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| Supplementary Table 2: Example citations of systemic governance studies | | | |
| Author | Year | Purpose | Key findings |
| Adams, A. | 2014 | To examine the strategic importance attached to social capital and its associated policy context and secondly presents key stakeholder interpretations of the likelihood that VSCs will act as agents of delivery | 1. Democratic form of social capital is most dominant in relation to sport policy 2. VSC stakeholder perceive that democratic social capital outcomes may become distorted and even corrupted. |
| Goodwin, M., Grix, J. | 2011 | To build on decentring accounts of governance through case studies of sport and education | 1. There is a greater role for structures and institutions in explaining governance. 2. Both sport and education suggest that there has not been a shift of power from government to networks |
| Hoye, R | 2006 | This paper analyses the process, rationale and effects of the governance reforms that have occurred within Australian thoroughbred horse racing. | It was found that while these organizations were subject to similar institutional pressures, they did not adopt homogenous structures, as would be expected. |
| Leopkey, B., & Parent, M. | 2012 | To explore the emergence of legacy and the process through which it becomes a taken-for-granted institutional rule that has impacted how organizations plan and implement the Games | The evolution of the concept was broken down into the pre-institutionalization, semi-institutionalization, and full institutionalization phases as described by Tolbert and Zucker. |
| Phillpots, L., Grix, J., and Quarmby, T | 2010 | This article offers the first empirical account of the role of County Sport Partnerships (CSPs) in delivering grassroots sport policy in the UK. | Grassroots sport policy delivery does take place via ‘partnerships’, but such arrangements are not to be confused with ‘new governance’. On the contrary, government policy delivery has never been so centrally managed, monitored and controlled. |
| O'Boyle, I., Shilbury, D. | 2016 | This study explores how trust is manifested and impacts on the levels of collaboration that take place in sport governance networks. | Extant levels of trust, transparency, the capacity to build trust, and leadership emerged as the key themes in the study. The degree to which each of these dimensions was embedded in the cultures and processes of each network varied significantly. Leadership specifically, as a key finding, was shown to be an important factor in fostering collaborative relations at the governance level of these systems. |
| Hamil, S., Morrow, S., Idle, C., Rossi, G., Faccendini, S. | 2010 | The explore the development if Italian football in light of the change in governance and recent governance failings | 1. Italian football is a paradox in that it produces sucessfull football teams despite being unprofitable and unstable 2. It is necessary to move beyond anglo-centric orientation of football systems |
| Grix, J., Phillpots, L. | 2011 | To provide counter evidence to the governance narrative | 1. The notion of asymmetrical network governance is described 2. More differentiated analysis of policy sectors needed (not broad brush explanations) |
| Wloch, R | 2013 | The article presents the evolution of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) against the background of transformation of global order and the enhanced profile of global sports. | The assertive stance of UEFA as an actor creating new global rules (e.g., lex sportiva) is shown in the example of its relations with the Polish authorities during the corruption crises in Polish football and, later on, during the preparations to the UEFA Euro 2012. The reasons for a state to enter into relations with UEFA are explained by employing the concept of country branding during sport mega-events. The main thread running through the article is the assumption about the changing social and political role of sports. |
| Hult, J.S. | 1989 | To examine the struggle for governance in U.S. amateur women's athletics | 1. Women did achieve authority over educational athletics, but not public sports. 2. (Women lost decision-making roles, and now have only limited access to governance in U.S. amateur athletics. |
| Chappelet, J.-L. | 2016 | Examines the evolution of the olympic games - particularly the expansion of its key stakeholders | The evolution and the addition of many stakeholders has increased the complexity of the management of the Olympic System over the years from pure Olympic administration (when the IOC headquarters moved to Lausanne in 1915) to Olympic network governance which must take into consideration more than 24 types of stakeholders, including governments and intergovernmental organizations. |
| Leopkey, B., Parent, M. | 2015 | To critically analyse how event stakeholders perceived the governance of legacy at an edition of the Olympic Games. | Stakeholders saw proper governance practices as essential for the provision of a positive and sustainable legacy and regularly associated it with the delivery of a successful event. |