The Sport club as a type of voluntary association aims to offer its members the opportunity to practice sport and to enjoy leisure time actively (Nagel, 2008). By participating in sport, individuals not only acquire skills and knowledge pertaining to the sport, but also experience unique social benefits through sport socialization (Greendorfer & Bruce, 1991). Therefore, withdrawal from the sport club means the suspension of the positive aspects of socialization through sport. The purpose of this study is to examine the cause of the withdrawal from sport club and analyze the process through which withdrawal occurs from a sport club.

A group that people create themselves to pursue common interests or goals is called a voluntary association (Newton, 1999; Putnam, 1993). Due to these characteristics, the sport club can be regarded as a type of voluntary association that is autonomously organized and participated in by sport enthusiasts. Researches have currently investigated withdrawal in the sport sector in a rage of different settings, such as elite sport (Eklund & Defreese, 2017), youth sport (Gardner et al, 2017), coaches (Harman & Doherty, 2019), and sport organizations (Kerwin et al., 2017; Larner et al., 2017). However, The literature on the withdrawal of sport club members is limited. Past studies in organizational behavior suggested that organizational conflict is an important factors that causes negative behavior such as withdrawal (Callister & Gibson, 2017; Desivilya et al., 2010). Pondy (1967), Walton and Dutton (1969) observed that conflict tends to occur in cycles. Five stages of a conflict episode were identified by Pondy: (1) Latent conflict(LC), (2) Perceived conflict(PC), (3) Felt conflict(FC), (4) Manifest conflict(MC), (5) Conflict aftermath(CA). Each conflict episode is shaped by the results of previous episodes. If the conflict is resolved in a positive manner, it improves the effectiveness of the organization, but if it remains unresolved or in a negative manner, it leads to an unfavorable outcome such as withdrawal (De Dreu & Weingart, 2003). From this perspective, we examine the organizational conflict on withdrawal in sport club members.

Participants in this study will consist of amateur team sport club members. Data collection for this study will take place during the spring of 2020. Since the episodes of each organizational conflict are not directly observable or measurable variables, they will be measured indirectly using observed variables (Kim et al., 2019). This study conceptualized five episodes of organizational conflict using 10 factors. The detailed factors are as follows: (LC: difference in sub-goals, restriction of playing time, personal characteristics → PC: communication disorders, role dissatisfaction → FC: displeasure, distrust → MC: interference, non-cooperation → CA: withdrawal intention).

To verify the modifications of the organizational conflict scales, a CFA will be conducted assess internal consistency and reliability. SEM will be employed to determine the relationship between episodes of organizational conflict. Theoretically, this study aims to create a conceptual model to understand the phenomenon of withdrawal from sport clubs. Practically, results from this study are meaningful in that sport club managers can manage and prevent conflicts that occur in sport clubs.