

Voici une compilation de la recension d'octobre 2021. Vous y trouverez 59 références.

Bonne lecture !

Note : Le sigle du cadenas  représente un article libre d'accès.

## Table des matières








<b>Articles</b> .....	<b>2</b>
1. Développement du sport .....	2
2. Développement du loisir .....	4
3. Développement du plein air .....	5
4. Développement de l'activité physique .....	6
5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports .....	7
<b>Résumés</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1. Développement du sport .....	8
2. Développement du loisir .....	17
3. Développement du plein air .....	21
4. Développement de l'activité physique .....	27
5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports .....	30

# Articles










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## 1. Développement du sport


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Pédagogie Jeunesse Engagement		<a href="#"><u>Re-Imagining Sport Pedagogy through Youth Engagement: An Exploration of the Youth Engagement Continuum</u></a>
Bibliométrie Jeunesse Compétence		<a href="#"><u>Mapping the scientific structure of positive youth development research in sport</u></a>
Organisation Motivation Tourisme bénévole		<a href="#"><u>Exploring retention and rewards in community sport volunteering</u></a>
Bénévolat Loisir sérieux Sacrifice		<a href="#"><u>'I do it for the kids': understanding the implications of being a volunteer coach in a community youth sport club in New Brunswick, Canada</u></a>
Association Modèle de gestion Approche		<a href="#"><u>Management model of the Trang Provincial Sports Association</u></a>
Médias sportifs Diversité d'agenda Citoyenneté culturelle		<a href="#"><u>Public service media, sports and cultural citizenship in the age of social media: An analysis of BBC Sport agenda diversity on Twitter</u></a>
Entraîneur Pédagogie Bénévolat		<a href="#"><u>They say they can coach, but can they teach?</u></a>
Paralympique Handicap Opportunité		<a href="#"><u>Paralympic Games – A Study on The Legal Framework in India for Training and Opportunities for The Aspiring Disabled Sports persons</u></a>
eSports Maîtrise Formation		<a href="#"><u>Modern Approaches to the Preparation System of Masters in eSports</u></a>

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Talent Relation Entraîneur/athlète		<a href="#"><u>The coach as gatekeeper, distributor of resources and partner for sports talents</u></a>
Parité des genres Féminisme Paralympique		<a href="#"><u>Gender Parity, False Starts, and Promising Practices in the Paralympic Movement</u></a>
Obstacle aux femmes Entraîneure Opportunité		<a href="#"><u>Challenges Faced by Women Entering a Sport Coaching Profession</u></a>
Industrie du sport Carrière Athlète féminine		<a href="#"><u>A Qualitative Study of Division I Female Student-Athletes in Non-Revenue Generating Sports and the Sport Management Major: Exploring Perceived Supports and Barriers to Career Development</u></a>
Entraîneur Para-sport Pédagogie		<a href="#"><u>An Exploration of the Content and Quality of Online, Text-Based Coach Development Programs Specific to Parasport</u></a>
Vélo Développement Espace sécuritaire		<a href="#"><u>An Exploration of Safe Space: From a Youth Bicycle Program to the Road</u></a>
Organisation Ressource Club de sport		<a href="#"><u>The application and adaption of the organizational capacity framework on sports clubs to identify causes for organizational problems</u></a>
Opportunité Spécialisation Conséquence		<a href="#"><u>Sport Specialization, Part I: Does Early Sports Specialization Increase Negative Outcomes and Reduce the Opportunity for Success in Young Athletes?</u></a>
Bicyclette Implantation Prévention		<a href="#"><u>The current implementation of Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center cycling injury prevention exercises among male elite cyclists in the Gulf Cooperation Council</u></a>
Covid-19 Risque Motivation		<a href="#"><u>Sports Motivation in Athletes in the Face of Psychosocial Risk and Pandemic Due to COVID 19</u></a>
Sport communautaire Participation Entraîneur		<a href="#"><u>Community sport coaches as Policy Actors</u></a>
Entraînement Comportement Performance		<a href="#"><u>Coaching Behavior; Effects On Athlete's Performance</u></a>






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Entraîneur Engagement Handicap		<a href="#"><u>Community Sport Coaching and Impression Management</u></a>
Clientèle Entraînement Professionalisation		<a href="#"><u>Foundations of Professional Coaching: Models, Methods, and Core Competencies</u></a>
eSports Phénomène Bourse d'étude		<a href="#"><u>The Origins of Esports Scholarship</u></a>

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## 2. Développement du loisir

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Inclusion Participation Déficience intellectuelle		<a href="#"><u>Assessing changes in the self-reported community inclusion of persons with intellectual disability: contrasts between participants in Special Olympics and non-participants</u></a>
Handicap Inclusion Parentalité		<a href="#"><u>Raising People With Special Needs: Problems That Accompany the Upbringing of People With Special Needs</u></a>
Bénévolat Covid-19 Distance		<a href="#"><u>Can contactless volunteer activities be an alternative during the COVID-19 pandemic?</u></a>
Déficience Apprentissages Programmes		<a href="#"><u>Parents' training needs for intellectual disability learning about daily life activities</u></a>
Inclusion Participation Communauté		<a href="#"><u>An evaluation of quality participation experiences in inclusive recreation programming for adults who have an intellectual disability</u></a>
Gestion Sport et loisir Minorité visible		<a href="#"><u>Career Development in Sport and Leisure: An Application of Social Cognitive Career Theory</u></a>
Bien-être Politique Relation sociale		<a href="#"><u>Well-Being: A Framework to Assess Relationships in Policy Implementation</u></a>
Bénévolat Planification Gestion d'urgence		<a href="#"><u>Managing Volunteers (chapter 19)</u></a>

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### 3. Développement du plein air

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Éducation plein air Forme de capital Statut social	 <a href="#"><u>Gender relations' dynamic and social status in the context of an educational wilderness expedition</u></a>
Éducation plein air Science Jeunes filles	 <a href="#"><u>How outdoor science education can help girls stay engaged with science</u></a>
Développement Péri-urbain Parc durable	<a href="#"><u>Green Spaces for Residential Projects as a Commitment to Environmental Concerns and a Sustainable Development Initiative: Design of a Peri-Urban Park in Casablanca, Morocco</u></a>
Paysage thérapeutique Fin de vie Aventure en nature	 <a href="#"><u>Wilderness as therapeutic landscape in later life: Towards an understanding of place-based mechanisms for wellbeing through nature-adventure activity</u></a>
Santé en ville Métropole Aménagement	<a href="#"><u>Sport-City Planning. A Proposal for an Index to Support Decision-Making Practice: Principles and Strategies</u></a>
Espace vert Réseaux sociaux Attitude	 <a href="#"><u>Understanding Urban Greenspaces through Social Media Data</u></a>
Déficience Loisir plein air Participation	 <a href="#"><u>An Exploration of Outdoor Recreation Experiences Among Adults with Developmental Disabilities: Benefits, Constraints, and Facilitators</u></a>
Bien-être Politique verte Espace public	 <a href="#"><u>Enhancing active living and physical exercise through environmentally friendly policies in urban areas</u></a>
Écologie sensible Aménagement Valeur	<a href="#"><u>III. Vers une écologie sensible du continuum urbain rural</u></a>
Parc urbain Équité de services Accessibilité	 <a href="#"><u>Accessibility of urban park benefits with different spatial coverage: Spatial and social inequity</u></a>
Écologie fonctionnelle Écosystème Mégarégion de Paris	 <a href="#"><u>Les solutions fondées sur la nature: Défis et opportunités pour la mégarégion parisienne</u></a>

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Parc urbain Équité Accessibilité		<a href="#"><u>Measuring socio-economic disparities in green space availability in post-socialist cities</u></a>
Gestion pandémique Durabilité Ville en santé		<a href="#"><u>Healthy Sustainable Cities and the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Sustainable Development Goals Perspective</u></a>

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## 4. Développement de l'activité physique

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Promotion de la santé Intervention Routine familiale		<a href="#"><u>Using a Health Promotion Approach to Frame Parent Experiences of Family Routines and Their Significance for Health and Well-being</u></a>
Inactivité Covid-19 Santé publique		<a href="#"><u>Physical inactivity is associated with a higher risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes: a study in 48 440 adult patients</u></a>
Santé Comportement Position		<a href="#"><u>Promoting Exercise Adherence</u></a>
Covid-19 Changement Athlète universitaire		<a href="#"><u>The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Physical Activity, Mood, and Motivation in Division II Collegiate Athletes</u></a>
Performance Enseignant Éducation physique		<a href="#"><u>Examining the Job Performances of Physical Education and Sports Teachers Regarding the Physical Activity Levels and Individual Variables</u></a>

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## 5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports

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Blessure au genou Thérapie Prévention		<a href="#"><u>Perceived barriers to implementation of injury prevention programs among collegiate women's soccer coaches</u></a>
Adolescent Blessure Activité physique		<a href="#"><u>Injury Characteristics and Predisposing Effects of Various Outdoor Traumatic Situations in Children and Adolescents</u></a>
Covid-19 Santé mentale Santé physique		<a href="#"><u>SPORT vs COVID: A Project Where Sports People Help Promote Recovery Among People Negatively Impacted by COVID-19</u></a>
Étude prospective Stress Approche complexe		<a href="#"><u>Psychological risk profile for overuse injuries in sport: An exploratory study</u></a>
Sport féminin Prévention Blessure		<a href="#"><u>Sport Injuries among Amateur Women and Young Intermediate Level Female Handball Players: A Preliminary Investigation</u></a>
Risque Aventure Sport de glisse		<a href="#"><u>Snowsport Trauma and Safety: Opportunities to Make Snowsports Safer</u></a>
Modèle de blessure Sport de glisse Trauma pédiatrique		<a href="#"><u>Pediatric snow sport injuries differ by age</u></a>
Covid-19 Santé publique Établissement		<a href="#"><u>A rapid review of recommendations for mitigating COVID-19 transmission in community sport and recreation facilities</u></a>

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# Résumés

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## 1. Développement du sport

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### **Re-Imagining Sport Pedagogy through Youth Engagement: An Exploration of the Youth Engagement Continuum**

Sport represents an important leisure context for promoting youth development. In particular, sport-based youth development (SBYD) initiatives have emerged to offer programming informed by theory rather than assumptions regarding the ‘power of sport’. While the importance of theory is well established in SBYD research, critical perspectives remain relatively underutilized. The purpose of this study was to analyze the sport pedagogy of six urban SBYD initiatives that work with youth from underserved communities in Belgium. Through a multiple case study approach, data were generated from focus groups, interviews, and observations. The Youth Engagement Continuum (YEC) framework was utilized to analyze data through a deductive thematic analysis. Findings indicate that the SBYD initiatives focused primarily on youth development categories of the YEC, with less engagement with more politicized and actionable elements of youth engagement. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed to inform SBYD initiatives.

Nols, Z., Jones, G. J., & Theeboom, M. (2021). [Re-Imagining Sport Pedagogy through Youth Engagement: An Exploration of the Youth Engagement Continuum](#). *Leisure Sciences*, 1-20. doi:10.1080/01490400.2021.1987361

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Mapping the scientific structure of positive youth development research in sport**

The systematic analysis of academic publishing and citation practices serves as an indication of the conceptual and intellectual structure of a defined field of study. To highlight the structure of research in sport-based positive youth development, 198 peer-reviewed articles published between 1999 and 2020 were subject to citation network analysis. Descriptive analyses highlighted a steady increase in publication frequency across two decades (annual growth rate=3.36%) and outlined the most prominent contributors to PYD research as a function of authors, articles, and sources.

Further, we mapped the conceptual structure of PYD research in sport using a co-occurrence keyword network and thematic map, and the intellectual structure of the research by producing a co-citation network of articles and authors in the field. In all, this review of publishing and citation practices in sport-based PYD is the first to bring the research together in full to map the emergence of conceptual trends over time as well as the authors, articles, and journals associated with these developments. We conclude with recommendations related to foundational PYD texts, elements of a published manuscript used in bibliometric analysis, and a need for conceptual clarity in the field of sport-based PYD research.

McLaren, C. D., Sutcliffe, J. T., Gardner, L. A., Vella, S. A., & Bruner, M. W. (2021). [Mapping the scientific structure of positive youth development research in sport](#). *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 1-22. doi:10.1080/1750984X.2021.1969675

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## Exploring retention and rewards in community sport volunteering

This timely handbook examines the most contemporary, controversial and cutting-edge issues related to the involvement of volunteers in the fields of events, sport and tourism. Split into thematic sections, the primary areas covered include: key disciplinary approaches to understanding volunteerism, international contexts, managing volunteers, the impacts and legacies of volunteering and future trends in these sectors including online and digital volunteering. Commonalities and differences of volunteering in these sectors are drawn out throughout the volume.

A diverse range of case studies are examined including the 2007 UEFA Under 21 Championship hosted by Poland, the development of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, the Vancouver, London and Pyeong Chang Olympic Games, Belgium's National Day in 2019, the Puffing Billy railway in Australia, as well as many other examples looking at destination services organizations, museums, grassroots associations, corporate events, community events and visitor attractions. Drawing on the academic and practical expertise of over 50 authors from across the globe, the handbook provides an invaluable resource for all those with an interest in volunteering in these sectors, encouraging dialogue across disciplinary boundaries and areas of study in order to advance volunteering research and practice in the fields of events, sport and tourism.

Ayer, N., & Cooper, J. R. (2021). [Exploring retention and rewards in community sport volunteering](#). *The Routledge Handbook of Volunteering in Events, Sport and Tourism*, 286-297.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## 'I do it for the kids': understanding the implications of being a volunteer coach in a community youth sport club in New Brunswick, Canada

Community sport organizations provide youth with opportunities to engage in organized sport through the dedication of volunteers. One group important to the implementation of programs are coaches. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to explore the sacrifices of a volunteer coach at the recreational, competitive, and high-performance level in New Brunswick (NB), Canada. Interviews were the main source of data collection. This research draws on serious leisure literature to gain an understanding of the sacrifices of being a volunteer coach. The findings revealed that volunteer coaches' sacrificial factors included time sacrifice, coach education, travel, hotel and food expenses, and missed opportunities for career earnings. Based on the findings, it is suggested that sacrifices often become inherent volunteering norms that are taken for granted, where there are no other options if the sport organizations want to ensure the programs are administered.

Edwards, J., & Kulczycki, C. (2021). ['I do it for the kids': understanding the implications of being a volunteer coach in a community youth sport club in New Brunswick, Canada](#). *Leisure/Loisir*, 1-34. doi:10.1080/14927713.2021.1986418

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## Management model of the Trang Provincial Sports Association

Today's sports associations need to develop their management approach and pay attention to the quality development of athletes to be in line with development of The National Development Plan. Therefore, the management of the association is necessary to have knowledge, understanding, curiosity and systematic development of the association in relation to management approaches aimed at developing athletes and having higher potential. The main objectives were to study components of the management model of Trang Provincial Sport Association and to develop the management model of Trang Provincial Sports Association. The survey method was used and divided into three parts (i) In-depth interviews from 5 experts by purposive random sampling (ii) Delphi technique, the sample group in the research was obtained by a method of purposive random sampling of 18 people as follows: (1) Two representatives from the sports policy management group of Thailand (2)

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Five groups of the experts were consisted of one representative of the executive director at the policy level of the Tourism and Sport Department, three representatives those who were the executive committee from sport associations, two representatives those who were the secretary, or the sport club president, four representatives those who experts in administration, and six representatives those who were the stakeholders. (iii) Focus Group was obtained by purposive random sampling all total 9 people those who were examined for suitability and feasibility of implementation with three persons of the club's executive committee, three persons of the club secretary, three persons of the sports professionals or athletic trainers. The investigators found that the management model of the Trang Provincial Sports Association, the study was able to synthesize the management components of the Trang Provincial Sports Association which can be divided into 9 areas: 1. Trainers 2. Sports Science 3. Sport facility 4. Budget 5. Organization Management 6. Training 7. Recruiting 8. Performance 9. Supporting.

Kaewchuay, S., & Choudam, W. (2021). [Management model of the Trang Provincial Sports Association](#). *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(14). Retrieved from <https://turcomat.org/index.php/turkbilmat/article/view/11211>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Public service media, sports and cultural citizenship in the age of social media: An analysis of BBC Sport agenda diversity on Twitter**

As a crucial part of their mandate, public service media have historically used sports to construct and nurture cultural citizenship. In a landscape characterised by dwindling resources and growing competition from pay-TV channels and on-demand streaming services, concerns about how public service media will enhance cultural citizenship through new platforms, including social media, are all the greater. In the digital age, delivering diverse content should remain a foundation of public service media in their countless platforms: public media should not only concentrate on major sports but also provide exposure to traditionally underrepresented disciplines and individuals, including sportswomen and athletes with disabilities. Through content analysis, this research examines the agenda diversity offered by the British Broadcasting Corporation through its sports-centred Twitter account (@BBCSport). The analysis of 10,821 tweets indicates how the British Broadcasting Corporation's content reinforces, rather than counteracts, the long-standing diversity imbalances in the analogue age. This case study facilitates an understanding of the nuanced relationship among public service media, social media and sports, demonstrating that more content does not necessarily ensure diversity. The football-driven, male-centred and able-bodied agenda displayed by @BBCSport signals that public service media should reframe their social media strategies to adequately contribute to fostering cultural citizenship.

Ramon, X., & Rojas-Torrijos, J. L. [Public service media, sports and cultural citizenship in the age of social media: An analysis of BBC Sport agenda diversity on Twitter](#). *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 0(0), 10126902211043995. doi:10.1177/10126902211043995

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **They say they can coach, but can they teach?**

The great John Wooden, the Wizard of Westbrook, of UCLA basketball is quoted as saying, "First of all, I was a teacher". And he was an English teacher and coach in Kentucky and Indiana public schools for 11 years [1]. However, the trend of the majority of coaches in the USA being trained teachers, employed by the school districts or institutes of higher learning (IHL) in which they taught has been eclipsed by the proliferation of private sports in America [2, 3, 4]. Historically, volunteer coaches in Little League, Pop Warner, AYSO, etcetera were parents or former athletes restricted to the entry levels of coaching

At junior and varsity levels, coaches were usually trained teachers employed in the institutions of higher learning. Unfortunately, those days have changed dramatically. Youth sports have become a multi-million industry where players as young as ten are encouraged to specialize in one sport, play multiple games at regional and national sites at a significant cost

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to their parents [5]. It is not uncommon for a family to spend in the five figures for an annual season of any number of sports. The costs of tryouts, registration, multiple uniforms, coaching salaries, and of practice sites are just a few of the expenses before the first game is played [5]. Once the seasons begin, the added costs of travel mounts. Members of the USOC [6] have identified costs as one reason for the decline of youth participation which is a threat to the development of higher-level athletes in the USA. While these factors are as troubling as the lack of coach development, they are not the major point of this article. The serious decline in the training of coaches is even a bigger threat to the physical, mental and emotional development of young athletes in this country.

Stewart, C. (2021). [They say they can coach, but can they teach?](https://www.academia.edu/50086076/They_say_they_can_coach_but_can_they_teach?) *Academia Letters*. Retrieved from [https://www.academia.edu/50086076/They\\_say\\_they\\_can\\_coach\\_but\\_can\\_they\\_teach](https://www.academia.edu/50086076/They_say_they_can_coach_but_can_they_teach)

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Paralympic Games – A Study on The Legal Framework in India for Training and Opportunities for The Aspiring Disabled Sportspersons**

The recently concluded Paralympic Games in Tokyo-Available legal provisions for the disabled in India's Constitution-legislative support for disabled athletes-whether training for aspiring disabled athletes is backed by strong statutory bodies-whether opportunities for trained disabled athletes are backed by strong statutory bodies-problems faced by disabled athletes -people in training and opportunities-suggestions to alleviate these athletes' problems

Visakamurthy, N. (2021). [Paralympic Games – A Study on The Legal Framework in India for Training and Opportunities for The Aspiring Disabled Sportspersons.](http://www.j.vidhyayanaejournal.org/index.php/journal) *Vidhyayana Journal*, 7(2). Retrieved from <http://www.j.vidhyayanaejournal.org/index.php/journal>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Modern Approaches to the Preparation System of Masters in eSports**

The preconditions of the development of eSports are investigated and the content of Masters' preparation in eSports is substantiated. Analysis of scientific and methodological literature, Internet data and methods of mathematical statistics were used as research methods. The study involved 15 experts: eSports specialists, representatives of the Ukrainian eSports Federation. The research was conducted during of the 2019-2020. The analysis of the curriculums of the second level of post-graduate studies of 6 higher educational institutions of foreign countries was carried out. The analysis allowed identifying promising areas of eSports development in the educational environment. The main preconditions for its development with the projected benefits of eSports have been identified, potential threats have been identified, including problems with the locomotor system, decreased visual acuity, and deteriorating health due to irrational work schedule. The necessity of master's programs introduction for preparation of specialists in eSports is justified. It is established that along with the special practical skills of the player, eSports specialists must clearly understand the aspects of team building and organization of the eSports training process, as well as have theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities aimed at maintaining and improving their health. The terminology for ensuring the development of eSports science is clarified. The educational program of the second level of post-graduate studies of higher education specialty 017 "Physical Culture and Sports", specialization eSports was developed. According to the results of the expert evaluations method the content of the specialization cycle of the educational program was determined.

Shynkaruk, O., Byshevets, N., Iakovenko, O., Serhiyenko, K., Anokhin, E., Yukhno, Y., Usychenko, V., Yarmolenko, M., & Stroganov, S. (2021). [Modern Approaches to the Preparation System of Masters in eSports.](http://www.sportmont.ucg.ac.me/?sekcija=abstract&artid=1871) *Sport Mont*, 19(S2), 69-74. Retrieved from <http://www.sportmont.ucg.ac.me/?sekcija=abstract&artid=1871>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **The coach as gatekeeper, distributor of resources and partner for sports talents**

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This article investigates the types of relationship that develop among athletes and coaches and how interactions between coaches and athletes influence how talent is performed. Inspired by new materialist theory, we challenge the common understanding of talent as something an athlete either is or has by examining talent as a relational phenomenon, residing in the dynamic relationship between athlete and coach. The article is based on interviews with 60 talented athletes aged 13-16 years from a Danish talent development programme. We found three key practices that shape the coach-athlete-relationship: practices that render the talent visible, practices that build or disrupt agency and practices that affect the athletes' commitment. The analysis shows that coaches have a position that can either promote or inhibit access to and participation in talent development environments. A relational approach to talent opens for ethical discussions of power and responsibility in talent development.

Skrubbeltrang, L. S., Olesen, J. S., & Nielsen, J. C. (2021). [The coach as gatekeeper, distributor of resources and partner for sports talents](#). *Sports Coaching Review*, 1-19. doi:10.1080/21640629.2021.1978730

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Gender Parity, False Starts, and Promising Practices in the Paralympic Movement**

Although women have been a part of the Paralympic Movement since its inauguration, they remain underrepresented in almost all aspects of parasport. Noting these gender-based discrepancies, the International Paralympic Committee and several National Paralympic Committees have made commitments to address the issue of gender balance across the movement. Guided theoretically by feminist and disability sport scholarship, this article explores the various initiatives and strategies implemented by the International Paralympic Committee and National Paralympic Committees to address the issue of gender parity. Through 29 qualitative interviews with Paralympic athletes, organizers, academics, and journalists, our study illustrates that initiatives and strategies implemented by these organizations have affected women differently based on a range of social, cultural, and political factors.

Dean, N. A., Bundon, A., Howe, P. D., & Abele, N. (2021). [Gender Parity, False Starts, and Promising Practices in the Paralympic Movement](#). *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 1-10. doi:10.1123/ssj.2021-0030

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Challenges Faced by Women Entering a Sport Coaching Profession**

The gender equity achieved through Title IX legislation increased the number of women athletes; however, it failed to impact the percentage of female coaches. The number of female leaders and women in authoritative roles shows no evidence of growth. Since the creation of sport, women have been vastly underrepresented in athletics. This research focused on the barriers and obstacles that discourage women from choosing the coaching profession. The project explored, through a quantitative and qualitative methodological approach, the responses of current National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division III women coaches representing the Northeast region of the United States. Data collection utilized electronic surveys administered to women coaches representing 234 colleges and universities. Using statistical analysis and open-ended responses gathered from the survey, the research provided insight regarding potential challenges and difficulties that discourage women from the coaching profession. To address the research question and hypothesis, a survey created by Rhode and Walker in 2008 was sent to 2,367 female coaches of NCAA Division III teams in the Northeast region of the United States. The survey was distributed in May 2020, and a total of 371 respondents agreed to participate in the study. The total responses on the 2020 survey averaged 258. A shortage of female coaches exists in athletics. The hypothesis for this research study suggested the barriers and obstacles that deter women from the coaching profession remain statistically consistent to the challenges identified in Rhode and Walker's study. Current research indicates the significant factors that prevented women from choosing the coaching field in 2008 continue to influence women today.

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Findings from the open-ended questions in the survey indicated additional barriers and obstacles that often deter women from choosing or remaining in the coaching profession include the need for work–life balance, inability to meet domestic responsibilities, provision of onsite childcare, eliminating work responsibilities beyond full-time coaching, equitable access for interviews, availability of mental health resources, and low self-confidence or interest in advancement.

Randolph, H. (2021). *Challenges Faced by Women Entering a Sport Coaching Profession*. (D.S.M.). United States Sports Academy, Ann Arbor. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2572595522?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true> ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global database. (28717451)

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **A Qualitative Study of Division I Female Student-Athletes in Non-Revenue Generating Sports and the Sport Management Major: Exploring Perceived Supports and Barriers to Career Development**

The barriers and challenges women confront in the sports industry, which represents a male-dominant field, have been well-documented in the sport management literature. However, there is a still lack of research on how women who aspire to work in sports industry perceive those barriers or what supports they receive as pursuing their desired careers. While the majority of research in the sport management discipline examined female sport management students' perceptions of sports careers, female student-athletes' unique experiences in managing the tasks of both academics and athletics would offer new insights into women's careers in sport.

Because of abundant opportunities to engage in athletic activities within a team or athletic department, it is imperative to capture and unpack female student-athletes' experiences within both athletics and their majors in examining perceived barriers and supports to careers in sport. Furthermore, the number of female student-athletes has been increasing substantially after the passage of Title IX and various factors influencing their career development should be thoroughly and qualitatively examined from a holistic perspective.

The current study therefore qualitatively explored female student-athletes' perceptions of supports and barriers to their future careers in sport through the lens of social cognitive career theory. Semi-structured, face-to-face interviews were conducted with nine female student-athletes at a Division I institution who were actively participating in non-revenue generating sports and majoring in sport management at the time of data collection. Overall, a total of seven overarching themes emerged from the analysis of qualitative data as followed: (a) career aspirations aligning with majors, (b) mentorships within the athletic department, (c) resources for career development, (d) time commitment to athletics, (e) gendered experiences in the major, (f) stereotypes toward women working in sport, and (g) willingness to negotiate the barriers.

The findings will advance the knowledge of career development for women in sport by focusing on female student-athletes' perceptions of various sources of supports and barriers. This study also contributes to the discussion of women's career from the lens of social cognitive career theory by providing a salient groundwork for examining the multi-dimensional nature of female student-athletes' career trajectories. In terms of practical perspectives, the experiences, insights, and perceptions that the female student-athletes shared in this study will be beneficial for other female student-athletes who compete in a Division I setting and practitioners who closely work with them to assist and guide their effective career development.

Park, J. (2021). *A Qualitative Study of Division I Female Student-Athletes in Non-Revenue Generating Sports and the Sport Management Major: Exploring Perceived Supports and Barriers to Career Development*. (Ph.D.). Indiana University, Ann Arbor. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2572618351?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true#> ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global database. (28643077)

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **An Exploration of the Content and Quality of Online, Text-Based Coach Development Programs Specific to Parasport**

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Nonformal learning opportunities, such as accessing text-based online resources, are an important means of developing parasport coaches' knowledge of how to coach. However, the focus of such resources, as well as their quality and quantity, are unknown. Using an adapted version of Lefebvre, Evans, Turnnidge, Gainforth, and Côté's taxonomy of coach development programs, the authors explored and cataloged text-based online resources for parasport coaches identified through a broad Internet search. In addition, the technical quality of these resources was evaluated. After cataloguing and evaluating 136 resources, professional knowledge domains, specifically pedagogy and planning, were identified as the most commonly targeted domains of focus. The least frequently cited professional domains of focus were maltreatment, movement fundamentals, and preventative health and health promotion. Limited resources addressed interpersonal and intrapersonal domains of focus. Resource quality varied greatly, but the overall quality was low indicating that increasing the technical quality of online resources should be prioritized in the future.

Lawson, J. A., Turnnidge, J., & Latimer-Cheung, A. E. (2021). [An Exploration of the Content and Quality of Online, Text-Based Coach Development Programs Specific to Parasport](#). *International Sport Coaching Journal*, 1-7. doi:10.1123/iscj.2020-0072

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **An Exploration of Safe Space: From a Youth Bicycle Program to the Road**

Safe space—a physical and psychosocial space cultivated through social relations—can be vital for youth programs and community development. This paper analyzes youth participants' experiences in a Canadian bicycle program. The authors suggest that the program can be seen as a form of "Sport for Development," and specifically what the authors term "Bicycles for Development"—as the bicycle is considered as a possible catalyst for development. Using interviews and photos, the role of "safe space" in the growing body of Bicycles for Development literature is highlighted, and the authors make a connection between Sport for Development scholarship and literature related to youth cultural activities and spaces. The findings reveal the benefits associated with program engagement and challenges despite program-related benefits.

Steinmann, J., Wilson, B., McSweeney, M., Bandoles, E., & Hayhurst, L. M. C. (2021). [An Exploration of Safe Space: From a Youth Bicycle Program to the Road](#). *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 1-14. doi:10.1123/ssj.2020-0155

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **The application and adaption of the organizational capacity framework on sports clubs to identify causes for organizational problems**

Scientific reflections of sports clubs are confronted with the problem of finding an appropriate approach to reflect the diversity of sports-related organizations. The purpose of this study is to observe the performance of sports clubs by considering the problems that occur. In order to capture the organizations in a model, the organizational capacity framework is presented. Since previous scientific studies have not resulted in standardized variables, a specific selection of relevant aspects is required. The framework captures the interdependent influence of human, financial, process and infrastructural, network and relationship as well as planning and development resources within the organization. The potential usefulness of the application of the framework is tested on sports clubs in the Rhineland (n = 1,000). The results of the multiple regression show that the organizational capacity framework is suitable to be applied on sports clubs, but requires further research to obtain more meaningful statements. Regarding organizational problems, it is indicated that board members, sufficient finances, strategic planning, and availability and accessibility of facilities are most important to reduce problems. Practical implications are addressed to both sports clubs and umbrella organizations.

Post, C. (2021). [The application and adaption of the organizational capacity framework on sports clubs to identify causes for organizational problems](#). *Working Papers of the European Institute for Socioeconomics*, 36. Retrieved from <https://publikationen.sulb.uni-saarland.de/handle/20.500.11880/31724>

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### **Sport Specialization, Part I: Does Early Sports Specialization Increase Negative Outcomes and Reduce the Opportunity for Success in Young Athletes?**

Sports specialization is defined as year-round training (greater than 8 months per year), choosing a single main sport, and/or quitting all other sports to focus on 1 sport. Specialized training in young athletes has risks of injury and burnout, while the degree of specialization is positively correlated with increased serious overuse injury risk. Risk factors for injury in young athletes who specialize in a single sport include year-round single-sport training, participation in more competition, decreased age-appropriate play, and involvement in individual sports that require the early development of technical skills. Adults involved in instruction of youth sports may also put young athletes at risk for injury by encouraging increased intensity in organized practices and competition rather than self-directed unstructured free play.

Myer, G., Jayanthi, N., Difiori, J., Faigenbaum, A., Kiefer, A., Logerstedt, D., & Micheli, L. (2021). [Sport Specialization, Part I: Does Early Sports Specialization Increase Negative Outcomes and Reduce the Opportunity for Success in Young Athletes?](#) *Sports Health: A Multidisciplinary Approach*, 7. Retrieved from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281096922\\_Sport\\_Specialization\\_Part\\_I\\_Does\\_Early\\_Sports\\_Specialization\\_Increase\\_Negative\\_Outcomes\\_and\\_Reduce\\_the\\_Opportunity\\_for\\_Success\\_in\\_Young\\_Athletes](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281096922_Sport_Specialization_Part_I_Does_Early_Sports_Specialization_Increase_Negative_Outcomes_and_Reduce_the_Opportunity_for_Success_in_Young_Athletes)

### **The current implementation of Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center cycling injury prevention exercises among male elite cyclists in the Gulf Cooperation Council**

**Background/purpose:** Cyclists are expected to present with sport-related injuries. The Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center provided exercises for preventing the most common injuries in cycling. We aimed to survey the compliance with Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center exercises among cyclists in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. It is expected that most cyclists in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries are implementing these exercises as part of their warm-up sessions.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional online survey collected the participants' demographic characteristics (country, age, and sex) and assessed their compliance with the programme.

**Results:** Four-hundred and twenty-three cyclists responded, of which 52% were aged 20–29 years. The pelvic control exercise was the most implemented (56%), followed by the elephant and isolated pelvic rotation exercises (54%); the single-leg pelvic rotation exercise was the least implemented (46%). The implementation rate did not differ significantly according to age or country. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait reported the highest mean implementation scores, while the United Arab Emirates reported the lowest.

**Conclusions:** The implementation rate of Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center exercises was low among cyclists in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. There is a need to increase awareness between players, programme deliverers, and policymakers and educate them about the importance of implementing such programmes in injury reduction.

Al Attar, W. S. A., Husain, M. A., Komir, R., Alanazi, K., & Ghulam, H. (2021). [The current implementation of Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center cycling injury prevention exercises among male elite cyclists in the Gulf Cooperation Council](#). *Journal of Orthopaedics, Trauma and Rehabilitation*, 28, 22104917211039520. doi:10.1177/22104917211039520

### **Sports Motivation in Athletes in the Face of Psychosocial Risk and Pandemic Due to COVID 19**

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In this chapter, the reader will discover the importance of motivation in general and sports through a tour of the most critical theories in the field. Furthermore, we present the experiences of a group of young athletes during the quarantine due to the covid-19 pandemic in the Republic of Panama. Also, the reader will be able to identify the psychosocial risk variables and how sports is a mitigation factor for covid-19.

Ericka Matus, L. M. a. J. M. (2021). [Sports Motivation in Athletes in the Face of Psychosocial Risk and Pandemic Due to COVID 19](https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/78380). *Intech Open*. Retrieved from <https://www.intechopen.com/chapters/78380>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Community sport coaches as Policy Actors**

In many Western nations, community sport coaches occupy a central role in supporting the physical health, mental wellbeing, and wider social development of individuals and communities. However, there is no existing academic textbook that examines the policy contexts in which their work is located or, indeed, the challenges and opportunities that are an inherent feature of their everyday practice.

Bringing together an international team of leading researchers in sport policy, sport development, sport pedagogy, and sport coaching, as well as some of the best emerging talents, this book is the first to critically consider a range of policy and practice issues directly connected to community sport coaching. Comprehensive, timely, and cutting-edge, no other text brings together in one place such a depth and breadth of scholarly material addressing this important field of endeavour. This book is an essential resource for educators, students, practitioners, and policy makers concerned with community sport coaching globally.

Penney, D., Jeanes, R., O'Hara, E., & Magee, J. (2021). [Community sport coaches as Policy Actors](#). In B. Ives, P. Potrac, L. Gale, & L. Nelson (Eds.), *Community Sport Coaching: Policies and Practice*: Taylor & Francis.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Coaching Behavior; Effects On Athlete's Performance**

Study was conducted to explore the effects of coaching behavior upon athletes' performance. Population of study was athletes from various districts of Punjab Pakistan. Researchers with convenient random sampling technique selected Faisalabad, Jhung, Toba Taike Singh and Chiniot districts for research. Athletes of all levels participating in various sports of these districts were targeted population. 156 Athletes were selected as a sample through non-probability convenient sampling technique. Survey research design was used as tool for data and desired information collection. Mallet, (2006) Coaching Behavior Scale for the sport (CBS-S) was used as standardized scale. The collect data was statistically analyzed. Results of the study indicated that coaching behavior affect athlete performance. All dimensions of the coaching behavior scale were significant. Study results concluded that positive coaching behavior of coach enhanced athlete's performance in sport competitions. Positive behavior of coach also increased physical training capabilities, mental preparation, technical skills and goal setting techniques in the sportsmen. Results have established that coaching and positive coaching behavior have significant positive effects on the performance of athletes.

Habib Ullah , D. N. M. M., Alia , Sundus Iftikhar , Zeeshan Javed and Umer Farooq. (2021). [Coaching Behavior; Effects On Athlete's Performance](#). *Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology*, 18(10), 534-541. Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com/>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Community Sport Coaching and Impression Management**

It is estimated that over 15% of the world's population experience disability (World Health Organization, 2011). In 2013, over 1.1 million New Zealanders were identified as disabled, comprising 24% of the population, or one in four people. Community

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participation, that is, engagement in the social, economic, and cultural life of a community, is crucial for the health and wellbeing of dis-abled people. However, evidence continues to suggest that there are substantial inequities in community participation for disabled people compared with their non-disabled peers (Carroll et al., 2018), resulting in lower levels of participation in sport and physical activity.

Paul Potrac, B. I., Laura Gale, Lee Nelson, Callum T. Morgan. (2021). [Community Sport Coaching and Impression Management](#). In Routledge (Ed.), *Community Sport Coaching* (pp. 14).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Foundations of Professional Coaching: Models, Methods, and Core Competencies**

*Foundations of Professional Coaching With HKPropel Access* is the essential guide to developing coaching skills and creating influential coaching relationships. Offering foundational concepts and underlying principles of coaching, this text will help all types of coaches cultivate a growth environment that encourages lasting change and maximizes each client's potential in their personal and professional lives.

Grounded in the International Coaching Federation's eight core competencies, the text covers the theoretical basis of professional coaching models and the application of those models in modern coaching. Whether readers are looking for effective methods for client motivation, exercise adherence, or performance improvement, they will enrich their coaching skills in these ways:

Gavin, J. (2021). [Foundations of Professional Coaching: Models, Methods, and Core Competencies](#): Human Kinetics.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **The Origins of Esports Scholarship**

Sometime in 2021, it seems likely that the repository of scholarly articles and books on competitive gaming maintained by the Esports Research Network will notch its thousandth entry.<sup>1</sup> This archive, like all archives, is partial. It creates—rather than reflects—an idea of what esports research means. Even so, its growing size is a testament to the boom in scholarship on competitive gaming over the last decade. Many disciplines, many methods, and many theories now contribute to esports research, all of which are welcome developments. And yet, there remains a tendency for authors to suggest that their work is the “first to consider ...” or to claim that esports research is in its infancy. But esports research has a history, one that has occasionally been sidelined in the rush of contemporary scholarship on competitive gaming.

Partin, W. C., & Howard, M. J. (2021). [The Origins of Esports Scholarship](#). *Rom Chip*. Retrieved from <https://www.romchip.org/index.php/romchip-journal/article/view/141>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## **2. Développement du loisir**

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## Assessing changes in the self-reported community inclusion of persons with intellectual disability: contrasts between participants in Special Olympics and non-participants

A crucial aim of Special Olympics (SO) is the promotion of social inclusion for persons with intellectual disability (ID). A transnational study had devised an easy-to-use, instrument to obtain valid data from people with ID. The present study tested the sensitivity of the instrument in two ways. Scores of three sets of participants in SO (n=231) were compared to those of pupils from special schools (n=87) and with people living in sheltered workshops (n=92), none of whom participated in SO. Second, the sheltered workshop participants were supported to join SO clubs and pre-post comparisons were undertaken of their inclusion ratings eight months later. Results showed a clear distinction between the scores across the SO participants and with the non-participants. Moreover there was a significant impact on participants' community inclusion scores on joining SO. Thus this simple, self-report measure is sensitive to detecting changes across different samples and over time.

Pochstein, F., & McConkey, R. (2021). [Assessing changes in the self-reported community inclusion of persons with intellectual disability: contrasts between participants in Special Olympics and non-participants](#). *Sport in Society*, 1-12. doi:10.1080/17430437.2021.1981293

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## Raising People With Special Needs: Problems That Accompany the Upbringing of People With Special Needs

People with disabilities, who represent a significant part of the population of today's world, are still on the margins of social goods and values because of the attitudes of people who are not. Although, in earlier social eras, they were observed mainly from the point of view of social possibilities of existence, the appearance of significant world documents, and affirmations on the labour market, these attitudes changed somewhat. Nevertheless, in many countries of the world, the upbringing and education of children and young people with disabilities is burdened with numerous difficulties and problems. This chapter will help students, professionals, and others interested in these problems to get to know them and thus enrich their cognitive, emotional, social, and work competencies that may be needed to work with them. It will help them in practical application at all levels of their education, which will contribute to strengthening positive attitudes towards inclusion.

Buckley, S. B., Babic, I., Kadum, V., Hmelak, M., & Tomić, R. (2022). [Raising People With Special Needs: Problems That Accompany the Upbringing of People With Special Needs](#). IGI Global.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## Can contactless volunteer activities be an alternative during the COVID-19 pandemic?

The purpose of this study is to provide a viable alternative for volunteer services which became inactive due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, cases of contactless volunteer work involving children using the M Social Welfare Center located in the city of Paju in Gyeonggi-do Province were studied using reputational case selection. The aforementioned children are children whose parents have hearing disabilities (CODAs: child of deaf adults). In all of the examined cases, six sessions of online volunteer work have been carried out with these children. In-depth interviews were conducted with four participants, two non-participants, two of the twelve youth volunteers, and one social worker. The results of the study were as follows: firstly, there are several advantages to online volunteer work such as providing an alternative to the conventional volunteering method during the COVID-19 pandemic, no restrictions of location or place, recipients having their own private space, and the volunteers and recipients being able to open up to each other and being able to grow together through this process.

Secondly, issues to be noted during the process are the characteristics of the recipients, the role of social workers, the education of volunteers and the attitude of the volunteers. Finally, aspects that need to be improved are the recognition of online volunteer hours and paralleling online volunteer work with other volunteer methods when the COVID-19 situation improves in the future. Through these findings, this study suggested practical and policy implications.

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Won, D., Chun, Y., Kim, M. S., Kim, I. S., Cheun, A. H., Lee, A. H., & Choi, S. Y. (2021). [Can contactless volunteer activities be an alternative during the COVID-19 pandemic?](https://ideas.repec.org/a/tec/journal/v23y2021i1p710-724.html) *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, 23(1), 710-724. Retrieved from <https://ideas.repec.org/a/tec/journal/v23y2021i1p710-724.html>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Parents' training needs for intellectual disability learning about daily life activities**

This study aims to explore the training needs of parents for the future of children with intellectual disabilities (ID). The survey research method is used in this study. The questionnaire was used as a guide for parents, and then every chosen programme required by the parents was mentioned in the interview. Data analysis was carried out by categorising parental training needs into four domains of daily activities. The respondents were eight parents who needed training on the programmes of daily activities in order to train their children with ID at home. The findings show that those parents have still not been able to express their rights to convey their needs. Likewise, when they are invited to arrange the structure of the workout schedule at home, they still respond passively. The conclusion is that schools should start to explore the needs of daily activities programmes and develop learning programmes with parents.

Mumpuniarti, M., Ishartiwi, I. ., Azizah, N. ., & Prabawati, W. (2021). [Parents' training needs for intellectual disability learning about daily life activities.](https://doi.org/10.18844/cjes.v16i4.6026) *Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences*, 16(4), 1616-1630. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.18844/cjes.v16i4.6026>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **An evaluation of quality participation experiences in inclusive recreation programming for adults who have an intellectual disability**

Individuals who have an intellectual and/or developmental disability (IDD) may benefit physically and psychosocially from engaging in recreation. This qualitative description study focused on the Inclusion Resource Team programme, an inclusive municipal recreation programme for adults who have an IDD, and explored elements that may lead to optimal recreation experiences. Interviews were conducted with 4 participants, 6 caregivers, and 11 staff. Guided by the Quality Participation Framework (QPF), a thematic analysis examined factors contributing to quality experiences within the programme.

All three environmental conditions (physical, social, programme) and six building blocks (autonomy, belonging, challenge, engagement, mastery, meaning) of the QPF contributed to participants' experiences. Some participants experienced barriers to 'belonging' and 'engagement'. Findings support using the QPF in inclusive recreation for adults who have an IDD. Attention must be given to fostering belonging and engagement and environmental conditions that may contribute to these building blocks are identified.

Weissman, S. E., St. John, L. R., Khalil, A., Tamminen, K. A., Cowie Bonne, J., Kitchener, L., & Arbour-Nicitopoulos, K. P. (2021). [An evaluation of quality participation experiences in inclusive recreation programming for adults who have an intellectual disability.](https://doi.org/10.1080/14927713.2021.1971551) *Leisure/Loisir*, 1-34. doi:10.1080/14927713.2021.1971551

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Career Development in Sport and Leisure: An Application of Social Cognitive Career Theory**

Utilizing Social Cognitive Career Theory (Lent et al., 1994) this research aimed to determine perception differences related to sport and leisure management employment for undergraduate students in related degree programs with a specific focus on the minority groups of women and People of Color (POC). Given the lack of diversity in sport and leisure enrollment and employment (Adriaanse, 2016; Massengale & Lough, 2013; Shropshire, 2004; Vianden & Gregg, 2017), this research sought

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to explore whether gender and/or race were predictors of feelings of self-efficacy, outcome expectations, barriers, and supports. An electronic survey was distributed to sport and leisure management undergraduate students through faculty contacts at three universities in the United States. A total of 101 participants offered complete responses to 40 items, resulting in 12 composite variables of concern to this research. A series of variance analyses (i.e., MANOVA, MANCOVA, ANOVA) were performed to assess differences in perceptions between four groups of undergraduate students: White males, White females, male People of Color, and female People of Color. Results showed significant differences on perceptions of employment-related barriers for minority groups (i.e., White females, male POC, female POC), who perceived more vocational related barriers than White male students at statistically significant rates. Results also indicated significant differences in perceptions of outcome expectations between White females and male POC. Finally, this research explored the influence of prior work experience in sport and leisure as a predictor of feelings of self-efficacy and perceptions of support, finding that students with more work experience had higher feelings of self-efficacy and perceived more employment-related supports. Practical implications for improving undergraduate employment preparedness are presented as well as possible future directions for continued research in sport and leisure management career development.

Sellars, N. (2021). [Career Development in Sport and Leisure: An Application of Social Cognitive Career Theory](https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/career-development-sport-leisure-application/docview/2572963968/se-2?accountid=14725https://libkey.io/libraries/2406/openurl?sid=ProQ:&issn=&volume=&issue=&title=Career+Development+in+Sport+and+Leisure%3A+An+Application+of+Social+Cognitive+Career+Theory&spage=&date=2021-01-01&atitle=Career+Development+in+Sport+and+Leisure%3A+An+Application+of+Social+Cognitive+Career+Theory&au=Sellars%2C+Nicole&id=doi:ProQuest+Dissertations+%26+Theses+Global+database.+28715652). (Ph.D.). University of Northern Colorado, Ann Arbor. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/career-development-sport-leisure-application/docview/2572963968/se-2?accountid=14725https://libkey.io/libraries/2406/openurl?sid=ProQ:&issn=&volume=&issue=&title=Career+Development+in+Sport+and+Leisure%3A+An+Application+of+Social+Cognitive+Career+Theory&spage=&date=2021-01-01&atitle=Career+Development+in+Sport+and+Leisure%3A+An+Application+of+Social+Cognitive+Career+Theory&au=Sellars%2C+Nicole&id=doi:ProQuest+Dissertations+%26+Theses+Global+database.+28715652>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Well-Being: A Framework to Assess Relationships in Policy Implementation**

After seventy decades of GDP as the ruling indicator of development and policy effectiveness, recent evidence has shown the insufficiency of growing levels of income to reduce poverty and improve quality of life. This initiated a search for a better framework. The notion of well-being has provided such alternative and nowadays the international move toward it is remarkable. Yet, well-being approaches can vary, first, in their focus on objective or subjective aspects of people's lives; and second, in their use in policy at the international level to compare across countries or at the frontline level to evaluate policies on the ground. Amidst this diversity, this chapter explores the contribution of subjective and psychosocial well-being approaches to evaluate policy effectiveness at the implementation level, especially the relationship between frontline officers and recipients. It does so by first reviewing these well-being frameworks and their findings of the role of social relationships for well-being. Second, since well-being literature exploring officer–recipient relationships is slim, the chapter turns to the literatures on street-level bureaucracy and development studies for a deeper understanding of the characteristics of this relationship, their function in policy implementation. Ultimately, this chapter makes the case for using a psychosocial well-being approach to evaluate this policy-engendered relationship.

Ramírez, V. (2021). [Well-Being: A Framework to Assess Relationships in Policy Implementation](#). In *Relational Well-Being in Policy Implementation in Mexico: The Oportunidades-Prospera Conditional Cash Transfer* (pp. 43-94). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Managing Volunteers (chapter 19)**

Emergency operations centers (EOCs) are a key component of coordination efforts during incident planning as well as reaction to natural and human-made events. Managers and their staff coordinate incoming information from the field, and the public, to support pre-planned events and field operations as they occur. This book looks at the function and role of EOCs and their organizations.

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The highly anticipated second edition of Principles of Emergency Management and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) provides an updated understanding of the coordination, operation of EOCs at local, regional, state, and federal operations. Contributions from leading experts provide contemporary knowledge and best practice learned through lived experience. The chapters collectively act as a vital training guide, at both a theoretical and practical level, providing detailed guidance on handling each phase and type of emergency. Readers will emerge with a blueprint of how to create effective training and exercise programs, and thereby develop the skills required for successful emergency management.

Chambers, M. E. (2021). [Managing Volunteers \(chapter 19\)](#). In M. J. Fagel, R. C. Mathews, & J. H. Murphy (Eds.), *Principles of Emergency Management and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)*: Taylor & Francis.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### 3. Développement du plein air

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**Gender relations' dynamic and social status in the context of an educational wilderness expedition**

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The outdoor domain has frequently been identified as one where women's skills and competences were undervalued compared with those of men. The aim of the study was to explore how men and women interact in the context of an educational wilderness expedition. The concepts of field, forms of capital and habitus of sociologist Pierre Bourdieu were used to highlight the distinctive strategies deployed by women and men to be recognized as outdoor leaders and improve their status within the expedition group.

We carried out a multi-component ethnographic data collection to document three main aspects of the gender interactions: 1) the gender-based division of the outdoor activities, 2) the symbolic value given by the participants to the different types of outdoor involvement, and 3) the gender-based strategies to uplift or maintain one's own social status. Findings suggest that gender as well as social class are two intersections that played a significant role in participants' involvement and their chance to stand out. Data also indicate that women engage in various strategies to have their outdoor skills appreciated and therefore uplift their status within the group, while men build mainly on their traditionally recognized physical capital.

Ouellet, L., & Laberge, S. (2021). [Gender relations' dynamic and social status in the context of an educational wilderness expedition](#). *Journal of Adventure Education and Outdoor Learning*, 1-18. doi:10.1080/14729679.2021.1961091

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **How outdoor science education can help girls stay engaged with science**

Although gender gaps associated with K-12 science achievement have narrowed significantly, gaps in science engagement and efficacy in childhood likely explain why women remain underrepresented in science careers. Early intervention programs may address root causes of gender gaps in science careers. Outdoor science education (OSE) is one understudied but promising strategy, that provides ample opportunity for reform-based instructional practices that may benefit girls, including girls of colour. Using a pre-post, treatment-control quasi-experimental design, we evaluated how an OSE program differentially impacted the science grades, science knowledge, and science self-efficacy of fifth grade girls versus boys (n = 640).

We found the OSE treatment increased knowledge and maintained science grades for girls while grades fell for girls in the control group. We also found that science self-efficacy decreased for both boys and girls in the treatment group. We did not detect direct or interaction effects of race on science outcomes. Research suggests OSE may help students associate science learning with challenge, which may help explain the decrease in self-efficacy coupled with the increase in achievement for girls. We suggest future research continue to investigate how OSE can benefit all students, including those who may become disengaged with learning in traditional classroom settings.

Stevenson, K. T., Szczytko, R. E., Carrier, S. J., & Peterson, M. N. (2021). [How outdoor science education can help girls stay engaged with science](#). *International Journal of Science Education*, 43(7), 1090-1111. doi:10.1080/09500693.2021.1900948

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Green Spaces for Residential Projects as a Commitment to Environmental Concerns and a Sustainable Development Initiative: Design of a Peri-Urban Park in Casablanca, Morocco**

The need for green space is no longer to be demonstrated in urban areas; it is not only a question of environmental and aesthetic stakes, but also the place of founding experiences and social openness. The presence of this vital space is essential for the well-being of human populations, because its absence presents itself as a phenomenon to be analyzed., Casablanca is a city that is much better known for its buildings than for its green spaces. Places of relaxation in the White City are numerous, but they are poorly maintained. The number of green spaces varies by neighborhood. In fact, the metropolis has less than 2

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m2 per inhabitant on average, far from the 12 m2 recommended by the World Health Organization and Very far behind the 20 m2 available to the cities of Paris and New York. An insufficient figure for a metropolis with more than 5 million inhabitants. As a result, real estate developers in Morocco, and especially in Casablanca, used this lack of green space as a marketing charter for housing projects. They present their projects under a natural concept, and the development of green spaces (private garden, park, square) and their interviews are of paramount importance.

Hamdaoui, A., & Bsibis, M. (2021). [Green Spaces for Residential Projects as a Commitment to Environmental Concerns and a Sustainable Development Initiative: Design of a Peri-Urban Park in Casablanca, Morocco](#). In M. Abu-hashim, F. Khebour Allouche, & A. Negm (Eds.), *Agro-Environmental Sustainability in MENA Regions* (pp. 179-208). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Wilderness as therapeutic landscape in later life: Towards an understanding of place-based mechanisms for wellbeing through nature-adventure activity**

While there is considerable evidence that therapeutic landscapes have a positive impact on wellbeing, we know little about the mechanisms through which this impact occurs. In this paper we go some way toward addressing this gap. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 12 people aged between 52 and 75 years of age, who are engaged in nature-adventure activity in the UK, we focus on what they understand by 'wilderness'; their experiences of nature-adventure in wilderness settings; and the impact of these experiences on their wellbeing. Moving beyond the largely behavioural focus of laboratory-based studies prevalent within environmental psychology, we highlight the importance of understanding the role of the contextual in the therapeutic relationship. That is, how relational, embodied, social, lifecourse and/or cultural factors that are constitutive of wilderness environments impact wellbeing for those engaged in nature-adventure activity in later life. In doing so, we map out a working model of the mechanisms that impact wellbeing within this context. Our data suggest that there is no one single mechanism, rather we need to think about a range of mechanisms, often operating across a series of spectra (active/passive; safety/risk; alone/socially etc) and importantly, each are connected to place. Hence, we suggest, that where that activity takes place is instrumental for wellbeing.

Milligan, C., Chalfont, G., Kaley, A., & Lobban, F. (2021). [Wilderness as therapeutic landscape in later life: Towards an understanding of place-based mechanisms for wellbeing through nature-adventure activity](#). *Social Science & Medicine*, 289, 114411. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114411>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Sport-City Planning. A Proposal for an Index to Support Decision-Making Practice: Principles and Strategies**

Currently more than half of the world population - between formal and informal urban settlements - has been affected by the health crisis. In cities there are great difficulties in facing the new challenges that are intertwined between urban-environmental and economic aspects. Cities were among the first and most affected areas hit by the epidemic, however they have always been places of maximum creativity and innovation, deriving precisely from the aggregation processes of social and economic networks. These same networks actually favored the spread of the health crisis.

In recent months, many scenarios have been advanced for a renewed urban development, to favor the reduction of contacts, including the idea of 'villages' and the "city of 15 min". In this framework, some questions arise: what are the multi-sectoral policies that can make cities more inclusive, sustainable, reducing vulnerability and health risks? What individual commitment can cities make into a model of health promotion? These questions guided the authors in evaluating the role of the Sport-city in the research of the post-pandemic city through qualitative/quantitative indicators in the main Italian provinces and metropolitan cities, between health and well-being and environment, proposing a specific index (UPA - Urban Physical Activity Index) to support Sport-city planning initiatives aimed at the health-well-being of communities through urban design.

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Balletto, G., Borruso, G., Milesi, A., Ladu, M., Castiglia, P., Dettori, M., & Arghittu, A. (2021, 2021//). *Sport-City Planning. A Proposal for an Index to Support Decision-Making Practice: Principles and Strategies*. Paper presented at the Computational Science and Its Applications – ICCSA 2021, Cham.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Understanding Urban Greenspaces through Social Media Data**

Urban greenspaces (UG), such as publicly owned and accessible parks, sports fields, and greenery in urban areas, serve as a fundamental component of urban ecosystems. UGs can enhance physical and psychological health through facilitating physical activity, relaxation, social interactions and reducing exposures to environmental stressors. Socio-cultural factors (e.g., perceived values and social attitudes) are important drivers in strengthening or weakening the pathways linking greenspaces to human health as these factors play a key role in influencing the motivations to use UGs. Better understanding perceived values and attitudes toward UGs could help develop strategies for park design and management that meet the needs and preferences of the public.

Huang, J.-H. (2021). *Understanding Urban Greenspaces through Social Media Data*. (Doctor of Philosophy). North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina. Retrieved from <https://repository.lib.ncsu.edu/bitstream/handle/1840.20/39103/etd.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **An Exploration of Outdoor Recreation Experiences Among Adults with Developmental Disabilities: Benefits, Constraints, and Facilitators**

Between 2009-2017, 17% of youth were diagnosed with a developmental disability (DD) in the United States. These individuals have specific physical, emotional/psychological, and social needs that can require extra support in order to participate fully in recreation activities. The benefits of participating in outdoor recreation are abundant. Unfortunately, little is known about individuals with DDs' experiences in outdoor recreation participation, and the factors that constrain or facilitate their participation. Thus, the purpose of this study was to explore adults with DDs' perceived benefits of outdoor recreation, and the constraints or facilitators that affect their participation. Qualitative, semi-structured interviews were conducted with seven adults with DD. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed via open, axial, and selective coding technique. Results revealed three themes: (a) benefits of outdoor recreation participation; (b) constraints to outdoor recreation participation; and (c) facilitators of outdoor recreation. In addition to practical implications, future research recommendations will be discussed.

Armstrong, M. (2021). *An Exploration of Outdoor Recreation Experiences Among Adults with Developmental Disabilities: Benefits, Constraints, and Facilitators*. (Master of Science (MS)). Clemson College, Retrieved from [https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/all\\_theses/3583/](https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/all_theses/3583/)

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Enhancing active living and physical exercise through environmentally friendly policies in urban areas**

Active living offers a substantial contribution to the mental and physical health of individuals, as well as to community wellbeing and social cohesion. Outdoor and green environments offer additional benefits and determine people's involvement in physical exercise. Environmental policies put in place by local governments affect citizens' adoption of active living and physical exercise. The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between citizens' levels of exercise participation in urban open spaces and the provision of exercise-friendly policies by the local authorities.

Three hundred and seventy citizens participated in the present study who took part in walking, bicycling, or jogging/ running during their leisure time in urban open spaces and outdoors. Research participants completed the Godin Leisure-Time



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Exercise Questionnaire (GLTEQ; Shephard, 1997) and Environmentally Friendly Exercise Policy Questionnaire (Kontogianni, 2015), which consisted of three scales: “policy to enhance exercise,” “environmentally friendly exercise facilities,” and “intention to change personal habits.” Participants were divided into three different subgroups according to their time exercise scores: high, middle, and low.

The results showed the statistically significant differences between time exercise scores and environmentally friendly exercise policy scales. Citizens with higher exercise time participation expressed significantly higher levels on the environmentally friendly exercise policy scales. Citizens’ physical exercise time in urban open spaces and outdoors seemed to affect the creation of corresponding preferences, beliefs, and intentions towards environmentally friendly policies. City leaders, essential decision-makers, and stakeholders are expected to provide an enabling environment, legitimacy, and leadership that fosters the development and implementation of policies that support physical activity and green active living within urban spaces.

Kouthouris, C., Zafeiroudi, A., Georgomanos, S., & Kontogianni, E. (2021). [Enhancing active living and physical exercise through environmentally friendly policies in urban areas](#). *PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT. STUDIES AND RESEARCH*, 91(1), 47-58. doi:doi:10.2478/pcssr-2021-0018

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### III. Vers une écologie sensible du continuum urbain rural

Comment les lieux nous affectent-ils ? Quels sont les facteurs, les mécanismes en œuvre ? D’un côté, notre humeur du moment, nos représentations, souvenirs, expériences, attentes entrent dans cette construction. D’un autre côté, le lieu, par sa configuration même et le sens que nous lui attribuons, dégage « quelque chose » qui surprend, inquiète ou apaise moralement et physiquement. Dans cette relation changeante ou qui se cristallise dans le passage de l’émotion au sentiment, l’image et l’enjeu de soi ne sont jamais absents. Entre philosophie, sciences de l’action, sciences humaines en s’autorisant un détour par les neurosciences, passant de la maison Usher aux gradins d’un stade de football, cet ouvrage propose un tour d’horizon nécessairement incomplet sur nos relations aux lieux et tente de saisir comment ces lieux nous affectent, ce qu’ils nous font faire et ce que nous en faisons.

Mancebo, F., & Salles, S. (2021). III. [Vers une écologie sensible du continuum urbain rural](#). In *Ces lieux qui nous affectent* (pp. 231-240). Paris: Hermann.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### Accessibility of urban park benefits with different spatial coverage: Spatial and social inequity

The increasing environmental deterioration that cities face, such as heat island effects, noise and air pollution, can be mitigated by urban park benefits (UPBs). As a result, UPBs are closely related to the well-being of urban residents and are considered an important element of environmental equity. However, the spatial coverage of UPBs considered in previous studies is restricted to the location of urban parks, and the spatial transfer capability of some UPB types is largely ignored. This study divides UPBs into four categories, i.e., park entry benefits, small space benefits, medium space benefits, and size-determined benefits. We investigate the acquisition levels of these four UPB categories in Shanghai's central city by park accessibility indices, integrating spatial and social dimensions. The results show that sub-districts with higher socioeconomic status are more likely to have good access to the four UPB categories. Fortunately, elderly and unemployed individuals also have easier access to UPBs as do those with higher socio-economic status. Despite parents' desire to have parks nearby for their children's growth, inequities of access to UPBs are found among children. The research methods and results of this paper have implications for urban planning practices.

Zhang, R., Sun, F., Shen, Y., Peng, S., & Che, Y. (2021). [Accessibility of urban park benefits with different spatial coverage: Spatial and social inequity](#). *Applied Geography*, 135, 102555. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2021.102555

### **Les solutions fondées sur la nature: Défis et opportunités pour la mégarégion parisienne**

À partir des années 1990, l'écologie dite « fonctionnelle » (qui s'intéresse aux fonctions des écosystèmes) connaît un fort succès et contribue à l'intérêt contemporain pour la biodiversité. Ce succès est à l'origine d'un nouveau champ d'investigation mêlant sciences écologiques et économiques (Deléage, 1993), et de la popularisation du concept de « services écosystémiques », entendus comme les bénéfices que les sociétés humaines retirent du bon fonctionnement des écosystèmes (MEA, 2005). C'est dans ce contexte qu'apparaît dans les années 2000 le concept de solutions fondées sur la nature (SfN). L'Union Internationale de Conservation de la Nature définit les solutions fondées sur la nature comme « les actions visant à protéger, gérer de manière durable et restaurer des écosystèmes naturels ou modifiés pour relever directement les défis de société de manière efficace et adaptative, tout en assurant le bien-être humain et en produisant des bénéfices pour la biodiversité » (UICN, 2016). Ces défis et ces actions sont illustrées par l'exemple de la région Île-de-France, qui constitue un laboratoire intéressant pour déployer ces solutions, en raison des enjeux qu'elle concentre.

MORÈRE L., G. G., HUART G., BARRA M., SIERRA-JIMENEZ M., TURPIN S., PRÉVOT A.-C., AUTEROCHÉ L. (2021). [Les solutions fondées sur la nature: Défis et opportunités pour la mégarégion parisienne](#). Retrieved from <https://atlas-paris-mega-region.univ-rouen.fr/node/157>

### **Measuring socio-economic disparities in green space availability in post-socialist cities**

Since the collapse of communism, countries in Central and Eastern Europe have experienced significant socio-economic changes that have affected the urban landscape and the spatial organization of cities. These processes have also generated significant changes in the availability of urban green spaces for local residents, resulting in new forms of inequalities. In the light of recent debate on socio-spatial segregation, the concept of environmental justice has gained increasing attention. Using three Hungarian post-socialist cities as case studies, this paper explores the relationship between different types of residential areas in terms of the age, education, and income level of people, and the availability of urban green spaces. To do this, we introduce a demand-supply composite index that contains featured indicators of urban green space availability. The results show that in terms of UGS availability, major disparities exist both among different socio-economic groups and different types of neighbourhoods in the investigated cities. Although legacies of the past are still important, the emerging disparities of green space availability can be linked to new forms of segregation including highly segregated neighbourhoods of urban poor and the new upmarket housing developments of the affluent. Our results also suggest that regardless of local governments' recent efforts to provide residents with equal access to urban green spaces, environmental justice remains a concern for urban planning in post-socialist cities.

Csomós, G., Farkas, Z. J., Kolcsár, R. A., Szilassi, P., & Kovács, Z. (2021). [Measuring socio-economic disparities in green space availability in post-socialist cities](#). *Habitat International*, 117, 102434. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2021.102434>

### **Healthy Sustainable Cities and the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Sustainable Development Goals Perspective**

The world is experiencing a pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which develops the disease COVID-19. Taking care of yourself and others are attitudes considered more than a norm or suggestion, it is an attitude governed by common sense and also, an act of love. A new reality for many: work at home or with protective equipment; home studies; limitations when leaving home (use of mask, alcohol gel, and temperature measurement in different environments); excessive hygiene; numerous surveys (products, services, medicines, vaccines); hospital products and equipment. The importance and benefits of living in a sustainable city have become even more evident. Investments and emergency aid, water management, waste

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management, home education, health, are old needs, even more evident in a new reality. A sustainable city aims to develop responsibly, taking into account the triple bottom (economic, social, environmental). Based on this context, the objective of this research is: How the concept of sustainable cities can contribute in a pandemic context. This research aims to contribute theoretically, by addressing a series of measures and actions, foreseen in a sustainable city and that can positively help the population, when they find themselves in a pandemic. Still, there is a practical and social contribution, as the research contributes to the management of cities, aiming for smart, healthy and sustainable cities, focusing on education, security, and public health.

Santa, S. L. B., Cremonesi, G. O. G., Soares, T. C., Deggau, A. B., & de Andrade Guerra, J. B. S. O. (2021). [Healthy Sustainable Cities and the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Sustainable Development Goals Perspective](#). In S. S. Muthu (Ed.), *COVID-19: Environmental Sustainability and Sustainable Development Goals* (pp. 141-167). Singapore: Springer Singapore.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## 4. Développement de l'activité physique

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**Using a Health Promotion Approach to Frame Parent Experiences of Family Routines and Their Significance for Health and Well-being**

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Occupational therapy providers working with young children and their families in early intervention settings frequently provide interventions to support family routines related to social participation, health management, and related occupations at home and in the community. Family routines are inextricably tied to individual and family health and well-being, yet contextual influences can impact satisfaction with and performance of routines resulting in disparities in health and occupational outcomes. A health promotion approach to intervention is intended to address contextual aspects of occupational performance in natural settings, and therefore, may be a useful approach for providing family-centered, routines-based intervention in early intervention settings.

This basic qualitative study used interview methods to collect perspectives about family routines from two parent participants. The participants were from a broader pilot project on family mental health intervention that was implemented with eight families and were the only two parents who volunteered to complete additional interviews. The life course health development framework was used to guide study design and data analysis. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and coded using conventional qualitative content analysis. Themes were validated through expert and member checks. Participant data from the Canadian Occupational Performance Measure was also available from the broader project and was used to triangulate findings.

Resulting themes illustrated the complexity of family routines, influence of values and often hidden parental decision making on routines, connectedness of routines with family health and well-being, and impact of contextual influences on routines. Findings inform the importance of considering contextual factors when providing family-centered, routines-based intervention and suggest the fit for a health promotion approach to intervention given the inter-relatedness of family routines with outcomes such as health and well-being.

Pitonyak, J. S., Souza, K., Umeda, C., & Jirikowic, T. (2021). [Using a Health Promotion Approach to Frame Parent Experiences of Family Routines and Their Significance for Health and Well-being](#). *Journal of Occupational Therapy, Schools, & Early Intervention*, 1-22. doi:10.1080/19411243.2021.1983499

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Physical inactivity is associated with a higher risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes: a study in 48 440 adult patients**

**Objectives:** To compare hospitalisation rates, intensive care unit (ICU) admissions and mortality for patients with COVID-19 who were consistently inactive, doing some activity or consistently meeting physical activity guidelines.

**Methods:** We identified 48 440 adult patients with a COVID-19 diagnosis from 1 January 2020 to 21 October 2020, with at least three exercise vital sign measurements from 19 March 2018 to 18 March 2020. We linked each patient's self-reported physical activity category (consistently inactive=0–10 min/week, some activity=11–149 min/week, consistently meeting guidelines=150+ min/week) to the risk of hospitalisation, ICU admission and death after COVID-19 diagnosis. We conducted multivariable logistic regression controlling for demographics and known risk factors to assess whether inactivity was associated with COVID-19 outcomes.

**Results:** Patients with COVID-19 who were consistently inactive had a greater risk of hospitalisation (OR 2.26; 95% CI 1.81 to 2.83), admission to the ICU (OR 1.73; 95% CI 1.18 to 2.55) and death (OR 2.49; 95% CI 1.33 to 4.67) due to COVID-19 than patients who were consistently meeting physical activity guidelines. Patients who were consistently inactive also had a greater risk of hospitalisation (OR 1.20; 95% CI 1.10 to 1.32), admission to the ICU (OR 1.10; 95% CI 0.93 to 1.29) and death (OR 1.32; 95% CI 1.09 to 1.60) due to COVID-19 than patients who were doing some physical activity.

**Conclusions:** Consistently meeting physical activity guidelines was strongly associated with a reduced risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes among infected adults. We recommend efforts to promote physical activity be prioritised by public health agencies and incorporated into routine medical care. No data are available.

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Sallis, R., Young, D. R., Tartof, S. Y., Sallis, J. F., Sall, J., Li, Q., . . . Cohen, D. A. (2021). [Physical inactivity is associated with a higher risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes: a study in 48 440 adult patients](#). *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 55(19), 1099-1105. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2021-104080

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Promoting Exercise Adherence**

ESSA is a professional organisation which is committed to establishing, promoting and defending the career paths of tertiary trained exercise and sports science practitioners. s

*ESSA's Student Manual for Exercise Prescription, Delivery and Adherence* is a unique text that covers not only how to write and deliver exercise programs, but also how to support and enable people to stick to them for better health and wellbeing.

Expert academic authors Jeff Coombes, Nicola Burton and Emma Beckman have precisely mapped the contents to Australian essential professional standards, making this text suitable for students of all ESSA-accredited degree and postgraduate courses wanting to gain accreditation in exercise science and exercise physiology.

The text combines theory and practical exercises to boost competency and confidence. It covers everything students need to know, from required foundational knowledge of biomechanics, functional anatomy, physiology and associated psychology and how to apply that to create, deliver, and support safe and effective exercise.

Coombes, J., Burton, N. W., & Beckman, E. M. (2021). [Promoting Exercise Adherence](#). In *ESSA's Student Manual for Exercise Prescription, Delivery and Adherence- eBook*: Elsevier Health Sciences.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Physical Activity, Mood, and Motivation in Division II Collegiate Athletes**

The purpose of this investigation was to identify the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the physical activity, mood, and motivation in Division II collegiate athletes. Thirty-seven Indiana University of Pennsylvania division II collegiate athletes participated in the present study. The IUP athletes were given a survey via their university email account. On average, the survey took no more than ten minutes to complete online from start to finish.

Demographic information including gender, age, sport position, history of depression or anxiety (as well as history of medications) was collected in the survey. The rest of the survey was made up from the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), as well as questions regarding training and well-being. Participants were sent the survey once or twice per week from March 2021 to April 2021, for a total of nine times over the two-month span. The survey was closed to participants on April 29th, 2021.

The results were analyzed using descriptive statistics for Likert scale and yes/no questions using mean, standard deviation, and the open-ended questions were analyzed using qualitative statistics by finding common themes in open-ended style questions. The athlete's physical activity patterns, mood, and motivation levels were all found to have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In conclusion, it was observed that the majority of participants did not participate in physical activity outside of their team training programs and reported a lack in motivation due to feeling somewhat overwhelmed and not having a consistent schedule. It was found that athletes reported being most affected by the pandemic in regard to challenges to online learning, with more than half (n = 28) of the participants reporting this effect, causing an increase in stress. These athletes' physical activity patterns were most likely affected by their lack of motivation and increase in stress caused by the pandemic. This increase in stress and lack of motivation could cause an

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increase in injury next season. The results from the present study displayed the significant effect the COVID-19 pandemic had on Division II athlete's physical activity patterns, mood, and levels of motivation. These results also show the need for future research to determine if the pandemic has caused an increase in injury risk next season due to the lack of physical activity, increased stress, and lack of motivation experienced by these athletes.

Kohan, D. (2021). [The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Physical Activity, Mood, and Motivation in Division II Collegiate Athletes](https://www.proquest.com/docview/2569986541?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true#). (M.S.). Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Ann Arbor. Retrieved from <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2569986541?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true#> ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global database. (28644968)

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Examining the Job Performances of Physical Education and Sports Teachers Regarding the Physical Activity Levels and Individual Variables**

This study was conducted in order to examine the job performances of physical education and sports teachers regarding the physical activity levels and individual. The study was conducted with 255 physical education teachers (172 male, 83 female) working in public schools of the Ministry of National Education in Samsun. In the research, the International Physical Activity Assessment Questionnaire (IPAQ) and the job performance scale developed by Sigler and Pearson (2000) were used to measure the job performance of the employees. Measurements for the study were conducted by visiting teachers' schools and interviewing on a voluntary basis. It was found that there was a statistically significant difference between the mean scores of physical activity, seniority year and departments of the participants. According to this, it was found that the job performance score of the individuals with high physical activity status was significantly higher; The average job performance score of individuals with a seniority of 6-10 years is significantly higher than those with a seniority of 0-5 years; It is seen that the average job performance score of the graduates of the coaching department is significantly lower than the graduates of the department of teaching and management. When the physical activity status of the individuals participating in the study is considered as low and high individuals separately, it is seen that there is no statistically significant difference between the job performance score median in terms of gender, education, age, marital status, seniority year, working time and the departments they graduated from. As a result, it was found that 50,98% of physical education teachers were physically active and 49,02% were low.

Kusan, M. E., H.E. (2021). [Examining the Job Performances of Physical Education and Sports Teachers Regarding the Physical Activity Levels and Individual Variables](http://www.ijoeec.com/Makaleler/1517586821_7.%201806-1831%20muhammet%20kuşan.pdf). *International Journal of Eurasian Education and Culture*, 6(14), 1806-1831. Retrieved from [http://www.ijoeec.com/Makaleler/1517586821\\_7.%201806-1831%20muhammet%20kuşan.pdf](http://www.ijoeec.com/Makaleler/1517586821_7.%201806-1831%20muhammet%20kuşan.pdf)

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## **5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports**

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### **Perceived barriers to implementation of injury prevention programs among collegiate women's soccer coaches**

**Objectives:** Knee injury prevention programs (IPPs) reduce knee and anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury rates in female athletes, however, implementation of IPPs is low. The purpose of this study was to identify barriers to implementation of IPPs among collegiate women's soccer coaches.

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**Design:** Cross-sectional survey.

**Methods:** A custom survey based on the RE-AIM (reach, effectiveness, adoption, implementation, maintenance) framework and existing literature was sent to 151 out of 153 women's National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) soccer coaches in the NCAA's Eastern Region.

**Results:** Ten respondents reported that they did not use an IPP (Non-users), and nineteen respondents reported that they did use an IPP (Users). "Cost" was the most highly ranked barrier (median rank: 2) to implementing an IPP among Non-users. For the statement, "Who should be responsible for completing an IPP," Users said "Coaches" (47%) and "Other" (21%), while Non-users said "Strength and conditioning" (50%) and "Athletic trainers" (30%). Respondents who marked "Other", elaborated that it was the responsibility of coaches, athletes, and additional staff members.

**Conclusions:** Cost was the primary barrier to implementation of an IPP. Since the majority of Non-users indicated that implementation of an IPP was the responsibility of a non-coaching staff member, cost may be a surrogate for the expense of hiring an additional staff member rather than the cost of performing the IPP itself. Additionally, using a team-based approach that encompasses athletes, coaches, and non-coaching staff members may support long-term implementation of IPPs.

Dix, C., Logerstedt, D., Arundale, A., & Snyder-Mackler, L. (2021). [Perceived barriers to implementation of injury prevention programs among collegiate women's soccer coaches](#). *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 24(4), 352-356. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2020.09.016

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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## **Injury Characteristics and Predisposing Effects of Various Outdoor Traumatic Situations in Children and Adolescents**

**Background:** Many studies have reported injury characteristics of individual traumatic situations. However, a comparative analysis of specific risks is meaningful to better understand injury characteristics and help establish injury-prevention measures. This study was conducted to investigate and compare injury characteristics in children and adolescents by various outdoor traumatic situations.

**Methods:** Outdoor traumatic situations were determined and classified into physical activity-related injury (n = 3,983) and pedestrian (n = 784) and passenger (n = 1,757) injuries in traffic accidents. Home injury (n = 16,121) was used as the control group. Then, the characteristics of each outdoor trauma were compared with 1:1 matched indoor trauma (among home injuries); each outdoor traumatic situation's predisposing risk for the injured body part, injury type, and injury severity were analyzed; and changes by age of frequency ranking among physical activity-related injuries were investigated.

**Results:** Outdoor trauma showed higher risks for limb injuries (injured body part), fracture and muscle/tendon injuries (injury type), and severe injuries (severity) than indoor trauma. Various outdoor traumatic situations presented different predisposing effects on injury characteristics. Among physical activity-related injuries, bicycle injury was commonest across all ages, and playing activities were common causes for injury for individuals of age < 9 years, whereas sports activities overwhelmed the common causes thereafter.

**Conclusions:** The findings would help to better understand the specific injury risk of various outdoor traumatic situations and may potentially facilitate the establishment of more effective injury-prevention measures.

Hwang, I. Y., Park, J., Park, S. S., Yang, J., & Kang, M. S. (2021). [Injury Characteristics and Predisposing Effects of Various Outdoor Traumatic Situations in Children and Adolescents](#). *Clinics in orthopedic surgery*, 13(3), 423-435. doi:10.4055/cios20242

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### **SPORT vs COVID: A Project Where Sports People Help Promote Recovery Among People Negatively Impacted by COVID-19**

The COVID-19 pandemic caused by SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus has impacted people across the globe, and research is needed to help better understand how to help promote recovery among those at risk of suffering (Harvey, 2020). As Monbiot (2021) said, “I think we have to face a very grim and uncomfortable fact. A lot of people could be permanently affected by COVID-19, in terms of both physical and mental health. Given the huge numbers infected, lifelong impacts could affect a substantial part of the population. I haven’t seen much thinking yet about the implications: the massive amount of support that will be needed, and the horrendous loss of wellbeing.”

Lavallee, D., Lowder, J., & Lowder, J. (2021). [SPORT vs COVID: A Project Where Sports People Help Promote Recovery Among People Negatively Impacted by COVID-19](#). *Journal of Loss and Trauma*, 1-3. doi:10.1080/15325024.2021.1956703

### **Psychological risk profile for overuse injuries in sport: An exploratory study**

Overuse injuries account for a substantial part of sport injury incidence among athletes of various sports and levels. Despite the gradual onset of symptoms, athletes often persevere in training and competing. The present exploratory study aimed to identify a psychological risk profile for overuse injury. One hundred and forty-nine athletes competing in various sports responded to a range of questionnaires measuring the following psychological variables: negative life stress, perfectionistic concerns, perfectionistic strivings, athletic identity, and the coach-athlete relationship. Participants subsequently answered the OSTRC Overuse Injury Questionnaire on a weekly basis during a 10-week period. Using a latent profile analysis, athletes were classified into three latent profiles regarding their psychological characteristics. Athletes in the second profile, characterized by a combination of high athletic identity, perfectionistic concerns and negative life stress and poor coach-athlete relationship, were found to be significantly more often affected by overuse injuries (74% of the time) than individuals in the two other profiles (52% and 48% of the time, respectively). In conclusion, psychological factors may contribute to the risk of overuse injuries through complex interactions (i.e. accounting for interdependencies within a specific configuration of variables) rather than through their independent influences.

Martin, S., Johnson, U., McCall, A., & Ivarsson, A. (2021). [Psychological risk profile for overuse injuries in sport: An exploratory study](#). *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 39(17), 1926-1935. doi:10.1080/02640414.2021.1907904

### **Sport Injuries among Amateur Women and Young Intermediate Level Female Handball Players: A Preliminary Investigation**

**Background and objectives:** Handball is a popular sport among women whose practice can lead to marked health benefits but could also show a high injury risk. There is a lack of research on intermediate level female players. We aimed to identify the prevalence of sport injuries in amateur and young intermediate level female handball players and the potential influence of the sport category.

**Materials and Methods:** A group of cadets, juvenile and senior female players of three handball clubs participating in the Spanish regional league were followed throughout the 2018-2019 season. Information on injuries and exposure was collected via questionnaires.



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**Results:** Out of 114 players (34 seniors, 33 juvenile and 47 cadets), 77 of them sustained at least one injury. Most of the injuries were either moderate or severe, regardless of the category. A total of 7.93, 5.93 and 4.16 injuries per 1000 h of exposure were registered in the senior, juvenile and cadet categories respectively. The risk of sustaining an injury was 2.14 times higher for senior players Confidence Interval (CI 95%: 1.51-3.03) and 1.92 higher for juvenile players (CI 95%: 1.32-2.78) when compared with cadets.

**Conclusions:** Senior and young female handball athletes playing at an amateur and intermediate level, are exposed to a substantial risk of sustaining a moderate or severe injury. The players' category does not seem to have a great impact on the injury rate and on the characteristics of the sport injuries registered.

Sanchez-Lastra, M. A., Vila, P. V., Ledo, A. D., & Ayán, C. (2021). [Sport Injuries among Amateur Women and Young Intermediate Level Female Handball Players: A Preliminary Investigation](#). *Medicina (Kaunas, Lithuania)*, 57(6). doi:10.3390/medicina57060565

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Snowsport Trauma and Safety: Opportunities to Make Snowsports Safer**

Snowsports have long attracted individuals with a desire for adventure and an appreciation for the great outdoors. Before the advent of uphill ropeway systems (such as tow ropes, chairlifts, and gondolas), skiers had to climb uphill on snowy, mountainous terrain to capture the thrill and speed of a relatively short descent. Aerial and surface lifts helped change the sport of skiing in dramatic ways, by enticing more people to ski and concentrating skiers in areas near the lifts (into ski resort areas). As the number of skiers increased, so did the number of skiing related injuries and skiing earned the reputation for being a dangerous sport. In the 1970s, a community of medical doctors and engineers joined together to solve the problems related to skiing injuries and improve skiing safety. This group grew into the International Society for Snowsports Safety (ISSS). The objective of the ISSS has been to bring together individuals from many professions to identify, evaluate, and discuss all aspects of safety concerning outdoor, winter sports activities.

Scher, I. S., Witchalls, J., Nachbauer, W., & Stepan, L. (2021). [Snowsport Trauma and Safety: Opportunities to Make Snowsports Safer](#). *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 24(10), 1002-1003. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2021.08.020

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **Pediatric snow sport injuries differ by age**

**Background:** Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death among pediatric patients. There were 13,436 injuries related to snow sports in those younger than 15 in 2015, with 4.8% requiring admission. These sports are high-risk given the potential for injury even when using protective equipment. We hypothesized that snow sport injury patterns would differ based on patient age.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional analysis of the 2009 and 2012 Kids' Inpatient Database was performed. Cases of injuries were identified and analyzed using ICD-9 codes. National estimates were obtained using case weighting. Multivariable logistic regression was used to assess for confounders.

**Results:** Within 745 admissions, there was a statistically significant decrease in skull/facial fractures with increasing age and a statistically significant increase in abdominal injuries with increasing age. Children in early and middle childhood were at increased odds of being hospitalized with skull/facial fractures, while older children were more likely hospitalized with abdominal injuries.

**Conclusions:** Within the pediatric snow sport population, younger children are more likely to experience head injuries, while older children are more likely to experience abdominal injuries. Further research is needed to determine the origin of this difference, and continued legislation on helmets is also necessary in reducing intracranial injuries.

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**Level of evidence: III.**

Srinivas, S., McLoughlin, R. J., Hazeltine, M. D., Green, J., Hirsh, M. P., Cleary, M. A., & Aidlen, J. T. (2021). [Pediatric snow sport injuries differ by age](#). *Journal of Pediatric Surgery*, 56(3), 520-525. doi:10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2020.05.034

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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### **A rapid review of recommendations for mitigating COVID-19 transmission in community sport and recreation facilities**

This rapid review was conducted to develop recommendations that can mitigate COVID-19 transmission in community sport and recreation facilities so that the industry that supports physical activity and mental health can return to a degree of normalcy. Three databases (SPORTDiscus, Web of Science, Scopus) and the WHO COVID-19 database were systematically searched for peer-reviewed literature that provided practical implications for the return to community sport and recreation facilities. The search and screening processes yielded 63 articles for full text review. The analysis resulted in 25 recommendations that were categorized in accordance with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's hierarchy of controls framework for addressing occupational hazards: elimination/substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls and personal protective equipment. The results provide recommendations for public health (i.e. mandatory vaccination), architects/engineers (i.e. ventilation) and facility managers (i.e. cleaning) that can be enacted progressively in the event of future public health crises.

Wilson, K., Evans, Z., Miller, J., & Brown, D. (2021). [A rapid review of recommendations for mitigating COVID-19 transmission in community sport and recreation facilities](#). *Sport Rxiv*. Retrieved from <https://sportrxiv.org/index.php/server/preprint/view/4/version/5>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

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