

Voici une compilation de la recension de septembre 2021. Nous avons aussi répertorié quelques titres parus en juillet et août. Vous y trouverez 51 références.

Bonnes découvertes!

À titre de rappel, le crible  indique que cette référence est accessible immédiatement (libre de droit).

Table des matières

Articles	2
1. Développement du sport	2
2. Développement du loisir	3
3. Développement du plein air	4
4. Développement de l'activité physique.....	5
5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports	6
Résumés	7
1. Développement du sport	7
2. Développement du loisir	15
3. Développement du plein air	17
4. Développement de l'activité physique.....	24
5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports	28

Articles

1. Développement du sport

Jeux asiatiques

Athlètes élite

Indonésie

[Successful Elite Sport Policies: Indonesia at The 2018 Asian Games](#)

Transition carrière

Diversification

Abandon du sport



[A longitudinal transitional perspective on why adolescents choose to quit organized sport in Norway](#)

Travail social

Gestion du sport

Systèmes écologiques

[Application of Social Work Theory in Sport Management Curriculum: Ecological Systems Theory](#)

Covid-19

Retour au jeu

Entraîneur

[Coaches attitudes about returning to play in youth and varsity sports post-COVID-19](#)

Partenariat

Entraîneur/athlète

Femmes



[An Exploration of Reciprocity among Coach and Athletes in Female Athletics and Cycling](#)

Adolescents

Apprentissage

Intervention scolaire



[Transformational coaching and leadership: athletic administrators' novel application of social and emotional competencies in high school sports](#)

Sport de compétition

Motivation

Athlètes féminines



[Motivation in Competitive Sport among Female Youth Athletes](#)

Entraînement athlétique

Diversité

Climat sportif



[Perceptions of Athletic Trainers about the Climate for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer \(LGBTQ+\) Athletes](#)

Culture

Ethos

Éducation morale

[What Youth Sport Coaching Can Contribute to a Professional Ethos of Teaching](#)

Sport féminin

Vie sportive

Delhi University



[Women sports persons and their problems and issues](#)

Santé

Sport organisé

Zone résidentielle



[Sports participation of children and adolescents in Germany: disentangling the influence of parental socioeconomic status](#)

Satisfaction de vie		
Besoins		<u>Life satisfaction of Paralympians: The role of needs satisfaction and passion</u>
Paralympiques		

Choix de carrière		
Emploiyabilité		<u>Reasons for choosing an exercise and sport science degree: Attractors to exercise and sport science</u>
Pratique professionnelle		


Organisations		
Changement		<u>Exploring Institutional Dynamics: Barriers and Opportunities for Health Through Sport</u>
Institutions		


Client interne		
Gestion		<u>Internal customer in the management of sports and recreation company</u>
Sport et loisir		


Communication		
Technologie		<u>Communication Network for Sports Activity Monitoring Systems</u>
Montre intelligente		

2. Développement du loisir

Épanouissement		
Inclusion		<u>Flourishing through leisure: An inclusive, ecological, and strengths-based approach</u>
Thérapie récréative		

Motivation		
Bénévolat		<u>Conducting a special small-scale sporting event: what motivates people to volunteer in a small city?</u>
Petite communauté		

Inclusivité		
Espace de jeu		<u>Play for all : designing inclusive play spaces</u>
Politiques		

Adolescence		
Consommation		<u>Exploring adolescent computer gaming as leisure experience and consumption: some insights on deviance and resistance</u>
Identité		

3. Développement du plein air

Transformation urbaine
Communauté
Regénération



[Pocket park: Product urban design](#)

Ressources naturelles
Jeu extérieur
Santé publique



[Exploring the Implications of Increased Rural Trail Use During the COVID-19 Pandemic on Health, Planning, Equity and Inclusivity](#)

Développement durable
Écosystèmes
Action communautaire



[Urban sustainability and social ecological systems: linking civic ecology, nature and ecosystems services for the achievement of the SDGs](#)

Espaces verts
Parcs urbains
Service public



[Why should we invest in parks? Evidence from the Parks for People programme](#)

Zone protégées
Parcs nationaux
Tourisme de nature

[Japan's National Parks: Trends in Administration and Nature-Based Tourism](#)

Friches industrielles
Compromis
Parcs urbains



[What do people value in urban green? Linking characteristics of urban green spaces to users' perceptions of nature benefits, disturbances, and disservices](#)

Climat
Environnement
Abri et logement



[Towards sustainable urban development](#)

Espaces verts urbains
Cellulaires
Efficience des parcs



[Explore the recreational service of large urban parks and its influential factors in city clusters – Experiments from 11 cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region](#)

Biodiversité
Flore et faune
Espaces naturels



[Chronique « Droit de la protection de la nature »](#)

Aventure plein air
Inéquités
Succès économique



[Exploring the opportunity and achievement gap: The capacity of inclusive outdoor education adventure programming in alleviating youth educational inequality](#)

Environnement
Urbanisme
Saines habitudes



[Une opportunité d'aménager des territoires favorables aux saines habitudes de vie de la communauté](#)


Communauté
Écosystème 4S
Développement durable

[Haviřov: “The City of Green” and Its Fourth Sector Sustainability Activities. One Case Study from the Czech Republic](#)

Durabilité
Parcs
Administration

 [The Role of Sustainability in Park and Recreation Administrators’ Policy Decisions](#)

Économie verte
Ville verte
Architecture


 [The Green Building Approach: Recent Initiatives in the Evolving Italian Scenario](#)

4. Développement de l’activité physique

Santé
HIIT
Sédentarité

[School-Based High-Intensity Interval Training Programs for Promoting Physical Activity and Fitness in Adolescents: A Systematic Review](#)

Sédentarité
Covid-19
Ethnicité/race

 [COVID-19: Implications for Physical Activity, Health Disparities, and Health Equity](#)

Promotion
Diversification
Vieillesse

[Physical Activity Promotion and Coaching to Support Healthy Ageing](#)

Vieillesse
Nutrition
Bien-être

[The Multi-domain Coaching Approach to Counteract Ageing Decline](#)

Covid-19
Temps d’écran
Sédentarité

 [Exploring the impact of COVID-19 on the movement behaviors of children and youth: A scoping review of evidence after the first year](#)


Promotion
Déterminants
Stratégie co-création


 [Co-creating physical activity interventions: a mixed methods evaluation approach](#)


Développement durable
Promotion
Inéquités

 [Physical Activity Promotion and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: Building Synergies to Maximize Impact](#)


5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports


Cystosquelet
Biomécanique  [Mechanosensation in traumatic brain injury](#)
Traumatisme crânien

Aérobic
Technologie  [Injury Risk Prediction of Aerobics Athletes Based on Big Data and Computer Vision](#)
Risque de blessure

Blessure
Récupération  [Patients' experiences and wellbeing after injury: A focus group study](#)
Bien-être


Casque
Commotion  [Impact Performance Comparison of Advanced Snow Sport Helmets with Dedicated Rotation-Damping Systems](#)
Blessure à la tête


Sport sécuritaire
Prévention  [From Safe to Safeguarding: Conceptualizing and Advancing Safe Sport](#)
Mauvais traitement

Compétition
Cyclisme  [Psychological Profile in Female Cyclists and Its Relationship with Age, Training Parameters, Sport Performance and Injury Incidence](#)
Profil psychologique

Blessures
Sécurité  [Cohort profile: MAVIE a web-based prospective cohort study of home, leisure, and sports injuries in France](#)
Accident à la maison

Diversité
Culture [Improving Gender Equity in Sports Coaching](#)
Équité des genres

Violence
Crimes  [Greatest Influence on Violence in Youth Sports; Parents/Spectators, Players, or Coaches?](#)
Rôle des acteurs

Sport féminin
Discrimination  [Gender Inequality and Female Sports Participation in Turkey](#)
Écart de paie

Résumés

1. Développement du sport

Successful Elite Sport Policies: Indonesia at The 2018 Asian Games

The government fully supports efforts to carry out the best achievements in a sustainable, systematic, and integrated way by involving all of the nation's potentials and strengths. This study aims to identify and analyze the main determinants of the success of elite sports policies in Indonesia. A qualitative approach with a case study design was chosen in this study. Observations, semi-structured interviews, and document analysis were used in data collection in which academics, elite athletes, and coaches were participants in this study. These findings show that efforts to integrate the success pathway of coaching and to develop exceptional sports achievements at the 2018 Asian Games (Presidential Decree No. 95 of 2017) are managed systematically, professionally, and become a shared commitment. As a result, Indonesia was successfully ranked 4th in Asia with 31 gold, 24 silver, and 31 bronze medals. So that, the slogan "Energy of Asia" has transformed into a generator of Indonesia in successful implementation, achievement, administration, and economic empowerment.

Adi, R., Amung, M. m., Berliana, B., & Nuryadi, N. (2021). [Successful Elite Sport Policies: Indonesia at The 2018 Asian Games](https://doi.org/10.33222/juara.v6i2.1327). *JUARA : Jurnal Olahraga*, 6. doi:<https://doi.org/10.33222/juara.v6i2.1327>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

A longitudinal transitional perspective on why adolescents choose to quit organized sport in Norway

The present study used a prospective cohort design to explore the reasons why young athletes decided to quit playing handball. The theoretical underpinnings were drawn from the fields of career transition, motivation, and meaningful experiences in organized youth sport. Thirty-four athletes were included in a larger research project exploring the complex interplay of psychosocial factors during the transition period from lower-to upper-secondary school in Norway. In this study, the data collection involved three sources: individual interviews with the 10 athletes who decided to leave their teams during the study period (five girls and five boys), and individual open-ended questionnaires for these 10 participants collected five times over two seasons, aligned with their participation in focus group interviews. The data analysis involved a three-step process of inductive content analysis of the total corpus of the data. A core finding indicates that all adolescents had gone through a decision-making process over time to determine whether they should continue or quit. It was a process of accumulating reasons that resulted in the final decision. However, the results reveal a broad variation within individual perception and interpretation of what each adolescent experienced as meaningful. Of equal importance, the adolescents not only took their experiences in sport into account when considering quitting organized youth sport, but these were considered in light of their evaluation of meaningfulness in other areas of life. Overall, findings indicate that "dropping out of organized youth sport" should not be regarded as unambiguously negative.

Bentzen, M., Hordvik, M., Stenersen, M. H., & Solstad, B. E. (2021). [A longitudinal transitional perspective on why adolescents choose to quit organized sport in Norway](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2021.102015). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 56. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2021.102015>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Application of Social Work Theory in Sport Management Curriculum: Ecological Systems Theory

Diversity and culture can be abstract concepts that may be difficult for undergraduate students to grasp, especially for sport management students as this field had largely ignored cultural considerations until the turn of the 21st century (Girginov, 2010). Cunningham's (2012) research into the prevalence, antecedents, and outcomes of diversity training has revealed that this topic has "received relatively little attention among sport management scholars" (p. 399) despite the benefits associated with such training. His research has identified positive associations between diversity training for individuals, work environments, and organizations. Since training alone does not translate to implementation of diverse practices, it is important to recognize that these connections need to be made within an organization's mission, strategic aims, personnel evaluations, and hiring practices. Cunningham's statements mirror research from Bopp et al. (2014), who asserted that diversity is not something that can be forced; instead, it must be "cautiously embedded within an organizational culture" (p. 2)

Cox, A. E., Beasley, L., & Hardin, R. (2021). [Application of Social Work Theory in Sport Management Curriculum: Ecological Systems Theory](#). *Sport Management Education Journal*, 1-5. doi:10.1123/smej.2020-0084

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Coaches attitudes about returning to play in youth and varsity sports post-COVID-19

Background: One industry affected by the COVID-19 mandated social distancing policies is sport. In the wake of pressures to return to some normalcy, sport leagues have begun a return to play, many of which include regulations additional to the typical athlete and fan experience. Youth, Middle School, and High School sport leagues are of specific interest in America given the currently inconclusive national plan for returning to face-to-face instruction of students at schools.

Purpose: The current goal is to identify the perceptions and experiences of current sport professionals throughout the country regarding a return to play.

Methods: The participants of this study were 181 Youth and High School Sport Coaches of various sports. The sample contained males (n = 123) and females (n = 58). The age of respondents ranged from 20 or more years of age. A return to play questionnaire was created and used to collect data for this study. The survey consisted of 12 yes or no questions regarding a return to play during the pandemic, with an opportunity for an open-ended explanation for each. Statistical methods employed to conduct data analysis included frequencies to determine percentages. A crosstabs analysis and Pearson Chi-Square tests of association were utilized to identify statistical significance within the variables.

Finding: No statistically significant association was found at the $p \leq .05$ level between age or years of coaching experience and any response to a yes/no question. Percentages for high school coaches who responded "Yes" to each question are presented. Due to the wide variety of responses in these open-ended explanations, statistical expressions were not conducted, and an inclusive list of explanations for each question is provided.

Conclusion: While the research result is unclear, the information obtained from coaches in the current study presents a small illustration of the current perceptions of athletic leaders in this region regarding the return to play of youth sport coaches and their respective schools' policies.

Deutsch, J., & Waldera, R. (2021). [Coaches attitudes about returning to play in youth and varsity sports post-COVID-19](#). *18*, 292-330. doi:10.14687/jhs.v18i2.6147

[Retour au sommaire](#)

An Exploration of Reciprocity among Coach and Athletes in Female Athletics and Cycling

The purpose of the present study was to examine (a) how a shared reality is established, or fails to be established, throughout the sporting partnership between the coach and their athletes; and (b) how experiencing a shared reality, or not, in the relationship is related to the quality of the relationship throughout a 6-month period. Two coaches and three female elite (junior) athletes, making up three separate coach-athlete dyads, were purposefully sampled for this study.

Our results show that the participants in this study had already established a moderate degree of shared reality between them prior to the first interview. This level of shared reality was maintained throughout the research period. Further, the results showed that perceived shared reality positively affected the relationship quality. Hence, results indicated that perceived shared reality was more important to the relationship quality than actual shared reality. Frequent communication, shared expectations, and clearly stated goals, seem to be essential for shared reality creation. Additionally, coaches and athletes seem to be sufficiently epistemically motivated but report varying degrees of relational motivation. Conclusively, coaches should be aware of their epistemic power, maintain frequent communication, and try to relate socially to their athletes, if they wish to establish shared realities with their respective athletes, and thus increase the relationship quality.

Gangåssæter, E. F. (2021). *An Exploration of Reciprocity among Coach and Athletes in Female Athletics and Cycling*. (Master). Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/11250/2766359>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Transformational coaching and leadership: athletic administrators' novel application of social and emotional competencies in high school sports

Purpose: The coach–athlete relationship mediates the relationship between sports participation and student-athlete character, health and well-being outcomes. High school athletic administrators (AAs) can provide critical leadership, mentorship and direction for coaches to optimize student-athlete performance and human development. Social and emotional learning (SEL) is an evidence-based approach to developing adult and student competencies for holistic development across the lifespan that has been primarily performed and researched in the classroom. The purpose of this research is to capture the lived experiences of AAs applying a novel SEL-based curriculum (InSideOut Initiative, ISOI) with coaches and student-athletes in high school sports.

Design/methodology/approach: Interviews of 10 AAs captured their lived experiences of applying SEL-based leadership and coaching and their perception of its impact on coaches and student-athletes in high school athletics. Findings AAs described leadership and coaching that are characterized by (1) safety, support and mentorship; (2) skill and support-based behavior modeling; (3) trusting, loving and supportive relationships; (4) self-reflection of values/beliefs and behaviors that impact self, student-athlete and culture; (5) the influence of emotions on the aforementioned; (6) the ability to have a long-term, sustainable impact on student-athletes and (7) alignment with their immediate environmental context.

Research limitations/implications: The data captured in this study suggest that ISOI-trained AAs practice SEL-competent leadership and coaching. Evaluation of the novel application of SEL-based interventions in athletics will be useful to understanding their effects on participant social and emotional competencies and outcomes traditionally associated with classroom-based SEL applications.

Practical implications: Athletic administrator interviews describe an approach to high school sports that requires a reconceptualization of the purpose of athletics. When the high school sport operates as a curriculum, integrated opportunity for its student-athletes and athletic administrator and coach leadership aligns with this overarching philosophy, there may be increased potential for positive youth development.

Originality/value: The results of this research are valuable in demonstrating preliminary evidence of how SEL-based leadership and coaching is applied and impacts adult and student-athletes in a unique sport context.

Hebard, S. P., Oakes, L. R., Davoren, A. K., Milroy, J. J., Redman, J., Ehrmann, J., & Wyrick, D. L. (2021). [Transformational coaching and leadership: athletic administrators' novel application of social and emotional competencies in high school sports](#). *Journal of Research in Innovative Teaching & Learning*. doi:10.1108/JRIT-01-2021-0006

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Motivation in Competitive Sport among Female Youth Athletes

The focus of this study was understanding the reasons for starting and adhering to competitive activity among young female athletes. The current study involved 889 girls who practice regularly in a competitive setting. The subjects, ranged in age from 8 - 17 years participated in 10 different individual and team sport disciplines. The young athletes' reasons for participation in sports were measured by a questionnaire. Results of factor analysis for participation motives to **start** competitive sport revealed five different interpretable factors: IM (intrinsic motivation), EM (extrinsic motivation), TM (team motivation), WM (win motivation), and HM (health motivation). A two-way ANOVA with repeated measures (5 factors × 3 age groups) revealed significant differences between the 5 factors within the young and middle groups. Post-hoc test with Bonferroni adjustments indicated that IM and WM were significantly different than EM and TM. When comparing between individual and team sport disciplines a two-way ANOVA (5 factors × 2 team/individual) revealed that the intrinsic, winning and health motivations were stronger in team sport compared to individual sport. Results of the factor analysis for participation motives to **continue** competitive sport revealed three motivational factors similarly to the motives regarding starting activity (IM, EM, TM) and another two different factors, CM (competitive motivation) and HM (hobby motivation). Post-hoc test with Bonferroni adjustment indicated on similar profile of the three age groups with dominant effect of IM and TM while some differences can be seen when comparing team and individual sports. The results should be shared with the coaching staff and club administration to improve the motivation of young female athletes to continue in competitive sport and to decrease the dropout rate from sport.

Orbach, I., Gutin, H., Hoffman, N., & Blumenstein, B. (2021). [Motivation in Competitive Sport among Female Youth Athletes](https://doi.org/10.4236/psych.2021.126057). *Psychology*, 12, 943-958. doi:https://doi.org/10.4236/psych.2021.126057

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Perceptions of Athletic Trainers about the Climate for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ+) Athletes

Background: There is little research done in the environment that the athletic trainer works professionally. It is expected that the findings of this study will contribute toward the dialogue around the importance of inclusion and acceptance of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender athlete in a traditional hostile space.

Purpose: The purpose is to explore the climate for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender athletes in the collegiate setting's athletic training facility.

Methods: 96 certified athletic trainers were surveyed via email using the Campus Climate survey modified for the sports setting. The survey had 62 items across three sections: demographics, the climate, and policy and procedures. Data

Analysis: Means and standard deviations were computed for all items on the survey. Means between respondent groups were analyzed using independent samples t-test. Independent variables for t-tests were gender (sex assigned at birth), sexual orientation, and the ATs' perception if they consider themselves an ally or not/unsure. Open-ended response areas were combined and compared between answers. Answers were then transformed into different themes.

Results: The heteronormative climate depends on the individual working within the climate, from perceptions of ATs working within the collegiate setting gender ($p < 0.05$), sexual orientation ($p < 0.05$), and if the ATs identified as an ally ($p < 0.05$) of means to examine if the athletic climate is inclusive. Open-ended responses were split into three different themes. Themes were harassment/concerns, advocacy for LGBTQ+, and confusion on questions.

Conclusion: The athletic training climate is an area that needs more research regarding LGBTQ+ issues and care. The research used with the Campus Climate survey is a step in the right direction for the overall climate for LGBTQ+ individuals. Athletic trainers need to be well informed on inclusion policy and procedures to create a safe environment.

Osan, R. (2021). [Perceptions of Athletic Trainers about the Climate for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer \(LGBTQ+\) Athletes](https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/hmsls_mastersprojects). (Master). Bowling Green State University, Retrieved from https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/hmsls_mastersprojects

[Retour au sommaire](#)

What Youth Sport Coaching Can Contribute to a Professional Ethos of Teaching

Youth sports constitute an important yet overlooked educational domain, which can enrich our understanding of the ethical dimension of the profession of teaching. Youth sports coaches not only teach children sports skills and strategies but foster their social, moral, and civic development. One of the major obstacles to youth sports coaching becoming a teaching profession, especially in the United States, has been the growth of the youth sports industry, which focuses narrowly on preparing athletically talented children for ever more elite levels of competition. Youth sports are games, which all children should play for the sheer enjoyment of the playing. Through this play, they learn the fundamental principles of cooperation and democratic citizenship.

Team sports, in particular, give children the experience of belonging to and community and working the common good. As such, youth sport is a “co-curricular” activity, which complements the formal instruction and discipline that children receive in school. The primary responsibility of youth sports coaches within this framework is to function as both a leader and a member of the team community. In this way, coaches are especially well-positioned to develop an interdependent ethos of care for the children on their teams.

Power, C. (2021). [What Youth Sport Coaching Can Contribute to a Professional Ethos of Teaching](#). In F. Oser, K. Heinrichs, J. Bauer, & T. Lovat (Eds.), *The International Handbook of Teacher Ethos: Strengthening Teachers, Supporting Learners* (pp. 457-471). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Women sports persons and their problems and issues

In line with qualitative research design, the present study of female athlete was to investigate their experiences in depth with full context of sports life. After going through the theoretical work of various theories related with gender especially in feminine perspectives, the data collection tool of semi structure interview in depth was taken and administered in details with all 18 participants of various sports who were having a long and broad experience in their own individual or team games of different colleges of Delhi University.

Firstly the purposes of study was decided as their experiences related with social support from family, teachers, relatives etc in social system, also their facilities in their training centers with the specific orientations with power and culture and solutions of their problems. In their versions in data collection, it was reflected in findings that it was very difficult for them to participate in sports from very beginning, even further it was difficult to continue but they resisted to the domination of male in sports system prevailing at all level and continues besides all odds. After going through such ordeals, was reflected in interview that they became persistent and tough in their struggle to continue and they reached to national and international level in their games.

In response to question of solution, they demanded of legal provisions be constituted and enforced fairly and stressed their personal transformation as self reliant and self confident as they trained and learnt such lessons from sports experiences. Also found that the male in sports system should be sensitized and facilities especially women type should be provided at training centers and they preferred the female coaches at training centers as well as female administrators in sports organization for their safety and confidence.

Rana, A., & Singh, R. (2020). [Women sports persons and their problems and issues](#). *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Trends*, 2, 62-67. Retrieved from www.multisubjectjournal.com

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Sports participation of children and adolescents in Germany: disentangling the influence of parental socioeconomic status

Background: Participation in sports and physical activity (PA) is a critical resource for children's health and social development. This study analyzes how the parental socioeconomic status (SES) of children and adolescents affects their PA in sports clubs (organized sports) and outside of sports clubs (unorganized sports) and tests whether the potential impact of parental SES is mediated by the opportunity structure of their residential area (walkability, infrastructure, etc.) and by family and peer support for PA. Furthermore, PA is analyzed respecting differences by gender and migration background.

Methods: Using representative data from the MoMo/KiGGS study (2009–2012 and 2014–2017), we take into account about 8000 measurements from about 7000 subjects. We estimate hurdle regression models to analyze the minutes per week spent on sports activities.

Results: Results show that children with a higher parental SES, children living in areas with many opportunities for PA, and children receiving family and peer support are more physically active than children without these features. Controlled for opportunities and support, status effects are small but visible. The differences regarding parental SES are much more apparent for organized sports than for unorganized sports, indicating the relevance of economic resources. Boys are more active than girls, whereas there is no clear effect of migration background.

Conclusions: The coefficient of parental SES on organized sports most probably relates to the resources needed to participate in sports clubs, including fees and equipment. Lower membership fees might potentially help to integrate children with low parental SES into sports clubs and thereby make organized sports more accessible to all social classes.

Rittsteiger, L., Hinz, T., Oriwol, D., Wäsche, H., Santos-Hövenner, C., & Woll, A. (2021). [Sports participation of children and adolescents in Germany: disentangling the influence of parental socioeconomic status](#). *BMC Public Health*, 21(1). doi:10.1186/s12889-021-11284-9

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Life satisfaction of Paralympians: The role of needs satisfaction and passion

The current study examined the possible role of basic psychological needs and passion in Paralympians' life satisfaction. A mediational model was tested where autonomy, competence and relatedness were hypothesized to be linked to athlete life satisfaction via harmonious and obsessive passion. The sample comprised 91 Portuguese Paralympians aged between 18 and 59 years ($M = 31.01$; $SD = 3.78$). Athletes completed self-reports of needs satisfaction in their sport, passion towards their sport, and general life satisfaction. Perceptions of competence and relatedness were associated with harmonious passion ($\beta = .37$, $p > .01$; $\beta = .21$, $p > .05$, respectively), while perceptions of autonomy were associated with obsessive passion ($\beta = .39$, $p > .05$). Additionally, harmonious passion, but not obsessive passion, was associated with life satisfaction ($\beta = .40$, $p > .01$), and only the indirect effect from competence to life satisfaction, via harmonious passion, was significant. These results suggest that feeling autonomous may not necessarily translate into more harmonious passionate engagement but is associated with higher levels of obsessive passion. In contrast, competence and relatedness appear to play an important role in the life of athletes who experience a more harmonious passion towards their sport practice. Perceptions of mastery and competence, as well as sport-related social connections could be important to consider improving the lives of athletes with Paralympic experience.

Rodrigues, F., Mageau, G. A., Lemelin, E., Teixeira, D., Vitorino, A., Cid, L., & Monteiro, D. [Life satisfaction of Paralympians: The role of needs satisfaction and passion](#). *International Journal of Sports Science & Coaching*, 0(0), 17479541211036224. doi:10.1177/17479541211036224

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Reasons for choosing an exercise and sport science degree: Attractors to exercise and sport science

Despite recent growth and increasing popularity, there is limited knowledge of course choice and career intentions in exercise and sport science. Students in exercise and sport science degrees completed a questionnaire to measure their career intentions and reasons for course choice. Immediate career intentions were most frequently further study, with five year career intentions most often in physiotherapy or sport science areas. The main reasons for course choice were sport association and continuation reasons (love of sport and remaining involved) and interpersonal reasons and means to an end (wanting to work with and help others and to provide career options).

Spittle, M., Daley, E. G., & Gustin, P. B. (2021). [Reasons for choosing an exercise and sport science degree: Attractors to exercise and sport science](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhlste.2021.100330). *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education*, 29. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhlste.2021.100330

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Exploring Institutional Dynamics: Barriers and Opportunities for Health Through Sport

This thesis explored how multisport service organizations (MSOs) have responded to the institutional pressure to incorporate health into organizational practice. A qualitative exploratory methodology underpinned by an institutional theoretical framework facilitated a snapshot understanding of the institutional environment within the Canadian sport landscape. Data was collected from online document and policy sources, and later analyzed using Hartwig and Dearing's (1979) two-step exploratory data analysis process. First, institutional theory was applied to capture the institutional change, institutional pressure, and organizational response within the Canadian sport sector. In a second round of analysis, data was re-expressed using archetype theory. Organizations were classified according to a Canadian Sport Policy (CSP)(2012) objective typology and the MSO response was revisited. The institutional environment was found largely marked by regulative pressures, and organizations most often responded with defiance. The findings suggest that system-level structural and financial mechanisms may be restricting MSO's capacity to comply to health-oriented institutional pressures.

Sutherland, T. N. (2021). [Exploring Institutional Dynamics: Barriers and Opportunities for Health Through Sport](https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/etd/7927). *Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Repository*, 7927. Retrieved from https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/etd/7927

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Internal customer in the management of sports and recreation company

Recent years have caused a very dynamic development of the sports and recreational services sector in Poland. In addition to numerous small local enterprises, large, global networks have appeared on the market. This was a consequence, among others, of the changes that have taken place in the lifestyle of Poles who appreciate not only the aesthetic but also health benefits of physical activity. Modern buyers of sports and recreational services are largely educated and aware of their needs. They are happy to use the help of a competent and qualified team of employees, e.g. a personal trainer or a dietitian. In such companies, the basis of success is the relationship established not only between the staff and the service buyer, but also within the created community of people who are physically active. Thus, in service enterprise undoubtedly the human factor is a strategic element of management. The personnel, by carrying out their tasks, constitutes an important element contributing to competitive advantage on the market. The purpose of this article was to present the role of an employee in sports and recreation service company and to attempt to present the theoretical concept of the relations that exist between the company's stakeholders, including the personnel as an internal customer.

Sports and recreational enterprises include fitness clubs, gyms, bowling alleys, sports and recreation centres, water parks, etc. It was assumed that the employee of such an organization is, on one hand, providing work and, on the other hand, it is the recipient of work, which makes them an internal customer. The paper presents a critical review of the subject-matter literature, presents the most important components of improving the system of personnel management by way of involving employees, indicates contact points between internal and external customers, and attempts to build a model of relationships between the organization's internal customer and other stakeholders, including external customers. Proper selection of the tools for the management of the personnel - internal customer - is the key for building up effective relations with external customers of a sports and recreation enterprise. The results of the analysis can have practical application in the functioning of a service company operating in the specific industry of sports and recreation.

Widawska-Stanisiz, A. (2021). [Internal customer in the management of sports and recreation company](#). *Journal of Physical Education & Sport*, 21. doi:DOI:10.7752/jpes.2021.s3247

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Communication Network for Sports Activity Monitoring Systems

In this paper, through research and analysis of the communication network of the physical activity monitoring system, we combine wearable technology and identification technology and design a physical health monitoring bracelet that integrates multifaceted physical data collection and effective identity matching function. We match the identity through the chip and collect the physical fitness data generated in the process of exercise and centralized test by the sensor in real-time. Finally, the data transmission is realized through the WIFI communication function to achieve the purpose of monitoring physical exercise and improving physical quality. To ensure the continuity and stability of information transmission, the joint transmission method of direct transmission and indirect transmission is essential. Besides, considering the energy causality limitation of sensor nodes and relay nodes, a collaborative transmission model of wireless body area network based on wireless cognitive network is constructed. And, a power allocation algorithm based on maximum ratio merging and wireless cognitive network is proposed, which puts forward a new idea for the future research of wireless body area network resource allocation.

Yuhua, L., Lishuang, W., & Haimin, Z. (2021). [Communication Network for Sports Activity Monitoring Systems](#). 2021. doi:10.1155/2021/9971605

[Retour au sommaire](#)

2. Développement du loisir

Flourishing through leisure: An inclusive, ecological, and strengths-based approach

Leisure plays an important role in helping people achieve inclusion in their communities, is a source of well-being for many people, and is a powerful force for positive change in a person's life. Most importantly, leisure provides opportunities for social relationships, a key contributor to happiness. Belonging to valued social groups is an important outcome for all people, but especially for people with disabilities, who have been historically excluded or marginalized. This article describes a practice model used in therapeutic recreation called the Flourishing through Leisure Model: An Ecological Extension of the Leisure and Well-Being Model. In particular, one aspect of the model, inclusive leisure as an important outcome, is highlighted. The Flourishing through Leisure Model can help guide practitioners as they work to facilitate inclusive leisure experiences that can lead to a flourishing life.

Anderson, L. S. (2021). [Flourishing through leisure: An inclusive, ecological, and strengths-based approach](#). *Loisir et Société / Society and Leisure*, 44(2), 198-207. doi:10.1080/07053436.2021.1935411

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Conducting a special small-scale sporting event: what motivates people to volunteer in a small city?

Volunteers of special events have been cited as being unlike volunteers at other events. Moreover, little is known regarding why people volunteer at small-scale sports events in small cities. Building on the four volunteer factors developed by Farrell et al. (1998). Volunteer motivation, satisfaction, and management at an elite sporting competition. *Journal of Sport Management*, 12(4), 288–300. doi:10.1123/jsm.12.4.288), the concepts of communitas and liminality as well as age and gender differences, this study sought to examine the motivations of sport volunteers in the context of a small-scale special sports event.

Miller, J. J., Martinez, J. M., & Stoll, J. A. (2021). [Conducting a special small-scale sporting event: what motivates people to volunteer in a small city?](#) *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 1-16. doi:10.1080/23750472.2021.1980423

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Play for all : designing inclusive play spaces

I go back to the year 1999 when I was collecting data for my Ph D work at a school which then called itself 'inclusive', for, in that decade, it was deemed so if schools had a separate building for educating children with disabilities within the precincts of a regular school. During lunch and playtime, I watched non-disabled siblings and friends of children with disabilities standing outside the gates of this wing, waiting to embrace their siblings and gleefully clasp their hands and run towards the playground. While many struggled to run, what stood out was laughter, screams of joy, camaraderie, warmth, and empathy. When it was time to return after recess or play, it was a sad sight to watch. Children with disabilities never wanted to return to their classes. Their siblings would sit for a while to placate them. Teachers would offer comforting words.

Srinivasan, R. [Play for all : designing inclusive play spaces](#). *Learning Curve*, (10), 8-12. Retrieved from <http://publications.azimpremjiifoundation.org/id/eprint/2914>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Exploring adolescent computer gaming as leisure experience and consumption: some insights on deviance and resistance

The popular media and some aspects of social science research view computer gaming either in disruptive pathological terms or through one-dimensional notions, such as violence inducing or as simple escapism. These singular perspectives create gaps in the research and skew our understanding of computer games as a social phenomenon. To address this, we examine computer gaming as a leisure experience in the context of contemporary western consumer culture. The paper presents a conceptual investigation which critically analyses selected themes on gaming, designed to offer an interpretation of the adolescent gaming experience and its links with self-identity. Outcomes indicate that gaming has the potential to create resistance to commodifying processes and adult modes of the self but can be convalidated by the market to attract the purchase of and engagement with games. Adolescent self-identities, analysed through the lens of leisure experience in consumer culture and within the ambivalent experiential consciousness and leisure spaces of everyday life, may provide alternative perspectives on gaming. In this view, gaming can create experiences that lead to the formation of self-identity through social interactions and relations that have the potential to build social and cultural capacities for adolescents while also enabling resistance to social norms.

Wearing, S. L., Porter, D., Wearing, J., & McDonald, M. [Exploring adolescent computer gaming as leisure experience and consumption: some insights on deviance and resistance](#). *Leisure Studies*, 1-14.
doi:10.1080/02614367.2021.1942525

[Retour au sommaire](#)

3. Développement du plein air

Pocket park: Product urban design

Urban parks are mostly implemented as large green-infrastructural projects exclusive to recreational activities and economies. Currently, 54% of the global population is urban and is projected to increase to 68% by 2050 (UN 2012). This entails the need for a more sustainable approach towards food production, movement and overall living together in cities. Micro-scale communal spaces could potentially prompt such goal. They are often most effective when they utilize abandoned or ill-used urban voids; transforming them into pocket parks.

This paper frames pocket parks as a potential first step towards both: sustainable urban regeneration, and equal access to public spaces in dense cities. It hypothesizes pocket parks as an answer to economic crisis, food production pressure, run-down communities and the lack of development land for communal spaces. It highlights their key implementation challenges. Also, the influence of communities' contextual needs on pocket parks' size, design, activities and funding is investigated by comparing selected international projects. Reflecting on the Mediterranean context, case studies from Cairo, Egypt and Tirana, Albania are analyzed and room for further implementation is discussed. Finally, the paper concludes with some recommendations to overcome their implementation challenges in commercial city centers and mixed-use residential areas.

Armato, F. (2021). [Pocket park: Product urban design](#). *The Design Journal*, 20. doi:DOI: 10.13189/cea.2021.090316

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Exploring the Implications of Increased Rural Trail Use During the COVID-19 Pandemic on Health, Planning, Equity and Inclusivity

Social distancing measures are changing how we think about and use outdoor spaces. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions on many events and activities, use of trails in communities across the United States has surged, in some areas up to 200%. As the pandemic continues, park managers remain focused on urgent public health and safety concerns. However, immediate and longer term increased outdoor space use poses both challenges and opportunities for trail and environmental management, public health, economic asset development, equity and access. It is yet to be seen if these short-term reactive trends will lead to long-term changes either in recreational behavior or community recreation policy.

Meanwhile, exploring ongoing impacts may help communities identify potentially beneficial strategies, policies, and programs. As of this writing, policies continue to shift to address the changing nature of the pandemic from region to region, and from local to national levels. Our objective is to explore these potential implications from the perspective of two stakeholder groups associated with recreation use of outdoor space: trail managers and trail users.

Brown, L. E., Basak-Smith, M., Bradley, K., Stearns, S. F., Morzillo, A. T., & Park, S. (2021). [Exploring the Implications of Increased Rural Trail Use During the COVID-19 Pandemic on Health, Planning, Equity and Inclusivity](#). *Choices*, 36(316-2021-1270).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Urban sustainability and social ecological systems: linking civic ecology, nature and ecosystems services for the achievement of the SDGs

To address global environmental change and ensure well-being, an improved understanding of complex human-environment relationships is needed. It further requires that the role of natural systems and ecosystem services are recognised for their contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are included in a broad range of development sectors, and are managed and protected appropriately to safeguard those contributions. This PhD contributed to the evolution of the application of sustainability frameworks, from global to local level, by providing local-level evidence from two sources of change, civic / community action and local government actions (eThekweni Municipality). Through the five papers produced in this PhD research, I developed and assessed contributions of civic ecology, research organisation processes, and government planning and management, to global sustainability, using socioecological systems and ecosystem services theory as a foundation.

In Chapters 2, 3 and 4, a mixed methodological approach was used (household surveys, interviews, field observations and impact assessment) to identify the systemic linkages between civic ecology interventions of the Wise Wayz Water Care programme (case study), ecosystem services, SDGs, and human well-being. Chapter 5 analysed virtual vs face-to-face international conferences of the Sustainable and Healthy Food Systems programme (case study) and identified impacts on inclusivity, organisational learning, carbon footprints, barriers and enabling conditions for improved efficiency, and environmental sustainability, of international research collaborations. Chapter 6 used the Durban Research Action Partnership (D’RAP) transdisciplinary scienceaction collaboration as a case study, to explore the links between social outcomes and ecosystem services from multiple viewpoints, through expert collaboration and engagement for urban planning and sustainability.

The main contributions made by this work are: (1) Identification, quantification, and assessment of civic ecology interventions as a tool to improve human well-being, using a social-ecological systems approach; (2) Linking local interventions to global policy outcomes through quantified systems mapping of civic ecology, natural capital, and ecosystem services enhancement, related to the SDGs; (3) Linking ecosystem services to human well-being improvements and policy implementation through transdisciplinary approaches. This thesis provided insights, tools, methods and evidence for local-level actions, yielding national and international sustainability wins.

Davids, R. (2021). *Urban sustainability and social ecological systems: linking civic ecology, nature and ecosystems services for the achievement of the SDGs*. (Doctorat). University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, Retrieved from <https://researchspace.ukzn.ac.za/handle/10413/19525>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Why should we invest in parks? Evidence from the Parks for People programme

For 26 years The National Lottery has invested in the U K’s public parks and urban green spaces. Over 900 urban parks have been regenerated with over £1billion invested by The National Lottery working in partnership with the many local authority owners. The physical evidence of this investment is everywhere to be seen, from replanted historic avenues to restored memorial fountains, from new play spaces to thriving park community cafes. But what impact has this investment had on the people that use parks, how have they benefited and were we right to insist that all National Lottery funded park projects should also focus on supporting local communities to use and engage with their newly regenerated parks?

Eadson, W., Harris, C., Parkes, S., Speake, B., Dobson, J., & Dempsey, N. (2021). *Why should we invest in parks? Evidence from the Parks for People programme*. Retrieved from <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/28839/>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Japan's National Parks: Trends in Administration and Nature-Based Tourism

This chapter focuses on Japan's national parks, created via a 1931 act and amalgamated in 1957 into the top rung of a three-tiered nature park system. The Ministry of Environment (MOE) uses a spectrum of core and buffer zones to administer the 34 national parks' multi-purpose objectives including conservation and nature-based tourism (NBT). However, the MOE faces familiar challenges linked to lack of land ownership, fiscal and human resources. Within park planning, one of the MOE's main roles is to monitor trends in NBT. Aggregate national park visits declined from a 1991 peak of 415 million to 309 million in 2011, before rebounding to 359 million in 2016.

The number of inbound visits has been estimated since 2012, increasing to 6.7 million visits in 2019. Almost half of aggregate inbound park visits were recorded at Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park, centred on Mt Fuji—Japan's tallest peak at 3,776 m. Our case study provides insights into Fuji's climbing dynamics, offering contextual evidence of the shift from pilgrimage to peak-hunting, along with an increasingly diverse visitor profile including more female and foreign climbers. Unlocking the potential of Japan's multi-purpose parks requires cross-cutting partnerships that emphasize co-management to resolve the trade-off between conservation and development.

Jones, T. E., & Kobayashi, A. (2021). [Japan's National Parks: Trends in Administration and Nature-Based Tourism](#). In T. E. Jones, H. T. Bui, & M. Apollo (Eds.), *Nature-Based Tourism in Asia's Mountainous Protected Areas: A Trans-regional Review of Peaks and Parks* (pp. 49-70). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

What do people value in urban green? Linking characteristics of urban green spaces to users' perceptions of nature benefits, disturbances, and disservices

Now, and in the future, the majority of the world's population is and will be living in cities. Thus, efficient urban green spaces (UGS), such as urban parks providing ecosystem services, are essential for human well-being. Besides their location, the characteristics of UGS, for example, size, availability of facilities (such as sports infrastructure or benches), and green characteristics, can determine the benefits derived or disturbances and disservices perceived by visitors. Knowing which components of UGS contribute to which benefits can help to meet the various demands of urban dwellers.

The objective of this research is to present positive and negative aspects (benefits and disturbances/disservices, respectively) of UGS that people perceive and the difference in these perceptions across age groups and UGS. We surveyed more than 1700 users of 18 urban parks and 18 brownfields in Leipzig, Germany. Benefits related to natural elements and landscape aesthetics were most important especially for older age groups. Younger people placed more importance on size, availability, and location as well as sports facilities.

The most frequently mentioned disturbance/disservice in urban parks was litter followed by the undesirable activities of other users. Tree cover, sports facilities, seating possibilities, and inhabitant density in the neighborhood influenced the perception of parks providing regulating services (noise mediation and shade provision) and social and cultural interactions. Brownfields were often appreciated as additional UGS close to people's homes and for their wilderness aspects. Implementing specific facilities and varying tree cover can influence perceived benefits from UGS. Adapted management measures can therefore increase multiple benefits and minimize trade-offs between UGS users and uses, for example, the integration of wild areas into UGS including low or near-natural management areas.

Julia, P., & Joerg, A. P. (2021). [What do people value in urban green? Linking characteristics of urban green spaces to users' perceptions of nature benefits, disturbances, and disservices](#). 26(1), 28. doi:10.5751/ES-12204-260128

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Towards sustainable urban development

The central objective of the European Community's development co-operation policy is poverty reduction and ultimately its eradication, through sustainable development and the progressive integration of Third World countries into the global economy. In this context, a co-operation framework needs to be tailored to the individual circumstances of each country. This can be achieved by identifying strategies that provide links in practical ways with how development programmes are formulated and run. There is also a need to promote local ownership and social reform, the integration of the private sector and civil society into the urban development process. These are the main objectives of sustainable urban development.

Ladjeroud, A., & Bouroubi, M. (2020). [Towards sustainable urban development](https://www.alnap.org/help-library/towards-sustainable-urban-development-a-strategic-approach). *Algerian Journal of Engineering, Architecture and Urbanism*, 4, 98. Retrieved from <https://www.alnap.org/help-library/towards-sustainable-urban-development-a-strategic-approach>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Explore the recreational service of large urban parks and its influential factors in city clusters – Experiments from 11 cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

Urban parks, especially of large size, are highly beneficial for the physical, mental, and social well-being of urban residents by providing various recreational services. However, traditional methods and data sources to evaluate the park provision of recreation service take no account of actual user distribution and the interactions between cities. In this study, we used the density of mobile phone park check-ins and the average service radius of large urban parks, extracted from a massive volume of anonymized mobile phone signaling data, as two rapid indicators of the recreational use efficiency of large urban parks for 11 cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (BTH) region. The results indicated the significant disparities among cities in terms of park visitation and service area in this region. Then, we conducted Hierarchical linear regression (HLR) models to explore the relationships between the two indicators and fourteen potential influencing city-level and park-specific factors for 206 sampled large urban parks. Park size was found to have the strongest and negative effect on the density of mobile phone check-ins of large urban parks, while the distance to the administrative center and park landscape shape index (LSI) was also negatively associated with the density of mobile park check-ins. Urban built-up area and the green coverage rate, positively associated with the density of mobile park check-ins, had a negative weight on the service radius of large urban parks. However, the number of POIs within the 1000m buffer and the overall park rating were positively associated with both the density of mobile park check-ins and the service radius of large urban parks. Our findings validated the trends of inter-city short trips on weekends and holidays, which necessitate a comprehensive plan on regional green space construction and sharing in city clusters, in order to improve both ecological and recreational services and benefit the health and well-being of urban residents at a larger scope.

Li, F., Yao, N., Liu, D., Liu, W., Sun, Y., Cheng, W., . . . Zhao, Y. (2021). [Explore the recreational service of large urban parks and its influential factors in city clusters – Experiments from 11 cities in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.128261). *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 314. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.128261>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Chronique « Droit de la protection de la nature »

Contrairement aux chroniques précédentes, dont le rythme était annuel, celle-ci porte sur l'actualité du droit de la protection de la nature des années 2019 et 2020. Elle a donc nécessité de procéder à des choix encore plus drastiques (et nécessairement subjectifs) dans la jurisprudence traitée, l'actualité législative et réglementaire étant pour sa part relativement faible malgré la durée retenue.

Pour faciliter la lecture, les auteurs ont choisi d'adopter une présentation fidèle à celle du Code de l'environnement, en envisageant successivement les institutions (I.), les espaces naturels (II.) et le patrimoine naturel (III.), même si cette présentation n'épuise pas tout le droit de la protection de la nature (celle-ci pouvant évidemment être protégée plus indirectement, notamment par le droit de l'évaluation environnementale, le droit de l'eau, ou encore le droit de l'urbanisme...).

Makowiak, J., & Michallet, I. (2021). [Chronique « Droit de la protection de la nature »](https://www.cairn.info/revue-revue-juridique-de-l-environnement-2021-3-page-637.htm). *Revue juridique de l'environnement*, 46(3), 637-657. Retrieved from <https://www.cairn.info/revue-revue-juridique-de-l-environnement-2021-3-page-637.htm> https://www.cairn.info/load_pdf.php?ID_ARTICLE=RJE_213_0637

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Exploring the opportunity and achievement gap: The capacity of inclusive outdoor education adventure programming in alleviating youth educational inequality

The United States education system is purported to be an equalizer for students in terms of providing education, socialization, skills, and opportunities. It is, however, rife with inequality as youth socioeconomic status is largely a predictor for future economic success. Socioeconomic status further constrains their participation in enriching supplemental activities that foster meaningful development. Through a content analysis of published research, this paper specifically examines the value of outdoor adventure programming as a supplemental educational device to that of the classroom experience, particularly for low-income youth. Findings suggest that outdoor adventure programs are associated with positive social outcomes and successful programs develop and implement policies and practices attuned to diversity, inclusion, cultural competence, and equity.

McDonald, S. E. (2021). [Exploring the opportunity and achievement gap: The capacity of inclusive outdoor education adventure programming in alleviating youth educational inequality](https://cornerstone.lib.mnsu.edu/etds/1144/). (Master). Minnesota State University, Mankato, Retrieved from <https://cornerstone.lib.mnsu.edu/etds/1144/>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Une opportunité d'aménager des territoires favorables aux saines habitudes de vie de la communauté

Le monde scientifique est unanime : la santé humaine est indissociable de l'environnement dans lequel nous vivons. Pour vivre en santé, un environnement sain est essentiel. Mieux vaut prévenir que guérir, car nous avons tout à gagner en déployant différentes actions durables qui permettront aux Québécois.es d'avoir accès à des milieux de vie durables et sécuritaires, dans une économie qui favorise le développement d'environnements favorables aux saines habitudes de vie.

Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, il est temps de poser un geste fort et concerté sur l'ensemble du territoire québécois afin de bâtir cette société où la santé est au cœur de l'économie et de chaque décision du gouvernement, comme ce fut le cas au plus fort de la crise de la COVID-19. Une population en santé est une richesse durable, une nouvelle devise qui ne se dévalue pas et qui permet de mieux résister aux crises

Parenteau, M.-A., & Voyer, C. (2021). [Une opportunité d'aménager des territoires favorables aux saines habitudes de vie de la communauté](https://cqpp.qc.ca/app/uploads/2021/08/2021_08-03_Memoire-Consultation_Amenagement_territoire_CQPP.pdf). *Coalition québécoise sur la problématique du poids*. Retrieved from https://cqpp.qc.ca/app/uploads/2021/08/2021_08-03_Memoire-Consultation_Amenagement_territoire_CQPP.pdf

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Havířov: “The City of Green” and Its Fourth Sector Sustainability Activities. One Case Study from the Czech Republic

The proposed chapter deals with the fourth sector (4S) infrastructure based on the case study of the city of Havířov (the Czech Republic), its central heating company (HTS—Havířovská teplárenská) as well as with its non-profit endowment fund “Heat on the palm” (TND—Nadační fond Teplo na dlani), their activities and style of operation. The chapter touches on the scientific branches of the 4S, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and strategic management.

Pawliczek, A., Chlopecký, J., Oberreiterová, O., & Moravec, L. (2021). [Havířov: “The City of Green” and Its Fourth Sector Sustainability Activities. One Case Study from the Czech Republic.](#) In M. I. Sánchez-Hernández, L. Carvalho, C. Rego, M. R. Lucas, & A. Noronha (Eds.), *Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Fourth Sector: Sustainable Best-Practices from Across the World* (pp. 171-211). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

The Role of Sustainability in Park and Recreation Administrators’ Policy Decisions

This study assessed the extent to which economic, environmental, and social sustainability concerns factor into park and recreation administrators’ decisions regarding outdoor recreation and facilities. Links to an anonymous, online survey were emailed to state and local park and recreation administrators within the state of Tennessee. The study’s useable response rate was 22% (122/561).

An adjusted Value Belief Norm (VBN) theory was used as the framework, with variables including administrators’ values, beliefs, pro-environmental behavior implementation, perceived constraints, and demographics. Analysis consisted of mediated regression, multiple regression, path analysis, and a qualitative evaluation of submitted constraints. Results supported the general VBN framework’s causal chain model, where significant relationships were found in subsequent links as well as links more than one level apart.

Values had a direct effect on behavior as well as an indirect effect when mediated by beliefs. Demographic variables were not found to be significant predictors of pro-environmental behavior implementation. Increasing administrators’ biospheric values positively affects their ecological worldview beliefs, which, in turn, increases the likelihood of economic, environmental, and social sustainability policy implementation. Constraints were not found to be a strong influence in this study, with 13 participants citing constraints when questioned. The largest category of constraints cited were structural at 77%. Funding and staffing were the most common specific constraints given.

This study adds to the VBN literature concerning pro-environmental behaviors within organizations generally and park and recreation administrators specifically. Administrators’ biospheric values should be highlighted and enhanced to increase pro-environmental behavior policy implementation within park and recreation departments. Future studies should include organizational influences as variables to examine in the model but focus on a singular pro-environmental behavior.

Smith, S. (2021). [The Role of Sustainability in Park and Recreation Administrators’ Policy Decisions.](#) (PhD). University of Tennessee, Retrieved from https://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_graddiss/6531

[Retour au sommaire](#)

The Green Building Approach: Recent Initiatives in the Evolving Italian Scenario

Several analyses and reports on sustainable design are pointing worldwide in the direction of what is known as the ‘Green Building’ approach: an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to the implementation of improvements that aim to increase levels of well-being, social inclusion and long-lasting development in cities, on the basis of most urgent aspects of environmental quality, efficiency and circularity of resources, in a climate change scenario.

In Italy, in 2017, the 'Future City Manifesto' was launched as part of the initiatives of the Italian General States of the Green Economy in Architecture, aiming at mainstreaming the Green Building approach within the international Green City Network. The objective of this chapter is to present and discuss recent initiatives in the field of sustainable architecture and green economy in Italy, pointing at innovative processes, strategies, methods and tools in a Green Building approach, suitable to activate policy actions and foster significant results as regards future green growth and urban development.

Tucci, F. (2021). [The Green Building Approach: Recent Initiatives in the Evolving Italian Scenario](#). In M. B. Andreucci, A. Marvuglia, M. Baltov, & P. Hansen (Eds.), *Rethinking Sustainability Towards a Regenerative Economy* (pp. 359-375). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

4. Développement de l'activité physique

School-Based High-Intensity Interval Training Programs for Promoting Physical Activity and Fitness in Adolescents: A Systematic Review

Purpose: This review aimed to evaluate the utility of high-intensity interval training (HIIT) programs integrated into physical education classes.

Method: Searches of electronic databases from January 2008 to March 2020. Inclusion criteria: Applied to adolescents aged 10–19 years; applied in school settings; reported results on physical fitness, physical activity (PA), and motivation; at least for 4 weeks; and randomized controlled trials. Studies with adolescents with physical or intellectual limitations were excluded, as well as other interventions parallel to HIIT.

Results: Fourteen studies were included. All works present significant improvements in physical fitness and PA. Improvements in body composition recorded, at most, a moderate effect size. HIIT is presented as a powerful stimulus on cardiorespiratory fitness. Improvements in PA registered, at least, a moderate effect size.

Conclusions: HIIT in the school context has great potential in improving physical fitness and PA in adolescents. HIIT efficiency (about 10 min) reflects the wide applicability that these protocols can have in physical education classes and great adaptation to the facilities.

Bento, A. F. P. d. S., Carrasco Páez, L., & Raimundo, A. M. d. M. (2021). [School-Based High-Intensity Interval Training Programs Promoting Physical Activity and Fitness in Adolescents: A Systematic Review](#). *Journal of Teaching in Physical Education*, 1-13. doi:10.1123/jtpe.2020-0187

[Retour au sommaire](#)

COVID-19: Implications for Physical Activity, Health Disparities, and Health Equity

Physical activity is one of the most efficacious pathways to promoting mental and physical health, preventing disease, and, most important during the COVID-19 pandemic, bolstering a stronger immune system. Efforts to “flatten the curve” have resulted in the temporary closure of exercise facilities and gyms, suspension of sport activities, and advisories to avoid public recreational spaces. All of these changes have made traditional opportunities to be physically active difficult to access. These changes have also exacerbated existing disparities in access to social and environmental supports for physical activity, potentially contributing to a widening gap in physical activity participation among those at greatest risk for COVID-19. Physical activity can play a special role in reducing the inequitable consequences of COVID-19; however, expansion and better targeting of evidence-informed interventions are needed that address the unique barriers present in communities that have been economically and socially marginalized to achieve health equity in COVID-19 outcomes. This review highlights effective and feasible strategies that provide more equitable access to physical activity programs and spaces across the United States. With a renewed investment in physical activity, this behavior can play a crucial role in improving population health and reducing disparities during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

Hasson, R., Sallis, J. F., Coleman, N., Kaushal, N., Nocera, V. G., & Keith, N. (2021). COVID-19: [Implications for Physical Activity, Health Disparities, and Health Equity](#). *American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine*. doi:10.1177/15598276211029222

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Physical Activity Promotion and Coaching to Support Healthy Ageing

Physical activity plays a fundamental role in contrasting physiological deconditioning during ageing. Considering the complexity of the modifications that can occur in the physical activity domain, international guidelines recommend that older adults engage in a combination of aerobic, strength, flexibility, and balance training to promote active ageing and maintain adequate health status. For this reason, virtual coaches must be designed to prescribe appropriate physical activity plans in each of the specific target sub-domain. Technological solutions based on wearable devices and digital games are promising can be the key to a successful system. This chapter describes the physiological bases and the technological approaches implemented by the NESTORE system to evaluate users' functional abilities and to propose a comprehensive and individualised coaching plan in the physical activity domain according to the internationally recognised guidelines. The main technological NESTORE components, co-designed together with users to monitor their status and behaviour and coach them to perform effective physical activity, are (i) the NESTORE wristband that will assess the users' performances and monitor the main physiological parameters during aerobic activity and (ii) the NESTORE Pocket Odyssey mobile game that will engage the users during physical activities in the strength, flexibility and balance domains.

Manferdelli, G., Mastropietro, A., Denna, E., Knierstedt, I., Mauri, M., Civiello, M., . . . Porcelli, S. (2021). [Physical Activity Promotion and Coaching to Support Healthy Ageing](#). In G. Andreoni & C. Mambretti (Eds.), *Digital Health Technology for Better Aging: A multidisciplinary approach* (pp. 147-160). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

The Multi-domain Coaching Approach to Counteract Ageing Decline

Based on the international guidelines on healthy lifestyles for older adults in different well-being domains, this chapter describes the general approach of personalized coaching proposed in NESTORE by the domain experts involved in the project. The coaching domains that are the basis of the NESTORE virtual coach include physical activity, nutrition, cognition and social behaviour. Each domain, although maintaining its peculiar characteristics and specific aspects, present a common personalization pathway, based on the actual status of the users. The coaching design approach used in NESTORE includes the identification of domain-specific targets and pathways to deal with the critical aspects of ageing. The personalization of the coaching plans is based on initialization/assessment variables that are gathered by the NESTORE system.

Mastropietro, A., Röcke, C., Porcelli, S., Del Bas, J. M., Guye, S., Tarro, L., . . . Rizzo, G. (2021). [The Multi-domain Coaching Approach to Counteract Ageing Decline](#). In G. Andreoni & C. Mambretti (Eds.), *Digital Health Technology for Better Aging: A multidisciplinary approach* (pp. 13-27). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Exploring the impact of COVID-19 on the movement behaviors of children and youth: A scoping review of evidence after the first year

Background: The objective of this scoping review was to summarize systematically the available literature investigating the relationships between the Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and movement behaviors (physical activity, sedentary behavior, and sleep) of school-aged children (aged 5–11 years) and youth (aged 12–17 years) in the first year of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Methods: Searches for published literature were conducted across 6 databases on 2 separate search dates (November 25, 2020, and January 27, 2021). Results were screened and extracted by 2 reviewers (DCP and KR) independently, using Covidence. Basic numeric analysis and content analysis were undertaken to present thematically the findings of included studies according to the associated impact on each movement behavior.

Results: A total of 1486 records were extracted from database searches; of those, 150 met inclusion criteria and were included for analysis. Of 150 articles, 110 were empirical studies examining physical activity (n = 77), sedentary behavior/screen time (n = 58), and sleep (n = 55). Results consistently reported declines in physical-activity time, increases in screen time and total sedentary behavior, shifts to later bed and wake times, and increases in sleep duration. The reported impacts on movement behaviors were greater for youth than for children.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic is related to changes in the quantity and nature of physical activity, sedentary behavior, and sleep among children and youth. There is an urgent need for policy makers, practitioners, and researchers to develop solutions for attenuating adverse changes in physical activity and screen time among children and youth.

Paterson, D. C., Ramage, K., Moore, S. A., Riazi, N., Tremblay, M. S., & Faulkner, G. (2021). [Exploring the impact of COVID-19 on the movement behaviors of children and youth: A scoping review of evidence after the first year](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jshs.2021.07.001). *Journal of Sport and Health Science*. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jshs.2021.07.001

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Co-creating physical activity interventions: a mixed methods evaluation approach

Background: Co-creation strategies, such as cooperative planning, are promising as a means to ensure that physical activity interventions address real-world problems and are tailored to the target group. This has already been validated in diverse settings. However, questions targeting the transferability of cooperative planning to new settings and the key factors influencing its success or failure remain unclear. At the same time, co-creation processes are complex, and evaluation can be challenging. Following calls for detailed reporting, this paper describes the programme activities, the underlying logic, and methodological design of a study that aims to evaluate the transfer of cooperative planning to new settings and to explore the associated key determinants.

Methods: Cooperative planning was utilized as a strategy to target physical activity promotion in three real-world German settings in the nursing care and automotive mechatronics sectors. This involved researchers working alongside stakeholders from practice and policy to conjointly develop new interventions to promote physical activity in physically demanding jobs. A pragmatic approach is used to evaluate both the transferability and key determinants of this strategy. We developed a logic model for this co-creation process that describes the underlying assumptions and guides the evaluation. The evaluation outcomes of this study include planning meetings, newly developed interventions, and the determinants that are likely to affect cooperative planning. Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected using questionnaires, documents, and interviews. The quantitative data will be analysed descriptively, while the qualitative data will mainly be analysed using qualitative content analysis, split by settings. Subsequently, data triangulation will be used to integrate the quantitative and qualitative findings, which will then be compared across all three settings.

Discussion: The study findings will contribute to a better understanding of co-creation strategies, their transferability, and key determinants. The practical implications can include a checklist for assessing key determinants and a guideline for transferring cooperative planning into new settings to benefit more people. Ultimately, this study will help to advance co-creation strategies and may be relevant for researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers targeting physical activity promotion in various contexts.

Popp, J., Grüne, E., Carl, J., Semrau, J., & Pfeifer, K. (2021). [Co-creating physical activity interventions: a mixed methods evaluation approach](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12961-021-00699-w). *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 19(1). doi:10.1186/s12961-021-00699-w

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Physical Activity Promotion and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: Building Synergies to Maximize Impact

Background: Many of the known solutions to the physical inactivity pandemic operate across sectors relevant to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Methods: The authors examined the contribution of physical activity promotion strategies toward achieving the SDGs through a conceptual linkage exercise, a scoping review, and an agent-based model.

Results: Possible benefits of physical activity promotion were identified for 15 of the 17 SDGs, with more robust evidence supporting benefits for SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 13 (climate action), and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions). Current evidence supports prioritizing at-scale physical activity-promoting transport and urban design strategies and community-based programs. Expected physical activity gains are greater for low-and middle-income countries. In high-income countries with high car dependency, physical activity promotion strategies may help reduce air pollution and traffic-related deaths, but shifts toward more active forms of travel and recreation, and climate change mitigation, may require complementary policies that disincentivize driving.

Conclusions: The authors call for a synergistic approach to physical activity promotion and SDG achievement, involving multiple sectors beyond health around their goals and values, using physical activity promotion as a lever for a healthier planet.

Salvo, D., Garcia, L., Reis, R. S., Stankov, I., Goel, R., Schipperijn, J., . . . Pratt, M. (2021). [Physical Activity Promotion and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: Building Synergies to Maximize Impact](#). *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 1-18. doi:10.1123/jpah.2021-0413

[Retour au sommaire](#)

5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports

Mechanosensation in traumatic brain injury

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is distinct from other neurological disorders because it is induced by a discrete event that applies extreme mechanical forces to the brain. This review describes how the brain senses, integrates, and responds to forces under both normal conditions and during injury. The response to forces is influenced by the unique mechanical properties of brain tissue, which differ by region, cell type, and sub-cellular structure. Elements such as the extracellular matrix, plasma membrane, transmembrane receptors, and cytoskeleton influence its properties. These same components also act as force-sensors, allowing neurons and glia to respond to their physical environment and maintain homeostasis. However, when applied forces become too large, as in TBI, these components may respond in an aberrant manner or structurally fail, resulting in unique pathological sequelae. This so-called "pathological mechanosensation" represents a spectrum of cellular responses, which vary depending on the overall biomechanical parameters of the injury and may be compounded by repetitive injuries.

Such aberrant physical responses and/or damage to cells along with the resulting secondary injury cascades can ultimately lead to long-term cellular dysfunction and degeneration, often resulting in persistent deficits. Indeed, pathological mechanosensation not only directly initiates secondary injury cascades, but this post-physical damage environment provides the context in which these cascades unfold. Collectively, these points underscore the need to use experimental models that accurately replicate the biomechanics of TBI in humans. Understanding cellular responses in context with injury biomechanics may uncover therapeutic targets addressing various facets of trauma-specific sequelae.

Carolyn, E. K., & Cullen, D. K. (2021). [Mechanosensation in traumatic brain injury](#). *148*, 105210-. doi:10.1016/j.nbd.2020.105210

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Injury Risk Prediction of Aerobics Athletes Based on Big Data and Computer Vision

In recent years, competitive aerobics has been rapidly popularized and developed, and the level of sports skills has also been greatly improved. The performance of some events has gradually approached and reached the advanced level. Therefore, it is vital to invest in the quantitative analysis and cross-disciplinary comprehensive research of aerobics performance and related factors.

This paper adopts big data analysis technology and computer vision technology based on convolutional neural network, according to the related theories of sports biomechanics and computer image recognition, to establish a loss risk prediction model for aerobics athletes. The approach firstly has used technology of big data analysis for analyzing the characteristics of competitive aerobics sports data. Secondly, the approach combines the convolutional neural network to visually recognize the aerobics sports images and establish a two-branch prediction model. Finally, the output can be fused to accurately diagnose and evaluate the level of physical fitness development of aerobics athletes, the focus and goal of training content are clarified, and the scientific degree of aerobics training is improved. The study can help injury risk prediction of aerobic athletes based on applications of big data and computer vision.

Dongdong Zhu, z. c., Honglei Zhang, z. c., Yulong Sun, y. s. c., & Haijie Qi, q. c. e. c. (2021). [Injury Risk Prediction of Aerobics Athletes Based on Big Data and Computer Vision](#). *Scientific Programming*, 2021. doi:10.1155/2021/5526971

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Patients' experiences and wellbeing after injury: A focus group study

Background: Injury can have physical, psychological and social consequences. It is unclear which factors have an impact on patients' wellbeing after injury. This study aimed to explore, using focus groups, patients' experiences and wellbeing after injury and which factors, impede or facilitate patients' wellbeing.

Methods: Trauma patients, treated in the shock room of the Elisabeth-TweeSteden Hospital, the Netherlands, participated in focus groups. Purposive sampling was used. Exclusion criteria were younger than 18 years old, severe traumatic brain injury, dementia, and insufficient knowledge of the Dutch language. The interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed using coding technique open, axial, and selective coding, based on phenomenological approach.

Results: Six focus groups (3 to 7 participants) were held before data saturation was reached. In total, 134 patients were invited, 28 (21%) agreed to participate (Median age: 59.5; min. 18 –max. 84). Main reasons to decline were fear that the discussion would be too confronting or patients experienced no problems regarding the trauma or treatment. Participants experienced difficulties on physical (no recovery to pre-trauma level), psychological (fear of dying or for permanent limitations, symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive dysfunction), social (impact on relatives and social support) wellbeing. These are impeding factors for recovery. However, good communication, especially clarity about the injury and expectations concerning recovery and future perspectives could help patients in surrendering to care. Patients felt less helpless when they knew what to expect.

Conclusions: This is the first study that explored patients' experiences and wellbeing after injury. Patients reported that their injury had an impact on their physical, psychological, and social wellbeing up to 12 months after injury. Professionals with the knowledge of consequences after injury could improve their anticipation on patients' need.

Eva, V., Brenda Leontine Den, O., Marjan Johanna, T., Taco, G., & Jolanda De, V. (2021). [Patients' experiences and wellbeing after injury: A focus group study](#). *16*(1), e0245198. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0245198

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Impact Performance Comparison of Advanced Snow Sport Helmets with Dedicated Rotation-Damping Systems

Rotational acceleration of the head is a principal cause of concussion and traumatic brain injury. Several rotation-damping systems for helmets have been introduced to better protect the brain from rotational forces. But these systems have not been evaluated in snow sport helmets. This study investigated two snow sport helmets with different rotation-damping systems, termed MIPS and WaveCel, in comparison to a standard snow sport helmet without a rotation-damping system. Impact performance was evaluated by vertical drops of a helmeted Hybrid III head and neck onto an oblique anvil. Six impact conditions were tested, comprising two impact speeds of 4.8 and 6.2 m/s, and three impact locations. Helmet performance was quantified in terms of the linear and rotational kinematics, and the predicted probability of concussion. Both rotation-damping systems significantly reduced rotational acceleration under all six impact conditions compared to the standard helmet, but their effect on linear acceleration was less consistent. The highest probability of concussion for the standard helmet was 89%, while helmets with MIPS and WaveCel systems exhibited a maximal probability of concussion of 67 and 7%, respectively. In conclusion, rotation-damping systems of advanced snow sport helmets can significantly reduce rotational head acceleration and the associated concussion risk.

Gina, D., Stanley, T., & Michael, B. (2021). [Impact Performance Comparison of Advanced Snow Sport Helmets with Dedicated Rotation-Damping Systems](#). *Annals of Biomedical Engineering*, 1-9. doi:10.1007/s10439-021-02723-0

[Retour au sommaire](#)

From Safe to Safeguarding: Conceptualizing and Advancing Safe Sport

The following dissertation sought to understand how sport stakeholders conceptualize and experience safe sport and to elicit their recommendations to advance safe sport, a movement that has emerged in response to cases of athlete maltreatment. To-date, the related literature indicates there is no universal definition of safe sport and thus, prevention and intervention initiatives differ; further, these initiatives are not necessarily empirically or theoretically driven. In Study 1, a constructivist grounded theory was employed, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with forty-three stakeholders in sport to elicit views of the meaning of the term safe sport. The findings revealed commonalities among the participants' interpretations, specifically pertaining to the prevention of and intervention in incidences of physical, psychological, and sexual harm. Additionally, some participants' interpretations expanded beyond the prevention of harm to include the optimisation of the sport experience, characterized by the promotion of positive values and human rights. In Study 2, an interpretive phenomenological analysis was used to explore equity-deserving athletes' understanding and lived experiences of safe sport. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with seven athletes of diverse intersectional identities. The findings suggest that athletes from equity-deserving groups experience verbal and non-verbal forms of discrimination in sport and questioned whether safe sport was an attainable outcome for them. Moreover, athletes with visible, under-represented characteristics (e.g., Black, physical disability) perceived themselves as more vulnerable to unsafe sport experiences compared to athletes who could hide elements of their identity (e.g., gay athletes). Finally, Study 3 was a constructivist grounded theory that utilized semi-structured interviews to explore thirteen sport administrators' perspectives of advancing safe sport. The participants recommended that sport organisations establish a universal framework of safe sport, design and implement education, implement and enforce policies, establish independent monitoring and complaint mechanisms, and conduct research to ensure advancement strategies are current and applicable. The current dissertation contributes to the growing body of safe sport literature by recommending that conceptualizations and advancement strategies of safe sport, which tend to be focused on the prevention of harm, extend to the promotion of human rights in sport through safeguarding.

Gurgis, J. J. (2021). [From Safe to Safeguarding: Conceptualizing and Advancing Safe Sport](https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/106403/1/Gurgis_Joseph_John_202106_PhD_thesis.pdf). (Doctor). University of Toronto, Retrieved from https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/106403/1/Gurgis_Joseph_John_202106_PhD_thesis.pdf

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Psychological Profile in Female Cyclists and Its Relationship with Age, Training Parameters, Sport Performance and Injury Incidence

Previous studies have highlighted the importance of psychology on sports performance and its relationship with the incidence of sport injuries. The objectives of the present investigation were: (1) to analyze the psychological profile of female cyclists as a function of age, training parameters, sport performance, and injuries suffered and (2) to design a model to predict their psychological profile. Sixty-one female cyclists participated in the study. Differences were found as a function of a competitive category for team cohesion ($F = 5.035; p = 0.002$), sport level effect on performance evaluation ($F = 5.030; p = 0.004$) and team cohesion ($F = 64.706; p = 0.000$), the effect of having reached the podium in the last competition on performance evaluation ($t = 2.087; p = 0.041$) and motivation ($t = 4.035; p = 0.000$), and injury severity on stress management ($F = 6.204; p = 0.008$). The factors that affected the psychological profile of the female cyclists the most, in addition to the independent psychological parameters, were the number of podiums in the last year and the years of cycling experience. In conclusion, there is an interaction between the psychological profile, sociodemographic variables, training, performance, and injuries suffered in female cyclists.

Lucía, A.-C., Linda, H. C., Raquel, V.-C., Adrián, M.-O., & Alberto, E.-M. (2021). [Psychological Profile in Female Cyclists and Its Relationship with Age, Training Parameters, Sport Performance and Injury Incidence](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18073825). *18*(3825), 3825. doi:10.3390/ijerph18073825

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Cohort profile: MAVIE a web-based prospective cohort study of home, leisure, and sports injuries in France

Background: Home and leisure injuries (HLIs) are a major public health problem. Cohort studies among general population are needed for targeted preventive actions but remain scarce. We quantify and qualify the HLIs collected prospectively in the MAVIE (Mutualists against Home and Leisure Injuries) observatory, a web-based cohort among volunteers of the French general population.

Methods: Participants reported HLIs from November 2014 to December 2019. We calculated crude and standardized incidence rates (SIRs) on the entire cohort, for each of the selected socio-demographic variables and each of the injury circumstances (place and activity), mechanisms, and injury severity levels. We also described other HLIs characteristics and consequences.

Results: Out of the 29,931 household members enrolled in the cohort, 12,419 participants completed the questionnaires. Among them, 8640 participants provided follow-up data, leading to a follow-up of 6302 persons for 5.2 years and 2483 HLIs were reported. We obtained a SIR of 85.0 HLIs per 1000 persons-years. Most reported injuries did not require emergency department attendance or hospitalization (64%). SIRs were higher in children (< 15 years of age) (109.1 HLIs per 1000 persons-years; 95% CI, 78.2–140.1) and adults aged 70 years and older (123.7 HLIs per 1000 persons-years; 95% CI, 79.2–168.3). Struck or hit by fall was the most frequent injury mechanism (52%) and also among the most severe injuries (73% of Struck or hit by fall HLIs ending with hospitalization). Sport (without contact with nature), and leisure and play activities were the injury circumstances with higher SIRs, 15.2 HLIs per 1000 persons-years (95% CI, 14.6–15.8) and 11.2 HLIs per 1000 persons-years (95% CI, 10.7–11.6), respectively. Outdoor sport activity (in contact with nature) was the circumstance with the highest proportion of hospitalizations (18% of outdoor sports HLIs ending with hospitalization).

Conclusion: The incidences, causes, and consequences of HLI differ by age group and are mainly related to the performance of certain activities. Although the participants in the MAVIE cohort were not representative of the French population. Our study identified potential sub-populations and specific types of HLIs that should be targeted by future studies concerning risk factors and prevention programs.

Madelyn Yiseth Rojas, C., Ludivine, O., Benjamin, C., Marion, D., Catherine, S.-K., Marta, A., & Emmanuel, L. (2021). [Cohort profile: MAVIE a web-based prospective cohort study of home, leisure, and sports injuries in France](#). *16*(3), e0248162. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0248162

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Improving Gender Equity in Sports Coaching

The sport coaching profession has historically been and continues to be a White male-dominated occupation and this remains a global issue. This imbalance persists despite an improvement in wider social attitudes and legislation towards equality and diversity within many societies, and despite the action by sporting organisations and national governing bodies. Within the research literature, the underrepresentation of women in sport coaching is a well-documented issue with a number of research studies highlighting the experiences and impact of being in the minority for women coaches. The issue of gender inequity in sport coaching is a long-standing one and shows little sign of changing significantly anytime soon. Therefore, a new approach is needed, one that draws on the knowledge and evidence we have to create actionable, sustainable, deep-rooting interventions that challenge the issue of gender equity at its very core. The overall purpose of *Improving Gender Equity in Sports Coaching* is to take an action or forward-thinking approach about what works, or could work, to improve the recruitment, development, or promotion of women sport coaches. The book brings together a global group of esteemed scholars working in this subject area. In this book, we have brought together not just the insight but also a collection of strategies and recommendations as to how this research could be or has been utilised to make our sport coaching environment places where all coaches feel as though they belong. As such, this ground-breaking book is a must read not just for students and researchers of gender equity in sport but also for policy and decision-makers working in sport.

Norman, L. (2021). [Improving Gender Equity in Sports Coaching](#): Taylor & Francis.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Greatest Influence on Violence in Youth Sports; Parents/Spectators, Players, or Coaches?

Violence in youth sports is a problem in society. During the 2017-2018 school year, an estimated 962,300 violent incidents occurred in U.S. public schools (Bagley, 2019). In 2017, the rate of serious violent crimes by youth was nine per 1,000 youth, with 42% of crimes committed involving more than one offender (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2019). The author tried to identify the cause of the phenomenon, investigating the roles of coaches, parents, spectators, and the players, themselves, as sources of the violence. Innumerable studies have focused on the issue, such as Stephens (2000), whose research tried to predict the likelihood of aggression in female soccer players. Levin et al., (1995) and Kreager (2007) looked at high school sports participation as a contributor to violence in youth. Arthur-Banning et al. (2009) investigated how parents' violence affects their children and the aggressive acts they, in turn, commit. Coaches seem to have the greatest influence on players (Gervis et al., 2016; Vaez Mousavi & Shojaei, 1999). The implications of these studies, among others, will be discussed.

Smith, K. (2021). [*Greatest Influence on Violence in Youth Sports; Parents/Spectators, Players, or Coaches?*](#) (Master). United States Sports Academy,

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Gender Inequality and Female Sports Participation in Turkey

Research Questions: Discrimination remains a sore point for women in Turkish sports. This has subsequently hindered women from participating or building thriving careers in sports in Turkey. Many women are discouraged from taking part in professional sports due to the perceptions existing around such activities. Therefore, the Turkish female sports sector is growing at a very sluggish pace. The present study evaluates Turkish women's roles regarding connections between sports and politics to revolutionize the country. This assessment is vital to understand the barriers to Turkish women's sports participation and what can be done to encourage more women to invest in professional sports.

Research Methods: The present study provides an in-depth view of the limiting factors hindering women from developing thriving professional Turkish sports careers. The research utilizes a semi-structured questionnaire to establish data from about 162 female participants (amateur and professional sportswomen) in different cities across the country.

Results and Findings: The present study highlights that unequal salaries, unavailability of sports facilities for women, media misrepresentation, and pressures from the family, are some of the factors limiting the participation of females in Turkish sports.

Inferences: The study provides insights on the vitality of sports programs and physical activities, everyone, including females. The study further emphasizes the need to create enabling environments that will foster female participation in Turkey's sports.

Yenilmez, M. I. (2021). [*Gender Inequality and Female Sports Participation in Turkey*](#). *Central European Journal of Sport Sciences and Medicine*, 33, 27-41. doi:10.18276/cej.2021.1-03

[Retour au sommaire](#)
