

Voici une compilation de la recension de mai 2021. Vous y trouverez 42 références.

Bonne lecture !





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1. Développement du sport

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Bourdieu

Résumés

1. Développement du sport

COVID-19: Assessing the impact of lockdown on recreational athletes

Background and Aims: The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in associated lockdown restrictions for individuals across England, including the postponement of all recreational sporting provisions. The beneficial effects of regular physical activity are well established yet to the authors' knowledge, no research addresses the cancellation of all recreational provisions. Using quantitative and qualitative methods, this study assessed the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on recreational sports players, what alternative exercise methods have been sought and how players feel about returning to their sport.

Method: An online survey was distributed across England for six-weeks commencing in May 2020. A questionnaire explored differences in the impact of COVID-19 restrictions between sex, winter/summer/year-round sports, team/individual sports, age, and resilience groups. The use of alternative exercise methods, coping strategies and feelings about returning to sport were also investigated. Responses were gathered from 2023 adults whose recreational sport had been cancelled by COVID-19. All completed questionnaires (n= 1213) were taken for analysis (mean age = 49.41 years, SD = 17.165, 55.2% female).

Results: Quantitative findings showed the negative impact of COVID-19 restrictions was greater for females, those involved in winter and team sports, those aged 18-39 and low-resilient copers ($p < 0.05$). No significant differences were found between individuals that had had COVID-19 or were considered vulnerable by government guidelines. Acceptance was the most common coping strategy. The average number of days per week that participants exercised significantly increased during lockdown, with significant increases also seen in the use of online workouts, fitness apps and home-gym exercise. Qualitative findings suggested that participants are looking forward to the social and physical benefits of recreational activity restarting yet are concerned about the logistics of returning under social distancing restrictions. Other worries included loss of fitness, spreading (younger age groups) and catching (older age groups) COVID-19 and being in a crowd.

Conclusions: Results highlight what is currently accessible to home-based exercisers and inform the reintroduction of recreational sports clubs. As COVID-19 restrictions look to persist, club representatives should provide accessible home-exercise options and be cautious of participant concerns when considering the return of recreational sport.

Martin, A. M., Champ, F., & Franklin, Z. (2021). COVID-19: [Assessing the impact of lockdown on recreational athletes](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2021.101978). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 101978. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2021.101978>

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Virtual Sport-Based Positive Youth Development During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Sport is a foundational context for social, emotional, physical, and psychological development. The COVID-19 pandemic displaced many youth from their normative sport activities. As a result, sport-based positive-youth development (PYD) programs, typically delivered in person, had to reimagine ways to reach and engage youth in sport and life skill development. In fall 2020, The Los Angeles Football Club Youth Leadership Program (LAFC YLP) developed seven virtual sport-based PYD videos and one workshop for 120 socially vulnerable youth and their families.

All virtual activities were designed to teach life skills through sport and play. Our study sought to explore the accessibility of the virtual sport-based PYD activities, the lived experiences of youth participants during lockdown, and learning outcomes of youth and families who participated in the program. We developed a mixed methods study using an online survey and virtual platform to allow youth to share photos, draw pictures, and leave comments about their lived experiences. Our findings indicated 53 youth and their families participated in the virtual sport-based PYD program and reported the activities were accessible, enjoyable, and challenging for the youth participants. In addition, 26 youth shared photos, images, or posts about their lived experiences. Our thematic analysis of the photos, images, and posts indicated the virtual sport-based PYD activities facilitated positive emotional responses, positive peer interaction, engagement with family, and utilization of environmental resources during the COVID-19 pandemic. Importantly, our findings also suggest virtual sport-based PYD activities may facilitate life skill transfer; an important developmental mechanism for learning in lieu of the decreased opportunities for sport and social interaction during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Bates, S., Greene, D., & O'Quinn, L. (2021). [Virtual Sport-Based Positive Youth Development During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#). *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*. doi:10.1007/s10560-021-00774-9

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What do we know about research on parasport coaches? A scoping review | A summary

The quality of participation and performance within parasport is strongly facilitated through the behaviors and practices of highly effective coaches (Allan et al., 2018; Banack et al., 2011). Coaching effectiveness has been defined as “the consistent application of integrated professional, interpersonal, and intrapersonal knowledge to improve athletes’ competence, confidence, connection, and character in specific coaching contexts.” (Côté & Gilbert, 2009, p. 316). Despite the initial expansion of research on parasport coaches, this research remains in its infancy, particularly surrounding the definition of coaching effectiveness (Côté & Gilbert, 2009). The purpose of this scoping review was to provide a broad overview of the literature pertaining to parasport coaches, including information regarding the size and scope of research, the populations and perspectives obtained, as well as the type of methods used to conduct the research.

Marte Bentzen, D. A., Gordon A. Bloom, Göran Kenttä. (2021). [What do we know about research on parasport coaches? A scoping review | A summary](#). *Nordic Sport Science Forum*. Retrieved from <https://idrottsforum.org/bentzenetal210506/>

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Introduction: sport and COVID-19: impacts and challenges for the future (Volume 1)

On 13 December 2020, the New York Times ran a detailed piece entitled ‘2020: The Year in Sports When Everybody Lost’ (Drape et al., 2020). The article lamented the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic across the world’s sporting organizations, describing losses of US\$13b in the US sporting leagues, US\$28.6b in wages and earnings, and nearly 1.5 million jobs in the US alone, while revenue losses exceeded 1 billion euros among some of Europe’s biggest football clubs. Similarly, dire outcomes careered through all sub-sectors of sport when major events and competitions were cancelled, postponed and shortened, including Wimbledon and the Olympic Games, the latter polarizing the residents of Tokyo (Sato et al., 2020). Participation sport ground to a halt or a series of stop-starts, and leisure, recreation and exercise continued only outdoors and in homes.

Skinner, J., & Smith, A. C. T. (2021). [Introduction: sport and COVID-19: impacts and challenges for the future \(Volume 1\)](#). *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 1-10. doi:10.1080/16184742.2021.1925725

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The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Well-Being of Student Athletes

Extensive research has been conducted investigating the university experiences of student-athletes. Additionally, there is significant literature to suggest that major disruptions to one's life can have negative effects on their well-being (Lu, 1994; Reynolds & Turner, 2008). Given the onset of a global pandemic amidst their university careers, it is important to investigate how the cancellation of their varsity seasons and the transition of their courses to a primarily-online platform has impacted student-athletes. However, due to the novelty of the pandemic, its impact on their experiences has yet to be explored. As such, the purpose of this study was to determine how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the well-being of student-athletes. To do so, a total of 18 student-athletes (9 male, 9 female) participated in the research. The sample had representation from 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year student-athletes from varsity soccer, basketball, and hockey at UPEI. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with each participant to gain an understanding of what their lives were like during the pandemic. The interviews were transcribed verbatim and a thematic analysis was conducted to identify key themes from the data. Themes emerged across four dimensions: personal impact, psychological/academic impact, physical impact, and social impact. Discussion of the results examined how these factors influenced the physical and mental well-being of the student-athletes and compared the findings to past literature. As well, a series of recommendations for student-athletes, coaches, and universities to improve the wellbeing of student-athletes moving forward, was provided. In conclusion, it was determined that the majority of participants reported negative impacts on their overall well-being as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Burge, L. (2021). [The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Well-Being of StudentAthletes](https://islandscholar.ca/islandora/object/ir%3A24008/datastream/PDF/view). (Bachelor of Science with Honours in Kinesiology). University of Prince Edward Island Retrieved from <https://islandscholar.ca/islandora/object/ir%3A24008/datastream/PDF/view>

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High-level athletes' motivation for sport and susceptibility to doping: The mediating role of eating behaviours

Both doping (e.g. Hodge, K., Hargreaves, E. A., Gerrard, D. F., that is, through the potential mediating role of healthy eating behaviours. Finally, the potential central position of eating behaviours in the motivation-doping relationship opens up a potential swathe of novel research, with investigations into eating behaviours at the forefront of future research on the psychology of doping.

Scoffier-Mériaux, S., d'Arripe-Longueville, F., Woodman, T., Lentillon-Kaestner, V., & Corrion, K. (2021). [High-level athletes' motivation for sport and susceptibility to doping: The mediating role of eating behaviours](https://doi.org/10.1080/17461391.2020.1736642). *European Journal of Sport Science*, 21(3), 412-420. doi:10.1080/17461391.2020.1736642

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The influence of foreign coaches on the development of Italian sport

Italian sport historiography has almost completely ignored the cultural aspect of coaching, which appears only intermittently in biographies or within the literature covering the broader social histories of specific sporting disciplines. This chapter paves the way for future investigations, choosing as a starting point a chronological connecting theme focused around the influence of foreign coaches. In Italy, a permanent dilemma characterized the question of coaching, the tension between the acculturation of superior techniques from abroad and the maturation of autochthonous coaching capable of supplying satisfactory levels of assistance to athletes. Where indigenous resources appeared to be sufficient, sport authorities did not seek external help, but, where these were inadequate, they hired foreign coaches, so contributing to a complex cultural patrimony. The chapter presents some paradigmatic examples. The first section analyses the variable impact of foreign coaches for athletics during the Fascist era. The second section focuses on the experiences of different generations of foreign managers in Italian football, where Britons, Hungarians, and South Americans introduced successful training methods and linguistic terms.

The last section deals with the upgrading of techniques for bridging the international gap that appeared after the advent of professionalism in Olympic sports, such as volleyball and water polo, and ends with a commentary on family influences in coaching.

Gherardo Bonini, S. G., Nicola Sbetti. (2021). [The influence of foreign coaches on the development of Italian sport](#). In *Sports Coaching in Europe* (pp. 17).

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Development of a model of diversity, equity and inclusion for sport volunteers: an examination of the experiences of diverse volunteers for a national sport governing body

This study explores the meaning of inclusion among Black, Brown and Indigenous Persons of Color (BIPOC) and LGBTQI+ volunteers of a national sport governing body. The study situates itself within socio-ecological and critical race theories to (a) examine the experience of inclusion (or lack thereof) for minoritized volunteers and (b) identify hindrances and enablers of inclusion. Volunteers perform essential roles within sport organizations, and increased diversity, equity, and inclusion is central for justice and performance reasons. However, limited research exists which critically examines the experience of volunteers from traditionally underrepresented populations. This study seeks to fill that gap. Improving diversity and inclusion within NGBs is not only likely to improve organizational performance, but also addresses issues of good governance and social justice. Semi-structured interviews coupled with narrative inquiry were employed to collect and analyze data. Findings suggest that volunteers experienced inclusion, or lack thereof, across four layered systems? personal, interpersonal, organizational and community. Within those layers, we identified the following subthemes: unique experience and viewpoint, personal responsibility, assimilation (individual); political/social capital, mentors (interpersonal); required commitment, inclusion not embedded in organizational cultural (organizational); implicit bias, microaggressions (community). From this model, we suggest characteristics of inclusive and non-inclusive organizations across a continuum of inclusion. Furthermore, the presented model fills a gap in existing literature and provides guidelines and specific actionable areas for organizations to develop environments that are more inclusive.

Legg, E., & Karner, E. (2021). [Development of a model of diversity, equity and inclusion for sport volunteers: an examination of the experiences of diverse volunteers for a national sport governing body](#). *Sport, Education and Society*, 1-16. doi:10.1080/13573322.2021.1907325

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Levelling up: Opportunities for sport for development to evolve through esports

As one of the most disruptive forces to the sports industry in decades, the esports industry has borrowed long standing approaches used in sport to emerge and establish itself in the sporting landscape. Esports has a growing appeal among a youth demographic that is similar to the youth demographic targeted by the Sport for Development (SFD) community. This paper examines the aspects of esports that the SFD sector can leverage to enhance program delivery to drive deeper systemic change, including leveraging gamification, harnessing the reach of mobile gaming, and capitalizing on the variety of games and consoles available to achieve nuanced SFD outcomes. The paper encourages starting increased dialogue on how video games and esports may be complementary tools for SFD organizations that want to innovate or evolve how they create and deliver impact.

Loat, R. (2021). [Levelling up: Opportunities for sport for development to evolve through esports](#). *Journal of Sport for Development*. Retrieved from <https://jsfd.org/2021/04/01/levelling-up-opportunities-for-sport-for-development-to-evolve-through-esport/>

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Sports Coaching in France

The word 'coaching' appeared in France very late on compared to the term's use in England and at the beginning of the twentieth century it was still being used to mean 'driving a carriage'. It was only after WWII that the terminology 'coaching' and 'coach' began to be used intermittently in the sense of 'training', 'teaching', or even 'managing'. It is difficult to pinpoint the emergence of 'coaching' in sports without first defining it, although this imprecision says something about its characteristics. 'Sports coaching' as a notion is something of a chameleon concept in history, as it has changed its appearance over time according to culture and context. This article focuses on the historical example of France, where gymnastics and physical education had been developed and were being taught from the beginning of the nineteenth century, providing an eclectic context for the notion of 'sports coaching' to become closely linked with the development of modern sport as it appeared later in this country. The goal of this chapter is to understand the dimensions which fed (or not) this notion of 'sports coaching' during its originating period in France, by analysing how it was constructed. The analysis will be made through an exploration of political, scientific, and social aspects of the term and includes a consideration of women and sports coaching in this period.

Jean-François Loudcher, J. K., Eric Claverie. (2021). [Sports Coaching in France](#). In Routledge (Ed.), *Sports Coaching in Europe*.

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Coopetition: cooperation among competitors to enhance applied research and drive innovation in elite sport

The essence of competition is often understood as a situation of mutually exclusive goal attainment, where one side succeeds only if another does not. However, and as studied by the game theory, this standard view may be too narrow and simplistic when trying to understand complex interactions.¹ Researchers in business and management have expanded on this and explored cases of simultaneous cooperation and competition (ie, coopetition) as the most complex but advantageous relationship among competitors and as an effective strategy to drive innovation.² Scientific innovation can be crucial for maximising athletes' health and performance, which has resulted in a growing interest in sports science and medicine (SSM). Innovation through research helps develop training models, medical treatments and recovery methods³ but the practical relevance of some fundamental studies is often hindered by their poor ecological validity. Tightly controlled conditions can create an artificial sample of athletes and circumstances which are not truly representative of daily practice, allowing for the gap between research and practice to persist.

Ramírez-López, C., Till, K., Boyd, A., Bennet, M., Piscione, J., Bradley, S., . . . Jones, B. (2021). [Coopetition: cooperation among competitors to enhance applied research and drive innovation in elite sport](#). *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 55(10), 522. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2020-102901

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Operationalization of intersectionality in physical activity and sport research: A systematic scoping review

Participation in and opportunities for physical activity (PA) and sports (PA inclusively hereafter) are known to vary across individuals with different social positions. Intersectionality theory may help us to better understand the complex processes of multiple interlocking systems of oppression and privilege shaped by intersections of individuals' social categories. The objectives of this systematic scoping review were (1) to summarize the findings of articles examining PA that claim to operationalize intersectionality and (2) to identify the scope and gaps pertaining to the operationalization of intersectionality in PA research. A search was conducted in September 2019 in seven electronic databases (e.g., SPORTDiscus, Scopus, Web of Science) for relevant research articles written in English. Key search terms included "intersectionality" AND "physical activity" OR "sport". Database searches, data screening and extraction, and narrative synthesis were conducted between September 2019 and May 2020. Of 16,564 articles identified, 45 articles were included in this review. The majority of included articles used qualitative methods (n = 41), with two quantitative and two mixed-methods articles. The most frequently observed intersectional social position was sex/gender + race/ethnicity (n = 11), followed by sex/gender + race/ethnicity + sexuality (n = 6) and sex/gender + race/ethnicity + religion (n = 6).

Most qualitative studies (n = 38) explicitly claimed operationalization of intersectionality as a key theoretical framework, and over half of these studies (n = 27) implicitly used intra-categorical intersectionality. Two quantitative studies were identified which examined a number of intersections simultaneously using inter-categorical intersectionality. Complex processes of individual and social-structural level factors that drive inequalities in PA opportunities and participation could be better elucidated with the operationalization of intersectionality theory. Intersectionality theory may serve as a useful framework in both qualitative and quantitative investigations. Advancement in quantitative intersectionality is critical in order to produce knowledge that could inform more inclusive PA promotion efforts.

Lim, H., Jung, E., Jodoin, K., Du, X., Airton, L., & Lee, E.-Y. (2021). [Operationalization of intersectionality in physical activity and sport research: A systematic scoping review](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2021.100808). *SSM - Population Health*, 100808. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2021.100808

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Differences in the attitudes to sport psychology consulting between individual and team sport athletes

Background: The purpose of the present study was to investigate how an athlete's participation in either an individual or team sport is related to their attitude toward sport psychology consulting and their willingness to consult a sport psychology practitioner. **Method:** The Sport Psychology Attitudes-Revised form (SPA-R) (Martin, et al., *Sport Psychol* 16:272-90, 2020) was completed by 120 athletes from individual and team sports. A 2 (Type of sport: individual and team) × 2 (Gender) multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted with attitudes towards sport psychology as dependent variables. To identify attitudes that accentuated the differences related to type of sport, follow-up univariate analyses were performed. **Results:** Results revealed that overall athletes involved in individual sports reported more positive attitudes towards sport psychology consulting than athletes involved in team sports. In particular, the athletes involved in individual sports were more likely to have greater confidence in sport psychology consulting. The findings also show that gender may mediate this association, indicated by a nearly significant two-way interaction effect for gender and type of sport (individual versus team) regarding confidence in sport psychology. The source of this marginal result was a larger effect of sport type for females than for males. **Conclusions:** The findings of this study imply that athletes involved in individual sports are more likely to have positive attitudes towards sport psychology compared to athletes competing in team-based sports, with females more likely to view sport psychology positively than compared to their male counterparts. The results may go some way to assist sport psychologists to understand and address athletes' concerns and to improve receptivity to sport psychology services.

Rooney, D., Jackson, R. C., & Heron, N. (2021). [Differences in the attitudes to sport psychology consulting between individual and team sport athletes](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13102-021-00271-7). *BMC Sports Science, Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 13(1), 46. doi:10.1186/s13102-021-00271-7

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Mass-participant sport events and sustainable development: gender, social bonding, and connectedness to nature as predictors of socially and environmentally responsible behavior intentions

The integration of sport and sustainable development can positively enhance social and environmental outcomes to encourage a sustainable future. Only a limited amount of knowledge exists regarding the sustainable behavior perceptions of sport participants. Specifically, this study examined gender differences for active sport event participants' socially (SRBI) and environmentally responsible behavioral intentions (ERBI), social bonding, and connectedness to nature. This inquiry also explored the relationship between SRBI and ERBI in a mass-participant sport event (MPSE) context. The data collected through web surveys from registered runners of an MPSE in the Southeastern United States. The results revealed that women have significantly higher perceptions of connectedness to nature, SRBI, and ERBI than men. Also, findings suggested that the MPSE context could play a crucial role as a platform for sustainable development interventions. Finally, this research supported that social bonding and connectedness to nature perceptions play an essential role in cultivating SRBI and ERBI for both men and women.

Triantafyllidis, S., & Darvin, L. (2021). [Mass-participant sport events and sustainable development: gender, social bonding, and connectedness to nature as predictors of socially and environmentally responsible behavior intentions](#). *Sustainability Science*, 16(1), 239-253. doi:10.1007/s11625-020-00867-x

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When virtual spaces meet the limitations of traditional sport: Gender stereotyping in NBA2K

Video games have continued to increase in popularity. While the growth has been substantial, representation and acceptance of women throughout gaming environments, including those with traditional sport influences such as NBA2K, a basketball simulation game, have been lacking. Recently however, the NBA2K franchise added Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) player avatars to the NBA2K20 game. While this recent inclusion of WNBA avatars may be a great step in improving upon the concerning state of inclusion and representation of women throughout gaming, the reactions to and receptions of this change have not been fully explored. As a result, the current investigation, led by the tenets of hegemonic masculinity and bottom-up framing, sought to examine the perceptions of NBA2K fans, enthusiasts, and participants in regards to this change made by the NBA2K franchise in an effort to more fully understand the culture of gaming in relation to the treatment of women/girls. This objective was accomplished via an analysis of comments made through the social media application Instagram on the NBA2K20 WNBA inclusion announcement post. The Instagram comments were coded and analyzed through the use of the qualitative software Leximancer, which conducts thematic and semantic analysis on written words as well as visual text. Results revealed perceptions of the WNBA avatars embroiled with displays of hegemonic masculinity, demonstrating that the negative sentiments and framing women face within traditional sport settings are weaved within the virtual sport game simulations as well.

Darvin, L., Mumcu, C., & Pegoraro, A. (2021). [When virtual spaces meet the limitations of traditional sport: Gender stereotyping in NBA2K](#). *Computers in Human Behavior*, 122, 106844. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2021.106844

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Women in sports leadership: A systematic narrative review

Gender inequity in sport organisation boards, particularly in decision-making positions, remains a significant issue. Considerable research exists on the topic yet attempts to integrate non-academic perspectives on this literature are relatively limited. We present a systematic narrative review, constructed in conjunction with the work of a *reflective panel* which included sport, business and academic professionals from Europe and North America. The panel helped to inform the search strategy and reflected upon the narrative produced. In total, 154 peer-reviewed articles, book chapters and grey literature publications were included. The resultant narrative is presented according to several scales of abstraction; macro-scale studies of global/national trends; meso-scale studies of processes (re)producing gender inequity; and microscopic studies of lived experiences of gender inequity. There is consensus in the literature that, globally, women continue to be under-represented in leadership positions. Patriarchal selection practices and organisational cultures reinforce this inequity, despite evidence that men in leadership roles recognise the problem. While gender equity policies exist, actions to pursue gender equity are more limited. Patriarchal language, gendered stereotypes and person-profiling still persist, resulting in specific emotional and practical challenges for women in sports leadership positions. The reflective panel recognised an over-representation of studies from a liberal *Western* tradition that conceptualises gender inequity in a specific socio-cultural and political way. Studies also often overlook the effects of the intersectionality. Finally, we suggest areas for further research, including a need to understand the electoral procedures of sports organisations beyond *formal* channels, to better understand women's lived experiences of inequity and to investigate the experiences of women who either step down or are not appointed to leadership positions.

Evans, A. B., & Pfister, G. U. (2020). [Women in sports leadership: A systematic narrative review](#). *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 56(3), 317-342. doi:10.1177/1012690220911842

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2. Développement du loisir

Parent–Child Leisure and Parent Affect: The Role of Family Structure

This study evaluates differences in parent-child leisure and parent affect across single- and two-parent families. The Ecology of Family Experiences framework suggests contextual factors such as family structure and the novelty of the activity environment contribute to heterogeneity in how parents experience leisure, partly because constraints may differ across family structures. Using a large, nationally representative data sample of parents from the American Time Use Survey (N = 78,353), this study shows single-parents experience leisure deficits compared to other parents, and leisure deficits are greatest in home-based leisure. Additionally, using a subsample (N = 16,214), we found that at-home leisure is more meaningful for single parents than other parents, suggesting avoidance behaviors do not drive differences. Instead, structural constraints like time and money likely curb leisure in single-parent homes. Findings have policy implications, because many leisure programs target away-from-home leisure which is less restorative to single parents.

Hodge, C. J., & Wikle, J. (2021). [Parent–Child Leisure and Parent Affect: The Role of Family Structure](#). *Journal of Family Issues*, 0192513X211010856. doi:10.1177/0192513X211010856

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Freedom and Belonging in Everyday Leisure Lives

The great crisis facing our age is not a tsunami of resource hungry centenarians. It is the struggle to balance freedom and belonging, winning and love, doing and being, performing and relaxing, producing and consuming. For leisure to enable the construction of agentic stories, an element of subjective freedom is essential. Instrumental leisure saps the fun and freedom, makes it consequential. The labour of being an active ager makes paid work look more appealing by comparison and can cause conflict in families. Resisting or subverting active ageing messages provides a little fun for those who prefer to be naughty, and that is good to know. Passive leisure in later life offers direct fun, sociability and connection. People that have grown up and grown old in a culture of active ageing have more freedom when they choose home-based leisure, and socialise with people of their own age

Wiseman, T. (2021). [Freedom and Belonging in Everyday Leisure Lives](#). In T. Wiseman (Ed.), *Leisure in Later Life* (pp. 177-208). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

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Playing in Childhood Education: Playground Contexts and the Behavior of a Child with Intellectual Disability

Some research focused on physical and sensory accessibility in playgrounds bring some evidence that this is a place that should be thought of for all children, in public spaces and schools. However, little is yet discussed about accessibility or strategies for structuring spaces that support the development of children with intellectual disabilities. Among the existing studies there are relatively few studies that seek to observe children in natural conditions, paying attention to the child's spontaneity and without guidance from the researcher. This study aimed to explore the possible impacts of playground use on the behavior of a child with intellectual disabilities. The methodology used corresponded to ethology. For purposes of analysis, establishments, categories, toys and equipment, social interactions and motor skills were used. In general, data analysis suggested a tendency for the child to play alone instead of exploring playground equipment, as well as to perform few manipulative skills, privileging locomotion. These results suggest the need to rethink proposals aimed at early childhood education based on inclusive contexts. It is essential that teachers participate in the planning and structuring of spaces for early childhood education, especially in an inclusive perspective.

Amorim, T. C. P. d., & Gimenez, R. (2021). [Jugar en Educación Inicial: los contextos del espacio de juegos y el comportamiento de un niño o una niña con discapacidad intelectual](#). *Lecturas: Educación Física y Deportes*, 26(276), 20-35. doi:10.46642/efd.v26i276.2765

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Exploring Inclusion Policies in Canadian Municipal Recreation Contexts

This thesis introduces knowledge regarding inclusion within recreation and leisure contexts. The words ‘inclusion’ and ‘disability’ can be complex and used to address multiple marginalized populations (e.g., persons of different ethnicities, low-income). The focus of this research was to understand how persons living with a disability are addressed in inclusion policy within municipal recreation contexts in Canada. Based on a review of literature regarding the inclusion of persons living with a disability in leisure or recreation contexts, and the role of therapeutic recreation (TR), there is need for more scientific understanding of how inclusion should be defined and implemented within community recreation settings. Therefore, the research question asked was how do current inclusion policies intend to address inclusion of persons living with disabilities within municipal recreation departments in cities across Canada? An environmental scan methodology was applied; policy documents (n=24) were collected to represent data from eight municipalities chosen to represent each province (n= 8). 22 policy documents were included for extraction to analyze how inclusion of persons living with disabilities is currently being addressed. The themes that were constructed include: the socio-ecological approach to inclusion, policy intent, social and physical environment, definitions, addressing persons living with disabilities in policy, intervention. The thesis concludes with five key recommendations for policy development: 1) Apply the socio-ecological framework, 2) Use inclusive language, 3) Develop implementation policy documents specific to recreation procedures, 4) Consult and involve persons living with disabilities, and 5) Develop Therapeutic Recreation municipal role.

Manuel, C. (2021). [Exploring Inclusion Policies in Canadian Municipal Recreation Contexts](#). (Master of Arts). Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Retrieved from <https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/bitstream/handle/10222/80433/CassandraManuel2021.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>

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Measuring the Social Return on Investment of community sport and leisure facilities

Rationale/Purpose: There is a growing demand from managers and policy makers for evidence on the wider impacts of sport and physical activity. This is driven by the need to demonstrate accountability for public expenditure and effectiveness in relation to public policy. The research presented in this paper addresses a gap in knowledge relating to the social impact of local sport and leisure facilities. **Design/methodology/approach:** A Social Return on Investment (SROI) framework was used to measure the impact of sport and physical activity across 12 community sport and leisure facilities in Sheffield. A range of methods were used to measure general participation by regular visitors and a targeted therapeutic exercise programme for specific participants. **Findings:** The research found the social value of outcomes related to general and targeted participation were £21.67 m and £0.26 m, respectively, and that for every £1 spent a SROI of between £1.20 and £3.42 was generated. **Practical implications:** The research enables managers to identify the value of facilities beyond the financial indicators commonly used in performance management. **Contribution:** It contributes to knowledge on valuing the non-market benefits of sport. The research provides a methodological example of using SROI to measure the value of local sport and leisure facilities.

Davies, L. E., Taylor, P., Ramchandani, G., & Christy, E. (2021). [Measuring the Social Return on Investment of community sport and leisure facilities](#). *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 26(1-2), 93-115. doi:10.1080/23750472.2020.1794938

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3. Développement du plein air

Got nature? An interdisciplinary approach to promoting healthy outdoor play and exercise

Residents of the Appalachian region are at greater risk for chronic illness and have a high rate of inactivity. Spending time in nature settings and being physically active have both shown positive impacts on physical and mental health. Health care providers are now encouraged to ask patients about their physical activity habits and are prescribing outdoor physical activity across the country and internationally. By exploring innovative strategies, collaborative teams are encouraging children and adults to be physically active in public outdoor spaces. The Appalachian State University interdisciplinary Healthy Outdoor Play and Exercise (HOPE) Lab's purpose is to investigate and promote the role of outdoor physical activity, exercise, and play on health, the environment, and human development. A focus of the HOPE Lab is to form sustainable partnerships to get more people active outdoors to improve health and well-being. This article discusses health benefits of time spent outdoors and the interdisciplinary work of the HOPE Lab to promote outdoor physical activity as well as present its partnerships and projects within the Appalachian community.

Brooke C. Towner, H. W. V., Robert Broce, Richard W. Christiana, Rebecca A. Battista, and J. Joy James. (2021). [Got nature? An interdisciplinary approach to promoting healthy outdoor play and exercise](https://ihhs.appstate.edu/sites/default/files/sustainablehealthdownloadversion.pdf#page=62). *Sustainable Health Journal*, 68-75. Retrieved from <https://ihhs.appstate.edu/sites/default/files/sustainablehealthdownloadversion.pdf#page=62>

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Adolescents' Experiences of a Developmental Coaching and Outdoor Adventure Education Program: Using Constructive-Developmental Theory to Investigate Individual Differences in Adolescent Meaning-Making and Developmental Growth

Using interpretative phenomenological analysis and Robert Kegan's constructive-developmental theory, this study investigated how developmental stage shaped the subjective experiences of 13 adolescents (Mage = 15.92 years, 54% females) in a developmental coaching and outdoor adventure education program. Participants were drawn from socioeconomically disadvantaged schools in Sydney, Australia, and represented Asian, Middle Eastern, and European ethnicities. A single, semi-structured interview was conducted with participants postprogram, following protocols approved by an institutional ethics committee. Interview data were used to investigate participants' meaning-making structures as evidence of constructive-developmental stage both at the time of interview and program participation. We found that, despite being similar ages at program commencement, participants displayed a range of constructive-developmental stages. The data demonstrate how participants at different stages of meaning-making experienced the same activities differently, including what they experienced as challenging and supportive. Furthermore, our findings suggest that there is a valuable role for developmental coaching in scaffolding program challenges to stimulate constructive-developmental growth. Constructive-developmental theory provides a novel framework for understanding the different ways in which adolescents make meaning of developmental programs. We hope the findings from this study will help those who design and implement these programs to appreciate constructive-developmental differences in their participants to better target interventions aimed at facilitating developmental growth.

Gwyn, W. G., & J. Cavanagh, M. (2021). [Adolescents' Experiences of a Developmental Coaching and Outdoor Adventure Education Program: Using Constructive-Developmental Theory to Investigate Individual Differences in Adolescent Meaning-Making and Developmental Growth](https://doi.org/10.1177/07435584211010805). *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 07435584211010805. doi:10.1177/07435584211010805

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Analysis on the Objectives and Curriculum Characteristics of Outdoor Training Institutions in Europe and America

In order to promote the healthy development of outdoor training institutions in China, this paper analyzes 18 training institutions in 6 countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Germany and Canada, and summarizes the characteristics of their goals and courses, so as to provide reference and reference for outdoor training industry.

Zijian, L., & Han, Y. (2021, 2021/05/14). [Analysis on the Objectives and Curriculum Characteristics of Outdoor Training Institutions in Europe and America](#). Paper presented at the Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Education Reform and Modern Management (ERMM 2021).

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An ecosystem service perspective on urban nature, physical activity, and health

Nature underpins human well-being in critical ways, especially in health. Nature provides pollination of nutritious crops, purification of drinking water, protection from floods, and climate security, among other well-studied health benefits. A crucial, yet challenging, research frontier is clarifying how nature promotes physical activity for its many mental and physical health benefits, particularly in densely populated cities with scarce and dwindling access to nature. Here we frame this frontier by conceptually developing a spatial decision-support tool that shows where, how, and for whom urban nature promotes physical activity, to inform urban greening efforts and broader health assessments. We synthesize what is known, present a model framework, and detail the model steps and data needs that can yield generalizable spatial models and an effective tool for assessing the urban nature–physical activity relationship. Current knowledge supports an initial model that can distinguish broad trends and enrich urban planning, spatial policy, and public health decisions. New, iterative research and application will reveal the importance of different types of urban nature, the different subpopulations who will benefit from it, and nature’s potential contribution to creating more equitable, green, livable cities with active inhabitants. There are no data underlying this work.

Remme, R. P., Frumkin, H., Guerry, A. D., King, A. C., Mandle, L., Sarabu, C., . . . Daily, G. C. (2021). [An ecosystem service perspective on urban nature, physical activity, and health](#). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(22), e2018472118. doi:10.1073/pnas.2018472118

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Natural outdoor environments’ health effects in gentrifying neighborhoods: Disruptive green landscapes for underprivileged neighborhood residents

Background: Cities are restoring existing natural outdoor environments (NOE) or creating new ones to address diverse socio-environmental and health challenges. The idea that NOE provide health benefits is supported by the therapeutic landscapes concept. However, several scholars suggest that NOE interventions may not equitably serve all urban residents and may be affected by processes such as gentrification. Applying the therapeutic landscapes concept, this study assesses the impacts of gentrification processes on the associations between NOE and the health of underprivileged, often long-term, neighborhood residents.

Methods: We examined five neighborhoods in five cities in Canada, the United States and Western Europe. Our case studies were neighborhoods experiencing gentrification processes and NOE interventions. In each city, we conducted semi-structured qualitative interviews on NOE interventions, equity/justice, gentrification and health (n = 117) with case study neighborhood residents, community-based organizations, neighborhood resident leaders and other stakeholders such as public agencies staff.

Results: Respondents highlighted a variety of interconnected and overlapping factors: the insufficient benefits of NOE to counterbalance other factors detrimental to health, the use of NOE for city branding and housing marketing despite pollution, unwelcomeness, increase of conflicts, threats to physical displacement for themselves and their social networks, unattractiveness, deficient routes, inadequate NOE maintenance and lack of safety in NOE.

Conclusions: Our study demonstrated that underprivileged neighborhood residents were perceived to experience new or improved NOE as what we call “disruptive green landscapes” (i.e. non-therapeutic landscapes with which they were not physically or emotionally engaged) instead of as therapeutic landscapes.

Triguero-Mas, M., Anguelovski, I., García-Lamarca, M., Argüelles, L., Perez-del-Pulgar, C., Shokry, G., . . . Cole, H. V. S. (2021). [Natural outdoor environments' health effects in gentrifying neighborhoods: Disruptive green landscapes for underprivileged neighborhood residents.](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113964) *Social Science & Medicine*, 279, 113964. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113964

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Smart-cities et principe d'égalité

En 1900, lors de l'exposition universelle qui se tenait à Paris, le « Palais de l'électricité » fut présenté comme l'archétype des bienfaits que pouvait apporter la « Fée électricité ». La « Ville Intelligente » sera-t-elle la panacée apportée par la « Fée numérique » au XXIème siècle, la délinquance et l'insalubrité, le numérique, sera-t-il le garant du bien-être égalitaire des sociétés urbaines qui proclament s'y engager résolument?

Lavenue, J.-J. (2021). [Smart-cities et principe d'égalité](#) In G. J. Sierra Cadena (Ed.), *Derecho administrativo y ciudades inteligentes: La reconfiguración de las libertades públicas y la refundación de la igualdad*: Editorial Universidad del Rosario.

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The Palgrave international handbook of women and outdoor learning

This handbook represents an impressive amount of effort and passion as authors recognise and recount the experiences of women engaged in outdoor learning. The term handbook should be taken loosely as a thousand pages, with 79 authors, can hardly be held in one's hand or, respectfully, one's mind, all at once. There are many voices, experiences, methodologies, discourses, dilemmas and issues at play in the experiences of women in outdoor learning and, consequently, within the pages contained in this publication. All deserve our attention.

Baker, M. (2021). [The Palgrave international handbook of women and outdoor learning.](#) *Annals of Leisure Research*, 24(2), 271-273. doi:10.1080/11745398.2019.1682018

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4. Développement de l'activité physique

Are we ready to measure running power? Repeatability and concurrent validity of five commercial technologies

Training prescription in running activities have benefited from power output (PW) data obtained by new technologies. Nevertheless, to date, the suitability of PW data provided by these tools is still uncertain. The present study aimed to: (i) analyze the repeatability of five commercially available technologies for running PW estimation, and (ii) examine the concurrent validity through the relationship between each technology PW and oxygen uptake (VO₂). On two occasions (test-retest), twelve endurance-trained male athletes performed on a treadmill (indoor) and an athletic track (outdoor) three submaximal running protocols with manipulations in speed, body weight and slope. PW was simultaneously registered by the commercial technologies StrydApp, StrydWatch, RunScribe, GarminRP and PolarV, while VO₂ was monitored by a metabolic cart. Test-retest data from the environments (indoor and outdoor) and conditions (speed, body weight and slope) were used for repeatability analysis, which included the standard error of measurement (SEM), coefficient of variation (CV) and intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). A linear regression analysis and the standard error of estimate (SEE) were used to examine the relationship between PW and VO₂. Stryd device was found as the most repeatable technology for all environments and conditions (SEM ≤ 12.5 W, CV ≤ 4.3%, ICC? ≥ 0.980), besides the best concurrent validity to the VO₂ (r ≥ 0.911, SEE ≤ 7.3%). On the contrary, although the PolarV, GarminRP and RunScribe technologies maintain a certain relationship with VO₂, their low repeatability questions their suitability. The Stryd can be considered as the most recommended tool, among the analyzed, for PW measurement.

Cerezuela-Espejo, V., Hernández-Belmonte, A., Courel-Ibáñez, J., Conesa-Ros, E., Mora-Rodríguez, R., & Pallarés, J. G. (2021). [Are we ready to measure running power? Repeatability and concurrent validity of five commercial technologies](#). *European Journal of Sport Science*, 21(3), 341-350. doi:10.1080/17461391.2020.1748117

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Training Early Childhood Educators to Promote Children's Physical Activity

Early childhood centres are important places for physical activity promotion in young children, considering the amount of time that children spend at childcare centres. The aim of this study was to train early childhood educators on physical activity promotion in children. Participants included 150 preschool children (75 female; M age = 46.15 months; SD = 5.02) from 7 early childhood centres located in Athens, Greece. Early childhood educators (N = 16; nintervention = 9, ncontrol = 7) were allocated to intervention (n = 4) or control groups (n = 3). Teachers were provided with a learning workshop consisting of lectures and practical sessions. Children were fitted with pedometers mounted on the right hip during children's stay at the childcare centre on two random days before and after the intervention. A mixed 2 (group: intervention vs. control) × 2 (gender) × 2 (time of testing: before vs. after the intervention) experimental design with repeated measures on the latter factor was used. The number of children's steps was set as the dependent variable. Results showed a significant main effect of gender, with boys having more steps than girls but no differences between the two experimental groups. Training of early childhood educators, reliable assessments of physical activity and fidelity measures of compliance with physical activity are indispensable. Professional development of longer duration may provoke substantial changes in children's daily routine to include more opportunities for physical activity participation.

Mavilidi, M. F., Rigoutsos, S., & Venetsanou, F. (2021). [Training Early Childhood Educators to Promote Children's Physical Activity](#). *Early Childhood Education Journal*. doi:10.1007/s10643-021-01191-4

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Perspectives on adapted physical activity formation in Europe

The International Federation of Adapted Physical Activity (APA) defines APA as a crossdisciplinary body of practical and theoretical knowledge directed toward impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions in physical activity. It is a service delivery profession and an academic field of study that supports an attitude of acceptance of individual differences, advocates access to active lifestyles and sport, as well as promotes innovative and cooperative service delivery, supports, and empowerment. Adapted physical activity includes, but is not limited to, physical education, sport, recreation, dance, creative arts, nutrition, medicine, and rehabilitation (International Federation of Adapted Physical Activity, 2021). From this definition, we can deduce that the expert in the domain of APA is a millipede, trained in multidisciplinary ways and capable of applying knowledge and skills to individuals with chronic disease and disabilities in therapeutic, education, leisure time physical activity and sport contexts.

Vanlandewijck, Y. (2021). [Perspectives on adapted physical activity formation in Europe](#). *European Journal of Adapted Physical Activity*, 14(1), 1-1. doi:10.5507/euj.2021.004

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Physical activity capability, opportunity, motivation and behavior in youth settings: theoretical framework to guide physical activity leader interventions

Despite clear evidence of the potential benefits gained by being physically active, children and adolescents (collectively youth) often fail to achieve the recommended daily 60 min of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA). Focusing on youth physical activity in context provides the starting point for intervention design, but the design and implementation of effective interventions that leverage behavioral theory, evidence, and knowledge about settings remains a formidable challenge. This conceptual review aims to address critically relevant concepts, principles, and evidence from the literature to guide intervention design and implementation that target physical activity leader behavior toward reducing the problem of insufficient youth MVPA. The need to distinguish between the goals to increase MVPA within a setting and to increase youth overall/daily MVPA is emphasized. This review addresses the theoretical and practical considerations of interventions in settings where youth spend time each day. Included is an investigation of what gaps exist in current approaches to intervene through physical activity leaders in settings. Informed both by theory and extant evidence, potential solutions are discussed, including the synthesis of a novel theoretical framework to guide settings-based physical activity leader behavior interventions that address capabilities, opportunities, and motivations for physical activity behaviors across multiple setting levels.

Rosenkranz, R. R., Ridley, K., Guagliano, J. M., & Rosenkranz, S. K. (2021). [Physical activity capability, opportunity, motivation and behavior in youth settings: theoretical framework to guide physical activity leader interventions](#). *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 1-25. doi:10.1080/1750984X.2021.1904434

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"Capturing the magic": identifying the active ingredients of a physical activity participation intervention for children and youth with disabilities

Purpose: This study aimed to define the active ingredients of a participation-focused physical activity intervention for children and youth with disabilities.

Materials and methods: An ethnographic approach was employed, triangulating participant observation, interviews and focus groups. Participant recruitment occurred through purposive sampling of staff employed at Beitostolen Healthsports Centre (BHC), and paediatric service providers visiting the centre. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and coded together with observation data. Secondary coding linked data to corresponding categories of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health: Child and Youth version.

Results: Thirteen staff from BHC and 7 paediatric service providers participated in the study. Fourteen active ingredients were identified and were characterised at the level of the intervention ($k = 8$), the organisation ($k = 4$), and the individual ($k = 2$). Within the ingredients, 53 unique ICF-CY categories were identified. Twenty-six categories belonged to the ICF-CY component of *environment*, and 26 categories to *activities and participation*. No categories related to *body functions* or *body structures*.

Conclusions: The role of the environment, and specifically support and relationships, may be an essential consideration for enabling physical activity participation. Outcomes may guide program design and implementation to promote and sustain physical activity behaviours for children and youth with disabilities.

Implications for rehabilitation: The active ingredients identified in this study may guide the design and implementation of programs to promote and sustain physical activity behaviours of children and youth with disabilities. Leadership qualities and strength-based attitudes may be key characteristics of organisational practice that optimise outcomes for children and families. A *relationship-centred* approach, i.e., a network of children, families, health professionals, peers, mentors, and services in the community, may support children and young people with disabilities to achieve their physical activity participation goals.

Willis, C., Elliott, C., Reid, S., Nyquist, A., Jahnsen, R., Bölte, S., . . . Girdler, S. (2021). ["Capturing the magic": identifying the active ingredients of a physical activity participation intervention for children and youth with disabilities.](#) *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 1-10. doi:10.1080/09638288.2021.1907458

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Motivation for Physical Activity in University Students and Its Relation with Gender, Amount of Activities, and Sport Satisfaction

Background: Motivation can be considered a critical factor in encouraging and maintaining physical activity. Despite the many health benefits offered by physical activity, a significant percentage of university students do not meet recommendations. University years are a critical time for promoting and maintaining an active lifestyle. This study aimed to analyze motivations for engaging in physical activity among university students and their relationship with gender, amount of sports activity, and satisfaction with sports activity.

Methods: The sample consisted of 1099 Vizcaya university students (45.3% men and 54.7% women), aged between 18 and 29 years old ($M = 20.4$; $SD = 1.7$ years). Sports motivation, the number of weekly hours of physical activity, and the level of satisfaction with sports were analyzed. (3)

Results: Significant differences were found in intrinsic ($d = 0.36$, $p = 0.000$) and external regulation ($d = 0.19$, $p = 0.002$), men having a higher motivation level compared to women in these dimensions, but not in participants' level of satisfaction. The effect of gender on the amount of physical activity was mainly direct, but motivation was significantly mediating. In addition, there was not a significant effect of gender on level of satisfaction, but analyzing its limited effect in the sample, the mediation of intrinsic regulation was significant. (4)

Conclusions: To understand the variance of the amount of physical activity and satisfaction in university students, the direct effect of gender must be considered as well as the mediating role of some dimensions of motivation.

Sáez, I., Solabarrieta, J., & Rubio, I. (2021). [Motivation for Physical Activity in University Students and Its Relation with Gender, Amount of Activities, and Sport Satisfaction.](#) *Sustainability*, 13(6), 1-15. Retrieved from <https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:gam:jsusta:v:13:y:2021:i:6:p:3183-d:516720>

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5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports

Renaming and reshaping the challenge of improving gender equity in sport coaching

A global age-old issue in sport remains: the underrepresentation of women in our coaching and leadership ranks. While our athletic and participant base is the most diverse it ever has been such progress in these roles remains slow. On this subject, we have a growing body of literature and evidence as to what this means for women as coaches, such as the challenges that exist in their daily professional lives from being in the minority.

Norman, L. (2021). [Renaming and reshaping the challenge of improving gender equity in sport coaching](#). In E. C. K. Pike (Ed.), *Research Handbook on Sports and Society* (pp. 174): Edward Elgar Publishing.

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Disability inclusion in sport for all:'Baskin'as a best practice model

My motivation to study « Baskin » was to understand what the German Cultural Sociologist Stefen Hirschauer calls « the creation, overlap, and invalidation of cultural distinctions drawn between members of society – in other words, for the doing and undoing of social belonging » (Hirschauer 2014, p.170). Through comparative research of international « Baskin » projects, I wanted to find out how human differentiation and boundary making are carried out in different inclusive physical educational and sport contexts; how competition and temporality of social categories like disability, gender and ethnicity are taking place; and how categorisation in heterogenous groups is socially constructed and attributed with relevance (Hirschauer 2014, p.170).

Kiuppis, F. (2021). [Disability inclusion in sport for all:'Baskin'as a best practice model](#). In E. C. K. Pike (Ed.), *Research Handbook on Sports and Society*: Edward Elgar Publishing.

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Discursive resistance to gender diversity in sport governance: sport as a unique field?

Although diversity is an often cited organisational value, its support is often muted when it pertains to boards of governance. The aim of this study is to identify discursive practices that may prevent or limit the implementation of measures to increase gender balance in sport governance at the national and international levels. Drawing on a total of 60 qualitative, semi-structured interviews with board members, we explore both the content of and reasons for discursive opposition to implementing gender balance in the governing boards of international and national sport organisations that purport to value diversity. The results demonstrate that board members justify their resistance to gender balance by drawing on discourses of meritocracy, neoliberalism, silence/passivity, and diversity. Resistance to gender balance in sport governance may in part have roots in the sport capital and habitus of board members, and their ability to utilise that in normalising judgment that may keep women out.

Knoppers, A., Spaaij, R., & Claringbould, I. (2021). [Discursive resistance to gender diversity in sport governance: sport as a unique field?](#) *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 1-13. doi:10.1080/19406940.2021.1915848

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Increasing gender equity in sport organizations: assessing the impacts of a social learning initiative

This article describes an initiative to promote gender equity across sport organizations in Western Canada. Twelve sport leaders and six mentors cultivated a Community of Practice (CoP) as a space to co-create solutions to existing problems, and advance gender equity in sport. Each sport leader implemented a project to promote sport participation for women, girls, and in other disadvantaged communities. Our study examines the results of these projects in terms of the impact on their sport organizations and participants, and the types of value that were created. Data were collected from the sport leaders, the program participants, and the sport leaders' supervisors, and analyzed inductively and deductively. This resulted in three main themes: increased equity; long-term investments and organizational buy-in; and increased confidence, comfort, and connection. The data highlights an increase in equity (i.e. sport opportunities for girls) and the creation of some types of value (i.e. strategic value).

Kraft, E., Culver, D. M., Din, C., & Cayer, I. (2021). [Increasing gender equity in sport organizations: assessing the impacts of a social learning initiative](#). *Sport in Society*, 1-15. doi:10.1080/17430437.2021.1904900

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Representation Matters: Progressing Research in Plurisexuality and Bisexuality in Sport

Plurisexual is an umbrella term which refers to individuals who are, or who have the potential to be, attracted to more than one gender. Identities including bisexual, pansexual and fluid therefore fall under the category plurisexual. Academic research surrounding plurisexuality and sport has received limited academic attention in comparison to research based on homosexuality and sport. Existing academic research in relation to plurisexuality and sport concentrates predominantly on bisexuality, although this is also limited. For this reason, bisexuality takes a central focus within this article. The analysis highlights the complexities when defining the term bisexual. It then examines the impact of athletes and bisexuality in the media. A critical analysis of research based on the experiences and understandings of bisexuality and sport is then undertaken. Suggestions for future research are also given to increase academic knowledge in this currently marginalized area of sport.

House, R., Jarvis, N., & Burdsey, D. (2021). [Representation Matters: Progressing Research in Plurisexuality and Bisexuality in Sport](#). *Journal of Homosexuality*, 1-21. doi:10.1080/00918369.2021.1913916

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Using an action learning approach to support women social learning leaders' development in sport

This paper examines an adapted action learning approach to develop four social learning leaders. The Alberta Women in Sport Leadership Impact Program is a social learning intervention with the goals of supporting women in developing their leadership capabilities and increasing gender equity across sport. To support the facilitation of this initiative, four social learning leaders engaged in action learning to develop their leadership capabilities and facilitation skills. Considering facilitators' development experiences have not been extensively explored in the context of action learning and social learning working in combination, examining the implications of an action learning approach for women social learning leaders' development was warranted. We used an interpretive qualitative methodology to interview and observe the four social learning leaders to gain insight into their experiences building their facilitator capabilities and the implications of coupling an action learning and social learning approach for development. The participants discussed the importance of developing self-awareness, engaging with and embracing uncertainty, and building trusting relationships. The findings from this action learning focused initiative highlight the importance of social learning opportunities for women to create networks and spaces where they can safely feel vulnerable and subsequently develop their leadership capabilities.

Kraft, E., & Culver, D. M. (2021). [Using an action learning approach to support women social learning leaders' development in sport.](#) *Action Learning: Research and Practice*, 18(1), 52-66. doi:10.1080/14767333.2020.1862050

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'Game to play?': barriers and facilitators to sexuality and gender diverse young people's participation in sport and physical activity

Sport settings have long been documented as exclusionary environments for sexuality and gender diverse (SAGD) people and a key location of discrimination. Sport is associated with well-being, and increasing physical activity for disadvantaged groups is a key aim for many governments. This study reports on 13 semi-structured interviews with young SAGD people aged 18-24 in Australia that explore their attitudes to and experiences of sport and physical activity. We found that SAGD young people are *game to play*: they hold strong desires to participate in sport and physical activity, and articulated how sport could be more inclusive. Using Bourdieu's concept of « capital », we outline how young SAGD people identify sport as a « field » that requires and fosters various types of capital. We explore barriers they identified that prevent the accumulation of physical and social capital associated with sport participation and physical activity, and their insights for how this may be fostered. The « field » of sport presents as an exclusionary environment, which allows for both explicit bullying and more subtle discriminatory practices. Passive assimilation approaches are not enough to provoke substantial change and active intervention is required to decentre the heteronormativity underpinning these spaces, which has implications for policy and practice to advance the inclusion of SAGD young people in sporting environments.

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