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## Fulfilling Life's Purpose: Persistence in Diverse Athletic Activities

## ABSTRACT

This qualitative study explored the drive behind persistence in Aerial Circus Performance, Mixed Martial Arts and Dance using semi-structured interviews with three adult participants. Thematic analysis identified two over-arching themes: In the Moment (during the activity) and Journey (activity as life's journey). Participants were born with a core talent, having strong identity and passion for their activity, which created meaning and value through peak experience and peak performance and increased flow experience. These experiences, along with satisfaction of competence, autonomy and relatedness served the ultimate reason to persist: to fulfil life's purpose. A new model along with future directions are proposed.

## INTRODUCTION

Flow is a subjective state experienced during an enjoyable activity that is intrinsically rewarding: characterized by intense focus, awareness of action in the moment combined with a sense of control, loss of reflexive self-consciousness, complete absorption and time flying (Nakamura & Csikszentmihalyi, 2014). This desirable state occurs when one subjectively achieves clearly set goals within a balance of perceived challenge and skill (Csikszentmihalyi, Abuhamdeh, & Nakamura, 2014). Privette (1983) distinguished between microflow (simple enjoyment such as chewing gum) and macroflow (deep enjoyment accompanied with realizing potential) and provided a model revealing overlaps between flow, peak performance and peak experience. Peak experiences are moments of intense ecstasy felt not only during sex, but also moments of insight, discovery and inspiration (Maslow, 1962). Peak performance occurs when one uses the maximum of their power to function at the highest level (Privette, 1983) and denotes performance outcomes and achievement (Harmison, 2006; Jackson, 1996). These concepts are advantageous to coaches seeking to motivate their athletes to achieve consistent optimal levels (Harmison, 2006).

Csikszentmihalyi et al., (2014) argue that the phenomenological experience of flow alone gives the athlete a strong motivation to continue whilst other motivation theories focus on precursors and outcomes. For example, Hebb (1955) stated exploratory and learning

behaviour is a drive that aids optimal levels of arousal, promoting a healthy nervous system, whilst White (1959) discussed how competent interaction with the environment causes a feeling of efficacy that motivates beyond behaviour propelled by drives (effectance motivation). In support of White (1959), Deci and Ryan (2000) distinguish between drives and innate psychological needs: According to self-determination theory (SDT), motivation to pursue goals is associated with satisfaction of these three basic needs (competence, relatedness and autonomy); whilst both drives and innate needs are important energizers for intrinsic motivation; primary drives operate in a circular manner (receding once satisfied) but innate needs operate in an upward spiral of seeking and conquering challenges for healthy psychological growth (Deci & Ryan, 1985).

These theories don't fully explain why an athlete chooses and dedicates their life to their activity. Passion is investment (time and energy) in an activity that is liked (or loved) and valued; a characteristic of which is internalizing the activity into one's identity and Vallerand, Houlfort and Fores, 2003 proposed two types of passion resulting upon internalization: harmonious passion and obsessive passion. Harmonious passion describes one willingly pursuing their activity autonomously, obsessive passion describes one feeling compelled to engage in the activity due to inter/intrapersonal pressures. They found that harmonious and obsessive passion create strong motivation to persist when benefits are positive, but obsessive passion leads to a higher and rigid persistence in the face of negative outcomes such as injury and stress.

This qualitative study aims to explore persistence in diverse athletic settings through semistructured interviews with people whose activity is their career. The role of the flow experience vs other aspects that maintain the passion and motivation to continue is explored. What fuels the inner drive to continue?

#### METHOD

#### **Rationale for the Research Approach**

A quantitative approach is useful when a specific research question is clearly defined (Howitt & Cramer, 2008) however, the research question emerged during the analytic process in this study. A criticism of quantitative research is that it focuses on one aspect of human functioning whilst the human experience is multi-faceted in any given moment (Giorgi, 2012). Qualitative methods were used to gain rich and meaningful knowledge of participants subjective phenomenological experience (cf. Kopala & Suzuki, 1999).

#### **Participants and Interviews**

Semi-structured interviews give a holistic account of participants reality and direct an enriched, integrated discourse (Nakamura & Csikszentmihalyi, 2009) and in narrative interviewing, biographical experiences are accessed and explored allowing investigation of broader topics (Flick, 2002).

Using Wengraf's (2001) semi-structured, narrative interviewing method, a pilot interview was conducted to practice the interview format revealing less note-taking was necessary. Following ethics approval, the final interview with Violet (aerial circus performer; 40) took place face-to-face and consisted of three subsections (see appendix 1). Subsection one contained a major narrative question allowing Violet to describe (uninterrupted) the journey and meaning of her activity experience from her own perspective. Subsection two contained narrative-pointed questions requesting expansion of topics raised in subsection one in strict sequential order (Wengraf & Chamberlayne, 2006). Subsection three contained theory-based questions devised to cover eight aspects of flow. The reasoning behind the triple subsection format was to ensure the major narrative in subsections one and two before the influence of theory-based questioning (Wengraf & Chamberlayne, 2006). In both subsection two and three, areas of interest were followed up in the moment, allowing the participant to say whatever came up, and questions asked that might otherwise not have arisen (Carver & Scheier, 2000).

As advised by Giorgi (2012), an attitude of 'phenomenological reduction' was adopted; keeping the narrative in consciousness with a psychological attitude sensitive to the topic under investigation, whilst refraining from drawing on prior knowledge or assumptions – also known as bracketing.

The interview was recorded unobtrusively and transcribed verbatim (see appendix 2). A further two interview transcripts were chosen from those of university undergraduate peers: Ben (martial artist; 23) and Miranda (dancer; 44) were chosen for their homogeneity in relation to the research question because akin to Violet, their athletic activity was their career. Recruited via purposive sampling, all participants signed a consent form and were assured of anonymity. The final three transcripts averaged 65 minutes recording time.

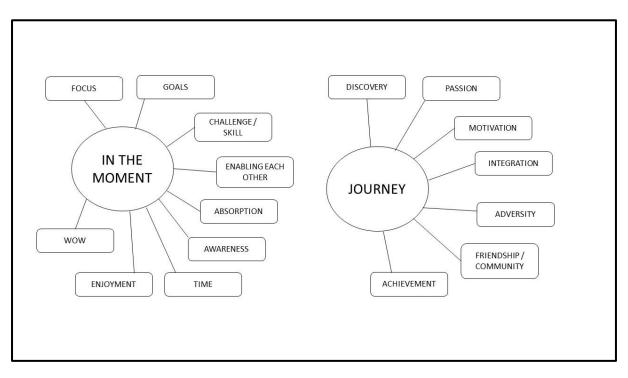
### **Analytical Framework**

Philosophically, psychological analysis sets out to express the participants experience so that it becomes fulfilled in the 'desired expression' by exploring various expressions until the precise fit is reached (Giorgi, 2012). Braun and Clark's (2006) widely used reflexive thematic analysis was used as a framework to reach the desired expression; the six steps are simple to follow and result in thorough analysis.

Transcripts were read thrice to get a sense of each participant and initial ideas were noted. Data was predominantly coded in a semantic and inductive manner, aiming to capture the experience from interviewees words. Individual codes were copied onto colour coded post-it notes. A thorough, active and predominantly data-driven process ensued to identify pattern and meaning consistent across the data set during which codes were worked into subthemes and themes (see appendix 3) and thematic maps constructed at stages to aid analysis (see appendix 4). During this process, subthemes applying to two participants were either placed in an alternative subtheme or discarded due to lack of commonality. Subthemes were reworked as fresh light fell on their meaning, aiming to capture their essence, make them concise and reduce their overlap. Transcripts were re-read to check the raw data fitted with themes and a final reworking of themes and subthemes took place.

## **ANALYSIS / FINDINGS**

Two over-arching themes were identified: In the Moment and Journey. A final thematic map was completed (see figure 1) and descriptions of subtheme content placed in table 1.



# *Figure 1*. Final thematic map

Table 1. Final themes, s	subthemes a	and description	of their content
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THEME	SUBTHEMES	CONTENT
IN THE MOMENT	Goals	Goal setting
		Step by step goals within training (mini
		goals)
		Overall goal for training (maxi goals)
		Achievement goals
	Enabling Each	Training together
	Other	Spurring each other on
		Inspiring each other
		Honouring each other
		Watching each other
	Focus	Locked in focus
		Focus for safety
		Focus with goals
		Barriers to focus
		Focus on the details
		Long term focus
	Time	Time flies
		Time to standstill
		Observations of time
	Challenge / Skill	Seeking challenge
		Increasing challenge as skill improves
		Skill ability
		Integration of multi-faceted activity
		Skill improvement
		Boredom in achieved skills
	Absorption	Meditative
		Automatic
		Losing self
		External out

	<b>A</b>	A
	Awareness	Awareness of surroundings
		Skill awareness
		Awareness of others
		Action awareness
		Awareness of desire
	Enjoyment	Positive impact on mental health
		Get out of head
		Happy place
		Having fun
	Wow	Nailing it
		Gratitude
		Thrill
		Nerves
		Meaning
		Realization
		Extreme happiness
JOURNEY	Discovery	Role models
		Seeking new experiences
		Changeover moment
		Unique activity
		Inspiration
	Passion	Experience feeding passion
		Need to perform
		Positive addiction
		Inner fulfilment
		All-encompassing
		Obsessive Passion
		Purpose
		Authentic drive
	Motivation	Determination
		Building resilience
		Daily and long-term persistence
		Discipline

	Competence
	Hard work
Internetion	
Integration	Teaching skills
	Teaching life lessons to others
	Inspiring others
	Learning from more advanced others
	Seeking inspiration
	Intensive training course
	Seeking new experiences
	Personality and identity
	Positive impact on self and others
	Adapting to age and environment
Adversity	Rejection
	Injury
	Health barriers
Friendship /	Involving and attracting public
Community	Family environment
	Deep friendship through training
	Bonding through activity experience
	Team and crew
Achievement	Achieving goals
	Meaningful achievement
	Meaningful moments
	Peak performance
	Pride in self and students
	Creating novel work
	Working with top companies
	Reward

The subthemes chosen for deeper analysis due to their salience in contributing to persistence were: Integration, Passion, Achievement and Absorption.

## **JOURNEY**

#### **INTEGRATION**

All participants had grown up through childhood identifying with a version of their chosen activity: "From the age of 6 I was always involved in martial arts in some aspect" (Ben); "I did dance from the age of three" (Miranda); "My love for circus is actually my secondary copy love for what I used to do when I was growing up which is equestrian vaulting" (Violet).

Participants showed awareness of how the activity had integrated into their adult life. Ben discussed that as people heard about the fighting relationship he had with a friend, it "*opened up avenues for more*"; Miranda described how she "*took solace*" in the company of likeminded dancers and that "*dance in general has been a massive part of [her] existence*" and Violet acknowledged her whole life had become embedded into it:

all my friends and my whole life is somehow connected to circus, so it would be really hard for me to even give it up ...while circus got me there in the first place, now that place keeps giving me circus...It's like a snake that bites it's own tail, a positive vicious circle if that makes sense.

All participants felt privileged to involve others in their "unique" and "novel" career choice with Violet expressing; "giving people something they usually don't experience – it's beautiful". Miranda wanted to share her "passion and knowledge" and Ben's determination to continue increased upon "seeing so many people interested in such a rare kind of sport". Participants were driven to share the positive impact of their own life-lessons. Violet discussed how, like herself, "everyone can get something out of it"; Miranda taught students her own motto; "Hard work beats talent, talent doesn't work hard" and Ben earnestly explained:

One student in particular was very very quiet when he started, and now he's grown into a such a confident person, wants to fight, and looking towards the future has asked about me being in his corner. And kind of having the idea of being able to coach someone through that kind of life experience, and seeing them achieve something, such as winning a fight

## PASSION

All participants had a passion for their activity that persisted over time; Violet acknowledged *"if I didn't love it I probably wouldn't still be doing it"* and Ben stated *"when you find* 

*something that you love so much, you want to dedicate your time to it*". Miranda's passion for dance and desire to perform persisted after rejection:

When I went and did the first load of auditions that I didn't get, don't get me wrong, emotionally that was very demoralizing, and I did go under the duvet for a week. I then had to school myself and say; "No, hang on a second, you still have this passion, you still want to be out there and perform, you need to find ways to make this work for you."

The challenges of training fed into participants passion to continue. Violet remembered; "*I just kinda fell in love with it, in love with the training aspect and the challenges of it*" and Miranda was "*bitten by the bug*" after an intensive pre-professional training course. Embracing the challenge fed Ben's passion and gave him "*purpose and a drive to conquer*":

Coming across MMA, it was a whole new thing to learn, new skills to pick up. Things I had never considered. Strikes that I'd never used before ... It grew the passion for me and made me enjoy it more every time I knew I was going to do an MMA session.

All participants were passionate about performing on stage with "*the ultimate goal to win*" (Ben). This goal gave their activity a direction and a sense of purpose – they were "*training towards something*" (Violet). Miranda describes the intensity of the need to perform and fulfil that purpose:

It was just that passion, it was the passion and determination that I desperately wanted to, I wanted to achieve this, I wanted to be on that stage, I wanted to be Sylvie Guillem, that was my goal.

The drive to perform was intensified by a "lacking" or "itching" when not performing. Ben describes the moment the inner lacking drove him to aim for a competition on stage:

internally I wanted to be a bit more fulfilled with it, and started looking at ways that I could now compete and fight... I needed to test my own abilities and understand my own skills and my own strengths, and that was the only way of going about it.

Violet described how performing *"fills a void"* inside her and Miranda felt the drive to perform so strongly that it was *"all-encompassing"* and she was *"driven to do it"*.

This feeling of being *compelled* to perform also points towards an obsessive passion. Objective evidence found in Miranda who *"lost the ability to walk and move"* following sickness exacerbated by overtraining and despite this, pushed herself to dance again. Whilst Ben stated he is *"obsessed by"* MMA, Violet described a similar experience to Miranda:

I ended up with adrenal fatigue from overdoing it and overtraining which now puts me in a position where I can't always do the things I love ... because my body is like, no.

### ACHIEVEMENT

All participants identified specific and meaningful moments of goal achievement through peak performance that increased their dedication and overlapped with peak experience. Whilst Violet acknowledged "tons and tons of meaningful moments which all add up" she recognized a "changeover moment" where she reached a high level and realized; "ah - this could also be my job," accompanied by a feeling of extreme happiness; Ben described how the "key moment" of winning his meaningful first fight sparked a feeling of "wow" and impacted his dedication:

it's kind of given me the drive to want to do more, make me want to stay in the sport more, make me want to achieve more. I've since continued teaching, having students that want to fight themselves

Miranda tells of her journey following the "*pivotal moment*" she succeeded in passing a meaningful audition:

He chose me for that reason; as well as my creativity he chose me because I could teach. And I remember coming out of that thinking wow this is absolutely amazing... would it look weird if I fist-pumped into the air?!...It is probably one of the other reasons why I am an educator now.

#### IN THE MOMENT

### **ABSORPTION**

Participants were aware of how absorption had a positive impact on their mental state. Miranda described how "whatever day to day things are happening, you can leave them at the door of the studio or the hall that you're dancing in, and you can get lost in the music". Violet sought opportunities to train so she could "get out of [her] head" and said, "the happiness I feel when I am in a space training, it's almost like meditation, you know a lot of *the time you just get very absorbed in it.*" Ben looked forward to every training session and describes the *"rewarding*" feeling he gets whilst spending hours in flow:

Another level where anything I'm thinking of, any stresses, it's completely gone from my head. My mind becomes completely clear. All I'm thinking about is what I'm doing in that moment, nothing else matters. Just what I'm doing and what my goals are, the techniques I'll use at that time. In my head, emotionally, it's non-existent. Another state of mind really.

All participants recognize how being in flow can change negative emotions into positive: "You can put any emotional issues that you have into the movement that you're doing" (Miranda): "Things that bothered us, we've been able to let it go and channel into a better way" (Ben). Violet explains what happens when she's having a bad day but gets absorbed in flow;

after two hours I'm buzzing, and I'm like, 'this is great' you know and I kinda remember that I didn't feel great to begin with.

### DISCUSSION

All participants strongly identified with their activity; like the jazz musicians in Walker and Burgess's (2011) study, they persisted in their activity because it gave them meaning, enabling creation of their self. Waterman (1990) forwards that personal identity is commitment to values that give meaning and purpose to life and is a way of being – not an activity to simply do. All participants experienced key moments involving peak performance and peak experience which reinforced their dedication. During peak performance, the self is strong and during both phenomenon the meaning and power of the experience integrates into the identity (Privette, 1983). Peak experiences can cause a dramatic, memorable shift, and this combined with self-actualization brought profound meaning and purpose to participants' activities (cf. Maslow, 1962). Cziksentmihalyi (1990) states that finding purpose is not enough if one does not meet the challenge by bringing elements together into flow, which is arguably where the purpose is actualized. Indeed, upon meeting the challenges of training, participants fell in love with their activity even more and their commitment increased which does support the notion that the phenomenological experience of flow alone is a powerful motivating force.

Participants experienced a lacking when not performing and a lacking creates motivation to fulfil the desire (cf. Colman, 2015). Waterman (1990) furthers that a person's sense of identity drives the motivation when they realize they are not acting consistently with integrated values or progressing toward actualizing their goals. Participants' highest goal was to perform (or fight) on stage (or have students perform on stage) and aiming for this gave them a focus and purpose for training (or teaching). This is supported by Mallett and Hanrahan (2004), who found elite athletes focused primarily on accomplishment, and upon achieving their goals their perceived competence increased and thus their intrinsic motivation; however, this SDT explanation omits the profoundness of goal achievement in a meaningful activity. Intrinsic motivation theory does not adequately capture the value assigned to, and identification with the activity whereas passion includes all these concepts making it a stronger motivating force than intrinsic motivation alone (Mageau et al., 2009). All participants were clearly passionate about their activity; although evidence of obsessive passion was found in all participants, they experienced feelings of well-being during and after their activity and readily experienced flow which contrasts with Carpentier, Mageau and Vallerand (2011) who found the opposite was true in those obsessively passionate. Two thirds of participants persisted in their discipline despite health barriers which supports the addictive aspect of flow (Cziksentmihalyi, 1990) but psychodynamic Life Mission Theory states everyone has a core talent; their purpose is to express it (Ventogodt, Anderson and Merrick, 2003) and activities are personally expressive when they further our innate potential (Waterman, 1990), therefore persisting through barriers is remaining true to one's innate talent and remaining true to the love for the activity. Love is a basic value, inherent to human nature and on a psychological level; irreducible to another form (cf. Ryan, Huta & Deci, 2008), so could persistence not simply be a case of: 'I love it - It's who I am'?

All participants practiced a version of their activity throughout childhood, elaborating upon an already complex structure throughout adult life, increasing feelings of competence, autonomy and relatedness; unifying the self (cf. Deci & Ryan, 1985) but also creating a strong sense of identity with all aspects of the activity which is an aspect of passion (Vallerand et al, 2003) and remaining true with their core talent (Ventogodt et al., 2003). All participants embraced relatedness with activity-peers and through teaching others, deriving a deep satisfaction from these interactions and a healthy self-perception (cf. Deci & Ryan, 2000). Participants valued the activity's uniqueness, seeking to share the joy of the activity and life lessons from the journey that mirrored their own; sharing this gift with others is a highest act of power (cf. Ventegodt et al., 2003).

## REFLEXIVITY

As the researcher, my own experiences as an activity practitioner has influenced and guided this study, so I cannot discount biases formed during interpretation. Interviews were conducted with unconnected researchers, so some specific lines of thinking remain unexplored.

## CONCLUSION

Based on this research, fulfilling life's purpose is the ultimate reason why people persist in an activity that is true to their self. A new model; the Life Purpose Model, is proposed (see figure 2).

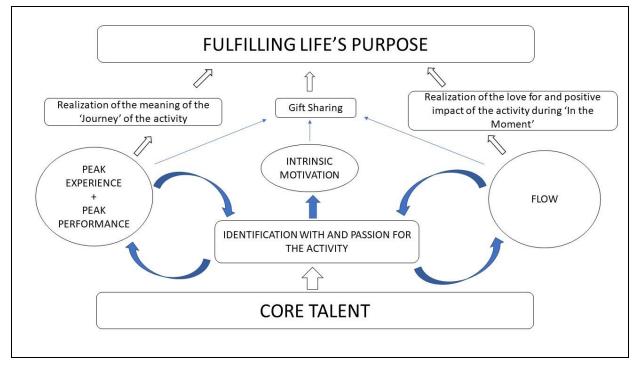


Figure 2. The Life Purpose Model

People are born with a core talent that creates identification with, and passion for an activity allowing expression and fulfilment of that talent. Two cycles feed back into passion and identity, reinforcing their strength: peak experience + peak performance events and the flow experience. Realization of the meaning and value of the former, and realization of the positive impact and love for the latter causes partial fulfilment of life's true purpose. Intrinsic motivation is a constant intermediary that pushes energy forward by satisfying the three basic

needs. This satisfaction enables the person to share their talent – their gift – with others by way of teaching or performing. Flow and peak experience + peak performance play their role by giving the person insight for more personally expressive gift-sharing, which causes partial fulfilment of life's purpose. Life purpose can be topped up for life. To further this research, the model's fit needs to be checked with a large sample of participants who are aware of their core talent and use it. The concept of passion is important but under-researched and requires more exploration.

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## APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Violet's interview questions.

Sub Section 1		
Major Narrative Question		
As you know I'm interested in researching people's experiences of activities that they find		
most meaningful and absorbing. Can you tell me the story of your journey with aerial		
circus skills and the events and experiences that are most meaningful to you personally?		
Feel free to elaborate and talk away while I make some notes.		
Sub Section 2		
Narrative Pointed Questions		
1. You said being able to perform fills the void in you. Can you tell me about a		
specific occasion when you felt that happen?		
2. So you said your personality lends itself to overtraining or overdoing it, can you		
elaborate more on that?		
3. You said when you go to the Brazilian Festival, both the training aspect and being		
part of a circus family makes you feel lucky and special. Can you describe any		
specific moments that you remember feeling that way?		

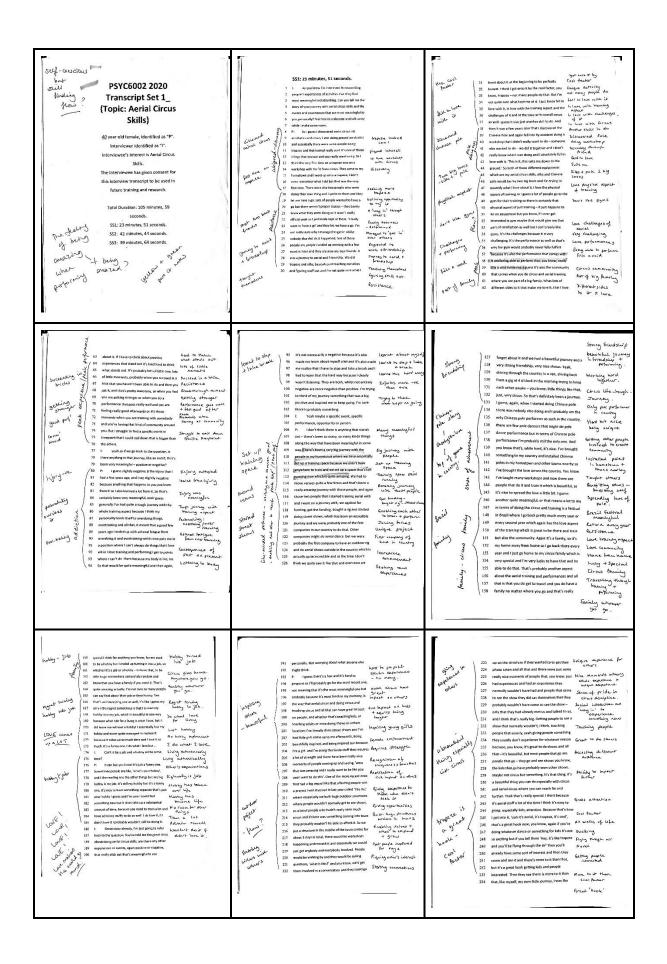
- 4. You said you built a huge structure in a town center to do shows and workshops for people that wouldn't normally see that kind of thing. Can you describe another event where that happened?
- 5. So if we look at maybe not the massive arc structure but one of your street shows where you've just got your pole up for example, so can you describe a moment where, with that I know you've described the young girl who came up and spoke to you but another situation like that where it meant a lot to people watching, it wasn't someone that normally would have seen you and then there you are, in that moment and that kind of interaction and what happened there.
- 6. I suppose it's just one of those moments where you feel like, 'wow that meant something to them, this is how that was for me and this was that moment.' Do you remember them I guess, whether you remember all the specifics doesn't matter.
- 7. So you said circus is a great hook for kids to get involved in because it's cool, but for you it's much more than that, even if at first you just thought, 'hey this is cool'. Can you remember any specific times ... again this is a hard question, you know ... Don't worry too much about that if you can't, just think, 'OK, I can go a bit deeper' ... when you realized that circus was much more than that for you. If you can't remember specific times don't worry but maybe just go a bit deeper into that.
- 8. You said that training sometimes sets you right. Could you elaborate on that?
- 9. So you said that sometimes during training you experience real happiness. Can you remember a specific moment, or moments, when that happened, and can you describe that real happy feeling?
- 10. You said that you like the drops and slides the thrill the most on the aerial equipment. Can you describe moments like these that you've experienced?

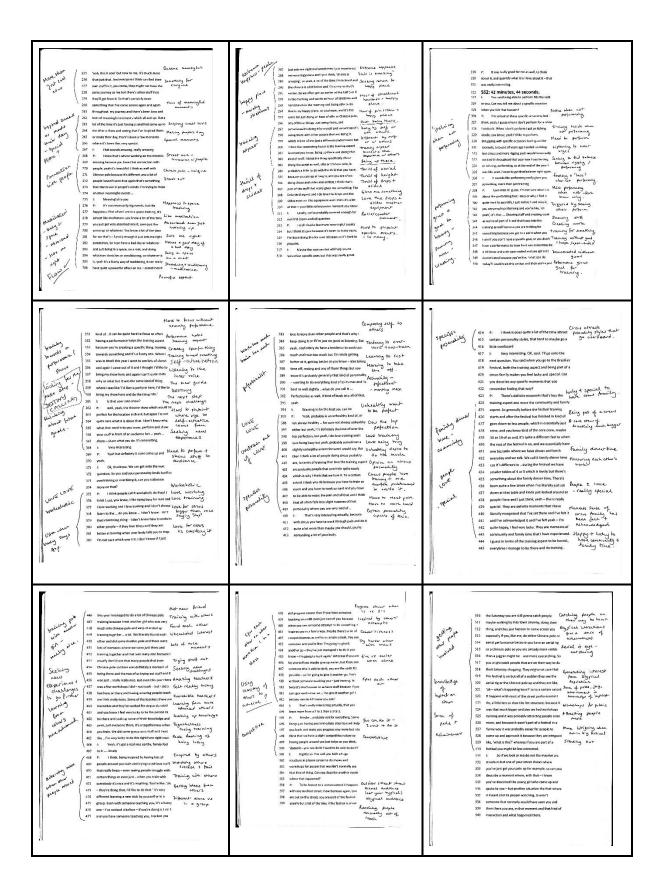
Sub Section 3 Theory-based, structured questions		
FLOW ASPECT	QUESTION ASKED	
1. Perceived challenges, or	Can you describe how you do or don't meet	
opportunities for action, that stretch	the challenge of getting more advanced in	
existing skills (i.e. neither	your activity?	
overmatching nor underutilizing); a		

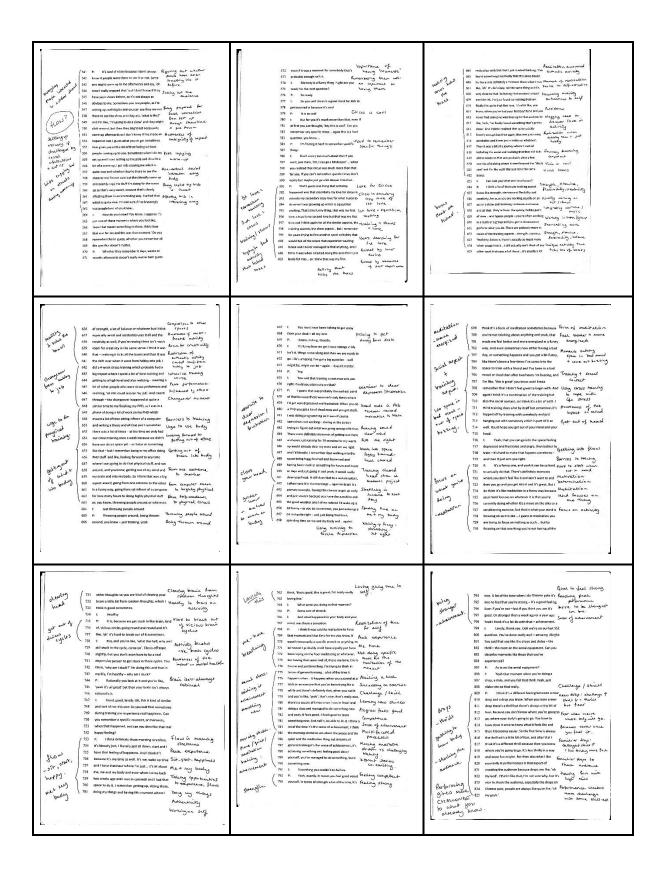
sense one is engaging challenges at a level appropriate to one's capacities.	
2. Clear proximal goals and immediate feedback about progress being made.	So when you begin your activity, when you begin training, yeah, when you're training, do you always have a goal you want to accomplish by the time you are done or do you just start and see how it goes?
(Clear proximal goals and immediate feedback about progress being made)	What's the difference when you're training with a specific goal or something in mind, as to when you are training without a goal?
3. Intense and focused concentration on what one is doing in the present moment.	This question kind of leads on a bit from that actually. So how would you describe your state of focus and concentration when you're doing your training and/or your performing.
4. Merging of action and awareness.	Can you describe a time when you felt as though the training or performing you were doing was automatic or spontaneous?
(Merging of action and awareness)	Do you still feel like you're getting something out of it even though in a sense you're in autopilot. Are you still advancing in that moment or are you at the same sort of skill level?
5. Loss of reflective self-consciousness (lose awareness of oneself as a social actor).	Can you tell me about your awareness of how others perceive you when you are doing aerial circus training and in performance too – they might be different. I guess, you know, are you feeling self- conscious or not as opposed to as in contrast to everyday life.

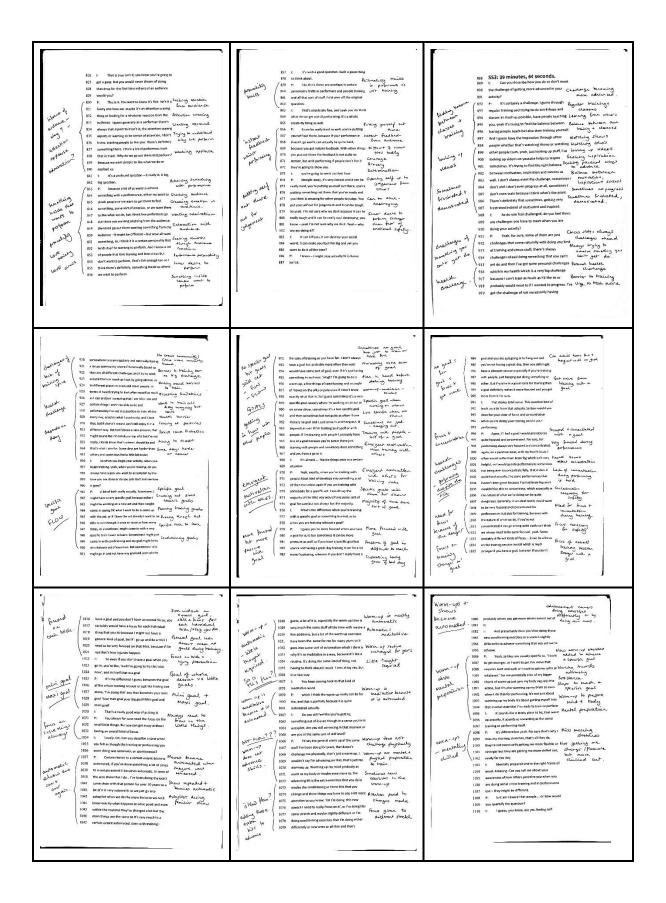
<ul> <li>(Loss of reflective self-consciousness (lose awareness of oneself as a social actor))</li> <li>6. Sense that one can control one's actions.</li> </ul>	What about when you're training on your own? I guess then it's a question of not how others perceive you but how you yourself perceives you, or what happens to that. How does your sense of control when doing aerial circus stuff compare to everyday life?
7. Experience of the activity as intrinsically rewarding (end goal just an excuse for the process).	Considering that you change, people change and you are a different person now than you were two years ago, a decade ago, all this time you've still done circus so what is it that continuously motivates you to take part in it?
(Experience of the activity as intrinsically rewarding (end goal just an excuse for the process)).	you're right, but you do still go out as you have described, going to Brazil, and you seek out the same activity in another part of the world.
(Experience of the activity as intrinsically rewarding (end goal just an excuse for the process)).	You did a PHD, you could have embarked on an entirely different career, but you know, this grabbed you, it took you on a totally different journey and you're still doing it and considering you spent years doing your PHD in computer science, about a similar length of time, and you met people, but you're not back there doing that, so there's got to be something about.
8. Distortion of temporal experience.	How does time pass for you when you are doing your activity?

Appendix 2. Violet's interview transcript.

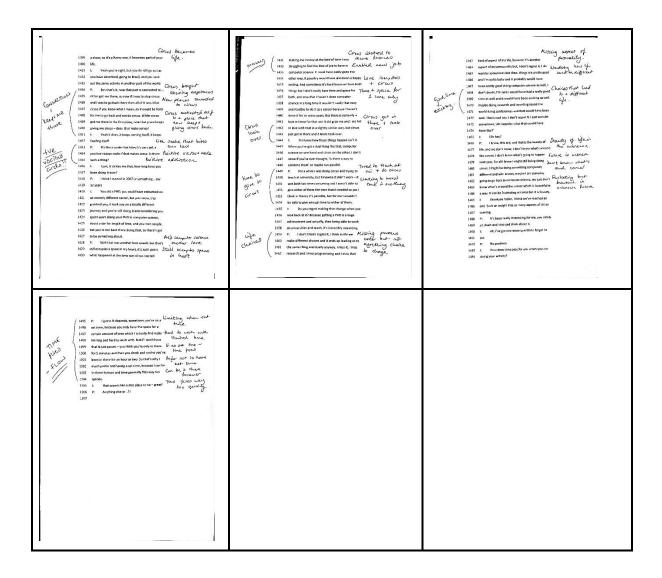








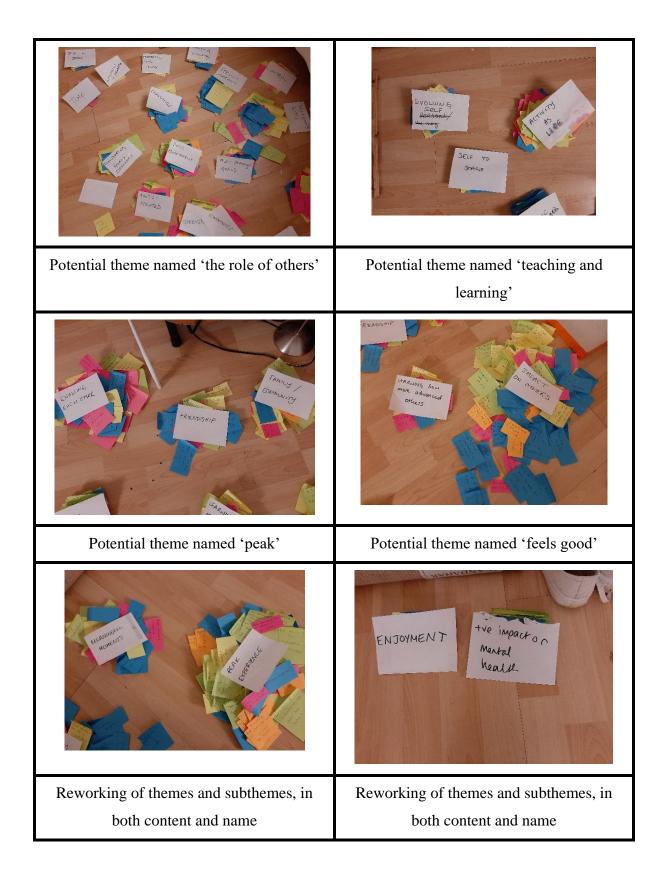
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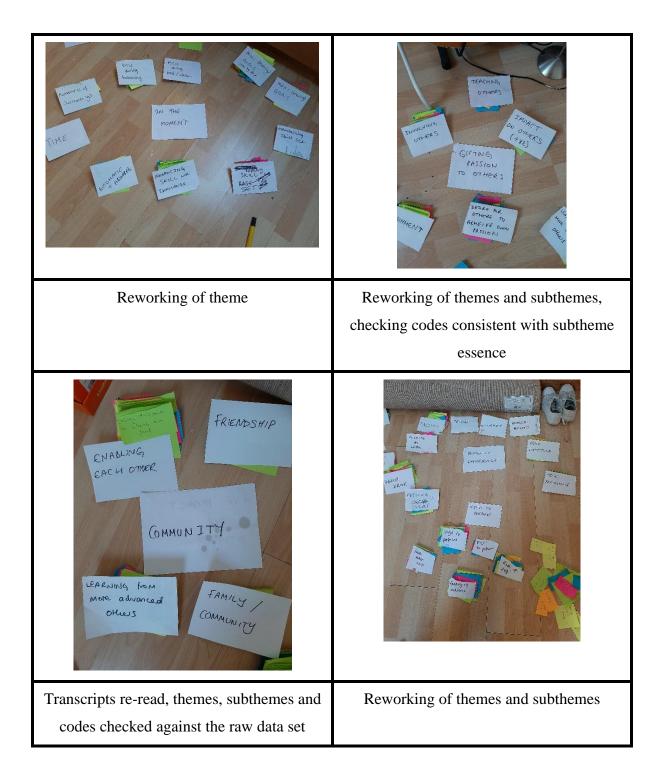


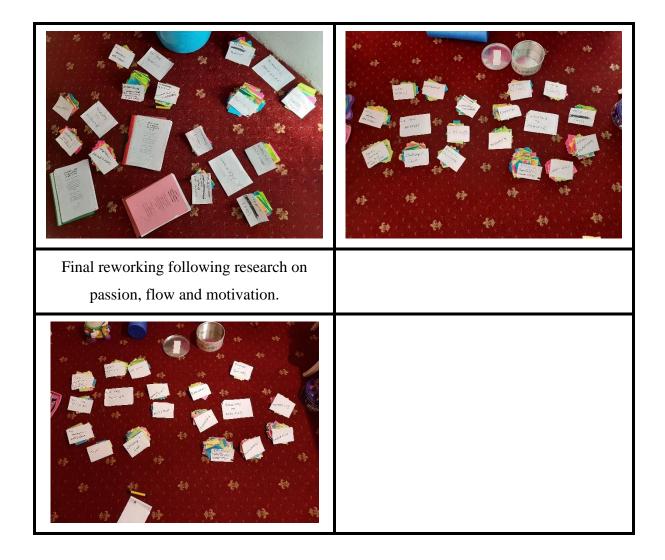
Appendix 3. *Photographs of the step-by-step creation of themes and subthemes with individual codes on post-it notes.* 

Violet's codes laid out with identification of	Violet's codes sorted into subthemes
patterns in the data	









Appendix 4. Thematic maps created step-by-step during the analytic process to aid the working of themes and subthemes.

## THEMATIC MAP 1

