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practice sessions, attending social outings, and participating in club volunteer work. Finally, mediating variables were assessed with attraction (e.g., "Participating in this sport group is one of the most enjoyable things I do"), centrality (e.g., "I find a lot of my life is organized around participating in this sport group"), and social bonding (e.g., "Most of my friends are in some way connected with this sport group") scales (Kyle et al., 2007). Linear regression and the PROCESS SPSS macro (Hayes, Preacher, & Myers, 2011) were used to test main effects and indirect effects through the multiple mediators.

RESULTS: The results indicated that identity expression was linked to higher levels of participation. Specifically, higher levels of identity expression were linked to more frequent practice attendance ($B = .47$, $SE = .14$, $p < .001$) and this association was mediated by centrality (effect = .25, $SE = .10$, $p < .01$). Also, higher levels of identity expression were associated with greater attendance at LGBT sport social outings ($B = .35$, $SE = .14$, $p < .05$) and this was mediated by social bonding (effect = .16, $SE = .07$, $p < .05$). Finally, identity expression was not significantly associated with participating in club volunteer work, however, higher levels of centrality were significantly associated with more volunteering ($B = .59$, $SE = .19$, $p < .01$).

DISCUSSION: The results suggest that identity expression motivates greater participation, in particular attending practices and social outings. In other words, the more that someone feels that the sport group is part of who they are, the more likely they are to engage in behaviours consistent with that identity (i.e., taking part in activities on and off the 'field'). Interestingly, attraction (e.g., enjoyment of the activity) which is often a dominant motivating characteristic (Havitz & Dimanche, 1997) never mediated these associations, but centrality and social bonding did. This suggests that identity expression through LGBT-focused sport participation is more closely focused on social ties (e.g., bonding) and investment in the sport group (centrality) than enjoyment alone. These findings are consistent with research that shows the importance of support from others who share a similar identity for those who may be coping with stigmatization (Frable et al., 1998) and potential mechanism and motivation that enhances participation in an identity supportive context.

CONCLUSION: This study broadens research on LGBT issues in sport by considering community sport -- a different context from intercollegiate or professional sport which has been the focus of much of the sport research to date (Griffin, 2012). Our findings suggest identity expression motivates participation in LGBT-focused sport and this association is explained by social bonding and centrality of the LGBT sport identity in participants' lives, thus supporting participation in a context that helps counteract minority stress (Meyer, 2003).