

Voici une compilation de la recension de septembre 2023. Vous y trouverez 29 références.

Bonne lecture !

Table des matières

Articles	2
1. Développement du sport	2
2. Développement du plein air	3
3. Développement de l'activité physique.....	3
4. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports	3
5. Genre, sport et loisir	4
Résumés	5
1. Développement du sport	5
2. Développement du plein air	10
3. Développement de l'activité physique.....	12
4. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports	13
5. Genre, sport et loisir	14

Articles

1. Développement du sport


Littérature Pays Sport d'élite		Literature review on the analysis of the factors behind countries' success in elite sport
Génération Sport Entraînement		Coaching generation Z: A response to Gould et al from a critical cultural perspective
Entraîneur Encadrement Commentaire vidéo		Using artificial intelligence-enhanced video feedback for reflective practice in coach development: benefits and potential drawbacks
Coach-parent Sport compétitif Jeune		Exploring the development of coach-parent relationships in organized competitive youth team sports
Technologie Entraînement sportif Sport alternatif		Perspectives on the intersection between sports and technology
Entraîneur Parasport Athlète		Understanding attitudes, knowledge, and behaviours in the parasport coaching context
Sport d'élite Égalité Sport de loisir		Equality of opportunity in
Entraîneur Sport Encadrement		Coach experiences of formal coach education developed by national governing bodies: a systematic review
Pratique de la gestion OBNL Cadre institutionnel		Managerial roles and their application in non-profit sports organisations
Nouveaux arrivants Sport Communauté		Sport for newcomers
Entraîneur Psychosociaux Télécommande		Athletes' perceptions of developing relationships through adult-oriented coaching in online contexts

Athlète
Jeu numérique
Sport électronique

[eSports: Digital Games and its future from the traditional athletes' and eSports players' perspectives](#)

2. Développement du plein air


Barrière
Non-utilisateur
Covid-19

 [Barriers to bike and e-scooter sharing usage: An analysis of non-users from five European capital cities](#)


Activité physique
Espace vert urbain
Urbanisme

 [Physical activity in urban green space: Quality of place](#)

Éducation physique
Plein air
Pays nordiques

 [Enseignement de l'éducation physique en contexte de plein air: contenus et applications](#)

Parc
Ville
Ville durable

 [Happiness in urban green spaces: A systematic literature review](#)

3. Développement de l'activité physique

Nutrition
Fitness
Santé

 [Are artificial intelligence and co-active life coaching the future designers of nutrition and fitness matters?](#)

Éducation physique
Activité physique
Santé

[What is physical literacy? An international review and analysis of definitions](#)

4. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports

Prévention
Risque
Blessure

[Creatine kinase concentration on the second post-match day is not associated with risk of subsequent muscle injury in professional football players: a four-season cohort study](#)

Sport de neige
Obstacle
Personne handicapée

[Predicting high quality of participation in adaptive snow-sports for individuals with disabilities: An exploratory study](#)

5. Genre, sport et loisir

Cette sélection est une collaboration du
laboratoire pour la progression des
femmes dans le sport



Inconduite
Femme
Sport



[Sexual misconduct against female athletes: knowledge, training, and readiness to act of future sport leaders](#)

Sport
Problème
Changement culturel



[Advancing feminist innovation in sport studies: A transdisciplinary dialogue on gender, health and wellbeing](#)

Invalidité
Genre
Intersectionnalité

[Crippling sport and physical activity: An intersectional approach to gender and disability](#)

Journalisme sportif
Égalité des sexes
Journaliste



[Gender byline bias in sports reporting: Examining the visibility and audience perception of male and female journalists in sports coverage](#)

Femme
Sport
Media

[Analysis from a gender perspective of the Olympic Games on Twitter](#)

Culture sportive
Hégémonie
Entraîneur féminin

[Gender order through social censure: an examination of social exclusion in sport coaching](#)

Temps libre
Rôle de genre
Théorie du rôle social

[‘I will go to the game, while you stay home with the kids’: gender role expectations and sport fan-family conflict](#)

Enfance
Fille
Violence

[Psychological, physical, and sexual violence against children in Australian community sport: frequency, perpetrator, and victim characteristics](#)

NCAA
Genre non conforme
Inclusion

[Sports medicine physicians comfort and competence in caring for transgender and gender nonconforming patients and athletes](#)

Résumés

1. Développement du sport

Literature review on the analysis of the factors behind countries' success in elite sport

This chapter first delves into what the authors have written in terms of macro-level factors, which include the political, economic, demographic, geographic, and cultural variables. It then covers the research made on the meso-level factors related to the elite sport policies regulated, coordinated, and implemented by the main National Sport Governing Bodies, the National Olympic Committees, and the National Sport Federations. The third part of this literature review is related to the micro-level factors that concern the athletes' close environment: Parents, partners, and coaches.

Nassif, N., & Raspaud, M. (2023). [Literature review on the analysis of the factors behind countries' success in elite sport](#). *National Success in Elite Sport: Exploring the Factors that Lead to Success*, 33-67.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Coaching generation Z: A response to Gould et al from a critical cultural perspective

Until Gould and colleague's (2020) recent article "Coaching Generation Z", sport psychology scholars have remained comparatively silent on the topic of generations. Nonetheless, in this thought-provoking and initial foray into characteristics of Generation Z from a sport coaching perspective, Gould et al. adopted the common logic that underpins much of the extensive generation literature in other disciplines and in popular media. Here, each generational grouping (e.g., Baby Boomers, Millennials, Generation Z) are presumed to be different from the preceding generation. Accordingly owing to their allegedly distinct (and collective) characteristics, values, and behaviors, which have been forged through shared exposure to major events (e.g., recession, war, technological advancement) and cultural context at a similar age (Campbell et al., 2017; Rudolph & Zacher, 2020). If, uncovered and specified, the detection of these characteristics is reasoned to provide justification and instruction for how to effectively work with generational cohorts in various contexts, such as employment, education, or in the case of the current article, sport.

McDougall, M., Saarinen, M., & Ryba, T. V. (2023). [Coaching generation Z: A response to Gould et al from a critical cultural perspective](#). *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 1-13.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Using artificial intelligence-enhanced video feedback for reflective practice in coach development: benefits and potential drawbacks

Sports coaching has used video feedback for decades to improve athlete and coach performance. More recently, artificial intelligence (AI) and machine-learning technologies have enabled analytics alongside visual review to accelerate development further. So too in coaching conversations, software allows the implementation of behavioural analytics, tracking speech patterns, body language and facial expressions to deliver performance data measured against core coaching competencies.

In this study, we interviewed 15 coaches who used AI-enhanced video review software in coaching sessions with clients over several weeks and reflected on those sessions using the recordings and AI-generated data. Our aim was to discover the benefits and drawbacks of using such an approach in reflective practice. Clear benefits emerged: insights gained from video and data analysis drove deeper reflection and heightened self-awareness; coaches focused on skills development, made specific changes to their practice, developed over time and gained in confidence. Challenges included coaches' nervousness around using new technology, viewing and analysing their own performance, and a sense that the software does not understand the subtle nuances and context of conversations. Limitations are discussed as well as the implications for coach training, reflective practice and supervision. We suggest possibilities for further study in this area.

Bridgeman, J., & Giraldez-Hayes, A. (2023). [Using artificial intelligence-enhanced video feedback for reflective practice in coach development: benefits and potential drawbacks](#). *Coaching: An International Journal of Theory, Research and Practice*, 1-18.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Exploring the development of coach-parent relationships in organized competitive youth team sports

The purpose of this dissertation was to gain a better understanding of coach-parent relationships in organized competitive youth team sports. Two studies are presented in this dissertation to support this aim. Study 1 was a qualitative inquiry of parents' and coaches' perceptions of factors that affect coach-parent relationships in competitive youth sports, and involved semi-structured interviews with 41 participants: 21 coaches (5 females and 16 males, 22-64 years of age), and 20 parents (6 females and 14 males, 40-63 years of age). The results demonstrated that coaches and parents had similar views regarding the nature of a healthy coachparent relationship, and that the coach-parent relationship could be influenced by factors that are related to coaches and parents' behaviours and their interpersonal interactions. Parents' socioeconomic status and occupation, coaches' age and gender, and the perceived professionalization of youth sport appeared to influence the coach-parent relationship. Participants' descriptions of their experiences revealed an imbalanced power dynamic among parents, coaches, and athletes, with parents and athletes having less power than coaches. Study 2 was a grounded theory of the developmental trajectory of the coach-parent relationship in organized competitive youth team sports, and consisted of semi-structured interviews with 20 participants: 10 coaches (2 females and 8 males, 26-50 years of age), and 10 parents (9 females and 1 male, 40-57 years of age). The results indicated that the relationship between parents and coaches develops through three stages: a) 'Introduction and Discovery', b) 'Curiosity, Doubt, or Stability', and c) 'Engagement or Separation'. In addition, the results highlighted the role of parents, coaches, athletes, and sport administrators in development of this relationship, and brought to attention the influence of culture and generational differences among parents on the coach-parent relationship. Together, the studies presented in this dissertation provide a more comprehensive understanding of coach-parent interactions in organized competitive youth team sports, and build the foundation for future research and interventions designed to enhance the quality of coach-parent relationships in various contexts.

Azimi, S. (2023). [Exploring the development of coach-parent relationships in organized competitive youth team sports](#) [Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Toronto (Canada)].

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Perspectives on the intersection between sports and technology

The sports industry is witnessing impressive growth due to opportunities presented through innovative technologies and big data (Michelman in 'Why sports is a great proving ground for management ideas', 2019; Ratten in 'Sports technology and innovation assessing cultural and social factor', Palgrave Macmillan, 2019). Technology affects nearly all aspects of sports today, like athlete training, fan engagement, and sports governance. Factors like increased spending on emerging technologies, changing customer expectations, and proliferation of digital channels are expected to drive the adoption of sports analytics, technologies, and management. Moreover, not all technologies have been accepted undeniably on the sports field by the players, officials, broadcasters, media, or fans. Some sports organizations are reluctant to adopt technology

because of a wish to maintain the status quo (Mallen in 'Emerging technologies in sport: implications for sport management', Routledge, 2019). Also, environmental uncertainty, often caused by crises such as a global pandemic, natural disasters, geopolitical events, and financial turmoil, hurts sports entrepreneurship (Ratten in 'Introduction: innovation and entrepreneurship in sport management', Edward Elgar Publishing, 2021). Lately, the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war have created global uncertainty, and consequently, the sports ecosystem has also been affected. However, these uncertainties create opportunities for new sports products or technologies to emerge catering to specific needs. Hence, there is a need to apply new or emerging technologies in sports management to reduce uncertainties where it exists: be it in the sports arena or outside it. The author provides perspectives on the intersection between sports and technology through a secondary study by reviewing contemporary sports literature and published secondary data, with a particular focus on sports management. The objective is to leverage emerging technologies to create value for stakeholders in the sports ecosystem. The chapter attempts to explore areas where the technology may play a vital role in the future, like the enhancement of player or team performance, fan engagement, and alternative sports consumption. The chapter also offers a glimpse into a futuristic sports metaverse where fan experience and athlete training are taken to a completely different level, albeit with certain limitations.

Basu, B. (2023). [Perspectives on the intersection between sports and technology](#). In *Sports Management in an Uncertain Environment* (pp. 143-168). Springer.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Understanding attitudes, knowledge, and behaviours in the parasport coaching context

Parasport coaches have the potential to foster physical, psychological, and social benefits for the athletes with whom they work. To date, there is a lack of available parasport coaching knowledge and resources for people who work in this specialized setting. The purpose of this dissertation was to explore attitudes, knowledge, and behaviours in the parasport coaching context. The first study explored how newspaper media portrayed dominant discourses of parasport coaches over a 20-year time span. Data were collected using the LexisNexis Academic database to search for full-text newspaper articles from January 1, 1999 to January 1, 2019. We identified three opposing subject positions within the media that emphasized societal perceptions of coaching parasport athletes compared to able-bodied athletes. This study provided insight into the complex and often divided discourses that are involved in parasport coaching that set this population apart from able-bodied coaching. The second study involved a partnership with a provincial coaching association to explore the effectiveness of a formal parasport coach mentorship program. In interviewing and conducting focus groups with mentor and mentee coaches throughout the year long program, we found that mentee coaches appreciated having support, knowledge, and guidance from a more experienced parasport coach. Both mentors and mentees highlighted the desire to engage with coaches outside their mentoring relationships to network, connect, and learn from, and recommended a greater sense of community within the program. Finally, the third study explored the role of the head coach in managing national parasport teams from three countries around the world. Conducting interviews and focus groups with a multitude of different people on each team (i.e., head coaches, assistant coaches, mental performance consultants, high-performance managers, strength and conditioning coaches), participants spoke about coaching practices and behaviours that were both facilitative and PARASPORT COACHING ix debilitating in creating cohesiveness on their teams. In particular, coaches were successful in creating a strong environment when they were able to (1) understand and manage demographic variability on their teams (e.g., age, gender, disability, finances), (2) have strong team values (e.g., setting behavioural expectations), and (3) utilize their integrated support team to better serve their athletes. Together, this doctoral program of research contributes an in-depth comprehension of parasport coaching, including how coaching is understood (Study 1: Attitudes), desired parasport-specific coach learning (Study 2: Knowledge), and how coaches contribute to creating a strong team environment (Study 3: Behaviours). The theoretical and practical findings will contribute to improving the knowledge and skillset of parasport coaches, and ultimately, enhance the personal and professional sport experiences of parasport athletes from around the world.

Alexander, D. (2023). [Understanding attitudes, knowledge, and behaviours in the parasport coaching context](#).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Equality of opportunity in

This chapter considers issues that arise when we consider participation in sport from the perspective of justice or fairness. What does it mean to say that people should have equality of opportunity in sport? What opportunities should we aim to equalise, and why is equal opportunity in sport important? It analyses these issues in relation to recreational/mass participation sport and in relation to elite sport. It is shown that sport actualises a number of questions of fair equality of opportunity and that many of these are complex and difficult to resolve.

Holm, S. (2023). [Equality of opportunity in sport](#). In *Handbook of Equality of Opportunity* (pp. 1-16). Springer.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Coach experiences of formal coach education developed by national governing bodies: a systematic review

Background: The education and training of coaches is considered central to maintaining and improving the quality of coaching. Formal coach education is accessed by thousands of coaches each year. However, evidence would suggest this form of learning plays only a minor role in coaches' development. One possible reason for this is the lack of consideration of the coaches' perspective in the design of current programmes.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to systematically review the existing empirical evidence about how coaches experience formal coach education programmes developed by NGBs.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted. Based on the ENTREQ guidelines, a comprehensive search was performed in six electronic databases (ERIC, PsycInfo, PsycARTICLES, Sport Discus, Scopus, Web of Science) using key words related to coach experience, coach education and national governing bodies. The inclusion criteria were: coach, coach trainee, coach learner; formal coach education courses developed by NGBs; peer-reviewed articles in English published between 2000 and 2021; qualitative methods studies. Thematic analysis was used to analyse data from the included articles.

Results: 15 studies met the study's inclusion criteria. Analysis showed three main themes influenced coaches' course experience: (1) coach educator pedagogy (2) learning design, and (3) course content. More specifically, coaches' experience depended heavily on (a) whether the educator used pedagogical approaches which include interactive elements and (b) whether educators had good interpersonal skills. In addition, coaches experienced their NGB course positively when there were opportunities to apply their learning in practical-based workshops.

Conclusion: The review provides a detailed understanding of what coaches perceive they want and need from NGB coach education courses. While we cannot claim that the perceptions from the coaches in this systematic review can be generalised or represent the experiences of every coach, these findings provide insight to inform how future NGB's designers and educators could think about what coaches want and need from their education and training experiences. What we found surprising was the limited number of published, peer-reviewed work, which has attempted to learn about how coaches' experience NGB led coach education. This is especially so given this is often the only mandatory learning coaches are required to complete.

Wang, Z., Casey, A., & Cope, E. (2023). [Coach experiences of formal coach education developed by national governing bodies: a systematic review](#). *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 1-13.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Managerial roles and their application in non-profit sports organisations

This article focuses on leadership and the role of managers in the field of non-profit sports organisations, knowing that this area of activity is still largely neglected by research. The main goal of this research was to find out what roles managers currently play in the management of non-profit organisations in the field of sports. The method of a quantitative questionnaire survey was applied and the respondents were 270 non-profit sports organisation managers. The research shows that the roles of managers of non-profit sports organisations have significantly affected interpersonal activities to fulfil the mission of these organisations more than to strengthen their economic performance. The overshadowing of some

managerial roles creates an incentive to focus on the creation of educational offers aimed at strengthening leadership, management of subsidies from public sources, and the possibility of using marketing in the field of creating their own financial resources.

Voráček, J., Čáslavová, E., & Kraft, J. (2023). [Managerial roles and their application in non-profit sports organisations](#). *AUC KINANTHROPOLOGICA*, 59(1), 45-72.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Sport for newcomers

This book examines how social issues shape and influence our engagement with sport, leisure time physical activity, and health-promoting exercise. Connecting the personal with the public, it helps the reader understand how individual exercise, leisure, and sport participation are both facilitated and constrained by their social contexts.

Hansen, J. K. (2023). [Sport for newcomers](#). *Social Issues in Sport, Leisure, and Health*, 11.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Athletes' perceptions of developing relationships through adult-oriented coaching in online contexts

Online coaching has grown in popularity, in which the coach and athlete work together using Internet-based platforms, without meeting in person. Kettlebell lifting has been using the online format for some time. The majority of Kettlebell lifters are Masters Athletes (MAs), over the age of 35 years, and competing in registered events around the world. Adult-oriented psychosocial coaching approaches that prioritize relationship development have proven to be successful when coaching MAs. While the coach–athlete relationship has been extensively examined, it is not known how the coach–athlete relationship is created and maintained in an online-only environment. The purpose of this study is to explore the perceptions of MAs' relationships with their online coaches. Five kettlebell lifters were interviewed to explore their experiences of having online coaches. Using interpretative phenomenological analysis, the lifters' individual experiences within the online coaching environment were examined. Three higher order themes suggest (a) initial relationship building involves the coach selection by the MA, as well as developing closeness and complementary behaviors; (b) progressing in the relationship through communication; and (c) coach programming that is adaptable and negotiated. The coach–athlete relationship for mature adults in an online-only platform can be fostered through adult-oriented approaches.

Eagles, K., & Callary, B. (2023). [Athletes' perceptions of developing relationships through adult-oriented coaching in online contexts](#). *International Sport Coaching Journal*, 10(3), 349-358.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

eSports: Digital Games and its future from the traditional athletes' and eSports players' perspectives

Background

Discussions regarding the classification of eSports as a sport are still ongoing, primarily due to the distinctive features that differentiate them from traditional sports.

Purpose

This study seeks to comparatively explore the perspectives of athletes on digital games and eSports with the goal of shedding light on the unique challenges and opportunities of eSports as a professional career.

Method

This study seeks to comparatively explore the perspectives of athletes on digital games and eSports. To this end, the phenomenology model was employed in a qualitative study involving seven elite eSports players and eight elite basketball players. Focus group interviews were conducted, and thematic analysis was employed to analyze the resulting data.

Results

Participants' viewpoints were examined across six themes, including the reasons for initiating their career, familial and environmental support, their perspectives on eSports, society's perspective on eSports, the impact of eSports on health, and the future of eSports.

Discussion and Conclusion

The majority of participants viewed eSports as a sport and expressed optimism about its future. Despite acknowledging concerns about the public's negative perception of eSports due to inadequate knowledge and health concerns, participants remained optimistic about its prospects.

Örsoğlu, T., Yüzbaşıoğlu, B., & Pekel, H. A. (2023). [eSports: Digital games and its future from the traditional athletes' and eSports players' perspectives](#). *Simulation & Gaming*, 10468781231188668.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

2. Développement du plein air

Barriers to bike and e-scooter sharing usage: An analysis of non-users from five European capital cities

In recent years, shared micro-mobility, particularly bike sharing systems (BSS) and e-scooter sharing systems (ESS), has emerged in many countries with the premise of fostering a more sustainable and healthier urban living. However, available research predominantly focuses on the users of these systems, while non-users and their opinions are often neglected although they may be also perceived as potential users.

This study focuses on a less researched aspect of bike and e-scooter sharing systems: what are the reasons for not using these systems. Through the use of a comparative and survey-based research carried out in 2021 in five European capital cities (Budapest, Lisbon, Rome, Vilnius, and Warsaw), this research discloses the main drivers and behavioral attitudes towards the non-use of BSS and ESS during the coronavirus pandemic, when these means increased in importance as an alternative to public transport due to health and safety concerns.

The analysis revealed that the main barriers to non-users are mainly external and infrastructural, such as other modes of transport being more convenient; safety concerns about riding in traffic; poor road conditions; lack of dedicated cycle networks, and destinations being too distant to be reachable by bike or e-scooter. These findings indicate that the further development and deployment of BSS and ESS in European cities primarily depends on local administrations, and urban transportation policies, and not so much on the users' attitudes and adaptability.

Filipe Teixeira, J., Diogo, V., Bernát, A., Lukaszewicz, A., Vaiciukynaite, E., & Stefania Sanna, V. (2023). [Barriers to bike and e-scooter sharing usage: An analysis of non-users from five European capital cities](#). *Case Studies on Transport Policy*, 13, 101045.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Physical activity in urban green space: Quality of place

There is an alarming global trend where both adults and adolescents do not meet the recommendation on physical activity that WHO has set. This is seen worldwide, and Sweden is not an exception. There is, however, a trend that adolescents in Sweden want to live healthier and be more active in their free time. Therefore, the thesis aims to investigate how two Swedish municipalities work to promote self-organized physical activity with adolescents in focus. The study was conducted through semi-structured interviews with officials working in Linköping municipality and Uppsala municipality, and an official working in the National Sports Confederation. The interviews were analyzed through thematic analysis. The thematic analysis was also conducted on specific municipal and government documents. The main findings of the thesis are that to promote physical activity, the quality of place needs to be high, the feeling of security is vital, and there is a gap in how municipalities take citizens' thoughts and opinions into planning.

Olsson, D. (2023). [Physical activity in urban green space: Quality of place](#). In.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Enseignement de l'éducation physique en contexte de plein air: contenus et applications

Ce chapitre propose une traduction socioculturelle des idées et concepts d'enseignement de l'éducation physique (EP) en plein air (PA) les plus opérationnels, surtout dans la francophonie, à l'usage des formateurs, des étudiants et des enseignants eux-mêmes. Plusieurs thématiques seront traitées successivement en lien avec l'enseignement de l'EP en plein air : 1) l'état des bienfaits du plein air pour les élèves est présenté; 2) quelques approches éducatives qui sont utilisées autour du plein air sont synthétisées; 3) plusieurs considérations didactiques et pédagogiques pour l'enseignement de l'EP en plein air sont abordées; 4) la question du risque et de la sécurité comme éléments à prendre en compte dans le cours d'EP, mais aussi comme opportunités d'enseignement et d'apprentissage pour les élèves est traitée; 5) les questions relatives au cadre légal d'enseignement, les formations et les qualifications nécessaires pour l'enseignement en plein air sont décrites; 6) des pistes de réflexion pour l'avenir de l'enseignement de l'EP en plein air sont mentionnées. Ce chapitre s'intéresse à une thématique en pleine réémergence actuellement dans plusieurs pays, surtout ceux dits « nordiques ». Le plein air peut être entendu à la fois comme un contexte d'enseignement, un outil au service de l'enseignement et du développement de l'élève, mais également comme un objet d'apprentissage. Nous comprenons le concept de « plein air1 » comme une relation dynamique entre les éléments de la nature et l'être humain vécu dans un milieu ouvert, à l'extérieur des bâtiments.

Gadais, T., Lacoste, Y., Daigle, P., Beaumont, J., Quidu, M., & Favier-Ambrosini, B. (2023). [Enseignement de l'éducation physique en contexte de plein air: contenus et applications](#).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Happiness in urban green spaces: A systematic literature review

Urban green space is believed to contribute to residents' happiness. However, forming a holistic overview of this relationship based on regional studies is challenging. This review aims to synthesise the current evidence on the urban green space-happiness relationship. A systematic literature search was conducted on the Web of Science and Scopus between 2013 and 2023. A physical or subjective measure of urban green space and a measure of happiness served as the main inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for the review were met by a total of 57 studies, which received a meticulous narrative synthesis. The review featured articles from 21 countries. The way to measure and describe happiness varied greatly among the studies. The narrative synthesis reported seven physical measures and six subjective measures of urban green space associated with happiness. Results revealed the improvement in physical measures of urban green space has the possibility to elevate people's happiness. However, the strength of these associations varied depending on subjective measures, socio-demographic variables, and socio-economic factors, particularly in the global south. The contextual nuances of the urban green space-happiness relationship were observed throughout the review. The review highlights the importance of considering the comprehensive impact of urban green space on happiness and calls for further research on the regional scale to design inclusive urban green spaces.

Syamili, M. S., Takala, T., Korrensalo, A., & Tuittila, E.-S. (2023). [Happiness in urban green spaces: A systematic literature review](#). *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 86, 128042.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

3. Développement de l'activité physique

Are artificial intelligence and co-active life coaching the future designers of nutrition and fitness matters?

Purpose: New priorities for research are emerging in nutrition and sports sciences. These include application of artificial intelligence (AI) and coactive life coaching (CoALC) in nutrition and fitness worlds. Building off such link, this review aims to explore the up-to-date scientific literature at the intersections of AI and CoALC trends, and nutrition and fitness.

Design/methodology/approach: A narrative review based on systems thinking approach was used to explore and discuss how AI concepts can affect nutrition and fitness matters, and how life coaching has attempted to deal with healthy lifestyles matters and with considerations of unintended related-consequences and health ethics.

Findings: Systems thinking and transdisciplinary approaches could provide more understandings on how to better evaluate the impacts of AI concepts and CoALC and how they are significantly changing nutrition and fitness paradigms of production and consumption. Food and sports systems must continue to build their capacities to understand, regulate, and adapt to these changes.

Originality/value: This study suggests a novel argumentative scenario that could be creatively adapted to generate effective strategies and advice on a controversial topic such as nutrition and fitness that involves values, personal attitudes and social behaviors.

Practical implications: This paper provides a forward view of the use and impact of AI and CoALC on our dietary patterns and fitness behaviours, and on interventions methods in nutrition and health science research.

Hamadeh, S. (2023). [Are artificial intelligence and co-active life coaching the future designers of nutrition and fitness matters?](#) *Journal of Autonomous Intelligence*, 6(2).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

What is physical literacy? An international review and analysis of definitions

The concept of physical literacy has entered policy, advocacy, and practice discourses in many countries and has become a significant focus of physical education, physical activity, and sport promotion. Despite its popularity, questions remain about the coherence of the definitions used and their impact on the capacity of physical literacy to act as a unifying and empowering idea. This contributes to efforts to understand and critically analyze definitional issues by systematically reviewing and analyzing patterns of use. The analysis identified 14 themes, organized into four meta-themes: physical,

psychosocial, cognitive, and integrated development. The most common theme among the identified codes was movement skills, which related to developing motor competence and specific skills. The article discusses the diversity of themes and their implications for future research and practice in physical literacy. It challenges the common claim that progress depends on reaching a universal definition as the basis of collaborative work.

Bailey, R., Glibo, I., Koenen, K., & Samsudin, N. (2023). [What is physical literacy? An international review and analysis of definitions](#). *Kinesiology Review*, 12(3), 247-260. <https://doi.org/10.1123/kr.2023-0003>

[Retour au sommaire](#)

4. Sécurité et intégrité dans les sports

Creatine kinase concentration on the second post-match day is not associated with risk of subsequent muscle injury in professional football players: a four-season cohort study

Objective :

The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between creatine kinase (CK) concentration following official matches and the risk of subsequent muscle injury in professional male football (soccer) players.

Methods :

Blood samples were collected on the second post-match day for CK analysis over four consecutive seasons in a professional football club. Players were then followed for five days to observe any occurrence of indirect muscle injury (structural or functional in nature). Players exposed to at least 45 minutes in two consecutive matches within seven days were considered valid cases for analysis.

Results :

Eighty players participated in the study, generating 1,656 cases eligible for analysis, of which 229 resulted in muscle injuries. The hamstrings were the most frequently injured muscle group (54%), followed by the adductor (21%), triceps surae (19%), quadriceps (5%), and psoas (1%). While CK concentration was higher in muscle injury cases [783 ± 507 U/L (95%CI, 717 to 849; min-max, 105-2,800)] compared with uninjured cases [688 ± 446 U/L (95%CI, 665 to 711; min-max, 100-2,950)], it was not an accurate predictor of subsequent muscle injury risk in professional football players (sensitivity = 56%; specificity = 55%; odds ratio = 1.00; area under curve = 0.557).

Conclusion :

CK concentration on the second post-match day cannot be used to effectively screen subsequent muscle injury risk in professional male football players.

Tamujo, A. C., Flores, H. N., Cetolin, T., Ribeiro-Alvares, J. B., Haupenthal, A., & Baroni, B. M. (2023). [Creatine kinase concentration on the second post-match day is not associated with risk of subsequent muscle injury in professional football players: a four-season cohort study](#). *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, 1-6.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Predicting high quality of participation in adaptive snow-sports for individuals with disabilities: An exploratory study

Objectives: This exploratory study aimed to examine the individual, program and environmental (social and physical) characteristics which predict high quality of participation in adaptive snowsports for each dimension of the Quality of Participation in Parasport Framework (QPPF): autonomy, belongingness, mastery, challenge, engagement and meaning.

Methods: A survey was completed by 133 individuals with disabilities or their representatives on each dimension of the QPPF in adaptive snowsports and on the factors impacting the quality of participation. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the study participants, and a multivariate logistic regression model was constructed for each dimension of the QPPF to evaluate the relative contribution of individual, snowsport-related, program and environmental factors to each dimension.

Results: Individuals with disabilities in this study reported high quality of participation on all dimensions of the QPPF. The individual characteristics only predicted the QPPF dimension of challenge. However, the program and environmental characteristics such as equipment, number of instructors and barriers were robust predictors of quality of participation.

Conclusion: Overall, participants experienced high quality participation. Supporting the adaptive snowsports programs while reducing the barriers faced by people with disabilities should be a continued effort to promote quality of participation.

Labbé, D., Tao, G., Maas, E. T., Best, K., Bundon, A., Sauvé, J., & Miller, W. C. (2023). [Predicting high quality of participation in adaptive snow-sports for individuals with disabilities: An exploratory study](#). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 69, 102501.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

5. Genre, sport et loisir

Cette sélection est une collaboration du
laboratoire pour la progression des
femmes dans le sport



Sexual misconduct against female athletes: knowledge, training, and readiness to act of future sport leaders

The purpose of this study is to understand the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of current education in sport related degree programs and the impact that has on future and current sport leaders to confront and report sexual misconduct in sport.

A total of 15 participants were selected to participate in this study. The participants for this study include current graduate students pursuing degree programs in either coaching studies or sport management, and graduates of these two programs (within the last five years) who are currently in the workforce in their respective fields. Most participants were white, female, and currently served a role in athletics.

Qualitative methodology and semi-structured interviews were used to examine the educational and in-field experiences of participants surrounding the topic of sexual misconduct in sport. Following data collection, thematic analysis was employed to evaluate the responses of each participant with a critical feminist approach.

The findings from this investigation demonstrate a lack of formal, instructor-led education within a classroom setting within the master's programs considered. Additionally, in-field training and education have an impact on participants' abilities to recall and apply institutional policy as well as their confidence to identify and report sexual misconduct. Power was a key factor that impacted barriers to reporting. Professional position and staff hierarchies as well as gendered differences found within sport were significant factors that limited participants abilities to address sexual misconduct.

Luikart, M. B. (2023). [Sexual misconduct against female athletes: knowledge, training, and readiness to act of future sport leaders](#). Graduate theses, dissertations, and problem reports. 12140.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Advancing feminist innovation in sport studies: A transdisciplinary dialogue on gender, health and wellbeing

Athlete health and wellbeing requires a holistic, multidimensional approach to understanding, supporting, and treating individual athletes. Building more supportive, inclusive, and equitable environments for the health and wellbeing of women and gender expansive people further requires gender-responsive approaches that promote broader cultural change. Feminist sport and exercise medicine practitioners, sports scientists, and social science researchers are increasingly coming together in their efforts to do this work. However, working across disciplines inevitably includes an array of ontological, epistemological, and political challenges. In this paper, we offer a curated 'dialogue' with a group of feminist scholars engaged in research and practice across disciplines, bringing them together to discuss some of the most pressing gendered issues in sport today (i.e., ACL injury, concussion, menstruation in sport, mental health, gender categories). In so doing, we amplify the voices of those working (empirically and clinically) at the disciplinary intersections of gender, sport and health, and learn about some of the current and future possibilities for transdisciplinary innovations and strategies for building (responsiveness to) cultural change.

Thorpe, H., Bekker, S., Fullagar, S., Mkumbuzi, N., Nimphius, S., Pape, M., Sims, S. T., & Travers, A. (2023). [Advancing feminist innovation in sport studies: A transdisciplinary dialogue on gender, health and wellbeing](#). *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 4, 484.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Crippling sport and physical activity: An intersectional approach to gender and disability

The objective of this article is to propose an intersectional approach to gender and disability in sport. Starting from the postulate that the production of gender and disability-related norms is based on similar social logics, we will first show how these normative systems intersect in the field of sport and participate in the construction of heteronormative and ableist patterns. Then, we will rely on crip theory to understand to what extent it is possible to consider sport and physical activity as opportunities to question these normative systems. In this way, we will defend the idea that sport and physical activity can support alternative experiences and visibility for disabled people and thus promote diversity.

Richard, R., Joncheray, H., & Duquesne, V. (2023). [Crippling sport and physical activity: An intersectional approach to gender and disability](#). *Sport, Ethics and Philosophy*, 1-15.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Gender byline bias in sports reporting: Examining the visibility and audience perception of male and female journalists in sports coverage

Gender-based marginalization and discrimination in sports journalism is an ongoing concern of research addressing gender equality in journalism. The visibility of female reporters as authors in terms of sports coverage has been found to be under 10% in content analysis that spans several countries. Research into audiences' perceptions of authorship in sports journalism further found female authors to be prone to byline biases—even though findings are mixed. In this article, we set out to examine if the under representation of female sport authors has changed over the time span of 15 years. This is explored by conducting a content analysis of news coverage from 2006 to 2020 (Study 1). Further, we study whether biases against female authors in sports coverage (still) exist among recipients and in how far this is different for male and female sports. To address audience perceptions of gender in sport reporting, we performed an online

experiment investigating the effect of female and male authorship as well as men's and women's football (soccer) as one of the most popular topic of sport reporting (Study 2). We found that female authorship in sports journalism is still marginalized without any significant improvement observed from 2006 to 2020 (Study 1). This contrasts with our findings on audiences' perceptions of male and female authors, which did not confirm a gender byline bias (Study 2). Our results therefore suggest that gender discrimination in newsrooms cannot be justified by audience perceptions.

Boczek, K., Dogruel, L., & Schallhorn, C. (2023). [Gender byline bias in sports reporting: Examining the visibility and audience perception of male and female journalists in sports coverage](#). *Journalism*, 24(7), 1462-1481.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Analysis from a gender perspective of the Olympic Games on Twitter

Research question

Audiences have adopted and integrated the consumption of mega-sports events, such as the Olympic Games, through social platforms like Twitter. It is the objective of this research to identify, 'what' is being said (text) and 'how' female athletes are presented (image) on Twitter during Rio2016 Olympic Games.

Research methods

Qualitative methodology was used to analyze the official Twitter accounts of four Spanish media accounts —two sport-specific accounts: @Marca and @MundoDeportivo, and two generalist media accounts: @ElPais_Deportes and @ABC_Deportes— which are the media with the highest number of followers/readers and the largest circulation in Spain.

Results and findings

The sample consisted of 6,856 tweets, of which 1,343 were about women posted on the Twitter to positive information (47.46%), such as the achievements of the athletes, although one third of the tweets allude to negative content that highlights the female athletes' failures. As for the photographs analyzed, it was found that 9% of the images of female athletes still revealed a clear sexual connotation, reinforcing gender stereotypes.

Implications

The emergence of new technologies, such as Twitter, free from time and space constraints that are used to justify the low coverage of women's sport in traditional media (TV, radio, and press), do not allow the reversal of the marginal presence of female athletes in the media coverage during sports mega-events such as the Olympic Games.

Adá-Lameiras, A., & Rodríguez-Castro, Y. (2023). [Analysis from a gender perspective of the Olympic Games on Twitter](#). *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 23(3), 683-699.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Gender order through social censure: an examination of social exclusion in sport coaching

In this paper, findings from an investigation into the gender imbalance in swim coaching in Australia, particularly at the higher levels of accreditation, are reported. Stories of the experience of two elite female swim coaches were analysed with reference to the concept of hegemonic masculinity. Analysis found that some male coaches and attendants to the swimming culture use literal and ideological force, including differentiation, direct control, and trivialisation to enact hegemony and to (re)create a gendered order. The findings suggest that without intervention and (re)education, this ideology will remain uncontested, will continue to inform the practice of coaches in the field, and will remain deeply entrenched in the system of values of the sport's organising body and the federal funding organisation for sports in Australia.

Zehntner, C., McMahon, J., & McGannon, K. R. (2023). [Gender order through social censure: an examination of social exclusion in sport coaching](#). *Sport, Education and Society*, 28(1), 105-116.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

'I will go to the game, while you stay home with the kids': gender role expectations and sport fan-family conflict

Within the sport management literature, fan-family conflict is defined as the extent of the role of being a sport fan interferes with one's family role demands. This paper is specifically focused on exploring the dynamics and gender role expectations of highly identified sport fans and their family role. To better understand family dynamics and gender role expectations in navigating fan-family conflict, this study used qualitative approach. Interviews were completed with 21 participants, including 11 men and 10 women ranging in age from 25 to over 65. Data were coded and the content of the responses analyzed for themes, which were then coded into category headings. Results suggested a reliance on traditional gender roles that resulted in both time and strain-based conflict.

Grappendorf, H., Simmons, J., & Hancock, M. (2023). ['I will go to the game, while you stay home with the kids': gender role expectations and sport fan-family conflict](#). *Journal of Global Sport Management*, 8(1), 322-339.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Psychological, physical, and sexual violence against children in Australian community sport: frequency, perpetrator, and victim characteristics

Childhood sport participation is associated with physical, social, and mental health benefits, which are more likely to be realized if the sport environment is safe. However, our understanding of children's experience of psychological, physical, and sexual violence in community sport in Australia is limited. The aims of this study were to provide preliminary evidence on the extent of experiences of violence during childhood participation in Australian community sport and to identify common perpetrators of and risk factors for violence. The Violence Towards Athletes Questionnaire (VTAQ) was administered online to a convenience sample of Australian adults (>18 years), retrospectively reporting experiences of violence during childhood community sport. Frequencies of experience of violence were calculated and Chi-square tests were conducted to determine differences between genders. In total, there were 886 respondents included in the analysis. Most survey respondents were women (63%) and about a third were men (35%). About 82% of respondents experienced violence in sport as a child. Psychological violence was most prevalent (76%), followed by physical (66%) and sexual (38%) violence. Peers perpetrated the highest rates of psychological violence (69%), and the rates of physical and psychological violence by coaches (both >50%) were also high. Age, sexual orientation, disability, and hours of weekly sport participation as a child were all associated with childhood experience of violence in sport. The rates of interpersonal violence against children in sport were high. This novel data on perpetrators of the violence and the risk factors for experiencing violence provides further context to inform safeguarding strategies in sport. A national prevalence study is recommended to advance our understanding of the childhood experiences of violence in Australian sport.

Pankowiak, A., Woessner, M. N., Parent, S., Vertommen, T., Eime, R., Spaaij, R., Harvey, J., & Parker, A. G. (2023). [Psychological, physical, and sexual violence against children in Australian community sport: frequency, perpetrator, and victim characteristics](#). *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 38(3-4), 4338-4365.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Sports medicine physicians comfort and competence in caring for transgender and gender nonconforming patients and athletes

Objective:

The purpose of this study was to explore primary care sports medicine physicians' comfort, competence, education, and scope

of training in caring for transgender and gender nonconforming (TGNC) patients/athletes.

Design:

Mixed-methods, cross-sectional survey.

Setting:

Online.

Patients (or Participants):

In total, 4300 e-mails were successfully sent with 252 eligible responses received from the American Medical Society for Sports Medicine members.

Independent Variables:

Previous relationships with TGNC persons; previous relationships with TGNC patients/athletes; frequency of care for TGNC patients/athletes.

Main Outcome Measures:

The participants completed a 38-item tool used to assess perceived comfort and competence treating TGNC patients/athletes. Physicians defined “transgender” and described their thoughts on unfair competitive advantage of transgender athletes.

Results:

Most participants had worked with a TGNC patient (70.2%, n = 177), but far fewer worked with a TGNC athlete (n = 26.6%, n = 67). Among the participants who provided a definition of transgender (n = 183), only 28.4% (n = 52) of participants were able to correctly define the term, whereas most were able to partially (57.9%, n = 106) characterize the term. The most common mechanisms identified for learning about TGNC patients were reading peer-reviewed journal articles (44.8%, n = 113) and CME (41.3%, n = 104). Those with previous TGNC friend/family, patient, and athlete relationships had a significantly different level of comfort and competence treating TGNC patients/athletes.

Conclusions:

Previous care relationships with TGNC strongly influences comfort and perceived competence of primary care sports medicine physicians. Training, from unbiased peer-reviewed sources of data, is critical to improve care for TGNC patients/athletes.

Eberman, L. E., Winkelmann, Z. K., Crossway, A. K., Lopez, R. M., Nye, E. A., Rogers, S. M., Walen, D. R., & Olewinski, L. H. (2023). [Sports medicine physicians comfort and competence in caring for transgender and gender nonconforming patients and athletes](#). *Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine*, 33(1), 33-44.

[Retour au sommaire](#)