Voici une compilation de la recension de mars 2021. Vous y trouverez 39 références.

L'équipe de l'OQL produit quelques fiches par année. Chaque fiche synthétise un article scientifique qui documente une tendance relevée par l'Observatoire québécois du loisir. L'objectif est de permettre aux lecteurs d'avoir accès rapidement à certaines références dont le sujet correspond à des besoins d'améliorer des connaissances et des pratiques dans le domaine du loisir, du sport, de l'activité physique ou du plein air.

Voici les liens menant à la parution nos deux plus récentes fiches :

[Fiche synthèse 3. Utilisation de la technologie dans les organismes sportifs](#)

[Fiche synthèse 4. Les programmes d'éducation en plein air des effets sur l'autoefficacité des jeunes?](#)

Bonne lecture !

Note : le sigle 🔓 identifie un texte disponible gratuitement, il est libre de droit.

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Résumés

1. Développement du sport

The Experiences of High-Performance Female Coaches in Luxembourg

Recent literature has noted the underrepresentation of women in high-performance (HP) coaching and the challenges faced when they do succeed in gaining entry to this male-dominated domain. Initiatives have been implemented in developed sporting nations to address this. However, less is known regarding the experience of women coaching at HP level in small, economically advanced countries and metropolises, where a number of additional sociocultural barriers exist. Underpinned by LaVoi and Dutove's ecological model, six women currently coaching at HP level in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg were interviewed, reflecting on their experiences in their role. A social phenomenological analysis approach was taken, with a deductive thematic analysis identifying 32 raw data themes: five supports (e.g., passion for the job) and four barriers (e.g., personal sacrifices) were reported at individual level; five supports (e.g., family support) and three barriers (e.g., lack of federation support) identified at interpersonal level; three supports (e.g., open communication environment) and seven barriers (e.g., lack of entry opportunities) noted at organizational level; and two supports (e.g., increased acceptance by male athletes) and three barriers (e.g., hegemonic masculinity) described at societal level. Further challenges exist in Luxembourg due to coaching not being seen as a legitimate career pathway and an underlying cultural expectation for women to manage domestic duties. The structure of the coach education system in Luxembourg makes it possible to address these barriers and enable a more diverse workforce in leadership positions in HP sport. Doing so should create more opportunities and support for women in coaching.

Poos, L., & Carson, F. (2022). The Experiences of High-Performance Female Coaches in Luxembourg. *Women in Sport and Physical Activity Journal*, 1-9. doi:10.1123/wspaj.2021-0061

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Exploring parent and coach relationships in youth sport: A qualitative study

Extensive research recognises the complex and often conflictual nature of parents and coaches involvement in youth sport. There are very few accounts that deeply explore the nature of parent and coach relationships in the current stock of literature, even less so from a sociocultural perspective. This is significant given that the behaviours of parents and coaches can determine youth athletes? enjoyment, motivation, and psychosocial development within sport. As such, this study sought to understand how parent and coach relationships develop in an Australian youth sport context. Based on qualitative data collected from semi-structured interviews with parents (n = 10) and coaches (n = 10) in South Australia, four main themes were developed including the importance of credentials, the intermediary role, sharing goals, values, and expectations, and managing relational boundaries. The key findings suggest that parent and coach relationships are developed and shaped by broader aspects of society and culture, and beyond social exchanges with one another. It was found that this type of relationship is developed and maintained by wider discourses, historical and cultural specificity, and forms of language that reinforce a contemporaneous meaning and significance of parent and coach interactions.

O'Donnell, K., Elliott, S. K., & Drummond, M. J. (2022). Exploring parent and coach relationships in youth sport: A qualitative study. *Qualitative Research in Sport, Exercise and Health*, 1-22. doi:10.1080/2159676X.2022.2048060

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Reflective practice and adventure sports coaching: Supporting the coach athlete relationship

Adventure sports offer an exciting area of investigation regarding pedagogical best practices. Previous research points to the evolution of adventure sports coaching with the development and implementation of the PPTT (physical, psychological, technical, and tactical) framework. However, there is a missing area of consideration within the PPTT framework: the individual participating in the adventure sport. The growth and diversification of adventure sports necessitate consideration of language and reflection between the coach and athlete, and the current paper proposes the integration of a multicultural education lens to support this process. Thus, the main purpose of the current study was to investigate the utility of the PPTT as a framework to support reflective processes and as a common language to facilitate the coach-athlete relationship.

Davie, L. I., & Lux, N. (2022). Reflective practice and adventure sports coaching: Supporting the coach athlete relationship. *Journal of Adventure Education and Outdoor Learning*, 1-18. doi:10.1080/14729679.2022.2043919

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The Impacts of Sports Schools on Holistic Athlete Development: A Mixed Methods Systematic Review

To understand the multiple and wide-ranging impacts of intensified youth sport, the need for a holistic approach to athlete development has recently been advocated. Sports schools are an increasingly popular operationalisation of intensified youth sport, aiming to offer an optimal environment for holistic development by combining sport and education. Yet, no study has systematically explored the impacts associated with sports schools.

Thompson, F., Rongen, F., Cowburn, I., & Till, K. (2022). The Impacts of Sports Schools on Holistic Athlete Development: A Mixed Methods Systematic Review. *Sports Medicine*. doi:10.1007/s40279-022-01664-5

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Understanding Participation Experiences in Sport Programs for the Acculturation of Refugee Youth: A Comparative Study of Two Different Programs in the US and Sweden

Sports can help refugees mitigate traumas, connect with others, and learn positive values. In this illustrative comparative study, we compare two sport programs for the acculturation of refugees in the US and Sweden. Our aim is to describe both programs, compare them with the literature, and present suggestions for the field. Hence, we placed the program participants at the center of their acculturation process and used interpretivism to understand their experiences of joining the program and engaging with the sport culture in their countries of resettlement, as well as to account for the benefits they perceived from participation.

Capalbo, L. S., & Carlman, P. (2022). Understanding Participation Experiences in Sport Programs for the Acculturation of Refugee Youth: A Comparative Study of Two Different Programs in the US and Sweden. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 1-17. doi:10.1080/15562948.2022.2044101

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Managing sport and leisure in the era of Covid-19

In December 2019 the world was first informed of a new virus, called SARS-CoV-2 (hereafter Covid-19) spreading fast originally in China and quickly in the rest of the world, resulting in the hospitalisation and death of millions of people worldwide (World Health Organisation, 2020). The quick and almost unstoppable spread of the virus called for Governments to enact various levels of measures. Whilst these measures were taken to different degrees and time-points, they generally included the introduction of social distancing and lockdown procedures in numerous countries around the globe. As part of these procedures, work and social gatherings were brought to an abrupt halt, disrupting the operations and norms in numerous industries, including the wider sport and leisure industry. From the postponement of mega-sport events, to the stopping of sport leagues, and the closure of leisure centres, the sport and leisure industry adhered to the various Covid-19 measures taken by local and national governments, following the guidance of experts such as the World Health Organisation (World Health Organisation, 2020). As the spread of the virus and our ability to respond to it progressed, these measures changed since they were initially put in place in the spring of 2020, with some forms of more laxed measures in place until the autumn of 2021 when this editorial is being written.

Manoli, A. E., Anagnostopoulos, C., Ahonen, A., Bolton, N., Bowes, A., Brown, C., . . . Winand, M. (2022). Managing sport and leisure in the era of Covid-19. *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 1-6. doi:10.1080/23750472.2022.2035963

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Toward a Unified Framework for Positive Psychology Interventions: Evidence-Based Processes of Change in Coaching, Prevention, and Training

Since 2000, research within positive psychology has exploded, as reflected in dozens of meta-analyses of different interventions and targeted processes, including strength spotting, positive affect, meaning in life, mindfulness, gratitude, hope, and passion. Frequently, researchers treat positive psychology processes of change as distinct from each other and unrelated to processes in clinical psychology. This paper presents a comprehensive framework for positive psychology processes that crosses theoretical orientation, links coherently to clinical psychology and its more dominantly "negative" processes, and supports practitioners in their efforts to personalize positive psychological interventions. We argue that a multi-dimensional and multi-level extended evolutionary approach can organize effective processes of change in psychosocial interventions, by focusing interventions on context-appropriate variation, selection, and retention of processes, arranged in terms of key biopsychosocial dimensions across psychological, biophysiological, and sociocultural levels of analysis. We review widely studied positive psychology constructs and programs and show how this evolutionary approach can readily accommodate them and provide a common language and framework for improving human and community flourishing. We conclude that Interventions should start with the person, not the protocol.

Ciarrochi, J., Hayes, S. C., Oades, L. G., & Hofmann, S. G. (2022). Toward a Unified Framework for Positive Psychology Interventions: Evidence-Based Processes of Change in Coaching, Prevention, and Training. *Frontiers in Psychology, 12*. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.809362

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Legal and political activism: the next wave of student-athlete protest

Historically, there have been many instances where Black student-athletes utilized activism to be change agents within athletics and the broader society. This article utilizes Harry Edward's four waves of Black athlete activism as historical context for legal and political activism as contemporary and future protest strategies among Black student-athletes. Likewise, we use racial formation theory as a theoretical context to do the same. Finally, after the historical and contemporary analyses, we offer a discussion and conclusion for legal and political activism as enduring racial projects for Black student-athletes.

Crooks, D., Logan, A., Thomas, D., Clark, L., & Gill, E. (2022). Legal and political activism: the next wave of student-athlete protest. *Sport, Education and Society*, 1-14. doi:10.1080/13573322.2021.2023490

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Competition manipulation in international sport federations' regulations: a legal synopsis

Manipulation of competitions has long plagued the sport industry, affecting almost every sport over time. While sharing certain common features, the regulatory provisions and procedural responses to this phenomenon by international federations (IFs), sports' governing bodies, vary on many aspects, including the definition of the specific offence of "competition manipulation" itself, scope of application, especially in relationship to betting, categories of participants, mens rea elements such as recklessness and negligent behaviour, reporting obligations, aggravating and mitigating factors, and applicable sanctions across sports and within a sport/discipline. More nuanced items within internal disciplinary procedure also vary across federations, such as standard of proof and evidence. The purpose of this study is to offer a comparative synopsis of the regulations of 43 IFs governing Olympic and certain non-Olympic sports, to provide a critical overview of specific aspects of the above mentioned factors in the regulations and to identify areas of improvement for the future.

Kuwelker, S., Diaconu, M., & Kuhn, A. (2022). Competition manipulation in international sport federations' regulations: a legal synopsis. *The International Sports Law Journal*. doi:10.1007/s40318-022-00210-9

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COVID-19 impacts on sport governance and management: a global, critical realist perspective

This commentary considers the impacts of COVID-19 on sport governance and management, given the global threat to sport services and organizations evident as a result of the disease since early 2020. To frame this analysis of the impacts and lessons to be learned, we use a Critical Realist (CR) perspective, which takes a multi-level view of reality and seeks to establish how and why something occurs in reality [Byers, T. (2013). Using critical realism: A new perspective on control of volunteers in sport clubs. European Sport Management Quarterly, 13(1), 5-31. https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2012.744765]. While the existing commentaries and emerging research on COVID19 have focused on a superficial level of reality (i.e. what stakeholder responses have been), a CR view encourages a more holistic account of what and why something happens. Specifically, this commentary contributes to the discussion of COVID-19 impacts focusing on sport governance, using a philosophy that encourages examination of what is happening in sport organizations, how different stakeholder's perspectives and assessment of the legitimacy of COVID-19 may reveal underlying social structures and biases that help explain sport administrator's responses and value systems. We hope this novel perspective on sport governance encourages readers to think of new ways of organizing and governing that is more inclusive of diversity (e.g. race, gender, disability) in sport.

Byers, T., Gormley, K.-L., Winand, M., Anagnostopoulos, C., Richard, R., & Digennaro, S. (2022). COVID-19 impacts on sport governance and management: a global, critical realist perspective. *Managing Sport and Leisure, 27*(1-2), 93-101. doi:10.1080/23750472.2020.1867002

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Return to community sport: leaning on evidence in turbulent times

This commentary considers return to organized sport amidst the COVID-19 pandemic in the context of nonprofit community (grassroots) sport clubs that are the backbone of sport in many countries around the world. Local clubs can be vulnerable to challenging conditions at the best of times, and are at risk of significant negative impact if they cannot weather the storm of the current pandemic and resume their sport delivery. The opportunity and importance of drawing on evidence-based insights during these unprecedented times is highlighted here, by connecting examples of existing knowledge in several key areas (assessing and building capacity, embracing innovation, and adapting top-down policy directives to the local context) with the challenges facing community sport clubs. Potential directions for new research during and post-pandemic that builds on such foundational knowledge are also presented, charting a course for new inquiry that will support a more resilient community sport sector for the future.

Doherty, A., Millar, P., & Misener, K. (2022). Return to community sport: leaning on evidence in turbulent times. *Managing Sport and Leisure, 27*(1-2), 1-7. doi:10.1080/23750472.2020.1794940

Collaborative consumption sport hosting: value and consumption constraints

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to find evidence of the benefits and constraints of collaborative consumption experiences by investigating the perceptions of hosts and visitors that attended professional regular season basketball and baseball games in the USA.
Design/methodology/approach: Data were collected through four focus groups with 37 total participants and were analyzed through qualitative content analysis.
Findings: The results show that participants in a collaborative consumption experience perceive four types of value: social interaction and belonging, new fandom, travel bucket list experiences and local and sport knowledge. In addition, the results provide evidence of five consumption constraints related to collaborative consumption: expenses, average experiences, seat location, interpersonal disconnects and personal risk.
Research limitations/implications: The selection of only two sites for the study limited the data triangulation that was possible. This study should be replicated across a wider range of teams and countries to confirm the main findings of the study.
Practical implications: Practitioners can use this initial study to better understand the benefits hosts and visitors perceive in the experience, and therefore the kind of experience design that would encourage increased purchases and loyalty.
Originality/value: This paper provides qualitative insights into the benefits and detriments of a collaborative consumption sport experience, based on participants' involvement in an innovative peer-to-peer platform.

Goldman, M., Brown, B., & Schwarz, E. C. (2022). Collaborative consumption sport hosting: value and consumption constraints. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship, 23*(1), 1-17. doi:10.1108/IJSMS-10-2020-0183

Exploring employees' perceptions of micro corporate social responsibility in non-profit sport organizations: the mediating role of psychological capital

Research question: This study explores non-profit sport employees' perceptions of micro-corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives' influence on their engagement, job satisfaction, and organizational citizenship behaviors. The study fills a critical gap in research concerning micro-CSR and non-profit sport organizations which is meaningful as micro-CSR has the potential to improve individual and organizational performance.

Research method: Drawing on the positive organizational behavior literature, the study tests the mediating role of employees' psychological capital (PsyCap) using conditional process analyses and the bootstrap method to estimate the significance of indirect effects. To test these relationships, a cross-sectional survey was administered to 120 non-profit sport employees from state and regional golf associations across the United States.

Results and findings: The findings indicate that PsyCap mediates the relationship between the employee perceptions of CSR and job engagement, job satisfaction, and organizational citizenship behaviors.

Implications: This study expands the micro-level CSR literature by examining the importance of employees? positive perceptions of CSR. The study also contributes to the understanding of PsyCap as an underlying mechanism linking CSR with positive outcomes at the individual level.

Hazzaa, R. N., Oja, B. D., & Kim, M. (2022). Exploring employees' perceptions of micro corporate social responsibility in non-profit sport organizations: the mediating role of psychological capital. *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 1-16. doi:10.1080/23750472.2021.2020677

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Non-profit sport collaboration effectiveness: how do the partner selection factors and the collaboration process matter?

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between partner selection factors and effectiveness of collaboration between sport clubs, as well as the mediating role of collaboration process dimensions on this relationship.

Design/methodology/approach: Data were collected via an online survey targeting representatives of sport clubs in Belgium (n = 631). Hierarchical multiple linear regression and mediation analyses were conducted using SPSS macro PROCESS.

Findings: The results indicate that two partner selection factors – shared vision and pre-existing relationships – are related to collaboration effectiveness. Moreover, this association is mediated by the collaboration process and, more particularly, by two informal (social) dimensions of this process: mutuality and trust.

Practical implications: Practically, this study suggests sport clubs representatives to chiefly pay attention to partner selection characteristics when deciding to collaborate with other sport clubs. They should assess their potential partners and eventually choose sport clubs that share a similar vision and/or with whom they already have pre-existing relationships.

Originality/value: This paper extends knowledge on non-profit sport collaboration effectiveness by empirically examining its relationship to the partner selection factors and collaboration process. It helps establish the distinctiveness of this collaboration form. The paper also brings new knowledge on the interconnections between antecedents, process and effectiveness of sport collaboration.

Lefebvre, A., Zeimers, G., & Zintz, T. (2022). Non-profit sport collaboration effectiveness: how do the partner selection factors and the collaboration process matter? *Sport, Business and Management: An International Journal, ahead-of-print*(ahead-of-print). doi:10.1108/SBM-09-2021-0108

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COVID-19 impacts on school sports events: an alternative through E-sports

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected many sectors of society, including sports. Measuring the effects of an ongoing pandemic poses a complex task, given the incipiency of government actions and studies addressing the impacts on sports. In view of this, the purpose of this commentary is to explore how COVID-19 impacted school sports policies. To this end, we analyze how the government of the State of Paraná, Brazil, has responded to the effects of the pandemic in school sports policies, as well as identifying which solutions have been outlined. Although professional sports managed to implement complex and rigorous safety protocols, these are economically unviable in school and non-profit multi-sport competitions. We found that school sports competitions have been widely affected and unable to resume due to inconsistencies and difficulties in the implementation of safety protocols appropriate to this new scenario. Another finding was the development of immediate remote alternatives (E-sports competitions), which may impact school sports and affect the reconfiguration of the sports system. In conclusion, this commentary highlighted the impacts of the pandemic on school sports as well as the actions outlined to tackle them, in particular E-sports initiatives by the government of Paraná.

Martins, D. J. d. Q., Moraes, L. C. L., & Marchi Júnior, W. (2022). COVID-19 impacts on school sports events: an alternative through E-sports. *Managing Sport and Leisure, 27*(1-2), 39-43. doi:10.1080/23750472.2021.1928537

Optimizing Health and Athletic Performance for Women

The exponential growth of women participating in competitive sports throughout the years was made possible through several initiatives by the International Olympic Committee and the passage and implementation of Title IX as a federal law in the United States. However, this positive trend towards gender equity in sports has not transpired for women in medicine, especially in fields that care for elite athletes. This current review will discuss specific areas that can be tailored to help female athletes prevent injuries and optimize their athletic performance. We will also highlight how increased female team physician representation in sports may help optimize care for female athletes.

de Borja, C., Chang, C. J., Watkins, R., & Senter, C. (2022). Optimizing Health and Athletic Performance for Women. *Current Reviews in Musculoskeletal Medicine, 15*(1), 10-20. doi:10.1007/s12178-021-09735-2

Ethnic diversity and cohesion in interdependent team sport contexts

Ethnic diversity is a complex group characteristic that has important, but inconsistent, effects on group functioning. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to examine the effects of ethnic diversity on group processes and emergent states across various group contexts.
Objective: In the present study, we examined how ethnic diversity influences team cohesion in interdependent sport teams (e.g., basketball) and tested ethnic identity as a moderator of this effect.
Method: Intercollegiate athletes (N = 356; 65.7% White, 13.4% Black, 7.2% mixed ethnic groups, 6.9% Asian, 4.4% other ethnic groups, 1.6% Latino, and 0.9% Indigenous; 149 men and 207 women; Mage = 19.84) from 20 teams completed questionnaire packages at two time points. Subsequently, data were analyzed via hierarchical linear modeling (Raudenbush et al., 2013) and a multistep full maximum likelihood estimation procedure.
Results: Ethnic diversity positively predicted one dimension of task cohesion. However, post-hoc team-level hierarchical regressions hinted at the possibility of inverse-U-type relationships between ethnic diversity and several dimensions of cohesion.
Conclusions: These findings provide the foundation for scholars to continue to examine the influence of ethnic diversity on group processes and emergent states in interdependent team sport and related contexts. Future studies should focus on replicating the current findings and consider key variables (e.g., ethnic status, team identity) that may provide a deeper understanding of the association between ethnic diversity and cohesion in interdependent team sport contexts. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved)

Godfrey, M., Kim, J., & Eys, M. (2022). Ethnic diversity and cohesion in interdependent team sport contexts. *Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice, 26*(1), 43-57. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1037/gdn0000162

2. Développement du loisir

A cross-cultural analysis of VR gaming psychological needs and motivations: a self-determination theory approach

Purpose: Grounded in self-determination theory, this study examined whether the virtual reality gaming experience meets individuals' psychological needs and develops their interest in VR sports games.
Research methods: The authors conducted an exploratory study to examine video gamers' motivation for playing VR games using interviews with 29 participants from the U.S. and Nigeria.
Results and findings: The study found that most participants had two psychological needs met, namely competence and autonomy, while relatedness was not found. The participants demonstrated intrinsic motivation, as they expressed an interest to play VR games or to use a VR headset in the future. However, their current motivation status, in terms of their interest in purchasing a VR headset, can be qualified as identified regulation. Immersive experience was also found to be a major theme. Comparing Nigerian and U.S. participants, the Nigerians experienced dual learning curves. A few Nigerian participants indicated that they felt controlled by an external source in the game, while the U.S. participants were frustrated due to the limited controllable options available in the game. Some Nigerian participants also felt as if they were interacting with computer-driven characters.
Implications: This study extends the research in this area and provides practical implications for various stakeholders involved in VR gaming technology.

Yoo, J., Lee, S., & Ohu, E. A. (2022). A cross-cultural analysis of VR gaming psychological needs and motivations: a self-determination theory approach. *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 1-21. doi:10.1080/23750472.2022.2046490

Video Games for Positive Aging : Playfully Engaging Older Adults

One of the biggest challenges in the near future will be finding strategies to promote positive aging, that is, aging with a high quality of life with respect to both mental and physical health. Video games appear to be one of the most appealing interactive technologies for empowering older adults and assisting them to overcome health issues. As underlined by recent studies, computer games can improve seniors' quality of life in several areas, involving training of cognitive abilities, relaxation, socializing, and motivating healthy behaviors such as physical activites.

Godfrey, S. B., & Barressi, G. (2022). Video Games for Positive Aging : Playfully Engaging Older Adults. In S. Scataglini (Ed.), *Internet of Things for Human-Centered Design*.

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Recruitment and retention in not-for-profit organisations: tailored strategies for younger and older volunteers

Purpose: A substantial amount of previous literature has investigated recruitment and retention of workers in paid jobs in the for-profit sector. Additionally, some of this work has developed differentiated recruitment and retention strategies for different groups of workers based upon their age. However, in the voluntary sector, potential for this type of tailoring remains an under-researched area.
Design/methodology/approach: The authors analyse data from a national survey from the United Kingdom (UK) (n = 16,966) using Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and chi-square to investigate motivations to volunteer amongst younger and older volunteers and compare these to a core age group.
Findings: The authors find differences across different age cohorts in both motivations to volunteer and also in rewards sought from volunteering. By analysing these differences, the authors then develop a framework of tailored recruitment and retention strategies to maximise the potential pool of volunteers for organisations in the not-for-profit sector, whilst also optimising rewards for those who volunteer.
Originality/value: Although recruitment and retention are both core research themes in Employee Relations, a recent special issue on the not-for-profit sector noted that these processes were under-researched outside of a for-profit setting. Literature from the fields of human resource management (HRM) and not-for-profit management is synthesised and integrated.

Hopkins, B., & Dowell, D. (2022). Recruitment and retention in not-for-profit organisations: tailored strategies for younger and older volunteers. *Employee Relations: The International Journal, 44*(1), 259-273. doi:10.1108/ER-10-2020-0450

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The importance of self-management in the leisure activities of young people

This report addresses the proposition that young people's self-management of peer group leisure activities results in higher levels of satisfaction with them and makes them more meaningful and impactful. This study collected information in a self-administered questionnaire about the type of leisure spaces and management strategies used by young people aged 16-18 years old and addressed issues related to school time and free time. The sample under study was comprised of students in public, subsizised, and private schools in Northern Spain. The primary purposes of this study were thus to determine where, in which activities, organizational responsibility was taken and whether doing so contributed to the meaning and value of the experience. Analysis of variance and correlational analysis of survey results established that assuming responsibility for the organization of an activity is associated with greater enjoyment and activity satisfaction among young people, as well as making the activity more important in their lives. The greatest implication for the provision of activities at this period of adolescence and youth is that participants be afforded the opportunity for self-management.

Lazcano, I., Madariaga, A., Romero, S., & Kleiber, D. (2022). The importance of self-management in the leisure activities of young people. *World Leisure Journal, 64*(1), 23-34. doi:10.1080/16078055.2021.1937303

What contributes to the sustainability of self-organized non-profit collaboration in disaster relief? A fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis

This study explores how intra-alliance factors (size, resource constraints, mission nature, operating mechanisms) and contextual factors combine to contribute to the sustainability of self-organized non-profit collaboration in disaster relief. A fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis was used to analyze 17 non-profit collaborations that emerged after the 2008 Wenchuan and 2013 Lushan earthquakes in China. The findings show that the absence of political pressure (a contextual factor) and having a formal contract-based operating mechanism (an intra-alliance factor) are two necessary conditions for a sustainable non-profit collaboration, and two configurations are identified to contribute to a high degree of sustainability for non-profit collaboration.

Tang, G., & Wang, F. (2022). What contributes to the sustainability of self-organized non-profit collaboration in disaster relief? A fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis. *Public Management Review, 24*(3), 466-488. doi:10.1080/14719037.2020.1834608

3. Développement du plein air

Trends in implementation of municipal development projects: the Kosovo experience

Municipal development projects in Kosovo implement local legislation and European standards and good practices. However, the issue of good quality remains a challenge in terms of both, procurement practice and technical standards. This paper attempts to highlight these challenges through analysing municipal audit reports in matters of public procurement of development project, and by identifying, grouping and interpreting key problems emerging from reports. Results show that challenges surface as early as in project inception phase. Also, the trend in addressing procurement challenges is slightly positive, while technical and environmental considerations including aspects of good design remain unaddressed. The paper is mainly trying to disclose the situation in implementing municipal development projects at a national level, and to draw attention about the need for enhancement in critical phases of project cycle management.

Jerliu, F. (2021). Trends in implementation of municipal development projects: the Kosovo experience. *Journal Of Society For Development Of Teaching And Business Processes In New Net Environment In B&H, 16*(1), 45. Retrieved from https://ttem.ba

Green space planning and policies for promoting public health

In this chapter, policies related to urban green space at different spatial scales are discussed; this draws on theories and cases to present in-depth analyses of the ultimate goals of urban green space planning and the public health infrastructure related to it. First, climate change is introduced along with potential ways to improve the situation such as making healthy policies related to urban greening, influencing different plans for natural places across Asian-Pacific countries, and improving their

effects on human health. Healthy infrastructures are next examined from various perspectives: at the country level, topics related to national spatial planning are discussed with examples relating to how countries develop their policies to deal with climate change and air pollution. For discussions related to public health infrastructures at the small scale (such as green roofs, green walls, and coverage with green upgrades), medium scale (such as neighborhood and street greening), and large scale (such as urban parks, urban green belts, and wind tunnels in the city), the case studies are provided with applications for each scale. Urban greening policies related to health in Pacific Rim countries such as China, Singapore, and Australia have been introduced, which we highlight in the following sections. The main strategies for dealing with urban heat and air pollution at the country level involve (a) afforestation, or returning farmland to forests and grasslands; and (b) creating a high degree of architectural greening and green space systems to maintain urban biodiversity and create a more livable environment.

Po-Ju Chang, A. Y., Mi-Geng Wu. (2022). Green space planning and policies for promoting public health. In *The Routledge Handbook of Sustainable Cities and Landscapes in the Pacific Rim* (pp. 11): Routledge.

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Teach a person to fish: An examination of the functionalities of outdoor classrooms in windsor-essex county

Outdoor classrooms are valuable learning environments that are adaptable in the face of differing terrain, climate, geography, weather and changing educational requirements. They can be used to teach all subjects, engage students in personal development goals and organizational priorities, and promote community involvement. How can educators harness the vast potential of outdoor classrooms as a learning tool? Understanding their functionalities is one means. This research employs an online questionnaire and optional follow-up interviews with various types of educators throughout Windsor-Essex County to help participants understand the functionalities of their own outdoor classrooms. Results showed that educators had different interpretations of what constitutes the features of their outdoor classroom, but one certainty was that they were using each other's outdoor classrooms as well as public green spaces for learning. They indicated more than 100 reasons for taking their students into the outdoor classroom. Benefits/perceived benefits of time spent in the outdoor classroom for educators and students (perceived) included feeling calmer and more peaceful, increased physical activity, and better student-teacher rapport. Students were also perceived to better understand the topic. Educators were keen to discuss the amount of space, the transmission of sound and the diversity of texture as topics of functionality. This research has the capacity to benefit educators and administrators who work at schools, school boards, pre- and in-service teacher education programs, museums, and a variety of organizations (such as environmental, historic, faith-based and youth development) that use outdoor classrooms.

Sbrocca, L. M. (2022). *Teach a person to fish: An examination of the functionalities of outdoor classrooms in windsor-essex county*. (Master of Education). University of Windsor, Windsor. Retrieved from https://www.proquest.com/docview/2634589446?pq-origsite=gscholar&fromopenview=true

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Park and neighbourhood environmental characteristics associated with park-based physical activity among children in a high-density city

Constructing and renovating urban parks is an effective strategy for high-density cities to satisfy residents' needs for recreation in nature. Using Hong Kong as an example of a high-density city, the purpose of this study was to examine the associations of park and neighbourhood environments with park-based physical activity (PA) among children and examine the moderating effect of neighbourhood income in their relationships. A cross-sectional study was conducted in 32 urban parks in Hong Kong. Park-based PA and the park and neighbourhood environments were measured using systematic observation tools and the geographic information system. Neighbourhood income was extracted from the 2011 Hong Kong Population Census data on median household income. A total of 7,753 children were observed using urban parks for PA during the study. Children's park-based PA was positively associated with the quality of supporting amenities, park safety, neighbourhood walkability, and neighbourhood quality, while the associations of park-based PA with the diversity of active

facilities and park size were not significant. In addition, neighbourhood income moderated the associations of park-based PA with the diversity of active facilities, the quality of supporting amenities, neighbourhood walkability, and neighbourhood quality. These findings provide empirical evidence on the moderating role of neighbourhood socioeconomic status on the associations between park and neighbourhood environments and children's park-based PA in a high-density city. With children's needs for using parks for PA, our findings are beneficial for urban planners to renovate existing urban parks to enhance their utility for children living in high-density cities.

Zhang, R., Zhang, C.-Q., Lai, P. C., & Kwan, M.-P. (2022). Park and neighbourhood environmental characteristics associated with park-based physical activity among children in a high-density city. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 68*, 127479. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2022.127479

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4. Développement de l'activité physique

Focusing on quality product: Development and promotion of robust fitness programs through humanistic coach training

Increased interests of people in participating in physical activities and organized sports have led to their augmented demands for high-quality fitness programs in China. Of various critical factors affecting consumer decisions of choosing a fitness program is the professional quality of the program's instructors, whom are often referred as fitness coaches by Chinese consumers. Due to the delayed developed of the fitness industry in China, there remains a lack of highly trained fitness coaches. It seems apparent that professional development of fitness specialists is critical for strategically developing and promoting fitness programs and even the fitness industry at large. From the perspectives of establishing philosophical foundations and seeking comparative insights, this study compares professional development methods for fitness specialists between China and the United States in an effort to identify best practices of training high-quality fitness professionals. A new customer-centered training model that incorporates a program-enterprise cooperation model is proposed for colleges and universities that offer related academic programs. The training model focuses on holistic development of a humanistic orientation, cognitive foundations, independent skills, specialization of practice, and maximization of personal potentials.

Yu, H. (2022). Focusing on quality product : Development and promotion of robust fitness programs through humanistic coach training. In *Sport Marketing in a Global Environment* (pp. 14): Routledge.

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The Unifying Theory of Physical Activity

This article offers a governing, trans-disciplinary theory for understanding physical activity in humans. The Unifying Theory of Physical Activity involves three aspects. First, it frames physical activity as an essential human act resulting from inherent urges: to feel, to explore, to transform and to connect. These urges prelude and compel people's involvement in physical activity and contribute to the meanings and purposes that sustain life and growth. Second, we argue the act of physical activity is made of three conditions. Physical activity possesses a potentiality, and it is distinct and integrated. Third, at the external level, there are social, political, and situated forces that interplay with the urges and shape human experience in/of physical activity. We offer conclusions about how this theory can inform research, policy, and practice about physical education, physical activity and health promotion.

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Matias, T. S., & Piggin, J. (2022). The Unifying Theory of Physical Activity. *Quest*, 1-25. doi:10.1080/00336297.2021.2024442

Making the links between health and physical education, sport and civics and citizenship education in Australia

This paper explores Health and Physical Education (HPE) students' understanding of Civics and Citizenship Education (CCE) and discusses some of the links that connect HPE, sport and CCE in Australia. A brief overview of CCE key features is provided. Second- and third-year HPE pre-service teachers at an Australian regional university were surveyed to gauge what the baseline of knowledge and understanding of CCE amongst beginning teachers might be. Shared learning opportunities between HPE and CCE are discussed in different parts of the paper in relation to fair play; ethical debates and dilemmas; community involvement; identity; and respect for inclusivity. Linking to the pre-service teacher responses, the paper provides suggestions for some practical ways in which Australian HPE educators might make connections between the CCE curriculum and inter-connected HPE learning contexts for Year 3 to Year 8 students, the years for which a Civics and Citizenship curriculum is specified in the Australian Curriculum.

Brett, P., Mainsbridge, C., & Cruickshank, V. (2022). Making the links between health and physical education, sport and civics and citizenship education in Australia. *Curriculum Studies in Health and Physical Education, 13*(1), 83-97. doi:10.1080/25742981.2021.1979415

Examining the concept of engagement in physical education

Background: The concept of engagement is a multidimensional construct that has long been used by researchers as a means of explaining student behaviour in classrooms and schools. However, the research using this construct within physical education has been particularly uneven.
Purpose: The goal of this paper was to examine the application of the concept of student engagement with the research literature on physical education.
Method: The scoping review was conducted using the boundaries of including the terms *physical education* and *engagement* in the title, being located specifically within physical education settings, and focused on student (rather than teacher) engagement.
Results: Analysis of the corpus of papers led to the conclusion that studies could be grouped into five categories, with each differentiated by source, involvement of theory, methodology, definitions of engagement, and intended audience. These were given the following labels: (i) studies involving operational and multi-dimensional definitions of engagement (ii) figurative studies (iii) single dimension studies, (iv) qualitative studies, and (v) reviews and practitioner-oriented papers.
Discussion: Given the considerable diversity in the application of the term engagement, it is recommended that future research in the field (no matter the intended audience), should consider the author's interpretation of the term formally somewhere in the introduction. In addition, it is proposed that future empirical research examining student engagement in physical education could also benefit from including evidence of both student self-perceptions about their engagement as well as observations of their in-class behaviours.

Hastie, P. A., Stringfellow, A., Johnson, J. L., Dixon, C. E., Hollett, N., & Ward, K. (2022). Examining the concept of engagement in physical education. *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy, 27*(1), 1-18. doi:10.1080/17408989.2020.1861231

5. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports

An historical analysis of disability sport policy in Aotearoa New Zealand

The role of central government in disability sport in Aotearoa New Zealand has never been reviewed in depth. In this paper, drawing on archival data we outline the evolution of disability sport policy, highlighting key initiatives of government sport agencies from 1937 to the contemporary disability sport policy landscape. Evolving with the rise of the social model of disability, these policies are considered a necessary response to an historical invisibility of disabled people in sport. We highlight a landscape that is complicated by significant diffusion of power between government and « not-for-profit » organisations responsible for the provision of sport for disabled people. Within this contested landscape and with the historical weight of policy, disabled people in NZ continue to report exclusion, marginalisation and lower levels of participation, suggesting a disconnect between policy and its enactment. We introduce the concept of « enlightened ableism » to illustrate that while progressive ideals are embedded in disability policy, there are still challenges for achieving true inclusive practice. Furthermore, lessons learned from previous policy failures suggest that while the future of disability sport in NZ looks well placed to facilitate increased participation, it is worth questioning the extent to which ableism is structured into the fabric of disability sport.

McBean, C., Townsend, R. C., & Petrie, K. (2022). An historical analysis of disability sport policy in Aotearoa New Zealand. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 1-16. doi:10.1080/19406940.2022.2052147

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Prevention of Sexual Violence in sport: A Socioecological Review

Sexual violence in sport is prevalent and represents a serious public health concern. The social-ecological model for health promotion has been used successfully as a framework to identify individual-to-policy level factors aimed at health promotion or disease prevention. The purpose of this review was to examine both published and non-published (publicly available) SVP efforts conducted within the context of sport and make recommendations for future practice. Grey literature search methods were utilized to conduct a review of publicly available documents. This included (a) a comprehensive Google search using unique search terms that would identify SVP efforts within sport settings and (b) a review of the publicly accessible websites identified in the previous step. Following the grey literature search, and using the SVP practices identified in step one, we conducted a supplementary literature search using scientific publication search engines to identify whether the SVP practices identified in step one had associated peer-reviewed publications. Finally, we assessed various characteristics of each SVP practice including the target population, age range of intended participants, and whether the SVP had associated peer review publications. This led to the identification of 35 unique SVP practices: 25 (71%) SVP practices were assigned to the Intrapersonal level, 6 (17%) were assigned to the Interpersonal level, 9 (26%) were assigned to the Organizational level, 3 (9%) were assigned to the Community, and 2 (6%) were assigned to the Policy level. This review uncovered several important findings including a lack of multi-level SVP practices within sport, a lack of SVP practices that target children, minimal programming aimed at specifically preventing perpetration, the need to elevate policy level action, and a lack of peer-reviewed literature. Ultimately findings suggest that sport organizations ought to prioritize sexual violence prevention using national organizations for guidance.

Milroy, J. J., Hanna, K., VandeLinde, T., Lee, D. S., Kaufman, K. L., Raj, A., . . . Kyler-Yano, J. (2022). Prevention of Sexual Violence in sport: A Socioecological Review. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 08862605211067003. doi:10.1177/08862605211067003

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Intersection of health protection policy and sport during COVID-19: identifying and analyzing behavioral issues

Purpose: This article explores the intersection of public health protection policy and sports. It reviews the strategic responses to restarting sports after the disruption of COVID-19.
Design/methodology/approach: The author explores interdisciplinary work between public health, health protection policy and the sports sector. In addition, the author examines strategies to restart sport during COVID-19.
Findings: This research highlights balancing the health protection policy and the integrity of sports, the ability to implement certain strategies strongly influenced the acceptance of the resumption of the sport in a phased approach during COVID-19 period. Further, objective medical information is key to informing the process.
Practical implications: This research will offer guidance to policy makers in the sport sector as they need to resolve challenges with solutions that are in alignment with evolving public health policies.
Social implications: The changing landscape of sports has had a far-reaching social impact on how it's going to be administered and viewed in the future.
Originality/value: This paper adds value to the discourse on interdisciplinary work between health protection policies and sport; with a specific focus of reviewing the strategic responses to restarting sport in a global pandemic like COVID-19.

Pounder, P. (2022). Intersection of health protection policy and sport during COVID-19: identifying and analyzing behavioral issues. *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 1-20. doi:10.1080/23750472.2022.2046491

Gym staff perspectives on disability inclusion: a qualitative study

Purpose: To explore gym staff perspectives on the inclusion of people with disability in the gym setting.
Materials and methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 staff at four urban gym facilities, exploring perspectives on disability inclusion. An interpretive descriptive approach was adopted with reflexive thematic analysis of interview data and subsequent mapping of themes to the socioecological model.
Results: Consistent with the socioecological model, the themes identified were « people with disability benefit from participation in gym setting » (personal); « positive interactions with people with disability » (interpersonal); « managing expectations of other gym users » (interpersonal); « inclusion is supported by a positive ethos, staff training and accessible facilities » (organisational); « people with disability lack awareness of inclusive exercise opportunities » (community); « desire to increase collaboration with healthcare professionals » (community); « access to transport can facilitate gym attendance » (community) and « local gym policy » (policy).
Conclusion: Although an overall ethos of inclusion was apparent, areas identified for enhancement were: awareness of gym services in the community; inter-sectoral collaboration with healthcare and disability organisations; comprehensive disability inclusion training; transport systems and accessibility; engaging people with disability in gym service planning.
Implications for rehabilitation: Gym staff value collaboration with healthcare and rehab professionals to support inclusion of people with disability in exercise. Standardised disability inclusion training for gym staff is recommended. Individuals with disability should be empowered to contribute to the development of inclusive gym facilities and services. Rehab professionals have a role to play in raising awareness and advocating for inclusive exercise opportunities.

Cunningham, C., O'Donoghue, G., Cosgrave, S., Sands, T., Leacy, B., Markievicz, I., . . . Shields, N. (2022). Gym staff perspectives on disability inclusion: a qualitative study. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 1-8. doi:10.1080/09638288.2022.2036826

Illness and injury among Norwegian Para athletes over five consecutive Paralympic Summer and Winter Games cycles: prevailing high illness burden on the road from 2012 to 2020

Objective: To describe the illness and injury pattern of Norwegian Para athletes over five consecutive Paralympic Summer and Winter Games cycles and to identify which health problems should be targeted in risk management plans with respect to impairment types.

Methods: We monitored athletes from 12 to 18 months prior to each Game using a weekly online questionnaire (Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center-H2 (OSTRC-H2)). We asked them to report all health problems they had experienced in the preceding 7 days, irrespective of their consequences on their sports participation or performance and whether they had sought medical attention.

Results: Between 2011 and 2020, 94 candidate athletes were included in this monitoring programme and prepared to represent Norway; of these, 66 (71%) were finally selected for multiple Paralympic Games. The overall response rate to the weekly questionnaires was 87%. At any given time during the five observation cycles, 37% of the athletes (95% CI 36% to 38%) reported having at least one health problem. Athletes with neurological impairments (n=51) lost 10 days per year due to respiratory problems (95% CI 9 to 11) compared with 9 days (8-10) among those with musculoskeletal impairments (n=37). Gastrointestinal problems caused a time loss of on average 4 days per year in athletes with neurological impairments versus 1 day in athletes with musculoskeletal impairments (mean difference 2.7 days, 2.1–3.3). Musculoskeletal injuries generated a high burden for both athlete groups, in particular, to the elbow, shoulder and lumbosacral regions.

Conclusion: At any given time, nearly two out of five elite Norwegian Para athletes reported at least one health problem. Respiratory tract and other infections; gastrointestinal problems, injuries to the shoulder, elbow and lumbosacral regions represented the greatest health burden. Our findings can help guide the allocation of clinical resources, which should include a broad network of medical specialists, together with dieticians and physiotherapists, to meet the health challenges in Para athletes.

Steffen, K., Clarsen, B., Gjelsvik, H., Haugvad, L., Koivisto-Mørk, A., Bahr, R., & Berge, H. M. (2022). Illness and injury among Norwegian Para athletes over five consecutive Paralympic Summer and Winter Games cycles: prevailing high illness burden on the road from 2012 to 2020. *British Journal of Sports Medicine, 56*(4), 204. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2021-104489

Effective engagement of survivors of harassment and abuse in sport in athlete safeguarding initiatives: a review and a conceptual framework

Sport, as a microcosm of society, is not immune to the abuse of its stakeholders. Attention to abuse in sport has recently become a priority for sport organisations following several high-profile cases of athlete abuse from different sports around the world. Resulting from this increased awareness, many sport organisations have commenced work in the field of athlete safeguarding including the development of policy, educational programmes, reporting pathways, investigation mechanisms and research initiatives. The purpose of this paper is to explore the rationale for partnering with survivors of abuse in sport in safeguarding initiatives and to propose a living conceptual framework to support effective and safe survivor engagement in safeguarding initiatives. We will explore the underpinning scientific background, as well as the 'why', and 'how' of survivor engagement to inform sport organisations, research scientists, policy-makers, conference organisers, safeguarding officers, sport medicine clinicians and survivors themselves.

Mountjoy, M., Vertommen, T., Denhollander, R., Kennedy, S., & Majoor, R. (2022). Effective engagement of survivors of harassment and abuse in sport in athlete safeguarding initiatives: a review and a conceptual framework. *British Journal of Sports Medicine, 56*(4), 232-238. doi:10.1136/bjsports-2021-104625

Application of the Athlete Biological Passport Approach to the Detection of Growth Hormone Doping

Because of its anabolic and lipolytic properties, growth hormone (GH) use is prohibited in sport. Two methods based on population-derived decision limits are currently used to detect human GH (hGH) abuse: the hGH Biomarkers Test and the Isoforms Differential Immunoassay. We tested the hypothesis that longitudinal profiling of hGH biomarkers through application of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) has the potential to flag hGH abuse. Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) and procollagen III peptide (P-III-NP) distributions were obtained from 7 years of anti-doping data in elite athletes (n = 11 455) and applied as priors to analyze individual profiles from an hGH administration study in recreational athletes (n = 35). An open-label, randomized, single-site, placebo-controlled administration study was carried out with individuals randomly assigned to 4 arms: placebo, or 3 different doses of recombinant hGH. Serum samples were analyzed for IGF-1, P-III-NP, and hGH isoforms and the performance of a longitudinal, ABP-based approach was evaluated. An ABP-based approach set at a 99% specificity level flagged 20/27 individuals receiving hGH treatment, including 17/27 individuals after cessation of the treatment. ABP sensitivity ranged from 12.5% to 71.4% across the hGH concentrations tested following 7 days of treatment, peaking at 57.1% to 100% after 21 days of treatment, and was maintained between 37.5% and 71.4% for the low and high dose groups 1 week after cessation of treatment. These findings demonstrate that longitudinal profiling of hGH biomarkers can provide suitable performance characteristics for use in anti-doping programs.

Equey, T., Pastor, A., de la Torre Fornell, R., Thomas, A., Giraud, S., Thevis, M., . . . Aikin, R. (2022). Application of the Athlete Biological Passport Approach to the Detection of Growth Hormone Doping. *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, 107*(3), 649-659. doi:10.1210/clinem/dgab799

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Study protocol for a prospective cohort study identifying risk factors for sport injury in adolescent female football players: the Karolinska football Injury Cohort (KIC)

Introduction: Football is a popular sport among young females worldwide, but studies concerning injuries in female players are scarce compared with male players. The aim of this study is to identify risk factors for injury in adolescent female football players.

Methods and analysis: The Karolinska football Injury Cohort (KIC) is an ongoing longitudinal study that will include approximately 400 female football academy players 12–19 years old in Sweden. A detailed questionnaire regarding demographics, health status, lifestyle, stress, socioeconomic factors, psychosocial factors and various football-related factors are completed at baseline and after 1 year. Clinical tests measuring strength, mobility, neuromuscular control of the lower extremity, trunk and neck are carried out at baseline. Players are followed prospectively with weekly emails regarding exposure to football and other physical activity, health issues (such as stress, recovery, etc), pain, performance and injuries via the Oslo Sports Trauma Research Center Overuse Injury Questionnaire (OSTRC-O). Players who report a substantial injury in the OSTRC-O, that is, not being able to participate in football activities, or have reduced their training volume performance to a moderate or major degree, are contacted for full injury documentation. In addition to player data, academy coaches also complete a baseline questionnaire regarding coach experience and education.

Ethics and dissemination: The study was approved by the Regional Ethical Review Authority at Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden (2016/1251-31/4). All participating players and their legal guardians give their written informed consent. The study will be reported in accordance with the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology. The results will be published in peer-reviewed academic journals and disseminated to the Swedish football movement through stakeholders and media.

Tranaeus, U., Weiss, N., Lyberg, V., Hagglund, M., Waldén, M., Johnson, U., . . . Skillgate, E. (2022). Study protocol for a prospective cohort study identifying risk factors for sport injury in adolescent female football players: the Karolinska football Injury Cohort (KIC). *BMJ Open, 12*(1), e055063. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-055063

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Toward COVID-19 secure events: considerations for organizing the safe resumption of major sporting events

The current COVID-19 pandemic has already impacted both elite and grassroots sports in a series of ways. Whilst accepting that many answers to emerging and relevant questions cannot be provided at this stage, this commentary discusses some of the organizational prospects of « post-pandemic » sports mega-events by focusing predominantly on the topics of volunteering and security management. Importantly, these are two central facets of mega-event organization that are likely to be impacted by the current crisis in some way as the world of sports aims to resume. By considering a number of emerging questions, this commentary calls for an engagement with some of the individual and social implications related to future mega-event organizations. It sheds light on some of the potential organizational challenges and management issues related to « restarting » sports and provides some directions for future interdisciplinary work.

Ludvigsen, J. A. L., & Hayton, J. W. (2022). Toward COVID-19 secure events: considerations for organizing the safe resumption of major sporting events. *Managing Sport and Leisure, 27*(1-2), 129-139. doi:10.1080/23750472.2020.1782252