ANZALS

13th Biennial Conference

Leisure for Social Change

4 to 7 December 2017
Hobart, Tasmania

#ANZALS17

UNIVERSITY of TASMANIA

TRENd

Leisure for Social Change: Book of Abstracts for the 13th Biennial Australia and New Zealand Association for Leisure Studies Conference, 4 – 7 December 2017

Contents

Introduction

The University of Tasmania is pleased to welcome all delegates to the 13th Biennial ANZALS Conference. This is the first time the conference has been held in Tasmania and we hope you enjoy your time in Australia's southernmost city on its small island state. This conference is a five-way collaboration between the Institute for Regional Development, Tasmanian School of Business and Economics, Faculty of Health, the University College, and the Tourism Research and Education Network.

The theme of this year's conference is Leisure for Social Change. Having mounted a case for Leisure as a Human Right at the 12th Biennial ANZALS Conference in Adelaide 2015, we now explore leisure as an agent for social change. The session themes in this year's conference include:

- Arts and Leisure
- Disability and Leisure
- Health and Leisure
- Humans, Animals, and Leisure
- Leisure and Social Change
- Leisure Management
- Other Leisure Experiences
- Sport for Development
- Tourism for Social Change

Each day of the conference begins with a thought provoking keynote speaker. We are pleased to have attracted three highly respected speakers (Simon Darcy, Tess Kay, and Can Seng Ooi) to provide their perspectives from their discipline areas in relation to the theme of the conference.

In addition to the academic content offered throughout the conference, the organising team has crafted a social program that is centred in Sandy Bay with outlooks around the region. Each social event will provide an opportunity for delegates to meet old friends as well as make new ones. This year's Trans-Tasman Challenge will provide all the opportunity to engage in Leisure for Social Change (please wear comfortable clothing).

We would also like to thank the ANZALS Board and previous conference convenors for their advice and support. We would like to thank session stream chairs, the volunteers and fellow UTAS staff members who have assisted along the way, and the Federal Group (Wrest Point Casino) for their strategic partnership.

And finally, we would like to thank all the delegates for attending and participating in the conference. We hope you enjoy your time in Tasmania.

Clayton Hawkins, Hazel Maxwell, Gemma Lewis, Anne Hardy, Jen Evans, and Oscar Vorobjovas-Pinta

ANZALS 2017 Conference Organising Committee

President's Welcome

The ANZALS Conference is the most important event for ANZALS members. We also hope it will be a great event for our Australian, New Zealand and international guests. The organisation of the 13th Biennial Conference by the team at the University of Tasmania brings the ANZALS community to Hobart for the first time. We are all looking forward to enjoying the pleasures of Hobart. Although we look forward to enjoying Hobart and Tasmania, it is the friendly buzz of conversations and shared experiences among leisure scholars, researchers and leisure service delivery colleagues that make an ANZALS Conference so special.

The Conference theme of Leisure for Social Change builds on the last conferences focus on Leisure as a Human Right. The capacity of leisure to improve the human condition, particularly for those who are disadvantaged, is a principle that guides much of leisure scholarship.

The program for the 13th Biennial Conference continues the delivery of 'special stream sessions' that were introduced at the 10th Biennial Conference in 2011. These stream sessions provide a focus for scholars to attract like-minded researchers and practitioners to address common issues and to develop ongoing initiatives for research collaboration and shared publications. ANZALS special interest groups (SIGs), established over the last two years, are also a part of the conference program to facilitate communication and collaboration among ANZALS members working in similar areas.

The 13th Biennial Conference also provides a chance for us to welcome our mates from our kindred organisations in Australia and New Zealand and from around the world. We have formal relationships with a range of associations in Australia and New Zealand as well as organisations in Africa, UK, North America, and Europe. The leisure and related industry networks provides a great opportunity for ANZALS to share information and welcome new ideas from our colleagues from around the world. We hope to explore common leisure issues that we can address at a domestic and international level.

Conference delegates who have registered for the full conference have a two-year ANZALS membership included in the conference fee. I want to welcome you to the ANZALS community and the 2018 / 2019 ANZALS Board looks forward to working with you over the next two years.

The conference provides the opportunity to catch up with your leisure mates and to meet new people across the breadth of leisure studies. I encourage everyone to make the effort to reinforce the connections with your colleagues and to make an effort to meet and welcome first-time delegates to the ANZALS Conference.

As the President of ANZALS I want to thank Clayton Hawkins and Hazel Maxwell and the University of Tasmania team for all their work. Clayton and Hazel, and their University of Tasmania team, have diligently planned, organised and worked to deliver a quality conference. I congratulate them for their efforts and look forward to enjoying the outcomes of their hard work.

I welcome everyone to the Conference and hope that you all get great outcomes from your participation in the Conference and involvement with ANZALS.

John Tower
ANZALS President

Keynote Speaker

Professor Simon Darcy

UTS Business School
University of Technology Sydney

"Reflections on research, human rights and advocacy: creating social change with marginalised voices"

In Simon's keynote address he will reflect on the role of research in addressing critical social issues in leisure and 'cultural life'. He does so by examining his very deliberate choice to undertake industry linked research addressing issues involving human rights, social inclusion and giving voice to marginalised groups.

Simon as an insider to these voices knows that research itself does little unless there is a deliberate action by academics to translate research into outcomes through political engagement, challenging organisational practice and communicating the results publicly beyond the paywall of refereed journals. Yet, this type of academic research advocate doesn't fit easily within neoliberal performance-based metrics that are narrowly defined within disciplinary boundaries.

As he will explain there are other rich rewards in stepping outside of these boundaries while still doing trustworthy, rigorous, theoretical investigations with high-quality outputs. The address draws on examples from 25 years of research involving playgrounds, children's sport, the beach, accessible destination experiences and events.

Keynote Speaker

Professor Tess Kay

Professor of Sport and Social Sciences
Brunel University London

"Leisure for health: the ultimate challenge for social change"

Tess Kay is Professor of Sport and Social Sciences at Brunel University London and leads the Brunel Sport, Health and Wellbeing (B-SHaW) research group.

She has more than 25 years' experience of research into health and inclusion, diversity and development in the UK and internationally including in-depth studies with unemployed young people, disaffected youth, members of minority ethnic groups and 'non-sporty' girls.

She has worked extensively with policymakers and practitioners and conducted research for a range of funders including the Economic and Social Research Council, Public Health England, Macmillan Cancer Support, UNICEF, NSPCC, Sport England, Youth Sport Trust and diverse national and local government agencies.

Her current research focuses on addressing health inequalities within strategies to promote physical activity, with particular emphasis on the importance of social science knowledge for informing policy and practice.

Tess is a longstanding member of the leisure studies community, former Editor of Leisure Studies journal, a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences, and an advocate of 'useful and usable' research!

Keynote Speaker

Professor Can Seng Ooi

Professor in Cultural and Heritage Tourism
University of Tasmania

"The moral limits and consequences of the pleasure market: rethinking leisure for social good"

Can Seng Ooi is a sociologist and anthropologist by training.

His research areas include tourism, art worlds, creative economy and place branding, particularly in Singapore, Denmark and China. One topic he is addressing is on how tourism has become a set of activities for the re-enchantment of individuals in contemporary capitalist society.

He is also particularly interested in the advent of market-logic in different aspects of modern society; he argues that we should confront the moral and social limits of the market.

He recently joined the University of Tasmania as Professor of Cultural and Heritage Tourism. Before his arrival in Australia, he was Professor of International Business and Culture Industries at Copenhagen Business School, and the Director of the Centre for Leisure and Cultural Services there.

Conference Program at a Glance

Monday 4th December	
10:00-2:00pm	ANZALS Board Meeting
1:00-5:00pm	PhD Pre-Conference Workshop
4:00-6:30pm	Registration
5:00-6:30pm	Welcome Reception

Tuesday 5th December	
8:00-9:00am	Registration
9:00-9:30am	Welcome to country, welcome from UTAS, and President's address
9:30-10:30am	Keynote 1: Professor Simon Darcy
10:30-11:00am	Morning tea
11:00-12:30pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 1: Session 1**
12:30-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30-3:00pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 1: Session 2**
3:00-3:30pm	Afternoon tea
3:30-5:00pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 1: Session 3**
6:00-8:00pm	Trans-Tasman Challenge

Wednesday 6th December	
8:00-9:00am	Registration
9:00-9:15am	Day 1 Review and Day 2 Introduction
9:15-10:30am	Keynote 2: Professor Tess Kay
10:30-11:00am	Morning tea
11:00am-12:30pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 2: Session 1**
12:30-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30-2:30pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 2: Session 2**
2:30-3:00pm	Afternoon tea
3:00-4:00pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 2: Session 3**
4:00-5:00pm	ANZALS AGM
5:00pm onwards	Free evening – self organised activity for delegates

Thursday 7th December	
8:00-9:00am	Registration
9:00-9:15am	Day 2 Review and Day 3 Introduction
9:15-10:30am	Keynote 3: Professor Can Seng Ooi
10:30-11:00am	Morning tea
11:00am-12:30pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 3: Session 1**
12:30-1:30pm	Lunch
1:30-2:30pm	Charter for Leisure Workshop
2:30-3:00pm	Afternoon tea
3:00-4:30pm	**Presentation sessions: Day 3: Session 2**
6:30pm onwards	Conference Dinner

Acknowledgement of Reviewers

The Conference Organising Committee, led by Dr Clayton Hawkins and Dr Hazel Maxwell, would like to give special thanks to the following colleagues, who kindly gave their time and expertise in the blind-review of Conference Abstracts.

Prof Neil Carr, University of Otago

Dr Clayton Hawkins, University of Tasmania

Dr Kim Lehman, University of Tasmania

Dr Gemma Lewis, University of Tasmania

Dr Richard McGrath, University of South Australia

Prof Can Seng Ooi, University of Tasmania

Prof Catherine Palmer, University of Tasmania

Dr John Tower, Victoria University

Dr Oskaras Vorobjovas-Pinta, University of Tasmania

Dr Janette Young, University of South Australia

Acknowledgement of RHD Mentors

The Conference Organising Committee, led by Dr Clayton Hawkins and Dr Hazel Maxwell, would like to give special thanks to Katie McDonald, ANZALS Board Student Representative, who organised the Postgraduate Workshop for this year's conference.

We would also like to acknowledge the following colleagues, who gave their time and expertise as postgraduate research mentors on the day.

Professor Tess Kay, Brunel University London

Dr Janette Young, University of South Australia

Dr Megan Stronach, University of Technology Sydney

Dr Trudie Walters, University of Otago

Dr Stephen Wearing, University of Technology Sydney

Abstracts (in alphabetical order of first author)

Facebook, cats and leisure
Caroline Adams (University of South Australia)

This paper will explore the phenomena of domestic cat postings on Facebook. For many people checking the social medium of Facebook is part of their daily leisure activity. The growth of Facebook has seen a large number of cat memes, photographs and cat Facebook pages. Some are brag photographs with owners showing off their companion cats, some are exploitative while others are concerned with cat welfare and seek publicity and funding for the rescue, treatment and rehoming of cats. Still others celebrate the beauty of kittens and cats. These postings often attract thousands of 'likes' from all over the world. There needs to be some consideration as what drives this phenomena and what do people who access these sites gain? These questions will be discussed mainly using data gathered from Facebook and critical theory and leisure literature. Although there has been previous work on cats and the internet, see for example Myrick (2015), Thornton (2013) and Elliot (2010) this paper will focus solely on Facebook postings in a leisure setting. The sheer volume of likes would suggest that Facebook participants take great pleasure in viewing both photographic and video postings. Another factor that will be considered is the apparent lack of 'unlikes' and/or trolling, despite the demonization of cats in some societies (Serpell 2000). Many of the cat photograph posted are grainy, of poor quality and are taken within domestic settings. As a society we tend to guard the privacy of our homes but are willing to share our messy kitchen sinks, unmade beds and cluttered bathrooms, seemingly relatively uncensored, as backgrounds to cat subjects. As posting come from many different cultures and countries and there is an opportunity for some culturally connectivity and a sharing of a mutual interest.

Everyday practices of power: How summer camps shape youth employment
Mandi Baker (Torrens University)

Summer camps provide childhood outdoor recreation and youth employment experience that are designed to promote the development of moral character. Summer camps provide children, youth and young adults an opportunity to be immersed, for a brief but intense time, in a liminal space. The liminality of camps means that camps are somewhat isolated to broader social discourses and thus, with a long history, have developed unique discourses and practices that guide and shape the subjectivities of their youthful employees. For example, camp norms expect camp counsellors to be cheerful while managing the total care and wellbeing of children for extended periods of time. Oddly there appears to be little criticism about the mismatch between the age and maturity of camp counsellors with the significant duty of care placed on them.

Drawing on a post-structural perspective of power, this study considers the everyday practices and power relations that shape camp counsellor experiences. This qualitative study analysed 38 interviews, 51 web-based purpose statements, and 5 staff manuals for

themes and discursive practices using a reflexive methodology. The findings suggest that power is exercised through discourses of youth and pastoral care, experiences of leadership development, and practices like the placement of physical buildings, scheduling of camp days and regulation of staff manuals. These power relations can often ignore or silence camp counsellor experiences that don't fit with the idyllic self-development narratives that are commonly shared (e.g., the emotional and physical exhaustion of child care). By engaging critically and reflexively with the norms of camp counsellor employment, employers and industry leaders may better understand the experiences of youth employment and make changes that lead to more supportive and ethical practices.

Tertiary education soft skills training: What are we getting wrong? What are we getting right?
Mandi Baker (Torrens University) & Wendy O'Brien (Griffith University) Partnered with the Australian Camps Association and the Government of Victoria

At the centre of organized leisure experiences is usually a person; a leader who facilitates the interactions between individuals, the group and the environment in such a way that makes positive and lasting impressions on participants. This facilitator has to be adept at a diverse range of technical skills, often termed 'hard skills,' and inter/intra-personal skills, commonly termed "soft skills." The need for both 'hard' and 'soft skills' has been widely acknowledged in the outdoor recreation/education profession for some time (Priest & Gass, 2005; Shooter, Sibthorpe & Paisley, 2009), and tertiary education and training providers are under pressure to produce graduates with a host of emotional perception, management and processing as well as interpersonal connection and communication skills. Yet there continues to be a number of challenges in how 'soft skills' are perceived, articulated, and taught. In fact, a number of scholars have raised concerns about the terminology of 'soft skills'. The usage of 'soft skills' devalues the importance of these 'skills' (Fullagar & Hailstone, 1996), and does not adequately conceptualise the complexity or range of attributes required for successful facilitation (James & James, 2004; Muir, 2004; Perrault, 2004; Bailly & Lene, 2013). Instead we propose that 'affective capacities' offers a more viable alternative.

This research conducted a nation-wide content analysis of all publically available TAFE/ VET and university (HE) course curriculum that offer affective capacity development in outdoor recreation. The findings from this research suggests that leadership, facilitation, safety & risk, interpersonal & intrapersonal skills, and reflective & professional skills are the core focus of affective capacities development in both vocational and HE streams. This research aims to enhance the capacity of government and the outdoor sector to make decisions about the allocation of resources, influence policy, improve current practice and develop alternative programs to increase affective capacity development for current and future employees.

"Get off the road, you're not supposed to be here": Understanding the long distance cyclist's most contested space.
Lance Barrie (University of Wollongong)

Cyclists are amongst the most vulnerable road users in Australia. Previous studies indicate a 7.5 fold increase in risk of injury per km travelled. Cyclists are 10 times more likely to be killed than drivers. To better understand these statistical trends this paper explores the lived experience of 27 long distance cyclists who regularly cycle the roads in and around Wollongong, Australia, a city where leisure cycling's popularity is increasing. To map the lived experiences of cycling the project conducted a sensory cycling ethnography that combined qualitative GIS, participatory auto-ethnographic and semi-structured interviews. Cyclists shared their cycling routes and routines, the frictions that both speed up and slow down the journey and how they understand and negotiate the road alongside other transport modes. After Deleuze and Guattari (1987), the paper draws on the notion of territory to help understand the process by which endurance cyclists belong, or not, on the road. In this paper I argue that endurance cyclists must constantly deterritorialise the road, given the taken-for-granted assumption that it is a space for cars not bikes. In this paper, I draw out the implications (spatial production, infrastructure issues and road user behaviour) of this process of deterritorialisation for people who cycle long distances.

An analysis of lifeguard recruitment processes in Victorian Aquatic and Recreation Centres (ARC's).
Michael Butson, John Tower, & Eric Schwarz (Victoria University)

In the past twenty-five years, there have been thirty-five unintentional drowning deaths at Victorian public swimming pools. Alarmingly, seven of these occurred in the period between 2014-2015 (Life Saving Victoria, 2016). These incidents have called for changes in lifeguard supervision practices and a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of lifeguards (Coroners Court Victoria 2016). Lifeguards are vital to maintaining safety at public ARC's. Lifeguards safeguard lives and provide first response in fatal and nonfatal emergencies. Consequently, it is crucial ARC's are engaging in recruitment processes that are attracting the strongest candidates, and inturn recruiting lifeguards who will effectively negotiate any emergency situation.

ARC's need to be more selective in their recruitment choices, as poor recruiting decisions have contributed to devastating consequences and long-term negative impacts. This research analyses the current recruitment processes in-line with contemporary human resource management recruitment literature. The study conducted a qualitative research approach based on semi-structured interviews. The framework of the interviews explored the steps in the recruitment process. Digital recording and written field notes were used for analysis and documentation.

The presentation will report the current practice of pool lifeguard recruitment and in turn, extend the knowledge across the industry. Current recruitment practices are evaluated and their impact on policies, and programs surrounding the recruitment process inform recommendations to ARC managers about implementing best human resource recruitment practices. The knowledge of best practice recruitment in ARC's will ensure they are attracting the right kind of lifeguards with the knowledge, skills and capabilities to support ARCs to achieve their water safety goals and objectives.

User satisfaction in sports facilities

Evald Bundgaard Iversen, Peter Forsberg & Jens Høyer-Kruse (University of Southern Denmark)

This abstract uses data from a research project focusing on which factors contribute to better performance of sports facilities. By having this focus the research project (and this abstract) contributes to increase our knowledge about leisure management related to management of sports facilities (Zimmerman and Tower 2016; 2017). The research project is carried out in 2015-2019 and consists of three phases. Phase one is carried out in 2016 and consists of a survey to municipalities (n=50) and sports facilities (n=874) about the management of sports facilities. During phase two in 2017 performance data of utilization, user satisfaction and the physical condition of the sports facility is collected (n=291 sports facilities). Phase three in 2018 consist of 10 in depth case studies of sports facilities.

In this abstract we focus on measurement of user satisfaction in sports facilities carried out in phase two. In weeks 10-13 2017 approximately 25.000 surveys have been collected among the users of sports facilities in 23 municipalities representative for the municipalities in Denmark. The method applied for collecting user satisfaction will be introduced and we will report the preliminary results of the survey of user satisfaction. The method is inspired by the CERM-PI method developed and applied in an Australian context (Howat, Crilley and McGrath, 2008; Assaker and Howat, 2016). On this backdrop, we have constructed measurements of process quality, outcome quality, satisfaction and loyalty as well as collecting a number of background variables of the users. The first results from the user satisfaction survey will be presented at the ANZALS conference. We hypothesize that managing more than one sports facility might make it more difficult to build relations and to offer the users a good service – and this might have an impact on user satisfaction. We know the extent to which the management manages one or more sports facilities and we can therefore assess the impact this difference in leisure management has on user satisfaction.

When is a zoo not a zoo?

Neil Carr (University of Otago)

At first thought a zoo would appear to be relatively easy to define and differentiate from other spaces. They are obviously spaces where wild animals are held in captivity. Beyond this, they have been defined and self-defined as places of entertainment for leisured people, of conservation of endangered species, and education of the general public about the importance and value of conservation of ecosystems and their inhabitants. These places are clearly not the same as the wilderness and natural environments the relatives of the animals held in zoos inhabit. In the twenty-first century reality where pressures on natural environments and their inhabitants continue to increase, the desire of humans to experience exotic and/or wild animals is growing, and boundaries, both real and imagined, are increasingly blurring or falling away this paper asks whether it is really that easy to differentiate zoos from other spaces in which wild animals exist. This critical analysis is

based within the construction of the concept of 'freedom' as found within the animal rights debate and associated critiques of zoos.

The conceptual analysis that forms the core of this paper questions whether zoos really are distinct entities that can be easily differentiated from National Parks, Marine Parks, the countryside, or wilderness, amongst other spaces where wild animals exist. This analysis questions whether zoos (and by association non-zoo spaces where wild animals exist) are defined by human sensitivities to animal rights rather than from an animal-centred perspective and if such definitions are hiding similarities between these spaces. In concluding, the paper suggests that zoos may not be as distinct from other spaces containing wild animals as they have often been presented to be and as a section of the human population wish to see them.

The sharing economy and digital discrimination: the case of Airbnb
Mingming Cheng (University of Otago) & Carmel Foley (University of Technology Sydney)

The sharing economy has many positive aspects. At one end of the spectrum community gardens, food co-ops and other small, not-for-profit entities are pooling and sharing resources for the benefit of their members. At the other end we have large-scale enterprises like Uber and Airbnb; privately-owned, funded by venture capital, providing employment for many and making money for their shareholders. These large-scale enterprises, in particular, make excellent use of software platforms to connect an enormous web of small entrepreneurs with a global market. However, the sharing economy does have its share of issues, and this paper focuses on the problem of digital discrimination and the case of Airbnb. Airbnb operates a software platform that allows Airbnb hosts to choose/reject potential guests on the basis of race, religion, and sexual orientation. In response to heavy criticism in the media as well as law suits Airbnb recently launched an anti-discrimination directive to its members to counter the problem. A significant digital backlash from Airbnb members who believe they "have the right to choose who comes into their home" has been evident in the form of online comments responding to mainstream media articles. We use text mining and stakeholder analysis to examine comments made online in response to the Guardian's coverage of the release of Airbnb's new ant-discrimination policy. With reference to the blurring of the lines between formal and informal discrimination we unpack the online discourse and provide an initial understanding of the complex nature of digital discrimination.

Observing social behaviour among students with autism spectrum disorder participating in a sport program
Alyson J. Crozier, Emma Milanese, & Richard McGrath (University of South Australia)

Recent research suggests that involvement in physical activity enhances social behaviour of individuals' with ASD (Menear & Neumeir, 2015; Pan & Frey, 2006). While there has been some research examining the social interaction patterns of adolescence with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), a majority of interventions to enhance social interactions have been conducted in classroom-based settings, where subjects have little opportunity for interacting with others and often engage in isolated play (Bellini, Peters, Benner & Hopf, 2007). One physical activity setting which has not yet been examined extensively is group

sports (e.g., cricket, football). As such, our first purpose was to examine how adolescence with ASD involved in a group sport program socially interacted with others (i.e., peers, coaches and teachers). An initial literature review indicated that no accessible measurement tool exists to examine social interaction among adolescents with ASD participating in a group activity. Therefore, the second purpose was to develop an appropriate measurement tool for assessing social interaction among adolescence with ASD. The lead researchers, as well as university undergraduate students, designed and piloted three different measurement tools over an eighteen month period in an attempt to measure social interaction. The design of the tools will be described in relation to the issues that arose while using them, the modifications made to create further versions, and the results in terms of how adolescents socially interacted in the group sport environment. This research is expected to help create a user-friendly tool that is valid and reliable for measuring social interaction among adolescents with ASD participating in a sport-based group activity. This abstract falls under the conference theme 'sport and development: agent of change'.

Social impact of sport: a precinct based community development approach to inclusion through a theory of change
Simon Darcy, Melissa Edwards, Barbara Almond (University of Technology Sydney) & Hazel Maxwell (University of Tasmania)

The paper details a research project with Surf Life Saving New South Wales (SLSNSW) examining the social impact of the Community Inclusion Project (CIP) for People with Disability (PwD). PwD encompass embodiments across those defined under the Australian Disability Discrimination Act 1991. The CIP seeks to promote the inclusion of people with disability within beach precincts and activities. SLSNSW received funding from the NSW Department of Family and Community Services in accordance with the National Disability Strategy NSW implementation plan that promotes the social participation of PwD. The project adopts a precinct approach in three geographic areas of NSW together with SLSNSW administering a community development fund with non-for profit, government and commercial social inclusion providers. Across the three precinct areas there were some 29-community development projects funded. In examining social impact we defined it as the broader effects of program outcomes on the community. The aims of this research program are to research the community development approaches to social inclusion, the outcomes of social inclusion and the social impact of the program over a 24-month period. Social impacts are conceptualised in relation to participants (PwD partaking in projects), projects (activities implemented by service providers funded by the CIP) and the overall program (the CIP at the precinct level). The theory of change (Beisser, 1970; Volgel, 2012) was used as the foundation lens through which to analyse the CIP where the SLSNSW grants program will make beach precincts more inclusive and accessible for PwD. PwD are framed as the focus for researching the relative improvement or otherwise in attaining access and inclusion within the beach precinct and across all stakeholder groups. The program objectives also extend to the broader community in terms of developing the capacity of the community to interact, communicate, understand the perspectives of PwD and develop inclusive support practices to enable equitable, dignified and independent social participation. The research design incorporated in-depth interviews, management information systems, observation, media analysis, photos/video analysis, structured social impact outcome questionnaire and longitudinal case studies. The analysis builds on previous studies (Edwards, Onyx, Maxwell,

Darcy & Bullen, 2015; Darcy, Maxwell, Onyx, Edwards & Sherker, 2014; Onyx, Darcy, Faulkner & Maxwell 2017) examining social impact of active citizenship through understanding social capital, human capital, cultural capital and indicators of social impact of organisations and individuals that ripple beyond the funded project outcomes.

Colonisation of Aboriginal cultural heritage visitor interpretation in takayna Country.
Jen Evans (University of Tasmania)

Tasmania's market share of domestic and international nature enthusiasts and nature based tourists has declined. There have been calls to revitalise Tasmania's status as an international wilderness destination by investing in experiences to make them competitive. One area of investment that has been identified is increasing Aboriginal experiences through cultural interpretation.

Cultural knowledge held by the Aboriginal community is being commodified for visitor satisfaction in the form of cultural interpretation to meet the learning desires of visitors. A gulf exists between the reciprocity and self-determination of Aboriginal people and the depiction of their culture through interpretative messages. Honest accounts of Aboriginal people's history by Aboriginal people are subject to processes of negotiation during visitor interpretation design processes. Land managers struggle to support full disclosure of past atrocities against Aboriginal people in the presentation of tourism interpretation materials, in response to perceived sensitivities of visitor audiences and local communities.

In takayna Country, Tasmania, the design and development of interpretive materials perpetuates colonising inscriptions and non-Aboriginal privileging of cultural knowledge. Visitors are presented with colonialised educative valuing of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Their gaze is averted away from the State sanctioned destruction of whole of landscape cultural values through the ongoing practice of four-wheel access to sensitive irreplaceable cultural landscapes. Although takayna Country is an outstanding cultural landscape of international value, and a key asset which meets the desires of the nature based tourist market, current interpretive practices perpetuates unrecognition of its value and ignores ongoing destruction of cultural values. New Indigenous methodologies for cultural interpretation are required to redress the inequities in sharing of cultural knowledges.

The leisure and recreation for people with disabilities in Southland, ten years on (a longitudinal study).
Michael Fallu (Southern Institute of Technology)

Quality of Life (Q of L) is described by Brown, Brown and Bayer, (1994 p.41) as "The discrepancy between a person's achieved and unmet needs and desires. This refers to the subjective, or perceived, and objective assessment of an individual's domain. The greater the discrepancy the poorer the Q of L. It includes the extent to which an individual increasingly controls aspects of life regardless of the original baseline." Since the 1970's there has been a paradigmatic shift towards social inclusion instigated by the Normalisation theory (Nirje, 1969) which has among other social changes provoked the De-institutionalisation movement. As a result new legislation has been instigated that has

advocated and supported the rights of all individuals to be treated equally and to aspire to the highest possible quality of life. Individuals who have not always had access to this quality of life e.g. people with disabilities. Leisure/recreation are contributors to this quality of life. So to understand participation and any real or perceived constraints/barriers to participation is important data.

The aim of the New Zealand Disability Strategy: Making a World of Difference – Whakanui Oranga is to eliminate these barriers wherever they exist, to this end: In 2003/4 the therapeutic recreation (TR) student body conducted a research project under the direction of Dr Fran Stanat providing insight to the situation of people with a disability living in the community in relation to their leisure participation identifying any barriers and or constraints. In 2016/2017 this research was conducted again to shed light on what has happened in this area over the past 12/13 years. The original research protocol was followed using the same questions, the sample for this research involved four groups' people with a mild/moderate intellectual disability, a cognitive disability and carers and advocates of people with disabilities the findings of the second project were very similar in relation to needs wants and constraints to leisure however some service providers expressed no interest in relation to leisure access for people with disabilities.

Exploring the perceived sense of social belonging in an Aboriginal community in rural Australia through a Bikes SA program: a qualitative study
Bianca Fisher, Richard McGrath & Scott Polley (University of South Australia)

Social belonging is the self-perceived feeling of peer approval and acceptance (Skinner, Zakus & Cowell 2008; Walton & Cohen 2011). It has been shown that a healthy sense of belonging can have a tangible effect on an individual's mental health, self-worth, among other factors related to academic performance and physiological wellbeing (Sweeting & Hunt 2014; Browne-Yung et al. 2013; Walton & Cohen 2011). Physical activity initiatives have been used in the past as a means to encourage social belonging (Peralta & Cinelli 2015; Browne-Yung et al. 2013). Successful programs have shown that there is a real potential for the social strengthening of community to occur though such programs, however, evaluations are rarely carried out (Mikhailovich, Morrison & Arabena 2007).

This study sought to explore the relationship between social belonging and the Bikes Palya program initiated by Bikes SA in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) lands in South Australia. The Bikes Palya program aims to reduce truancy rates for Aboriginal Australians in the APY lands, to teach bike safety and maintenance, and to provide youth with a healthy pastime. The Bikes Palya program involves a number of partners working with Bikes SA to deliver the program. A qualitative research design was employed in order to gather the in-depth views of stakeholders who have been involved in the implementation of the Bikes Palya program. This presentation will provide findings from the study.

References:
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An assessment of socially based tourism enterprises
Alexia Franzidis (University of North Carolina Wilmington)

Over the last two decades there has been an increased awareness of the environmental and social consequences of human activity in business operations (de Grosbois, 2012), resulting in a notable shift in structure and process (Iorgulescu & Răvar, 2015). Social enterprises, businesses that combine profit making goals with social objectives, have emerged to create added value to individuals, communities, and the environment (Poon, 2011). Organizations with these structures have received attention and increased demand from customers, with studies confirming enhanced customer loyalty and satisfaction (Choi & Kim, 2013).

In tourism, traditional business models have been criticized for top down management styles that marginalize benefits among exclusive stakeholders (Jewkes & Murcott, 1998; Tosun, 2006). Remaining actors, such as community residents, are left in seasonal or low-paying positions with little opportunities for advancement (Ferguson, 2010; Jewkes & Murcott, 1998). Social enterprises enable tourism providers with an opportunity to challenge these negative impacts by equitably distributing benefits between all stakeholders, combating economic challenges, empowering community members, and obtaining long-term benefits for all actors (Iorgulescu & Răvar, 2015).

While this type of business model has proven beneficial (Iorgulescu & Răvar, 2015), there are limited academic studies that examine the structure and operational methods of social enterprises in tourism (Iorgulescu & Răvar, 2015). Authors have urged for further research on the effective methods and tools of successful social enterprises as the findings would be of use to other tourism businesses interested in implementing a more equitable and inclusive model.

Drawing from previous studies on tourism impacts, community based tourism initiatives, and alternative business structures in tourism, this study examines the methods in which social tourism organizations raised their starting capital, describes the products, services and facilities they offer, reviews the size and scale of their organizational structure, details the employment and training of personnel and employee incentives and benefits, explains their community involvement initiatives, and summarizes the outcomes of community projects. It

is hoped these findings are also of use to tourism educators to empower and teach students how to adopt a more socially based, yet profitable, tourism enterprise.

Development and validation of a scale to measure social capital in sport and recreation clubs
Tom Forsell (Victoria University)

Social capital has been a popular subject of research in a number of fields including social science, politics, sociology, geography, and economics. It has been referred to and cited more and more in the field of leisure research especially in sport. However, there has been significant research and references to its outcomes in both community life, and community building, the research into its makeup and measurement has not progressed in the same manner. This research addressed this need for us to understand social capital from its grass roots and its core makeup in order to measure its effects. Using a mixed method model this research addresses Social capital (SC) and its measurement in recreation and sport clubs. Social capital's measurement has been limited and an effective scale is needed. This research employed focus groups and interviews and a panel of experts to provide understanding and a SC scale. After a pilot study the Club Social Capital Scale (CSCS) was completed by 1079 members of sport and recreation clubs. This 42 item scale included factors; trust, friendship, acceptance, reciprocity, norms and governance. Exploratory Factor Analysis testing scale reliability and validity resulted in a 20 item four component (governance, norms, friendship – acceptance and trust – reciprocity) Club Social Capital Scale. This analysis was followed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Overall scale reliability (Cronbach alpha = .92) and factors (between .76 and .83) were high, and provides a measure of community club social capital and its factors.

Action research into citizen-led strategies for inclusion within parkrun UK
Simone Fullagar (University of Bath)

This paper addresses the challenge of how to engage physically inactive citizens and combat inequalities that constrain leisure participation. It explores how an action research methodology was used in a project funded by Cancer Research UK to develop more inclusive practices with parkrun as a global citizen-led mass community participation running event. In contrast to conventional 'expert' driven approaches to health promotion, our research pursued a different set of questions by asking, what can we learn from the local and global success of community events, such as parkrun, to identify 'ground up' actions for change? Beginning in the UK twelve years ago, parkrun is a free, weekly, 5km community running event that is led by local volunteers and managed by core staff with global governance, sponsorship and country based teams. This paper outlines the action research methodology that was used with four parkrun sites across England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Drawing on both quantitative and qualitative methods our findings are organised around two main aspects of the study that examined the experience of parkrun and actions to promote equity and inclusion. Our analysis identifies, a) the demographics and culture of parkrun participation, b) identified actions for change and challenges of engaging marginalised groups (women, ethnic minorities, low income, older people, those with disabilities or illness). We discuss the discourses that shape how issues of (in)equity and

inclusion were constructed across a spectrum of possible actions with implications for developing 'joined-up' thinking in local leisure and health contexts.

The Airbnb effect: The impact of increased tourist visitation to small businesses in Tasmania
Louise Grimmer (University of Tasmania)

Airbnb is an increasingly significant component of the tourism industry in Tasmania. Last year 180,000 visitors to Tasmania stayed in an Airbnb property and Airbnb has opened up the tourism accommodation market in suburban as well as remote and regional areas which has resulted in increased visitation to local shops, cafes, restaurants and bars Visitors choosing Airbnb are attracted to non-traditional accommodation options because they are seeking a more authentic experience; many consider themselves to be 'travellers' as opposed to tourists and this self-perception underscores their passion for more genuine, and therefore local, travel experiences. On average Airbnb guests spend 80 per cent more per trip, and stay two days longer, than non-Airbnb guests, and this has significant implications for retail and hospitality spending. In addition, Airbnb guests are more likely to visit and spend money in areas outside core tourist destinations and this provides opportunities for small businesses located on the city fringes, as well as in suburban, rural and coastal regions to benefit from increased visitation. Airbnb travellers want to discover more, and make a deeper connection with their destination. Increasingly this requires accessing alternative sources of information in addition to mainstream tourism marketing. Echoing the global trend, Airbnb visitors in Tasmania are increasingly seeking recommendations from their hosts about the best local places to eat, drink and shop. As a result, more local small businesses are being 'discovered' by Airbnb travellers through word of mouth (WOM) and e-word of mouth (eWOM) recommendations from Airbnb hosts. There is no research currently being conducted that examines how Airbnb guests utilise host recommendations to make decisions about which shops and eateries to visit during their stay.

WOM communication is a well-established construct in both tourism and marketing literature and it is widely regarded as credible and influential source of consumer information about goods and services. WOM theory proposes characteristics of the source (in this case the Airbnb host) that influence the WOM usage of the listener (in this case the Airbnb guest), also moderated by the independence of the source from the object of the recommendation (in this case the business). Given that WOM is a powerful form of information provision for travellers and an effective marketing tool for small businesses, this project brings together three important stakeholders – Airbnb hosts, guests and local small businesses – to examine how the WOM communication process operates in driving Airbnb visitation to local shops and eateries.

This project utilised a mixed method approach. Initially, semi-structured interviews were conducted in Hobart and Launceston with a small sample of hosts, guests and small business owners. Interviews were recorded and then analysed using Leximancer. The second phase of the project involved the development of a survey administered to a larger sample of hosts, guests and small business owners throughout Tasmania.

This paper will report on the first phase of the research project and provide a summary of the findings and theoretical analysis. It will also provide a discussion of the social and economic impact of increased visitation to local small businesses.

Exploring the health education benefits of youths' involvement in a sport based community development project.
Sarah Habel, Richard McGrath, Alyson Crozier & Scott Polley (University of South Australia)

Sport for development programs use sport to achieve wider developmental goals (Harris & Adams 2016; Kidd 2008; Rossi 2015; Rosso & McGrath, 2016; United Nations 2016). Examples of these goals include improving education, gender equality and social cohesion (Kidd 2008), teaching life skills (Gould & Carson 2008), promoting peace, developing social capital, and improving health (United Nations 2016). A common critique of sport and development is that there is insufficient academic evidence that sporting programs can achieve the developmental aims of the programs (Rossi 2015), with many of these benefits being based on assumptions and the strong rhetoric that 'sport is good' (Harris & Adams 2016; Kay 2009).

This research project evaluated the effectiveness of a sport for development program in teaching health education to school children. The study adopted a pre, post and follow-up experimental research design. Data collection involved the students completing a health education assessment tool containing open-ended and closed questions relating to their health knowledge prior to the program, at the completion of the program, and as a follow up, as well as having a control group who do not participate in the program. Feedback was also sought from teachers in relation to the perceived impact of the program on students' understandings of health. This presentation will provide findings from the study.

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Heritage, wool and 'slow' textiles: Paddock to ply, a case study
Janis Hanley (Griffith University)

There are many old wool mills rusting in sheds around Australia. Industrial remnants from when Australia rode high on the sheep's back, and wool was processed near where it was grown. Textiles and clothing manufacture have been contracting in
Australia in the last 40 years (Weller, S.A., 2007. Retailing, clothing and textiles production in Australia. Working Paper No. 29 Centre for Strategic Economic Studies
Victoria University). A dramatic drop in wool prices due to competition from synthetic fibres in the 1970s, and liberalisation of trade policies in Australia in the 1980s sent our wool for processing overseas, mainly China and the EU. The mills fell silent, and highly skilled worsted wool spinning technicians found other employment: a manufacturing industry was lost and farmers no longer can trace their wool to a product.

Movements like 'slow fashion', and Fibreshed communities started in California, has raised the awareness of offshore manufacturing conditions, and consumers are demanding to know the provenance of their fashions – 'from soil to skin' (Trejo, H., Lewis, T. and Thonney, M., 2014. Beyond Wool: New York's Diverse Fibershed for Textiles and Clothing, Textile Society of America Symposium Proceedings., p2). This research takes a mixed methods approach, focusing on a case study of an emerging small business, Paddock to Ply, that resurrected an old mill, and gathered the expertise to get it running. The study considers the broader context of leisure pursuits of keeping skills and crafts alive, their contribution to local communities, supporting ethical sustainability, specialty products, and models for collaboration and sharing of skills. The research is significant as there is little academic literature on the 'slow fashion movement' and textile milling, and there appears to be no Australian case studies.

Where do the tourists go? Tracking tourists itineraries in Tasmania
Anne Hardy & Richard Eccleston (University of Tasmania)

Wearable GPS (Global Positioning Systems) technology, social media geotagging, hashtag analytics, Bluetooth technology and most recently app based technology now allow researchers to more accurately follow tourists' movements. These technologies provide unprecedented detail on tourists 'movement, yet difficulty remains with recruiting participants and issues concerning informed consent. Moreover, a lack of demographic information accompanying this fine grained data, has tended to compromise the ability of this method.

In 2016 the Sensing Tourist Travel study- now called Tourism Tracer- created a bespoke app that transmitted real-time GPS location data to collect information on the travel patterns of different types of tourists to the state of Tasmania, Australia. The app was sensitively designed to overcome the methodological issues that had plagued previous research in this space; as well as tracking movement, the app contained an entry and exit survey, thus capturing insights into tourists' travel style, preferences and travel behaviour. The study was run from January February to May, 2016 and resulted in the successful tracking of 472 free independent tourists who travelled in Tasmanian for between 4 and 14 days.

This presentation will present the results of this data, and focus on itinerary choice. Until now, the factors that influence tourists choice of itinerary through an entire state (be it a nation state or provincial state) have largely been based on theoretical conceptualisations. Studies that do combine GPS technology with demographics have largely been limited to investigations of daily movements, movement within tourist attractions such as national parks, event venues or townships, or macro tourist flows such as arrivals and departures. Data from this study reveals the itinerates taken by tourists for the duration of the trip to Tasmania, and the factors that influence their choices.

The role of small accommodation providers in creating mindful tourists
Najmeh Hassanli (University of Technology Sydney) & Janine Ashwell (Le Cordon Bleu)

Previous research has highlighted the value of visitor management in reducing the negative social, environmental and economic tourism impacts, and thus a more sustainable tourism industry. There are two main approaches in visitor management; hard approaches which involve regulatory management strategies such as controlling visitor numbers; and soft approaches which focus on education and interpretation. It is argued that the more holistic soft approach of education would lead to better informed and better behaved tourists, as well as fewer negative impacts at the destination.

Whilst due to high host-guest interactions, the role of small accommodation providers in influencing tourist behaviour is evident, there is a lack of research on how these providers may contribute to the creation of more mindful tourists. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to examine the approaches applied by the small accommodation providers to promote a more positive, responsible and sustainable tourist behaviour. This is especially pertinent due to a lack of research on the role of small businesses in sustainable tourism in spite of their central role to the tourism industry in general and the accommodations sector in specific. An inductive qualitative research approach was employed and in-depth interviews were conducted with small accommodation providers in the wine region of McLaren Vale in South Australia. Content analysis was used to analyse the interview data. The main strategies currently employed by these accommodation providers which contribute to the development of mindful tourists and the relevant challenges and barriers are presented. The paper concludes with recommendations for small accommodation providers to assist in creating mindful tourists, as well as recommended practices for destination managers to better support these providers as they develop and implement strategies to educate their guests.

Could adopting lean thinking in events management boost volunteerism?
Clayton J Hawkins (University of Tasmania) & Michael Bonney (Productivity Improvers)

The events industry is facing rapid societal change. Authors have claimed that the future of events looks bright as we become increasingly time poor, affluent, and looking for authentic experiences that allow us to refresh ourselves. The events industry is booming. It seems like every town and organisation is turning to events as way to promote their town and engage their town folk. However, with more events comes more resources required. Often this resourcing is in the form of volunteers in a climate of decreasing access to volunteer labour and more competition for funding.

In an increasingly professionalised, yet 'crowded', events industry there is a demonstrated need to explore strategies for event organisers to build competitiveness, sustainably maximise their resources, and continually improve their practices. This paper proposes the application of lean thinking and processes as a platform for continuous improvement in the event industry. Lean began in the car manufacturing industry but has since spread into fields such as lean health, lean higher education, lean government, and lean finance.

One area of event management that a lean approach may benefit is volunteerism. Lean focusses on identifying and eliminating 'waste'. By removing wastes from events management such as excessive motion, waiting, overproduction and underutilised skills, the motivational and aspirational aspects of volunteerism could be maximised and make volunteers feel more valued. It may assist to free up volunteers to do what it is that they want to do… volunteer.

Management and organization of sports facilities – characteristics and utilization of the facilities
Jens Høyer-Kruse, Evald Bundgaard Iversen & Peter Forsberg (University of Southern Denmark)

This abstract aims at providing a basic knowledge and an illustration of the great diversity in the field of sports facilities and to identify the characteristics of the facilities, which are important for efficient operation and a high utilization. The research project is carried out in 2015-2019 and consists of three phases. Phase one is carried out in 2016 and consists of a survey to municipalities (n=50) and sports facilities (n=874) about the management of sports facilities. During phase two in 2017 performance data of utilization, user satisfaction and the physical condition of the sports facility is collected (n=291 sports facilities). Phase three in 2018 consist of 10 in depth case studies of sports facilities.

In this abstract we focus on measurement of utilization of the sports facilities. It specifically involves facility types like multifunctional sports halls, indoor swimming pools and artificial turf soccer pitches. In weeks 10-13 in 2017 approximately 19.000 registrations of activities have been collected in 291 sports facilities in 23 municipalities representative for the municipalities in Denmark. The registrations were done manually by observers in each facility with the assistance of an online app developed specifically for this task. Thus providing detailed information by registering the time the activity started and ended, type of activity, number of active persons, type of organization offering the activity, booking no-shows, as well as the age and gender distribution of the participants.

At the ANZALS conference, we report the results from the utilization analysis. Applying contingency theory (Slack & Parent, 2006), we hypothesize that management types and contextual factors may have an influence on the utilization of the sports facilities. Municipalities who want higher utilization of sports facilities might consider using certain management types based on our results.

Developing informal sport participation: Reconceptualising communities as agents of change
Ruth Jeanes (Monash University), Ramón Spaaij (Victoria University and University of Amsterdam), Dawn Penney (Edith Cowan University & Monash University) Justen O'Connor (Monash University)

Participation trends suggest that many Australians are rejecting traditional forms of sport and physical activity in favour of informal activities that are characterised by self-organisation outside of established structures (ABS, 2014; CSIRO, 2013). A developing research base has illustrated the social and health benefits associated within informal sport and also noted its potential to facilitate participation amongst diverse populations (Gilchrist & Wheaton, 2017). Furthermore, there have been increasing calls for policy makers and stakeholders within sport and health to consider the ways in which informal sport could be better utilised and supported (Gilchrist & Osborn, 2017). However, studies have noted that involvement by policy makers and sporting organisations within informal settings can lead to a structuring and regulating of informal sport that contradicts it purpose and value (Wheaton & O'Loughlin, 2017). This paper seeks to further debates on the potential of informal sport to contribute to broader social agendas and also discuss some of the challenges and tensions of managing and supporting this process. The paper presents initial findings from interviews conducted with key stakeholders within sport development, local government and community groups. The conclusions outline the potential value of reconceptualising sport development utilising an asset based community development framework (Mathie & Cunningham, 2003) that recognises the potential of agency within local communities and seeks to better harness this within an informal context to support participation opportunities.

Empowering change agents through Adaptable Design Thinking (aDT)
Greg Joachim, Nico Schulenkorf, Stephen Frawley & Katie Schlenker (University of Technology Sydney)

Design Thinking (DT) has been growing in popularity over the last decade as a method of generating innovation. Unfortunately, the field has largely diverged from existing design theory and research (Johansson-Sköldberg, Woodilla & Çetinkaya 2013). Having been developed by practitioners such as Tim Brown (2009; 2010) and Roger Martin (2009; 2010), current models of DT lack consistency and are therefore difficult to study empirically.

A conceptual framework called Adaptable Design Thinking (aDT) has been developed as a solution to this costly divergence. This model is based in the epistemological foundations of existing design research but also delivers value to the practical user. This effectively opens a channel of understanding and communication between the two divergent streams of designerly thinking and DT – to the ongoing benefit of both. Designerly thinking researchers will benefit from an understanding of how aDT practitioners work and respond to design briefs, while the DT literature will be enhanced by the inclusion of designerly thinking research within aDT.

A critical flaw of existing models of DT is that the designer is the central (and sometimes solitary) agent (Kimbell 2011). The aDT framework corrects this, allowing for the involvement of all stakeholders in the design process and thereby enabling the accomplishment of

meaningful and highly relevant social change. The framework is particularly useful for change agents within sport and development (see, e.g., Schulenkorf 2010). This will be demonstrated through the presentation of an indicative model of aDT for sport management.

In addition, further illustrative examples will demonstrate the applicability of the model to other conference sub-themes (in particular: arts, leisure and social capital). When applied, the aDT model will allow researchers to benefit from a theoretically robust platform through which they can meaningfully research practitioners. Meanwhile, those same practitioners will be empowered to pursue and achieve social change and innovation toward new and meaningful results.

What does it mean to "move well"? Conceptualising movement capital in sport and leisure
Roslyn Kerr (Lincoln University)

Numerous authors have identified the role that capital plays in influencing participation in leisure, with Bourdieu (1984) identifying four types of capital: economic, cultural, social and economic. However, despite the clear importance of physical movement for sport and other physical activities, there has been very little attention paid to how an individual's ability to move impacts their participation in sport and leisure. Extending Shilling (1991, 2004), who identifies physical capital as a form of capital based on an individual's physical form, this presentation aims to theorise what movement capital might consist of within the Australian New Zealand leisure and sporting contexts. I will argue that movement capital can be identified in several ways. First, individual sports may appreciate certain types of movement which are likely to be reflected in talented identification criteria. Second, parents identify particular movement competences in their children which result in them directing their children into certain leisure activities. Third, individuals with disabilities or movement impairments are marginalised in sporting contexts due to their lack of movement capital.

Segmentation of sport events volunteers by motivation
Eunjung Kim (Griffith University)

Volunteer work is an unpaid non-compulsory work that individuals give time without pay to activities performed either through an organisation or directly for those outside their own household. In the last decades, volunteering has built a strong and cohesive society and community. It has increased the social network and connections and promoted people to be more active in civic engagement. Volunteering can be defined and described as a leisure activity. It may be regarded as a satisfying or enjoyable experience through the leisure model of volunteering. Especially, sport events volunteering can be classified as project based leisure which is a short term, one-off or occasional, creative undertaking carried out in free time. In the sport events industry volunteers play a key role in the overall success and development of sport events. Such volunteer work is most effective when properly managed. Decisions about the most appropriate strategies regarding volunteer management would be better informed by an understanding of the motives and characteristics of individual volunteers or groups of volunteers. This study identifies specific sport event volunteer motivations and provides a segmentation of sport event volunteers based on their

motivations. It investigates the distinct features of four motivational clusters regarding their socio-demographic, volunteering-related experiences, and the type of sport event at which they volunteered.

The incentives approach is likely to help identify general incentives aspects of volunteer motivation that can be applied to sport event volunteering. In addition, sports fan involvement approach may contribute to predicting intention to volunteering in the context of sport events. Therefore, this study is based on these underlying theoretical orientations. By segmenting volunteers based on their motivations, this study may contribute to the generalisability of the results by transferring to other types of sport events. This study can support some of the previous research findings on measurement of motivation of volunteers and confirm the incentives approach of motivation and the sports fan involvement approach. Also, sport event organisers can develop more effective plans to recruit and manage sport events volunteers by gaining an understanding of differences in a unique profile of each subgroup for better engagement.

Cutting the junk: The role of health and wellbeing providers in promoting healthy food and shaping the eating preferences and behaviours of communities
Charlotte Hurst & Ariana Kurzeme (YMCA Victoria)

In Australia, 47% of children consume sugar sweetened beverages every day.1 While YMCA Victoria aims to improve the health and happiness of Victorians, historically the food and drinks available in our centres were energy dense and high in fat, salt and/or sugar. YMCA Victoria is leading the industry in its commitment to creating real and sustainable change in the health of the communities through introducing its Healthy Food and Beverage Policy in 2014. A key element is the removal of all sugary drinks (including sports drinks) from sale in YMCA managed recreation centres by 2017.

Evaluation of the policy is being conducted in partnership with Deakin University's School of Health & Social Development and World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Obesity Prevention. The evaluation is part of a broader project to understand the economic and health costs and benefits of implementing healthy food and beverage policies in public settings such as aquatic and recreation centres. The aim is to build an evidence base to help translate policy to practice, create public debate, and generate public support for the adoption of similar policies by other organisations. The evaluation is being supported by VicHealth and aligns with their three-year priority 'More people choosing water and healthy food options'. This presentation will provide inspirational and practical guidance, the lessons learnt, the barriers and easy wins, with the aim of helping other organisations to adopt a similar approach, particularly in settings frequented by children.

Leisure and lifestyle in wine and whisky tourism
Gemma K Lewis (University of Tasmania), Hormoz Ahmadi (Australian Catholic University), Elaine Mosakowski & Cherie Hawkins (University of Tasmania)

Previous researchers (e.g. Dawson, Fountain & Cohen, 2011) have explored the orientation of tourism entrepreneurs and business owners, including those who are motivated to enter the wine industry for lifestyle and leisure reasons. Such lifestyle-oriented tourism businesses

are typically small firms, and commonly located in rural areas. They attract (and rely quite heavily on) tourists seeking leisure activities such as visiting cellar doors, tasting wine, touring regions, learning about winemaking and partnering wine/drink experiences with local cuisine and food. Alongside wine and cultural tourism, destinations such as Tasmania are benefiting from a growing number of tourists seeking knowledge about 'where their food and drink comes from and how it is grown and produced' (Ryan, 2014).

In this presentation we share preliminary findings from our study of the Tasmanian whisky industry, an emerging industry that has grown from around 10 distillers in 2007 to over 20 licenced distillers today, and more to launch in the next two years. Several interviewees are engaging with whisky tourism, by opening 'cellar door' style facilities at their distillery, collaborating with other businesses to form whisky trails, hosting guided tastings at bars and restaurants, and offering 'hands-on' workshops and tours. Drawing on the similarities they share with other fermented food and drink industries (e.g. wine), we explore how Tasmanian whisky producers are marketing themselves to leisure seeking tourists. In particular, the owner's patience, passion for the product, and their fascination for fermenting, enrich the tourist experience and contribute to the growing interest surrounding this leisure activity.

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Tinder tourism: an exploration of the relationship between a dating app and a tourist experience
Elleke Leurs & Anne Hardy (University of Tasmania)

In recent years, the evolution of smartphones has contributed to a profound change within the tourism and leisure industries. Smartphones, with their associated applications, impact upon many aspects of tourism business, and have substantially transformed the tourist experience. The rise of the smartphone has meant that there has been a documented disintegration of the distinction between 'home' and 'away'. The traditional phases of tourism planning, whereby one dreams, forms experiences and reflects have become less prominent because of technology. Digital elasticity has been documented as a causal factor of this phenomenon, whereby people's smartphone habits at home continue while on holiday. At the same time, following the trend for more human to human experiences while travelling, applications now offer a variety of options to connect with locals at a tourism destination. Much has been written on how tourists are using smartphones for instant tourism information support, such as Google Maps, TripAdvisor, Airbnb or Uber. However, there is a significant dearth in research that explores the use of dating apps while travelling and their potential to contribute towards a more personalised tourism experience. This research presentation seeks to fill this gap. In order to do this, qualitative interviews were undertaken during the winter of 2017 with Australian tourists, who had used the Tinder app while travelling. Our research also explored whether digital elasticity existed amongst users of dating app while

traveling. Moreover, it sought to understand how and why Tinder is utilised by travellers to contribute towards their tourism experience.

Changing China and its outbound tourist anxiety
Yue Ma (University of Tasmania)

Despite attempts at characterizing Chinese tourists, they are a rather diverse group. This research looks at Chinese tourist behaviour in a layered and nuanced manner. The changing economic, social cultural, and political circumstances of China in the last decades, together with the uneven rolling out of social engineering programmes in the country, such as the promotion of selected Chinese traditions, urbanization, standardized education and exposure to plethora of popular cultures, have created a diverse group of Chinese who behave in similar and yet different ways, even when they travel.

To make sense of the multiple forces that shape Chinese tourists, this research examines culture as a social institution that serves important functions, and also an arena of conflicts and negotiation. Fieldwork was conducted in Tasmania, Australia, and data was collected through interviewing Chinese tourists to Port Arthur Historic Sites, and participant observations. Essentially, the study analyses Chinese tourist behaviour in the context of the social forces they face at home and when they travel.

This research has found that anxieties together with a sense of security influence tourist behaviour, including the Chinese. Specifically, the limited travel time, expectations for value of money, language barriers, lack of local knowledge, inadequate pre-travel research, authenticity and choices of dining are triggers of anxiety during travel. Not only do these factors constrain positive outbound travel experiences, they also shape tourists travel behaviour and experiences. Moreover, mediators can lessen tourist anxiety but not eliminate it. Cultural mediators appear in many circumstances of Chinese travel experiences. The results of this study also suggest that during co-creation process, the tourist anxiety shapes co-created experiences. It is inevitable but necessary for operators to acknowledge anxieties derived from travel; and when it is appropriate, to show sympathy to tourists, which means to implement certain actions.

DIGnity supported community gardening: Sites of leisure, pleasure and risk taking.
Pauline Marsh (University of Tasmania) & Jessie Bynon (Occupational Therapist, Grow Occupational Therapy)

DIGnity is a wellbeing project that aims to understand and develop the therapeutic capacity of three established community gardens. Through DIGnity health workers, artists and researchers work alongside community members, garden coordinators and volunteers in a shared public gardening space. People who have lost the confidence or physical or cognitive capacity to garden are encouraged to participate with other members of the community. A team comprising Occupational Therapist, fibre artist, mental health counsellor and social researcher liaise closely with local service providers, GPs, carer organisations and community groups. Using a Participatory Research methodology and qualitative methods of participant observation, in-depth interviews and onsite videography, we explored

participants' experiences of DIGnity and their understandings of the benefits and challenges. Initial findings indicate that having health staff on site reassures carers that participants will be well looked after – while at the same time the outdoor setting affords people a certain dignity of risk, which benefits physical and mental health as well as self-esteem.

Beyond therapy and casual engagement: Serious leisure and participation in disability arts
Hazel Maxwell (University of Tasmania), Simon Darcy, J. Onyx & S. Faulkner (UTS Business School)

While arts programs have increasingly found favour in disability communities, these have mainly been oriented towards some kind of therapeutic outcomes for those with disability. They have not been taken seriously, either in terms of artistic outputs, or in terms of deeper benefits for those with a disability, nor indeed in terms of the potential wider social impact outside that community. At the same time, there is anecdotal evidence of increasingly sophisticated, professional performances and exhibitions involving people with disability as artists that are gaining wider public attention and popularity. With this background, the overall aim of the paper is to examine the social impact outcome of 10 major community-based and disability arts partnership projects for their positioning on a continuum from therapy ☐ leisure ☐ serious leisure ☐ professional art. To do so, we examine the overall project characteristics, core outcomes and social impact as evidenced through an abductive research design process examining qualitative case based approaches and quantitative assessment of those approaches on an individual and organisational level. The research does so by using a newly developed an abductive research design that conceptualizes social impact, not in terms of value for money (though that may also occur) but in terms of the development of active citizenship on the part of those with a disability and their immediate connections, as well as the short and long term ripple effects of that development over time. Social impact will refer to the generation of increased (or decreased) levels of social, cultural and human capital within the constituent communities in which an organisation operates. This model is applied to three case studies, with each case representing a major disability arts project offering an outcome for an external audience. The projects cover a variety of media including performance, graphic art, and multimedia and movie production.

Planning aquatic and recreation centres in Melbourne: A case study analysis
Katie McDonald, John Tower, Bob Stewart & Clare Hanlon (Victoria University)

Australian Aquatic and Recreation Centres (ARCs) play a significant role in decreasing health care costs and providing social capital to their communities. The ABS reported over 78% of people that participate in organised and non-organised sport and physical recreation, do so within a recreation facility that has a gym, public pool, or court (ABS, 2010). As this is not an attractive investment for commercial businesses, it is up to the local governments to plan and develop ARCs for their communities.

Since 2000, 24 ARCs (McDonald, 2017) have been developed or redeveloped within Melbourne, 13 of these costing over $20 million with several centres having capital costs of

over $50 million. Local governments are making significant investments into their community's leisure centres. There is however, no understanding of how the planning process to build these leisure centres has been managed. A systematic literature review has identified a range of processes that could be used to guide leisure planning. Literature was scant though on the planning process used to guide these ARC developments. As a result, a comprehensive leisure planning framework has been developed based on a set of key leisure planning guides targeted to an ARC.

The comprehensive planning framework has been piloted to analyse the process implemented for the development of a Melbourne ARC. A review of the consultant and council reports, council minutes and related documents has identified this ARC did not complete all the steps that would be expected if a rigorous planning process, using the leisure planning framework, was applied.

This presentation will explain the leisure planning framework. It will also provide insights about a Melbourne ARC and how it has applied the leisure planning framework in its development.

An exploration of the intersections between leisure, nature and health of Millennials students
Richard McGrath, Janette Young & Caroline Adams (University of South Australia)

This paper explores intersections between health creation, leisure and nature emerging in research with Millennial tertiary students It is well accepted in leisure research that nature plays a role in wellness and wellbeing (Cleary, Fielding, Bell, Murray and Roiko 2017; De Vries, Verheij, Groenewegen, and Spreeuwenberg, 2003; Van Den Berg, Maas,Verheij, and Groenewegen, 2010), However, within the leisure literature concerns have been expressed that the Millennial generation are less in contact with nature than previous generations (Barton 2012; Louv, 2005).

Using an online anonymous survey, students were asked to identify three health building factors for themselves as well as how those factors 'work' to build their health. Following a thematic analysis of responses from 231 students close to a quarter referred to nature as health creating. Further analysis of the data concerning nature as a health building resource identified for some nature itself as creating health, while for others nature is a setting where they are able to undertake health building activities, while for another group the health connection is more distant – seeing green space through a window. Analysis provides an insight into the manner in which leisure, nature and wellbeing intersect for these (predominately) web-gen young people. Leisure-in-nature-as-health-building moves the bio-medical frame that modern 'health' thinking is immersed within to a more salutogenic paradigm (Antonovsky 1996).

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In a league of their own: Increasing the socialisation skills of adolescents with autism

Emma Milanese (University of South Australia), Alyson J. Crozier (University of South Australia) & Richard McGrath (University of South Australia)

The socialisation skills of individuals with autism often include having highly restricted interests, needing to adhere to predictable schedules, and having a preference for highly structured activities, all of which limit the activities they choose to engage in. For people on the autism spectrum, rigidly adhering to routines and spending time in repetitive behaviours are methods to reduce uncertainty and maintain predictability. As such, these requirements can result in difficulties for adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) to establish friendships and social connections. While it has been found that physical activity assists with improving self-esteem and happiness of youth with autism, poor social communication can impair their ability to engage in 'group' sport and form peer relationships. This paper presents findings from a school-based program, which was designed to encourage and provide opportunities for adolescents with autism to participate in a variety of team sports. In particular, the aim of this study was to determine the impact of physical activity in providing socialisation opportunities for adolescents with autism. In order to do this, semi-structured interviews were conducted with teachers (n=7) of the students who participated in the school-based sports program. Findings indicated an overall positive change in the adolescents' socialisation skills. Teachers indicated that socialisation occurred with a variety of people, including their peers, school teachers and volunteer coaches, although the type of social skills utilised with each group varied. Further, teachers highlighted that socialisation skill improvement was partially dependent on the individual functionality of the adolescent, with students at the lower-functioning end of the spectrum showing less improvement. Findings indicate that a school-based sport program can have positive social benefits for adolescents with ASD. This abstract falls under the conference theme 'sport and development: agent of change'.

Does the mass community event, 'parkrun', provide untapped potential for public health gain?

Meredith Nash, Suzi Claflin, Melanie Sharman & Verity Cleland (University of Tasmania)

Background: parkrun is a popular international mass community event providing free weekly timed 5km walks/runs in accessible, socially inclusive environments. Since its inception in 2004, nearly two million people have participated in over 135,000 single events across 14

countries. To determine parkrun's potential for public health gain, this study aimed to fill knowledge gaps regarding the socio-demographic, health, behavioural, individual, social, and environmental factors associated with parkrun participation. Methods: A cross-sectional online survey measured demographic, individual, social and environmental factors, parkrun participation and physical activity. Data were analysed descriptively and using multivariable regression techniques. Results: Respondents (n=280) were more commonly female (58%), aged 35-53 years (54%), non-runners (15%) or occasional runners (38%) prior to registration, and 44% were overweight or obese. Almost half had children (49%), nearly all spoke English at home (99%) and 7% reported injury/disability that limited physical activity. Average run/walk time was 28.8 (inter-quartile range (IQR) 24.8, 34.5). Median number of events was 15 (IQR 7.33). Non-runners compared with regular runners prior to registration, were more commonly never or previously married, overweight or obese, less active and rated their health lower (generally good/fair/poor compared with generally excellent/very good in the regular runners group). Multivariate analyses indicated positive associations between age, self-efficacy for parkrun, social benefits of parkrun, parkrun cultural norms, and interstate parkrun participation with absolute number of parkrun events. Significance: parkrun attracts non-exercisers and harder to reach population groups, including women, parents, those who are overweight or obese, and those who have poorer health or injuries/disabilities, but non-English speakers are under-represented. Both individual and social, but not environmental factors seem to play an important role in determining parkrun participation. The scalability, accessibility, and wide appeal of parkrun, together with the substantial contribution parkrun can make to weekly physical activity recommendations confers a research imperative to investigate its full potential as a setting for public health gain.

The empty changing rooms: A study of the renormalisₐtion process of clothes changing and showering in relation to PE among Danish upper secondary school students.
Stine Frydendal Nielsen, Maria Gliemann Hybholt & Lone Friis Thing (University of Copenhagen)

In Denmark, the student protests of 1968 as well as the women's liberation movement did not only create a new balance of power and equality between the sexes. It also resulted in a freer behaviour and attitude towards the naked body, which affected the clothes changing and showering culture related to sport and leisure. Being naked and changing clothes next to each other has been considered a natural part of being physically active, and has influenced the structure and design of Danish changing rooms. Hybholt and Thing (2017) have shown how society today and it's body ideal courses shame and embarrassment among young girls when having to change clothes and shower in relation to PE in upper secondary school. This paper draws on a research study of young Danish upper secondary school students' (1st year, age 15-17) experiences of the clothes changing and showering situation related to PE. The data material comprises a six-month observation study of gender integrated PE lessons in two different schools in the Copenhagen area (high and low socio economic areas) and 8 focus group interviews (N=50) with male and female students from these schools. Theoretically, the research draws on process sociology as introduced by Norbert Elias (Elias, 1978, 1994 [1939]). He argued that from the 16th and up to the end of the 19th century, society had undergone a long-term process of formalisation – formalising and

disciplining manners. Wouters (2007) states that from 1890 and onwards a process of informalisation has prevailed where emotional alternatives to the civilized self-control emerged. In this paper we will argue, that the naked body among young Danes (both boys and girls) is subject to a reformalising process (Elias, 1994 [1939]) characterised by an increasing degree of self-control and discipline among young people. Our research show that nakedness is considered shameful, and embarrassing and therefore changing clothes and showering is a situation that constrains young people's participation in PE.

Getting the work-life balance right: When pet dog becomes assistance dog
Carmel Nottle (UniSA) & Janette Young (UniSA)

This presentation will explore the human - canine working relationship, and the concept of animal versus human leisure. For some people owning a dog is something that they do, and for others like myself it is a way of life. It is walking at 5:30am so that they get their walk before I leave for work. It is standing in the pouring rain in the middle of a cow paddock so they can do what they were bred to do. It is driving 3000km for a dryland sleddog race because your dog loves to run. In fact, it is such a way of life that it is difficult to tell what is leisure for me and what is really leisure for my dogs. So when one of my dogs after 5 years of being a pet dog became my owner trained Assistance Dog not only did I have to balance my dogs leisure around my work, I also had to balance my dogs work around his leisure to ensure that being my Assistance Dog didn't stop him from just being my dog. Maybe for dogs that are bred to be an Assistance Dog this balancing act isn't as great because they never have the same leisure opportunities as a pet dog since they are an Assistance Dog first and a pet dog second. Maybe for a dog that knows nothing more than an occasional walk and playing in the backyard maintaining their leisure is an easy task if they take on an additional. For me however, my two dogs have leisure needs and their needs are different because they are two very different individuals. Once you see your dog doing an activity that they truly enjoy it is difficult to deny them the opportunity to do that activity regularly. Therefore, when the animal you share leisure with also comes to share work with you a unique work-life balancing act occurs.

How does sport and recreation build social capital in disadvantaged communities?
Donna Olbourne (Western Sydney University), Hazel Maxwell (University of Tasmania) & Michelle O'Shea (Western Sydney University)

The purpose of this research is to explore how the providers of sport and recreation can build social capital in disadvantaged communities. Social capital has various definitions and for the purpose of this research Putman's (2000) theory of social capital will be used which focuses on volunteering and civic action. Putnam refers to social capital (2000, p.19) as "the connections among individuals – social network and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them" He explores different concepts of social capital such as bonding, bridging and linking. These concepts explain the relationships or connections that occur between the different parties within a community or society and how those connections impact that community group. It is these relationships that develop both within and outside a community that build begin to build trust and reciprocity. This research will involve investigating sport and recreation programs used to build social capital in a

disadvantaged community. The community I have chosen is Mt Druitt based in Western Sydney, a suburb with a 4.5% indigenous community low socio economic status and high unemployment (ABS 2011). I have worked in this community for a number of years and have experienced firsthand what it is like to build social capital in this community using sport and recreation. From the experience I came across a number of hurdles that would often stifle the creation of social capital, i.e. creating programs that were designed to entertain, as opposed to teaching or empowering the community. This is why it is important to look at the stakeholders involved and analyse the planning, development and motivation behind these programs. I will be developing a case study involving a number of different stakeholders i.e. government departments and community groups Looking at what sport and recreation they do in the community? How do they do it? How do they evaluate the social capital created? What challenges and opportunities are there in the community? This research will provide valuable information regarding how sport and recreation can assist in building social capital in a community where resources, finances and education are limited.

Informalism's gendered effects: interrogating the normalisation of informal sport organisation recruitment and selection practices
Michelle O'Shea (Western Sydney University)

Building on the work of gender sport management scholars such as Shaw and Slack (2002) and Hoeber (2007, 2008), and drawing on a poststructural feminist conceptual framework, this research problematises how staff in different employment positions and departmental areas identify and explain gaps between espoused organisational values and enacted sport workplace practices as they shape how gender is understood and normalised in sport organisations. The research is a response to academic claims that dominant values and entrenched privileges can remain hidden (Lewis & Simpson 2010, 2012), and that they can reproduce workplace cultures where gender inequities linger in practices that are woven into organisational cultures (Meyerson & Fletcher 2000). These practices can be 'subtle and insidious' (Ely & Meyerson 2000a, p. 105) and privilege some and disadvantage others (Claringbould & Knoppers 2012; Kolb & Merrill-Sands 1999; Martin 1990; Shaw 2006a, Shaw 2006b).

Drawing on the experiences of employees from four Australian national and state sport organisations the research explores how women and men negotiate and resist the gender power relations behind unsanctioned hiring practices and answers the research question: How do women and men interpret the influence of informal sport organisation recruitment and selection practices and interactional dynamics on their sport management careers? Problematising the tensions and gaps between managers' interpretations of formal hiring practices and employees' experiences of the gendered informal practices enacted to appoint sport personnel can draw attention to 'knowledges that have been disqualified' (Foucault 1980b, p.82). For Foucault (1980b), it is through the re-emergence of 'low-ranking knowledges… even directly disqualified knowledges … that criticism performs its work' (p.82) and so my research examines the ambiguities and gaps between espoused and enacted recruitment and selection practices so that they might be challenged and reimagined in different and more equitable ways.

Yoga experience: A New Zealand male's perspective
Stephen Parker (University of Otago)

Modern yoga is an activity that is intertwined with notions of transformation, personal growth and the enhancement of the mind and body complex. Intrigued by the growing number of men doing yoga (Gorell, 2016) and also by significant gaps in the academic literature relating to men's yoga experiences, this paper aims to shed light on how yoga is experienced by New Zealand men. This research project adopts the methodology of narrative inquiry, a methodology that studies lived experience (Clandinin, 2006). My ontological interpretation of narrative inquiry is that we live storied lives in a storied landscape (Connelly and Clandinin, 1999). This ontological position proceeds from "a curiosity about how people are living and the constituents of their lived experience" (Caine, Estefan & Clandinin, 2013, p. 575). Following in-depth lifestory interviews (Atkinson, 1998), a series of vignettes about each participant's yoga experiences was crafted. A vignette is described by Miles and Huberman (1994) as "a focused description of a series of events taken to be representative, typical, or emblematic" (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 81). The vignettes attempt to reveal the core story (Straker, 2011) of participants' yoga experiences. The vignettes also share the multidimensional and multi layered nature of modern yoga in New Zealand. Emergent themes speak of yoga as a philosophical way of being in the world, of yoga as a way to promote active ageing, as a way to cultivate mindfulness, of yoga as a form of deep ecology connecting practitioners to the inter-connectivity of all life. The vignettes provide a window into the lives of New Zealand male yoga practitioners, a world so far unexplored by the social scientist. Alongside the participant's stories concerning yoga, is my story concerning yoga. This is presented as an evocative autoethnography (Bochner and Ellis, 2016). This is where I will share my lived experiences as a New Zealand male yoga practitioner.

Navigating to greater opportunity
Nicole Peel (Western Sydney University)

With the widely accepted view that the period of adolescence has expanded on both ends of the continuum, adolescence now begins earlier and starts later than previously reported. Adolescence is believed to be ended when a young person has reached independence. For adolescents in foster care, independence is reported to end at 18 years of age when an adolescent is discharged from Out-Of-Home care.

This research used a salutogenic framework to explore adolescents in foster care and their leisure with the view of the potential impact leisure may have in regards to career and educational transition into adulthood. The research involved face to face interviews with adolescents in foster care and their guardians on leisure and an adolescents potential. The presentation will overview the final findings of the research project.

Leisure "Either biomedical or salutogenic?"
Nicole Peel (Western Sydney University) & Hazel Maxwell (University of Tasmania)

This paper would like to pose the question does leisure and health need to be defined from a bio-medical model or a health promotional model for it to be effective. Following on from the newly developed ANZALS special interest stream, "Leisure and Health" does defining leisure and health from different ends of the continuum assist or delineate from the professions within the leisure and health sector. Links between leisure and health have been discussed and debated for decades. Over two decades ago Wankel (1994) identified the issue of specialization and diversification within both leisure and health fields resulting in a weakening of linkages and collaborations between the sectors. Leisure, within a bio-medical health perspective, is viewed as a tool to assist those who are ill or injured to become well. Alternatively, those who align within a health promotion, salutogenic perspective of health recognize leisure as a core pre-requisite to supporting all citizens quality of life.

This presentation will facilitate discussion around the theme and pose the questions below:
- Is leisure and health categorised as biomedical model or a health promotion model?
- What areas of industry does this classification occur?
- Are there exceptions to this categorisation?

Sport-for-development and the health sector – Reflecting on opportunities and tensions from the Pacific Islands
Nico Schulenkorf (University of Technology Sydney) & Katja Siefken (University of South Australia)

With increased globalisation and 'modernisation' of people's lives, lifestyle behaviour has significantly changed in most countries around the world. As a consequence of reduced physical activity and increasingly unhealthy diets, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have overtaken communicable diseases as a key health risk area (World Health Organization 2012, 2015). In response to this issue, initiatives such as targeted physical activity programs and sport-for-development (SFD) projects have been implemented across the world, including projects in the heavily affected Pacific Islands region (see, e.g., Siefken, MacNiven, Schofield, Bauman & Waqanivalu, 2012; Schulenkorf & Schlenker, 2017). In this paper, we reflect on our lived experiences with two SFD initiatives in the Pacific Islands: the Oceania Football Confederation's Just Play program that focuses on developing healthy lifestyles for children and youth across 11 Pacific Island countries, and the Wokabaot Jalens project for women in urban Vanuatu. We aim to establish the nexus between sport, health, socio-cultural development and policy to provide a holistic framework for sustainable healthy lifestyle initiatives. Based on our reflections, we also address existing tensions and strategic opportunities for linkage development between SFD and the wider health sector in the Pacific Islands and beyond.

A mixed method approach in identifying the impact of the circus-arts on the health and wellbeing of young people.
Kristen Stevens, Richard McGrath & Emily Ward (University of South Australia)

The purpose of this study was to identify how leisure-based participation in social circus-arts may impact the health and wellbeing of children between 8-14 years of age. This study

assumed a salutogenic view of health and wellbeing and sought to identify the potential for the circus-arts to be a resource for creating and maintaining good health. Research regarding the influence of arts participation has shown positive health outcomes. Performing and visual arts have been used as therapy, in illness prevention and for the promotion of good health. However, a gap in knowledge currently exists regarding the influence participation in the circus-arts may have for Australian youth in the general population. This study collaborated with Cirkidz Circus School – a community embedded, not for profit organisation. Using a mixed methods approach, the Kidscreen-27 instrument was used to measure children's health related quality of life and wellbeing (HRQoL) (n=23). Focus groups (n=54) were conducted simultaneously and asked children for their perceptions regarding how circus makes them feel. Kidscreen-27 results indicated some positive improvements in HRQoL scores pre and post 20 weeks of the circus-training program. However results were not statistically significant. Focus group results indicate positive impacts for children's mental wellbeing, socialisation skills, physical-activity enjoyment and resilience. Through analysis of results it is suggested that circus participation may have some ability to be viewed as a salutogenic resource for health. Furthermore, this study provides evidence that community organisations can be strong agents of positive social change influencing health outcomes for society and the individual. However, further research is needed, and this study may provide useful insights regarding direction for further investigation.

"Breaking the ice" in Arctic Canada: Motherhood capital and the experiences of community-based research when accompanied by an infant
Emma J. Stewart & Roslyn Kerr (Lincoln University)

Drawing on community-based tourism fieldwork in the Canadian Arctic, this presentation examines the field experiences of one of the authors who decided to bring her infant son with her into the field. Utilising Lo's (2016) concept of "motherhood capital", we argue that unexpectedly, the presence of her son (who travelled with her on five occasions between the age of nine and twenty-two months) helped rather than hindered her acceptance into Inuit communities. Perhaps due to the child-centred nature of the communities, or the shared common ground of parenthood, we argue that her demonstration of motherhood had the effect of breaking down several of the barriers some researchers face when entering communities for the first time. Essentially, her son acted as an icebreaker, a catalyst, and an agent of change in the research process. We suggest that her demonstration of motherhood capital facilitated her privileged access to the field and changed her perceived status from a white researcher to an equal-status mother. This was particularly important in an indigenous context where she was always going to be seen as 'other'. Drawing on journal entries, this presentation adopts a reflexive approach to explore the influences the infant had on her experiences in the field (particularly related to gaining access and building trust); the adaptations she made and the lessons learned that may help other parents considering taking an infant into the field. Through the use of the theoretical concept of capital, we also demonstrate that, following Harrington (2003), it can be fruitful to apply theory to examine researcher interactions.

'Djabooly-djabooly': Why don't they swim?
Megan Stronach (University of Technology Sydney) & Hazel Maxwell (University of Tasmania)

Australian Aboriginal women have a rich history of aquatic activity. In fact, the early history of Australia is replete with references to Aboriginal women's swimming, diving, aquaculture and watercraft techniques for gathering food, competition and leisure. However, the arrival of European settlers in Australia resulted in disruption and loss of Indigenous cultures, arguably with women facing the most severe changes. To help redress a relative neglect of Aboriginal women's perspectives in scholarship generally, and recognising the role that water has played in Aboriginal women's cultural history, this paper highlights Aboriginal women's aquatic pursuits – particularly swimming. Data collected from a series of face-to-face interviews and focus groups with Aboriginal women and girls is presented along with documentary evidence from key aquatic organisations. Sadly, it seems that for these women, swimming as a past time, sport is no longer viable, as two centuries after European settlement, many Aboriginal women, and girls have lost their strong connections with water. Consequently, they are virtually invisible today in aquatic sports, recreation and vocations. Current high drowning rates of Aboriginal people may well be the tragic, but inevitable outcome. However, there is a glimmer of hope, as aquatic organisations have begun to establish community development programs in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities as well as urban centres. These programs use swimming pool facilities, rivers and beaches in a variety of ways, such as hubs for community interaction, the foundation of aquatic skills, creating wider opportunities for employment and skills development, and developing social capital.

Research on the public space for recreational sports in Guangzhou
Jiangong Tan (Guangzhou Sport University), Zhongkui Wu & Yun Lin (Beijing Normal University, Zhuhai Campus)

The public space of recreational sports is the most valuable leisure resource for city residents to enjoy various outdoor exercises and promote urban social interaction. The rational allocation of the public space may directly influence the enthusiasm and effectiveness of the citizens' participation in leisure sports. Studying the developmental status quo of the public leisure space is of benefit to meet the needs of people's movement, manifest regional culture, and strengthen public health. The purpose of this research was to study the developmental status of leisure space management including the policy guidance, geographical area, population structure, service mode, and construction of facilities.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative research was employed to investigate over 1000 urban residents who mainly resided in the city of Guangzhou. The results showed that:
1. A significant difference exists among the community residents in choosing sports venues, sporting forms, and motivation of participation.
2. The hardware facilities of the public recreational places can basically meet the demand of people's activities, but the soft services may need to be improved.
3. Residents have a strong satisfaction for sporting space. The per capita area size of leisure sports venues can match the number of participants.

4. The comprehensive satisfaction in leisure sports participation has a significant difference among residents who are from different districts.
5. The regional economic level directly affects the balance of urban public leisure space.

A study on safety protection for children in playing basketball fun game
Te Tan (Griffith University)

Basketball is one of the popular sports often attracting many children to join; the reason to be loved by kids is because the event could bring to them a lot of fun during playing the fun game. Playing basketball is a typical leisure activity, not only benefit for children's mental and physical health but also training their abilities in body balance, physical coordination, flexibility, muscle strength, endurance and etc. Basketball is an oppositional motion, which easily to cause physical injury of children during playing; therefore the safety issue of children has to be considered by kids school and their parents.

This research mainly focuses on safety protection of children; the purpose is to probe the causes of risks and some related factors to risks, and also set forth some suggestions for children safety protection. A combination method of the qualitative and quantitative research was employed to investigate 18 kindergartens in Guangzhou, where children's parents and P.E. instructors are interviewed through questionnaires. The result shows that:
1. 78% of children in the basketball fun activities have ever happened in safety issues, such as scratch, bruise, scratch and also fracture, etc. those phenomenon should be emphasized by kindergarten administrators.
2. The risks for kids in participating basketball game are mainly from four aspects: instructors, kids self, kindergarten and the playing environment. Teaching experience, individual level of instructors, and self-management are the three major reasons related to the teachers in causing risks; the risks are from children self including physical, psychological, society and managing factors; the risks from kindergarten are related to management level and guideline of the kids school; and the last risks are from the playing environment directly related to basketball facilities and playground.
3. There are two major ways suggested to solve the risk issues, the first way is risk protection, including children should accept safety education both at home and kids school, to improve management level of kindergarten, and instructors should also take safe professional training. The second way is risk transfer; kindergarten should actively purchase insurance for kindergarten, kids' instructors, and children. When risks happened in kid's body, the insurance company can take care of the damages.

Australian aquatic and recreation centres' evidence based decision making
John Tower & Katie McDonald (Victoria University)

Community aquatic and recreation centres (ARCs) are a key setting for local leisure service delivery. A necessary requirement of successful service delivery is the quality of the evidence used to guide decisions about target markets and the programs and services that should be delivered. Little is known about the nature of decision making in ARCs and there is limited understanding of the data ARC managers use to inform decisions. This research

aimed to gain insights from ARC managers to identify how evidence was used to guide their decision making.

A series of five workshops were conducted in four Australian states to explore how ARC managers collect and use data to inform their decision making about their leisure service delivery. The workshops used a variety of techniques including small and full group discussions, individual statements and online polling.

Results from the workshops indicated that there was no consistency among the participants about what data was collected and how it was used to inform decision making. Sources of information included CERM performance indicators, centre and user surveys, ABS data, Lifesaving data, centre KPIs and program evaluations. Some centres collaborated with community groups, e.g., specific population services, to develop programs to serve particular target groups. Although the ARC managers were using a range of information, there was little coordination and collaboration among centres to guide their decision making.

Preliminary analysis of the research indicates that: i) there are no coordinated efforts to inform ARCs about the necessary data to inform recreation service developments; ii) some ARC managers lack skills to interpret data to inform decision making; iii) there is a need for long-term ARC industry research to provide relevant information; and iv) there is a role for ARC industry associations to develop, manage and resource reliable data about ARC operations. More effective use of data will assist ARC managers to address issues of social change at their local level.

Localism at New Zealand surfing destinations: A surfing tour perspective
Nick Towner (Auckland Institute of Studies)

Surfing's popularity has seen substantial growth over the last 50 years, resulting in an increased number of surfers worldwide. With greater number of surfers in the water, many of the popular high quality surf breaks have become over crowded. At these crowded locations, regular surfers who live nearby are protective and maintain ownership over the surf spot. The phenomena of protection and ownership, or localism, produces aggressive behaviour, verbal abuse, damage to property and in extreme cases violent confrontations between locals and those from outside that community. These behaviours reflect the masculine concept of machismo. To exhibit machismo, men must show that they are strong, unafraid, and physically powerful. The aim of this paper is to explore the experiences of a surfing tour operator and his clients at eight New Zealand surfing locations and to investigate the connections between machismo and localism. Data for this study was collected between 2011 and 2015 during approximately 60 surfing tours conducted throughout different regions of New Zealand. Initial findings illustrate a correlation between localism and Machismo theories at the more well-known New Zealand surf locations. Machismo behaviour associated with aggression and hyper masculine traits was found at the more crowded surf locations such as Raglan and Whangamata.

Leisure studies and the failure to engage with social change
Anthony J. Veal (University of Technology Sydney)

In its early days, in the 1960s and 1970s, the field of leisure studies was involved with some of the major forces of social change in Western countries. These included the significant features of the affluent post-World War II society, such as reduced working hours, the environmental impact of the growth of car-borne recreation, the social impact of colour and satellite television and emerging youth, popular and counter-cultures. In his campaign speech for the Australian 1972 general election, Labor leader, later Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam stated: 'There is no greater social problem facing Australia than the good use of leisure'. We do not hear such sentiments from politicians, or leisure scholars, these days. The issue of relevance and recognition is endemic in the field. Part of the problem may be that much of current leisure studies research is concerned with, as Ken Roberts puts it, 'little leisure' rather than big issues. Leisure scholars do not seem to be making significant contributions to current debates on major social change issues which are of relevance to the field, such as work-life balance, inequality and climate change. This presentation comprises a number of case studies from the literature which illustrate these general observations, including: the curious case of serious leisure; the fragmentation of inequality; the marginalization of leisure time and work-life balance; and the belated discovery of human rights.

Dating apps and gay travellers: The organisation and divisions of physical and digital spaces
Oskaras Vorobjovas-Pinta (University of Tasmania)

This paper reports novel information about the use of gay apps by the patrons of an exclusively-gay resort in Queensland, Australia. This novel research environment facilitates an understanding of the embeddedness of gay dating apps within contemporary gay culture and community, and the spatial reorientation that comes alongside the juxtaposition of physical and digital geographies.

An ethnographic study was conducted at the resort, and qualitative data presented here are drawn from semi-structured interviews with 27 gay-identifying male patrons of the resort. Critical ethnography provided beneficial access to situated perspectives and realities. These data indicate that gay apps remain a pervasive way of making connections, even in an environment where common homosexuality is a reasonable expectation, and where open self-expression is permitted and even encouraged. This complicates assumptions that gay apps' emergence was in response to a need for privacy or anonymity for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in wider, straight society.

This paper reports the results of an ethnographic survey conducted in a highly novel research environment, and particularly seeks to address divergent experiences of social and cultural change by LGBT people, including generational divides. It has value in demonstrating clear differences, ambiguities, and mixed implications of gay apps and their relationship with the decline of LGBT spaces, neighbourhoods, and venues.

Social class and intrinsic motivation during leisure: The case of Hong Kong Chinese employees

Gordon J. Walker, Shintaro Kono & Nancy Yan (University of Alberta)

Not only is non-Western leisure research lacking (Ito et al., 2014), but what does exist has seldom taken social class into account. These lacunae are even evident in regard to often avowed leisure concepts, such as intrinsic motivation, and the factors theorised to facilitate it (Kleiber et al., 2011). Thus, our study examined whether: (a) intrinsic motivation was greater during Chinese employees' leisure than paid work; (b) satisfaction of the needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness affected Chinese employees' intrinsic motivation, during leisure; and (c) the above held true cross-class.

A Cantonese-language telephone survey was conducted in Hong Kong in 2012. Participants reported their: (a) level of intrinsic motivation during leisure and work; (b) autonomy, competence, and relatedness need satisfaction during leisure; and (c) socio-demographic background. Those who self-identified as Chinese and provided detailed occupational information were assigned to one of four classes: super-creative, creative professional, working, and service (Florida, 2012). Participants (N=584) were more likely to be female (50.7%) and in the 35-to-49 age group (43.7%). They worked, on average, 47.1 hours/week. Dependent t-tests indicated that intrinsic motivation was greater during leisure than work overall, $t(583)=18.20$, $p<.0001$, and cross-class: super-creative: $t(98)=8.44$, $p<.0001$; creative professional: $t(107)=8.03$, $p<.0001$; working: $t(81)=7.04$, $p<.0001$; service: $t(279)=11.75$, $p<.0001$). A regression showed that both autonomy and relatedness positively influenced intrinsic motivation overall, $F(3,580)=18.20$, $p<.0001$, $R2=.33$. Parallel results were found for all but super-creative employees; in which case only autonomy was positive, $F(3,95)=24.63$, $p<.0001$, $R2=.42$.

Our finding that intrinsic motivation was greater during Chinese employees' leisure than work, both overall and cross-class, is consistent with an analogous study of Canadian employees (Walker, 2017). Our discovery that satisfaction of the need for autonomy affected Chinese employees' intrinsic motivation during leisure is largely consistent with a second study conducted with the same Canadian employees (Yan et al., 2017). Whereas the only other need that influenced Chinese employees' intrinsic motivation was relatedness (except for super-creatives); the only other need that influenced Canadian employees' intrinsic motivation was competence. We contend, therefore, that before "leisure for social change" can occur, culture and class commonalities and specificities must be acknowledged.

Farmers markets, food events and social change
Trudie Walters (University of Otago)

Modern day farmers markets and food events are often touted as agents for social change, aiming to attract and educate local residents and tourists alike about the importance of eating locally, seasonally and (usually) organically. Farmers markets in particular are a social way for people to shop, allowing consumers to form relationships with local food producers through discussions of the food they are purchasing. Food events may be established with the aim of supporting local producers and value-adders, subverting the dominance of multinational supermarket chains. The promotional material for such events highlights the economic, environmental and social benefits for producers and consumers alike – but what is the reality, and is social change likely or indeed possible?

This paper presents findings from the Sunshine Coast, Australia. It is based on interviews with local food producers and value-adders who attend farmers markets and/or food events, and information from surveys of participants at one local community food event. The analysis reveals that while food producers may sell their wares at farmers markets, the type of farmers market is important – many are sceptical about the 'local-ness' of other stallholders in some instances and doubt the effectiveness of such farmers markets as agents of social change. With regards to the local community food event, while the event narratives were centred very much around social change, the indications are that many of the consumers (local residents and tourists alike) attended more for entertainment than for education. As a result, behavioural change seems unlikely for most and the opportunity to effect social change lost.

Barbie and the 'white saviour complex': Paradoxes in a critical studies approach to volunteer tourism
Stephen Wearing (University of Newcastle)

Does the labelling of young women undertaking volunteer tourism projects as 'white saviour complex' distort the reality of volunteer tourism programs and where is Ken in this debate, the gendered issues and the media valuing are part of an examination in this paper that looks at the ubiquitous Barbie doll and the gendered issues surrounding young women finding aspirational role models as global citizens who in dealing with identity dilemmas and finding ways to challenge passive femininity through volunteering are now encountered sexist and developmentaphobic stigmas from media sources. Are they rather than resisting and rejecting the power of this stigma, now having to engage in defensive othering-subordinates distancing themselves from other subordinates and reinforcing the legitimacy of a devalued identity in the process. Does this direction in the media negate volunteer tourism and the identity work it offers resulting in a "heterosexy-fit" identity that ultimately reinforced heterosexism and gender inequality on the basis of under researched, inappropriate metrics and bias media rejection of young women's negative influence on developing country hosting communities.

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Corporate social responsibility in tourism: The sharing economy and its regulation
Stephen Wearing (University of Technology Sydney) & Kevin Lyons (University of Newcastle)

One of the biggest challenges facing the tourism industry and policy makers is the emerging and fast growing 'sharing economy'. Keeping abreast of this, disruptive but potentially transformative phenomenon has been challenging for industry, governments and researchers alike. The 'sharing economy' describes a new economic paradigm driven by technology, consumer awareness and social commerce – particularly through web communities, and can be thought of as sharing, lending, renting and swapping redefined through digital technology and peer communities. Intense debates around the impacts of the sharing economy on the tourism industry converge around issues such as consumer welfare, economic development, equitable competition, and innovation and change. Much of this conjecture coalesces around the relative merits and impacts of a raft of potential regulatory measures that might be applied to businesses operating in the sharing economy.

The impact of the sharing economy varies widely across industry sectors that comprise the tourism industry and the broader visitor economy in which it is located. This impact also varies depending upon the geographical location and market maturity of particular tourism destinations in which the sharing economy operates. A 'one size fits all' approach has emerged in some reports from within the tourism industry that focusses upon increasing regulatory controls in an effort to create a more even playing field for both incumbent business and new entries that embrace the sharing economy model. One of the ongoing challenges in the Australian context is the potential fragmentation of the regulatory and planning context in which the sharing economy is emerging. The three tiered government structure creates a context where inconsistencies can manifest and where accountability becomes ambiguous. This area is explored in this paper with specific consideration of how this has played out in NSW while drawing from lessons learned in national and global contexts. This paper demonstrates how corporate social responsibility within the tourism industry needs to be considered at a variety of levels including new industry and that this is particularly important in dealing with the sharing economy. Apart from considering the accommodation sector, this report broadens to include transport – car sharing and car parking - and also considers catering and other service sectors that are recognised as an integral part of the visitor economy.

Unpicking crafty commemorations of the Anzac Centenary
Emma Wensing (Australian National University)

This paper explores the ways in which contemporary understandings of national heritage and collective remembering are reflected in craft-based leisure activities. In 2015, rural agricultural shows and community-based art exhibits provided spaces where vernacular craft-based performances of national remembering were able to claim space. At first glance, the Anzac-themed arts and crafts on display appear little more than uniform regurgitation of well-worn symbols of a narrow national commemorative rhetoric. Interviews with textile artists, quilters, embroiderers and cake decorators who submitted Anzac handicraft objects for display reveals the nuances and intentions of these creative acts that goes beyond banal

nationalism. Analysis focuses on the way Anzac narratives were mobilized and interpreted in creating crafty commemorations, emphasising how people challenged and departed from the Anzac tradition. I argue that these creative interpretations of Anzac do not necessarily constitute active dissent or rejection of the nationalist discourse; rather, they increase the spaces into which the Anzac discourse permeates, further solidifying its place in the national consciousness.

'In it to win it': exploring the local sport development opportunities attached to hosting the world's largest participant sports event.
Richard Keith Wright (Auckland University of Technology)

In April 2017, the city of Auckland hosted a mass participation event involved 3,124 medal ceremonies, 28 different sports, 45 sporting disciplines in 48 different competition venues. The ten-day sports event that attracted over 24,905 athletes, 2,579 supporters and 1,094 non-playing officials, 58% of which classified themselves as international visitors (active sport tourists). In terms of financial returns, it exceeded all the key performance indicators set, generating NZD$34.2 million incremental GDP. According to the official post event report, 91% of Auckland residents said the event enhanced their pride in the city. I may have lived a short bus ride away, but my journey to the opening ceremony, hosted on Friday 21st April, 2017, started when New Zealand's Prime Minister publicly/proudly announced that the city I was still learning to call home had won the rights to host a major sports event about which I knew very little. This announcement came on Thursday 15th March 2012, long before the people responsible for delivering this event were employed to produce the ambitious, equally inspiring, objectives found within the official post-event report sitting on my desk. Having recorded a healthy surplus, the organisers proposed that these funds will be re-invested into the development of amateur sport in Auckland. This paper provides an in-depth insight into the local sports communities that the event participants would like to see the profits being redistributed. Opinions were collected through face-to-face conversations with over three hundred athletes, volunteers and local residents over a ten-day period, several months prior to the final accounts being public knowledge. The discussion and subsequent conclusions explore the authenticity and achievability of the objectives originally published by the local organizing committee. The paper provides a unique insight into the different levels of understanding and appreciation encountered by those who had directly or indirectly helped pay for this major sports event. The recommendations provide a series of actions that must occur at a local community level in order for 'the best games ever' to deliver a lifetime of sustainable sport development opportunities for the people who made it happen.

Masters of their universe: the personal creation and consumption of social capital at the Serious Leisure Olympic Games.
Richard Wright (Auckland University of Technology)

As an amateur athlete with both a personal and professional interest in the production and consumption of active sport tourism, serious leisure and social capital, the arrival of the 9th edition of the World Masters Games (WMG) was an opportunity too good to ignore. In April

2017, my home city hosted a 10-day sports event that attracted over 24,905 amateur athletes, 2,579 local supporters, 1,094 non-playing officials and 3,216 volunteers. My offering narrates my occasionally unhealthy obsession with a participant sports event that, despite the big numbers generated, largely came and went without many local residents knowing anything about it. This paper presents an analytic autoethnography that shares the overt and covert observations recorded across the city of Auckland from Friday April 21st through to Sunday April 30th. These observations are complemented by an analysis of the questions and answers that were going through my head as I physically and mentally prepared my body for a personal best in the Half Marathon. Furthermore, the thoughts of my fellow athletes and event volunteers are also used to strengthen the author's personal evaluation of the serious leisure and social capital being created and consumed as a direct consequence of an event that is arguably the closest thing the world currently has to a Serious Leisure Olympic Games. The paper explores the extent to which sustainable social capital was clearly created and consumed at a once-in-a-lifetime international sports events. Unlike many of the major sports events that dominate the headlines, genuine bonds were evident between the athletes and the local volunteers, whilst bridges were also built between the hosts and the guests who choose to embrace this truly once-in-a-lifetime occurrence. The conclusions discuss the long-term social legacies attached to hosting serious leisure sports events for the ever-expanding active ageing community. The recommendations call for more serious leisure scholars to share their personal stories of active sport event tourism.

Suicide, pets, ageing and leisure – pets as very serious leisure
Janette Young (University of South Australia)

Background – Pets are the most common and closest of human: animal relationships that older western humans generally experience. Given their location in private domestic lives; commonly denied entry to workplaces and many public spaces (more in Australia than many other countries) pets can be seen to be part of most pet owners' leisure-scapes. While there is much evidence of the power of human; animal relationships to build and support human wellbeing, health academia and health systems still tend to view pets as frivolous and insignificant in human lives. Conversely, leisure has a long history of recognising and exploring the intersection of humans and animals lives with regard to tourism, family leisure, animal welfare and rights etc.

Approach – In 2015 we began a project interviewing older people about how they perceived their pets as impacting on their health and wellbeing. Unexpectedly a number of participants have revealed how their pets have acted as suicide protection and prevention in their lives. Providing company and solace when experiencing the loss of a life partner; mitigating against thoughts of self-harm because of the levels of attachment ("he [dog] would pine away if I did something to myself") and other potential harm to animals ("the birds can't go without food for more than a couple of days…").

Significance – With extending life-expectancies, ageing populations as a global phenomenon and rates of suicide in older persons commonly being higher than in other age groups it is imperative that governments and communities identify resources that add to the quality of extended lives, and that protect against self-destruction. Recognising that pets, understood as predominately part of leisure environments can have a powerful role in this

tragic aspect of ageing populations suggests opportunities for new alliances and explorations. Leisure academics, animal welfare scholars and activists, health and ageing disciplines, older people and perhaps even their pets themselves, can start to take the intersections of pets, ageing and suicide seriously, developing responses and thinking that work to support both human and non-human beings in creating better quality, safer human ageing. And probably enhancing animal welfare at the same time.

Social change and animal rights to leisure – differing understandings across 'wild' and 'domestic' animals
Janette Young (University of South Australia)

Background - The position and conceptions of the rights of animals can be seen to be shifting in modern western societies. Both practically (Young 2015) and in academic fields including leisure (Young and Carr 2018a and 2018b).

Approach - Two soon to be released edited books exploring the rights and experiences of domestic and wild animals to 'leisure' has highlighted interesting contrasts in the ways humans can conceive of these two groupings of animals "rights to leisure".

Domestic animals such as pets are presumed to have leisure; sometimes almost inherently as they occupy human leisure spaces (dog walking, horse riding, parrots in the family room bird cage). We overlook that these animals do not generally have choice in such 'leisure', and hold some strong de-individualised notions of animal leisure needs such as "dogs need to be walked daily" "cats need to hunt".

Conversely, wild animals are presumed to experience leisure just 'in the wild' and when in human constructed or contrived environments aims become to 'enrich' their experiences through replicating what is presumed 'lost' in captivity. Hence underpinning wild animal leisure discourses is an un-nuanced presumption of the natural environment as healthy, wholesome and 'better than'. Overlooking such realities as droughts, floods, insecure food supplies…not to mention the animal to animal cruelty, such as being chased to exhaustion before being ripped limb from limb while alive for another animal's dinner.

This presentation will explore and unpack these two contrasting positions and seek to unpack their significance for human and animal 'social change'.

Significance - Both these perspectives (on wild and domestic animals) presume and impose human perceptions and understandings of leisure on non-human others. Both presume to know animal others' choices of leisure and activity; and while one embeds human: animal interaction, the other seeks to exclude and even demonise human: animal cross species interactivity. Both are inherently human-centric and belie interests in individual sentience, personality and interests, in particular with regard to animal leisure.

Administrative roles in recreation management
Jo An M. Zimmermann & Robert F. Riordan (Texas State University)

Recreation programs, services and facilities play an important role in any community in relation to facilitating healthy lifestyles as well as building social capital. Research into the managers and programmers who create accessible, high quality programs, especially for underserved populations is essential. Zimmermann & Payne (2012) proposed a model which offered a possible explanation/framework for how recreation administrators make decisions designed to benefit their constituents based on Parson's Theory of Action (1953) which looks at "culturally patterned social interaction" (Parsons, 1953, p. 31) and how individuals balance their personal gratification with the needs of society (Parsons, 1951) (see figure 1). The purpose of this study was to continue confirming the model of administrative roles in recreation management as proposed by Zimmermann & Payne (2012).

For this study, data are being collected from recreation professionals working in the state of Texas. The instrument is comprised of modified statements from two existing surveys. The first is the Resource Allocation Preferences Survey (RAPS) (Fisher, 1998), developed to measure values used by administrators when making decisions relating to resource allocations and it is believed that these relate to the 'underlying assumptions' in the model. The second was a Q-sort developed by Selden, Brewer & Brudney (1999) for use with employees in public agencies regarding administrative roles and is being used to look at 'perception of role' in the model. It is anticipated that the underlying assumptions may have an effect on or relationship to perception of role. In addition, a range of demographic and educational information was collected to see if any of them had any affect upon or relationship to the underlying assumptions. Figure 2 illustrates how the data analysis will be conducted.

While not yet fully tested and validated, the proposed model has the potential to affect the profession. Although no two communities are exactly alike, many face similar challenges. Watching the news, we can see that regardless of location, not only is the physical health of people in decline, in many cases the social structure of communities is failing. People are feeling increasingly isolated and afraid. Recreation can play a powerful role in improving the health of a community. By providing a framework for understanding the roles of administers the findings of this research can help create professional development workshops as well as offer a common language for administrators to discuss the challenges they are facing. Both of these outcomes will help facilitate necessary changes as they strive to improve their local community.

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Invitation to Submit a Paper for a Conference Special Issue of the *Annals of Leisure Research*

The organising committee invites all presenters at the ANZALS 2017 Biennial Conference to consider submitting a paper to a conference special issue(s) of the *Annals of Leisure Research* journal.

All papers will be blind peer reviewed.

Full guidelines for papers can be found on the Annals of Leisure Research website: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/ranz20#.VlfZHXYrLDc

An abstract for a proposed paper should be emailed to Hazel Maxwell (Hazel.Maxwell@utas.edu.au) by the 22nd December 2017. Abstracts will be reviewed and invitations to submit a full paper will be sent by 10th January 2018.

The deadline for submission of final papers is the 28th February 2018. Papers are to be submitted via the journal online system.

It is anticipated the special issue will be published late 2018 or early 2019. If the number of accepted papers is more than the space available in a single issue, there is the potential for a further special issue or papers will be integrated into a regular journal issue.

If you have any questions about submitting a paper for the special issue please contact Hazel Maxwell (Hazel.Maxwell@utas.edu.au) or Clayton Hawkins (Clayton.Hawkins@utas.edu.au).