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To belong means to feel attached, feel valued, and have a sense of being in close proximity to others in terms of activities, networks, and spaces (Hall, 2010). Community spaces can have a tremendous impact on an individual’s sense of belonging when doors are open and accessible services offer equitable opportunities that support personal growth (Ontario Prevention Clearinghouse, 2006). In line with its values of inclusiveness and social commitment, The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (MMFA) provides programming aimed at increasing access to educational opportunities for community organizations that work with individuals most at risk of exclusion, such as persons with disabilities, immigrants, at-risk youth, older adults with low incomes, and families and adults from disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Sharing the Museum is one such educational program that offers members of these community organizations access to free guided tours of the museum and art workshops intended to increase their familiarity with both the museum and the art world. The purpose of this paper is to share findings of a study that explored ways Sharing the Museum is contributing to belonging and inclusion among its participants. For this exploratory study, we conducted focus groups with members of three organizations that regularly participate in Sharing the Museum. A total of 26 participants took part in three focus groups lasting approximately 90 minutes each. Participants consisted of persons with dementia and their care partners, adults accessing mental health support, and youth receiving psychosocial services. This paper illustrates how being welcomed into the museum and engaging in art workshops contributed to participants’ feeling valued and as though they experienced something unique and special. As one participant conveyed, “The fact that the museum is going and seeking out groups that would never in their wildest dreams think of going to the museum is like saying, “You are important enough. This is your institution”.” Being in close proximity to the diversity of people who visit the museum also enabled participants to experience broader social connections: “There’s people of all ages and all interests but with one common interest.” In this paper, we discuss how Sharing the Museum is opening up possibilities for new leisure experiences in the community. Comments such as: “It was totally unknown to me” and “It expands our world context” exemplify participants’ appreciation for discovering experiences that were previously unfamiliar and from which they had often been excluded. These findings have implications for the ways in which community spaces contribute to inclusion and belonging. We will discuss these implications in relation to social justice and highlight the social responsibility that community spaces have to open their doors to all citizens, particularly individuals who may be most at risk for exclusion. While museums have received attention for their potential to be agents of social change by providing inclusive spaces (Munro, 2013), we argue that it is particularly incumbent upon such community spaces to challenge exclusion through programs and activities that welcome individuals who may not otherwise have access and/or opportunity (Camic & Chatterjee, 2013).
References


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Culturally safe falls prevention programs for Inuvialuit Elders

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With the growing global rate of fall-related injuries and fatalities among senior populations (Hill et al., 2014; Naraynsingh et al., 2015; Semonin-Holleran, 2015; Stewart-Williams et al., 2015), it is clear that falls prevention programs need to be integrated into leisure programming. Research has shown that these programs are beneficial to the elderly; however, scholars have failed to account for the influence of the Inuit social determinants of health have on the likelihood Inuit Elders experiencing fall-related injuries. The ways in which leisure time falls prevention programs can be made culturally safe [i.e., reflective of participants’ experiences and of the contextual, cultural, and historical perspectives that may influence their day-to-day lives (Giles, Hognestad, & Brooks, 2015; Ramsden, 2002)] has also escaped academic attention. By using an exploratory case study methodology, I sought to understand which Inuit social determinants of health stakeholders in Inuvik, NWT believed most affected the likelihood of Inuvialuit (i.e., the group of Inuit who live in the area) Elders’ falls. I also sought to co-determine (with the research participants) the elements that would make leisure-based falls prevention programs culturally safe for this population. Through the application of a community-based research approach, a postcolonial lens, and the use of participant observation and semi-structured interviews, 14 participants [i.e., 8 Inuvialuit Elders (4 males, 4 females; ranging in age from 64 to 79) and 6 local falls prevention programmers (1 male, 5 females)] were able to provide insightful information that challenged and critiqued dominant Western discourses and conceptions of health-related programs and care. The Inuvialuit Elders I worked with were also provided the opportunity to reaffirm their power and voices with regard to their personal leisure-time activities, which have a direct impact on their health and well-being. Finally, discussions with the participants revealed that they supported the idea of cultural safety; however, they also felt that their community provided strong programming.

References


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LGBTQ Youth & Safe Leisure Spaces

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LGBTQ youth often receive unprecedented amounts of homophobia and transphobia in the forms of verbal, physical, and sexual abuse (Álvarez-García, García, & Núñez, 2015; Barber & Krane, 2007; White, Oswalt, Wyatt & Peterson, 2010). This undoubtedly impacts the level of safety that they perceive and experience in public leisure spaces. As leisure plays an important role in the lives of youth (Mahoney, Larson, & Eccles, 2005; Theriault & Witt, 2014), it is important to address the gap in the literature on LGBTQ youth leisure (Horn, Kosciw, & Russell, 2009), and to explore LGBTQ youth’s experiences and meanings associated with safe public leisure spaces. In tandem with this year’s conference theme of Engaging Legacies, the proposed presentation addresses my thesis research question: “what makes public leisure spaces safe for LGBTQ youth?” Relying on the interview data from thirteen LGBTQ youth, the proposed presentation discusses the main findings that emerged from the study. First, how specific leisure programs and services can meet the needs of LGBTQ youth by delivering activities that foster the freedom for them to authentically engage in leisure; second, the impact of leisure facility infrastructure, such as safe space signage and gender-neutral bathrooms and change rooms, and how they contribute to safe public leisure spaces; and, third, the influence of interpersonal behaviours and interactions of leisure staff that help to create safety within public leisure spaces. The review has practical relevance to the field of leisure because it encourages critical thinking into how we design, develop, and implement leisure for youth who are a part of the LGBTQ community, while also addressing the dearth of literature that exists on LGBTQ youth leisure spaces and safety. In addition, the knowledge mobilized through this presentation may help recreation and leisure professionals gain a deeper understanding on how to make leisure activities, infrastructure, and staff interactions more inclusive and safe for

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Exploring the influence of customer behaviour on frontline employee engagement

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Employee engagement is positively associated with service quality and positive outcomes for both the provider and the client (Harter, Schmidt, & Heyes, 2002). Empirical research has been carried out on the antecedents of employee engagement (Saks, 2006); however, less is known about the dynamic mechanism whereby customer behaviour shapes employees’ emotions, and in turn, their engagement. This study attempted to seek out clues of customer-facing employee experience relevant to their engagement levels in the hospitality workplace. The main purpose of the study was to investigate relationships between perceived customer behaviours (i.e., customer participation, citizenship behaviour, complaint behaviour, and misbehaviour) and frontline employee engagement (FEE). The secondary purpose was to examine the roles that employee emotional assessment (EEA) of such behaviours and workplace social support (WSS) play in these relationships. A paper survey was completed by 603 front-line employees working in a variety of customer-service jobs, from restaurants, hotels, and parks in China. Findings revealed that the participants working in this hospitality sector had a much lower proportion of engaged workers (4.1%) than Chinese and worldwide averages. Those who had been in hospitality or their current jobs less than one year were least engaged. Restaurant employees reported the highest FEE level and park staff members the lowest. The positive effects of customer participation and citizenship behaviour on FEE were largely accounted for by WSS and partially explained by the EEA of such behaviours. The EEA of customer complaint behaviour largely helped explain the negative effect of such behaviour on FEE. Customer misbehaviour had no significant effect on FEE. Higher levels of WSS from supervisors were linked to higher levels of FEE. Rewards and recognition from supervisors as well as managers’ sharing meals with staff members enhanced the positive effect of customer participation behaviour on FEE and buffered the negative impact of customer complaint behaviour on FEE. This study has extended our knowledge of critical customer behaviours experienced by frontline staff members and the potential impacts of such behaviours on their engagement levels. Findings provided insights into how customer behaviour intervention and supervisor development can support service staff members within the hospitality community. Such activities can help staff members cope with the job stress arising from high emotional demands. Rather than focus on the engagement score, managers should take FEE as a management tool, measure the key affecting factors, and build an effective workplace culture.

customer behaviour; employee engagement; hospitality workplace

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Examining the Realities and Meanings of Tourism from a Local Perspective in Muskoka

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The complexities of host-guest relationships have been a topic of interest in tourism studies in a variety of landscapes, as tourism often supports transient and fleeting experiences on behalf of visitors (Doxey, 1975; Butler, 1980; Su & Wall, 2010). However, this concept is challenged when guests become more permanent; invested in the destinations and communities they are visiting by purchasing second homes or cottages. This paper explores rural Muskoka, Ontario, two hours north of Toronto to try and understand how “local people” or long-term residents view the primary industry of tourism in their hometown, and their relationships and perceptions of “the cottager”.

Muskoka, Ontario has been recognized as an attractive environment for cottaging and tourism due to its many lakes and forested areas. The five area municipalities which make up the destination are characterized by first class resorts, artisanal shops, and visitor attractions which greatly benefit from a substantial seasonal population which enables the area to offer amenities that are “normally associated with larger cities, while maintaining the lifestyle of a small community” (The District Municipality of Muskoka, 2014). Specifically, the seasonal population is estimated to be 83,620 people, while the permanent population accounts for 60,410 people. As of 2011, almost half of the workforce was employed in the tourism, construction, and the service industry (District of Muskoka, 2014). Due to the seasonality of the destination, the unemployment rate is at a high 8.3%, compared to the Ontario average of 6.4% (District of Muskoka, 2014). Seasonal work has left a large number of local people jobless during the off-season, or struggling to make a living through minimum wage jobs. However, rather than a resentment towards the tourism industry and “cottagers”, it appears that there is a sense of gratitude for the industry, and an interest in promoting tourism, as evidenced in the data by statements such as, “without the cottagers, we would be nothing”.

The purpose of this working paper is to examine the realities of Muskoka from local perspectives to explore more than the Muskoka brand, commonly alluded to as the rural playground for the rich and the famous. 15 semi-structured interviews were carried out with local community members in Bracebridge, Huntsville, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Lakes, and Lake of Bays, making up four of the five area municipalities. Interviews ranged from 45 minutes-2 hours in length and were transcribed by the first author. Five themes emerged from the analysis of the data, which was approached with three stages of grounded theory coding (initial coding, focused coding, theoretical coding), as influenced by Charmaz (2006). Through a critical lens, the dichotomy of the “us-they” (Jaakson, 1986), the representation of place and place attachment (MacCannell, 1973; Buckley, 2005; Harrison, 2014), rural social activism (Mair, 2002; Trussell & Mair, 2011, Peng, 2016), community engagement (Glendinning et al, 2003; Möller, 2016), and the hyper-development of amenity rich places (Hall and Muller, 2004; Marcouiller et al, 2011) are discussed.
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Identifying the characteristics of welcoming and inclusive recreation settings and programs from a “first voice” perspective

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Recreation that takes place outside the home in community settings such as parks, community centres, not-for-profit clubs and organizations, and commercial spaces offers opportunities for social interactions that cultivate a sense of belonging (Iwasaki, Coyle, & Shank, 2010). These opportunities to engage in community life through recreation foster social inclusion, defined as access to opportunities to participate in the social life of one’s community, one of the social determinants of health most strongly associated with good mental health (Walker, Verins, Moodie, & Webster, 2005). Given that 20% of Canadians will experience mental health challenges in any given year (Mental Health Commission of Canada [MHCC], 2012) as well as the tendency (both within and outside of the Canadian context) to avoid seeking formal health care for mental health issues (Henderson, Evans-Lacko, & Thornicroft, 2013), supporting mental health through community-based strategies is a key aspect of ensuring the wellbeing of Canadians. Ideally, such community-based strategies should be rooted in recovery principles, which focus on regaining control, meaning, and purpose in life. Thus, personally meaningful community-based recreation participation can be an essential resource for people living with mental health challenges. At the same time, people living with mental health challenges continue to experience barriers to participation in community recreation (Lemaire & Mallik, 2005). The purpose of this project was to identify, from the point of view of people living with mental health challenges, the characteristics that make community-based recreation programs welcoming and inclusive. Using an appreciative inquiry approach, which highlights what is working well (Reed, 2007), along with community-based research methods (Minkler & Wallerstein, 2003), data were gathered through four focus groups and six go-along interviews where the researcher participated with the research participant in a recreation setting or program that they had experienced as welcoming. The data were represented by the following themes: (1) Barriers: ‘It’s not that easy’, (2) Benefits, (3) Roles of peer support, (4) Naturally social activity, (5) Inclusive leadership, and (6) Helping people feel prepared. Following preliminary data analyses, the researchers held an integrated knowledge translation workshop where people who had participated in earlier stages of data collection were invited to collaborate with researchers to synthesize the data, culminating in the creation of draft guidelines for cultivating inclusive and welcoming recreation settings and programs. These guidelines, intended as a resource for program directors, staff, volunteers and front-line recreation workers, highlight: the need for more collaboration among the mental health,
recognition, and related sectors; providing support to “get to the door” for recreation programming; building flexibility into program opportunities; helping people to be prepared to enter new settings, such as by providing a detailed description of what to expect; providing formal and informal opportunities for peer support; and emphasizing relationship-building by providing embedded social opportunities within a recreation program. With the aim of fostering social inclusion in recreation settings and programs, this research demonstrates the value of engaging “first voice” research participants at multiple stages throughout the research process.

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Exploring the influence of a family holiday on Chinese adolescents’ subjective wellbeing

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As documented, family holidays can be beneficial to family members’ health and quality of life (Durko & Petrick, 2013; Dolnicar, Yanamandram, & Cliff, 2012). However, very few studies have discussed the beneficial role of the family holiday from adolescents’ perspectives (Lee, Graefe, & Burns, 2008). Thus it is necessary to examine the validity and applicability of existing research findings of family holidays and understand whether family holidays influence adolescents’ quality of life. Therefore, this study described Chinese adolescents’ family holidays and examined the influence of family holidays on Chinese adolescents’ subjective wellbeing (SWB).

To achieve the objectives of this study, an empirical study was conducted based on a post-positivist orientation. To be specific, this study surveyed middle school students (grade 7 to 9) in the urban area of a big-size city located in the East part of Mainland China. This study applied a longitudinal research design. Data collection consisted of three phases, which were before the Labor Holiday, right after the Labor Holiday and one month after the Labor Holiday. Participants’ SWB was measured at three phases, additionally respondents’ travel information was asked in the second phase.

There are four main findings of this study. 1) Two-thirds adolescents of Chinese families did not travel during the Labor Holiday. Rather than go on vacations, they either attended additional tutorials at private institutions or went over materials by themselves at home. 2) In general, for both adolescents who traveled and who did not travel, their SWB was significantly higher after the Labor Holiday than before holiday. However, the increase of SWB of adolescents who traveled was significantly higher than those who did not travel. 3) The beneficial effect of the family holiday on adolescents’ SWB faded out gradually. It was found that Chinese adolescents’ SWB was decreased to pre-holiday levels one month after the Labor Holiday. 4) For those adolescents who traveled during the holiday, the beneficial role of vacations was exerted the most when they traveled with both parents and stayed away from home overnight.

With the results mentioned above, it can be concluded that family holidays can increase Chinese adolescents’ SWB no matter whether they travel or not. However, traveling during family holidays can lift adolescents’ SWB to a higher level as it does for adult groups (Gilbert & Abdullah, 2004; Nawijn & Veenhoven, 2011). In addition, this study finds that most Chinese adolescents do not travel during holidays. This finding echoes to previous research in which argues that vacations have been involved in modern family life in China in recent decades and it is different from the western society that having family vacations as a tradition (Letho, Fu, Li & Zhou, 2013). This study fills in research gaps with demonstrations of the beneficial role of family holidays on adolescents’ SWB, which adds values to understand the beneficial role of holidays from a more inclusive perspective. This study also provides insights for policy makers, school administrators, parents, and guardians who care about adolescents’ SWB.
References


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During the last decades, many central governments entrusted more and more responsibilities to their local counterparts. However, some of these local administrations saw their funding decrease due to population exodus and reductions of provincial transfers, especially in rural areas. Consequently, many of the smallest towns and villages reduced the amount of services provided by their public administration, which is typical of rural areas in post-industrialized countries (Woods, 2005; Jean, Dionne & Desrosiers, 2014). Many services also disappeared, institutions such as banks and post offices, for instance. For the same reasons, public leisure professionals have to achieve more and to do better with fewer resources (Thibault & Lavigne, 2016). Therefore, alternative ways to increase the quality and diversity of public leisure services offered to rural populations are considered. This ongoing research focuses on the impacts of one possible alternative way to offer public leisure services: interlocal cooperation. Interlocal cooperation has been used in several developed countries, including Canada, to enhance the overall quality and diversity of public services available to citizens living in various rural settings (Warner, 2006; Hulst & Van Montfort, 2007; Spicer, 2015). For the past two decades, scientific literature on interlocal cooperation focused on the legal context surrounding the phenomenon in different developed countries and the characteristics of the resulting interlocal agreements between cities (Hulst & Van Montfort, 2007; Lesage, McMillan & Hepburn (2008); Morton, Chen & Morse (2008); Spicer (2015); Rakar, Tičar & Klun (2015)). While these two latter topics are relatively well documented, there is little scientific work focusing on the actors engaged in interlocal cooperation when the nature of the collaboration is related to leisure services, might they be professionals, local representatives or volunteers from local leisure associations. Consequently, this presentation will aim at answering the following question: what roles are played by the different actors that intervene in an interlocal leisure cooperation agreement?

This presentation will be based on a series of twelve to fifteen interviews to be conducted between February 2017 and March 2017. Themes discussed in the interviews to determine who plays what role and will include topics related to their responsibilities, their interaction with other actors as well as their positive and negative attitudes towards interlocal cooperation. Participants will also be questioned on how their rural setting affects the quality of their public leisure services. The interviews will help to better understand the impacts that local actors have on the success or the failure to provide quality public leisure services in a rural setting participating in an interlocal leisure cooperation agreement.

Interlocal cooperation, interlocal leisure agreement, parks and recreation services, local actors.
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The relevance of Innovation Theory of Successful Aging for baby boomers transitioning to retirement

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Several theories of aging (e.g., activity theory, continuity theory) have guided leisure and aging research over the past several decades. Most of these theories originated in the fields of psychology or sociology and have been applied by leisure scholars. Recently, Innovation Theory of Successful Aging was postulated to specifically explore leisure in retirement (Nimrod & Kleiber, 2007). Unlike previous theories which suggest that older adults either maintain similar leisure patterns or cease participation, innovation theory indicates that older adults seek out new leisure opportunities in later life in order to reinvent or preserve a sense of self (Nimrod, 2008). Similarly, it suggests that adopting new leisure activities in retirement can promote personal growth in later life. However, Nimrod and Kleiber suggest that because the theory is at “a formative stage,” (p. 18) additional research is necessary to refine it. Therefore, in this presentation, we will explore the relevance of Innovation Theory for Canadian baby boomers transitioning to retirement. We utilized a multi-author blog to understand baby boomers’ experiences of leisure as they transitioned to retirement. Participants included twenty-five adults who were planning to retire within five years or who had recently retired. Participants blogged about leisure and retirement for three two-week sessions over several months, followed by in-person focus groups, which were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. While participants were invited to write about topics of their choosing, guiding questions were provided as a starting point for discussion. Questions included: What did you do with your free time today? Were any of these activities new? What do these activities mean to you? Data were analyzed following Charmaz’s (2014) initial, focused, and selective coding. Participants valued leisure throughout the retirement transition as it helped them embrace the challenges and joys of this new life phase. Pre-retirement participants viewed leisure as an escape from work related stress and looked forward to increased free time to pursue both new and long-held interests. Retirees had more time to invest in pursuit of lifelong activities and discovering new activities that upheld lifelong values (e.g., a participant who valued physical activity took up crossfit). Along with pursuing new and former leisure, participants described both developing new social relationships and rekindling old ones. A minority of participants struggled to identify meaningful opportunities to replace feelings of accomplishment found in the workplace. The findings indicate that innovation theory may be relevant in explaining leisure engagement amongst baby boomers transitioning to retirement. Participants pursued activities that were meaningful and contributed to a sense of well-being in retirement such as personal growth, health and well-being, and time with loved ones. Thus, their leisure choices contributed to both self-reinvention innovation and self-preservation innovation (Nimrod & Hutchinson, 2010; Nimrod & Kleiber, 2007). Research suggests that baby boomers are markedly different from previous generations and may have more inclination to adopt new leisure activities in later life (Pruchno, 2012). Additional research
is needed to explore leisure innovation beyond the initial transition as baby boomers begin to settle into retirement.

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An Emotional Experience: Urban Parks in Amsterdam

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Amsterdam counts over 12.5 million overnight stays annually (OIS Department for Research, Information and Statistics, 2016), leading to pedestrian congestion in the city center and subsequent experience degradation known as crowding (Vaske & Shelby, 2008). In the past few years the issue has made local headlines and dominated political discussions. Local destination managers have committed to spreading tourist flows to surrounding neighborhoods. A challenge is making visits to these neighborhoods as enjoyable as visits to the center, which has been documented to spark substantial positive emotions in visitors (Gillet, Schmitz, & Mitas, 2016; Konijn, Sluimer, & Mitas, 2016). A possible solution lies in Amsterdam’s substantial urban parks. Previous research has shown that environments perceived as “nature-made,” such as parks, spur positive emotions (Hartig, Mang, & Evans, 1991; Chiesura, 2004). This effect has not been tested in the context of urban tourist experience. Our study assessed the effect of perceived nature on tourists’ positive emotions, a valued aspect of tourist experience. We also examined differences between first-time and repeat visitors.

Our research was based on 750 purposively sampled visitors to Amsterdam. Over three consecutive days, we collected questionnaires at busy intersections and squares in the city center as well as four adjacent, heavily-marketed neighborhoods with varying park spaces. Perceptions of the landscape as nature-made were measured using a semantic differential item adapted from Kirillova, Fu, Lehto, & Cai (2014). Positive emotions were measured using a modification of the Differential Emotion Scale by Izard (1977), used in tourism research by Gillet et al., (2016) and Konijn et al. (2016). Item scales comprised 5 points, with a value of 3 as the midpoint.

Participants saw Amsterdam as more human-made than nature-made (m=3.73, s=1.16). A linear moderation model showed that past experience does not alter the effect of perceived nature on positive emotions (b=-0.0035, t=-0.4738, p=0.6358). The main effect was significant, however, so the more a participant perceived surroundings as nature-made, the more positive emotions (s)he enjoyed (b=-0.067, t=-2.86, p=0.004). Thus, perceiving the urban environment of Amsterdam as relatively more nature-made was associated with positive emotions, for first time as well as for repeat visitors. These findings extend existing knowledge that areas perceived as natural reduce stress (Tyrväinen et al, 2003; Adevi & Mårtensson, 2013) and anxiety (Weng & Chiang, 2014), as well as prompting positive emotions (Hartig, Mang, & Evans, 1991; Irvine et al., 2013) to tourists in urban settings. The findings are promising for addressing congestion in Amsterdam. Destination marketers may consider emphasizing parks in the neighborhood marketing campaign. If applied in other cities facing similar problems, a change in promotion could ultimately alter city tourism by making it a more balanced experience. Nature-made environments would invite the tourist to enjoy a
contrast with the built environment. Future research could examine which specific emotions are affected by urban green spaces, and the role that crowding perception plays in these effects.

References


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Rocking the boat: Power, politics, and the Pleasure Craft Operator Card in the Northwest Territories

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Many Canadians spend their leisure time boating on rivers, lakes, and oceans. Since April 1, 1999, those operating a motor boat for recreational purposes have required proof of competency: the Pleasure Craft Operator Card (PCOC). The certification can be obtained by taking a course in person, online, or by challenging the exam in person. There are several exceptions the requirement of having a PCOC: i) the PCOC is not required for boat operators in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut; ii) it is not required for those operating a boat for daily living or subsistence activities. Notably, between 1991-2010, the average rate of boating fatality in the NWT was 9.6 per 100,000, a figure that was the highest in the country and sixteen times the Canadian average rate of 0.6 per 100,000 (Canadian Red Cross Society, 2014). Such high rates of boating-related fatalities raise important questions about why many northerners, particularly Aboriginal peoples, continue to be staunchly opposed to the PCOC. In this paper, we draw on data from interviews (Schostak, 2006) and focus groups (Kamberelis & Dimitraidis, 2005) we conducted as part of a community-based participatory research project (Leung, Yen, & Minkler, 2004) with three NWT communities (Inuvik, Deline, and Fort Simpson) to examine men’s attitudes and behaviours towards boating safety. Using the data, we illustrate the ways in which the PCOC is viewed by some as yet another colonial imposition into Aboriginal peoples’ lives. Nevertheless, other community members viewed the leisure safety education provided through the courses that prepare individuals to write the PCOC exam as being an important part of reducing boating-related injuries and fatalities. They argued, however, that the education must be relevant for northerners, and pointed to the ways in which current PCOC courses and Transport Canada (2014) requirements are firmly rooted in Eurocentric, southern practices and knowledge that fail to account for northern geography and Aboriginal traditional knowledge. For example, though participants identified a rifle and ammunition as being vitally important boating safety equipment, these items are missing from Transport Canada’s (2014) list for required boating safety equipment. To ensure that northerners’ perspectives and ways of life are considered in boating education, participants identified and co-created boating safety resources for their communities, including posters, a boat launch sign, and an “app,” which we will present as evidence of the ways in which northerners are best positioned to create their own leisure safety resources.

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Social Capital in Leisure Studies: Exploring its Past, Present and Future as a Theme in Leisure Research

Troy Glover, University of Waterloo

In the spirit of the conference theme, the proposed presentation will explore the past, present, and future of social capital in leisure studies. Inspired by Putnam (1995, 2000) and introduced to leisure studies by Hemingway (1999), social capital—“the consequence of investment in and cultivation of social relationships allowing an individual access to resources that would otherwise be unavailable to him or her” (Glover, Shinew & Parry, 2005, p. 87)—has seemingly captured the collective imagination of our field as evidenced by its impressive proliferation in our literature over the past 17 years. Described as a “growth industry” by Baker and Faulkner (2009) and “routinized” in both everyday conversation and policy circles (Woolcock, 2010), social capital has not surprisingly matured into one of the central themes in leisure scholarship (see Glover, 2016). Accordingly, it represents an important topic that warrants a comprehensive review to guide future research. In this sense, the proposed presentation will review the social capital and leisure literature, synthesize its results, and identify potential research gaps and research needs. The review will map key concepts underpinning the research area, identify the main sources and types of evidence available, and evaluate where research on the topic has or has not been completed. The latter of the three aims will necessarily rely on the extant literature from other fields and disciplines to identify areas of potential inquiry for future leisure research. In so doing, the proposed presentation will speak to the legacy of social capital and guide research on the subject in leisure studies.

References

Shea: A Women's Livelihood to Achieve Poverty Reduction

Angelica Granja, Vancouver Island University

Extreme poverty is still one of the most critical issues in our time. Even though Governments and International Agencies have been working to reduce poverty in the Global South, there are still regions that are lagging on this matter (UN, 2015). Rural sub-Saharan Africa has been identified as one of the most vulnerable regions for living in poverty (IFAD, 2016). Within this region, it has been proved that women, and households that depend on women, are more susceptible to experience poverty (Batana, 2013; McFerson, 2010). Despite their apparent disadvantaged position within the society, existing literature on Gender and Development has revealed that rural women make a positive contribution to community development and economy (Moyo, 2014; Sam, 2008). Furthermore, women within the Global South are increasingly being considered as potential agents in addressing poverty at the household and local levels (Harriet, Opoku-Asare, & Anin 2014).

This study analyses the Shea Butter production in the rural community of Wechiau, located in the Upper West region of northern Ghana, to better understand the role that this industry plays in women's lives and their families. Shea Butter has traditionally been produced by rural women and is particularly useful as a livelihood due to the prevalence of Shea trees in the north of the country. Thus, the harvesting of Shea nuts and production of Shea Butter has been identified as: a) a source of income for women, b) a tool to reduce poverty at the household level, and c) a culturally relevant sustainable livelihood (Bello-Bravo, Lovett, & Pittendrigh, 2015; Elias & Carney, 2007; Greig, 2006; Hatskevich, Jenicek, & Darkwah, 2011; Naughton, 2016). In the case of the Wechiau community, the creation of the Organic Shea Cooperative for women has impacted the process of collecting, preparing, and selling nuts with the purpose of creating resilience among the community and empower local women.

This exploratory case study is framed within the triple bottom line model of sustainability with a gender focus; under the premise that rural development cannot be sustainable if the female force is neglected (Baker, 2015). Considering the three areas of intervention: society, environment and economy; this study seeks to address the overall impact of Shea Butter production on local women in Wechiau. Using a phenomenological approach, life history interviews were conducted with 11 women of the Organic Shea Cooperative the summer of 2016 in the community of Wechiau. Deductive analysis of the rich qualitative data will lead to a better understanding of the rural women's contribution to poverty reduction and development of their community; as well as the economic and social impacts of this particular livelihood on lives of local women and their families.

References


The Use of Video as a Data Collection Tool in Narrative Inquiry

Tom Griffin, Ted Rogers School of Hospitality and Tourism Management, Ryerson University, Toronto, ON.

This presentation considers video as a data collection method, drawing from a constructionist narrative inquiry (Burr, 1995; Pernecky, 2012). Narratives form meaning in everyday life (Chase, 2005, Ong, 1982), and are an inter-subjective construction of values and identity (Glover, 2003; Kyle & Chick, 2004; Ollerenshaw & Creswell, 2002). Narrative inquiry as a methodology attempts to construct a storied depiction of a phenomenon, and aims to “offer readers a place to imagine their own uses and applications” of the ideas present (Clandinin & Connelly, 2000, p. 42).

The study focused on immigrants’ experiences of hosting friends and relatives. Leisure participation has broadly positive influences on newcomer settlement (e.g. Horolets, 2012; Stodolska & Livengood, 2006), and hosting is a particularly rich leisure context that encourages links between old and new worlds (Griffin, 2016; Humbracht, 2015). I met with nine participants and discussed their experiences in unstructured but directed conversations that were video recorded and then edited into 12-18 minute clips by myself, guided by principles of narrative construction (McCabe & Foster, 2006). I attempted to reposition small stories of specific instances into a structure that communicated a bigger story (Gregg, 2011); from arrival, to settlement, and the future, and how hosting played a role in affecting interaction with self, place, and others (Clandinin & Connelly, 2000). Clips were shared with participants electronically. Between 6-9 months later, I met with most participants for a second time and together we watched the clip. Both viewers were able to pause the video for clarification, expansion, or conclusion of a story. Participants could also challenge meanings presented and offer alternative context. Further, many participants watched other participants’ clips producing further elicitation and reflection. The second meetings were also video recorded, and excerpts integrated into the original clips to provide a more comprehensive representation of the experiences, interpretations, and meanings that participants had provided. Once the final clips were completed they were shared electronically with participants for final comments and ultimately used for analysis.

The use of video as a data collection tool offers an engaging medium in terms of narrative construction, analysis, and dissemination. Video helped participants’ voices remain central (Clandinin & Connelly, 2000) and is more transparent in analysis (Feldman, 2007; Squire, 2013; Taylor, 2006) as non-verbal communication cues are recorded (Heath, Hindmarsh & Luff, 2010). Video allows for a more engaging and accessible medium for participants to review and reshape their personal narratives, enhancing the trustworthiness and credibility of findings (Decrop, 2004; Larson, 1997). The chance to reflect on and react to the video clips helped participants consider the impact and importance of hosting in their lives, an appreciation of the often overlooked leisure experiences that help give meaning to relationships with people and places. Excerpts of the final clips, and their transcripts, have been used in presentations to academics and practitioners to convey the experiences in an engaging manner (Rahn, 2007), enhancing knowledge dissemination and mobilisation.
References


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The Gendered Natures of Polar Bear Tourism

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Heather Mair, University of Waterloo

This paper offers a critique of nature-based Arctic tourism through a gender-aware analysis of representations associated with polar bear tourism in Churchill, Manitoba, Canada. The guiding purpose of our study was to analyze how ‘nature’ is gendered in its construction and presentation through tourism, and to what effect. Our study focused on revealing dominant gendered expectations and understandings (re)produced in the Churchill polar bear tourism promotional landscape. Drawing on a critical discourse analysis of qualitative and visual promotional texts, we show how various representations of polar bear tourism impose hegemonic gender roles onto polar bear bodies, which are emplaced within a conventionally gendered landscape. As the ‘Polar Bear Capital of the World’, Churchill’s wildlife viewing industry relies on the (re)creation, dissemination, and maintenance of particular meanings and natures attributed to polar bears, as well as human–polar bear relationships, for economic benefit. This gives rise to questions about how power circulates with respect to Churchill’s tourism production practices, gender being one of many axes of identity through which power operates and is interpolated. Ultimately, the paper advances literature on gender-aware analyses of tourism/leisure and environment, and argues the promotion of gendered natures must be consistently questioned to create and maintain space within the leisure field for more equitable practices and inclusive legacies.

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Leisure is an important life domain in which preferred positive emotions are heightened and undesirable negative emotions are lessened (Hull, 1990; Kleiber, Walker, & Mannell, 2011). Leisure participation, therefore, appears to be able to bridge the discrepancy between what people ideally want to feel (i.e., ideal affect) and what people actually feel (i.e., actual affect) (Tsai, 2007). Ideal affect is largely influenced by cultural factors. For example, high-arousal positive affect (i.e., HAP) is valued by North Americans more than East Asians, whereas low-arousal positive affect (i.e., LAP) is preferred by East Asians more than North Americans (Tsai, Knutson, & Fung, 2006). The purpose of this study is to examine affect correspondence between ideal affect generally and actual affect during leisure among Hong Kong Chinese workers, and to compare these results with those reported by British Canadian workers in Mannell et al.’s (2014) study.

Data were obtained from Hong Kong Chinese who worked at least twenty hours per week. Participants reported: (a) during leisure, how frequently they felt HAP (two items: excited, enthusiastic), LAP (two items: calm, relaxed), low-arousal negative affect (LAN; two items: dull, sluggish), and high-arousal negative affect (HAN; two items: nervous, fearful); and (b) ideally, how much they would like to feel HAP, LAP, LAN, and HAN using the same items. (All items measured from 1=Never to 5=Always). The questionnaire was professionally translated and administered in Cantonese, using telephone interviewing. Participants (N = 575) were near equal male and female (49.9%/50.1%), 35 to 64 years old (67.7%), and worked on average 47.2 hours per week. Four dependent t-tests were conducted.

In terms of positive affect, Hong Kong Chinese workers reported actual LAP during leisure more frequently than its ideal level (see Table 1). There was no significant difference in frequency between ideal HAP and actual HAP during leisure. In terms of negative affect, participants experienced actual HAN during leisure less frequently than ideal HAN. The frequency they experienced actual LAN during leisure was higher than its ideal level.

After comparing our results with Mannell et al.’s (2014), the leisure domain permitted Hong Kong Chinese workers to feel more LAP and less HAN than the respective ideal levels, and helped British Canadian workers feel LAP and HAN at their ideal levels. Our finding that LAP during leisure exceeded ideal LAP suggests that leisure is being used as a “detachment-relaxation mechanism” (Newman, Tay, & Diener, 2014) to overcome Hong Kong’s extremely stressful work environment (Wolford, 2008). Although British Canadians experienced less HAP during leisure than was ideal (Mannell et al., 2014), their frequency of actual HAP during leisure was not different from the level of ideal HAP for Hong Kong Chinese. Both cultural groups reported more LAN during leisure than they ideally wanted to feel. In general, Hong Kong Chinese experienced more preferred affective state levels during leisure than British Canadians.
References


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Table 1

Comparison of Ideal Affect with Actual Affect During Leisure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample (Type of Affect)</th>
<th>Ideal Affect</th>
<th>Leisure Affect</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>d</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M (SD)</td>
<td>M (SD)</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>British Canadians</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Arousal</td>
<td>4.02 (0.82)</td>
<td>3.68 (0.88)</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>6.16***</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Arousal</td>
<td>4.16 (0.80)</td>
<td>4.02 (0.72)</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Arousal</td>
<td>1.51 (0.63)</td>
<td>1.44 (0.60)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Arousal</td>
<td>1.41 (0.65)</td>
<td>1.84 (0.70)</td>
<td>-0.43</td>
<td>-8.57***</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hong Kong Chinese</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Arousal</td>
<td>2.97 (0.89)</td>
<td>3.02 (0.92)</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>-1.42</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Arousal</td>
<td>3.39 (0.90)</td>
<td>3.64 (0.92)</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>-5.90***</td>
<td>0.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Arousal</td>
<td>1.78 (0.74)</td>
<td>1.66 (0.76)</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>3.78**</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Arousal</td>
<td>1.85 (0.71)</td>
<td>2.03 (0.85)</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
<td>-5.23***</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note. Affective states measured on a 5-point unipolar scale (1=Never to 5=Always). N = 257 for British Canadians (data from Mannell et al., 2014). N = 575 for Hong Kong Chinese.*

*p < .01. **p < .001. ***p < .0001.
Children’s Engagement in Risky Play During the School Day

Alicia Gurr, University of Regina
Rebecca Genoe, University of Regina

Childhood risk-taking has been shown to have a positive impact on physical, psychological and developmental health. Children who take risks develop abilities such as risk management, decision making, problem solving and injury avoidance (Brussoni et al., 2015; Little, Wyver, & Gibson, 2011). However, engagement in activities that offer these benefits has decreased compared to past generations, partially due to restrictions that adults are creating primarily on risk and safety concerns (Clements, 2004; Little et al., 2011). Little et al. define risky play as “play that provides opportunities for challenge, testing limits, exploring boundaries and learning about injury-risk” (p. 115); it involves activities that present the possibility of injury or harm (Little et al., 2011; Stephenson, 2003). Risky play might include climbing trees and play structures, riding a bicycle at high speed, using tree branches during play, and playing near lakes or campfires. As children spend a large portion of their time at school, engagement in risky play at school should be explored as a means to provide adequate risky play opportunities (Clements, 2004; Sandseter, 2007). There is currently limited literature regarding children’s engagement in risky play patterns in North American elementary schools; this proposed study will expand on the literature and provide groundwork for future inquiries. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore opportunities for and barriers to children’s engagement in risky play during the school day.

This qualitative study will include 10-15 children and 10-15 educational staff from local elementary schools. It will involve an assessment of the physical environment at local elementary schools to explore the affordance for risky play. I will then observe the children during free-play at school to gather data about engagement. Educational staff will monitor play as they typically would. Following observation, I will complete semi-structured interviews with the children and educational staff to explore their perspectives of opportunities and barriers related to risky play. Interview questions will be original to this study and tested in pilot interviews.

I will review current structure, policies, rules and regulations that exist in the education system to identify items that might facilitate or impede children’s engagement in risky play. For example, media attention directed at Canadian schools over the last few years shows schools are becoming strict about body-contact by banning games such as tag. This ban was implemented because children were returning to class with scrapes and bruises (Strobel, 2015). I will seek to obtain information about restrictive policies and their rationale, which will help to identify potential barriers to engagement in risky play.

The information gathered may help inform future research regarding the affordance of risky play for children during the school day. Ideally, the results will serve as an initial guide to creating policies that allow children to experience the vast developmental benefits associated with risky play. The results may also provide a basis for intervention to educate adults about creating opportunities and allowing for children’s exploration of risky play.
References


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Organizational leaders may be able to enhance their capacity to co-create engaging legacies through strategic management practices that foster community integration and a common purpose. In their analysis of modern organizations, Sisodia, Sheth, and Wolfe (2014) claim that the most successful and accomplished organizations in the 21st Century can unite their stakeholders (e.g., employees, communities, customers) with a common purpose and facilitate a co-created, mutually beneficial value. To integrate a common purpose within organizational management, Dolan and Garcia (2002) put forth a strategic management approach, entitled Management by Values, that utilizes core values to create "a rallying point" (Lencioni, 2002, p. 114) for stakeholders, around which all may become aligned, engaged and coordinated.

Both academia and management practice would benefit from further insight towards how leaders may strategically utilize core values and a common purpose to facilitate a co-creation of value that better serves all stakeholders. First, such insight would expand scholarly understanding of organizational management, thereby growing the scope of an organizational leader’s work to include the integration and strategic alignment of all stakeholders through organizational elements such as core values and common purpose. Practitioners may also benefit from insight towards managerial strategies that further engage and align stakeholders such that an organization's capacity to provide value to its community is increased.

To gain this understanding, the first author used a qualitative, case study research design to investigate the value that a sport organization believes they are providing to their stakeholders and to explore how organizational leaders could facilitate the creation of that value through the management of core values. To reach this understanding, the first author addressed the following questions: (1) what common purpose defines the value an organization believes they provide to their stakeholders, if at all?; and (2) what practices are used to manage and strategically utilize this common purpose?

Data collection strategies in the current study included observation, interviewing, and document analysis, where the first author sought to observe, perceive, and describe two elements of the organization’s behaviour, including: a) various expressions of values within the organization, which might define the value the organization aims to co-create with/for their stakeholders; and b) management practices by organizational leaders which might provide insight into how core values and a common purpose are strategically managed within the organization. Data were analyzed to create a case description to explain: a) sources of value that can unite and engage all of the organization’s stakeholders; and b) management strategies leaders use to manage and leverage core values for organizational success.

This case study serves as a reflection on how an organization can strategically align and engage their stakeholders by creating and managing core values and a common purpose. By further understanding how organizations can create these ‘rallying points’ for stakeholders, both academics and practitioners may be presented with a further opportunity to align an
organization’s stakeholders and create an organizational context where the co-creation of engaging legacies can occur.

References


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Described here is an examination of Edmonton, Alberta residents’ (n=1501) relationship with the North Saskatchewan River Valley (NSRV), a ‘ribbon of green’ that winds through the heart of the city. Acknowledging the planet’s rapidly increasing environmental decline, this study was designed to advance residents’ stewardship of the River Valley and similar natural environments. Edmontonians’ behaviours that affect the river valley’s environmental health as well as the quality and consumption of river water were examined. Additionally attitudes towards the NSRV and intentions to engage in pro-environmental behaviours that support the ecological health of the valley and its river were measured. To understand why residents engage (or not) in environmental stewardship, several factors that may affect river valley attitudes and behaviours were documented: residential proximity, engagement in recreation within the River Valley, attitudes towards environmental regulations, and intensity of attachment expressed towards the River Valley.

METHOD: A random-digit-dial telephone survey of residents was conducted in January 2014 to collect this data. Postal codes were used to obtained a stratified random sample of people living adjacent (n=201), nearby (≤15 min. walk) (n=650) and distant (>15 min. walk) (n=650). Responses to scale questions (e.g., place attachment, 9 items; environmental regulations, 6 items; public environmental intentions, 6 items; and private environmental intentions, 6 items, were assess for internal consistency (Cronbach’s alpha) and unidimensional factor structure (EFA, CFA). ANOVAs were used to compare groups of respondents.

FINDINGS: Respondents were characterized by a mean age of 55 years, 50% male, and 95% had previously visited the River Valley. Sixty percent had completed a college or university degree, and household incomes of more than $150,000/year was the most common income level (22.5%). Congruent with previous proximity studies (Cohen et al., 2007; Tapsuwan et al., 2012; Williams et al., 2009), residents living adjacent and nearby the River Valley were more likely to engage in frequent River Valley recreation activities, this was especially true in the winter. Higher levels of River Valley recreation were more strongly associated with pro-environmental attitudes and intentions towards the River Valley, aligning well with previous recreation-pro-environmental research (Devin-Wright, 2009; Kyle et al., 2003). Intensity of attachment towards the River Valley was also higher for those who live closer to the Valley. Attachment to place has been observed as an important predictor of pro-environmental behaviour and attitudes (Halpenny, 2010; Scannel & Gifford, 2010). This study documented a similar relationship between attachment and respondents’ stewardship attitudes and behaviours. Finally, adjacent and nearby River Valley residents appeared to be more supportive of environmental regulations relating to the Valley, and distant residents appeared to be less supportive or at least ambivalent; this is in contrast to some of the observations made by Larsen and Santelmann (2007) and Doss and Taff (1996). These observations will be used in subsequent analysis that models the relationship between these variables to make recommendations for practitioners.
References


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Motivations for festival patronage expressed by mobile ICT users and non-users: A comparison of Canadian cultural festival participants.

Elizabeth A. Halpenny
Christine van Winkle
Kelly MacKay
Nancy Yan

This presentation reports preliminary exploration of data collected at a Canadian cultural festival. The study purpose was to increase understanding of festival patrons’ use of mobile information communication technology (ICT) during a leisure experience. Research questions included: (1) How did festival patrons engage (or not) in mobile ICT while at the festival; (2) What were festival patrons’ motivation for festival participation; and (3) How did festival patrons’ motivations for participating in the festival vary based on use/non-use of mobile digital technology. Findings relating to these questions can assist festival administrators in formulating ICT service strategies and festival experience planning. While studies have examined motivations for festival participation (Li & Petrick, 2006) and ICT use (Kim et al., 2013), to date no study has examined relations between ICT engagement and festival participation motives.

METHODOLOGY: A tablet-based, self-completion survey questionnaire was administered at a Canadian Fringe festival. The survey instrument was designed to document ICT use/non-use, frequency of use at the festival and everyday life, motivations for attending a cultural festival (Woosnam et al., 2009), and variables designed to explain ICT use (Venkatesh et al. 2003; 2012 - Unified Theory of Information Technology Acceptance and Use v. 2; Kim et al. 2013 - Mobile User Engagement scale). Temporally and geographically strategic sampling was engaged in. Fluid Survey served as the online survey platform and SPSS v.24 was used for analysis. Descriptive statistics and Independent Samples T-tests were employed for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: A sample of 322 festival patrons was generated. A household income of $80,000-$99,000 (19.9%) and a completed undergraduate degree (32%) were the most common income and education level responses. The sample had a higher proportion of female respondents (62.7%) and a young mean age (35.6 years). At the time of their interception, 221 respondents has already used their mobile devices, 5 could not use their devices because they were broken or had a dead battery, 29 (8.9%) chose not to use their device because it would interfere with their experience, and 6 (1.8%) chose not to use their device because they did not feel they needed to. The latter two groups were aggregated into a “conscious non-use group” for further analysis. Festival visitation motives (strongly disagree=1 to strongly agree=5) relating to enjoying cultural performances (M=4.29, SD=.770) and experiencing arts and culture (M=4.31, SD=31) were most strongly agreed with, while family related motives ranked lowest (e.g., “Because I thought the entire family would enjoy it” M=3.09, SD=.688). A comparison of mobile ICT users to conscious non-users revealed only one difference in responses to the 10 festival visitation motivations: “To increase my cultural knowledge” (non-users M=4.41, SD=.733; ICT users M=4.0, SD=.919; t(288) = 2.291, p = 0.023. A large effect size (Cohen’s d = 0.493) suggests the importance non-users placed on cultural
knowledge is quite distinct from ICT users. While cautious interpretation should be engaged in with this small sample of conscious non-ICT users, the result suggests Festivals may want to not invest in cultural education approaches that employ ICT.

References


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Justice denied: Overcoming barriers to leisure, recreation and volunteering

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On any given day in 2014-2015 there were approximately 39,000 adults in custody in Canada, and over 100,000 more under community-based supervision, most of whom will garner a criminal record (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14318-eng.htm). Thousands of these individuals will be released annually to the community, where they will join over 3 million others in Canada with criminal records (http://boyneclarke.com/resources/general-information-about-criminal-records-and-pardons/), many of whom struggle to build or rebuild a life that does not involve a return to the criminal justice system. People with a mental illness (and a criminal record) are even further challenged, as, in addition to symptoms of their illness, they often face marginalization in the form of stigma, social exclusion and discrimination (Clifton, Repper, Banks, & Remnant, 2013).

While having a criminal record is a well-known barrier to employment (Demakos, 2013), some participants in our recent study identified that it is also a limiting factor as they consider participation in other meaningful community-based activities such as volunteering (White & Hamilton-Hinch, 2015). They highlighted the fact that although they had completed their sentences, and “paid their debt to society,” they are forever marked with a criminal record that creates a barrier to full community participation.

Engaging in leisure and volunteer activity has many confirmed benefits, including improved mental health, physical functioning, finding meaning, and overall enhanced quality of life (Iwasaki et al., 2014) but people with a mental illness (and even more so, people with the added barrier of a criminal record) often face personal, social and environmental barriers to accessing such activities. Inspired by our earlier study that piqued our interest in the how a criminal record presents an additional barrier to recreation for people with mental health challenges the purpose of the current study was to explore: What are the challenges and opportunities for people with mental health challenges who have a criminal record to accessing meaningful social/leisure/recreational/volunteering activities within their community?

New directions in mental health care in Canada support recovery-oriented practice, which goes beyond symptom management to support active community participation and social inclusion. The Guidelines for Recovery-Oriented Practice (MHCC, 2015) highlight the importance of inclusive communities as the “space for recovery and active citizenship, where people find meaning” (p. 50). Participation in meaningful community leisure activities and environments is an important contributor to recovery that has largely been neglected or undervalued by mental health practitioners, recreation workers, and individuals with mental illness themselves (Iwasaki, et al., 2014; Iwasaki, Coyle, & Shank, 2010).
This study uses qualitative in-depth interviews with individuals who have mental health challenges and criminal records, and their service providers. The findings provide context-specific knowledge to build on and develop evidence-based practices that focus on overcoming barriers and enhancing leisure participation. Relevant to the conference theme, Engaging Legacies, this presentation challenges the audience to consider how people with criminal records and mental illness might rediscover dignity and worth, and become co-creators of inclusive communities that offer “second chances” in welcoming leisure environments.

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Gonzo autoethnography: The Story of Monkey

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In this paper, we use a creative analytic practice (CAP; Parry & Johnson, 2007; Richardson, 2000) called ‘Gonzo autoethnography’ to explore the ephemeral moments of fans attending a festival for the rock band, Jerry Joseph & the Jackmormons. As a creative extension of autoethnography (Ellis & Bochner, 2006), “Gonzo autoethnography” draws on Hunter S. Thompson’s (1971) Gonzo journalism and sheds any claim to objectivity in order to blend social critique, humor, factual liberties, and satire to tell the story of the phenomenon of interest (Hirst, 2004). This distinct epistemology requires foregoing the structural aspects of popular contemporary forms of understanding and representing data to tell a story outside the lines of traditional, positivistic representations of research (Lincoln & Guba, 2005).

In this instance, we have endeavored to capture the ways in which music fans attempt to claim ownership over a music festival with a history of grassroots organizing. Crucial to this exploration is participants’ fraught relationship with the artist Jerry Joseph and the fan community that has developed around his live performances. Though fan communities are largely shaped by the dynamics of corporate marketing and promotion, often rendering fans as passive consumers, fans of Jerry Joseph & the Jackmormons exert a unique degree of control over the planning and execution of several annual festivals involving the band. As such, this particular case offers leisure scholars an opportunity to explore the exercise of fans’ agency in the context of an activity that normally permits only the shallowest of decision-making abilities.

Using Gonzo autoethnography, we explore fans’ experiences at the Dixie Mattress Festival using the character of Monkey. As an inanimate stuffed animal, Monkey has accompanied a particular fan to Jerry Joseph’s performances for more than a decade. To those in the community, he represents fans’ dedication to Jerry Joseph’s music as well as their dedication to one another. Personified as a member of the community, Monkey is able to speak to express the community’s complex relationship with Jerry Joseph and its struggle to exercise some control of the Dixie Mattress Festival in light of its increasing corporatization.

Monkey’s story serves as a critique of what goes on in the music scene and he plays a pivotal role in helping fans express their true feelings of participation, even when it is not always what it was hoped to be. Because the activities and relationships that are most important to people are often represented as more utopian than is always the case, applying an alternative method of storytelling helps to showcase the existing struggles in a phenomenon of interest through a conduit who represents the overriding sentiment. By allowing the storyteller creative liberty, the existent social critique simultaneously overlaps with an emphasis on the important aspects of participants’ involvement which ultimately holds the community together.
References


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Le loisir en cycle de fin de vie: un besoin ou un luxe

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Lorsque la personne se retrouve en cycle de fin de vie, elle se retrouve avec beaucoup de temps résiduel, soit le temps qui reste après que tous les soins de base et médicaux soient comblés, le temps de se nourrir et de se laver, de s’habiller, de dormir et de recevoir les soins personnels (Stockdale, Wells & Rall, 1996; Kraus, 2001; Parker, 1996). C’est pendant ce temps résiduel que la personne peut s’adonner à des expériences de loisirs significatifs lui procurant une sensation de bien-être subjectif. Le bien-être subjectif se définit comme étant un état général, chez un individu, de bien-être perçu et est habituellement mesuré à partir de deux perspective soit affective et cognitive (Diener, 1984 ; Eid and Larsen, 2008 dans Kuykendall et al., 2015). Pour être significative, une expérience de loisir doit avoir un sens pour la personne, être importante et contribuer à son identité en tant qu’humain autant sur le plan individuel que social (Fenech & Baker, 2008). Le loisir a un impact sur la santé physique, psychologique, cognitive et sur la qualité de vie (Lloyd & Auld, 2002). Selon Deschênes (2015) le loisir dans une perspective thérapeutique présente des qualités ayant un impact positif sur la santé spirituelle notamment au sein des populations vulnérables. Le loisir permet l’inclusion sociale salvifique du participant (Deschênes, 2011). De plus, selon Harrison et Gravelle (2008), les expériences de loisir sont perçues comme étant importantes en cycle de fin de vie autant par les patients que pour les proches aidants. Malgré tous ces écrits, Peu d’attention est portée sur la dimension des expériences de loisirs et de leurs significations aux yeux des participants en cycle de fin de vie, vivant soit à domicile ou dans un hospice. L’objet de cette recherche est en premier lieu d’explorer comment les patients en cycle de fin de vie bénéficiaires des programmes de loisirs offerts dans un hospice comblent leur temps résiduel et en second lieu d’examiner comment ces derniers perçoivent leur expérience de loisir. À partir d’une approche qualitative inductive, une entrevue, portant sur l’interprétation de leur expérience de loisir, a été administrée auprès de quatorze participants, dont trois résidents de l’hospice et onze participants au programme de jour (Rubin & Rubin, 1995). Tous les participants comblent leur temps résiduel avec des expériences de loisirs qu’ils identifient comme étant significatives pour eux et procurent plusieurs bienfaits. L’étude fait de nombreuses recommandations pour recherches futures entre autres, consulter des proches aidants, développer des programmes d’activités physiques, cognitives et sociales adaptés pour une clientèle en cycle de fin de vie afin de maximiser le maintien du bien-être subjectif et réduire au minimum la souffrance.

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Should I be Committed? Reaching [Way] Beyond Brand Loyalty in Leisure Studies

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Acknowledging complexity from the outset (Backman & Crompton, 1991; Buchanan, 1985; Howard et al., 1988), commitment and loyalty research has matured through three decades’ examination in leisure studies. Interest in these constructs has been driven by organizational bottom lines, and because mental, physical and social well-being have been linked to repeat behavior (Gladden & Funk, 2002; Potwarka et al., 2014). Research has historically drawn distinctions between product and brand loyalty. Product loyalty speaks to the quality of being faithful to someone or something; a strong feeling of support or allegiance and generally refers to broad categories of technology or other manufactured goods (e.g., bicycles as opposed to motorcycles or skateboards), whereas brand loyalty – a tendency of some consumers to continue buying the same brand over competing brands – usually refers to manufacturers (e.g., Cannondale, CCM, Giant, Raleigh, Schwinn, Trek). Some attributes such as model type (e.g., commuting, off-roading, racing, touring) share characteristics with both. Within leisure and recreation contexts, activities are often considered synonymous to products (in this case, cycling), whereas brands can be considered in terms of those already described or in terms of places where activities occur. For example, research has suggested one might develop commitment and loyalty to micro-scale venues (sticking with a cycling context - parks, trails, velodromes) or macro-scale locations (communities, regions, countries). Along those lines, the concept of place attachment (Kyle et al., 2004; Williams et al., 1992) represents a line of leisure research that has influenced the broader literature on commitment and loyalty. Pritchard et al. (1992) argued that consumer and leisure researchers employed too narrow a range of manifest loyalty measures in extant research; generally measuring only frequency (e.g., days per week) or duration (e.g., in years or months) of participation/purchase. That criticism still generally applies, although more recent research has employed a wider range of measures (Iwasaki & Havitz, 2004; Potwarka et al., 2014). As well, leisure researchers have, with few exceptions (Chick & Hood, 1996; Dimanche & Havitz, 1992; McFarlane, 2004), rarely studied commitment and loyalty with recreation equipment; leaving that context to mainline consumer researchers. Brand loyalty has been studied so extensively that a Google Scholar search with those two key words generates over 630,000 hits and brand loyalty is often tied to identity (Kavaratzis & Hatch, 2013; Morgan et al. 2011). Most people know someone whose product loyalty extends beyond a particular brand to a specific unit (e.g., a car, a boat, a cottage, a set of golf clubs); yet that study of that phenomenon has been limited, if not absent, outside of place attachment in leisure studies. This paper employs an autoethnographic approach (e.g., Havitz, 2007; McCarville 2007) to examining the author’s loyalty to a specific bicycle. Framed under the irony that both the manufacturer (bankruptcy) and retailer (retirement) are no longer in business, this performance piece - using the bike in question - explores nuances of family, friendship, identity, music, place, social justice, and work that have bonded that bike to that person over four-plus decades. The concluding argument is that leisure research should, by its very nature, put more thought into manifest loyalty.
constellations than do consumer researchers because ego involvements, commitments and behaviours associated with participation are more germane than product purchase.

References


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Late Career Reflections on the [lack of] Relationship between Leisure, Recreation Programming, and Unemployment

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Leisure scholars, over the past several decades, have made progress in identifying, understanding, and including people traditionally ignored and/or marginalized from leisure access and recreation participation. Demographic markers such as age, ethnicity, gender, income, race, religion, and sexual orientation have received substantial attention, some from the outset and others more recently. Although progress often seems incremental at best, few in contemporary western society would deny leisure rights or program access to people based on traditional markers. Indeed, certain demographic-based programmatic structures (e.g., seniors’ discounts) have long been in place and so mainstream that critique is rarely welcomed (Crompton, 2016). Leisure scholars have sporadically addressed curious intersections of leisure and unemployment over the past three decades. Much of that scholarship has explored the fundamental tension between structural constraint (e.g., Jahoda, 1982; Jahoda, Lazarsfeld & Zeisel, 1971) and individual agency (e.g., Fryer & Payne, 1984); the former representing a dominant perspective. Unemployment remains relatively unique, though perhaps not alone when compared with other socio-demographic variables, in the sense that people who are unemployed commonly experience societal and self-imposed lack of entitlement to leisure. Despite pervasive understanding of a dominant classical definition of leisure as free time away from obligation, especially paid work, unemployment is rarely experienced as such (Havitz, Morden & Samdahl, 2004; Lobo, 1996). And North American public leisure service providers have virtually no history of overt consideration, much less inclusion, of people who are unemployed as viable clients, much less citizens (Havitz & Spigner, 1992; Spigner & Havitz, 1993; Ullah, Banks & Warr, 1985). Relationships between work and leisure have been portrayed as contentious (Glyptis, 1994; Reid & Mannell, 1994) and there is little evidence of change over time. People who are unemployed are generally lumped into the broader “low income” category by service providers, and programmatic considerations for that nebulous configuration have evolved little over the years (e.g., Gillies, 2008; Johnson Tew, Havitz & McCarville, 1999). Emerging research suggests, not surprisingly, that experiences and circumstance of people who are unemployed vary widely. For example, Havitz, Morden and Samdahl (2004) identified four distinct groups, each including multiple sub-groups in their study of unemployed adults. People who participated in that research were largely short-term unemployed. Pesavento Raymond and Kelly’s (1991) and Lobo’s (1999) work with chronically unemployed people suggests that this experiences of this group may be largely distinct from people who are short-term unemployed. Further complicating issues, Hilbrecht, Mock and Smale (2016) have identified underemployment as an increasingly pervasive early 21st Century condition. This paper will be grounded in 25 years’ experience studying leisure and unemployment. This topic serves as a late-career microcosm of the complexities inherent in matching leisure scholarship with professional practice and recreation service delivery. It is not a pretty picture; we collectively know little about relationships between leisure and
unemployment in its various forms, and little published leisure research has been overtly and ubiquitously applied to practice.

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A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Korean and Chinese University Students’ Leisure Conceptualizations and Leisure Attitudes

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This study examined the similarities and differences in leisure conceptualizations and leisure attitudes between Chinese university students and Korean students in an eastern Chinese university. An essay writing, which modified from the Leisure Ten Statement Test, as well as the Korean and Chinese versions of Leisure Attitude Scale were developed to address the purpose, and responses from Korean and Chinese participants were divided into 24 categories for further discussion. Descriptive information and reliability analysis of questionnaire for leisure attitudes were calculated and the independent T test was conducted by using SPSS 22.0. Results indicated that: (a) differences of leisure conceptualizations between Chinese and Korean participants have been found not only in the five categories including Time, Activity, Setting, Psychological Experience, and Other categories, but also in the specific sub-categories especially in the Active Sports, Arousal, Freedom of Choice, and Sense of Competence sub-categories. Specifically, the Korean leisure-like term has higher proportions in terms of Time, Activity and Other categories while Chinese leisure-like term 休 (xiuxian) stands higher percentages in terms of Setting and Psychological Experience categories. When it comes to sub-categories, the term has significantly higher proportions than 休 (xiuxian) in terms of Time, Activity (i.e., Passive Leisure, Active Sports, Active Leisure), Psychological Experience (i.e., Opportunity for Self-Realization, Sense of Competence), and Other (i.e., Health, Descriptions), whereas the term 休 (xiuxian) occupies higher proportions in terms of Activity (i.e., Socializing, Watching Television), Setting, Psychological Experience (i.e., Emotions, Arousal, Cognitions, Freedom of Choice, Sense of Separation), and Other (i.e., Money). (b) significant differences have been found in three dimensions of leisure attitudes, including: (i) in terms of cognitive dimension, the findings showed that Chinese participants had more active attitudes to support that leisure can improve the development of society, while Korean participants didn’t value the relationship between leisure and society too much; (ii) in terms of affective dimension, Chinese participants held more positive attitudes towards leisure than Korean participants in this part and the findings also suggested that Chinese people more appreciate the time spent in leisure and regard it as meaningful to life. On the contrary, Korean participants valued leisure as the opportunity to achieve individual willingness like expressing self and improving competitive skills; and (iii) in terms of behavioral dimension, the findings revealed the most significant differences between the two group in this dimension. Besides, the results of paired T test of three dimensions of leisure attitudes also supported the similar findings. It can be found that compared with Chinese participants, Korean participants held much more positive attitudes in this dimension than Chinese participants, suggesting that Korean people were more willing to take professional classes and education to improve leisure skills and also they were more likely to take practice actions in leisure than Chinese participants. This study suggests that, in the effort to encourage Korean and Chinese to more
participate in leisure, school and government should consider to provide more suitable seminars and professional facilities for people.

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Making Memories: The Power of Artifacts in Narrating the Transition to Motherhood

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The objective of this research is to interrogate the experience of well-being at the nexus of leisure and public policy for mothers as they experience the transition to motherhood. Specifically, we explore the use of artifacts (e.g., photographs, mementos) in narrative inquiry to facilitate the negotiation of control and the construction of family identity for first-time mothers. Although scholars have explored the implications of motherhood for gendering citizens (see Parry, Glover & Mulcahy, 2013; Trussell & Shaw, 2007), the transition to motherhood is poorly understood. This transition is a life-changing period, resulting in shifting relationships between women and their families, employers, communities, and the state. We suggest that Canadian social policy is premised on a narrow construction of well-being, in which well-being is an economic construct, resulting in the market becoming the key site of well-being and identity production for reproductive citizens (Turner, 2001). We argue that such an approach exacerbates inequalities while neglecting and delegitimizing leisure as an important sphere of well-being and identity formation (Paterson, Trussell, Hebblethwaite, Evans & Xing, 2016). Leisure is implicated as a site of resistance for women by challenging power relations that oppress individuals based on categorical definitions like race, class, and gender (Du, 2008, Parry, 2005; Shaw, 2001, 2006). Leisure, therefore, has the potential to facilitate the transition of social systems and policies to enhance equity and inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable citizens (Mair, Arai & Reid, 2010), including first-time mothers. This paper explores the use of artifacts in narrative inquiry for nine first-time mothers in two Canadian cities as they experienced the transition to motherhood. Our findings draw from individual interviews with the mothers in which they used artifacts that were meaningful to them to guide their stories of the transition to motherhood. Attention was paid to the content of the stories (e.g., the policies with which the women engaged) (Riessman, 2008) and also to the process of the transition and the telling of the stories (e.g., the meaning that was attached to leisure experiences in the transition) (Gubrium & Holstein, 2009). These narratives indicate that leisure and public policy intersect in important ways in the transition to motherhood. Artifacts (e.g., stuffed animals, running strollers, baby blankets, photographs of hospital bracelets and incubators) were used by the mothers to challenge and resist the lack of control that they experienced with respect to certain policies, including: birth policies within hospitals and the medical system; breastfeeding policies; care work; employment policies; and the provision of recreation services. These narrative accounts will be discussed with attention to how the mothers used these artifacts and their associated stories to negotiate control in their transition to motherhood and to construct meanings of ‘family’. We critically explore the ways in which mothers engaged with artifacts in ways that both resisted and reinforced contemporary understandings of motherhood through
the construction of personal narratives. We suggest that mothers purposively engaged in these processes in order to facilitate the ‘doing of family’ through the process of memory-making.

References


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Leisure Sciences and the Humanities

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2017 marks the 40th anniversary of the journal Leisure Sciences and also the 40th anniversary of the beginning of my undergraduate education in leisure studies. The Statement of Editorial Policy in the first issue of Leisure Sciences stated: “Leisure Sciences is conceived as an interdisciplinary social and administrative sciences journal devoted to publishing scholarly and substantive articles in the fields of leisure, recreation, natural resources, and the related environments. The central criteria for publication are that the material be germane to the above topics, be theoretically and/or empirically based, and be substantive in the sense of proposing, discovering, or replicating something” (p. 1). The Information for Authors in the first issue stated “Leisure Sciences provides a forum for the interdisciplinary presentation of leisure studies…” The phrases “theoretically and/or empirically based” and “interdisciplinary presentation” suggests that the journal was not limited to social scientific empirical studies but was open to other disciplinary approaches including those from the humanities. This approach was consistent with my first-year introductory leisure studies course in the fall of 1977 in which I was required to read large sections of Kerlinger’s (1973) Foundations of Behavioral Research as well as all of Bronowski’s (1956) Science and Human Values and a small section of Newman’s (1852/1959) The Idea of a University. A major theme of this undergraduate course was that both the social sciences and the humanities are necessary for a satisfactory understanding of leisure and related phenomena. Currently the Aims and Scope of Leisure Sciences as stated on Taylor and Francis’ webpage for the journal include the following: “Leisure Sciences presents scientific inquiries into the study of leisure, recreation, parks, travel, and tourism from a social science perspective. Published articles theoretically and/or methodologically advance the understanding of leisure behavior.” These initial sentences of the Aims and Scope seem to suggest that Leisure Sciences emphasizes social scientific research approaches. However, the Aims and Scope subsequently states that “The journal also features...philosophical and policy treatises...” and that there is “an interdisciplinary diversity of topics.” These phrases seem to suggest that the journal continues to be open to papers arising from the humanities. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role that the humanities have had in leisure research generally, and in Leisure Sciences more specifically, over the last 40 years. During this period has the role and significance of the humanities increased or decreased? To answer this question, an analysis was conducted of the papers published in Leisure Sciences to determine if they were quantitative social scientific, qualitative social scientific, conceptual, a literature review, historical, ethical, philosophical, or other. The results indicate that just over three percent of the 788 papers published focus on the humanities. These are primarily historical or philosophical studies with a few ethical papers. The frequency of humanities papers was much greater during the two middle decades of the journal’s history compared to the first and last decades. Detailed statistics and analysis are provided and implications for future leisure research are suggested.
References


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A war between stories: Colonized and colonizing narratives of sport, recreation and leisure in the Six Nations of the Grand River community.

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In 1980, the elected band council of the Six Nations of the Grand River (Six Nations) passed a motion to create the community's first department of recreation. It was a momentous decision for the community because it formalized the council's political and financial commitment to the provision and development of recreation, sport, and leisure that, in the previous decade, had been mostly organized by a community recreation committee and a contingent of volunteers. Arguably, this decision would serve Six Nations well as much needed administrative capacity was created that would set the stage for development of new facilities and the expansion of services and programs.

The institutionalization of recreation, sport and leisure services on an "Indian reserve" in Canada was rare, if not unprecedented, and full of risk given the political and economic realities inherent to the reserve system. Thus, a myriad of cultural, philosophical, political and economic tensions immediately positioned the department within the community's complex struggles with imperialism and colonialism. Imperialism, Smith (2012) states, “frames the Indigenous experience. It is part of our story, our version of modernity” (p.20). Its omnipresence is the subtext of our lives, simultaneously defining our present in relation to the past and situating our positionality for the future. As we have struggled to reclaim, assert and enact our understandings of our Indigeneity imperialism confronts us with colonized and colonizing narratives that dominate, contradict and deny the validity of our stories and in essence, our very existence. In so doing, the narrative character of our struggles and the narrative space in which these struggles are contested is revealed. In many respects we are engaged in what Delgado (Delgado, 1989) argues is “a war between stories (p.2418), a conflict of narratives, conflated by internal clashes of stories and counter-stories that “contend for, tug at, our minds” (p.2418). In effect, our very consciousness has been affected and we are thus challenged to find the right words, and the right stories, to reconcile the past and resist ongoing imperial domination. Benham (2007) argue that in order for Indigenous narratives to move forward, the Indigenous scholar “must employ both culturally traditional discourses and 21st-century discourses that engage critical key issues” (p.529) and “become more skilled at both pivoting between and building bridges across native and nonnative discourse systems” (p.529). This presentation will thus present the findings of a current doctoral research project that critically analyzed narratives that surround the provision of sport, recreation, and leisure services in Six Nations community. It invites participants to engage the contemporary issues of imperialism and colonialism through a presentation of narratives that will reveal and challenge the legacies of recreation, sport and leisure in the Indigenous context. To this end, it is the hope of this research to create a critical dialogue around the relationship between narrative, the provision of sport, recreation, and leisure services within the Indigenous context in the face of ongoing imperialism and colonialism.
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Engaged Learners: Beyond Remembering

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Providing opportunities for students to feel motivated, engaged, & connected to course content can be challenging for a university professor. Seldom is the university professor trained in the "performance" aspects of teaching (Lahey, 2016), which might be a blessing. Biggs (1999) tells us that "what the student does" is more important than what the professor does. There is a contradiction because the professor is still regarded as the catalyst for student engagement, "and we are also told that ... a most potent way to encourage enthusiasm and interest in students is to demonstrate your own enthusiasm and interest in the subject" (Lublin, 2003, p. 6). The lowest level of learning is “remembering” according to Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy (Vanderbilt University, 2016). To engage students we must move our teaching towards understanding, application, analysis and creation. Within the realm of leisure, experiential education is a worthy pedagogy. What expectations do our student's have? Is the university student hoping for "edutainment" (entertainment designed to teach something) in her university lecture? Should the university professor try to compete with, embrace or ignore the performance aspects of teaching? What are the best conduits to teach subject matter while expressing what it means to be a leisure-professional? Are we obliged to blur the differences between performance and education or embrace them? Under the guise of deep, surface and strategic approaches to learning (Learning & Teaching, 2004) we will examine Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy as it forms a conceptual framework we can borrow to better apply experiential education and its many guises while encouraging active learning.

References

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Physical activity and well-being: Examining access to sport and recreation services for homeless youth in Toronto

Teresa Hill, University of Toronto

There is growing concern over the heightened number of homeless youth in Canada, with estimates stating that one third of Canada’s overall homeless population are young people (Saddichha, Linden, & Reinhardt Krausz, 2014). Many of these youths exist in extremely stressful conditions, which increases risks for their health and well-being (Karabanow & Kidd, 2014; Garcia, Minkler, Cardenas, Grills, & Porter, 2014; Kulic, Gaetz, Crowe, & Ford-Jones, 2011). Moreover, homeless youth are at an increased risk with respect to their physical, psychological and social well-being, and are further disenfranchised through social institutions, which make it difficult for them to access community available resources and services. This proposed presentation will explore how sport and recreation spaces might support homeless youth’s well-being, where “well-being” is regarded as a sense of fulfillment, and feeling positive, safe, and secure. When discussing sport and homelessness, “health” is often discussed at length. To date, however, no research has explored homeless youths’ use of sport and recreation facilities and resources, or how and where they might access and participate in these types of programs. Moreover, there is little research that examines if the exclusionary social and spatial practices that exist in and on sport and recreation landscapes affect the participation of homeless youth (Fusco, 2007; Fusco, 2005; Vertinsky & Bale, 2004; Lefebvre, 1991; Nast & Pile, 1998). Within this presentation, I intend to address the following questions i) what kinds of recreation resources and programs do homeless youth in the Toronto area have access to? What resources might be most beneficial? iii) How do front line workers and policy makers understand the needs and desires of homeless youth with respect to sport and recreation? And iii) What kinds of policy and actions are feasible to address youth needs, and current policy gaps at municipal, provincial and federal levels? Similar to the CCLR15 lens of social justice based research targeted at (re)producing and (co)creating inclusive communities, the aims of this presentation are to observe exclusionary practices of homeless youth within community sport and recreation, and critically examine how policy trickles down into the everyday lived experiences of disenfranchised young people.

References


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Developing Interdisciplinary Collaborative Research in Sport and Leisure

Larena Hoeber, *University of Regina, University of Regina*

Funding agencies promote the value of interdisciplinary research teams (Doherty, 2013; Vertinsky, 2009), as they bring together unique perspectives, skills, and knowledge to tackle large scale and complex issues, such as physical inactivity, social exclusion, and information sharing to name a few. Yet, the opportunities to initiate them, particularly in Canada, are constrained by geographic distance, lack of peer support, and ‘silo’ thinking (Doherty, 2013; Mahony, 2008). Although social media and the Internet facilitate communication with colleagues once these teams are established, the initial process of bringing people together and identifying common or complementary interests is best done in person, in part because it allows individuals a chance to determine if they enjoy the social interactions that is a necessary part of collaborative research (van Rijnsoever & Hessels, 2011).

Following calls from Doherty (2013) and Hoeber, Hoeber, Baker, Baker, and Cunningham (2016) to encourage more interdisciplinary work in the sport field, the purpose of this session is to identify potential “big picture” problems in sport and leisure, and initiate interdisciplinary working groups to address them. CCLR is an excellent venue for this activity, as it attracts delegates from a wide range of disciplines including recreation and leisure studies, therapeutic recreation, tourism, sociology of sport, health studies, and sport management.

For this session, we are proposing a formal opportunity for CCLR delegates who are interested in interdisciplinary collaboration to identify big picture issues and to initiate potential working groups. For the first 10 minutes, the lead authors will make one pitch, and invite delegates who are interested in advocating for other “big picture” problems to make additional pitches. For the next 15 minutes, delegates will introduce themselves, briefly identify their skills and knowledge, and identify their interests. We will schedule 25 minutes for individuals who share common interests to meet, share contact information, and begin discussion on how they will collaborate. During the final 10 minutes, we will share some tools and tips for moving forward, such as using cloud-based systems for file sharing, task management, collaborative writing, and communication.

Our pitch will address the problem of measuring and monitoring capacity and participation in community sport organizations. There are thousands of local sport clubs in Canada, many of whom run independent databases of participants. Aggregating information across these disparate sources is difficult, making it challenging to assess how many people are participating in sport across the country. We propose a technological solution to this problem that would allow CSO’s to share their participation data into a centralized database, allowing the comparison between clubs and the analysis by sport, region, and time. From a research perspective, we will undertake a qualitative study of information needs, develop technological solutions, and study the process of innovation adoption.

One of the practical implications from this session is that it will facilitate interaction of delegates across disciplines and from different geographic reasons. Following this, we are hoping to apply for grants, such as from SSHRC, to support these interdisciplinary research
teams.

References


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Engagement of “At-Risk” Youth through Meaningful Leisure

Tristan Hopper, University of Alberta
Yoshitaka Iwasaki, University of Alberta
Tara-Leigh McHugh, University of Alberta

Young people today face a myriad of challenges associated with experiences of marginalization and exclusion.\textsuperscript{1,3} Such youth are often socially excluded from accessing opportunities and resources, and are at high risk and vulnerable to poverty, homelessness, abusive/addictive behaviours, mental health challenges, and/or compromised developmental outcomes.\textsuperscript{2,4,5} The purpose of our presentation is to explore how youth-led leisure opportunities can help young people caught in the dynamics of exclusion and marginalization, which often magnify inequities and hinder positive developmental outcomes. Through both a critical review of the literature and a reflection on the gaps identified within the examined literature, a \textit{conceptual model of mechanisms involving leisure and youth engagement} is presented for potential use in future research and practice (see attached). Described as circular relationships in the model, youth-led meaningful engagement through leisure is proposed to promote positive relationship-building, co-learning, power-sharing, and empowerment. In turn, positive interpersonal relationships are proposed to support meaningful leisure within a safe, open, and non-judgmental space to co-learn. Furthermore, meaningful leisure is proposed to provide an avenue to reinforce positive relationships and learn/discover about self, others, and the world. The reviewed literature did point to positive developmental outcomes as a result of top-down leisure programming. However, there are certainly repercussions of conducting programs that are prescriptive in nature by focusing on \textit{fixing} youth’s deficits (from a perspective of what leisure does to youth). Instead, it is important to more respectfully and proactively engage youth by listening to what the youth’s lived experiences are, and by emphasizing what role youth’s voices play both in sharing these experiences with peer youth and adults, and in mobilizing youth into actions for changes.

Importantly, \textit{what youth do with leisure}, rather than \textit{what leisure does to youth}, should be emphasized to promote constructive youth-led engagement through meaningful leisure. The former concept (i.e., what youth do with leisure) is more youth-driven than the latter concept (i.e., what leisure does to youth), which is more prescriptive in nature. Overall, this paper suggests that simply because we develop leisure programs for “at-risk/high-risk” young people, the use of a top-down, prescriptive approach can be detrimental to them. Rather than adults always leading engagement activities, it would be more desirable to share with and be guided by youth concerning the leadership and mentoring of engagement activities including both leisure and non-leisure pursuits in youth’s lives. Because of leisure’s unique characteristic of being intrinsically chosen and defined, leisure is a very important tool in a bottom-up, youth-led/guided approach to meaningful engagement of “at-risk/high-risk” youth. Through sharing experiences with youth and learning alongside of them, leisure can provide an avenue for youth to connect positively with their peers and communities, and to promote constructive meaning-making in their lives. These insights have important implications for reframing leisure programs

\textsuperscript{1} Such youth are often socially excluded from accessing opportunities and resources, and are at high risk and vulnerable to poverty, homelessness, abusive/addictive behaviours, mental health challenges, and/or compromised developmental outcomes.
\textsuperscript{2} Meaningful leisure is proposed to promote positive relationship-building, co-learning, power-sharing, and empowerment.
\textsuperscript{3} In turn, positive interpersonal relationships are proposed to support meaningful leisure within a safe, open, and non-judgmental space to co-learn.
\textsuperscript{4} Meaningful leisure is proposed to provide an avenue to reinforce positive relationships and learn/discover about self, others, and the world.
\textsuperscript{5} The reviewed literature did point to positive developmental outcomes as a result of top-down leisure programming.
within social services, and improving leisure policy and practice to make these more youth-oriented. Through enacting these youth-oriented changes, programs can better support and inspire youth’s passions for the pursuit of meaningful, fulfilling lives.

References


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Leisure 1.0
- Meaning-making
- Youth-driven
- Personal or collective interest
- Shared or personal experience

Youth-led Engagement 2.0
- Meaningful
- Positive (not negative)
- Constructive (not destructive)
- Strengths-based

Relationship-Building and Co-Learning 3.0

Positive relationships support meaningful leisure within a safe, open, and non-judgmental space to co-learn.

Meaningful leisure provides an avenue to reinforce positive relationships and learn/discover about self, others, and the world.

Youth-led meaningful engagement through leisure promotes relationship-building, co-learning, power-sharing, and empowerment.

What youth do with leisure, rather than what leisure does to youth.
“When you see nature, nature give you something inside”: The Impact of Nature-based Leisure on Refugee Integration in Canada

Jane Hurly, University of Alberta

There are over 65 million forcibly displaced people in the world today. Nearly 22 million of those are refugees. As they flee, countries accepting refugees for resettlement often struggle to help them integrate. I contend that those countries can harness the power of nature, combined with leisure, to help them do that. This interpretivist study investigated the impacts of nature-based leisure on the integration of refugees in Canada. I used semi-structured interviews (Brinkmann & Kvale, 2015) and photovoice, a participatory visual method by which participants take photos of their experiences (Wang, 1999) to explore four refugees’ experiences of a two-day winter camping experience in northern Alberta, and how it might foster their integration (Berry, 1997). I chose photovoice because it complements interviews as a way of gathering data and to elicit deeper understandings of refugees’ leisure experiences beyond the spoken word (Harper, 2002). In addition, I hoped it might prompt participants’ revelations of their unexplored desires and dreams about their lives. I conducted semi-structured interviews with participants before and after the winter camping experience. Participants’ ages ranged from 20 to 36 years. I supplied a disposable camera to each participant along with instructions to take photos of leisure activities meaningful to them while at the camp. Participants selected their favourite five pictures for post-camping discussion. Using these combined methods enhanced the findings by revealing unique, deeply personal perspectives of the experience that would not have been possible with interviews alone. Data were analyzed using Brinkmann and Kvale’s (2015) phenomenologically-inspired interview analysis technique. I sought references in the data to the broad categories of a) reactions to nature, b) nature-based leisure, and c) indicators or evidence of integration. I then probed the data to surface further, emergent, underlying themes. Nature’s ameliorative and restorative impacts (Kaplan, 1995), and nature-based leisure’s positive impacts (Knopf, 1987) were evident in refugees’ responses to their experience. Participants appreciated the opportunity to be away from the city (Kaplan, 1995) and to share the experience of group leisure with family and friends (Knopf, 1987). Refugees reported feeling safe and protected because of the presence of parks and social services staff members. Their experiences underscored the importance of creating a welcoming environment and social acceptance for newcomers in society generally to encourage integration (Berry, 1997). In addition, helping refugees overcome constraints to leisure and mental health problems (Fazel et al., 2005) are important in preventing their separation or marginalization (Berry, 1997). Finally, nature-based leisure was found to strengthen individuals’ desires and efforts to integrate. Further research might examine the role of nature-based leisure in the integration of other specific ethnocultural refugees in Canada, such as Syrians or Somalis, or in the integration of “separated children seeking asylum” (Bryan & Denov, 2011, p. 243), a group of grave concern for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2015).
References


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What’s Essential to Steps to Connect?: Learning from the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research

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Grace Warner, Dalhousie University
Heidi Lauckner, Dalhousie University
Brad Meisner, Dalhousie University
Katie Isenor, Dalhousie University

It is important to identify low-cost and accessible ways to improve the health of adults living in rural communities (Winters, Cudney, Sullivan, & Thuesen, 2006). Recreation has been proposed as an opportunity for people living with chronic health conditions to not only manage their condition but also experience the various health and wellbeing benefits that come from participation (Jones, Payne, & Son, 2012). Many risk factors for poor physical or mental health are the same factors that serve as barriers to people participating in recreation in their communities (e.g., low SES, living in rural areas, limited social supports; Frisby & Hoeber, 2002; Son, Kim, & Harvey, 2011). Leisure education can help overcome such barriers by enhancing knowledge, awareness, skills and confidence that lead to self-determined leisure and recreation participation (Dattilo, 2015).

The purpose of this presentation is to share learnings from applying an implementation science framework—the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR; Damschroder et al., 2009)—to determine the feasibility of a leisure education intervention, named Steps to Connect, designed for delivery in rural communities with adults living with chronic health conditions.

Guided by an advisory committee that included representatives from health and recreation sectors, as well as someone living with a chronic condition, data collection included: key informant interviews (n = 11; decision makers responsible for self-management or healthy living programs), focus groups (n = 3; participants of pilot modules of the program, recreation professionals in the region, and lay leaders of a community-based self-management program), and debriefing conversations and focus group with trained facilitators (n = 8), who provided feedback immediately after implementing sessions and then participated in a focus group. A final stakeholders meeting was held to obtain their perspectives on moving forward with Steps to Connect and ensuring its sustainability.

The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR; Damschroder et al., 2009) provided a lens to understand and apply key information from these community consultation processes to strengthen the relevance and feasibility of the program. The CFIR provides a structure to guide decision making for implementation research by outlining five major domains that impact the effectiveness of program implementation. These include: intervention characteristics (e.g., evidence strength), outer setting (e.g., participant needs and resources), inner setting (e.g., leader engagement and culture), characteristics of the individuals involved, and the process of implementation. The presentation will describe the development and implementation of the Steps to Connect program, using the CFIR model to deepen our understanding of what is impacting the program’s feasibility and effectiveness. We will
demonstrate how using the CFIR to frame a program’s development can increase the potential for subsequent implementation and uptake within the context in which it is being developed and tested. The CFIR is a useful tool to guide the work of leisure scholars and practitioners who are interested in translating evidence of the benefits of recreation to the design of relevant, evidence-informed community interventions. The use of implementation science frameworks is essential to the effective translation of leisure evidence into practice.

References


Discrepancies Between Japanese Undergraduate Students’ Ideal Affect and Actual Affect in Leisure/Non-Leisure and Social Contexts

Eiji Ito, Wakayama University
Gordon J. Walker, University of Alberta
Bradley Mannell, English Testing Canada

Although affect is a well-studied concept in leisure studies (Hull, 1990), there is little known about discrepancies between ideal affect (how people want to feel) and actual affect (how people actually feel). Additionally, of the few published exceptions that do exist (Mannell et al., 2014; Tsai, 2007) none have taken social contexts (being alone vs. with others) into account. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate discrepancies between ideal and actual affect in leisure/non-leisure and social contexts.

Japanese undergraduate students \((N = 41)\) first completed an orientation questionnaire that contained items to measure their ideal high-arousal positive (HAP; e.g., excited) and low-arousal positive (LAP; e.g., calm) affect (Tsai, 2007; Tsai et al., 2006). Participants then, in the experience sampling method (ESM) part of our study, responded to the following questions when an alarm rang: (a) what time did it ring?; (b) what time did they begin their report?; (c) what was the main activity they were doing when it rang?; (d) who were they with?; (e) what was their actual level of HAP and LAP?; and (f) how intrinsically motivated were they? After collecting our data, two dummy-coded variables were developed: Leisure (leisure vs. non-leisure) based on the type of activities students participated in and how intrinsically motivated they were; and Social (social vs. alone). By using these two variables, we created four different contexts: (a) non-leisure/alone, (b) non-leisure/social, (c) leisure/alone, and (d) leisure/social. For the dependent variables, we calculated discrepancies between each type of ideal affective state and the corresponding type of actual affective state. For our hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) analyses, we used the four contexts as level-1 explanatory variables: \(Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Non-Leisure/Social} + \beta_2 \text{Leisure/Alone} + \beta_3 \text{Leisure/Social} + R\). Non-leisure/alone was specified as the reference context (i.e., \(\beta_0\)) in both HLM analyses. At level-2, we employed gender as an explanatory variable.

Of 1,968 possible ESM questionnaires, 666 (33.8%) were unusable because they were either missing responses or were completed 30 or more minutes after the alarm had rung (Scollon et al., 2003). Thus, complete data for 548 non-leisure/alone, 245 non-leisure/social, 218 leisure/alone, and 206 leisure/social contexts remained (85 uncompleted questionnaires were removed). As shown in Table 1, our HLM results indicated that, compared to non-leisure/alone contexts: (a) HAP discrepancies were significantly decreased in non-leisure/social \((\text{coef.} = -0.959, p < .001)\), leisure/alone \((\text{coef.} = -1.497, p < .001)\), and leisure/social \((\text{coef.} = -2.786, p < .001)\) contexts; and (b) a LAP discrepancy was significantly decreased only in the leisure/alone context \((\text{coef.} = -0.502, p = .005)\). Gender was not significant at \(p < .01\) in both HLM analyses. Our results are largely consistent with De Grazia (1964) and Tsai’s (2007) views that people participate in leisure to get closer to their ideal affective states. In conclusion,
considering social contexts is important when examining discrepancies between ideal and actual affect, however leisure is a powerful factor in decreasing discrepancies in HAP and LAP.

References


Table 1. HLM results of the random intercepts and slopes models (fixed effects)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed Effect</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High-Arousal Positive Affect Discrepancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Leisure/Alone ($\beta_{00}$)</td>
<td>3.854</td>
<td>0.188</td>
<td>&lt; .001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Leisure/Social ($\beta_{10}$)</td>
<td>-0.959</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>&lt; .001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Alone ($\beta_{20}$)</td>
<td>-1.497</td>
<td>0.243</td>
<td>&lt; .001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Social ($\beta_{30}$)</td>
<td>-2.786</td>
<td>0.183</td>
<td>&lt; .001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R^2 = .31$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low-Arousal Positive Affect Discrepancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Leisure/Alone ($\beta_{00}$)</td>
<td>1.721</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>&lt; .001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Leisure/Social ($\beta_{10}$)</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>0.180</td>
<td>.298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Alone ($\beta_{20}$)</td>
<td>-0.502</td>
<td>0.169</td>
<td>.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure/Social ($\beta_{30}$)</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td>0.210</td>
<td>.684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$R^2 = .04$</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note. Gender was included in the HLM analyses but, because it was not significant at $p < .01$ in both HLM analyses, we did not include this variable in the table for the sake of parsimony.

Eiji Ito
Meaning-making and engagement represent two of the key concepts in positive psychology, potentially leading to flourishing.\textsuperscript{1,2} Yet, according to Ryff (2014), meaningful engagement with life represents a neglected aspect of positive functioning.\textsuperscript{3} Meaning-making refers to the process by which a person derives meaning(s) from an activity,\textsuperscript{4} whereas engagement refers to being actively involved in something that is important, valued, and passionate.\textsuperscript{5,6} Indeed, leisure is considered a key domain of life, in which people are engaged to gain valued meanings of life.\textsuperscript{6-8} The purpose of this conceptual paper is to identify the role of leisure in a meaningful engagement with life, informed by leisure and positive psychology literature on these topics. Specifically, our presentation will describe the key elements/factors of a leisure-induced meaningful engagement with life, i.e., the roles of leisure in promoting: (a) a joyful life, (b) a connected life, (c) a discovered life, (d) a composed life, and (e) a hopeful and empowered life. First, a meaningful engagement with life involves maintaining a joyful life, illustrated by such concepts as mindfulness and savoring. Garland et al.’s (2015) mindfulness-to-meaning theory describes mindful emotion regulation to facilitate reappraisal of adversity and savoring of positive experience.\textsuperscript{1,9} According to Carruthers and Hood (2011), mindfulness and savoring are intimately connected with leisure to maintain a joyful life.\textsuperscript{10} The role of leisure in maintaining a connected life is considered another key theme for leisure meaning-making.\textsuperscript{11,12} Not only is building social relationships essential to this theme, but connectedness also has spiritual and cultural elements including one’s connections to nature, religion, and culture.\textsuperscript{7,8} Leisure’s contribution to maintaining a discovered life is another key theme where identity is a main concept.\textsuperscript{13} Discovering who the person is both individually and collectively is vital for the pursuit of a meaningful life, and such discovery can be facilitated by meaningful leisure.\textsuperscript{14,15} Another key theme involves the role of leisure in making one’s life more composed, collected, and/or in control, and maintaining harmony/balance in life.\textsuperscript{5,6} Compared to the other domains of life (e.g., work/employment), leisure provides less restrictive and more flexible and liberating opportunities to change/adjust the pace and tone of life so that the person can experience a more balanced and composed life.\textsuperscript{16,17} Finally, the role of leisure in maintaining a hopeful and empowered life represents another key theme. For example, meaning-making through leisure has been found key stress-coping and healing functions\textsuperscript{18} to facilitate growth and transformation,\textsuperscript{7,16,19,20} illustrated by such notions as resilience, post-traumatic growth, and empowerment through leisure.\textsuperscript{11,12,21,22} Not only do these elements represent distinct factors of meaningful engagement with life through leisure, but multiple meanings can be gained from a single leisure engagement experience, and these meaning themes can be interconnected.\textsuperscript{5,6,7,17} Considering the unique characteristics of leisure as a freely chosen, intrinsically motivated engagement, research on meaning-making and engagement can benefit greatly from examining various leisure phenomena in its meaning-making functions. The ideas
presented in this conceptual paper seem to provide a useful framework for this important yet mostly unexplored area of inquiry.

References


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Lessons from Cross-cultural Policy on Sport, Leisure, and Health

Lynn M. Jamieson, Indiana University

Government policies reflect not only the social culture of its inhabitants, but also the best of the ideologies, and aspirations, that their culture may provide. In some countries, this ideological domain represents a way to control and direct the populace, while in others, a looser framework is provided to encourage and support an aspiration toward attainment of specific goals. The attainment of particular qualities, partly through policy, represents a country’s nationalism, cultural identity, and perception of strength. The development of a national policy toward sport and leisure reflects the social culture of a nation. Researchers have noted that social policy on how people interact in a culture, affects gender relations, community leisure practices, efforts to bridge gaps between nations, and overall health and wellbeing (Kay, 2000; Coalter, 2000; Keech, 1999; and Yule, 1997). Emerging from social policy, sport and leisure policy, originated as a European movement to counterbalance elite sport and was organized by the Council of Europe (Macintosh, 1991). Over 160 countries address policies toward sport and leisure at the national level. Over the past 50 years the “Sport for All’ concept grew to include a broader range of approaches in that, sport, leisure, intervention, health and wellness concepts expanded its original mission. Jamieson and Pan (2000) explored the nature of government policies on ‘Sport for All’. Using the roster of members of the Trim and Fitness International Sport for All Association, they surveyed the 140 countries that existed at the time. Of the 140 countries, 88 subjects were surveyed about policy components and their strengths and weaknesses. It was found that government policy toward SFA varies according to the level of development of a specific country. General agreement existed about the fact that the role of government is to promote the overall health of its citizens. A total of 13 countries were then studied, and through the constant comparative process, it became apparent that there were two major themes for generic comparison. The first theme was level of development of sport and leisure policy. There were six countries that had a well-developed sport and leisure policy at the national level with a documented history of its implementation. On the other hand, some countries were in a development phase of their sport policy, and they did not show an extended history of implementation of sport policy. In order to make reasonable comparisons, it was determined to separate the analysis into two groups – one with a documented history and one without. The countries in this article represent those with a clearly identifiable policy and a history of their implementation: Australia, Canada, England, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Singapore. These countries represent four continents globally. The second theme consisted of an ideological foundation. As the countries were studied, it was apparent that policy development was influenced by other countries’ ideologies. Therefore, emergent in the study and comparison of these countries, there appeared to be a European Model and an Asian Model.
Leisure has left the profession: moving forward with inclusive recreation in the United States

Adrienne Johnson, *University of Iowa*

Therapeutic recreation (TR) has become an archaic institution, clinging to an antiquated model of service delivery in a cycle of self-preservation (Mobily, Walter, & Finley, 2015; Mobily, 2015). TR has consistently struggled with a variety of issues since its inception, including service reimbursement, professional validation, and the inability to singularly define the field (leisure/recreation as the means versus the ends) (Mobily, 2015; Sylvester, 2015; Stumbo, 2009). Following the dissolution of the National Therapeutic Recreation Society in 2010, TR specialists have been left with one option for professional affiliation, the American Therapeutic Recreation Association (ATRA). Despite hope that the coupling union would strengthen the profession, the divide has deepened. ATRA (2013) defines TR as a treatment service specifically prescribed to produce functional outcomes and narrows the scope of practice, exclusively representing the medical model. Leisure is dismissed altogether. This leaves community TR professionals at a crossroads. Continue in a field that stigmatizes, labels and marginalizes members of diverse communities (Sylvester, 2015; Brittain, 2004). Or, align with a professional organization that diminishes the value of leisure (Mobily, Walter, & Finley, 2015; Mobily, 2015). Or, arise from the ashes as a profession that recognizes leisure as a fundamental human right.

The theoretical and conceptual frameworks of inclusion address many of the socially stagnant factors encumbering TR. The focus shifts from the limitations of the individual toward the accessibility of the environment. Pegg & Compton (2003) suggest that the practice of inclusion does not attempt “to integrate our populations into society, but to create conditions where one can be included in the mainstream of society” (pg. 18). Inclusive service delivery embraces the value of leisure experiences for individuals with disabilities, those otherwise marginalized, and communities at large. Dattilo (2012) noted these many benefits stating, “people who have been oppressed prepare for life in their community, practitioners improve their professional skills, and overall society makes the conscious decision to operate according to the social value of equality for all people” (p. 287). Inclusive recreation has emerged as a result of the disability rights movement, increased diversity, escalating health care costs, ADA, and the emphasis on the ethic of care. (Miller, Schleien, & Lausier, 2009; Carter & LeConey, 2004). Armed with a broad education in disability studies, ethics, social sciences, and inclusive ideology, TR specialists are equipped to address these advancing societal forces. But how many professionals actually acquire this sort of broadly diverse education? Devine (2012) further noted that the rapid emergence of the field has contributed to evident gaps in employment of effective inclusion coordinators. TR specialists’ disability-specific expertise and skillset in adaptive programming, communication, collaboration and flexibility have positioned them as ideal candidates to manage these roles (Devine, 2012; Miller, Schleien, & Lausier, 2009; Schleien, Miller, & Shea, 2009; Klitzing & Wachter, 2005).

The Chinese philosopher, Lao Tzu, once professed, “When I let go of what I am, I become what I might be.” It is time to let go of the outmoded version of TR and to become what we might be in inclusive recreation.
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The Arts as a Medium for Relationships, Emergent Learning, Life Enrichment and Engagement

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There is an urgent need to create age- and dementia-friendly communities and for transformative change in order to help people focus on quality of day-to-day living for all citizens (Dupuis et al., 2016a). Research at a relational, arts-based academy, the Dotsa Bitove Wellness Academy (DBWA), established for persons living with dementia advances this agenda. The Academy embraces expressions of self through the arts and transgenerational learning. Art, in all forms, is used as a medium for relationship building, engagement, and life enrichment.

The DBWA differs substantially from the predominant models of dementia care and the tendency to use art as a therapy. First, we are committed to creating spaces for persons with memory loss that are non-clinical and that align with the values of the culture change movement (Dupuis et al., 2016b). Therefore, we do not assess, categorize, judge, or manage behaviours in this space. It is our belief that being tested, assessed, and labeled is harmful. We have created a space for freedom and choice with an unconditional respect that nurtures expressions of selfhood. Art is available to be enjoyed, experienced, and expressed in ways that enhance relationships and enrich the lives of persons with dementia and their care partners. For example, dancing and singing often break out in spontaneous moments of joyful expression. Second, although other dementia programs include the arts, they are typically confined to scheduled activities. In contrast, the curriculum offered at the DBWA is both tailored and impromptu, to enable persons to more deeply express their stories, histories, memories, desires, losses, and hopes. Third, the DBWA partners with community organizations, artists, high schools and Universities to create intergenerational learning opportunities that are mutually beneficial to the youth and DBWA participants. Fourth the Academy is a centre for teaching-learning where all persons in the Academy are considered teachers and learners. There are opportunities to learn theatre improv or music composition with a composer, to play instruments such as the ukulele and drums, or to explore poetry in quiet contemplation.

The focus of the research presented in this session is about experiences of relational caring, a research-based, theoretically grounded concept that has been translated into practice at the DBWA using three foundational concepts: knowing otherwise (Olthuis, 1997), embodied selfhood (Kontos, 2012) and relationality (Nolan, et al., 2001). The purpose of our research was to describe how relational caring is experienced by academy members, their families and care partners, as well as artists, staff, and volunteers who make up the DBWA community. We set out to explore what changes are experienced by a community when relational philosophical concepts inform care. The space at the DBWA was constructed to be open, warm, welcoming, and home-like in order to support the relational philosophy. The findings of our research, presented with documentary film clips, show the value of relational caring in practice as

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The Role of Neighbourhood Associations in Facilitating a Sense of Belonging Among Neighbourhood Residents

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Belonging has been identified as a fundamental human need that enhances our well-being and happiness (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). Much has been written about how neighbourhoods can provide a context for socially supportive relationships that contribute to a sense of belonging. Within neighbourhoods people can find a close-to-home source of social support and connection (Forrest & Kearns, 2001). Neighbourhood associations (NAs) are common forms of mobilization through which neighbours work together to pursue shared goals (Austin, 1991) and contribute to social cohesion (Knickmeyer, Hopkins & Meyer, 2003). Despite the focus on cohesion and connection, concerns have been raised about lack of diversity in the structure and function of NAs, particularly with respect to factors such as age and ethnicity (Koschmann & Laster, 2011).

The purpose of this presentation is to explore how NAs are working to promote a sense of belonging among neighbourhood residents. We present findings of a study for which we conducted individual interviews with nine active members of different NAs in a mid-sized Ontario city. During interviews we asked study participants to share their perceptions of how their NAs may be addressing the belonging needs of different members of their community. Through our analysis we identified two main themes related to the work of NAs: connecting people/introducing neighbours and protecting mutual interests. Connecting people and introducing neighbours often took the form of organizing large, neighbourhood-wide leisure events planned primarily for children and intended to bring families together. Protecting mutual self-interests involved NA members in efforts to maintain their shared neighbourhood recreation facilities and increase personal property values.

The presentation will highlight how many NA-run community events and initiatives are explicitly aimed at enhancing belonging, but are often exclusively geared toward young families and encompasse traditionally Western themes and values. Findings suggest little effort is being made to involve or connect people across different age groups and cultural backgrounds. For example, when asked why older adults are not more involved in the NA, one participant explained: “Either they felt they didn’t fit in or they realized it was a family-focused organization.” Participants also described a lack of conscious effort to reflect cultural diversity within their NA initiatives. We heard comments such as “We don’t do multicultural” and “We wouldn’t make any extra effort to include anyone who is a minority.” We discuss the implications these findings can have on the sense of belonging and inclusion within neighbourhoods. We argue that NAs should be doing more to promote a sense of belonging, specifically for individuals who are at increased risk of social isolation such as older adults (Nicholson, 2009) and new Canadians (Community Foundations of Canada, 2015). As our neighbourhoods continue to age and become more diversified, it is necessary for NAs to
broaden their focus in order to offer services and programs that promote the belonging and inclusion of all neighbourhood residents.

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Social Involvement in LGBT-Focused Sport is Associated with Identity Disclosure: Testing a Model of Symbolic Self-Completion

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Although social integration and a sense of belonging are fundamental for wellbeing (Baumeister et al., 1995), the rejection experienced by those with stigmatized identities (Goffman, 1963) interferes with these fundamental social processes (Meyer, 2003). Sexual minority identity (e.g., lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans; LGBT) is one such stigmatized identity and, as such, sexual minority individuals are often motivated to conceal their identities to protect themselves from rejection (Savin-Williams, 1996). Unfortunately, there are costs to identity concealment including anxiety about identity disclosure (Pachankis, 2007), preoccupation with identity concealment (Smart & Wegner, 1999), and psychological distress (Quinn et al., 2009). In contrast to these negative consequences of stigmatization, social contact with others who share a concealable stigma enhances psychological wellbeing (Frable et al., 1998). Further, such contact builds a sense of belonging to the stigmatized group, enhances identity acceptance, and leads to greater identity disclosure (McKenna & Bargh, 1998). For sexual minorities, LGBT-focused sport groups offer a social context with the potential to create many of these benefits (Jones & McCarthy, 2010). Thus, in this study we examine the association of social involvement in LGBT-focused sport groups with sexual minority identity disclosure. Further, drawing on the theory of symbolic self-completion (Gollwitzer, 1986), we test sense of belonging and identity acceptance (i.e., reduced internalized homophobia) as potential explanatory factors in any potential link between social involvement and identity disclosure.

To test this, we draw upon survey data provided by 320 individuals, each an active participant in sexual minority sport group in a large Canadian city. Sexual minority-focused sport group participants interested in study participation were sent individualized links to a web-based survey that assessed degree of social involvement in the sport group, affiliation with the group and the broader LGBT community, degree of identity disclosure across diverse contexts (i.e. work, school/work, family/friends), and measures of wellbeing. All participants included in analyses identified as a sexual minority. Approximately 60% of the participants were male, 37% were female, 0.6% identified as trans, and 1.6% gave diverse responses (e.g., genderqueer, not defined). The mean age was roughly 37 years, and approximately 38% of participants indicated being in a married or cohabitating relationship.

Linear regression analyses demonstrated a significant main effect between greater social involvement in LGBT sport groups and increased frequency of LGBT identity disclosure. Sense of belonging to the LGBT community and internalized homophobia were tested as mediators of this association and were found to fully mediate the relationship between sport group social involvement and identity disclosure. In line with the theory of symbolic self-completion (Gollwitzer, 1986), findings suggest that social involvement in sexual minority sport groups increases sense of belonging to the LGBT community which in turn decreases internalized homophobia and leads to increased identity disclosure across multiple areas of life.
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Maximising Participation of volunteers with a disability: The role of Human Resource Management

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The aim of this study is to explore the human resource management (HRM) implications for organisations seeking to include people with a disability in volunteer positions. Despite the known benefits of volunteering, there are few reported studies of the extent to which people with disabilities fulfil volunteer roles and little is understood of their experiences or perceptions of volunteering. This study will assist practitioners and researchers concerned with volunteerism and the disability sector to better understand how to support people with disabilities in their organisations, particularly those associated with leisure programs and activities.

People with disabilities are generally not viewed by the community as potential volunteers as they are typically assumed to be recipients of services rather than service providers. People with disabilities, as well as those who might benefit from the potential services and contributions they might provide, are being disadvantaged. Bogdan and Taylor (1999, p. 1) addressed the importance of individuals with disabilities in the community but also as part of the community, through interacting and forming relationships, as an end goal. They concluded that being part of the community meant not only having meaningful employment but also volunteering. However, it is highly likely that there are significant barriers to including individuals with disabilities in volunteering, but there is very little prior research exploring these barriers (Miller, Schleien, & Bedini, 2003), and there is no prior research examining the potential solutions, such as human resource management practices to facilitate the inclusion of people with disabilities in volunteering.

A qualitative research method will be used for this study. 30 in-depth interviews to identify the extent of barriers, problems and challenges for people with disabilities who volunteer within leisure organisation will be conducted with volunteers themselves, as well as various stakeholders (staff from NFP organisations and clients or program participants within programs that are supported by volunteers with a disability).

The following findings will be explored:

1. What is currently known of the range and context of volunteer roles undertaken by people with disabilities?
2. What are the experiences of volunteers with a disability, their managers and the clients or program participants within programs that are supported by volunteers with disabilities?
3. What is the nature and extent of barriers, problems and challenges for people with disabilities who wish to participate in volunteer roles?
4. What models of good Human Resource Management can potentially overcome these barriers, problems and challenges in order to maximise the participation of volunteers with disabilities in volunteer roles?
This research will contribute important practical and theoretical knowledge to the field of volunteerism and disability. Knowledge developed from this research may assist in improving volunteer opportunities among individuals with disabilities by improving volunteer management procedures and practices in sport and leisure organisations. This research also aims to fill the void evident in the current research literature, where there are limited studies examining the outcomes of volunteers with a disability.

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Jason and the Argonauts: Exploring how a social intrapreneur created a corporate social responsibility initiative and the difference it made

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In recent years many professional sport teams have connected and invested in communities as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives. Several researchers have explored the development, implementation, and impact of CSR in the professional sport industry (e.g., Babiak, 2010; Babiak & Wolfe, 2009, 2013; Kihl & Tainsky, 2013; Smith & Westerbeek, 2007). This presentation aims to build in this literature by exploring the capacity of professional sport to address social issues in their communities. In particular, we focus on the efforts of social intrapreneurs or difference makers as agents of change and how their vision and efforts championing specific causes is an important yet neglected consideration in the literature. Elkington (2008) defined a social intrapreneur as “someone who works inside an organization to develop and promote practical solutions to social or environmental challenges...” (p. 4).

This presentation will focus on the efforts of the Director of Education and Community Programs of the Argonauts Football Club, Jason Colero, and his efforts to launch and implement The Level the Playing Field football program in high schools in economically disadvantaged communities in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). We offer an analysis of how the initiative emerged as a key response to both a decline in high school football participation and escalating youth violence, how it was leveraged by key stakeholders, and the impact it has had on positive social change (Stephan, Patterson, Kelly, & Mair, 2016) and in particular on positive youth development (Holt, 2008; Turnnidge, J., Côté, J., & Hancock, 2014) or youth empowerment through skill development (e.g., Akuru, Obajimi, & Omorogie, 2012; Lawson, 2005; Olaleye, 2010). In this case study of three high schools over two years, data were collected using semi-structured interviews with school principals, football coaches/teachers, guidance counselors, and Jason Colero. Focus groups were conducted with athletes on the football teams at each school. Finally observations were conducted at team practices and games throughout the football seasons. Findings show how instrumental a social intrapreneur as a catalyst for CSR initiatives developed by professional sport teams that use sport as a tool for positive social change by galvanizing interests and connecting with community partners to gain support. In addition, we uncovered how, through participation in the Level the Playing Field program, students were encouraged to take leadership roles, face new challenges, and build support networks that went beyond the field of play. Findings also show that there are challenges that professional sport teams and social intrapreneurs face in sustaining CSR initiatives that use sport as a tool to address social issues. We conclude with our discussion of the role of “difference makers” and the contribution that “collective impact” can make if sustained positive social change is desired.

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Are Leisure Constraints Models Reflective or Formative?: A Confirmatory Tetrad Analysis of LTPA Constraints

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Kyle and Jun (2015) recently challenged the way in which leisure constraints measurement models have been conceptualized. In the past, leisure constraints models were almost always assumed to be reflective (e.g., Hubbard & Mannell, 2001), wherein indicators represent a unidimensional latent variable equally well, and a level of the latent variable causes variation in people’s responses to indicators. Kyle and Jun proposed that most extant constraints measures should instead be identified as a different type of measurement model: formative, where each indicator captures a unique aspect of the latent variable and a set of indicators defines the meaning of the latent variable (Diamantopoulos & Winklhofer, 2001). Proper identification of the type of measurement model is critical because misspecification biases parameter estimations inside and outside given measurement models (Jarvis, MacKenzie, & Podsakoff, 2003). If Kyle and Jun’s proposition is correct, therefore, then past constraint research findings based on factor-analytic approaches—including structural equation modeling—may be erroneous. Unfortunately, Kyle and Jun did not conduct a hypothesis test of which type of measurement model—reflective or formative—fit better with certain constraints measures. Thus, the purpose of this study is to directly examine the type of leisure constraints measurement models by using confirmatory tetrad analysis (CTA) in the partial least squares context (Gudergan, Ringle, Wende, & Will, 2008).

CTA draws upon the notion of a tetrad (τ)—the difference between the products of two pairs of covariances among four indicators of a latent variable (e.g., \( \tau_{1234} = \sigma_{12}\sigma_{34} - \sigma_{13}\sigma_{24} \)). If a tested measurement model is reflective, all non-redundant tetrads should have a value of zero (Bollen & Ting, 2000). Conversely, if at least one tetrad has a non-zero value, then the test indicates the formative specification. Constraints scales used in our study were specifically designed to measure nine types of constraints to leisure-time physical activities (LTPA): physiological, lifestyle, psychological, interpersonal, financial, time, commitment, environment, and LTPA-specific. Data were collected via an online survey from 296 Canadian respondents (59.1% female; mean age of 43.3 years [SD = 13.6]). A series of CTA with a bootstrap sample size of 5,000, significance level of .10, and the Bonferroni correction (Gudergan et al., 2008) were conducted, using SmartPLS 3.

In six out of the nine measurement models of the constraint sub-dimensions (i.e., except for lifestyle, interpersonal, and time constraints), at least one tetrad was significantly different from zero, thus favoring the formative model. This was true, moreover, despite the reliability and validity indicators associated with the reflective model having favorable scores (i.e., composite reliability \( \rho_c \) ranging from .837 to .937 and average variance extracted ranging from .564 to .833). Our results provide more direct, albeit mixed, support for Kyle and Jun’s proposition. They also suggest that adequate reliability and validity scores do not justify blind
use of the reflective model. Thus, careful conceptualization of constraints measurement models, and the use of CTA to confirm researcher’s reasoning, is recommended.

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Balancing Striving and Enjoyment through Leisure towards *Ikigai* or a Life Worth Living: A Structural Equation Modeling Test of a Grounded Theory

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Eiji Ito, *Wakayama University*

In 2007, Iwasaki called for theorizing the pathways through which leisure impacts well-being. Over the past decade, several attempts have been made (e.g., Newman, Tay, & Diener, 2014; Sirgy, Uysal, & Kruger, in press; Stebbins, 2015). Most efforts have been based on the extant literature, however, and thus there is the need for an inductive theorization of the relationship between leisure and well-being. Also underexplored is the potential for cultural variation in this relationship (Iwasaki, 2007). A limited number of cross-cultural studies suggest that non-Westerners may conceptualize and experience well-being differently than Westerners in their leisure lives (e.g., Spiers & Walker, 2009). To address these gaps in the literature, Kono, Walker, and Hagi (2016) developed a grounded theory of the relationship between leisure experiences and a Japanese well-being concept called *ikigai*, or a life worth living, among college students. The purpose of the present study is to test this theory using structural equation modeling (SEM). Specifically, we examine whether: (a) both enjoyable and striving experiences during leisure directly contribute to students’ *ikigai* (H1 & H2); and (b) both leisure-based enjoyment and striving indirectly make students’ lives worth living by enhancing the balance between overall striving and enjoyment (H3 & H4).

Based on Kono et al.’s (2016) findings, we developed new scales for our study, which were then expert-reviewed and pilot-tested. Leisure-based striving and enjoyment and *ikigai* were each measured using three items. The balance between overall enjoyment and striving was measured using a single item. Data were collected via an online survey with 669 undergraduate college students across Japan (50.2% female; average age of 20.14 years). SEM was conducted using Amos 23 with the maximum likelihood estimation method.

The enjoyment, striving, and *ikigai* scales’ reliability scores were acceptable (i.e., $\alpha = .84$, .78, and .84, respectively). As shown in Figure 1, SEM revealed significant direct paths from enjoyment and striving through leisure to *ikigai* ($b^* = .33$, $p < .001$ and $b^* = .15$, $p < .01$, respectively). Model fit was acceptable based on Hu and Bentler’s (1999) criteria: $\chi^2(30) = 76.231$, $p = .000$; GFI = .978; CFI = .984; RMSEA = .048, 90% CI [.035; .062]; and SRMR = .028. The bootstrap procedure (5,000 bootstrap samples, 95% CI, and bias-corrected) identified a significant indirect effect of leisure-based striving on *ikigai* ($b^* = .19, [.123; 279], p = .000$); however, the indirect effect of leisure-based enjoyment on *ikigai* was only approaching the .05 level ($b^* = .05, [-.007; .119], p = .080$). Overall, the model explained 61 percent of *ikigai*’s variance. Our results support the grounded theory proposed by Kono et al. (2016), except for H3. This null finding may indicate that as a life domain focused primarily on enjoyment, having enjoyable leisure experiences does not enhance the balance between overall enjoyment and striving; however, when one lacks striving in other life domains, leisure serves as an opportunity to seek further striving. This explanation appears consistent with our findings, although future moderation analysis can substantiate this assertion.
enjoyment; *ikigai* (life worth living); leisure experiences; striving; structural equation modeling

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![Figure 1. The results of SEM analysis of the relationship between leisure and *ikigai*.](image-url)
Everyday choreographies of citizenship: Towards a reconceptualization of dance as leisure in long-term care

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There is a growing literature that argues for the value of dance as an embodied practice for persons with dementia, as it draws significantly on the body’s potentiality for innovation and creative action and significantly supports non-verbal communication and affect. Dance as a practice and field of study focuses on intersubjectivity and embodied or somatic expression (Eddy, 2009; Mullan, 2014; Rouhiainen, 2008). Yet despite the critical theoretical knowledge base of dance from phenomenology and somatics, dance scholarship and practice in the dementia field largely represent a contemporary movement towards cognitive science with an emphasis on embodied cognition (Batson, Quin, & Wilson, 2012; Warburton, 2011). Within this paradigm, agency is conceptualized as being dependent upon cognition, a relationship of dependence that implicitly denies that the body itself, separate and apart from cognition, could be a source of intelligibility. This consequently overlooks that the body can be a source of inventiveness and creativity in everyday life, imbued with a life force that has its own intentionality (Kontos, 2004, 2006). Cognitive science and the biomedical paradigm, treatment protocols and treatment care plans have further restricted understanding of dance in dementia and has consequently limited the development of opportunities to more fully support this embodied form of self-expression in long-term care settings. Specifically, dance has been adopted primarily as a therapeutic intervention that combines the physical benefits of exercise with psychosocial therapeutic benefits with the aim of reducing neuropsychiatric symptoms such as agitation, improve cognitive and physical functioning (Guzmán-García, Hughes, James, & Rochester, 2013; Karkou & Meekums, 2014).

We argue that understanding and fully supporting dance, not as a therapeutic, but rather as an everyday experience of leisure (Genoe & Dupuis, 2014), requires a turn to citizenship, specifically to a model that emphasizes how corporeality – including movements, gestures, senses, and socio-cultural dispositions of the body – is a fundamental source of the capacity for self-expression, interdependence, and reciprocal engagement, which defines human agency (Kontos, Grigorovich, Kontos, & Miller, 2016; Kontos, Miller, & Kontos, In press; Miller & Kontos, 2016). We articulate this argument by analyzing findings of an ethnographic study of selfhood in Alzheimer’s disease in a Canadian long-term care facility in the context of a relational model of citizenship. Specifically, we focus on findings that feature self-expression through dance in the context of everyday life in long-term residential care: recreational and religious social programs and non-structured occasions. Drawing on the connections between primordial and socio-cultural dispositions, self-expression through dance as leisure, and citizenship, we offer a novel understanding of the agential sources of dance while also capturing broader issues of inclusivity and the ethical imperative to fully support dance through institutional policies, structures and practices. As such we argue that a relational model of citizenship offers an important contribution to the critique of ‘leisure as therapy’ (Genoe & Dupuis, 2014) by giving the critical discourse on leisure a political advocacy platform. Our hope
is that relational citizenship is taken up by other scholars equally committed to ensuring that persons with dementia are entitled to have equal opportunities to participate in everyday life—including the pursuit of dance—to the fullest extent possible.

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Girls’ Experiences of Post-feminism and the Denigration of Feminine Sports

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Despite the increase in female sport participation, sport is still considered a masculine domain (Clément-Guillotin, Chalabaev, & Fontayne, 2012). Girl-centered positive youth development programs are becoming increasingly popular; and although these programs are beneficial, they often paradoxically reinforce gender inequality by ignoring sexism inherent in girls’ lives (Rauscher & Cooky, 2016). Furthermore, although there has been a significant increase in opportunities for girls to participate in masculine sports, gender traits associated with femininity remain devalued (Schmalz, 2013). Likewise, there is evidence to suggest that feminine sports have become stigmatized (Schmalz & Kerstetter, 2006).

As with all social identities, notions of the ideal femininity have changed over time and are fluid (Adams, Schmitke, & Franklin, 2005). The modern ideal girl embodies masculine and feminine traits (Bettis & Adams, 2006) and is athletic and stays active (Bettis, Ferry, & Roe, 2016). Furthermore, female athleticism is increasing being normalized (Ezzell, 2009). As a result, many female athletes are beginning to embrace qualities of aggressiveness and competitiveness required in many sports (Broad, 2001; Chase, 2006; Ezzell, 2009). The changing nature of girl culture has not led to equal status between genders. Although girls may be praised for adopting masculine traits such as confidence and assertiveness, they are judged more harshly than boys are judged for breaking rules (Mannay, 2013). Furthermore, girls who are deemed as overly masculine are at high risk for being ostracized by their peers (Jeanes, 2011). At the same time, the new feminine ideal is still highly focused on appearance (Jeanes, 2011). Moreover, the females gaze is pervasive and females judge themselves and others in their ability to maintain an attractive, heterosexual appearance (Riley, Evans, & Mackiewicz, 2016). In a world that deems masculine traits to be superior to feminine traits, gender equality cannot be reached. That is because regardless of how successful a girl may be at adopting masculine traits, she will still be in a less privileged position than a boy (Craig & Lacroix, 2011).

Few studies in the leisure studies field have explored young women’s leisure experiences and meanings from post-feminist theoretical perspective. Moreover, much of the research that does exist on girls’ leisure tends to be focused on young women’s participation in what may be considered traditionally masculine activities such as ice hockey (Theberge, 2003). Drawing on insights from post-feminist scholars, this paper aims to explore the ways post-feminism and the new feminine ideal have altered the experiences of girls in feminine sports. Post-feminist discourses suggest gender equality has been achieved and feminism is no longer needed (Butler, 2013; Pomerantz, Raby, & Stefanik, 2013). Furthermore, post-feminism promotes a narrow version of femininity which is limiting and exclusionary (Butler, 2013). Discussion will investigate the new feminine ideal, the changing nature of feminine sports, and girl culture. Finally, using a post-feminist theoretical lens, this paper will examine the experiences of girls in feminine sports from an angle that values traits traditionally perceived as feminine.
References
A Qualitative Analysis of Occupational Valence, Perceived Organizational Support, and Efficacy Levels of Youth Workers

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This research project was grounded in social cognitive theory, and used Bandura’s (1986) concept of self-efficacy as the “springboard” for the investigation. The purpose of this research project was fourfold: (a) to identify the factors that significantly impact youth workers’ efficacy levels (Kowalski, Gassman & Konecny, 2011); (b) to identify the factors that significantly impact whether youth workers’ current jobs satisfy personal goals, also known as occupational valence (Manhardt, 1972); (c) to identify youth workers’ perception of how much an organization values their contributions and cares about their well-being, known as perceived organizational support (Eisenberger, Huntington, Hutchison & Sowa, 1986); and (d) to explore how youth workers’ occupational valence and perception of organizational support influences their youth work efficacy levels.

An interview format was implemented to explore the perspective of the participants involved in the research project. During data analysis, open and axial coding occurred; this process highlighted content areas, grouped important data segments, and led to the development of lower and higher order thematic categories (Merriam, 2009). These categories or themes served as the results of the research study. Twelve participants were involved in the study; they were full-time and part-time youth workers employed at public, private, and nonprofit youth development agencies. Kvale (1996) states that a minimum of 10 participants is suggested for an effective qualitative study of this nature. The interview format allowed the professionals to share their experiences working for the youth work organization. As Patton (2002, p. 340-341) points out, “the purpose of interviewing, then, is to allow us to enter into the other person’s perspective”.

This research project contributed to the scholarly discipline by building on the body of extremely limited knowledge associated with youth work efficacy. Numerous research topics exist that focus on professional development components associated with youth work, such as finding personal identity through work (Imel, 2002), addressing ethical dilemmas in the workplace (Banks, 1999; Sercombe, 2010), and effective techniques to adolescent group work (Malekoff, 1997). Past research also discusses effective professional development for youth workers (Shockley & Thompson, 2012), yet there is extremely limited research on the youth workers’ confidence in their professional abilities. Whether it is through athletics, before and/or after school care, or a summer camp, organization representatives have expressed the desire for their staff to be “up-to-speed” with guidance techniques and theoretical knowledge of youth development related to their organization’s mission. The youth worker is the individual who “sets the stage” for the culture or environment in which youth and adults interact and go about the business of “doing life together” with the youth development agency (DeVries & Zan, 1994). Organization representatives also discuss the importance of having youth workers who are confident in their abilities and can work independently and creatively with youth. The research on youth work efficacy and the study results of this project will
continue to shed light on an important staff development issue and will provide insight into youth workers’ confidence in their own professional abilities.

Keywords: self-efficacy, youth work, staff development

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Applying Potter’s Cognitive Model of Media Literacy to the Hooter’s Restaurant Website: ‘It was crazy to me how much the Hooters website sexually objectified women . . .”

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Mass media is a powerful societal force that greatly influences the relationship among leisure, lifestyle, and society (Crawford, 2015; Dieser, 2013). Potter (2016) defined media literacy as providing tools to help people critically analyze and interpret the meaning of media message, and his Cognitive Model of Media Literacy (CMML) consists of four stages: (a) knowledge structures: Teaching a sets of organized information about the media, specifically, media effects, media content, media industries, real world, and self-awareness; (b) decisions motivated: Motivating media viewers to increase a personal locus by paying special attention to messages in the media and being active in the meaning making aspects of media exposure; (c) information-processing tools: Gaining information processing skills, such as critical thinking or an activist strategy; and (d) Flow of information-processing tasks: move beyond accepting the meaning that the media has constructed in order to construct meaning for one self. This qualitative investigation examined if using Potter’s CMML would lead to participants moving beyond accepting the meaning that the media has constructed in order to construct meaning for oneself. This qualitative investigation examined if using Potter’s CMML would lead to participants moving beyond accepting the meaning that the media has constructed in order to construct meaning for oneself. In particular, 36 undergraduate students (28 women, eight men) were part of this study that examined Hooter’s Restaurant as a leisure site connected to sports media and its philanthropic endeavors to support nonprofit organizations, specifically Special Olympics. Media literacy consisted of following Potter’s first three stages of media literacy in order examine if outcomes consisted of critical construction of meaning for oneself. After being exposed to knowledge structures (e.g., American Psychological Association report on the sexualization of girls/women in America and the harmful effects), decisions motivated (e.g., participants pay special attention to both covert and overt messages focused on increasing sexual arousal), and information-processing tools (e.g., critical thinking skills) students interacted with the Hooter’s Restaurant and wrote a 2-page reflective paper on their thoughts about Hooter’s Restaurant. A constant comparison analysis was conducted on the reflective journals. A constant theme among participants when completing this media literacy assignment is that they learned the three components of the fourth stage of Potter’s CMML of (a) recognizing invisible symbols used by the media to manipulate or persuade them, (b) to filter out (ignore) certain media messages, and (c) to move beyond media constructed meaning in order to construct meaning for oneself. In particular, instead of viewing Hooter’s restaurant as a fun place to experience leisure the majority of participants distances themselves from this leisure site and created their own meaning related to viewing Hooter’s as a place that harms women. This is captured in the following quotation by a research participant “[Media literacy] . . . helped me create my own meaning of the Hooter’s restaurant internet advertising . . . It makes me want to never go there again and tell everyone I know not to go there. It really
opened up my eyes to how advertising is used to sexualize women.”

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“If I Want to Know Anything I Just Google it”: Older Adults’ Functional and Social Leisure Activities and Technology

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Technology use is increasing globally as more people acquire access to it. Older adults are among the fastest growing group of technology users (Perrin & Duggan, 2015). Almost 60% of people over 65 use the Internet and 77% have a cell phone (Smith, 2014). Furthermore, mobile technology is becoming more relevant for older adults (Kim & Preis, 2016). However, older adults’ perceptions of the benefits of technology use vary (Selwyn, 2004). Those who adopt technology tend to be younger, more educated, and have a higher income than those who do not (Smith, 2014). Users focus on project-based or purposeful use while non-users are indifferent to technology and/or engage in non-technological activities during their free-time (Hanson, 2010; Selwyn, 2004). Despite these variations, several benefits of technology use have been identified, including: enjoyment and entertainment, increased learning opportunities, information searches, business transactions (e.g., shopping, finances), and social contact (Gatto & Tak, 2008). However, adults aged 70 and older are underrepresented and little attention has been paid specifically to older adults and technology use in the leisure literature (for exceptions see Kim & Preis, 2016; Nimrod, 2011).

The Technology In Later Life (TILL) Project explored technology use among adults aged 70 and older since “despite the increasing political, academic, and practitioner interest in older adults and technology, we know little of the realities of how older adults use, and do not use [information and communications technologies] in their everyday lives” (Selwyn, 2004, p. 370-371). The focus of the TILL Project was to understand older adults’ perceptions and use or non-use of technology.

We adopted a mixed methods approach for this international pilot study. Participants were recruited from four different sites spanning urban and rural environments; two sites were located in Canada and two in the UK. Thirty-seven participants completed an 80-item online survey and then participated in a semi-structured focus group. Survey questions included types of devices owned and reasons for using technology (e.g., social networking, banking). Focus group discussions were a minimum duration of 60 minutes and were digitally recorded and transcribed. Questions explored benefits and challenges of technology use, including issues such as access to and use of technology, learning how to use technology, and privacy concerns. Several themes were identified through initial and focused coding (Charmaz, 2014), including technology use habits, benefits of using technology, and challenges of using technology. Technology use was both functional and social as participants researched information, maintained health and safety records, constructed communication pathways (e.g., social media, video conferencing) and engaged in leisure (e.g., gaming and reading). Technology played a role
in the participants’ leisure activities, ranging from information searches for crafting to online games and communication. Despite these identified benefits, some participants remained cautious, taking care to protect personal information and limit time spent on technology. This study provides insight into the possibilities of technology use as a site for leisure amongst older adults, as well as the barriers or challenges experienced as older adults embrace technology for leisure engagement.

References


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“There’s Actually Climbing in the Prairies”: A Study of Climbing Place Meaning

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Rock climbing is not typically an activity associated with prairie landscapes or residents. However, climbing is present in the prairies and warrants a thorough investigation since rock climbers are receptive of their environment (Lewis, 2000). They form detailed knowledge about their crags, landscapes, and surroundings which is based on their assessments of the sites for opportunities, features, and location (Lewis, 2000; Steele, 2006).

Place meanings are “thoughts, feelings, and emotion[s] individuals and collectives express toward place” (Kyle & Johnson, 2008, p. 111). Just as climbers are attuned to their settings, place meanings are shaped by site features, social interactions, and experiences (Tuan, 1975; Wynveen, Kyle, & Sutton, 2012). Experiences within place influence how someone’s senses and body interact with the place and people thereby establishing a lived experience (Crouch, 2000; Spinney, 2006). These experiences along with meanings are shared through interactions and stories (Kruger, 2006; Mullins, 2009). Therefore, place meanings can influence place-based activities and behaviours, management decisions about places, and ultimately other place meanings (Spartz & Shaw, 2011). Currently, climbing research does not thoroughly explain what place meanings evolve through climbing for people residing in non-typical climbing centres.

Based on the above conceptualization of place meaning, the research question was ‘What rock climbing place meanings exist for rock climbing Prairie residents?’ Consistent with previous place meaning research an interpretive inquiry methodology was utilized (e.g., Wynveen et al., 2012). Through an interpretive inquiry, participants provided their interpretations of their experiences (Holt, Tamminen, Tink, & Black, 2009) which assisted the researcher in understanding the meanings of these experiences (Gephart, 2004). Eight residents of Saskatchewan and six residents of Manitoba participated in individual interviews. Eight participants were female and six were male. Semi-structured interviews lasted between 45 and 105 minutes. An interview guide focused the questions on participants’ climbing background (e.g., climbing history, partners, and motivations), indoor and outdoor climbing places (e.g., typical climbing locations), and a rock climbing trip experience. For example, participants were asked ‘Can you please describe your most memorable climbing trip?’ Probing questions inquired about trip characteristics including what was detected by the climber’s senses. Interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim prior to analysis. Consistent with previous place meaning research, transcripts were subjected to inductive line-by-line coding focused on uncovering place meanings of the participants’ climbing places (e.g., Davenport & Anderson, 2005). Place meanings centred on social interactions, rock climbing and peripheral activities, and significant physical features. Places were presented with a climbing focus including access, routes, challenges, and accomplishments. However, places also supported interactions with friends, families, and like-minded people. Finally, nature was important, as were non-climbing activities such as eating, hiking, and sightseeing.
This study provides insight into the experiences of prairie climbers who actively engaged their places. It reveals that people created multiple place meanings while adapting to their surroundings which were not always optimal for their chosen activities. For climbing site managers, it is recommended that they be cognizant of climbing activities, associated activities, socializations, and how site characteristics influenced the climbers’ experiences.

References


Imagining Inclusion: My Health, Wellbeing and Community

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This community-based research Photovoice project was a partnership between Douglas College and Open Door Group. The aim of the Photovoice process was to examine how individuals living with serious mental illness experienced community inclusion, health and wellbeing and to involve them in a participatory research process. Thirty-two individuals with serious mental illness, including major depression, schizophrenia, bipolar, PTSD, borderline personality disorder, and anxiety, were involved as research participants. The data set included 270 photographs and photo reflections, 34 meeting transcripts, and over 40 sets of fieldnotes. NVivo10 was used to analyze the data. All stages of data collection and analysis were participatory. Two peer researchers were hired at the onset of the project. The peer researchers and participants were involved in data analysis, writing newsletters, public speaking, and facilitating photo exhibits in the community. Major themes arising from the data, that are portrayed in the photo exhibit, are: the overwhelming impact of stigma; deep suffering and isolation; physical and material insecurity and vulnerability; challenges with the bureaucracies of the healthcare, mental health, recreation, housing, and employment insurance systems; the need for self-determination, agency and control; and a holistic vision of recovery that includes health, well-being, and relentless efforts to remain hopeful. Individuals with lived experience of mental illness continue to struggle with stigma and other personal and societal barriers that influence their health, well-being and recovery. As one participant said: "People with mental illnesses will be the last of the underprivileged minorities to gain equal status with the rest of humanity." In the current context of deinstitutionalization individuals living with mental illnesses are increasingly attempting to gain access to community services and resources (Gertrud & Severinsson, 2006). As such their significant personal and societal barriers must be acknowledged and addressed. Visual representations of individuals' lived experiences of mental illness, such as photographs from a Photovoice process, are an effective tool for communicating these experiences and raising awareness among service providers and the general public (Nykiforuk, Vallianatos & Nieuwendyk, 2011).

References

Leisure, mobile cinema and urban subtraction: Re-Envisioning cities with the “kino-cine-bomber”

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Architecture by subtraction is the practice of renewing the urban landscape by removing redundant, disused, or over-engineered elements (Easterling, 2014). It embraces negative space or deconstruction, rather than additive architecture or construction. This paper brings architecture by subtraction together with cinema projection in redundant urban spaces. What parts of a city might be subtracted, and how might cinema highlight specific spaces that might be subtracted for leisure and cultural activity instead? Leisure scholars have explored film production (Singh, Johnson, Roberts & Sykes, 2010; Lashua, 2010) and its consumption (López-Sintas & García-Álvarez, 2016). In-between production and consumption, we present a mobile cinema project as an art intervention to re-envision cities. Part of a larger, ongoing research project (disrUPt! Creativity, Protest and the City), we focus on the development of a self-contained, mobile cinema apparatus we call the “kino-cine-bomber.” The prefixes kino (movement) and cine (film) evoke the spirit of the “kino-eye” in the pioneering work of documentary filmmaker Dziga Vertov (Hicks, 2007). Vertov celebrated cinematography’s capacities for capturing movement:

I am kino-eye, I am a mechanical eye. I, a machine, show you the world as only I can see it. I’m in constant movement. [...] My way leads towards the creation of a fresh perception of the world. Thus I explain in a new way the world unknown to you. (1984, p. 17)

We redeploy Vertov’s kinesthetic sensibilities through filmic projection, mobilizing cinema in unexpected or “uncanny” ways, to de-familiarize familiar urban spaces (Huskisson, 2016). Using the city as screen or projection surface, the kino-cine-bomber bridges the production and consumption of leisure spaces in the city, creating disruptions in urban space (Lashua & Baker, 2014). We refer to the apparatus as a “bomber” through a focus on subtraction of the redundant architectural spaces of Leeds and Coventry – both cities heavily bombed in World War II, then rebuilt, which we “bomb” again, this time with film projections. Designed and built by postgraduate architecture students in the Re-Activist studio at the University of Sheffield, the kino-cine-bomber will be deployed first in Coventry. There, Re-Activist students are tracing a hidden river, culverted in postwar redevelopment, thus identifying an engineering infrastructure no longer fit for purpose that could be subtracted from the urban landscape. The hidden river determines locations above ground for our cinematic events. In Leeds, over-engineered roadways, sprawling yet underused, have been identified where cinema events can reclaim adjacent ground for cultural use. As it disrupts, the kino-cine-bomber challenges audiences and passers-by to reflect and – as Vertov invited – see the world around them in new ways (Clarke, 1997). As a leisure intervention in urban environments, our project offers a re-activation of “zombie spaces” turning these into new communal spaces (Lashua, 2015; Maak, 2015). The kino-cine-bomber re-shapes space; it projects a vision of possible futures, of places re-conceived. To share the project, we propose
an alternative format presentation that would include video of the apparatus ‘in action’, along with a presentation of the ideas that underscore its creation and deployment.

References


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Connecting through leisure: How leisure activities in urban nature spaces can contribute to the social inclusion of older adults

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Trisha Dempsey

There is growing concern regarding how to foster social networks and supports among older adults (Hutchinson & Gallant, 2016). It has been proposed that public outdoor spaces (such as parks, gardens, or other places where people can interact socially) can facilitate social connections and support (Baur & Tynon, 2010; Hebblethwaite & Pedlar, 2005) and a sense of belonging (Iwasaki et al., 2014), thus contributing to social inclusion (Donnelly & Coakley, 2002). This was an exploratory qualitative pilot study that aimed to describe older adults' experiences of connection and belonging that occur through participation in leisure activities (particularly dog walking and gardening) in two outdoor, public leisure spaces (a public park and an urban farm) in a small Canadian city. An occupational science perspective, which involves the interdisciplinary study of human participation in daily activities (referred to as occupations) and the impact of such occupations on health and wellbeing, supplemented a focus on leisure as a means of fostering social inclusion. Together, these complementary perspectives provided a theoretical foundation for this study. This research engaged four participants who frequented a nature-based park frequented by dog walkers and three who participated at an urban farm. These seven older adults, aged 64 years and over, were instructed on the use of photovoice (Annear, Cushman, Gidlow, Keeling, Wilkinson, & Hopkins, 2014; Wang & Burris, 1997) to generate photographs of personally meaningful activities that occurred in either the park or the farm. Each participant then participated in a one-hour interview where the photographs were used to elicit further description of their experiences, with particular reflection on feelings of connections and belonging. A focus group with all participants was then conducted to collectively discuss the photographs and verify or expand preliminary interpretations of individual interviews. Interviews and the focus group were transcribed and analyzed using interpretive description (Thorne, 2008). At least two researchers reviewed each transcript, first analyzing all transcripts from one site together and then looking across sites. Connection and belonging for the older adults in these outdoor leisure spaces involved connection to other people, to self and to nature/place through occupations. Key themes generated included: 1) an appreciation of having access to nature in the city which allowed for learning from nature and connection to something bigger, 2) Informal stewardship and formal contributions, such as volunteering, that foster connection to people and places, 3) socio-historical and temporal connections to activities and places, and 4) negotiating different levels of connection through a range of shared and individual occupations including dog walking, gardening, “just being”, and shared food and celebrations. The findings of this study supports the transactional relationship of human occupations within context (Dickie, Cutchin & Humphrey, 2011) and highlights the value of public outdoor spaces for leisure that can foster a sense of belonging for older adults. Occupational scientists and leisure scientists can collaborate to further explore the complex
relationship between leisure occupations and outdoor public spaces that promote social inclusion and well-being among older adults.

Outdoor leisure, older adults, social inclusion, occupational science

References


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Understanding socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of leisure services users: the need for large-scale estimation of leisure participation

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The objective of this presentation is to describe a model built for leisure scholars and managers to analyze leisure participation in a given community, using metadata provided by Statistics Canada and georeferenced information, and explore how it could be used for research purposes. Put differently, the model helps to answer a simple yet crucial question that has been fascinating leisure management and marketing specialists for a long time: who are using our sport and recreation facilities and programs?

The model diverges from the discussion on leisure participation and does not aim to provide a fine-grained analysis of constraints and barriers, but instead focuses on a more macroscopic understanding of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of leisure services users. Using Statistics Canada metadata, the Material and Social Deprivation Index (Pampalon et al., 2012) and additional data (including postal codes) provided by local governments or leisure and sports associations, the model enabled us to compare leisure participation in several neighborhoods (Statistics Canada’s dissemination areas) and to estimate the main differences in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of leisure users.

The contribution of this model to a better understanding of leisure participation is twofold. Not only can it provide a management information system robust enough to contribute to effective decision-making for leisure managers, but it also constitutes a valuable source of data to understand better the characteristics of leisure users. Socioeconomic status (e.g., income, education, employment) and ascribed characteristics (e.g., age, ethnicity, gender) have often been used in leisure studies to describe the realities of specific clienteles or communities (Breuer, Hallmann, & Wicker, 2011; Breuer, Hallmann, Wicker, & Feiler, 2010; Pronovost, 2013, 2015; Van Tuyckom, Scheerder, & Bracke, 2010, among others), with a recent renewed interest in analyzing determinants of active leisure (Eime et al., 2013; Eime et al., 2015; Hurst, 2009; Son, Kerstetter, & Mowen, 2008). But it has much less frequently been linked to leisure participation in programs and facilities on a larger scale (Howard & Crompton, 1984), with the exception of discussing public library use (Park, 2012a, 2012b) and equity-mapping for parks (Maroko, Maantay, Sohler, Grady, & Arno, 2009). The model can also be used to explore the effectiveness of accessibility policies targeting low-income citizens which has also been rarely questioned (McCaville, 2008) or evaluated (Lamari & Ménard, 2012; Reiling, Cheng, & Trott, 1992) in such a way.

The presentation will focus on the description of this model and its variables, and on the methodological and ethical challenges faced in implementing it. We will then focus on possible usages for the model and how it could contribute to future research on leisure services users and non-users. For example, this model could be used to explore the effectiveness of accessibility policy and to assess if, and to what extent, public leisure services are really used by the less well-off and if specific programs are effectively reaching low-income families; if the socioeconomic profile of users tend to vary from a sport to another; or if young elite athletes come from wealthier neighborhoods.
References


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Sibling Relationships in Emerging Adulthood: Shared Leisure and Relationship Quality

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Leisure is an important context for family relationships (Orthner, Barnett-Morris, & Mancini, 1994). Sibling relationships, however, are missing from family leisure research even though sibling relationships are potentially the longest-lasting across the lifespan (Cicirelli, 1994; Whiteman, McHale, & Soli, 2011). Moreover, family leisure research has consistently focused on distinct life stages without considering transitions occurring within or between life stages (Hodge et al., 2015). Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the association between leisure and sibling relationships at two transition points for emerging adults: entry into and exit out of university. We examined the relationships between shared leisure, geographic distance, sibling gender, and sibling relationship quality.

The Family Life Course Developmental Framework encompasses (1) the individual lifespan theory, (2) family developmental theory, and (3) life course theory (White & Klein, 2008). The framework considers and combines the factors affecting the development of the individual, the changes families experience as they “move through stages and events of their family life course” (White & Klein, 2008, p. 122), and the event history of an individual (i.e., how previous events affect later outcomes) (White & Klein, 2008). In addressing the primary purpose of this study, focus groups were used to understand the diversity of experience for individuals transitioning into and out of college, and a web-based survey was used to measure sibling relationship quality, geographic distance, and frequency of shared leisure.

Of the 164 respondents, more than half (n = 89, 54.3%) were in their first two years of university. The sample was mostly male (64.0%) and White (85.4%) with an average age of 20.1 years (SD = 1.44). Sixty-two respondents were firstborn siblings (37.8%), 68 (41.5%) were second born siblings, and 34 (20.7%) were third born or greater. Forty-nine respondents reported a male-male sibling dyad (29.9%), 56 (34.1%) reported a female-female sibling dyad, and the remaining 59 (36.0%) reported a male-female sibling dyad. Analyses indicate significant positive associations between both the frequency of shared sibling digital leisure and in-person leisure and indicators of sibling relationship quality such as “My sibling is one of my best friends” ($r_{digital} = .308, p < .001; r_{in-person} = .186, p < .05$) and “My sibling makes me happy” ($r_{digital} = .306, p < .001; r_{in-person} = .218, p < .01$). Further analyses explore impact of sibling dyad types and individual characteristics on sibling relationship quality.

This paper seeks to connect individual life transitions to the impact on family life. Emerging adults in college remain members of their family systems even when geographically removed and shared leisure is an important part of the changing family system. This research expands an inclusive approach to family leisure research by focusing on a heretofore overlooked family subsystem: siblings.
References


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Un cadre conceptuel comparatif de l’accueil et de l’hospitalité

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L’accueil peut être définie comme étant « un acte volontaire interpersonnel dans un cadre particulier qui introduit un étranger dans une entreprise, une communauté ou un territoire et qui, à ce titre, facilite l’accès à divers bénéfices utilitaires, ludiques et culturels de ces lieux le temps d’un séjour. Même si l’accueil se vit principalement pendant le séjour, certaines composantes de l’accueil peuvent se manifester avant et après » (de Grandpré et al. 2012).

Le terme « accueil » est difficile à traduire littéralement en anglais, il présente également des distinctions sur le fond. L’objectif de cette communication est de proposer un cadre conceptuel comparatif de l’accueil et l’hospitalité.

En langue anglaise, ce sont les mots hospitality, hospitableness et welcome qui sont utilisés, mais ils ne suffisent pas à traduire le sens profond de l’accueil. D’ailleurs le concept même d’hospitalité a grandement évolué depuis la première définition qui touchait essentiellement à l’offre de nourriture, de boissons et d’hébergement (Lashley, 2003).

Même si en français le terme « accueil » est très largement utilisé dans le monde du tourisme, il demeure encore aujourd’hui relativement peu conceptualisé, ce qui amène à des interprétations variées. La situation semble pareille dans les travaux en langue anglaise quand il est question d’hospitality ou hospitableness, puisqu’on note que même si ces concepts existent depuis des temps immémoriaux, les chercheurs s’y intéressent uniquement à partir des deux ou trois dernières décennies (Lashley & Morrison, 2000; Brotherton, 2005; Pizam & Shani, 2009).

Dans le but de comparer l’accueil et l’hospitalité (pour hospitality en anglais), les travaux de Gouirand (2009) et de Lashley (2014) ont été utilisés. Ainsi, le schéma ci-dessous situe les concepts de l’accueil et de l’hospitalité selon ces recherches. On retrouve dans l’accueil les enchaînements de reconnaissance (par l’hôte envers le touriste), d’hospitalité (notions très nuancées du sens anglo-saxon et qui est l’entrée dans la « famille ») et de maternage (prise en charge des problèmes du touriste) avec des ramifications de ce qui définit l’hospitality, à savoir la nourriture, la boisson et l’hébergement dans les contextes privé, social et commercial. Le concept d’hospitality, pas plus que le concept de service à la clientèle ne sont des synonymes de l’accueil, ce sont des composantes différentes, mais complémentaires. L’accueil a une dimension volontaire importante, ce qui permet de le distinguer avec le service à la clientèle. Le service a un caractère obligé (par exemple, le serveur n’a pas vraiment d’autre choix que de prendre la commande du client au restaurant, etc.)
Comme nous l’indiquerons dans la communication, l’accueil, contrairement à l’hospitalité, est l’affaire de toutes les personnes identifiables à l’espace visité. Il contribue à faire passer le visiteur de son statut initial d’étranger à celui d’hôte et, jusqu’à un certain point, finira par le faire sentir comme un des siens.

References


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Leisure and Happiness

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Background

A number of leisure related variables have been linked to happiness. These include awareness of leisure’s intrinsic rewards (Graef, Csikszentmihalyi & Gianinno, 1983) and the preference for challenging activities which require skill and effort (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990). Leisure routine, operationalized as an assessment of how an individual utilizes daily free time, has also been associated with happiness. In particular, social engagement, personal reflection, outdoor recreation (Bailey & Fernando, 2012; Lloyd & Auld, 2002), volunteering (Doerksen, Elavsky, Rebar & Conroy, 2014), involvement in leisure time physical activity (Sato, Jordan & Funk, 2014), and serious leisure (Heo, Stebbins, Kim & Lee, 2013) have all been positively associated with happiness. While these studies highlight the importance of a meaningful leisure routine, it is how this leisure routine is experienced that seems to have the greatest impact on happiness (Kim, Lee & Chun, 2010; Spiers & Walker, 2009). Thus it is surprising that the Leisure Experience Battery (LEB) (Caldwell, Smith & Weissinger, 1992) has not been tested in happiness studies. The LEB measures an individual’s experience of leisure along four dimensions: boredom, challenge, distress, and awareness.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to extend previous research by examining the relationship between happiness and leisure as assessed by the four dimensions of the LEB.

Method

A paper survey including the LEB, a validated measure of happiness, and basic demographic variables was distributed to a random sample of college students (N = 507). Happiness was assessed with the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985). All scales demonstrated acceptable internal consistency with Cronbach’s α ≥ .73 except leisure awareness (α = .62). Independent samples t-tests found no significant difference between males and females in 4 of 5 study variables including happiness (p ≥ .144). Thus, sex was dropped from further analysis. Relationships between happiness (i.e., SWLS) and the four dimensions of the LEB were first examined using Pearson correlations. Then, a tertile split was performed and participants were assigned to a low happiness (< 33rd percentile), moderate happiness (33rd – 66th percentile) or high happiness (>66th percentile) group based upon their SWLS score. After completing the tertile split, an ANOVA was performed with Bonferroni’s post-hoc comparisons to assess differences in leisure experience between the three groups.
Results

Happiness was significantly and positively related to preference for leisure challenge ($r = .172, p \leq .001$) and awareness of leisure ($r = .286, p \leq .001$). Happiness was significantly and negatively related to leisure boredom ($r = -.213, p \leq .001$), and leisure distress ($r = -.128, p \leq .001$). ANOVA demonstrated that each of the four dimensions of the LEB (i.e., boredom, challenge, distress, awareness) varied significantly by level of happiness ($F \geq 5.078, p \leq .007$). Post Hoc analysis revealed that the happiest individuals had the greatest preference for leisure challenge, the highest level of awareness of opportunities for leisure, experienced the least leisure boredom, and experienced the least leisure distress. Implications are discussed within the context of leisure education.

References


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Social Connections among Female Softball Players

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Research suggests that leisure provides a vehicle for women to develop friendships in later life, which can have important benefits for their social and emotional well-being (Green, 1998; Son, Yarnal & Kerstetter, 2010). Little research, however, has explored older women’s experiences of social connections in a team sport setting. Burnett-Wolle and Godbey (2007) have argued that our understanding of leisure and relationships in later life can be enhanced by adopting the lens of socioemotional selectivity theory (SEST). SEST is a life-span development model which suggests that with age, adults narrow the size of their social network and focus on a smaller circle of friends and relatives (Carstensen, 1992). The theory suggests that older adults increasingly seek emotional meaning from relationships because time is of the essence (Charles & Carstensen, 2010). The purpose of this study was to explore social connections among older women who play softball using SEST as a conceptual framework. This study utilized focus groups to collect data with 64 players on six softball teams in the North Carolina Senior Games program. Participants were between the ages of 55 and 79. Each team completed one focus group session. Focus groups were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts were analyzed using initial, focused, and selective coding (Charmaz, 2014). Participants described social connections as one of the strongest motivations for playing softball. Playing softball provided the women opportunities to make new friends with shared interests and relationships with teammates extended off the field (e.g., having meals together). In some cases, participants also enjoyed re-connecting with women they had played with previously. In addition, teammates provided a valuable social network in times of need (e.g., when facing health challenges). For example, in one session the moderator asked, “If you had to stop playing softball, what would you miss?” which prompted the following exchange:

Betty: The comraderie…
Melody: All the people. Because we have met some great friends and people I did not know.
Margaret: What impressed me about the ladies on the team…was, I had just become a member of the team when my mother passed away…Every one of these ladies came to console me … So there’s a lot of support.

Findings highlight the potential for team sport to promote social connectedness among older women and provide insight into the application of socioemotional selectivity theory. The findings support SEST by suggesting that participants were looking for emotional closeness from their relationships. However, the findings contradict SEST in that rather than narrowing their social networks, participants appreciated playing softball as a means of making new friends or re-connecting with old friends. It is possible that the current generation of retirement-age women is different from previous generations in that they are seeking to expand their social networks. It is also possible that the narrowing of social networks is not a linear process. For
example, within an overall pattern of narrowing, some relationships may be added to meet individual needs (e.g., some participants joined a team after being widowed).

References


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Constraint Negotiation and Facilitators in Recreational Sport

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This study sought to understand how amateur athletes negotiate leisure constraints and understand what facilitates their involvement in sport. This study is important as it can help leisure practitioners understand what constraints impede athletes’ participation in physically active leisure, as well as how athletes overcome these constraints to maintain their engagement in recreational sport. Although researchers have put forth various models to classify leisure constraints, they are most commonly classified as being interpersonal, interpersonal, or structural (Crawford, Jackson, & Godbey, 1991). Leisure constraints are important to consider when looking at leisure behavior, as they can impede an individual’s leisure participation in preferred activities, such as sport. Furthermore, the leisure constraints model has also inspired other important frameworks such as the constraint negotiation strategies and leisure facilitator’s frameworks. Constraint negotiation strategies are either cognitive or behavioral, and emphasize on how individuals, such as athletes, are capable of overcoming leisure constraints (Henderson & Bialeschki, 1993; Jackson, Crawford, & Godbey, 1993; Jackson & Rucks, 1995; Kennelly, Moyle, & Lamont, 2013). Similarly, leisure facilitators, which are also classified as being interpersonal, interpersonal or structural, are the factors, which help maintain leisure participation (Raymore, 2002). While there is a growing body of literature on these frameworks, there is a need to better understand how these apply to various contexts, including amateur recreational sport. This study used a qualitative research design where data was collected through single semi-structured interviews with ten amateur athletes. Amateur athletes represented sports such as soccer, ice hockey, football, and weightlifting. Interviews lasted between 20 and 40 minutes. Data was analyzed using a thematic analysis (Grbich, 2013). Findings revealed that amateur athletes encountered various intrapersonal (e.g., lack of motivation and interest, disappointment), interpersonal (e.g., not sharing similar interests with friends/significant others, conflicts between spending time with friends and having to attend sport), and structural (e.g., poor weather, schedule conflicts between work/school and sport) leisure constraints. Participants were able to overcome these constraints by employing a number of cognitive and behavioral negotiation strategies. Cognitive strategies involved convincing one’s self that attending sport would be pleasurable, understanding the benefits of being physically active by engaging in sport, and being efficient in prioritizing/accommodating daily activity schedules. Behavioral strategies involved time management to ensure that each facet of life could be tended to, discipline props by joining sports clubs, communication with others to let them know when they would be attending sport and when they were not, and flexibility by allowing a sufficient amount of time to take part in various activities while keeping in mind that it could change at any time. Findings of this study also revealed that participants relied on individual beliefs and social relationships to help facilitate their involvement in sport. When encountering conflicts in scheduling, peers helped participants attend their sport and encouraged them to stay involved in their sport despite
Participants also convinced themselves to participate because they believed physical activity would be beneficial to them.

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A theoretical model for measuring the intensity of leisure experiences

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The purpose of this theoretical paper is to propose a model that will allow us to measure the intensity of pleasurable experiences associated with leisure. While the definition of leisure remains somewhat ambiguous, it is generally agreed upon that leisure is often associated with pleasurable experiences. Pleasurable experiences commonly associated with leisure range from relaxation, pleasure, gratification, fulfillment, self-actualization, and flow, among others (Blackshaw, 2010; Csikszentmihalyi, 1990; Elkington & Stebbins, 2014 Freysinger & Kelly, 2004; Iso-Ahola, 1980; Neulinger, 1981 Podilchak, 1991; Stebbins, 2015). What is important to note is that each of these experiences vary in their intensity, as relaxation is not the same experience as flow for example. Little attention has been given as to how or what factors are responsible for producing these experiences. This model illustrates how these experiences are produced based on a number of factors. This paper is important, as it can allow leisure practitioners to identify what type of experiences individuals are having when engaged in leisure and how they relate to their continued involvement in preferred activities. In this paper the researcher has identified certain factors that could potentially be responsible for influencing the intensity of pleasurable experiences associated with leisure. What this model proposes is that the experience produced will likely depend on the compatibility and interaction between these factors. The pleasurable leisure experiences identified in this paper are: 1-relaxation, 2-pleasure, 3-gratification, 4-fulfillment, 5-actualization, and 6-flow. Each experience is ranked in order of their intensity with relaxation being the lowest and flow being the highest and/or most significant experience. The factors identified by the researcher as being responsible for producing these experiences are motivation, competence, attitude, engagement, environment, and expectation. In order to identify which experience is produced participants are asked to rate their level of motivation (intrinsic – extrinsic), competence (high – low), attitude (positive – negative), engagement (intense – moderate), environment (stimulating – dull), and expectation (fulfilled – unfulfilled) in a 6-point likert scale (corresponding with the number of experiences). The average score of the overall rankings for each factor is then calculated and corresponds with one of the experiences. Example: motivation (5), competence (4), attitude (5), engagement (4), environment (6), and expectation (3). Average: 4.5 or 5. Experience = actualization.

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A Goal For Social Inclusion: Street Soccer and Social Capital

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At its best, sport offers vital benefits, including improved mental health, self-esteem, physical wellbeing, and positive community development and integration (Skinner, Zakus & Cowell, 2008). Leveraging sport to improve the wellbeing of marginalized people has become an increasingly common practice. Street soccer, in particular, has been one of the more successful programmes to take rise (Magee, 2011; Sherry & Strybosch, 2012). While grassroots street soccer programmes have enjoyed success in local communities around the world, documentation of how and why such programmes improve participant wellbeing remains sparse (Skinner et al., 2008; Trussell & Mair, 2010). This presentation shares findings from a nineteen-month ethnography, which focused on a single, local, Canadian, street soccer team, the Victoria Dreams. Participant, volunteer, and researcher experiences are examined, providing insights into street soccer, social inclusion and social capital theory. Specifically, discussion focuses on how participation with the Victoria Dreams 1) expanded social contacts and increased access to social capital, 2) improved player’s self-esteem and motivation for a healthier lifestyle, and 3) developed portable life skills and confidence. A number of tensions inherent within the programme are also noted, including the problematic lack of linking capital (Szreter & Woolcock, 2004). Additionally, important questions about the durability of social capital and the need for ongoing investment from players and volunteers in relation to expressive actions and social support are considered (Glover, 2016).

References


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Still Standing? Assessing the media-led construction of tourism development in rural Canada

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This paper presents the results of a critical evaluation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation’s (CBC) comedy/documentary series “Still Standing” as it serves to represent the efforts of members of rural communities to reinvent themselves in the face of broad socio-economic challenges. The series is described on the CBC website this way, “Comedian Jonny Harris explores small towns on the ropes, performs stand-up shows for the locals who have stuck it out, and proves that Canadians know how to laugh at themselves” (http://www.cbc.ca/stillstanding). Beginning in 2015 and now in its second season, the series chronicles Jonny’s visits to more than 20 rural communities and each 22-minute episode, “showcases Canada’s vast beauty and highlights the country’s unique and diverse characters” (http://www.cbc.ca/stillstanding).

Building on research investigating the influence of media on (rural) tourism (e.g., Andersson & Jansson, 2010; Beeton, 2004; Busby & Klug, 2001; Connell, 2005; Croy, 2010; Mordue, 2009), the purpose of this project is to critically investigate the ways “Still Standing” attempts to capture and represent rural community development and resilience in Canada and, more specifically, to consider the role of tourism therein. Pritchard and Jaworski (2005) set the stage for tourism researchers to ask questions about the role of discourse in shaping not just the tourism experience but also its development. Hannam and Knox (2005; see also Ayikoru, Tribe, & Airey, 2009; Feighery, 2012) outline post-structuralist (Foucauldian) accounts of discourse analysis and point out that in this perspective, “the nature of discursive knowledge production has an effect on what actions are undertaken and thus what outcomes are likely within any socio-cultural context.” (p. 26).

Episodes of “Still Standing” were watched no less than three times and detailed notes were taken to record not just the frequency (and duration) of tourism discussions presented in the shows but also the tone of these discussions. Data analysis generated five broad themes, which together reflect the complexity of the social construction of tourism as an option for rural development and resilience. They include: (1) overcoming and embracing the rural ‘obstacle’, (2) reinforcing and re-valuing rural knowledges, (3) resisting and reifying stereotypes, (4) commodifying and de-commodifying community, and (5) marketing and muting the natural environment.

The research presented here resists the urge to assign linear, causal relationships between the documentary series and the way viewers, community members, and potential tourists might experience the communities portrayed in the series, however, it offers opportunities to critically evaluate both the ways these rural (tourism) development practices (and rural tourism places) are portrayed in the media and to consider the implications thereof. Further, it seeks to locate this seemingly isolated investigation within the broader social, political, and economic contexts (what Andersson and Jansson (2010) have called “rural media spaces”) within which all considerations of rural and tourism development must be situated.
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The legacy of friendship: Exploring the role of volunteer supports for women who have been incarcerated

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Past research with and about women who have been incarcerated suggests women who ‘offend’ face a range of barriers, which shapes their path to community re-integration (e.g., Chesney-Lind & Pasko, 2013; Fortune et al., 2010; Gobeil, 2008; Hannah-Moffat & Shaw, 2000; Van Voorhis, 2013). Access to employment, housing, volunteering, and childcare, for instance, is typically limited primarily due to social stigma, health issues, and the lack of broad social supports (Gobeil, 2008; Pedlar et al., 2008) While corrections systems attempt to offer opportunities for incarcerated women to reintegrate, the restorative justice movement draws attention to the role community members can and should play alongside these women as they move back into community.

The Stride program is “a strengths-based and woman-centered crime prevention program designed to connect community volunteers with women reintegrating from federal prison in order to provide supports that help women successfully re-enter the community” (Gillmore & Mair, 2016, p. 1). Community Justice Initiatives (CJI), a restorative justice organization located in downtown Kitchener, Ontario has long run Stride and other programming with the Grand Valley Institution for Women (GVI - a prison for federally-sentenced women) in Kitchener. Stride Circles are built by a woman as she prepares to leave prison and includes two or three Stride volunteers, whom she has come to know during her time at GVI. The Circle forms an informal system of supports as she moves back into community.

A team of University of Waterloo researchers has been working with CJI and GVI to assess the impact of Stride Circles. To date, survey interviews have been conducted with 30 Circle participants since 2009 and many participants have agreed to be re-interviewed every year. Additionally, survey interviews with a total of 48 control participants have been conducted. Quantitative data analyses show women with Circles reported feeling lower stress, higher personal growth, and stronger family relationships than their control group counterparts (Gillmore & Mair, 2016). Qualitative data were collected in two ways and lend deep, contextualized, and detailed insights into the experiences of women with Circles. First, open-ended questions were included in the survey and all interviews conducted with Circle participants were audio-recorded to capture the conversations that took place. Analysis of transcribed interviews highlights the challenges and opportunities posed by integration into community as well as the long-lasting impacts of the partnerships and friendships participants
have built with their Circle members. Key themes emanating from the analysis include: (1) Circle members are emotional and practical supporters; (2) Circle members are women who can be trusted; and (3) Circle members are helpful mediums for community involvement.

Although the population of federally-sentenced women is small in comparison with men, the incarceration rate of this population is increasing much more rapidly (Sapers, 2013) and there is a growing need to provide community reintegration programming. The research presented here reinforces the importance of assessing the legacy of the relationships that are built by these programs and offers insights into ways their benefits can be extended to new communities.

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Climate Change and Community Grass-based Sport Facilities

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This research examined community grass-based sport facilities and maintenance adaptations in response to climate change within the Golden Horseshoe (from Niagara Falls through to Toronto, Ontario, Canada). The approach involved 16 in-depth interviews (Kiem & Austin, 2013) with municipal directors, managers and key maintenance personnel of departments such as Parks and Recreation, Community Facilities, Parks and Cemeteries, Parks and Open Spaces, or Parks Operations. The participants work experience spanned from three to 36 years and their total combined experience involved 259 years with an average of 16.18 years. The study was underscored with resource-based theory (Grant, 1991). The findings revealed four noted impacts, including (i) extreme heat, (ii) either heavy precipitation or drought, (iii) new pests and disease and (iv) seasons that are not considered “normal.” These impacts have spurred the turf maintenance personnel to adapt utilizing seven (7) key strategies that focused on (i) education and safety, (ii) drainage and irrigation (iii) soil and aeration (iv) changing seed cultivars and practices, (v) shade; (vi) fertilizers, and (vii) the schedule. Interestingly, the findings revealed a polarization of views concerning the adaptive actions that directly related to resource-based theory. On one end of the spectrum the adaptations involved large expenditures of resources to scientifically manage the turf, including the use of costly irrigation systems, as well as, what one participant indicated as an annual water bill that was “over $500,000.00.” On the other end of the spectrum, the adaptations involved what one participant described as: “being so far behind that they are ahead of the curve” because they were safeguarding the municipalities financial and water resources as a priority over the provision of green turf. On the resulting ‘brown’ turf, these municipalities did not reduce the usage - the players were just utilizing less-green fields. This great divide on the expenditure or conservation of resources was based on the availability of funds as well as perspectives concerning visions of future directions. Interestingly, two municipalities were found to be implementing unique strategies, including a winter growth tarp strategy and the use of a larger crowned field that allowed for the movement of the boundaries of the field to be adjusted on an annual basis. Finally, the majority of the municipalities had implemented at least one artificial turf field, or were working to do so in the near future. Some participants predicted that the cost, environmental and health impacts of artificial turf means that this strategy would be short-lived. The practical implications of this research is that there is an opportunity to share and learn from the strategies being implemented within municipalities. Also, and importantly, this research encourages open debates that are needed to provide the community grass-based sport field maintenance personnel with directions on how to move forward towards the future. In particular, what is the desired balance between the provision of community grass-based sports fields and the protection of the municipalities financial and water resources? What is the future for this legacy of community grass-based sport facilities?
References


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Framing Sex through a Serious Leisure Lens

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While North American society is increasingly embracing sexuality and sexual activity as more than just a means of procreation, there is still stigma associated with having sex for pleasure, particularly for certain populations such as older adults and people with disabilities. Encouraging discussion and study of sex as a form of leisure is one means of addressing this stigma. Although the definition of sex has evolved since its exclusive association with procreation, gaps continue to be evident in societal understanding of sex and sexuality. We should begin to address these gaps by exploring sex as a leisure activity within the context of leisure studies, based on its association with freedom of choice, identity, pleasure and positive outcomes (Heintzman, 2007). The purpose of this presentation is to provide a framework for conceptualizing sex as a form of serious leisure, to begin to move away from the idea that sex is a frivolous activity, and make the case for it to be incorporated into Therapeutic Recreation practice.

There has been limited research on exploring sex from a leisure perspective (e.g. Meany & Rye, 2007; See also Berdychevsky et al, 2013; Berdychevsky & Nimrod 2016), but the majority of the leisure research related to sex categorizes it as “deviant” leisure (e.g., Byrne, 2006; Bowen & Daniels, 2006). However, with what we know about the mental, physical and emotional aspects of sexuality and sexual activity (Elders, 2010), there is increasing societal understanding that sex can be a positive act for many individuals. Furthermore, sex has not yet been explored as a form of serious leisure within the leisure research, missing out on an important opportunity to understand the long term benefits of a positive, healthy sex life. While Meany and Rye (2007) define sex and sexuality as potential forms of leisure, and briefly explain sexuality as personal development, relationships, social identity, social control and ethics, leisure scholars have not yet analyzed aspects of sexuality and sexual activity that can be described within the serious leisure framework.

A natural outcome of an increased focus on sex as a leisure activity is consideration of the role of sex and sexuality within Therapeutic Recreation practice. Therapeutic Recreation thrives on a person-centered approach (Robertson & Long, 2008), where individuals’ interests and experiences are considered in the context of life changes or physical limitations, with the goal that individuals can continue to pursue their leisure interests by incorporating adaptations or through education. In cases where a client or patient has been sexually active, and describes sex as an enjoyable leisure activity, there is opportunity to consider sex within their leisure repertoire.

Overall, this presentation aims to deconstruct sex using the serious leisure framework, in addition to being a form of casual leisure, as previously described by Stebbins (1997), to begin to better make the case for sex to be incorporated into Therapeutic Recreation practice.
References


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A Progressivist ideology in the 21st Century: A case study of the Student-in-Residence program at the Western Home Communities

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This case study illustrates how Progressivism and Erickson’s Human Development theory are serving as social constructs for the mission and vision of the Student-in-Residence program at the Western Home Communities, a retirement residential campus in Cedar Falls, Iowa, USA. In March of 2016, three students enrolled at the University of Northern Iowa were selected for the Student-in-Residence program. Students live at various campus locations within the Western Home Communities, designing intergenerational recreation programs for residents. The students pay a minimal amount for rent to live at the campus, receive a 15 meal/week plan, and have free access to other amenities. In exchange, the students spend 10-15 hours a week engaging residents. The programming has manifested in formal and informal ways (e.g., eating meals together, movie nights, day trips). The impetus for the Western Home Communities trying the Student-in-Residence program stems from the success of similar programs at other international and national retirement care campuses, including Residential and Care Center Humanitas in Deventer, The Netherlands; and Judson Manor in Cleveland, Ohio (Jansen, 2013).

Under the Progressivism “umbrella”, individuals are social beings who learn and grow while actively engaging in meaningful experiences with others (Dewey, 1938). The learning that occurs involves doing; this is nourishment for one’s soul and enhances healthy development, even in later stages of life (Kohlberg & Mayer, 1972). The opportunity for intergenerational recreational activities via the Student-in-Residence program promotes successful navigation through Erikson’s (1993) latter stages in Human Development – Generativity vs. Stagnation (Stage 7) and Integrity vs. Despair (Stage 8). Western Home Communities residents by age fall into these two stages; key points associated with each stage have led to incorporating Erikson’s Human Development theory into the Student-in-Residence program principles. Residents are starting to look at giving back to their fellow community members. With Stage 7, people who have stagnated may fear they do not have “anything to show” for their life up to this point. Looking ahead to the rest of their life, they may fear social isolation, inclusive of a lack of caring relationships. The fear of social isolation in this stage also may impair one’s health and well-being (Steptoe, Shankar, Demakakos, & Wardle, 2013). In Stage 8, sharing what one has learned throughout life, and sharing it with others so they can benefit is a strong concern. People who do not resolve this conflict in this stage may wonder about their life’s purpose. Positive resolution of these two stages, partnered with a Progressivist mindset in programmatic design, is a primary reason why the Student-in-Residence program has shown initial success. The students are immersed in life with people who are resolving these stages, and residents have an outlet for their legacy. When the students talk about their classes with residents, or
ask for insight on relationships or professional careers, the residents are able to share their experiences and leave their legacy with the students.

References


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Active Transportation or Active Trivialization? The Discourse of Recreation in Planning

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The purpose of this presentation is to interrogate the discourse of active transportation. Our main argument is that planners, elected officials and developers distinguish between active transportation and recreation deliberately to advance the interests of car culture. The term “Active Transportation” is used to categorize a group of people who walk or cycle as a mode of getting from one place to the next (Frank, 2006). By contrast, “Active Recreation” refers to engaging in walking or cycling during one’s free time. Why is this distinction necessary? Our presentation explores this question critically. According to Transport Canada, only 7.7% of Canadian citizens walk or cycle as a mode of transportation (Transportation Canada, 2011). On the other hand, Statistics Canada reports that 70% walk as the most predominant mode of leisure across the country and 23.9% bike for leisure (Statistics Canada, 2005). These statistics suggest that most Canadians engage in this type of activity. Even so, we argue that for political purposes, the terms “active transportation” and “active leisure are separated intentionally to influence planning and development in urban contexts. In deconstructing this discourse, we argue that distinction is underpinned by a neoliberal ideology. Neoliberalism supports free market principles and advances the primacy of the individual over government action (Martinez & Garcia, 1997). Bercovitz (2000) suggests that government purposefully categorizes cycling and walking as “Active Living” to camouflage the underlying politics and to diminish the spending by the welfare state and places the responsibility on the individual. By separating into two modes, recreation is intentionally trivialized, thereby shifting responsibility for supporting walking and biking to the individual. Despite the large number of people who engage in active recreation, walking and biking for leisure is deemed trivial. “Active transportation” by contrast is regarded as non-trivial activity, but its seemingly low number of participants, renders it politically insignificant in so far as policy makers argue that it would be inappropriate to invest in infrastructure that supports such a small portion of the population. This presentation will give audience members a better understanding of the ideologies and politics that underpin walking and cycling within an urban context.

References


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To stay or not to stay: The impact of internships on career intentions in sport and recreation programs

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An undergraduate internship provides students with much needed work experience, networking opportunities, and even the opportunity to narrow down a career path to follow in an industry (Coco, 2000; Chen & Chen, 2011; O’Neill, 2010). Unfortunately, internships are not always positive experiences (Coknaz, 2014; Kasli & Ilban, 2013), and this research aims to uncover (1) types of stimulus events occurring during internship placements, (2) the nature of stimulus events (i.e., positive or negative experiences), and (3) how often stimulus events occur. Specifically, this study will explore the nature and impact of stimulus events on student career intentions and well-being during fourth year undergraduate internship placements in one academic program.

Stimulus events in this study are notable or minor occurrences that stimulate the student in a positive or negative manner. Further, stimulus events will be explored through Lee and Mitchell’s (1994) Unfolding Model of Employee Turnover outlining employee decision paths resulting in leaving an organization; this study will adjust career related outcomes of stimulus events to apply to interns, and interns’ career intentions specifically. Finally, the other noted main outcome being explored in relation to the students’ internship experience, and any stimulus events that occur, is their well-being. Specifically, Lamers, Westerhof, Bohlmeijer, ten Klooster, and Keyes (2011) well-being consists of the following three components: emotional well-being (positive or negative affect of student), psychological well-being (functioning well in life), and social well-being (functioning well socially). Student well-being is important in relation to internships because the internship experience is designed to prepare students for their industry of choice, and is argued to be a necessity for career placement (Chen & Chen, 2011; Coco, 2000; Parveen & Mirza, 2012).

This study will use a mixed-methods approach. First, pre-post surveys will measure internship expectations, experiences, career intentions, and well-being. Second, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with the students who demonstrate significant changes (positive or negative) between pre-post survey scores.

The findings of this study will contribute to theory in that stimulus events associated with student internships will be explored to explain career choice. Recreation and leisure administrators who manage interns may find these results useful in developing internship programs that are mutually beneficial for their communities and their interns. Alternatively, findings could lead to assistance in directing student preparation for these placement experiences. Finally, this study contributes to theory as it provides empirical support of the conceptual pathway from “stimulus events” occurring during student internships that ultimately influence career choice. As a whole, the vision of this research is to highlight the internship experience from the student perspective, and dissect whether or not the intended outcome of these experiences is being delivered. Legally, and morally, academic programs and
internship placement sites should be ensuring that students expectations are at the forefront of decision making.

References


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Considerations of Gender within Municipal Recreation Program Policy: A Case Study

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore the role of gender in designing and implementing recreation programs at a municipal level. Rationale: Previous research indicates that leisure acts as a discourse for perpetuating gender-based stereotypes but also a way to resist gender norms (Allison & Hibbler, 2010; Grossman, O’Connell, & D’Augelli, 2005; Shaw, 1994; Wilson, White & Fisher, 2001). Gender-based programming design often involves masculine/ feminine activities that are oriented around gender-specific characteristics (Grossman, O’Connell & D’Augelli, 2005). As a result, non-conforming youth (i.e. LGBTQ) face a dilemma in aligning themselves within gender-based programs at the time of program registration (i.e. sports, beauty and fashion,) (Grossman, O’Connell & D’Augelli, 2005; Johnson, 2012; Johnson, 2013) Method: The main research questions of this study asked about the perceptions of first-line staff involved in the planning and design phase of program development, and the perceptions of supervisors of recreation about the policies that are implemented in programs. As the principal investigator, I recruited 3 municipal recreation staff in an urban town within Southern Ontario who offered their perspectives of implementation of their programs. Findings: In this study, the overarching theme that became prominent was community needs for inclusion in school-aged versus youth programs in regards to gender. This theme identifies different community needs and the role stakeholders play in recreation. Community needs for inclusion in school-aged versus youth programs in regards to gender has six distinct categories. School aged program restrictions reveals how participants’ felt that the organization offered a wide variety of programming to fit the needs of children and school-aged participants. However, it was identified that programs were geared towards one gender or the other. Youth program restrictions describes the variety of programs offered to youth as well the restrictions that it entailed (i.e. age). that were requested by either boys or girl participants may have been viewed as more traditional. Governed policies and management in regards to gender describes the governed policies and management in regards to gender. This category describes the impact of policy and the discussions among management teams. Expectations as well as standards of community members and recreation services explains the contribution of high demands from various stakeholders within the community. Inclusion and accessibility considers inclusion and accessibility at a municipal level. In this category, it was expressed that the organization was accepting to all members, however, the girl’s hockey club was at a disadvantage within their local community. Male hockey leagues are privileged with ice time, leading all female leagues to travel to other rinks. Having a voice and new conversations within the community describes the ability to voice opinions and the new conversations that have emerged in the community. Conclusion: Researchers should further explore the opinions from front-line staff to better understand gender in a recreational context and to gain community members’ understanding of inclusion. Further research should also investigate school-aged program options during service delivery and
determine the reasons behind youth decision-making for engaging in specific activities.

References


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Exploring Students’ Expectations and Experiences of Short-term Language Programs

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This study examines the concept of language learning as part of educational tourism with a particular emphasis on the participants enrolled in short-term English programs in Toronto. The purpose of this phenomenological study is to explore the relationships between participants’ expectations prior to enrolling in a language program and their experiences throughout the program. Additionally, the researcher intends to determine how their expectations were formulated, and what factors influenced their decision to participate in language programs. Despite the steady growth of the language school industry, it is surprising that so little research has been carried out into the relationships between participants’ expectations and experiences. Furthermore, it is notable that only a few studies have explored non-native English students learning English as a second or foreign language abroad (albeit Eder et.al., 2010; Gertner, 2010; Miao & Harris, 2012; Foster, 2014). Regarding students’ expectations, some scholars have examined expectations but in regard to their academic achievements (Wilkinson, 1998; Badstübner & Ecke, 2009; Ketsman, 2012) not in relation to their experiences. Such studies were intended to explore the influence of students’ expectations on their academic performance before participating in language programs. This study will utilize phenomenology as a theoretical perspective, and it is grounded in a constructivist epistemology, within the interpretivist framework. The purpose of adopting a phenomenological perspective in this study is to gain a deep understanding of people’s shared experiences. Since this study is focused on students’ expectations and experiences while participating in short-term language programs, phenomenology is appropriate. Scholars working in this field fully immerse themselves in the process of data collection, as they believe this is the only way to gather accurate information. This study will utilize an interpretive approach, which relies on the ontological stance, looking at the physical existence of the phenomenon and the ways it can be interpreted. Overall, this study fulfills a theoretical gap as limited studies have explored the effects of students’ expectations on their experiences while participating in short-term language programs. Furthermore, this study has the potential to benefit both language schools and students. The analyzed data should provide schools with valuable information on how to improve their programs and make adjustments to their current processes in meeting students’ expectations. Satisfying students’ needs can contribute to the school’s reputation, ultimately attracting more clients. From the students’ perspective, if their expectations are met, they will be likely to have memorable experiences and return, generate positive word of mouth, and/or recommend the school to their friends. The anticipated data that will emerge from this study will contribute to a better understanding of the language schools’ market. 15 semi-structured interviews were carried out at three language schools in Toronto offering short-term English language programs in October and November 2016.
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Critically Exploring the Institutional Logics and Work in Sport-for-Development: The Case of a Local Sport-for-Development Programme in Southern Africa

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In recent years, the field of sport-for-development (SFD) has seen a growth in scholarly attention (see Coalter, 2013; Darnell, 2012; Hayhurst, 2015), leading to an increasing amount of research, practice, and establishment of programming by organizations located both in the Global North and the Global South. The distinction between SFD and sport development has been discussed by academics (Houlihan & White, 2002; Kidd, 2008), and has been most especially examined by Coalter (2013), who provides a broad approach to differentiating SFD organizations by categorizing them as sport-plus (primarily using sport in addition to other programmes to reach development goals) and plus-sport (using sport’s popularity to promote educational and social programmes which are the focus of development). Building on these arguments, the focus of this paper is to explore and identify the institutional logics and institutional work that shape the activities in a local SFD organization within Southern Africa, that has adopted a blended approach to SFD and sport development. Institutional logics are those practices and beliefs in societies that shape the interrelationship between individuals, organizations, and society (Friedland & Alford, 1991). Institutional work refers to the, “purposive action of individuals and organizations aimed at creating, maintaining and disrupting institutions” (Lawrence & Suddaby, 2006, p. 215). Scott (2000) suggests that within institutional fields, such as SFD, there are particular institutional logics that provide principles and ideas shaping the institutional work or practices of organizations. This paper is based on critical institutional ethnographic research (Smith, 2005) conducted in a Southern African local SFD organization. It examines the institutional work of volunteers and staff in local organizations within the context of contested/blended institutional logics of international development and sport: sport development and sport for development. Data were collected over a four-month period during which I worked in the organization and lived in the community. Participant-observation took place on a daily basis and was supplemented with structured interviews with individuals who held key roles in the organization. In addition, documents that assisted the understanding of how the local programming was implemented were also reviewed. The results of this research highlight how globally defined Western terms such as SFD may shape ideas and assumptions around what sport-for-development and sport development constitute, yet, may differentiate from local understanding and work being done in community organizations in the Global South. Additionally, the findings of this research explore and challenge how sport development, may, by its very nature in particular contexts, define and enable ‘development’ to occur in local SFD organizations. As the field of SFD grows, the ability to differentiate between ‘SFD’ and ‘sport development’ is influenced by those institutional logics associated with each term, while the institutional work of local actors and agency continue to disrupt and/or maintain those ideas surrounding the two fields.
References


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Building Connections through the Visual Arts for Persons with Dementia

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Perceptual psychologist, Rudolph Arnheim, wrote that, “by demonstrating what it can do for the distressed, art reminds us what it is meant to do for everybody” (Arnheim, 1986). Arnheim’s observation that art is uniquely experienced as having therapeutic potential reflects the growing interest in the contribution of creative arts to the health of individuals with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias. Much of the recent research focuses on the use of creative art as a clinical intervention or therapy toward improved physical and cognitive ability (see Rusted et al., 2006). However, such an interventionist approach restricts the activity of art to a functional context and limits relationships for persons with dementia in that context to task-oriented personal care (Bamford & Bruce, 2000). What remains unclear is the subjective experience of creative art for people with dementia and their care partners and the experience of their relationships within an art-based context.

Gather at the Gallery was a collaborative visual art program and research project between the Kitchener-Waterloo Alzheimer Society, the Murray Alzheimer Research and Education Program (University of Waterloo), local artists and art educators in Canada. Inspired by the Meet Me at MoMA model, Gather at the Gallery was a weekly, community-based art-looking and art-making program for people with dementia and their care partners (Rosenberg, 2009). Guided by a relationship-centred care philosophy (Kitwood, 1997; Nolan et al., 2004; Dupuis et al., 2016) and phenomenological methods (van Manen, 1990), its research objectives were: 1) to use a phenomenological approach to describe experiences of meaningful engagement with visual art for persons with dementia and their care partners; 2) to raise awareness of how creative arts can serve an experience of continued companionship and social integration; and 3) to expand our understanding of relationship-centred care outside the clinical/medical context. Spanning five 10-week modules, each program module brought together a diverse group of 10-16 participants (5-8 persons with dementia; 5-8 care partners), varying in age (50 - 80 years old), relationship dynamic (husbands and wives; mothers and daughters), place along the dementia journey (newly diagnosed to mid-phases), prior experience with art, and expectations for the program.

The research presented in this session examines how the program challenged misperceptions of the abilities of persons with dementia through detailed descriptions of participants’ connection to self, others, a creative process, as well as, engagement with new learning and with community spaces. Also, interpretations of these subjective experiences of lived human relation (relationality) are explored in terms of the phenomena of awakened creative consciousness, celebration, shared learning, and community. Finally, key aspects of the program are identified that can sustain experiences of meaningful relationships and continued engagement in the community.
References


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Leisure Education: Untapped Potential for Cultivating Inner Well Being

Catherine Miller, *Cultivating Wellness*

We humans are uniquely able to cultivate our inner well being from the inside-out, but until we learn how, our brain’s evolved propensity for negativity and stress-producing thoughts undermines our mental and physical health, productivity, relationships and life experience (Hanson, 2013). The ‘how’ is now available through neuroscience but is not well known to the general public, and is not easy to self-administer or sustain. It could be though, through leisure education.

This presentation introduces theories, techniques and evidence of reliable approaches to the ‘how’: relevant knowledge and science-based practices from the disciplines of positive neuroplasticity and neurophysiology – and proposes these be developed into leisure education curriculum for students to use and deliver through leisure programs and interventions.

For example, neuroscience explains how every moment our thoughts, emotions and even how we breathe, directly and immediately impact the neural structure of our brain and our body’s physiology such as our hormonal and nervous systems, which in turn directly affect our psychological and physiological well being, for better or worse (Hanson, 2013, McCraty & Childre, 2010; McCraty & Shaffer, 2014). This evidence provides new insights and practical ways of observing and understanding our selves – our inner mental, emotional and physical experience.

An example of a practical science-based technique will be presented for changing the way the body’s physiology responds to stressful situations, restoring emotional composure and building resilience (McCraty & Shaffer, 2014).

Community-based leisure education has the potential to be the ‘school’ that delivers practical learning, skill development and support for cultivating one’s personal agency for inner well being. Such a learning opportunity would compliment leisure education’s current content and purpose to facilitate the development of awareness and appreciation of leisure, and skills, knowledge, and confidence to partake in it (Mundy, 1998 cited in Brimacombe, 2011; Robertson, 2007 cited in Oncescu, 2014). It would also resonate with leisure’s Ancient Greek philosophical roots - to be the arena in which one cultivates mind, body and soul for personal growth, for the development of one’s human potential, to enhance one’s quality of life and contribute more of one’s potential to the well being of one’s community (Politics, 1269a&b, 1338a: Ethics, 1079b, 1102a, 1176b: Hemmingway, 1988).

While not new, (see Therapeutic Recreation applications in Carruthers & Hood, 2004, 2007; Groff, Battaglini, Sipe, O'Keefe, & Peppercorn, 2009; Hood & Carruthers, 2007), this concept has a wealth of vital untapped potential to support the public in ‘the development of a broad repertoire of skills to address the challenges [they] encounter in their day-to-day lives, and to be engaged in their homes, families, and communities’ (Robertson, 2007, cited in Oncescu, 2014).

Leisure can be ‘a transformative force in society’ (Brimacombe, 2011, p. 2), creating a lasting legacy by delivering community-based leisure education programs that teach individuals how to engage in their own legacy-making of personal development and well being.
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Climbing Sherpa: Stories (as legacies) from the Solukhumbu

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The first successful summit of Mt. Everest on May 29, 1953 was accomplished with the integral support of over 382 Sherpas\(^1\) acting as guides and porters (Sir Edmund Hillary Foundation, 2012). Over six decades later, Sherpas continue to provide support to mountaineering expeditions. Annually, they lead foreign mountaineers – “paying clients” – up the Southeast ridge to bid their summit attempt; client dollars representing the cornerstone of Nepal’s $370-million-a-year adventure tourism industry (Schaffer, 2013). More recently this industry is critiqued for the way in which people with “means” regardless of experience pursue Mt. Everest (Davis, 2014; Payne & Shrestha, 2014). Sherpa climbers commit themselves to securing and saving the lives of their clients, often endangering their own. This was illuminated in the most recent Everest tragedy on April 18, 2014, when an avalanche surged through the slopes of the Khumbu Icefall. Sixteen Sherpa and Nepali climbers were killed and ten more injured; all were reported to have been fixing rope and carrying loads for commercial mountaineering parties (Krakauer, 2014).

Social justice concerns arise as tensions grow between the international demand to climb and the risks and fatalities associated with summit attempts. Within current mountaineering, tourism, and leisure discourses, narratives of Sherpa guides and porters are limited (Notable exceptions: Bott, 2009; Ortner, 1999). Thus, drawing on narrative inquiry and sensorial methodologies, this short documentary film helps to privilege Sherpas’ stories, decentering dominant narratives (e.g., foreign climbers, media accounts) and my authority as researcher (Bochner, 2001; Pink, 2007; 2015). Visual methodologies are increasingly being incorporated into tourism and leisure research (e.g., Bandyopadhyay, 2011; Pocock, McIntosh, & Zahra, 2012) and are said to provide alternative methods and representations to explore and share participant understandings. To this end, this twenty-three minute short documentary film seeks to engage conference attendees in new ways of knowing and thinking whereby they are called to view, listen to, and embody a collection of elicited and recorded audio and visual clips of Climbing Sherpas’ stories collected during my field work in the Spring of 2015. These voices and images contribute to understandings of Sherpas’ legacies, their stories of how life and death is navigated, and the interplay of responsibilities, power, and ethics in experiences of freedom on the mountainside. These multimedia findings provide further insight around socio-cultural notions of justice on the mountains in Nepal, contributing to the breadth of tourism, mountaineering, and cross-cultural disciplines through the inclusion of Sherpa perspectives.

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\(^1\) Sherpa has multiple meanings within a mountain context. Originally, and more times than not, this word signifies a member belonging to a specific ethnic group in the Himalayas of Nepal (Ortner, 1999). However the category of “Sherpa” has undergone changes as these Sherpa natives have been recognized to be well suited for supporting commercialized climbing expeditions. Thus, “Sherpa” as an identifier was adopted to indicate individuals who assume a role and status as a specialized high-altitude porter with at least some (and sometimes a lot of) climbing expertise (Ortner, 1999). I use Sherpa to signify ethnicity of the mountain populations.
References


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German Women’s Solo Travel Experiences

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It has become more common for women to undertake leisure travel alone, especially in a progressive society such as Germany, where gender issues are openly discussed. Research on women traveling alone has been scarce, however, neglecting their unique experiences. We explored why German women travel alone for leisure, how constraints impact their experiences, and how they negotiate these challenges. Crawford, Jackson, and Godbey’s (1991) leisure constraints theory, as extended by Wilson and Little (2005, 2008) to women traveling alone, served as our theoretical framework.

We addressed this issue using an inductive research approach with in-depth interviews. Twenty-two women who traveled alone or having considered doing so were recruited using travel-related German social media groups. The sample was diverse in age, but not in ethnicity or national origin. All participants except two had traveled alone at least once. Interviews covered motivation, constraints, and negotiation. Through an inductive coding process based on Charmaz (2006), we created themes, which we then linked to explain German women’s solo travel experiences.

Accordingly, solo travel fueled participants’ pursuit of self-development, self-discovery, self-confidence, and meaningful social interactions. Besides lacking a travel companion, participants often found themselves at a turning point in their lives prior to their first solo travel experience. They discussed a (long-held) desire to travel alone and appreciated the freedom and flexibility of solo travel. They also encountered constraints. Self-doubt, concerns with personal safety, social roles and expectations, and a lack of money, time, transportation, and local knowledge influenced experiences and sometimes caused avoidance or postponement of solo travel. Most participants, however, negotiated by prioritising, thinking positively, preparation, adapting to local culture, meeting other tourists, and acceptance. These constraints influenced experiences while not defining or overruling them. In general, participants showed positivity and open-mindedness towards solo travel.

The motivations we found addressed multiple levels of the Travel Career Ladder (Pearce & Lee, 2005), showing that solo travel appeals to individuals with varying travel backgrounds. The prominence of turning points in life as a motivation validated Riley’s (1988), Gibson and Jordan’s (1998), and Elsrud’s (1998) statements about solo travel as often pursued at a juncture in life.

Findings about constraints support Gilmartin’s (1997), Little’s (2002), Sisjord’s, (2013), and Wilson and Little’s (2005, 2008) research suggesting that safety concerns influence women’s experiences in choosing destinations, accommodations, and activities. Concerns were amplified by friends, family, acquaintances, and locals, who labelled solo travel as inappropriate for women based on their perceptions of danger and risk. Participants’ intrapersonal constraint of self-doubt increased in turn. In general, self-doubt interlinked with constraints of other types, showing that German women’s constraints toward solo travel form an interconnected structure rather than a hierarchy as Crawford et al. (1991) suggested.
As in Little’s (2000, 2002) and Harris and Wilson’s (2007) studies, participants’ positive and optimistic attitudes toward solo travel helped them transform constraints into opportunities. Participants’ emphasis on accepting situations and using common sense exemplified the cognitive strategy of negotiation (Jackson & Rucks, 1995). Future research could examine the outcomes of solo travel experiences.

References


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The Social/Recreation Community Model

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Controversy concerning the medical model within the therapeutic recreation (TR) community has a long history—whether recreation is an effective therapeutic modality, or whether another alternative to the medical model is more useful. Some practice models, such as Leisure-Ability and Service Delivery have attempted to strike a balance between the two positions, but unsuccessfully. In this presentation, the authors challenge the legitimacy of the medical model in TR, arguing that a social model is more suitable. The purpose of this presentation is to identify and describe a theoretical framework for changing the environment through recreation relationships instead of rehabilitating the person. The construction of TR’s history cannot be understood solely based on the medical model. The usual history of TR’s beginnings is well known among professionals completing a TR curriculum. Founded in the efforts of Red Cross volunteers during World War I (WWI), the introduction of recreation programmes into the lives of wounded soldiers correlated with another dramatic development prompted by WWI—the emergence of rehabilitation medicine and the approach of remedying or correcting illness and injury related problems. We argue that a competing history arose from a heritage social concern, later correlating with the disability rights movement. The presentation further explores the theoretical and research evidence for a “contra-therapy” understanding of TR. Matching the development of the medical model is an alternative, not based on therapy but on the social model from disability studies, the ecological model from Rusalex (1973), and Haun’s (1965) milieu approach to TR. Almost 30 years ago, Hemingway (1995) urged the field to look outside itself for justification and validation, and remember its responsibility to place the consumer ahead of self-interest. Hemingway’s position was that TR should aim to advance human capacity based on the principle of distributive justice, the principle that all members of a society are entitled to an equal share of society’s goods—when the acquisition of those goods is necessary to the development of one’s full capacity. Belongingness is also identified as a concept that articulates well with the alternative view of TR based largely on the social model. The unique aspect of the Baumeister and Leary’s belonging hypothesis is the combination of frequent interaction and sustained caring, which we assert are fundamental to most recreation relationships. By including persons with disabilities in recreation (group) activities Baumeister and Leary’s hypothesis finds expression. Inclusive recreation acts to counter the expediency (of the dominant “normal” culture) of exclusion; because of its predominantly social character recreation may be the most attractive opportunity for belonging relationships. Lastly, the implications of a social/recreation community model are explored. In particular, inclusion becomes a primary goal of TR under a social recreation community model. Conscientious and well-planned inclusion efforts take considerable “sweat equity” to plan and implement and are no easy accomplishment.
References


Front-country camping is a popular outdoor recreation activity among Canadians (Moghimehfar & Halpenny, 2016). For instance, in 2015, nearly 1.5 million campers stay in Alberta Parks’ front-country campgrounds (Alberta Parks, 2015). Front-country campers represent a considerable proportion of overnight park users that participate in a variety of activities from hiking to horseback riding, and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) riding. Additionally, front-country campgrounds provide a context for different accommodation options ranging from tent camping to luxury RV camping. This paper reports on an exploration of the potential relationship between campers’ ecological worldview and their choice of camping and outdoor recreation equipment. To answer this question, 1,009 front-country overnight visitors at Alberta Parks campgrounds were asked about the camping and outdoor recreation equipment they use on front-country camping trips. Then, we investigated participants’ ecological world view using Dunlap, Van Liere, Mertig, and Jones’ (2000) approach.

Randomly selected front-country campers were approached in their campsites in provincial parks in Alberta, Canada. Among different parks in Alberta Parks’ system, Long Lake, Cross lake, Gregoire Lake, Cypress Hills, and Kananaskis Country provincial parks were selected based on the parks’ geographical location and variety of outdoor recreation activities available in the park. As part of a larger study, campers responded to 15 items of the New Ecological Paradigm scale (NEP; Dunlap et al., 2000). They were also asked about the type of camping accommodation(s) they most often use (tent, travel trailer, motor home, pop up/tent trailer, truck camper, camping van, 5th wheel trailer, etc.), length of their trailer (for RV campers), number of motorized vehicles used to travel to the park, recreational equipment they usually take to camping trips, and camping gear they own as well as the frequency of their camping trips.

Analysis of the results is in progress. Logistic regression analysis is being utilized to reveal the associations among campers’ ecological worldview and their choice of camping gear, preferred types of accommodation, and vehicle use during outdoor recreation activities. Camping equipment owned by campers, and outdoor recreation gear mentioned by campers were categorized into green (environmentally friendly) and non-green gear (based on energy efficiency and ecological footprint). Also, RV campers will be compared against tent campers. Demographic variables will be controlled to identify the influence of income, education, and place of residence. We hypothesized that people’s choice of green outdoor recreation equipment is directly and positively influenced by their ecological worldview. We expect that campers’ ecological worldview influences the number of motorized vehicles they take on a camping trip. However,
we expect no significant association between participants’ worldview and their use of RV or tent as their preferred camping accommodation.

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Thinking Mountains, Shrinking Mountains: Engineering The Human-Environment Interface For Wellbeing

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Purpose: While academic study of mountain environments may not be a component of most medical textbooks, the emergence of holistic health models is highlighting the value of mountain environments in healing and personal transformation. In this paper, we seek to extend the historical and cultural legacy of the mountain sanatorium health retreat (MSHR) to digital media interventions that can potentially provide similar benefits at less cost, and less disruption to the rhythms of modern life.

Approach: We position our research within current medical models and the emerging applied medical sciences of Recreation and Leisure Studies (RLS). We also adopt a mechanical industrial engineering (MIE) approach to the goal of recreating leisure and wellbeing experiences, and focus on immersive media technologies, i.e., virtual reality environments (VRE), as therapeutic interventions.

Ideas: Interventional built environment research has typically focused on the physical geospatial design of urban spaces or outdoor recreational facilities such as parks e.g., for encouraging physical exercise (Kazynski & Henderson, 2007, Moller, 2010). However, exciting research developments have emerged demonstrating that multimedia-based immersive virtual environments can authentically simulate real human perceptual experiences. The existence of mirror neurons shows that people can develop internal models of experience, and the finding that imagery (imagined experience) recapitulates the perceptual analyses associated with actual sensory experience (Heyes, 2010, Laeng and Teodorescu, 2002), provide a powerful motivation for the use of virtual reality experience of mountains and mountain resorts in place of the real thing. Expanding on research presented at the past CCLR conference, we now integrate cultural aspects of wellbeing alongside physical characteristics of built environments to address the critically underrepresented factor of equitable leisure access for sustainable population health and wellbeing.

Practical Relevance: Employing the northeastern Swiss Alpine region as a case study, we address the public policy imperative of accessibility to wellbeing environments such as the MSHR in terms of leisure opportunities and constraints in an increasingly socioeconomically divided and urbanized developed world. We look to supplement earlier approaches to handling stress and malaise through visits to therapeutic (natural or artificial) environments with the use of therapeutic immersive VRE. We also seek to evaluate the impact of mountain environments,
whether in the form of natural MSHR’s or synthetically created VRE’s, on human correlates of well-being (physiological, psychological, and hedonic). In this evaluation we are employing an auto-ethnographic and psychometric approach to delineate components of the experience of wellbeing that are responsive to therapeutically-intentioned interventions. We will also discuss the phenomenological and therapeutical value of this endeavor in the context of ongoing work with VRE-based mental health care. In summary, our approach uses a technology-enhanced multimodal meditation framework for clinical use, under the premise of “recreating leisure”, delineated in prior research (Moller et al., 2014a, 2014b, 2015, 2016)

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Urban Adolescents’ Community Perceptions As Barriers To Physical Activity

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In inner-city communities, components of the built leisure infrastructure are significant contexts in which adolescents may derive a variety of developmentally-positive outcomes (Caldwell & Baldwin, 2003; Jutras, 2003; Kleiber, 1999; Kytta, 2004); specifically, affordances that may help foster physical activity (PA) at the community level have been the focus of much research (e.g., Bracy et al., 2014; Lee et al., 2015; Nelson, Gordon-Larsen, Song & Popkin, 2006). Particular attention has been paid to youth living in communities characterized by, for instance, high levels of poverty, violence, or social discord (Bohnert, Richards, Kolmodin & Lakin, 2008). Research has revealed that community disorganization, crime, or incivility exert a negative pressure upon the use of outdoor recreation opportunities (Shinew, Stodolska, Roman & Yahner, 2013) and physical activity participation (Baran et al., 2014; Forsyth et al., 2015). Additionally, although the objective environment is of paramount importance, youth perspectives and perceptions about the community environment are increasingly sought (Aytur, Butcher, Carlson, & Schiffendecker, 2014; Hagar et al., 2013) to complement objective measures.

The purpose of this research is to examine adolescents’ perceptions that may serve as barriers or constraints to community-based PA. Of particular interest here are perceptions about community safety, social mixing, and social control, especially within a rapidly changing socioeconomic context.

This research involved semi-structured interviews conducted with over four-dozen adolescents residing in the community. Interviews, ranging in length from 20 to 90 minutes, were recorded, transcribed verbatim and analyzed using a software package for this purpose. Open coding procedures (Strauss, 1987) were initially used which led to a wide variety of descriptive categories related to community perceptions, space and place use, leisure experiences, and interpersonal relationships in the neighborhood. Subsequently, axial and selective coding procedures (Strauss) were used to derive broad themes which best captured the experiences and meaning of the community.

Youth were generally quite positive overall as well as with the PA opportunities within the community; however, distinct barriers to PA were reported. Most commonly, the perception and fear of crime was mentioned as limiting PA opportunities. Fear of crime served to limit community-based PA and also access to the local subway station. Additionally, given increasing diversity within the community, place “ownership” and consequent use was less certain for community youth. Perceived outsider status decreased the range of options both directly and by dissuading traversing the community. Lastly, community youth expressed that unwanted police surveillance and interaction had a dampening effect on their desire to utilize community public spaces in general.

Within the context of a community that has seen drastic though unequally distributed economic and social change, adolescents within the most impoverished and socially troubled area of the neighborhood perceive community attributes that constrain potential opportunities
for physical activity. The prospect of further gentrification calls into question whether the benefits of community economic development will necessarily translate into greater opportunity or will potentially give rise to increased perceptions of community disorganization, spatial segregation, and the exertion of social control over community adolescents.

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When the Party Ends: An Exploration of Alcohol-involved Sexual Assault Experiences Among Female University Students

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Drug and alcohol related sexual assault is an ongoing social phenomenon on university and college campuses (Krebs, Lindquist, Warner, Fisher, & Martin, 2009; McCauley, Calhoun, & Gidycz, 2010; Armstrong, Hamilton, & Sweeney, 2006). Although research has investigated why and how this happens, scant research has focused on the intricacies of the lived experiences of survivors (Wies, 2015). With rates of sexual assault remaining strikingly high in recent years, it is important to recognize that there is still much to be explored and understood regarding the severity of these traumatic incidences (McCauley, Calhoun, & Gidycz, 2010; Armstrong, Hamilton, & Sweeney, 2006). Senn et al. (2014) found that more than one in four female undergraduate students in Canada had experienced sexual assault, and that most of these incidences involved either the perpetrator or victim consuming alcohol, or both. The consumption of alcohol often results in lowered perceived risk of behaviours, which may leave individuals particularly susceptible to sexual assault (Crawford, Wright, & Birchmeier, 2008). However, victims’ intoxication is not the cause of increased sexual assault (Powers, Leili, Hagman, & Cohn, 2015). Research does not support the argument that alcohol-related assaults are the result of miscommunication between students who have simply had too much to drink, or that sexual assaults would end if women drank less (Senn et al., 2014). Results of a 2014 study show that men used force or threats in more than half of the sexual assaults committed, including situations where women were also incapacitated - willingly or unwillingly - by drugs or alcohol (Senn et al., 2014). The lack of acknowledgement and increased stigmatization associated with alcohol-related assault results in substantially less reporting and an avoidance of service seeking to address post-assault concerns (Walsh, Zinzow, Badour, Ruggiero, Kilpatrick, & Resnick, 2016). There is a lack of literature investigating the experiences of the people involved both the perpetrator and the victim. As identified by Wies (2015), lived experiences of college and university students are important to understand the landscape in which sexual assault incidents occur. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the experiences of alcohol-related sexual assault survivors, and to investigate the magnitude of these experiences in their lives. The aim is to use the knowledge generated to advance understanding and appreciation for the seriousness of alcohol-related sexual assault on university campuses and society at large, to better support student survivors, and to enact meaningful, appropriate prevention strategies. Taken up in a transformative paradigm, this study will capture the stories of survivors through narrative inquiry to further shed light on the reality of alcohol-related sexual assault experiences.

References


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Music machine against war: Musical landscape of crisis in Syria from Yarmouk refugee camp to Europe

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Considering music as a “memory bank for finding one’s way around the world” (Chatwin, 1987, p. 120), this study is an effort to unfold narrative of war and displacement in Syria with music. Since establishing in 1957, Yarmouk camp in the southern outskirts of Damascus had been known as the biggest diaspora of Palestinians in Syria with more than 150,000 population (Doucet, 2015). However, from the first days of starting civil war in Syria in 2012, Yarmouk became the forefront of battle between different parties involved in the war. The above mentioned conflict led to a humanitarian crisis in the camp in 2014 (UNRWA, 2014), a large number of refugees including infants and children had been trapped and immobilized in the camp without reliable food, water, electricity, heating, and other daily supplies and suffered from malnutrition, and disease. Amid all the circumstances happened to Yarmouk community, Ayham Ahmed a Palestinian-Syrian pianist, composer, and activist established a music group named "Youth Troupe of Yarmuk" (AFP, 2014). Posting the videos of this troupe in the social media, walking around the ruins of the camp with a portable piano and publicly performing music, attracted a global attention toward Yarmouk’s situation and raised awareness about it. Ayham who could not fled to Germany and he still plays piano and sing songs for Yarmouk refugee camp within Europe. Focusing on Ayham Ahmad’s journey from Syria to Germany and applying narrative inquiry for representing the second handed data from social media, the purpose of this study is to unpack the ways Syrian civil war has been affected Ayham’s songs and performances. This research contextualizes the songs and connects them to the situation of life as a refugee. The findings reveal that socially engaged art can become a machine of resistance and transformation within the communities that are under critical conditions such as war or displacement.

References

The Case of Tamir Rice: Implications for Leisure Studies in Engaging Societal Issues

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Tamir Rice, a 12-year-old boy was shot by police and subsequently died of his wounds in Cleveland, OH on November 22, 2014. For protestors, it was another rallying point about Black Lives Matter. For policy-makers, it was another opportunity to discuss gun control. For others, it was yet another opportunity to find trouble with urban youth. Yet there is an implication that lies within this case for leisure researchers, despite the overwhelming silence on the matter from the field. What has been the legacy of leisure studies on societal issues? How have we engaged those social issues? How should we?

The location of his death was in a public park, Cudell Commons. This reality has been lost on parks and recreation practitioners and researchers, and as a result no known discussion has occurred in official spaces (publications, conferences, forums, or meetings) linked to the field. However, further analysis of the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor and Sheriff’s Office 224-page five-month investigative report of the City of Cleveland Division of Police use of deadly force reveals further relevance and implications for the field. The aim of this paper, based on a content and semiotic analysis of the 224 page report, is to present the implications of the death of Tamir and how it ought to inform us.

The use of documents in social research is not new, and as Pryor (2003) noted, documents can provide “particular insight into social processes” (p. 354). In gaining insight within what is contained within a document, “content analysis is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text” (Weber, 1990, p. 9). While semiotic analysis, is another layer of analysis of documents that explores the meanings behind the words and phrases in the text, but more importantly their relationship to other meanings (i.e. the word “juvenile” has no meaning without a relationship with the word “adult”; Saussure, 1996). The sole document for analysis in this study and paper was the 224-page report, looking for leisure-based words, the context of their use, and the overall meaning of their presence.

Henderson (2013) challenged scholars “to use justice as a lens for addressing more difficult questions about leisure to facilitate actions that can lead to social change” (p. 73). Floyd (2014) contended that, “leisure service agencies...alleviate leisure constraints related to race, ethnicity, and other markers of social and economic inequality” (p. 381). He further noted that, “many of us work from the presumption that individuals are “entitled” to leisure agency and self-determination, and should enjoy access to spaces where these conditions are fostered” (p. 381). This case conjures necessary discussions within leisure studies on its legacy, and who gets to be a child, who gets to play, who gets to live. As we maintain that quality of life and social equity as key tenets of the field, it is important that we truly embrace that lives matter, especially Black ones, even in death.


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Figure 1

*Screen capture #1 from the public released video* (Northeast Ohio Media Group, 2015)
Race, the “born-frees,” and tourists: Engaging with the legacies of apartheid through PhotoVoice

Meghan L. Muldoon, University of Waterloo

Apartheid officially came to an end in South Africa on April 27, 1994 with the country’s first democratic general elections, a day that is today celebrated as Freedom Day (Govendry, 2016). Apartheid, meaning “apart-hood” in Afrikaans, was the government-mandated system of racial oppression and segregation that privileged whites over blacks beginning in 1948. It was finally brought to an end with the election of Nelson Mandela to the nation’s presidency, following decades of protests, violence, imprisonments, assassinations, and international outrage. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission that followed was a ground-breaking attempt to reconcile the past with the future of the newly minted “Rainbow Nation,” however many South Africans feel that the TRC failed them in its decision to only pursue individual, as opposed to systemic, blame for the atrocities of apartheid, and was too eager to compromise in its efforts to maintain peace and unity (Teeger, 2015; Villa-Vincencio & Verwoerd, 2000).

The young people born in or around 1994 are collectively known as the “born-frees” in South Africa (Villa-Vincencio & Verwoerd, 2000): young people who grew up with the hope and promises of their elders that their futures would represent what they had fought for. Twenty-two years later the shiny optimism has been replaced with the reality that black South Africans continue to be economically disadvantaged, own a very small proportion of the land, face racial barriers to education, and live in racially segregated neighbourhoods known as townships (Teeger, 2015). The promises that were made to the “born-frees” have not borne fruit, and in 2015 many campuses across the country witnessed protests, vandalism, and violence as black students reacted angrily to tuition hikes and Afrikaans-language classes, policies that disproportionally disadvantage black students (Hall, 2016).

For five months in 2016, I lived in South Africa and conducted my dissertation research into local experiences of hosting tourists in three townships around Cape Town. What I learned is that race is deeply implicated in experiences with international tourists for the black South Africans that I worked with. However, perspectives of white tourists in the exclusively black spaces of the townships are highly contingent on the age of the person whose perspective is being offered. There is a generational divide between older South Africans and the ‘born-frees’ that my research design completely failed to anticipate, and I found myself learning at the very end of my project that younger people did not agree with the participants that I had worked with in terms of feeling that tourists in the townships are a positive force for change in a still racialized South Africa. My paper presentation will speak to how race, age, and asking the wrong questions shaped every aspect of my research project, and what I learned about the lasting legacies of apartheid through a study of tourism in South Africa.

References


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The Role of the Social Environment in Mediating the Relationship between Active Transportation and Wellbeing

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Active transportation has increasingly been linked to a greater health and wellbeing in many ways. In particular, engagement in active transportation can help to alleviate some of the greatest risks to mortality including high blood pressure, tobacco use, high blood glucose, physical inactivity, and obesity (World Health Organization, 2009). Beyond the health-related risks, active transportation could also facilitate opportunities for incidental contact among members of communities and contribute to social health by fostering social capital, cohesion, and connection (Leyden, 2003; Lund, 2002). Ultimately, greater engagement in active transportation and the enhancement of the social environment within the community can lead to higher subjective wellbeing among residents. Beyond the health components of active transportation, in an effort to understand what factors encourage active transportation, much of the literature has focused on aspects of the built environment, such as its quality, the accessibility, and the connectivity. These factors are considered major contributors to the active transportation for people of different ages, genders, and socio-economic status (Dannenberg, Frumkin, & Jackson, 2011, Thompson, 2010). Despite the evidence showing how social connections can result from more active transportation (Hanson et al., 2013) and that higher quality built environments can affect the degree to which people engage in active transportation (Boarnet et al., 2011; Doescher et al., 2014; Duncan et al., 2016), few studies have directly addressed the association of active transportation with subjective wellbeing, and how this association is mediated and/or moderated by the social connectivity of individuals – the social environment – and/or by quality and accessibility of environment – the built environment. This paper sets out to close this gap by examining the relationship between active transportation and subjective wellbeing and factors that mediate/moderate it. Using data gathered by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing’s Community Wellbeing Survey conducted in the Victoria region, we tested a model of the moderating effects of built environment components ‘quality of environment’ and ‘accessibility’ as well as the mediating effects of the social environment components ‘social connectivity’ and ‘presence of family and friends’ on the association of active transportation and overall subjective well-being. Our results show that the quality of environment and accessibility does not moderate the relationship between active transportation and wellbeing; in other words, more active transportation will happen within a better quality and accessible environment, but features of the built environment do not have an impact on the relationship between active transportation and subjective wellbeing. However, the social environment partially mediates the relationship between active transportation and subjective wellbeing. Particularly, trusting others, getting help from others, and making connections with people, construct a social support which encourages individuals to be more engaged in healthy activities, such as active transportation in the communities of Victoria region. This result demonstrates the importance of the social environment in facilitating active transportation’s contribution to enhancing the wellbeing of residents.
References


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Evolution and Spatial Reproduction of Tourism Spaces in Historical Streets from Postmodern Consumer Demands: Insights from Suzhou, China

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In tourism destinations, historical streets are more than places where tourist behaviors take place. Such places are also products produced by capitalism and sites where production relations are reproduced (Zhang, 2009); in other words, under capitalism space and what relates to space contain the means to produce surplus (Lefebvre, 1976). In the postmodern world, the demands for mass culture, leisure and artistic life-styles are increasing (Durand et al, 1977; Lefebvre, 1996). Tourism destinations need to undergo constant spatial reproduction so as to preserve and improve their economic value as spatial products and mediate the inherent contradictions between capital appreciation and consumption demands (Lefebvre, 1991); meaning that profit making may depreciate what the tourists come to see. The purpose of this study is to review the evolution process of consumption spaces in postmodern historical streets in Suzhou, China from the perspective of spatial production. Further, an exploration of the profit-driven nature of spatial production in historical streets is conducted and an explanation of the evolution of relations between production and consumption is proffered. This study is based on remote-sensing images of Pingjiang Road and Shantang Street in Suzhou, China from Google Earth and field investigations from 2013-2016. The results show: (1) Shantang Street is in the transition phase of tourism consumption spaces. Its spatial function has changed from low-consumption sightseeing to high-consumption leisure-tourism, during which tourists stay longer and their activities have changed to relaxing and experiencing the local culture and life. In contrast, Pingjiang Road is at the enhancement phase, whereby leisure consumption becomes more closely related to local cultures. For example, Wu Culture such as the Kun Opera, Cheongsam and Song brocade have been incorporated into spatial production, which has enhanced cultural symbolism. (2) The demands of postmodern tourism and capital appreciation trigger the transfer of power over capital from supply to demand and determinate the “representation of space”; capitalization of culture, spatial elements, as well as spatial reorganization act as “spatial practice”; cultural conflicts and consumption inequality are unavoidable in the “space of representation”, while the conflicts between tourists’ demands for space usage and capital appreciation are spontaneously mediated. (3) Spatial evolution in historical streets fits Lefebvre’s (1991) spatial production theory. Capital tends to flow in more standardized commercial forms at the early stage of spatial production. However, confrontation and conflicts described by Lefebvre dissolve in self-adjustment of the market. With the regulation of the capitalization of resources, the commodification of local culture and symbolization of leisure, more commercial forms develop that enrich tourist activities, the representations of local culture become more creative to reflect the heritage of historical streets, and more specialized experiential spaces emerge. Such processes increase the economic value of space, satisfy tourists’ consumer demand, and also preserve the historical
culture, which can be used in the planning of historical areas to construct featured and differential consumption spaces and leave a sustainable space legacy.

References


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Leisure Innovation in Coping with Co-morbidities in Older Adults

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With age, the likelihood of being diagnosed with more than one chronic condition increases (Broemeling, Watson, & Prebtani, 2008). Multiple co-morbidities can have a significant impact on quality of life for those who must manage a range of symptoms and treatments (Holman & Lorig, 2004; Labuik, 2010). Leisure has been shown to be relevant in coping with, adjusting to and adapting to negative life events such as chronic illness (Kleiber & Hutchinson, 2010) and therefore, it may play an important role in accomplishing the tasks of chronic disease self-management for older adults who are living with multiple co-morbidities. However, disability resulting from chronic illness can limit leisure participation. In this study, we drew upon innovation theory of successful aging (Nimrod, 2008; Nimrod & Kleiber, 2007) to provide insight into leisure among older adults living with chronic conditions. Innovation theory states that the adoption of new leisure activities in later life may facilitate healthy aging through personal growth, interest renewal, identity reconstruction and increased sense of meaning in life (Liechty, Yarnal, & Kerstetter, 2012; Nimrod & Kleiber, 2007). The purpose of this presentation is to explore the lived experience of leisure innovation among older adults living with more than one chronic illness.

Utilizing a hermeneutic phenomenological design, four men and two women living with multiple chronic conditions between the ages of 68 and 86 participated in in-depth interviews and a follow-up focus group. The interviews and the focus group were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Field notes and reflexivity were recorded throughout the research process to document thoughts and emotions about the content and process of the study. The data were analyzed through application of the hermeneutic circle, including reading, reflective writing and interpretation (Kafle, 2011).

Data analysis revealed that the participants limited their leisure activities due to pain and reduced strength and energy, yet they engaged in self-preservation leisure activities (i.e., activities consistent with previous interests) and self-restoration leisure activities (i.e., new activities). Participants added new activities, particularly physically active leisure, that helped them to manage their symptoms. They also maintained engagement in previous activities such as travel, time with family and friends, and reading). External factors, such as recommendations from physicians and increased time due to retirement, along with internal factors, such as a desire to preserve health and personal interest, triggered their choice of leisure activities. Participants reported benefits of engaging in leisure innovation such as improved health, social support, emotional well-being, satisfaction and rest. Finally, they reported being better able to cope with their co-morbidities as they adjusted to their chronic conditions. Our findings support current research regarding leisure innovation by highlighting the advantages of adopting new leisure activities in later life while living with co-morbidities. Participants drew on leisure innovation in order to reduce symptoms, improve their health functioning (see also Hutchinson & Nimrod, 2012), and self-manage their co-morbidities.
Further research is needed to better understand differences in leisure experiences with progression of co-morbidities.

Chronic conditions; leisure innovation; phenomenology


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Stakeholder Engagement in Protected Areas: A Case Study of Elk Island National Park, Alberta

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The combination of enclosure by a 2.2m tall perimeter fence that restricts large ungulate movement and a lack of natural predation has resulted in the inevitable hyperabundance of plains bison, wood bison, and elk in Elk Island National Park (EINP), Alberta. This hyperabundance threatens the ecological integrity of the Park and associated visitor experiences. The issue of ungulate management in EINP is novel, both in terms of the animals involved (i.e., bison), and public perceptions about (and preferences for) active management options to address ungulate population and habitat health. The management options for addressing hyperabundance could include: capture and relocate, culling by park staff, birth control, predator reintroduction hunting by members of the public, and hunting by local Indigenous Peoples. The Park’s management plan identifies the need to incorporate public participation, including Indigenous Peoples to enable park stakeholders to become more involved in park management through an advisory process (Parks Canada Agency, 2011). This study explores the relationship between the community of stakeholders and EINP by asking them about their perspectives about wildlife management methods that could be used in the Park. The study aims to reveal gaps, if any, between community and agency (Miller & McGee, 2001) by seeking representations of values and attitudes surrounding management actions and methods. Stakeholder perceptions and involvement (Chase, Siemer, & Decker, 2002) is integral of successful wildlife management in North America and will be explored in EINP through five focus groups (Morgan, 2004) with key stakeholders: Indigenous Peoples, adjacent land owners, Beaver Hills Initiative, Friends of Elk Island Society, and the Wildlife and Park Management Professionals. This study employs an inductive approach guided by an interpretivist analysis (Crotty, 2012) to uncover themes about the meanings of wildlife, national parks, animal welfare, and visitor experiences, and the juxtaposition of these with Parks Canada’s mandate to ensure ecological integrity and the fiscal realities facing Canada’s national park system. Nvivo software will be used for analysis. Empirical evidence will shed light on values, attitudes, and perceptions key stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples hold toward ungulate management in EINP and more broadly, park and protected area management. Anticipated practical implications are that results will help to guide stakeholder engagement, communication, and education for key stakeholders and the larger Park audience. Scholarly implications will help to start a dialogue for national parks and other protected areas to better understand how to incorporate stakeholders’ concerns, preferences, and ideas, and identify existing gaps in public expectations.

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Advancing a Fourth Wave of Feminism in Leisure Studies

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Feminist scholarship has been a key contributor to the development of leisure theory, highlighting androcentric biases, correcting omissions/oversights through a gender lens, providing important directions for future research, noting the gendered nature of leisure experiences, and encouraging methodological proliferation (Johnson & Parry, 2015). These critiques and contributions have influenced the leisure literature for over three decades with feminism(s) evolving to reflect various theoretical perspectives, issues, and forms of social activism. Building off these contributions, Parry and Fullagar (2013) assessed the feminist contributions to leisure theory through the lens of a “third wave.” Since then, fueled by the Internet and other technological advances, a fourth wave of feminism has emerged: a feminist community where on-line discussion and activism against every day forms of sexism begin to take shape (Munro, 2013). Fourth wave feminism takes up the micropolitics of the third wave and combines it with an agenda of political, social, and economic change similar to the second-wave (Maclaran, 2015). Although emergent and dynamic, the fourth wave is characterized by rapid mobilization in response to immediate forms of sexism (Chamberlain, 2016). The most common way that action is mobilized is through Twitter and Facebook. Chamberlain (2016) argues women within the fourth wave exercise less forgiveness and are more public about their encounters with gendered ideologies and struggles against patriarchy. The outcome is collective action based on individual incidences of sexism and/or harassment. While questions remain about whether online work associated with this fourth wave results in real life change, the Internet nonetheless enables greater accessibility to the issues and an opportunity to embrace the interconnections that span the feminist movement (Munro, 2013). Clearly, the issues and approach of a fourth wave of feminism have implications for leisure studies. In an effort to remain relevant, it seems timely for leisure scholars to explore the issues posed by fourth wave feminist thinking. The purpose of this presentation will be to advance an integration of fourth wave feminism into leisure scholarship by reviewing the main theoretical tenents associated with fourth wave feminism and the implications for leisure studies — topically, theoretically, substantively, and methodologically. We will conclude with areas for future leisure research that would be particularly appropriate within a fourth wave.

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The role of sport in the experience of First Nations, Inuit and Métis residential school survivors: A literature review

Colleen Patterson, Brock University

For over 150 years, the Government of Canada developed and implemented an educational policy of ‘aggressive assimilation’ which forced First Nations, Inuit and some Métis children into church-run, government-funded residential schools. The existing mentality from the 19th century until the last school closed in 1996 was that these federally-run institutions would be the best way to assimilate Aboriginal children into Canadian culture. Attendance was mandatory and government agents and the RCMP were brought in to ensure all Aboriginal children attended school starting at the age of five or six, and sometimes younger, depending on individual circumstances. Many aspects were wrong about residential schools and many of those who survived are still grappling with the trauma they experienced. Through the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Canada, testimonial has emerged about some of the lifelines which helped students to become resilient, the role of sport is one example. Through my master’s thesis, I am looking at the various sports played in residential schools and whether survivors believe sport helped them become more resilient. I am also exploring whether sport continued to be an influence in the lives of survivors post residential school, through teaching, coaching, and leading, or in some cases, as Olympic/International or professional athletes. This qualitative study is being conducted within an Indigenous research framework. For my literature review, I am reviewing relevant sections of the TRC Final Report and Calls to Action, as well as the TRC’s public archives to further explore statements provided by survivors. I am searching out relevant evidence on Aboriginal Sport in Canada and conducting a media scan of the stories related to sport and residential school survivors which emerged throughout the duration of the Commission and since the launch of the final report. As a Métis woman, raised with traditional teachings from my Elders and a former staff member of the TRC, I believe I bring a unique lens to this research. Ultimately, it is my hope to help further elucidate the role of Aboriginal athletes in our collective history and possibly inspire opportunities for reconciliation and policy change that would further support the importance of Aboriginal sport in contemporary society. This presentation will situate the role of sport in the experience of residential school survivors, provide a summary of my findings to date, and provide an opportunity to discuss the role of Indigenous sport in developing inclusive communities. This presentation is an opportunity to consider Indigenous histories through knowledge translation and further a dialogue among students, and Canadian and international scholars about the important role of sport and recreation for residential school survivors.

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The Relationship between Gender, Recreational Drug Use and Young Rural Women’s positioning

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There is currently a gap in research on rural drug use and its relationship with leisure and femininity (Smith, 2014), largely due to the assumption that drug use is primarily an urban issue and a male dominated activity. Although rural communities are commonly believed to be ideal and safe spaces (Gfroerer, Larson & Colliver, 2007), recent research has shown that urban and rural drug use rates are comparable (Council on Drug Abuse, 2011). Recreational drug use in rural communities has been linked to rural issues such as isolation and a lack of leisure opportunities (Council on Drug Abuse, 2011). Leisure opportunities associated with girlhood are particularly limited within rural communities, as most female leisure opportunities are in urban spaces (Kenway, Kraack & Hickey-Moody, 2006). Similarly, recent research that has found that drug use is prevalent among both young males and females has challenged the assumption that drug use is a male issue (Smith, 2014). Measham (2002), who found that drug use is prevalent among both genders, argued that that recreational drug use is one way that individuals perform gender. She asserted that viewing drug use through a post-structural gender performance lens allows researchers to investigate how women both construct and challenge traditional and non-traditional forms of femininity through drug use (Measham, 2002). It is important that post-structural research on rural drug use is completed, to understand how the subjectivities of young rural women are constructed, contested and reproduced through discourse.

Using a post-structural perspective and drawing on positioning theory, this study investigates how rural young women make sense of recreational drug use in relation to discourses of rurality, leisure, and femininity. Specifically, it draws on positioning theory to explore how rural young women are positioned, and position themselves in relation to drugs and drug related practices, and how young rural women negotiate broader discourses about rurality, gender and leisure when positioning young female recreational drug users. Positioning theory is an extension of other identity theories such as ‘role’ and ‘personhood’, which do not fully encompass how subjeocthood is constructed (David & Harre, 1990). By analyzing the language used in social interactions, in particular contexts, positioning theory allows researchers to understand how identity is discursively produced (David & Harre, 1990). This study draws on data collected through semi-structured interviews with six young women (aged 18-30 years), living in the eight rural Townships that comprise the County of ‘Wildlark’, Ontario (total population 54,000). Participants were recruited through the researcher’s personal Facebook network. Data was analyzed using discourse analysis to help further understand how young rural women conceptualize recreational drug use, in relation to broader discourses of femininity and leisure in a rural setting. As described by Salvin-Baden and Major (2013) discourse analysis involves a deep linguistic analysis of conversation or text with the aim of understanding the discourse used. This information comes at a particularly interesting political time, when current debates about the legalization of recreational drug
use are occurring across the Canadian landscape.

References


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What's for supper? The impact of food on midlife women's leisure experiences

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Perhaps one of the most significant transitions for a woman at midlife involves a changing relationship with a body that is aging (Banister, 1999). Studies of women's experiences of their bodies at midlife, however, have mainly focused on the biomedical aspects of menopause. Yet, as Parry and Shaw (1999) write, leisure activities promote well-being and the ability to cope with the challenges of midlife, including menopause. Further, body image plays a significant role in how women experience food (Mangweth-Matzek et al., 2014) and leisure (Prichard & Tiggesmann, 2008). There is a complex relationship between body image and body changes at midlife (Pearce, Thøgersen-Ntoumanib & Duda, 2014). Studies of midlife women have investigated body image in reference to changes that are visible to others (Liechty, Freeman & Zabriskie, 2006) and often focus on negative body image (McLaren & Kuh, 2004). Less is known about the role of body functionality for midlife women, which is an element of positive body image (Tylka & Wood-Barcalow, 2015) and is expressed as what the body can do and feel (Alleva, Martijn, Van Breukelen, Jansen & Karos, 2015), as well as creative expression and self-care. In their study of older women, Liechty and Yarnal (2010) found that body image in leisure became progressively related to ability rather than appearance as women aged. The authors called for more investigation of the life factors that "influence body image and leisure... how they interact with the aging process" (p. 463), and whether they constrain leisure participation. This study explores how women navigate the physical, emotional and social transformations they experience at midlife. Of particular interest is the meaning that women give to the functional experience of their changing bodies in relation to food, leisure and health. Hermeneutic phenomenology involves the use of open-ended questions that allow participants to describe the phenomenon under investigation as they experienced it (Laverty, 2003). Findings emerged from in-depth, semi-structured research conversations that explored the midlife experience of 7 Canadian women using Van Manen’s (1990) data analysis themes as a guide. A key focus of the analysis was the lifeworld existential of corporeality, which refers to one's bodily presence (Van Manen, 1990). Findings of this study suggest that there is a circular relationship between food and leisure and how these women feel in their bodies daily. Specifically, the women take steps to preserve energy, and they do so through conscious choices and compromises concerning food intake and leisure participation. These findings speak to Liechty and Yarnal's (2010) call for exploration of the life factors that influence body image and leisure constraints for aging women, and provide a unique perspective on the influence of food. Essential themes will be discussed, with attention to how these women negotiate food and leisure choices in an attempt to influence how their bodies feel daily.

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Friends with Benefits: The Relationship between Information Science and Studies of Leisure

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The purpose of this presentation is to (re)acquaint attendees with the field of library and information science (LIS), which is a complementary discipline to leisure studies, particularly in the space of community engagement and knowledge mobilization. Presenting an historical accounting of the intersection points of the two disciplines, it emphasizes how building collaborative research and publishing relationships now might build a legacy of reciprocal benefit into the future.

Participants will be able to describe what LIS is in general terms; how it intersects with leisure research ideologically, theoretically, thematically, and methodologically; and critically consider, identify or create collaborative opportunities at the intersection of these two disciplines going forward.

In the broadest sense, LIS is concerned with studying how we acquire and use information across a range of contexts, including during leisure time (Savolainen, 2009). Although the disciplines of LIS and leisure studies are distinct in scope and nature, they nevertheless share a number of key attributes, chief among them a concern for co-creating inclusive communities and engagement opportunities that promote and optimize wellbeing. Despite these shared values and a variety of opportunities over the years, uptake on collaboration between these two disciplines has only recently begun to take hold.

Publications in leisure journals rarely refer to information research, focusing instead on information sources used in the context of leisure pursuits. A notable exception to this is Stebbins, who recently described the compatibility of the two disciplines (Stebbins, 2012). LIS researchers have not yet begun to publish in leisure journals. LIS publications on the other hand have seen some work by information researchers in the area of leisure, including ‘pleasure’ reading and beyond. Hartel pioneered a stronger research connection between the disciplines with a study of the information behaviours of hobbyist gourmet cooks (Hartel, 2007), noting that “it is well known that a majority of public library visits occur in the context of a leisure experience” (Hartel, 2008).

Subsequently, more study of leisure activities appeared including those about serial collecting (Case, 2009), photography (Cox, 2013), and backpacking (Chang, 2009). Subsequent to Gallant et al.’s call to move beyond leisure-as-activity (Gallant et al., 2013), Pollak examined leisure experiences in a rural community from an information perspective (Pollak, 2015). To date, Johnson & Smale, who examined the role of libraries in leisure delivery systems (Johnson & Smale, 1988), and Stebbins, who expanded on the compatibility of the two disciplines (Stebbins, 2009), are the only leisure researchers to publish in information studies journals. According to Robert Stebbins, “the data generated in the [information science] approach has added and will continue to add significantly to our understanding of leisure activities” (Stebbins, 2012). Because of the potential for reciprocal benefit between both disciplines, leisure researchers are encouraged to capitalize on this relationship’s open door to consider their specialties from an information perspective, to forge new connections with LIS.
researchers, and to consider opportunities for publishing research of mutual interest in LIS journals.

References


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Exploring Sense of Community in Canadian Military Communities: Investigating Recreation and Community Services

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To gain a better understanding on how recreation and community services enhance the sense of community and wellbeing for Canadian Armed Forces members and families.

There is an apparent gap in the literature on sense of community as it relates to recreation and community services across Canadian Forces (CF) communities. Much of the literature is taken from an American military context, which is difficult to adapt to the CF as the two military systems are very distinctive and different from each other. CF documents released by DND (2008; 2010; 2012) have all reported that very little research has been conducted on military families and with the changing context of the military, improvements to existing services needs to occur. Much of the research has also reported that the family needs to be included in research to better understand the demands that go along with being a military member, spouse, and child of a military member (Kohen, 1984; DND 2008; DND, 2010; DND, 2012; Shorcs & Scott, 2005).

The study will be conducted using quantitative research methods utilizing the Sense of Community Scale (SCS) (McMillan & Chavis 1986; Glynn, 1981; Kerwin et al., 2015). The SCS scale will be used to develop a questionnaire that will be distributed to all CF members and their spouses.

Since this is in the proposal stage of my thesis, the goal of my research is to gain a better understanding on how community services and recreation enhance sense of community and wellbeing in military communities. Further, it will also aim to provide recommendations on how to plan and improves programs, policies, and services offered by the CF that focus specifically on building SOC. This will further meet the mandate that military members and families are supported to ensure that the CF member is combat and mission ready (DND 2008; DND, 2010; DND, 2012).

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A Different View on Theory and Creating Awareness

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The purpose of this presentation is to explore the use of theories of disability as related to critical theory ideas. This presentation proposes that a more diverse theory of inclusive leisure would have the potential to dramatically improve social opportunities for people with disabilities. Presented from the perspective of a researcher with a disability provides a unique orientation and starting point for this exploration.

There is limited agreement on theory in disability research, partially due to the complexity of the surrounding issues relevant to the study of disability and its relationship to daily life. People with impairments and disabilities are often times compared to others. The comparison to 'other' explains how disability is understood in the social world. The social model of disability is presented as key to understanding the issue of disability, as it refers to the balancing of identity when relating to others, with a central focus on the internalized nature of human interaction and experience. Disability studies is looking for an alternative to the better known social and medical theories. Barnes (2003) suggested that,

For disabled people this alternative must be a society in which all human beings regardless of impairment and other aspects of status and background can coexist as equal members of the community, secure in the knowledge that their needs will be accommodated in full and that their views will be recognised, respected and valued. It will be a very different society from the one in which we now live. It will be a society that is truly democratic, characterised by genuine and meaningful equal opportunities and outcomes with enhanced choice and freedom, and with a proper regard for environmental and social interdependence and continuity (p.8).

Leisure has two powerful perspectives for approaching disability research. On the one side, we are able to see the exclusionary nature of leisure mirroring existing exclusion within society. On the other we can view the ways in which leisure, as a cultural site and process, inclusion and social justice can be pursued. Disability theory is simply finding anything that could be considered not "normal" about impairment and the dependence that may come with it, while also exploring how allowing individuals the freedom to explore independence in different ways, without judgement, can help them reach their full potential.

Issues related to disability theory have both practical and scholarly relevance some mentioned above the following should provide a clear idea of a direction theory could lead to academically. Paulo Freire’s conscientisation method did not only inform him of the meaningful words and concepts of the groups he studied, it also developed literary skills in his subjects and engendered a critical awareness of their social situation. The idea of conscientisation could be useful to the experience of disability in terms of creating complete awareness of its complexity and how it affects individuals. This would be part of creating an openness that would improve inclusion in different contexts and continue towards disability not being seen a problem.
References


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Engaging Community Recreation and Sport Professionals: Inclusive Recreational Sports or Exclusive?

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Lifelong participation in recreational sport has been identified as one way of promoting the health benefits associated with physical activity. This can be considered an “engaging legacy”. Yet, is recreational sport participation truly inclusive? Research continues to highlight that boys and younger children have higher rates than girls and older youth (Slater & Tiggemann, 2011). The purpose of this presentation is to explore the recreational sport experiences of one potentially at risk group of youth, those who are overweight. A mixed methods study was conducted consisting of two phases. The focus of this paper is on phase two which included semi-structured interviews with youth and their parents (n=24) and youth sport coaches (n=8). Interviews lasted from 45 to 60 minutes and sought to understand supports and challenges to overweight youth sport participation. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and coded using thematic analysis (Bryman, 2012). The primary researcher and two research assistants developed an initial coding structure through re-reading the transcripts which evolved from a process of words and phrases to patterns and finally themes. The thematic analysis revealed three main themes. These included: youth sports as a context for personal development, the pressure to win, and weightism or athleticism. Many of the youth and their parents/guardians in the study as well as coaches spoke to the personal developments that could be obtained from participating in a team recreational sport setting. These included developing independence, self-esteem, wider social networks, team identity, and more physical activity. However, the coaches also identified that the expectation youth would develop such skills was sometimes not realized. Another key theme involved the pressure to win. Many of the youth, parents, and coaches noted pressures existing within the sport environment to be successful. For example, the youth placed pressures on themselves, parents pressured coaches, and the coaches felt pressure to succeed. When athletes and coaches experienced a “win”, they got to enjoy the euphoria that went with it; however, these emotions came at a cost. The third main theme involved a hidden stigma about weightism and athleticism. Parents, players, and coaches noted a number of aspects that led to players being identified as “athletes” or not. Several players noted that there was a perception that overweight youth could not be athletes. As well, small or tight uniforms meant that bodies of varying sizes and shapes stood out as different. With the increasing obesity epidemic, enhanced attention has been directed towards the role of physical activity and sport (Bean, Fortier, Post, & Chima, 2014). Leisure researchers and practitioners need to consider the role of leisure time physical activity with respect to its role in addressing childhood obesity (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2011). Previous researchers have identified the need to explore youth, especially overweight youth’s experiences (Lee, Pope, & Gao, 2016). The current study found youth
recreational sport can contribute both positively but also negatively. Youth, parents, and coaches identified a need for greater recognition of this complex relationship as well as a need for more inclusivity training.

References


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Contextualizing rural community recreation: Insights from Powassan, Ontario

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Municipality of Powassan Recreation Committee

Recreational pursuits are implicated in the development of several social outcomes such as (various forms of) social capital (Glover, 2006), a sense of community (Arai & Pedlar, 2003), and the social inclusion of marginalized groups (Frisby & Millar, 2002). However, the ways that these social outcomes are fostered in communities are complex and often result in varying experiences for diverse community members. In rural Canadian communities, factors such as metro-adjacency/remoteness, engagement and stability of global/local economies, and levels of capacity shape diverse community contexts (Reimer, 2002) which, in turn, influence the way recreation is managed, delivered, experienced, and understood.

In this paper, we explore rural community members’ understandings of recreation in/and/for their community. Specifically, we unpack some of the contextual factors of one rural community and examine the ways that these factors influenced community members’ engagement with recreation and consequently, their perceptions of the community. Thus, our objectives are as follows: (1) to explore community members’ understandings of the relationship between recreation and their community, and (2) to discuss the ways that contextual factors influenced this relationship.

This research was conducted through a participatory action research project with the Municipality of Powassan Recreation Committee. Data collection for this paper involved semi-structured interviews with 35 community members as well as participant observation (recorded through reflective journaling) in community recreation activities, management, and policy making. These data were then analyzed, first using thematic analysis by the first author, and second through a community forum where community members were able to see the data and provide further comments, discussions, and reflections.

Two contextual factors were prominent in the data: metro-adjacency and community capacity.

While participants noted that resources available in a (nearby) larger centre often motivated people to access other/more convenient recreation options outside of the community, they also noted that the recreational pursuits available in the community fostered a sense of pride as a small town and an awareness of the resources (e.g., open space, affordable programming) that were offered within the community.

(Un)succesful recreational pursuits were often attributed to a passionate group of dedicated volunteers (or lack thereof) willing to contribute their time and resources. In instances where recreation was delivered by paid staff, difficulties finding qualified local applicants who were able to deliver programs/activities became apparent. Conversely, an abundance of municipal facilities provided opportunities to create and support partnerships with individuals and groups to offer diverse recreational activities.
In summary, recreation appeared to be implicated in highlighting both community assets as well as shortcomings or perceived deficits. By examining the relationships between specific contextual factors, engagement in community recreation, and perceptions of the community more broadly, we are able to more clearly articulate the processes of recreation delivery and potential community level outcomes in Powassan. Future research may consider specific contextual factors, particularly in rural communities, as a means of interrogating diverse social outcomes of recreation programming.

References


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Developing a Legacy of Friendship for People With and Without Disabilities through Multi-Year Camp Experiences

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When we see two people together, one with a visible disability and one without, it is possible to assume that the nature of their relationship is that of caretaker and dependent. Yet, is it possible that these two people are simply friends, who are choosing to spend time with one another, even if one friend might require assistance with certain physical or mental tasks? A disability does not preclude someone from needing, desiring, or deserving affection. Belonging and acceptance is a basic human desire, regardless of a person’s ability. Friendship is a meaningful and highly significant human leisure activity (Caroline, 1993). The ways in which conditions shape the recreation experience for people with and without disabilities must be explored in an effort to learn more about how friendships develop (Devine & O’Brien, 2007). This research study focused on an inclusive camp based in Lincoln, Vermont called Zeno Mountain Farm (ZMF). ZMF began in 2008 with the goal of developing extensive friendships between people of diverse abilities.

The purpose of this study was to explore and describe friendships between people with and without disabilities and to learn more about how friendship is fostered at ZMF. Using phenomenological methods to collect and analyze the data, 8 active camp members who had been with ZMF from 4 to 11 years were interviewed about their experiences. Since friendship matures and occurs over time it is important to speak to individuals who have been consistent with their connections. This study produced a textural and structural description of how friendships were fostered by ZMF.

Results indicated that the culture of ZMF is one of the most important aspects in developing and maintaining friendships between people with and without disabilities. Following phenomenological methods, the data was organized into textural, structural, and composite results (Moustakas, 1994). In this case, they were characterized by the themes of reciprocity, opportunity, and belonging. In this presentation, we discuss the structural theme of belonging. The participants’ description of how ZMF worked to create an intentional community and the ways in which friendship development was purposely supported is most impactful for practical implications. By seeing the whole person, not just the disability, ZMF moved past simple inclusion to true comprehensive belonging.

Friendships form between people regardless of physical or mental capacities and these friendships are of great value to the mental health of all involved (Caroline, 1993). ZMF has successfully cultivated a culture of freedom, support, and inclusiveness for people with and without disabilities by creating intentional space for friendships to grow. Fostering lifelong friendships between people with and without disabilities creates real social change for future generations. People with disabilities must be involved in communities where citizenship, empowerment, full participation, individual and community capacity building, and relationships are present (Hutchinson, 2006). The lessons learned by this study have greater application across recreation settings.
Friendships, camp, disabilities

References


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Sources of Resistance to Organizational Change in Youth Hockey

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Youth sport is an experience widely accepted as a beneficial part of a child’s life as it provides an opportunity for participants to engage in physical activity, develop identities, have fun, and create and enhance friendships, among other benefits (Torres & Hager, 2007). However, youth sport programs have been critiqued as focusing too heavily on winning, competition, and the production of elite level athletes (Campbell & Parcels, 2013; Hyman, 2009). Recently, some sport organizations have modified their offerings in an effort to ensure that all youth participants are focused on fun and skill development by reducing the emphasis on winning (e.g., Ontario Soccer Association). However, hockey in Canada has been slow to make similar changes, despite the perceived need to do so to address declining participation rates (First Shift, 2016).

One specific opportunity available to minor hockey associations in Ontario is the use of modified ice surfaces, consisting of cross-ice segments that allow for smaller playing areas, require fewer players, and consequently allow for more touches of the puck by everyone. A recent trend in youth hockey, cross-ice play is not a mandatory initiative, but rather a subset of Hockey Canada’s “Initiation Program,” being adopted sporadically by both provincial and regional hockey associations throughout Canada. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to develop an understanding of the social processes that influence stakeholders’ acceptance or resistance to this potential change to minor hockey in Ontario, Canada.

This study draws on institutional theory with a focus on the factors that work to sustain institutionalized practices (e.g., isomorphism, institutional work) and the sources of deinstitutionalization (e.g., functional, social, political pressures). Data will be collected from stakeholders in minor hockey in Ontario. Specifically, regional association executives (e.g., Ontario Minor Hockey Association), and board members and coaches of two hockey clubs (e.g., Windsor Minor Hockey) will be interviewed using a semi-structured approach. Data will be analyzed in a three-step coding process (initial, focused, theoretical; Charmaz, 2006).

We anticipate that findings will contribute to the literature on organizational change by addressing sources of resistance to change. This area of focus has received limited attention in studies of organizational change in sport and leisure as the majority of work has retrospectively studied implemented change initiatives. Practically, this study will help organizations understand processes that shape resistance to change and help those individuals seeking to make sport more inclusive for a greater number of youth by modifying existing programs and policies.

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Evaluating CSR within a local sport context through consumer attitudes and behaviour

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Organizations are adopting new socially oriented initiatives in order to differentiate themselves from competing organizations and to improve their reputations within their communities (Porter & Kramer, 2006; Campbell, 2007). These initiatives are often grouped under the umbrella of corporate social responsibility (CSR), which refers to an organization’s ethical and philanthropic activities that go beyond the organization’s mandate and legal requirements (Carroll, 1999). Benefits of CSR include increased image, consumer loyalty, financial savings, and marketability (Porter & Kramer, 2006; Campbell, 2007). Given the benefits that CSR may provide, organizations are committing a significant amount of both human and financial resources to developing CSR programs (Lacey, Kenett-Hensel, & Manolis, 2015).

This holds true for many leisure-oriented organizations and particularly those in the sport context, where CSR programs have become more prevalent. This highlights the important role of sport organizations in their communities beyond sport provision and skill development (Babiak, Heinze, & Wolfe, 2016). Indeed, sport offers a unique environment for the implementation and evaluation of CSR due to its mass media distribution, youth appeal, social interaction, and the “star appeal” of athletes (Smith & Westerbeek, 2007; Walker & Kent, 2009). These factors encourage fans to identify with their team and cultivate positive fan attitudes towards CSR, which may influence consumers’ behaviour in the ways that they spend their leisure time and income related to game attendance, purchasing, and media consumption (Foxall & Yani-de-Soriano, 2005).

The current study draws on Walker and Heere’s (2011) Consumer Attitudes towards Responsible Entities in Sport (CARES) scale, which measured two dimensions: (1) cognitive awareness of CSR (i.e., whether people know about an organization’s CSR activities) and (2) affect toward CSR initiatives (i.e., how do people feel about an organization’s CSR activities). Their findings supported the two-dimensional structure, suggesting that both awareness and positive perceptions of CSR are needed to elicit behavioural responses (Walker & Heere, 2011).

Our study extends Walker and Heere’s (2011) work by examining the relationships of the two dimensions of CSR perceptions and patronage behaviours in a local, non-professional sport context. Further, the role of team identification as a potential mediator is tested. Fans (N=209) of one Major Junior Hockey team in Ontario, Canada were surveyed during one of three of the team’s home games. Results showed that higher levels of awareness of CSR initiatives were associated with higher levels of team identification and media consumption. The results also showed that higher levels of affective evaluation of CSR initiatives were positively associated with higher levels of team identification, repeat purchase, merchandise consumption, and word of mouth.

The results are expected to make a two-fold contribution by enhancing understanding of (1) the influence of CSR perceptions on consumer behaviour and (2) the effect of team
identification in Major Junior Hockey. The presentation will include a discussion of the implications for sport or leisure organizations that wish to leverage CSR initiatives to influence fan support and purchasing.

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Self, Others and Place: Insights into the Meaning of Being for Immigrant Artists

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In 2013, 232 million people or 3.2 per cent of the world's population lived outside their country of origin (United Nation’s Population Fund [UNPF], 2015). According to the UNPF, the majority of migrants venture into new lands to chase their dreams or to escape oppression, war, poverty, or misfortune. Regardless of their reasons for leaving their countries of origin, immigrants face profound shifts and transformations in their being. Diverse aspects of a humanly being are developed through interactions of mind and body with the physical environment, relationships with others, and practicing and cherishing cultural values and beliefs. These constructed parts of our being then provide the pathways for perceiving, believing, evaluating, communicating, and acting in this world. Physical surroundings or space, and others or encounters, are dramatically influenced by migration. These domains affect the way immigrants make sense of their self and ultimately their being in a new home. This study utilizes Merleau-Ponty’s phenomenological explanations of being in relation to self, others, and space in order to create insights into the experience of migration for seven immigrant artists settling in Greater Toronto Area. The analysis reveals that after migration, participants experienced shifts in the ways they made sense of their being. The transformed being was expressed through a sense of living with two selves, the sorrow of separation from family and relatives, encounters with other individuals who have migrated, new relationships, and navigating through the unfamiliar space. This study also exposes the role art plays in making sense of being in a new setting for these immigrants. Art making not only helped the participants accept the changes, but it also enabled them to explore their metamorphosed self and being in and through new art styles.

References


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Cashing in on conservation: Capitalism’s legacy in Canadian parks

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Environmental non-government organizations (ENGOs) originally advocated against capitalist development in parks, seeing it as inimical to conservation. The situation today has, in a sense, reversed. Using a Marxist framework, we chart the effects that the Post-Fordist accumulation regime (Fletcher & Neves, 2012) is having. We have detailed the most recent regime’s (Financialisation) implications for parks (Ryan & Harrison, in press), and here seek to understand the regime prior to Financialisation. In Post-Fordism, new tactics for the accumulation of capital seek to overcome capitalism’s internal contradiction (Harvey, 2010, 2014): extracting infinite profits from finite resources. Büscher and Fletcher (2015) term this accumulation by conservation (AbC). These and others (e.g., Arsel & Büscher, 2012; Castree, 2008; Smith, 2007; West & Brockington, 2012) posit a new era of capital expansion that uses conservation to generate profits. This presentation is based on 20 Canadian ENGO websites (ranging from large ones like Ducks Unlimited to smaller ones like Ontario Nature). Although not exhaustive of all Canadian ENGOs, thousands of blogs, media stories, and press-releases over the past 5 years were examined looking for instances of Post-Fordist tactics in parks. Ours is the first analysis of Canadian parks in terms of Post-Fordism and ENGOs. ENGOs reflect the prevailing view of conservation-minded citizens and thus offer an important look at capitalism’s legacy in parks. One might expect them to oppose capitalist ventures in parks as they have historically done, but nearly all ENGOs studied advocated for the AbC strategy that increases capitalist activity. Two specific tactics will illustrate this. First, ENGOs regularly monetized nature in their argument for further protection. Examples include the WWF arguing in 2015 that rejecting $1 billion in compensation to build a liquefied natural gas terminal made sense in terms of the salmon economy, environmental wealth, and long-term economic health of the region; Ontario Nature in 2012 criticizing the provincial government for cutting funding to conversation because “Investing in the environment creates economic wealth”; and Nature Canada admitting in 2014 that it was easy to persuade the public of the economics of nature, but not its intrinsic value: nature matters when put in dollars. Even CPAWS in 2014 posted a blog titled, ‘The business case for nature is strong.’ Second, industry partnerships are celebrated. Beer, batteries, electronics, financial, apparel, cosmetics, paper, insurance, energy, oil and gas, and telecommunications companies have all partnered with ENGOs to protect our environment. ENGOs and companies are using ‘we save nature’ to make profits. That the ENGOs endorse it but make comparatively little money demonstrates its persuasiveness. AbC is a strategy developed by capitalism to overcome barriers to profit, with protection of nature merely the vehicle to do this. That conservation focused NGOs have now adopted it suggests that capitalism has so colonized our consciousness that it appears to be our only option. The danger of using capitalism to fix the very problems it has created (e.g., wetland loss and ecosystem degradation) seems lost on many of us today.
Key words: Conservation, ENGO, Marxism, Parks, Capitalism
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Rediscovering the Adult Play Group

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Over the last 50 years, the study of recurring groups of adults involved in common leisure activity is scant. Adult play groups are important to participants, and studying them furthers our understanding of the social basis for intragroup solidarity, the formation of social capital, and the community-building potential of leisure. I begin by arguing that participation in leisure activities contributes to the emergence of play groups. Borrowing from Huizinga (1950), play spurs participants to establish bonds around the activity. Being part of something compelling or exceptional may well be the spark that draws people together and sustains them over time. Additionally, Huizinga (1950) noted that a key characteristic of play is that it creates order. He stated “Into an imperfect world and into the confusion of life it brings a temporary, a limited perfection” (p. 10). While there is little doubt that leisure participation helps individuals escape from difficult circumstances, what is often overlooked is how the healing properties of leisure are experienced and nurtured collectively. I argue that group members strive collectively to facilitate order by creating boundaries that set themselves apart from others. Next I argue that play groups vary in the extent to which friendships are integral to their long-term functioning (Scott & Godbey, 1992). Some play groups are organized around friendship ties; other play groups are structured to facilitate participation in activities at an advanced level. My objective here is to compare the cultures underlying what I call social and serious play groups. I will then discuss how play groups influence participants’ frequency of involvement in leisure activities (Scott, 1991). Unlike solo leisure, participants in group leisure must synchronize their schedules to play. I argue that sustained participation in leisure is accomplished by organizing and belonging to groups that meet at recurring intervals. I also argue that members of play groups operate as gatekeepers and have a controlling impact on non-members’ participation. Finally, I argue that play groups provide participants an important context for resisting dominant ideologies and discourses (Roster, 2007). Following the lead of feminist scholars, I argue that play groups provide women (and others) an important space for deconstructing hegemonic gender roles. Women’s play groups provide members role models and social support to challenge coercing and entrenched gender ideologies and empower them to move beyond them.

References

The focus of this study was on exploring the concept of “display” in family leisure. Display is “the process by which individuals, and groups of individuals, convey to each other and to relevant others that certain of their actions do constitute ‘doing family things’ and thereby confirm that these relationships are ‘family’ relationships” (Finch, 2007, p. 67). Photos and stories have been identified as tools of display. Social Networking Sites (SNS) offer a modern tool for sharing photos and narratives and for constructing identity (e.g., as family) and convey it to others (Winston, 2013). The purpose of this study was to explore the reasons why individuals share photos and stories of family leisure experiences through Facebook and Instagram. This study was part of a larger research project guided on the lived experience of family leisure and the process of capturing and sharing those experiences with others. Phenomenology (van Manen, 1997) guided this study and purposive sampling was used. The study involved 15 participants (13 women, 2 men) ranging in age from 28 to 51. Ten participants had partners and 8 had children. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and a photo elicitation technique (Harper, 2002) was used. Participants were asked to review with the research images and/or narratives of family leisure experiences that they have posted either to Facebook or Instagram and were asked to discuss their reasons for and experiences with sharing these via SNS. Interviews were audio-recorded and snapshots (Davies, 2008) were taken of the digital images that participants shared. Sententious and detailed approaches to analysis were used (van Manen, 1997). Two participants identified photos or narratives that included only their two-parent nuclear family as those representing family leisure. All others discussed posts that included extended family, close friends, and members of groups to which they belonged (e.g., running club described and/or labelled as #family). Each participant had different reasons for sharing particular photos or stories about family leisure and reasons were linked to the intended audience (e.g., family, particular friendship group, all friends or followers). While all participants explained using SNS to share family leisure experiences because of the convenience of archiving and sharing these experiences with others, data analysis resulted in four themes being developed that offered additional reasons for sharing family leisure on SNS: We are family – defining and redefining family and family relationships; We belong – demonstrating and reinforcing the individual and his/her family, regardless of its composition, participated alongside other families in community activities or other common family leisure activities; Keeping it real – resisting the notion that family leisure means everyone is happy, having fun, deepening their bond, or engaging in meaningful activities. Discussion will focus on the relationship between SNS and family leisure, how the findings enhance understanding of family leisure beyond traditional two-parent family forms, and how the concept of display may be further applied in family leisure research.

References

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Identity and Emotion in Young People’s Digital Sport and Leisure Stories: Taking It All Back to Class

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Brett Lashua, Leeds Beckett University
Cathy van Ingen, Brock University

Although social class has been described as “always there...all pervasive” (Dorling, 2014, p. 454), scholars have noted that there is a surprising lack of research on social class. Evans and Davies (2008, p. 200) suggested it is a “forbidden research area” in the realm of sport and leisure studies, although some recent research indicates a rejuvenation of scholarly interest (DeLuca, 2013, 2016; Flynn, 2010; Stuij, 2015). An interest in the relationship between sport and leisure and social class has been at the foundation of our current research project, which focuses on the ways that young people draw on sport and leisure in their negotiations of identity and belonging while living in a neighborhood that has been ‘classed’ in problematic ways. For two years, we have conducted ethnographic fieldwork with young people living in two neighbourhoods that, because of the visible presence of social housing, have been marked with a ‘blemish of place’ (Wacquant, 2007). This year we involved 24 different young residents in the production of 38 digital stories about sport, physical activity, and/or neighbourhood. Digital storytelling is a genre of short (3-5 min) audio-visual personal narrative stories consisting of still pictures or video, audio narration, and music/sound. They are traditionally created in a workshop context taking place over three to four days that includes a story circle, script writing, technical instruction and production, and a celebratory screening (Vivienne & Burgess, 2013). We followed this workshop format, adding the parameters that the story young people produced had to be a personal narrative (a story that involved them) that somehow tied to sport or physical activity; however they could position themselves in relation to the topic however they wished.

Digital storytelling is promoted as an opportunity for young people to be agentic authors – to tell their story, rather than being the people whose story is told for them (Erstand & Silseth, 2008), and we agree with this assertion. However, we also find another value in digital stories: because they convey both narrative and emotion, they offer a way to trace the broader power relations that structure young people’s encounters with/in sport and leisure. Like Ahmed (2004), we theorize emotion as a starting point for understanding the process through which we construct the Other. Probyn (2005) uses Bourdieu’s concept of habitus to show how affective responses provide clues as to how bodily, social, and spatial boundaries are being reproduced. Emotional responses such as pride can indicate successful accomplishment of hegemonic norms, whereas visceral responses of guilt or shame may suggest some form of transgression or failed performance of normative expectations. Our analysis of the digital stories draws on these theorizations to identify how engagements with/in organized sport and leisure involved a confrontation and negotiation of White middle-class values, and how class operated to shape and inform decisions to participate (or not) in sport and leisure. Overall, we aim to invigorate the dialogue in leisure studies on social class in ways that move beyond simplistic, and classist, explanations of sport and leisure involvement.
References


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Testing our unclipped wings: The politics and personal insights of contemporary qualitative research methods

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Larena Hoeber, University of Regina

In 2016, Shaw and Hoeber called for innovative and critical approaches to developing qualitative research in sport and leisure management. The purpose of this presentation is to highlight and illustrate some of the personal and political practicalities and challenges of undertaking such research. In particular, we focus on Shaw and Hoeber’s ‘ways forward’ and investigate their aspirational claims. These are changes to: research supervision; editorial decision making; teaching; and research. This presentation will be designed to promote and inspire discussion rather than a traditional presentation format.

In their discussion of research supervision, Shaw and Hoeber (2016) value the potential for qualitative research to raise and articulate consciousness from frequently marginalised groups. They caution, though, that ‘raising consciousness’ can include a strong agenda from the researcher regarding change or improvements for that group. Examples of this can be found in post-colonial critiques of some sport-for-development research, which may tread a fine line between support for development and neo-colonialism. We discuss the need to carefully moderate graduate students’ enthusiasm for change alongside a reflective and respectful approach with participants.

Journal editorial boards often comprise experienced academics alongside novice reviewers. This combination, while providing mentorship, can also lead to gaps in methodological knowledge as some senior academics may be unaware of new contemporary methods and novice reviewers may be unwilling to challenge the status quo, or continue to be schooled in traditional methodological approaches. While experts in quantitative methods may be invited to join editorial boards, it is rare (we believe) for qualitative specialists to be approached for their methodological skills. We encourage editors to reflect on their appointments. We also discuss the use of online and real-time workshops to encourage and support reviewers who may be faced with methodologies that they are not familiar with. Such interactions could be invaluable to the development and sustainability of increasing levels of awareness and acceptance of contemporary methods.

Shaw and Hoeber (2016) also argued that teaching these methods to undergraduate and graduate students is crucial for promoting their use in the recreation and sport management field. In this presentation, we share some of our examples, successes and failures in teaching contemporary methods. Some of the issues we have experienced include building our own awareness and knowledge of contemporary methods, student engagement, perceived legitimacy of these methods, working alongside colleagues who may be distrustful of qualitative methods, and dealing with results that may challenge our students’ concepts of sport and leisure.

Finally, we reflect on our own research and some of the challenges and opportunities that we have faced as we have tried to use and champion contemporary qualitative methods. Particularly, we discuss our efforts to engage sport organisations in alternative methods, our
need for self-protection in a research approach that can become ‘confessional’ in nature, and our awareness of the appropriateness of contemporary approaches in different research settings.

References


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Author intentionality in Mount Everest mountaineering literature: Analyzing attitudes and purposes

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Dr. Jeremy Robinett, Western Illinois University
Dr. Michael McGowan, Western Illinois University
Dr. Katharine Pawelko, Western Illinois University

A large number of first-hand accounts of mountaineering on Mount Everest have been published since concerted efforts to climb the mountain began in the early twentieth century. However, there is a lack of research into the themes presented consistently throughout these writings, which span a period of nearly one hundred years. This presentation will address research findings with the goal of highlighting author intentionality in writing about Mount Everest climbs, particularly pertinent after the past three years have resulted in several natural disasters and many deaths of mountaineers on and around Everest.

This study utilized a qualitative content analysis methodology in an effort to identify and describe themes. The research methodology was based on work by Charmaz (2010); Elo & Kyngäs (2008); Hsieh & Shannon (2005); and White & Marsh (2006) into grounded theory and content analysis. Specifically, it sought to address the notion of author intentionality in regard to climbing Mount Everest via an analysis of the author’s attitudes and purposes. A purposive sampling method was used to choose ten specific works for the study. Open coding of the accounts led to the identification of three major phenomena: personal affect, interpersonal relationships, and technical logistics. These were defined through reflexive journaling. Passages fitting these phenomena were then drawn from each of the ten accounts, and were analyzed using axial coding.

Five themes were found to exist across the entire body of work. These included: an interaction between the author and another individual or location significant to the practice of Everest mountaineering; works written in the manner of a technical reference guide; the sense that summiting the mountain was an achievement to be earned; tension between self-fulfillment and group cooperation; and anthropomorphizing of the mountain. During the coding process, these were titled: a brush with fame, talking to themselves, earned achievement, me versus we, and anthropomorphism, respectively. Other significant passages not directly related to the research question were utilized in order to develop suggestions for further research following this study. This presentation is relevant to the program for CCLR15 as it addresses the conference theme of engaging the legacy of professional and recreational mountaineers on Everest and the specific attitudes, purposes, and history of that community.

References


Table 1  
Summary of Sample Texts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Expedition</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The fight for Everest 1924</td>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>N Col</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everest 1933</td>
<td>Ruttledge</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>NE Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The conquest of Everest</td>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>S Col</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High adventure</td>
<td>Hillary</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>S Col</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans on Everest</td>
<td>Ullman</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>W Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everest the hard way</td>
<td>Bonington</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>SW Face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lonely victory</td>
<td>Habeler</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>S Col</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everest the cruel way</td>
<td>Tasker</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>W Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing high</td>
<td>Gammelgaard</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>S Col</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the wind</td>
<td>Kasischke</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>S Col</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2  
Effects Matrix for Sample Passages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Pg.</th>
<th>Phenomenon</th>
<th>Condition/Action-Interaction/Consequence</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Subtheme</th>
<th>Theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Hillary congratulated me heartily on our success… it was a great moment for me. And now for the first time, as this dazzling hero of my childhood and youth shook my hand, I became aware of the importance of what we had actually achieved.”</td>
<td>Habeler</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>Personal affect</td>
<td>Action-Interaction</td>
<td>Inspiration</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Brush with fame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“During our storming of Everest we always adopted the attitude… that it began after 23,000 feet, and that anyone should be expected to easily arrive at that point with or without a load on his back.”</td>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Technical logistics</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>Body as equipment</td>
<td>Talking to themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“We, however, shall always feel fortunate and privileged to have been able to unravel the complex problems that were presented by the world’s highest and steepest mountain face.”</td>
<td>Bonington</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>Technical logistics</td>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Overcome obstacles</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>Earned achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Implicitly I was weighing up my partners, and felt that I was being evaluated too in terms of performance and ability.”</td>
<td>Tasker</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Interpersonal relationships</td>
<td>Action-Interaction</td>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>Individualism</td>
<td>Me vs we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I remember glancing at the summit. How pitilessly indifferent, how utterly aloof and detached from my futile gaspings and strugglings it appeared!”</td>
<td>Ruttledge</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>Interpersonal</td>
<td>Everest</td>
<td>Indifference</td>
<td>Anthro-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“I felt it important to participate and show my respect to the Sherpa and their beliefs.”

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Cross-Cultural Perceptions of Crowding at Onondaga Cave State Park, Missouri

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KangJae Jerry Lee, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Mark Morgan, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia

Crowding is one of the most popular topics in the outdoor recreation literature (Manning, 2011). However, limited studies have examined the influence of culture on crowding. Findings from previous studies have been mixed, suggesting that further investigation is needed to draw better conclusions (Sayan, Krymkowski, Manning, Valliere, & Rovelstad, 2013). Since Americans tend to be individualistic and Asians are collectivistic (Hofstede, 2001), it is reasonable to assume that these cultural values would be manifested in their perceptions of crowding. This study examined crowding perceptions of White and Asian visitors on a guided tour at Onondaga Cave State Park (OCSP) in Leasburg, Missouri.

Data collection was performed from May to October, 2015. An on-site survey was administered to 580 participants who took the guided cave tour at the park. Researchers were able to recruit some Asians in this study through the Asian Affairs Center at the University of Missouri. The overall response rate was 39%. Approximately 75% of the sample were White, 19% were Asian, and 6% were other. Respondents ranged from 19 to 82 years old (M = 40.3, SD = 14.7) and most (86.7%) had a college degree or some higher education. A regression model was tested to examine the factors which contributed to crowding perception (the dependent variable). Predictors were age, education, gender, race/ethnicity, the total number of people and the number of children on the tours.

The regression analysis showed that age (β = -.012, P < .05), education (β = .255, P < .01), number of people in the tour (β = .075, P < .001), and the number of kids in the tour (β = .057, P < .01) significantly contributed to crowding perception. Gender (β = -.312, P > .05), Asian (β = .153, P > .05), White (β = 0, P > .05) were not significant. The model explained 20.7% of the variance in crowding perception: F (7, 499) = 18.565, P < .001.

This study found that nationality (Asian or White) did not play a significant role in crowding perception. The result is inconsistent with recent studies (Gills, Richard, & Hagan, 1986; Sayan et al., 2013). One possible explanation for the finding is that other factors, such as tourists’ homogeneity in education and ethnic background, are more critical determinants of crowding than cultural values (Fleishman, Feitelson, & Salomon, 2004). Regrettably, the present study could not examine this possibility since the demographic profile for each of the tours was incomplete due to the number of non-respondents. Another possible explanation is that nationality does not adequately represent cultural values. For example, researchers have noted that significant cultural differences exist across and within Asian countries and many Asians have been exposed to the Western values of individualism (Lee & Stodolska, 2016). Thus, it is possible that cultural values were not adequately operationalized, suggesting that nationality is not a good proxy. Further research is needed to test this hypothesis.

References


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Engaging Youth Rights to the City through DIY Skateparks

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Concrete is plastic when wet, brittle before it cures, course without polishing or wax, cheap, readily available, easy to mix, and easily demolished. The paper presentation will unveil how a group of skaters and non-skaters, young people and young adults, failed and eventually triumphed to create the first public skate park in the City of New Orleans. Working in a post-Katrina environment, they faced limited resources, communication issues, and an endless amount of free coping from abandoned swimming pools. Extensive photographs and videos, social media posts, kickstarter campaigns, community meetings, fundraising events, weekly site clean-ups, outreach with local universities and researchers, and a relentless push to convince the city of the value of the skate park for the local youth lead to one simple, necessary action: permission. Such DIY projects have unfortunately been described in academic literature with negative, anarchic connotations, such as guerilla, tactile, and insurgent. However, young people in New Orleans demonstrated the wherewithal to overcome multiple losses and create a great public space from underutilized urban space by just adding water. The case study will review how an award winning DIY project sets a new precedent for inspiring other young people to create positive, youth inclusive environments in cities.

References


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Big Data and Adolescent Play in Public Space

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Significant strides have been made through design and policy on “youth rights to the city” toward improve young people’s health and wellbeing outcomes. However, adolescents, especially minorities, are frequently confronted with institutionalized disparities as they are denied access to participate in urban, public space, through policy (e.g., posted ‘no loitering’ placards), policy implementation (e.g., police profiling and monitoring), and physical barriers (e.g., skate stops). The current situation has led to a lack of adequate data to support design and policy to improve youth outcomes because: 1. only within the past decade have young people been recognized as having positive developmental opportunities associated with activities outside of home and school; 2. young people, especially those facing socio-economic disparities, are aware of their a priori delinquent status in public space and typically move-along in the presence of an unknown adult. Their status limits current research to known samples, such as focus groups and participatory ethnographic methods. While multiple comparative indices on youth health, well-being, and academic success exist, no similar large data set on young people’s participation in public life is available. A solution to the deficit in information is readily available through publically available channels young people use daily. The presentation will comprehensively review how social media, primarily YouTube, can contribute to the current lack of data on youth participation in public space. I propose that another means of exploring how design supports cultural diversity at the individual level is through publically posted videos and other social media. By turning urban environments into a stage to support social performances, people play in local, public place for a global audience. I contend that such interpretations are an example of the success of public space and urban design to support social and cultural diversity. During the presentation I will show how the assessment of adolescent performance in-place will fill a current void in understanding unstructured adolescent activity in public space. By conducting research using big data—YouTube and online videos—I will identify how landscapes across multiple cities support positive behavioral outcomes for active youth. I suggest that the inclusion of social media as a research method will help researchers interested in addressing inadequate design policy and practice with highly generalizable findings.

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You are what you study or you study what you are? Identity affirmation through choice of major among emerging adults.

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Andrew Lepp, Kent State University

One of the critical developmental challenges of adolescence and early adulthood is identity development, maintenance and affirmation. This process continues throughout college when many undergraduate students experience increased independence and are thus free to “try on” new identities, or affirm existing identities which have proven meaningful. Previous research has established that leisure provides students with an important opportunity for identity development and affirmation. Leisure activities (e.g., chess, backpacking, gourmet cooking, basketball, guitar, etc.) have discreet sets of identity images which students can freely choose for themselves through regular participation. Another area of a student’s life where they may have freedom of choice is selection of a college major. Thus, it may be that selection of a college major is an opportunity for identity development or identity affirmation. Opting for a major is a big leap towards shaping a student’s future and defining their desired adult identities. Additionally, it may be an expression of who they are and who they desire to become. This choice may be the equivalent of a public self-description and a symbolic declaration of, "This is who I am". This study aims to understand the role of this choice in the process of expressing and affirming one’s identity with a particular focus on recreation, park, tourism and hospitality management students. This study tests the hypothesis that selection of a major provides an opportunity to affirm a student’s identity because it denotes certain desirable characteristic traits, or identity images. The study has two parts. Study I is designed to establish whether different majors (e.g., recreation and park management, tourism management, hospitality management, exercise science, fashion design, business management, biology, etc.) symbolize definite and distinct sets of identity images. Study II investigates whether students would desire the major identity images symbolized by their chosen major more than they would desire identity images symbolized by other majors. In other words, it is hypothesized that students enrolled in a particular major will relate highly to the identity images associated with their chosen major. This research will serve as master’s thesis for the abstract’s lead author and the methods have already been approved by the university IRB. Data for the study will be collected in the beginning of the spring semester (January/February 2017). Study I will examine the nature of identity images associated with ten different majors including recreation, park, tourism and hospitality management by means of a survey of a convenient sample of randomly selected college students, recruited on campus. Study II will use a separate sample of students, enrolled in these majors and will test the students’ desire for these identity images identified in first study. We hypothesize that students in Study II will desire the identity images identified in Study I which are associated with their given major. Data will be analyzed for interpretation in the month of April and will be ready for presentation at the conference.
References


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Fighting words: poetry and social justice in leisure research

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Over the last number of years, an array of leisure academics and practitioners have begun to identify and call for the inquiry into leisure’s dependence on mainstream activities and ideologies that replicate systemic inequalities (Arai & Kivel, 2009; Fox, 2000; Fox & Lashua, 2010; Hemingway, 1999). Moreover, leisure research and practice have emphasized issues of social justice and of marginalized populations’ collective power and resistance to oppression (Arai & Pedlar, 2010; Hemingway, 1996; Stewart, 2014). These approaches also embrace a community-based perspective that highlights the common good rather than individual gain (Arai & Pedlar). More specifically, leisure researchers are increasingly incorporating critical theoretical frameworks (Hemingway, 1996; Mair, 2002; Parry, Johnson & Stewart, 2013; Stewart, 2014), emancipatory and alternative forms of representation, and innovative practices into their work (Fox; Mair; Shaw, 2000; Yuen, Arai & Fortune, 2012). Alternative approaches in leisure research practice have included the use of creative analytic practice – an approach that acknowledges the complexity of lived experiences, and seeks to understand and represent the personal and social meanings attached to these experiences (Arai & Kivel 2009; Parry & Johnson, 2007). The employment of these arts-based approaches reflects the postmodern emphasis on the aesthetics of social justice: that is, as Mair (2002) argues, it not only matters what the message is but what form the message takes.

The purpose of this presentation is to highlight a work-in-progress, namely a doctoral research project, currently being carried out in a low-income neighbourhood in Montréal, which embodies the recent trends towards social justice in leisure research. The project, entitled ‘What is found there: Poetry and emotional resistance in collective struggles for social change’ highlights the role of community poetry as a means for marginalized communities to engage in collective resistance to social injustice and to work for social change. The project situates itself within a community-based, participatory action research paradigm and as such finds itself within critical and feminist/post-structural theoretical frameworks (Denzin, 2000; Ellsworth, 1989; MacGuire, 1987).

The presentation will focus on the project’s pre-research, data collection and preliminary analysis phases and will describe how it used poetic inquiry, or the use of poetry in research (Prendergast, 2009), as a means of counter narrative discourse (Gaylie, 2002), and as a tool for social justice for marginalized populations. Excerpts from a poem written by one of the participants in the project will be presented as a means of showing how the use of community poetry can embody the principles of social-justice based leisure research and practice.

References


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Exploring Corporate Social Responsibility Motivations and Practical Implications for Sustainable Development

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Most contemporary managers recognize and accept Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a necessary requirement for doing business (Holliday, 2001). Accordingly, a growing number of tourism enterprises are incorporating CSR into their business models; in an effort to enhance the environment, the quality of life for local communities, and the welfare of their employees (Bohdanowicz & Zientara, 2009; Boluk, 2013). Specifically, Bohdanowicz and Zientara (2009) present concrete initiatives from the Swedish hotel chain Scandic Hotels, arguing that CSR indeed influences all corporate decisions, and thus conditions the company’s efforts to improve both the working conditions of employees and the quality of life in local communities. Boluk (2013) explores the implementation of CSR through the Fair Hotels Ireland scheme that primarily focuses on the well-being of front-line staff. Additionally, one of the motivations for getting involved in the Fair Hotels scheme expressed by management was to actively participate in community initiatives. Despite this increased awareness from tourism practitioners, the tourism literature has still left CSR relatively unexplored, especially as it relates to sustainable development (Holcomb, Upchurch, & Okumus, 2007; Camilleri, 2014; Hughes & Scheyvens, 2016). The lack of research in the area of CSR within the tourism literature is astounding, as it seems reasonable to believe that tourism, a service industry which utilizes peoples and environments at national and international levels, should be held responsible for sustainable development and respect for the environment (Kalisch, 2002). The purpose of this case study will be to explore motivations behind the CSR initiatives of hospitality and tourism enterprises; and their practical implications for sustainable development through semi-structured interviews with stakeholders at an individual Fairmont Hotel and Resort location. Fairmont was the first to initiate a worldwide hotel chain environmental program in North America, making them an industry leader in sustainable and innovative practices (FRHI, 2007). Guided by stakeholder theory from the management field, this study will illuminate the interaction of the enterprise with different stakeholder groups (Khazaei, Elliot & Joppe, 2015). Sustainable development represents a topic which generates great interest and debate within numerous international fora, conferences, seminars and colloquia (Camilleri, 2014). The accommodation sector is one of the integral components of tourism and while discussions on the detrimental impacts of individual locations on the environment is limited, the collective impacts are significant (Tzschentke, Kirk & Lynch, 2008). Promoting growth that respects culture and the environment, and supports the well-being of local communities is a concern for the evolution of contemporary tourism (Manente et al., 2014).
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In recent years, drag has been brought to the forefront of public debates as a form of leisure, entertainment and gender expression (Barnett & Johnson, 2013). While largely considered a marginalised leisure activity, it can be argued that as a medium it enables the exploration of gender and sexuality from a point of view that is not often considered. Through TV shows such as *RuPaul’s Drag Race* (2009-present) and social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter, drag culture has become more accessible to wider audiences. As part of a 3-year doctoral study, my ethnographic research locates drag in virtual and physical spaces. This paper draws from fieldwork in a drag showbar in a northern UK city, where my research explores where online spaces and gender performances intersect. While drag can still be considered a marginalized leisure practice, arguably it enables the exploration, contestation and celebration of gender and sexuality within both online and offline environments. These are widely perceived as spaces in which gender can be performed with freedom and acceptance; they are leisure environments where drag performers are thought able to create an ‘authentic’ identity and have the agency to perform gender on their own terms. My research explores the discursive borders of drag spaces. Field notes and photos recorded during regular attendance at drag performances are considered alongside the social media presence of female impersonators (including well-know artists Adore Delano, Courtney Act, Bianca Del Rio, Sharon Needles and RuPaul) and their interactions with fans. My research uses Poststructural feminism and the work of Judith Butler to deconstruct normative views on gender and identity to understand the underlying cultural values that cause inequality between groups. It can be argued that dominant norms have been in place so long, the challenge of poststructural feminism is to subvert the male colonisation of knowledge and theory that informs the way we think about and construct political and social relationships. My work aims to explore these cultural codes so that post-enlightenment grand narratives that “have served to construct the world into dualistic categories of... male-female, work-leisure... self-other” (Aitchison, 2003, p.30) can be called into question. In conjunction with this, my study also uses Queer theory to deconstruct traditional binary categories and trouble normative understandings of gender and sexuality. It can be argued that drag repeats the norm to call into question heteronormative values and is a performance that can be used to call attention to the unrealistic stereotypes society upholds and can be used as a tool to destabilise these norms. Overall, drag performances challenge leisure researchers to consider the wider discourses of gender and sexual identities in both digital and physical leisure spaces. My research explores the way in which drag as a medium can be used to create greater understanding of gender and sexuality and how, through this understanding, normative views can be deconstructed and difference can be celebrated in all its forms.
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A spatial analysis of community wellbeing: Mapping indicators from the Canadian Index of Wellbeing

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The circumstances and wellbeing of residents are frequently described using community-based indicator systems designed to report aggregate measures of wellbeing. These approaches, however, typically fail to consider the spatial properties of those measures, and consequently, how wellbeing varies across the community (Gonzalez, Caraba, & Ventura, 2011; Okulicz-Kozaryn, 2011). By adopting a spatial perspective of community wellbeing, we incorporate many of the social and economic factors regarded by researchers as influential in people’s behaviours and preferences (Aneslin, Sridharan, & Gholston, 2007; Timmermans & Golledge, 1990). In fact, in analytical behavioural geography, the spatial context is generally regarded as lying at the root of the choices, perceptions, and ultimately the behavioural patterns expressed by community members (Smiley et al., 2010). Looking at the spatial properties of community wellbeing – and those factors directly related to it – provides insights not readily apparent when we report the overall quality of life for all residents’ or even on selected sub-groups within the community. Using data gathered in the City of Guelph, Ontario (n = 1,400), gathered in the Community Wellbeing Survey and based on the conceptual framework of the Canadian Index of Wellbeing, this study sets out to describe: (1) how taking a spatial perspective visualises important contextual patterns and relationships at the root of community wellbeing; (2) how spatial patterns of wellbeing can be assessed against local demographic patterns in the data to identify sub-groups which might be at greater risk; and (3) how assessing the spatial relationship between indicators of wellbeing and residents’ overall subjective wellbeing serves to identify areas (e.g., neighbourhoods), and hence populations within communities, that are doing well and those that might be falling behind. Examples used in the presentation include measures reflecting our standard of living, the quality of our environment, our health, the way we use our time, the vitality of our communities, our participation in the democratic process, and especially, our leisure and culture (see Figure 1). These indicators are selected to illustrate the potential of mapping ideas rather than just resources or characteristics of the population. Data are aggregated to the neighbourhood level (i.e., census tract) and relationships between overall wellbeing and factors such as sense of belonging to the community, leisure participation, civic engagement, health, and living standards (as well as socio-demographic characteristics) are assessed and visualised spatially. The results of the spatial analysis reveal physical and perceived access factors that are clearly linked to wellbeing – either inhibiting or enhancing it for certain neighbourhoods (see Figure 2). The study shows how communities can gain new insights concerning the role that spatiality plays in the relationships between selected social factors and individual and community wellbeing, and how those insights have implications for innovative social policy and planning (Smale, in press; Talen, 1998). Municipal officials and policy makers thereby gain a better understanding of residents’ concerns and challenges and, hopefully, be more effective in targeting services and programs that align with their goals.
References


Figure 1. Distribution of Residents’ Perceptions of Their Wellbeing
Figure 2. Residual Variation in Residents’ Wellbeing by Neighbourhood

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Leadership Impact on Employee Perceived Workplace Fulfillment in the
Major Games Context

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Individuals’ wellbeing and happiness in sport are typically measured in relation to their participation in sporting activities rather than in relation to their work in sporting events (Littlejohn, Taks, Wood, & Snelgrove, 2016). Employees’ experience of happiness in relation to work is said to influence their orientation towards and interest in work, persistence through difficulties, and productivity levels when compared to employees’ experience of unhappiness. Employee happiness has a positive influence on workplace fulfillment, which in turn has a direct relationship on the degree to which employees expend positive energy toward their work, experience decreased levels of stress and increased levels of both satisfaction and productivity (Davenport, 2015). As a result, the degree to which employees perceive leaders and organizations as fostering fulfillment in the workplace (i.e., employee perceived workplace fulfillment) requires theoretical exploration and practical consideration, given the positive legacy that leaders may impact upon employees through the development of such fulfillment.

While a framework specific to employee perceived workplace fulfillment has yet to be established, workplace spirituality, defined as “the recognition of an inner life that nourishes and is nourished by meaningful work that takes place in the context of community” (van der Walt & de Klerk, 2014, 381), connects with the purpose of this research study, which is to explore the impact of Major Games’ leaders on the development of employee perceived workplace fulfillment. As such, workplace spirituality serves as the theoretical framework through which employee perceived workplace fulfillment may be examined. Given organizational leaders who foster workplace spirituality experience increased productivity, creativity, employee fulfillment, and profitability among entire organizational constituencies (Suárez, 2015; van der Walt & de Klerk, 2014), the Major Games environment, characterized uniquely as having short, temporary life spans, and highly susceptible to change, may benefit from leaders implementing principles of workplace spirituality.

Three questions guide this research exploration, including: 1) is perceived workplace fulfillment important to Major Games’ employees?; 2) what role do Major Games’ leaders play in the development of employee perceived workplace fulfillment, if any?; and 3) how may leaders aid in establishing and developing subordinates’ experience with workplace fulfillment? To explore and answer these questions, a qualitative research design and a phenomenographical methodology were applied, inviting participants previously employed in one or more Major Games’ events, from 2010 to the present time. Specifically, purposive, homogeneous sampling was utilized to invite 20 employees of middle manager/coordinator level positions to participate in a semi-structured interview. Primary data were collected through recorded interviews, which were later transcribed verbatim. To analyze these data, the author used open coding and thematic data analyses to discover emergent themes.

In this presentation, the researchers will present preliminary findings from their analysis and follow with a discussion of implications and recommendations for leaders in the Major
Games industry. Findings contribute to new theoretical understanding in the field by illuminating research gaps and discussing the value of leaders fostering workplace spirituality towards improving employees’ perceived workplace fulfillment.

References


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Event attendance and family quality-of-life: Creating positive memories and enhancing community pride

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In today’s rapidly changing world, the concept of quality-of-life (QOL) has become a growing concern for individuals, families, communities and governments, where finding and sustaining satisfaction, happiness and a belief in the future have been identified as key elements of QOL (Eckersley, 1999; Mercer, 1999; Lloyd & Auld, 2002). QOL has more specifically been researched and well documented as a contemporary theme in medicine, psychology, the social sciences (Rapley, 2009) and to a certain extent in leisure studies (see for example, Lloyd & Auld, 2002; Agate et al, 2009; Brajsa-Zganec, Merkas & Sverko, 2011), although it has received very little attention within the field of festival and event studies. Drawing on previous conceptual and empirical research (Jepson & Stadler, 2017; Stadler & Jepson, in press), we explore and discuss how festival and event attendance can improve QOL for families and communities through bonding, socialising and spending time together. We particularly highlight the importance of positive memory creation through event attendance and compare and contrast family expectations and motivations for attending events with the memories shared post event attendance. Our research therefore contributes to the recent discussion and family discourse in leisure studies (Carr & Schänzel, 2015; McCabe, 2015; Schänzel & Carr, 2015; Schwab & Dustin, 2015).

Focus groups with families in Hertfordshire, U.K. were conducted and stories and narratives of family bonding, positive memory creation, family happiness, well-being and QOL identified. These were further tested through questionnaires collected at ten different festivals and events across Hertfordshire, U.K., between May-August 2016. Findings from our study emphasise that regularly attending events as a family is crucial in order to create positive memories that bind the family together, provide short- and long-term meaningful experiences, as well as make the family feel proud of their local community and where they live. In turn, community pride and being connected to the local community improves the family’s QOL. Recommendations for community partners and other stakeholders are proposed, including the provision of a festival and events calendar that offers a range of meaningful experiences for families throughout the year and creates legacies within the community. We argue that special events should thereby be regarded as out-of-the-ordinary experiences which bring the family and community together in different and new ways. Families can also benefit from understanding and appreciating the positive memories created through event attendance, which foster social bonding, family QOL and community pride.

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Outcomes of Natural Play and Learning Spaces: A Collaborative Case Study with KidActive

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When considering the many environmental issues of today, it has been often argued that they may be in part attributable to a growing disconnect with the natural world (Liefländer, Fröhlich, Bogner, & Schultz, 2012; Louv, 2008; Nisbet, Zelenski, & Murphy, 2009; Pyle, 2003). Essentially, it is thought that as our connection with the natural world diminishes, we become increasingly negligent towards its preservation (Pyle, 2003). Fortunately there are those such as Richard Louv, who in his renowned book Last Child in the Woods brought marked attention to the increasing divide between children and the natural world, that recognize the need for a human-nature (re)connection. Louv (2008) highlights the need for innovative solutions that cater to an increasingly urbanized and technology-driven society that foster connections to nature, which are critical to the health and wellbeing of our society and planet.

One such solution is a budding international interest focused on greening or naturalizing public playgrounds (Bell & Dyment, 2006). Though the relevant literature has made significant contributions to our understanding of naturalized playgrounds and the developmental outcomes that can be fostered in these spaces (Bell & Dyment, 2006; Moore, 2014; Raffan, 2000), one apparent gap that remains to be addressed is the tendency of current research to fail to acknowledge the potential for naturalized play spaces to promote place meanings and an environmental ethic, which have implications on nature connection and nature relationships in children.

Drawing on a narrative and participatory case study of KidActive, a not-for-profit organization that works collaboratively with students, teachers, parents, and their communities to naturalize school grounds, this research project focuses on identifying, understanding, and evaluating perceptions associated with naturalized playgrounds and the role they play in fostering nature connection, place meanings, and outcomes linked to individual and community wellbeing. Narrative data is analyzed from a social constructivist perspective, which provides a lens from which to interpret and understand the significance of the perceived meanings participants attribute to the spaces and experiences this organization creates. Analysis is guided by narrative analysis (Glover, 2003; Polkinghorne, 1995), which lends itself to providing the creative space necessary to develop a representation of the data that aligns with the intentions of developing a rich and captivating evaluative account of the program. To assist with this, tenets of program theory and logic modeling are drawn on due to the utility of these tools to effectively construct and tell the story of a program (Goertzen, Fahlman, Hampton, & Jeffery, 2003; McLaughlin & Jordan, 1999).

The presentation intends to highlight the progress made thus far in attempting to achieve one of the guiding objectives of the project, which was to provide a program evaluation of KidActive’s NPLS program. By considering such a topic, this research (re)contextualizes the importance of the provision of naturalized play spaces. Importantly, it highlights the perceived benefits of these spaces and the types of play they induce for healthy childhood development.
References


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Increases in sport participation are benefits often thought to result from hosting mega sport events (IOC, 2013). In particular, these increases can be attributed to demonstration effects, which occur when spectators of elite sport performances are inspired to participate themselves (Weed et al., 2015). Although there is empirical support for the presence of demonstration effects (Potwarka & Leatherdale, 2015), very little is known about intrapersonal mechanisms that might underpin such effects. Drawing from a stimulus-organism-response theory (Klieber et al., 2011), the purpose of this proposed research project is to identify personal and spectator-related experiential mechanisms that might help explain demonstration effects. Specifically, the relationships between pre-event engagement with track cycling, trait inspiration, positive affect, and intention to participate in track cycling will be explored.

It has been suggested that individuals that are engaged with a sport before attending a sport event are more likely to participate post-event (Funk et al., 2011). In particular, the present study suggests that previous interest, knowledge and fandom related to the sport on display might influence intention to participate after watching a live event. Thus, it is hypothesized that (H1) pre-event engagement with track cycling will be positively associated with intentions to participate in track cycling.

Those with high trait inspiration, as an enduring dimension of personality, have been found to be more action-oriented and more motivated to take action (Thrash & Elliot, 2003). Trait inspiration may determine how inspired an individual is to increase their participation in response to viewing an elite sport event. Therefore, it is hypothesized that (H2) trait inspiration will be positively associated with intentions to participate in track cycling.

While experiencing an event, an individual may experience positive affect (PA). Positive affect (PA) is the feeling of being highly engaged with a stimuli or object (Watson et al., 1988). PA can elicit feelings of enthusiasm, excitement, interest, attentiveness that may lead to a positive intention to participate (Frederickson, 2001). Moreover, we speculate that PA may mediate the relationship between pre-event engagement and participation intention. Indeed, trait inspiration has been found to be closely linked with PA (Thrash & Elliot, 2003). Thus, PA may also mediate the relationship between trait inspiration and intentions to participate in track cycling. Thus, it is hypothesized that (H3a) PA will mediate the relationship between pre-event engagement and intentions to participate in track cycling, (H3b) PA will mediate the relationship between trait inspiration and intention to participate in track cycling, and, (H4) PA will be directly positively associated with intention to participate in track cycling.

To test these hypotheses, an analysis of data collected during 2015 Pan American Games’ track cycling competitions as part of a larger project will be conducted. Specifically, a
survey, which assessed each construct of interest in the present investigation using standardized Likert scales were administered to spectators attending these competitions. Participants in this study (N = 364) had never watched a live track cycling event, nor participated in track cycling prior to the study. Results will be presented during the presentation.

References


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Physiological Restoration: Exploring the Cumulative Effects of Outdoor Time on Heart Rate Variability

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There is a growing body of literature to support the belief that physiological changes occur through outdoor restoration and adventure experiences, but little evidence of how the effects of daily excursions accumulate over time. Heart rate variability (HRV), defined as the variation in time between individual beats of our hearts, is a physiological measure of resilience and a growing field of study. As technology improves wearable Bluetooth sensors are becoming more common (Tamura, Maeda, Skine, & Yoshida, 2014). HRV provides a noninvasive measurement of the autonomic nervous system, including sympathetic and parasympathetic responses, and vagal tone (Sztajzel, 2004). In previous research, time spent in a natural environment has been correlated with increases in HF HRV activity (Park et. al., 2010). Because it is commonly correlated with parasympathetic nervous activity, high frequency (HF) activity is considered a beneficial component of HRV (Park, Tsunetsugu, Kasetani, Kagawa, & Miyazaki, 2010; Song et. al., 2015). In addition to other physiological improvements, forest bathing, or spending time immersed in natural environments, has led to a decrease in the ratio of low to high frequency HRV, signaling improvements in parasympathetic activity and tone (Park et. al., 2010). Gains in HF HRV were significant in a forest environment but did not appear in a similar urban walking course (Song et. al., 2015). In addition to the results on forest bathing, “earthing,” or the physical or electrical connection to Earth, has also been studied. In a controlled, blinded study, the effects of electrical grounding to the earth were correlated with improvements in measures of HRV, with significant results occurring within twenty minutes of grounding (Chevalier & Sinatra, 2011).

This study is designed to help us understand the accumulative effects of outdoor experiences on HRV and uses the research question, “what is the effect of daily outdoor activity on HRV over the course of eight weeks?” Outdoor Instructors at a Midwestern outdoor education center will be recruited because of the extensive time they will spend outside over the course of the spring season. Individuals who consent to the study will be assigned and trained on the HeartMath emWave2 sensors. Participants will provide an initial five minute recordings each morning for a week to establish a baseline. Additional recordings will take place while resting in an outdoor environment once a week for the next ten weeks, giving us fifteen total recordings. Data will be uploaded to Kubios software for further analysis and cleaning. The average of each five minute HeartMath session will be used for regression analysis, along with descriptive statistics of each session. Previous studies have looked at the effects of short term outdoor experiences, (Park et. al., 2010; Davidson, Chang, & Ewert, 2014). The data collected will be analyzed to measure the cumulative effect of outdoor experiences over time. It is expected that HRV will increase over the course of the eight weeks, indicating an overall increase in participant’s health and autonomic regulation.
References


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A method to support rural municipalities cooperation critical path. / Méthode de soutien au cheminement critique de coopération inter municipale en milieu rural/.

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A majority of rural municipalities in Quebec can no longer provide alone leisure services. Lack of critical masses, limited financial capacities, changing demand and aging infrastructures encourage greater cooperation between municipalities. Despite these evidences and significant successes, this co-operation is often constrained. Why? Six discussion workshops involving 250 rural municipal elected representatives and an analysis of three cases (Thibault, Brachet, 2013) found that lack of knowledge and up-to-date references explain these constraints that imprisoned deciders in old schemes where villages relations are more in a competitive mood that a cooperative one. Was observed a lack of vision about how now-a-day citizens relate to and occupy a given common territory larger than municipal limits. Furthermore, many still believe that they have to provide a complete spectrum of services on their own resources. Focus groups showed that a lack of models and frameworks on hierarchy of services and facilities organization from neighbourhood to regional level and a past of competition and mistrust between villages that limits the ability to collaborate. At stake are individual interests and capacity to identify common targets and understand the cost/benefit of cooperation (Olson, 2011) which perception are often influenced by negative past experiences and the quality of social and human capital (Putman, 2001). Inter-municipal co-operation evolves in political, cultural and pragmatic environments.

This applied and methodological research consists in developing and testing four measurement tools (territorial occupation, financial capacity, state of the service offer, state of demand) and a coaching process in 12 sets of rural municipalities (Kilburg, Richard R.2000, Hackman and Wageman, 2005) to evaluate financial and demand capacity, recreational infrastructure and how the population occupies the territory beyond the village. The presentation intends discuss the R&D assumptions and methodology used in the project and expose a few results concerning the first two experimental rural areas.

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Border Crossing and Securitization post 9/11: Exploring Experiences of Canadian Dual Citizens

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We live in an era in which security politics are generated and sustained by the ‘war on terror’ (Dunne & Wheeler, 2004; Mueller, 2006). The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and more recently terrorist attacks in Europe have changed the discourse of immigration and international travel worldwide. As a result, security and tourism have become more intertwined with geopolitics and racial discrimination has continued to be a widely-debated feature of the politics of control (Anderson, 2013; Bianchi, 2006). In contrast to neoliberal approach to mobility, the security approach has emphasized more control and exclusionary practices (Lahav, 2013). When governments encounter a crisis, the first thing they do is to control the borders by limiting the movement in order to gain more security (Bach, 2003). Borders are the point at which individuals are subjected to power through their bodies and are being limited to an object of knowledge (Epstein, 2007). Shaped by the security approach to mobilities, this issue speaks to the restrictions of travel that are imposed by governments in intense situations, such as the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security by the United States after September 11, 2001 attacks, which has led to increasing border security and the development of measures to identify high risk travellers (Salter, 2004). Restrictions of movement do not only affect the opportunities to move but also sustains inequalities worldwide (Mau, Brabandt, Laube, & Roos, 2012). To date, not many scholars considered the politics of international travel and access in tourism, with some notable exceptions (cf. Bianchi, 2006; Bianchi & Stephenson, 2013 & 2014; Hall, 2010). In my PhD research, which is underway, I am exploring the border crossing experiences of Canadians who hold dual citizenship and have travelled internationally post 9/11. My research is framed by the intersection of theoretically-informed notions of race, identity, citizenship, the right to travel, and the freedom of movement. The theoretical frameworks I have used in my study are Critical Race Theory (CRT) and intersectionality. I conducted 11 in-depth unstructured interviews with Canadian dual citizens who have travelled internationally post 9/11. My focus in this qualitative research is on the ontological experiences of international travel. In particular, I am seeking to understand what dominant discourses materialize at border crossings and how these discourses become embodied in travellers’ experiences. Through this presentation, I will be sharing part of the analysis of the interviews I have conducted to further illustrate how border crossing experiences of individuals are shaped by race, class, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, and nationality. Furthermore, I will discuss how these fragments of identity affect the border crossing experience of individuals.

References


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"That Looks Awesome! How Do We Get There?": The Journey towards Leisure of Millennials in the City of Nanaimo

Lan Le Diem Tran, Vancouver Island University

By 2050, two-thirds of the world’s population are expected to be living in urban areas (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affair, 2015). Thus, those that are poorly designed and managed often pay too high a price for congestion, contamination, and large inequalities (United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2015). Almost a quarter of a city’s environmental footprint stems from transportation alone (Mathez, Manaugh, Chakour, El-Geneidy, & Hatzopoulou, 2012). Dependence on private motorised vehicles has major negative impacts on the environment, society, and economy. The Millennial generation has been shown to prefer sustainable transportation choices (Sivak & Schoettle, 2013). Besides, an important attribute to a high quality of life is leisure (Witkowski & Kiba-Janiak, 2012). Understanding the needs of highly educated young adults is a priority for many cities, especially mid-sized cities like Nanaimo which is trying to attract and support a younger population. Nevertheless, there is still little focus on the Millennial generation in leisure mobility research. The purpose of this study is to identify the role that transportation plays in accessing leisure opportunities for Millennials (20-32 years old) who have been living in the city of Nanaimo for at least six months. A mixed methods approach will be used including an online survey, a Facebook group discussion, and a focus group. A Facebook page will be created as the recruitment tool, as well as the medium for sharing the result highlights to the public. Using convenience and snowball sampling, the online surveys will be distributed from late January to early March of 2017. The online survey will gather information on Millennials’ leisure repertoire, preferences for transportation, and demographics. Simultaneously, a Facebook group will be created and used as the platform for the two-week virtual discussion through monitoring questions and allowing participants to share their thoughts. The focus group occurs shortly after the end of the Facebook group discussion. Using the city’s Bicycle and Transit Route Map 2015, the focus group will point out the locations of Millennials’ most frequently done versus desired leisure activities within Nanaimo, how they navigate to participate in them, and participants’ perspectives about transportation in the city. The results will be used to describe and classify the leisure mobility styles of Millennials living in Nanaimo, as well as determine the city’s existing transportation system/infrastructure on the leisure repertoires of these Millennials. This research will contribute to the emerging body of literature focused on leisure mobility (Götz, Loose, Schmied, & Schubert, 2003; Munafò, 2015), as well as to the general understanding of the Millennial generation. It will also help inform the city of Nanaimo of the needs of their young residents and identify opportunities for city development, in which sustainability is the goal.

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LGBTQ Parents and Navigating Community-Based Youth Sport Culture

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Numerous studies have documented how lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) athletes are marginalized through subtle and overt stigmatization as well as the perceived or real threat of discrimination (e.g., Carless, 2012; Cunningham, 2015). At the same time, there is evidence of improved social attitudes that demonstrate growing inclusivity, greater acceptance of LGBTQ identities, and a sense of decreasing cultural homophobia within the sporting context (e.g., Adams & Anderson, 2013; Norman, 2013). Much of the research, however, on diverse and fluid sexual identities is found in educational based settings rather than community-based contexts, and has primarily examined the experiences of athletes (Norman, 2013). Thus, the purpose of this paper is to understand the complexities of diverse family structures within organized youth sport, notably families of LGBTQ parents. Specifically, this research examines how parents who identify as LGBTQ navigate the community-based youth sport culture to support their children’s involvement.

For this study, general principles of feminism provided the guiding framework. Similar to many North American feminist scholars, we used a critical social constructivist lens (Henderson & Shaw, 2006). Central to this perspective is the idea that social action and social justice “relates to ways in which embedded discriminatory and disempowering beliefs and action can be challenged at the individual or group level” (Freysinger, Shaw, Henderson, Bialeschki, 2013, p. 73). In the first phase of the project, data collection occurred through the use of a social network platform (i.e. Facebook) with a moderated asynchronous online discussion over the course of four weeks, with over 70 parents who identified as LGBTQ. Data collection is currently under way whereby insights gained from phase one of the project are being further investigated through semi-structured interviews. This presentation will focus on phase two of the project and data collection/analysis from the semi-structured interviews (completion January 2017). As outlined by Charmaz (2006) and Levy (2015), the strategies of memoing, coding, and comparative method will provide the guiding principles for analysis.

The findings are expected to uncover the lived-experiences of LGBTQ-identified parents with respect to inclusivity in the youth sport culture. This aligns well with the theme of the conference in “Engaging Legacies” through research and knowledge dissemination within communities. The findings may provide cultural competence (Johnson & Waldron, 2011) for youth sport organizations and educators to reduce stigmas, oppression, and heterosexism for parents who identify as LGBTQ and their children. It will also provide the opportunity to share strategies that parents employ to build accepting and inclusive spaces within their community.
References


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Untying the Knot: Leisure Perspectives on the Experiences of Young, Divorced Women

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Marriage remains one of the most important social institutions organizing the lives of individuals (Eichler, 2012). When marriage ends in divorce, there is a profound personal and social disruption (Caputa, 2014; Catron & Chiriboga, 1991). Given high rates of divorce—about 4 in 10 marriages (Stanton, 2015; Vanier Institute, 2013)—there has been a preponderance of divorce research over the last several decades. However, there remain significant research gaps, including a paucity of current research on the lived experiences of young women—in their 20s and 30s—without children, experiencing divorce.

This group of women may have distinct individual and cultural influences compared to women in their 40s and 50s (or older), with children, experiencing divorce. For instance, the current cultural environment of young women includes powerful gendered ideologies of femininity, coupledom, pronatalism and familism, which promote self-worth and self-definition through women’s heterosexual relationships leading to eventual marriage and motherhood (Cobb, 2011; DePaulo, 2006; Lazar, 2002; Ulrich & Weatherall, 2000). Accordingly, divorce for young women without children represents a significant departure from these deeply gendered cultural norms of coupledom and motherhood. As with other groups of individuals who divert from hegemonic ideologies, young women experiencing divorce report feeling alone, marginalized, and stigmatized (Lunau, 2011; Rothchild, 2010). While there may be unique challenges for young women experiencing divorce, this transition may also be an opportunity for women to rebuild their lives in ways that assert their own identities and potentially resist some of the stultifying ideologies young women encounter (Caputa, 2014). Clearly, there is a fascinating nexus of cultural ideologies shaping the individual experiences of divorce for young women without children.

As with other ideologies, those affecting young, divorced women are often reproduced, maintained, and resisted within leisure contexts (Shaw, 2001). However, despite significant leisure connections, the leisure literature has largely ignored women’s experiences of divorce generally, with the exception of limited research on parental divorce. Furthermore, to my knowledge, no leisure research to date has specifically explored young women’s experiences of divorce to usefully highlight its connections to family, relationships, and popular culture, among other valuable considerations. As such, this dissertation research seeks to add a leisure perspective to exploring young women’s experiences of divorce.

The sociocultural contexts and preliminary ideas surrounding this proposed dissertation research will be discussed. Specifically, I will explore how young, divorced women, without children, are influenced by different gendered ideologies reflecting social, cultural, relational, and personal contexts and pressures. To unpack the complexity of these experiences, this narrative inquiry study will be framed by several conceptual and disciplinary frameworks: a transitions perspective; a third wave feminist conceptual orientation; and a leisure perspective—all of which will be informed by the research as a feminist social justice project.
that aims to expose the marginalization and stigmatization faced by young, divorced women and to illuminate new understandings of their complex, lived experiences.

References


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Exploring Free-Choice Learning in Agritourism Contexts

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The purpose of this research was to examine the free-choice learning experiences of visitors to agritourism attractions. The Contextual Model of Learning (CML) was used as a framework to understand learning about agriculture in leisure and tourism contexts. Existing research examining the CML has typically focused on structured settings like museums, with fewer studies examining learning in unstructured leisure contexts like many agritourism attractions (Falk, Ballantyne, & Packer, 2012). This project has the potential to impact visitor researchers, farmers, the agriculture industry, the tourism industry, and agritourists.

This research took place at five agritourism sites in Manitoba, including: Boonstra Farms, Integrity Foods, Deer Meadow Farms, St. Norbert Farmers’ Market, and the Harvest Moon Festival. These sites were selected based on an existing typology for defining agritourism that delineates locations into five categories (Flanigan, Blackstock, & Hunter, 2014). Personal meaning maps (PMMs) were used as a method to understand visitors’ learning about agriculture during their visit to the agritourism sites (Falk & Dierking, 2000). This involved visitors brainstorming about a prompt word: “agriculture”. Visitors to each of the five sites were systematically invited to participate in the study. Participants completed PMMs at the beginning of their visit and made revisions at the end of their visit. In total, 147 individuals participated in the research. The PMMs were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The qualitative content analysis found eight different categories related to agricultural content including: economic impacts, farming culture, agricultural practices and infrastructure, environmental considerations, agricultural commodities, scale and setting of agriculture, ways of knowing, and health. The quantitative analysis of the PMMs involved scores for extent, depth, breadth, and mastery. This revealed that most visitors demonstrated an increase in their extent and breadth of knowledge but few showed any change in their depth or mastery from pre-to-post visit at the agritourism destinations. This research found that visitors to agritourism sites arrive knowing about diverse aspects of agriculture including factors affecting agriculture, agricultural practices, and the outcomes of agriculture. Agricultural commodities such as products and livestock were the most commonly referenced elements of agriculture. Prior to the visit, health related concepts were least commonly discussed. Post-visit, farming culture was the most elaborated upon whereas agricultural practices were the least elaborated upon concept. The extent and breadth of agricultural knowledge are the areas where visitors experienced the greatest changes. Depth and mastery did not show major change from pre-to-post visit. This study demonstrated that individuals are learning about agriculture at these destinations but the ideas and connections made to other concepts are not deep and do not lead to mastery. This project has enhanced practice by providing agritourism operators with needed insight into their visitor’s experience. By understanding what and how people learn about agriculture through agritourism, visitor experiences can potentially be improved to facilitate learning during these visits. This research informs our understanding about how
leisure experiences in agricultural settings can contribute to agricultural literacy and life long learning about where products and food are produced.

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Connecting leisure and small city downtown areas through cultural mapping

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One of the most visible avenues used by small cities to retain competitiveness can be seen in their attempts to revitalize downtown areas to create places enjoyed and valued by residents and visitors. While efforts to address downtown revitalization are evident, there remains a need to understand if and why residents feel connected to their downtown areas, and what role leisure plays in their attachment to place. Small cities are increasingly turning to cultural mapping as a way to identify the assets and values associated to the places and spaces within their boundaries (Duxbury, Garrett-Petts and MacLennan, 2015). Deep mapping is “an inherently interdisciplinary practice, [facilitated by] digital technology [that enables mapping to] get beyond the brochure and provide rich content across disciplines, cultures and time” (Scherf, 2015; 341). Deep mapping presents “as a geographical map” but utilizes “rich content to ‘volatize’ and convey the spirit of place” (ibid).

Despite the fact that place is a “pervasive component of leisure and tourism” (Crouch, 2006:63), there has been a call for leisure researchers to more actively pursue investigation into the spatial dimensions of leisure (Smale, 2006), particularly in urban public spaces (Johnson and Glover, 2013), and downtown areas as sites of “everyday leisure” (Johnson, Glover & Stewart, 2014). Leisure researchers may play a critical role in supporting small city place making initiatives by uncovering and mapping how residents engage with places during their leisure. Cultural mapping may provide a tool to leisure researchers to aid in these investigations.

This case study highlights a cultural mapping project in three small cities on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The cultural mapping process included the active participation of local citizens, business owners, municipal development leaders, arts and culture associations, and Aboriginal groups. Three public engagement events or “walk abouts” were coordinated where 85 videos were captured of residents speaking to the places that they felt most connected to in their downtown core. These videos were then uploaded to Arc GIS resulting in the first layer of a dynamic map for each community. The videos were shared widely in digital form on the project website and collectively, uncovered deep layers of meaning associated to a variety of downtown places.

Leisure emerged as a central theme in the connect spots shared both in terms of the venues profiled and the experiences of residents. Further analysis of these spots highlighted the embedded role of leisure in place attachment and the range of settings where attachment to community forms. The findings support the argument that a more nuanced and fluid typology of public space be used to frame leisure research and that we “continually adjust our eyes, constructs and concepts to see the contemporary moment in all its variations and formations” (Cook, 2006 as cited in Johnson and Glover, 2013; 194). Similarly, the results align with the perspective shared by Johnson, Glover & Stewart (2014) that downtown areas interested in
place making would benefit by seeking resident input and by providing places conducive to social interactions and everyday leisure.

Deep cultural mapping, downtown revitalization, place based development

References


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The Subtlety of Difference: Sexism on and off the Soccer Field

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Lisbeth A. Berbary, University of Waterloo

Existing research suggests that co-ed sport is a format that can encourage men and women to learn from each other, but also that it can be place where gendered ideologies are reinforced (Anderson, 2008; Henry & Comeaux, 1999; Wachs, 2002; Wachs, 2005). The purpose of this paper is to illuminate some of the more subtle forms of sexism that occur on and off the co-ed soccer field. The proposed presentation will discuss results, in the form of screenplay excerpts, from a study on experiences of co-ed soccer. The screenplay was constructed from conversational interviews with co-ed soccer players, and much of the dialogue within the screenplay comes directly from the participants. By hearing a ‘performance’ of the research conversations in a different context and setting, new ways of understanding can be formed. The screenplay, a form of creative analytic practice, can also help show the contextualized complexities of leisure and sport experiences, instead of simply telling them (Berbary & Johnson, 2012; Parry & Johnson, 2007). The focus of the screenplay excerpts will be ways that women and men, in their conversations and actions as co-ed soccer players, reinforce and resist gendered ideologies. This screenplay will also explore experiences of sexism and the associated thoughts and feelings by co-ed soccer players.

This research was conducted with a feminist lens, seeking to explore gendered sport experiences for the purpose of social justice and change. Research participants were viewed as the experts of their own experiences, and the research process was viewed as equally important as the outcome (Campbell & Wasco, 2000). With this approach, the research was co-created by the researcher and participants and “knowledge building [became] a relational process rather than an objective product, a process that demands critical self-reflection, dialogue, and interaction” (Hesse-Biber & Piatelli, 2012, p. 177). As a researcher, my role became one of a facilitator and participant that listened and talked about each unique story. The current research ties in to the theme of this conference in that the goal of the research is to work with participants to create knowledge, and to use that knowledge to work towards more inclusive co-ed sport experiences. Based on the experiences shared in the conversational interviews, I wrote recommendations to encourage more gender equitable sport experiences. These recommendations were then sent to the soccer league that participants played in, so the league could make changes that could reduce sexism and improve playing experiences. While organizational changes could lead to change, this research also suggests that what largely impacts leisure experiences in co-ed sport are the attitudes and behaviours of individual team members. Therefore, it is my hope that by hearing this research, leisure scholars can learn something new about sexism, sport, and leisure and apply it to the other roles they occupy (e.g. parent, family member, partner, sport participant, administrator, coach, etc.). In this way knowledge can result in change which will help create more equitable and enjoyable leisure experiences.
References


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Social Class and Intrinsic Motivation during Leisure and Paid Work

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Blackshaw (2010) posited that paid work has become more “leisure-like” and leisure has become more “work-like”. Florida (2012) concurred, adding that this “de-differentiation” was most apt for members of the “creative class”. The creative class spans “...science and technology, arts, media, and culture, traditional knowledge workers, and the professions” (Florida, 2012, p. vii); and can be subdivided into the super-creative core (e.g., professors) and creative professionals (e.g., lawyers). According to Florida, two other classes exist: working (e.g., plumbers) and service (e.g., salespeople). Empirical research on how leisure and work are similar and different across classes is rare. Walker (2016) examined how well basic psychological needs were satisfied in these two domains across Florida’s classes. Although he found support for de-differentiation by super-creative core members in terms of autonomy, he also found support for de-differentiation by working and service class members in terms of competence. Given these mixed results, it seems worthwhile to examine these same domains and classes using another psychological concept—one often associated with leisure, work, and creativity: intrinsic motivation.

Data were obtained, using computer-assisted telephone interviewing, from Albertans who worked at least twenty hours per week. Intrinsic motivation was measured using two, 5-point Likert scale items (i.e., “I do the activities I do during leisure [my paid job] because they are interesting [enjoyable]”; Gagne et al., 2010). For comparative purposes, four other motivations—integrated, identified, introjected, and external (Deci & Ryan, 2000)—were measured in the same manner. Detailed occupational information was also collected, thus allowing assignment to one of Florida’s (2012) four classes. Participants were primarily female (53.0%), 35 to 64 years old (77.6%), and worked 39.1 hours per week. Two series of dependent t-tests (see Table 1) indicated that participants were primarily: (a) intrinsically motivated during leisure; and (b) integrated and identified motivated during work. A third series of dependent t-tests (see Table 2) indicated that intrinsic motivation was greater during leisure than work overall, \( t(337) = 12.47, p < .0001 \), as well as across classes: super-creative: \( t(76) = 4.73, p < .0001 \); creative professional: \( t(105) = 7.55, p < .0001 \); working: \( t(54) = 5.35, p < .0001 \); service: \( t(93) = 7.35, p < .0001 \). An ANOVA indicated that intrinsic motivation during leisure did not differ across classes, \( F(3,334) = 0.58, p > .05 \). A second ANOVA was significant, \( F(3,334) = 3.53, p < .05 R^2 = .03 \); with a follow-up Tukey’s test indicating that intrinsic motivation during work was greater for the super-creative class than the service class.

Blackshaw (2010) proposed that leisure and paid work were becoming de-differentiated, with Florida (2012) holding that this was especially true for the creative class. My findings do not support either proposition as: (a) overall, the effect size difference in intrinsic motivation was large (Cohen, 1992); and (b) for the two creative classes, the differences in this motive were medium to large. Noteworthy, too, is that intrinsic motivation during leisure was constant across classes, whereas during work it differed—slightly—between only two classes.
These findings suggest that intrinsic motivation is a “quintessential” (Unger & Kernan, 1983) attribute of most workers’ leisure.

References


Table 1 – All Motivations by Domain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Intrinsic</th>
<th>Integrated</th>
<th>Identified</th>
<th>Introjected</th>
<th>External</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>3.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>3.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Scales ranged from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). N = 327.

Table 2 – Dependent T-Tests Comparing Intrinsic Motivation by Domain Across Classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Super-Creative</th>
<th>Creative Prof.</th>
<th>Working</th>
<th>Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>4.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>3.71</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>3.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Scales ranged from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). N = 338.

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Exploring Best Practices of Positive Youth Development: Perceptions of Frontline and Senior Staff of Recreational Youth Programs

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Positive youth development (PYD) has gained much popularity over the past two decades as a topic of research arising out of the field of behavioural psychology. This replaces the traditional deficit reduction ideology of targeting undesirable youth behaviours and discouraging these through intervention with an approach that focuses on building upon youth’s strengths, skills and qualities that propel them on a healthy developmental trajectory into adulthood (Lerner et al., 2000; Small & Memmo, 2004). Ironically, while PYD interventions heavily utilize recreational contexts aimed at youth, the presence of this theoretical framework within the leisure literature is sparse. However, the leisure field places substantial importance on practitioners’ day-to-day use of theoretical knowledge. Therefore, PYD’s relevance within this body of knowledge would be contingent on the identification of how recreational contexts can support the onset of PYD outcomes in youth participants as these do not occur naturally without proper planning and structure. Some research in PYD has suggested several contextual/environmental factors needed (Eccles & Gootman, 2002) though support for these through empirical evidence is lacking. Also, with PYD experiencing growing popularity in the field of sport and exercise psychology, much of that recent research has been exploring what contextual factors (Fraser-Thomas et al., 2005; Petitpas et al., 2005) and actions taken by those delivering the activity (mostly coaches and physical education teachers; Gould & Carson, 2008; Hellison; 1995) can encourage the onset of PYD outcomes within sport and physical activity. Nevertheless, research examining how PYD can be achieved within contexts outside of sport and exercise are lacking, though many programs offering a wide spectrum of recreational pursuits for youth exist in organizations working within communities attempting to address their at-risk youth populations. The current research is a multiple case study of three non-profit organizations that each have a mandate in place for PYD and a reputation for encouraging such outcomes in youth in their respective communities. Data were collected from both frontline and senior staff in charge of delivering various types of programs including art, leadership training, debate clubs, cooking, recreational sports, and community outreach. One-on-one qualitative, audio recorded, interviews with these individuals were conducted to determine, not only what PYD outcomes they noticed and sought out within youth participants but what processes and mechanisms were in place to help ensure their program’s success. Results of thematic analyses of participant transcripts show that a variety of environmental factors (e.g., safe environment, supportive leaders) and activities (e.g., role modeling, rewards/incentives) are utilized among the three organizations that help encourage the onset of PYD outcomes in their youth participants. Moreover, there is data that reveals various unique factors (e.g., active pursuit) in place in each of the three programs and across their various activities contributing to their success. These findings are presented in a way that encourages the practical use of the theoretical knowledge reported in this study explaining how these factors can be utilized in the design and implementation of recreational programs aimed at PYD.
References


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Positive Youth Development and Volunteering: Youth’s Transition from Member to Volunteer

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Research in leisure studies has long examined leisure volunteering approaching the topic from various angles (e.g., psychological, sociological, economic) and exploring it within a diverse set of contexts (e.g., sport events, museums, firefighting). Within the past two decades much attention has been brought towards leisure volunteering as a mode of community development (CD). Volunteering is tied to increased social capital (i.e., enhanced social networks and social support) and building skills necessary for empowering individuals towards social action and community contribution (Arai, 1996; 2000; Arai & Pedlar, 1997; Pedlar, 1996; Wilson, 2000). Another area of study which discusses building upon citizens’ capacity to give back constructively to their communities is positive youth development (PYD). Theorists in PYD suggest that by providing youth with the opportunities to build necessarily skills (e.g., interpersonal skills) and develop various positive qualities (e.g., confidence, compassion, character) they can experience healthy growth into an ideal adult with the ability and propensity to contribute to their communities (Benson et al., 1998; Lerner et al., 2000). Both the CD and PYD frameworks appear to have a similar overarching goal of helping communities thrive even though the approaches taken are vastly different. Nonetheless, there is some compatibility between the two frameworks and research utilizing concepts from both may provide substantial findings. Specifically, it is worth exploring whether the implementation of volunteering and community outreach components in youth programs can instill in its participants the values of contribution. At the moment such aspects are missing in most PYD programs (Coakley, 2011). This current research is a multiple case study of two particular PYD organisations that contain volunteering and community outreach components for its youth participants. One-on-one, audio recorded interviews were utilized to collect qualitative data from some of the youth volunteers, staff who used to be youth volunteers, and senior programming staff from these two organizations. The results suggest that there is potential for youth to develop the skills (e.g., leadership, teamwork, communication), qualities (e.g., confidence, compassion, character), and social connections (e.g., peers, program staff, community leaders) necessary to instill in them a capacity and propensity to contribute to their communities when opportunities for volunteering and community outreach are provided in PYD programming. Moreover, interviews with participants revealed several examples of youth donating their time and efforts towards goodwill (e.g., volunteering at a homeless shelter, helping to build a playground). Theoretical implications of these findings help demonstrate the potential of combining both the PYD and CD frameworks in future leisure research while also justifying the need for volunteer and community outreach components in youth programs aimed at positive development.
References


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Can ‘time’ be stopped? Exploring the impact of criminal records on community-based leisure/recreation

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Individuals released from prison, many of whom experience mental health (MH) challenges, re-enter communities with a criminal record and face limitations on their capacity to reintegrate into meaningful activities (Hassan et al., 2012). Existing literature suggests MH services are inadequate in prison and community settings, and offenders released into the community without consistent treatment are more likely to reoffend (Chang et al., 2015). Having a criminal record exacerbates challenges by contributing to social exclusion both in the workplace and in recreation/leisure settings.

Participation in community leisure has been “largely neglected (and perhaps undervalued)” (Iwasaki et al., 2014) in support of MH and social inclusion. Link and Williams (2015) report a positive correlation between leisure functioning and rehabilitation/successful re-entry to the community. Stumbo and colleagues (2015) report that therapeutic recreation (TR) services provide opportunities for positive social interaction and social inclusion, which are essential for recovery from mental illness. Additionally, recreation programs analyzed by Pedlar, Yuen, and Fortune (2008) and Fortune and Yuen (2015) were found to connect females with criminal records with women in the community, as well as address barriers to social inclusion. Gender differences are anticipated, and findings from studies of females cannot necessarily be generalized to males.

This study was created with the intention of taking action to create inclusive communities that facilitate successful reintegration of individuals with criminal records. Minimizing barriers to accessing leisure/recreation opportunities has the potential to foster community connections, enhance MH and quality of life, and ultimately reduce rates of recidivism within the criminal justice system.

This study explored challenges and opportunities for males with criminal records during community reintegration (CRI). It focused on how and if these males access meaningful recreation/leisure and the resulting impact on MH. These preliminary findings may be relevant for the development of further studies and services for males with criminal records with and without MH challenges.

This pilot project used qualitative individual telephone interviews to collect data from males with criminal records who have been released from a correctional facility. This data provides preliminary information on barriers to community-based recreation/leisure, and what TR services could assist this population during CRI. Interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide and data was coded using the six phase practical approach to thematic analysis (Gray, 2014).

Research data yielded 3 themes. Theme 1, ‘Becoming the Other’ describes challenges experienced to participation in community recreation and to success with CRI. Theme 2, ‘Becoming me Again’ discusses participant’s opportunities to actively participate in their community, and how participation contributed to their CRI process. Theme 3, ‘Creating a New Cycle’ outlines participant suggestions for TR interventions should they be developed for this population.
References


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Resistance is futile? Activist burnout and the (un)sustainable future of radical civil leisure

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Social and environmental justice activism is familiar within our field as a form of civil leisure, itself a valuable counterpoint to the institutionalization and commodification of leisure, especially in this neoliberal era (Erickson, 2011). Moreover, contemporary radical social movements constitute a dedicated leisure context in which participants profess, and strive to practice, direct resistance to hegemony, injustice, and oppression (Shaw, 2006). This also comes with unique and complex constraints (Mair, 2002/2003), and in particular, activist burnout is widely accepted by activists and academics alike (Cox, 2009; Plyler, 2006) as a critical threat to the success and sustainability of social and environmental justice efforts. However, its basis in personal decisions “versus” collective norms is often disputed. This presentation, and the research behind it, takes up Althusser’s (1970) theory of the ideological state apparatus to explore relationships between the two: building on the results of a narrative inquiry with activists from across Southern Ontario, it will explore the roots of burnout in how the region’s social movements have (re)produced uncanny and intersecting “ideologies” of activism that echo neoliberal capitalism and foster unsupportively “radical” spaces. This ideological social movement apparatus, then, is more than a painful irony; rather, the difficulty of extricating ourselves from layers of oppressive enculturation is by social design, requiring more explicit and collective challenge. While waking to the harsh reality of structural oppression can, for many activists and scholars, catalyze a sense of collective identity and inspire action (Cuomo & Massaro, 2014; Ingalsbee, 1996), it takes more than awareness to unlearn the ways that structural oppressions operate through us in our everyday life—even in our most oppositional work. This presentation will make a case for such focused unlearning as an activist and leisure studies priority, if our social movements and the civil leisure they support are to be sustainable well into the (better?) future we strive so valiantly to create.

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Contributions of intergenerational service-learning in challenging student assumptions of aging

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Service-learning is a unique form of experiential learning that combines academic study, community involvement and critical reflection. A growing body of literature has documented the benefits of incorporating service-learning into post-secondary pedagogy including increased student engagement, improved rates of knowledge retention and stronger academic outcomes (Hewson, Danbrook, & Sieppert, 2015; Kalisch, Coughlin, Ballard, & Lamson, 2013; Tam 2014). Within the area of leisure and aging, past service-learning opportunities have prompted students to critique existing personal assumptions of aging and explore aging in a more positive light (Dupuis, 2002; Genoe, Crosbie, Johnson, Sutherland, & Goldberg, 2013). This paper adds to the current literature by describing shifts in knowledge based on reflections of pre- and post-visit papers submitted by undergraduate students engaged in an arts-based service-learning opportunity as part of a course on leisure and aging. Partnering with a long-term care home, 50 students gathered first-hand life stories of 25 residents between the ages of 65 and 94. In pairs, students considered course content in relation to stories of life transitions they had yet to experience and reflect on generational similarities and differences. The overall project incorporated biography and photo-voice assignments with the goal of creating individual narratives for each resident. Supplementary coursework enabled students to develop skills related to creative representation of the stories (i.e., lessons on photography and biography-writing). The project concluded with an exhibit of students’ work, attended by residents (“storytellers), family and friends, as well as staff at the home. Pre-visit reflection papers prompted students to share their perceptions or beliefs about the older adults with whom they would be visiting, any personal thoughts or impressions they may have had about long-term care homes and their role in society, what they hoped to gain from this experience, as well as what they hoped older adults would gain from this experience. Post-visit reflections encouraged students to share ways in which their initial thoughts/expectations may have changed and why, describe what they learned about themselves as a result of this project, and whether anything about their community involvement surprised them. Document analysis entailed an interpretation and pattern analysis described by Wood and Kroger (2000) and revealed deep shifts in students’ perceptions of aging and older adults. In particular, students wrote about how unexpected connections that ranged from shared hometowns to similar interests in golf, fishing, knitting and photography disrupted stereotypical assumptions held about older adults and LTC/retirement homes. As a result of the relationship established over the course of the term, students described how they took life lessons to heart. The findings of this research demonstrate that the enduring meaning of service-learning is the connection to personal experiences of impact, suggesting that students not only want to relate experiences to their academic learning but more importantly, they crave the personal connections cultivated when learning from and about others (Kalisch et al., 2013).
References


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Mental health problems (MHP) affect the lives of a significant number of North Americans each year (Kessler, Chiu, Demler, & Walters, 2005). Leisure engagement may play an important role in promoting mental health recovery (Iwasaki et al., 2014) and have a positive impact on the health and well being of persons with MHP (Authors, 2010). Specifically, leisure engagement may help to enhance community living (Lloyd, King, McCarthy, & Scanlan, 2007) and create meaningful lives for persons with schizophrenia (SCZ) and schizoaffective disorder (SAD) (Iwasaki, Messina, Shank, & Coyle, 2015). However, it seems there may be many barriers that can prevent the engagement of people with either SCZ or SAD in community leisure activities (Nagle, Valiant Cook, & Polatajko, 2002). Appropriate leisure engagement may be dependent on the acquisition and development of leisure-related knowledge and skills (Stumbo & Peterson, 2009). Leisure education programs may provide an opportunity for persons with SCZ or SAD to acquire leisure-related skills, attitudes, and knowledge (Heasman & Atwal, 2004). However, persons with SCZ or SAD often have difficulty adhering to similar active leisure and exercise programs (Archie et al., 2003). A within and between case study design was used to explore the leisure knowledge of persons with SCZ or SAD and what factors impact their participation in a leisure education program. The central research question, which guided this exploratory study, was: How do persons with SCZ or SAD start to engage in a leisure program? Ten participants took part in a 5-week exploratory leisure program consisting of leisure education and recreation participation in the community. Participants engaged in three leisure education sessions that focused on leisure awareness, social skill development, and community leisure resources. Participants also took part in three community leisure activities of their choosing with the principal investigator. Three semi-structured audiotaped interviews were used to construct an in-depth picture of each participant’s leisure knowledge and the factors impacting their initial program participation. Thematic analysis of the data suggest that participants possessed a fundamental understanding of leisure, felt positive towards leisure and the role it played in their recovery, experienced significant challenges associated with forming healthy relationships in their lives, were less motivated to engage in social leisure activities in their community, and felt that their participation in the L.E.A.P.S. program was positive and enjoyable (Braun & Clark, 2006). This study offers a unique qualitative perspective of what factors potentially impact engagement in community-based leisure for persons with SCZ or SAD.
References


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Tourism and Leisure in China – A Revisit of Their Relationships and Implications

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This discussion departs from a prior study (Xiao 1997), and reflects upon the changing/changed relationships between tourism and leisure over the course of China’s economic and social-cultural development (Xiao, 2006, 2013). The discussion is informed by a combination of empirical observations, review of leisure studies (Su and Xiao, 2008), and the author’s involvement through participant observation over the years from attending events in leisure and tourism communities and from serving in the committee of China National Tourism Administration and China Tourism Academy. The reflections are hoped to lead to (re-)considerations of tourism and leisure as a symbiotic relationship in the social economic development practices as well as in its related education, research and scholarship. Viewed historically and in a comparative lens, the dynamic and changing relationships between tourism and leisure in China can be seen as completing a circle of growth for the wellbeing or quality of life of its people. In a welfare state such as Canada, recreation and parks were developed before tourism in education/research and practice. Tourism in China however has exactly experienced the opposite pattern of development. It began with inbound tourism in the 1970s, which was strongly driven by an economic impetus of earning foreign currency. It was not until the turn of the 21st century when domestic/outbound tourism started to boom (which was accompanied by a strong growth in its GDP and national economy) that China began to embrace (and consequently shift its focus on) domestic tourism, leisure and recreation. Such a pattern of growth is clearly reflected in its history of education, research, policy, and business/industry practices. Notably, the boom of domestic/outbound tourism has marked the emergence of a leisure economy in China, which has attracted interest from academics and practitioners. The boundaries between/amongst tourism, leisure and cultural industries, outdoor recreation and sports, and wellness and health industries are getting blurred; so are the marketing/management of products and services in relation to these related industries. Current policy and development trends call for a need to research into and re-establish the boundaries of innovative industry practices in the era of new development. These include, amongst other things, medical tourism, wellness tourism and the spa industry, which are booming in the broad context of health promotion as a societal trend for healthy lifestyles. Such dynamics and changing relationships pose fundamental questions such as what tourism is developed for, and what ultimate goal(s) its development is to serve. In addition to conventional perspectives on economic, sociocultural and environmental impacts, the benefits of developing tourism can be translated into alternative livelihood, beautification of rural villages, poverty alleviation, community development initiatives, as well as vacation/pleasure travel as indicators of quality of life and well-being for different social classes or groups in this developing economy.
References


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The Effects of Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction on Autonomous Motivations during Leisure

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Self-determination theory (SDT; Deci & Ryan, 2000) is composed of six sub-theories, one of which focuses on motivations whereas another focuses on basic psychological needs. Understanding autonomous motivations (i.e., intrinsic, integrated, and identified) is worthwhile, as many studies suggest these motives improve people’s commitment, satisfaction, and well-being levels (Edmunds, Ntoumanis, & Duda, 2006). Satisfaction of three basic needs—autonomy, competence, and relatedness—has been found to positively impact autonomous motivations in the education (Ntoumanis, 2001) and paid work (Gagné et al., 2010) domains. However, the only similar study in the leisure domain was conducted before relatedness was recognized as a basic need. Pelletier et al. (1996) found, as then theorized, that both autonomy and competence positively impacted intrinsic motivation during leisure. Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine whether satisfaction of the needs for autonomy, competence, and/or relatedness positively affect autonomous motivations during leisure, after taking age and sex into account (cf. Iso-Ahola, 1979).

A random-digit-dialing telephone survey was conducted in Edmonton, Alberta in 2012. Participants reported: (a) how well their needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness were satisfied during leisure (each assessed using three items); (b) their levels of intrinsic, integrated, and identified motivation during leisure (each assessed using two items); and (c) their socio-demographic background. After data were collected and cleaned, descriptive statistics were calculated and hierarchical regressions were conducted to examine the effects of age and sex alone (Step 1), and in conjunction with need satisfaction (Step 2), on each autonomous motivation.

Participants (N =385) were slightly more likely to be female (51.2%); were largely 35 to 64 years old (80.6%); and worked on average 38.9 hours per week. They reported that, during leisure, their need for autonomy was satisfied the most (M=4.20, SD=0.53), followed by competence (M=4.07, SD=0.61), and then relatedness (M=3.86, SD=0.74). Participants also reported relatively high levels of intrinsic (M=4.37, SD=0.56), integrated (M=4.17, SD=0.71), and identified (M=3.91, SD=0.77) motivations during their leisure. Hierarchical regressions (see Table 1) revealed that: (a) being younger, and satisfaction of the needs for autonomy and competence, positively influenced intrinsic motivation; (b) being female, and satisfaction of all three needs, positively impacted integrated motivation; and (c) being female, and satisfaction of the needs for competence and relatedness, positively influenced identified motivation. All three effects are medium in size (Cohen, 1992).

In conclusion, our findings suggest that basic psychological need satisfaction does affect people’s autonomous motivations during leisure, although how exactly this occurs varies to some degree. In the case of intrinsic motivation, satisfaction of the need for relatedness may not always be pertinent if, for example, a person choses to hike alone (Deci & Ryan, 2000). In
the case of identified motivation, satisfaction of the need for autonomy may not always be relevant if, for example, a person highly values intense physical activity (Schneider & Kwan, 2013). Our study provides strong evidence for SDT's value in understanding people's leisure behaviour, and it can also inform practitioners of how to motivate their customers by satisfying their basic needs.

References


Table 1 - Hierarchical Regression Analyses Predicting Autonomous Motivations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictor</th>
<th>Autonomous Motivation</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Intrinsic</td>
<td>Integrated</td>
<td>Identified</td>
<td>Step 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>0.11*</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.34****</td>
<td>0.27****</td>
<td>0.22**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-0.11**</td>
<td>-0.10**</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonomy</td>
<td>0.37****</td>
<td>0.30****</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competence</td>
<td>0.18****</td>
<td>0.33****</td>
<td>0.33****</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatedness</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.12**</td>
<td>0.17**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted $R^2$</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta R^2$</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F$</td>
<td>6.37**</td>
<td>30.54****</td>
<td>12.57****</td>
<td>31.73****</td>
<td>3.99*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** Need and motivation items were each measured on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree. Sex was coded male = 1 and female = 2. $N = 385$.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$. **** $p < .0001$.

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Social Entrepreneurship, Reporting Performance, and Organizational Ambidexterity in the Case of Parent Charities in B.C., Canada

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Despite being crucial stakeholders in communities (Hall, Barr, Easwaramoorthy, Sokolowski & Salamon, 2005), non-profit organizations are encountering increased difficulties in soliciting financial support for mission-related programs and for the overall survival (Ryan, 1999). In order to continue and deepen the legacies they have been set up to develop, non-profits are exploring innovative approaches to strengthen their social impacts by facilitating the benefits of leisure (Pedlar, 1996; Stebbins, 2009), and at the same time, to achieve organizational sustainability through entrepreneurial practices (Dees & Anderson, 2003; Massarsky, 2005). This attempt to be exploitative in utilizing existing resources and explorative in seeking new opportunities in the changing environment (Lubatkin, Simsek, Ling & Veiga, 2006) is described as ambidexterity. From the perspective of the non-profits, the levels of organizational ambidexterity reflect whether non-profits are able to manage the resources to achieve social missions (exploitation) while chasing new opportunities to achieve financial sustainability (exploration) (Madden, 2012). In response to the little consideration of variables important to the measure of social impacts (Gordon, Knock & Neely, 2009; Liket & Maas, 2015) and the lack of evaluation for non-profit organizational ambidexterity (Madden, 2012) in the current rating methodologies for reporting performance from charity watchdog organizations, this proposed presentation will present results of a study in the purpose of examining parent charities operating a social enterprise in the leisure & recreation field in British Columbia, Canada, to determine if current proliferation on social entrepreneurial practices among non-profits contributes to improved reporting performance and higher levels of organizational ambidexterity. The criterion sampling strategy was used to identify 20 parent charities as research sample. A concurrent mixed methods approach (Creswell, 2008) was adopted where both qualitative and quantitative data were used, including financial data from CRA T3010 forms from 2003 to 2013 and qualitative content from charities’ websites. A revised rating instrument combining the strengths of two relatively well-developed charity rating systems was developed and utilized, in response to the lack of variables for social impact measurement in the existing rating systems. Study findings show that operating a social enterprise did not contribute to better financial reporting performance or higher levels of organizational ambidexterity over time. In terms of the rating system, pilot tests on the utility of the revised rating instrument show it worked well to simultaneously examine financial & social results reporting performance and organizational ambidexterity. The proposed presentation has the potential to contribute to the knowledge of social entrepreneurship, organizational ambidexterity, and organizational performance evaluation, which may contribute to non-profits in strengthening their legacies.
References


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The Mediating Role of Sense of Environmental Responsibility on the Association between Sense of Community and Pro-Environmental Behaviour

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The extant literature on sense of community (SoC) has shown numerous significant links with place attachment, social capital (Recker, 2013), civic engagement (Han, Kim, & Lee, 2013), and both individual and community subjective wellbeing. Less well understood is how SoC strengthens connections to the natural environment (Bow & Buys, 2003). Building on the evidence of relationships with place attachment, SoC may lead people to take greater steps protect the environment in their community (Barr, 2003). For example, people with a stronger SoC may take more personal responsibility for protecting the environment in their communities and by thereby developing a greater sense of environmental responsibility (SER), they would be more likely to adopt more pro-environmental behaviours (PEB) (Hines, Hungerford, & Tomera, 1987). However, the mechanism through which these tendencies are manifested remain unclear. Using data collected with the Canadian Index of Wellbeing’s Community Wellbeing Survey in Victoria, BC, (n = 2,242), the mediating effect of SER on the association between SoC and PEB was examined. Resident’s SoC was measured based on three dimensions drawn from the Multidimensional Sense of Community Scale for Local Communities (MTSOC) developed by Prezza et al. (2009) – “Help in case of need”, “Social climate and bonds”, and “Needs fulfilment”. SER was reflected in measures associated with beliefs to provide personal stewardship over the environment and the extent to which residents engaged in PEB, such as recycling, re-using, and conserving energy and water, was assessed. The results showed that SER accounts for 51.2% of the association between “Help in case of need” and PEB (b = .08, BCa CI [.07, .10]); SER accounts for 44.9% of the association between “Social climate and bonds” and PEB (b = .08, BCa CI [.07, .10]); and SER accounts for 52.2% of the association between “Needs fulfilment” and PEB (b = .09, BCa CI [.07, .11]). The study provides an explanation of how people having a stronger SoC do tend to engage in PEB to a greater extent. Implications for promoting such behaviours among residents in their community are offered.

References


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Leisure, Art, and Advocacy

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Leisure has been recognized a political experience (Hemingway, 2007) that can result in experiences of social change (Mair, 2002/03; Glover 2003; Yuen, 2013) and social justice (Fortune & McKeown, 2016; Yuen & Pedlar, 2009). For the past two decades, leisure scholars have encouraged a social justice perspective on leisure research (Allison 2000; Stewart, 2014). However, little is known about how marginalized populations, such as female offenders, experience leisure as a political act. Stigma and fear experienced by female offenders limit their opportunities to engage as active citizens (Yuen, Arai, & Fortune, 2012). As McCorkel (2003) argues, female offenders are not only deviant as criminals, but also deviant as women who do not fit the “responsible, clean, and self-restrained” caregivers they are supposed to be (p. 70). Negative public sentiment has resulted in roadblocks for formally incarcerated women when they attempt to gain access to social and economic facets of civic life such as housing, employment, and leisure (Pedlar, Arai, Yuen & Fortune, 2008; Pollack, 2007).

The purpose of this presentation is to explore how leisure can be used as a vehicle for citizen engagement and advocacy with marginalized populations. More specifically, the presentation will present findings based on a project that examined the experiences of nine formally incarcerated women’s experiences in a community arts program. The six-month program, called Donner Une Deuxième Chance (Give a Second Chance), was created in collaboration with la Société Elizabeth Fry du Quebec (SEFQ) and Engrenage Noir / LEVIER. Participants of the program were women who had been previously incarcerated. The purpose of the program was to provide a safe environment for the development of personal empowerment and sense of worth, to create opportunities for self-expression, socialization, and the discovery and use of new and old talents. The program concluded with a public exhibit to highlight the reintegration efforts of women who have been in conflict with the law and to remind the community that they also contribute to their reintegration by giving them a second chance.

The presentation will illustrate how arts-based leisure can open up space for contributing to society, beyond the traditional means (i.e., paid employment). As one participant stated, “I have a certain artistic side...It’s hard to find a job, an apartment etc. with a criminal record...it was important for me to participate in something that contributes to society, and especially to the women [who were incarcerated]”. Art can be an empowering experience that offers opportunities for the freedom of expression—an elusive experience for women who carry the stigma of offender (Yuen, Arai, & Fortune, 2012). The presentation will also discuss how, as one participant described, “Art is a creative and pacifistic way to reach people and educate them”. Arts-based leisure offers a political arena for a group of individuals, who generally are shamed and silenced as a result of their marginalized status, to resist the status quo and participate in social change as they educate the general public about the injustices they have experienced.
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Leisure, Decolonization, and Social Justice

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Indigenous peoples experience a soul-wound that has continued through generations of pressure to acculturate into settler society (Duran & Duran, 1995). One of the outcomes of this soul-wound is the mounting suicide epidemics that plague Indigenous communities across Canada (Puxley, 2016; Rutherford 2016). The response of Indigenous peoples is straightforward: access to mental-health workers, therapists, physicians, a hospital, and recreational facilities for their youth (Puxley; Laumann, 2016; Mas, 2016). While the request for recreational services is simple, the process of creating meaningful experiences that have the potential to contribute to life promotion is not.

This presentation will emphasize the need for leisure researchers and practitioners to adopt a decolonizing framework of practice, which is linked to processes of social justice. As argued by Fox and Lashua (2010), “dominant leisure practices and programs are imbricated in Euro-North American values related to capitalism, excellence, people as expendable resources, and profit lines that ignore the well-being and flourishing of human and non-human communities” (p. 5238). Applying these Western notions of leisure upon Indigenous populations has resulted in our field’s contributions to the colonization of Indigenous peoples. In the attempt to help First Nations communities develop recreational services, leisure professionals have inadvertently contributed to colonization by imposing certain administrative styles and promoting certain activities over others (Cole, 1993; Henhawk, 1993).

The purpose of this presentation is to examine how leisure can contribute to the well-being of Indigenous youth — specifically in the realm of life promotion. The findings are based on a study grounded in Indigenous methodologies, which explored and promoted wellness and life promotion with Indigenous youth living on a reserve in Saskatchewan. This research is part of a larger project on suicide prevention, which was guided by an Elder and several community members. Participants consisted of fourteen youth from three schools. There were nine girls and five boys between fourteen and eighteen years old. Data collection occurred through an arts-based workshop over the course of two days. Using photography, theatre, video and collage, youth engaged collectively creating of stories about healing, life, relationships, hope, and ceremony.

Linking to the recommendations made by the Truth and Reconciliation Council (2015), the discussion will emphasize using leisure as a space for youth to actively engage in connecting the past, present, and future by holding on to traditions, learning from Elders, and belonging healthy relationships passed down through the generations. As one of the participants aptly states, “Practicing our culture together helps us see a future.” We posit working with Indigenous communities to create such leisure spaces will enable our field to enter a decolonizing practice, as we empower and support Indigenous peoples to be agents of their own lives and of healing.
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Tourism as Orientalism

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Nash (1989) argues tourism is a form of imperialism, which means a metropolitan center exercises a power over the nature of tourism and its development of an alien region, essentially an imperialistic process of systematically expanding domination to and strengthening control over local people. Tourism represents the interests of metropolitan centers and therefore it is the tourists rather than local people benefit from “economic, political, or military power of the metropolitan center he (the tourist) represents” (Nash, 1989, p. 46). However, economic and political forms of imperialism turn out to be indirect and concealed for an independent Oriental tourist destination, while values and ideologies in the form of orientalism take more significant roles to shape tourist destinations and local people.

Broadly speaking, orientalism is a dominant discourse of othering, making the dominated easier to be controlled and manipulated via imagination. Tourists coming from developed regions mainly aim to experience and embody the preconceived ideas towards the oriental places, which are shaped by orientalism. The asymmetrical power relationship between tourists and hosts make hosts internalize, cater to, and reproduce tourists’ imagination towards them during the process of touristization. Tourists are generally more interested in preconceived authenticity rather than the truth they learn from local people. They are in fact excluded from local voices not only because of their travel purpose but also “unreliable” relationship between tourists and local people. Their travel to an oriental place is to consume rather than to rebut orientalism. Their descriptions towards this place functions to enforce and reproduce orientalism, and their reflexivity is oppressed by orientalism. Smith argues tourists are “physically ‘in’ a foreign culture while socially ‘outside’ the culture” (1977, p.6).

The purpose of this paper is to shift the paradigm of tourism as imperialism to tourism as orientalism, which will be discussed from a theoretical perspective and grounded on case studies provided by other tourism researchers. These case studies concern tourisms from non-aboriginal to aboriginal regions in the West countries, from majority to minority regions in the Oriental countries, and from the West to the Oriental countries.

References


Vita activa versus vita contemplativa: the social role of leisure and labor from a historical perspective

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Researchers’ attention to the relationship of work and leisure turned lately to its quantitative dimension. The discussion about the “society of leisure” and the “harried leisure class” (Linder, 1970; Schor, 1991, Veal, 2011) focused mostly on how the amount of time allocated to work and leisure changed over the past decades and its likely future trends. Less attention was paid to the changing social function of work and leisure in modern societies and their effects on social well-being. The proposed paper, following the Congress’s theme of Engaging Legacies, will focus on the history of the controversial debate about the social role of leisure and labor from Ancient Greece, through the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Enlightenment to the 19th and 20th centuries. An argument will be made that in the context of leisure studies the relationship between work and leisure has been often simplified and arguments in support of leisure from the authors of the past were chosen selectively and one-sidedly. Changes in the valuations of work and leisure are sign-posts of major changes in social and intellectual history of humanity and their complexity should not be ignored. Thanks to de Grazia’s seminal “Of Work, Time and Leisure” (1962), we have all been made aware of the role assigned to “scholé” (leisure) as opposed to ascholia (labor) by Aristotle, but are less aware of the fact that in assessing different types of polis he conceded that the most viable of them was the oldest, where people lived by agriculture or tending of cattle, had no leisure to partake in politics, and found their employment more pleasant than the cares of government (Politics, Part 4; Book 6). We are familiar with Joseph Pieper’s praise of Thomas Aquinas’s concept of vita contemplativa but are less aware of the arguments in favor of vita activa found in the writings of the authors of Renaissance and Enlightenment (Leon Alberti, Immanuel Kant, Adam Smith). When quoting Thomas More’s Utopia we sometimes overlook the fact that his pamphlet was not a call for a society of leisure but rather a program of a more even distribution of labor. Little attention has been paid to the “imaginary” over-the-century discussion of Michel Montaigne and Blaise Pascal about the role of diversion, examining the pros and cons of “time off” and entertainment in human life. The same applies to the conflicting assessment of the role of leisure and labor by Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim, as reflected in their analyses of the division of labor, alienation and anomie. From a historical perspective, leisure has been usually viewed not as a panacea but rather as a challenge or an opportunity and its value assessed not as a substitute for labour but rather its complement. Today, such “balanced” approach to the examination of work-leisure relationship can be found, among others, in “positive psychology” studies based on ESM data (see Csikszentmihalyi & Hunter, 2003)

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