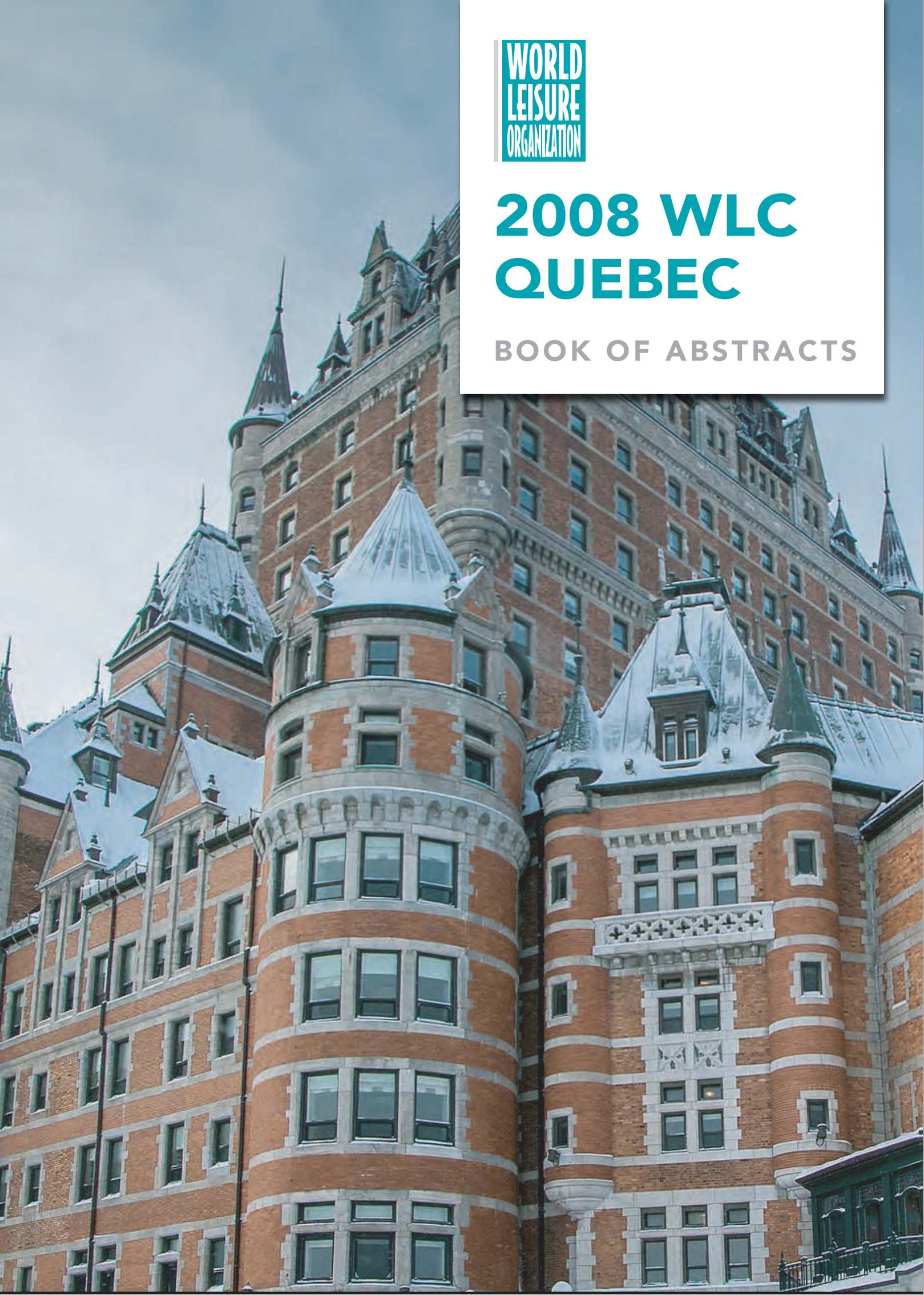
WORLD LEISURE ORGANIZATION

2008 WLC QUEBEC

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



10e CONGRÈS MONDIAL DU LOISIR

Québec 2008

10th WORLD LEISURE CONGRESS

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Thanks for your understanding.

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Andress, Brenda	0254	A14
Vaugeois, Nicole	0322	A14
Anderson, Stephen	0017	A15
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Roussel, Hubert	0100	A15
Fréchette, Lucie	0295	A15
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Staples, Julie	0084	A17
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Hsu, Pei-Lin	0371	A17
Caissie, Linda T.	0255	A18
Mair, Heather	0275	A18
Kim Weippert, Sondra Goldman	0285	A18
Fortune, Darla	0591	A18
Hebblethwaite, Shannon	0092	A19
Hilbrecht, Margo	0159	A19
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Berthiaume, Rachel	0174	B21
Uvinha, Ricardo	0277	B21
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Lariviere, Georges	0096	B22
Oriolo De Almeida, Mara Rita	0393	B22
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Puertas, Xavier	0546	B23
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Vanderveer, Beth	0246	B25
Carbonneau, Hélène	0405	B25
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Cantin, Roger	0061	B26
Cohen-Gewerc, Elie	0077	B26
Fortier, Julie	0195	B26
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Shannon, Charlene	0268	C15
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Liang, Yating	0079	C16
Johnson, Paula	0379	C16
Fair, Chris	0419	C16
Tremblay, Pierre	0137	C17
Ko, Tae Gyou	0284	C17
Yoo, Jin Hee	0300	C17
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Marcotte, Pascale	0049	C18
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Vieille Marchiset, Gilles	0062	C19
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Shin, Jong-Hwa	0117	C20
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Hsieh, Pei-Chun	0102	C22
Gallant, Karen	0192	C22
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Kang, Sung-Jin	0215	C23
Pronovost, Jean-François	0329	C23
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Belley, Luc-Michel	0147	D18
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Wegner, Lisa	0308	D20
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Zengaro, Franco	0172	D21
Tirone, Susan	0219	D21
Morin, Pierre	0384	D21
Walsh, Michelle	0122	D22
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Renault, Micheline	0382	D23
Diekmann, Anya	0443	D23
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Yi-Kook, Jouyeon	0314	D25
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Wang, Guo Yong	0123	D26
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Royer, Chantal	0438	D26
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Chiang, Stanley	0129	D27
Tan, Ai-Girl	0185	D27
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Hilaire, Marie-Magdeleine	0346	D28
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Languedoc, Francine	0447	E12
Hazelton, Cindy	0043	E13
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Turco, Michael Douglas	0444	E13
Adebowale, Adenike Ganiyat	0041	E14
Vaugeois, Nicole	0318	E14
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Winterstein, Pedro José	0445	G15
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Ji, Hyunjin	0142	G17
Lin, Pearl Y.S.	0143	G17
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Kristiansen-Hutchinson, Eric-Donna	0360	H12
Iwasaki, Yoshitaka	0431	H12
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Brosseau, Danny	0332	H13
Péloquin, Claude	0370	H13
Hernandez-Alvarez, Juan Luis	0193	H14
Deslauriers, Julie	0269	H14
Thibault, Guy	0325	H14
Carbonneau, Hélène	0342	H14
Laura, Annagrazia	0067	H15
Chancellor, Charles	0106	H15
Ku, Yi-Ling	0306	H15
Aydin Sonmez, Gulsun	0231	H16
Tsai, C. T. Lucetta	0253	H16
Morrison, Kate	0381	H16
Eychaner, Jim	0056	H17
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Van Der Poel, Hugo	0390	H17
Morin, Pierre	0580	H17
Barnes, Martha	0094	H18
Yeh, Chih-Kuei	0131	H18
Carvalhedo Reis, Arianne	0211	H18
Hou, Jing-Shoung	0409	H18
Ghanbarzadeh, Mohsen	0024	H19
Nikbakht, Masoud	0026	H19
Pimentel, Giuliano	0028	H19
Valdez, Demetrio	0076	H20
Mulcahy, Caitlin	0109	H20
Smale, Bryan	0260	H20
Svenson, Stephen	0414	H20

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Ardekanian, Abbas	243	PS3
Bastian, Scott	324	PS2
Carbonneau, Hélène	336	PS6
Cazorla, Rosilaine	399	PS5
Chen, YuLing	348	PS6
Chen, YuLing	378	PS4
Chiang, Li-Ming	130	PS4
Chow, Hsueh-wen	408	PS4
Chun, Sanghee	334	PS3
da Silva Pinto, Maira	400	PS6
Desjardins, Gilles	105	PS3
Dezfuly, Simindokht	259	PS1
Ebadi, Khalamhossain	266	PS1
Ebadi, Gholamhossain	420	PS4
Fan, Yuh-Cheng	345	PS4
França, Rodrigo de	272	PS3
França, Rodrigo	446	PS3
Ghanbarzadeh, Mohsen	265	PS6
Hedrick, Jason	013	PS1
Hegarty, C. Boyd	166	PS5
Heo, Jinmoo	354	PS4
Homan, Greg	010	PS2
Homan, Greg	011	PS1
Homan, Greg	012	PS3
Huei-Ming, Shih	175	PS2
Hui Yun, Wang	161	PS5
Hur, Taekyun	352	PS6
Hutson, Garrett	427	PS2
Isayama, Hélder	169	PS1
Jones, David	111	PS2
Juniu, Susana	006	PS2
Kalantar, Nadereh	025	PS5
Kalantar, Nadereh	258	PS1
Khayat Zadeh, Farzaneh	027	PS6
Khayatzadeh, Fereshteh	202	PS3
Kim, YoungSun	125	PS4
Kim, Chung-Woon	343	PS6
King, Carina	373	PS1
Kolik, Galia	191	PS5
Lee, Jean	144	PS2
Lee, Jean Ling	176	PS3
Lee, Joo Yeon	208	PS6
Lin, Yen-Ting	412	PS4
Logins, Ebony	394	PS2
Luce Gomes, Christianne	320	PS6
Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, Eli	397	PS1
McKinnon, Valdon	263	PS1
Mirmoezzi, Fatemea	033	PS5
Montero Souto, Pablo	059	PS4
Nikbakht, Masoud	018	PS6
Oak, Sung Sam	353	PS3
Pehoiu, Gica	168	PS2
Perissinotto de Carvalho, Eduardo	403	PS1
Pinto, Leila	392	PS3
Quattrer, Milena	398	PS6
Regina Mira Ramos, Geisa	401	PS6
Regina Mira Ramos, Geisa	402	PS4
Rodrigue, Robert	326	PS2
Rodrigues, Rejane	435	PS3
Roussel, Nathalie	356	PS6
Rozita, Abdul Latif	542	PS1
Sabirli, Turkan Nihan	375	PS4
Sahashi, Yumi	317	PS3
Sawamura, Hiroshi	075	PS3
Schwartz, Gisele Maria	216	PS4
Schwartz, Gisele Maria	222	PS4
Shin, Insoo	226	PS3
Svenson, Stephen	413	PS6
Tan, Jiangong	107	PS1
Vaugeois, Nicole	335	PS6
Weir, Natalie	422	PS2
Wu, Hao	189	PS6
Wu, Tsung-chiung	347	PS2
Yang, Feng-chou	425	PS1

Ordre d'atelier / Session order

Présentateur	Référence	Atelier
Dezfuly, Simindokht	259	PS1
Ebadi, Khalamhossain	266	PS1
Hedrick, Jason	013	PS1
Homan, Greg	011	PS1
Isayama, Hélder	169	PS1
Kalantar, Nadereh	258	PS1
King, Carina	373	PS1
Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, Eli	397	PS1
McKinnon, Valdon	263	PS1
Perissinotto de Carvalho, Eduardo	403	PS1
Rozita, Abdul Latif	542	PS1
Tan, Jiangong	107	PS1
Yang, Feng-chou	425	PS1
Bastian, Scott	324	PS2
Homan, Greg	010	PS2
Huei-Ming, Shih	175	PS2
Hutson, Garrett	427	PS2
Jones, David	111	PS2
Juniu, Susana	006	PS2
Lee, Jean	144	PS2
Logins, Ebony	394	PS2
Pehoiu, Gica	168	PS2
Rodrigue, Robert	326	PS2
Weir, Natalie	422	PS2
Wu, Tsung-chiung	347	PS2
Ardekanian, Abbas	243	PS3
Chun, Sanghee	334	PS3
Desjardins, Gilles	105	PS3
França, Rodrigo de	272	PS3
França, Rodrigo	446	PS3
Homan, Greg	012	PS3
Khayatzadeh, Fereshteh	202	PS3
Lee, Jean Ling	176	PS3
Oak, Sung Sam	353	PS3
Pinto, Leila	392	PS3
Rodrigues, Rejane	435	PS3
Sahashi, Yumi	317	PS3
Sawamura, Hiroshi	075	PS3
SHIN, INSOO	226	PS3
Chen, YuLing	378	PS4
Chiang, Li-Ming	130	PS4
Chow, Hsueh-wen	408	PS4
Ebadi, Gholamhossain	420	PS4
Fan, Yuh-Cheng	345	PS4
Heo, Jinmoo	354	PS4
Kim, YoungSun	125	PS4
Lin, Yen-Ting	412	PS4
Montero Souto, Pablo	059	PS4
Regina Mira Ramos, Geisa	402	PS4
Sabirli, Turkan Nihan	375	PS4
Schwartz, Gisele Maria	216	PS4
Schwartz, Gisele Maria	222	PS4
Cazorla, Rosilaine	399	PS5
Hegarty, C. Boyd	166	PS5
Hui Yun, Wang	161	PS5
Kalantar, Nadereh	025	PS5
Kolik, Galia	191	PS5
Mirmoezzi, Fatemea	033	PS5
Carbonneau, Hélène	336	PS6
Chen, YuLing	348	PS6
da Silva Pinto, Maira	400	PS6
Ghanbarzadeh, Mohsen	265	PS6
Hur, Taekyun	352	PS6
Khayat Zadeh, Farzaneh	027	PS6
Kim, Chung-Woon	343	PS6
Lee, Joo Yeon	208	PS6
Luce Gomes, Christianne	320	PS6
Nikbakht, Masoud	018	PS6
Quattrer, Milena	398	PS6
Regina Mira Ramos, Geisa	401	PS6
Roussel, Nathalie	356	PS6
Svenson, Stephen	413	PS6
Vaugeois, Nicole	335	PS6
WU, HAO	189	PS6

Ordre de référence / Abstract number order

Présentateur	Référence	Atelier
Juniu, Susana	006	PS2
Homan, Greg	010	PS2
Homan, Greg	011	PS1
Homan, Greg	012	PS3
Hedrick, Jason	013	PS1
Nikbakht, Masoud	018	PS6
Kalantar, Nadereh	025	PS5
Khayat Zadeh, Farzaneh	027	PS6
Mirmoezzi, Fatemea	033	PS5
Montero Souto, Pablo	059	PS4
Sawamura, Hiroshi	075	PS3
Desjardins, Gilles	105	PS3
Tan, Jiangong	107	PS1
Jones, David	111	PS2
Kim, YoungSun	125	PS4
Chiang, Li-Ming	130	PS4
Lee, Jean	144	PS2
Hui Yun, Wang	161	PS5
Hegarty, C. Boyd	166	PS5
Pehoiu, Gica	168	PS2
Isayama, Hélder	169	PS1
Huei-Ming, Shih	175	PS2
Lee, Jean Ling	176	PS3
Wu, Hao	189	PS6
Kolik, Galia	191	PS5
Khayatzadeh, Fereshteh	202	PS3
Lee, Joo Yeon	208	PS6
Schwartz, Gisele Maria	216	PS4
Schwartz, Gisele Maria	222	PS4
Shin, Insoo	226	PS3
Ardekanian, Abbas	243	PS3
Kalantar, Nadereh	258	PS1
Dezfuly, Simindokht	259	PS1
McKinnon, Valdon	263	PS1
Ghanbarzadeh, Mohsen	265	PS6
Ebadi, Khalamhossain	266	PS1
França, Rodrigo de	272	PS3
Sahashi, Yumi	317	PS3
Luce Gomes, Christianne	320	PS6
Bastian, Scott	324	PS2
Rodrigue, Robert	326	PS2
Chun, Sanghee	334	PS3
Vaugeois, Nicole	335	PS6
Carbonneau, Hélène	336	PS6
Kim, Chung-Woon	343	PS6
Fan, Yuh-Cheng	345	PS4
Wu, Tsung-chiung	347	PS2
Chen, YuLing	348	PS6
Hur, Taekyun	352	PS6
Oak, Sung sam	353	PS3
Heo, Jinmoo	354	PS4
Roussel, Nathalie	356	PS6
King, Carina	373	PS1
Sabirli, Turkan Nihan	375	PS4
Chen, YuLing	378	PS4
Pinto, Leila	392	PS3
Logins, Ebony	394	PS2
Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, Eli	397	PS1
Quattrer, Milena	398	PS6
Cazorla, Rosilaine	399	PS5
da Silva Pinto, Maira	400	PS6
Regina Mira Ramos, Geisa	401	PS6
Regina Mira Ramos, Geisa	402	PS4
Perissinotto de Carvalho, Eduardo	403	PS1
Chow, Hsueh-wen	408	PS4
Lin, Yen-Ting	412	PS4
Svenson, Stephen	413	PS6
Ebadi, Gholamhossain	420	PS4
Weir, Natalie	422	PS2
Yang, Feng-chou	425	PS1
Hutson, Garrett	427	PS2
Rodrigues, Rejane	435	PS3
França, Rodrigo	446	PS3
Rozita, Abdul Latif	542	PS1

Liste des exposants (ordre alphabétique)
Exhibitors (alphabetical order)

Stand	Exposant / *Exhibitor*
8	2010 Chuncheon WLC Organizing Commitee
7	2010 Chuncheon WLC Organizing Committee
122a	4H
86	ABC Récréation
100	Admitec inc
106	AES, une division de GVL inc.
159	Alfa Products
160	Alfa Products
166	AlterGo
118	American Ramp Company
128	Anim Action
85	Animation d'autrefoiis
80	Animation d'autrefois
45	Aquam, spécialiste aquatique inc.
46	Aquam, spécialiste aquatique inc.
162	Aquasport
201	Association des résaux cyclables du Québec
125a	Association québécoise des loisirs folkloriques
180	Association québécoise du loisir municipal
182	Auberge l'Autre Jardin
171	Audio Ciné Films Inc.
47	B.E.M. Feux d'Artifice
197	Beaulieu Beauregard inc.
57	Belair Recreational Product Inc.
58	Belair Recreational Product Inc.
13	Bell Solutions d'affaires
14	Bell Solutions d'affaires
111	Berliner Seilfabrik
208	Blue Imp Recreational Products of Canada
17	Book King
154	Brenntag Canada Inc.
187	Canadian Tire Foundation for families
192	Canyon Sainte-Anne
11	Carpell Mondo
12	Carpell Mondo
130	Cdn Ass. for the Advencement of Women & Sport & Phisycal Activity
88	CEI Architecture
21	Centaur Products inc
22	Centaur Products inc
35	Centaur Products inc
36	Centaur Products inc
124a	Cercle des jeunes naturalistes
212	Chapiteaux Laval Inc.
151	Cité des jeux du monde/ Association Le moulin à vent
91	Concepts du sablier
183	Corridor touristique francophone de l'Ouest
169	Croix-Rouge canadienne
125	Crozier Enterprises inc.
126	Crozier Enterprises inc.
25	CS Sports
157	D B Perks
42	Defargo-Fieldturf-Tarkett
71	Defargo-Fieldturf-Tarkett
87	Design & Solutions pour surfaces sportives F.H. Ltée (DSSS)
73	Diabeters / Steps Count
40	Distribution Sports Loisirs
102	Dynamo Industries
68	Égale Action
98	Elephant Play
1	Entreprises G.A. Turgeon et Fils
175	Equilibre, groupe d'action sur le poids
18	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
19	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
20	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
37	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
38	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
39	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
70	Exploration Playgrounds (Research Casting Int. Ltd)
125a	Fédération des familles souches du Québec
120a	Fédération des sociétés d'horticulture et d'écologie du Québec
142	Fédération québécoise de camping et de caravaning et FICC
186	Fédération québécoise de canot et de kayak

Stand	Exposant / *Exhibitor*
119a	Fédération québecoise de la marche
124	Fédération québécoise de philatélie
124a	Fédération québécoise des activités subaquatiques
123a	Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisirs
122a	Fédération québécoise des jeux récréatifs
129	Fédération québécoise des sports cyclistes
138	Fédération québécoise du sport cycliste
178	Fenatucgua Ak'Tenamit
194	Festival international de hockey (Productions St-Cyr-Sauvé)
185	FIAP Jean Monnet
69	First Playgrounds
150	Flaghouse
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107	GameTime
108	GameTime
113	GameTime
114	GameTime
97	Global Sport Ressources Ltd
93	Gloco inc
164	Go-Elan
196	Green Gym
181	GreenGym
209	Henderson Recreation Equipment Ltd
174	Hockey libre
52	Honco Bâtiments d'acier
61	Honco Bâtiments d'acier
2	Hostelling International Canada / Région St-Laurent
3	Hostelling International Canada / Région St-Laurent
65	Human Kinetics
44	Hydro-Québec
172	In motion
66	Innova Disc Golf
143	International Play Co.
153	Judo Québec
173	Kan-Go-Roo Playgrounds
123a	Kéroul
76	Kwik Goal (Gemsport.com)
89	Kwik Goal (Gemsport.com)
24	La Capitale assurances générales
191	Labosport inc.
95	L'Air en fête
135	Landscape Structures
136	Landscape Structures
145	Landscape Structures
146	Landscape Structures
119	Le Groupe Sport-Inter Plus Le Groupe Sport-Inter Plus
133	Les auberges de jeunesse des villes du patrimoine mondial
49	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
50	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
51	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
62	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
63	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
64	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
163	Les entreprises J.C. Roy inc.
96	Les Équipements de loisir Projel inc
99	Les Films Criterion
77	Les industries Trans-Canada (1984) inc.
78	Les industries Trans-Canada (1984) inc.
147	Les plaisirs de l'érable
202	Les vêtements SP inc.
23	Lettuce Make Thyme Inc
103	Logiciels Sport-Plus inc
6	Logilys inc.
15	M2e Solutions
16	M2e Solutions
4	Magic Light inc.
5	Magic Light inc.
101	Maple Leaf Gold inc.
184	Mexico
182	Mouvement québécois des vacances familiales
170	MSR Location Scène Mobile
165	Multi-Jeux Marlin
74	Musco Lighting
75	Musco Lighting

Stand	Exposant / *Exhibitor*
123	Nevco
53	New Line Skateparks Inc.
189	Nustadia Recreation inc.
92	Omnikin / Kin-Ball Canada
9	PBK Architects inc,
10	PBK Architects inc.
188	Peak Sales and Distribution
105	PG Govern
72	PlanetShuffleboard.com
112	Plastiques Cascades-Re-Plast
26	Playpower
27	Playpower
28	Playpower
29	Playpower
30	Playpower
31	Playpower
121a	Québec à cheval
148	Reflet d'autrefois
141	Regroupement Loisir Québec
117	Rescue 7 inc.
121	Robert Boileau inc
122	Robert Boileau inc
131	Robert Boileau inc.
132	Robert Boileau inc.
137	Romperland Playsystems/Del-Air Systems
144	Roperland Playsystems/Des-Air System
67	Routledge
32	Simexco inc
33	Simexco inc
34	Simexco inc
121a	Société québécoise de spéléologie
179	Société touristique des autochtones du Québec, SATAQ
152	Sociojeux/Association Le moulin à vent
41	Sodem DBSF
204	Softicket inc.
79	Sogep
158	Solaris Productions Inc.
177	Sotutour
90	Spectrum Educational Supplies Ltd
60	Spectrum Skatepark Creations
120	Sports Montréal - Le tour du monde de Karibou
193	Stageline mobile Stage
156	Stantec Consulting Ltd
115	Swim Educators
161	Tartan Turf Industries Inc.
54	Techsport inc
203	Tennis Québec
155	The Finbar Group LLC
94	The Lifesaving Society
116	Tourisme Jeunesse
176	UNAT-MDF
104	Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
200	Urbana - Mobilier urbain
126a	Vélo Québec
127a	Vélo Québec
190	Vélo-Sécur
149	Vézina Party Centre inc.
55	Ville de Montréal
56	Ville de Montréal
81	Vortex Aquatic Structures
82	Vortex Aquatic Structures
83	Vortex Aquatic Structures
84	Vortex Aquatic Structures
139	Water Splash
140	Water Splash
109	WaterPlay
110	WaterPlay
198	Wattman-Trains et Trams
199	Wattman-Trains et Trams
210	Wattman-Trains et Trams
211	Wattman-Trains et Trams
127	Wenger Corporation
195	Western Recreation
59	World Leasure Expo
205	Xccent Play
206	Xccent Play
207	Xccent Play
48	Zeager Bros. Inc

Liste des exposants (ordre numérique)
Exhibitors (numerical order)

Stand	Exposant / *Exhibitor*
1	Entreprises G.A. Turgeon et Fils
2	Hostelling International Canada / Région St-Laurent
3	Hostelling International Canada / Région St-Laurent
4	Magic Light inc.
5	Magic Light inc.
6	Logilys inc.
7	2010 Chuncheon WLC Organizing Committee
8	2010 Chuncheon WLC Organizing Commitee
9	PBK Architects inc,
10	PBK Architects inc.
11	Carpell Mondo
12	Carpell Mondo
13	Bell Solutions d'affaires
14	Bell Solutions d'affaires
15	M2e Solutions
16	M2e Solutions
17	Book King
18	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
19	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
20	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
21	Centaur Products inc
22	Centaur Products inc
23	Lettuce Make Thyme Inc
24	La Capitale assurances générales
25	CS Sports
26	Playpower
27	Playpower
28	Playpower
29	Playpower
30	Playpower
31	Playpower
32	Simexco inc
33	Simexco inc
34	Simexco inc
35	Centaur Products inc
36	Centaur Products inc
37	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
38	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
39	Équipements récréatifs Jambette inc.
40	Distribution Sports Loisirs
41	Sodem DBSF
42	Defargo-Fieldturf-Tarkett
43	Gainor Agency Ltd
44	Hydro-Québec
45	Aquam, spécialiste aquatique inc.
46	Aquam, spécialiste aquatique inc.
47	B.E.M. Feux d'Artifice
48	Zeager Bros., Inc
49	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
50	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
51	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
52	Honco Bâtiments d'acier
53	New Line Skateparks Inc.
54	Techsport inc
55	Ville de Montréal
56	Ville de Montréal
57	Belair Recreational Product Inc.
58	Belair Recreational Product Inc.
59	World Leasure Expo
60	Spectrum Skatepark Creations
61	Honco Bâtiments d'acier
62	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
63	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
64	Les entreprises Formes et Jeux PEB inc
65	Human Kinetics
66	Innova Disc Golf
67	Routledge
68	Égale Action
69	First Playgrounds
70	Exploration Playgrounds (Research Casting Int. Ltd)
71	Defargo-Fieldturf-Tarkett
72	PlanetShuffleboard.com
73	Diabeters / Steps Count
74	Musco Lighting
75	Musco Lighting
76	Kwik Goal (Gemsport.com)
77	Les industries Trans-Canada (1984) inc.
78	Les industries Trans-Canada (1984) inc.
79	Sogep
80	Animation d'autrefois
81	Vortex Aquatic Structures
82	Vortex Aquatic Structures
83	Vortex Aquatic Structures
84	Vortex Aquatic Structures
85	Animation d'autrefoiis
86	ABC Récréation
87	Design & Solutions pour surfaces sportives F.H. Ltée (DSSS)
88	CEI Architecture
89	Kwik Goal (Gemsport.com)
90	Spectrum Educational Supplies Ltd
91	Concepts du sablier
92	Omnikin / Kin-Ball Canada
93	Gloco inc
94	The Lifesaving Society
95	L'Air en fête
96	Les Équipements de loisir Projel inc
97	Global Sport Ressources Ltd
98	Elephant Play
99	Les Films Criterion
100	Admitec inc
101	Maple Leaf Gold inc.
102	Dynamo Industries
103	Logiciels Sport-Plus inc
104	Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
105	PG Govern
106	AES, une division de GVL inc.
107	GameTime
108	GameTime
109	WaterPlay
110	WaterPlay
111	Berliner Seilfabrik
112	Plastiques Cascades-Re-Plast
113	GameTime
114	GameTime
115	Swim Educators
116	Tourisme Jeunesse
117	Rescue 7 inc.
118	American Ramp Company
119	Le Groupe Sport-Inter Plus
120	Sports Montréal - Le tour du monde de Karibou
121	Robert Boileau inc
122	Robert Boileau inc
123	Nevco
124	Fédération québécoise de philatélie
125	Crozier Enterprises inc.
126	Crozier Enterprises inc.
127	Wenger Corporation
128	Anim Action
129	Fédération québécoise des sports cyclistes
130	Cdn Ass. for the Advencement of Women & Sport & Phisycal Activity
131	Robert Boileau inc.
132	Robert Boileau inc.
133	Les auberges de jeunesse des villes du patrimoine mondial Le Groupe Sport-Inter Plus
135	Landscape Structures
136	Landscape Structures
137	Romperland Playsystems/Del-Air Systems
138	Fédération québécoise du sport cycliste
139	Water Splash
140	Water Splash
141	Regroupement Loisir Québec
142	Fédération québécoise de camping et de caravaning et FICC
143	International Play Co.
144	Roperland Playsystems/Des-Air System
145	Landscape Structures
146	Landscape Structures
147	Les plaisirs de l'érable
148	Reflet d'autrefois
149	Vézina Party Centre inc.
150	Flaghouse
151	Cité des jeux du monde/ Association Le moulin à vent
152	Sociojeux/Association Le moulin à vent
153	Judo Québec
154	Brenntag Canada Inc.
155	The Finbar Group LLC
156	Stantec Consulting Ltd
157	D B Perks
158	Solaris Productions Inc.
159	Alfa Products
160	Alfa Products
161	Tartan Turf Industries Inc.
162	Aquasport
163	Les entreprises J.C. Roy inc.
164	Go-Elan
165	Multi-Jeux Marlin
166	AlterGo
167	Espace inexistant
168	Espace inexistant
169	Croix-Rouge canadienne
170	MSR Location Scène Mobile
171	Audio Ciné Films Inc.
172	In motion
173	Kan-Go-Roo Playgrounds
174	Hockey libre
175	Équilibre, groupe d'action sur le poids
176	UNAT-MDF
177	Sotutour
178	Fenatucgua Ak'Tenamit
179	Société touristique des autochtones du Québec, SATAQ
180	Association québécoise du loisir municipal
181	GreenGym
182	Mouvement québécois des vacances familiales
182	Auberge l'Autre Jardin
183	Corridor touristique francophone de l'Ouest
184	Mexico
185	FIAP Jean Monnet
186	Fédération québécoise de canot et de kayak
187	Canadian Tire Foundation for families
188	Peak Sales and Distribution
189	Nustadia Recreation inc.
190	Vélo-Sécur
191	Labosport inc.
192	Canyon Sainte-Anne
193	Stageline mobile Stage
194	Festival international de hockey (Productions St-Cyr-Sauvé)
195	Western Recreation
196	Green Gym
197	Beaulieu Beauregard inc.
198	Wattman-Trains et Trams
199	Wattman-Trains et Trams
200	Urbana - Mobilier urbain
201	Association des résaux cyclables du Québec
202	Les vêtements SP inc.
203	Tennis Québec
204	Softicket inc.
205	Xccent Play
206	Xccent Play
207	Xccent Play
208	Blue Imp Recreational Products of Canada
209	Henderson Recreation Equipment Ltd
210	Wattman-Trains et Trams
211	Wattman-Trains et Trams
212	Chapiteaux Laval Inc.
119a	Fédération québecoise de la marche
120a	Fédération des sociétés d'horticulture et d'écologie du Québec
121a	Québec à cheval
121a	Société québécoise de spéléologie
122a	4H
122a	Fédération québécoise des jeux récréatifs
123a	Kéroul
123a	Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisirs
124a	Cercle des jeunes naturalistes
124a	Fédération québécoise des activités subaquatiques
125a	Fédération des familles souches du Québec
125a	Association québécoise des loisirs folkloriques
126a	Vélo Québec
127a	Vélo Québec

> 004 (Oral presentation)

Job satisfaction of sport administrators employed at tertiary institutions in South Africa

Padmini Naidoo, Durban University of Technology (Durban, South Africa)

Sport adminstrators roles are vital to the sporting industry tehrefore the degree of job satisfaction they experience is of prime importance. Enhancing job satisfaction may result in a more efficiently run sport department. The aim of the study is to investigate the job satisfaction of sport administrators employed at tertiary institutions in South Africa. The questionaire was administered to 140 sport administrators employed at institutions of higher learning in South Africa. A response rate of 78% (n=109) was received from sport administrators. They expressed the most amount of dissatisfaction with regard to salary, promotion, status and recognition and communication. Sport administrators were satisfied with the work itself, working conditions, supervision and utilization. There were too few female sport administrators. There were reasonable degrees of satisfaction expressed by sport administrators.

> 005 (Oral presentation)

Community, Subcultures and Quality of Life — The Case of Ocean Cruising

Carolin Lusby, California State University Long Beach (Long Beach, USA); Stephen Anderson, Barry University (Miami, USA)

The study of community has received increasing attention from researchers in recent years. This study examined community within the subculture of ocean cruising. Cruisers have made a conscious decision to lead a more satisfying and self-determined life on the ocean, often cutting all ties with the life they left back on land. Cruisers own their own boats, live aboard and are constantly on the move. In-depth semi-structured interviews with 25 cruisers in Florida and the Bahamas revealed that, within the subculture of ocean cruising, cruisers are able to successfully develop a very strong sense of community. Through the constant comparative method of grounded theory, several themes emerged that describe the cruising community. This study showed that cruisers create community through shared, yet separate experiences. The cruising community manifests itself through a tremendous amount of camaraderie and sharing and was often compared to family. Geographically, Georgetown (Bahamas) was found to be a special place for the cruising community, since it attracts large numbers of cruisers certain times of the year. As a result, the cruising community manifests itself very differently there. In contrast to other areas, it is very structured and organized. Georgetown is furthermore special in the sense that it is an example of how cruisers organize shared outreaches to help build the local communities they visit. The cruising community substantially adds to the quality of life and life satisfaction of cruisers, and as such was found to be a major part of the cruising lifestyle.

> 006 (Poster presentation)

Recovering the Essence of Leisure

Susana Juniu, Montclair State University (Montclair, USA)

Leisure is a complex notion; primarily it is related to time and time is an abstract concept. Secondly, it seems that people are controlled by a system that values material possessions more than emotional and spiritual wealth. In the present context, individuals respond to the demands of being productive and the pressures of consumption by measuring what they are and how much they have rather than analyzing the quality of what they are, what they have, and how they are. People are polluted by material needs and are constantly searching for happiness and meaning; in a sense they are looking to move from material wants to meaning wants (Easterbrook, 2003). Factors such as the economy, globalization, and technology have contributed to these feelings by transforming (a) the spiritual essence and emotional wealth of leisure to a materialistic possession of leisure, and (b) the creative aspect of leisure to a leisure of consumption. These elements have a negative influence on individuals' behaviors and how they experience leisure. The historical sense of freedom in leisure has been lost to consumerism and leisure is no longer a time for personal growth and contemplation, or a time for social utilization. For this reason, leisure has become an element of social order and accumulation of pleasure and immediate enjoyment (Rojek, 1995). Today there is a sense of emptiness and particularly when talking about free time; it seems that there is a clock that has transformed the space in a manner that obscures how time belongs to people. Individuals are time-slaves and have less control of their time. Consequently, what has been the effect of all these factors on leisure? There is a need to break this mechanical behavior and reach to elements of passion, pleasure, peace, and purpose in the activities pursued. In taking up this discussion, this presentation aims (a) to examine how contemporary notions of leisure have been shaped by the economy, globalization, and technology resulting in its commodification and consumerism, and (b) to explore alternatives to help us regain the essence of leisure.

> 007 (Présentation orale)

Programme de formation moniteur en camp de jour pour les 14 à 17 ans

Diane Rioux, Centre communautaire récréatif Saint-Jean-Baptiste (Drummondville, Canada)

Au CCRSJB, depuis 18 ans, je côtoie les ados dans différentes activités mais surtout en formation moniteur. La formation moniteur dirige ces 40 jeunes par année vers des emplois en animation de camps de jour. Ce sont plus de 500 jeunes, au fil des années, qui ont franchi les portes du Centre. Pourquoi je veux rejoindre les ados? Parce que j'ai besoin d'eux comme moniteurs ou animateurs. La formation me donne le pouvoir indirect de façonner ces jeunes en citoyens actifs et à qui je donne le droit de parole. Tout au long de la formation, les jeunes sont appelés à participer aux activités du Centre. Ils découvrent le monde en donnant un coup de main. Se sentir utile, reconnu, important, nécessaire, voilà comment on les rejoint. Cependant, si l'on tient compte de leur peu d'expérience en animation, il est important pour nous de les encadrer, de les guider de façon à lancer une dynamique de groupe et un travail de coopération. Le CCL est un endroit propice pour la découverte de

la communauté. On y côtoie des personnes âgées, des enfants différents, des handicapés, des travailleurs, des parents, des gens favorisés, plus démunis. Une belle photographie de la société d'aujourd'hui. Comme les ados entrent en contact avec tous ces gens par le moyen du loisir communautaire, ils apprennent ce que signifie « être concerné ». Prendre une place, prendre sa place. Avec les années, ce que je constate, c'est le grand besoin de ces jeunes d'être reconnus comme ils sont. Mais surtout, je sais que je suis capable de les suivre, les guider et les accompagner dans leurs projets. Pour rejoindre et garder les ados, il faut que nous comme adultes soyons capables d'abnégation et recevoir ce que les jeunes nous donnent et nous disent. C'est cette expérience que j'aimerais partager.

> 009 (Oral presentation)

The leisureology in poetry of ancient Tang Dynasty — The historic spirit and modern value of leisure in Tang Dynasty

Yannan Zhang, Shandong University (Jinan, China)

Twenty first century is an era of well-developed leisureology, which advocates leisure and recommends happiness. Leisureology makes use of all the valuable of leisure in human history. China is such a country that is rich in the longstanding leisure culture, especially in Tang Dynasty. Tang Dynasty is the most thriving and prosperous era in Chinese history. The leisure activities in Tang Dynasty are also in the peak. This paper is the research achievement of leisure activities in Tang Dynasty, which is also the core context of the book 'Leisureology in Tang Dynasty' to be published in 2008. This paper illustrates the leisure in Tang from the following five aspects, the pastoral, monastery, garden, and border area visiting, in order to explore the multi-effect of social development, life value and leisure. It draws on various Tang poems to make research about the leisure psychology, the leisure demands, the leisure manner in aid of inter-discipline theories and method in cultural anthropology, philosophy and consumption economy, etc. It points out the Tang people's leisure is not only to search for happiness but also the existence meaning of life. Take the most popular leisure, pastoral leisure in Tang Dynasty for example, Tang people did not only enjoy the nature, keep fit, but also enrich the people' emotion world, strengthen the belief of pursuit of truth, kindness and beauty through this leisure, which also presents the lofty and glory of Tang people. This paper also summarizes the positive influence of the leisureology in Tang Dynasty to the modern society. It affects the recognition of leisure value in modern society and social life. It plays a leading role in people's judging and choosing some leisure actions. It guides people to improve their leisure believes, leisure attitudes, leisure behaviors and leisure knowledge, etc.

> 010 (Poster presentation)

Impacts on the Decision to Participate in Overnight Youth Camping Programs: Marketing Analysis of 13 Ohio 4-H Camp Facilities

Greg Homan, Wright State University Lake Campus (Celina, USA); Jason Hedrick, Ohio State University Extension (Ottawa, USA)

The motivation for youth to participate in free-time activities is conceptualized by Deci & Ryan (1985) using the self-determination theory. They explain the participation of individuals is understood by their natural tendency to take part in experiences to meet their needs to seek out new experiences and pursue interests. According to the Eccles' expectancy-value model (Eccles & Harold, 1991), youth respond to the varying levels of support that parents provide to activity choices that youth have. Those activities that parents believe their children are suited for, or can be successful in, will be provided more support by the parents. Research has found that gender can be predictive of youth extracurricular activity involvement. Mahoney, et al. (2003) found consistently higher participation rates by girls in extracurricular activities. Friends have been found to have a stronger influence on participation choice for girls (Raymore, et al, 1994). Higher socioeconomic status not only directly enables youth to financially participate in activities, but has been related to their confidence and approach to trying new things (Raymore, et al, 1994). Learning how to interact with others, supporting and identifying interests, and developing autonomy without control of parents or adults are roles of the peer group (Castrogiovanni, 2002). The social group or peer structure endorsement of an activity is positively related to participation in extracurricular activities and non-school clubs (Huebner & Mancini, 2003). Lingren (1995) found that peer influence can keep youth active in extracurricular activities ranging from religious activities to 4-H clubs and school sports. This research evaluated the decision making process regarding youth participation in 4-H camps across the state of Ohio. Parental, peer, and other significant adults were evaluated in terms of their influence on the participation decision. Contributing factors such as marketing methods, cost, and program content were evaluated to determine their impact on the decision for youth to participate in Ohio 4-H Camps.

> 011 (Poster presentation)

Building Future Leaders Using Youth Educational Camping Programs: The Positive Impact of Ohio 4-H Camps from a Parental Perspective

Greg Homan, Wright State University (Celina, USA); Jason Hedrick, Ohio State University Extension (Ottawa, USA)

Today, there are more than 12,000 resident camps that exist within the United States that serve more than 11 million youth and adults annually (American Camp Association, 2007). The perceived outcomes in overall positive youth development, including leadership, stemming from residential camping are well documented. According to an ACA parent poll, parents indicate the most important reasons for sending their children to camp are to build self confidence and self esteem, and a place to build social skills and make friends (American Camp Association, 2007). All of these skills are instrumental in developing leadership qualities in youth. Findings from this research show that youth gain multiple benefits from the residential camp experience by building leadership skills, character, self-esteem, decision making skills, independent living skills, and citizenship. The purpose of this project was to explore the possible improvement differences found in these areas as they relate to a campers gender, the number of years children attend camp, and on a youth's age. When evaluating positive impact of Ohio 4-H camps on participants, there were significant differences found between male and female campers, one significant difference found between campers in different age categories, and significant differences found between the tenure of the camper and the reported level of improvement as a result of camp participation.

> 012 (Poster presentation)

The Impact of Parent and Coach Pressure and Support of Youth Involvement in Organized Extracurricular Leisure Activities

Greg Homan, Wright State University (Celina, USA); Jason Hedrick, Ohio State University Extension (Ottawa, USA)

Youth choose involvement in diverse organized leisure activities ranging from competitive sports to clubs and service groups. Research has found a strong significant impact of parental support in the decision to participate in various youth activities. Parents are essential in the process of youth being engaged in leisure-based experiences, playing a varying role ranging from the actual decision-maker of youth participation to screening agent (minimizing choices for their children to an acceptable list of available opportunities). Research has found that greater parental influence is associated with higher levels of involvement in sports for both boys and girls (Brustad, 1993). Parents, and other adults who work with youth, are socializing agents for young people, and they are major influencers of youth self-perception and interest in extracurricular activities (Harter, 1978; Brustad, 1993; McCullagh, Matxkanin, Shaw, & Maldonado, 1993). Parents have far-reaching effects upon youth in terms of their enjoyment of extra-curricular activities and their related self esteem (Harter, 1978; Scanlan & Lewthwaite, 1986; Leff & Hoyle, 1995). A correlation and descriptive research study was conducted surveying over 400 youth in three western Ohio schools exploring youth perceptions of adult pressure and support of 4-H and/or school sports involvement. Findings provide an opportunity to evaluate the nature of adult influence on youth involvement in these respective activities. Results are useful as a tool to educate local volunteers and parents who are active in youth extracurricular activities.

> 013 (Poster presentation)

Improving the Sports Experiences for Youth

Jason Hedrick, The Ohio State University (Ottawa, USA); Greg Homan, Wright State University (St Marys, USA)

The goal of the presentation is to improve the sports experiences of youth by providing the adults who work with them with current, research-based information and resources to develop young athletes' knowledge, attitudes, skills, and aspirations. There is a gap between what is known from research to be "best practices" and "critical aspects of positive youth development" and the practices and experiences of many youth who participate in athletics. With more than 35 million youth and 3.5 million volunteer coaches involved in youth sports programs outside of school settings across the country, there is a tremendous need for readily-available educational opportunities and youth-targeted resources to improve the quality of sport experiences for the girls and boys in these programs. The "You're the Athlete" curriculum is designed to help bridge that gap and accomplish the purposes for which land-grant institutions were founded - to educate; to interpret and encourage the practical use of knowledge that comes from research; and to extend knowledge from the universities to help people improve their lives. Several studies and reports documented the need for the initiative. Coaching and communicating with young athletes can be a challenge. Session particpants will explore effectove ways to communicate with teens and review ways to help student athletes excell in their sport using the "Your the Athlete" 4-H curriculum.

> 014 (Oral presentation)

Changing Minds, Changing Lives

Laura Domenicucci, Canadian Paralympic Committee (Ottawa, Canada)

Changing Minds, Changing Lives is an outreach program that targets key decision makers and educates about the Paralympic Movement and the associated physical and social benefits of sport for someone with a physical disability. We want to get you engaged in motivating your clients to participate in sport, and to support you in using sport as a vehicle for rehabilitation and reintegration. By becoming a frontline advocate, together we can invite your clients to feel the rush of sport and to activate the potential that resides within every Canadian living with a disability. Participants will leave the session having been educated in the Paralympic Movement, and specifically about the rehabilitative and social benefits that sport and physical activity will have in the life of someone with a physical disability. Participants will learn how sport has impacted the life of a Paralympian through a show-and-tell session between the audience and a person who has already gone through the system. Participants will also be able to ask direct questions to the Paralympian, and learn about their sport-specific equipment such as a sit ski or hockey sledge Participants will learn how to connect their clients to the organizations their clients are interested in through access to our extensive database, and have a variety of take home resources that they will be able to refer to and use after the session is complete.

> 017 (Oral presentation)

How Recreation and Park Agencies Engage in Community Development

Stephen Anderson, Barry University (Miami Shores, USA); Sydney Sklar, University of St. Francis (Joliet, USA); Cari Autry, Arizonia State University (Phoenix, USA)

Community development has traditionally been one of the missions of recreation and park agencies. Today, building community is resurfacing as a major trend nationally and internationally - and gaining more emphases at the local levels. Although most professionals agree recreatioin and parks can be a major player in community development, the problem is many are unsure how to engage their agencies in the process. Agency administrators (800) from Arizona, Florida, and Illinois were surveyed about their agency's role in community development. Research findings will be presented along with a strategy as to how we can use recreation and parks to build community.

> 019 (Oral presentation)

Leisure Abandonment: Quitting Free-Time Activity That We Love

Robert Stebbins, University of Calgary (Calgary, Canada)

Leisure abandonment is a point in an individual's life course, at which that person leaves a particular leisure activity. Observations to date suggest that this is accomplished by way of one of the following alternatives: 1) deciding

consciously to quit the activity, 2) being forced from it by external circumstances, or 3) leaving the activity by drifting away from it. Leisure abandonment, which to my knowledge has never been examined in the leisure sciences, whether under this heading or an equivalent, is an enormously variegated and sometimes complicated phenomenon. Given the substantial level of emotional attachment to the activity, the experience of abandonment may be poignant enough to amount to a personal crisis of sorts. Thirteen antecedent conditions leading to one of five types of abandonment are presented and discussed. Abandonment varies according to whether the leisure left behind is casual, serious, or project-based. This extremely widespread phenomenon, which may be positive or negative for the participant, is an important feature of the human life course and the leisure career. The observations on which this paper is based root in interviews with participants in 13 different amateur, hobbyist, and volunteer activities during which aban-doning the activity was sometimes discussed.

> 018 (Poster presentation)

Effect of specific plyometric training on the reaction time and speed in physical education students

R. Aghdaie (MS), M. Nikbakht (PhD), Shahid Chamran University Ronak Aghdaie (Ahvaz, Iran)

The aim of this study was investigate the effects of specific plyometric training (specific plyometrics for sprinters) on the performance of running 100 meters and reaction time in female physical education students of Ahvaz Shahid Chamran University 30 volunteers female students with no precedents of plyometrics or sprint training randomly divided into plyometrics (N=10), sprint trainings (N=10) and control groups (N=10).Criteria of the pre-t include the reaction time and Running 100m tests. The mean speed was measured with a manual timer and reaction time with Whole Body Reaction Time set (YB-1000). Then groups practiced plyometrics and sprint training programs for 6 weeks, 3 sessions per week. Post-t was accomplished and data analyzed by ANOVA test (_=0.05). Findings showed the experimental group have a significant improvements in the Start reaction time and mean velocity in comparison with control group ($p<0.05$). However, no differences were observed in comparative with sprint training group. These results indicate there are no differences between the effects of specific plyometrics and sprint training on the sprint performance and reaction time of female physical education students. Key words: plyometric training, sprint training, mean speed, start reaction time.

> 020 (Oral presentation)

Building a Strong Team

Donna Hutchinson, On The Edge Fitness Educators (North Vancouver, Canada)

Building a strong team takes leadership, vision and persistence. As a Manager or Supervisor you have to be able to assess your teams' strengths and challenges and provide inspiration. As a visionary you paint the picture of achievement and success. Both roles require that a sense of interdependence is fostered amongst the team in order to create a cohesive, productive work environment. The root of any strong business lies within its people. By creating win/win and third alternative outcomes, a higher level of creativity and group synergy is achievable. Every Manager or Supervisor will benefit from this session and walk away with 10 proven strategies towards building a successful team.

> 021 (Oral presentation)

Putting the WOW back into customer service

Donna Hutchinson, On The Edge Fitness Educators (North Vancouver, Canada)

What has happened to the customer service industry? Where have all the good customer service people gone and when did it all become so eroded? I have been wondering this myself and although there are still pockets of satisfactory service that do exist, more often then not the customer experience is quite appalling. The good news is with a little bit of thought and planning facilities that do make the effort will likely see an increase in program participation and greater cost recovery. How to create this "WOW FACTOR" experience for your community and within your facilities is what this session is all about. We will review 20 proven customer service strategies and how they can be implemented right away. This workshop was created with every level of the organization in mind from Managers to Front Line Employee and should not be missed.

> 022 (Oral presentation)

Less May Be More: Changes in Leisure and Well-Being among Recent Retirees in the US

Galit Nimrod, Ben Gurion University of the Negev (Beer-Sheva, Israel); Megan Janke, University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, USA); Douglas Kleiber, University of Georgia (Athens, Georgia, USA)

This paper examines the associations between changes in leisure behavior and subjective well-being among recently retired individuals in the U.S. The study investigated pre- and post- retirement leisure behavior of 430 retirees using data from the Americans Changing Lives data set, and used a research model previously implemented in Israel (Nimrod, 2007) to explore the differences in leisure participation and subjective well being between four defined groups: reducers, concentrators, diffusers and expanders. Reducers decrease both number and frequency of activities; concentrators reduce number but increase frequency; diffusers increase number but decrease frequency, and expanders increase both. Results indicated that, in spite of having more available time, most retirees (51%) fell into the reducers group, while only 21% were expanders, 16% concentrators and 12% diffusers. And while there were many significant differences between the groups in terms of leisure involvement, no differences were found in their background characteristics. In addition, there were no differences among the four types regarding mean scores of depression; but group differences in life satisfaction approached significance ($p \leq 0.10$) and indicated that the concentrators had a slightly higher life satisfaction than the other types. These findings suggest that expanding the repertoire of activities does not necessarily contribute to retirees' well being, and thus raise questions about embracing the tenets of activity theory (Havighurst, 1963) indiscriminately. In addition, the fact that concentrators had slightly higher life satisfaction and reducers appeared not to suffer in terms of subjective well being might suggest that the emphasis should be on discriminating between those activities that are meaningful and those that are not. This provides some support for socio-emotional

selectivity theory (Carstensen, 1992) and for Burnett-Wolle and Godbey's (2007) view regarding the relative advantages of considering leisure and aging in light of more sophisticated constructions of life span development.

> 023 (Oral presentation)
Healthy lifestyles: a critical approach

Rui Gomes, University of Coimbra (Lisbon, Portugal)

Proposing a sociological and comprehensive model that can understand the historical and social conditions which made possible the appearance of a healthy lifestyle, we suggest that contemporary healthism produces a medicalization of everyday life in such a way that two main groups of people can be identified: (1) those whose main goal is to construct and present themselves to others as healthy, and (2) those who cannot, or who refuse, to come close to the healthy ideal. In this regard, Blaxter (1993) writes that for the contemporary era, exposure to health risks has become a central marker of social class. While most will blame themselves for their health, only some enjoy a social position that allows them a viable measure of real control over their lives. Several studies reveal that regardless of class and education, respondents notice voluntary behaviours as the cause of diseases. This trend tend to result in victim-blaming approaches to body images, illness and health, and promote the view that individuals, not institutions, are responsible for their health. However, the linkage of health, personal virtue, and self-sufficiency seems to mystifie the structural bases of inequality. In this paper I discuss the ways women and men of different social classes take up contemporary discourses about healthy life styles, and how these discourses affect the ways they manage their relationships with their bodies and health, in the context of 20 in-depth interviews. We conclude that at the core of this new brand of health management is the socially pervasive association between health and lifestyle. Health promotion obscures peoples' differential capacities to purchase goods that involve healthy behaviors. Lifestyle and self-improvement are components of a predominantly middle-class habitus that contributes to acquiescence to the logic of inequality. By focusing on individual lifestyle as a major determinant of health, sporting and leisure healthism creates the illusion that people are equally able to make free choices about their health. People are encouraged to take responsibility of their bodies and to invest in a lifestyle that will maximize the worth of their existence to themselves.

> 024 (Oral presentation)
The study and Effect of indurance exercise on pulmonary function, in obese men personal of N.O.P.I.C.D.

Mohsen Ghanbarzadeh, Shahid Chamran University of Ahwaz (Ahwaz, Iran)

The study and Effect of indurance exercise on pulmonary function, in obese men personal of N.O.P.I.C.D M. Ghanbarzadeh (PhD) – M. Nikbakht (PhD) – A. habibi (PhD) - M. Zadkarami (PhD) – A .kaki, R (M.S) Shahid Chamran University of Ahwaz Abstract: the aim of this study is the evaluation of effect of 8 weeks aerobic exercise on pulmonary FEV1 and FVC and it is relation with BMI, in obese men personal of N.O.P.I.C.D. In this study 40 cases was selected in 2 groups, obese group I 47 years age average, 172.15cm length, 78.87kg weight and 26.36kg/m^2 BMI) and obese group II(46.90 years age average,175cm length, 100.17kg weight and 32.69kg/m^2 BMI) before study, they answer to health state questionnaire sheet and signature the testimonial, then weight, length, BMI, and spirometry index (FEV1and FVC) were measured. After record of pulmonary index (FEV1 and FVC) information, two obese groups do aerobic exercise (running) during 8 weeks, after this time 8 weeks repeat measurement of pulmonary index. Then we use of paired- samples t tests for evaluation of effect of 8 weeks aerobic exercise on pulmonary index in 2 groups and then use of independent – samples t test for compare the effect of this 8 weeks exercise on pulmonary index in 2 groups. We use of correlation coefficients Pearson for evaluation of relation between BMI and pulmonary index in 2 groups I and II. Result this study show that between FEV1 and FVC, pre-test and post-test, is significant different between in 2 groups ($p<0.005$), but between FEV1and FVC in 2 groups after 8 weeks aerobic exercise is not a significant different. We have result that between BMI and pulmonary index in 2 groups is significant different ($p<0.005$). Key words: Force vital capacity, force expiratory volume in one second, body mass index, obesity, II, aerobic exercise.

> 025 (Poster presentation)
Computer Usage by Students in Education Programs in Leisure Times

Nadereh Kalantar, Eslamic Azad University (Ahwaz, Iran)

Computer Usage by Students in Education Programs in Leisure Times Nadereh Kalantar Islamic Azad University, Ahwaz branch, student of computer Department Abstract In the Fall of 1999, the College of Education and Psychology at NC State University undertook a survey of its majors to gain an accurate "snapshot" of many issues surrounding the use of computers and information technology as teacher education continues to grow into the 21st century. Specifically, the researchers were interested in how students use computers in leisure, work (paid), and school related activities. The survey asked specific questions about time and perceived skill levels associated with computer applications for the following areas: Internet (WWW), e-mail, word-processing, database/spreadsheets, presentation graphics, technical graphics (CAD), and statistical analysis. The study analyzed how students were using computers as an information technology source and perceived notions about how students spend their time on the computer. The researchers hope that this study will help provide a template for other institutions with teacher education programs, and especially technology education programs, plan their future computing needs and understand the role that information technology is playing in all disciplines related to teacher education.

> 026 (Oral presentation)
Comparison of effects of tow exercise modes with moderate and high-intensity on aerobic fitness and body composition of overweight 9 to 12 year olds boys

Masoud Nikbakht (PhD); Mohsen Ghanbarzadeh (PhD); Mohamad Reza Zadkerami (PhD) & Morteza Tafah (MS), Shahid Chamran University (Ahwaz, Iran)

The effect of exercise with different intensities on aerobic fitness and body composition in prepubertal subjects is unknown. So the goal of this study was to determine the effects of exercise intensity on the aerobic fitness and

body composition of overweight 9- to 12-year olds boys. Therefore Overweight 9- to 12-y olds boys (n=37) with BMI>25 were assigned to 1) Continuous Running with moderate intensity, 2) Sprint Interval Running, 3) Control Group. The study lasted 8 weeks. Exercise was offered 3 D/W, and energy expenditure was same in two training groups. Vo2max was measured with McArdle step test. Skinfold in triceps and subscapular sites was measured with Harpenden caliper, and BF% obtained by Slaughter's equations. Then FM and FFM were calculated. Finding results are such as: Increase in Vo2max in two training groups was significantly greater than that in control group. This increase was 3.98% and 2.73% in continuous and interval groups, respectively. Reduce in BF% was 6.33 and 3.48, and FM reduce was 6.3% and 3.49%, respectively. But only reduce in continuous group was significant. There were no significant differences in BM, FFM, and BMI with training in either of the training groups (a=0.05). In general, the findings of this study indicate that aerobic fitness and body composition of overweight prepubertal subjects improved by physical training, specially continuous running training. Key words: Aerobic Fitness (AF), Body Composition (BC), Exercise, Pre pubertal Boys, Obesity.

> 027 (Poster presentation)

Analys of Sustainable Development with Emphasis on Social Aspects: Case Study Ahwaz City

Fazaneh Khayat Zadeh, Islamic Azad University, Ahwaz branch (Ahwaz, Iran)

Farzaneh khayatzadeh (MS) Hasan Ahmadi (PhD) Islamic Azad University, Ahwaz branch Abstract City of Ahwaz with one million populations is the seventh city of the country. Regarding the outbreak of war many development activities were stopped and most of city's facilities were demolished. Because of the existence of several industries around the city, and the emergence of several towns around it, This question arises that is the growth and extension of Ahwaz with its rapid population growth (during recent decades 1373-1383) in tune with sustainable development especially with respect to the social aspects of sustainability. The aim of this study is to analyse the growth of the city between 1373-1383 with regard to the social aspects of sustainability and compare the results with the social sustainable development standards. Referring to the theorical base of the research, five group of factors were identified that can be used to measure social aspects of sustainable development. They are: education, health and treatment, environmental hygiene, cultural- recreational facilities and urban facilities. Each factor is divided into several sub factors and each sub factor is divided into several measures (Total 29 measures) which were evaluated during the research. The measures were standardized. The average of measures of each factor was analyzed to ANOVA one way test. The results showed that the changes in the factor of education during the period of study was in tune with the sustainable development while other factors didn't show significant changes. Therefore, the other factors changes were not in accordance with sustainable development standards. Generally speaking, it shows the social aspects of sustainable development were not fully achieved in Ahwaz.City of Ahwaz, comparing with the standards was in medium level of five part spectre. The factors of cultural- recreational facilities, environmental hygiene, health and treatment, urban facilities and education showed the most distance form the standards respectively. In order to results of search recomended that priority of improvemental planning is made to cultural- recreational facilities, environmental hygiene, health and treatment, urban facilities and education. Key words: sustainable development indexes – social dimension of sustainable development- Ahwaz city.

> 028 (Oral presentation)

This leisure is a risk? The hang gliding in Brazil

Giuliano Pimentel, Universidade Estadual de Maringá (Maringá, Brazil)

Hand Gliding is a leisure option whose feature is to take off from a high place and keep flying by using the draughts of air. Most of these hang gliders fly for leisure, and it has strong relation with their life style and with socializing nets formation. Although young and athletic people are expected, some factors, such as technology, allow different people to participate, and the number of people over 30 years old in this sport is remarkable. Generally, only young people take these risks. It is also intriguing the fact that hang gliding is adopted as leisure by ordinary people, as it has perils of life. Taking the mentioned problems into account, the objective was to understand the meanings given to risk, body and socialization from hang gliding corporal practice. To that, appropriating ethnographic research, a study was performed by observing the people and interviewing them and also through images recorded. Twenty-two people were interviewed. Among the reported evidences there are outstanding ones: rational emphasis on the trinomial equipment-pilot-condition; gathering effervescence around flight as a life style; structure of moments of flight similar to rites; sensitive perception of spirituality and nature in suspension phase; ambiguities and contradictions in practices and representations about body and risk. In a life replete of routine and stress, the flight comes as a different pole. People transit between these two ambits (routine and leisure), showing dynamic root taking in contemporaneity. In this corporal practice, that explores emotions in risky situations, the pilots incorporate the logic of being responsible for the mistakes, even though there is not an ideal body immune to imponderability of the accidents, given the real risk. Consequently, aspects of a sensitive rationality, as group sympathy or intuition are incorporated in fliers' experiences as complements – contradictory – to technique and technology in risks managing in hang gliding. These interactions, not able to be synthesized, support the thesis that risk, body and socialization are prior elements when understanding the collectivity of subjects that do a risky sport in a certain moment of their lives not related to youth anymore.

> 033 (Poster presentation)

Effects of Physical and Mental Health Due to Physical Activity on Zanjanian 30-35 Years-old Women's Happiness

Akram Atighehchi, Azad University (Zanjan, Iran); Mahmoud Hakamy, Zanjan Medical Science University (Zanjan, Iran)

This survey was conducted, among 30-50 years old women who exercised unprofessional to assess the amount of happiness as well as to recognize the effective factors on it. It was utilized the method of questionnarire to collect the data. Statiscal populations of the survey were the women who utilized the physical activity to do apermanent

exercise. A number of participant in the survey, according to Kocron formula were 300 women. The results which were obtained of the analysis of data via SPSS program, indicated that among the women who exercised unprofessional amongest the independent variables the physical activity as well az body and mental health have an increasing direct and significant 0.00 relation with dependent variable called happiness. It was utilized the Pirson and Spirman statiscal formula for the assumption test. Key words: happinss, body health, physical activity, women mental health.

> 034 (Oral presentation)
Implementing an PAD (Public Access Defibrillator) Program

John Collie, Rescue 7 Inc. (Markham, Canada)

The seminar will focus on: - What is an AED. - Operation of an AED. - Maintenance required. - Legal liabilities in different jurisdictions. - Medical oversight versus medical direction. - Where to place AEDs in the workplace. - Funding available for a PAD Program. - Choosing one type of AED over another. - Transfer of care to EMS/professionals in the emergency.

> 036 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)
Pas de retraite pour le coeur! / Your Heart Must Keep on Beating!

Pascale Guilbault, FADOQ (Montréal, Canada)

Dans le but de diversifier et d'élargir notre offre de loisirs, nous avons fait un partenariat entre la FADOQ et CASIRA, organisme militant pour la coopération international. Afin de valider l'intérêt de nos membres (clientèle de 50 ans et plus), nous les avons incités à se manifester. La réponse fut bien au-delà de nos attentes. Plus de 200 personnes ont dû voir leur nom mis sur une liste d'attente, sans compter le nombre affolant de demandes d'information. C'est donc le 26 mars prochain que 15 participants âgés entre 58 et 72 ans s'envoleront pour 5 semaines d'entraide humanitaire au Guatemala. En plus, afin de s'approprier davantage le projet, ceux-ci travaillent pour un projet commun. Ils font des collectes de fond à la hauteur de leur motivation. Leur objectif : Construire une école pour des orphelins et démunis! Pour dynamiser l'image des 50 ans et plus, je crois que certains d'entre eux feraient d'excellents porte-parole de ce projet. La formule de présentation reste à déterminer et la possibilité de faire l'objet d'une présentation kiosque est envisageable.

In order to diversify and broaden our offer in leisure, we have created a partnership between the FADOQ and CASIRA, a militant organization for international cooperation. In order to validate our members' interest (a clientele of individuals 50 years of age and over), we encouraged them to make themselves heard. The result was well beyond our expectations. Over 200 names were put on a waiting list, not including the unbelievable number of requests for information. As a result, on March 26th, 15 participants between the ages of 58 and 72 will be flown to Guatemala for five weeks of humanitarian aid. In addition, in order to further personalise this undertaking, they will also be working on a common project. They will carry out fundraisers that reflect their motivation. Their objective: build a school for orphans and the underprivileged! To revitalize the image of people 50 years and over, I believe that some of these individuals would be excellent spokespersons for this project. The presentation formula is yet to be determined and the possibility of becoming a kiosk presentation is conceivable.

> 037 (Oral presentation)
Active City Park

Marion Edmondson, Department of Health (Launceston, Australia); Lucy Marshall, University of Tasmania (Launceston, Australia)

Active City Park Take an under utilised park and some unmotivated community members, add a partnership through your local council, health department, an interested NGO and members of the fitness industry and what do you get? Active City Park This poster presentation will showcase the very successful Launceston initiative that offerers free physical activities led by qualified instructors in Launceston's City Park. No commitment is required whoever turns up on the day can participate. The program is designed to provide an opportunity for community members to try a range of physical activities outdoors. Sessions include Yoga, Tai Chi and Fitness and Fun (cross training) The aim of the program is to Increase participation, create opportunities for community cohesion, support the local fitness industry and bring people together in open space. In 2007 there were 449 participants, who participated in 1190 hours of physical activity. This was an unprecedented number of participants in a city with a population of 62 218. Marion Edmondson Coordinator Womens Health North, Program Founders.

> 039 (Présentation orale)
Tourisme Social : pour une compréhension plus adéquate de ce phénomène et son implication pratique à la realité actuelle brésilienne

Marcelo Almeida, University of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil)

On propose une réflexion sur l'existence réelle du tourisme social dans l'actuelle conjoncture socio-économique brésilienne, à partir d'une compréhension adéquate de sa signification théorique et pratique, basée sur un relevé bibliographique des définitions et des variables qui caractérisent cette forme de tourisme. On présente comme fil conducteur une vision diachronique de ses définitions et de ses pratiques dans quelques pays, inclus le Brésil, partant des interrelations qui ont été établies entre le travail et l'utilisation du temps libre, ayant comme objectif parcourir en détail les besoins et les possibilités du développement de cette forme de tourisme au Brésil. On traite les questions relatives au nouvel ordre économique qui s'impose au Brésil et dans le monde, notamment ce qui touche le travail (réduction de la journée de travail, fin de l'emploi traditionnel etc.), et qui se réfléchit dans des changements dans la division du temps et, par conséquent, dans la dynamique du temps libre – utilisé pour la pratique du loisir et du tourisme, entre autres activités. On présente une révision des définitions de tourisme social créées, révélant la confusion terminologique existante (tourisme social, populaire, subventionné, de masses, de l'Etat, associatif, bénévole etc.) et une révision des pratiques les plus significatives de ce qu'on a convenu de nommer "tourisme social" au Brésil et dans le monde. Finalement, on disserte sur la compréhension de la signification adéquate du tourisme social à l'heure actuelle,

sur son importance comme élément de construction de la citoyenneté (existence d'une demande réprimée avide de nouvelles expériences touristiques), sur sa possible concrétisation à travers l'engagement du « Troisième Secteur » dans l'activité touristique et sur quelques initiatives (publiques et privées) actuellement en cours au Brésil.

> 040 (Oral presentation)

Community Entitlement and the Failure of Tourism as a Development Strategy

Walter Kuentzel, University of Vermont (Burlington, USA)

The post-industrial version of the rural restructuring literature often points to tourism and amenity-based community development as a promising way to make the transition from fading dependencies on agriculture and from rural industry that has moved "off-shore." The tourism literature tells both good-news and bad-news stories about post-industrial adaptation. The good news is that tourism can facilitate rural economic diversification by integrating multiple business sectors. The bad news is that tourism can also lead to sprawl, exurban migration, and the loss of traditional ways of life. Little of the tourism literature, however, takes a longitudinal look at rural adaptation strategies and the process of transition from one principle economic activity to another. This study uses a time-series analysis of Cashel, in County Tipperary, Ireland to examine its transition from an agricultural market town to a tourism town. Cashel is home to the "Rock of Cashel," which is the site of immense historical importance in Ireland, and is one of the top tourist destinations in the country. The results showed that change in Cashel over time does not fit the post-industrial model of rural change. Tourism development has been divorced from community development in the town. With a 500% increase in tourist visits to the Rock of Cashel between 1970 and 2000, the tourism infrastructure in the town remains undeveloped with few supporting attractions and amenities. This study offers three explanations for why Cashel has not successfully developed its tourism amenities. First, the post-industrial model is probably an American model. Their active cattle market means they have not fully left their market town role behind. Also, Cashel, along with the rest of Ireland, has had recent success at attracting high-tech industries. Second, Cashel may exhibit classic symptoms of entitlement with a significant state-supported health care sector, large EU-funded renovations to the Rock of Cashel, and the opening of the Bru Boru National Heritage Centre. Why invest local resources when central resources are always around the corner? Finally, interviews with Cashel residents suggest low levels of social capital: a pervasive lack of community collaboration and some degree of community factionalism and mistrust.

> 041 (Oral presentation)

Socio-Economic Impact of Iyemoji River on Tourism in Ogun State

Oluwatosin Emmanuel Olayemi, Project+Potentials (LAGOS, Nigeria)

One of the most adored historical heritages of Ogun State people is Iyemoji River. The river is said to have been named after a spiritually powerful woman who salvaged the Ijebu community of the area from certain bewilderment. Since then the indigenes of Ijebu and even foreigners have been visiting the river as an important tourism. Iyemoji has not also served as cultural contact through tourism, it is increasingly exposing the area to series of economic opportunities. This paper advances an argument, that the socio-economic potentials of Iyemoji river have not been adequately tapped by government. This is partly due to government ineptitude disposition toward to the tourism industry coupled with series of problems of underdevelopment in Nigeria. In order to prove this thesis, a team of research experts were engaged to conduct a qualitative study on the phenomenon. An indepth-interview method was conducted on the residents of the area and also a selected number of tourists. A population unit of 50 respondents were interviewed while some key informants were also carefully selected for the same study. It is important to note that a larger proportion of the respondents submitted that the river was only generating huge income for government rather than impacting on the socio-economic conditions of the people. They added that government needs to be more proactive in matching the benefits accruing from tourism with tourism development. This is expected to mitigate the socio-economic conditions of the host community while it would also serve as dividends of democracy in Nigeria. Holistically, this would result in the discovery of the overall national potentials of Iyemoji River. By arriving at this destination, Nigeria will be joining her counterparts in other developing countries on the global agenda on tourism and sustainable development.

> 042 (Oral presentation)

Agemo Festival as a Cultural Heritage : Impact on Tourism in Ogun State

Adeniyi Abdulraheem Elias, Golden Image Technology Limited (Lagos, Nigeria); Suraju Adebayo Adebowale, Institute for Geopark Research and Studies (Lagos, Nigeria)

The Ijebus of the Southern part of Nigeria are Yorubas who so much believe in the spiritual power of Agemo god. It is usually celebrated once in a year, amidst display of wealth residents Ijebus and those in Ijebu diaspora. This festivity is so much liked that many of the indigenes ensure that they do miss this august occasion this historic festival. The culture of Agemo festival has been existing for the past 400 years as recorded in Ijebu history. As important as the festival is, indigenes are expected to gather in Ijebu Imosan where a prominent priest known as PETU will admonish the god and pray for the progress of the entire people of Ijebu race. This paper assesses the importance of this festival and discusses its impact on tourism in Ogun State. The paper argues that government is yet to tap the necessary socio-economic potentials of the festival as forecast by UNESCO charter on tourism. Now that tourism is adding tremendously to the growth of the economies of the developed and developing countries, governments of the developing nations have been advised to change their non-challant attitude towards tourism. It is on this note that this paper sums up that if the Ogun State Government should rededicate itself to this important festival. This attitudinal change of government is expected to result in improved conditions through income generating activities from the festival.

> 043 (Oral presentation)

On the Go: Trips and Tours with Active Older Adults

Alexis D'Ascanio, Town of Falmouth (Maine, USA)

This workshop will present helpful hints and successful strategies for taking adults and senior citizens on educational & "vacational" trips and tours. Traveling can be fun, but it works best when you take the time to plan in advance. Whether you would like to plan a day trip or an overnight trip, this workshop will be helpful to you. Cindy and I have been doing trips together for several years and we both field a lot of phone calls/inquiries from colleagues asking the how, what, where, and when questions. We put together this presentation as a response from others in the field who wanted to know how and why our trips were such a success. We have both presented this workshop for the Maine Adult Education Association as well as for the Maine Recreation and Park Association, the the New England Training Institute and the Northern New England Park and Recreation Conference. This workshop is a brief lecture format enhanced by a powerpoint presentation. The presenters encourage participant interaction with an ample amount of time reserved for questions and answers. Handouts and visual aids are also used. Participants will leave with a list of potential day and overnight trip contacts and be prepared to share the information gained with their neighboring communities in order to create successful programs. Participants will discover the value of the local as well as state economic impact that "being a tourist in your own backyard" can stimulate. Participants will also gain a clear appreciation of the background work that goes into planning successful trips and tours including safety considerations, socialization methods and the art of being flexible.

> 044 (Présentation orale)

Programme d'activités pour personnes âgées atteintes de déficits cognitifs

Jacinthe Grisé et Daniel Morin, CSSS Champlain (Brossard, Canada)

Ce programme d'activités milieu de vie substitut est conçu pour une clientèle atteinte de déficits cognitifs. On retrouve différents types d'activités afin de répondre aux besoins des personnes âgées hébergées en Centre d'hébergement. Des activités domestiques, artistiques, cognitives, physiques, sociales, spirituelles et de relaxation sont proposées. La réalisation de chacune des activités demande environ vingt minutes et exige peu de préparation. La différence entre la programmation que l'on propose et les programmations existantes s'établit par l'utilisation de cette programmation par les préposées aux bénéficiaires. Ces intervenants deviennent des accompagnateurs, des guides et des observateurs lors de l'actualisation des activités proposées. Ces activités sont planifiées à l'intérieur d'une programmation élaborée par le responsable des loisirs du centre d'hébergement. Ce programme d'activités adaptées s'inscrit dans une démarche d'amélioration de la qualité des services en identifiant des indicateurs de qualité. Il favorise l'actualisation des principes directeurs reliés aux orientations ministérielles évoquées par le Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux du Québec, qui recommande de développer un programme d'activités adaptées aux personnes âgées atteintes de déficits cognitifs. Ce document permet donc d'orienter les intervenants oeuvrant en Centre d'hébergement vers des activités plus adaptées, en répondant aux intérêts, aux capacités et aux attentes de cette clientèle. Ce document est soutenu par Monsieur Hubert de Ravinel qui a participé au contenu. Il souhaite vivement que ce programme d'activités s'étende au plus grand nombre possible d'établissements.

> 049 (Présentation orale)

Les activités récréotouristiques et d'interprétation pratiquées dans les parcs nationaux : Facteurs explicatifs

Pascale Marcotte, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada); Laurent Bourdeau, Université Laval (Québec, Canada)

Dans les parcs nationaux, les activités d'interprétation de la faune et de la flore apparaissent comme des composantes de l'expérience des visiteurs. Tout en pratiquant une activité, les touristes peuvent apprendre à mieux connaître la forêt et les règles de protection environnementale. Si, pour certains visiteurs, les activités d'interprétation représentent une des principales raisons de visiter un parc national, d'autres visiteurs préfèrent se rendre dans les parcs nationaux afin d'y pratiquer d'autres activités récréotouristiques de façon libre ou non organisée. Si nous savons que ces deux types d'activités de loisir sont pratiqués dans les parcs nationaux, nous ne connaissons que peu de choses sur le profil des visiteurs qui pratiquent ces activités. Dans cet article, nous présentons les résultats d'une étude réalisée auprès d'individus qui ont visité un parc national au Québec (Canada). Cette recherche vise à identifier le profil des visiteurs qui participent aux activités d'interprétation ou qui pratiquent des activités récréotouristiques libres. Les données de cette étude furent recueillies auprès de visiteurs qui ont participé à des activités d'interprétation (ex. visites guidées sur la faune ou la flore) ou des activités récréotouristiques (ex. randonnées pédestres, kayak). À la fin du séjour dans le parc national, les visiteurs devaient répondre à un questionnaire auto-administré (n = 5160). Les résultats obtenus à l'aide d'analyses multivariées permettent d'identifier le profil des visiteurs qui composent chacun des sous-segments d'activités pratiquées (interprétation et récréotourisme) dans les parcs nationaux. De plus, les analyses réalisées permettent d'identifier l'impact des caractéristiques socio-économiques – sexe, âge, revenu – sur les activités de loisir pratiquées par les visiteurs des parcs nationaux. Nos résultats démontrent une différence statistiquement significative entre le profil des visiteurs qui réalisent des activités d'interprétation et ceux qui n'y participent pas, mais pratiquent des activités récréotouristiques. L'étude présente les implications de ces résultats pour les gestionnaires des parcs nationaux qui veulent répondre aux différents besoins de loisir des visiteurs.

> 050 (Présentation orale)

Le « Regroupement » depuis 1974 : une expérience de gestion associative à partager!

François A Hamel, Regroupement Loisir Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Le Regroupement des organismes nationaux de loisir et de sport du Québec, Le Regroupement, est un organisme sans but lucratif, ayant pour mandat du Gouvernement du Québec, de fournir aux organismes membres, des services

administratifs, professionnels et techniques utiles à la réalisation de leurs missions respectives, également il a comme mandat d'héberger leurs siègwes sociaux. Cette présentation passera en revue les différents stades de développement du Regroupement à travers les années, tout autant que l'évolution de l'éventail des services qu'il a mis en place. Notamment, une partie de la présentation démontrera les avantages de la mise sur pied des trois programmes d'assurances dew responsabilité civile ayant permis au milieu dun losiir et dusport fédéré de réaliser des économies de l'ordre de quelques millions de dollars. Elle saura mettre en valeur la contribution inestimable du Gouvernement du Québec dans la réalisation de ce mandat contribuant au soutien des missions respectives des organismes membres. Elle tentera de démontrer la contribution du Regroupement à la professionnalisation du personnel des organismes membres et au milieu du loisir et du sport fédéré. Intéressera les personnes de provinces ou de pays étrangers intéressées au partage d'expériences pratiques et concrètes de la rentabilité de la « mise en commun » de services administratifs, professionnels et techniques.

> 051 (Oral presentation)
Get full power, engaging all of your staff in your mission

John Rapp, Dovercourt Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

The session will demonstrate the effectiveness of leaders at high levels in organization engaging with staff in discussion on organizational mission, objectives, and corporate culture. Choosing strategic opportunities to ensure staff understand the goals and philosophy of the organizations they work for and the leaders of those organizations is a proven winning strategy for many of the largest and most successful organizations around the world. In such a people and service-oriented industry like Recreation and Parks, why do so few leaders at the municipal level take the time to get their teams motivated when the benefits are so clear? Using examples and documents from the very successful Dovercourt Recreation Association, a not for profit charity that operates the City of Ottawa's busiest recreation centre, John will share his vision of how leadership counts in maximizing the potential of your people. Dovercourt Recreation Association has been the winner of the PRO excellence and innovation award, and is famous in the Ottawa area for its cutting edge programs and services. As it states in DRA's corporate culture, "our specialty is our special staff". DRA take a very mission and values oriented approach to the work it provides to its community, starting with the way it orients all of its staff when they join. Experience first hand this approach that uncorks the energy and enthusiasm of people and helps perpetuate the "cult of Dovercourt".

> 053 (Présentation orale)
En Mouvement!

Élaine Lauzon, Égale Action (Montréal, Canada)

« En Mouvement! » c'est quoi? « En Mouvement! » est une initiative nationale (ACAFS), présentée sous forme d'atelier, visant à augmenter les occasions de participation pour les filles et les jeunes femmes inactives âgées entre 9 et 18 ans et les amener à participer à des sports récréatifs et à des activités physiques amusantes et encadrées pour les filles seulement. « En Mouvement! » vous apportera quoi? Le programme En Mouvement! traite des questions et des obstacles liés à la participation des filles et des jeunes femmes à des sports et des activités physiques, et fournit de l'information sur la conception et la mise en place des programmes, le leadership, la promotion et le soutien communautaire. « En Mouvement! » s'adresse à qui? Cet atelier permet d'éduquer et de sensibiliser les décideurs et les intervenants (homme ou femme) des domaines du loisir particulièrement, de l'activité physique, du sport, de l'éducation et de la santé au sujet de l'augmentation des occasions pour les filles et les jeunes femmes de participer à des sports et des activités physiques. Cet atelier cadre très bien sous le thème Loisir: prévention, santé et qualité de vie puisqu'il vise l'augmentation des possibilités de participation des filles, donc joue sur la prévention et ultimement, sur la santé.

> 054 (Oral presentation)
MentorActive

Élaine Lauzon, Égale Action (Montréal, Canada)

MentorActive vise à amener les filles de 15 à 17 ans à intégrer la pratique d'activités physiques et sportives dans leur mode de vie et d'augmenter leur taux de participation. Plus spécifiquement, MentorActive veut développer les habiletés de leadership et la confiance en soi des jeunes filles. Ce programme donne l'occasion aux filles de partager leurs expériences, de mener une réflexion sur des idées de pratique, d'aller chercher de nouvelles connaissances et d'appliquer des techniques précises de leadership. Les ateliers sont aussi une occasion pour les participantes d'apprendre à mieux se connaître. à former des réseaux d'entraide et surtout à prendre en charge leur pratique sportive. Nous désirons présenter ce tout nouveau programme conçu par Égale Action et dont l'objectif pour 2010 est de le rendre disponible au niveau du loisir communautaire. Cette présentation s'adresse à tous les intervenants et gestionnaires au niveau des loisirs municipaux et communautaires. Les enseignants sont également les bienvenues puisque MentorActive est présentement offert dans les écoles québécoises. Une table ronde nous semble plus appropriée afin qu'une fois les informations transmises, les participants puissent échanger avec la présentatrice. 90 minutes est amplement suffisant. *NOTE: Nous vous avons fait parvenir une autre demande pour un atelier appelé En Mouvement. Nous avons oublié d'indiquer que cet atelier requiert un bloc de 3 heures afin de bien passer la totalité du contenu. 2 h 30 serait le minimum. Merci.*

> 056 (Oral presentation)
New Concepts for measuring the effectiveness of parks and trails

Jim Eychaner, State of Washington (Olympia, USA); Sergio Capozzi, EDAW (Cranford, USA)

In its 2005-06 session, the Washington State Legislature passed a bill directing the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) to develop "recommendations for a statewide approach to a recreation level of service for active local and regional active recreation facilities, including indicators with which to measure progress in achieving level of service objectives." RCO understood "level of service" requires consideration of a number of factors including but not limited to service area, accessibility, level and quality of development, regional context or connectivity, and response to public demand. RCO retained

the services of EDAW, an international consulting firm. EDAW tested a number of LOS options using public information available from six local communities in Washington State. The test communities were Spokane County, Winthrop, Wenatchee, Snohomish County, Tacoma, and Aberdeen. The options tested were: 1. Population ratio (a test of the "facilities per thousand" concept, as originally published by the National Recreation and Park Association) 2. Service area (GIS-based) 3. Community-driven, based on typical public meetings ("those who Speak up") 4. Demand-based, relying on participation data ("actual play") 5. Service area/population ratio combined, using GIS technology 6. Community-Driven/demand based, combined 7. Preferred service area, attempting to recognize the relationship between "distance" and "use" in order to establish a reasonable measure of distance from homes to parks and trails. For example, data from the Town of Winthrop was compared to the NRPA "facilities per thousand" guidelines. It was found that NRPA guidelines suggested exactly zero facilities for that community. In reality, Winthrop enjoys parks, trails, and ball fields in addition to nearby state and federal sites and facilities The resulting product is a tool made up of a set of composite measures that reveal a community's current level of service for parks and trails.
If adopted and implemented, the level of service tool can not only help communities to objectively assess how well their trails and parks are functioning, but it can also help in determining with more precision what additional investments are necessary to improve service, with obvious implications for budgets and funding decisions.

> 057 (Oral presentation)

The Effects of Competition Stress on Heart Rate in Professional Soccer Coaches

Masoud Moeini shabestari, Iran Football Federation (Tehran, Iran)

This research has studies the effects of competition stress on heart rate in soccer coaches during (2004-2005) competition season. Sixteen professional soccer coaches with the average of (52.27±9/28) years of age (11.67±6/01) years of coaching experience in the league and (64.40±5/91) beat per minute (bpm) of rest heart rate were monitored continuously with a Team Polar belt device throughout games in which their team competed. All responded to the stress of the game with an increase in heart rate averaging 52.6 bpm during the game period.The results showed that the highest HR among the coaches was related to critical situations in the game with averaging 135.80 bpm which this amount showed a 70 beats difference in comparison with the rest heart rate and the lowest average was 28.22 bpm, 15 minutes prior to kick off (anticipatory heart rate) related to the rest heart rate. At the time the game started, suddenly heart rate increases with average of 48.7 bpm in comparison with the average of the hear rate. Consequently, psychological stress from competition could be stressful for professional soccer coaches. Keywords: competition stress, heart rate, soccer coaches.

> 058 (Oral presentation)

Community By Virtue of the Media and the Spectacle? Deconstructing Anti-Racism Campaigns in English Professional Football

Tony Blackshaw, Sheffield Hallam University (Sheffield, United Kingdom)

Anti-racism campaigns have done a great deal over the last twenty years or so to challenge racial discrimination in football, but they have hitherto been poor at including football supporters as active participants through community action. Drawing on research findings gathered through participant observation during the National Anti-Racism Week of Action in professional English football, this paper argues that campaigning tends to rely on managerial strategies which on the one hand draw on the vocabulary of community through the writing of a variety media discourses and on the other stage-managed anti-racist spectacles in the hope that supporters will respond by repudiating racial discrimination and prejudice. Such strategies appear to be based on the idea that it is in the very of heart football's community - the stadiums - that the rhetorical effectiveness of media persuasion can be effectively combined with the spectacle of manipulation, which together will prevail against the irrationalities of racism in the game. It is demonstrated that not only do these strategies have no large meaning for the majority of football supporters but also that in their culturally blinkered struggle for political correctness they may paradoxically perpetuate some of the very kinds of racism they are attempting to alleviate. The paper concludes by arguing that what is required for promoting anti-racism and trans-cultural community in football is a process of community development which requires a sophisticated understanding of specific cultures and clearly thought out strategies for breathing life into the cross-fertilisation of culture which might have taken place but for ignorance, intolerance or distrust.

> 059 (Poster presentation)

Leisure Time of the Children in The Spanish Network Society: specific problems and pedagogical alternatives

Pablo Montero Souto, University of Santiago de Compostela (Santiago de Compostela, Spain)

The poster is linked to the development of theoretical and methodological Research Project "School Time and Leisure Time: Socialization and Daily Life of Children in the Network Society" subsidized by the National Plan for R & D, corresponding to the call for aid promoted by the Ministry of Education and Science in 2005-2008 (SEJ2005-08582/EDUC). The project, in who I participate as a member of the Research Group SEPA (Social Pedagogy & Environmental Education) at the University of Santiago de Compostela, seeks to understand and interpret how the times of the school affect in the child socialization processes. For this, we analyze their impact on children's daily lives, and also we investigate in the search for alternatives that allow new options for a development of children more comprehensive and integrated. The poster presents the results of the Research Project, about the distribution of temporal rhythms in The Spanish Network Society; how affect the socialization processes child (6-12 years); the needs and expectations of children in relationship with their leisure time, and some

initiatives of Leisure Education consistent with a positive and healthy recreation, the evolutionary development and upbringing of children. The data presented are derived from a questionnaire applied to a representative sample of the school population. Thus, we intend to contribute to vindication for rights children (inlcuding the right to their time), across the assessing its impact on the daily lives of the educational and social spaces where boys and girls develop their potential to be educated. And this, from an approach that serves two main areas: a) on the one hand, the planning, administration and management of schoolwork (calendar and schedules) in the socialization processes child (6-12 years), b) on the other, the needs and expectations of children in connection with their free time (in the school days, weekends, holidays, etc..), depending on the constraints imposed timetables and schedules schoolchildren.

> 060 (Présentation orale)

La dualité entre la pluralité et la solidarité : l'exemple du sport d'élite à Montréal. Comment stimuler la solidarité dans un contexte de pluralité?

Johanne Derome et Diane Mongeau, Ville de Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Le sport d'élite démontre de façon éloquente que le loisir est rassembleur et contribue au développement des communautés. Les performances des athlètes renforcent, à la fois, les liens entre les citoyens et le sentiment d'appartenance à leur milieu de vie. Ces moments forts et uniques ne se gravent pas seulement dans les livres d'histoire, mais aussi dans les mémoires individuelles, familiales et collectives. Ainsi, en soutenant le sport d'élite, une ville comme Montréal appuie sa jeunesse et crée de la richesse pour sa communauté, tant sur le plan social qu'économique. À Montréal, la responsabilité du sport est décentralisée aux instances municipales les plus près des citoyens, soit les arrondissements. Ce contexte légal favorise la diversité des pratiques et des actions en matière de soutien au sport d'élite. Malgré les bénéfices générés par cette diversité, Montréal fait face à certains défis. Comment faire en sorte que ces instances se sentent interpellées par une responsabilité commune en matière de sport d'élite? Comment agir ensemble et solidairement vers une vision et des objectifs auxquels tous ont adhéré? Cette présentation tente d'apporter une réponse à ces questions, d'abord, en exposant le contexte particulier de Montréal notamment les changements organisationnels majeurs et l'environnement complexe du sport d'élite. Elle traite également de la démarche inclusive utilisée par Montréal pour trouver des réponses à ces défis, soit l'organisation, en 2007, d'une consultation publique portant sur l'aide à l'élite sportive qui a d'ailleurs suscité un engouement appréciable. Puis, elle expose les constats et enjeux qui sont actuellement partagés par d'autres grandes villes. En conclusion, il sera question des enseignements de cette expérience pratique pour les municipalités à savoir que le sport d'élite peut stimuler la solidarité. Cette présentation sera soutenue par le document d'orientation public ayant alimenté la consultation et disponible à l'adresse suivante : http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=4617,12207586&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

> 061 (Présentation orale)

Le partenariat entre le réseau de la santé et le milieu communautaire, une recette gagante pour la participation sociale des personnes avec des déficiences physiques

Roger Cantin, IRDPQ (Québec, Canada); Stéphanie Cantin, Centre communautaire de Beauport (Québec, Canada)

Depuis 2001, la collaboration entre le Centre de santé et services sociaux Québec nord(CSSSQN), l'Institut de réadaptation en déficiences physiques de Québec (IRDPQ) et le Centre communautaire de Beauport ont voué leurs efforts à l'intégration et au bien être des personnes aux prises avec des déficiences physiques en démontrant qu'un partenariat entre le réseau de la santé et le milieu commuanutaire est viable dans une programmation de loisirs adaptés. Les ingrédients d'une recette gagantes: la communication, le support, la responsabilisation, la confiance et l'implication qui se traduisent par un comité de partenaires actif et par l'implication des participants et des partenaires. Présentation de l'historique et des responsabilités et de la contribution respective de chacun des partenaires.

> 062 (Présentation orale)

Le morcellement des loisirs dans les quartiers populaires en France

Gilles Vieille Marchiset, Université de Franche-Comté (Besançon, France)

Nos enquêtes par questionnaires (n=580) et par entretiens approfondis (n=22), auprès d'une population adulte de sept zones urbaines sensibles de Franche-Comté, région française à proximité de la Suisse, font état d'une grande variété de pratiques et de représentations des loisirs sportifs et culturels. En s'appuyant sur la distinction classique de Peterson (1992), reprise par Coulangeon (2002), la population étudiée demeure davantage « omnivores » qu'« univores ». Seuls les fractions sociales plus âgés, plus démunis, plus précarisés ou en cours d'immigration récente sont exclus ou « univores » en matière de loisirs. Ces résultats, en rupture avec les analyses classiques des cultures populaires en Europe (Hoggart, 1970; Verret, 1988; Schwartz, 1990), confirme la diversification et la fragmentation des loisirs populaires. Celles-ci révèlent un processus d'individualisation située dans un contexte d'offres culturelles et sportives renouvelées par la médiatisation et le marketing (Ohl, 2002). En marge de la moindre influence des cultures populaires traditionnelles, il convient de relever également le rôle des itinéraires individuels et familiaux (Lahire, 2004) comme variables explicatives du morcellement des loisirs dans les banlieues françaises.

> 063 (Oral presentation)

Improving community through curriculum planning in leisure and sustainable tourism management: An international partnership

Barbara Schlatter, Illinois State University (Normal, USA)

In Thailand, tourism plays a key function in the economic and social development of the country. While tourism has brought prosperity, government officials have asked universities to prepare professionals who can implement sustainable tourism/leisure experiences. In response,

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) of Bangkok created a sustainable tourism studies program. The purpose of this session is to illustrate collaborative efforts between two international universities on the development of a leisure and recreation management major, as an integral part of an existing sustainable tourism program. SWU called upon its longstanding relationship with Illinois State University (ISU) for assistance in developing the leisure and recreation management major. ISU and SWU have, since 1984, worked together to promote better understanding between Thailand and the United States, and to improve educational opportunities at both institutions. To develop the major, several terms and conditions were agreed upon to facilitate faculty exchanges. SWU faculty proposed a leisure and recreation management curriculum and asked recreation and park program faculty at ISU to assist in curriculum refinement, course preparation, and delivery. After the curriculum was finalized, SWU faculty participated in a month long professional development seminar at ISU. Each week consisted of four instruction days and one tourism/leisure site visit day. The impact of the seminar was great. For each course in the major, SWU faculty were introduced to active learning pedagogies, service learning approaches and opportunities, and visited interns at tourism/leisure settings. Most recently two ISU faculty spent a month at SWU to launch the major by teaching the introduction and the inclusive recreation courses to undergraduates. Assistance was also given by ISU faculty in the areas of research and policy development in order to bring organized recreation to all people in Thailand. The positive effects of this international collaboration include valuable cultural, educational, research, and policy exchanges between faculty members at both universities. The key to continued success is the willingness of ISU and SWU faculty to respond to student needs as the major moves forward. With this, the leisure and recreation management major will enhance the sustainable tourism program and, most importantly, improve the Thai tourism industry.

> 064 (Présentation par affiche)

Projet de réhabilitation du campement villegeois de Tomodo Komakara

Kone Mahamadou, Association Dunanba (BITS) (Bamako, Mali); Sissoko Sira, Association Dunanba (Bamako, Mali)

L'un des objectifs du projet est de préserver l'existant. Le projet consiste à la mise en place d'une structure d'accueil pour des séjours à thème (Eco tourisme, Orpaillage, culturel…) ou des séjours de découverte de la région ceci en privilégiant les rencontres avec la population ou même servir de chambres de passage pour les voyageurs trans-frontaliers, ainsi que pour les organismes de recherche. Le Projet vise à mettre en place cinq cases doubles avec toilettes intérieures, une réception et un parc de détente. Le projet sera un grand atout pour la population locale et le Groupement des Femmes originaires du village rapatriées de la Côte d'Ivoire, qui entretenaient des jardins maraîchers dont les produits étaient revendus au campement.

> 066 (Oral presentation)

Relationship between anticipated leisure experience and activity participation

Ariel Rodríguez & Natalia Buta, University of Florida (Gainesville, USA); Pavlína Látková, Michigan State University (East Lansing, USA); Ya-Yen Sun, National University of Kaohsiung (Kaohsiung, Taiwan, China)

Participation in recreation activities is linked to numerous outcomes, but why do some individuals choose to participate in activities that promote more positive outcomes than others? Self-determination theory (SDT) is a well established theoretical framework commonly used to examine motivation. According to SDT, satisfaction of specific psychological needs, such as autonomy, enhances levels of self-motivation, mental health, and well-being. Autonomy has consistently been found to be one of the key elements of a leisure experience regardless of the activity a person participates in. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine whether the anticipation of a leisure experience would be a sufficient motivating factor to increase activity participation rates. Toward this end, registered voters (3,200) of a Midwest community (21% response rate; March-April 2005) indicated how many times they participated, within the past four weeks, in a set of predetermined activities and whether they anticipated a leisure experience by answering: "Do you think this is leisure?" Efforts were made to include activities which could commonly be done in most metropolitan communities. As expected, results indicated participation rates varied by recreation activity. Moreover, while a high proportion of the study participants (>80%) anticipated a leisure experience in many activities, in some, such as attending religious/spiritual facilities, it was anticipated by fewer than half of the sample (45.0%). Results also indicate individuals who played cards, played computer games, participated in photography, attended religious/spiritual facilities, and swam did so at higher rates when a leisure experience was anticipated. This positive relationship was strongest for computer games (_=.30, p<.01) and photography (_=.18, p<.01). Despite these findings, the strength of these relationships was relatively weak. The strongest relationship, computer games (_=.30, p<.01), only predicted 9.0% (_2) of the variance in computer game participation. The weak strength of these relationships indicates that the anticipation of a leisure experience is not a sufficient motivating factor to increase activity participation rates. Given the health and well-being discrepancies between those who participate in activities that are intrinsically motivated and those that do not, this raises a concern about the quality of recreation activity participation in the study sample.

> 067 (Oral presentation)

EU.FOR.ME Tourist training for a wider target

Annagrazia Laura, Consorzio Sociale COIN (Rome, Italy)

The objectives of EU.FOR.ME project – Tourist training for a wider target - were focused on equal opportunities and the right to mobility for disabled people. Young people, in particular, should be able to acquire, through international experiences, study visits, training activities autonomy, self determination and self assessment of their human and social reality. Tourism represents, in this project, the means and the system identified to guarantee a highly social integration capacity. Moreover, universities and training centers offering programs on tourism in many

European countries practically have no examples that disabilities issues are taken into consideration in the organization of tourism training modules. The project's main objective was to fill this gap by producing a complete course on Accessible Tourism to be mainstreamed in all "regular" education programs on tourism and to provide the institutions, willing to deliver courses on accessible tourism, with the vocational figure of the "Trainer expert in the field of tourism for All": briefly the project produced both "The course contents and the teachers". The first positive results of mainstreaming these topics were obtained before the project was even completed. EU.FOR.ME is a project whose benefits extend in a broad range and involve a network of persons who are preparing to operate or who already work in the tourism industry, improving their professional and qualitative competences through active training, making them more aware of the need for maximum inclusion and economic profitability in planning quality offers targeted at disabled tourists. The constant progressive growth of an inclusive offer will therefore contribute to promoting equal opportunities both in terms of greater participation in the purchase of tourism products and in terms of greater possibilities of employment in the tourism industry, since the vocational figure identified represents also an opportunity for specialisation for young disabled persons. The project also offered an opportunity to a Panel of young people with disabilities, from all over Europe, to discuss directly items and issues related to their personal and social life. The 'Nothing about us without us' concept, supported by the European year of Disabled people, was totally shared by the Partnership.

> 074 (Oral presentation)

Opening University Students' Minds to the World Without Leaving Home

David Jones, University of Southern Maine (Portland, USA)

Preparing students for professional practice in an increasingly diverse world presents unique challenges, especially in Maine; ranked first in the states rankings (United States) of non-Hispanic white alone populations. To meet this challenge, students in Recreation Leadership are required to complete a service-learning experience at either a local elementary school that serves an extremely diverse population or at a community before/after school program with a similar mixture of young people. During the 2007 Fall Semester Recreation Leadership students also collaborated with the International Childhood Enrichment Program (ICEP). Through fund-raising activities and private donations ICEP employs Afghanistan and Haitian laborers to build playgrounds in their home countries. Students held numerous fund-raising activities for money to build a playground in Afghanistan. As the semester progressed, students participated in classroom discussions and assigned readings designed to expand their understanding of the issues confronting the children in Afghanistan. Classroom discussions focused on the ongoing war in Afghanistan and how children were killed or maimed by explosive devices scattered throughout the open areas where they played. Through these discussions students gained an increased understanding of the importance of providing appropriate and safe play opportunities. In addition, students became engaged in Internet discussions with the Afghanistan project manager. The project manager shared with them specific issues specific to the plight of Afghanistanian children and the benefits the children derived from the playgrounds. As students gained an increased cultural awareness, they were also meeting primary course objectives. By raising money for playgrounds, students learned how to plan implement and evaluate fund-raising activities and special events. Course objectives were also met through their collaboration with outside community agencies. Personal contact with people from other countries provides students with invaluable learning opportunities. With the high cost of international travel, as well as security concerns, creative alternatives are desirable to increase future practitioners' multicultural awareness. Service-learning experiences such as those described offered Recreation Leadership students opportunities for involvement with schools and community agencies serving diverse populations.

> 075 (Poster presentation)

A Historical study of the establishment of the Japan Recreation Association

Hiroshi Sawamura, Takashi Kawai & Yusuke Onda, Nihon University (Tokyo, Japan)

The first pertained to the former Army Ministry of Japan of the prewar era, while the second involved a series of events that included the Los Angeles Olympics (1932), the first International Recreation Congress (IRC) at Los Angeles (1932), the Berlin Olympics (1936), and the World Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation (WCLTR) at Hamburg (1936). These two factors are discussed below. The former Army Ministry was concerned about the decreasing physical fitness of conscription-age men. Between 1922 and 1926, 250 of every 1000 conscription-age men on average were rejected by the Army, and this figure reached 400 in 1935. Against this background, the Ministry of Health and Welfare was established in January 1938 to improve the mental and physical health of individuals in order to meet military needs. The IRC was held from July 23-29, 1932, in Los Angeles as a special organizing committee for the Olympics. "The 1932 Olympics and recreation must go hand in hand like the wheels of a car". The latter slogan implied that the Olympics were an event where top athletes could showcase their skills, while recreation provided similar opportunities for citizens. Thus, the JRA was established as a result of both internal and external (the Olympics, IRC, WCLTR) pressures. First, the Army exerted internal pressure that led to the establishment of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, as well as the JRA as an affiliated organization thereof, thereby promoting recreation in order to develop healthier citizens, specifically, more physically fit soldiers. External pressures included not only the two aforementioned Olympics in addition to the IRC, but also the fact that Tokyo had already been awarded the 1940 Olympics by 1932. This development necessitated the hosting of international conferences similar to the IRC and WCLTR, as well as an organization with the role of planning such events. That responsibility was to be delegated to the JRA, an organization affiliated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

> 076 (Oral presentation)

Recreation experience in post desaster situation

Demetrio Valdez, UNAM (México, Mexico)

The bees, is the name of the population in the state of Chiapas, México, that recive the benefits of the ludotheque

service, for people who was afected because armed desaster in Acteal inthe year of 1997. The intervention is trough voluneers who chanches the future of childohood in this place. It's in DVD of 25 minutes, I talk about 10 minutes.

> 077 (Présentation orale)

L'ère du Loisir : vers une nouvelle forme de vie communautaire?

Elie Cohen-Gewerc, Beit Berl College (Kfar Saba, Israël)

Depuis ces dernières décennies, l'intensification de la précarité des structures dans tous les domaines, particulièrement dans celui de la profession et de l'emploi, fait que l'individu se sente de plus en plus coupé de ses attaches sociales, ethniques, nationales, familiales et communautaires, et donc abandonné à lui-même. Cette sensation s'aiguise naturellement chaque fois que l'être quitte son emploi du temps organisé autour de ses obligations professionnelles et sociales, ou en est démis. Le loisir est alors, contraint et forcé. Dans ce sens le temps libre devient, en s'élargissant, un espace difficile à veiller et donc à surveiller. C'est un espace où l'être est "sommé" de choisir et de se choisir; c'est un lieu où il peut exprimer son unicité, hors des rôles et des tâches à accomplir, ou au contraire, s'agglutiner dans le sillon d'une "tendance" - éphémère par définition. C'est aussi l'heure de toutes les opportunités comme de tous les risques, l'heure des désirs, des tentations, des aspirations personnelles qui se conjuguent avec la légitimité reconnue et intériorisée du moi individuel, libre de toute identité préétablie. Nous pouvons dire que l'ère du loisir est l'ère de l'être-individu, dégagé du déterminisme absolu, qu'il soit social ou identitaire. L'homme est libre de se chercher et de se faire mais aussi de s'abandonner. C'est à ce carrefour que nous voulons le retrouver. C'est un carrefour d'où partent deux voies principales, celle qui mène à l'individualisme -centré sur une satisfaction obsessive de besoins extérieurs que le raffinement consommateur ne fait qu'exacerber à l'infini- et celle qui va dans le sens de l'individualité –tournée vers une aspiration intérieure qui transcende le concret. En nous inspirant de Martin Buber pour l'attitude duelle de l'homme à l'égard du monde en général, et de l'autre en particulier, nous essaierons de montrer l'aspect essentiel des relations communautaires créées volontairement pour l'épanouissement individuel. Nous nous appuierons aussi sur le concept du "processus d'évolution consciente" de Gonzalez-Pecotche pour dégager ce qui permet d'envisager l'ère du loisir comme l'ère susceptible de voir surgir l'unicité authentique de l'être en tant qu'individu, partenaire créatif et conscient d'une nouvelle forme de communauté.

> 078 (Oral presentation)

Power and Interests at Work: A study of the socio-political dynamics of therapeutic recreation program planning

Janice Murphy, self-employed (Balfour, Canada)

The purpose of this study was to develop a deeper understanding of how and why recreation programs are planned: the influence of the context, and individual and organizational power and interests on planning; and how recreation therapists (RTs) navigate through the power and interests that influence planning to promote substantively democratic program planning. Methodology: Interviews, observations and document analysis were used in this case study of planning practice in a large Canadian residential care facility. Findings: The RTs held strong beliefs about the purpose of therapeutic recreation and its role in contributing to the quality of life of people living in residential care. The context influenced the RTs planning practice on several levels and in several ways, environmentally, organizationally and politically. Professional and personal power and interests were important factors in the RTs program planning decisions, whom they involved in making those decisions and thus whose interests were served. Different reasons emerged why programs were planned that impacted whose interests were served. To competently engage in the sociopolitical activities of planning, the RTs were aware of the stakeholders involved in their planning practice and who should be involved more. Depending upon the circumstances, the power of the stakeholder and the personal style of the individual, the RTs utilized several different tactics in planning situations involving power issues including reasoning, consulting, networking, appealing, bargaining, counteracting and pressuring. Conclusions: To competently engage in program planning, RTs need to be aware of who is and who should be involved in planning practice (requiring analysis of the context and the clients) and how to engage with stakeholders already included in the process, and how to foster the engagement of stakeholders who should be included. Incorporating the concepts and theories about planning from the adult education literature, a more robust question-based framework for planning is suggested that applies the contextual, sociopolitical and ethical elements of planning to the richly technical and theoretical Leisure Ability Model (Peterson & Stumbo, 2004). Key Words: therapeutic recreation, democracy, program planning, ethics, power, participation, qualitative research.

> 079 (Oral presentation)

An investigation of factors that may affect the behavioral intentions of visitors in a rural festival

Yating Liang & Steve Illum, Missouri State University (Springfield, USA); Tian Shu-Cole, Indiana University (Bloomington, USA)

This study examined behavioral intentions of visitors to a rural festival and the relationship between behavioral intentions of festival visitors and benefits they received in relation to their origins and the distance they traveled to the festival based on 413 questionnaires. A factor analysis generated three factors as benefits: the history appreciation benefit, the socialization benefit, and the enjoyment benefit. The respondents rated the enjoyment benefit the highest, followed by the socialization benefit, and history appreciation. Pearson's correlations showed that distance traveled had a significant negative correlation with visitors' intention to attend the festival again. Distance traveled did not have any significant correlations with visitors' word-of-mouth intentions, and the benefits they received. ANOVA tests indicated that the socialization benefit for the local residents was significantly higher among residents than nonresidents. The study provided a more thorough understanding of additional factors that may affect behavioral intentions of festival visitors, which may help festival organizers better understand visitors' behavior and their behavioral intentions.

> 080 (Oral presentation)

Parks Protection Program – A Unique Partnership

Bob Gauvreau, City of Ottawa (Ottawa, Canada)

The aim of the Parks Protection Program is to engage City partners, the police, and the public and to draw people into the park, during open hours. The importance of effective communication with the public about what the system does, how the information will be used, etc is paramount to ensuring effectiveness. By communicating with the public about the system, encouraging proper use of the park, and gaining control over specific hotspots, the program provides for the physical security of the park and promotes positive public perception of the City of Ottawa as a secure environment. Corporate Security contributes to the program by performing Threat and Risk Analysis of identified parks, liaising with the Councillor's office and the local community to develop community specific recommendations, and working as the coordinating body to bring together the various partners such as Police, By-Law, Parks and Recreation, Surface Operations, and others. Starting in 2003, The City's Corporate Security Division, which is mandated to provide for the physical security of all City facilities and parks, introduced a Proactive Audio Video (PAV) system into the outdoor pools within the City's parks system. The PAV incorporates a surveillance camera, activated by a motion detector when some one enters the area outside of operating hours. The camera transmits the image on alarm to the Security Operations Centre, operators then talk to the individual over a loudspeaker at the site and direct them to leave immediately. This system has been highly effective in addressing the issues and was recognized by an American Security Publication for a Best Practices award in 2004. In 2004, The Corporate Security Division extended the PAV systems to parks and historic sites within the City sites, designed a mobile version, and finances permitting we are looking at further deployments in 2008. The impact of our Parks Protection Program has been very significant and Parks and Recreation Ontario (PRO) recognized our success in 2007, by awarding the Corporate Security Division an Award of Excellence. I have been invited to speak as part of the PRO Annual Conference this March on our Parks Protection Program.

> 081 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Maximizing Community in Recreation: The Saskatoon Model / Maximiser le rôle de la communauté dans le loisir : Le modèle de Saskatoon

Kevin Kitchen & Cary Humphrey, City of Saskatoon (Saskatoon, Canada)

Community has long played an important role in Saskatoon's recreation delivery model. While originally set up to run summer-time sports programs and operate outdoor hockey rinks, Saskatoon's volunteer-run community associations have evolved to the point where they now directly deliver a wide range of affordable recreation and cultural programs in 44 of Saskatoon's 53 neighbourhoods, mostly out of neighbourhood schools. These programs, in many ways, act as a feeder system to the City of Saskatoon's 6 major leisure centres that provide more intensive and advanced recreation and fitness experiences. Central to the success of this model is ensuring the capacity of neighbourhood residents to deliver and administer their own recreation programs and that these residents have access to neighbourhood schools that serve as community centres during after-school hours. This presentation explores the City of Saskatoon's community driven recreation delivery model in some detail. The first part of the session (Kevin Kitchen) will specifically outline how residents are able to play such an important role in the delivery of recreation, the kind of volunteer and capacity building supports the City of Saskatoon provides, and as well as some of the challenges to a model that relies so heavily on community volunteers. The second part (Cary Humphrey) will review the capital supports that are central to the model, in particular a joint use agreement between the City and the two school boards and how this has evolved into a formal Integrated Community Centre Strategy, whereby the City and school boards have agreed, where possible, to integrate their schools, playgrounds, parks, gymnasiums and community rooms into shared school-community facilities.

Depuis fort longtemps, la communauté jour un rôle fort important dans le modèle du loisir à Saskatoon. À l'origine, le concept était d'administrer des programmes sportifs d'été et d'opérer des patinoires extérieures. Les associations communautaires bénévoles de Saskatoon ont évolué au point où ils offrent maintenant une panoplie de loisirs et de programmes culturels abordables dans 44 des 53 quartiers de Saskatoon, principalement à partir des écoles du quartier. Ces programmes agissent à plusieurs niveaux comme système de ravitaillement aux 6 grands centres de loisirs à Saskatoon qui offrent des expériences plus intensives et avancées en loisir et en conditionnement physique. L'élément clé au succès de ce modèle est d'assurer la capacité des citoyens à offrir et administrer leurs propres programmes de loisir et que ces citoyens aient accès aux écoles du quartier qui se transforment en centre communautaire après les heures d'école. Cette présentation étudiera en détail le modèle de la Ville de Saskatoon d'offrir le loisir par le biais de ses communautés. La première partie de cette séance (Kevin Kitchen) décrira de façon spécifique la façon dont les citoyens peuvent jouer un rôle important dans la livraison du loisir, le type de bénévole et la capacité de bâtir le soutien qu'offre la ville de Saskatoon, ainsi que certains défis d'un modèle qui compte beaucoup sur les bénévoles de la communauté. La deuxième partie (Cary Humphrey) examinera l'appui financier essentiel à ce modèle, particulièrement la nécessité d'une entente conjointe entre la ville et les deux commissions scolaires et la façon dont celle-ci a évolué pour officiellement devenir la Stratégie intégrée de centre communautaire dans laquelle la ville et les commissions scolaires se sont entendues, dans la mesure du possible, d'intégrer leurs écoles, leurs terrains de jeux, leurs parcs, leurs gymnases ainsi que leurs salles communautaires dans des installations école-communauté partagées.

> 083 (Oral presentation/ Présentation orale)

Leisure and social capital: the upgrade of caravan holiday parks in Australia / Le loisir et le capital social : amélioration des terrains de camping en Australie

Carmel Foley & Bruce Hayllar, University of Technology, Sydney (Lindfield, Australia)

A challenge for the leisure field is to identify, develop and support those forms of communal leisure that contribute to reciprocity, mutuality and companionship, and therefore a sense of community (Arai and Pedlar 2005, Rojek

2007). This research examined the accumulation of social capital in temporary communities of repeat visitors to caravan parks in Australia. In-depth interviews were conducted with 60 visitors to three caravan parks in 2006-7. The findings indicate that for many visitors, the most meaningful part of their holiday experience comes from a unique sense of community, trust, camaraderie, mutuality and friendship, built over many years and fostered by the open house nature of caravan and camping accommodation. The findings also indicate that sense of community, trust, camaraderie, mutuality and friendship are less likely to be experienced within the social space of the park by those who stay in self contained cabins rather than tents or caravans. This finding is of particular concern as caravan park operators in Australia continue a trend of replacing camping sites with the more upmarket and lucrative cabin accommodation (Ipalawatte, Carter, Heaney & Lubulwa 2005).

Un des défis pour le milieu du loisir est d'identifier, développer et soutenir ces formes de loisir communal qui contribuent à la réciprocité, la mutualité et la fraternité, donc un sens de communauté (Arai et le Colporteur 2005, Rojek 2007). Cette recherche a examiné l'accumulation du capital social dans les communautés temporaires des habitués aux terrains de camping en Australie. Des entrevues pointues ont été réalisées avec 60 visiteurs dans trois terrains de camping en 2006-7. Les conclusions indiquent que, pour la plupart des visiteurs, la partie la plus significative de leur expérience de vacances provient d'un sens unique de communauté, de confiance, de camaraderie, de mutualité et d'amitié bâtit sur plusieurs années et soutenu par la nature même du sentiment de maison ouverte que représentent les sites de caravane et de camping. Les conclusions indiquent aussi ce sens de communauté, de confiance, de camaraderie, de mutualité et d'amitié qui sont moins viables à l'intérieur de l'espace social du parc par ceux qui demeurent dans des cabanes que des tentes ou des caravanes. Cette conclusion est d'une inquiétude particulière, car les administrateurs de terrain de camping en Australie continuent la tendance à remplacer les sites de camping avec des cabanes qui sont plus contemporaines et plus lucratives (Ipalawatte, Carter, Heaney & Lubulwa 2005).

> 084 (Oral presentation/ Présentation orale)

Building Tennis Communities – using tennis as a vehicle to community development / Bâtir des communautés de tennis - se servir du tennis comme vecteur au développement communautaire

Julie Staples, Tennis Canada (Toronto, Canada)

Tennis Canada first implemented its Building Tennis Communities (BTC) Strategy in 2001 in response to decreasing participation in the sport over the preceding decade. The Strategy is now entering its eighth year, and has seen a total of 32 communities complete their 3 years of funding with Tennis Canada, with an additional 50 communities being funded in the 2008-2009 funding period. The purpose of the BTC Strategy is to promote and grow the game of tennis, and to use tennis as a vehicle to address community needs. The approach is based on the philosophy that tennis has a role to play in community development and, if seen by community leaders (e.g. local business owners, doctors, school board members, service club reps, etc.) as making a valuable contribution to the health of the community, tennis activities will be supported over the long term. The model being used to guide the implementation of this Strategy is grounded in three key components: Community Champions, Community Partners and the Tennis Pathway. A 'Community Champion' is a person who is passionate about tennis and well connected to other community leaders in his/her city or town. Champions might be retired teachers, entrepreneurs or tennis club coaches or volunteers. The role of this individual is to ensure that strong partnerships with community leaders are established and to facilitate the offering of quality tennis programming to meet the needs of the community. 'Community Partners' are community leaders that have been identified by the Community Champion as people who are important to maintaining the health of tennis in the community. Core partners are leaders in schools, parks and recreation, municipalities, and local tennis club(s). Other partners could be health professionals, policy, local business people, etc. The 'Tennis Pathway' refers to the type of programming offered to participants, and involves progression from beginner to intermediate to competitive programming. All types of programs must be offered to meet the needs of the community. If all three components exist, a 'healthy tennis community' has been established.

En 2001,Tennis Canada a introduit pour la première fois sa Stratégie pour bâtir des communautés de tennis (BTC) en réponse à la participation décroissante à ce sport durant la décennie précédente. Cette stratégie est en marche depuis maintenant huit ans et a vu 32 communautés terminer leurs trois années de subvention avec Tennis Canada, et 50 communautés supplémentaires qui recevront des subventions dans la période 2008-2009. Le but de la Stratégie BTC est de faire la promotion et favoriser la croissance du tennis, et de l'exploiter en tant que vecteur pour répondre aux besoins des communautés. Cette approche est inspirée de la philosophie que le tennis joue un rôle dans le développement des communautés et, s'il attire l'attention des dirigeants de communautés (ex. : hommes d'affaires locaux, médecins, membres de la commission scolaire, représentants de clubs de services, etc.) comme étant une contribution importante à la santé de la communauté, les activités de tennis seront soutenues à long terme. Le modèle utilisé pour diriger la mise en œuvre de cette Stratégie est fondé sur trois éléments clés : les champions de communauté, les partenaires de communauté, et le cheminement du tennis. Un champion de communauté est une personne passionnée du tennis ayant de bonnes connexions avec d'autres dirigeants de la communauté de sa ville. Les champions pourraient être des professeurs à la retraite, des entrepreneurs ou des entraîneurs de tennis ou des bénévoles. Le rôle de cet individu est d'assurer la création de partenariats avec les dirigeants de la communauté et de faciliter l'offre d'un programme de tennis national de qualité qui saura répondre aux besoins de la communauté. Les partenaires de communauté sont les dirigeants de celle-ci identifiés comme étant des gens importants pour maintenir la santé du tennis par le champion de cette communauté. Le noyau de ces partenaires est composé de dirigeants d'écoles, de parcs et de récréation, de municipalités, et de club de tennis locaux. Les autres partenaires pourraient être des professionnels de la santé, des politiciens, des hommes d'affaires locaux, etc. Le « cheminement du tennis » se réfère au genre de programme national offert aux participants, et implique la progression de novice à intermédiaire dans le programme national compétitif. Tous les types de programmes doivent être offerts pour répondre aux besoins de la communauté. Si toutes les trois composantes existent, une « communauté de tennis saine » a été établie.

> 085 (Oral presentation)

Summer in Switzerland – afternoon recreation in the village of Leysin-independant or group options

Teresa Lacy, Leysin American School (Crete, USA)

Satisfying the myriad requests of summer boarding school students often challenges the creative efforts of the most veteran of teachers. Students come from as far away as Japan or Brazil and have pre conceived expectations of life on a mountain top. SIS in Leysin, Switzerland does not shrink from this challenge to satisfy these international students' requests. The school offers some 48 options for afternoon recreation which range from high rope courses which are totally individual to bouldering which can not be done by one, but only by as a group effort. Students make choices during their first day of summer school which sets the tone for the remaining three to six weeks that they spend in the Village of Leysin. Recreation staff members are hired and volunteer to guide students through the afternoon choices based upon their familiarity and experise in these options. Exit surveys administered during the last week of summer sessions guage and measure the likability of the options these international students have experienced. Responses indicate that most sudents prefer activities and sports that they have never experienced rather than choices they often participate in at their home schools. Faculty too is international and in final evaluations provides guidance and structure for the next year's summer curriculum.

> 088 (Oral presentation)

Shocking Support for Adult Recreational Hockey League Players

Kallos Stephane, City of Cote Saint-Luc (Cote Saint-Luc, Canada); Alvin Fishman, City of Cote Saint-Luc Parks and Recreation (Cote Saint-Luc, Canada)

"A Player or team mate falls to the ice showing signs of distress - Do you know what to do? Are you Prepared? The City of Cote Saint-Luc Parks and Recreation Department in cooperation with our community's Emergency Medical Services Department, have become advocates in the instruction and teaching essential life saving skills to residents and hockey program participants playing in our Adult Recreational Hockey Leagues in Cote Saint-Luc, in performing Cardio Pulmonary Resusitation and applying the knowledge of how to use an automated external defibrillator (also known as an AED or Public Access Defibrilator (PAD) in times of dire need and immediate medical intervention. According to the Canadian Adult Recreational Hockey Association (CARHA) statistics, 25.8% of adult hockey players are familiar with an AED machine and only 26.2% have knowledge of CPR. Defibrillation can increase the rates of survival by as much as 30% if delivered within the first few minutes of a heart attack either on the ice or elsewhere. The City of Cote Saint-Luc through partnership with local community businesses and organizations received sponsorships to hold a workshop in January 2008 where 36 adult hockey players were given instruction and aquired certification in the performance of Adult CPR and AED application.The City of Cote Saint-Luc has also installed AED machines in all major facilities and sports installations and have trained all staff within these facilities on the basics of CPR and AED usage. Is your community prepared? Do you know what to do in case of a medical emergency? PLEASE NOTE: Due to the religious observance of the Jewish Holiday Yom Kippur which falls on Wednesday, October 8th, this short 15-20 minute presentation can only be made by the presenters on either Monday, October 6th or Tuesday, October 7th.

> 092 (Oral presentation)

"You don't want to hurt his feelings": Family leisure among grandparents and adult grandchildren

Shannon Hebblethwaite, Concordia University (Montreal, Canada)

Leisure activities play an important role in the lives of families and in grandparent-grandchild relations (Mancini & Sandifer, 1995). Researchers have found that leisure has a positive influence on family relationships by enhancing communication and cohesion among family members (Orthner & Mancini, 1990). Others have shown that family leisure may not be mutually satisfying for all family members and may cause substantial stress among mothers in particular (Shaw & Dawson, 2003). Research focusing on family leisure, however, has largely excluded the voices of older adults. The purpose of this interpretive study, therefore, was to develop an understanding of the experience of intergenerational family leisure for grandparents and their adult grandchildren. Fourteen dyads of grandparents and adult grandchildren were interviewed individually and described their experience of intergenerational family leisure. Using grounded theory methods to analyze the interview data, the stories of the grandparents and grandchildren provided valuable insight into the role that leisure plays in the intergenerational relationship. The theorizing undertaken in the current study advances our understanding of grandparent-grandchild relationships and suggests conceptual connections between three important theoretical concepts: intergenerational ambivalence, intergenerational stake, and generativity. Family leisure is a critical context for the development and expression of these three concepts. Generativity appears to develop across the life course and plays a central role in the family leisure experiences for both grandparents and their adult grandchildren. Generativity also appears to influence the experience of intergenerational stake and suggests that grandparents who have tronger generative commitments may experience greater stake in their relationship than their grandchildren. This perception of intergenerational stake, in turn, is linked to the experience of intergenerational ambivalence. When grandchildren perceive that their grandparents have a stronger investment in their relationship than they do, they experience greater ambivalence. This ambivalence results from the grandchildren's inability to reconcile the normative, structural expectations related to the need to spend time with their grandparents with their need to participate in a variety of other social relationships e.g., peers, romantic partners. Family leisure, therefore, is a crucial lens for the study of intergenerational relations and the interconnections among these three concepts.

> 093 (Présentation orale)

Transformations des significations du loisir dans la deuxième moitié du vingtième siècle : le cas du Québec

Gilles Pronovost, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

À partir de l'analyse secondaire d'un corpus d'un peu moins de quatre-vingt-dix entrevues, réalisées entre 1971 et 1995, nous avons tenté de repérer les principaux changements dans le discours populaire sur le loisir. On constate un élargissement très significatif de l'univers des activités auxquelles est associée la notion de loisir, passant de termes génériques à des termes de plus en plus spécifiques; de plus, la référence au sport, omniprésente, s'élargit à d'autres champs, telle la culture, les activités éducatives et loisirs scientifiques. On constate également une diversification des finalités associées à la pratique d'activités, qui se traduit par un raffinement du discours, voire une spécialisation des termes employés. La montée de la notion de « besoin » est également caractéristique, le « moi » s'affirme, chacun prend de plus en plus librement position sur ses choix personnels. L'intégration du loisir comme normes de vie dans le système des valeurs, se fait de plus en plus pressante, au point qu'il devient de moins en moins concevable et acceptable de « vivre sans loisir ». Le loisir y est perçu comme faisant partie de plein droit de la vie en société, quitte pour certains à reporter à la retraite certains projets structurants, tel le voyage, qui sert souvent de référent fort. Le discours que l'on tient à propos des jeunes est également significatif de ces changements.

> 094 (Oral presentation)

Leisure as community catalyst: Re-visiting a community twenty years after the development of a municipal artificial white water river

Martha Barnes, Scott Forrester & Michelle Walsh, Brock University (St.Catharines, Canada)

A goal of many municipal recreation departments is to improve the quality of life for community members through the provision of leisure. Leisure, in its many forms, is associated with various benefits (personal, social, economic, or environmental) (Driver, Brown, & Peterson, 1991; Park & Clark, 1997; Rudick, 1996; Sefton & Mummery, 1995). It is these benefits that often serve as a catalyst for communities to invest resources into the development of infrastructure. Yet, once developed, communities often fail to revisit the intended benefits to determine the actual outcomes. It is this re-examination which serves as the purpose of this investigation: to study the effects of a municipal artificial white water river development on a local community twenty years after its inception. As an intrinsic case study (Stake, 2000), this research was undertaken because of our interest in understanding the particulars of this unique case as this was the first North American artificial white water river. As a descriptive case study (Merriam, 1998), our focus was on the outcomes of the study; that is the impacts of the artificial white water river on the local community. Data were collected in three ways for this study. First, local community newspaper articles and transcribed television news coverage dating back to 1980 were content analyzed. Second, six interviews were conducted with key stakeholders and lastly, a focus group with the mayor, the director of communications and special projects for the city, and a municipal recreation professional were completed. The data suggest that the artificial white water river served as a catalyst for: 1) the natural extension of a well-known park system; 2) the re-development of a decaying urban downtown; 3) a water feature for recreational, instructional and competitive canoeing, kayaking, rafting and tubing; and 4) a source of community identity and pride. The data also reveal a number of operational challenges associated with the artificial white water river, which threaten its sustainability. The results of this study demonstrate how one community has been successful in converting leisure into social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits over a twenty year period.

> 095 (Oral presentation)

HIV/AIDS and Tourism: Awareness and Perceptions in Two Urban Communities in Botswana

Naomi N. Moswete & Brijesh Thapa, Univeristy of Florida (Gainesville, USA)

Tourism plays a major role in the economy of Botswana, as it is the second largest revenue earner after diamonds. Over one million international visitors visit the country which generates US$562 million. The industry has been growing at a relatively high rate with international tourist arrivals increasing at an average rate of 13.7% per annum over the last ten years. However, further growth may be constrained by the misperception among tourists that the country has 50 percent of its 1.7 million inhabitants affected by HIV/AIDS. Tourists and host people continue to seek out new experiences that could be risky including sex, gambling, use of drugs; activities that would eventually affect individual health and the general quality of life. Concomitantly, sex and tourism have always to some degree been interrelated. The purpose of the study is to assess level of awareness and knowledge of the relationship between HIV/AIDS and tourism. In addition, to examine residents' perception about the increasing incidences of HIV/AIDS infections, and subsequent tourism development among residents of two urban communities in Botswana. Data were collected via household surveys and key informant interviews between June 2003 and April 2004. Findings revealed that the proportion of those who did not have knowledge concerning the link between HIV/AIDS and tourism was relatively high. There were inadequate knowledge about HIV/AIDS and tourism amongst the residents; nevertheless, positive perceptions on tourism development and the associated benefits were noted. Results suggested the need to provide more knowledge of transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS. Also, there was need to educate residents about the relationship between HIV/AIDS and tourism. HIV/AIDS is worldwide problem, and illnesses and death from the disease will continue to impinge upon economies and people, especially in the tourism sector. In order to maximize conception of the negative cost of tourism, residents must be included in the decision making and planning about tourism development and health related projects in their areas. Given that tourism has the potential to accelerate the HIV/AIDS scourge, many countries, including Botswana needs to integrate HIV/AIDS into planning, and ensure that both tourists and local people are actively involved.

> 096 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

La démarche qualité : un enjeu majeur pour un organisme de loisirs communautaire / The Quality Approach: A major issue for a community leisure organisation

Georges Lariviere, Université de Montréal (Chambly, Canada)

Au cours des dernières décennies, on observe une émergence de nouvelles formes de loisirs ainsi qu'une concurrence grandissante entre les organismes de services désirant s'approprier une part de marché très segmenté et volatile. Leur développement futur, voire même la survie des organismes de loisirs communautaires, dépend essentiellement de leur capacité à répondre favorablement, et même à dépasser les besoins diversifiés d'une clientèle de plus en plus exigeante. Un corollaire aux constats précédents implique que ces organismes devront modifier plusieurs de leurs « manières de faire » afin de placer les besoins exprimés ou implicites de leur clientèle au centre de leurs préoccupations. Les défis à relever sont nombreux et de taille, les problématiques en constante évolution et les ressources disponibles souvent fort modestes. Face à ces nombreux challenges, l'organisme de loisirs communautaire doit envisager diverses stratégies d'action dont la plus prometteuse est certes, la recherche de la qualité optimale dans l'ensemble de ses activités et modes d'opération. C'est dans cette perspective qu'une démarche d'évaluation de la qualité valide et efficace a déjà été appliquée avec succès auprès de divers types d'organismes communautaires. L'approche préconisée s'appuie sur un référentiel comprenant dix-sept éléments constitutifs regroupés sous trois grands axes, soit : a) le management; b) les services et les programmes, c) l'encadrement des participants. L'importance relative de ces éléments peut varier selon la nature de l'organisme de loisirs. Plus grand est le nombre d'éléments considérés et subséquemment évalués, plus le portrait de la qualité est précis. Le processus consiste à dresser un bilan qualité le plus exhaustif possible de l'organisme. À cet effet, divers outils de mesure permettent une évaluation critériée, multidimensionnelle et formatrice. Les résultats obtenus mettent en relief les points forts et les aspects à améliorer, identifient les principaux problèmes et suggèrent diverses pistes de solution. Ce genre d'opération constitue indéniablement un temps fort pour tout organisme de loisirs car elle reflète la volonté des dirigeants de s'engager résolument dans la recherche de la qualité optimale et du développement durable. Georges Larivière Professeur honoraire Département de kinésiologie Université de Montréal.

During the past few decades, we have observed the emergence of new forms of leisure along with a growing competition between service organizations wishing to grab their share of a very sectioned and volatile market. Their future development, even the survival of community leisure organizations, essentially depended on their ability to answer favourably, and even surpass the diversified needs of an increasingly demanding clientele. A consequence to the previous statement implies that these organizations will have to change many of their ways in order to make their customers' expressed or implicit needs their number one priority. Their challenges are many and of size, the issues are constantly evolving and the available resources are often very modest. Faced with these many challenges, the community leisure organization must consider several strategies of which the most promising is certainly the quest for optimal quality of its overall activities and operation methods. It is with this perspective that a valid and efficient quality evaluation framework has been successfully implemented in several community organizations. The recommended framework is based on a reference containing 17 constitutive elements grouped under three larger categories: a) administration; b) services and programs; c) supervision of participants. The relative importance of these elements can vary according to the nature of the leisure organization. The greater the number of elements to be considered, and subsequently evaluated, the more precise the results regarding quality will be. The process consists in setting up the most comprehensive quality summary possible of the organization. For this purpose, several measuring tools allow for a criterion-referenced, multidimensional and educational evaluation. The results highlight the strong points as well as areas needing improvement, identifying the main problems and proposing various solutions. This kind of operation is undeniably prime time for any leisure organization since it reflects the leaders' will to become resolutely involved in the search for optimal quality and sustainable development. Georges Larivière, Honorary Professor, kinesiology Department, Montreal University

> 097 (Oral presentation)

Parental involvement in meeting the recreation and leisure needs of youth

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Participation by youth in recreation and leisure activities offers numerous important benefits and educational values through which they learn lifelong lessons. Research has shown that children improve their social, emotional and academic performance as a result of participation in quality recreation and leisure programmes. Consequently, many communities have developed programmes to support youth leisure programmes Of all adults involved in the daily activities of the youth, parents perhaps play the most important role. Their multifaceted roles include being a teacher, motivator, coach, counselor and facilitator. As such, their involvement in the recreation and leisure activities of their children is of paramount importance for children in establishing healthy norms and making health- and leisure-related decisions. It was against this background that the current study was undertaken. The purpose of the study was to investigate how parental involvement in the leisure activities of their children influenced their children's participation in sport, recreation and social activities and make recommendations on the findings. Given the exploratory nature of this study, a qualitative research design was used. Relevant literature on parental involvement in youth recreation and leisure activities was perused. Based on the literature study a set of interview questions regarding the extent of parental involvement in leisure activities was developed for both parents and youth. The sample (n = 22) included both parents as well as youth over the age of thirteen years. In most instances the interviews took place during or immediately after an activity. The interview responses were analysed and sorted into themes. The underlying themes which emerged were value, enjoyment, support and encouragement, and obstacles to participation in recreation and leisure activities. The study found that parents played a highly facilitative and positive role in fostering a positive attitude in youth towards recreation and leisure activities. It is recommended that parents

should be supported and educated about their role in promoting participation in leisure activities among the youth. Without their assistance of the youth may struggle immensely to maintain a balance between their involvement in leisure activities and other activities.

> 098 (Oral presentation)
Commercial Outdoor Recreation in Nova Scotia

Andrew Jordan Miller, Dalhousie University (Halifax, Canada)

Commercial outdoor recreation in Canada is a large component of the country's tourism industry and of healthy, active, recreation opportunities for Canadians. Outdoor recreation in Nova Scotia has received little attention within the academic community. In particular, not enough is known about outdoor service providers as market research has focused on demand more than supply. More information is needed about what motivates outdoor service providers, their understanding of market and demographic trends, how they forecast potential change, and the process they undergo when developing business strategies. This study explored how outdoor recreation service providers identified and reacted to change during a demographic shift, and specifically the process of determining a business strategy. The sample consisted of a criterion-based selected group of nine (n=9) outdoor service providers from Nova Scotia. The study employed a three stage survey approach based on a combination of the Delphi Method and Nominal Group Technique. Along with the main three stage survey, the study included an interview administered upon the first meeting with participants, and a supplementary survey discussing characteristics of the participant and their business. The results of the study supported the development of a model that assisted in exploring the relationships between the outdoor recreation service provider and their environment, society, other service providers, and their clientele, and the process of developing business strategies. A range of topics pertaining to outdoor recreation delivery were covered including: trend analysis, environmental sustainability, social responsibility, risk management, marketing, business principles, and more. This study has contributed a better understanding of the outdoor service providers' experience, and can ultimately provide some insight into their decision making, such as what external factors have the greatest influence on their choices, and what intrinsic factors shape the way the external factors are interpreted. While previous research has focused on the public recreation and the demand for recreation opportunity, this study aimed to fill the gap in literature pertaining to the private/commercial recreation service providers.

> 100 (Présentation orale)
Les compétences en développement sociocommunautaire des travailleurs en loisir du Nouveau-Brunswick

Hubert Roussel, Université de Moncton (Moncton, Canada)

Les changements rapides dans l'environnement de travail des professionnels n'ont pas épargnés le monde du loisir municipal. En effet, les fonctions et les tâches des travailleurs en loisir des services municipaux de loisir ont considérablement changés au cours des dix dernières années. Gagnon (1995), dans son étude auprès de 163 directeurs de services municipaux de loisir au Québec, a indiqué que les tâches sont appelées à changer dans le sens d'une plus grande intervention dans les secteurs du développement communautaire et de la culture. Peu d'études au Nouveau-Brunswick (Ouellette et Vienneau, 1987; Lord et Couturier, 1991; ATLNB, 1997) se sont intéressés aux compétences en développement communautaire. Notre étude par questionnaire auprès de travailleurs en loisir francophones et anglophones des services municipaux de loisir du Nouveau-Brunswick a voulu en partie répondre à la question suivante : quelle est leur perception de la maîtrise des compétences en développement sociocommunautaire? Nous avons fait parvenir un questionnaire à 104 travailleurs en loisir et 63 nous l'ont retournés pour un taux de retour de 63 %. Les résultats de la recherche permettent de dresser un profil sociodémographique des travailleurs en loisir des services municipaux de loisir du Nouveau-Brunswick. Les deux sexes sont représentés à proportion presque égale, et la majorité des répondants a entre 36 et 45 ans. Près des trois quarts des répondants détiennent le baccalauréat et un peu moins de la moitié l'ont obtenu dans le domaine du loisir et de la récréologie. Les répondants sont surtout à l'emploi des villes et près de la moitié occupent un poste de direction. Un peu plus du tiers des répondants sont en poste depuis cinq ans ou moins. Les répondants jugent que les compétences en développement sociocommunautaire sont parmi celles qu'ils maîtrisent le mieux, cette catégorie de compétences se classant au troisième rang sur sept derrière les catégories « communication et relations publiques » et « gestion des ressources humaines ». Les analyses statistiques montrent des différences significatives pour ce qui est de la maîtrise actuelle des compétences selon le nombre d'années en poste des répondants.

> 101 (Oral presentation)
Youth Leisure in a Native North American Community: An Observational Study

Greg Place, Chicago State University (Chicago, USA)

America's native peoples have a rich history that includes a variety of recreational and leisure activities. An understanding of this history is vital to helping the recreational provider understand how best to serve this important and neglected sub-culture. The purpose of this research is to examine historical accounts of native North American recreation and to provide a current picture of the development of recreational pursuits for youth in a remote native North American community in northern Ontario. Specifically, the research questions of the study examined if the youth of Wapakeka (part of the First Nation of Ontario), a remote native North American community were involved in traditional native North American forms of play; forms of play that represent a blend of Euro and native North American games; or in similar activities found in any North American community?

> 102 (Oral presentation)
Social Comparison as a Vehicle to Reduce Leisure Constraints in Breast Cancer Survivors

Marieke VanPuymbroeck, Indiana University (Bloomington, USA)

Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in women (American Cancer Society, 2005). Following treatment for breast cancer, many women's perceptions of their bodies change. These changes may act as a constraint to leisure participation. Research, in general,

supports the notion that women face more constraints in their physical activity pursuits than men. However, the research on constraint negotiation suggests that women can overcome these constraints and participate in satisfying physical activities. Social comparison theory (Festinger, 1954) suggests that individuals make assessments of themselves relative to others, and we suggest that this may have the potential to facilitate constraint negotiation. Measures: A modified Leisure Constraints Scale was utilized for this study. Cronbach's alpha for the scale was .81. A semi-structured interview guide was utilized with the focus groups. Intervention: Women were asked to attend yoga class 2.5 hours per week for eight weeks. Postural sequences were designed specifically to focus on opening the chest area, increasing circulation in the upper body, and overall strengthening and toning. After the completion of the yoga intervention, the women participated in focus groups to ascertain how yoga influenced their lives. Results: Eighteen out of twenty-nine women completed the yoga program, resulting in a 37% attrition rate. There was no significant difference those who completed the study and the attrition group. A statistically significant reduction in the constraints occurred related to the cost of fitness or recreation facilities, the level of self-consciousness related to the way they look, and in the total constraints overall. Women in the program echoed these sentiments in the focus groups and reported that participating with other breast cancer survivors allowed them to feel much less self-conscious about their physical differences. Discussion: These findings support the social comparison theory, as the breast cancer survivors who completed the yoga program perceived fewer leisure constraints and considered the program beneficial, in part because of the social support that occurred in this group. This is important to understand because previous work has found that activity restriction in women with breast cancer was associated with public self-consciousness and lack of perceived social-support (Williamson, 2000).

> 103 (Oral presentation)

The Leisure Related Needs of Co-Resident Family Caregivers in Taiwan

Pei-Chun Hsieh & Marieke Van Puymbroeck, Indiana University Bloomington (Bloomington, USA)

Background: Taiwanese tradition advocates that family members care for elderly individuals with long-term care needs in a home setting. In Taiwan, the number of people aged 65+ doubled between 1990 and 2008, therefore creating a great need for family caregivers. While Western literature shows that caregiving responsibilities alter the leisure patterns of caregivers (Stevens et al., 2004); the leisure needs and participation of Taiwanese family caregivers has not yet been explored. Previous studies have shown that leisure is a potential coping mechanism (Iwasaki & Bartlett, 2006) and understanding the leisure needs and participation of Taiwanese caregivers may provide insight into how this population copes with the stress of caregiving. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the leisure-related needs of Taiwanese family caregivers. Method: This study utilized a qualitative approach with semi-structured interviews. Twelve caregivers were recruited from Southern Taiwan through snowball sampling. The interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed verbatim in Mandarin, and then translated into English. A constant comparison method was used throughout the analysis (Glaser, 1965). Results and Discussion: The findings revealed that Taiwanese caregivers often use leisure activities to cope with stress, though they may not necessarily define these activities as leisure. The activities that caregivers identified as most beneficial for dealing with stress were religious (e.g., going to temple), social (e.g., visiting friends), nature-based (e.g., going to the mountains), physical (e.g., playing badminton), and home-based (e.g., watching TV) activities. Literature has shown that caregivers in the United States desire and may benefit from leisure activities (Bedini & Bilbro, 1991; Bedini & Guinan, 1996). Caregivers in this study expressed similar desires for some similar leisure activities as American caregivers; however, Taiwanese caregivers mentioned the benefits of religious and natural activities which have not yet been explored in the Western literature. These findings provide empirical evidence and insight into potential leisure interventions with Taiwanese caregivers, as well as serve as the basis for questionnaire development in the future about leisure needs of caregivers.

> 104 (Présentation orale)

Programme d'activités hivernales (patinoires extérieures et sites de glisses)

Sébastien Monfils, Ville de Gatineau (Gatineau, Canada)

Motivée par un désir d'offrir aux citoyens des sites d'activités hivernales sécuritaires, la ville de Gatineau a mis sur pieds deux programmes de gestions des infrastructures d'activités hivernales. Le programme de patinoires extérieures vise à résoudre trois problématiques majeures rencontrées, soit : les problématiques d'entretien des organismes bénévoles et la disparité des résultats obtenus; l'absence d'infrastructures de soutien et de surveillance; la répartition inéquitable des patinoires sur le territoire municipal. Un plan de déploiement équitable des patinoires été proposé et accepté par élus municipaux. Il comprend trois volets, soit : les patinoires grand public, les patinoires doubles et les patinoires de proximité. Les patinoires grand public sont de grandes patinoires au décor enchanteur, voué à la pratique du patin libre, situées à proximité d'édifices municipaux et entretenues selon un devis de performance élevé; les patinoires doubles sont réparties également dans la ville (2 sites par district électoral), et présentent une patinoire avec bande permettant la pratique du hockey, une surface glacée permettant le patin libre et l'apprentissage du patin, un bâtiment chauffé où il y a présence d'un surveillant attitré. Ces patinoires sont entretenues par des entrepreneurs selon un devis. Les patinoires de proximités sont des patinoires entretenues par des organismes de la communauté, soutenue par la Ville. Elles sont issues d'initiatives du milieu, et la municipalité fournit un soutien financier, en équipement et en assurance Le programme des sites de glisse vise à encadrer la pratique sécuritaire de la glissade dans les parcs et les terrains municipaux. 12 sites de glisses ont donc été répertoriés, classés selon un degré de difficulté et aménagés de façon à minimiser les risques de blessures. Un code de conduite a aussi été créé pour cette activité. Les sites dangereux ont aussi été répertoriés afin d'y interdire la pratique de la glisse. Une équipe de deux employés patrouille l'ensemble des sites de façon quotidienne, afin d'informer les citoyens sur le code de conduite et d'évaluer si des sources de dangers (saut, pente glacée) sont présent, et si des interventions sont nécessaires.

> 105 (Présentation par affiche)

Programme de surveillance des parcs

Sébastien Monfils, Ville de Gatineau (Gatineau, Canada)

Le programme de surveillance des parcs de la Ville de Gatineau vise à la prévention du vandalisme dans les parcs municipaux. Ainsi, des étudiants en techniques policières assurent une présence dans les parcs permettant de diminuer le nombre de situations propices à la détérioration des équipements récréatifs et sportifs lors des périodes d'achalandage. L'équipe de surveillance est constituée d'un coordonnateur, de deux surveillants en charge et de 24 surveillants, travaillant sur un horaire rotatif de 10 h à 2 h, 7 jours sur 7. Le soir, cinq équipes de 2 patrouilleurs se divisent la Ville, tandis que deux patrouilleurs se partagent les parcs les plus achalandés en journée. Sous une approche s'apparentant à celle des animateurs de rue, les surveillants patrouillent 254 parcs du territoire, profitant de leur visite pour informer les utilisateurs des règlements municipaux et pour les sensibiliser aux conséquences du vandalisme sur leur communauté.. Ils procèdent aussi à l'inspection des équipements de parcs et notent les bris et les actes de vandalisme qu'ils constatent afin d'en informer les services appropriés pour assurer la qualité et la sécurité des équipements de jeux et des terrains sportifs. Certains parcs étaient visités une fois tous les trois jours, alors que d'autres étaient visités jusqu'à trois fois par soir. La version 2007 du programme s'est étendue sur 27 semaines, soit du 25 mai au 25 novembre 2007. Le programme de prévention est une initiative du Service loisirs, sports et vie communautaire, en collaboration avec les services de police, des travaux publics, les centres de services des différents secteurs et le centre d'appel non urgent. Des partenariats ont été établis avec plusieurs organismes sociocommunautaires et avec les programmes jeunesse de la Ville, dans le but de résoudre divers problèmes dans les parcs du territoire, grâce à un échange d'informations entre les différents partenaires. Afin de hausser la qualité des interventions effectuées par l'ensemble des employés, une formation poussée a été dispensée en début de saison. Un guide, un diaporama et une vidéo ont été utilisés afin d'uniformiser les méthodes d'interventions et de préserver les connaissances acquises au cours des sept dernières années.

> 106 (Oral presentation)

Measuring residents' attitudes during the early phases of a major tourism development project

Charles Chancellor & Shu Cole, Indiana University (Bloomington, USA)

Problematic Situation Orange County, Indiana seeks to revitalize its economy through tourism development. The stakes are high for financiers and local residents. Increasingly, researchers are exploring tourism's impacts (socio-cultural, environmental, and economic) on the destination. Residents may initially see tourism as an economic panacea, but later report experiencing a decline in their quality of life due to the unexpected impacts (Rothman, 1998). Research Issue Resident dissatisfaction can be problematic for the local tourism industry since it relies on the host society's hospitality and goodwill (Gursoy, Jurowski, & Uysal, 2001). Therefore identifying and understanding the host society's perceptions, attitudes and concerns is beneficial to residents and tourism entities. The first of several planned Orange County tourism attractions opened November, 2006. Data was collected Spring 2007 during the earliest stages of tourism development. This provides a unique perspective since much of the literature is retrospective. Therefore the purpose of this project is to determine current residents' perceptions and attitudes toward tourism development. Reference Framework Two conceptual models, which help explain resident's attitudes, underpin this project. Doxey (1976) indicates that communities, which embrace tourism as an economic development tool, go through the stages of euphoria, apathy, irritation, antagonism, and settle in the final level of realization that large tourist numbers have forever changed the community's original uniqueness. Butler's (1976) adapted host attitudinal/behavioral model suggests that community members respond either passively or actively through negative or positive behavior regarding tourism. Methodology This study used an instrument developed by Choi and Sirakaya (2005) to measure residents' attitudes toward sustainable tourism. A mail survey resulted in 649/2000 usable questionnaires for a response rate of 32.45%. Exploratory factor analysis revealed six factor dimensions: tourism management & planning, environmental sustainability, perceived social costs, perceived economic benefit, community-based tourism, and maximizing community participation. Findings/Discussion Residents reported positive attitudes toward each of the six dimensions. This suggests that most respondents were in Doxey's (1976) euphoric stage, which is consistent with the model. However, findings also indicate that the level of support varies between demographic groups, which supports Butler's (1976) suggestion that diverse responses to tourism exist within the host community.

> 107 (Poster presentation)

A Study of the Sport and Leisure Activities Participation among Selected College and University Students in China

Jiangong Tan, University of Northen Iowa (Cedar Falls, USA)

Sport and leisure activities are viewed as one of the major components of Chinese college and university student's life. Participating in a wide range of such activities not only impacts on their current physical condition, but also their emotional and spiritual well being. The most comprehensive study focused on the topic of sport and leisure activities in China among college and university students was conducted by Li and Xu in 2002. These researchers studied several factors including: 1) the state of a students' constitution; 2) psychological factors influencing participation, 3) the current status of sport and leisure activities in colleges and universities. Using Li et al. (2002) survey instrument, the current study investigated sport and leisure participation in colleges and universities, updating the previous study. In this study, 1200 college and university students were surveyed at 68 academic institutions. The study findings can be summarized as follows: 1) the opinions of students regarding the value of their participation in sports and leisure increased compared with the findings of Li et al. (2002); 2) male students tended to pursue highly stimulating sport and leisure activities, one's requiring self discipline and activities which allowed them to socialize with others; 3) females tended to pursue sporting and leisure activities that contributed to their physical and psychological well being, as well as ones that enhanced personal beauty; 4) primary motivation for participating in sport and leisure activities was for fun and happiness, improving physical health and enriching individual daily life; and 5) male

students reported greater ability and confidence when participating in sport and leisure activities when compared with females. Further, the study found several factors that influenced participation of students. These factors included the creation of a positive social environment, the presence of social education, publicity, age and psychological maturity, and individual preferences. Economic factors such as students' willingness to spend money in developing their physical conditioning were also found to be influential factors, influencing their participation. University clubs is a major form of activity for students, especially in institutions where sports and leisure systems exist and reflect a more mature management system.

> 108 (Oral presentation)

Leisure as a context for Justice: Aboriginal Federally Sentenced Women's Experiences of Restoration and Re-creation

Felice Yuen, Concordia University (Toronto, Canada); Alison Pedlar, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

In 2000, a new federal system of incarceration for women began with the closure of Canada's only prison for women and the opening of six new facilities across the country. This new system was to focus less on security and more on support, empowerment, rehabilitation, and ultimately reintegration. The changes in federal corrections for women provided an opportunity to further support the growth and development of a cultural group in a women's federal prison called the Native Sisterhood. Initiated and organized by Aboriginal women in prison, the Sisterhood helps FSW maintain a distinct Aboriginal identity and exercise the women's right to practice Aboriginal traditions. This presentation will report on a study in which Aboriginal ceremonies and traditions are conceptualized as leisure. The purpose of the presentation is to examine FSW's experiences with Aboriginal ceremonies and the impact they have on FSW's self-understanding and sense of belonging, which ultimately contributes to the process of justice for Aboriginal peoples. Justice, from an Aboriginal perspective, encompasses a desire to restore harmony, and involves healing, restoring relationships, accountability, and ownership. Data were collected with members of the Sisterhood through 19 interviews and one focus group in the context of creating drum song. The findings suggest that in ceremony members of the Sisterhood were beginning to re-create the meaning of being Aboriginal. Through the collective experience of ceremony, FSW were able to begin the process of creating new Aboriginal identities founded in confidence and pride, as opposed to embarrassment and shame. As Wanda explained, [the Pow Wow] was a place where I could be proud of who I was amongst a lot of Native people who were proud of who they were". Much of this re-creation was fostered through supportive relationships between FSW, and FSW and the Elder in the prison. The presentation will further discuss this process of justice through leisure and implications of adopting Aboriginal conceptualizations of justice in Canada's justice system.

> 109 (Oral presentation)

Set in stone: Contested tourism spaces and the commemoration of the Westray Mine Disaster

Caitlin Mulcahy, University of Waterloo (Dartmouth, Canada)

Tourist get-aways typically conjure up images of sun, sea, and sand. Corporate greed, government negligence, and cold, wet, coal mines – not so much. But in one corner of Nova Scotia, 'Canada's Ocean Playground', lies a tourist destination for those intrigued by stories of conspiracy and cover-up. Those individuals who tour through the commemorative sites that memorialize mining disasters in Pictou County will find themselves at the intersection of multiple competing discourses. As a result, these tourists will be participating in a memory competition. This paper explores the discourse that has dominated that competition in Nova Scotia, and the memorial park that dared to offer a challenge. Three research questions are addressed through this paper: (1) How can tourism spaces be sites for performance? (2) How can these tourism performances work to maintain social memory? (3) Could tourism then have a role in challenging accepted social memories? These questions are explored by engaging with three main theoretical concepts from tourism and sociological literature: performance (cf Crang, 1997; Edensor, 2001; Jaworski & Pritchard, 2005), social memory (Halbwachs, 1941; Huyssen, 1993; Urry, 1996), and counter-memory (cf Rosenburg, 1998; Gross, 2000; Rimstead, 2003). Those concepts are then applied to a tourist space, the commemorative park for the Westray Mine Disaster of 1992 in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. Drawing upon the existing literature on Westray, particularly Verberg's (2005) project "Remembering Westray" which inspired this research, I will explore the presentation of tourism staged at the Westray Memorial Park. Many researchers have explored the Westray Mine Disaster from disciplines ranging from psychology to criminology to media studies (cf Jobb, 1994; McCormick, 1995; Tucker, 1995; McCormick, 1999; Dodd, 1999; Goff, 2001; McMullan, 2001; Davis & Verberg, 2003; Verberg, 2004) however no research thus far has examined Westray through a performative tourism perspective. Thus this research adds to the literature by complicating the image of the neutral, apolitical, relaxing tourist destination, and by introducing a new framework for exploring the Westray Mine Disaster. Using this framework, the research concludes that the tourist site can indeed be a critical space for the performance of counter-hegemonic social memory narratives.

> 110 (Oral presentation)

GoGirlGo! Chicago: Developing Social, Economic and Community Capital Through Physical Leisure Activity for U.S. Girls

Lisa Pesavento, Chicago State University (Chicago, USA); Donna Lopiano & Marjorie Snyder, Women's Sports Foundation (East Meadow, NY, USA); Valerie Bushey, Women's Sports Foundation-GoGirlGo Chicago! (Chicago, IL, USA)

Increasingly, schools, parks, recreation departments and girl-serving non-profit agencies in the United States are focusing on inactive girls in their service delivery. In a continuing effort to combat the alarming physical and psychological health hazards affecting girls in the United States, the Women's Sports Foundation launched

GoGirlGo! in 2001. The initiative aims to get one million inactive girls to participate in regular physical activity and keep another one million currently active girls ages 8-18 from dropping out of physical activity. This national education and awareness campaign provides tools to enable girls to live an active lifestyle and educate others. The WSF's GoGirlGo! Chicago initiative targets sedentary girls to get them engaged in moving and knowledgeable of where to find physical activity programs in their neighborhoods. Since 2005, the GoGirlGo! Chicago program has advanced the lives of almost 46,000 girls of an identified 265,000. This professional presentation will update international leisure researchers, policy makers and recreation administrators on the success of the program in its seventh year. Chicago girls have made positive changes in their attitudes toward physical inactivity and health-risk behaviors such as smoking, drinking, drug use, sexual activity and disordered eating. Successful pilot community projects have also been launched in Atlanta, Boston, and San Antonio; each girl receives her own GoGirls! Guide to Life, in which champion female athletes deliver messages on sports, fitness, nutrition and the ways in which they have confronted health-risk situations. These tools provide the basis for weekly discussions during the sport season on risk behavior topics, team-building and role-modeling activities that encourage personal responsibility to self, teammates and their community. New data are available to report. Presenters will show how these initiatives have had an enormous positive impact on the lives of sedentary girls in the United States. GoGirlGo! Chicago will enable more girls to cope with the physical and mental health challenges they are facing by reinforcing the importance of regular physical activity over their lifetimes. This creative and successful initiative will show how U.S. girls have embraced "leisure and healthy community development" for themselves and how international communities can also be successful.

> 111 (Poster presentation)

The International Appalachian Trail/Sentier International des Appalaches: Thinking Beyond Borders

David Jones, University of Southern Maine (Portland, USA)

The International Appalachian Trail/Sentier International des Appalaches: Thinking Beyond Borders The International Appalachian Trail/Sentier International Appalaches (IAT/SIA) stretches from the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail at Mount Katahdin, Maine to the northernmost tip of the Appalachian Mountains at Cow Head, Newfoundland and Labrador. In total the IAT/SIA covers approximately 2400 km or 1490 miles. There are current plans to extend the IAT/SIA through northern Nova Scotia and across Cape Breton to connect with the Marine Atlantic ferry to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland. On the mainland, the IAT/SIA runs north from Mount Katahdin, Maine, crosses the Canadian-United States border at Perth Andover, New Brunswick and continues into the province of Quebec. The IAT/SIA then traverses the Chic-Choc Mountains of the Gaspe' Peninsula, ending at the easternmost point of the peninsula – Cap Gaspe' in Forillon National Park. The IAT/SIA resumes again at Channel-Port aux Basques, Newfoundland and Labrador, and ends at the actual northern terminus of the Appalachian chain at Cow Head. Richard Anderson, former Maine's Commissioner of Conservation, first envisioned the IAT/SIA. His vision to create a peaceful recreational means to unite the people of Canada and the United States was made public during the gubernatorial campaign of Joseph Brennan. Candidate Brennan captured the essence of the IAT/SIA on Earth Day 1994, with, "this narrow trail connecting the special wild places in each of our political jurisdictions will serve as a reminder that the rivers and forests are our real heritage, our common biological and geological bond" (Brennan, 1994; Portland Maine). Since 1998, a known total of 86 people have thru-hiked the trail from Katahdin to Cap Gaspe and an 11 of those hikers have finished the hike at Belle Isle, Newfoundland. IAT/SIA chapters in Maine, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Newfoundland and Labrador continue to improve and maintain the longest hiking trail in the world. Through my poster presentation or presentation, I (IAT/SIA Board Member) will provide an overview of the IAT/SIA, including its philosophical underpinnings, history and future plans. Additionally, I will also present information relative to the environmental, geological and political aspects of the IAT/SIA.

> 112 (Oral presentation)

Workplace Learning at Fontys School of Physical Education and Sports

Ronald Hillege & Roel Nabuurs, Fontys University of Applied Sciences (Sittard, The Netherlands)

Workplace learning is an important part of the curriculum at FSH. A good example of workplace learning is the cooperation with the city of Maastricht (NL) and the 'Cruyff Foundation' in 2007. Students in the degree programme Sports & Leisure worked together with professionals from the city of Maastricht and staff members from Fontys. An important goal of this cooperation is to stimulate young people to participate in more daily physical activity in their own neighbourhood. The physical activities are stimulated by building so called 'Cruyff Courts'. A Cruyff Court is not only a functional soccer court, but also has some other functions, such as enhancing the quality of life in their own locality, increasing social interaction and integration. FSH's students are part of a 'physical activity team'. Their main task is to construct, execute and evaluate physical activity programmes. These programmes on the Cruyff Courts contribute to the city policy for Sports and Leisure, and also meet social goals. Different parties are involved in this process, e.g. primary school, sports clubs, day-care centres for children and cultural institutions. By means of organizing different physical activities, the youth is stimulated to participate in daily physical activities. These physical activity teams allow FSH's students to put their knowledge and skills into practice. This cooperation between workplace and educational institution is an excellent way of creating 'authentic learning'. The Cruyf Courts project in Maastricht is a good example of how to improve daily physical activity of youth in their own neighbourhood.

> 114 (Oral presentation)

The Indigenous Bajau Laut and their See Life: A Case Study on the Potential of this Tribe in Water-Related Sports

Sarimah Ismail, University Technology MARA (Shah Alam, Malaysia)

In both national and international competitions, the achievement of Malaysian athlete in the water-related sports such as swimming and diving has not been encou-

raging for the past few years. This is due to the lack of talent search in such sports. This study examined how the children of Bajau Laut, an indigenous tribe located in the East Malaysia had gained knowledge and competencies in water activities such as swimming and diving. Two families of Bajau Laut having children aged six months-16 year old and ten children, living in the water off Semporna, Sabah were studied ethnographically in the aspect of their water activities and water competencies for two months. This qualitative study has been carried out through interview and observation. The study has revealed the water competencies and capabilities of the Bajau Laut who have the talents to become potential athletes of its class in the future. There are various important elements that contribute to their superb capabilities in water activities. Environment, physical anatomy, natural ability, cultural phenomenon, self-confidence and survival activities are the main contributing factors that effect their high achievement in water activities.

> 115 (Oral presentation)

A Changing Melody: A Radical Adult Education Approach to Leisure Education for Persons with Dementia

Sherry Dupuis & Jennifer Gillies, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

Leisure education typically involves a one-way, top-down process where the leisure professional educates the client on how leisure and meaningful activities can enhance their well-being and quality of life. This traditional and limited conception of the leisure education process fails to recognize the important contributions that clients can make to the leisure education process and the various ways in which leisure education can take place. For the past four years, the Murray Alzheimer Research and Education Program at the University of Waterloo has partnered with persons with early stage dementia and family partners in care in the development and implementation of A Changing Melody – a learning and sharing forum designed specifically by and for persons with early stage dementia and their families. Adopting a more radical adult education approach (Scott, Spence, & Thomas, 1998), leisure education was incorporated into these forums in a number of different ways, including: (1) having persons with dementia directly involved in the planning of the forum and in leading workshops and presentations on topics related to leisure; (2) showcasing the continued abilities and accomplishments of persons with dementia; and (3) providing a safe place to experience leisure. The purpose of this presentation is to present the findings from two systematic evaluations conducted to examine the impact of this type of forum on those who attended the event. The findings suggest that including all partners in the social learning process increases the impact of learning and enables participants to transform meanings and images of dementia through gaining new knowledge and insights, connecting and identifying with others, triggering new awakenings and hope, enabling and empowering persons, and producing strong dementia advocates. These types of forums have important implications for breaking the silence and reducing the stigma associated with dementia. They also expand traditional understandings of leisure education by illustrating how educational events can serve as an effective form of leisure education and demonstrating how persons with dementia can not only participate in these initiatives but take the lead in facilitating the social learning process if given adequate support.

> 116 (Présentation orale)

L'accessibilité aux loisirs : une action simple

Pauline Tanguay, Accès-Loisirs Québec (Québec, Canada)

Accès-Loisirs Québec est un organisme communautaire incorporé depuis novembre 2005. Le loisir est une source de plaisir, que l'on pratique seul ou en famille. Pour les personnes en situation de faible revenu le loisir est une dépense qui est faite après avoir payé son logement, sa nourriture et ses vêtements. Ceci a pour effet que le loisir est l'équivalent d'un luxe qu'elles ne sont pas en mesure de s'offrir, d'où une forme exclusion sociale. L'organisme Accès-Loisirs Québec vous présente un modèle nouveau et original de lutte à la pauvreté en rendant le loisir accessible gratuitement aux personnes à faible revenu de tous les âges. Voici son fonctionnement : D'abord, l'organisme acquiert des places de loisir, tant à caractère culturel que sportif, auprès de différents fournisseurs de services avec lesquels il a préalablement établi un partenariat (arrondissements, municipalités, organismes de loisirs, clubs et écoles spécialisées…). Un bon nombre d'entre elles nous sont d'emblée réservées et les autres sont celles restées vacantes lors des périodes d'inscriptions régulières. Par la suite, Accès-Loisirs Québec procède à une période d'inscription par le biais d'organismes communautaires désignés dans chacun des arrondissements de la Ville ou de la municipalité, et ce, deux fois par année, soit en septembre et en janvier. Le moment venu, les individus et les familles se rendent sur place aux dates convenues, afin de choisir leur loisir et procéder à leur inscription. Bien entendu, une preuve de revenu est exigée pour déterminer l'admissibilité et la vérification est faite en toute confidentialité et n'est pas transmise aux fournisseurs de services. Par conséquent l'individu peut se rendre à son loisir avec dignité, car personne n'est au courant de sa situation économique. Il en résulte que les personnes à faible revenu ont eu accès gratuitement à une grande variété de loisirs dans le respect de leur dignité humaine et ce grâce à la mobilisation des différents partenaires. L'accessibilité gratuite aux loisirs a permis aux personnes à faible revenu de briser leur isolement, de développer leurs compétences, d'où une image d'eux-mêmes plus positive et de se sentir enfin citoyen(ne) à part entière.

> 117 (Oral presentation)

The Role of Identity in Leisure Activities: A Theoretical Approach

Sunkwon Park, Seoul School of Integrated Sciences and Technologies (Seoul, Korea); Jong-Hwa Shin, May 18 Institute, Chonnam National University (Gwangju, Korea)

The individuals in the recent grand trend of globalization are located in the multicultural situation which is quantitatively and qualitatively different from the previous times. The relationship between leisure and identity has been recently focused on within this stream and several discussions which are theoretical and empirical have been presented for this theme. However, most of research in that field simplify the individual identity as either something that is synchronized with the group they belong to or that differs from the collective one. The investigation of the assumption that the formation of identity and the manifestation of it is linked to each other in complex, is lacked behind on that way. For this reason, many works on the relationship between leisure and identity just focus on one partial dimension that we

call the boundary of the cultural theory mainly dealing with the relationship between identity and subculture. Considering both synchronization and differentiation, we aims at building new ideal types on individual identity and also providing the types of leisure activities based on the categories. By the way, we will view a tendency of leisure in the global era in which individual identity is newly reconstructed.

> 118 (Oral presentation)

The "Obesity Crisis": Challenging the discourse and mapping a role for leisure

Susan M. Shaw & Margo Hilbrecht, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

In recent years there has been a growing concern about the "obesity epidemic" in North America and other parts of the world. This concern has led to widespread advocacy by health professionals and others for exercise and physical activity as a means of preventing or reducing the prevalence of obesity. However, most of the debate about obesity, exercise, and exercise promotion has been narrowly focussed on calorie input-output, body mass index, and individual behaviour. Little attention has been paid to the broader questions associated with socio-cultural influences or the social or environmental contexts of everyday activity and health. The meanings and experiences associated with obesity and with physical activity have been largely ignored, as have the discourses which underlie the debate about obesity. To date, few scholars within the leisure field have contributed to the discussion of obesity and/or body weight in the academic or popular literature. In this paper, though, it is argued that leisure scholars may have an important contribution to make in terms of understanding the complexity of these issues. Two broad directions for future research that incorporate insights from the leisure field and apply these insights to the issues associated with obesity are discussed. One approach would be analysis of the discourse(s) underlying the obesity debate. This would include analysis of the "messages" underlying discussion of the body, body weight, and activity participation. The focus on individual versus social responsibility for health, and the extent to which issues related to gender, race, class, disability and other axes of power are recognized would also be important. A second approach would be analysis of the meanings and experiences associated with leisure, physicality, and the body. Experiences of inclusion, exclusion and stigma would be central here, and how these meanings and experiences are influenced by socio-cultural contexts and dominant discourses. It is suggested that through application of their expertise, their focus on leisure, and their broad conceptualization of health and well-being, leisure researchers could help to re-frame the debate on obesity, map a role for leisure, and advocate for health-enhancing policies and practices.

> 121 (Oral presentation)

European Social Tourism: A New Project for Transnationality at the European Territory

Javier Bustamante, Gouvernement Illes Balears (Palma de Mallorca, Espagne); Jorge Cabrer, Conselleria Turisme (Palma de Mallorca, Espagne)

Several national social tourism projects are being developed in Europe nowadays, all of them with social, economic and employment renowned success, among which Spain, Portugal, Italy and France stand out. The Spanish Social Tourism Programme has demonstrated that the government investment it's not only desirable but also economically profitable (1 invested Euro gives back 1,8 Euro), as well as an important tool for active policies against the seasonal employment. There are as well incipient traveller exchange programmes among several European regions and countries, which are qualitatively but not quantitatively outstanding in view of a reality of a potential enormous market of transnational travels inside Europe, specifically in off-season periods. On the other hand, the European Union and its institutions have declared their willing to promote a Social Tourism Project, although they face important budget restrictions impeding the project financing. The Balearic Island government, promoting the project within others institutions, social agents and employers, intend to run a pilot experience leaded to senior citizens from all the European countries. The programme is based on the exchange of citizens from several countries. The government and the tourist receiving country would subsidize part of the travel spends (30% approx.) of those travelling citizens. The project has meaningful advantages and benefits for all participating agents: tourists -who would widen their possibilities of visiting different European countries-; involved business companies; labour market in off-peak season; and in building a Citizens's Europe. The project, already designed, is now being tested among all the national agents, and at a European level among its institutions and countries; and a financial commitment is being searched among the participating governments and regions.

> 122 (Oral presentation)

What gets plans off the shelf? A multi-site case study of the factors that influence municipal recreation plan implementation.

Michelle Walsh, Brock University (Welland, Canada)

Planning encourages a community to envision the future of leisure and recreation services and identify the ways to use its resources to create that vision. Planning can be an effective tool for communities however having a recreation plan is only the beginning as successful planning also means getting the plan off the shelf and implemented. Failure to implement plans has long been considered a significant barrier to effective planning (Berke et al., 2006). Using a multi-site case study approach this study examines the factors that influence plan implementation (the quality of the plan, the capacity of the recreation department, the public support and the political context). Three municipalities who have recently (within 2 years) completed the recreation planning process for their municipal parks and recreation departments are being examined. Key informants (the director of parks and recreation, the planning consultant hired to support the plan development, members of community steering committees and city officials informed of the planning and implementation process) will be interviewed and relevant documents reviewed (final plan, local newspaper articles). Preliminary findings suggest that taking a collaborative approach to implementation where the recreation department, the city council and the community at large have roles to play will help get the plan into action. For example, when a collaborative approach is not taken recreation departments have more difficultly implementing plan initiatives that that require the approval of city council. Having a champion of the plan from each key sector (the recreation department, the city council and the community) is seen as an essential element of implementation. Leadership

that results in a greater public awareness of the plan can lead to a public that trusts the planning process and is more likely to support the plan's implementation. The results of this study will provide practitioners with strategies to negotiate the highly political environment of implementation, as well as fill a gap in the research literature in municipal recreation and urban planning in the area of implementation.

> 123 (Oral presentation)

Development and Challenge: Modern China and Leisure of Young People

Guo Yong Wang, Shanghai University (Shanghai, China); Beatriz Oliveira Pereira, Institute of Child Studies, University of Minho (Braga, Portugal)

Over the three past decades, no other country has experienced the changes that China underwent from the reform and opening. China's GDP grew an annual average of 9.67 % from 1978 to 2006. Now, China has become a new engine for economic development in the world. Along with the rapid economic development, globalization, modernization, industrialization and urbanization, Chinese lifestyle, value, social institutions have changed drastically. Young people's developments are facing huge challenges during the Transition Period. The study indicated some challenges (1) School education in China takes into account intellectual education, but neglects moral education, physical education, aesthetic education, labor education, and leisure education as well. (2) the young people's leisure were more confused, random, adult and even to be deprived under the influence of examination orientated education, severe competition, and overloaded homework. (3) Young people have been more and more inclined to collect information from new Information and Communication Technologies. Internet addiction among young people has become a serious social problem. (4) The sedentary lifestyle in modern society lead to Chinese young people's constitution deteriorated continuously within 20 years, the incidence of non-communicable diseases is rising, and the age of onset is becoming younger, especially for those children who live in the metropolitan city. On 29th April, 2007, Minister of Education, General Administration of Sports, and Communist Youth League in China issued the notice on Starting-up the National hundreds of Millions Student's Sunshine Sports. To attract the young people go to the playground, to the nature, under the sunshine, to take part in sports actively and to start-up the upsurge of public sports. The study suggest that more attentions need to be paid in an all-round way. The government need to exert its guiding functions, i.e. paying attention to the constitution of its citizens, deepening education reform; Schools need to implement the "health first" guiding ideology earnestly, strengthen reform in school education, provide the quantity and quality of physical education and leisure education for teenagers, promote active leisure, and the families and society also need to working together to support the boosting the health of teenagers vigorously.

> 124 (Présentation orale)

Le programme Récré-tennis à Gatineau

Luc Gélinas, Ville de Gatineau - service des loisirs, des sports et de la vie communautaire (Gatineau, Canada); Farrel Céline, Ville de Gatineau (Gatineau, Canada)

Les interventions faites dans le cadre du programme Récré-tennis à Gatineau se situent dans les activités suivantes : 1. l'enseignement dans les cours d'éducation physique; 2. la formation des éducateurs physiques de trois commissions scolaires; 3. la démonstration du mini tennis dans les camps de jour, dans les journées ouvertes de la ville et à des gens de l'âge d'or. Ces diverses activités ont permis à près de 3 000 jeunes et mois jeunes à essayer le tennis. 1. Enseignement cours éducation physique : 2. Formations données dans trois commissions scolaires de la région: 3. Démonstrations de mini tennis : Des honneurs : Le programme Récré-tennis de Gatineau a reçu le Prix d'excellence de Tennis Québec pour l'activité régionale par excellence pour 2006. Tennis Canada a décerné le Prix d'excellence « Champion de la collectivité de l'année 2006 » à notre champion. Tennis Canada a décerné le Prix d'excellence « Collectivité de l'année 2007 » au programme de Gatineau.

> 125 (Poster presentation)

The Discourse and Reality of 'Vacation' in S. Korea

YoungSun Kim, Leisure Management Institute (Seoul, Korea)

This paper examines how paid vacation historically has been restructuring, questioning how enough paid vacation is humanized in South Korea. This is to reveal the social costs lying behind the historical changes of paid vacation and then make clear why paid vacation is not humanized yet. In first, this deals with the change of paid vacation in the context of labor time regime such as 'long labor time' and 'flexible labor time' and also makes a comparative analysis of paid vacation to check the condition of vacation in South Korea. Lastly, this will try to make an analysis of summer vacation which has been reduced since the economic slump and examine the 'Refresh' vacation which has been introduced into numerous companies. In conclusion, paid vacation has been still fragmented and discontinuous in the context of long labor time regime since the 1970's. That's why paid vacation is not humanized yet. Key Words : paid vacation, long labor time regime, summer vacation, special holiday for woman workers, 'refresh' vacation, core personnel, core competence, five-day work week, vacation usage percentage.

> 126 (Oral presentation)

Indigenous Power and Natural Resources Conservation in the Everglades National Park, Florida

Tinelle Bustam & Brijesh Thapa, University of Florida (Gainesville, USA)

The U.S. National Park Service has proposed a General Management Plan that includes wilderness designation within the eastern region of Everglades National Park, Florida. This plan would enable managers to conserve environmental resources, but also limit recreational and livelihood opportunities of Miccosukee and Seminole tribal communities. Given the potential impacts, this stakeholder group has expressed major discontentment and responded with implemented strategies of social power. The purpose of this study was to deconstruct indigenous perceptions of social power with regards to proposed wilderness designation based on a post-structural theoretical perspective. Participants were identified and selected based on criterion and snowball sampling techniques. Data were collected in the summer

of 2007, and included a triangulation of methods: interviews, participant observation, and archival documents. An inductive thematic analysis was employed, and validation of findings was confirmed through constant comparative analysis. Several themes emerged from the data analysis. In particular, the majority shared a distrust of management and questioned their competence in effective land management practices. Additionally, an emergent theme focused on indigenous perceptions of power. The indigenous stakeholders perceived themselves to wield significantly more power than the non-indigenous groups, largely empowered by their respective ownership of subsistence land claims that offered representation in decision-making. Moreover, the indigenous groups expressed perceptions of power in negotiation for conservation through strategies of persuasion. For these groups, power was exercised as a political instrument to influence the government to ensure proper conservation methods are implemented. This strategy of negotiation is reflective of power as resistance to dominant land management paradigms. These findings have major practical implications and applications. Given the standard implementation of public involvement to foster stakeholder support of management practices, land managers might consider collective consensus in decision-making to foster empowerment and trust. Also, future research might focus on examining power based on place and community attachments and the mechanizations of power, such as multi-directionality, differentials, and strategies of negotiations.

> 128 (Oral presentation)

The Reading Habits and Attitudes of Parks, Recreation, and Leisure Professionals

Yating Liang & Paul Choi, Missouri State University (Springfield, USA); Deb Jordan, Oklahoma State University (Stillwater, USA)

Professional journals and magazines are the major vehicles to disseminate the knowledge and practices in parks, recreation, and leisure services field. However, a concern is often raised that these publications are not being widely read by professionals in the field. A study was conducted in 2006 to examine the reading habits and attitudes toward professional journals and magazines among professionals. A similar study was conducted in 1997 and this study was conducted as a follow-up study to examine the current status of the reading habits and attitudes of professionals. The questionnaire included three sections: reading habits, reading attitudes and opinions, and demographics. An online questionnaire was available for two months for respondents who were on the NRPA electronic mail list to participate. The results are based on 869 responses. Eight research-focused journals and four categories of practice-focused journals were examined. The study showed that a large percentage of practitioners in the field did not read research journals although they believed that understanding research was important. Practice-focused journals had a much higher readership. A series of one-way ANOVAs were performed to find the differences between academics and practitioners in the attitudes toward writing and publishing. Significant differences were found in the opinions on whether academics were writing enough for general readers, whether all published articles should have certain applicability in the profession, whether it was important for practitioners to read and understand research articles, whether the purpose of publishing is to advance the knowledge base of the profession or to solve the local problems. The information gathered from this study presented some interestingly contradictive viewpoints of professionals. Respondents didn't agree that one of the purposes of publishing was to help practitioners to solve local problems, yet they agreed that all research articles should have certain applications in practices. Most respondents agreed that research was not easily applied by practitioners, but they believed that it was important for practitioners to understand research. The study has certain limitations Nonetheless, this research provides further empirical evidences for the widely-held yet long-existing discussions on the research and practitioner gap in the profession.

> 129 (Oral presentation)

Collaboration in Human Services: A Study of the ECHOES after-school program

Erin Cebula, University of Northern Iowa (Cedar Falls, USA)

Human service organizations have recently been compelled to fight for resources that are in short supply. Collaboration by organizations coming together and sharing resources to provide services has been suggested as a solution to the problem of limited resources. An analysis of the literature on collaboration in human services leads to the identification of themes- reasons for, processes of, barriers to, and supports for collaboration. There are many articles on reasons for, processes of, and barriers to collaboration, but very few on the supports for successful collaboration in a human services setting. Bronstein's model of Interdisciplinary Collaboration is analyzed as an effective and concise model for the supports for collaboration. The purpose of this study was to operationalize Bronstein's supports for collaboration by studying the ECHOES after-school program in Waterloo and Cedar Falls. The research question was: How can Bronstein's supports for collaboration be operationalized, using her categories of interdependence, newly created professional activities, flexibility, collective ownership of goals, and reflection on process? The methodology that was employed in this study was analytical and interpretive. The participants for this study were ECHOES employees, agency collaborators, and school district personal. The data consisted of qualitative interviews and reports about the ECHOES program that were collected as part of the evaluation process for the ECHOES after-school collaboration. A Boolean analysis was used to organize data into matrices, while employing open coding procedures to create categories that fit the data. Results of this study further define Bronstein's supports for collaboration and place them in a practice-centered environment. Not only do we learn what her supports look like in practice, but we learn where they happen and with what resources or assets. This study has many implications for the practice of collaboration. Decreasing resources for human services and increasing needs for human services make it essential that these services are provided in the most efficient, yet effective, manner possible. Collaboration, then, is essential to make the most of resources that are available to provide the best services possible.

> 130 (Poster presentation)

Tai Chi Chuan Program for Older Adults

Li-Ming Chiang, Erin Cebula & Winnie Wong, University of Northern Iowa (Cedar Falls, USA)

The purpose of this study is to provide and design an effective Tai Chi Chuan (TCC) program for older individuals

and allowing them to be physically active and also enhance their physical wellbeing for a higher quality of life. The basic posture of TCC includes shifting the body weight between the left and right legs with knees slightly bent, keeping the body straight and upright, rotating the body with arms and legs moving simultaneously. For older adults, exercise in later life helps maintain flexibility and strength. These elements are the main points in maintaining activities of daily living (ADL) skills such as working, cooking, and bathing. Physiologically, TCC has beneficial effects on balance, stability, and posture control, reduces the risk of falling, improves musculoskeletal and cardiorespiratory function as well as improves resistance to cardiovascular diseases. TCC is a low-intensity exercise that has been shown to promote well-being, help enhance positive health (Chen, Snyder & Krichbaum, 2001), aerobic fitness (Li, Hong & Chan, 2001), and maintain strength and emotional health in elders (Koh, 1981; Li, Hong & Chan, 2001; Wu, 2002).

> 131 (Oral presentation)

A Comparative Study of Leisure Lifestyles and Constraints in Urban Mainland China and Taiwan

Chih-Kuei Yeh & Yi-Chung Hsu, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan (Hualien, Taiwan, China); Erwei Dong, SUNY Cortland (Cortland, NY, USA); Garry E. Chick, Penn State University, USA (University Park, PA, USA)

The identification of leisure lifestyles and leisure constraints may permit the reduction or elimination of constraints thus enhancing the possibility of more equitable leisure opportunities. The purpose of this study is to compare leisure lifestyles and constraints in 6 mainland Chinese cities (Hangzhou, Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Chengdu, and Shenzhen) with those from 3 cities in Taiwan (Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung). We used a face-to-face free-listing technique for data collection. Free listing is useful for the exploration of cognitive domains (leisure activities and leisure constraints, in this case) derived from the points of view of informants, not the researchers. Cognitive anthropologists and psychologists often recommend free listing as the first step in determining the content of such ad hoc domains. We then compare free listing results among the 9 cities using new methods of free list comparison as well as older techniques, such as item salience. Initial results from mainland China are similar to those of previous leisure activity studies in the U.S. Media habits (e.g., movies, reading, etc.) are the most important activities for urban Chinese in terms of frequency of participation and ranked importance. We also found that social activities, such as visiting friends and relatives, dating, chatting, and participating in family gatherings, play important roles in the daily life of urban Chinese. While mass media is also important activities for urban Taiwanese, urban Taiwanese were more likely to list active leisure (physical activities) before more passive forms. In addition, findings indicate that urban Chinese are more affected by structural constraints than by intrapersonal or interpersonal constraints whereas urban Taiwanese are more affected by structural and intrapersonal constraints than by interpersonal constraints. Eliminating structural constraints and intrapersonal constraints are recommended to improvement in the policies and operations of public and not-for-profit leisure service in China and Taiwan. While the reduction in intrapersonal and interpersonal constraints would require major cultural shifts, reducing structural constraints in both mainland China and Taiwan should be within the purviews of both government and the marketplace. Keywords: leisure lifestyle, leisure constraints, free listing, This is a re-submission for we have changed the authorship.

> 132 (Présentation orale)

La Nuit de la culture à Saguenay

Louise Malaison, Ville de Saguenay (Saguenay, Canada)

Devant le constat clair que les activités offertes par notre municipalité dans le cadre des Journées de la culture perdaient en mobilisation et en résultat, nous avons proposé une Nuit de la culture 2007 inspirée des nuits blanches des grandes villes. Dans les 3 arrondissements, La Baie, Chicoutimi et Jonquière, la ville a lancé un appel aux organisations culturelles. Partenaires en loisirs culturels ou en pratique professionnelle, 240 artistes professionnels, émergents et amateurs ont participé à une programmation dans trois (3) lieux de culture municipaux, situés au 3 coins de la ville, sous-fréquentés par la clientèle courtisée : les 16-25 ans. Pour rassembler les clientèles et favoriser la circulation entre les lieux, un partenaire principal : la Société de transport de Saguenay. Plus qu'un moyen de transport prolongé jusqu'aux petites heures du matin, les autobus de la STS sont devenus des affiches roulantes pour la promotion, en plus d'ajouter un volet écoresponsable à l'événement. Le Regroupement Action Jeunesse (RAJ 02) a soutenu financièrement le projet ainsi que les 2 cégeps et l'UQAC. L'Affaire simple, groupe de 3 humoristes saguenéens, porte-parole de la Nuit de la Culture a conçu et porté le message : la fréquentation de la culture transforme les gens! Spectacles de la relève en arts de la scène dans toutes les disciplines, happening en arts visuels, lectures sur le vif, projections de courts métrages, improvisations… Un mélange éclaté pour une nuit blanche, ouverte aux courants culturels émergents sur toile de fond écoresponsable. Résultats : 3 000 jeunes nocturnes, 3100 d'usagers pour le transport en commun plutôt que 1000 en horaire régulier, la mise de fonds municipale multipliée par 2.6 avec l'apport des partenaires et bien des avantages collatéraux dont il faudra parler! Passer aux actes au cœur d'un programme audacieux où se côtoient artistes et étudiants. Découvrir des nouveaux lieux, de nouveaux artistes, de nouvelles œuvres et surtout s'amuser toute la nuit. En route pour la Nuit de la culture 2008.

> 133 (Oral presentation)

Leisure and the Metropolis: Advancing an Urban Agenda in Leisure Studies

Amanda Johnson & Troy Glover, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

With the spectacular growth of cities worldwide, the need for research aimed at addressing urban issues and understanding urban behaviour is greater than ever. For the first time in history, more people live in urban communities than not. Recent projections by the United Nations (2003) reveal the world's urban population will rise to 5 billion people (61% of the total world population) by 2030. This remarkable global explosion in urban populations is reminiscent of the roots of the rational recreation movement in North America, which originated as a social response to mass migrations to cities during the late nineteenth century. Back then, a profession emerged to provide needed programming and venues in an effort to connect urban newcomers. We believe the growing urban character of our planet merits a renewed recognition of our field's urban roots. Accordingly, we call on leisure researchers to advance an urban research agenda. Leisure is fundamental to urban lifestyle. It should come as no surprise, then, that leisure scholars

do conduct urban research, albeit with no explicit recognition of its urban character. "Urban" is simply a context in which social phenomena is examined. Consequently, instead of a critical mass of scholarship, urban leisure research is fragmented into a variety of distinct subjects, such as diversity, social capital development, and greening initiatives. We believe the impact and relevance of this genre of leisure research would benefit from a more explicit consolidated agenda aimed at addressing and making visible urban issues and behaviours. In our presentation, we will highlight seven areas of leisure research that we believe have the potential to influence urban policy and planning: (1) global forms of resistance (e.g., guerrilla gardening, go skateboarding day) (2) multiculturalism (3) the politics of urban space (4) efforts to position cities as "world class" centres of sport and entertainment (5) urban vitality (6) health and the built environment, and (7) environmental justice. For each area, we will discuss its established and emerging content. We will conclude by arguing in favour of an explicit and unified urban agenda for leisure studies.

> 134 (Oral presentation)
'Active' versus 'Cultural' Use of Time: Health, Happiness and Sense of Belonging

Bridget Leonard & Norman O'Reilly, Laurentian University (Sudbury, Canada); Ida Berger & Tony Hernandez, Ryerson University (Toronto, Canada); Benoit Seguin & Milena Parent, University of Ottawa (Ottawa, Canada)

This research seeks to critically examine Canadians' use of leisure time in the context of self-described health, happiness and sense of belonging [with health, happiness and sense of belonging measured using likert-scaled questions asking respondents to rate their health in general, their happiness, and their sense of belonging to community, province and country]. Previous research has determined that recreation and active living are essential to health, skill development, quality of life, healthy communities, strong families, and reduction of anti-social and self-destructive behaviours (Torjman, 2004). The literature also suggests that sport is an important component of active leisure time with benefits to health, skill development and social cohesion (Bloom, Grant & Watt, 2005), while less active leisure pursuits (aka cultural use of time) have separate, but equally important benefits to mental health, skill development, and social capital (Torjman, 2004). The current study analyzes data from the Public Use Data Set from Statistics Canada's 2005, 1998 and 1992 General Social Surveys (GSS). These large-sample surveys included a Culture, Sport and Physical Activity module in which a subset of respondents (n=9,851) answered detailed questions regarding cultural, leisure, and sport participation activities. This study seeks to determine links between type of leisure activity ('active' versus 'cultural') and self-described happiness, health, satisfaction with life, and sense of belonging. Preliminary results indicate that happiness, satisfaction with life as a whole, sense of belonging to local community, and self-described health are related to reading newspapers for leisure, visiting museums, and regular participation in sport – other common, but not pervasive, correlates include reading magazines and books, going to a movie or drive-in, listening to music, and going to an historic site, zoo, botanic garden, aquarium, planetarium, observatory, conservation area or nature park. Future work on this data will seek to further examine these relationships in terms of demographic and regional variables in order to develop a deeper understanding between social and personal benefits and use of leisure time. This understanding can inform public policy initiatives to increase leisure activities that promote individual health and happiness.

> 135 (Présentation orale)
L'entreprise jeunesse de Laterrière

Louise Malaison, Ville de Saguenay (Saguenay, Canada)

L'Entreprise Jeunesse L'idée d'un projet jeunesse est née sous l'appellation Café Jeunesse en 1994. Le déluge de 1996 compromet le projet, puisque les administrateurs impliqués s'affairent à relocaliser la Maison des jeunes qui est à reconstruire à la suite de ce sinistre. En 2003 une trentaine de personnes se réunissent pour repenser les services et le mandat du milieu face à la clientèle jeunesse de ce secteur rural de la Ville de Saguenay. L'Entreprise Jeunesse est alors fondée sur la base de l'économie sociale. Pour les 12 à 25 ans, 11 minientreprises sont mises en opération au cours des 3 années qui suivent : • Les Terre heures : travaux extérieurs offerts aux particuliers • Les Chiffons J : travaux d'intérieur offerts aux particuliers • Pout Pout C Drôle : animation et décoration pour les fêtes d'enfants • Mille-feuille : service de photocopies, assemblage de documents • Le Laterrois : édition du journal du secteur • La corde à linge : friperie • Gestion de l'animation de la bibliothèque locale • Gestion de la base plein air du Portage • Le Resto des Jardins • Les gardiennes : gardiennage de plantes, animaux, enfants, personnes âgées • L'Antiquaire : vente d'antiquités La créativité dans la recherche de financement et la prise en charge du milieu sont à la base du succès de l'Entreprise Jeunesse. Les revenus autonomes assurent l'équilibre financier des projets; le développement est soutenu par divers partenariats publics et privés. À l'été 2007, 104 jeunes y trouvaient du travail. En période hivernale c'est une cinquantaine de jeunes qui gravitent autour de l'équipe de soutien de l'entreprise. Non seulement l'Entreprise Jeunesse offre une expérience formatrice aux jeunes du secteur Laterrière, mais elle renforce le tissu social, améliore la qualité de vie des citoyens et rapproche les générations. L'innovation dans l'offre de service, la mise en commun de la gestion, les actions écoresponsables sont au cœur de cette expérience formidable.

> 137 (Présentation orale)
La Cité St-François

Louise Malaison, Vi (Saguenay, Canada); Pierre Tremblay, Corporation St-François (Jonquière, Canada)

L'aventure de la Corporation St-François retrace le chemin d'une poignée de bénévoles impliqués dans l'Association des judokas de Jonquière vers un projet plus grand que la cause qu'ils défendent. À l'origine, le manque d'espace pour le club de judo motivait les démarches afin de trouver un lieu convenable à la pratique de ce sport. Parents impliqués et politiciens soucieux de la qualité des services municipaux et de la saine gestion des fonds publics emboîtent le pas pour avancer vers la rénovation d'un immeuble laissé désert par la déménagement du magasin Canadian Tire du boulevard St-François. À la cause on allie les deux (2) corps de cadets de l'arrondissement Jonquière et on va de l'avant en proposant les plans du projet aux prix du Club Richelieu qui attribue 100 000 $ au plus méritant. La proposition de la Corporation St-François se classe 2ième. Qu'à cela ne tienne, on remâche le projet, on sensibilise, on réunit 10 organismes autour de la table :

Association de défense des droits des retraités, Ambulance St-Jean, Football mineur, Judokas de Jonquière, Cadets de l'air et de l'armée, Club de bridge, Club de soccer, Baseball mineur et St-Vincent-de-Paul. On fonde la corporation qui fera la gestion du projet et en assurera le montage financier. C'est $4.5 M que la corporation aura à mettre sur la table pour réaliser ce véritable partenariat public-privé. Mais, en plus de l'argent ce sont des intérêts et des visions divergentes que l'on aura à concilier. Les négociations d'espaces, la dotation d'équipements, les coûts : tout se discute à livres ouverts. Presque un an après l'inauguration de la Cité St-François, les résultats sont palpables : concertation des organismes pour des ressources humaines et matérielles, responsabilités partagées, revitalisation d'une artère importante de l'arrondissement Jonquière, fierté des élus. Du dire du président de la corporation, M. Pierre Tremblay « c'est une aventure qui arrive une fois dans la vie, une expérience unique qui a mobilisé 3000 à 4000 personnes (les jeunes et leurs adultes) pour un résultat optimal »!

> 139 (Oral presentation)
Beyond Accessibility

Lesley Rocklin & Bonnie Inglis, FIRST playgrounds Inc. (Toronto, Canada)

The term accessible when applied to playgrounds, is often used to describe the entrance, the surfacing, and whether or not there are ramps, transfer stations, or separate pieces of playground equipment for those with Special Needs. It's time to move beyond accessibility, to propel play into environments of: inclusion, sensory stimulation, and support for the social emotional and physical interaction of all children, of all ages and all abilities. If playgrounds require anyone to feel or look out of place, "different", while playing any attempt at inclusion is lost. No person wants to feel or look inappropriate; be left to watch from the sidelines. The equipment choices for children with special needs should not be an afterthought, or add on. Special equipment is often boring, futile, and sets children apart. Play environments should provide a space where everyone is a valued member of play and learns to navigate the complexities of social graces. FIRST playgrounds inc. ensures that ALL children have the opportunity to engage in a destination play space that is beyond accessible. These innovative playground design move to inclusive and interactive while providing therapy through play. The unique surfacing concepts and goal oriented equipment supports purposeful inclusion and interaction of all children as well as their social, emotional, and developmental needs. Children want to not only be at the centre of play or at the highest point of play; they want the equitable opportunity to engage in play alongside their peers on the same equipment. *FIRST has conducted extensive research and conferences with families, occupational therapists, speech and language consultants, physiotherapists... to develop a F.I.R.S.T. revolutionary vision, with very specific expectations. *Organizations and individuals from across Canada have contacted us for advice, assistance, and support and to act as Design Consultants for inclusive playgrounds. * We became aware of a bigger issue... the problem of limited designs and equipment options that promote and allow for purposeful inclusive play *As a result we are addressing manufactures 'requests to design new product, as well as modify existing equipment to meet the needs of all children.

> 140 (Présentation orale)
Motiver, impliquer, encourager et reconnaître

Isabelle Champagne, Ville de Repentigny (Repentigny, Canada)

Au cours des dix dernières années, la Ville de Repentigny a développé une expertise entourant la formation et la reconnaissance des compétences de son personnel estival. Son approche personnalisée favorise l'implication et la responsabilisation des animateurs. Une démarche facilement exportable au sein de toute municipalité offrant un service d'animation estivale. Consciente que le rôle de l'animateur a depuis longtemps dépassé celui d'un organisateur d'activités pour les enfants et que ses responsabilités sont multiples et diversifiées, Repentigny investit substantiellement dans la formation continue de ses quelque 90 jeunes employés âgés de 16 à 24 ans. Elle les amène notamment à développer leur capacité d'organisation et leur jugement. Adaptée selon l'expérience, les responsabilités et le cheminement de chacun, cette formation est composée d'ateliers et de stages offerts par les pairs. Cette initiative stimule non seulement le développement des compétences, mais également l'implication et le soutien entre les animateurs et l'équipe de coordination. La valorisation de l'animation estivale auprès des jeunes employés, de leurs collègues et des parents qui confient leurs enfants aux animateurs, occupe une place prépondérante à Repentigny. Dans cette perspective, la Ville a mis en place un programme de bourses qui encourage les jeunes dans leur réussite scolaire, la poursuite de leur implication sociale et la réalisation de leurs ambitions. Elle atteint ainsi les quatre objectifs qui fondent sa démarche : motiver, impliquer, encourager et reconnaître ses animateurs. Les répercussions du programme de développement des compétences sont palpables au sein de la communauté. Les jeunes sont soucieux dans leur travail et projettent une image des plus positives. D'ailleurs, les citoyens qui bénéficient de leurs services sont manifestement satisfaits. Un sondage mené auprès des parents, à l'été 2007, démontre que 94 % d'entre eux sont satisfaits ou très satisfaits de l'animation, de l'encadrement et de la sécurité. D'autres retombées peuvent être quantifiées quant à la poursuite de la formation postsecondaire des anciens employés. Plusieurs jeunes ayant profité du programme peuvent témoigner qu'il leur a apporté autant d'avantages dans leurs études que dans leur premier emploi ou dans leurs relations humaines.

> 141 (Oral presentation)
Moving from volunteer management to community engagement: Lessons from Dufferin Grove Park

Erin Sharpe & Martha Barnes, Brock University (St. Catharines, Canada)

The downward trend in volunteerism has increased interest in understanding factors related to increasing engagement and attracting and sustaining volunteers (Imagine Canada, 2006; McClintock, 2004). This study engages with these topics by investigating a site in which community engagement was high, productive, and sustained. Dufferin Grove Park (DGP) is a fourteen-acre park located in an economically diverse neighbourhood of Toronto, Canada. The park has a large group of 'park friends' who are highly engaged in programming and management, the results of which have been immense. Using a qualitative case

study approach, the purpose of this study was to trace the key factors that have contributed to such sustained, active, and productive community involvement. Three factors emerged from the data. (1) A network approach. Although park friends were highly active, they had not established a conventional organization and were strongly opposed to such formalization. Instead, they were organized as a network with involvement growing around park initiatives. An extensive website, monthly newsletters, in-park encounters, and email lists sustained and extended this network. Advantages of this approach included high productivity, inclusivity, and easy recruitment. (2) A vocation approach. Park friends developed initiatives that were meaningful, self-directed, skill-based, and educational. Some friends also found ways to earn income for this work, from external grants, passing the hat, or small contracts. This approach created greater compatibility with life needs, and addressed some of the main constraints to volunteering. (3) Political engagement. Park friends increasingly moved into the political sphere, taking on a 'watchdog' role over the city and engaging allies to achieve their outcomes. Park friends had a strong and sustained sense of ownership over the park, and the power relationship between park friends and the city had been balanced if not inverted. The case of Dufferin Grove Park offers practical insights to municipal recreation agencies that are looking to build its citizen or volunteer base. Further, the case encourages us to examine the power relations in municipal recreation and the noblesse oblige exclusion that continue to influence contemporary volunteerism.

> 142 (Oral presentation)

A case study of a new consumption and lifestyle pattern of Korean elderly group

Hyunjin Ji, Seoul School of Integrated Sciences & Technologies (Seoul, Korea)

There is a rising trend in Korean elder's lifestyle. The recent demographic indicators showed that the education and income levels of Korean elders increased noticeably, however the retirement age became lower. As a result, many capable young elders were forced out of social mainstream. After retirement, Korean elders rarely have opportunities to utilize their knowledge and skills in society. Besides, they are reluctant to participate in public programs, as they are socially recognized to be targeted on the low-income population. The present study explored the consumption and lifestyle patterns of the 'Silver Forum (tentative title)', which consists of 20 Korean elderly people (mostly couples) with similar social demographic positions (highly educated and retired from relatively high-class occupations). The members of the Forum use a public senior center, but never participate in a center program. Instead, they pursue their own interests and enjoy separate leisure programs including special lectures, dance classes, field trips and banquets. The findings of the present study revealed that Bourdieu's claim may apply to this case study. To be consistent with his arguments, the social and demographic positions such as education, occupation, income and age were found to have a significant influence on the way people adopting their consumption and lifestyle patterns. According to the field research, such a trend is more observed in Korean society. It implicates that a new social approach is on the demand for elderly groups. We should consider creating more opportunities to make capable elderly groups involve in community and society, to stem the increasing segregation among various elderly stratification groups in the end.

> 143 (Oral presentation)

The Role of Social Leisure in the Health of Older Adults in Taiwan

Yi-Chung Hsu, Yueh-Hsiu Lin & Lois Hsu, National Dong Hwa University (Hualien, Taiwan, China)

This study explores the role of social leisure, leisure repertoire, leisure coping beliefs and perceived health of older adults in Taiwan. The study population is members of senior citizen associations of Hualien city in eastern Taiwan. Altogether, 201 adults over the age of 50 completed a questionnaire that assessed their frequency of social leisure, size of leisure repertoire, leisure coping beliefs, self-reported financial status and health. Results showed that frequency of social leisure was negatively related with perceived health. That is the broader the social leisure, the healthier the study sample. Leisure coping beliefs were positively related to perceived health and frequency of social leisure. Regression analysis indicated the perceived health can be predicted by frequency of social leisure and financial status. This study concludes that frequency of social interaction with friends positively related with perceived health of older adults. Social leisure can be acted as a buffer for the negative effects on health of older adults. Suggestions were made for policy makers, practice and future research.

> 144 (Poster presentation)

Customer Expectations and Hotel Services: A Study in a Business Hotel in Taiwan

Jean Lee, Nanya Institute of Technology (W. Covina, USA)

In the recent years, through effort and the promotion of the Taiwan government and the local government, the tourist hotels have gained positive influence and the operations gradually sustained an increasing growth result. However, it cannot be denied that the service quality plays a major role in the success of hotel businesses. As competitions are increasing and the focus on improving the quality of services offered are becoming a vital part for the hotel industry; identifying the dimensions of the service quality and their relative importance for the customers in each segment of hotel industry would most definitely assist the hotel managers in meeting the challenge of improving the service quality in the hotel industry. Hence, this study focuses on three principal objectives: to investigate the service quality expectations of the business hotel's customers; to search for additional dimensions that identified by customers, and to measure the level of importance of each dimension for the customers of the business hotels' services. The development of this study follows PZB's SERVQUAL model. The SERVQUAL service quality attributes were used to measure the quality of service, and the overall customer satisfaction of the products and services in the business hotel industry. The results showed that customers' perceptions of service quality fell short of their expectations, with the tangibles dimension having the largest gap and the empathy dimension have the smallest gap. The findings of this study is a good reference for the business hotel industry to improve their service quality. Finally, constructive recommendations are provided.

> 146 (Présentation orale)
Un feu qui réunit... Le Carrefour Culturel ESTacade

Karine Désaulniers, Ville de Gatineau (Gatineau, Canada)

Le Carrefour Culturel ESTacade est né du besoin d'un équipement culturel-communautaire dans le secteur Est de la ville de Gatineau. La fenêtre d'opportunité que représentait la réfection de l'auditorium de l'école secondaire Hormisdas-Gamelin suite à un incendie majeur en décembre 2003 était le point de départ d'un projet concerté qui allait mettre des étincelles dans les yeux des divers partenaires impliqués et devenir réalité en 2007 avec la signature d'un protocole d'entente avec la Commission scolaire au Coeur-des-Vallées, lequel confirme le Carrefour ESTacade comme le gestionnaire de la salle « Desjardins » (auditorium). La Ville de Gatineau y investit 300 000 $ sur 2 ans pour l'aménagement technique de la salle et un montant annuel de 10 000 $ à la programmation, le CLD a apporté sa contribution pour le démarrage du projet, la Caisse populaire de la Basse-Lièvre ainsi que plusieurs partenaires contribuent financièrement à la réalisation du projet. Le Carrefour Culturel compte actuellement deux employés à temps plein. Le Carrefour Culturel ESTacade, c'est la prise en charge du milieu et le partenariat entre les secteurs communautaire, scolaire, municipal et privé. C'est avoir doté le secteur Est d'un équipement de diffusion culturelle multifonctionnel permettant aux acteurs locaux d'offrir à la population des services socio-culturels accessibles et adaptés. Enfin, c'est une approche d'économie sociale permettant par sa mission éducative, la création d'emplois et de la formation pour les jeunes ainsi que le développement de la relève. Le Carrefour Culturel ESTacade, c'est la DÉMOCRATISATION de la culture et un partenariat UNIQUE au Québec.

> 147 (Présentation orale)
Le Croissant culturel de Chicoutimi

Louise Malaison et Luc-Michel Belley, Ville de Saguenay (Saguenay, Canada)

Le centre-ville historique, commercial, patrimonial et culturel de Chicoutimi est circonscrit à un territoire restreint de 3 km^2. Or, comme à plusieurs endroits au Québec et en Amérique du Nord, le centre-ville traditionnel de Chicoutimi a subi les contrecoups de la dévitalisation et du déplacement de plusieurs activités commerciales vers les « power centers ». Or, au-delà d'une diminution progressive du dynamisme économique et commercial du secteur, cette dévitalisation a des impacts importants sur le tissu social du centre-ville. Comment l'administration municipale peut-elle contribuer à redynamiser le secteur, autant sur les plans économique, culturel et social? Dès le début des années 2000, une réflexion s'amorce pour définir les caractéristiques spécifiques du centre-ville. Rapidement, un consensus se dégage : le centre-ville a ceci de particulier qu'il est le lieu privilégié de la fréquentation et de la pratique des activités culturelles, qu'elles soient professionnelles ou relevant du loisir culturel. Ainsi, sur ce territoire bien défini, on retrouve des galeries d'art, des centres d'artistes autogérés, des musées, des ateliers d'artistes et d'artisans, des boutiques de métiers d'art, des centres d'histoires, des salles de spectacles, des œuvres d'art publiques, des lieux patrimoniaux reconnus, cités ou classés. De plus, c'est là qu'on retrouve des ateliers d'art plastique, la plus grande bibliothèque de la région, des écoles de danse, des ateliers de théâtre, etc. Le territoire occupé par ces divers attraits culturel rappelle sur une carte la forme d'un Croissant, si bien que le secteur est aujourd'hui reconnu dans le plan d'urbanisme comme le Croissant culturel de Chicoutimi. Depuis 2006, un vaste projet de signalisation et de mise en valeur a été amorcé pour faire connaître le lieu et pour l'animer. Des panneaux d'interprétation, des drapeaux, des oriflammes, des structures indiquant l'entrée dans le Croissant culturel, l'identification et la description des œuvres d'art publiques, la signalisation de tous les lieux culturels, un site Internet et une brochure promotionnelle contribue à la mise en valeur du secteur. Tous les éléments visuels du projet sont inspirés de l'œuvre du peintre Arthur Villeneuve, figure emblématique du centre-ville, qu'il a arpenté et peint toute sa vie.

> 148 (Oral presentation)
Playful University Curriculum Provides Learning Opportunities

Steven Henle, Concordia University (Montreal, Canada)

Playful University Curriculum Provides Learning Opportunities The course content does not matter. The application of this model is based on the creativity of the instructor and academic freedoms. Formative student and teacher feedback captured on videotape and through snowball sampling provides evidence that in-class play enhances the learning environment. Experiential learning (Reilly, 1981) in the university classroom means a hands-on and a minds-on approach to learning. The professor is a facilitator of learning and participants take an active role in knowledge acquisition. The professor's role in the classroom is decentralized and the students are the foci. Playful activities enhance student comfort in the classroom and help breakdown barriers between teacher and student, foster peer-to-peer friendships and encourage learning. Building a strong connection with peers and faculty improves student retention and academic success (Latta & Hostetler, 2003). The use of play is common in early elementary education but disappears from the lexicon after grade one (Education Quebec, 2001). However, it seems that in university biologists play at dissecting, engineers play with models, archaeologists play in the earth and business students play with case studies. Our challenge is to recognize play as a powerful learning tool. During play the students are distracted and do not realize that they are learning, it is as if the learning "sneaks-in" while the students are playing (Marano, 1999). Can faculty use play to enhance their teaching and student learning? Be prepared to play. "I like nonsense, it wakes up the brain cells. Fantasy is a necessary ingredient in living. It's a way of looking at life through the wrong end of a telescope. Which is what I do, and that enables you to laugh at life's realities." Ted Geisel aka: Dr. Seuss (1901-1991) References Education Quebec. (2001). The kindergarten: Learning through pla Latta Macintyre, M., & Hostetler, K. (2003). The call to play. International Journal of Education, 4(3), 1-11. Retrieved March 21, 2008, from http://www.ijea.org/v4n3/index.html Marano, H. E. (1999). The power of play. Psychology Today, July/August, 36-40, 68-69. Reilly, M. (1981). Play as exploratory learning. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.

> 149 (Oral presentation)
Building Community Through Play

Toni Taylor, Dawson College (Montreal, Canada)

Description: The Community Recreation & Leadership Program (CRLT) embraces an experiential approach to learning. Social cultural activities are intended to be directly applied to communities in Montreal and surrounding areas, working with diverse cultures and a wide range of age groups from youth to seniors including special needs clientele. This allows the field of leisure to provide a unique approach to build stronger ties within the community. Through creating an environment that develops and cultivates a sense of belonging, cooperation, respect, trust, leadership, and instills values of human dignity, the field reflects a greater understanding of purpose of our profession. The Workshop Format will be a 90 minute active workshop session. This session will bring the (CRLT) College program experience to the 2008 World Leisure Conference. The focus of this session will be a practical experience, "learning by doing", on social – cultural concepts of creative play. Games are universal and can be a powerful act by individuals, groups, organizations, and countries to build strong communications and positive connections. Overview: Concentration will be based on recognizing the importance and contribution of cultures through the origin of play. Methods used will include theory bursts with "hands on" group building activities. Debriefing periods will be integrated throughout the workshop to analysis, interpret, and synthesize the activities to enhance a more meaningful learning experience.

> 151 (Oral presentation)
Poverty, Leisure and social engagement

Donald Reid & B. Leigh Golden, University of Guelph (Guelph, Canada)

Social integration for those experiencing poverty and on Government provided social assistance is difficult in a market oriented capitalist economy. Most observers acknowledge that poverty is not simply a matter of the lack of income but also incorporates issues of education, health, and the lack of social supports, as well. Many of our social attachments come through the work environment and when this element is missing in one's life it is difficult to assemble the many other social associations that are usually found through the work environment and with workmates. This paper examines this issue by observing the life construction of 17 individuals experiencing poverty and on the extreme end of the social assistance continuum. The primary method of data collection was through multiple in depth interviews with this sample to determine their level of social engagement within the larger community and the social structure in which they lived. It also asked the question; 'Is there a significant role for leisure to play in life construction for those who are at the margins of the social assistance continuum?'. While there have been a small number of studies that have examined the leisure participation patterns of the unemployed, few, if any, have studied the issue of leisure's contribution to social engagement and integration into the mainstream society for those experiencing poverty and on social assistance and without much prospect for working in the near term in the market economy. In this paper, society's notions of productivity are examined with a view to determine if 20th century concepts are still relevant for the 21st century. The results of this study suggest that, the premise on which government officials attempt to integrate individuals on social assistance into the larger society needs fundamental change. Approaches to poverty and social assistance are generally framed by governments' as economic policy (workfare) and this paper argues that a social policy approach (worthfare) that allows for multiple mechanisms for life construction, including leisure, would provide better results.

> 152 (Oral presentation)
Children's physic activity and physical fitness in China's metropolitan city, Shanghai

Guo Yong WANG, Shanghai University (Shanghai, China); Bin SHAO, College of Physical Education, Shanghai University (Shanghai, China); Zhi Gang HOU College of Literature, Shanghai University (Shanghai, China); Beatriz Oliveira Pereira, Institute of Child Studies, University of Minho (Braga, Portugal)

[INTRODUCTION] World Health Report lists physical inactivity among the main risks contributing to NCDs. Worldwidely, Physical activity and physical educations are declining in schools. The aim of this study was to explore the current situation of the youth's physical activity, health-related physical fitness in Shanghai, China. [METHOD] A sample of 317 school-based children (boy: 162 vs. girl: 155) aged 11 to 15 yrs were random selected in Shanghai, China. FITNESSGRAM, IPAQ, and Heart Rate Monitor were respectively selected to measure or to estimate the subjects' health-related physical fitness, physical activity levels in leisure and in physical education classes. [Results] According to the cut-off criteria with relative (age-specific) BMI centile charts for children, we found that 22.1% (boy: 29.0% vs. girl: 14.8%) of the subjects either suffered from overweight or obesity, only 8.2% (boy: 15.4% vs. girl: 0.6%) of the subjects met all minimum standards of 6 items in FITNESSGRAM to be considered physically fit, most girls could not do even one push-up in the Upper Body Strength test. Also the low-to-moderate correlations were found between the subjects' MVPA and some items in FITNESSGRAM. According to the IPAQ we found 27.1% (boy: 37.7% vs. girl: 16.1%) of the subjects engaged in regular basis of MVPA; girls were significant less active than boys ($r= -0.28$, $p< .001$). School-based children have their physical education classes twice in a week; however the most physical education classes were measured not meet the recommendation. We found the children had little opportunity to exercise actively and aerobically in 45 minutes physical education classes. Nevertheless, 17.8% (boy: 13.1%, girl: 22.6%) of the subjects didn't participate into any kind of leisure physical activity after school physical education. Though the most subjects (71%) watched television less than 2 hour per school day, most of them had their homework at least 2 or 3 hours daily. [Discussion & Conclusion] Government, schools and family need work together to improve children's knowledge, skills and attitudes on health and to help children understand, develop, and maintain a healthy lifestyle to reduce the risk of developing NCDs when they are in younger age.

> 153 (Oral presentation)

Amenity Migration: Long Term Planning for your Community

Joe Pavelka, Mount Royal College (Calgary, Canada)

Amenity migration involves the movement of people to a particular community or destination to experience its exceptional recreation and cultural amenities. It often grows with tourism but it is different because it involves those who wish to become residents, even second home owners. Amenity migration changes communities by making them more urban and this has become a problem for many communities around the world all the while little is known about amenity migration and how to manage it. Amenity migration represents a unique issue for our times. Mass migrations have generally been economically motivated (jobs etc.) but amenity migration represents a mass, landscape and community transforming migration based on recreational motives. It is not surprising that little is known about it. In this session Joe Pavelka, a researcher and consultant, will provide unique insights based on his extensive doctoral research, into how amenity migration impacts communities and what can be done to manage this phenomenon long term. Joe's work is focussed on understanding who is the amenity migrant and what it is about their actions that most results in change and the resulting cumulative impact. Joe will present new insights into amenity migration through his model of Social Evolution of Nature Based Tourism Communities. Key questions that will be addressed include: Who is the amenity migrant? How does amenity migration affect and change communities and natural areas associated to communities? What can land managers do to manage amenity migration? How can one get residents involved in the planning process? What are the trade-offs for communities considering the pursuit of second home or recreational property development strategy? Where do existing residents fit in the new economy and community?

> 154 (Présentation orale)

Ma ville, ma vision, mon avenir

Michel Vallée, Ville de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, Canada)

Depuis 2006, ce concept en loisir muséal et culturel a permis à 30 jeunes décrocheurs de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield de vivre une expérience unique et de reprendre confiance en eux. Ce projet, par son approche globale et l'implication de plus de 85 partenaires, permet à toute une communauté d'ouvrir les yeux et de reprendre confiance en l'avenir. En 2007, le projet a permis de rejoindre directement plus de 50 000 personnes. Notre but : permettre à des jeunes de trouver leur place dans leur ville et faire en sorte qu'ils sensibilisent les adultes sur leurs réalités. À chaque année (2006, 2007 et 2008) • 10 jeunes (entre 16 et 25 ans) pour qui la vie n'a pas été facile (victimes de violence, consommation, avortement, etc.); • 6 mois d'ateliers (art, patrimoine, connaissance de soi, connaissance du milieu, initiation à toutes les formes de loisirs pour facilité leur retour à la vie) (35 h / sem.); • 4 mois de travail pour la réalisation du livre et de l'exposition; • Une exposition et un livre de 125 pages - Vision que les jeunes ont de leur milieu – 2006 (Vision changeante); - Les préjugés, et si nous étions fier de la différence – 2007 (Unir les différences); - Serrons-nous les coudes en tant que communauté – 2008 (Se retrouver, se rassembler); • Une coproduction d'une Ville, d'un musée et d'un organisme communautaire; • 85 partenaires du milieu (tous les secteurs); • Tous les jeunes ayant terminé le projet sont retourné aux études où ont trouvé un emploi; • Ces jeunes ont quitté la rue et la délinquance en devenant des citoyens impliqués dans leur milieu. Le projet a reçu un Prix Excellence en 2007 du Réseau québécois des Villes et Villages en santé et le concepteur a été invité à prononcer des conférences entre autres au Conseil International des Musées (ICOM) (Autriche 2007), à l'Association Les Arts et la Ville (Sept-Îles 2008) et à l'Association des musées canadiens (Victoria CB, 2008). Le concept sera repris sous peu dans 3 villes du Québec, du Cameroun et du Maroc.

> 155 (Oral presentation)

River Valley Alliance - Development of a Capital Region Valley Park

Bruce Wilson, River Valley Alliance (Edmonton, Canada)

Our presentation is about an experience that started with a bold dream to create one of the best and largest metropolitan park systems in North America. The development of The Capital Region River Valley Park involves the cooperation and partnership of seven regional municipalities with a combined population of over 1 million people, connecting 88 kilometers and 18,000 acres of river front land. Over 14 million visits are currently made each year to the river valley, which is expected to continue to grow as the population of the region rapidly expands over the next 25 years. In 1996, The River Valley Alliance (RVA) was founded as a volunteer organization, with a vision to protect, preserve and enhance Alberta Capital region river valley park system for year round accessibility and the benefit of its citizens and visitors. The RVA completed a preliminary concept plan for this world class park in 1998, and a trail plan connecting the park in 2000. In 2003, the RVA formally incorporated the partnership of seven municipalities as shareholders in a not for profit municipal corporation. In 2005 the RVA initiated preparation of a detailed concept plan to provide the framework for transforming the vision into reality. A Plan of Action for the Capital Region River Valley Park was completed in the Spring of 2007, and unanimously adopted by the RVA shareholder municipal Councils. This presentation will outline the overall plan, its costs and benefits, and guide attendees through the development of a partnership that has now attracted the attention and support of many different stakeholders including the provincial and federal governments. Development of the park has progressed from a vision, to a plan, to implementation. Through adoption of the Plan of Action as municipal policy, policy, best practices, the RVA is demonstrating how a dream can become a world class natural attraction, protecting the beauty and integrity of the resource and utilizing it to enhance the quality of life of the residents of the region and for the benefit of future generations. For more information on the RVA and this Plan of Action visit www.rivervalley.ab.ca

> 156 (Oral presentation)

Combining Leisure and Learning to Demonstrate a Model for University/Community Engagement at Northern Michigan University

Carol Steinhaus & Susan Koch, Northern Michigan University (Marquette, USA)

Northern Michigan University is located in Marquette, Michigan, a true "Winter City", where the pristine natural environment along the shores of Lake Superior brings not only 200 inches of snow each year but also unparalleled opportunities to enjoy winter leisure activities such as skiing, snow shoeing, ice fishing, snowmobiling and sled dog mushing. Marquette has been awarded the designation of being a "Michigan Cool City" (2003) and was also named one of the "Most Livable Communities" in America in 2004. Northern Michigan University, with nearly 10,000 students, has made an extraordinary commitment to recognize its location in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan as a distinguishing asset on which to build academic programs and research agendas. At the same time, NMU has become increasingly committed to community engagement, recognizing that both students and communities benefit from what the Carnegie Foundation refers to (in defining the community-engaged university) "the exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity". The purpose of this paper is to describe and illustrate how NMU has successfully integrated the concepts of place (location) and community engagement into its strategic plan and into the educational experience of NMU students. The paper will specifically describe how a faculty memeber in the College of Business has integrated two important leisure events in the community, the Noquemanon Cross-Country Ski Marathon (which attracts over 1,000 competitors fraom around the world) and the U. P. 200 Sled Dog Race (the highlight of the winter social season in Marquette and an Iditarod qualifying event), into a university course on Organizational Behavior. Students enrolled in the course study essential organizational concepts including leadership, teamwork, communication, decision-making and civic responsibility and then take on key volunteer positions for these important community events, assisting organizers in multiple ways to manage the logistics, resources and personnel necessary for success. With this endeavor, leisure and learning intersect for the mutual benefit of both students and the community. Examples of student learning based on this unique combination of leisure activities and community engagement will be shared.

> 157 (Oral presentation)

Participants' Profile and Participation Reasons at Sport for All Programs Offered by the Municipal Organizations

George Costa, Georgia Yfantidou & Maria Michalopoulos, Democritus University of Thrace (Komotini, Greece)

The last years it has been realised worldwide an extensive expedition for the promotion and growth of sports as means of entertainment and recreation. The argumentation for the growth of recreation sports was supported of psychological and social profits that participants obtain and are accompanied by increased attribution for work and decreased expenses of medical care (Alexandris and et., 1999; Weese J., 1997). The purpose of this study was to create the profile of participants at sport for all programs of the municipal authorities of Komotini, to detect the reasons for participation at these programs and the perceived benefits of participating. In order to examine the above, it was used the questionnaire of Michalopoulos M. et al. (1998). The reliability of the questionnaire was checked calculating Cronbach a for the questions that record the reasons considered important for participation and was judged satisfactory (a=86). The questionnaire included 29 closed questions of multiple choices and was constituted by 4 units. The first unit included the recording of general characteristics of participation to programs of mass exercise and recreation, the second unit the special characteristics, such as reasons that are considered important and determine the participation. Finally, the third was about the content, the organization of programs and the personal information such as the participation of children, while the fourth unit reported to demographic characteristics. Subjects in this study were 303 citizens of Komotini. Frequency analysis showed that the majority of the participants was married and had two children that were themselves also participating at municipal athletic programs. Descriptive analysis showed that the municipal organizations should carefully select the personnel and monitor the facilities' maintenance. One way anova was performed and found out significant difference between the children (convenient hours) and people over 55 years (quality of programs) in order to determine the effect of age on the reasons for selecting a program. Finally, factor analysis revealed five factors that concern the criteria of participation: 1) professional conduct of instructors, 2) functionality, 3) availability and program provision, 4) other services and 5) location.

> 159 (Oral presentation)

The relationship of work schedules and gender to leisure, health and well-being for parents of school-age children

Margo Hilbrecht, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada); Susan M. Shaw, Dept. of Recreation & Leisure Studies, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

Structural changes in the workplace can sometimes lead to a mismatch between parents' work arrangements and family routines. Furthermore, work schedules may affect mothers and fathers differently since responsibility for caregiving and access to leisure are linked to gender role expectations. Research suggests that leisure can enhance feelings of work-life balance and may provide other health benefits to those experiencing time pressure and stress. But, for parents who have little control over the timing of their work day, the amount of leisure time and nature of leisure experiences may be different from those whose schedules follow a regular, weekday pattern. This study explores how work schedules affect mothers' and fathers' leisure time, with whom it is spent, and the relationship of work schedules to perceptions of time pressure, work-life balance and subjective well-being. Using a subsample of the 2005 Canadian General Social Survey, 2,062 employed parents of school-age children (ages 5-17) were interviewed about their use of time and perceptions of subjective well-being including time pressure, stress, and health. Work schedules were categorized as: traditional (daytime, no weekends), non-standard (evening, weekend and rotating shifts) and irregular ("on call", or other irregular patterns). Regardless of work schedule, mothers reported significantly less leisure and experienced more time pressure, less job satisfaction,

and lower levels of overall life satisfaction than fathers. These findings were strongest during the school year. In the summer, mothers' leisure time increased significantly while fathers' remained unaffected for all work schedules. Other subjective measures of well-being differed by work schedule and gender. Fathers with non-standard schedules had the most leisure and least time pressure, but expressed greater dissatisfaction with work-life balance. Non-standard work schedules for mothers were associated with the highest stress levels, lowest levels of health, and least satisfaction with work-life balance. Irregular schedules decreased stress for mothers, but resulted in heightened stress for fathers. Volunteering, which is often linked to community involvement, was highest among parents with irregular schedules and lowest for fathers with non-standard work schedules. Understanding the complex interplay between work timing, gender, leisure and well-being has implications for parents' health and community involvement.

> 160 (Présentation orale)

Rêves et mensonges – Le jeu pour démasquer les mensonges

Yamil Jasa, Asociación Uruguaya para el Desarrollo Integral y Cultural (Montevideo, Uruguay)

Le jeu est un agent formateur sans borne. Nous allons, avec cette communication, aborder le jeu selon une méthode de participation libre et active ainsi que de pensée critique. Cette communication sera encadrée par la pédagogie du jeu et du chaos, stimulée par la musique et la danse, afin de générer une dynamique de création et de communication alternative.

DESCRIPTION DE LA PROPOSITION
« … nous vivons dans une culture où le mensonge est utilisé pour dissimuler les vérités internes qui attentent contre elle. » (Fernando de Lucca 1998). Notre défi, c'est de nous engager à faire ressortir au moins une pincée de rêves dans tous les mensonges. Les instruments sont nos corps. La stratégie est la danse naturelle, sans apprentissage préalable. La convocation est pour le plus grand des pouvoirs qu'interroge la vérité et qui affirme la propre identité : LE JEU. L'expérience fut réalisée lors du Congrès Mondial d'Éducateurs Sociaux à Montevideo en Uruguay; du Forum Mondial Social à Porto Alegre au Brésil; des Neuvièmes Journées du Temps Libre et de la Récréation à Buenos Aires en Argentine; de la 4° Rencontre d'Éducation Expérimental à Medellin en Colombie; du Symposium International de Récréation à Barquisimeto au Venezuela; etc.

OBJETIFS GÉNÉRAUX
Démasquer les « mensonges » qui conforment notre comportement quotidien et soutiennent la société qui fuit l'authenticité. Promouvoir les « rêves » dans le jeu comme expression de notre être légitime, celui qui nous rend unique et indispensable. Méthodologie générale
On réduira au minimum la participation du conférencier, en augmentant celle des participants pour souligner leur compromis et leur participation critique ainsi que leur propre identité. Sans perdre de vue ni les objectifs généraux, ni ce qui est prévu, ni notre fonction de médiateur; j'essayerai de prêter surtout attention aux nécessités émergentes des participants, en ajustant l'activité selon ceux-ci, sans nuire aux processus du groupe ni aux participants. Le chemin choisi est composé de quatre moments ou révélations, où nous nous compromettrons progressivement avec le jeu en jouant avec les « rêves » pour fuir les « mensonges ». Il est nécessaire d'abord de se sensibiliser avec nous-mêmes, pour ensuite « créer notre histoire »; après nous danserons en essayant de l'assimiler en négligeant nos chaînes et finalement nous la communiquerons en utilisant la danse comme excuse. Traduction libre : Veronica Gomez. Correction de la version française : Joëlle Boulet.

> 161 (Poster presentation)

A Study of Adventure Tourism Participation Experiences in Adventure Tourist

Chang Hsiao Ming & Wang Hui Yun, Chienkuo Technology Unviersity (Changhua, Taiwan, China)

The purpose of this study was to examine tourist perceived adventure experience during participation in adventure tourism. Eighteen tourists, 5male and 13 female age between 25 to 38, was investigated during two – day adventure tour. There are three main activities: including mountain climbing, high-line with cliff rock rappelling, and outdoor rock climbing. Experience sampling method (ESM) was used in the study. Each subject was interviewed 9 times after finishing every workshop. Moreover, 162 effective questionnaires were collected. After statistic analysis, the results are shown as following: a. Most tourists perceived peak adventure experience. b. The sport tourist perceived adventure formation is in relation to fear, uncertain outcome, stimulation, tension, danger, excitement, challenge, novelty, difficult, and physical harm. c. After participating adventure experience, the most powerful predicted variables of the positive influences are the powerful predict variables are uncertain outcome, stimulation, anxiety, difficult, challenge, and absorption respectively. d. After participating adventure experience, the most powerful predicted variables of the nagetive influences are physical harm, anxiety, apathy, and boring. Based on the findings, this study not only suggests the methods of planning package adventure package to the tourist agencies but also provides relative advices for the future researchers.

> 163 (Oral presentation)

Leisure in the lives and practices of Catholic Christians

Jennifer Livengood, University of Nevada (Las Vegas, USA)

Scholarship has examined the relationship between spirituality and leisure. For example, natural spaces and or solitary leisure (Fox, 1997; Frederickson & Anderson, 1999; Heintzman, 2007; Sweatman & Heintzman, 2004) and socializing (Ryken.1987; Norden, 1965) have been linked to personal spirituality. Additionally, research has focused on the leisure within the Protestant Church (Ernce, 1987; Livengood, 2006). Catholic scholarship advocated the importance of recreation, sport, and physical activity (Feeny, 1995; Shaw, 2005). Activities, such as physical education, family vacations, and the Sabbath were considered important within the Catholic lifestyle (Feeny, 1995). Leisure research has been focused on Protestant Christians, therefore the current study will add to scholarship on spirituality and leisure. The objectives of this study were two-fold, 1) to understand if organizational frameworks are present for providing leisure within the Catholic Church and 2) to determine whether Catholic Christians consider leisure as spiritual. This study utilized semi-structured interviews with Catholic individuals residing in a large Southwestern community. The constant comparison technique (Glaser & Strauss,

1967) guided the interpretation of the data. Three major themes emerged from this study. First, participants indicated that little to no organized leisure programs existed within their local parish. Moreover, interviewees reported that the organized leisure occurred in the Catholic K-12 education system. Second, participants maintained that their faith was not constraining to their leisure participation; however, moderation in all activities was considered important. Third, some participants mentioned that spirituality and leisure were not related. Others suggested that certain activities like fishing or attending sports events were considered as spiritual. The findings of this study make a major contribution to scholarship on leisure and spirituality. Specifically, the results are similar to investigations linking personal spirituality and leisure (Fox, 1997; Frederickson & Anderson, 1999; Heintzman, 2007; Sweatman & Heintzman, 2004). Moreover the findings of this study are similar to Livengood (2006) and Stodolska & Livengood (2006), which indicated that faith is not perceived as constraining to leisure participation. The findings of this study are not consistent with the scholarship by Ernce (1987) and Livengood (2006), which suggested that leisure was organized within the Church.

> 164 (Oral presentation)

Sport and recreation competitions within the Protestant Church

Jennifer Livengood, University of Nevada (Las Vegas, USA)

Many investigations exist regarding the relationship between spirituality and leisure (Brightbill, 1965; Johnston, 1983; Norden, 1965; Pieper, 1963). Additionally, empirical studies have focused on the relationship between spirituality and leisure (Fox, 1997; Frederickson & Anderson, 1999; Heintzman, 2007; Sweatman & Heintzman, 2004). Currently, there is no research examining interpersonal relationships, and possible conflict, among Christians who participate and observe competitive sport and recreation programs as planned by the Church. Aggression, conflict, and violence are cited as occurring in non-faith-based competitive sports and recreation competitions (Guilbert, 2006; Russell, 1995; Russell & Arms, 1995; Simmons & Taylor, 1992). The objectives of this study were two-fold: 1) to determine the possible conflict, if any, that occurred in the organized sporting and recreation events organized by the Protestant Church and 2) to establish the degree sports and recreation experiences are consistent or inconsistent with the Christian faith. In-depth semi-structured interviews were employed in this study. Participants who identified with Protestant Christianity and had participated (either as a player or spectator) in a recreation or sport competition organized by their Church participated in this study. Interview data was analyzed with the use of constant comparison technique by Glaser and Strauss (1967), which helped organize and interpret themes that emerged during the interview process. Three major themes emerged from this investigation. First, participants mentioned that conflict surfaced during organized competitions in the Church; however, a leader addressed the negative behavior during or after the competition. Second, interviewees suggested that Christian principles of encouragement, fellowship, and discipleship guided their competition. Third, most participants maintained that the competitions were utilized as methods to spread the Christian message and to recruit future church members. The results of this study have implications for current scholarship on spirituality and leisure. Specifically, the results of this study are consistent with (Brightbill, 1965; Johnston, 1983; Norden, 1965; Pieper, 1963), which suggest that leisure is an important aspect of the Christian lifestyle. Additionally, this research is consistent with (Ernce, 1987; Hensley, 1998; Livengood, 2006) who suggested that leisure and recreation are utilized as outreach to the non-Christian community.

> 165 (Oral presentation)

Age and Sex Differences on Human Needs that Influence Tourist Role Preference

Georgia Yfantidou, George Costa, George Mavrommatis & Maria Michalopoulos, Democritus University of Thrace (Komotini, Greece)

Cohen (1972), was one of the first researchers to suggest that tourists could be classified on the basis of similar observable behaviors. Yiannakis and Gibson (1992), addressed this issue, specifically devising a comprehensive classification of leisure tourists (which contains sport tourists) and they designed their Tourist Roles Preference Scale (TRPS). Hall (1992), determined sport as a particular form of tourism, Gibson (1998), referred that sport tourism is journey for recreation that lead people outside from their local societies, in order to participate at athletic activities, to attend them or to visit places that are related with sports. The purpose of this study was to determine which of the 22 human needs have significant statistical difference between men and women and the age stages as Levinson (1996) defined: 17-22, 23-27, 28-33, 34-39, 40-45, 46-49, 50-55, 56-59, 60-65 and over 66 of tourists in Greece. The data was consisted of a stratified sample by age and sex of 1675 tourists. The questionnaire is based on "Tourist Roles Preference Scale" of Gibson Heather & Yiannakis Andrew (2002) and the questionnaires were distributed at the two bigger airports in Greece: Eleftherios Venizelos at Athens and Macedonia airport at Thessaloniki. For the statistical analysis it was used the SPSS. Two-way Anova for independent variables was used to explore the significant statistical differences between dependent variable human needs and independent variables "age stages" (C) and sex (R). The results showed that there is not significant statistical interaction between "age stages"*sex on the 22 human needs and also there is not significant statistical main effect of sex on the 22 human needs. The variable "age stages" has statistical differences with the 16 of the 22 human needs and with Post hoc it was revealed between which categories are those differences. These results are very important for the planning of tourist packages and for the destinations marketing profile.

> 166 (Poster presentation)

Self-Expression as a factor in Creative Leisure for Adults

C. Boyd Hegarty, Indiana University (Bloomington, USA)

Research and theoretical writing that considers both creativity and leisure literature largely does not exist, despite the sizable overlap. Contemporary definitions of creativity differ but tend to describe the production of a product that is novel and useful. Others have suggested that creativity is dependent on aspects of personality such as self actualization, and even that creativity and self-actualization are one in the same. Leisure has been postulated as a state of mind: a psychological experience defined by aspects such as freedom, intrinsic motivation,

self-actualization and flow. The cross-over between creativity and leisure literature begs the need to define that which is both creative and leisure: creative leisure. Despite not oft emerging in the creativity literature and having not been fully explored in the leisure literature, the notion of self-expression may be a critical piece, and perhaps a defining aspect, of this phenomenon. The current is an exploratory, phenomenological study identifying the existence, type and meaning of creative leisure for adults. 50 adults enrolled in adult leisure classes via a community arts program, a municipal parks and recreation department, and an independent cooking school participated in the study. Participants completed open-ended survey questionnaires asking them to describe in detail their most creative experience in leisure in their lifetime as well as creative leisure experiences they may have on a daily or semi-daily basis. Telephone interviews were also conducted with 14 of these participants until saturation of major emergent themes was met. Via coding, intercoding, and horizonalization of the content, the researcher determined an initial definition and typology of creative leisure as well as the emergent themes. One of these codes is self-expression. Multiple participants reported that expressing themselves is not only part of creativity in leisure, but is the critical difference between that and other types of personal creativity. Leisure allows these individuals to actualize creativity more expressively. This could have large implications across not only the field of leisure and creativity, but psychology, the arts, and other disciplines. The notion that leisure may maximize aspects of creativity, and vice versa, is universally important and begs further exploration.

> 167 (Oral presentation)

Tourist Roles-Typology: Application to the Cypriot Context

Alexis Polemitis & George Panayiotou, European University Cyhprus (Nicosia, Cyprus); Georgia Yfantidou & George Costa, Democritus University of Thrace (Komotini, Greece)

The quality improvement of Cyprus tourism has been identified as the number one action plan in the recent years. Emphasis is placed on the promotion and the quality improvement of domestic tourism which can contribute both to the economy and the regional development. The purpose of the survey was to check the validity of the questionnaire for the Cypriot sample and to investigate demographic characteristics of tourists. The data was consisted of a stratified sample by age and sex of 650 individuals, from both the rural and urban areas of Cyprus. For the investigation of the Cyprus domestic tourist's roles it was used a part of the questionnaire of Gibson Heather and Yiannakis Andrew (2002), "Tourist Roles Preference Scale" (TRPS) and also translated in Greek (control of cross-cultural validity) by Yfantidou G., Costa G. & Michalopoulos M. (2007). The questionnaires were distributed via specialized software of telephone surveys (NIPO CATI System) which has the ability to choose random telephone numbers, already entered in telephone catalog. Cronbach a was used to examine the reliability of the questionnaire of tourist roles (a = .79). Furthermore, a principal component analysis and quartimax rotation was used to verify the validity of TRPS questionnaire of the 32 variables of the tourist roles, for the specific sample. The analysis identified seven variables which explain the 49.70%. The majority of the sample (74,3%) went vacations inside Cyprus the last two years. Most of them were married (79,7%), while singles were the 16,3%. About 50% were full employed, while the 17,7% were retired. As far it concerns the level of education, the bigger percentage were graduates of high school (55,5,%) and the graduates of university/four year college were 28,2%. The ques tionnaire proved to be suitable for the typology of the domestic tourists in Cyprus survey. The results are of vital importance for the identification of the typology and the profile of the tourists in Cyprus.

> 168 (Poster presentation)

Evaluation of the impact of tourism and leisure activities on the formation of a healthy lifestyle among students in Romania

Constantin Pehoiu, Valahia University of Targoviste-Romania (Targoviste, Romania)

The social and economic transformations, the urbanization processes, the increase of the ecological danger are premises for considering tourism and leisure activities as means to evaluate young people's lifestyle, their goal being the formation of cognitive, motivational, affective and civic competences and abilities, reflected in the young people's health condition and in their present and future daily and professional activities. Subjects. Our transversal research included a number of 1256 subjects, aged between 19 and 22, divided into 2 groups, A – witness group, B – experimental group, with a general structure, feminine (635) and masculine (630), during 3 university years (2003-2006), from the university center of Târgoviște – Dâmbovița - România, where more than 11,000 students follow their BSc/BA, master or doctoral studies. Hypothesis. The exogenous contemporary factors have an unclear influence on the attitude of the contemporary man concerning the concept of leisure and the formation of a healthy lifestyle, which makes it necessary to know objectively the tendency and dynamics of these phenomena in order to find adequate solutions for the problems related to the efficient strategic organization and planning in this sense. The method of the experiment, of the survey, physical tests and statistico – mathematical data processing as well as graphic representation lay at the basis of our research. The experiment relied on the application of certain practical extra-curricular activities at the course "Tourist and sports leisure potential in Romania and in the European Union", taught to the students of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport. Results. The impact of tourism and leisure activities on the formation of a healthy life regime was positively perceived by the students in the experimental group, initially by 89.2% and finally by 100%. The affirmative answers obtained from the witness group for the same question were initially of 88.1% and finally registered an increase of only 2.1%. Conclusions. Following the application of the program, we noticed an obvious improvement of the knowledge of the subjects in the experimental group concerning the effect of tourism and of leisure activities on the development of one's personality and healthy lifestyle.

> 169 (Poster presentation)

Leisure and sport: the view of sports disciplines professors from the Physical Education course of UFMG

Renata Castro & Hélder Isayama, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Belo Horizonte, Brazil)

Sport is a very important cultural manifestation in our

current society. It is present in different places or areas, such as: clubs, federations, schools, gyms, companies, churches, asylums, prisons, either formally or informally organized. In our reality, the relationship between leisure and sport can be seen in studies of Physical Education and Leisure areas. However, thinking about the formation of Physical Education professionals to work with sport and leisure, some questions arose, namely: would there be any relation between the issues approached in the Physical Education course and the priority given to the training in sports classes? Would sports disciplines professors from the Physical Education course treat sport as a cultural element that can be experimented in leisure? How would this treatment be like? Thus, the purpose of this study was to diagnose and to analyze the presence of leisure knowledge in sports disciplines in the curriculum of UFMG Physical Education course, from the point of view of these professors. In regard to the methodology, the study combined a bibliographical research about Physical Education, sport, leisure and professional formation, with semi-structured interviews with eight professors from the analyzed course. These professors were selected because they were responsible for sports disciplines in the second semester of 2007. The collected data were qualitatively analyzed, and it was identified that most of the professors, about 60% who were interviewed, declared that they approach leisure in their disciplines, whereas about 40% declared that they do not. The professors identified the presence of leisure in sports disciplines in different ways. Some pointed out that leisure is one of the possibilities to experiment with sports; others associated leisure with the idea of games that can be played in classes. Furthermore, leisure was seen as a compensation to work; as a way to form athletes, as well as an opportunity for children's plays, among others. At last, we would like to stand out that although all professors considered important to treat leisure in sports disciplines, some affirmed that this is more related to the teacher training degree rather than to the bachelor degree.

> 170 (Poster presentation)

Phsyical activities among youths in four districts in Malaysia

Abdul Latif Rozita, University Technology MARA (Selangor, Malaysia)

Physical activities are any movements produced by the contraction of the skeletal muscles. The amount of energy consumption depends on four factors such as the type of activities, the frequency, duration, and intensity choose by performance. This research was carried out in four districts in Malaysia. It involved 931 youths aged ranging from 13 to 17 years old. The objective of the research was to identify the types of sport and exxercise performed by them during their free time. The outcomes was the youths liked to play soccer, badminton, jogging, walking and cycling. The main reason were it can be played in on open area and anytime during during their free time. School compound was the most preferable palce (78.3%) to play. Secondly, the non-paid facilities (74.9%), and thridly, within their houeses compound (74.2%). The youth's involvement in physical activities been measure via the frequency (METs). The research outcomes showed that only 15% of the respondents are active. The Johorean, mainly Muar youths are active in the field of sport and exercise (M=1.527, SD=.0823). The result also shows that the boys are more active (M=1.786, SD=0.913) than the girls (M=1.234, SD=0.588). However, if they are given acahnce, they prefer to participate in some sedentary activities during their free time. Thus, it is must for any organizations under government and NGOS's to promote and encourage helathy lifesytle through sport activities at all level.

> 171 (Oral presentation)

Leisure Service Practitioners: a call to Resist Dominant Neo-liberal Policies and Practices in the Delivery of Municipal Recreation

Stacey Green, Niagara College (Welland, Canada)

In Canada, all tiers of government have been infused with neo-liberal political and economic theories and policies. Local governments who provide public sector leisure services through municipal recreation and parks departments are no different. Neoliberal policies and practices have been introduced under the guise of necessary government reform and are presented as the 'common sense' way to enhance public sector 'efficiency' and 'effectiveness' (Glover, 1998). The pervasive influence of this now broadly accepted neoliberal doctrine across municipalities is a problem for leisure service practitioners because it runs against their belief that access to recreation is a basic human right and that every individual in Canada has a right to equal access. In reality, when co-opted by municipal management and local council who demand allegiance to their political dogma, practitioners tend to pay lip service to their own ethics as they yield to the power of neo-liberalism. Practitioners are directed to develop business plans to create strategies to market leisure services to 'customers' which shifts their focus away from working collaboratively with community groups to find innovative ways to provide affordable and life-enhancing services. The ongoing allegiance of municipalities to neo-liberalism degrades the moral understanding of leisure as an inherent condition required for building social capital and healthy communities. Neoliberalism feeds the ever growing and destructive commodification of leisure and fuels "the division of society into the wealthy elite and the impoverished rest demonstrating the fundamental injustice of capitalism" (K. Boettcher, 2005, p. 155). Citizens have a right to public leisure services; they are part of our cultural commons, and necessary public assets (Bocking, 2003). It is of utmost importance that practitioners protect these services by resisting dominant neo-liberal values, which prioritize the market in all things. We must struggle to retain local government responsibility for the provision of basic leisure services as a right, essential for individual and community health.

> 172 (Oral presentation)

Sports, Social Integration, and Academic Support: Keys to Refugee Student Success

Franco Zengaro & Mohamed Ali, Middle Tennessee State University (Murfreesboro); Sally Zengaro, University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa, AL, USA)

The purpose of this research was to examine how the life experiences of Somali and Kurdish refugee high school students influenced the students' academic and social integration in the U.S. A critical theoretical framework was used to investigate the lives and experiences of the participants who are living in a major metropolitan area of the southern United States. Theories of identity cons-

truction, particularly those articulated by Foucault (1983; 1988) and Holland et al. (1998), formed the framework for interpreting identities, while Freire (1970) and his dialogic pedagogy provided the lens for framing the students' educational experiences. The following research questions guided this study: (1) Do prior schooling experiences shape or contribute to students' level of academic success in school? (2) Can prior experiences become reflective lenses used for capturing the lives and struggles of learning experiences in school? (3) How does the new environment shape students' identities? Data were collected using standard qualitative research tools such as formal interviews, field notes, and document collection. Data were analyzed using constant comparative analysis (Glaser & Strauss, 1967) and grounded theory (Strauss & Corbin, 1994). As data were analyzed, categories emerged and were clustered into themes. The following themes emerged: academic support and a sense of belonging or social integration. All students talked about how their successes and difficulties at school were intertwined with family support and social integration. Having family support made it easier to do well in school and stay out of gangs. Social integration was linked not only to acceptance at school but strong family support as well. However, participants who were involved in sports activities felt this was also a positive influence that led to academic success and integration in society. In keeping with the conclusions of Seefeldt and Ewing (1997), participants felt that having support through involvement with youth sports was as important as having family support. Therefore, intervention programs in these communities aimed at preventing gang activity and gang recruiting should include a youth sports program where young people can find appropriate role models, leading to a sense of success and belonging in society.

> 174 (Présentation orale)

Le loisir humanitaire - Projet Action Loisir, République Dominicaine Été 2008

Rachel Berthiaume et Geneviève Lefebvre, Cégep de Rivière-du-Loup (Rivière-du-Loup, Canada)

Le loisir est un droit pour tous! L'exercice de ce droit pour les jeunes vivant dans les milieux défavorisés est-il porteur de développement? La présentation portera essentiellement sur le projet de loisir humanitaire réalisé par 6 étudiants, 2 enseignantes et une finissante du programme de Techniques d'intervention en loisir du Cégep de Rivière-du-Loup dans la communauté de Munoz en République Dominicaine à l'été 08, plus spécifiquement auprès des jeunes vivant dans les bateys haïtiens (travailleurs de la canne à sucre). Leurs mandats: - offrir une programmation d'activités adaptées, répondant à des besoins d'éducation, de sensibilisation à la santé, au développement du potentiel sportif et culturel aux jeunes vivant dans les bateys; - offrir des formations leadership, d'animation d'activités auprès des jeunes adultes - effectuer des rencontres de concertation avec les acteurs du milieu pour accroître l'accessibilité des infrastructures de loisir aux jeunes. L'initiative a débuté en janvier 2006, par une enseignante récréologue et une étudiante en loisir. Aujourd'hui, plusieurs acteurs se sont greffés au projet et participent activement au développement d'un loisir humanitaire, porteur de changement et d'amélioration de la qualité de vie des communautés défavorisées qui en bénéficie. Comment le loisir peut contribuer au développement des jeunes et de la communauté?Comment se sera passé l'intervention auprès des jeunes des bateys et de la communauté? Que restera-t-il de notre intervention? Aurons-nous fait une différence? Est-ce que les acteurs municipaux auront été des facilitateurs? Le loisir peut-il être un moyen pertinent dans la prise en charge? Quels sont les effets de notre intervention? L'exposé permettra de connaître les sources du projet, la réalité terrain, les modes d'intervention choisis et les prochaines actions envisagées par les gens impliqués.

> 175 (Poster presentation)

The Study of Travel Experience During Theme Park for Disability Tourists – A Case Study of Yamay Discovery World

Shih Huei-Ming & Chang Hsiao-Ming, Chienkuo Technology University (Changhua, Taiwan, China)

This study aimed to analyze the disability tourists, perceived experience during theme park of the quality travel service, satisfaction, revisits aspiration, and the differences of subjective affection and experience. Besides, the research was designed to explore influence variables on future participating aspiration. This questionnaire was adopted from 10 tourists (4 female and 6 male) who had traveled in Yamay Discovery World at Thichung, during July 2003. 21 activities are included in this trip. Each subject was interviewed 21 times at the points of orientation. After completing each activity. The experience sampling method (ESM) was used, and 210 effective questionnaires were collected (10 people _ 21 activities). After statistics analysis, the results are as following: a. There is significant difference of service quality, satisfaction, and revisits aspiration during the trip. b. There is significant difference of subjective affection and experience during the trip. c. There is no significant difference of subjective affection and experience between male and female during the trip. d. In the whole, the more powerful predictive variables for revisiting aspiration are: "perceived forget to go back", "participate motivation", "challenge and stimulus", "competence (or skill)", "involved environment", "image for trip", "service quality", "pre-exception". The results of this study show not only useful suggestions for the theme parks managers, but also provide important references for future researchers.

> 176 (Poster presentation)

The Requirements of Developing Gaming Industry in Taiwan – from the perspective of USA's Casino Experience

Jean Ling Lee, Nanya Institute of Technology (W. Covina, USA)

The Gaming Industry of the USA is prominent for numerous decades; it cannot be denied that the recreational gaming is becoming one of the most popular and fastest-growing apparatus of the USA's entertainment economy. The successful casinos development has brought Nevada as the major revenue-generating state and its status as the world's premier gaming, resort and entertainment destination. It is not necessarily the case to say that for those whom are most passionate about gambling are the Chinese and Southeast Asians. Nonetheless, no one will dispute that you will see groups of Chinese at all the world's famous gambling casinos. Although In Taiwan, the Government is banning gambling; nevertheless, a number of foreign gambling centers like Las Vegas, Macau, and

Korea have set up offices in Taiwan to try to tap into the extravagance of Taiwan tourist who enjoy gambling. With many Asia countries are planning or undergoing the gaming business; in order for the Taiwan to catch the wave and profit from the market share earlier, its Government should reconsider the trend of developing Gaming Industry and set in motion without further ado. The purpose of this study is to identify the key requirements for development of Gaming Industry in Taiwan. With the analysis of the literatures and expert interviews, the results will also show the benefiting factors of gaming business. The findings of this study will proof to be an excellent reference and idea for developing the Gaming Industry in Taiwan.

> 177 (Oral presentation)

Promoting Healthy Communities: Linking Sport and Recreation Organizations to Enhance Service Delivery

Laura Cousens, Martha Barnes & Joanne MacLean, Brock University (St.Catharines, Canada)

Due to escalating levels of obesity in North America, increasing health and physical activity are being championed by politicians, educators, and community members alike. Further, many recreation and sport organizations are being called upon to provide these essential services. Yet, without a strong network to share stretched resources, many organizations are left duplicating services and not fulfilling community demands. Healthy Living Niagara is an example of a network of value-driven organizations created to promote active living and healthy lifestyles. The partners that constitute the network are from various sectors including health, education, social services, recreation, and sport. The purpose of this study was to examine the level of interdependence among the organizations linked to the Healthy Living Niagara network, and to gain insight to the structure of the network (Provan, Harvey, & Guernsey de Zapien, 2005). Data were collected using a 5-page questionnaire (adapted from Provan et al., 2004) to gain insight into the strength and multiplexity of ties among partners, the density of the network, the existence of a central node in the network, levels of trust among the partners and anticipated benefits from involvement in the network. The questionnaire was completed by 36 organizations and the data were analyzed using the UCINET VI software program (Borgatti, Everett & Freeman, 1999). Results from the analysis suggest a dense network of organizations that are linked to share resources, fund raising, and information. The linkages between organizations were characterized by high levels of trust. Of interest, two central nodes in the network were uncovered suggesting the basis for power in the network was shared across two organizations rather than centralized in one organization. The results also suggest that the benefits sought from the network, such as the ability to serve their clients, access funding, and achieve a higher profile in the community, had been realized by the organizations in the network. In summary, it is beneficial for recreation and sport organizations to partner with a community health promotion network to access resources and enhance service delivery to their clients.

> 178 (Oral presentation/ Présentation orale)

Downtown East Kitchener, Ya Gotta Luv It! / Centreville de East Kitchener, Coup de foudre assuré!

Karen Taylor-Harrison, Cedar Hill Community Group (Kitchener, Canada); Jodi Murray, Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology (Hamilton, Canada)

This presentation discusses the importance of developing a partnership between leisure providers and community groups who work tirelessly to reduce the risks of illegal activities threatening to destroy their neighbourhood. The Cedar Hill Community Group story demonstrates how sheer grassroots tenacity and perseverance enabled a small inner city neighbourhood to work through high risk challenges to affect change. This community is home to a diverse population and housing mix. There are 8-10 housing agencies, meeting a number of needs including mental illness, alcoholism, physical disabilities and open-custody. This mix of housing providers, absentee landlords, criminal activity, and cultural diversity presents both challenges and opportunities for this community. This presentation demonstrates how this community utilizes leisure as a vector for the quality of life. Leisure is used as a preventative catalyst for long-term quality of life. This community experience challenges traditional methods of leisure service delivery. The findings contribute to a much deeper understanding of leisure and community relationship and the need for flexibility. It is imperative that a partnership is built between leisure service providers and community members working to reduce risks in their community. In Cedar Hill, there has been a positive working commitment from the local community centre, the staff and the resident neighbourhood associations to support their work. This symbiotic relationship has resulted in many positive initiatives such as Peer Health and Community Nutrition Worker Programs, youths involved or in danger of becoming involved in gangs have a safe place to play sports, or if they have been suspended from school have a safe place to spend their days, or those who fulfill community hours at the centre often stay on and become leaders. The benefits of this partnership has resulted in a safer and secure community and greater integrations of people from many backgrounds being accepted, reduced isolation of many populations including seniors, ethnic groups sharing and each learning from the other, housing including 60% rental units being upgraded through years of quiet enforcement and finally creating a venue for absentee landlords to accept they are part of a neighbourhood as opposed to just a landowner.

Cette présentation examinera l'importance du développement d'un partenariat entre les fournisseurs de loisir et les groupes de communautés qui travaillent inlassablement afin de réduire les risques d'activités illégales qui menacent de détruire leur quartier. L'histoire du groupe de la communauté de Cedar Hill témoigne comment la véritable ténacité et persévérance de ses citoyens ont permis à un petit quartier de surmonter les défis et apporter des changements. Cette communauté accueille une population mixte et plusieurs types d'hébergement. Il y a entre 8-10 agences d'hébergement qui répondent à plusieurs besoins y compris la maladie mentale, l'alcoolisme, les handicaps physiques ainsi que des centres de détention libre. Cette diversité de fournisseurs d'hébergement, les propriétaires absentéistes, l'activité criminelle, et la diversité culturelle présentent des défis, mais aussi des opportunités pour cette communauté. Cette présentation démontre comment cette communauté

utilise le loisir comme vecteur pour la qualité de vie. Le loisir est utilisé comme un catalyseur préventif pour une qualité de vie à long terme. Cette expérience de communauté défie les méthodes traditionnelles de distribution de services de loisir. Les résultats contribuent à une meilleure compréhension de la relation entre le loisir et la communauté et la nécessité de flexibilité. Il est impératif qu'un partenariat soit construit entre les fournisseurs de service de loisir et les membres de la communauté qui travaillent à réduire les risques dans leur communauté. À Cedar Hill, il y a eu un engagement positif de la part du centre communautaire local, le personnel et les associations de quartier pour appuyer leur travail. Cette relation symbiotique a eu pour résultat plusieurs initiatives positives tels la Santé des Pairs et les Programmes communautaire de travailleurs en nutrition. Les jeunes impliqué ou en danger de devenir impliqué dans les gangs de rue ont un lieu sûr pour pratiquer des sports ou, s'ils ont été expulsés de l'école, ont un lieu sûr pour passer leurs journées, ou ceux qui remplissent leurs heures communautaires au centre, restent souvent pour devenir des leaders. Les avantages de ce partenariat ont eu pour résultat une communauté plus sécuritaire et une plus grande intégration des gens de diverses ethnies, l'isolement a été réduit pour plusieurs populations y compris les ainés, les groupes ethniques s'impliquent et chacun apprend de l'autre. Les logements, y compris 60 % des unités de location, ont été rénovés à travers des années d'exécution discrète créant enfin un lieu pour que les propriétaires absentéistes acceptent qu'ils font partie d'un quartier et non pas seulement des propriétaires.

> 179 (Oral presentation)

Tourism Leisure and the MDGs: the relevance to Africa's Development

Lawal Marafa, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong, China)

Tourism and leisure industries can compliment efforts in trying to achieve the MDGs as set by the UN. The MDGs were set in response to the world's main development challenges especially in developing countries. The MDGs are to promote poverty reduction, education, maternal health, gender equality, and aim at combating child mortality, and other diseases in such societies. The relevance of tourism is hinged on the fact that tourism assets (natural and cultural) are mostly located in the peripheral or rural areas where most of the world poor reside. In such areas, income is comparatively low, health and schools are inadequate, quality of life is low making the task of achieving the MDGs more relevant. While leisure has been integral to most societies whether developed or underdeveloped, tourism is considered a new phenomenon characterized mostly by movement from one place to the other. Although it has been observed that 60% of tourism is domestic, it is not the case in most of Africa. On the other hand, in many parts of Africa however, leisure is intricate to culture. It is shown in performance, festivals, and generally in the way of life. When tourism is articulated, packaged and presented with components of leisure activities, it can be a major avenue of generating income, empowerment and poverty alleviation that are in line with MDGs, particularly MDG1. The successes achieved in MDG1 can reverberate in positive indices in pursuing other MDGs with discernible impacts in MDGs 3, 4 and 5. Where alternative tourism or new wave tourism is promoted with relevant input from local communities, MDGs 7 and 8 can be achieved. Recognizing the central point that tourism has become in major economic policies, it has been placed in major development strategies with projects being funded by host countries and numerous international donors. To this end, this paper will review tourism policies in Africa, identify direct and indirect links with MDGs and analyze how success can be achieved by using the right strategies. Success examples from Asia and elsewhere will be highlighted to see how this can be replicated in Africa.

> 180 (Présentation orale)

Les musées virtuels du Canada et leurs objets d'apprentissage / Canadian Virtual Museums of Canada and their Learning Objects

Maryse Paquin, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Le but de ce projet de recherche vise à mieux connaître et comprendre les enjeux touchant l'intégration dans l'enseignement des objets d'apprentissage (OA) des musées virtuels canadiens, qui sont disponibles en langue française sur Internet. Elle montre comment les enseignants francophones peuvent tirer profit des ressources virtuelles, notamment des OA des musées canadiens pour conserver la langue et l'identité chez les élèves de l'élémentaire et du secondaire. Elle souligne l'importance de mieux former les enseignants aux TICs, non seulement lors de leur formation initiale, mais également au cours de toute leur carrière, en développement professionnel continu. Les partenaires de ce projet de recherche sont le Ministère du Patrimoine Canadien, via le Réseau canadien d'information sur le patrimoine (www.rcip.gc.ca). En outre, le RCIP donne accès à une banque d'OA riche, fiable et pertinente. Ici la définition d'OA est celle de Sosteric (2002), soit un « fichier numérique contenant des images, sons, vidéos, scripts, etc., conçu à des fins pédagogiques, et qui s'accompagne de suggestions didactiques sur le contexte et la manière de l'utiliser, afin de susciter l'apprentissage chez un apprenant ». Un bref survol du site Internet suivant est présenté : « 1759, du sentier de la guerre aux plaines d'Abraham ». Ce site constitue un OA que le RCIP rend accessible au public à partir de son portail, le Musée virtuel du Canada (www.virtualmuseum.ca). Ce site est un bel exemple de la manière dont un OA peut être utilisé pour l'enseignement de l'histoire et des sciences sociales au Canada français. Toutefois, selon les résultats de la présente recherche, il semble que l'utilisation des OA soit une pratique davantage répandue chez les enseignants déjà favorables aux TICs. Il semble également que les avantages de les utiliser dans l'enseignement soient plus marqués en régions rurales. L'étude de l'utilisation des OA dans l'enseignement nécessite de s'intéresser de près aux modèles pouvant expliquer les conceptions que les enseignants entretiennent au sujet de l'intégration des TICs, soit le Modèle basé sur le déficit (Watson, 2001) et le Modèle de l'intégrité professionnelle (Demetreadis et al., 2003).

> 181 (Présentation orale)

La représentation de la personne âgée dans la bande dessinée

Lise Roche, FADOQ (Montréal, Canada)

Comment les personnes âgées et le loisir sont-ils représentés dans la bande dessinée? Que ce soit dans Astérix et Obélix, Tintin ou une autre bande dessinée les personnes âgées

occupent une place bien particulière, lorsqu'elles sont présentes. Souvent des sages, des héros, isolés mais bien entourés les aînés ont une place de choix. Ils ne sont jamais désoeuvrés. Leur temps est pris par des tâches reconnues ou par les besognes du quotidien. Le loisir? La retraite? Comment sont-ils représentés? Dans le monde de la BD, est-ce qu'il y aune place pour le loisir? Une présentation toute en images, naturellement! Une présentation pendant laquelle le rire sera à l'honneur! Une réflexion en profondeur sur l'impact du visuel, sur les héros de notre enfance, sur l'aspect international de certains personnages. Si la Castafiore avait 20 ans?

> 182 (Présentation orale)

Le sport : un milieu de fierté en milieu minoritaire

Marc LeBlanc, Université de Moncton (Moncton, Canada)

Une enquête menée auprès des jeunes athlètes à la Finale des Jeux de l'Acadie de 2003 à Shédiac, Nouveau-Brunswick (Canada) a permis de constater que la participation à un tel événement apporte davantage de bonheur, de fierté, un sens d'appartenance et d'apprentissage. Un total de 767 athlètes (10 à 16 ans) ont répondu à un questionnaire au début de l'événement et à la fin après quatre jours de compétitions sportives et d'activités culturelles. La Finale des Jeux de l'Acadie regroupe plus de 1 000 athlètes acadiens et francophones des trois provinces maritimes du Canada. Toutes les activités se déroulent en français. En général, les filles se disent davantage « heureuse d'être membre de la communauté acadienne », d'avoir « un profond sentiment d'appartenance à la communauté acadienne », d'être « fière de sa région et de ses réalisations » et « d'apprendre beaucoup de choses en participant à la Finale des Jeux de l'Acadie ». Les garçons obtiennent des moyennes statistiques significatives plus bases pour ces affirmations. Lorsqu'on examine ces résultats par groupe d'âge, on constate que plus on est jeune (10 à 13 ans comparativement au 14 ans et plus), on se dit plus « heureux », le « sentiment d'appartenance est plus fort », la « fierté » est plus grande et l'« apprentissage » est davantage marqué. Le lieu de résidence des répondants joue également un rôle dans leur perception des variables étudiées. Les athlètes provenant de la région la plus homogène de langue française obtiennent des moyennes plus élevées que ceux et celles qui habitent dans des régions minoritaires ou fortement minoritaires (où la langue dominante est l'anglais). La Finale des Jeux de l'Acadie représente un moment important dans la vie des jeunes participants et participantes. Les témoignages sont nombreux à l'effet que la participation à cet événement est une « grande gloire » et une « grande fierté ». Les résultats de cette enquête tendent à confirmer cette dernière affirmation.

> 183 (Oral presentation)

Elderly Peoples' Leisure Engagements: An Exploratory Study of Residents in a Contiguous Milieu Within a South African Context

Roy Dhurup, Vaal University of Technology (Vanderbijlpark, South Africa)

Research on leisure within the older generation, and research in leisure activities in general among the majority of the population are still in its development stages in South Africa. For the elderly i.e. those people above the age of sixty years, this is a period for accepting new roles and a new life status. During this time of life emotional, physical and financial adjustments may need to be made in relating to the aging process. What leisure outcomes do those above sixty experiences in their latter stages of their lives? The constitution of the Republic of South Africa cites that the older generation of the population should be provided with an enabling environment so that they can enjoy sustained, healthy and creative lives. This research aims to shed some light on leisure activities among urban and semi-urban elderly persons in Gauteng, South Africa. The study was exploratory in nature. Twenty in-depth interviews were conducted in both urban and semi-urban areas. The results were content analysed in terms of leisure activities. Whilst minuscule, the results provide an unpretentious start and add to the findings of other researchers on leisure activities. The analysis has shown that popularity of leisure activity vary according to gender, ethnicity and access to leisure activities. Life circumstances of the elderly groups were diverse, depending, at least in part, on the community in which they life and their particular approach to life. Financial resources and time constraints were cited as barriers to leisure and leisure time activity. A quantitative study is currently underway to ascertain leisure activities in order to archetype an inclusive synthesis of the different group of the population in South Africa. Given the growth in the older adult population reported in literature, policy makers in South Africa will have to turn their attention to the implications of population ageing on social and economic development.

> 184 (Présentation orale)

Le Comité Pro-Jeunes du Transcontinental

Francois Dumont, Ville de Pohénégamook (Pohénégamook, Canada)

Le comité Pro-Jeunes du Transcontinental fut créée en 2002, suite à une rencontre de tous les intervenants jeunesse de la MRC du Témiscouata. Son mandat : intervenir de façon concertée auprès des jeunes et leur famille demeurant sur la partie ouest de la MRC de Témiscouata, soit le Transcontinental (St-Athanase, Pohénégamook, St-Elzéar, Rivière-Bleue et St-Marc-du-Lac-Long). Le Comité Pro-Jeunes du Transcontinental est un regroupement d'organismes et d'intervenants qui ont à cœur le développement et la réussite des jeunes. Le comité se réunit et se concerte régulièrement afin d'établir son plan d'actions et assurer un suivi. Le comité est donc composé de représentants du milieu municipal, des directions d'écoles primaires et secondaire, une intervenante sociale du CSSST, une infirmière scolaire du CSSST, une éducatrice spécialisée du CSSST, une organisatrice communautaire du CSSST, la chef de secteur, la coordonnatrice d'Acti-Familles (Maison de la famille), la coordonnatrice de la Maison des Jeunes Pirana et un représentant de la vie spirituelle. Le Comité Pro-Jeunes a été à l'origine de plusieurs initiatives : - Charte jeunesse du Transcontinental « Le bien-être de notre jeunesse une responsabilité collective » - Création de la mascotte Pacifix : sur demande, présence lors d'activités et sensibilisation avec la charte jeunesse - Semaine de relâche : programmation coordonnée par le comité Pro-Jeunes - Semaine de la Famille : programmation et activités réalisées par le comité - Prévention/sensibilisation à des pratiques sécuritaires : production d'un dépliant « Au Transcontinental, on ne perd pas les pédales » sur le port du casque. Une programmation d'activités sécuritaires aussi intégrée au dépliant. - Activité Transition primaire

– secondaire : Journée où enfants et parents sont invités à l'école secondaire pour rencontres des enseignants, de la direction… - Salon des inscriptions : le premier mercredi du mois de septembre. Permet de centraliser les inscriptions et l'informations pour les activités de loisirs - Brunch Mérites Pro-Jeunes : vise, annuellement, à reconnaître l'implication des jeunes dans leur milieu. Le critère « rendement scolaire » n'est pas considéré afin d'encourager ceux qui réussissent bien dans leur milieu mais pas nécessairement à l'école. - Journée de l'enfant : production d'un dépliant soulignant cette journée et les bonnes actions et attitudes à adopter.

> 185 (Oral presentation)

Positive Affect and Creativity: A Framework for Service Innovation in Leisure

Ai-Girl Tan, Nanyang Technological University (Singapore, Singapore)

Innovation refers to production of novel and useful ideas that improve effectiveness in everyday life, or that refines existing methods and values. In this paper, two foci related to service innovation are presented: Flow in service organizations and positive affectivity within the individual. The two foci shall provide us with sufficient pointers to understand how innovation in services can enhance values and qualities in life, and establish culture of wellness. The effect of positive affect in creative problem solving has been a theme of interest in sciences (e.g., Isen et al., 1987). Evidently, positive effect facilitates resilience, cognitive flexibility and creative problem solving. It enhances personal resources (i.e., intellectual, social and cultural). This paper discusses a framework for service innovation in the field of leisure. The interplay between affect and cognitive flexibility, positive affect and problem construction, affect induction and the like will be highlighted in the context of innovations in service. Integrating contemporary empirical and theoretical evidence, the framework discusses the relations between affect (emotion) and cognition (thinking) and their interplays in innovative behavior (culture, socila institution). Taking leisure as a domain, the framework delineates three components of innovations: creative-relevant, domain-relevance and motivation (e.g., Amabile, 1983), and relates them to organizations. The framework iterates innovations in services with reference to cognitive appraisals (problem solving, creativity, coping), emotional regulations (positve, negative, neutral), and organizational congruence (divergence, convergence, analysis). Adopting the three systems model (the individual, the institution and culture), and the framework takes "flow", "wellness", "quality of life" or "growth" as the ultimate outcome (Csikszentmihalyi, 1996). Keywords: Flow, positive affect, wellness, novelty and usefulness, innovation, services.

> 189 (Poster presentation)

Leisure, Healthy Leisure and Weight Control

Pu Wang, Capital Institute of Physical Education (Bei Jing, China)

This paper reviews the literature on the ways the unhealthy leisure affects weight, physical activity, and obesity, and brought up a new leisure Health Guide Pyramid? Method: Our research methods were designed to investigate the literature if unhealthy leisure lifestyle patterns combining overall diet and physical activity were associated with overweight. Scores for lifestyle patterns were assessed with factor analysis and their relationship with overweight was explored by logistic regression analysis. Results: Physical activity a day as leisure for adults to reduce the risk of chronic disease and an early death not well paid attention in most leisure research. Declines in active leisure have occurred at the same time as increases in overweight and obesity among people, Environmental influences on personal leisure choice. One result is a sedentary leisure style also increases the risk of chronic diseases. the study tried to create a new leisure Health Guide Pyramid? as a standard of Healthy Leisure. It was designed to evaluate the healthy degree of leisure events. Conclusions: From a public leisure health perspective, the combinations of identifiable dietary and physical activity behaviors may be useful as a basis for recommendations on preventing overweight. Promoting active leisure or we called healthy leisure should be important public health priorities in modern people. Go for promoting the healthy leisure education, and become role models by active leisure style.

> 190 (Oral presentation)

CATCH Coordinated Approach to Child Health

Steve Lusk, CATCH (Coordinated Approach to Child Health (Markham, Canada)

CATCH is an evidence based school and after school health program that incorporates physical activity and nutrition. It is delivered in non-competetive all inclusive games incorporated into existing curriculum and programming. CATCH is the only evidence based program that has proven to fight the onset of childhood obesity. CATCH has recently partnered with the YMCA of Ontario to implement and evaluate the after school program in 232 sites across Ontario. The Boys and Girls Clubs are also involved in this grant funded iniaititive. The University of Texas developed the program and is in use by over 2 million children in North America. In Canada Brock University is presently evaluating the program. More information can be found at www.catchinfo.org or catchtexas.org.

> 191 (Poster presentation)

The social-cultural development of an elderly people at their leisure

Galia Kolik, Self-Respect for Woman (Tirat Carmel, Israel)

The research was carried out in the Department of Social-Cultural Activity of Saint-Petersburg State University of Culture and Arts. The change of the paradigm towards the elderly leads to the necessity to create a new model of life at an advanced stage, which includes social and cultural development of elderly people at their leisure. The study explored the potential of cultural and leisure activity as a factor for optimizing individual and personal development of elderly people, and defining a methodological basis of leisure gerontagogy (pedagogy of the leisure of elderly people). This is a qualitative research that includes analysis of existing scientific literature, social and cultural policy and social practice of organizing elderly people's leisure in Israel. The interdisciplinary nature of the study allows one to determine: the essential matter in the process of elderly people's development (based on a gerontological approach); the conditions for optimizing the leisure environment (based on a culture studies approach); the conditions needed for activating an

elderly person's personal efforts to join in community and culture in terms of leisure (based on a pedagogical [gerontagogical] approach). The developing potential of cultural and leisure activity of the elderly consists of the optimization of individual and personal age development process and the adaptation to a development of the society through the means of culture. It is a complex phenomenon that includes a series of components: relaxation-activation; recreation-entertainment; communication and socialization; rehabilitation and therapeutic influence; informational and educational; cultural and aesthetic; social and psychological development and social equalization. Realization of this potential is ensured through: a) Pedagogical accompaniment of leisure activity aimed to stimulate and encourage individual social and cultural activity, and based on the principles of individualization, differentiation, complexity, equal partnership and results actualization; b) Social and cultural development in priority directions, namely: development of the culture of wellness, development of civil culture, social and psychological support in a cultural environment, learning and cognitive activity, developing artistic and aesthetic culture.

> 192 (Oral presentation)

Reframing the relationship between obligation and leisure

Karen Gallant, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

Leisure is commonly conceptualized as unobligated time, and thus leisure and obligation appear diametrically opposed. However, the changing nature of leisure, and particularly the recent focus on serious leisure as a corollary to more casual forms of leisure, necessitates a reframing of the relationship between obligation and leisure. Leisure is traditionally characterized by perceived choice, freedom, and intrinsic motivation, while obligation is commonly associated with extrinsic motivation and work (Deci & Ryan, 1985). Conceptualizations of obligation as the opposite of leisure find empirical support in social psychological studies of obligation within a leisure context, where participants often describe obligations as explicitly non-leisure, characterizing them as unpleasant tasks, constraints and/or responsibilities. (Juniu, Tedrick & Boyd, 1996; Kelly & Kelly, 1994). In contrast, Stebbins (2007) conceptualizes obligation as a positive aspect of leisure within the meaningful, committed and systematic pursuit of serious leisure. Further, he suggests that feelings of obligation that accompany serious leisure pursuits are typically related to the high levels of commitment characteristic of serious leisure participation and leading to its many rewards. Further, serious leisure provides an avenue for understanding how obligation can be a positive aspect of the leisure experience. Beyond the serious leisure pursuits of amateurs, hobbyists and volunteers, obligation may be part of the leisure experience of parents and children engaged in family leisure, staff members participating in work-related leisure, and in other avenues where the distinction between work and leisure can be blurred. Drawing on literature from leisure and social psychology, this paper will offer a conceptualization of obligation within the context of leisure, as a multi-faceted concept encompassing both a sense of commitment and a lack of choice or freedom. In the context of post-industrial era, in which leisure and work have become less dichotomized, it is relevant to consider how obligation may be an aspect of the leisure experience, how this aspect of leisure is not necessarily burdensome or unwelcome, the conditions under which it may become so, and how obligation shapes the nature of the leisure experience.

> 193 (Présentation orale)

Facteurs biologiques et psychosociaux et leur incidence sur le style de vie actif de la population scolaire

Juan Luis Hernandez-Alvarez et Mª Eugenia Martinez-Gorrono, Universidad Autonoma de Matrid (Madrid, Espagne)

Les adolescents espagnols connaissent aujourd'hui des indices élevés de surcharge pondérale (31%) et d'obésité (16%). Ce constat est généralement associé à celui d'une augmentation du temps alloué au loisir sédentaire et à la diminution de la pratique d'activités physiques. Quels sont les motifs de l'abandon d'un loisir actif? Les facteurs biologiques et psychosociaux peuvent-ils contribuer à expliquer la variabilité de pratique de loisir actif? Pour répondre à ces questions une étude a été réalisée en 2006 dans six régions espagnoles. Ont participé 2681 (1453 garçons et 1228 filles) âgés de 10-16 ans (13.3 ± 3.1). Les mesures psychosociales ont porté sur: (a) l'évaluation de la Perception d'Auto-efficacité Motrice (PAM) (b) la Fréquence d'Activité Physique organisée et non organisée (FAP), et (c) le degré de Satisfaction de la Classe d´Education Physique (SCEP). Les mesures biologiques: l'évaluation de la Capacité d'Adaptation Cardio-respiratoire à l'effort physique (CAC) (Test de Ruffier). D'une part, les résultats sur les variables sélectionnées mettent en évidence les valeurs suivantes: PAM (28.6 ± 6.1) (un rang 10-40 points); FAP (5.2 ± 3.14) sachant qu'à partir d'un score de 6 une population est considérée comme physiquement active; SCEP (6.9 ± 2.62), le degré moyen de satisfaction correspondant au score de 5. D'autre part, les mesures enregistrées sur l'échelle internationale du Test de Ruffier indiquent une valeur moyenne (14.6 ± 4.23) soulignant le faible niveau de condition physique de l'échantillon. Enfin, on observe des différences significatives en fonction de l'âge et le genre à l'exception des scores enregistrés sur la SCEP pour laquelle les garçons et les filles présentent des valeurs similaires. Par ailleurs, les résultats montrent des corrélations significatives entre les différentes variables étudiées ($p<0.01$). L'analyse de régression (stepwise) confirme que les facteurs PAM et CAC expliquent 25,1% de la variance totale de la fréquence d'activité physique ($R_= 0.251$), avec des différences significatives en fonction de l'âge et du genre. Le facteur CAC présente une plus grande capacité explicative de la fréquence d'activité physique chez les garçons de plus de 14 ans. Notons que le facteur "autoefficacité" doit être spécialement considéré dans les programmes de motivation à l'adoption d'un style de vie actif.

> 194 (Présentation orale)

L'activité physique organisée et non organisée chez l'enfant : Échange de culture de participation et influence des facteurs socio-économiques.

Mª Eugenia Martinez-Gorrono et Juan-Luis Hernandez-Alvarez, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (Madrid, Espagne)

A l'adolescence, on assiste à un abandon de la pratique d'activités physiques et aux effets négatifs de

la sédentarité précoce sur la santé. Parmi les causes d'abandon que l'on peut invoquer, on peut citer les changements dans la culture de participation à des activités de loisirs organisés et la transition vers des activités plus spontanées. Assiste-t-on réellement à un changement de culture? Les facteurs socio-économiques constituent-ils une source d'influence? 2247 Espagnols (1153 garçons, 1094 filles) vivant dans cinq régions (moyenne d'âge: 13.15 ± 2.8) ont participé à cette étude. La fréquence d'activité physique
a été mesurée à l'aide de deux échelles (activité organisée et non organisée). La référence pour le facteur socio-économique a été la "rente per capita" de la région et le niveau d'études des parents. Les résultats montrent un pourcentage élevé de population inactive (39.4%) (Pratique <3 fois par semaine) qui s'élève à 45.9% chez les filles. Par ailleurs, on observe une corrélation entre la pratique d'activités organisées et non organisées ($r= 0.43$, $p<0.001$). Au demeurant, on observe également un pourcentage (25,6%) de population active (Pratique physique ≥3 fois/semaine) impliquée dans des activités physiques non organisées qui ne pratique aucune activité physique organisée. Le niveau d'études des parents est positivement corrélé, d'une part, avec la pratique d'activités physiques organisées (père, $r=0.215$, $p<0.01$; mère, $r=0.248$, $p<0.01$), et d'autre part, avec la pratique d'activités non organisées (père, $r=0.114$, $p<0.01$; mère, $r=0.178$, $p<0.01$). Le niveau d'études de la mère acquiert une plus grande importance chez les filles. Le niveau des revenus des parents présente une corrélation significative avec la fréquence d'activités physiques organisées uniquement chez les garçons ($r=0.08$, $p<0.05$). La fiabilité des études sur le loisir actif nécessite une prise en compte de la fréquence d'activité physique non organisée. Seul un pourcentage non négligeable de jeunes réalise ce type d'activité sur lequel une influence des facteurs socio-économiques s'exerce dans une moindre proportion. Il revient aux institutions publiques d'évaluer dans quelle mesure leur offre d'activités organisées est attractive pour attirer les jeunes qui s'engagent exclusivement dans des activités physiques non organisées. Il leur appartient également de promouvoir des espaces sécurisés pour ce type de loisir actif.

> 195 (Présentation orale)

Contribution de la concertation à la démocratisation de la gestion municipale : le cas de la Ville de Trois-Rivières

Julie Fortier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

La question de la participation des citoyens et des acteurs de la société civile à la chose publique est aujourd'hui plus que jamais à l'agenda politique de bien des gouvernements. L'évolution des enjeux aux plans politique, social et économique a mené les municipalités à faire preuve, au fil des années, de plus d'ouverture et de transparence dans la gestion de leurs services et dans l'élaboration de leurs politiques. La modalité de participation qu'est la concertation est celle qui nous intéresse dans cette recherche. Nous nous questionnons de quelle façon la concertation pratiquée dans l'élaboration de politiques municipales contribue-t-elle à la démocratisation de la gestion municipale et de quelle façon l'objet traité en concertation influence-t-il les modalités de cette concertation. Pour répondre à ces questions, nous avons étudié deux projets d'élaboration de politiques municipales à savoir la politique familiale et la politique de développement social élaborées à la Ville de Trois-Rivières. Pour chacun des projets, des entretiens semi-dirigés ont été menés auprès des élus et des administrateurs municipaux, des coordonnateurs des projets, des représentants communautaires et institutionnels et des citoyens ayant participé aux comités. Au total, 28 personnes ont été rencontrées. Nous avons également procédé à la cueillette des documents utilisés lors des rencontres et nous avons assisté aux consultations publiques organisées dans le cadre de ces deux projets. En réponse à notre question générale, la concertation contribue à la démocratisation de la gestion municipale par l'intégration de représentants de la société civile au sein des processus de formulation des politiques initiés par le pouvoir public, par la nature délibérative des espaces de concertation et par une ouverture d'espaces d'informations et de consultations parallèles à la concertation rendus accessibles aux organismes et aux citoyens. Quant à notre question secondaire, les objets traités en concertation ont influencé les modalités des processus de concertation par leur impact sur la façon dont ils ont été mis l'agenda, par l'ampleur de la problématique qu'ils couvrent, par leur nouveauté conceptuelle, par leur nouveauté à titre de champ d'intervention municipal, par la somme des ressources à y investir et par le jeu des acteurs qu'ils mobilisent.

> 196 (Oral presentation)

Leisure and Mental Health: a Semantic and Pragmatic Approach in the Field of Public Health

Milena Pondé, Escola Bahiana de Medicina e Saúde Pública (Salvador, Brazil)

Introduction: Planification in the area of mental health involves identification of risk and protective factors to guide implementation of preventive measures, as well as practices of treatment and rehabilitation for people already affected by any mental illness. One of the main lines of research on protection factors focuses the study of networks of social support and more recently the role of pleasure and leisure activities in promoting well being. Methodology: Studies that address this subject, however, address the problem from categories exclusively built by the researcher. The option of an emic approach to investigate protective factors for mental health is based on the proposition that such factors are not universal, but part of a network that comprises the culture. It was conducted a qualitative study in an area of the coast of Bahia-Brazil in order to understand the relationship between leisure and well being. Results: semi-structured interviews were conducted with 52 subjects, from different social status and age groups. Activities involving friendship, sociability, religion and work are most often referred to as good leisure for mental health. The classification of leisure in good or bad is related to positive or negative values that people attach to the activities. Activities valued positively are associated with well being, while activities bad for health are those valued negatively. What was defined as good or bad for mental health is not a material relationship between concrete elements (activities that lead to this or that mental state), but cultural values anchored in a social reality set. Discussion: Leisure is an element through which people expose their values, what is central in their lives and how they define the category of the person. This kind of understanding of leisure represents an emphasis in search of the meanings of local well being as opposed to the verification of association between variables defined by scientists.

> 197 (Oral presentation)

Possibilities of Matrix Support in Leisure Public Administration

Silvia Amaral, Universidade Estadual de Campinas-Unicamp (Campinas, Brazil)

This study assumes that the cycle of leisure public policies was implemented by different sectors of public administration in an isolated form. But, leisure is a process that receives influences from several subjects that constitutes both a theoretical field and an intervention. The purpose of this research was to get know the viability of the matrix support for conducting leisure public policies. We have analyzed the data based on the script of Martins (2005), who is concerned with the strategy, structure and process of the matrix support. This article analyzes the structural, political, cultural, theoretical, and subjective obstacles to this new model. The most important obstacle is the involvement of the various sectors in the matrix model. These sectors do not get involved in this policy with the same intensity. In fact, there is no interdisciplinary team reference. This way, we believe that this model must be thought as a government action, rather than an isolated action with team from several sectors.

> 198 (Oral presentation)

The Leisure Experience

Jamie Sabbach, GreenPlay, LLC (Broomfield, USA); Rob Layton, Design Concepts (Lafayette, USA)

Session Proposal The Leisure Experience You will be introduced to a unique, seldom used model and philosophy that can affect activity and event planning, and facility and parkland development, all the while keeping in mind the publics we serve. The goal of the session is to ensure that participants walk away with the desire, insights and enthusiasm to create "destinations of choice". Needs Identification 1. Questions exist relative to whether professionals charged with creating and planning leisure experiences understand the elements of the leisure experience (i.e., anticipation, participation and reflection) and its effects on users. This session is intended to create increased knowledge of the complexity of the "leisure experience", therefore, a greater understanding of the significance of the user's experience in the planning and design process. 2. While planning, efforts often ignore the user's overall experience of the activity, place or space (i.e., registration, parking, circulation and flow, aesthetics). The intent of this session is to encourage increased responsibility to incorporate the user's experience into each and every facet of planning and design (through "animation" and "flow"). "How will it look and feel to the user?" 3. Many lack the ability to create a vision for their organizations. This session is intended to provide the most up-to-date trends and issues information; provide an education about the "leisure experience" and its impacts; and provide tools to assist in generating an organizational vision. The overall intended result being the application of information leading to the creation of "destinations of choice".

> 199 (Oral presentation)

Contributory Factors in Turning Ladkrabang Community to be a Potential Sustainable Agro Tourism Site for Both Thai and Foreign Tourists

Ravewan Shinatrakool, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (Bangkok, Thailand)

Abstract The research objectives are to study the viewpoints of the residents of Ladkrabang Community on the attraction/activities and factors that favorably support the agro tourism development of Ladkrabang Community to become a tourist attraction for both Thai and foreigner tourists. The research found that there are three factors affecting the tourism in Ladkrabang Community, ranging from the highest to the lowest, namely services and facilities (X3); model of tourism activities (X1); and tourism promotion and advertisement (X2), respectively. These factors can explain the changes in the opinion about tourism in Ladkrabang Community with 56.30% and standard deviation of 0.01.

> 200 (Présentation orale)

La poussée communautaire des étudiantes de culture arabomusulmane en Education Physique et sportive en France et en Tunisie. Comment penser la pratique sportive vecteur d'intégration en France et en Tunisie?

Haifa Tlili, GEPECS Université Paris Descartes (Malakoff, France)

Mon travail de thèse avait pour objectif d'étudier les pratiques motrices des filles de culture arabo musulmane évoluant en France (N = 90) et en Tunisie (N = 198) dans différents contextes d'acculturation. Les facultés des sciences du sport contenant 1/4 à 1/3 de pratiques corporelles obligatoires dans leurs maquettes, le rapport au corps se traduit par des passages à l'action motrice. Ces étudiantes qui s'engagent dans cette voie vont devoir accorder au corps une place primordiale, et plus particulièrement dans le processus d'éducation mise en œuvre, pour celle qui veulent se former à devenir professeur d'Education Physique et Sportive. Avec une méthodologie plurielle, il a été possible de faire une estimation dia chronique, de définir leurs caractéristiques sociales et motrices par l'intermédiaire d'un questionnaire et de s'intéresser plus particulièrement à certaines thématiques émergentes avec l'utilisation d'entretien semi voir non directif. Grâce au différenciateur sémantique d'Osgood (1957) il a été en plus possible de mettre en valeur le rapport psycho affectif avec des stimuli qui se placent au centre de l'acculturation corporelle (sport de combat, virginité au mariage, pratique religieuse, natation, sensualité dans les sports féminins…) En France, les filles à sociabilité communautaire (minorité) et non communautaire (majorité) ont attiré notre attention. L'ambivalence mise en valeur par les différentes études sociologiques (Lacoste Dujardin, 1995; Flanquart, 2003; Guénif Souilams, 2000, 2006) est moins marquée chez les dernières. Alors que les premières continuent à mettre en avant un rapport au corps traditionnel et religieux. Malgré la pression assimilationniste de l'institution, les filles qui développent une sociabilité communautaire sont elles une preuve du dérèglement du phénomène d'intégration en France et en Tunisie. La mise en valeur d'un groupe communautaire doit il obligatoirement remettre en question l'équilibre

de la société? L'action et les nouvelles expériences corporelles que vont réaliser le corps, dans ce milieu particulier se feront sans réellement engager une prise de conscience de leur part, sauf pour la minorité plus réfractaire qui ne reste qu'entre maghrébins. Le rapport au corps intime reste quant à lui très problématique dans les deux cas de figure.

> 202 (Poster presentation)

Human resource management in the Khouzestan Province Immunization Program Freshteh Khayatzadeh National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) Expert of studies human resources

Fereshteh Khayatzadeh, National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) (Ahwaz, Iran)

Introduction The decentralization of the health care system was one of the core elements of health care reform but reports suggest that human resource management issues were overlooked. The khouzestan immunization program was affected by these reforms and is not functioning at optimum levels. This paper describes the state of human resource management practices within the khouzestan province immunization program in late 2004. Methods Thirty districts were selected for the study. Within these districts, 392 providers and thirty immunization managers participated in the study. Survey questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews to immunization managers and a mail survey was administered to immunization providers. Qualitative data collection involved four focus groups. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Chi-square tests were used to test for differences between groups for continuous and categorical variables. Content analysis identified main themes within the focus groups. Results Weak administrative links exist between the Centres of Public Health (CPH) and Primary Health Care (PHC) health facilities. There is a lack of clear management guidelines and only 49.6% of all health providers had written job descriptions. A common concern among all respondents was the extremely inadequate salary. Managers cited lack of authority and poor knowledge and skills in human resource management. Lack of resources and infrastructure were identified as major barriers to improving immunization. Conclusion Our study found that the Immunization Program in khouzestan province was characterized by weak organizational structure and processes and a lack of knowledge and skills in management and supervision, especially at peripheral levels. The development of the skills and processes of a well-managed workforce may help improve immunization rates, facilitate successful implementation of remaining health care reforms and is an overall, wise investment. However, reforms at strategic policy levels and across sectors will be necessary to address the systemic financial and health system constraints impeding the performance of the immunization program and the health care system as a whole.

> 203 (Oral presentation)

Immune System in elite Athletes and non-athletes

Lena Motallebi, Islamic Azad University Shushtar Branch (Shushtar, Iran); Eydi Alijani, Shahid Chamran University (Ahvaz, Iran)

In order to accomplish the development of athletic skills, in addition attention to taking care of the muscular system, enough attention should the also paid to other protecting system such as "immune system". Therefore knowledge of positive or negative changes of the immune system of the body in physical exercise, creates the opportunity for on-time and appropriate protection of the immune system in critical conditions caused by exercise. The main goals of this study investigate Leukocytes, Monocytes, Neutrophils, lymphocytes, CD4+, CD8+and IgA in female speed runners and non-athletes and compare the changes these variables in speed runners after treadmill exercise tests. Subjects included 15 elite female speed runners and 15 non-athletes female. Blood sample of non-athletes was collected in the morning and in Athletes was collected twice; before exercise in the morning and 2 h after the exercise. Comparing variables in athlete- and non-athlete- conditions show significant difference in Monocytes and CD4+ ($p<0.05$) however other variables, were not ($p>0.05$). Comparing changes of variables immune system in speed runner in pre and significantly different post- test, the results concerning leukocyte, neutrophil, lymphocyte, CD4+and CD8+ showed significant difference ($p<0.05$) but regarding IgA and monocyte no significant difference was observed ($p>0.05$). Results of this study suggest that variables of immune system may not be seriously compromised in speed runner during periods of training; however changes in variables speed runner 2 h after intensity exercise show the weakness of athlete's immune system. These changes are as a result of Neutrophilia, lymphopenia, leukocytes and deficit of glutamine and glucose resources. Some attempts have been made through chemical or nutritional means (e.g., indomethacin, glutamine, vitamin C, and carbohydrate supplementation) to attenuate im¬mune changes following intensive exercise and Coaches and athletes should pay vigorous attention to this point. Keyword: leukocyte; Monocyte; Neutrophil; lymphocyte; CD4+; CD8+; IgA

> 204 (Oral presentation)

Home Way From Home

Loretta Anisef, Côte Saint-Luc Senior Social and Mens' Club (Côte Saint-Luc, Canada)

The C.S.L Senior Social Centre is a club format, membership based Community Centre for mobile and semi-mobile men and women, aged sixty-five to ninety-five years of age. The Centre was formed in the 1980s' as a result of a request from our community for a leisure- oriented facility with a structured program of events. The Centre has both a men's and women's club of seniors totaling almost eight hundred members, each with a governing body, headed by a volunteer President and an Executive Committee. The Centre provides informative and educational seminars on various health and lifestyle issues. The programming also encompasses a popular fitness and nutritional curriculum run by a Volunteer, herself an octogenarian. The Centre provides an environment for social connection and enhances the quality of life

for members who may otherwise be isolated and lacking social interaction.

> 205 (Oral presentation)
Contradictions of the Self: Hiking Experiences on Stewart Island

Arianne Carvalhedo Reis, University of Otago (Dunedin, New Zealand)

Outdoor recreation pursuits historically have been an important part of New Zealanders' lifestyle. In fact, New Zealand is internationally recognized for its outdoor recreation opportunities and tourism has developed largely based on nature-based recreation consumers. Hiking is one of the main outdoor activities pursued by New Zealanders as well as by tourists who venture into the backcountry. The present study involved a hiking experience in New Zealand's Stewart Island, a well-known destination for outdoor enthusiasts which hosts the longest hiking track in the country and some of the best preserved fauna and flora in New Zealand. Participant observation and in-depth interviews were conducted with hikers on the island, but the author's experience did also compose an important part of the research. Throughout the study different issues regarding the hiking experience on Stewart Island emerged and some of them will be discussed in this paper. Foremost, the understanding of tourism – and of hiking more specifically – as a social complex practice led to an analysis of the experiences as an intricate web of performances and narratives that floated between different philosophical foundations. The experiences, including the author's, were permeated by discourses and practices that were contrasting and contradictory and 'making sense' of them was the main challenge of the research. Emerging themes, such as sense of place and belonging, individuality and individualism, 'naturalness' and nature commodified, were central to this challenge. Dealing at times with of what McCannel would call the front stage/back stage of tourism and at others with Baudrillard's hyper-reality showed that performance can contradict philosophical premises at the same time that it influences and is influenced by them.

> 206 (Oral presentation)
An Investigation of Chinese People's Preferences and Features of Their Leisure Holidays: A Residential Survey in Beijing

Jufeng Xu, Beijing Union University (Beijing, China); Yu Wang; Leeds Metropolitan University (Leeds, United Kingdom)

Abstract: Together with China's rapid economic development, the nation's inbound and outbound tourism has been growing significantly both in terms of the number of tourists and the spending involved. However, there is a lack of understanding and research of Chinese leisure tourists' behaviour and preferences within and outside of China. Realising such an information shortage, the current study conducted a survey in China's capital city, Beijing, as an example to investigate Chinese people's travel features and preferences when undertaking leisure holidays. Issues, such as "length of holiday", "average spending", "sources for information collection", and "destination choices", etc., were investigated. In total, 645 completed questionnaires were collected and analyzed. The findings provided valuable information regarding some of the trends of leisure trips undertaken by Chinese in current China.

> 208 (Poster presentation)
A Study on the Leisure Constraint and Leisure Satisfaction According to Type of Family Function of Married Employee

Joo Yeon Lee, Seoul School of Integrated Sciences & Technologies (Seoul, Korea)

Present study divides the families of married employees into four groups according to cohesion and adaptability; HH Family who is high in both cohesion and adaptability, HL Family high in cohesion but low in adaptability, LH Family low in cohesion but high in adaptability and LL Family low in both cohesion and adaptability. They are patterned out by family function and their difference between groups is examined. The results are: when analysed the difference of leisure constraint between the HH, HL, LH and LL Families, it was found that LH and LL Families felt it. When analysed the difference of leisure satisfaction between the HH, HL, LH and LL Families, it was found that HH and LH Families felt it. The result means that sustaining and developing emotional amity closely between family members helps them establish their emotional equilibrium and build a desirable environment and relationship within the family, which raises some resistibility against a family crisis. It is suggestive, therefore, to develop a method for effective communication to enhance family cohesion and adaptability and a program to reinforce family relationship and emotional tie. Key Words: Family Function, Leisure Constraint, Leisure Satisfaction, Cohesion Adaptability.

> 209 (Oral presentation)
Outcomes of an After-School Soccer Program for At-Risk Youth

Nancy Hritz, Danny Johnson, Candace Ashton-Shaeffer & Kirk Brown, University of North Carolina Wilmington (Wilmington, USA)

Children's use of time after-school is a public concern, particularly for elementary school youth considered "at-risk" (Halpern, 2003.) Currently in the United States, after-school programs are viewed as a solution for poor academic performance. Lauer, et al. (2004) found low academically performing at risk children improved their reading and math scores after participating in an after school program. In addition, after school programs that focus specifically on sport have the potential to positively enhance self esteem for adolescents (Pederson & Seidman, 2004; Todd & Kent, 2003). However, Colthart (1996) notes that students who are considered at-risk participate in significantly fewer recreation and sporting activities than other students. Obtaining a better understanding of how at risk youth are influenced by recreational activities and the impact this may have on academic performance would benefit youth, practitioners and society as a whole. Therefore, this study examined the academic and social outcomes of an after-school soccer program for at-risk elementary school children, a neglected area in the literature. Pre and post-participation data were collected from math and reading scores on the school's standardized End-of-Grade-Testing (EOG) assessment. Teachers rated students using the Walker-

McConnell Scale of Social Competence and School Adjustment (SSCSA). Students rated themselves with the Social Skills Rating System (Gresham & Elliot, 1990). The 21 students who participated in the soccer program were from third and fourth grades in a public school in southeastern U.S. during 2004-2005. T-tests revealed significant academic improvement on EOG scores and ratings on SSCSA pre and post participation. Teachers reported positive improvement in behaviors such as time-management, acceptance of criticism, and cooperation. Students responded favorably stating they felt better about school and making friends. These results indicate participation in after school recreational activities can lead to higher grades and positive academic-related social behaviors, which can lead to a more beneficial learning environment for all. Lastly, participation can have a positive impact on the self-concept of at-risk youth.

> 210 (Oral presentation)
It's not all about technology!

Agnes Crroxford, Lifestyle Information Network (North York, Canada); Clem Pelot, Marc-Andre Lavigne, Chris McCreey et André Thibault, Observatoire québécois du loisir (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

The Lifestyle Information Network (LIN) and l'Observatoire québécois du loisir have formed a formidable knowledge management partnership to disseminate the latest information to the recreation sector across Canada. At this session you will learn about the National Recreation Database, the *Bibliothèque Electronique en Loisir (BEL) and some of our other information services. Come to this session and find out what social networking and tagging have to do with work! We'll also share our experiences with: - RSS feeds - Wikis - Blogs - Online document collaboration - Social bookmarking - Webinar tools - Sharing Control of your PC Presenters: Clem Pelot, André Thibault, Agnes Croxford, Chris McCreery, Marc-André Lavigne

> 211 (Oral presentation)
Outdoor education, competencies and environmental education: possibilities of an interaction

Alcyane Marinho, State University of Santa Catarina (Florianópolis, Brazil); Arianne Reis, University of Otago (Dunedin, New Zealand)

The aim of the present research is to reflect upon Outdoor Education as it relates to the concept of competencies proposed by emerging pedagogical projects in tertiary institutions of developing countries, analysing the importance of both (OE and Competencies) for the teaching and learning processes of students in regards to Environmental Education and Social Responsibility, constructs inherited in these concepts. The pedagogical project in focus was developed for the Business and Management Degree of a private university in Brazil. The study employed qualitative methods for data collection: an open-ended questions survey, informal interviews and participant observation. Informal interviews and participant observations were conducted during a weekend field trip with Outdoor Education students from the Business and Management course. Surveys were distributed after the end of their outdoor experience. The activities in which the students got involved were rafting, cascading and bush walking. Results indicate that most students understood that the adventure activities requested the manifestation of behaviours similar to the ones desired for a Business and Management undergraduate. From the contact with nature, without the every day comforts and with challenges to be overcome, as well as personal limits – physical or psychological – the students noticed that those situations promoted personal development, awakening their bodies to an environmental sensibility not experienced in their daily lives. That indicates that these experiences were felt as educational, with a potential to bring positive changes in behaviour. Rafting, bush walking and cascading provided fruitful opportunities for observation and experimentation of the competencies and abilities proposed by the course's pedagogical project. Therefore, it seems that an Outdoor Education programme within the Business and Management curriculum goes in line with the innovative proposal of the course, promoting stimulating scenarios where the students can surmount barriers, getting involved in different practices, trying new sensations and emotions, and being conscious of environment conservation issues.

> 212 (Oral presentation)
Leisure According to the Popular Film 'The Breakfast Club'

Aaron Banks, Gustavus Adolphus College (Saint Peter, USA)

Constructing a working definition of the concept of 'leisure' is typically the first objective of most undergraduate introductory leisure courses. When polled regarding an undergraduate's understanding of the term 'leisure', it is not uncommon to receive uni-dimensional definitions. Responses may vary tremendously within any particular classroom setting, however, terms such as free time, activity, and fun often dominate. However elementary these definitions might appear, they nonetheless provide a point of reference with which to begin the investigation of leisure. Herein lies the problem: defining the abstract term, leisure, is difficult due to its' elusive nature (Edginton, Jordan, DeGraaf, Edginton, 2002). Coming to terms with an agreed upon definition of leisure has continually challenged leisure studies professionals and researchers. The reason being that leisure can mean and be many things to and for many people. The definition of leisure, according to Edginton et al. (2002, p. 31), continually eludes a universal description due to the evolution of human societies and cultures. One can empathize with the plight of the undergraduate student facing the challenging task of being exposed to the concept of leisure for the first time. And then along came "The Breakfast Club". 'The Breakfast Club' is a popular film that illustrates the challenges of American adolescents. Simply defined, adolescence may be identified as the transitional time period between puberty and adulthood in human development. In reality, however, this time period is highly complex in that adolescents seek to develop a personal identification through a series of tested roles. Therefore, just as the concept of leisure is impacted by a number of secondary variables, so too is the time period known as adolescence by a series of role-testing enterprises. The purpose of this presentation is two-fold. First, evidence will be presented regarding the importance and efficiency of the use of popular films within educational classrooms. Second, the presenters will provide educators a pedagogical strategy to aid undergraduate students in their construction of a working definition and understanding of the 'leisure' concept through the use of 'The Breakfast Club'.

> 213 (Oral presentation)

Places of Metal: Women, Leisure, and Identities

Gabrielle Riches & Karen Fox, University of Alberta (Edmonton, Canada)

For fans, heavy metal music is part of their core identity and considered a dedicated lifestyle. Heavy metal music is an important form of serious leisure that provides space for self expression, community building, identity, and demonstrates the workings of grassroots activism. Heavy metal fans structure shared experiences by resisting mains- tream culture by retreating into more private subcultural spaces and places. These places allow heavy metal fans the opportunity to gain social support, experience acceptance, and maintain a sense of belonging. The heavy metal scene is perceived as an open, welcoming space by many participants, a space in which people gather together to share common musical tastes, values, and common feelings of alienation which unite the subculture. Heavy metal venues open spaces for important alternative leisure activities that need to be maintained and preserved. My research project in Wacken, Germany at the Wacken Open Air Festival and in Berlin was inspired by Ingold's (2000) dwelling perspective. Ingold's perspective was influenced by Heidegger's dwelling theory (1971). Through Ingold and Heidegger's theoretical perspectives, I situated an understanding of the lived experience of gender identities and sense of place within heavy metal music as a leisure experience. I highlighted the overlooked female perspectives by examining the role and the relationship that heavy metal venues played in the formation of women's identities and in women's lived experiences within a phenomenological framework. The research questions focused on how women come to feel a sense of belonging and how does female bonding emerge as their presence increases in the metal scene. In-depth interviews highlighted how women challenge and respond to normative gender ideals resulting in feelings of empowerment, belonging, and a sense of pride in heavy metal places. Leisure is not only about self expression and commitment; it is about an ongoing negotiation of space and place in order for women to bridge the gender gap in heavy metal.

> 214 (Oral presentation)

An Assessment Framework for Sustainable Coastal Tourism Development: The Haomeiliao Study

Shu-Nui Wu, Da-Yeh University (Changhua, Taiwan, China); Ko-Wan Tsoun & Hsing-Fu Kuo, National Cheng Kung University (Tainan, Taiwan, China)

Coastal tourism and ecotourism are two fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry in Taiwan in recent years. Wildlife and bird watching, camping, fishing, boating, rambling, and environmental education are gaining popularity around the island among Taiwanese tourists and recreationists. Many areas have shown adverse effects of these human activities on natural environments and neighbourhood communities. It is, then, imperative to identify appropriate activities allowed and to assess the sustainability of individual sites before these fragile environments are irreversibly ruined. It is, however, a daunting task because of a myriad of assessment criteria involved and complex interactions of human and environment. The purpose of this paper is to develop a systematic analysis of sustainability assessment of a coastal area, namely Haomeiliao Nature Preserve by utilizing integrated assessment and scenarios approach. The approach involves four steps to be carried out sequentially: (1) identifying assessment indicators for the area; (2) establishing activity types; (3) setting up relevant development scenarios; and (4) analyzing these scenarios across all four activity types. Haomeiliao Nature Preserve has been known for its scenic and ecological diversity in Central Taiwan. The study derives its data from a wide variety of sources, including the Chiayi County Comprehensive Plan, the Southwest Coast National Scenic Area Plan, field inventory data, expert opinions, site survey, and other publications. The four development scenarios consists "balanced," "environmental protection," "economic development," and "socio-cultural integrity." These scenarios are assessed against four types of recreational activities. The assessment framework proposed is a useful tool for sustainable tourism development. The analysis reveals that "no equipment required, no access to resources" is the most appropriate activity type across all four scenarios. Conclusions are made accordingly.

> 215 (Oral presentation)

The Experiences of Educational Travel Programs for Older Adults

Sung-Jin Kang & Heather Gibson, University of Florida (Gainesville, USA)

The desire for intellectual stimulation and spiritual fulfillment increases with age (Morrison, 1994). According to an AARP survey, 90% of adults over 50 reported they wanted to keep learning. This need has been reflected in older adults travel choices and researchers have identified education as an important travel motivation (Fisher & Price, 1991; Pearce & Caltabiano, 1983; Weil & Kalinowski, 1990), yet research on the topic of educational travel is scant. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of older adults who participated in educational travel programs. Specifically two questions guided this study: (1) What kind of experiences in educational travel programs did older adults identify? (2) How do such experiences impact the lives of older adults? Participants were recruited through flyers posted in retirement communities and other community locations and through snowball sampling. Semi structured face to face interviews were conducted with 14 older adults who had participated in a range of educational travel programs. Two men and twelve women aged between 60 and 86 (M=73.8) were interviewed, most of them were highly educated. The data were analyzed using grounded theory methods (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). Four themes were identified: learning about self, learning about the world, factors to enhance a quality of travel experiences and benefits of the travel experience. The first theme relates to experiential learning and encompasses such experiences as understanding differences, mutual understanding and seeing the self through the other. The second theme relates to factors that enhance the quality of their travel experiences such as well-prepared lectures, informed experts, and interaction with people with common interests. The third theme links with the other two in that participants with particular learning styles are likely to prefer particular travel experiences. The final theme relates to travel benefits including personal growth and enrichment, self-confidence, learning something new, meeting new people, enjoying a unique authentic experience, and enjoying change. A grounded theory model is proposed linking these themes together, showing how they link to overall wellbeing in later life and implications for educational travel programs are discussed.

> 216 (Poster presentation)

Leisure and Internet: Mood State of Elderly During First Internet Contact

Gisele Maria Schwartz, Jossett Campagna, Danilo Roberto Pereira Santiago, Sandro Carnicelli Filho & Heraldo Marconi da CostaTeixeira, LEL- Laboratory of Leisure Research (Rio Claro, Brazil)

The penetration and the echoes of digital age in everyday life of citizens cannot be denied. But in developing countries it seems clear too the personal and social barriers that affect equal opportunities of accessing new technologies in leisure area, especially when focusing elderly, demanding new approaches. The purpose of this qualitative study was to identify the changes on mood state favored during first internet access in leisure time. A LEA-RI (Revised and Illustrated Mood State List) and a survey were used as instruments for data collection, applied to an intentional sample consisted of hundred elderly of both sexes, participants of a programme introducing computer on leisure time of elderly, in Rio Claro, Brazil. Data were collected before and after that experience and descriptively analyzed, showing that 85% evidenced that the unpleasant feelings of anxiety, nervousness, tension and negative feelings of fear before the unknown, perceived before the beginning of the proposal were replaced by feelings of relief, calm and lightness, captured after the experience, justified by overcoming the challenge, which reverberated in positive self-esteem and feelings of joy. Only part of the sample (15%), despite highlighting the importance of experience, flagged difficulties in handling this type of language and tools and exposed the desire to not continue. Based on the results it can be concluded that the virtual environment and internet use can promote the knowledge of new codes, symbols and specific language and this experience interferes on psychological plot of the elderly, changing mood states from negative to positive. It is important to promote new researches in order to support public policies encouraging the inclusion and democratization of the access to elderly in virtual environment enriching leisure time.

> 217 (Oral presentation)

Generic Skills Promotion with the Influence of Participation of the Life-wide Learning Model- 2007 Camp Adventure™ Youth Services Program in Hong Kong-China

Gary Chi-Ching Chow, Magdalena Mo Ching Mok & Zi Yan, The Hong Kong Institute of Education (Hong Kong); Ming-Kai Chin, Christopher Edginton & Winnie Wing-Sze Wong, University of Northern Iowa (Cedar Falls, USA); Mei Sin Tang, Baptist (Sha Tin Wai) Lui Ming Choi Primary School (Hong Kong)

Life-wide learning can be viewed as the conjunction between formal and informal education. In Hong Kong in 2007, the Camp Adventure™ Youth Services (CAYS) program represented an integrated life-wide learning model of leisure service, physical activity, and language learning to accomplish the goal of improving participants' generic skills in education. To examine the potential influences of the CAYS program, a quasi-experimental pre-test/post-test research design study was conducted on four generic skills, namely, collaboration, creativity, communication and self-directed learning skills. The Camp Adventure Scale (CAS) was designed to measure changes in the four generic skill areas including a pre-test and a post-test before and after completing the program. Three hundred and fifty-six students from two primary schools and one secondary school participated in the study. Consistent with the classification system established in Hong Kong, primary and secondary students were further divided according to their year level into several key stages (Key Stage I: primary grades 1 and 3; Key Stage II: primary grades 4 and 6; Key Stage III: Secondary grades 1 and 3). Participants' ages ranged from 8 to 14 years old. Pre-test and post-test scores were compared by using pair-wise t-tests. Analysis demonstrated that participants in all Key Stages groupings showed gains in their collaboration and communication skills from pre-test to post-test. Nevertheless, only students in Key Stage III grouping had significant gains in creativity and self-directed learning skills. There was no significant difference between pre-test and post-test scores for students in Key Stages I and II. Further, gender differences were evident in the gains in several of the sub- scales. In the Key Stage III group, male students made significant gains in all four generic skills. On the other hand, female students had significant gains when comparing pre-test and post-test scores only in the generic skill sub-scale items of collaboration and creativity. These findings suggest that there is a potential for the promotion of generic skills, in operating a leisure service program emphasizing program elements that are aligned with and consistent with the educational framework found in formal school settings.

> 219 (Oral presentation)

Negotiating opportunities for social integration and leisure: Second generation South Asian Canadians

Susan Tirone, Dalhousie University (Halifax, Canada)

This paper focuses on Canadian children of immigrants from South Asia and how they negotiated with their parents, extended family members, and their traditional communities in order to experience the social leisure they preferred. For the participants who were members of the Canadian Hindu, Sikh, Muslim and Christian communities, social leisure combined aspects of their traditional cultures, the dominant group culture they enjoyed, and the multicultural friendship groups they associated with. The data were gathered for a qualitative, longitudinal study of social integration and leisure of this particular group. During the first phase of the ten year study (1996-97) the youth were an average age of 18 years. Data collection also occurred in 2001 (average age 23) and 2007 (Average age 29). Fifteen young people were interviewed over the course of the study, and four completed all three phases. Centrality of family remained important throughout the study however family relationships were often strained by the desire of the young people to enjoy the leisure of their dominant group peers such as dating, 'hanging out' with friends to enjoy unstructured activities, and other leisure that was not related to academic pursuits. The participants reported throughout the study that they enjoyed rich social lives, most of the time. Of particular note it was evident in the findings of the final phase of the study that the participants had developed a strong sense of commitment to ensuring younger ethnic group members would have an easier time adjusting to life and leisure on Canada than they had experienced. The participants recognized that sharing of traditional cultural provided 'teachable moments' for explaining the richness of their cultural heritage. As well the participants actively engaged with young people from their traditional communities in ways

that would enhance the social integration of the younger generation, and they sought resolution to conflicts arising from racism and discrimination in non-confrontational ways. This study has implications for leisure policy and program developers and for community developers who will benefit from understanding the values associated with sustaining traditional cultural practices for second generation ethnic minority Canadians.

> 220 (Présentation orale)

Parc fluvial de la Rivière Blanche, réalisé par la Corporation d'aménagement de la Rivière-Blanche de Gatineau inc.

Eugène Boudreau, Corporation de l'aménagement de la Rivière-Blanche (Gatineau, Canada)

Soucieux de protéger un environnement riverain naturel aux qualités environnementales inestimables, un groupe de citoyens du district de la Rivière Blanche de Gatineau, fonde la Corporation d'aménagement de la Rivière Blanche de Gatineau inc. Leur objectif est de créer le Parc fluvial de la Rivière-Blanche. Le projet consiste au départ à créer un parc longeant les berges de la rivière Blanche et sillonné de pistes, que se partageraient cyclistes, piétons et skieurs, reliant entre eux les attraits touristiques et les installations communautaires du secteur. Cet important réseau serait jalonné de quatre splendides ponts couverts en bois, semblables aux ponts d'autrefois, de type « Town modifié » venant rehausser l'aspect visuel du décor et devenant en soi un attrait touristique. Le choix d'un tel type de construction comporte des avantages évidents : il permet de faire usage d'une main-d'œuvre bénévole qualifiée en constructions de bois, contribuant à réduire les coûts en main-d'œuvre et en matériaux de manière considérable. Dès le départ, le conseil d'administration de la corporation a visé l'implication du plus grand nombre possible de résidents et d'organismes locaux dans la planification et l'implantation du projet, et ce, à toutes les étapes de son développement. On a ainsi pu promouvoir le sentiment d'appartenance et l'engagement des résidents à ce grand projet communautaire. Le Parc fluvial de la Rivière Blanche est un magnifique exemple de planification globale impliquant les organismes publics et communautaires de gestion des parcs et des espaces verts, ainsi que de protection des milieux naturels de la région. Cette concertation a permis de dégager un objectif partagé de tous : l'aménagement d'un territoire commun regroupant les bandes de verdures urbaines de la région de la capitale nationale, la rivière des Outaouais et la rivière Blanche dans une vision et un engagement vers des valeurs patrimoniales et environnementales communes. Une équipe d'une cinquantaine de bénévoles est mise à contribution pour mener à bien ce projet d'envergure se chiffrant à plus de 1 200 000 $. Le projet, qui revêt un attrait à la fois éducatif, récréatif et touristique, a également contribué, grâce à l'embellissement du quartier, à accroître le sentiment de fierté des résidents.

> 221 (Présentation orale)

Evaluer la participation des enfants et des jeunes aux activités de loisirs et de vacances en France : une question politique?

Isabelle Monforte, Observatoire des Vacances et des Loisirs des enfants et des jeunes (Paris cédex 15, France)

La question de la pauvreté des enfants dans les pays industrialisés et notamment en Europe a ouvert une réflexion sur les facteurs qui déterminent l'inclusion sociale et plus largement le bien être des enfants et des jeunes. Ainsi, la Commission des Communautés Européennes (2008) préconise aujourd'hui une approche (children mainstreaming) qui ne se réduise pas aux seules dimensions monétaires de la situation des enfants mais intègre les différents aspects de leurs conditions de vie et de développement. Dans cette perspective, le bien être des enfants émerge comme une question politique dont le périmètre reste à définir pour pouvoir être évalué et faire l'objet d'interventions adaptées. Parmi les différents aspects des conditions de vie des enfants, les loisirs et les vacances sont aujourd'hui peu pris en compte dans l'élaboration des stratégies politiques européennes et nationales, et notamment en France. Pourtant, la France a une tradition forte en matière d'intervention publique sur le champ des loisirs et des vacances. Celle-ci s'est structurée autour de la politique d'action sociale familiale qui, avec les comités d'entreprise, a joué depuis ses débuts un rôle majeur dans l'accès aux vacances puis aux loisirs des enfants et des jeunes. Elle a connu depuis 1945 une réorientation de ses priorités, passant de l'aide au départ, notamment en « colonie de vacances», à une politique de soutien aux collectivités locales visant à développer des accueils collectifs de loisirs de proximité. Aujourd'hui, c'est la conciliation entre vie familiale et vie professionnelle qui est devenue un enjeu majeur. Nous nous proposons de montrer en quoi ces évolutions ont eu un impact sur l'accès aux pratiques des enfants et des jeunes à travers l'analyse de données issues des dernières enquêtes de l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (1999, 2003, 2004). À partir des résultats de cette étude et des travaux européens sur la question, nous discuterons des indicateurs qui pourraient être mis en place pour évaluer l'impact des politiques d'inclusion sociale sur la participation des enfants et des jeunes aux activités de loisirs et de vacances.

> 222 (Poster presentation)

Leisure and Emotion: Fear in Nature Adventure Activities

Gisele Maria Schwartz, Sandro Carnicelli Filho, Tiago Nicola Lavoura, Danielle Ferreira Auriemo Christofoletti, Jossett Campagna & Danilo Roberto Pereira Santiago, LEL- Laboratory of Leisure Research (Rio Claro, Brazil)

The search for new emotions and sensations, different from those routinely felt, has become a decisive factor to the recent growth and increasing of some possibilities of leisure experiences immersed in natural scenery, such as the Adventure Physical Activities, also known as outdoor sports or even extreme sports, which can promote new and significant emotional experiences to the adepts. One of the most intervenient emotions in this context is probably fear, which is the focus of the present study. Fear is also experienced in people's routine; however, most people prefer to isolate themselves from the possibility

of experiencing that feeling in daily life. Nevertheless, some people seek after fear to have pleasure in leisure activities. Such matter instigated this qualitative research that aimed to investigate the perception of fear during the first adventure activity. Data were collected through the application of a semi-structured in-depth interview to an intentional sample of 30 adult participants over 18 years old, of both sexes, and of varied social-economic level and education background, who experienced for the first time one of the modalities of the Adventure Activities, namely Parachuting, Rafting, and Climbing. The 30 participants were divided into groups of 10 representatives of each one of the three modalities. Data were descriptively analyzed, using Content Analysis Technique, and show that when asked if they felt afraid before the activity, among the Parachutists, six said they were not afraid, two said they were a bit afraid and two other said they were definitely afraid. Among the Rafting participants eight were not afraid; one was a bit afraid and one other was afraid. For Climbers, six participants denied they felt any fear and four confirmed that fear was indeed part of their emotions that moment. The results lead to the conclusion that fear indeed plays its role all through these activities, but represents a paradox, once the search for the feeling of pleasure reduced the perception of fear through these adventure sport practices. In such case, fear can effectively represent the very attractiveness of these adventure activities, assuming another meaning and role.

> 223 (Présentation orale)

Le tourisme et la culture accessibles : une réalité grandissante

André Leclerc, Kéroul (Montréal, Canada)

Chaque année au Québec, un plus grand nombre d'intervenants des industries du tourisme et de la culture prennent conscience de la problématique de l'accessibilité et de l'importance que revêt la clientèle de personnes à capacité physique restreinte. Depuis maintenant 28 ans, l'organisme sans but lucratif Kéroul a pour mission de rendre accessible le tourisme et la culture au Québec. En plus d'offrir entre autres, des services d'évaluation et de certification du niveau d'accessibilité d'attrait touristique et culturel, l'organisme offre des outils qui facilitent grandement l'organisation de vacances et d'escapades au Québec pour les personnes handicapées. Pour réaliser l'ampleur de la problématique, des statistiques vous seront présentées. Venez voir par vous même qu'il y a tout de même une certaine évolution, même s'il reste beaucoup à faire.

> 225 (Oral presentation)

The nature of sport relationships influence sport organisations' capacity to contribute to their community

John Tower & Leo Jago, Victoria University (Melbourne City, Australia)

Sport and recreation organisations have a capacity to contribute to community building and social capital. They are able to bring different people together, create opportunities for diverse groups to be engaged in community activities, and contribute to a community's sense of ownership and pride. Unfortunately for local communities, not all sport and recreation organisations are making these contributions and there has been some evidence to suggest that the nature of the relationship between sport and recreation organisations influences their capacity to contribute to community outcomes. The key objective of this research was to explore the influence that the nature of the relationship between sport and recreation organisations have on the outcomes that are generated from the relationship. A questionnaire was sent to the state of Victoria's indoor sport associations and the sport venues where they train and play their competitions. Respondents identified their relationship type based on three types of relationships, namely, tenant / landlord, strategic alliance and integrated collaboration relationships. The characteristics of each type of relationship were provided in the survey instrument. Respondents were also asked to rate the success of the various outcomes that they attributed to the relationship. Analysis of the data indicated that relationships that were classified as tenant / landlord received lower ratings for their outcomes than either the strategic alliance or integrated collaboration relationships. These outcomes related to both internal operations and wider community development variables. An associated study indicated that many community sport organisations do not put much effort into the management of their relationships (Tower, Jago & Deery, 2006). The results from this study suggest there is value for sport and recreation organisations to not only put effort into their relationship management but to also work towards establishing relationships based on collaboration and cooperation so they are more likely to make positive contributions to the communities in which they operate.

> 226 (Poster presentation)

A Study on Family Park Conceptualization to Promote Family Leisure

Insoo Shin, Seoul School of Integrated Sciences & Technologies (Seoul, Korea)

After forty-hour workweek system was practiced in Korea, A desire is increasing to spend surplus times with family, and then, a demand for space for leisure where all family members may enjoy is also increasing. The purpose of present study is to establish a concept of the family park as an activity field for family leisure, search for the requisites of the park. In this study, "family leisure is a leisure activity more than two persons of one nuclear family or additional members like parents or siblings living together take part in." and also, It is defined that "family park is a park to support leisure activity of family unit, designed to maximize the support for each family members' activity, and is a public space for leisure activity where both facility and program are offered to make leisure activities for family members individually or in company." As for concrete and fundamental requisites for family park, locational condition, environmental condition, facility and program factors, and management service are examined respectively. In Korea, The leisure activity of family unit is made in a single day, so that, it is necessary to be located in the distance reached within an 1 or 2 hours from downtown dwelling area considering its heavy traffic. And also, Family park should have a nature-friendly environment with open nature scenery or forrest. As for facility and program factors, a specific design is needed to reduce isolation or disproportion of leisure between family members, considering that it may be including several generations, and the program must be diverse based on the facility. Finally, it is added that the management of park should not be merely satisfied with maintaining the facility, but a marketing

service-friendly management must be introduced. This study has restrictions to apply for Korea since the rapid urbanization has led the percentage of the city parks to be smaller but the city parks are still increasing due to citizens' demand.

> 228 (Oral presentation)
The Role of Parents and Peers in the Leisure Activities of Young Adolescents

Ali Zarei, Azad University, Tehran Central Branch (Tehran, Iran); Majid Zarei, Imam Khomaine Internation University (Tehran, Iran)

Up to now, leisure research on the parent- peer orientation of juveniles primarily has focused on adolescents. The purpose of this study is to investigate the degree to which pre-adolescents associate with parents and peers in their leisure time. Based on recent theoretical conceptions of childhood sociologists, a questionnaire was designed for children and young teens aged ten to fifteen years. A total of 572 Iranian juveniles from different social classes participated in the current study. A leisure typology was constructed by means of Principal Components Analysis for categorical data (PRIN-CALS). It was found that ten to twelve year old children from higher social classes were family kids. They spend a substantial part of their leisure time with parents and siblings. Fourteen and fifteen year old, especially those from higher social classes, strongly focused on peer groups. Question on parental attitude towards leisure activities and choice of friends showed that ten to twelve year olds, especially those from higher social classes, experienced most parental interference in their leisure activities. Boys from lower social classes mostly choose sports like wrestling, weightlifting and football, whereas boys from the middle and higher social classes choose sports like swimming, tennis and badminton. Our findings partially support theoretical conceptions regarding the parent-peer orientation of children and teens, but add some important nuances to these general perspectives.

> 229 (Oral presentation)
The Social Benefits of Intramural Sports

Majid Zarei, Imam Khomaime International University (Tehran, Iran); Ali Zarei, Azad University, Tehran Central Branch (Tehran, Iran)

The purpose of this study is to examine the social benefits of intramural sports participation for students at Iranian universities. Surveys were randomly distributed 486 students participating in a variety of intramural sports programs. The research question is, "What social benefits are attained while participating in intramural sports?" Respondents indicated that they benefited the most in the areas of personal social benefit, social group bonding and cultural benefits respectively. The results revealed that there were significant differences between males and females in improves my self-confidence, improves my social relation, allows my ability to socially interact, and increases my commitment to my peers. In each case, females reported significantly higher benefits. There was a significant difference between on campus and off campus students in the areas of: increases my tolerance of different cultures, helps me to manage my time better, and improves my leadership abilities. In each case students that lived on campus reported significantly higher benefits. There was not a significant differences based on the major of intramural sport respondents studied.

> 231 (Oral presentation)
Women Day as Traditional Leisure Activity: A Study on Attitudes of Turkish Women Towards "The Invitation Day"

Gulsun Aydin Sonmez, Turkan Nihan Sabirli, Tuba Sevil & Metin Argan, Anadolu University (Eskişehir, Turkey)

Invitation day is a leisure activity that Turkish women in different ages get together and make some kinds of activities. Especially unemployment women in Turkey have been participating in invitation day as a social recreation activity to move away from this busy life, to avoid stress, to share something mutually…etc. The aim of the study is to determine the thoughts, attitudes of Turkish women, organizing and participating in "invitation days" towards days. A questionnaire was used in the study to collect the data. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. First part of the questionnaire is to determine the thoughts, attitudes of women towards days as a leisure activity organization in Turkey and consisted of 25 items. 5-likert scale was used to evaluate these items. Second part of the questionnaire is consisted of demographic factors and participation characteristics of women. Questionnaire was applied to a total of 379 women participating to "days" as a leisure activity. SPSS 12 packet program, T-test and One-Way ANOVA were used to analyze differentiation among factors, demographics and participation characteristics. According to the results, six factors were determined. Factors were determined as; factor 1: "abstention from stress", factor 2: "social relations and nostalgia", factor 3: "gaining new knowledge", factor 4: "economy", factor 5: "hand crafts and cultural activities", factor 6: "experience of meal". The total Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found 0,88 and most of the factors' Cronbach's alpha coefficient was found higher than 0,70. ANOVA test results showed that a significant difference wasn't occurred between factors and marital status ($p>0,05$). When factors and education levels were compared a significant difference was occurred in all factors ($p<0,05$ or $p<0,01$). When factors and age groups, income status, monthly participation frequency to invitation days were compared a significant difference was occurred in some factors ($p<0,05$ or $p<0,01$). T-test results showed that a significant difference was occurred between the factors and employment and unemployment women ($p<0,01$). According to this result it was determined that unemployment women participate invitation days more than employment women to avoid stress, to participate hand crafts and cultural activities, to set up social relationship.

> 232 (Oral presentation)
Trans Canada Trail/Sentier Transcanadien

Richard Senecal, Sentier Transcanadien (Ste-Hyacinthe, Canada); Jane Craig, Trans Canada Trail (Toronto, Canada)

The Trans Canada Trail Foundation would like to make a presentation about the Canadian experience of creating the world's longest multi-use recreational trail. When completed, the national Trail will extend 21,000 kilometres from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the Arctic Oceans, linking every province and territory, 1000 communities and 33 million Canadians. The Trail joins existing recreational trails, provincial and national parks, crown land, and private land. Trail users can experience Canada's legendary wilderness, visit our provincial capitals, explore historical towns, get active and be outdoors. The Trail's

cross-Canada route includes backwoods paths, converted rail corridors, paved urban walkways, logging roads, mountain passes, ferry rides, canoe routes, national and provincial parks and far north highways. It offers some of the best cycling, hiking, cross-country skiing, canoeing, horseback riding and snowmobiling experiences in the world. The Trans Canada Trail is a community-based project. Different sections of the Trail are owned, managed and maintained by local trail groups or by municipal, provincial or federal governments. Each section represents the hard work and dedication of thousands of volunteers at the community level. This approach is fundamental to the vision of the Trans Canada Trail because it nurtures a profound sense of local ownership, control and pride. The Trans Canada Trail is supported by individuals, governments, foundations and businesses. There are many benefits of the Trail: conservation: The Trail preserves green space, promotes conservation and protects the environment. health: It inspires Canadians of all ages to get active and keep fit. economic benefits: It contributes to local economic growth. According to a PricewaterhouseCoopers study, it will generate $2.4 billion annually in Ontario alone. Today more than 65% of the Trail across the country is complete; 95% in Quebec. It is already a recognized recreation, vacation and tourist destination. Presentation outline: How the project began Building a national organization Role of provincial/territorial organizations and relationship with local trail groups Building support – individuals, government, business Nature and extent of Trail development Current and future challenges Trans Canada Trail: more than a dream… a reality.

> 233 (Oral presentation)
Leisure Contraints – An assessment After Two Decades

Geoffrey Godbey, Penn State University (University Park, USA); Duane Crawford, Texas Tech University (Lubbock, USA)

This presentation will review the leisure constraints model developed in 1987 by Crawford and Bodbey with regard to : the model's initial conceptualization of leisure constraints and the interpretation of the model by other authors, critiques of the model by other academics, use of the model in imperical research and subsequent support or lack of support for the model, use of the model in non-leisure settings and implications for future research. Part of the presentation will be the results of an extensive literature review of research which has used the Crawfort and Godbey model.

> 234 (Oral presentation)
Perceptions of Health, Sport and Leisure Time in Gangwon Province of Korea

Francis Lobo, Edith Cowan University (Willetton, Australia); Sooyoung Sul, Ewha Womans University (Seoul, Korea)

This paper evaluates self-perceived health status, major factors in maintaining health, the effect of sport on study, work and family life and the frequency of accessibility of sport-related information on the Internet. Further, the study also determined the amount and use of leisure time in the Gangwon Province with each of the variables being compared to comparable national Korean data. Original data were obtained from the National Survey on Participation in Sport-for-all Activities, published by the Korean Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2006. The study found that residents of Gangwon Province took personal responsibility for their health and well-being through modest sport involvement, regular meals and adequate rest. Participation in sport was beneficial to health, study, work and family life. The Internet was used for sport-related information as it was for other areas of life. Free time was generously distributed in the population and the use of it was diverse. Variables in Gangwon Province were examined against national background statistics. Lifestyle patterns were mirrored between Korean and Provincial data. The paper is the first in a series that highlights the City of ChunCheon which hosts the X1 World Leisure Congress in 2010.

> 235 (Oral presentation)
Enjoyment in Play

Winnie Wing Sze Wong, University of Northern Iowa (Cedar Falls, USA)

Today, play is recognized as a necessity in supporting daily living habits in modern societies. There are a variety of theories of play, both modern and classical, which have identified different ways the type in which is conceptualized and viewed. Classical theories mainly focus on physical and instinctive aspects of human behavior. On the other hand, contemporary theories are mainly concerned with play benefits supporting the psychological development of individual (Verenikina, Harris, & Lysaght, 2003). Play is generally seen as an umbrella word and lacks an agreed definition (Smith & Vollstedt, 1985). No definition is really satisfactory, play researchers have come from a variety of backgrounds, covering the natural and biological sciences, the social sciences, and humanities (Smith & Vollstedt, 1985). In choosing criteria to examine, the researcher selected psychoanalytic theory as the philosophical base for this workshop. The psychoanalytic theory sees play as providing a context for expressing these emotions and gaining a sense of control (Verenikin et al., 2003). Freud conceived play as providing a platform for people to reduce the anxiety of real-life interactions. "Pleasure principle" motivated much of people's play (Ellis, 1973). "Enjoyment in Play" is an interactive workshop which provides participants a stimulating platform to experience and learn through play in the areas of importance of play, so as to enhance their understanding of play.

> 236 (Oral presentation)
Homo Ludens Australis: The contribution of Aboriginal culture to Australian leisure

Francis Lobo, Edith Cowan University (Willetton, Australia)

This paper traces the development of Australian Aboriginal culture from prehistoric to contemporary times. The generation of culture through leisure and play has affirmed the Aboriginal people with the title of Homo Ludens Australis after Huizinga (1970). The paper shows how Homo Faber, man the worker is superordinate to Homo Ludens, man the player. However, play and leisure are seen to be primary elements in the generation of culture. The paper describes traditional Aboriginal lifestyles in hunter-gathering society. Answers to generations of Aboriginal people during their 40,000 years of existence are found in the form of Dreamtime Stories. Music is the life blood that connects them with Dreaming. Songs and dances have encoded their history and connectedness to the land. The unique art

forms provide the longest unbroken history known to humanity. Contemporary Aboriginal people are descendants of people whose genius and resilience maintained a culture for many thousands of years through cataclysmic changes. They have survived two centuries of dispossession and abuse. Despite the deprivations, the indigenous Australians continue to showcase the nation through art, music, writings, song, dance and sport. Huizinga, J. (1970). Homo Ludens. Great Britain: Paladin.

> 237 (Oral presentation)

Gilda's Club of Greater Toronto as a Therapeutic Landscape for People Living with Cancer: The Juxtaposition of Built Environment, Social Relations, and Belief

Troy Glover & Diana Parry, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

This study was influenced by the new cultural geography and its movement toward the study of everyday landscapes and their implications for health and well-being. The shift from medical geography to health geography has brought with it a critique of the biomedical model that problematizes institutional, medical-based settings and emphasizes the therapeutic value of more familiar landscapes. In this study, we examine a third place called Gilda's Club of Greater Toronto as a therapeutic landscape for people living with cancer. Gilda's Club is a nonprofit venue where people living with cancer, along with their family and friends, can join with others to build physical, social, and emotional support as a supplement to their medical care. Through a conventional qualitative analysis of twenty-six semi-structured interviews with members of Gilda's Club, we explore the role of Gilda's Club as (1) a built landscape (2) a landscape of social relations, and (3) a landscape of belief. We argue the interplay of these place meanings creates and reproduces through interpersonal interaction and individual behaviour the notion of a therapeutic landscape that ultimately persists in the collective consciousness of club members. The connections club members have with Gilda's Club, we will demonstrate, extend far beyond use. They are layered with very passionate and deep-seated personal elements. Accordingly, we will show how the social construction of Gilda's Club as a therapeutic landscape involves a process of power and relationship building that ultimately reflects a collective identity that is used as a resource to aid in the maintenance and enhancement of individual health for people living with cancer. In so doing, this study underscores the social relevance and value of leisure venues in enhancing health and well being.

> 238 (Oral presentation)

Understanding How Social Work Students in Hong Kong Define Play

Winnie Wing Sze Wong, University of Northern Iowa (Cedar Falls, USA)

The purpose of this study examined the play among university students studying social work in Hong Kong. This research focused on 71 participants at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. A standardized instrument titles the Adult Playfulness Scale was selected to use for the study. Participants in the study (n=71) completed the survey instrument containing five sections: 1) playfulness scale; 2) definition of play; 3) attitudes and values toward play and playfulness; 4) the internship (working) experiences of the participants; and 5) demographic questions. The result suggests that enjoyment (pleasure) was reported as the most frequently cited definition of play for both males and females. Furthermore, enjoyment was also the overwhelming choice of both male and female respondents as the primary purpose of play. In addition, almost 50% of both male and female respondents rated play as "very important" when asked to rate the importance of play. The implications of the study are discussed in the difference culture between Western and Eastern cultures might also effect the nature of play. It is hoped that future research will be conducted on the effects of play for both social workers and clients involved in different social work setting.

> 239 (Oral presentation)

Expressions of Generativity and Civic Engagement in 'Third Age' Adults

Douglas Kleiber, University of Georgia (Athens, USA); Galit Nimrod, Ben Gurion University of the Negev (Be'er Sheva, Israel)

The combination of greater post-retirement longevity and demographic changes that could burden a proportionately smaller workforce has raised questions about the uses that healthy seniors will make of their available time and resources. The predictable influence of the motive of generativity would suggest that "valued life activities" will include those that yield some benefit for future generations as well as oneself. Whether those benefits will be defined in private or publicly-supportive ways, however, has important implications for questions of burden sharing within an aging population. To address this and related questions, the current study sought to describe the dynamics of generative expressivity in a group of 20 well-educated "third age" individuals. Using qualitative methods to analyze interview data, a wide variety of generative activities were identified and conditions defining and giving rise to them were described. While there was considerable evidence in this group of generative activity patterns consistent with civic engagement, questions were raised about the continuing investment in such activities where personal benefits and a clear sense of agency were not in evidence. Some gender differences were also identified, but they were not as great as might have been identified in other samples.

> 240

An Exploratory Study of Leisure Behaviour Differences in Tourists within Beijing

Ping Yin & Yuan Wang, Beijing Jiaotong University (Beijing, China)

This paper studied the leisure activities of tourists in Beijing. It was based on information collected about the behavior of overseas and domestic tourists during their holiday in Beijing, the capital of China. Research in such field is required because of the coming of era of leisure economic, the paucity of previous attention on the leisure environment, and the short chain of tourism product in Beijing. Data in this paper were collected by using a questionnaire, which was conducted in January, 2008. The 'face to face' application helped secure a response rate of 83.3%. Six factors connected with leisure activities were set out: gender, academic qualification, age, occupation and satisfaction of the journey in Beijing. It seemed

that there was little correlation between the gender and leisure activities, so do academic qualification. But different age and occupation had much influence on leisure activities, and the satisfaction of the journey was the most correlative factor to leisure activities. In the end of the paper, some suggestions were put forward to improve the leisure environment and marketing in Beijing based on the questionnaire conclusion.

> 242 (Oral presentation)

Effect of Mental Imagery Plus Visual Feedback on Learning of Back Salto in Boy's Gymnastic Beginners of Ahwaz City

Mehdi Zarghami & Shahid Chamran, University (Ahwaz, Iran)

The purpose of this research to investigate the effect of mental imagery plus visual feedback on learning of back salto in boy's gymnastic beginners of ahwaz city. This is semiexprimental study that has been done by experimental and control group. The population of research was all boy's gymnastic beginners of ahwaz city that front them 60 boys selected randomaly and then persons divided randomaly in three experimental group and one control group. the performance of participants assed by pointing regulation of international Gymnastic federation. Analyzation of data has done by computer and SPSS program. The finding showed that physical practice, mental imagery combined physical practice and mental imagery combined physical practice plus visual feedback can improve the learning of a back salto skill. And the results revealed that the beast practice method in learning of ground skill was mental imagery combined physical practice plus visual feedback. Key word: mental imagery, visual feedback, learning, beginner, back salto.

> 243 (Poster presentation)

Individual leisure planning management

Abbas Ardekanian, The University of Azad-Bushehr (Tehran, Iran); Abbas Hassani, Iran Language Center (Tehran, Iran)

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to introduce the planning and development of leisure – prevention, health and quality of life – through individual leisure planning management (ILPM) in the societies which are not familiar with the leisure planning and management. Design/methodology/approach – (ILPM) is a model which at first makes the individual familiar with the functions of leisure and its role in his/her personal life in the present century and secondly it gives the individual the cognition to accept the responsibility of his/her own leisure planning through personal management. In a seminar about industrialization the students got familiar with the unwanted effects of industrialization and leisure approaches as an adaptor of industrialization. Then many students referred me for more information and I chose randomly 200 students from 18 to 24 old of both sexes, who had difficulties to adjust with industrialized society and I provided them a good information concerning principals of leisure and (ILPM). Afterwards every other week we had a session to hear about students' experiences and at last after some time the effects of such approach toward leisure in societies moving very fast to industrialization appeared. Findings – (ILPM) shows effective results in reducing the unwanted effects of modern societies and maintaining individuals' health and developing the quality of life. The students who most of them had come from small cities and towns, in confrontation with modern and industrialized society because of fatigue, stress and tension had lost their study motivations, but after familiarity and application of leisure approaches through (ILPM) got in touch with daily realities of industrialized society and found again their relaxation, recovery from fatigue and personal development, and at last, thanks to getting adaptation ability in industrialized society, achieved to get again their health and progress in their studies Originality/value – This study suggests the individuals who have passed very fast from a traditional society to a modern society, to adjust themselves to new environment through (ILPM). Key words: leisure, planning, management, industrialization

> 244 (Oral presentation)

The Social Transformation of Leisure in Contemporary Australia

Francis Lobo, Edith Cowan University (Willetton, Australia)

In historical perspective the paper states that after 40.000 years of Aboriginal life and culture, Australia was colonised by the English in 1788. The occupiers regarded Australia as an uninhabited land and implanted the English legal system with no regard to existing traditional laws. Through hard labour and at times with convict help, the landscape was transformed. As a consequence of strong pastoral and agricultural activity the nation developed self-sufficiency and export capabilities. The paper briefly traces class-related leisure from early colonial times to the end of the Second World War. Prior to the end and after the war, distinct generations emerged that Salt (2006) referred to as frugal, boomer, generation X, and generation Y. Impacted by social conditions of the time, each generation was shaped by its behaviour into configurations that (Goffman, 1959) called social regions. The paper shows how each generation expresses itself in leisure. As a result of greater affluence and relative peace times, mass leisure, entertainment and privately consumed pleasures are evident. The shift of populations from the bush to coastal urban areas, makes Australia a suburban nation. The island continent has proved its ability to attract and manage international events such as the Olympic Games with excellence. Australia has moved from a conservative 20th- century world of the baby boomers to a fluid, transient and mobile 21st -century world of the Xers and Ys (Salt, 2006). Goffman, E. (1959). The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life. Middlesex, England, Pelican Salt, B. (2006). The Big Picture. Prahran, Victoria. Hardie Grant Books.

> 245 (Oral presentation)

New Facility Design - Are we losing sight of social sustainability?

Conrad Boychuk; PBK Architects Inc. (Vancouver, Canada)

Canada is undergoing a significant renewal of sports, recreation and leisure facilities. A number of delivery strategies are being considered driven in part by a need to bring a higher level of sustainability and accountability to these public sector investments. Issues of financial performance, environmental sensitivity and stewardship, an increasing diversity in programs being offered, and an aging population that continues to remain active, all create stresses on the traditional community recreation facility. The past 10 years has seen a consistent move

where possible to larger recreation facilities clustering a number of diverse components within a single structure. Multiple components are also becoming a feature of new facilities, most evident in arena and gymnasium design. As we move to these larger mega-facilities, are we protecting and encouraging some of the very basic social needs that were traditionally associated with community centres. This presentation will review some of Canada's newest trends in larger facilities through the lens of social sustainability.

> 246 (Oral presentation)

Interprofessional Rural Gerontology: A Case Study Approach

Beth VanDerveer, Ohio University, College of Health and Human Services (Athens, USA); Anita Louise Steele, Ohio University (Athens, USA)

An Interprofessional Gerontology course, using problem based learning for a case study, provides the opportunity for gerontology students from different disciplines to learn with, from and about their possible contributions as professionals and caregivers. The decision to use problem based learning with this case is based on the belief that professionals of the future need to have collaborative skills, effective communication, and "learn to learn." The case study problem is used to help students identify their own learning needs as they attempt to understand the problem, synthesize and apply information to the problem, and to begin to work effectively to learn from group members as well as co-instructors. Selected from an actual situation, this case was chosen for its capacity to trigger the acquisition of interprofessional and interpersonal knowledge and skills. This case serves as a catalyst because it describes end-of-life issues in a nursing home milieu. Beginning with a mother leaving her home to live with her daughter and then after eight wonderful years having to move into a nursing home, this case focuses on the nursing home culture and the formation of the Lady Bugs. This holistic portrayal of experiences brings to light complex problems and provokes thoughtful reflection about the operational, ethical, interprofessional and interpersonal challenges faced in the delivery of care to residents in a nursing home. Guided by an interprofessional team of faculty, students from various disciplines study the case process through the use of problem based learning. Students are involved in interprofessional teams that challenge them to discuss problems, ask questions, research new areas, explain difficult concepts, and to reflect upon the learning process. During this case study, the instructors received feedback from students through the questions students asked, the looks on students' faces, and the work completed. Overall, the student feedback about their learning experience was very positive. The instructors were also able to identify ways to support student learning more effectively such as encouraging further exploration rather than prescription and to place greater emphasis on the problem based learning process.

> 247 (Présentation orale)

Loisir et santé : un regard sur le corps et ses pratiques culturelles

Rosa Maria Cristina, Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto (Belo Horizonte, Brazil)

La présente recherche a pour thème le loisir et la santé à partir du corps et leurs pratiques culturelles actuelles en cherchant à comprendre les formes de soins de soi qui sont valorisées, pratiquées et convoitées par les individus en l'usage du temps libre aussi bien que les conceptions de santé qui permettent de telles pratiques. Principaux objectifs: faire um répertoire bibliographique d'études sur le loisir, la santé et pratiques corporelles; identifier, à partir des pages des journaux de grande circulation au Brésil, principales formes d'utilisation du temps libre propagées et valorisées; à partir de cette enquête, identifier l'importance des pratiques corporelles en l'usage du temps libre en convoitant comprendre de différentes formes de soins de soi-même. Essayer de comprendre quelles conceptions de santé permettent telles pratiques. Pour cela il fut réalisée une recherche bibliographique et la problématique des oeuvres trouvées. Actuellement, nous réalisons une recherche documentaire dans le journal "Estado de Minas" et le journal "Folha de São Paulo" dans le but de comprendre des valeurs, modèles et attitudes propagés quand le loisir et la santé sont des sujets. Les éditions des journaux sont entièrement lues, matières sélectionnées, enregistrées dans des fiches et digitalisées. À partir de l'enquête réalisée nous détachons des sujets importants pour l'étude des soins corporels, à partir des approches entre le loisir et la santé, atravers la pratique d'exèrcices physiques, l'usage de médicaments, cosmétiques, séances de bronzage artificiel et d'autres téchniques d'embéllissement, alimentation, chirurgies plastiques, jeunesse, vieillissement, esthétique, bonne apparence, satisfaction, bien-être, médicine, thérapies et obésité. Nous observons qu'un de principaux motifs de la fréquence à des environnements dans lesquels sont développés/diffusés des soins corporels est le facteur esthétique, car les pratiques corporelles essayées et propagées sont très attelées à la production et consommation de corps désirés/souhaitables. La santé comme "forme" est presente comme recherche des idéaux de beauté, qui vont de l'activité phisique à des chemins plus faciles, comme des chirurgies plastiques. Notez que la majorité de ces pratiques ne sont pas accompagnées par des spécialistes et, souvent, causent des effets négatifs sur la santé des sujets.

> 248 (Oral presentation)

Fluid Identities, Active Bodies: Marriage Immigrants' Lived Experiences in Physical Activities

Yi-Chun Chung & Nyit-Chin Keh, National Taiwan Normal University (Taipei County, Taiwan, China)

In Taiwan, the state's health promotion policy encourages citizens to take good care of their bodies through "making healthy decisions", indicating doing exercises and eating good food. However, since people are located in diverse cultural, political, and economic context intertwined with distinct inhabitant, occupational, and educational background, their abilities to implement healthy choices are usually limited and situated. When it comes to marriage immigrants in Taiwan, under the nationalist discourses, their health status is managed by repeated health examinations, repatriating the unhealthy bodies back to their home countries, so as to secure those who stay in Taiwan have good and healthy bodies. While the bodies of marriage immigrants serve as entities of both health policies and immigration policies, whether they view physical activities as healthy decisions and leisure activities like 'orthodox" Taiwanese do or not is the issue to be explored in this study. To this end, institutional ethnography is conducted to reveal how marriage immigrants' everyday experiences are influenced by the

institutional operation of the ruling. In one hand, in-depth interview is used to collect marriage immigrants' lived experiences in physical activities. On the other hand, textual analysis is applied to further explore the discourse of the ruling. In so doing, this research intends to reflect on current practices of the health promotion policy in Taiwan, while at the same time demonstrating marriage immigrants' personal agency as making their own choices in bodily movement.

> 249 (Oral presentation)

Keeping Busy: Older Widowers' Participation in Leisure Activities

Deborah K. van den Hoonaard, St Thomas University (Fredericton, Canada)

This paper looks at the older widowers' strategies to keep busy, around people and to experience social participation. The study, on which it is based, is an in-depth interview study with twenty-six widowers 60 years or older, nineteen of whom live in an Atlantic Province in Canada and seven who live in Florida, United States. The purpose of the study was to explore the social meaning of being a widower from the perspective of the men who experienced it. This sociological study used a symbolic-interactionist perspective. The study found widowers characterized their leisure time as "keeping busy" which entailed participating in activities outside the home. Getting out of their home was an important strategy to avoid "sitting and dwelling" all day. This presentation concentrates on how widowers described their everyday activities. Some men found that their wives' deaths afforded them the opportunity to participate in more outside activities and the freedom to come and go as they pleased. The men described a variety of approaches including both participation in formal, organized activities and activities that involved low levels of commitment. There was a variety of degree of involvement in volunteer activities and churches or synagogues. The common thread to the men's discussions is a focus on keeping busy. The widowers saw being busy as a way to cope with loneliness, saw it as their responsibility, and felt that anybody could keep busy. The spontaneous nature of the participants' activities was noteworthy and has implications for leisure programs intended to involve older men.

> 250 (Oral presentation)

Adirondack Chairs and Leisure Studies Courses: Developing Service Learning within the Leisure Concept

Aaron Banks & Amy Pehrson, Gustavus Adolphus College (St. Peter, USA)

Finding time for relaxation and renewal is often difficult in our hurried world. Many of us feel as though life is moving at an accelerated pace with little time for personal contemplation and conversation. One can imagine the pace on a college campus to be even faster among twenty-somethings. Whether it be racing to class, purchasing a bag lunch to eat on the run, text messaging a friend or loved one, or heading to the library to meet a study group, these young adults fill their days with necessary obligations. Unfortunately, little time is taken for personal relaxation and renewal. The opportunity to teach the leisure concept at undergraduate institutions provides students and educators the chance to explore our most precious commodity: time. In an effort to help students develop strategies to "take back their time", the presenters will discuss a service-learning opportunity designed to encourage the development of leadership skills and advocate for the efficient use of one's time. Service-learning is a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction and reflection to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities. The presenters will discuss a project that they designed and implemented on their campus. In essence, the presenters were concerned with the lack of utilization of outdoor spaces by the undergraduates on their campus. The problem was that very few physical spaces existed on the campus that invited students to gather. Most of campus possessed concrete benches that were hard, cold, and uninviting. The objective of this project was to have an introductory leisure studies course build and donate Adirondack chairs to enhance the use of outdoor campus space. The end result was met with great success. Through self-reflection and self-discovery techniques, the students who built the chairs not only provided a necessary service to the campus, but learned how to identify community problems, design an action plan, and actively engage in a project designed to increase civic responsibility.

> 251 (Oral presentation)

Organized Recreational Physical Activity is Essential for Overcoming Childhood Obesity, and Promoting Health

Yu-Na Kwon, Il-Young Paik & Sang-Hoon Suh, Yonsei University (Seoul, Korea); Hyun-Wook Chae & Duk-Hee Kim, Yonsei University-Severance Hospital (Seoul, Korea); Youngjun Rhie, Korea University-Ansan Hospital (Ansan, Korea)

Introduction Childhood obesity is progressing at an alarming rate. Since most overweight children become overweight adults, this chronic condition may increase the likelihood of cardiovascular diseases in adulthood as a result of early establishment of risk factors for cardiovascular diseases. To reduce this major health issue, effective childhood interventions are essential. Purpose The purpose of the present study was to examine the effects of recreational physical activity on health-related parameters in obese Korean children. Methods Thirty eight obese children [body mass index (BMI) > 95th percentile for age and sex] were recruited and randomly assigned to either a control (n=19) or weight management group (n=19). The control group received weight management counseling, and the weight management group received organized program, including recreational physical activity (~6-7 METs, 70 minutes, 2x/week), dietary education, and life style modification counseling for 3 months. Recreational physical activities included shuffle run, modified soccer and basketball, badminton, yoga, gym ball exercise, healthrobic, floor hockey, orienteering, frisbee, music skipping, circle relay, and so on. Results The health-related parameters were improved significantly with 3-month organized recreational physical activity program. Specifically, these parameters included weight, body mass index, % body fat, fat-free mass, maximal oxygen consumption, handgrip strength, muscular endurance, glucose, insulin, homeostasis model assessment-insulin resistance, total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, triglycerides, and high sensitive C-reactive protein. Conclusion Organized recreational physical activity used for this study

had beneficial effects on body composition, physical fitness, and risk factors for cardiovascular diseases in obese Korean children. In view of the global childhood obesity epidemic, recreational physical activity should be the focus of strategies aimed at overcoming childhood obesity.

> 253 (Oral presentation)
The Power Game: Cultural Influence on Gender and Leisure

C. T. Lucetta Tsai, National Taipei University (Taipei, Taiwan, China)

This study has reviewed the literature of culture theory, raising questions such as the contradictions of culture and the position of women. How have different cultures had an influence on women's life and their leisure? And how do cultural differences and clashes impact upon women's leisure concepts? Emphasis is placed upon the importance of cultural differences and how these differences influence social behavior and social roles, and the clashes between diverse cultures. It has addressed research that deals with the concepts and foundations of leisure. It suggests ways to think about leisure and explains the importance of leisure in social life.

> 254 (Oral presentation)
Bringing Passion to life. "Creating Leaders and Individuals with a passion"

Brenda Andress, Passion Productions (Newmarket, Canada)

Over a century ago, Benjamin Disraeli wrote that "people achieve greatness when they act from their hearts and their passion." In the past 25 years, as a leader who has worked in a number of diverse roles with the recreation field, one of the most important qualities I cultivate and develop is how to lead with my heart. This alone equates with higher team performance, achieving personal and community dreams. Join me, as we wonder about how we can lead with more passion? What stops us from accessing our full creativity and flow as a leader? How can we open up others to expand their passion potential? In this playful and workshop we will explore our own passion potential that exists within us as leaders in the recreation business and by the end of this session you will leave with a few more tools and activities that can be utilized to ignite others in your work environment, recreation programs, and communities to live their passion.

> 255 (Oral presentation)
Is Activism Leisure? How Older Women Activists Define their Experience.

Linda T. Caissie, St. Thomas University (Fredericton, Canada)

Guided by feminist gerontology the intent of this qualitative study was to explore the involvement of older women in activism. More specifically, I examined one group of women activists, the Raging Grannies. Although, a number of themes emerged from my data, this paper will focus on how the Raging Grannies defined their involvement in activism. Because many of the women were well educated I introduced the concepts of civil leisure (Mair, 2002/2003) and serious leisure (Stebbin, 1992) during the in-depth interviews and contrary to the literature, many of the Grannies did not define their experience as leisure. In addition, many of the women viewed leisure as frivolous, play, entertainment, and non-work. Some of the Raging Grannies were highly critical of the academics' concepts of civil and serious leisure and was suggested that the fault lies with leisure academics by not making the leisure literature more accessible to the layperson in order to change the stereotype of leisure. The concerns that the Grannies expressed around viewing their activism as leisure suggests that we as researchers, cannot assume our view of reality applies to everyone and to question the need for social scientists to classify and label behaviour.

> 257 (Oral presentation)
Youth Leisure and Spirituality: A Qualitative Study of Junior High School Students

Paul Heintzman, University of Ottawa (Ottawa, Canada)

Although empirical research on leisure and spirituality is becoming more prevalent (e.g., Heintzman, 2000; Heintzman & Mannell, 2003; Schmidt, 2006; Schmidt & Little, 2007) most of this research is focused upon adults. With the exception of Sweatman and Heintzman's (2004) study on the spirituality of youth residential camp experience and and Doi's (2004) master's thesis on spiritual well-being and leisure preferences in college students, little research exists on the relationships between youth leisure and spirituality. This paper presents the results of a qualitative study on the relationship of leisure and spirituality in a group of six Canadian high school students: three grade 9 students and three grade 10 students. There were three females and three males. In-depth interviews were conducted with these students to explore the relationships between leisure and spiritual well-being. Interpretive analysis, which involved the interview transcripts being carefully read, reread and coded, was used to determine recurring patterns and themes within the data (Patton, 1990). During this process, themes were observed that represented commonly shared explanations of the relationship between leisure and spirituality in t he youths' lives. The participants' definitions of leisure involved the notions of relaxation, enjoyment, and free time. Spirituality tended to be defined as a set of beliefs, such as a belief in God or a higher power. Most associated spirituality with religion. Participants associated leisure with spirituality and a variety of leisure activities, unique to each participant, were identified as being helpful to spirituality. Some leisure activities (e.g. TV watching, competitive sports) were identified by some participants as detrimental to spirituality. Being with friends, especially peers or family, was viewed as a very important factor that contributed to spirituality. Being with people they did not know or people who were engaging in destructive behaviours, was viewed as not helpful to spirituality. For most participants nature settings contributed to spirituality as did a room of one's own for some participants. With the exception of the "being with friends" theme and the importance of one's own room many of these findings are similar to findings on adult leisure and spirituality (e.g., Heintzman, 2000).

> 258 (Poster presentation)

The Study and Comparison of Pulmonary Function Indexes in Athletic and non Athletic Students Shahid Chamran University

Mohsen Ghanbarzadeh, Shahid Chamran University (Ahwaz, Iran)

This research is applied – basic in about of study and comparison some of pulmonary function indexes, include of (VC.FEV1.FVC.MVV) for to athletic and non athletic to 18-22 average age in student of shahid chamran university. This is a research for pulmonary function to use of digital spirometery HI601 devise in 2003-2004. use of physical education laboratory and so by finance supported university research meting. The aim of this research illustration some of pulmonary function in-between athletic and non athletic students. The based of results about of 175 students person as voluntary samples to present and cooperated was in research from different faculty. Specific of pulmonary function indexes results: in first evaluation stage, to base of ASTRAND treadmill testing tow group athletic and non athletic calcification selected as A. Normal B. Under Normal. Measure and evaluation results were in tow group as independent. For safety intensity exercises each of group (normal, under normal) in to classification Astrand treadmill. Each of group was 15 independent person. For estimated of safety intensity exercise heart rate (HR) and VO2 max used ELESTED exercise protocol treadmill. In this research use of independent and related t test and so Pearson correlation in 0/0001 level calculated. the reason of results, Vital Capacity (VC) and Force Vital Capacity (FVC) and Force Expiratory Volume 1 secant (FEV1) and so Maximal Voluntary Ventilation (MVV) increasing and significant in normal group then of under normal students.

> 259 (Poster presentation)

The Study of Leasers Time in Student Universities of Tehran-IRAN

Abdoulrahman Mehdipour, Shahid Chamran University (Ahwaz, Iran)

The present study is mainly a to investigate the role of physical education and the factor which influence it among male university students in Tehran. Having collected enough literature review and information among 550 male students studying at 5 university of Tehran which were selected randomly in stratified form. Then, the data was collected and analyzed in order come to conclusions. Based on raw-data, the average amount of daily leisure time of the students was 41.45% which have free time 3 – 5 hours per day. Furthermore, the results showed that sports and physical education were the ways of passing the subjects leisure time. Sport and physical education were chosen by 21% of the subjects which showed that they are next to the most chosen one which was studying with a percentage of 23%. Based on the subjects willingness to participate in sport on holyday and leisure time the statistics showed that more than 50% of the subjects emphasized. The participation in sport while their main goal 45% was reaching physical and mental power. The results also showed that the students participation in university sport programs wasn't noticeable with by 30% of them. Reporting the participation while were than 50% don't do so. The subjects expressed the reason for which they didn't participate as follows. 1- Unacceptable quality of the university sport programs by 60% of the subjects. 2- Deficient of sport facility and equipments of the universities that 20% of subjects were satisfied whit the facilities while 70% reported the lack of sport facility and equipments in universities. 3-Lastly, they considered to the university officials inconsiderateness as the reason for their reluctance to participate in sport programs as well as the universities unsuccessfulness37% and financial problems 28% were the second and unjustified distribution of facilities in comparison whit the compact of students with a percentage of 24%. In related to sport expert in universities the subjects were satisfied 48% with the practitioners and professor of physical education knowledge and abilities.

> 260 (Oral presentation)

The Appropriation of Meaning from Leisure Places: A Critical Phenomenology

Bryan Smale, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

Places are subjectively defined, imbued with meaning, a context for social relations, bonding, and cohesion, materially, imaginatively, and socially constructed by many different types of people, based on their shared experiences, and hence, rooted in phenomenology. Leisure places are especially important because they are contexts where social relationships are formed, bonds created, and affective attachments built that make such places part of who we are and who we will become. In these respects, leisure places are essential components in the creation of community, which shares many similarities to definitions of place (Keller, 2003). Consequently, protecting places and the profound meanings we collectively ascribe to them is critical to maintaining our identity and to ensuring our connection to the communities that form around them (Harvey, 1996; Relph, 1976). In this paper, the phenomenological roots of place are reconsidered and juxtaposed with more recent attempts to create place meanings that are independent of the lived experiences and shared values of the people who inhabit them. Using long-term care environments as an example, the discussion will illustrate how place meanings have been appropriated by others. Irrespective of well-intended attempts by long-term care residences to design more "community-like leisure settings", they are fabricated places. They are experienced by residents as inauthentic, or what Relph would likely call "placeless" in their meaning to the residents. When groups in power organise and define places, they are deeming what they regard as appropriate behaviours and values in places. The organising of spaces, and declaring them places, can give rise to dominant groups declaring where marginalised groups can and cannot "be". Further, as Goffman's (1961) notion of the "total institution" suggests, the appropriation of place meaning contributes to the difficulty of people to generate positive place meanings for themselves in such environments and to create place meanings that are shared with other members of their resident community. Within long-term environments, people have been removed from the meaningful leisure places that have defined their whole lives and experiences, and it is unclear what sorts of meanings are now being imbued in the places created for them.

> 261 (Oral presentation)

Bringing Intention to the Table: An Ethnographic Analysis of an Intentional Community

Rudy Dunlap, The University of Georgia (Athens, USA)

Within leisure studies, renewed interest in community has found expression in the work of Arai and Pedlar (1997), Glover (2004a, b), Hemingway (1999), Hunnicutt (2000), and Pedlar (1996) among others. Related to such scholarship, Glover and Stewart (2006) have called for a focus on community as a topic of study, not simply as a context in which service delivery takes place. Pursuant to their charge, the present study provides an ethnographic account of the life and leisure practices of a communal farm in the rural United States. Methodology This ethnography is the culmination of fourteen months of fieldwork spent living, working, and playing at the Farm (a pseudonym). Data were generated via participant observation (Wolcott, 1999), ethnographic interviews (Spradley, 1979), and semi-structured interviews. The resulting field notes and transcripts underwent thematic analysis consisting of open coding, axial coding, and analytic memoing (Charmaz, 2006). Analysis yielded a "cultural sketch" of the Farm that focuses on communal meals as a type of focal leisure practice. Findings Acculturation. Observation and interviews revealed that communal meals were significant social spaces for the acculturation of new members into the norms and values of the Farm community. One of the key informants explained that the weekly communal dinner was an opportunity to educate individuals on what it means to be a part of a community. Commensality. Communal meals at the Farm always utilize a potluck format. Commensality, the social dimension of the meal, is significant because it relates to the social structure of the community (Douglas, 1984). The potluck format of Farm meals reflects a normative image of equality among its residents. Conviviality. The structure of communal meals at the Farm encouraged sociability and conviviality instead of efficiency and speed. Particular emphasis was placed on the sensuality of dishes as well as the origin of their ingredients. Residents of the Farm felt that emphasizing the convivial nature of the meal was crucial to promoting a "sense of community" among residents and attendees. The present study suggests that the leisure education ought to encompass private and informal efforts as well as public education for leisure.

> 263 (Poster presentation)

Did the 1961 Trail Smoke Eaters Wrold Championship victory enhance sports in the City of Trail?

Valdon McKinnon, Vancouver Island University (Trail, Canada)

The World Championship Hockey victory of the 1961 Smoke Eaters was an amazing victory for such a small community. I am trying to find out if the Smoke Eaters win changed sports in Trail. Did the players return to Trail to coach? Did their victory attract atheletes to the community, attract other coaches, and increase recognition for sports in the community? Through both research and a focus group I will seek to uncover the relationship between Trail being knows as British Columbia's Number 1 Sports Town and the 1961 Trail Smoke Eaters.

> 264 (Oral presentation)

A Cross-cultural Study of the Relationship Between Attitude and Involvement in Internet Leisure Activity

Seoung-Bum Son & Seok-Pyo Hong, Kangwon National University (Chuncheon, Korea)

Internet leisure activity has become very popular recently and influenced in our quality of leisure life significantly. Therefore, it is important to identify the participant's characteristics of internet leisure activity in order to provide a better understanding of the nature of internet leisure and practical implications for marketer. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between attitude and involvement in internet leisure activity based on a cross-cultural approach. In detail, this study examined difference of the relationship of attitude and involvement between Korea and United State. In order to achieve the purpose of this study, 342 of students in a university located in Seoul, Korea and 312 of students in a university located in eastern United State were sampled. An attitude scale developed by Ajzen and Maddens (1986) was used to measure general attitude toward internet use for leisure activity. The degree of involvement in one's favorite internet leisure activity was measured by using the Consumer Involvement Profile (CIP) developed by Dimanche, Havitz, and Howard (1991). Before conducting the main analysis, validity and reliability of the questionnaires were tested by using back translation method, explanatory factor analysis, and confirmatory factor analysis. Multiple Group Analysis(MGA) using by Structural Equation Model(SEM) was adopted to examine the cultural differences of the relationship between Korean and American. The results of this study suggested that there were significant differences between leisure consumers of two countries in terms of the degree of relationship between attitude and involvement. In detail, sign value, risk consequence, and risk probability were not significant indicators of the involvement in Korean students. However, only risk consequence, and risk probability were not significant indicators for American. The effect of attitude on involvement for Korean was also much stronger than American. These results indicated that there was a cultural difference existed between Korean and American in terms of the importance of involvement indicators perceived by interent leisure consumer and the degree of effect of attitude on involvement. Therefore, marketer should consider a different approach when he or she develops marketing strategy for different market.

> 265 (Poster presentation)

The study and influence of Relation between different levels to maximal oxygen uptake and tracheal airway obstruction in men personal in N.I.S.O.C

Mohsen Ghanbarzadeh & Abdolhamid Habibi, Shahid Chamran University (Ahwaz, Iran); Syrous Hosaynee, Islamic Azad University, Shoshtar Branch (Shoshtar, Iran)

The aim of this study is evaluation of relation between different level to maximal oxygen uptake and tracheal airway obstruction. This is a semi experimental study that laboratory evaluation Relationship between different levels of maximal oxygen uptake and tracheal airway obstruction in men personal in N.I.S.O.C The data of this study tacked by use of Spiro meter and treadmill the

cases of this study is men personal in N.I.S.O.C That has age between 40-50 years and 171.94cm median length and 37/37ml/kg/min aerobic capacity. First, we select 1200cases of men personal and then select 350 numbers of this cases that have a criteria. Finally randomly, select three groups that any groups have 45 members. this three group divided to mild, moderate and sever according to maximal oxygen uptake that take by use of cooper test on treadmill this cases have a complete health with out any physical disease spicily pulmonary disease. We use of ANAVA and LSD test for show relationship between different level of maximal oxygen uptake and index, this study show that that between many pulmonary index (FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FV C) and 3 level of maximal oxygen uptake (mild, moderate, sever) is significant different that with increase of maximal oxygen uptake in middle age population, the pulmonary index (FVC, FEV1,FEV1/FVC) too increase. This results show that airway abstraction decrease when maximal oxygen uptake is increase. This different in our results have a significant different (p valve<0/001).

> 266 (Poster presentation)

The normative test in body training course based on skinfold fat anthropometric indexes for high school boys students in AHWAZ

Mohsen Ghanbarzadeh, Shahid Chamran University (Ahwaz, Iran)

This research is based on descriptive method and also do as a squre method, which eight hundred boys students eged 11-13 selected randomly. They were tested by AAHPERD 6.corrected tests.They also were tested by Caliper and their weigth, tall and Skinfold were measured by use of Jackson's and Pulak formula. And after that their BMI were tested by this formula : weight (kg)/ height (cm)2In this research SPSS were used, and from the analysis of these 6 theories we inference that there are a meaningfull relation between the scale of students success in 6.correted tests and fat scale in level of P<=/01. And also there are a positive relation between Skinfold and BMI based on r =/720, and this relation in level of P<=/01 was meaningfull. After all, the norm of these tests were provided independently which were based on BMI and Skinfold. These norm are based on 12 tables for students of 11, 12 and 13 years old. Keywords: Norm, Physical fitness, Skinfold, Body mass index.

> 267 (Oral presentation)

Understanding the benefits of Social tourism: health, wellbeing and quality of life.

Scott McCabe, Christel DeHaan Tourism and Travel Research Institute (Nottingham, United Kingdom)

There are many potential benefits deriving from supporting people to participate in tourism. The 'tourism for all' agenda and various evidence from around the world stand as a testament to the impacts of a holiday on people's circumstances. The evidence base is however, ad hoc, and whilst indicators and measures of mental and physical health, happiness and quality of life have evolved over recent years, the extent to which such measures have been applied to the outcomes of social tourism is limited. Similarly, whilst it is clear that the work of BITS and other organisations is vital in pushing forward the policy agenda, there are many practical applications and projects which have been undertaken at a local level, the outcomes of which are not widely known. This paper calls for greater capacity building and coordination of activities within the domains of research measures and practical actions in relation to health, wellbeing and quality of life issues in social tourism, and for a systemmatic approach to measurement and data collection which would enhance comparability of outcomes. The presentation reviews a range of appropriate measures which could be applied as well as highlights a range of practices as examples in which the relationships between health and wellbeing and social tourism can be applied more strongly to national health and social care policies.

> 268 (Oral presentation)

Building Bonds and Bridges: 8 to 12 year old Volunteers and the Opportunity to Generate Social Capital

Charlene Shannon, University of New Brunswick (Fredericton, Canada); Brenda Robertson, Acadia University (Wolfville, Canada)

Researchers have examined the role of leisure in the creation and maintenance of the social ties and relationships upon which social capital depends. While social capital influences youth development, little research has considered the link among younger youth, social capital formation, and leisure. Understanding that volunteering is one avenue in which social capital can be generated, this research explored how engaging 8 to 12 year olds as volunteers fostered the development of Putnam's (2000) bonding (building relationships with those who are similar) and bridging social capital (creating links with others in the community who are less similar). The study involved 73 Boys and Girls Club youth (31 males; 42 females) ages 8 to 12 from 7 Clubs in Atlantic Canada. The Executive Directors (ED) of each of the Clubs also participated. Each youth and ED participated in a semi-structured, face-to-face interview. The youth were asked about various aspects of their volunteer experiences while discussion with EDs focused on their experiences with facilitating volunteer opportunities for the Club's youth. Interview transcripts were analyzed using grounded theory procedures to establish themes within the data (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). The findings suggested that volunteering has the potential to help younger youth develop both bonding and bridging social capital. Many of the volunteer activities in which the youth were engaged (e.g., community clean ups, car washes) facilitated the development of bonding capital with peers and also with others youth who were not part of the youths' primary friendship circle. The youth placed high value on these bonding experiences. Although some opportunities to develop bridging capital were provided (e.g., visiting seniors in the community nursing home, canvassing for nonprofit organizations) and produced positive outcomes for the youth, these experiences were more difficult to create. They required leaders and parents to do more to prepare the youth for interacting with individuals in the community. They also required that community organizations needing volunteers recognize that youth this age could contribute as volunteers. When these challenges were overcome, the younger youth enjoyed interactions with a wide range of adults in their community and developed bridging social capital.

> 269 (Présentation orale)

Un nouvel équipement récréatif majeur pour les 50 ans et plus : le Carrefour des aînés de la ville de Saint-Jérôme

Julie Deslauriers, Ville de Saint-Jérôme (Saint-Jérôme, Canada)

La ville de Saint-Jérôme comporte 65 000 habitants et niche dans la région des Laurentides, à mi-chemin entre Montréal et Mont-Tremblant. L'Institut de la statistique du Québec prévoit qu'en 2026, 45% de la population de la MRC de la Rivière-du-Nord sera âgée de 50 ans et plus. Plus spécifiquement, en 2006, St-Jérôme comptait 23 500 citoyens âgés de 50 ans et plus, soit 36% de sa population. C'est en gardant cette situation à l'esprit que la ville de Saint-Jérôme en est venue à considérer une nouvelle vocation pour un ancien centre de rénovation, d'une superficie de 50 000 pieds carrés, disponible au centre-ville. Le bâiment a été visité par une équipe mandatée afin de repérer un emplacement éventuel pour aménager des terrains intérieurs de pétanque. Le potentiel pressenti et l'excellent état des lieux ont mené à l'idée d'en faire un centre d'activtés, nommé le "Carrefour des aînés", dédié aux citoyens de 50 ans et plus. Le Carrefour des aînés comporte un accueil, un gymnase, deux terrains de shuffleboard, neuf terrains intérieurs de pétanque, une salle de billard, neuf salles polyvalentes, un casse-croûte, un espace traiteur, une salle de spectacles (440 places), trois salles de formation et des espaces de travail pour les organismes résidents et les divers comités, dotés de tous les équipements nécessaires. Le Carrefour des aînés se veut un milieu de vie ouvert où les organismes peuvent offrir leurs services à l'ensemble de la clientèle de 50 ans et plus. La Ville met en place une programmation d'activités complémentaires afin de répondre aux besoins variés de l'ensemble des membres du Carrefour des aînés. Ces derniers sont également invités à s'impliquer activement afin de mettre sur pied divers projets et activités. Le centre est partiellement en opération depuis 2006 et son ouverture officielle aura lieu en septembre 2008. Pour la première année, nous envisageons desservir 1500 citoyens (40 000 visites).

> 270 (Oral presentation)

Inside the Leisure Social World of Competitive Archery: Involvement, Social World Membership and Participation Patterns

Heather Gibson, Sung-Jin Kang & Kiki Kaplanidou University of Florida (Gainesville, USA)

Leisure can be an important source of identity and may shape an individual's lifestyle (Shamir, 1992). To understand participation in various leisure forms the concepts of involvement and social worlds have been used (Gahwiler & Havitz, 1998). Unruh (1979) identified four types of social world membership based on degree of leisure behavior (participation): Strangers, Tourists, Regulars, and Insiders. The study aimed to examine the social world of competitive archery. Specifically to examine: a) social world membership in archery; b) the level of involvement in archery, and c) the relationship between involvement, social world membership and participation in archery. At a Pro/Am event 244 archers were surveyed. The questionnaire comprised: event participation behavior, a modified CIP (Laurent & Kapferer's, 1985), the Social World Segmentation Scale (Gahwiler & Havitz, 1998) and demographics. Participants were aged between 18 to 84 years (M=41.53, SD=13.47); 89.3 % males (n=218) and 10.7% females (n=26); majority were White (n=227, 93.4%). They have participated in archery from one to 46 years (M=13.50, SD=10.07) and they have competed in archery events for one to 35 years (M=7.59, SD=7.31). A principle component analysis revealed three involvement factors: Attraction: interest and enjoyment (_=.85, M=4.63); Centrality: to lifestyle (_=.77, M=3.92); and Risk: poor choices and negative consequences (_=.68, M=2.79). A K-Means cluster analysis classified the respondents into Unruh's Social World types: Insiders (n=121, M = 3.61), Regulars (n=77, M= 3.05), Tourists (n=35, M= 2.61), and Strangers (n=7, M=1.71). ANOVA confirmed differences among the four groups regarding commitment, experiences, orientation and relationship. Insiders had the highest and Strangers the lowest mean scores on four characteristics. ANOVA revealed the three social world groups differed on Attraction [F(2, 205) = 3.361, p <.05] and Centrality [F(2, 205) = 8.387, p <.001]. Insiders were higher than Regulars and Tourists. Risk was not significant. Social world sub-groups differed in the number of years participating in archery (_2=15.735, df=2, p=<.000) and years participating in archery competitions (_2= 18.787, df=2, p<.000) with Insiders reporting more years. These results indicate the concept of social worlds can enhance our understanding of different participation patterns, values, orientations, and involvement in leisure subcultures.

> 271 (Oral presentation)

The Unique Role of Therapeutic Recreation in Supporting Residents, Families and Staff in the Transition to Long-term Care

Colleen Whyte, Jessica Lansfield, Sherry Dupuis & Bryan Smale, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

With an increasingly aging population, especially in the 80 years and older cohort, limited community funding for persons with chronic care needs, and reduced hospital stays (OECD, 1996), more and more older persons and their families will contemplate and ultimately experience the transition to long-term care. The transitional period from community to long-term care is a multi-phased process including decision making, a waiting period, making the move, and adjustment to the move. Research highlights how emotionally charged, stressful, and challenging the transition process can be for older adults and their families. Although the role of therapeutic recreation after placement to a long-term care setting has been explored, there has been little attention devoted to its role in each phase of the transition to long-term care. Using data from a large research program focused on transitions to long-term care as well as existing literature, the purpose of this paper is to examine the role of therapeutic recreation (TR) during the transition to a long-term care setting. Based on these multiple sources of information, a number of key roles that TR practitioners can play throughout the transition process were identified, including: (1) preparing older adults and family members for the move and introducing them to the new facility and leisure opportunities within the facility; (2) helping older adults and family members feel more control over the process by using person- and family-centred approaches and by including them in decision-making; (3) helping to ease the actual move for older adults and family members by ensuring a welcoming and supportive environment upon arrival; (4) supporting older adults and family members throughout the process through family leisure programs; (5) enhancing the well-

being and reducing the stress of older adults and family members by supporting healthy leisure lifestyles and providing education on the use of leisure as a positive coping strategy; (6) upon arrival, helping new residents remain engaged in their communities and building a sense of community within the facility; and (7) working to build authentic partnerships between older adults, family members, and staff in community and long-term care settings.

> 272 (Poster presentation)
Social Activisms in Parks of Curitiba: The Users Time…

Simone Rechia, Universidade Federal do Paraná (Curitiba, Brazil); Rodrigo de França & Felipe Sobczynski Gonçalves, Center of Studies and Research in Sport, Leisure and Society (Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil)

Formerly conceived to restrain demographic growth and to preserve valley bottoms, river bordering vegetation and important headsprings, parks turned out to become Curitiba's inhabitants "beach" and are nowadays significant leisure and sport spaces. This study aimed to investigate how the community, mainly the people who live around those spaces, had organized by the social activism and had fight for their needs and interests. The research has a qualitative mark and adopted ethnography as a methodological process. It has been also attempted to focus on the cultural analysis proposed by Geertz (1989), in which, from an interpretive anthropology, the quotidian thick description method is used as starting-point. Hence, the research could be divided into two stages: the first consisting in literature review and the mapping and observation of the parks, which have associations of dwellers; the second one comprised by interviews whit the presidents of the reported associations and the public administrators of the Local Administrations responsible for those spaces. To achieve comparative elements and basis to analyze and discuss the interviews whit the involved subjects, some categories have been picked out, which aroused from the convergence of the obtained data, namely: origin of the associations; departments; achievements; strategies; demands; space management; difficulties. In this sense, the investigation of the offer/demand binomial in what concerns the parks will be able to about real benefits for the community, mainly for the people who live around and the users the referred spaces, giving subsidies as much theoretical as empiric, aiming a new social practice, oriented by the participation and co-management of the space. The final considerations of our research lie on the idea that people who live around those spaces, once organized in associations, may turn out to become not only an important link to minimize the usual distance between the government and the population, in what concern their yearnings and experiences, but also great sources of social assets, and, from a collective sense of responsibility (re)create a distinct CITY, changing spaces into places and products into works.

> 273 (Oral presentation)
The Meanings of Parks: A Pictorial Display

Debra Jordan, Oklahoma State University (Stillwater, USA); Karla Henderson, North Carolina State University (Raleigh, USA)

In the US we have seen a decline in outdoor activity for all ages; much of this activity occurs in outdoor spaces such as parks. The purpose of our study was to explore meanings that people attach to parks through their symbolic drawings of "what parks mean to me." Citizens of all age groups (from first-graders to adults), both sexes, and six different racial/ethnic groups submitted 197 drawings addressing "What Parks Mean to Me." When people are asked to draw "What Parks Mean to Me" they engage in reflexive behaviors (they have to think about the meanings they hold for parks). They then have to interpret these meanings within themselves, and choose words, symbols, and pictures that best represent their beliefs. Thus, we are able to interpret meaning from words and illustrations presented by the participants. Two investigators conducted independent content and thematic analyses of the drawings. We found that parks hold a variety of meanings to people and that these meanings are socially constructed. Some participants drew pictures in which memories were clearly embedded suggesting a relational view of person-nature interaction. Others depicted individuals seeking sensory experiences (e.g., rock climbing, riding dune buggies, swimming in a body of water). Drawings showed that people and parks are not necessarily connected (over half of the drawings included no people). We also found that as people age, conceptualizations and meanings of 'park' appear to become more idyllic. Youngsters tended to draw playgrounds while older teens and adults typically drew bucolic nature scenes. Further, it was clear that park meanings included three distinct views of the outdoors: (1) parks mean being outdoors; (2) parks mean being involved in nature-based activities; and (3) parks mean a setting that primarily consists of nature and nature elements. We found few stereotypical differences in drawings based on gender; it was clear that parks hold similar meanings across racial/ethnic groups. Presentation of these data will include original drawings to support the findings.

> 274 (Oral presentation)
PAR and Social Support: Improving Leisure Opportunities for Women after Imprisonment

Darla Fortune, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

The stigma associated with incarceration often compounds feelings of low self-esteem, guilt, anger, shame, and dependency (Bosworth, 2003). Influenced by such feelings, incarcerated women are more apt to return to communities feeling powerless and at risk of being socially isolated and excluded (Maidment, 2006). Leisure opportunities are frequently lauded for their potential to foster social connections and contribute to inclusion (Arai & Pedlar, 2003). However, leisure in the lives of incarcerated women has received little scholarly attention. A leisure initiative promoting the social inclusion of incarcerated women is a program known as Stride Night. This weekly social recreation program offered inside a Canadian federal prison for women is designed to facilitate connections between community volunteers and incarcerated women. As community volunteers and women spend a leisurely evening together, relationships develop and potentially continue in the form of a Stride Circle after a woman leaves prison. Evidence provided from a pilot study of Stride Circles confirms the importance of relationships in supporting the women as they face challenges associated with leaving the institution and re-entering the community (Pedlar, 2004). While this pilot study emphasized the value of emotional support and assistance with the practical issues for women coming out of prison, it did not explicitly discuss the ways Circle members can help support women's diverse and complex leisure needs as

they seek reintegration and acceptance in the community. Participatory action research involves the creation of knowledge through an open and democratic process based on local realities (Gaventa & Cornwall, 2008). This presentation will consider the experiences of members engaged in a participatory action research project involving the Circle of a woman re-entering the community. The focus is related to meaningful and healthy leisure opportunities, predominately for the woman re-entering community, but also for all members of the Circle as they jointly address challenges such as stigma, limited leisure resources, and unstructured time. The findings of this case study will provide insight into individual and collective capacity to establish a meaningful and healthy leisure lifestyle in community after imprisonment.

> 275 (Oral presentation)

Seeking Judgement Free Spaces: Poverty, Leisure, and Social Inclusion

Dawn Trussell, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

Recent signs indicate that there is growing attention to leisure's potential in helping to address not only private troubles, but public issues. For example, Shinew et al. (2004) investigated the power of social interaction as it can only take place in leisure spaces. Others have outlined the potential for leisure to provide the context for building shared understandings (Arai & Pedlar, 1997; Mair, 2002/03, 2006; Pedlar & Haworth, 2006; Shaw 2000, 2006). This presentation seeks to build on this discussion by presenting the results of qualitative research undertaken with 18 individuals living in poverty in southern Ontario. Results show that a key component to moving towards leisure that helps to address some of our most challenging social ills rests with its power to create judgment free spaces. In particular, participants identified: (1) a need for increased opportunities to become (and remain) connected with the broader community; (2) the significance of vibrant and accepting community centres as spaces where connection, not exposure, are fostered; and (3) the importance of personal home and privates spaces that are both safe and appropriate. We argue that if leisure really is to be 'a driver' in the integration and development of communities, we need to hear the thoughts, insights, and advice of individuals often outside the scope of leisure programming and planning.

> 276 (Présentation orale)

Sentiment d'appartenance et transmission intergénérationnel : Étude de cas de la communauté de Gentilly

Brigite Perron, UQTR (Bécancour, Canada); Michel De la Durantaye, Directeur de recherche UQTR (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Le but principal de cette communication est d'observer et de décrire en détail des pratiques typiques et caractérisées de sentiment d'appartenance de la communauté de Gentilly, afin de faire ressortir les facteurs de contribution au développement intergénérationnel du sentiment d'appartenance. Il y a 40 ans, la communauté de Gentilly a pris en charge ses activités de loisirs, afin d'offrir des activités aux enfants, en organisant des campagnes de levée de fonds que l'on retrouve sous forme de soirées récréatives et sociales, appelées Carnaval de Gentilly. Ces soirées sont devenues des lieux de rassemblements où l'on retrouve toutes les générations. Les familles participent inconditionnellement à ces soirées, ce qui permet de développer un fort sentiment d'appartenance communautaire. Les rituels de cette communauté amènent plusieurs questionnements puisque beaucoup d'auteurs considèrent la postmodernité comme l'avènement de l'individualité. Par contre, cette population nous indique que l'appartenance communautaire est encore présente. Cette communication présentera un cadre d'analyse original qui expliquera la réalité sociale étudiée, indépendamment de toute préoccupation idéologique ou politique. De plus, elle servira à faire évoluer le domaine de la culture québécoise quant au sentiment d'appartenance communautaire. Nous avons d'ailleurs constaté qu'il existe peu de recherches sur le sentiment d'appartenance en contexte de localités de taille moyenne. Il sera question d'une méthode de recherche qualitative inductive d'immersion et d'émergence avec réduction analytique par densification théorique. Deux instruments de mesure sont utilisés. Premièrement, l'observation participante est l'instrument de mesure principal. Afin de valider et bonifier les observations du chercheur, une analyse de contenu des archives (procès-verbaux, statistiques, photographies disponibles sur le site Internet du Carnaval de Gentilly) des deux dernières années du Carnaval et des enregistrements audio-visuels des mêmes années. Cette structure permettra d'approfondir le sujet traité et de préciser des détails et des particularités qui ne serviront pas à généraliser, mais plutôt à détailler des pratiques typiques et caractérisées de sentiment d'appartenance dans cette localité et de tirer des leçons sur la typicité du fort sentiment d'appartenance communautaire.

> 277 (Oral presentation)

Between Global Perspectives and Local Participation: A Case Study of the World Leisure Organization and Leisures Studies in Latin America

Ricardo Uvinha, University of Sao Paulo (Sao Paulo, Brazil); Holly Donohoe, University of Ottawa (Ottawa, Canada)

This paper explores the promise and potential of the World Leisure Organization (WLO) as an advocate and catalyst for leisure development in both the global and local contexts. While the paper focuses specifically on Latin America, it has applicability to other regional contexts. In 1998, the 5th World Leisure Congress was held in Sao Paulo, Brazil. For one week, the leisure community mobilized to explore the theme Leisure in Globalized Society: Inclusion or Exclusion?, to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the United Nation Declaration of Human Rights, and to enrich our understanding of the Latin American experience. An important feature of the Congress was the adoption of the Sao Paulo Declaration on Leisure and Globalization which establishes the importance of leisure diversity. The legacy of the event was a strong and inclusive connection between WLO and the Latin American leisure community. And, this connection resulted in a significant increase in Latin American representation in WLO membership, events, and publications. It has been ten years since the connection was forged and there is evidence to suggest that the connection needs to be strengthened. Latin American contributions to the World Leisure Journal, participation at World Leisure Congresses, and membership in WLO, need to be enhanced. Informal survey suggests that economic

constraints are limiting Congress participation while language is presenting barrier to knowledge exchange and membership. To strengthen the connection established in Brazil, it is suggested that future efforts be focused on enhancing opportunities. WLO participation in local conferences, contribution to local publications, and the establishment of a World Leisure Centre of Excellence in Latin America are noteworthy in this regard. To ensure that Latin America continues to contribute to and benefit from the connection, communication channels should be strengthened, collaborative research opportunities should be nurtured, and a regional World Leisure Conference should be considered. The WLO, as a world-wide non-governmental organization, has a pivotal role to play to ensure that Latin America is included when celebrating, advocating, and planning for leisure in a globalized society. Keywords: global and local perspective; leisure; Latin America

> 280 (Oral presentation)

Summer Camp as a Growth Experience: On Place, Program and Passion

Amy Chapeskie & Troy Glover, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

The experience of children at summer camp has been largely neglected by the research community, particularly in Canada. Research studies that refer to summer camp have generally focused on camp as a setting for examining childhood socialization or the therapeutic benefits of specialized programming for children with special needs. The summer camp experience itself, however, has received little attention, despite its perception as a positive form of youth development. This presentation will report findings from the first phase of the Canadian Summer Camp Research Project, a five-year evaluation study of the benefits of camping. In the first phase of the study, the project investigators interviewed 67 camp directors about the camp experience and the perceived outcomes campers achieve as participants in summer camp programming. Using phenomenological analysis, five themes were identified from the data First, camp was described as an intentional community in which participants were involved in intense daily social interaction. Second, directors referred to camp as a place where children could try new things without fear of failure. Third, camp was characterized as a growth experience during which children gained physical, cognitive, and social skills. Fourth, directors described camp as a place campers could connect with the outdoors in a manner outside of their everyday experiences. And fifth, camp was portrayed as a distinct experience for children that centred around the concept that camp is a 'different world'. Each of these themes will be examined in relation to the literature on place and youth development. Implications for research and practice will also be explored.

> 281 (Oral presentation)

Socio – Economic Status of participants in sports for all of Tehran

Mohsen Shafiei & Shahid Rajaee, Teacher Training University (Tehran, Iran)

In this study the socio – economic status of participants in sports for all throughout the city of Tehran was included. The results of the analysis showed that: 1-In respect to age, 27.9% were in group of 36-45 years as the most frequent age group and 6.6% were in group of 66 years and more. 2- The majority of the participants live in their houses, but 4.6% of them live in rental house. 3- 90% of participants were married and just about 10% of them were single. 4- In respect to SES (Socio-Economic Status) 77.1% of participants were from the medium level and 11.6% were from the top level of socio-economic category and there was a significant correlation between SES and number of participation. Based on the results of this study, it was concluded that the most frequent participants were from middle age category, as they may feel discomfort due to the lack of activity in their life but the younger groups may feel healthy and strong for ever, therefore they may think it is unnecessary to participate in daily exercise. The other factor that affects the participation is the type of possession of house as it is a main problem in this society. Those groups of people, who are not worry about this, participate with ease. And finally, the people who belong to the category of middle or higher SES participate the most. tKeywords: Socio-Economic Status, Sports for all, Tehran.

> 282 (Poster presentation)

Center of the World, Center of Opportunity: A Participatory Rapid Appraisal of Tourism Development with the Mowachaht Muchalaht First Nation

Amanda Keir, Malaspina University-College (Saskatoon, Canada); Nicole Vaugeois, Dan McDonald, Richard Giele, Mike Neville, Karla Duarte, Alex Jules & Eva Chen, Department Recreation and Tourism Management (Nanaimo, Canada)

British Columbia is aiming to double tourism revenues by 2015. To achieve this goal, products like aboriginal tourism are being pursued. However, many aboriginal communities are concerned about balancing cultural integrity with economic development. Strategies to assess tourism potential, build relationships based on trust and build capacity in tourism are needed. The presentation will promote the use of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) methodology to assist in tourism development with aboriginal communities, based on a pilot study with the Mowachaht Muchalaht First Nations (MMFN) communities in the spring of 2008. The poster will outline the rationale for use of PRA, its complexities in application, and lessons learned in the study context. The MMFN communities are located near Gold River, situated along the central coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Because of the large selection of activities available, there is tremendous opportunity for development of sustainable tourism.
To date, the communities have had limited engagement with tourism. Yet, this region has been recognized as one of the most suitable locations for sustainable tourism in the province and as such, has been the context for numerous studies. With extensive background research done, the recommendations made are not being converted into action at the destination level due to limited engagement by First Nations. The PRA employed the use of six undergraduate field researchers, two faculty, Ministry of Tourism representatives and band members from MMFN to provide diverse perspectives on short, medium and long term strategies for development. The PRA was conducted by reviewing background studies, interviewing band members and tourism operators, making site visits, and signage audits. The team spent one week in the communities and presented their findings in a

three hour "conversation" with community members. The recommendations were from a visitor, resident and tourism expert lens and included actions that could be implemented immediately. As the results were conducted "with" rather than "for" the community, there is more ownership and chance of implementation. The contact between the researchers and the communities builds trust, critical to ongoing implementation success. The presence of the research team brought all players to the table.

> 284 (Oral presentation)

Issues and Challenges Facing the 2010 Chun Cheon World Leisure Games

Tae Gyou Ko, Hallym University (Chun Cheon, Korea)

The purpose of this paper is to highlight a number of the critical social issues and challenges facing the Chun Cheon City in South Korea who is hosting the 2010 World Leisure Congress and World Leisure Games. The paper raises the following questions and answers them which leisure service professionals in the host city must be able to deal creatively with: How can the Leisure Games contribute to public understanding of leisure's role in daily life and to upgrading the quality of life of the citizens? What role can the Leisure Games play in helping to reduce crime, violence, alcohol abuse, and other serious societal problems? How can the Leisure Games contribute to promoting positive understanding and relationships among inter-generational groups and inter-social classes. How can the Leisure Games help build leisure-related communities that positively affect all community members? How can the Leisure Games develop programs designed to serve the less fortunate and to enrich the lives of persons with disabilities? How can the Leisure Games establish policies to preserve and protect the natural resources used for the Games.

> 285 (Oral presentation)

The Maimonides' Social Action Club

Sondra Goldman, Maimonides Geriatric Centre (Montreal, Canada); Kim Weippert, Therapeutic Recreation Services, Maimonides Geriatric Centre (Montreal, Canada)

Institutionalized residents often feel hopelessness, incompetent, and disconnected from the world. Their social roles, such as mother or volunteer, are underutilized. They are also challenged with emotional, physical, cognitive, existential and ageist limitations. Collectively, these factors lead many to believe that they are marginal members of our society without purpose or place, leading residents into depression, anxiety and isolation. Everyone needs and deserves a place in our community; this is why we the Art Therapist and Therapeutic Recreation Specialist developed the Social Action Club. We give residents volunteer roles and opportunities to engage in meaninful community service. It is built on a Jewish tradition that obligates people to do 'Mitzvahs' or good deeds for others. We outreach and do creative exchanges with different age, cultural, and community groups to learn about one another and build community ties. Examples of our programs include: corresponding with seniors in Switzerland; doing art exchanges with children living in a local group home; sending hand-painted get well cards to residents who become ill; launching a recycling program on the floor; and the filling and decorating food baskets for our Meals-on-Wheels program in the local community. This program is adapted to the needs and abilities of the people involved to maximize participation. When people create something for the betterment of others, there are intrinsic and extrinsic benefits for all. Our residents have described a deeper sense of community spirit, fulfillment, less isolation and depression as a result of being part of this program. This experiential workshop is designed as a continuation of our exchange program. Members of the Social Action Club have prepared gifts for you, the participants. In exchange you will create something for the benefit of the residents. Afterwards we will debrief the process with a round table discussion. Finally, with a power-point presentation, we will review the structure and tools we use to evaluate our program. Our hope is to enlighten the participants of the great untapped wealth of institutionalized members of society.

> 286 (Présentation orale)

Étude des besoins en loisir, des adolescent(e)s et des jeunes au Sénégal : le cas de la ville de Mbour

Moumi KA, Ministére de la Jeunesse et de l'Emploi des Jeunes (Dakar, Sénégal); André Thibault, Observatoire québécois du loisir (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

L'objectif est de recenser les besoins en loisir des adolescent(e)s et des jeunes qui constituent des cibles prioritaires de l'Etat du Sénégal et de formuler des recommandations en termes : - d'activités de qualité; - d'infrastructures (lieux, équipements); - encadrement (normes et personnel). L'étude sera réalisée dans la ville de Mbour, située à 70km de la capitale Dakar, sur la petite côte. L'étude va permettre d'avoir des réponses précises formulées par une catégorie de la population sénégalaise âgée entre 14 et 35 ans aux interrogations telles que : - Signification et compréhension du loisir? - quels sont leurs besoins en loisir? - quelles infrastructures? - quels types d'accompagnement? - quel contenu de formation pour les accompagnateurs? L'intérêt du choix de ce thème réside dans le fait que la cible constitue 55 % de la population sénégalaise. Ensuite, le loisir est un secteur émergent dans les pays africains, qui a connu des avancées significatives au Sénégal qui se sont matérialisées par une reconnaissance du loisir et une forte volonté politique d 'améliorer l'offre de services dans le domaine du loisir. Quant à la ville de Mbour, c'est un endroit favorable pour une collecte de données compte tenu du dynamisme de sa population, de ses atouts touristiques, culturelles, sportives qui s'y déroulent pendant toute l'année. Elle détient aussi un vaste réseau de mouvements associatifs et des infrastructures d'accompagnement. Aussi, l'étude se fera auprès d'un échantillon de jeunes et adolescent(e)s sur la base d'un questionnaire construit à partir d'études déjà recensées. Enfin, l'étude des besoins en loisir des adolescent(e) s et des jeunes dans la ville de Mbour pourrait définir d'importants axes d'intervention d'une politique publique de loisir au Sénégal.

> 289 (Présentation orale)

Des clowns thérapeutiques à l'hôpital et en centre d'hébergement. Repères et défis autour d'une pratique en émergence

Florence Vinit, Université Concordia (Montréal, Canada)

L'art clownesque se caractérise par un travail corporel dans lequel les attitudes et sentiments de l'acteur sont développés et accentués afin d'établir une conversation

émotive avec le public (Van Blerkom, 1995). Le jeu clownesque exige donc une technique rigoureuse qui le différencie de la figure médiatique du clown publicitaire. Dans le domaine de la santé, l'art clownesque obéit de plus en plus à des objectifs thérapeutiques que ce soit auprès des enfants malades dans les établissements hospitaliers ou auprès des personnes atteintes de déficience cognitive dans les centres d'hébergement (Koller & Gryski, 2007, Vinit, 2007) Cette communication présentera une revue de littérature sur les études qualitatives et quantitatives ayant été faites sur les interventions clownesques en milieu de soin. Nous présenterons les fondements culturels de la figure clownesque tout en analysant le type de d'intervention développées auprès des différentes catégories de patients (travail corporel de présence, métaphore thérapeutique, rôle du jeu comme espace de transformation). En conclusion nous interrogerons la différence entre le divertissement et la notion d'intervention psychosociale par le clown, en questionnant la place prise par l'humour dans la culture actuelle.

> 291 (Présentation orale)

Ville-amie des aînés : vers une démarche de promotion des saines habitudes de vie auprès des aînés québécois

Véronique Martin, Ministère de la Famille et des Aînés (Québec, Canada)

Le gouvernement du Québec a annoncé dernièrement la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie d'action en faveur des aînés dont 1,5M$ par année est réservé pour favoriser un mode de vie sain et physiquement actif auprès des aînés. Désirant non seulement susciter des changements de comportement auprès des individus mais aussi modifier l'environnement dans lequel évoluent les personnes aînées, le ministère de la Famille et des Aînés a décidé de mettre en œuvre sept (7) projet-pilotes permettant d'adapter et de mettre en application le concept Ville-amie des aînés proposé par l'OMS, d'évaluer et d'en mesurer tout le potentiel et de dégager des avenues gagnantes qui pourront servir à d'autres milieux. Cette approche permettra de mobiliser les communautés afin de créer un environnement davantage propice à la pratique d'activités physiques et de loisirs auprès des personnes aînées. En effet, dans une « ville-amie québécoise des aînés », les politiques, les services et les structures qui touchent l'environnement physique, social et organisationnel sont conçus pour soutenir les aînés et les aider à adopter et maintenir un mode de vie sain et physiquement actif. Les projets pilotes ainsi soutenus permettront aux municipalités québécoises d'apporter des modifications à l'environnement physique afin de le rendre plus propice à la pratique d'activités physiques, de loisirs et de déplacement, d'améliorer l'offre de services et de programmes favorisant un mode de vie physiquement actif et une saine alimentation et de susciter davantage l'intérêt des acteurs communautaires et des responsables locaux des services de santé à mettre en œuvre des projets et des services, de façon concertée, répondant aux besoins des personnes aînées. Ces actions contribueront au sentiment d'appartenance des aînés à la municipalité, à leur intégration dans la vie communautaire, à leur maintien à domicile et à accroître leur satisfaction de vivre dans la municipalité. Dans un désir de transfert des connaissances, l'expérience québécoise qui sera présentée pourra servir à d'autres milieux qui voudraient favoriser l'adoption et le maintien d'un mode de vie sain et actif auprès de l'ensemble de la population, en particulier les personnes aînées.

> 292 (Présentation orale)

Cap France a créé en 2004 le label Chouette Nature qui est le 1er label de tourisme durable en France.

Jean-Michel Coëffé, Cap france (Paris, France)

Cap France est une fédération au service des acteurs du tourisme associatif; ses adhérents sont 101 villages de vacances, 16600 lits touristiques, 1 660 000 journées vacances, pour un Chiffre d'Affaires de 69,8 Millions d'Euros. Afin de mettre en place des actions concrètes en faveur de l'environnement et de proposer un tourisme respectueux de la Nature et des Hommes, Cap France a créé en 2004 le label Chouette Nature. Chouette Nature est le 1er label de tourisme durable en France certifié ISO 14001 (niveau 1). Cette certification de Management Environnemental garantit aux vacanciers que les activités et prestations proposées prennent en compte la protection de l'environnement. Cap France a mis en place un référentiel qui a pour but de répertorier des critères objectifs, afin de décliner et de classifier le niveau d'obligation des engagements. Il se compose de plus de 100 critères repartis autour des 10 axes d'engagement Chouette Nature.

> 293 (Oral presentation)

Into the Gap: Citizen Response to the Elimination of Public Recreation in an Urban Community

Al Ellard, Central Michigan University (Mount Pleasant, USA)

Saginaw, Michigan is typical of many declining urban communities across the U.S. Economic forces affecting Saginaw include a declining manufacturing base, population outmigration, property tax limits, loss of revenue sharing dollars, and declining property values. Facing deepening budget deficits, city leaders chose to eliminate parks and recreation services in the community. This session chronicles the efforts of concerned citizens of Saginaw County to step into the gap on behalf of Saginaw's youth. The session will focus on the organization of community resources to address critical needs of the youth of Saginaw through private efforts, partnerships, and persistence.

> 294 (Présentation orale)

La mobilisation des jeunes dans des projets collectifs

Jocelyne Nadeau et Pierre Vigeant, Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisir (Québec, Canada); Ginette Faucher, Centre communautaire de Beauport (Québec, Canada)

Au cours des huit dernières années, les jeunes sont mobilisés dans les centres communautaires de loisir pour prendre la parole, prendre leur place et se donner les moyens de réaliser leurs projets. D'abord par Expédition Jeunesse, plus de 2000 jeunes ont été mobilisés dans la réalisation d'actions locales, régionales et ont participé à un rassemblement provincial. Expédition Jeunesse a ensuite été animé dans 19 centres communautaires de loisir et favorisait l'implication des jeunes dans des projets d'animation de la communauté locale. Finalement, aujourd'hui, plusieurs centres sont impliqués dans des projets de développement des compétences avec des

jeunes décrocheurs. L'expérience du Centre communautaire de Beauport avec Artistes Relève sera présentée. A noter qu'il s'agit de trois présentations liées sous le même thème.

> 295 (Présentation orale)

Le modèle et les spécificités des centres communautaires de loisir du Québec

Lucie Fréchette et Louise Briand, Université du Québec en Outaouais (Québec, Canada); Alain Martel, Centre communautaire récréatif St-Jean-Baptiste de Drummondville (Drummondville, Canada)

Quatre exposés de recherches menées au cours des dernières années par des chercheurs de l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières en collaboration avec la Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisir. 1. A propos de la spécificité des centres communautaires de loisir porte un regard quantitatif et qualitatif sur l'action des centres, l'approche privilégiée et les impacts sur les politiques sociales et de bien-être 2. Étude sur le Centre communautaire récréatif St-Jean-Baptiste de Drummondville. Après la première étude, Madame Fréchette a poussé plus loin l'analyse en réalisant une étude de cas pour un centre communautaire de loisir. Le bénévolat, et l'approche communautaire sont fortement utilisés dans le développement du loisir avec des bienfaits sur les individus, les familles et les communautés locales. 3. La configuration économique des centres communautaires de loisir et les conditions de travail. Cette étude trace les grandes lignes du financement des centres communautaires de loisir et les conditions de travail du personnel. Une étude qui met en lumière les problématiques et les pistes de solutions élaborées par les centres communautaires de loisir. 4. Impact du loisir communautaire sur le développement personnel et social. Dans le cadre de l'évaluation du Programme d'assistance financière aux centres communautaires de loisir, en 2004, des entrevues réalisées avec des partenaires ont permis d'identifier 7 éléments de contribution au développement des communautés locales, souvent avec les populations les plus défavorisées du Québec.

> 297 (Présentation orale)

Le bénévolat de participation citoyenne dans les centres communautaires de loisir

Carole Pelletier et Jean-Louis Paré, Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisir (Québec, Canada)

Le chercheur et son assistance ont réalisé en 2006-2007 une recherche exploratoire sur le bénévolat en centre communautaire de loisir pour en comprendre les fondements et expliquer comment était promu, vécu et perçu le bénévolat axé sur la citoyenneté. Les chercheurs feront état de leur recherche.

> 298 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Loisir en milieu multi-ethnique : deux cas dans les centres communautaires de loisir / Leisure in a multi-ethnic environment: two cases in leisure community centers

Denise Beaulieu, Centre communautaire de loisir de la Côte-des-Neiges (Québec, Canada); Stéphane Lamothe, Centre Landry de Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Le Centre communautaire de loisir de la Côte-des-Neiges est situé dans un quartier à concentration importante de communautés immigrantes. Le Centre a dû développer une expertise et des façons de faire qui ont favorisé l'intégration des immigrants et la création d'un sentiment d'appartenance pour l'ensemble des citoyens de la communauté. Le Centre Landry est nouvellement sensibilisé, à Trois-Rivières, à l'arrivée de réfugiés et d'immigrants. Soucieux de répondre adéquatement aux besoins de l'ensemble de la population, la direction du Centre a entrepris une démarche d'implication avec les communautés immigrantes dans un quartier où la population est vieillissante et très réfractaire à la diversité culturelle.

The leisure community center of Côte-des-Neiges is located in a neighbourhood with a high concentration of immigrants. The Center had to develop a certain expertise and know-how that would foster immigrant integration and the creation of a sense of belonging for all the community's residents. The Centre Landry in Trois-Rivières is now sensitized to the arrival of refugees and immigrants. Concerned with adequately answering the needs of the entire population, the Center's management has become involved with the immigrating communities in a neighbourhood with an aging population and very reluctant to accept cultural diversity.

> 299 (Présentation orale)

L'appropriation des technologies de l'information et des communications : le cas des centres d'accès communautaire à Internet et les réseaux sans fil

Normand Robert, Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisir (Québec, Canada)

Grâce à un partenariat avec Industrie Canada, il s'est implanté au Canada plusieurs sites d'accès gratuit à Internet pour les populations les plus défavorisées. À partir de l'expérience de la Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisir qui gère un réseau de 41 sites d'accès, il est possible de travailler à une appropriation des TIC par l'ensemble de la population. De plus, un deuxième volet de la présentation traitera du développement d'un peu partout dans les grands centres de lieux d'accès sans fil gratuit pour l'ensemble de la population.

> 300 (Oral presentation)

2010 World Leisure Congress and Leisure Games: Is it a panacea or not to become a leisure city for Chuncheon?

Seok-Pyo Hong & Jin Hee Yoo, Kangwon National University (Chuncheon, Korea)

In the year of 2010, city of Chunchen in Korea will host 2010 World Leisure Congress and 1st World Leisure Games. City of Chuncheon has been well known for tourism destination around the country and hundred thousands domestic and international tourists visit the city every year. Congress and games will not only strengthen the city's image as a valuable tourism destination but also impact on various aspects of people's life in Chuncheon. Specially, city of Chuncheon has made lots of efforts to transform city's identity into a leisure city. After deciding the host city for 2010 congress and games, city has invested tremendous amount of time and money to make the congress successful because the congress and games will be a critical turning point for becoming a leisure city. However, hosting the congress and games will not guarantee the city to be a successful leisure city. There are many things have to be considered before and after events to change city identity into a leisure city. This paper is consisted of four parts. First, we introduce a brief overview of 2010 World Leisure Congress and Leisure Games. Second, we discuss anticipated social, psychological, economic impacts of the events on people's life in city of Chunchoen. Third, we also discuss about what is a unique leisure city for Chuncheon based on social, environmental, and economic characteristics of Chuncheon. Lastly, we provide future managerial and practical implications based on results from SWOT analysis of the current leisure circumstance in city of Chuncheon.

> 301 (Oral presentation)

International Cooperation in leisure practices between Brazil and the Palestinian Territories

Alfredo Feres, Universidade de Brasilia (Brasília, Brazil)

The financial embargo imposed by Israel and the international community to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) after Hamas' control of the Palestinian Legislative Council in January 2006 cut down basic social services to the population both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. After the Annapolis Peace Conference, that was held in November 2007, the Brazilian Government participated at the International Donators Conference, an initiative of the French Government for the purpose of getting funds for the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan (PRDP). In this occasion, Brazil donated US$ 10 million to the PNA. The Palestinian leaders proposed that this sum of money should be spent with three great areas: health, agriculture and education. The Brazilian Government organized then meetings with some "experts" from these areas cited above, including myself, a PhD in Education from the Universidade de Brasilia that has been researching the relations between Education and Leisure for over 15 years now, and that spent nearly one month in the Palestinian Territories in 2006 in order to project possibilities toward advances in these fields. The goal of this presentation is to share with the leisure academic community during the 10th World Leisure Congress the achieved results and effects of the Brazilian multidisciplinary mission in general, and specifically concerning the proposal of improving leisure based on its connection with educational practices.

> 302 (Oral presentation)

The Changing Face of Youth Recreation Opportunities: The Story Behind the Success of the Youth Volunteer Training & Certification Program in West Vancouver

Melanie Clark, District of West Vancouver (West Vancouver, Canada)

Just as in many communities across Canada, there was a time that efforts to engage youth in, and attract youth to, recreation programming opportunities and other services fell short of ideal and resulted in plenty of cancelled programs in West Vancouver. But, through the development of the Civic Youth Strategy for West Vancouver, and then the Youth Volunteer Training & Certification Program, this has started to change significantly. The YVT&C program was developed in an overall effort to create more meaningful recreation opportunities for youth by involving them in the development, implementation and evaluation of recreation programs for all citizens including their peers. Although it's in it's early stages, the program has already accomplished this goal on many levels and has also worked to: encourage and empower youth to take on larger and more complex leadership roles within the Parks & Community Services Department and other municipal departments; allowed them the opportunities to develop positive relationships with people from various departments and sectors of the community; allowed them to contribute positively to their own lives and the lives of others by giving back in fun, self-directed and safe ways; has provided youth with real opportunities to develop external and internal assets; and is an example of the District of West Vancouver's commitment to on-going positive and intentional youth development. Why and how was this program developed? How does the program work? What has so far been accomplished as a result? Answers to all these questions and more will be presented, including the multiple positive effects of this program and the Civic Youth Strategy on the Municipality and community at large.

> 303 (Oral presentation)

Home is where my family is: Intergenerational Differences in Constructions of Belongingness in the Chinese Diaspora in Australia

Raymond Hibbins, Griffith University (Brisbane, Australia)

This paper will address in part, one of the central questions of the Congress, viz., how does leisure promote affirmation and identity development as well as the sense of belonging within a community? It will do this by reporting on two studies comparing the migration experiences of Chinese male migrants to Australia and those of a younger sample of Taiwanese male and female migrants. The studies use qualitative methodology and are influenced by social constructionism and the method of constant comparisons. Both samples are part of the Chinese and/or Taiwanese diasporic communities in Australia but are linked through transnational experiences to communities in their respective countries of birth. Memories of games played with friends on apartment block rooftops, of times spent with family members and other kin, of the Cultural Revolution and its effects particularly on families, of sexual encounters and marriage, of workplace experiences in overseas postings and of times spent in overseas universities infuse the

identities of the sample of 40 Chinese male migrants to Australia. Such memories especially typical of leisure experiences help migrant men locate themselves in space and time. The younger Taiwanese migrants also use leisure to locate themselves. Members of both samples have had prior migration experiences. The paper will test and explore the proposition that 'home' is a constantly negotiated place for migrants (Baldassar, 2001). The memories relating to the proposed importance of ties to, and commitments to people and places in each of these spaces will be discussed. Where applicable, the influence of age, social class, gender and sexuality will be introduced to the discussion of intergenerational differences on identity construction among transnational subjects in these studies. In the acculturation process the influences of the broader Australian culture, the Chinese diaspora are evident as the migrants develop their social, cultural and symbolic capital under conditions of marginalisation, segregation, assimilation and integration.

> 306 (Oral presentation)

Study on the effect of Consuming Decision from Online-trust Factors of Home Stay Website

Yi-Ling Ku & Shu-Jong Liau, Leader University (Tainan city, Taiwan, China)

Recently, the home-stay management played an important role in the rural tourism economy. The expanding home-stay development and consumers' demands are evidently seen from the increase of new home-stays. Nowadays, there is no specific preference on choosing among different home-stays; therefore, the access and distribution of home-stay information will be a key factor in attracting consumers. According to the study results, trust is the important key factor to promote quality relations between customers and entrepreneurs. In this paper, we will discuss the trust factor of consumers as they investigate various home-stay websites; furthermore, we will examine the impact that the trust factor imposes on consumers' decisions. The results show that the consumers' trust is primarily based on the basic information provided by the home-stay website: the guest room state, the utilities, the price, the photographic introduction, the transportation information, the home-stay location details, and the ways of contact. In addition, the home-stay must guarantee consumer profile security and privacy; and, the home-stay should also emphasize on reservation confirmation and funds transferring/withdrawing procedures. By LISREL analysis, the results demonstrate that home-stay's certification, basic information and evaluation are positively correlated to consumer satisfaction and consumer behavior. Therefore, perhaps it is best to build future home-stay websites on three key aspects: certification, basic information, and evaluation.

> 307 (Oral presentation)

A Study on the Assessment of Quality of Life Capital in Rural Area

Shu-Jong Liau & Yi-Ling Ku, Leader University (Tainan city, Taiwan, China)

Recently, rural areas in Taiwan not only have to overcome declines in economic, social and cultural developments, but also deal with issues of insufficient infrastructure and environmental destruction. Enhancement in environmental quality, cultural capital, social capital and economy is essential to rural sustainable development. The quality of life capital, used across various disciplines, has been highlighted as an approach to assess the rural development. Employing the capital approach of quality of life, this study proposes an analytic framework to evaluate challenges hindering sustainability in two rural cases (in Taiwan). By using analysis of Delphi and FANP (Fuzzy Analytic Network Process), the endeavors of this study are twofold – to construct the indicator system for rural quality of life (capital) and to evaluate the feasibility of such indicator system and its application in assessment of rural development in Taiwan. Hopefully, findings from this study serve to facilitate rural sustainable development in Taiwan.

> 308 (Oral presentation)

Through the lens of a peer: South African adolescents' perceptions of boredom and risk in leisure

Lisa Wegner, University of the Western Cape (Bellville, South Africa); Alan Flisher, University of Cape Town (Cape Town, South Africa)

Before leisure can be used to promote development in communities, it is necessary to understand how individuals experience leisure, and the influence of the environment on their participation in leisure pursuits. However, there is a paucity of leisure research in South Africa. Therefore, we conducted a qualitative study that addressed the following research questions: (1) What are adolescents' experiences during leisure? (2) How does the environment influence their experiences? (2) Why does leisure boredom occur? (3) How do adolescents perceive leisure boredom to be related to risk behaviour? The study was conducted in two economically impoverished communities situated approximately 35 km from the center of Cape Town, South Africa. Both communities have high rates of substance use, HIV infection, teenage pregnancy, violence and crime. Using purposive sampling, 15 adolescents who were attending school, and 17 adolescents who had dropped out of school, were recruited into the study. Data sources included photographs taken by the participants, and focus groups. The photographs were used to trigger discussion around leisure, boredom and risk. The data was analyzed using NVivo, and four themes emerged: (1) 'No entry – no exit', which dealt with limited leisure resources and opportunities, and issues of poverty (2) 'Too much free time, but you have time for yourself', which dealt with experiences in leisure, having nothing to do, being alone, and hanging out on street corners (3) 'Boredom is dangerous', which dealt with the search for fun in leisure time and risky pursuits, and (4) 'Every person must get bored', which dealt with boredom as a part of life and as a means of promoting action. The results provide clear evidence that these young people experience boredom as they are deprived of exploring and participating in leisure pursuits. The impoverished environment and lack of leisure resources contributed to the situation. Strategies are needed to develop leisure programs and promote leisure education in schools and communities for young people living in such areas.

> 310 (Oral presentation)

Cultural Commodification on Tourism Development of an Indigenous Community: A Case in Wulai, Taiwan

Janet Chang, Chinese Culture University (Taipei, Taiwan, China); Geoff Wall, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Ontario, Canada); Yu-Hsin Liao, Dept. of Tourism, Chinese Culture University (Taipei, Taiwan, China)

Cultural Commodification on Tourism Development of an Indigenous Community: A Case in Wulai, Taiwan Indigenous tourism activities have become one of prevalent tourism attractions. The premise underlying the theoretical foundation of this research is that entrepreneurial investment in the indigenous community by selling and marketing the tourism products is to entice post-modern consumers to visit a nostalgic or even novel site. While the resulting consumption of rural tradition provides entrepreneurs with profits for reinvestment, the creation of this commodified consequence will ultimately result in destruction of this tourism attraction. Based upon the Creative Destruction Theory, the cultural commodification of tourism development of an indigenous community in Taiwan is discussed by exploring the relationship of entrepreneurial investment, consumption of the commodified, and the destruction of the physical environment. The major objectives of this research are: 1. to understand the impact of cultural commodification on tourism development; and 2. to explore the relationship between cultural commodification and local residents' attitudes toward tourism development. Furthermore, the different responses between background attributes (i.e. aboriginal or non-aboriginal entrepreneurs) and attitudes toward tourism development are also discussed. The significance of this research is that this was the first research probing the effect of cultural commodification in an indigenous community based on the theoretical basis of the Creative Destructive Theory. This research adopts a quantitative approach by using an on-site survey. A quota sampling method is used and survey instruments are adapted from various studies. The results show that local residents have 'above-average'positive attitudes towards tourism development. For entrepreneurs, they much agree that cultural commodification enhances mass tourists. Besides, entrepreneurs believe that tourism is the most important local industry, resulting in local economic development.

> 311 (Oral presentation)

Toward A Quality Leisure Experience: Mindfulness Practice

Jeong Myung Gim, Myong Ji University (Yonginsi, Korea)

Mindfulness is a state of consciousness creating special leisure experience which has profound relevance to the quality of our present-day lives. It is the state that echoes in our body when we are doing some relaxed and attentive activity. It is a self-observing practice originally derived from the ancient Buddhist tradition. In this tradition, our ordinary waking state of consciousness is viewed as being severely limited and mainly obsessed by the 'rapids.' The mindfulness practice releases us from the busy 'prison' state and leads to the state of being awake and liberated, making it possible for us to live our lives with a full spectrum. The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the essential process of the mindfulness practice and its relationship to leisure. In recent decades the practice has become a quality leisure activity for those who are tired of ceaseless stresses in their busy-lives, regardless of their religions in Korea. Some universities began to include it in their curriculum in various titles. The activity class includes stretching and tapping exercise, tracing sensation exercise, body-scanning exercise by the inner eyes, sitting, standing, and moving meditation and so on. In this presentation, the therapeutic effects and benefits of this practice will be discussed in some specific cases, such as escaping from various addictive behaviors, creating non-violent and healthy life-style, and making healing relationships. The participants of the workshop are expected to understand what this well-being practice is, to realize why they need it in the context of leisure, and to experience how to access the here-and-now moment.

> 312 (Oral presentation)

Valuable Leisure Experiences: The Exemplarity of Leisure in Consumer Society

Jaime Cuenca, Institute for Leisure Studies at the University of Deusto (Bilbao, Spain)

The research presented in this paper deals with the social function of leisure in consumer society. It is undertaken at the Institute for Leisure Studies of the University of Deusto (organizer of the 6th World Leisure Congress in Bilbao) and is supported by a postgraduate scholarship from the Basque Government. Current sociological theories tend to blur the significance of leisure experiences by including them in the general realm of consumption, where all hierarchies of value allegedly disappear. In this paper, it is claimed that leisure experiences get value from their own rules, which cannot be reduced to the logic of the consumer market. As a consequence, they also play their own specific role in the construction of individual identity. The research proceeds by the following steps: To expose the main contributions of cutting-edge theories on consumption by synthesizing and comparing the work of Zygmunt Bauman and Gilles Lipovetsky. To analyze the distinction between ordinary and experiential consumption, as studied by H. W. Opaschowski (2000), with support of empirical data. To indicate the consequences of this split within consumption for the narrow comprehension of leisure maintained by the theories mentioned above. To propose an approach to valuable leisure experiences that do not subordinate them to the logic of consumption, based on the theory of Boris Groys about the profane and the cultural value. The results of the research show that leisure experiences cannot be approached as any commodity provided by the consumer market. They become valuable under their own conditions and play, therefore, their own social function. Ultimately, it is claimed that Leisure Studies contribute with a specific and necessary perspective to the debate about current conditions of life.

> 314 (Oral presentation)

Multicultural Leisure Interface - Interaction between Korean Tourists and Southeast Asians

Jouyeon Yi-Kook, Ajou University (Suwon, Korea)

This study aimed to understand the characteristics of multicultural leisure interface, such as international tourism sites. In particular, this study explored the social interaction between Korean tourists and Southeast Asian countries' local residents and described social and cultural

impacts of Korean tourism on both Koreans and SEA nations. The study employed the secondary data (tourism statistics) and conducted several interviews with Korean tourists, Korean emigrants who lived in SEA, and Korean tourist agents. Most of the Korean tourists visited Asian destinations. In 2005, in the Philippines, Korea ranked the 1st place accounting for 23% of the total visitor arrivals, and also ranked the 1st poison in Cambodia. Korean tourists in Southeast Asia show some specific behavioral patterns. Koreans preferred a package tour and they tended to visit multi-destinations during the shorter day (3-5 days). There were three typical groups among Korean tourists; Younger peoples' backpackers, honeymoon tourists, and middle-aged golfers. Korean tourists had some images considering SEA as tourism destinations. Koreans tended to regard Southeast Asian region as "paradise" by imagining beautiful natural landscape such as beach and tropical plants; on the contrary, Koreans thought of SEA nations "savagery" because they believed they were allowed to behave deviant leisure behavior such as prostitution through night city tourism. This study also found that Korean tourists had very limited interaction with the Southeast Asian nations. The reasons could be twofold. First, there were strong connection travel agents in Korea and Korean tour guides in Southeast Asia. With the connection with oversees Korean guides, Korean travel companies usually developed a cheap package tour program. When the Korean tourists arrived in SEA nations, they mostly interacted with the arranged Korean tour guides who took the tourists to restaurants and shops where they could overcharge. Second, Korean tourists usually visited multi-destinations during the shorter stay. They could not have enough time to interact with local Southeast Asians. Because of the limited iteration, Korean tourists have few opportunities to learn local culture and residents' life. As a result, sometimes local residents were likely to show some negative attitudes toward Korean tourists.

> 316 (Présentation par affiche)

Vers le développement d'un Système d'information de gestion en loisir et sport – de l'expérimentation à la pratique

Benoit Tremblay, MELS-Direction de la promotion de la sécurité (Trois-Rivières, Canada); Patrice Savoie, Loisir et sport Montérégie (St-Hyacinthe, Canada); Martine Ayotte, URLS Centre-du-Québec (Drummondville, Canada)

Les systèmes d'information de gestion (SIG) permettent la mise en commun d'indicateurs comparables qui permettent de soutenir le processus de prise de décision. Idéalement, les gestionnaires en loisir doivent prendre des décisions en tenant compte des besoins de la population, de l'état des équipements et de leur capacité financière. À l'évidence, les contraintes financières et politiques empêchent de satisfaire l'entièreté des besoins. Il importe de doter les municipalités d'un outil qui permet de mesurer leur performance. Dans un premier temps, le but de cette communication est de présenter le développement et l'expérimentation d'un SIG qui vise à soutenir le processus de prise de décision en loisir et sport. Ce SIG devait permettre aux gestionnaires de répondre à la question : y a-t-il lieu d'agir en matière d'espaces et d'équipements de loisir? Ce SIG peut ainsi aider à prioriser les projets d'investissement au niveau des équipements de loisir, dans un contexte de restriction budgétaire. De plus, il permet aux gestionnaires en loisir de répondre à certaines exigences de la gestion moderne où l'atteinte de la performance règne et où la nécessité de se comparer devient une évidence. Par la suite, nous traiterons de l'impact du SIG lors de sa mise en œuvre auprès d'élus des régions de la Montérégie et du Centre-du-Québec. Enfin, nous présenterons le nouvel outil développé pour toutes les municipalités du Québec : SIGNAUX.

> 317 (Poster presentation)

Examining the Effectiveness of Leisure Orientation Construct as a Framework for Understanding the Factors that Shape People's Leisure Lifestyles

Yumi Sahashi, Osaka Shoin Women's University (Kashiba, Japan); Kei Sato, Biwako Seikei Sport College (Otsu Shiga Pref., Japan)

The purpose of this study was to develop an instrument to measure the various features of individuals' leisure lives (i.e., "leisure orientation") among a wide range of adults, and to discuss the practical applications of the instrument within the context of leisure consultation and adult leisure education. Although it is highly desirable that this instrument should be applicable to wide-ranging adults from adolescents to the middle aged, this time, this leisure orientation scale was piloted on 414 undergraduate students of three universities in Japan. Leisure orientation was measured by having respondents choose each of paired statements (A/ B), then rate the extent to which they agreed with the 32 paired items (I "prefer" A/ B, I "somewhat prefer" A/ B) that described a wide range of leisure orientation properties. This 32-item orientation scale was incorporated into a survey questionnaire consisting of not only such leisure-specific factors as amount of leisure participation, strength of motivation, leisure satisfaction and perception of leisure constraints, but several overall well-being measures. An exploratory factor analysis was performed in order to examine the factor structure of the scale. Six factors emerged as follows: (1)long-term perspective/ personal growth (2)vigorousness (3)sociableness (4)leadership (5) altruism, and (6)nature-oriented. The internal consistency coefficients (Cronbach's alpha) for the subscales were acceptable as they ranged from .814 to .681. Mean scores were calculated for each of the six subscales. In the next stage of analysis, based upon the mean scores of all subscales, all subjects were divided into several different groups reflecting their own characteristics or profile of leisure orientation using a procedure of hierarchical cluster analysis. Four types of groups were identified, and were compared to each other concerning levels of leisure participation, leisure satisfaction, intrinsic motivation, perception of constraints during leisure time, and even the level of overall well-being. The results indicate that "optimal" type showed the most desirable leisure lifestyle and the highest level of psychological well-being, whereas "passive" type indicated the most inactive participation in leisure, lack of motivation, lowest leisure satisfaction and the lowest level of well-being.

> 318 (Oral presentation)

Reaching out to rural communities: The Tourism Research Innovation Project

Nicole Vaugeois, Vancouver Island University (Nanaimo, Canada)

Overcoming the challenges associated to tourism development requires rural tourism to be treated as a knowledge-based industry that can benefit by the development of a network of organizations engaged in a programme of knowledge mobilization activities. The Tourism Research Innovation Project (TRIP) is the first of its kind to address the social capital deficit in rural tourism across the province of BC, and will act as a model for similar projects throughout Canada. The goal of TRIP is to pilot strategies to build social capital with respect to tourism development in rural areas in BC among community leaders, tourism entrepreneurs, government agencies, students and academic institutions. The objectives are to: • Synthesize and mobilize the body of knowledge in tourism development into rural communities by engaging in innovative, field-based activities; • Develop an understanding of the realities of rural tourism development by engaging in dialogue with community leaders and tourism entrepreneurs; • Enhance capacity in community based tourism development by sharing current knowledge, documenting case studies and developing necessary resources; • Develop a cluster of expertise in rural tourism development in British Columbia by linking academic and non-academic partners, reflecting on knowledge gained and publicizing results; • Utilize a rural lens to reshape policy and planning decisions and education programming in tourism development in BC and across the other provinces and territories. The project is being undertaken by multiple partners each with a direct or indirect mandate to support tourism and economic development. Partners include Vancouver Island University (formerly Malaspina University-College) as the lead institution, Thompson Rivers University, University of Northern British Columbia, College of the Rockies and the College of New Caledonia. Partners include Tourism British Columbia, BC Parks, the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts, the Ministry of Small Business and Economic Development, LINK BC, and the Canadian Rural Secretariat. The project includes a variety of activities including: 1) an annual tourism research extension project, 2) placement of student interns to work in rural regions, 3) development of a series of "how to" manuals, 4) a web portal linking available resources, and 5) an annual research forum.

> 319 (Oral presentation)

Multiplication and integration of leisure functions: recreation, continuous education and cross-ethnic relations

Inna Piskunova, Saratov state socio-economic university (Saratov, Russian Federation)

The concept of leisure includes more and more components in accordance with process of the modern society dynamic changes. The functional aspects of leisure activity change as well and the multiplicative functions of leisure establishments become of a greater importance (the concept "multiplication" is interpreted as multiplication of effective functional characteristics of leisure). The purpose of given paper is the research of the total process of social efficiency of Saratov region national cultural centers. It is carried out on the example of the German Cultural Center, whose leisure activity is characterized by the combination of social-cultural, educating, formative and other functions. The concept "continuous education" as the major direction in the Russian social policy and its realization in the activity of leisure establishments in particular is of great topicality. This direction involves the development of new models of cultural values perception. Besides, it leads to the necessity of creation of the mechanism, which regulates cross-ethnic relations and presupposes the integration of two areas: education and culture. It is of the vital importance for the Saratov region, which is the residence for more than 120 nationalities. The paper is based on the case study, dedicated to the research of the multiplicative character of German Cultural Center`s functions.

> 320 (Poster presentation)

Leisure in Latin America: the Brazilian Experience

Christianne Luce Gomes & Alicia Maricel Oliveira Ramos, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Belo Horizonte, Brazil); Leila Mirtes Santos de Magalhães Pinto, Ministério do Esporte (Belo Horizonte, Brazil); Esperanza Osorio, Funlibre (Bogota, Colombia)

The objective of this collaborative research is to systemize and socialize information related to the production of knowledge on leisure in Latin America. The study was proposed by a partnership between Brazil and Colombia, countries which currently have been using efforts to improve the interchange of knowledge and experience about leisure in Latin America context. Until this moment, the countries participating in the research are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Equator, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The goal is to get the participation of all Latin American countries members of United Nations Organization, promoting a wider visibility to leisure in this context. There are in Latin America different limits and potentialities in comparison with those verified at other continents and, for this reason, resents the sparing interaction promoted among its nations. According to the methodology the development of the contents about each country will be independent. Each researcher or researchers group responsible for the study in their country will have to organize/systemize all collected data and produce a text which portrays their reality. In Brazil, the methodology was based in a bibliographical research and the application of questionnaires to professionals graduated in different areas and experienced in leisure. The research has got 50% of the questionnaires answered. The following subjects were discussed: importance of leisure in human life; basic subjects for the development of this field; Brazilian leisure identity; professional, studious or voluntary leadership formation; practices that involve different cultural interests and/or social and cultural animation; community participation; management of politics, programs and projects; urban planning (spaces and equipment) and environment. The results of this research will be published in December/2008 in a book with free distribution, contributing this way to the systematization of information about leisure in Latin America from different points of view.

> 321 (Présentation orale)

Le programme d'activités motrices « Le tour du monde de Karibou[MC] » / The physical activities program "Le tour du monde de Karibou"

Émilie Baillargeon et Joël Beaulieu, Sports Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Pour pallier à ce faible intérêt du domaine moteur lors de la petite enfance, Sports Montréal a créé le programme d'activités motrices Le tour du monde de Karibou. Ce programme vise à stimuler et à développer les habiletés motrices fondamentales des enfants âgés de 1 à 4 ans. Il favorise également l'estime de soi et il est offert dans un milieu stimulant où l'objectif premier est de s'amuser. La finalité de ce programme est de développer dès la petite et la moyenne enfance le goût de bouger dans une perspective à long terme reliée aux saines habitudes de vie. Ce programme est construit en tenant compte des grands principes du développement moteur de l'enfant et il est inspiré de par l'approche de l'éducation motrice telle que proposée par Paoletti (1999). Sports Montréal, organisme à but non lucratif de la région de Montréal, offre la possibilité aux organismes de loisirs et de sports, aux municipalités et aux clubs sportifs, de devenir Fournisseur officiel Le tour du monde de Karibou en intégrant cette activité dans leur programmation régulière. Ce programme « clés-en-main » a été développé en tenant compte des contraintes du gestionnaire en loisir et de l'animateur sur le terrain. La structure de fonctionnement du programme est simple et efficace et les outils proposés sont conçus pour faciliter le travail de chacun.

> 322 (Oral presentation)

Building capacity, broadening awareness and engaging tomorrow's leaders through extension activity

Nicole Vaugeois, Tracy Simpson & LA Shibish, Vancouver Island University (Nanaimo, Canada)

As the population of Canada and many other countries continues to urbanize at an alarming rate, there is an emerging need to bring young leaders into contact with the complexities of rural life. This presentation will describe an innovative initiative taking place in British Columbia to engage University and College students in extension work with rural communities. Undertaken as part of the Tourism Research Innovation Project (TRIP) which is a multi partner initiative to mobilize knowledge and resources in tourism to rural areas of BC, the annual extension tour brings students into contact with the complexity of leisure provision in rural areas. Students develop an awareness of the realities of rural living while engaging in dialogue with community leaders, operators and residents. The experience provides "deep learning" while building relationships with stakeholders that are later followed up on by the project coordinator for TRIP. The project has been taking place since 2005 covering a different portion of BC each year with students from five different educational institutions. In 2008, eight students from Vancouver Island University, University of Northern BC, College of the Rockies and Thompson Rivers University travelled throughout rural and aboriginal communities in coastal BC to learn about sustainable development and aboriginal tourism. Two undergraduate students who participated in this extension tour will present the model and the impact of the experience on learners. Their observations will be supplemented with video footage of the journey and testimonials from participants. Those involved in providing education experiences or those interested in developing capacity or rural development will find the presentation valuable.

> 323 (Présentation par affiche)

Programmes, actions collectives et enjeux pour favoriser l'accessibilité aux vacances familiales

Robert Rodrigue, Mouvement québécois des vacances familiales (Montréal, Canada)

Les membres du Mouvement québécois des vacances familiales constituent un réseau mettant en pratique diverses approches permettant l'accessibilité aux vacances familiales. Certains programmes permettent également de soutenir le départ en vacances de familles à faible revenu. Cette présentation pourrait êre scindée en 2 ateliers: un premier sur les centres de vacances familiales (lieux de pratique) un second sur les groupes communautaires familiaux (groupe organisant des départs collectifs).

> 324 (Poster presentation)

People's voice on sustainability: Resident perspectives on triple bottom line and future local government directions from Port Alberni, BC

Nicole Vaugeois, Scott Bastian & Tracy Simpson, Vancouver Island University (Nanaimo, Canada)

In an effort to drive local government service provision and public policy based on resident input, the City of Port Alberni in British Columbia undertook an extensive resident attitude study in the spring of 2008. One of the priorities for the City was to allow residents the opportunity to express perspectives on the environmental, economic and social future of their community - commonly referred to as the "triple bottom line". This poster will present the methods used to open dialogue on sustainability and the resulting desired future expressed by participants. Even though the study was conducted using a self administered mail survey and the sustainability question was designed as an open ended table response, residents overwhelmingly took the opportunity to express their desired future for the community at length. The results provided valuable insight to the planners about a) the social well being including issues such as recreation, health, safety and education, b) environmental well being including isues such as air and water quality, food supply and waste reduction and c) economic well being including issues such as employment, income and industry. The findings will be useful to those involved in planning at the local government level as well as those interested in moving their organization towards sustainable policy. The "People's Voice: Local Government Satisfaction Study" was conducted by Vancouver Island University (formerly Malaspina University-College) and was funded by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities Health Promotion Fund.

> 325 (Présentation orale)

Activité physique et santé osseuse, un avis du Comité scientifique de Kino-Québec

Claudine Blanchet, Centre hospitalier universitaire de Québec (Québec, Canada)

Le dépouillement de rapports de recherche pertinents effectué par le Comité scientifique de Kino-Québec révèle que la pratique régulière de certains types d'activités physiques est essentielle à la santé osseuse. En effet, à chaque période de la vie, elle renforce les os en améliorant leur contenu minéral et leur architecture, elle freine la diminution de la résistance des os liée au vieillissement et réduit le risque de chute, donc de fracture, car elle entretient la sensibilité proprioceptive, l'équilibre et la flexibilité. La fréquence et la régularité de la pratique d'activités physiques avec mise en charge, particulièrement avant et pendant la puberté – période où se constitue une très grande partie du capital osseux, déterminant capital de la santé osseuse future – sont cruciaux. Il s'agit d'activités d'intensité relativement élevée où l'on travaille contre la gravité, par exemple, celles incluant de la course à pied et des sauts ou de contractions musculaires concentriques ou excentriques intenses et répétées (musculation). Ce qui importe, ce n'est pas tant la durée des séances d'entraînement que leur fréquence. L'augmentation du contenu minéral et de la densité minérale des os observée après quelques mois de pratique régulière d'exercices physiques avec mise en charge va de 1 à 4 %, ce qui s'accompagnerait, selon des études menées sur des animaux, d'une augmentation de 10 à 40 % de la résistance des os. Les personnes du troisième âge ont donc intérêt à pratiquer régulièrement et fréquemment des activités avec mise en charge et celles qui favorisent le développement et la préservation de la sensibilité proprioceptive, de l'équilibre et de la flexibilité. Les personnes atteintes d'ostéoporose peuvent aussi tirer avantage d'un programme d'exercices, pourvu qu'il soit adapté à leur condition physique et à leurs besoins. Les effets salutaires de certains exercices physiques sur la santé osseuse s'ajoutent aux arguments déjà connus pour rappeler l'importance de promouvoir un mode de vie physiquement actif, tout en soulignant la valeur particulière des activités physiques avec mise en charge et celles qui améliorent l'aptitude à éviter les chutes.

> 326 (Présentation par affiche)

L'implication bénévole dans le secteur des vacances familiales qu Québec

Robert Rodrigue, Mouvement québécois des vacances familiales (Montréal, Canada)

Présentation d'un court vidéo présentant l'implication des bénévoles dans les organisations communautaires pour l'accessibilité aux vacances familiales. Présentation du cahier d'accompagnement du vidéo, ce cahier se veut un outils visant à soutenir les groupes communautaires familiaux dans l'organisation de leur projet de départ collectif en vacances familiales.

> 327 (Oral presentation)

Addressing the recreation experience in sustainable forest management

Howard Harshaw, University of British Columbia (Vancouver, Canada)

The relative ubiquity of outdoor recreation participation in North American forested landscapes requires that forest managers explicitly address outdoor recreation. For example, over half of the user-days reported by Canadians for all outdoor nature-based activities in 1996 occurred in forested landscapes outside of parks and protected areas. This presentation describes an approach for improving existing methods of addressing outdoor recreation within the context of sustainable forest management by incorporating the recreation opportunity spectrum into timber harvest models. Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) certification frameworks have influenced forestry planning and management worldwide. SFM practices require that forest managers address three components of sustainably managed forests: economic, ecological, and social values. An important element of social sustainability are the benefits that people derive from forested landscapes, such as quality of life, aesthetics, and opportunities for outdoor recreation. The indicators established in many SFM frameworks do not meaningfully address recreation experience, though this is central to meeting recreationists' needs. The formalization of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) into SFM certification frameworks may help to address this important but difficult-to-quantify social endeavour, by indicating the experiences that may be available across the landscape. The ROS assumes that outdoor recreation quality can be secured through the identification and provision of a diverse set of recreation opportunities across a landscape. By identifying and providing a range of settings, managers can offer recreation opportunities that appeal to broad segments of the public. A diversity of recreation settings provides forest managers with temporal and spatial flexi-bility for the provision of recreation opportunities, and permits responses to changes in demand for recreation activities, settings, and experiences. Although the ROS is an excellent descriptive tool, its prescriptive function may assist forest managers address recreation experience outcomes: the naturalness dimension (i.e. motorized use and evidence of humans) and social experience dimension (i.e. solitude/self-reliance and social encounters) identify management conditions that directly impact recreation experience. The indicator of outdoor recreation proposed here, the area and percent of forest land managed for a diversity of recreation opportunity class settings, extends current approaches for cataloguing recreation infrastructure elements by explicitly incorporating recreation experience.

> 328 (Présentation orale)

L'espace public au service de l'animation et de la citoyenneté urbaines : approche et modèle d'intervention de la Ville de Montréal

Louise Lapointe, Ville de Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Les villes constituent des milieux de vie où se développent et se structurent des liens entre individus de toutes origines, de toutes conditions sociales et économiques qui y résident, qui y travaillent et qui s'y divertissent. À cet égard, l'espace public urbain favorise souvent l'expression de diverses formes de loisirs permettant de

renforcer des solidarités et de contribuer au développement social, culturel et communautaire. À Montréal, divers groupes et organismes oeuvrant dans les domaines de la culture, de l'éducation populaire, de la promotion de l'activité physique et de l'élite sportive et des relations interculturelles, réalisent de multiples événements et activités d'animation, de participation, de sensibilisation dans le cadre de leur mission respective. Ils sollicitent souvent l'appui des autorités locales et des services municipaux, soit au plan financier, soit au plan technique ou encore pour déroger temporairement à certains règlements municipaux. La Ville de Montréal met à la disposition de ces groupes et organismes diverses ressources humaines, financières et techniques pour les soutenir. Comment les événements publics contribuent-ils à l'animation urbaine, au renforcement des liens civiques, du sentiment de sécurité et de la qualité de vie à Montréal? Quels sont les défis particuliers qui se posent aux services municipaux montréalais pour bien jouer leur rôle de soutien à l'égard des groupes, des organismes et des promoteurs d'événements et d'activités publics? Notre présentation tente de répondre à ces questions en mettant en lumière l'intervention de la Ville de Montréal dans le domaine de l'animation sur le domaine public. Nous encouragerons également des échanges avec les participants à l'atelier relativement aux diverses pratiques d'autres acteurs municipaux à l'échelle nationale et internationale.

> 329 (Présentation orale)

La Route verte et le cyclotourisme comme outil de valorisation du milieu local et régional / "La Route verte" and Bicycle Tourism As a Booster for Local and Regional Development

Jean-François Pronovost, Vélo Québec Association (Montréal, Canada); Réjean Parent, Association des réseaux cyclables du Québec (St-Hyacinthe, Canada)

Note : Présentation conjointe des auteurs Concentrée autour du 45e parallèle, dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent, la population québécoise doit composer avec l'hiver et ses impacts sur les loisirs, les modes de déplacement et le tourisme. Malgré cela, le Québec a réussi à bâtir une véritable culture cycliste, unique en Amérique du Nord. La moitié de la population fait du vélo, le tiers s'y adonne même une fois par semaine et le réseau cyclable totalise près de 8 000 kilomètres. Dans ce terreau fertile se développe, depuis 1995, la Route verte, une véloroute unique en son genre qui relie 16 régions et traverse plus de 320 municipalités. En 2007, les 4 000 premiers kilomètres de la Route verte ont été inaugurés, donnant lieu à un battage promotionnel sans précédent en faveur du vélo, du tourisme à vélo et de la découverte des régions. Deux Québécois sur trois connaissent maintenant la Route verte, un taux de notoriété qui a presque doublé depuis deux ans à peine. La Route verte a été également recensée parmi les dix meilleures routes cyclables au monde par le National Geographic Society. Enfin, plus de deux millions de personnes l'empruntent annuellement. Le succès de la Route verte repose bien sûr sur quelques ingrédients essentiels : une association cycliste bien implantée (Vélo Québec), une volonté gouvernementale à tous les échelons et une importante mobilisation locale et régionale à laquelle participent les collectivités et le milieu municipal. Une des particularités de la Route verte est liée au rôle que jouent plusieurs organismes sans but lucratif dans le développement et l'entretien de certaines portions de la Route verte. Ces organismes regroupés au sein de l'Association des réseaux cyclables du Québec développent et gèrent, pour le compte d'administrations publiques, plusieurs centaines de kilomètres de sentiers et de pistes cyclables. Cette présentation portera sur la concertation et la collaboration qui s'effectuent entre tous les acteurs, depuis la planification jusqu'à la réalisation et à l'entretien des infrastructures. Elle nous amènera également à démontrer comment une infrastructure de calibre de la Route verte est reconnue comme un outil de valorisation du milieu local et régional.

> 331 (Présentation orale)

Informatisation du Module culture et loisirs – Ville de Gatineau

Simon Cadoret, Ville de Gatineau (Gatineau, Canada)

La Ville de Gatineau a toujours été avant-gardiste dans les technologies informatiques. Depuis l'hiver 2003, les citoyens de Gatineau peuvent s'inscrire aux activités de la municipalité par Internet ou par le téléphone en utilisant le système RVI (reconnaissance vocale interactive). L'utilisation de ces deux technologies se fait de concert avec le logiciel LUDIK développé par la firme M²e Solutions. Lors des inscriptions par téléphone, plus de 200 lignes sont disponibles pour les citoyens. Il est possible pour la municipalité d'inscrire plus de 4 000 inscriptions à l'heure. De plus, lors des inscriptions camps de jour, nous augmentons à ce nombre à 8 000 inscriptions. Depuis l'automne 2006, il est maintenant possible pour les organismes reconnus par la municipalité d'utiliser le système d'inscription RVI et Internet. Dans le cadre de soutien développé par le Service des loisirs, des sports et de la vie communautaire, le système d'inscription RVI et Internet figurent comme service dans le soutien des inscriptions de l'organisme. À ce jour, plus de 10 organismes utilisent le système. Finalement, d'autres applications ont été développées avec le logiciel LUDIK. La gestion des postes Internet dans les bibliothèques a généré 131 600 réservations pour une utilisation de 73 083 heures. La gestion de tourniquets dans 2 centres aquatiques a permis de mieux contrôler les accès, etc.

> 332 (Présentation orale)

Premiers secours pour intervenants récréatifs et sportifs

Danny Brosseau et Francois Lépine, Société de sauvetage (Montréal, Canada)

Chaque sport ou activité récréative comporte des risques de blessures ou d'accidents qui peuvent être évités par le biais de la prévention. Toutefois, malgré les efforts de prévention, il se peut que l'on doive intervenir sur un incident. Une étude sur les blessures subies au cours de la pratique d'activités récréatives et sportives fût réalisée au Québec en 2004 permettant à la Société de sauvetage, en collaboration avec le Conseil de médecine sportive du Québec, de créer un nouveau programme de Premiers secours spécialement conçu pour les intervenants récréatifs et sportifs. Ce programme d'adresse notamment aux entraîneurs, aux officiels, aux surveillants, aux parents, aux préposés aux équipements et aux responsables de la pratique d'une activité sportive ou récréative. Se donnant sur une journée, ce programme permet d'apprendre des notions de base en réanimation et en premiers soins visant à assumer un rôle de premier intervenant lors d'une situation d'urgence pouvant survenir dans le cadre

d'activités sportives ou récréatives. Le programme de premiers secours – IRS permet une spécialité avec le sport ou l'activité récréative en cause permettant une meilleure préparation. De plus, ce programme permet aux candidats d'établir des plans d'urgence spécifiques à leur milieu. À titre d'exemple, lors de la Grenouille en fête à Chambly où 2 000 participant descendent les rapides de Chambly, il est plus profitable pour l'organisme hôte de former les intervenants et bénévoles aux procédures d'urgence à même l'endroit où se tient l'événement. En formant les intervenants et bénévoles directement sur le terrain et y intégrant des situations d'urgence reliées au type de pratique de l'activité en question, ces derniers sont prêts pour intervenir efficacement et rapidement et ce en toute confiance. Ce programme permet aussi à un intervenant de déterminer, en suivant certaines lignes directrices, si un participant peut oui ou non retourner au jeu.

> 334 (Poster presentation)

Development of the Leisure Facilitator Scale: Preliminary Psychometric Evidence

Byunggook Kim & Youngkhill Lee, Indiana University (Bloomington, USA); Jinmoo Heo, Indiana University-Purdue University (Indianapolis, USA)

The purpose of this study was to take the preliminary steps in developing a scale to measure leisure facilitators and report initial psychometric evidence. Leisure facilitators are "factors that promote or enable the formation of leisure preferences and encourage or enhance participation" (Raymore, 2002, p. 62). Based on Raymore's conceptualization and the following the procedures such as content and domain specification, development of conceptual and operational definition, and generating items, a total of 27 question items with a five-point Likert scale were identified to measure leisure facilitators. The leisure facilitator scale along with the instruments to measure leisure motivation and leisure constraint was distributed to 382 college students at a Midwestern city. Approximately 97% (372) of the students completed the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha on the respondents' response to twenty-seven items consisting of leisure facilitators was .82, indicating a relatively high internal consistency. This evidence suggested that measurements of a scale of leisure facilitators were adequate measurement properties. Pearson's correlations were employed to examine the relationships among leisure constraints, leisure motivation, and leisure facilitators. Moderate correlations were observed for the association of leisure motivation with leisure facilitators ($r = .522$, $p < .01$). Leisure facilitators were also significantly correlated to leisure constraints ($r = .456$, $p < .01$). The t-tests investigating the standardized path coefficients were significant ($p < .01$), suggesting that all paths were assisting in the prediction of their assigned factors. These results provide supporting evidence for the convergent validity of the indicators. Model fit statistics demonstrate that twenty-seven items of leisure facilitators in the proposed model fitted the data well ($c2 = 880.61$, $df = 321$, $p = 0.000$; CFI = 0.966; NFI = 0.948; TLI = 0.960; RMSEA = 0.09). Findings from this study may be relevant to considering whether the proposed model is an appropriate to measure a scale of leisure facilitators. Future study needs to verify the characterization of the leisure facilitator scale. The scale should be examined by other sufficient samples such as adolescents, older adults, and local community residents. Leisure facilitator scale's stability over time requires further investigation.

> 335 (Poster presentation)

Equestrian sport development: Observations from an action research project

Nicole Vaugeois, Vancouver Island University (Nanaimo, Canada)

While sport is highly valued as a form of leisure engagement throughout the world, there is still inadequate understanding about the dynamics of developing sport engagement. This is particularly true in equestrian sports as many have been developed for a long time and therefore enjoy the benefits of mass participation (i.e. jumping, dressage, polo). With horse ownership on the rise in many areas of Canada, demand is increasing for new forms of equestrian engagement. Riders are seeking activities that allow them to build new skills and to meet other equestrians. At the same time, there are new sports emerging that are in need of participants but which seem to struggle getting people involved (i.e. competitive trail riding, endurance and TREC). This presentation explores the dynamics of equestrian sport development in these emerging activities from an action research approach. The observations have been shaped through three years of involvement and research with competitive trail riding and TREC. The results indicate that strategies such as collaboration with local horse clubs, capacity building in athletes and sport organizers and aggressive marketing techniques are helpful in bringing new equestrian sports more into the mainstream. Those involved in sport development, capacity building or public recreation will find the insights useful for program development.

> 336 (Présentation par affiche)

Développement d'un programme d'éducation au loisir en petit groupe : Étude pilote

Hélène Carbonneau, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada); Johanne Desrosiers et Julie Lamontagne, Université de Sherbrooke (Sherbrooke, Canada); Karine Perreault et Diane Durand, Centre de recherche sur le vieillissement (Sherbrooke, Canada)

INTRODUCTION: Un programme individuel d'éducation au loisir s'est montré efficace pour réduire les symptômes dépressifs chez les personnes ayant subi un accident vasculaire cérébral (AVC) (Desrosiers et al., 2007). L'approche individuelle utilisée étant peu efficiente, il devenait pertinent d'adapter et de valider une approche de petit groupe.

OBJECTIF : Étudier la pertinence du programme d'éducation au loisir adapté en situation de groupe, en milieu communautaire, pour des personnes ayant subi un AVC.

MÉTHODE : Une étude pilote a été conduite auprès de six participants. Ce groupe s'est réuni une fois semaine, pour une durée de 120 minutes pendant 8 semaines en collaboration étroite avec un organisme communautaire de Sherbrooke. Un devis mixte a été retenu mais seul le volet qualitatif est ici rapporté. Des entrevues en profondeur ont été réalisées avec les participants à la fin du programme afin de documenter tant l'efficacité du programme que les processus sous-jacents à l'intervention. De plus, l'intervenante et les assistantes de recherche ont complété des journaux de bord tout au long de la mise en œuvre du programme. Des rencontres hebdomadaires entre l'équipe d'intervention et une des

chercheures ont permis d'approfondir l'analyse des processus. Les données ont été analysées selon la méthode du questionnement analytique de Paillé et Muchellini (2003).

RÉSULTATS: Les résultats montrent que la majorité des participants (5/6) ont intégré de nouvelles activités dans leur vie. De plus, les participants ont exprimé leur satisfaction à l'effet de s'investir dans un groupe axé sur la réalisation de projets en loisir et non seulement sur la socialisation. La dynamique de groupe s'est révélée être une force du programme. L'analyse des processus a mené à l'ajustement du programme. Des modifications ont été apportées à certains outils de réflexion. Le contenu des sessions a aussi été révisé et le nombre en a été augmenté pour mieux répondre aux besoins des participants.

CONCLUSION: Cette étude pilote a permis de s'assurer de la pertinence du programme d'éducation au loisir adapté en situation de groupe pour des personnes qui ont subi un AVC. La prochaine étape sera d'en vérifier les effets par un dispositif expérimental.

> 337 (Oral presentation)

Moving Mountains: Post-War Painting and Tourism in Banff National Park

Karen Wall, Athabasca University (Edmonton, Canada); PearlAnn Reichwein, University of Alberta (Edmonton, Canada)

The Banff School of Fine Arts was established in 1933 and for the next several decades offered summer adult education programs in the tradition of rational recreation projects. The role of the Banff School in structuring this learning experience as a combination of cultural education and outdoor recreational disciplines has received relatively little critical attention. This study examines the processes of learning to paint at the School in the 1940s-1950s, a period coinciding with a regional emphasis on community arts production, new national and international discourses of visual art, and post-war mass tourism in the national parks. Students of painting were primarily amateurs – schoolteachers or members of community art club – themselves idealized in publicity images framing iconographic views and outdoor activity. The selective production of landscape painting at the School was aligned with agendas of postwar national development; students returned home with new skills but also with a received sense of the particular place of visual art for the Canadian citizen. Practices and perceptions of visual arts also contributed to the production of Banff as a tourist commodity. Based on a body of student writings, administrative documents, curriculum records and correspondence, a qualitative analysis traces themes of the structuring of public taste and cultural capital, and argues that visual arts production was significantly mediated by the setting and constraints of time and space; the backgrounds and missions of students and instructors; the mandate of the school and its director; and finally, external institutional regimes including those of the tourism industry, national and provincial politics, and public education. In coordinating temporary communities of artistic production and wilderness consumption, the Banff School did not produce a distinct regional visual culture, but reproduced metropolitan concepts of how to see the Canadian wilderness.

> 338 (Oral presentation)

Towards the Dignity of Leisure Leisure in the Social Doctrine of the Church

Marcos Ayjon Fernando, University of Deusto (Guadalajara, Spain)

The Institute for Leisure Studies at the University of Deusto (Bilbao, Spain) approaches leisure from a multidisciplinary and humanist perspective. The research presented in this paper relates this humanist comprehension of leisure with the social doctrine of the Church, i. e., the part of Catholic Theology that confronts the question arising from social changes. The Church's social teaching has a pastoral purpose and is at the service of the person. From this position, the subject of research can be exposed as follows: To analyze the humanism involved in the teaching of the Catholic Church, based on the dignity of the human person. To expose the concept of humanist leisure, which is also based in the dignity of the human person, focusing on the definition and analyzing each of its terms. To expose the principles and guidelines for social life offered by the Church, looking for their relation with humanist leisure. To delimit the main documents of the social doctrine of the Church, forming a text corpus for study that includes the numerous interventions of Popes, Bishops, theologians and Christian thinkers around the social question. To design some tables of variables of the terms used by the definition of humanist leisure, as guidelines for the interpretation of the documents. To analyze the text corpus looking for the above mentioned variables, to study the presence and evolution of the humanist leisure in the social doctrine of the Church. The research approaches leisure as an area of human development, which cannot be separated from the necessary respect towards the dignity of the human person. Its ultimate purpose is to set the basis for a comprehension of the role of leisure in the life and development of communities, from a Catholic perspective.

> 339 (Présentation orale)

Fais-moi un portrait! Le Portrait de la pratique en activité physique et sportive, un outil de mobilisation et d'aide à la décision

Camille Tremblay, Québec en Forme (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Québec en Forme (QEF) a pour mission de contribuer à favoriser l'adoption et le maintien d'une saine alimentation et d'un mode de vie physiquement actif chez les jeunes de la naissance à 17 ans. Conscient que la création d'environnements favorables à de tels changements requiert une action collective locale, QEF accompagne des communautés dans l'élaboration de stratégies et d'actions permettant d'améliorer leur offre de service. Ainsi, il est primordial que les divers acteurs partagent une compréhension et une vision commune des besoins et opportunités de leur communauté, pour qu'ensemble, ils élaborent un plan d'action concerté. Pour appuyer la prise de décision et améliorer l'offre de service, QEF a développé des outils et propose une démarche afin que les milieux réalisent le Portrait de la pratique en activité physique et sportive (APS) des jeunes. En s'appuyant sur l'engagement des partenaires locaux durant sa réalisation, cette démarche favorise l'appropriation des résultats par le milieu et leur intégration dans l'action.

Le Portrait permet d'établir un point de départ et repris tous les cinq ans, de suivre l'évolution des habitudes de vie des enfants ainsi que celle de l'offre de service. En 2006-2007, six communautés locales du Québec ont réalisé leur Portrait. Les cueillettes de données ont permis de rejoindre plus de 12 000 jeunes de 4 à 17 ans, 145 organismes offrant des services en APS, 68 écoles primaires et 5 écoles secondaires. Les résultats mettent en lumière la pertinence de porter un regard sur les problématiques particulières des communautés. Par exemple, 62 % des enfants de 4 à 12 ans, participent à une APS organisée une fois ou plus par semaine. Ce pourcentage varie de 39 % à 78 % selon le milieu. Par ailleurs, le pourcentage d'enfants qui ne font pas d'APS, libres ou organisées, varie de 1 % à 10% selon les régions. Il y a donc lieu de se questionner sur l'influence de l'environnement sur la pratique de l'APS. En plus de l'intérêt manifesté par divers paliers pour les résultats des portraits, ceux-ci créent un effet rassembleur qui témoigne de la pertinence d'intégrer cette démarche dans le processus de mobilisation des communautés.

> 340 (Oral presentation)

The Misconception of Leisure and its Implications for Education

Megan Goodrich, Schoolhouse of Wonder (Durham, USA)

The proposed presentation uses the works of three different authors – Christopher Lasch, Sebastian De Grazia, and Jonathan Lear – to explore what leisure is and what leisure is not. One of the greatest challenges with leisure is a lack of understanding of what it really is. In order to increase leisure, it is imperative to understand what it is. It is also essential to understand what leisure is if we wish to know why it is important to increase and integrate it into our lives. This presentation compares and contrasts the concepts of leisure, recreation and free time to clarify what makes leisure a unique concept. One of the most prominent misconceptions is that leisure is a synonym for free time. Free time, however, implies that it is the opposite of work. It implies that it is easy, enjoyable, and relaxing. Leisure may involve some free time activities, but free time cannot always be classified as leisure time. While recreation can be included in the definition of leisure, not all recreation is leisure. Many types of recreation have become largely commercialized and competitive, and the spirit of leisure has been lost from them. Leisure is a far simpler concept that does not require any special equipment or a specific amount of space or time. Leisure is a way life, a way of being, that becomes a part of everything else we do. Leisure is any activity pursued for its own sake, simply because it is something interesting or important to the individual. This is important to our society because it is through leisure that we grow, discover, and create. This understanding of leisure also has many implications for education. Through leisure, we can learn more effectively through contemplation, exploration, experience and passion. This type of learning is accessible to anyone with the ability to think and seek understanding and has the capacity to increase quality of life around the world.

> 341 (Présentation orale)

La gouvernance des loisirs sportifs de nature en France

Thierry BEDOS; Pôle Ressources National des Sports de Nature (Vallon pont d'Arc, France)

Depuis 2004 la loi française confère aux départements une nouvelle compétence "pour favoriser le développement maîtrisé des sports de nature", à cette fin il met en place un Plan Départemental des Espaces Sites et Itinéraires (PDESI) relatifs aux sports de nature. L'objectif de ce PDESI est d'identifier les lieux de pratique d'intérêt social, sportif, environnemental et économique afin d'y garantir l'accès au public de manière pérenne. Pour cela le législateur français a choisi que les départements s'appuient sur une commission consultative, la Commission Départementale des Espaces Sites et Itinéraires (CDESI) qui regroupe l'ensemble des acteurs départementaux concernés (élus, sportifs, associations de protection de l'environnement, forestiers, agriculteurs, acteurs du tourisme, services de l'état...) qui définissent de manière concertée les modes de sélection des lieux de pratique à inscrire au PDESI et donnent leur avis sur les différentes propositions d'inscriptions. Ces CDESI aujourd'hui en place dans 23 départements sont à nos yeux un bon exemple de nouvelle gouvernance ou le département est identifié comme chef de file d'une stratégie de développement des sports de nature et appui sur l'avis de l'ensembles des acteurs. En effet les acteurs des loisirs sportifs de nature sont nombreux et d'origines très diversifiées, il a donc paru important d'identifier un niveau de collectivté compétent pour piloter le développment maîtrisé des sports de nature. Le département a été choisi notamment pour son expérience de gestion des activités de randonnées avec la mise en place depuis 1988 des Plans Départementaux des Itinéraires de promenade et de Randonnée. Notre structure, le Pôle ressources national des sports de nature (PRNSN) www.sportsdenature.gouv.fr est une mission nationale confiée par le ministère en charge des sports et nous sommes missionnés entre autres pour piloter au niveau national l'observatoire des CDESI et PDESI www.sportsdenature.fr Remarque: ce projet d'intervention a été soumis à B. Robinson du MELS (Ministère de l'Éducation du loisir et du Sport du Québec).

> 342 (Présentation orale)

Le rehaussement des aspects positifs du rôle d'aidant : un cible pour l'intervenant en loisir

Hélène Carbonneau, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Plusieurs programmes d'intervention ont été développés pour soutenir les aidants d'un proche atteint de la maladie d'Alzheimer (MA). La grande majorité de ses programmes sont surtout centrés sur les aspects négatifs du rôle d'aidant et négligent de tenir compte des aspects positifs. Pourtant, plusieurs auteurs (Lévesque et al., 2002; Nolan et al., 2003) affirment l'importance de s'attarder davantage aux aspects positifs du rôle d'aidant. Le rehaussement des aspects positifs du rôle d'aidant pourrait contribuer non seulement à l'allégement du sentiment de fardeau, mais aussi à l'amélioration du bien-être des aidants. Un modèle conceptuel a été développé pour mieux comprendre la dynamique entourant l'émergence d'aspects positifs dans le quotidien des aidants (Carbonneau et al., soumis). Ce modèle regroupe les aspects positifs sous

trois grandes dimensions : le sentiment de réalisation, le sens du rôle au quotidien et la qualité des interactions entre l'aidant et son proche. Il explique que les aspects positifs du rôle d'aidant émergent au travers d'événements enrichissants dans le quotidien de l'aidant avec son proche. Des choses aussi simples que de pouvoir faire sourire leur proche atteint de MA ou de partager un moment agréable avec lui sont déterminantes pour le bien-être de l'aidant. La reconstruction d'un vécu satisfaisant entre l'aidant et son proche atteint de démence est une avenue prometteuse dans une perspective de soutien(Hellström, Nolan & Lundh 2005; Voelkl, 1998). Les loisirs représentent une source privilégiée de moments plaisants (Bedini & Phoenix, 1999; Dupuis & Pedlar, 1995). Le sentiment d'efficacité de l'aidant à susciter de tels moments avec son proche joue un rôle crucial et mérite l'attention des intervenants en loisir. Des interventions favorables au développement du sentiment d'efficacité de l'aidant face à la réalisation d'activités avec son proche sont à mettre en place. De plus, l'offre d'activités récréatives propices à susciter des événements enrichissants ou à renforcer la qualité des interactions entre l'aidant et son proche représente aussi une cible d'intervention à privilégier par les intervenants. En renforçant l'expérience de loisir entre l'aidant et son proche, l'intervenant en loisir peut contribuer au rehaussement des aspects positifs du rôle des aidants et ainsi soutenir leur implication.

> 343 (Poster presentation)

A Study on the Development of a 'Work-Life Balance' Scale

Chung-Woon Kim, Myongji University (Seoul, Korea); Cheong-Yeul Park, Korea University (Seoul, Korea)

With the incremental introduction of a 40-hour-workweek system, quality of life and leisure have been increasingly attracting attention in Korean society. To keep pace with this change of the time, many Western countries have been implementing so-called 'Work-Life Balance' policy, key topic in the area of human resources and organizational management for the 21st century. This study was intended to develop a scale for 'Work-Life Balance'. Based on the results of survey research, the structure of components of 'Work-Life Balance' scale, and the validity and reliability of the scale were analyzed. The 'Work-Life Balance' scale comprised general assessment components for the balance of work-family, balance of work-leisure, balance of work-growth. In order to identify the validity of the 'Work-Life Balance' scale, the concurrent criterion-related validity was analyzed. To this aim, correlation analysis was conducted between work life balance level and work productivity related variables (e.g. company satisfaction, turnover intention, job commitment, stress, life satisfaction). Lastly, the findings were discussed with its implication of sociocultural perspectives.

> 344 (Présentation orale)

Les Rencontres Nationales du Tourisme et Loisirs Sportifs de Nature (RTLSN) en France

Thierry BEDOS, Pôle Ressources National des Sports de Nature (Vallon Pont d'Arc, France)

Les RTLSN implulsées par les ministères en charge du sport et du tourisme se déroulent en France tous les deux ans depuis 2003 et regroupent entre 600 et 800 personnes. La 4e édition aura lieu les 11, 12 et 13 mars 2009 à Clermont Ferrand (Auvergne). Ces RTLSN sont un bon exemple de mise en place d'actions transversales interéseaux (Sport, Tourisme, Environnement Territoires) pour le développement des loisirs Elles ont pour objectif de structurer la filière du tourisme et des loisirs sportifs de nature dans la perspective de son développement maîtrisé: - en mobilisant des acteurs du sport, du tourisme, de l'environnement et du développement territorial sur l'enjeu que représente les sports de nature; - en diffusant les bonnes pratiques qui permettent encore aujourd'hui à la France d'être leader sur le marché mondial; - en facilitant la dynamique nationale par un affichage fort des territoires pilotes... faire savoir ce qui se fait dans les territoires, de façon à promouvoir des bonnes pratiques respectueuses des principes du développement durable. Cette manifestation est pilotée par un comité méthodologique interéseaux. Dès l'origine, ce Comité méthodologique a défini le concept des Rencontres en les positionnant comme le point de départ d'une mise en réseau d'acteurs et de territoires. Notre structure (PRNSN, cf www.sportsdenature.gouv.fr) est chargée depuis 2007 d'animer ce comité méthodologique ainsi que le site internet des RTLSN www.rencontres-sports-nature.fr Un des objectifs de la 4e édition est de capter plus d'intervenants étrangers (1 Suisse et 1 Canadien sur la 3e édition en 2007) une intervention lors du congrès mondial des loisirs (peut être ss forme de kiosque) pourrait contribuer à cette ouverture Ce projet d'intervention a été soumis à B. Robinson du Ministère de l'Éducation du Loisir et du Sport du Québec.

> 345 (Poster presentation)

The Development of Creative Festivals - The Example of Hakka Tung Blossom Festival

Yuh-Cheng Fan, Minghsin University of Science and Technology (Hsin-Fong, Taiwan, China)

To promote native culture and local specialties for the sake of attracting tourists, all over the world people are holding traditional festivals. Many places are developing new and creative festivals. Taiwan's "Hakka Tung Blossom Festival" is a good example. This research investigates the development, contents, cultural meaning and future of this festival. Using the method of documentary analysis, field observation, and in-depth interviews, we arrived at the following conclusions: The Hakka Tung Blossom Festival was initiated by the government and carried out by the people. Starting in 2002, the Council for Hakka Affairs of the Executive Yuan has continued to hold "Tung Blossom Festival" in different places in Taiwan. Every year, when Tung blossoms are in full bloom (April to May), hundreds of all kind of activities are held in dozens of Hakka towns and counties. These activities combine Hakka culture with the Tung blossom to create many relevant poetry, songs, literature and creative products. Activities included hiking along Tung blossom paths, photography competition, cultural performances, selling Tung blossom related products, etc. Over the past 6 years, the festival attracted tourist crowds to Hakka areas. However there is still a low degree of identification with the Festival among Hakka people. Future development should promote more local artistic talents, integrate with the community and local culture, and try to elevate local participation and identification. Keywords: creative industries, cultural identities, local festival

> 346 (Présentation orale)

La préparation des premières vacances, un enjeu dans des dynamiques d'insertion sociale

Marie Magdeleine Hilaire, Vacances Ouvertes (Paris, France)

Pour les familles, comme pour les jeunes majeurs qui rencontrent des difficultés de vie, l'enjeu des premiers départs en vacances est triple : - la mobilité, aller voir ailleurs, cette mobilité est spatiale mais également mentale, c'est aussi rencontrer des personnes que l'on ne rencontre pas d'habitude - le temps des vacances qui est un temps à soi, un temps de plaisir et de détente - le temps de la préparation pendant lequel il s'agit de se projeter dans le temps, de construire un projet, d'épargner, de mettre en place un budget etc. Ce sont ces trois éléments qui permettent de construire avec les personnes concernées des savoirs faire et savoirs être nouveaux qui seront ensuite utiles dans la vie quotidienne. C'est pour cela aussi que ces vacances s'entendent en dehors de tout système de voyage organisé ou de package, elles sont construites avec les personnes. Mener à bien un projet de vacances, l'avoir préparé, avoir épargné constitue une réussite dont les personnes sont légitimement fières. Cette fierté, le plaisir apporté par les vacances, le bonheur des enfants, lorsqu'il y en a, sont des points d'ancrages puissants pour ensuite, au retour, se lancer d'autre défis et avancer sur d'autres axes : emploi, logement, santé. L'un des obstacles majeurs pour ces programmes réside dans le regard des intervenants sociaux : « les vacances c'est pour les travailleurs », « les vacances cela se mérite », « préparer des vacances alors qu'il y a tant d'autres questions en suspens... ». Il nous faut donc d'abord vaincre ces préjugés pour lancer des projets de vacances, avec les publics en accompagnement social.

> 347 (Poster presentation)

Workable Mechanism to Approach Sustainable Tribe Development – An Community-based Ecotourism Development Experience

Tsung-chiung Wu, National Chiayi University (Chiayi, Taiwan, China); Cheng-Ta Li, Tainan University of Technology (Tainan, Taiwan, China)

Most aboriginal tribes with unique ethnic cultures locate in remote destinations. They are eager for development and tourism often becomes the important alternative. However, not every tourism experience promises tribe community a sustainable future. In fact, many cases show the opposite results. Previous literatures have suggested community-based development approach which is expected to benefits community in the long term. This study intends to establish a community-based ecotourism development model for rural (aboriginal) communities. At first we evaluate "community-based" ecotourism development cases in several communities, and review sustainable ecotourism literatures. As a result, this study identified six critical issues for communities intending to develop eco-tourism (1) revealing the values for core resources (2) embedding and educating nature and culture conservation concepts (3) general supports from the community (4) community working organization and operational programs (5) responding strategies for the inevitable commercialization process, and (6) feedback devices for community welfare. Furthermore, this study proposes an integrated model with a set of workable mechanism to develop community-based ecotourism. The model is constructed by community development, resource management, and tourism business. Based on this proposed community-based ecotourism model, research team worked with Dabang tribe, which is the largest Tsou tribe in Taiwan, for more than five years. Through five year experiment process, we realize several mistakes can be avoided and sustainable development concerns should be addressed as developing those mechanisms to achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability. Embracing sustainable and community self-administrative principles, we modified regular destination development practices, and carefully propose sets of mechanism to assist tribe become more sustainable. In this study we will illustrate and discus those mechanisms. For instance the tribe souvenir alliance mechanism is designed to handle the concerns for economic scale and profit distributions as incorporating indigenous art into tourism business system.

> 348 (Poster presentation)

"From Altruism to Individualism": Exploring the social identity of Taiwan voluntary workers from the viewpoint of the mid-life crisis

YuLing Chen & Li-Ju Chen, National Taiwan Sport University (Taichung, Taiwan, China)

The traditional idea about volunteering has confronted a serious transformation in modern society. According to the current policy of voluntary works in Taiwan, the basic meaning of volunteering is to offer services and contribution to local community and people, especially through gratuitous behavior that involves self-sacrifice. However, a few scholars indicates that the motives of being volunteers have dramatically changed. For example, Strigas and Jackson (2003) claim that egoistic interest of volunteers is the most dynamic factor in affecting volunteers' decision making; McCurley and Lynch (2000) also suggest that self-interest has been concerned as the most significant purpose in participating voluntary activities. Rehberg (2005) indicates that altruistic motives typically occurred with more self-centered motives for volunteering. Based on those experiential studies, the explanation toward the concept of volunteering is needed to be re-examined and re-constructed. Especially when the number of volunteers has grown rapidly every year in recent Taiwan society, how people recognize the role and meaning of the voluntary activity is essential. The main purpose of this research is to explore and discover the process of identity transformation of volunteers. In addition, this study also attempts to enrich the concept of serious leisure by adding more modern explanation, and further discover the role of volunteers in current Taiwan communities. Primarily, the in-depth interviews and 3-month participant observation have been utilized for collecting data in this study. Totally, 10 middle-aged interviewees with more than 3 years voluntary experience from Tri-mountain national Scenic Area have been selected for providing their voice and working experience. The acquired data was analyzed by ground theory, and the three core themes were developed: First, self-centered motives play a crucial role for middle-aged volunteers, especially related to how they managing their mid-life crisis. Second, how those voluntary workers identify volunteering is an evolving process along with the different stages that volunteers are involved. The last, the experience of being volunteers is not all "good" for every voluntary worker. Instead, the marginalized effect of

serious leisure possibly backlashes to volunteers' family cohesion, especially for those who highly valued altruistic aspect of volunteering, such as "devotion" and "self-sacrifice".

> 351 (Présentation orale)

Le tourisme social en milieu éducatif : vecteur d'intégration? Éléments d'une comparaison Lyon-Cracovie

Katarzyna Bogacz, Université Lumière Lyon 2 (Lyon, France)

La demande touristique reflète l'évolution de la société et de la culture. Il existe plusieurs qualificatifs qui tentent de donner un autre visage au tourisme contemporain : le tourisme responsable, solidaire, équitable, social, alternatif, l'écotourisme ou autres encore. Toutes ces formes de tourisme se croisent dans leurs pratiques et convergent vers un but commun : le respect de l'humanité. L'objet de mes recherches concerne la catégorie du tourisme social adressé aux enfants: classes de découvertes en France et écoles vertes en Pologne. Ce sont des voyages scolaires (mer, montagne ou campagne) qui comprennent quelques nuitées. Elles constituent à la fois un temps de vie collective et un temps d'éducation. Pendant plus que cinquante ans de son histoire, ces sorties scolaires ont connu une évolution importante tant dans leurs formes, que dans leurs objectifs, contenus et réglementations. On peut dire que les classes de découverte et les écoles vertes se situent aujourd'hui au point de rencontre de quatre courants qui concernent non seulement le système scolaire, mais la société tout entière : l'amélioration de la santé, le développement durable, la conception de l'école qui est en fait un lieu de rencontre, la rénovation de nos méthodes d'enseignement. Les enjeux de dimension comparative Pologne/France : • Dans le cadre de la construction européenne • Dans le cadre de chacun des Etats Une recherche comparative sur deux villes, situées l'une en France, l'autre en Pologne, offre l'intérêt de confirmer, d'une part, la similarité et, d'autre part, les différences des problèmes sociaux et éducatifs, issus d'une histoire et d'une culture de chaque nation. L'étude comparative sur le tourisme social adressé aux élèves peut aussi apporter une source d'enrichissement mutuel. Hypothèses de recherche: • Évolution de la structure du groupe-classe entre l'avant et l'après classe de découverte • Le séjour en classe de découverte permet d'obtenir une meilleure intégration des élèves d'origine socio-culturelle différente au sein du groupe-classe • Le séjour augmente la capacité des enfants à travailler en équipe • L'expérience de classe de découverte est susceptible de modifier les représentations spatiales des enfants.

> 352 (Poster presentation)

New conceptualization of Leisure Motivation: The impacts of leisure motives on selection of leisure activities

Taekyun Hur, Cheongyeul Park, Hoon Jang & Sohae Kim, Korea University (Seoul, Korea)

Previous research in leisure motivation has been limited in terms of its overwhelming interest in beneficial outcomes of leisure activities, its short of coverage on wide range of modern leisure activities, and its lack of cultural perspectives. In order to overcome those limitations, the present research conducted a survey in which motives to participate in 48 leisure activities and frequency and importance of the activities were assessed. We categorized 7 categories of leisure activities (skill-involved, social, personal hobby, goal-oriented, relaxing, digital, and voluntary) and 7 categories of leisure motives (achievement, intimacy, psychological comfort, sensation-seeking, secondary, self-promoting, and no-fun). On the basis of the categorizations, momentary leisure motives and individual differences of the leisure motives were conceptualized and tested as a preceding factor of selection of leisure activities. This conceptualization was discussed in its practical implication of leisure education, consulting, and policy.

> 353 (Poster presentation)

An Analysis of the Industrial Environments of Leisure Boat in Korea

Sung Sam Oak, Seoul School of Integrated Sciences & Technologies (Seoul, Korea)

An introduction of 5-day workweek system in 2004, an increase in national income, and globalization of the society have caused changes of leisure environment. Expansion of leisure spaces including land and water is one of the changes and it has resulted in spread of marine leisure. It is quite clear that the development of leisure practice on the sea makes demands on leisure boats and activates related industry. Inner environmental factors of retarded growth of leisure boat industry will be examined on the purpose of this study. In particular, why leisure boat industry in Korea has not developed, in spite of the facts that Korea is the biggest of the shipbuilding industry and 3 fourth of its land is surrounded by ocean. Hence, to analyze industrial environments of the boat, this study will divide the environments by three and examine the three environments, such as environment of infrastructure, environment of production and technology, and environment of market. The first step of this study is to make it clear the environments of domestic leisure boat industry. As a result of the analysis of the environments, marine leisure and its industry will be concerned with academics in leisure study.

> 354 (Poster presentation)

Retirees in the Summer Games: Are They Healthy Older Adults?

Jinmoo Heo, Indiana University (Indianapolis, USA); Sanghee Chun, Brock University (St. Catharines, Canada); Byunggook Kim, Indiana University (Bloomington, USA)

Retirement coincides with important changes in life and leisure becomes a larger part of life at this stage. The benefits of involvement in leisure activities among retirees have been evidenced in a number of studies (Menec & Chipperfield, 1997; Stathi, Fox, & McKenna, 2002). Previous literature has demonstrated that engagement in leisure activities may contribute to the quality of lives of retirees. While leisure experiences in general might be beneficial, some extraordinary leisure experiences that accompany high levels of involvement and commitment can bring additional benefits to individuals (Stebbins, 2007). Those meaningful engagement and strong commitment are the fundamental components of serious leisure, and older adults are not exception to the beneficiary of serious leisure participation (Heo & Lee, 2006; Siegenthaler & O'Dell, 2003). Participating in Senior Olympic Games, which is an annual sport event for the elderly in the

United State, may be an exemplary case of older adults' serious leisure engagement. This study sought to identify the factors that explain the health perception of retirees who participated in the Senior Olympic Games. Adults aged 50 and over, from the 2005 Michigan Senior Olympic Games and 2005 Empire State Games completed onsite surveys. Participants (N = 108) were recruited at various sport venues. Health perception was the dependent variable and it was assessed by two items. Participants were asked to rate their perception of health status as well as health condition compared to their age cohorts. Predictor variables included affective attachment, behavior consistency (consistency of focused behavior over time which implies rejection of alternative behaviors), and dispositional optimism (Scheier & Carver, 1987). There was a significant positive correlation between behavior consistency and perceived health ($r = .234$, $p < .05$). Regression analysis was used to predict perceived health. Results suggested that behavioral consistency ($b = .20$, $p < .01$) was a significant predictor of perceived health. The total R2 for the model was .089. The findings also suggest that that affective attachment is related to optimism which is consistent with existing evidence that older adults having an optimistic outlook is associated with improved quality of life (Isaacowitz, 2005).

> 355 (Présentation orale)

L'analyse des décisions de la Commission municipale du Québec en matière d'exemption de taxes foncières pour les organismes sans but lucratif dans le domaine du loisir. Bilan et perspectives. L'équipe de recherche : Pierrick Choinière-Lapointe, Mylène Légaré, Marc Legros, Sonia Vaillancourt, Geneviève Shields et Louis Jolin

Marc Legros, regroupement Loisir Québec (Montréal, Canada)

La communication proposée est une analyse de la jurisprudence de la Commission municipale du Québec (CMQ) afin d'évaluer l'impact des changements législatifs sur le nombre et la nature des exemptions de taxes foncières que peuvent obtenir les organismes sans but lucratif dans le domaine du loisir, depuis les changements apportés en 2000 à la Loi sur la fiscalité municipale; L'analyse a porté sur un échantillon de 460 décisions sur une période s'étendant de 2001 jusqu'à octobre 2005. La catégorisation des secteurs d'activités dans le domaine du loisir n'est pas fondée sur des définitions préétablies par la CMQ ou de quelque autre façon par la loi; elle est le fruit d'un choix éclairé de la part de l'équipe de recherche qui a tenté, au mieux de sa connaissance, de circonscrire certains domaines d'activités du loisir associatif, incluant le sport. Même si un peu moins de deux-tiers des organismes obtiennent une exemption, à peine un sur sept obtient une exemption totale sur l'immeuble qu'il occupe. Les offices et corporations touristiques, les clubs et associations sportives, les centres, clubs et comités de loisir de même que les clubs de l'âge d'or et de la FADOQ se voient refuser l'exemption dans la majorité des cas. Seules les demandes des maisons de jeunes sont unanimement accueillies, mais pas nécessairement pour une exemption totale. Les changements législatifs ont eu un impact pour plus de majorité des demanderesses. Environ un cinquième d'entre elles ont perdu l'exemption qu'elles avaient, mais plus d'un tiers n'avaient pas d'exemption et l'ont obtenue. Là encore, il faut nuancer selon les secteurs d'activités. Les changements ont été profitables pour les organismes nationaux de sports, pour les organismes nationaux de loisir, pour les URLS et, dans une moindre mesure, pour les scouts. Par contre, les changements législatifs ont eu des effets assez négatifs pour les clubs de l'âge d'or et de la FADOQ, pour les clubs et associations sportives car un peu moins de la majorité des demanderesses avaient l'exemption et l'ont perdue. La situation est sensiblement la même pour les centres, clubs et comités de loisir.

> 356 (Présentation par affiche)

Les vélos communautaires adaptés... du loisir municipal inclusif !

Nathalie Roussel et Marthe Gosselin, Comité consultatif de la politique d'accessibilité universelle (Victoriaville, Canada)

Grâce à un bel exercice de concertation, depuis l'été 2005, Le Comité consultatif de la politique d'accessibilité universelle (CCPAU) met gratuitement à la disposition de la population et des touristes de la Ville de Victoriaville, trois types de vélos favorisant la participation des personnes handicapées et à mobilité réduite aux activités de loisir : un tricycle d'adulte, un tandem ainsi qu'un tricycle assisté pour fauteuil roulant. De plus, un programme de jumelage est en place avec les Patrouilleurs du Parc linéaire des Bois-Francs pour assurer de l'accompagnement. Au fil des étés, le programme prend de l'ampleur, le nombre d'utilisateurs est constamment à la hausse et les retombées sont nombreuses. En effet, en participant au développement de ce service, plusieurs établissements et organismes mobilisent des intervenants à différents niveaux et les rallie autour d'objectifs communs. Certains organismes ont intégré les vélos adaptés à leur programmation estivale (camp de jour) alors que des établissements (CSDI, InterVal) bénéficient des équipements dans une approche thérapeutique et de loisir. Pour une grande majorité des usagers, la disponibilité des équipements permet de découvrir ou de renouer avec les plaisirs liés à la pratique du vélo et de profiter pleinement et sécuritairement de tous ses bienfaits. Pour la personne polyhandicapée, l'utilisation du tricycle assisté élargie son univers quotidien et physique, favorise l'oxygénation et bonifie son bien-être par la stimulation et la socialisation. Quant au CCPAU, tout en faisant la promotion de l'activité physique favorisant l'amélioration des conditions de vie, le projet des vélos adaptés lui permet d'atteindre sa mission première consistant à offrir des services municipaux à l'ensemble de la population, peu importe les limitations. Finalement, ce projet favorise la sensibilisation et l'éducation du public car il suscite l'intérêt de la population à la cause des personnes handicapées et à mobilité réduite, en démontrant qu'il est possible pour ces personnes de pratiquer les mêmes activités dans la communauté… il suffit d'un coup de pouce, d'un équipement adapté et du respect des différences. Une activité permettant de s'intégrer dans la communauté n'est-ce pas là le début d'une participation sociale et du devenir de citoyens à part entière!

> 357 (Oral presentation)

Leisure Time Tae Kwon Do Learning and It Effect to Personality

Feng-chou Yang & Ching Ju Chen, National Taiwan Sport University (Taichung, Taiwan, China); Hsiu-chin Wang, Asia University (Taichung, Taiwan, China); x x, (x, Taiwan, China)

Martial art learning in is not only a welcomed physical activity in school class, but also a very popular leisure activity in community youth canter and health clubs in Asia area, especially in Taiwan. Previous researches have indicated that in learning Asian style martial art, the participants shape their personality, learn to respect others and develop a good attitude in cooperation with others. As a result, more and more people spent lot of free time after their work and school hours to involve in such recreational sports. This study focus on the effect of the relationships between personality and leisure time participation in Tae Kwon Do (TKD) learning, 244 learners age from 14 to 59 are included and the Chinese Basic Personality Index (CBPI, 2006) as the research tool for data collection. The statistical data were analysed by descriptive statistics, independent t test and one-way ANOVA. Results of this study indicated that after a period of TKD learning in leisure time, significant difference are found between learning achievement and self-depreciation ($F=2.339, p<.05$), in other word, better learning achievement develop better self image. "Times of involvement in competition" and "interpersonal problem ($F=1.983$, $p <.05$) are related to explain that the longer TKD learning in leisure time, the better interpersonal relationship are shown. Relationship between higher level learners and self-depreciation ($F=2.588$, $p<.01$) are also significant. This reveals a higher level learners, tend to develop a lower self-depreciation. These findings indicate significant relationships are existed between leisure time TKD activities and personality development. The study suggests (1) further research on the relationship between personality and martial art should not only focus on the TKD program but also other martial art. (2) The community service either profit or not-for-profit should keep the TKD program in their service programs, and to promote the quality of learning and instruction in order to serve the community well. Key word: leisure time, Martial art, personality.

> 358 (Oral presentation)

Facility Card "Fun Card"

Laura Dydyk-Trihas, City of Côte Saint-Luc (Côte Saint-Luc, Canada)

In 2006 our City Council requested from our department "Parks and Recreation" to implement a new privilege card "Fun Card" for facilities. This was a financial plus for our residents who use the many parks and recreation facilities available within the boundaries of the local community. With the purchase of a card for individual; couples; families and seniors, residents receive free access year-round to public skating, drop-in sports, pedal boats, public tennis courts, municipal pool and wading pool for a one year from the day of purchase. The sales for the "Fun Card" range from $20.00 to $60.00. This was a fabulous opportunity for individuals and families who attend these facilities to attend them more often with less cost to them. We implemented this program in 2006 and concluded by the end of the year that we produced many more cards than expected. Our total revenue was a positive percentage increase and the attendance to our facilities exceeded what was expected. When we provided a comparison analysis of 2005 versus 2006 the outcome was a bonus to the City as well as to the residents. Our policy is that our citizens come first and we provided them a benefit without extra costs attached, maximum flexibility and we proved this with our "Fun Card".

> 359 (Oral presentation)

The Role of Group Homes as Catalysts for Achieving Community Participation through Leisure

PAULA Johnson, George Brown College (Toronto, Canada); Ronald Johnson, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

Until recently provincial policy has tended to segregate persons with disabilities from the general population. Recent changes have moved in the direction of placing individuals with developmental disabilities into the community in group homes or independent living situations; all with assistance from provincially sponsored organisations. The primary goal of such organisations is to help individuals with developmental disabilities become active participants in the community while enjoying the privileges and resources that other citizens take for granted. This study examined the role of group homes in achieving these goals. Adults with developmental disabilities can utilise various resources to become active participants in the community. One of the most important aspects of achieving community involvement is through leisure participation. A successful leisure program enables the residents to interact within the community in various leisure settings (e.g., many homes offer activities such as bowling, swimming, and social functions). The residents not only achieve the pleasure of leisure activity but do so within the environment of the non-challenged population. This is the first phase of a more comprehensive study that will involve multiple stakeholders. The first phase consisted of a case study of one agency with multiple group home sites that instituted a variety of leisure programs and opportunities. The initial analyses looked at the success of these leisure programs as perceived by group home personnel (i.e., managers and supervisors) and included an analysis of the viability and perceived success of the various programs offered by the group homes. The perception of the success or failure of each was assessed by interviews with stakeholders. Managers felt there were programs that, because of logistical difficulties and type of leisure activity, were not meeting the goals of the agency. However, for the most part, the leisure opportunities proved to be successful. Residents continue to go into the community on a regular basis to participate in leisure activities with very little negative response related to contact between residents and community members. Overall, managers felt that the program has been successful from a standpoint of both the impact on the resident and the reaction of community members.

> 360 (Oral presentation)

Rockin' the Foundation: Building the Future of Wellness

Eric Kristiansen, Advanced Athletics Inc. (Vancouver, Canada); Donna Hutchinson, On The Edge Fitness Educators (North Vancouver, Canada)

Leisure centres are the active playgrounds of a healthy and vibrant community. Yet today many facilities, by promoting 'weight rooms' and 'fitness centres', are still falling short in meeting the demands of an aging and ever-expanding population. The truth is if we keep looking to the past when planning future exercise facilities then we will continue to deliver programs and services based on an outdated fitness-based model rather than rockin' the foundation with a new approach to wellness, one designed to meet the needs of all community members today and for many years to come. As demographics continue to evolve and broaden, so too has the need to create spaces that are inviting to a wider range of exercisers. 'Working out' may be an ancillary reason to participate and in many cases can take a back seat to the desire to learn, interact socially, and be part of a spiritually uplifting environment. Eric Kristiansen and Donna Hutchinson take you on a journey towards the future of facility design and the components of sustaining an atmosphere of wellness. As veteran presenters with over 40 years in the industry, Donna and Eric bring a unique vision for creating spaces as never before seen. By creating a multi-sensorial user experience, attendees will not only see and hear but actually 'feel' what it means to exist within such a place. With strategies dedicated to key user groups such as the active aging, baby boomers, youth, sport performance and special populations, this presentation promises to hit the mark with a refreshing new model and approach to enhancing quality of life within our leisure facilities.

> 361 (Oral presentation)

Dive In: Building Neighborhood Pride and the Economy

Douglass Whiteaker, Water Technology Inc. (Beaver Dam, USA)

How an aquatic center can weave the threads of a community to improve the quality of life and provide recreation for "children of all ages" and abilities. This session will focus on how a city or town can make an aquatic center a viable option in today's turbulent economy and serve a multi-generation of constituents, with a focus on building neighborhood pride, family, togetherness, and the wellness of its residents. A community pool serves the entire public including active seniors, aging baby-boomers, parents, teenagers, young children, toddlers, and infants. There is recreational value that meets the needs of each demographic in your community. The economy is a hot topic this election year and will continue to be a national concern. Recreation is often eliminated from the strained family budget. Discover ways to keep aquatic facility attendance flowing in a weak economy and bring families together.

> 363 (Oral presentation)

Disfunctional Rail Re-birth for Recreation

Feng-chou Yang & Yi-Chen Kuo, National Taiwan Sport University (Taichung, Taiwan, China)

The purpose of this research is to study the practical effects and leisure benefits of the project about the bicycle lane dedicated for leisure sport which is reconstructed from the disfunctional railway in the suburban districts located near the middle of Taiwan in Asian region. Recently, those disfunctional railways which were built for the purpose of transportation for wood, civilian materials, military materials or army had been rebuilt as very attractive bicycle lanes. Huge number of visitors has been attracted especially at the weekends, which can be more than 7,000 people for one weekend. The expenditure made by these visitors in the nearby areas of these new bicycle lanes can be as high as 500 million each year, which has significant contribution to the local economy and leisure effects. In the background of more and more attentions captured by global warming and other environmental issues, reconstructing the disfunctional railways into the bicycle lanes for tourist attraction can not only increase the quality of life of the residents but also embellish and improve the leisure environment of the surrounding area due to the necessary infrastructure for the reconstructions. The expenditure made by the tourists brings significant income to the difficult finance of the local government and which turns out to be a win-win solution for the local government to address economy and environment protection issues. It becomes apparent that the tourists show high satisfaction and high desire of return to make use of the new bicycle lanes reconstructed from the abandoned railways. For the countries that hold the railway resources, it is a good idea for their local governments work out the plan of reconstructing the abandoned railways into the very attractive bicycle lanes. The experiences about the disfunctional railway reborn from Taiwan can provide good references or any countries or cities that plan to develop their leisure or tourist industries from the railways.

> 364 (Présentation orale)

Programme de prévention des tags et des graffitis – Journée Graffiti

Josiane Cossette, Commission jeunesse de la Ville de Gatineau (Gatineau, Canada)

En 2005, la Ville de Gatineau s'est retrouvée aux prises avec de problèmes de vandalisme liés aux graffitis. À cette époque, les graffitis trônaient sur les murs extérieurs des commerces et du mobilier urbain des espaces publics et engloutissaient également de grosses sommes d'argent pour son nettoyage. Prisé par les jeunes et décrié par plusieurs commerçants et citoyens, la Ville de Gatineau se devait alors de trouver une solution pour lutter contre ce loisir pour controversé. Consciente de l'importance du graffiti chez les jeunes, les membres de la Commission jeunesse cherchaient de leur côté à démystifier le graffiti et à faire valoir auprès de la population gatinoise cet art urbain mal aimé. Forte d'un partenariat entre le Service de police et le Service des loisirs, sport et vie communautaire de la Ville de Gatineau, la Commission jeunesse met alors sur pied un projet de prévention des tags et des graffitis. Ce projet, toujours actuel, comporte deux volets soit le volet Prévention et le volet Réduction des occasions. La prévention se réalise au moyen de campagne

d'affiche, de feuillets de sensibilisation et de nettoyage. La réduction des occasions se fait quant à elle par une judisciarisation rapide des graffiteurs illégaux et par la création de surfaces autorisées près des endroits jugés problématiques. À ce jour, la Ville de Gatineau compte 50 surfaces réparties sur 29 sites où il est légal de s'adonner à volonté au loisir de graffiter! C'est dans la foulée de ce projet que le Module des infrastructures et de l'environnement de la ville a proposé à la Commission jeunesse de mettre à sa disposition les lames des ses déneigeuses afin de permettre la tenue d'une Journée Graffiti où les lames font figure de toile! L'hiver durant, il est ainsi possible pour la population gatinoise de voir ses rues déneigées par des pelles embellies de graffiti! Depuis la mise en branle du Programme de prévention des tags et des graffitis, la Ville de Gatineau a vu chuter de 70 % les plaintes pour vandalisme reliées au graffiti et célébrera cette année, la 4e édition de la Journée Graffiti.

> 365 (Oral presentation)
On Extracurricular Physical Exercise Behavior of College Students in China

Sheng Chang, Nantong University (Nantong, China)

Physical Education colleges and universities, as revealed by sufficient recent studies, must attach much importance to the improvement of the students' physical qualities, mental health and social adaptation. Having great academic value and potential social benefits, the research on the extracurricular physical exercise behavior can help influence the physical exercise behavior, bring it closer to the anticipated target. With the application of bibliographical researches, expert consultations and statistical analyses, this thesis studies the social behavior and attitudes from a cosmic aspect. The thesis also studies college students' extracurricular physical exercise behavior from Prochaskah § diclemen' Trans-theoretical Model of Behavior. Assisted by index clues from CNKI and the other various data banks and university libraries, it takes full advantage of the previous relevant outcomes in the fields such as behavioral science, Physical Education science and psychology. More than 40 experts and professors from the Physical Education departments of all levels have been consulted for wide feedbacks on the topic, introductory report, questionnaire and the results. This research, based on 8159 questionnaires which covered 67 colleges and universities in 29 provinces and cities, comes up with millions of valid sample statistics. By way of Optimal Scaling regression and Scaling Analysis, this research either proves or reveals the following which have not yet publicized or proven with statistics: l At different stages, such behaviors differ greatly in time involved, frequency and intensity. l The students' better awareness of health is not much associated with the behaviors. l Personal physical aptitude is related to them. l Peer Pressure exists in college Students' extracurricular physical exercise behavior. l Mental experience is a major influential factor. l The family, social and cultural background can also influence the behaviors. l The exposure of the Physical Education information from media is related to their behaviors. So do the gymnastics and equipment. l The average living cost and leisure time are not very important. Scarcity of spare time is not an important factor. Key words: college students, exercise behavior, extracurricular physical exercise.

> 366 (Oral presentation)
Aboriginal Hip Hop or 4/4's Challenge to Leisure

Karen Fox, Patricia Cardinal, Denise Lambert & Kristin Smith, University of Alberta (Edmonton, Canada)

Aboriginal hip hop or 4/4 connects the four major elements of hip hop (b-dancing, DJing, graffiti, and rapping) with four major elements of Aboriginal culture (traditional dancing, drumming, traditional arts, and storytelling) to create fluid movement and integration of Aboriginal and urban cultures for urban Aboriginal young people. This grassroots leisure movement provides opportunities to grieve, heal, and give back to Aboriginal and other marginalized communities for Aboriginal warriors of today's generation. These young people do not see themselves or their endeavors described in traditional, dominant theories of leisures. The current research project involves Aboriginal people in Edmonton, Alberta coming together to explore the necessary community elements to support, mentor, and guide a group of young Aboriginal 4/4 artists in their efforts to achieve a dream to be 4/4 artists who perform and give back to the next generations of Aboriginal children. Weaving Indigenous research practices with creative analytical practice and community based participatory action research, we will sketch out the community process and actors, perform narratives of researchers connecting with and being shaped by Aboriginal elders, community leaders, and young people, 4/4 impressions and critiques of theories of leisures, and create questions and possibilities for the intersection of theories about leisures and 4/4 as practiced by a group of Edmonton, Alberta Aboriginal 4/4 artists. This presentation will explore how 4/4 challenges theories of leisures, provides alternative conceptions and values for understanding leisures, and invents alternative strategies for leisures and marginalized but creative communities including urban Aboriginal young people.

> 367 (Présentation orale)
Les pratiques en accessibilité universelle à Montréal contrent les effets d'un loisir inégal (volet 1)

Réal Travers, Ville de Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Cette présentation expose selon trois volets, intimement liés entre eux, d'abord les aménagements en accessibilité universelle au bâtiment du complexe sportif Claude-Robillard ensuite la mise en place d'une signalisation adaptée au même complexe et finalement l'approche partenariale très active de ce dossier par l'implication du milieu associatif entre autres de l'organisme AlterGo. Trois périodes de Volet 1 : La Ville de Montréal privilégie l'accessibilité universelle des équipements municipaux (15 minutes). Présentateur : M. Réal Travers, chef de division, Division de la gestion des installations, Direction des sports, Ville de Montréal Près de 15 % des Montréalais ont une ou plusieurs limitations, surtout dans le domaine de la mobilité et de l'agilité (personnes vieillissantes, accidentées ou vivant avec une déficience). Pour la Ville de Montréal, il est primordial que tout citoyen puisse utiliser ses services et ses équipements sans être discriminé en raison de ses limitations fonctionnelles, qu'elles soient visuelles, auditives, psychiques, intellectuelles ou physiques. Comme l'accès des personnes handicapées aux activités de loisir est d'abord conditionné par l'accès aux installations, la Ville s'est dotée d'un plan d'action en quatre axes dont l'accessibilité architecturale. Ce volet de la présentation

mettra en évidence les moyens déployés et les résultats concrets d'aménagements physiques (salles de bain accessibles, garde-corps, ouvre portes électriques, etc.) qui ont permis d'améliorer l'expérience de loisir des usagers du complexe sportif Claude-Robillard, centre de renommée internationale à Montréal.

> 368 (Présentation orale)

Les pratiques en accessibilité universelle à Montréal contrent les effets d'un loisir inégal (volet 2)

Réal Travers, Ville de Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Cette présentation expose selon trois volets, intimement liés entre eux, d'abord les aménagements en accessibilité universelle au bâtiment du complexe sportif Claude-Robillard ensuite la mise en place d'une signalisation adaptée au même complexe et finalement l'approche partenariale très active de ce dossier par l'implication du milieu associatif entre autres de l'organisme AlterGo. Trois périodes de Volet 2 : La firme Arium se spécialise dans le domaine du design et de la signalétique (15 minutes). Présentateur : M. Michel Daoud, cofondateur et associé de l'entreprise Arium L'accessibilité architecturale des édifices municipaux et du domaine public commence par les voies piétonnières, le stationnement, l'entrée de l'édifice, ainsi de suite jusqu'à la signalisation, un aspect trop souvent négligé. Au complexe sportif Claude-Robillard, la signalisation était déficiente et contribuait à complexifier la circulation d'un million et demi d'entrées d'usagers par année. Arium, une firme de Montréal, a développé une expertise en design et en signalétique notamment dans le domaine de l'accessibilité universelle et l'a mise en application dans ce complexe. Il sera donc question des enseignements pratiques à tirer des étapes allant de la conception à l'installation des outils de signalisation en passant par le choix des couleurs, des formats et de la typographie. Les résultats sont étonnants. Cette expérience démontre que les interventions des gestionnaires du centre vont bien au-delà du plan d'action de la Ville, car l'accessibilité universelle est devenue une préoccupation constante.

> 369 (Présentation orale)

Les pratiques en accessibilité universelle à Montréal contrent les effets d'un loisir inégal (volet 3)

Réal Travers, Ville de Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Cette présentation expose selon trois volets, intimement liés entre eux, d'abord les aménagements en accessibilité universelle au bâtiment du complexe sportif Claude-Robillard ensuite la mise en place d'une signalisation adaptée au même complexe et finalement l'approche partenariale très active de ce dossier par l'implication du milieu associatif entre autres de l'organisme AlterGo. Trois périodes de Volet 3 : AlterGo facilite l'intégration sociale des personnes handicapées par le loisir (15 minutes). Présentateur : Mme Monique Lefebvre, directrice générale d'AlterGo Les membres d'AlterGo, l'association régionale pour le loisir des personnes handicapées de l'île de Montréal, ont témoigné maintes et maintes fois que le loisir est un puissant moteur d'intégration. Cette association facilite l'intégration des personnes vivant avec une déficience par l'abolition des contraintes d'accès au loisir. Ce volet débordera de l'accessibilité architecturale en traitant, entre autres, de l'accessibilité aux programmes et aux services. Il sera question du Programme montréalais de soutien à l'accompagnement pour les personnes ayant des limitations fonctionnelles qui vise à ce qu'elles puissent participer à des activités de loisir en bénéficiant de la présence d'accompagnateurs pour répondre à leurs besoins particuliers.

> 370 (Présentation orale)

La Tournée Sécurité de l'Association des stations de ski du Québec (ASSQ)

Gabrielle Larose, Association des stations de ski du Québec (Anjou, Canada)

Soucieux d'améliorer la sécurité et d'abaisser le taux de blessures sur les pentes, l'ASSQ a mis sur pied, en janvier 2003, une campagne de sensibilisation, en concertation avec le Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (MELS), portant sur la sécurité en montagne : la Tournée Sécurité. L'objectif était de conscientiser les skieurs et planchistes aux principaux facteurs de risque rencontrés lors de la pratique de leur sport et des actions à prendre pour les éviter : respect du code de conduite en montagne, port du casque protecteur, ajustement adéquat des équipements. Bien que la clientèle cible soit les 12 à 24 ans qui représente un groupe d'âges enclin à prendre des risques, toute la famille est invitée à participer. Qu'est-ce que la Tournée Sécurité? C'est deux équipes d'animation qui sillonnent les routes du Québec pour visiter plus d'une trentaine de stations. À leur bord, un kiosque aux couleurs flamboyantes, un super quiz portant sur la sécurité, une roue de fortune et une multitude de prix à distribuer. Se joint à cela, une « escouade parc à neige » qui rencontre les jeunes téméraires pour leur inculquer les comportements sécuritaires à adopter dans un parc. Caméra à l'épaule, ils captent les interventions et prouesses des riders qui sont ensuite montés en capsule et diffusés sur Internet pour rejoindre un plus large public. La Tournée a évolué depuis ses débuts. La crédibilité acquise a favorisé le développement d'alliances avec des partenaires de renom, ce qui a permis de grandir l'équipe d'animation, d'acquérir des installations plus impressionnantes et de développer des projets pilotes. Le succès de cette campagne repose sur l'originalité de ses supports promotionnels, le dynamisme de son équipe et la passion de ses concepteurs. En somme, mission accomplie! On observe une constante diminution de la fréquence et de la gravité des blessures sur les pentes ce qui motive la poursuite de nos actions pour les hivers à venir. Près de 14 000 personnes participent annuellement aux événements alors que plus de 170 000 autres sont rejointes indirectement grâce aux outils de promotion éducatifs distribués dans les stations.

> 371 (Oral presentation)

The Influence of Taipei City sports Centers on Private Fitness Clubs

Pei-Lin Hsu & Feng-chou Yang, National Taiwan Sport University (Taichung, Taiwan, China)

Taipei city government constructed at least 12 multi-functional sports centers within 12 districts to set up the healthy city which could enhance citizens' health. The establishment of the first Zhong Shan sports center caused a climax population of 70 thousand. As compared to the rise of city sports centers, private fitness clubs had bottlenecks in running their business. For example,

two reigning fitness clubs, Jiatz and Alexander, proclaimed separately that they went out of business and shut the fitness club, which then affected rights and interests of tens of thousands members. Many members chose par and reliable sports center to maintain their exercise habits. Therefore, the study took consumers of sports centers in Zhong Shan, Beitou, and Shilin and California Fitness Centers and World Gym Fitness Centers for object of study. Convenient random sampling was used to take sample and 600 questionnaires were collected. Acquired data were analyzed by Descriptive Statistic Analysis, Item Analysis, T-test, ANOVA, Pearson Correlation and Multiple Regression. The results showed that private fitness clubs could not compete in price with city sports centers. Therefore, only by developing self characters, absorbing new information continually and renovating sports equipment could attract consumers of specific population locating on top of the consumptive pyramid. Besides, the image of the enterprise was also what people care about.

> 373 (Poster presentation)

Economic Benefits of Special Events: Summer Sport Camp

Siu Yin Cheung, Hong Kong Baptist University (Hong Kong); Jennifer Mak, Marshall University (Huntington, USA); Carina King, Indiana University (Indianapolis, USA)

The objective of this study was to investigate the economic benefits of hosting a summer sport camp for Hong Kong (HK) visitors. Economic benefit was viewed as "the amount of new dollars flowing into the region from outside the region". The sources of quantifiable impact were participant spending (lodging, food and beverage, retail shopping). The modified Festival and Spectator Events Questionnaire (Crompton and Lee, 2000) was used to collect data from the 133 visiting sport camp participants (70 males and 63 females) from Shanghai, China. There were three age groups [19 or below=69 (51.9 %), 20-39=32 (24.1%), 40 or above=32 (24.1%)]. The duration of stay was from 4 to 7 days. The total amount of spending was US$75,291 (M=$566.1, SD=$598.5). A 2 X 3 ANOVA reported that there was significant interaction (F=5.6, p=0.005) for gender and the age groups on the amount of spending. Significant mean difference was found (F=49.73, p=0.000) for the three age groups and for males and females (F=15.1, p=.000). Post hoc Tukey test indicated that the youngest group spent less than the 20-39 age group and the 40 or above age group. The amount of spending for the group aged 40 or above was more than the 20-39 age group (19 and below = $217.9, 20 -- 39 =$861.5, 40 and above = $1,021.5). Female respondents spent more than the males. The consumption patterns of the respondents differed. Females spent more on shopping, catering, clothing/leather goods, accessories and electronic appliances than the males. There was a positive correlation between the total amount of spending and number of days stayed in HK (R =.35, p = .00) Sporting events, in addition to contributing to sport development, can benefit the local economy by attracting out-of-town visitors. Additional capital is injected into the local economy and economic development is positively impacted. Event organizers should understand how their sport programs stimulate local economic growth and use potential economic benefits as leverage when seeking justification to host both small scale and/or mega sporting events.

> 375 (Poster presentation)

A Different Leisure Activity For Women

Gulsun Aydin Sonmez, Tuba Sevil, Metin Argan & Turkan Nihan Sabirli, Anadolu University (Eskişehir, Turkey)

The lifestyles of women continue to change as they enter the workforce, yet the societal expectations of women's roles have been slow to make the transition. Women are still expected to keep family and home as their priority. This emphasis on the home sphere would seem to provide a common world for women with leisure as an important component. "Invitation day" is an alternative leisure activity for women that women can organize or participate this activity at their homes. "Invitation day" is a leisure activity that Turkish women in different ages get together especially at some of their friend's home and make some kinds of activities. The purpose of this study is to determine the activities at Turkish women's invitation days. A questionnaire, consisted of two parts, was used in the study to collect the data. First part of the questionnaire is to determine the leisure activities at invitation days and consisted of 22 items. 5-likert scale was used to evaluate these items. Second part of the questionnaire is consisted of demographic factors and participation characteristics of the women. Questionnaire was applied to a total of 379 women participating to "invitation days" as a leisure activity in different levels. SPSS 12 packet program, t-test and one-way ANOVA were used for statistical analyze. The results of this study show that, the highest mean belongs to "eating and drinking" (mean=4.21), "conversation about current subjects" (mean=3.76), "handwork and knitting" (mean=3.20), the lowest mean belongs to "playing musical instrument" (mean=1.25) and "wooden painting" (mean=1.27). ANOVA results showed that a significant difference was found between monthly participation frequency, marital status, age groups, education levels, income status and some invitation day activities (exp: conversation about current subjects, conversation about political subjects, reading Koran together and religious conversation, listening music, physical activity and exercise, producing decorative goods, competitions, dance and games, singing songs, reading poetry) ($p<0.05$). There is a significant difference between unemployment and employment women about kinds of invitation activities ($p<0.05$).

> 376 (Oral presentation)

Work, Leisure Activities, and Psychological Well-Being among the Foreign Labors in Taiwan

Shu-Yao Hsu, Leader University (Tainan, Taiwan, China); Chun-Hao Li, Yuan Ze University (Chung Li, Taiwan, China)

Work, Leisure Activities and Psychological Well-Being among the Foreign Labors in Taiwan by Shu-Yao Hsu * and Chun-Hao Li Abstract Since 1989, the foreign labors had been legalized for maintaining the national economy in Taiwan. The number of foreign labors continually increases, although Taiwan government tries several policies to reduce the number of foreign labors. The increasing size of foreign labors gradually leads to social change in the Taiwan society. Therefore, more research is necessary for understanding how the foreign labors arrange their daily life and activities as well as what they perceive in the new environment. There is a great deal of research on the issue of psychological well-being, but that on the foreign labors' is extraordinarily limited, specifically the impacts from different work contents and leisure activities.

Consequently, it is necessary for further research in terms of investigating how work, leisure activities and psychological well-being relate to each other among the foreign labors in Taiwan. In this study, we investigate how the foreign labors arrange their work and leisure activities in the daily life, and examine how the arrangement between work and leisure activities impacts their psychological well-being condition by using the in-depth interview with a semi-structured questionnaire. The target research subjects are 180 foreign labors imported by various legal recruitment agents in the Tainan area from five major source nations including the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The research findings include: (1) the different work contents lead to the different patterns of the leisure activity participation; (2) the different work contents lead to the different conditions of psychological well-being; (3) the different leisure activity participation leads to the different conditions of psychological well-being.

> 378 (Poster presentation)

"A whole new world!": Exploring the relationship between Taiwanese mother's agency and their interpretation of leisure during the empty-nested period

YuLing Chen & Pei-Yun Fan, National Taiwan Sport University (Taichung, Taiwan, China)

In the past two decades, a number of scholars have pointed out many ways that women's leisure is problematic (Chen, 2003; Wearing, 1998), calling for us to re-consider and re-define women's leisure from new perspectives. Along with the development of feminism, the few researchers who care about women's leisure have gradually shifted their attention from leisure constraints to the issue of how women challenge those constraints actively by re-constructing their identities. Topics about women's subjectivity, autonomy, and empowerment are a rising and important interest in this subfield (Shaw 2001). Along these lines, the major purpose of this study is to examine how/when leisure can serve as a "strategic" solution to help women manage their empty-nested period, and further investigate how those mothers reveal their agency when they adapt themselves to the new conditions. A qualitative approach was utilized as the fundamental methodology for this study, and focus groups and participant observation were used for data collection from June 2004 to May 2006. Grounded theory and interpretivistic approach suggested by many qualitative researchers (Glaser & Strauss 1967) has been employed as the primary approach to analyze the conversation texts acquired through 30 interviewees. The result of the analysis indicates that mothers in this special life span have different recognitions toward the concept of "leisure time", which is suddenly increased after their grown-up kids moving out from the family. Leisure, in this perspective, has been utilized as a practical substitute for those kids, especially for the purpose of bridging the gap resulted from the feeling of "empty nest". Besides, mothers in this crucial life span highly value the importance of appropriate leisure arrangements and tend to strategically use varied kinds of leisure or recreation activities, such as learning and volunteering, to re-construct their new identities. For those women, the role of leisure is beneficial, because leisure not only keeps them from the possible damage by the feeling of loss, but helps them to extend their social network and achieve the new balance of their everyday lives.

> 379 (Oral presentation)

Challenges of Binational Tourism Collaboration as a Vehicle for Economic and Social Collaboration and Community Integration: The Case of Niagara Region

Paula Johnson & Chandi Jayawardena, George Brown College (Toronto, Canada); Arlene White, Binational Tourism Alliance (Buffalo, USA); Barbara Charmichael, Wilfrid Laurier University (Waterloo, Canada)

Regions, cities, towns, and villages located at international borders are spatial gateways for tourist movement and cross border interaction. They offer opportunities for both competitive and cooperative tourism strategies and to unite to bring about economic co-operation and integration. In addition to economic co-operation, binational sites are uniquely situated to foster cultural and social integration. In an ideal world, binational collaboration could serve a means for increasing community understanding and integration. However, such integration is seldom achieved as a result of a variety of issues that often work in conjunction against the goal of integration. These reasons can be categorised as physical barriers (e.g., a river) and ideological barriers (e.g., Kyoto Accord) and result in competition rather than a co-operation. It is recognised that the strategic tourism planning and marketing initiatives in border regions is a complex task due to the interdependence of multiple stakeholders and fragmented control over resources. Greer suggests, from his research in Ireland, despite numerous difficulties, co-operation may be facilitated by formulating an inclusive and integrated tourism strategy, establishing a partnership balance, understanding political sensitivities and developing participative partnerships at the local level. There are many examples of successful binational tourism initiatives including St. Maarten/St. Martin, Thailand/Malaysia, and Norway/Sweden/Denmark. Canada and the US are in a unique position to develop binational tourism initiatives in the Niagara Region; often considered the least developed of its binational partnerships. This is primarily due to a history of competition, versus collaboration of Niagara operators and communities. Niagara's tourism challenges have never been competition by neighbouring communities. Rather, it is the insistence of Niagara Region's communities in promoting themselves individually, rather than as a coordinated offering to the visiting public that has been the challenge. This will continue to waste human and financial resources and be a deterrent. The tourism industry on both sides of the Niagara border needs to work together to optimise the benefits from tourism. The focus should be on the basics, visitor needs and wants, market-based products, services, and pricing, and that elusive "value-added" component that will result in positive word of mouth referrals and return visitation.

> 381 (Oral presentation)

Motivated to Negotiate: Physically Active Women Overcoming Constraints

Kate Morrison & Charlene Shannon, University of New Brunswick (Fredericton, Canada)

Personal leisure, whether active or passive, plays many roles in women's lives including contributing to increased health and overall wellness (Driver, Brown, & Peterson, 1991; Parry & Shaw, 1999). For many women, however,

the gender role expectations that inform their multiple roles constrain leisure participation and prevent them from fully benefiting from personal leisure involvement. Nevertheless, there are women who have been successful at incorporating leisure in their lives yet limited research has moved beyond what constrains women's leisure to focus on women's negotiation processes. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore what motivated women who have made physically active leisure a priority in their lives to negotiate the leisure constraints they faced. An interpretive approach guided the research design. A purposeful snowball sampling method was used to identify potential participants. Ten women who ranged in age from 26 to 53 who were working full- or part-time, had at least one child 17 years old or younger, and were engaging in physically active leisure at least 3 times per week shared their experiences through individual, semi-structured interviews. Grounded theory procedures were used to establish themes within the data (Charmaz, 2004) to represent motivation to engage in and negotiate the constraints to leisure participation. The findings suggested, first, that an important relationship existed between having a sense of entitlement to leisure and the women's intention and motivation to negotiate constraints. Second, the women's experiences with positive and negative leisure outcomes worked together to motivate women to negotiate leisure constraints. Positive outcomes linked with leisure participation such as having time for self, feeling good both physically and mentally, and seeing improvement in one's ability to perform significant work and family roles influenced the women's interest in including leisure in their lives. The women also identified negative outcomes associated with not participating in leisure. Experiencing a build up of stress along with negative emotional and physical effects signaled the need to incorporate leisure into daily living. Therefore, because the women were motivated to participate in leisure, they tended, as Hubbard and Mannell (2001) have suggested, to persist at negotiating constraints.

> 382 (Présentation orale)

Pour un renouvellement des normes de divulgation de l'information financière et sociale des entreprises d'économie sociale : un modèle comptable révisé

Micheline Renault, UQAM (Montréal, Canada)

Ce projet de recherche fait suite à la publication d'une étude portant sur l'adéquation du modèle comptable actuel aux entreprises actives en tourisme social où il avait été constaté que l'application dudit modèle ne permettait pas de connaître la véritable envergure ainsi que l'importance des retombées sociales de ces organisations. En fait, n'étaient présentés qu'une série de coûts dissociés des raisons d'être et des contributions. Dans cette étude était également proposé un modèle comptable révisé intégrant les aspects monétaires et non monétaires de fonctionnement ainsi qu'un nouveau rapport appelé « état de la contribution sociétale » permettant d'intégrer à l'intérieur des états financiers les éléments de valorisation « hors bilan » manquants. Nous avons donc, avec l'aide de trois organisations volontaires, procédé à une première expérimentation de la construction du modèle révisé d'états financiers. Ce, dans l'objectif d'acquérir une meilleure connaissance du processus de préparation, des contributions, des enjeux et des risques liés à la divulgation d'une information économique et sociale élargie. Cette expérimentation nous apparaît d'autant plus importante que les normes comptables canadiennes pour les entreprises à mission sociale sont appelées à être modifiées au cours des prochaines années, dans la foulée de la passation aux normes comptables internationales.

> 383 (Oral presentation)

In motion: The success of a physical activity health promotion initiative

Linda Martin, Saskatoon Health Region (Saskatoon, Canada)

Research has shown that healthy lifestyles, including physical activity, are key in preventing numerous diseases and disorders as well as positively impact the quality of life. Thus, four core agencies from a mid-sized Canadian city – Saskatoon Health Region, City of Saskatoon, University of Saskatchewan, and ParticipACTION - formed a partnership to develop, implement and evaluate a region-wide active living strategy known as Saskatoon in motion. In motion is an innovative physical activity and health promotion strategy that utilizes four key components: building partnerships, building community awareness, targeted community strategies and measuring success. For behavior change to occur, increasing knowledge base, generating political will and developing a social strategy are essential. In motion's mandate is to inspire residents to enhance their health and quality of life through adoption of physically active lives. In motion uses a comprehensive approach incorporating public awareness, education, motivation and targeted strategies (children and youth, inactive adults, primary prevention of diabetes, health-care professional referral, workplace wellness, older adults) to reach all corners of the community. Evaluation and research are an ongoing and critical process to the initiative. The baseline survey (2000) illustrated that 77% of Saskatoon residents believed themselves to be regularly physical active while upon further investigation only 36% were found to be active enough to receive health benefits. The follow up surveys showed that physical activity levels changed from 49% (2002) to 50% (2004), and 48% (2006). 2008 results will be released in June, 2008. In 2006, 77% of Saskatoon and region adults recall recently seeing, hearing or reading advertising messages promoting awareness of the benefits of physical activity, and 61% of adults recall advertising messages about in motion. In motion has shown that an innovative active living promotion initiative can assist in effecting and sustaining an increase in physical activity participation. In motion receives local to international accolades and inquiries for its strategies and evidence-based model of dynamic community change towards health.

> 384 (Présentation orale)

L'utilisation communautaire et l'utilisation sportive, l'art du compromis dans le développement de nouvelles installations

Pierre Fortier, DBSF/Sodem (Montréal, Canada); Vincent Renaud, Sodem (Montréal, Canada)

L'introduction de nouvelles installations comportent de nombreux enjeux. L'un d'eux est sans nul doute la problématique de concilier la dimension communautaire et la dimension sportive dans le développement des concepts architecturaux. L'étude de besoins oriente irrémédiablement les gestionnaires vers la dimension communautaire. Doit-on évacuer pour autant la pers-

pective que la dimension sportive puisse s'y exprimer? Fort de leur vaste expérience et des nombreux projets auxquels ils ont été associés, Vincent Renaud et Pierre Fortier confrontent leur point de vue à ce sujet. Y a-t-il une solution, quels sont les compromis? Un tour d'horizon des divers types d'installations majeures et des préoccupations qui devraient guider les promoteurs.

> 385 (Présentation orale)

Équi-Qualité : Programme de certification des établissements équestres

Richard Mongeau, Fédération équestre du Québec (Montréal, Canada); Renée Lévesque, Filière Cheval du Québec (St-Alban, Canada)

Jusqu'en 2002, la population du Québec ne pouvait pas obtenir d'autres renseignements sur les entreprises équestres du Québec que la liste des personnes ressources qui y travaillaient. La sécurité étant un élément essentiel à la pratique des activités équestres, Québec à cheval et la Fédération équestre du Québec décident de se regrouper pour développer un programme qualité permettant de diriger la population québécoise vers des entreprises qui non seulement auraient du personnel compétent, mais pour qui la sécurité des installations et le bien-être des chevaux seraient une préoccupation constante. L'objectif était de créer un nouveau programme, semblable aux programmes ISO et tout aussi efficace. La certification a vu le jour en 2005, elle comporte des exigences obligatoires (environ 45), souhaitables (10) et optionnelles (2) et une douzaine de catégories d'entreprises (école, camp de jour, camp de vacances, centre de tourisme équestre, centre d'entraînement pour chevaux, etc.) Le programme tient compte des services qui sont offerts dans chaque entreprise et soumet cette dernière à une visite rigoureuse. En plus, chaque entreprise doit rassembler et soumettre plusieurs documents essentiels à sa certification tels que : preuve d'assurance, plan d'évacuation, etc. Supporté financièrement par le MAPAQ et le MELS, ce programme certifie sur une base volontaire, après 3 ans d'existence, un peu plus de 70 établissements équestres soit environ 40 % des entreprises existantes. Ce qui constitue environ 40 % du nombre total d'entreprises Le programme offre à ses membres un plan de promotion financé par l'ensemble des membres et il travaille actuellement à leur fournir une assurance responsabilité civile (parapluie). Cette certification est devenue un but à atteindre et un modèle à suivre pour les jeunes entreprises du milieu. Il leur apporte des réponses à leurs questions et une bonne notoriété. Elle a aussi eu un impact sur les compagnies d'assurance puisque plusieurs d'entre elles posent la question sans toutefois toujours l'exiger. Seule province canadienne à avoir mis en place un programme qualité aussi complet, on pourrait même aller jusqu'à dire qu'il n'existe pas de programme aussi bien structuré dans le monde entier.

> 387 (Oral presentation)

Outdoor Activity Clubs as Vehicles for Social, Cultural, Economic and Environmental Development: The Case of the Mid-South Flyfishers

Michael Huffman, University of Memphis (Memphis, USA)

Research suggests that people are increasingly leading sedentary lives, watching too much television and not engaging in physical activity. Related to this, fewer people, and in particular fewer children, are being exposed to outdoor activities. Conservation organizations across the United States are urging parents to get their children into the outdoors at least once a week. Many rarely get into the outdoors once a year. What are the potential consequences? Increased rates of obesity and environmentally ill informed citizens are two distressing possibilities. What are some possible reasons for these trends? Lack of education about outdoor activities, the absence of social networks of others with similar outdoor interests and deteriorating environmental resources offer possible explanations. Outdoor activity clubs provide a vehicle for communities to engage in social, cultural, economic and environmental development for the promotion of outdoor sports. From a socio/cultural perspective such clubs can provide nurturing environments for both novices and transplants to new locales. They also can promote a culture of interested members who become powerful advocates for outdoor sports. Such clubs also have the potential for raising funds and providing volunteers for environmental causes affiliated with outdoor sports. Using the Mid-South Flyfishers (a club that grew from 20 members in the 1970's to become the largest fly fishing club in the United States) as an example, this program will examine the methods and techniques that outdoor clubs might utilize to promote social, cultural, economic and environmental development in other communities around the world. Specific topics will include: program and activity ideas, outings, social programs, methods for recruiting members, communications and use of websites, special events, environmental projects, educational activities and fund raising.

> 388 (Présentation orale)

Améliorer la connaissance du réseau des festivals et attractions touristiques dans un cadre associatif grâce aux recherches collectives

Robert Aucoin, Festivals et Événements Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Depuis maintenant cinq ans, Festival et Événement Québec (FEQ) et la Société des Attractions Touristiques du Québec (SATQ) offrent un service de recherche à leurs membres. Ainsi, chaque année, les festivals et les attractions sont invités à participer à plusieurs études individuelles, selon leurs besoins. Les résultats des participants sont ensuite regroupés en rapport collectif afin d'obtenir : - une bonne connaissance de la réalité des secteurs; - une bonne connaissance des clientèles et des marchés touristiques. Les résultats globaux sont diffusés à l'ensemble des membres (nous parlons, ici, des résultats d'une vingtaine d'études, enquêtes, rapports intéressants) et les participants jouissent d'un rapport individuel qui leur permet de se comparer à la moyenne

des résultats. Nous proposons donc de présenter le service de recherche de SATQ-FEQ en élaborant sur les différentes propositions de recherche que nous offrons à nos membres. Nous croyons sincèrement aux bienfaits des études collectives qui permettent : - de réaliser des économies d'échelle importantes; - d'uniformiser la méthodologie appliquée et donc les rapports produits; - d'obtenir l'équité des résultats et des données comparables dans le temps et avec le secteur d'activité; - d'élaborer une stratégie de distribution des coûts, afin de ne pas pénaliser les membres qui se retrouvent dans une situation particulière. Nous croyons que ce modèle d'affaires en est un qui est à la fois bénéfique pour les participants et l'industrie qui profite de données globales et comparables. Finalement, voici quelques exemples d'études, avec un but à la fois collectif et individuel, menées par la SATQ-FEQ : - étude sur les réalités administratives des membres; - étude des codes postaux pour établir la provenance et le profil sociodémographique des clientèles; - étude sur la provenance et l'achalandage touristique des festivals et événements; - étude sur les impacts économiques.

> 389 (Présentation orale)

Le Sentier maritime du Saint-Laurent, un projet récréotouristique mobilisateur et porteur pour les communautés

Pierre Trudel, Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak (Montréal, Canada)

Le Sentier maritime du Saint-Laurent (SMSL) est un bel exemple de projet récréotouristique dont la communauté s'est appropriée pour favoriser son développement. Ce projet d'envergure provinciale suit un modèle de développement remarquable car il s'appuie sur une forte mobilisation du milieu et vise le développement d'un sentiment d'appartenance et de fierté des communautés. L'appropriation du projet par la communauté La structure du projet et son modèle de prise de décision assurent la prise en charge et la représentativité du milieu. Chacun des tronçons du SMSL, appelés routes bleues, est développé et géré par des comités bénévoles composés d'usagers du Saint-Laurent ou représentant d'entreprises ou d'organismes préoccupés par l'accessibilité et la protection du Saint-Laurent ainsi qu'au développement ordonné et sécuritaire des activités de navigation à bord de petites embarcations. Un comité provincial, regroupant toutes les routes bleues et différents partenaires, et dont la coordination a été confiée à la Fédération québécoise du canot et du kayak, assure le déploiement concerté et uniforme du projet. D'autre part, la formation d'une route bleue se fonde sur la signature de protocoles d'ententes avec les propriétaires riverains qui soutiennent l'initiative en autorisant des droits d'accès à leur terrain pour les usagers du SMSL. Le SMSL est aussi soutenu par une communauté de membres qui adhérent au projet, au concept et à sa philosophie.

> 390 (Oral presentation)

The mixed economy of sport Tensions in the organisation of sport in the Netherlands

Hugo Van der Poel, Tilburg University (Tilburg, Netherlands)

It being a form of leisure, Dutch national and local governments historically have been hesitant to actively organise sport. The origins of sport policy are to be found in the facilitation of civil initiatives, notably in the form of providing sport facilities for voluntary sport clubs. In time governments have discovered that sport might contribute to achieving (social) policy goals, such as health and social integration. This has lead to a somewhat more pro-active sport policy, particularly in campaigns to encourage people to participate in sport. Over the last 20 years one can also witness a growing interest in elite sport, which now is recognized as a legitimate goal of sport policy. In this same period commercially operated sport facilities and activities have rapidly expanded in numbers, turnover and people involved. Amidst these highly visible, active, financially powerful and increasingly competitive governmental and commercial stake-holders in sport, the non commercial sport clubs and federations have to adapt and reflect on their place, role and added value in the mixed economy of sports. The paper starts with an overview of the development of the organisation of sport in the Netherlands since 1945, and the roles therein of national and local governments, non commercial sport organisations (sport clubs and federations, NOC) and commercial suppliers of sport facilities and activities. The second part of the paper will discuss the tensions in the organisation of sport, as they can be witnessed today. In the mixed economy of sport, are the various suppliers competing for the limited time and money of sports(wo)men? Or instead, are the various suppliers cooperating and/or attuning their activities? Is there a sport supply or sport policy network, and if so, is it somehow managed? How, in a mixed economy of sport, does the government (try to) achieve its policy goals, and are they successful in doing so? The paper is based on a literature survey, in particular of scholarly work on sport policy and of policy documents, and interviews with various stakeholders and policy makers in the Dutch sport system.

> 391 (Présentation orale)

Implication et orientations du gouvernement du Québec dans le développement du loisir

Mélanie Drapeau, Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (Québec, Canada)

L'objet de cette présentation est d'informer les participants du Congrès mondial du loisir de l'évolution du loisir dans la province de Québec, des orientations de l'État en matière de loisir et de sport, des responsabilités qu'il assume et des moyens qu'il met en place pour soutenir ces partenaires. Structure de la présentation L'implication de l'État en loisir et en sport au cours des dernières décennies Rôles et responsabilités des partenaires Enjeux actuels (Sédentarité-Bénévolat-Accessibilité-Sécurité) Défis à relever (En matière de loisir, d'activités physiques et de sport et de sécurité).

> 392 (Présentation par affiche)

Défis de la politique publique de loisir au Brésil : des années 1940 au siècle XXI

Leila Pinto, Ministère du Sport (Distrito Federal, Brazil)

Le loisir intègre la politique brésilienne d'inclusion sociale des enfants, jeunes et personnes âgées en situation de risque; aussi bien que des indiens, de la population d'Amazonie, d'invasion « sem terra » et d'autres qui s'affrontent à des inégalités diverses (economiques, scolaires, etc). Le présent étude a eu comme objectif d'analyser des politiques de loisir au Brésil, en identifiant

leurs défis dans l'actualité. L'étud bibliographique nos montre quatre moment important de la question dans le pay: (1) Legalisation du temps libre dans une politique assistancialiste de bien-être social (années 1930 et 1940) - La Constitution Fédéral de 1934, a été le premier document qu'a parlé du temps liberé des obligations. Après, la consolidation de Lois du Travail (CLT 1943) s'est manifesté sur le loisir des travailleurs. À cette époque les politiques recreacioniste se sont diffusées au Brésil. (2) L'inclusion du loisir dans la Politique Sociale Brésilienne des années 1960 et 1970 - basé sur la sélectivité et l'action burocratique. Tel periode de transformation de la Politique Sociale a été implementé par la difusion de politiques de masse, Rue de Loisir et d'autres actions qu'ont eu le sport, l'éducation physique et le loisir comme but. Aujourd'hui celui-ci est encore un modèle pour beaucoup. (3) Loisir comme conquête d'espace politique et économique dans les années 1980. Des regimes autoritaires ont tombent et le loisir s'est elèvé comme droit constitutionelle. Le capitalisme s'est consolidé et ainsi le loisir gagne une forte dimension economique. C'est le temps de prodution/consommation aussi bien que de biens et services. Les problèmes sociaux agrandissent jusqu'au but de positionner le loisir comme une des issues. (4) Consolidation du loisir comme droit social dans les années 90 et siècle XXI. Politiques de loisir font l'interface entre l'economie, les aspects sociaux, l'environnement et l'humaine, l'accès au loisir s'est posé comme le plus grand défi. En 2003, le Ministère du Sport est crée, le loisir devient objet qui intègre les Conferences Nationaux du Sport, la Politique Nationale du Sport et le Plan de Développement Nationale. Enfin, les inovations politiques impliquent grand motivation, haut niveau d'exigences, volonté politique, connaissances et luttes.

> 393 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Communication et dialogue : une relation dialetique entre la pratique et la théorie / Communication and dialogue: a dialectic relation between theory and practice

Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida, Milena Quatter, Maíra da Silva Pinto et Rosilaine Cazorla, SESC SP - Service Social du Commerce (Campinas, Brésil)

Le SESC (Service Social du Commerce) est une institution culturelle et sociale de nature privée à des fins non lucratives, qui prend soin des travailleurs du commerce et des services, en cherchant stimuler leur émancipation et développer leur bien-être social. À l'État de São Paulo, l'institution réalise plusieurs programmes socio-éducatifs, sportifs et culturels, tels que le SESC Curumim, un programme d'éducation non-formelle qui prend soin des enfants de 7 à 12 ans et qui vise à l'autonomie, à l'intégration sociale et culturelle et à la sociabilité, en utilisant le jeu comme processus éducatif. À la ville de Campinas/SP ce programme a crée des activités artistiques, culturelles et sportives pour le développement de l'autonomie et de la réflexion critique. Parmi ses actions il y a la « Radio Curumim », qui a été réalisée par les enfants, et qui est transmise en direct par le système de sonorisation ambiante du SESC. Les enfants s'organisent et élaborent des programmes concernant des sujets, tels que le sport, l'environnement, la santé, les messages, les interviews, les commentaires, la plaisanterie et la musique. En voyant la Radio comme un moyen de communication accessible et qui est facilement executé, les enfants vivent intensément le développement de l'oralité et de l'expression de l'individualité; en consequénce, ils améliorent leur communication et le dialogue dans leur groupe et avec les fonctionnaires et les personnes qui fréquentent le SESC. De façon amusante, la radio a permis aux enfants d'augmenter leur auto-estime, principalement ceux qui avaient difficulté à se communiquer. La « Radio Curumim » est une activité réalisée dans ce programme il y a 3 ans et, aujourd'hui, c'est un aspect très important pour la construction de l'identité du groupe. Les enfants se sont appropriés de ce moyen de communication et, maintenant, ils sont des sujets au processus de dialogue qui est un exercice de citoyenneté, démocratie et autonomie. Cette expérience de la Radio a produit des enregistrements photographiques, audio-visuels et des récits de ses protagonistes. Donc, cette communication prétend présenter la trajectoire de cette expérience, ses concepts, sa méthodologie, et comment l'éducation non-formelle peut contribuer au développement culturel et social.

The SESC (Service Social du Commerce) is a non-profit social and cultural private institution that tends to the needs of workers in the field of commerce and services who want to stimulate their emancipation and develop their social well-being. In the state of São Paulo, this institution has implemented several socio-educational, sport and cultural programs such as the Curumim SESC, an informal educational program which cares for children between the ages of 7 to 12 and whose aim is to achieve autonomy, social and cultural integration and social skills through play and games. In the city of Campinas, SP, this program has created artistic, cultural and sport activities to develop autonomy and critique reflection. Amongst other achievements, there is "Radio Curumim" created by children and is broadcast live by the SESC's P.A. system. The children organize and elaborate programs on certain subjects, such as sports, the environment, health, messages, interviews, commentaries, jokes and music. Seeing the Radio as an easy and accessible means of communication, the children intensely experience oral development and individual expression; consequently, they improve their communication skills and dialog within their group as well as with civil servants and persons who attend the SESC. The radio allowed these children to increase their self-esteem, especially those having problems to communicate, in a fun way. "Radio Curumim" is an activity within this program and was created 3 years ago. Today it has become a very important aspect in building the group's identity. The children have taken charge of this means of communication and are now subjects in the dialog process, an exercise in citizenship, democracy and autonomy. The Radio experience has produced photographic, audio-visual and narrative recordings from its protagonists. Thus, this presentation will introduce the trajectory of this experience, its concepts, its methodology and how informal education can contribute to social and cultural development.

> 394 (Poster presentation)

Orange Walk Town, Belize A Rapid Inventory and Assessment of Tourism Potential

Carolyn Lepper & Ebony Logins, Vancouver Island University (Nanaimo, Canada)

Orange Walk Town, Belize has sustained its economy through the sugar cane industry for years. However, the town recognizes the dangers attached with relying on a single industry and is looking to expand its economy to include tourism. Tourism Management students and

faculty from Vancouver Island University conducted a rapid inventory and assessment of tourism potential to address the situation. The student researchers conducted face-to-face interviews with community members, leaders, and entrepreneurs as well as business owners and town council to obtain opinions about tourism development in the region. The researchers also conducted a current and potential tourism inventory of the town. The results of this study provided the community of Orange Walk Town with research that can aid in the development of a sustainable tourism strategy for the community. Also included was a list of recommendations that helped to identify and expand on tourism products, develop collaborative partnerships, and gain a sense of what community members think about tourism. These recommendations highlighted the strengths and challenges as found by the study. The natural resources and travel amenities were pre-existing strengths that were seen to be easily developable with minimal monetary resources. The proximity to major Mayan ruin sites such as Lamanai was strongly expressed as a strength by those interviewed; however, assets such as the cultural diversity, river and jungle eco-systems, sugar cane factory, and accessibility to transportation were overlooked by the community. The findings of this study were disseminated to the town council at the closing of the six-day period in the form a recommendations report.

> 396 (Oral presentation)

Leisure and Family: Proposal of Program for Inter-generational Coexistence

Daniel de Brito Mota, Geisa Regina Mira Ramos, Eli Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida & Rosilaine Cazorla, SESC - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC – Social Service of Commerce is a social and cultural institution present in each and every one of the Brazilian states. Only in the state of São Paulo it has more than 30 centers specialized in leisure, including SESC Campinas. In the spaces of SESC Campinas there is a big volume of social-cultural programming, almost all of it, offered to elderly and adult publics. It was established a deficit of services in programming for children, adolescents and youngsters, fact accompanied by the absence of spaces of coexistence planned for children and youngsters. As an alternative and with the purpose of solving the imbalance of service now established, it was proposed the creation of the Program "Leisure in Family". In it, the proposal of service is substantiated on principles of education through leisure, carried out during weekends and holidays, organized in two distinct cells, the "Chalk Ground Space", and the "Parents/Group meetings" of the program of non-formal education "SESC Curumim". "Parents/Group meetings" Cell: It is a space created to provoke meetings of integration of children with the participation of their relatives, adults and elders generally interested in the programmed activities, as well as it crosses with another program, the SESC Curumim, of non-formal education to children from 7 to 12 years old. "Chalk Ground Space" Cell: It is an interactive-recreational space composed by three activities nucleus, the "Fable warehouse", "Gadgets and Artifices" and "Plaza of Games". At the "Fable warehouse", activities that stimulate the imagination and fantasy take place, with storytelling, music, poetry and drama. "Gadgets and Artifices", praises the manipulation of objects activities, do-it-yourself, Arts, amongst others, with focus on the inventions to play with. The "Plaza of Games" has as an objective to stimulate the transmission and exchange of traditional, popular, and assorted games, such as corporal, of tray, gigantic, among others, and of short access and valorization on the market. Such social-educational interventions, structured in SESC Campinas as the Program "Leisure and Family", are going to ratify the action of SESC SP in the promotion of permanent education actions based upon the principles and contents of leisure.

> 397 (Poster presentation)

"Chalk Ground Space": Recreational-Interactive Environment on Inter-Generational Coexistence

Eli Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, Daniel de Brito Mota, Rosilaine Cazorla, Geisa Regina Mira Ramos & Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida, SESC SP - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC – Social Service of Commerce is an institution present in each and every one of the Brazilian states. In the state of São Paulo it has more than 30 centers specialized in leisure and culture. In one of those centers, SESC Campinas, is developed the Program "Leisure in Family", of social interaction between generations with two action cells, the "Parents/Group meetings", and the "Chalk Ground Space". The cell "Chalk Ground Space" is an interactive-recreational space composed by three activities nucleus, the "Fable Warehouse", "Gadgets and Artifices" and "Plaza of Games". The focus of this work is the Plaza of Games, which has as an objective to stimulate the transmission and exchange of traditional, popular, and assorted games, such as corporal games, board games and gigantic games, among others. In determined space of the unit, two gigantic chess and checkers boards were disposed permanently, achieving big acceptance of public. Fruit of an extensive conceptual research, besides the gigantic boards, it was incorporated to the space a collection of nontraditional games, presenting new values paradigms, strategies, resolutions and challenges, with the presentation of non-conventional boards, constituents materials that stimulate the sensory perception (different forms and textures), and the presence of unusual combinations of the dimensions of the games (dizziness, strategic, simulation and luck). Such collection, in its majority with old, non popular, from other civilizations games, aims at extending the access to different repertoires, to offer a differential of those more frequently available products in the market and more familiarized by the population. The "Plaza of Games" is, in the major part of time, auto managed by those interested, who has the autonomy for choosing the kind of game and partners to play. Educators from SESC carry out mediations and stimulate the practice and use of space, amplifying the appropriation of the games by its users, in a democratic and integrationist way. Such social-educational interventions, structured in SESC Campinas as part of the Program "Leisure and Family", are going to ratify the action of SESC SP in the promotion of permanent education actions based upon the principles and contents of leisure.

> 398 (Poster presentation)

The Rescue and Exchange of Children's Culture During Inter-Generational Meetings

Milena Quattrer, Geisa Regina Mira Ramos, Daniel de Brito Mota, Rosilaine Cazorla, Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida & Eli Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, SESC SP - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC SP – Social Service of Commerce is a social and cultural institution that runs the Program SESC Curumim, of non-formal education that attends children from 7 to 12 years old seeking the awakening of the autonomy, the socializing and access to culture, having the act of playing as its educational path. At SESC Campinas unit this program promotes social-educational interventions of cultural nature, understanding culture in its broader sense, valuing processes that stimulate the exercise of citizenship. The "Parents/Group meetings" came up after some observations about Curumim. In the program, the children are divided in two distinct groups: group A, by morning; and group B, in the afternoon. Those two groups rarely meet each other, only during tours and special activities and in such moments it was perceptible the interest and willingness of children on interacting amongst each other and it was latent the need of creating opportunities of meeting and integration among the groups. Another very important factor in the elaboration of the "Parents/Group meetings" is the social context of the infants that take part of the program. They are, in big majority, members of small families, with in the maximum of five persons and of parents that work approximately 8 hours daily. They live in a big city with more than 1 million inhabitants, with crowded streets and avenues that do not offer spaces of coexistence that existed for previous generations, as peaceful streets and plazas, as well as residences with backyards and gardens. The Parents/Group meetings are a space of coexistence in which groups are integrated and parents interact with their children and with other parents and children. An opportunity for the parents of experiencing the activities of the SESC Curumim program and establishing relations of exchange, contributing with their experiences, memories and learning with the children. It is a moment in which children has the possibility of bringing to their own universe their family, an essential part of their development.

> 399 (Poster presentation)

Photographic Exposition "How Strange": Process of Awareness of the Act of Looking with Children

Rosilaine Cazorla, Cintya Elaine Bortoto, Milena Quattrer, Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida, Geisa Regina Mira Ramos & Daniel de Brito Mota, SESC SP - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC SP – Social Service of Commerce is a social and cultural institution that runs the Program SESC Curumim, of non-formal education that attends children from 7 to 12 years of age seeking the awakening of the autonomy, the socializing and access to culture, having the act of playing as its educational path. At SESC Campinas unit this program promotes social-educational interventions of cultural nature, understanding culture in its broader sense, valuing processes that stimulate the exercise of citizenship. Among its actions SESC Curumim carried out in June 2007 the exposition "How Strange", a photographic exposition with images and phrases done by children with the theme: the environment. With a process of approximately three months, the work was initiated with the objective of awakening the environmental conscience, to awareness of the act of looking, the valorization of the human relations and of the collective space. Divided in small groups the children walked around the neighborhood where SESC Campinas is located and photographed whatever they judged to be a consequence of human action over the environment. All pictures developed were appreciated and analyzed by the children in debate groups, writing small "haicais" on how they perceived the contexts photographed, having as guidance two categories, the beautiful one and the chaotic one. Some pictures were chosen by the children, in a democratic process, for the assembly of the Photographic Exposition "How Strange", in a total of 60 pictures accompanied by the small poems. That exposition was inaugurated in commemoration of the World Environment Day and represents a form of education through leisure for the social-environmental awareness, commitment of SESC SP.

> 400 (Poster presentation)

Exposition "Curumim Licks": Thematic Process of Artistic Education through Leisure

Maíra da Silva Pinto, Rosilaine Cazorla, Milena Quattrer, Angela Elias de Souza & Daniel de Brito Mota, SESC SP - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC SP – Social Service of Commerce is a social and cultural institution that runs the Program SESC Curumim, of non-formal education that attends children from 7 to 12 years old seeking the awakening of the autonomy, the socializing and access to culture, having the act of playing as its educational path. At SESC Campinas unit this program promotes social-educational interventions of cultural nature, understanding culture in its broader sense, valuing processes that stimulate the exercise of citizenship. In March 2008, with the beginning of the activities of the SESC Curumim program, the elaboration of the present identity of the group of children was discussed. Starting from researches over the origin and development of symbolic representations, each child created and developed a personal symbol for subsequently integrating a collective work of artistic intervention with a "Licks". The "Licks" is a visual communication language broadly used in urban centers and that was appropriated by artists as way of urban intervention. Using diversified procedures the "Licks" has as its main characteristics the quick communication, the easy access and the low cost, approaching like this the children during the process of making off. Accompanying a short transcript of the symbols and the writing, a reflection was done together with the children over the diverse possibilities of intervention and interaction with the urban space, as well as the process of unbounding Arts with a specific social function, without necessarily such happening in the technical procedure. After the period of reflection and elaboration of the personal symbol, the resultant images of the output of each child were photocopied. With the copies of the images in hands, the group initiated interventions with Licks in the public spaces of SESC Campinas. With the proposal of continuity of the interventions to throughout one year, the children already presented results such as the incorporation of that language and technique as an urban intervention, the reflection over artistic actions and the development of the initial elaboration of an own visual identity of each child.

> 401 (Poster presentation)

The Storytelling as an Education Through Leisure Process

Geisa Regina Mira Ramos, Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida, Rosilaine Cazorla, Daniel de Brito Mota & Eli Marcelo de Araújo, SESC SP - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC SP (Social Service of Commerce) is a social and cultural institution that carries out the Program SESC Curumim, of non-formal education that attends children from 7 to 12 years old seeking the awakening of the autonomy, the socializing and access to culture, having the act of playing as its educational path. At SESC Campinas unit this program promotes social-educational interventions of cultural nature, understanding culture in its broader sense, valuing processes that stimulate the exercise of citizenship. Among the activities carried out in the year of 2007 the storytelling occupied an importance place in the daily life of the children. The educators of the program, through the act of storytelling during the circles of conversation and in specific activities, contributed to the awakening of the interest of the children on that activity, perceiving the increasing of the seek for new readings, the enlargement of the individual repertoire of stories and the socializing of the oral culture of the group. It was perceptible in that process the increasing of the need of the children of express in front of the group stories transmitted by oral culture of the school and family nucleus, specially stories that transmitted an idea and/or thematic to be discussed. In that context, the stories told assumed a paper not only of transmission of culture and of exercise of orality, but it was also a starting point for the children to externalize their needs, yearnings, fears, motivations and, also, an environment for favoring the positioning in a critical form over the reality in which they are inserted.

> 402 (Poster presentation)

The Circle as a Citizenship Practice

Geisa Regina Mira Ramos, Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida, Daniel de Brito Mota, Rosilaine Cazorla & Eli Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, SESC SP - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC SP (Social Service of Commerce) is a social and cultural institution that carries out the Program SESC Curumim, of non-formal education that attends children from 7 to 12 years old seeking the awakening of the autonomy, the socializing and access to culture, having the act of playing as its educational path. At SESC Campinas unit this program promotes social-educational interventions of cultural nature, understanding culture in its broader sense, valuing processes that stimulate the exercise of citizenship. In this Program the activities start daily with a conversation circle. Children and educators dialog and reflect collectively over quotidian issues, solve conflicts and debate several subjects. The circle is a permanent activity in the program and fundamental action in the education process, proportioning the social and cultural integration to the effectiveness of leisure and quality of life. It is at the circle that the group can express their most recent experiences and aspirations, tell and listen to literary and living stories, propose games and exercise the act of listening and group actions. One of the resources to cheer up the debates is to use the relations boxes: "How nice" (positive aspects), "How sad" (fragile aspects) and "Why not?" (suggestions). Over the contributions done using the boxes, the child exercises the search for solutions in group. One of the most recent experiences is the nomination of one child per day to play the mediator role during the discussions, moment in which he or she has the possibility to assume responsibilities, such as the compromise to promote and control the discussions of the day. So this work presents a contribution to the exercise of dialog in different age groups as a tool of building up of the citizenship practice, enriched with photographic registry and small samples of the work developed in SESC Campinas.

> 403 (Poster presentation)

Mini-Olympics SESC Curumim: Thematic Pretext for a Process in Education Through Leisure

Eduardo Perissinotto de Carvalho, Eli Marcelo Crispim de Araújo, Daniel de Brito Mota, Rosilaine Cazorla, Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida & Geisa Regina Mira Ramos, SESC SP - Social Service of Commerce (Campinas, Brazil)

SESC SP (Social Service of Commerce) is a social and cultural institution that carries out the Program SESC Curumim, of non-formal education that attends children from 7 to 12 years old seeking the awakening of the autonomy, the socializing and access to culture, having the act of playing as its educational path. At SESC Campinas unit this program promotes social-educational interventions of cultural nature, understanding culture in its broader sense, valuing processes that stimulate the exercise of citizenship. In 2008, with the beginning of the activities of SESC Curumim, the children at the program choose as a main thematic axis to be approached during the year, the sportive culture. Over the chosen theme, a discussion process was started to create diverse activities with one single objective, to organize a mini-Olympics SESC Curumim. Following some characteristics world known of the original competition, that takes place every four years, we guided the children to plan, to create and to experience the organizational context of a sport event, from the process of building up a flag, medals, selection and system of games, score and victories, the concept of the sports competed and other functionalities. Over the sketch of the mini-Olympics with the children, objectives were identified in common with the principles and values of the SESC Curumim program, allowing the alignment of educative intentionality through leisure in the process of awareness and consciousness-raising of the group over the benefits/malefices present in the institutionalized sport. Besides the exploration of a simple game with a binary code of winners x losers, it is emphasized the health promotion and well-being of the participants, the discovery of body possibilities, the coexistence and the respect to the environment, the social interaction independent of the technical level. So, the present model of work values the theme sport as a pretext to create new narratives, debates and inferences of educative matters to the education of a critic citizen in the consume and creative in the appropriation of the right to leisure.

> 404 (Oral presentation)

Applying the Theory: Community Development for Active and Creative Communities

Brenda Herchmer & Carol Petersen, Alberta Recreation and Parks Association (Edmonton, Canada)

Most would agree that a community development approach is critical if leisure programs, services, and facilities are to be sustainable and maximize the benefits for individuals and communities. But what does that mean in terms of the day to day reality of making it happen? Alberta Recreation and Parks Association has had a significant opportunity in the form of Alberta Active Creative Communities to "design, develop and deliver an initiative based on enhancing quality of life by strengthening community leadership, collaboration, and innovation through recreation, parks, arts, culture, and heritage". Working from the foundation provided by the outcomes originally identified in the Benefits Catalogue (CP/RA, 1997), significant learnings have resulted from working with ten partner communities. Throughout the initiative an emphasis has been placed on identifying and supporting the essential community leadership that is required - particularly among emerging leaders within recreation, health, and social services. Moving beyond the theory to application, this initiative has identified and will share: 1. competencies for community leadership; 2. a community dialogue tool; 3. a framework for planning that has successfully utilized a community development approach 4. lessons learned. The success of the initiative has resulted in an expansion and an additional $6 million in corporate and government funding.

> 405 (Oral presentation)

Adapted leisure education program as support to the caregiver's involvement with people affected by dementia

Hélène Carbonneau, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada); Johanne Desrosiers & Chantal Caron, Université de Sherbrooke (Sherbrooke, Canada)

Introduction: The loss of autonomy associated with dementia affects people themselves and their caregivers who often feel powerless and incompetent. These feelings lead some people to reduce their involvement with the person with dementia. Most of these programs developed to support them focus on the burden associated with caring and do not considered positive aspects of caregiving. Leisure represents a way to enhance the presence of positives aspects in caring experience. Moreover, leisure might contribute to keep satisfactory relationships between caregivers and a person with dementia. An adapted leisure education program was develop as support to caregivers involvement. Objective: To evaluate the impact of an adapted leisure education program on caregivers' well-being, self-efficacy in adapted leisure and interactions quality. Method: The study (n = 49) included an experimental trial and an implementation evaluation. Mixed methods were used. Pretest-posttest with a follow-up design was follow for the quantitative part. Open-end interview (n=10) had a qualitative evaluation. The implementation evaluation considered different sources of data: open-end interview, case follow-up, professional diary notes and weekly meeting between the therapist and the researcher. Qualitative data were analysed following analytical questioning method from Paillé & Muchellini (2003). Results: The quantitative results show few impact of the program on caregivers as qualitative analysis enlightens some impacts of the intervention. Moreover, process analysis reveals that the intervention was more successful with caregivers focus on lost relate to relationship with the care-receiver than with caregivers focusing on personal burden or quality of caregiving task. The positive impact of approach centered on coaching also rise from the results. Conclusion: This study evaluates the impact an adapted leisure education program that introduces caregivers support in a new positive perspective, focused on the quality of the relationship rather than the burden of caregiving. Process analysis brings to light the conditions for efficacy of such an intervention with caregivers of a person with dementia. These results are useful for better use of such intervention in clinical setting. This study was supported by the Foundation of the Sherbrooke Geriatric University Institute Recipient of Training research award from the CIHS-Institute of Aging and FORMSAV.

> 406 (Oral presentation)

Developing a Citizen Advisory Board for a Disenfrancished Community

Beverly Evans, Southeast Missouri State University (Cape Girardeau, USA)

Background A sales tax initiative was passed which included a provision for a new center in a part of town that is economically challenged and under severed. As a new member of the park and recreation advisory and professor of recreation, I was invited to be part of a subcommittee to gather information and input from the disenfranchised community and communicate to the community issues of importance. The initial phase of the project was to help the stakeholders understand the importance of the tax initiate. Although the campaign was successful the community did not support the initiative. Lack of trust was a common theme at public meetings. For presentation I propose to report the experience of a recreation advisory group as they build trust, overcome barriers, strengthen citizenship and empower the community. Individual community members and high school students as well as representatives of non profit agencies as well as recreation staff are part of the advisory group.

> 407 (Oral presentation)

Factors impacting leisure in an isolated Atlantic community over the past 30 years

Jackie Oncescu, University of Ottawa (Limerick, Canada)

Throughout Canadian history, isolated communities have developed in areas where resource-based industries such as farming, fishing, and mining occur. The quality of life in such communities, from a leisure perspective, is not well understood. Maltest (2002) reported that youth found living in such communities to be culturally dry and lacking connection to the outside world. Recent advancements in technology have enhanced access to the global community but has the quality of life in isolated communities been positively impacted? The purpose if this study was to investigate the factors which have impacted leisure and the quality of life in one such fishing community over the past 30 years. Data were gathered using multiple techniques including content analysis of local newspaper columns, articles and books; household survey; focus

groups, and key stakeholder interviews. The findings indicate that the community had twice as many residents 30 years ago as it does today, has far fewer recreation activities, recreation occurs in the home and with a small cohort of individuals rather than being community-centred, and residents seek opportunities and supports for recreation from outside their community rather than utilizing their own assets and community capacity. As social roles related to work have changed, females have become more engaged in paid employment leaving less time to invest in the provision of community recreation activities which served to build community cohesion. Others in the community with more time have not assumed the responsibility for leisure provision which has negatively impacted the quality of life for residents. Although certain cohorts are able to facilitate their own leisure functioning, this is not the case for youth. Whereas recreation can be a means for personal development and building social connection and capacity for youth, that was not the case in this community. As such, the younger generation is lacking the sense of connection to the community that was evident in the past putting the future of the community at-risk. It is important for society that these communities continue to exist and as such the quality of life of the residents is a matter of global concern.

> 408 (Poster presentation)

Leisure constraints faced by nursing mom: an exploration

Hsueh-wen Chow, National Cheng Kung University (Tainan, Taiwan, China)

Existing literature related to women with young children has identified leisure constraints including different levels such as structural constraints (lack of time, low income), interpersonal constraints (family obligations, social support), and intrapersonal level like "ethic of care." However, these studies generally treat women with young children as a homogenous group. In view of the growing awareness of the benefits of breastfeeding and increasing number of nursing moms, a better understanding of the leisure constraints faced by nursing moms could be important in understanding the barriers nursing moms faced in pursuing or continuing leisure activities in every-day life. This study explored the leisure constraints faced by nursing moms in Taiwan through qualitative approach. Indepth interviews with semi-structured around certain themes were conducted with twelve nursing moms. The emerging themes from the results includes scheduling of nursing, physical appearance, public facilities, and ethic of care. Such insights may be helpful for understanding the unique leisure constraints faced by nursing moms as well as suggestions for improving services from both public and private leisure services providers.

> 409 (Oral presentation)

Recreational barrier of Kangaroo-Mother (Mother with children) in Neighborhood Park

Jing-Shoung Hou & Yu-Chen Huang, Tung-Hai University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China); Su-Hsin Lee, Feng-Chia University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China)

Neighborhood park is a kind of public property where community residents have ordinary recreational activities. The design of park should be considered different users and disadvantaged groups such as children, women, the elderly demand. Most of the parks in Taiwan, the design is "male doctrine" or the "standard human scale", that has not considered the requirement of the space without barrier. Many cloggy facilities, damaged equipment, and insufficient safety consideration caused use problems of parent and offspring (mother and children) in the park. Since park design overlooked using barrier of nearly 1,700,000 children and mother, this research explored the of kangaroo mother recreation barrier to improve the accessibility of park design. In this research, we firstly interviewed 30 mothers who have kids younger than 7 years old to collect their using experience of park. A structured questionnaire was then surveyed with 410 kangaroo mothers in three parks, Ying-cai park, Bei-tun park, and Feng-le park of Taichung city. The results show that (1) the barriers of kangaroo mothers includ access barrier, play and rest facilities barrier, interpersonal relationship barrier, hygienic and security barrier, and space pattern barrier. (2) And the more artificial facilities are in park, the more prevention children to touch the nature environment. (3) Worry strangers to close to their children and lack of interactive play would effect their social behavior and social play. (4) Over design with too many facilities decrease the recreation behavior between parents and children. Arrangements of facilities and space have influence on users' recreation behavior. Therefore the inclusive design for environment improvement may encourage kangaroo mother to play with their children in park and reduce recreation barrier.

> 410 (Présentation orale)

Le vécu de plein air

Dominique Devost et Julie Beaumont, Cégep du Vieux Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Développé par Dominique Devost professeur au département de techniques d'intervention en loisir du Cégep du Vieux Montréal, ce cadre conceptuel des activités de plein air se perfectionne depuis 1984. Plus de 600 intervenants en loisir ont été initiés à cette façon de comprendre les activités de plein air qui réside dans un état d'esprit, une manière d'être et de concevoir le monde. Les composantes du vécu de plein air sont : 1) l'humain : principal acteur de son expérience qui tente de combler ses besoins et ses intérêts lors de la pratique d'une activité. 2) Le temps : qui ne dicte pas la pratique de l'activité, car il s'agit de saisir l'instant présent. 3) L'activité, un prétexte : l'expérience sensorielle et la rencontre avec la nature sont au centre des préoccupations et où le résultat importe peu. 4) L'harmonie : elle se crée par un rythme cohérent avec celui de la nature. 5) L'environnement naturel : où les actions des pratiquants doivent tendre à préserver la nature et à éviter de l'abîmer. Le vécu de plein air est propre à chaque personne. Un groupe peut vivre la même activité, sans toutefois explorer les mêmes dimensions soit :
1) L'émergence des valeurs fondamentales qui au-delà de la théorie de Maslow fait émerger les valeurs fondamentales comme l'entraide, le spiritualisme, la spontanéité. 2) L'aventure qui invite à ne rien programmer et à vivre pleinement ses émotions. 3) Le contact avec la nature qui offre un environnement sobre qui permet de renouer avec nos sens qui sont stimulés à l'excès par les caractéristiques de l'ère actuelle. 4) L'exploration des potentialités par le retour aux valeurs fondamentales, un environnement sobre, la recherche de complicité avec la nature, la simplicité de l'expérience offrent une possibilité à l'individu de reconsidérer son plein potentiel. En somme, définir le vécu de plein air sert à nommer les

composantes de l'expérience, c'est-à-dire à situer les éléments et à établir un langage commun pour circonscrire un secteur d'intervention en loisir trop souvent galvaudé.

> 411 (Oral presentation)

The Relationship of Leisure Lifestyle and Leisure Behavior of Elders in Taiwan

Su-Hsin Lee, Feng-Chia University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China); Jing-shoung Hou & Po-Hsun Tseng, Tung-Hai University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China)

Elder friendly environment has become a requirement in the aging society. Taiwan has reached the average age index made by World Health Organization in 2007 and is now considered an aging society with prolonging average age. Past studies show that leisure lifestyle can promote the morale and psychological comfort of elderly. Elders' leisure participation able to help discharging capacities, restraining feelings, expressing hided pressure and then reducing the government's burdens and raising physiological and psychological benefits. Therefore, elders' leisure research can support the government on elder welfares and policies. According to the initial observation and pioneer study, elderly have different requirements for leisure place and leisure activities depence. Therefore, the study conferred the elders' leisure place and by the frequency between leisure lifestyle and activities. A total of 410 structural questionnaires were completed by elders over 60 years old. Results indicate that: _1_ By cluster analysis, four groups of leisure lifestyle types are "epicurean", "pragmatic", "serious" and "leadering". _2_ There are different features on leisure lifestyle types in the elders' attributes and the frequency of leisure area usage. The most frequently used leisure area is park and Greenland, and the second is well-being community centers, temples and churches. _3_ There are different leisure area usage requirements for elderly due to their various leisure activities and lifestyle types. When designing and planning leisure area for elderly in the future, elders' leisure activity and lifestyle difference will need to be considered in the development.

> 412 (Poster presentation)

"Getting Old Actively": Exploring the Relationship Between the Awareness of Hypokinetic Diseases and Exercise Habits among Taiwan Senior Citizens

Yen-Ting Lin, Asia Univeristy (Taichung, Taiwan, China); YuLing Chen, Taiwan Sport University (Taichung, Taiwan, China)

According to the recent record of Taiwan annual medical expenditure, people who older than 60 years old are the major users (>48.9%) of current medical service in Taiwan. A few studies have predicted this problem and indicated that the health condition of senior citizens should be seriously concerned in Taiwan society because of the impact it possibly caused in the development of Taiwan medical system. In this context, many scholars suggest that elders in modern society should learn how to manage better life style and acknowledge the benefits brought by the regular exercise, which is able to help them to maintain the stability of their everyday lives and further achieve the state of wellness, instead of getting old frailly. Along these lines, the major purpose of this study is to understand how elder people in Taiwan perceive the concept of health and further investigate the linkage between elders' exercise habits and their knowledge of the hypokinetic disease that directly relates to elder's health conditions. Survey questionnaires were sent to random samples of officially organized senior citizen clubs in Taichung Area for more than 1 year. All together 500 questionnaires were issued, and 423 were returned, among which 387, or 77.4%, were valid. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics, chi-square, and oneway ANOVA analysis. Results of analysis are as follows: First, senior citizens in different demographic features, including gender, educational background, and family conditions, show significant differences in the average of time spent in exercise. Gender did not significantly affect elders' exercise participation in this aspect. Second, there is a positive correlation between elders' knowledge toward the concept of hypokinetc diseases and their willingness to participate in regular exercises. In other words, when elders understand the threat possibly caused by the inactive life style, elder people tend to increase the frequency and time spent in exercise. Furthermore, the data has shown that female elders highly interested in transforming their inactive life styles than males, and recognizing health as a crucial factor of improving their quality of life.

> 413 (Poster presentation)

Community Healing Through Play: The Story of the Kitchener-Waterloo Kermesse

Stephen Svenson, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada); Eric Tucs, Civics Research Cooperative (Waterloo, Canada)

In the French Flanders, in Belgium and in the Netherlands, a kermesse is an annual public event or fair celebrating the patron saint of a village, or in aid of the local school. From the 13th to the 20th centuries, across the different regions, the kermesse became at once, a harvest festival, a day of feasting, a dance in the main square, a funfair and form of popular entertainment, as well as an end of school carnival, rallying the entire community, and involving both the public and private spheres. It was in the spirit of this tradition that a collaboration between the Vermont Park Neighbourhood Association and parents from École l'Harmonie, the nearby French minority language school, eventuated in the Kitchener/Waterloo Kermesse. In addition to providing free recreation to the community, the event, now in its second year, also has a more prescriptive agenda. There are ongoing tensions within the school with regards to the presence and role of Anglophones in the minority setting of the school as well as perceived tensions between the French minority language school and the larger Anglophone community in which it is embedded. In part the Kermesse was and is organized to alleviate these tensions. The event is also imagined as a way to demonstrate both the necessity and the possibility of not only more inclusive and celebratory, but more ecologically sound forms of leisure. Being against the commodification of leisure and children's pleasure, the event promotes the practice of recycling and reusing as a lifestyle: games are created from little or nothing, from recycled objects obtained on street corners, sidewalks, thrift and charity shops, from people's basements and attics, with their hands and time. All the games are free and the prizes donated. The Kermesse stands as a case study of re-creation and festivity in which community members (neighborhood and school, Anglophone and Francophone) release tensions through

play, where opportunities emerge for people to come together and celebrate their community in ways that strengthen or spark relationships, open dialogue, and offer opportunities for spontaneous reconciliations through non-consumptive and creative means.

> 414 (Oral presentation)

Searching for Community in the Ninth Ward?: Disaster Tours Imagined

Stephen Svenson, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

The spectacle of festivity that the French Quarter displays in its annual Mardi Gras represents a celebration of the life of the city that New Orleans draws on for both its identity and vitality as a community. In this context it is not surprising that another New Orlean's spectacle, the spectacle of death and disaster, has come to play a similar role. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans has become synonymous with death and disaster. The Lower Ninth Ward, historically a residential area with the highest percentage of home ownership in New Orleans, has now become one of the most sought out tourist spots in New Orleans ostensibly because of the unprecedented devastation this part of the city and its residents' experienced as well as the ongoing fascination with its attempt to rebuild, explicit in the initiatives of a number of NGO's and celebrities like Brad Pitt with his "Make it Right" program http://www.makeitrightnola.org/. The celebration of death, as made explicit in 'disaster tours', references deep needs that remain to be developed. In this paper I develop the relations to vitality (health) in the face of death that Katrina's devastation offers up to the social actor through an investigation of tourist practices and meanings in the Lower Ninth Ward, practices and meanings that have been theorized and understood as 'dark tourism' or 'thanotourism'. The disaster tours that sprung up after Hurricane Katrina, in their many versions, provide an exemplary case of the "grey zone" of dark tourism. Discourses around tourism and the tourist (the tourist as healer vs. defiler, tourism as rejuvenator vs. destroyer) as they surface in the mass media and in interviews with residents and visitors (tourists, activists, wanderers, pilgrims) to the lower Ninth Ward, reflect age old ethical tensions over the place of pleasure and its relation to health and death in the city. The devastation of Hurricane Katrina and the responses of 'dark tourists' speak not just to a fascination with death but to hopes and dreams of community healing, rejuvenation, and reconciliation.

> 415 (Oral presentation)

The Relationships between Affordance Perceptions Leisure Motivation, and Leisure Activities in Neighborhood Parks of Senior Citizens

Su-Hsin Lee, Feng-Chia University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China); Jing-Shoung Hou, Tung-Hai University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China)

According to Taiwan Ministry of Interior, the proportion of population of the people who are above 65 years old has largely climb up to 9.9%, which become worthy of "the senior citizens country". The senior citizens not only have more leisure time but also put more importance in leisure value, which is the satisfying key factor of their life quality. The senior citizen usually has leisure activity in the neighborhood park. Based on Gibson's affordance theory, how the relationships among leisure motives, activities, and perception of affordance are discussed. The research purposes are to understood and discuss the senior citizen's perception of affordance in neighborhood park about the leisure motive difference of the different socio-background senior citizens and how the senior citizen's leisure motivation affects the leisure activities. Taichung Situn district is the research scope. At first, we surveyed the situation of the senior citizen's activities in neighborhood park of Situn district. Then six representative facilities are generalized, which are the playground, grass, hard paving square, footpath, seating/ pavilion, and sport field. The questionnaire was delivered to senior citizens and 372 effective subjects were collected. The analysis methods include descriptive analysis, t-test, one-way ANOVA, and multiple regression analysis. The results of the research show that: (1) the senior citizen's major activities in park are passive and for pleasure. (2) The seniors have richer affordance perceptions in broad, smooth and good vision environment than in monotonous or narrow place. (3) The different backgrounds of senior citizens have various motivations for leisure. The senior citizens in good health have stronger motivations of pressure relief, body strength, social reaction and experiencing nature than other senior citizens. (4) The senior citizen's leisure motivation has manifest explanation to leisure activities. The body strength has the strongest effect on four activities. (5) The social backgrounds of senior citizens, the leisure motivations, the leisure activities in park have influences on affordance perception of park facilities in neighborhood parks. Among them, the social activity has the best explaining ability to perceived affordance of park facilities. The results provide suggestions for improving park planning and design for senior citizen.

> 416 (Oral presentation)

The Relationship Between Leisure Lifestyle and Community Park usage of Urban and Rural Resident in Taiwan

Su-Hsin Lee, Feng-Chia University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China); Jing-Shoung Hou, Tung-Hai University (Taichung City, Taiwan, China)

Community park is the pubic space established by government to satisfy the citizens' leisure requirements in daily life. The community park plays an important role in modern citizens' life. Do general people leisure activities and their use of the parks have changed along with the change of society, modern life style, and economic development? If yes, how were the changes? And are there differences between urban and rural areas? Since most recent park and lifestyle studies are the cross-section study and lack of longitudinal research, this study explores the relationships among citizens' leisure lifestyle, the usage of park, and demand of park by comparing 1997 and 2007 data. The study extends the results of the National Science Council research project in 1998 and re-surveys the residents' lifestyle and park users' satisfaction in neighborhood parks at Taipei, Taichung, and ChanHwa city. Based on the changes of time and space in the past decade (1997-2007), the changes and differences of the residents' lifestyle, images, experiences, and behaviors of park users will be investigated. There were 898 surveyed questionnaires in 1998 and 540 in 2008. The results showed that: (1) There is an obvious difference of life style, park image and experience between city and

rural residents. (2) Life style and park image between the residents in the city and rural areas are different in the past decade. (3) The results reflect the social revolution within ten years had significantly effect on the leisure lifestyle of residents, and the gap of lifestyle increase but the gap of park usage behavior between residents in the city and countryside decreases gradually.

> 417 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Engaging in Community: Canadian Snowbirds and the Leisure Life / S'impliquer dans la communauté : les retraités migrateurs canadiens et le loisir

Stephen Svenson, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

The Canadian 'snowbird' population – older, typically retirees who spend up to six months each winter in search of warmer climes south of Canada – represents a growing and increasingly influential form of temporary migration. The original purpose of the research was to (i) conduct preliminary research into the characteristics, travel patterns, motivations, and impacts of Canadian snowbirds/snowbird migration, and (ii) identify the key policy implications for both the public and private sectors of this annual movement. A series of 25 semi-structured interviews with 40 participants were conducted in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec. Several interviews with key informants from snowbird related industries were also undertaken. At the level of the banal, analysis of these transcripts revealed a number of key themes pertaining to the common characteristics and decision making processes of snowbirds. A stronger thematic analysis revealed the centrality of community as a deep need that animates the snowbird. The snowbird is engaged in the ongoing work of establishing and maintaining community ties in these ways: 1) through bringing one's community with them as in the case of those snowbirds who migrate as groups of friends, 2) through maintaining ties with friends and family at "home" via the telephone and internet where virtual contact with family and friends in the winter months often exceeds contact during the rest of the year and 3) through engaging in leisure activities with other snowbirds that have a high emphasis on sociability such as group golf, hiking and happy hour. In contrast to conventional wisdom and research that sees Snowbird travel as a temporary escape from a cold Canadian winter, snowbirds in fact practice a form of travel that privileges community. The argument is made that the purported mental and physical health benefits derived from snowbirding are not solely due to increased mobility, warm weather, spatial characteristics of snowbird settlements, and recreation but are primarily due to the experience of community that these variables help set the stage for the realization of.

La population des retraités migrateurs canadiens – qui passent jusqu'à six mois chaque hiver à la recherche de températures plus clémentes – représentent une forme de migration temporaire croissante et de plus en plus influente. Le but initial de cette recherche était (1) d'effectuer une recherche préliminaire sur les caractéristiques, les habitudes de voyage, les motivations, et les impacts de la migration des retraités migrateurs canadiens, et (2) identifier les implications de politique majeurs pour les secteurs publics et privés de ce mouvement annuel. Une série de 25 entrevues semi-structurées avec 40 participants ont été effectuées dans les provinces de la Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, l'Ontario, et le Québec. Plusieurs entrevues avec des répondants clés provenant d'industries orientées vers nos retraités migrateurs ont aussi été effectuées. À un niveau banal, une analyse de ces transcriptions a révélé plusieurs thèmes clés se rapportant aux caractéristiques et aux processus de décisions habituelles des retraités migrateurs. Une analyse thématique plus approfondie a révélé l'importance de la communauté comme étant un besoin profond qui anime le retraité migrateur. Le retraité migrateur est impliqué dans le devoir continu d'établir et de maintenir des liens dans la communauté des façons suivantes : 1) en apportant leur communauté avec eux comme dans l'exemple des retraités qui migrent en groupes d'amis, 2) en gardant les liens avec leurs amis et leur famille « à la maison » par téléphone et internet où le contact virtuel avec la famille et les amis pendant les mois d'hiver est souvent plus fréquent que le contact durant le reste de l'année et 3) en s'impliquant dans des activités de loisir avec d'autres retraités migrateurs qui mettent un accent sur la sociabilité telle le golf de groupe, la randonnée et les « 5 à 7 ». Contrairement à la sagesse et la recherche conventionnelle qui veulent que le voyage des retraités migrateurs soit une évasion tempo-raire du froid des hivers canadiens, en fait ces gens pratiquent une forme de voyage qui privilégie la communauté. L'allégation que les prétendus avantages de santé, mentaux et physiques issus de cette migration ne sont pas seulement en raison de la plus grande mobilité, des températures clémentes, les caractéristiques spatiales des installations des migrateurs et la récréation, mais sont principalement en raison de l'expérience de communauté pour laquelle ces variables aident à ouvrir la voie à cette réalisation.

> 419 (Oral presentation)

The Future of Affluent Travel & Leisure – Trends that will Shape Development

Chris Fair & Dianna Carr, Resonance Consultancy Ltd. (New York, USA)

What is leisure in the 21st century? While Americans work more hours per week than any other society, their status as the wealthiest nation on the planet has also allowed them to create and partake in a diverse range of leisure activities. Travel, dining, golf, spas, sports and entertainment choices are virtually limitless today. As emerging nations give birth to a giant new middle class, these societies are seeking to emulate the American experience. The impact of which is far reaching both in the U.S. and around the globe. Resonance Consultancy, in partnership with New York's Luxury Institute, is currently conducting a survey of affluent American households to identify trends in leisure behavior, aspirations and travel. Affluent aspirations are driving changes not only in North America, but around the globe as affluent customers seek out unique and rare experiences; driving tourism development in new developing markets. How can developing countries create sustainable resorts to cater to affluent high-dollar travellers? What kinds of experiences are they looking for? What countries are they looking to go to? These questions and more will be answered in the Future of Affluent Travel & Leisure presentation. Chris Fair is president of Resonance Consultancy. He has more than 15 years of experience consulting with leading hoteliers such as Fairmont, Hyatt, Raffles, Auberge Resorts, Kor Hotel Group, Kerzer International, and other leading developers in the creation of new destinations and resorts throughout the Caribbean, Mexico, United States and Canada. He holds a MSc in Studies of the Future from

the University of Houston and is a member of the World Future Society, Association of Professional Futurists, the Luxury Marketing Council, Luxury Board and the Urban Land Institute.

> 420 (Poster presentation)

Epidemiology some of Basic Pulmonary Function Indexes and Designing of Exercise Protocol for Normal, Abnormal and Diseases in Primary School Male Student of AHWAZ

Mohsen Ghanbarzadeh, Shahid Chamran University (Ahwaz, Iran)

This basically applicant research about epidemiology some of basic pulmonary function indexes, including vital capacity-force vital capacity – force expiratory volume one second – maximal voluntary ventilation (VC-FVC-FEV1-MVV) which is implicated on the students of elementary school (fourth and fifth grade of public primary school). With age average of 10-12 in AHWAZ city. in this research digital devise spirometery model of HI 601using (Japonica made) in 2003-2004 profiting the prelates physical education faculty of Shahid Chamran University and financial credits of research assembly of education growth organization in Kouzestan province. The basic goal of this research is to identify some of pulmonary function indexes among male students of Ahwaz primary school which is a community research up to 1327 as community in jury from all Ahwaz which has been access elementary and in multiple levels assisted, based on this research. The results of pulmonary function indexes has following specifications A. Normal B. Abnormal C. Disease. In the one level of this research the result of three groups is analyses and evaluated in three independent stages. In second level of analyzing and evaluating of data to compute the Harte rate intensity and VO2 Max). Elected test was of protocol exercises in research groups. The aim of Elected test was used to determine safety intensity in independent group of 15 members select to by using treadmill unit. for results evolution statistical t student using student independent and dependent test and also with r. Pearson equate to 0/0001, based on the result Vital capacity-Force Vital Capacity-Force Expiratory Volume secant Maximal Voluntary Ventilation (VC-FVC-FEV1_MVV) and has a meaning full and obvious difference in normal group in comparison with abnormal and diseases group. All details in this paper are, to the best of my knowledge, correct and all authors listed have agreed to its contents and authorship. Key Words: espirometery-pulmonary function-child.

> 422 (Poster presentation)

Factors Influencing Perceptions of Tourism

Natalie Weir, Valdon McKinnon & Royce Pritchard, Vancouver Island University (Nanaimo, Canada)

Tourism has been recognized as a major type of commercial leisure service and while those who are traveling may see tourism as an exciting adventure or an opportunity to learn, it is important to be aware of the communities are impacted by tourism activity. With a broad range of benefits and drawbacks that tourism can bring to a community it is important to understand why or even how these perceptions are formed. People in host communities have been shown to have mixed perceptions with respect to tourism development and many conduct tourism attitude studies to ascertain support and input on tourism planning. Residents on Bowen Island, Canada were interested in understanding support for tourism development as part of their planning process. Working with Tourism BC and Vancouver Island University, the Bowen Chamber of Commerce initiated the study from October 2007 to April 2008. The survey instrument used was developed through the use of a focus group in the winter of 2007 and then used in the spring of 2008 for a telephone survey. Although the general perceptions towards tourism were positive residents perceptions were influenced by key factors such as: level of contact with tourists; length of time of full-time residency; and current employment (tourism related vs. non-tourism related). Perhaps the most influencing factor was length of full-time residency as it was found that those who had lived on the island for 21+ years were more likely to agree that tourism has reduced privacy in the community and more likely to agree that tourism has decreased overall quality of life compared to respondents who had lived on the island for less time. Longer term residents were more likely to perceive tourism as having negative impacts on the community. Those involved in tourism development and planning will find this presentation useful particularly from an island context.

> 423 (Oral presentation)

Korean female University Students' Affect, daily life and Subjective Leisure through the Experience Sampling Method

Hyung Joong Won & Jong Soon Kim, Ewha Womans University (Seoul, Korea)

I will underscore Korean female university students' external daily experiences, such as locations, and their internal experiences, including affect, through ESM (Experience Sampling Method). According to KISDI (Korea Information Society Development Institute), mobile subscribers account for 87% in Korea(2007). Hence ESM is suitable to evaluate Korean's daily experiences, especially university student. The respondents spend the largest portion of their time to do productive activities. However, 61% of them spend their free time to do acquaintance activities and to use mass media. During the weekdays, they experience more affect stability and higher quality of subjective feelings, excluding internal motivation, when they do leisure activities than productive and maintenance activities. On weekdays they are instable affectively with classmates. Meanwhile they feel negative affect alone in weekend.

> 425 (Poster presentation)

The Relationship between Physical Fitness and School Learning Achievements, A Case Study in Taiwan Suburban

Feng-Chou Yang & Chiao-Hui Lin, National Taiwan Sport University (Taichung, Taiwan, China)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the differences between high school students Physical Fitness and their study achievement. Scales focus on body composition, flexibility, muscular endurance, cardio-respiratory endurance and the study grade from the Basic Competence Test (BCT) for junior height school students, scales are Chinese language art, English as second language, mathematics,

social and natural science, for high school students, scores were collected from National-wide College Entrance Examination (NCEE) subscales were higher level Chinese, English as second language in advance level, high school mathematics, social and natural science Data collected from 491 junior high school students and 155 senior high school students on a suburban area (Er Lin township with 20,000 population) in central Taiwan. Data are analyzed by descript statistic, independent t test and ANOVA. The result indicates no significant relationship between the learning achievement and the physical fitness. This finding is different to the previous study in Taiwan metropolitan area. The finds of this update study raise a controversial discussion, "Do better physical fitness help learning in get good grade in school?". The study suggest (1) both school administrators and teachers should input more fun in PE class for students to improve their motivation in physical activities (2) parents should encourage their children to learn more sports skills in both school PE class and their leisure time. (3) The public community leisure service should promote their service program not only in classroom activities but also the skills in leisure time physical activities and out door recreation.

> 426 (Oral presentation)

Quality of Life for Community-dwelling Older Adults with a Disability

Yawei Wang, Monclair State University (Montclair, USA); Norma Stumbo, University of Illinois (Normal, USA)

As a result of the rapidly increasing aging population, there are an increasing number of older adults with a disability (OAD). Successful aging and improvement on HRQOL become important issues for OADs). This study explored the impact of physical activity participation and emotional/social support on an overall QOL for OAD. Method The 2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a nationally representative telephone survey of people 18 and older living independently in the US, was used in this study. This study's sample included individuals who were 65 and older and were limited in activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems (N=30,632). QOL was measured by both HRQOL and life satisfaction. First, descriptive statistics were generated to provide a profile of the OAD. Second, regression models were tested for the impact of exercise and emotional/social support on the QOL of OAD. The final analysis included a series of group t-test and chi-square analyses to identify the differences between male and female, retirees and non-retirees, and limited activity group and special equipment dependent group. Results The average age of the respondents was about 75 years old. More than half (50.7%) of the respondents perceived their general health below average. Only 3.6% of the respondents evaluated their health status as "excellent." Despite their health condition, most respondents (92.7%) were either satisfied or very satisfied with their overall life. The results showed that participation in physical exercise had more influence on OADs' general health perception and physical health status; while emotional/social support contributed more to their mental health and overall life satisfaction. An increase in age did not result in a deterioration of physical and mental health; and furthermore, increasing age positively influenced the general self-perceived health status and life satisfaction. Discussion and Conclusion Leisure professionals need to continue to concentrate on encouraging OADs to participate in physical activity as well as remain socially interactive with others. Programs need to be designed to accommodate perceptions of poor physical and mental health, as well as a variety of assistive technologies used by OADs. A number of additional recommendations stem from this study.

> 427 (Poster presentation)

Making a Place for Q Methodology in Leisure Research

Whitney Ward, Southern Illinois University (Carbondale, USA); Garrett Hutson, Brock University (St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada); Diane Montgomery, Oklahoma State University (Stillwater, USA)

Q methodology is a research strategy based on the study of human subjectivity, which uses factor analysis to reveal interrelated perceptions in the form of factors or a typology of viewpoints studied (Brown, 1996). Although Q methodology has not been widely used in leisure research, it has the potential to be a useful tool for the systematic study of subjectivity within leisure contexts. The purpose of this presentation is to make an international call for the utilization of Q methodology in leisure research through the presentation of the logical match between research needs in leisure research and the objectives of Q methodology, an overview of the method, and the ways that Q methodology has proven successful in specific studies. There is evidence that Q methodology is starting to provide promising results within leisure contexts (see Christol, 2002; Hutson and Montgomery, 2006; Riling & Jordan, 2007; Ward, 2008). Overall, studies that have utilized Q methodology have provided rich and meaningful views of subjective dimensions within leisure contexts, which can extend or add depth to other research methodologies used in leisure research. Brown, S.R. (1996). Q methodology and qualitative research. Qualitative Health Research, 6, 561-567. Christol, P. (2002). A Q methodological study of beliefs among environmental educators in two nations. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Oklahoma State University. Hutson, G., & Montgomery, D. (2006). How do outdoor leaders feel connected to nature places? A Q-Method inquiry. Australian Journal of Outdoor Education, 10(2), 29-39. Rilling, C., & Jordan, D. (2007). Important co-leader skills and traits on extended outdoor trips as perceived by leaders. Leisure Studies, 26, 193-212. Ward, W. C. (2008). Perceptions of risks and benefits of an outdoor adventure experience. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Indiana University.

> 428 (Oral presentation)

The Comparison of two Corrective Methods for the Treatment of Bowleg Disease in Elementary school students

Behnam ghasemi, Islamic Azad University, Mobarake Branch (Mobarake, Iran); Mohsen Ghanbarzadeh, Islamic Azad University, Sousangourd Branch (Sousangourd, Iran)

Introduction: Physical education and sport sciences, is a branch of science which study human being in its natural and physiological milieu, and tries to give guidance and therapeutic exercises for both healthy and pathological conditions. These inscriptions can be used by athletes, tutors and teachers. In their study, they also concluded that the majority of children had shown this deformity mostly between 6 to 7 months, and it usually is being disappeared by the age of 18 months, however it should be regarded as abnormal since then. Forlan et al (1999)

reported therapeutic effects of stretching tight muscles exercise on a group of children of 10-12 yrs suffering from Bowleg deformity. They found out that 68% of their subject had almost treated with this approach. Methodology: The design of the study was quasi-experimental. The sample comprised from 130 subjects with Bowleg deformity, selected randomly from 947 pupils in guidance schools in Esfahan city. In the second phase of study, again 45 pupils were randomly selected from the former group and divided into three groups: Experimental group 1, experimental group 2, and control group each of them comprising 15 subjects. All of the subjects had no problem other than Bowleg deformity, and have not been using any medication. RESULTS: The range of age for the subjects was between 7-12 years, the mean height for control group was 126.80 ± 13.88 cm, for experimental group1 was 126.66± 13.10cm, and for experimental group 2 was 127.20 ± 13.6cm. In this part of study the Colmograof- Smirnof test was used to determine the normality of distribution of scores and the results shown in table 1.

> 430 (Oral presentation)

Globalisastion and trends in leisure: Malaysian context

Mohd Salleh Aman, University of Malaya (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

Globalisation "…lies at the heart of modern culture… and refers to the rapidly developing and ever-widening network of interconnections and interdependences that characterise modern social life" (Tomlinson, 1999:2). As more countries get drawn into the 'capitalist nexus' and compete with one another economically in a deregulated global market place, and as the world 'shrinks' following advances in transport and communication, so countries become more like one another politically, socially and even culturally as they subject themselves to common economic standards. Globalisation theorists argue that national boundaries are of decreasing importance as 'markers' of economic 'territories'. Companies operate "… as if the entire world (or major regions of it) was a single, largely identical entity" and subsequently attempt to sell the "... same things in the same way everywhere" (Silk & Andrews, 2001: 187). Symbols, services and commodities, such as Nike, McDonald and the event of Olympics, are all related to the trends, commodification of leisure. Malaysia is, witnessing trends seen elsewhere, including ones seen in the developed countries like United State of America, Japan and United Kingdom. The trends are the following: • 'Passive' leisure is increasing in popularity among the peoples of Malaysia • While watching TV continues to be the major way of spending leisure time, this country has also witnessed an explosion in popularity of electronic games, use of computers – internet, cell phones, home movies, videos and DVDs. • New leisure activities have been created which entertain, challenge and excite people, esspecially the young. • Leisure, including sport and tourism products constitute an increasingly important part of the economic well-being of the country. • The role of media in sport and recreation enhances the trends discussed above. As the representative of an 'Eastern', and develops public policy infused with Islamic values, Malaysia would demonstrate a more coherent and systematic resistance to the globalisation via its national cultural practices and institutional arrangements.

> 431 (Oral presentation)

Leisure as a Context for Active Living, Recovery, Health, and Life Quality For Persons with Mental Illness

Yoshitaka Iwasaki, Catherine Kathy Coyle & John Shank, Temple University (Philadelphia, USA)

Globally, the mental health system is undergoing a significant shift away from the view of mental illness as a chronic unremitting disorder to a more optimistic recovery-oriented position. Pursuing active living has important implications for the recovery of persons with mental illness and the promotion of their health and life quality. As discussed by Davidson and Roe (2007), the two complementary meanings of recovery are recognized--i.e., recovery from mental illness that suggests that improvement is just as common, if not more so, than progressive deterioration; and recovery in mental illness that refers to a person's rights to self-determination and inclusion in community life. Based on an integrative review of the literature, this paper presents a conceptual framework of the roles of active leisure in active living, recovery, and health/life-quality promotion among persons with mental illness from a holistic/ecological perspective in a global cross-cultural context. Unique to this framework is the centrality of active leisure from a broad meaning-oriented (rather than simply activity-oriented; e.g., physical activity and exercise) perspective as a proactive, strengths-based agent and context for active living to facilitate recovery and health/life-quality enhancement. Another uniqueness of this framework is its strong emphasis on cultural factors, besides its attention to secondary conditions (e.g., obesity), health care systems, and environmental factors, as interconnecting elements in the framework. In particular, this paper highlights the potential of active leisure for a positive and cost-effective means for helping people better deal with the challenges of living with mental illness, which appears to transcend conventional bio-medical treatments for mental illness. Besides its attractiveness for potential positive effects beyond the pharmaceutical, clinical, and medical treatments, the constructive use of active leisure seems consistent with a humanistic approach to dealing with mental illness (as emphasized by the United Nations) since active leisure represents broad aspects of the human nature including social, psychological, emotional, spiritual, cultural, and physical elements, as pathways to recovery, health promotion,and life-quality enhancement. This conceptual framework potentially has implications for developing a recovery-focused and strengths-based active-living and health/life quality-promotion intervention through active leisure for culturally diverse groups of persons with mental illness.

> 432 (Présentation orale)

Les retombées de la 42e finale des Jeux du Québec à l'Assomption du 2 au 10 mars 2007

Denis Auger et Julie Fortier, UQTR (Trois-Rivières, Canada); Richard Blanchette, Comité organisateur de la 42e Finale des Jeux du Québec-Hiver (MRC de l'Assomption, Canada)

Les Jeux du Québec existent depuis plusieurs années. En effet, c'est en août 1971 qu'a eu lieu la première Finale des Jeux du Québec à Rivière-du-Loup. Depuis, différentes villes et MRC ont été hôtes de ce grand événement

sportif, rassemblant plusieurs athlètes de haut niveau. En hiver 2007, c'est la MRC de L'Assomption qui a eu la chance d'organiser et d'accueillir la 42e Finale des Jeux du Québec. L'objectif de l'étude était de mesurer les retombées des Jeux du Québec pour la région hôte. L'étude était divisée en trois grandes parties. Pour la première partie, auprès des participants de la 42e Finale des Jeux du Québec, le Laboratoire en loisir et vie communautaire a produit un questionnaire portant sur les impacts sociaux et économiques. Lors de cet événement 1517 participants ont été sondés. Les résultats de la section portant sur les impacts sociaux et économiques étaient assez positifs. Pour la deuxième partie, auprès des personnes faisant partie de divers comité et ayant travaillé en concertation pour l'organisation de la 42e Finale des Jeux du Québec, Les premiers résultats présentés ici présagent un portrait pour le moins prometteur quant à la valeur ajoutée de la concertation vécue dans le cadre de l'organisation des Jeux du Québec dans la MRC de L'Assomption. Finalement, les employés de la 42e Finale des Jeux du Québec ont été questionnés sur leur expérience. Les résultats indiquent que dans l'ensemble les employés étaient assez satisfaits de leur expérience de travail au sein de 42e Finale des Jeux du Québec. Dans l'ensemble, la 42e Finale des Jeux du Québec a eu des impacts positifs pour la MRC de L'Assomption.

> 434 (Présentation orale)

Le Service 211 : un outil de développement communautaire à Québec

Claude Vanasse, Centre d'Information et de référence (CIR) (Québec, Canada)

Grâce à l'appui du Service des loisirs, des sports et de la vie communautaire de la Ville de Québec et de la ville de Lévis, une première centrale d'information et de référence sociale est en opération au Québec. Cet outil qui met rapidement et efficacement en lien les citoyens et les organismes et services, peut aussi devenir un outil de développement communautaire fiable pour les services municipaux du territoire. La présentation de madame Vanasse décrira sommairement les caractéristiques du Service 211, les possibilités d'un système provincial intégré et le potentiel d'informations sur les services et les besoins communautaires.

> 435 (Présentation par affiche)

Programme Sport et Loisir de la Cité (PELC) : une expérience fédérale de politique publique au Brésil

Rejane Rodrigues, Ministère du Sport (Brasilia, Brésil)

Au Brésil, le Ministère du Sport développe le Programme Sport et Loisir de la Cité (PELC) comme une de principales initiatives de la politique d'inclusion sociale par le loisir. L'objetif du programme c'est la démocratisation d'accès au sport et au loisir a toute les brésiliens dans leurs diversités. Il a été créé en 2003, comme une action plus expressive d'implantation de centres de loisir qui développent d'actions éducatives pour et par le loisir. Le public attendu est intergerational, c'est-à-dire, des enfants, jeunes, adolescents, adultes et personnes agées. Une autre possibilité du programme est le « Vie Salue » (Vida Saudável) que s'occupe de faire attention especifiquement aux personne à partir de 45 ans. Toutes les deux visent à l'élagirssement du débat au tour de patrimoines historique et socioculturelles brésilliens, a partir des activités de loisir offrent de façon systematique, parmi elles : dance, gymnastique, théâtre, músique, randonnée et d'autres propre de l'especificité locale. Les activités ont une grande valeur educátif, par ailleurs de mettre en place connaissances sur les contenues possibles de valorisé la diversité culturelle, ludique et l'autonomie des individues. Pour cela, il élargit des occasions de rencontre en integrant de diferents secteurs sociales, parmi eux : securité, travail, santé, logement, education, entre autres. De cette façon le loisir n'est pas traité comme une action-fin, isolée de la dynamique socioculturelle et politique. Les processus éducatifs ajoutent des valeurs democratique (solidarité, collectivité, participation communautaire, valoriasation de la vie, protection sociale et convivialité), en débattant des limites imposées par les citoyan, ouvrant à eux la découverte des nouvelles lectures et façons de s'apropie des spaces urban. Les valeurs et actions éducatives qui s'engagent aux changements sociaux doivent partir de la reconnaissance de la diversité des pratiques culturelle en leur dynamisme et par la défense des sujets sociaux. L'integration du PELC dans les communautés, villes, départments, en paternariat avec autres programmes renforce actions qui reconnaissent le loisir le essieu transversal de politiques sociales promotionnelles de la qualité de vie du citoyen.

> 438 (Présentation orale)

Plaisir, bonheur et bien-être : leur signification et leur place dans le système de valeurs des jeunes

Chantal Royer & Audrey Duchesne, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières UQTR (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Nos travaux sur les valeurs des jeunes québécois âgés de 14 à 19 ans montrent que le plaisir, le bien-être et le bonheur figurent parmi les aspirations importantes de la jeunesse. D'autres études indiquent que les jeunes accordent de plus en plus d'importance à leur qualité de vie et à leurs loisirs. Ils souhaitent vivre en santé, avoir du temps à eux, se faire plaisir, voyager. À partir des données recueillies dans le cadre de nos enquêtes sur les valeurs des adolescents (14-19 ans) et des jeunes adultes (20-25 ans), nous proposons d'examiner et de décrire la place relative qu'occupent ces valeurs dans leur système de valeurs ainsi que le sens qu'ils leur donnent. Nous examinerons aussi la manière dont ces valeurs évoluent, se développent et se structurent tout au cours de l'adolescence l'âge adulte. Cette analyse peut contribuer à une meilleure compréhension des modes de vie et des aspirations de la jeunesse québécoise de même qu'elle peut permettre d'entrevoir le devenir de notre société.

> 439 (Présentation orale)

La Jeunesse au plein air (La JPA) se bat depuis 70 ans pour le départ en vacances de tous les enfants

Jacques Henrard, La Jeunesse au Plein air-JPA (Paris, France)

En France, chaque année 25 % des enfants et des adolescents ne partent pas en vacances1. Et deux millions d'entre eux ne quitteront pas leur quotidien ne serait-ce qu'un week-end2. Dans une société où le départ en vacances est devenu une norme sociale, ne pas partir constitue une exclusion doublée d'une privation

des bénéfices indiscutables qu'apporte le départ en vacances aux enfants et aux adolescents. Les centres de vacances et de loisirs sont un lieu de coéducation. Les enfants et les jeunes y pratiquent les activités de leur choix, partagent des moments forts avec leurs copains et découvrent la vie en collectivité. Partir en vacances sans ses parents et sortir de son quotidien permet à l'enfant de développer sa capacité à s'ouvrir aux autres, son autonomie et sa prise de responsabilité. Or, le départ en centre de vacances est étroitement lié au niveau économique de la famille et aux aides dont elle peut bénéficier. La Jeunesse au plein air, qui agit depuis 70 ans pour permettre à plus d'enfants de partir en vacances, énonce six propositions : - L'adoption d'une « aide-vacances » de 200 euros pour tous les enfants et tous les adolescents. Une plateforme d'une cinquantaine d'organisations nationales soutient cette proposition.
- L'organisation d'une campagne nationale d'information sur l'intérêt des vacances collectives dans l'éducation et le développement des enfants et des adolescents. Pour promouvoir l'image des centres de vacances, La JPA organise chaque année, la Journée nationale des centres de vacances et de loisirs, le 12 juillet. - L'aide à l'entretien et à la rénovation des bâtiments qui accueillent les enfants en vacances. - L'inscription des aides vacances dans les politiques éducatives locales.
- Le développement d'une politique tarifaire de réduction par les transporteurs. - L'amélioration de l'accès à la formation BAFA et BAFD pour les équipes d'encadrement.

> 440 (Présentation orale)

Le loisir sportif dans les quartiers populaires français

Jean-Philippe Acensi, Agence pour l'éducation par le sport (APELS) (Paris, France)

L'Agence pour l'Education par le Sport avec le Ministère de la Ville a lancé une recherche-action sur l'impact social et éducatif des clubs sportifs dans les Zones Urbaines Sensibles. Ce travail vise à repérer, analyser et accompagner des clubs sportifs intervenant dans les quartiers prioritaires de la politique de la ville sur 6 régions françaises. Ce travail est mené en concertation avec 6 laboratoires de recherches multidisciplinaires (sociologue, psychologue, économiste). L'objectif est d'analyser l'impact social et la cohésion social générer par la pratique sportive dans les quartiers populaires. Il permettra également d'identifier, le rapport des clubs à l'environnement et aux partenaires extérieurs, pour comprendre leur rôle et les aider à améliorer leur démarche éducative et sociale.

> 441 (Présentation orale)

Être animateur bénévole ou volontaire, un acte citoyen?

Marc Genève, Union nationale des centres sportifs de plein Air (UCPA) (Paris, France)

Pour encourager le bénévolat des 18-25 ans, le Secrétaire d'État aux Sports français vient de proposer la création d'un « service obligatoire » pour les jeunes, d'une durée de 100 heures. Cette idée de volontariat, assez nouvelle en France où c'est plus la notion de bénévolat qui a prévalue, ne peut pas être traitée sans se référer à la globalité d'une société et du contrat social qui lie ses membres, d'autant plus que les sociétés occidentales vont être rapidement confrontées à une augmentation importante du nombre de seniors dont certains veulent déjà aujourd'hui s'engager dans le volontariat. Il faut donc poser la question du volontariat comme projet d'une société qui valorise l'acte gratuit pour tous et pas seulement comme rite d'initiation ou une logique éducative pour les jeunes. Les jeunes qui ont eu la possibilité de s'engager dans un temps social ou un encadrement volontaire et bénévole ne se sont pas inscrits dans une logique d'emploi mais sur des logiques de formation, d'initiation et de formation citoyenne. Avec le volontariat, les sociétés se sont données les moyens d'accueillir les jeunes sur des emplois susceptibles de permettre de réaliser un rite d'initiation et d'engagement citoyen. En France, ces emplois initiatiques se sont mis en place avec l'encadrement des centres de vacances : des milliers de jeunes ont eu la possibilité de s'occuper d'enfants dans des colonies de vacances ou des centres de vacances. Ce temps a été pour eux à la fois un temps initiatique, un rite de passage à la société adulte et une préparation à la fonction de parents. Sans réponse à la question initiale sur le contrat social accepté par tous et qui fera choix de société, l'encadrement bénévole et volontaire n'existera que de manière anecdotique et se déclinera en actions sans lien avec un réel engagement citoyen.

> 442 (Oral presentation)

Arts and Cultural Programming

Gaylene Carpenter, University of Oregon (Eugene, USA); Robert Stebbins, University of Calgary (Calgary, Canada)

I would begin the Arts and Cultural Roundtable discussion by providing an overview of the role of arts and cultural programs and events in building community and social networks that enhance quality of live for local citizens. Following this, the role of these types of programs and events in cultural tourism would be emphasized. Roundtable attendees would be asked to share their interests and offerings in arts and cultural programs. Interaction and discussion would be encouraged and the notion of arts and cultural programs envisioned and implemented cross-culturally would be presented and further discussed by the roundtable attendees. A roundtable session such as this would enable others at the conference with interests in arts and cultural events/initiatives to come together at a designated time during the conference to discuss and share mutual interests. My feeling is that such a session would attract those international colleagues attending who might not otherwise be familiar with one another and so would foster networking and international collaborations.

> 443 (Oral presentation)

Employment in the European ocial ourism sector: a research in progress

Anya Diekmann, Université Libre de Bruxelles (Brussels, Belgique)

The social tourism sector constitutes an important segment within the tourism industry. The employment in 'social tourism' can be considered as a positive example. Firstly, the geographical dispersion of the social tourism facilities, which are often established in areas where the season can be staggered for a longer period and reducing thus the negative impact of seasonality. The direct consequence is a greater stability in terms of employment. Also workers' status is more regulated than in other types of tourism, for it is based on collective agreements

regulating working conditions and offering training programs to help to professionalize and improve service quality of social tourism assets. It is however difficult to estimate the exact market share of the sector, for in most countries no particular attention is given to 'social tourism' as such within national statistics. While in few countries the social tourism sector is government backed and strongly developed with public information available, others have almost no information on hand. Academic research has not really focused either on this type of tourism. Only few articles have been published in international scientific tourism journals. Reasons might be diverse but one explanation lies in the lack of a clear definition of social tourism. For these reasons, EFFAT and BITS have decided to launch a study on the employment in the social tourism sector on a European basis with the aim to obtain comparable figures throughout the European community. The core objective of the study is to identify the importance, the type and the conditions of employment in the social tourism sector as well as the professional qualifications required for these jobs. Two different approaches have been used for the analysis of the employment in the social tourism sector. Firstly, a quantitative survey addressing social tourism organism and accommodations
has been launched in June 2008 including factual questions about figures relating to employment within their organizations. Secondly, qualitative in depthinterviews aiming to get a deeper understanding of the conditions and issues of the employment within the sector have been led with key actors in some European countries.

> 444 (Oral presentation)
IC Sport– An International Network for Sport Tourism Education

Miklós Bánhidi & Michael Douglas Turco, University of West Hungary (Győr, Hongrie)

Recognizing the financial power of sport, government and private sector investments in sport tourism events, venues, and infrastructure have grown significantly since 2000. Competition is fierce as cities wager millions of euros to stage an Olympic Games, World Cup, Commonwealth Games or America's Cup. Professional preparation programmes in sport tourism management have likewise followed industry growth. Sport tourism as an academic field of study has emerged from existing sport, management, and tourism curricula. This presentation proposes an international sport tourism network comprised of academic, commercial and government institutions: IC-SPORT (International Co-Laboratory for Sport and Tourism Research). The vision, mission, benefits and opportunities to students, scholars, sport tourism businesses and academic institutions affiliated with IC-SPORT will be described. THE VISION of IC-SPORT is to advance the well-being of the global community through the creation and dissemination of knowledge. IC-SPORT fosters a collaborative, intellectual community through partnerships with institutions both public and private, enabling scholars to cross institutional boundaries for innovative instruction, research and development, and service learning. The IC-SPORT MISSION is to: provide outstanding education, training, and research and development services in sport and tourism management worldwide; and promote a network for collaboration amongst scholars and practitioners to meet international demands for education, training, research and development in sport and tourism management. IC-SPORT will serve as a catalyst for global partnerships between scholars, universities, sport and tourism businesses, government and non-government organizations using existing and emerging technologies for video conferences, searchable databases, blog, distance learning, collaborative research, virtual trade fairs, etc.

> 445 (Oral presentation)
Intrinsic Motivation and Flow State in Street Runners

Pedro José Winterstein & Massarela Fábio Luiz, State University of Campinas (São Paulo, Brésil)

The intrinsic motivation is characterized by the compromised behavior within and with the pleasure and satisfaction derived from participation. When an individual is intrinsically motivated, he can experience a different mental state, named flow state, a theory developed by psychologist and researcher Mihalyi Csikszentmihaly. It is a state of full attention and deep involvement, which results in marked experiences and great personal significance. The two theories, intrinsic motivation and flow state, provided the theoretical benchmark for reviewing: the underlying reasons for choosing the practice of running as sports mode; the trends intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, the experience of a different mental state such as flow, and the connection with the engagement in the running. This study examined the responses of the practitioners of street running to a semi-structured interview. The data were analyzed by the method of "content analysis", based in Bardin, by means of which were raised thematic categories, related to the feelings and thoughts of the practitioners when they are running and the personal experiences lived on this practice. The categories were raised as follow: favorable and unfavorable incentives with respect to the motivation for the activity; favorable and unfavorable feelings, favorable and unfavorable thoughts; positive and negative on their own experiences. The analysis revealed that most practitioners began their involvement with running motivated by outer reasons than the intrinsic motivation, but it's crucial in engaging them for many years. All practitioners have shown predominantly a tendency to intrinsic motivation. There where verify some elements that characterize the experience of a mental state similar to the flow state. The elements of the flow theory can be considered as important conditions in structuring physical activities given that the individual could lead to a deeper involvement, the total concentration on activity that holds and the greatest satisfaction. The experience of positive mental states such as flow keeps the individual intrinsically motivated and could mean higher attendance and length of stay while practicing.

> 446 (Poster presentation)
Comunidade Escola: Space of people

Rodrigo de França, Lilliane Sabbag & Walkyria Coelho de Miranda, City Hall of Curitiba (Curitiba, Brésil)

The Comunidade Escola (Community and School), implemented in 2005, is a programme of City Hall of Curitiba that maintains some public schools open in the weekends. Its mission is to value the school as an open space of knowledge, furthering partnerships and integrated actions for the development of local community. At the moment whit 64 schools open on saturdays and Sundays, 9am to 5pm, the programme is an alternative attendance of the social demands, with free sport activities, leisure experiences, cultural, healthy and

income generation activities. In classrooms, gyms, libraries and computer laboratories, several free activities are developed. The general principles are the democratic offer to appropriation of a distinct public space, fight against social issues (violence, addicting, social disturbs, etc.) and education improvement. With 64% of participations, the Sport and Leisure sphere is the "car- head", where paid internship college students have the opportunity to develop the practices of Physical Education with all ages. Between the participants, the withdrawal of children and teenagers from the streets is perceived as the main goal of the platform and the sociability was revealed as an extremely important element for the participants and volunteers, according to the evaluative research. This research suggests that the behavior improvement of the community in the deal with the schools is one of the bigger impacts, generating belonging feelings. The next challenge is to bring more adults and elderly people to participate and keep the good results.

> 447 (Présentation orale)

L'activité physique, déterminant de la santé des jeunes, influence le développement global de l'enfant / A determining factor in youth health, physical activity affects a child's overall development

Francine Languedoc & Joël Beaulieu, Sports Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

L'activité physique, déterminant de la santé des jeunes, influence le développement global de l'enfant De tous les déterminants de la santé et du bien-être des enfants et des adolescents, l'activité physique compte parmi ceux dont la connaissance a évolué à un rythme particulièrement rapide au cours des dernières années. De nombreuses recherches indiquent que la pratique régulière d'activités physiques, sous forme de sports ou d'activités moins encadrées, en plus de favoriser le maintien ou l'amélioration de la condition physique des enfants et des adolescents, est associée à une meilleure santé mentale et a un effet positif sur plusieurs aspects de la santé physique (Comité scientifique de Kino-Québec, 2000) D'autre part, l'activité motrice influence l'ensemble des composantes de l'évolution globale de l'enfant, que l'on se place d'un point de vue moteur, social, cognitif ou affectif (Gallahue & Ozmun, 1998; Haywood, & Getchell, 2005; Ignico, 1994; Lauzon, 1990; Mohnsen, 2003; Rigal, 1996; Schweinhart, Barnes & Weikart, 1993). Étrangement, le domaine moteur est souvent délaissé chez les intervenants travaillant avec des enfants d'âge préscolaire. Malgré toute son importance, le jeu libre reste insuffisant pour développer la motricité de l'enfant. Somme toute, il n'existerait pas, actuellement au Québec, de programme d'éducation motrice reconnu et spécifiquement adapté au milieu préscolaire (Beaulieu, Girouard & Dugas, 2004).

> 448 (Présentation orale)

La formation à l'animation occasionnelle en France

Guillaume Rodelet, UFCV (Paris, France)

Le Brevet d'Aptitude aux Fonctions d'Animateur (BAFA) et de Directeur (BAFD) créé et habilité par le ministère Jeunesse et Sports depuis 1973, reste le sésame pour l'animation non professionnelle des enfants et jeunes. L'Ufcv, premier organisme de formation Bafa-Bafd français avec 37 000 stagiaires chaque année, considère que le BAFA est bien plus qu'une simple formation à l'animation : c'est aussi un engagement pour les autres, un pas supplémentaire dans la vie adulte et un atout pour la future vie professionnelle. Le cadre de formation du BAFA, très éloigné du cadre de formation scolaire, repose avant tout sur l'expérimentation, la pratique et l'analyse des actions. Les formateurs sont eux-mêmes des animateurs occasionnels de centres de vacances et de loisirs, qui animent les formations à côté de leur vie étudiante ou professionnelle. Depuis plus de 10 ans, les formations BAFA-BAFD ont de moins en moins de participants, et les animateurs sont de plus en plus difficiles à recruter. Cela peut s'expliquer par la baisse de fréquentation des séjours de vacances et la professionnalisation du secteur de l'animation. Il faut aussi prendre en compte la réticence des jeunes à s'engager et prendre des responsabilités, confortée par le développement de l'individualisation et la mutation des formes de participation de la jeunesse. L'Ufcv cherche aujourd'hui à répondre à ce double défi : comment prendre en compte ces évolutions dans les formations BAFA-BAFD? Quel modèle d'engagement proposer aux jeunes adultes?

> 449 (Présentation orale)

Une Réserve de la biosphère dans une démarche de développement durable au cœur des collectivités

René Raiche, Réserve de la biosphère du Lac-Saint-Pierre (Baie-du-Febvre, Canada); André Barabé, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

La présentation portera sur l'importance d'une Réserve de la biosphère reconnue par l'UNESCO dans le développement durable des collectivités qui composent son territoire. La Réserve de la biosphère du Lac-Saint-Pierre poursuit 4 mandats importants qui sont : 1) La labellisation des produits, services et entreprises touristiques du lac Saint-Pierre; 2) un laboratoire rural de recherche sur les projets novateurs en tourisme-loisir autour du lac Saint-Pierre en vue d'un outil d'aide à la décision pour les collectivités dans une démarche de développement durable; 3) La conception d'un programme d'éducation relative à l'environnement applicable en milieu scolaire, municipal et au niveau d'entreprises et; 4) la concertation du milieu et des collectivités dans une démarche visant la qualité de vie de la collectivité. Née d'une démarche citoyenne, la Réserve de la biosphère du lac-Saint-Pierre a été reconnue par l'UNESCO en novembre 2000 et ce, après 10 années d'efforts. La Réserve a été reconnue en 2007 par l'UNESCO comme étant un modèle de gouvernance et d'intégration des collectivités dans son processus décisionnel. Les six MRC du territoire (Trois-Rivières, Maskinongé, d'Autray, Bas-Richelieu, Nicolet-Yamaska et Bécancour) sont des partenaires majeurs qui se sont concertés en vue de la mise en place des activités de la Réserve. Ces activités visent le récréotourisme et l'agro alimentaire dans une mise en marché internationale. Constituée en Coopérative de solidarité le conseil d'administration est composé outre les MRC du territoire, d'entreprises touristiques privées et d'OBNL, de l'UQTR et de la représentativité des SADC. Notre présentation se veut un lien direct avec les enjeux du Gouvernement du Québec en matière de développement durable et l'expertise que nous avons développée au cours des dernières années en collaboration avec le département d'études en loisir, culture et tourisme de l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières nous propose de vous rendre compte de notre cheminement.

> 450 (Oral presentation)
Leisure and Aging Around the Globe: What the Research on Leisure in Later Life Can Tell Us About Experiences of Later Life and Leisure

Partner: World Leisure Organisation Later Life Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Purpose: The relationship between leisure and aging has variously focused on leisure/aging as independent/dependent variables. However, research on the intersection of leisure and aging in later life can also tell us much about experiences and meanings of each.

> 451 (Oral presentation)
Web Tools to Make Communication and Marketing Easier for Your Staff

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Children and parents have grown web savvy in their internet search for summer camps. This educational seminar about online marketing helps camp administrators keep pace into how search engines (like Google) determine their results. Proven techniques assist attendees in enhancing their online results through basic concepts such as key words, SEO and more. More advanced topics in online marketing are also reviewed.

> 452 (Oral presentation)
Motivating Your Motivators

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

One of the key ingredients to a program's success is motivating those who are responsible for motivating your campers, staff and parents. The Camp Community is a special one, and camp population's do best when they are empowered to help make their own decisions.

> 453 (Oral presentation)
The Top Ten Teambuilding Activities from Teamwork & Teamplay

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Share the very best teambuilding activities from the author's extensive collection. Learn simple activities that help you build unity, community connection and active teamwork. You will be amazed how much you can do with so little equipement.

> 454 (Oral presentation)
Innovative Activities, Challenge Initiatives and Team Possibilities - "Team Building 101"

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Come and play, engage and practise the foundations of team building. Various experiential team building games and interactive activities help navigate attendees through each of the five stages of group development. This workshop is a blend of super cool activities and discussions.

> 455 (Oral presentation)
Retaining the Dignity of Sexual Minority Youth

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Come and explore the health, safety and social needs of sexual minority youth. Focus on developing tools for organizations, researchers, educators, health workers and other youth-involved professionals to create inclusive communities that not only support, but also advocate for the basic human right and inherent dignity of sexual minority youth. Camp fYrefly, an award-winning annual summer leadership and resiliency building retreat is highlighted.

> 456 (Oral presentation)
Camp as a Brand: Brand Management and Integrated Marketing Communication: Ways to Make your Camp a "Brand"

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

This presentation discusses differentiation, innovation, positioning, corporate identity, the use of the logo, direct marketing advertising, public relations, internet and SMS (short messages).

> 457 (Oral presentation)
Hey, What About Me?

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

In the wonderful community of camp there are many choices and opportunities for everyone to join in and have a safe and successful summer camp experience. Ensuring that the resources and training are in place to meet the needs of our campers and staff is the key to making sure everyone feels a part of that camp community. Come and explore the various intake methods, training tools and program adaptations that help ensure no ever needs to ask, "Hey, What About Me?"

> 461 (Oral presentation)
Marketing for Retention: Keeping Campers for the Long-Term

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

How early is "too early" to begin returning camper registration? What constitutes an effective marketing strategy for retaining longtime campers? Do discounts really make a difference? What is a successful camper return rate? These and other concepts are explored in this session that looks at Marketing your camp beyond the next season!

> 462 (Oral presentation)
Best Practices : Standards, Accreditation, Certification, or Government Oversight of Camps Around the World

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Camps around the world strive to create safe, healthy, nurturing environments for their programs. A panel of professionals from five countries discuss the systems of best practices that govern the operations of their camps. Participants have the opportunity to ask questions and share other methods of insuring quality with staff and campers

> 463 (Oral presentation)
Camp, Creativity and a Trunk Full of Possibility

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

How do we encourage our counsellors and specialists to stretch their imaginations and use their hidden skills? This session explores how the camp director/supervisor can encourage and grow creativity at camp with staff and campers.

> 464 (Oral presentation)
The 4 S's include Stewardship: First Steps to Reducing Your Camp's Impact on the Environment

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Learn about the 4 S's test - a tool at camp to empower staff and campers to make good decisions. Come learn how your camp can make simple changes that make big difference in Stewardship: solar water heating, timer switches, composting outhouses, solar cooking and many more.

> 465 (Oral presentation)
Expanding Environmental Literacy: Proven Methods for Camp Settings

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Janet Fine, The Hollows Camp (Montréal, Canada)

This interactive and practical session outlines proven curriculum that develops environmental-literacy using camp activities such as canoeing/kayaking, climbing, ropes courses, theatre, arts & others. Add new dimensions of learning. Receive concrete techniques.

> 466 (Oral presentation)
Understanding Your Target Market: How Effective Are Your Marketing Methods?

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Jeff Dick, $-H Camp Palmer (Montréal, Canada);
Greg Homan, Wright State University (Ohio, USA)

Camp Programs are increasingly subjected to competition with other non-camp opportunities. The findings from a camp marketing analysis are valuable to camps as they evaluate their marketing methods and strategies to align themselves for long-term success.

> 467 (Oral presentation)
Discover Camp Project and People Outdoors Program

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Hear about a new project of the Australian Camps Association aimed at encouraging disadvantaged groups in the community to discover the camp experience and its associated benefits. Learn about People Outdoors which, for almost 20 years, has supported people with a disability to go to camp.

> 468 (Oral presentation)
Effective Partnerships!

Partner: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association, Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

You have work to be done and ideas to be developed, but lack resources to make it all happenÅcwhat can you do? Learn how to partner with others already doing 'it' so you won't have to do it alone. Learn the difference between partnering and contract service.

> 469 (Oral presentation)

World Leisure Organisation Commission on Children and Youth / Commission sur la jeunesse et l'enfance de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Commission on Children and Youth / Commission sur la jeunesse et l'enfance de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 471 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

World Leisure Organisation Women and Gender Commission/ Commission sur les Femmes de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Women and Gender Commission / Commission sur les Femmes de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 472 (Présentation orale)

Les camps de jour publics : activités estivales de loisir ou service de garde estival

Association québécoise du loisir municipal (AQLM) (Montréal, Canada)

Comment doit-on planifier et organiser les camps de jour publics d'aujourd'hui? Doit-on établir des normes ou rester dans la mentalité des anciennes OTJ? Quelle est la limite dans l'offre de service public en matière d'intervention et de sécurité auprès des jeunes? Quel est le rôle de la municipalité versus celui du parent dans le développement d'un camp de jour de qualité?

> 482 (Oral presentation)

World Leisure Management Commission / Commission sur la gestion du loisir

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Education Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities / tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

There will be an open discussion forum for those interested in any aspect of the practical management of leisure and cultural services. The forum will cover a range of discussion issues, including: Presentation: "Sport and Leisure Infrastructure Management"- Presentation and Discussion by Jo_e Jen_terle President, International Association of Sport and Leisure Infrastructure Management (IASLIM) Current operational issues for managers - Discussion on the reality of delivering public leisure services in different countries Discussion on implications for other countries • Each speaker will have a maximum of five minutes to set out his/her country's key issues – open discussion to follow each country Latest technological advances for managers - Discussion on how they are being used to manage more efficiently and effectively • Members to give short presentation of their best item – followed by discussion Ask the Experts - Delegates can put any leisure and cultural management related question to the Commission Panel.

> 483 (Oral presentation)

World Leisure Commission on Tourism and the Environment

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Tourism Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities / tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 484 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

American Leisure Academy Scholar Lecture: Climate Change and Leisure: Impacts and Adaptation / Conférence éducative de l'American Leisure Academy : Changements climatiques et le loisir : Les répercutions et l'adaptation

Partenaire/Partner: American Leisure Academy (Cedar Falls, USA)

This scholarly presentation is a program of the American Leisure Academy. The invited American Leisure Academy scholar lecture reflects the intellectual interest of the group and honors an individual whose scholarly contributions are noteworthy in the park, recreation and leisure service field. This presentation speaks to one of the significant issues of our time and its impact on the area of tourism and leisure. This session is open to all delegates.

Cette présentation pédagogique est un programme de l'American Leisure Academy qui reflète les intérêts intellectuels du groupe et rend hommage aux individus ayant fait des contributions pédagogiques dignes de mention dans le milieu des parcs, de la récréation et du service des loisirs. Cette présentation traite d'une des questions contemporaines des plus importantes dans le milieu du tourisme et du loisir. Cette séance est ouverte à tous les congressistes.

> 485 (Présentation orale)

Leadership-Créativité et Environnement

Partenaire : Comité de programme du Congrès (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

à venir

> 486 (Oral presentation)

Women in Leadership: Influencing Change in Leisure Organizations

Partner: Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity (Ottawa, Canada)

Cette session a aussi lieu en français. This session will look at effective advocacy and the steps that one can take to influence change within organizations. The session will include a brief presentation of theory, small group discussions and the sharing of success stories. The examples discussed will focus on providing more opportunities for the involvement of girls and women.

> 487 (Oral presentation)

Les femmes en position de leadership : influence sur le changement des organisations en loisir

Partenaire : Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity (Ottawa, Canada)

This session is also available in English. Cette session explore des moyens et des étapes efficaces pour induire des changements dans les organisations. Après une brève présentation de la théorie, il y aura discussion en petits groupes et partage de cas à succès. Les discussions visent à fournir plus d'occasions aux filles et aux femmes de s'engager.

> 488 (Présentation orale)

Immobilisations novatrices en loisir / Imaginative infrastructure in leisure and recreation

Partner/Partenaire: AQLM, ACPL, CQL (Montréal, Canada);

Françcois Dauphin, YMCA (Kanawana, Canada); Jean-François Picard, Complexe Alphonse Desjardins (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Présentation de structures ou immobilisations aménagées à des fins de loisir (complexe sportif, bibliothèque, centre multi fonctionnel, camp de vacances, etc.) se distinguant par ses concepts novateurs, écologiques, culturels, etc. – Présentation d'exemples en milieu municipal et associatif au Québec et ailleurs au Canada.

> 489 (Oral presentation)

Pratiques significatives de concertation scolaire municipale en matière de loisir

Partenaire : Association québécoise du loisir municipal (AQLM) (Montréal, Canada)

Présentation de pratiques significatives et énoncé des conditions de succès.

> 495 (Oral presentation)

Canadian Parks and Recreation National Policies and Resolutions

Partner: Canadian Park and Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

Delegates are invited to this session to engage in discussions related to CPRA policies and resolutions, with a goal of making them better. The ambition is to provide opportunity to learn about what CPRA does and to provide an opportunity to contribute to the process. All resolutions being considered at the 2008 AGM are to be discussed.

> 496 (Présentation orale)

Nouveau monde et défis de la formation en loisir / New World and Leisure Education Challenges

Partner/Partenaire: Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Département Études en loisir, culture, tourisme (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Examen des défis posés par les changements en loisir à la formation des futurs diplômés en loisir.

> 498 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Leisure education: Building communities for all / Enseignement en loisir : Construire des communautés pour tous et chacun

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation (Cedar Falls, USA)

Alison Link & Atara Sivan, professor (New York, USA)

Traditionally, leisure education has existed primarily within the domain of therapeutic recreation. As such, it has been used as an intervention to assist individuals to adapt to a variety of disabling conditions and states. Some view leisure education within a recreation therapy context as a form of treatment where enjoyment is a mere byproduct of the process. Others subscribe to an ends approach where leisure education recognizes and promotes enjoyment as a fundamental human need and therefore and end in itself. The underlying assumption is that those without a disabling condition somehow become leisure educated through means such as families and schools. Despite the mounting evidence that many individuals lack the capacity to use their free or leisure time in ways which are personally satisfying and pro social, little attention has been directly to the leisure education as a means of building communities and enhancing the quality of life for all. This session will feature a panel of experts discussing their work relating to leisure education in various settings.

Traditionnellement, l'enseignement en loisir existait principalement dans le domaine du loisir thérapeutique. De ce fait, il a été utilisé comme intervention pour aider les individus à s'adapter à plusieurs états et condtions invalidantes. Certains voient l'enseignement en loisir, dans un contexte de thérapie récréative, comme une forme de traitement où le plaisir n'est qu'un sous-produit du procédé. D'autres sont plutôt d'avis que l'enseignement en loisir reconnaît et favorise le plaisir comme un besoin humain fondamental, donc un but en soi. L'hypothèse

fondamentale repose sur l'idée que les personnes ayant une condition invalidante deviennent instruites en loisir par le biais des familles et des institutions scolaires. Malgré les preuves croissantes que plusieurs individus n'ont pas la capacité d'utiliser leur temps libre ou de loisir de façon personnellement satisfaisante et prosociale, peu d'attention a été portée à l'enseignement en loisir comme une façon de construire les communautés et d'améliorer la qualité de vie pour tous et chacun. Cette séance mettra en vedette un panel d'experts qui discuteront de leur travail en enseignement du loisir dans plusieurs contextes.

> 499 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

National Forum for Parks Issues / Forum National sur les problématiques des parcs

Partner/Partenaire: Association Canadienne Parcs et Loisir / Canadian Park and Recreation Associaiton (Ottawa, Canada)

Raymond Carrière (Montréal, Canada)

Emphasis on practical issues, relating to small and large communities across Canada. What do parks mean to communities, trends/issues and how to parks staff co-exist with others in communities especially recreation/works staff. What quantitative and qualitative values are added by parks? Format suggested to be Town Hall style with Question & Answer time allotted. Raymond and Paul to present for 65% of time allotted and balance for dialogue with audience. Key issues to be featured to engage high audience/delegate interest. Handouts and web links are encouraged to spark information exchange – case studies, best practices, newspaper articles etc. so that value is perceived.

Accent sur les problématiques de nature pratique, concernant les petites et grandes communautés à travers le Canada. Que représentent les parcs pour les communautés, tendances/enjeux et comment le personnel des parcs co-existent-ils avec les autres, surtout avec le personnel en loisir/travaux dans leur communauté? Quelles valeurs quantitatives et qualitatives sont ajoutées par les parcs? Format « hôtel de ville » suggéré avec temps alloué pour les questions et réponses. Raymond et Paul présenteront pendant 65 % du temps alloué et le reste du temps sera consacré au dialogue avec l'auditoire. Les enjeux importants seront soulignés afin d'attirer l'intérêt soutenu de l'auditoire/des congressistes. Des documents de cours et liens internet sont les bienvenues afin d'inspirer l'échange d'information – études de cas, meilleures pratiques, articles de journaux, etc. pour qu'on y perçoive une certaine valeur.

> 500 (Oral presentation)

What do people want from Parks?

Partner/Partenaire: Association Canadienne Parcs et Loisir / Canadian Park and Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

John Lohuis, Recreations and Parks (Mississauga, Canada)

Both Parks Canada and the City of Mississauga have undertaken extensive processes to find out what people want in parks. Today's parks staff must be much more than "maintainers" and must work with stakeholder groups to accurately assess and deliver on user expectations on the basis of their experience at the park. Learn how placemaking, culture, community events, art, climate change, environmental integrity, pedestrian scale design and the Rule of "10" must be integrated into parks operation. As Canadian citizens continue to seeking out healthy, environmentally sustainable, diverse and interesting parks and trails experiences as a key element of Canadian life, learn how to gain political and resource support for these objectives. The opportunity exists for parks to take the lead and fulfill the promise of our field.

> 501 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Finding the Balance: The design vs. maintenance dilemma / Trouver l'équilibre : Le dilemme du concept vs l'entretien

Partner/Partenaire: Association Canadienne Parcs et Loisir/ Canadian Park and Recreation Associaiton (Ottawa, Canada)

Nancy Mc Minn, City of Charlottetown (Charlottetown, Canada); Kristopher Parent, Planex/PLA Consultants (Montréal, Canada)

This session will explore the ever present dilemma between designing great public spaces and the growing challenges of Parks Operations and staff in managing and maintaining that open space in a sustainable fashion. This session will examine the current state, successes and challenges Open space planning and Park design. We will consider the perspective from both the designer and the maintenance mangers view point and how we can find a balance that serves the needs of our end users the public. There will also be consideration as to how we could better manage the often conflicting priorities perceived to exist between design and Parks sustainability and how to better incorporate the perspectives of both in what ultimately can be great public spaces!

Cette séance examinera le dilemme omniprésent entre le concept d'un excellent espace public et le défi grandissant pour le personnel et les opérations des parcs de gérer et entretenir cet espace à ciel ouvert de façon durable. Cette séance examinera l'état actuel, les succès et les défis de la planification des grands espaces ainsi que le concept des parcs. Nous étudierons cette perspective du point de vue du concepteur et des gérants de l'entretien, et comment trouver un équilibre qui répondra aux besoins du public. Nous discuterons aussi de la façon dont nous pourrions mieux gérer les priorités souvent contradictoires qui semblent exister entre la conception et le développement durable des parcs et comment améliorer la façon dont les deux perspectives sont incorporées dans ce qui pourrait devenir un espace public extraordinaire!

> 502 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

World Leisure Organisation Later Life Commission

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Later Life Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 503 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

World Leisure Organisation Commission on Access and Inclusion

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Access and Inclusion Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 505 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

How CPRA's Canadian Playground Safety Institute can reduce your organizations playground liability / Comment l'Institut canadien pour la sécurité dans les terrains de jeux de l'ACPL peut-il réduire votre responsabilité civile pour votre terrain de jeu

Partner/Partenaire: Association Canadienne Parcs et Loisir/Canadian Park and Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

Mike Hayward, Play Power Lt (Farmington, USA)

An introductory session on the "ins" and "outs" of the CSA Playground Standard and CPRA's role administering the Canadian Playground Safety Institute. This session will discuss the 12 major playground hazards and a playground owners requirements for: Inspections, Maintenance, Storing records, Understanding risk exposure and liability, Grand-fathering of older play equipment, and Staff training.

Une séance préliminaire concernant les détails des Normes de terrain de jeux du CSA et le rôle de l'ACPL dans l'administration de l'Institut canadien pour la sécurité dans les terrains de jeux. Cette séance traitera des 12 dangers majeurs que l'on retrouve dans les terrains de jeux et la responsabilité des propriétaires de terrain de jeux en ce qui concerne : les inspections, l'entretien, l'archivage de données, la compréhension de l'exposition au risque et la responsabilité civile, les droits acquis des vieux équipements et la formation du personnel.

> 506 (Oral presentation)

Sport & Recreation Connecting: Canadian Sport for Life

Partner/Partenaire: Association Canadienne Parcs et Loisir / Canadian Park and Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Sport for Life (CS4L) is a movement to change the role of sport in Canadian society from a pursuit by few to an important part of everyone's life. CS4L promotes each child's healthy and logical development in a sport or physical activity using developmental rather than chronological age. Hear how recreation and sport connect, by using the CS4L framework, to develop 'physical literacy' skills through children's programming thus laying the foundation for excellence and or to be active for life.

> 507 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

World Leisure OrganisationResearch Commission-meeting of the Commission, everyone is invited

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Research Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 508 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

World Leisure Organisation Health Promotion & Disease Prevention Commission

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Health Promotion & Disease Prevention Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 509 (Présentation orale)

La pluralité des modèles de gestion d'installations aquatiques

Partenaire : Association des Responsables Aquatiques du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Grande tendance du milieu international aquatique pour une meilleure formule d'exploitation des centres aquatiques.

> 510 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Le loisir public et civil au Québec : dynamique, démocratique, passionnel et fragile / Public and Civic Leisure in Québec: Dynamic, Democratic, Passion-driven, and Fragile

Partner/Partenaire: Observatoire québécois du loisir & Lifestyle Information Network (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Josée Desruisseaux, OQL (Trois-Rivières, Canada); Clem Pelot & Agnés Croxford, LIN (Ottawa, Canada)

Référant au livre inclus dans la pochette des participants au congrès, cette présentation donne aux participants les clefs nécessaires à la compréhension du système québécois de loisir public et civil. Elle donne aussi un aperçu des enjeux et des défis que les institutions, les professionnels et les citoyens ont et auront à affronter pour préserver et développer le système québécois. Ce système qui soutient le développement des communautés.

Based on the book that is given to congress participants, this presentation will give participants keys to understand Quebec leisure system based on the networking of public and civil organization and have a glance at the issues and challenges that professionals, citizens and institutions have to deal with to preserve and develop a leisure system that helps build communities.

> 511 (Oral presentation)

Le modèle de recherche partenariale de l'Alliance de recherche universités – communautés en économie sociale et du Réseau québécois de recherche partenariale en économie sociale

Partenaire : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada); Lucie Dumais, UQAM (Montréal, Canada)

Geneviève Shield et Louise Sutton, ARUC-ES (Montréal, Canada)

L'Alliance de recherche universités-communautés en économie sociale (ARUC-ÉS) et le Réseau québécois de recherche partenariale en économie sociale (RQRP-ÉS) forment un consortium de recherche dont la mission est de réaliser, avec les acteurs du milieu de l'économie sociale, des activités de réflexion, de recherche et de transfert de connaissances. Ces activités menées en partenariat contribuent au fonctionnement et à la gestion des organisations de l'économie sociale ainsi qu'à la reconnaissance de l'économie sociale comme un apport important au développement territorial et sectoriel. L'atelier présentera les caractéristiques, retombées et défis de la recherche partenariale, les conditions à mettre en place pour favoriser un partenariat fructueux tant pour les chercheurs que pour les praticiens ainsi que quelques réalisations du Chantier d'activités partenariales loisir et tourisme sociale depuis sa création en 2000. Introduction au programme canadien de recherche de l'ACPL.

> 514 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Advocacy in the Canadian Parks and Recreation Sector / Défense des droits dans le milieu des parcs et loisir canadien

Partner/Partenaire: Canadian Park and Recreation / Association québécoise du loisir municipal (Ottawa, Canada)

Denis Servais, AQLM (Charlesbourg, Canada); Tim Burton, ARPA Advocacy committee (Edmonton, Canada)

As part of CPRA's ongoing commitment to advocacy work - identified as the first national priority of our Association, this session explores the potential for advocacy efforts to contribute to the long-term sustainability of the parks and recreation sector. This session presents an opportunity for those interested in the future of parks and recreation, to explore ways in which to inform, advise and discuss pertinent issues with policy-makers and government representatives. By influencing government priorities and investments we can hopefully ensure that everyone has access to recreation, and that facilities and green spaces remain an essential part of community life.

Faisant partie de l'engagement de l'ACPL à la défense des droits – identifiée comme étant la priorité nationale principale de notre association - cette séance examinera le potentiel pour les efforts à la défense des droits contribuant au développement durable dans le secteur des parcs et loisirs. Cette séance représente une occasion pour ceux et celles concernés par l'avenir des parcs et du loisir, d'étudier différentes façons d'informer, de conseiller et de discuter des problématiques pertinentes avec les preneurs de décisions et les représentants gouvernementaux. En influençant les priorités et investissements gouvernementaux, nous espérons pouvoir assurer l'accessibilité au loisir pour tous et aussi s'assurer que les installations et espaces verts demeurent une partie essentielle de la vie communautaire.

> 515 (Oral presentation)

Bridging Research and Pracitioner Communities: A Research Agenda for the Canadian Parks and Recreation Field

Partner/Partenaire: Canadian Park and Recreation Association / Association Canadienne Parcs et Loisir (Ottawa, Canada)

Sharon Jollimore, CPRA (Ottawa, Canada); Karen Gallant, University of Waterloo (Waterloo, Canada)

The need for access to information and research has never been greater as practitioners are increasingly called upon to address complex issues in their community and are being held accountable for evidence-based decisions that yield results. A recent survey of CPRA members found 'Research and Knowledge Translation' to be the primary practitioner priority. The Canadian Research Agenda (CRA) is a CPRA led national initiative with a central objective to 'bridge the gap' between research and practice. A critical area of the CRA and one where significant progress has been made is the identification of 11 Key Priority Areas. These Priority Areas are a set of research themes and topics of primary interest and importance to the Canadian parks and recreation field. Identified through extensive consultation, they represent areas where research is most needed to address real-world issues, to inform the policy development process, and to devise program improvements in the delivery of recreation opportunities for Canadians.

> 516 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Outdoor Leisure Education Models for Community Development / Modèles d'enseignement sur le loisir de plein air pour le développement des communautés

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Education Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Karen Barak, University of Wisconsin-Lacrosse (Lacrosse, USA); Adriana E. Estrada, Universidad Mexicana (Monterey, Mexique); Kim Polistina, University of Glamorgan (Moorooka, Australie)

This panel will present models of Outdoor Leisure Education that support the theme of "Leisure and Community Development." The Education Commission's international position paper on Outdoor Leisure Education will provide a backdrop for programs that incorporate OLE principles. A variety of world perspectives will be included in an overview of several programs: The World Organization of the Scout Movement, the BSc Outdoor Learning and Sustainability degree program to be implemented for the first time in October 2009 in Wales (UK), Nature Education programming by the Lee County Parks and Recreation Department in Florida (USA), and the University of Monterrey's Training Center (Mexico) which launches students to rural communities in Mexico and Africa using OLE to foster and support community development. Time will be provided for questions and discussion with panel presenters.

Ce panel présentera des modèles d'enseignement venant appuyer le thème « Loisir et le développement des communautés ». L'exposé de principes internationaux de la Commission de l'éducation sur l'enseignement du loisir de plein air fournira une toile de fond pour les programmes qui renferment les principes du OLE. Différents points de vue mondiaux seront inclus dans l'aperçu de plusieurs programmes : l'Organisation mondiale du mouvement scout, le programme de diplôme B.Sc. en enseignement et durabilité du plein air qui sera mis en œuvre pour la première fois en octobre 2009 à Wales au Royaume-Uni, le programme d'enseignement de la nature par le Lee County Parks and Recreation Department en Floride (USA), et l'University of Monterrey's Training Center (Mexique) qui envoi des étudiants à des communautés rurales du Mexique et de l'Afrique en se servant du OLE pour la promotion et le soutien au développement des communautés. Une période sera réservée pour les questions et discussions avec les conférenciers.

> 518 (Oral presentation)
Le rôle préventif sur la santé de la pratique des arts d'expression

Partenaire : Fédération québécoise du loisir en institution (Québec, Canada)

Colombe Dufour, auteure-compositeur-interprète (Lévis, Canada); Marinda D'Amico, Université Concordia (Montréal, Canada); Pascale Godbout, art-thérapeute (Montréal, Canada)

Il existe plusieurs définitions sur les bienfaits de la pratique des arts mais celle-ci résume bien les propos qui seront abordés lors de ce panel. L'art est un moyen d'expression car il permet d'extérioriser ce que l'on ressent et semble facile pour certaines personnes, mais peut être laborieux pour d'autres. Les cinq sens peuvent être sollicités pour favoriser l'expression. L'art peut également permettre de traduire des sentiments et des émotions. Il permet d'exprimer ce qui ne se dit pas. L'art est un moyen de communication car l'œuvre est porteuse de sens, destinée à être vue, entendue, comprise, aimée ou tout au moins perçue. L'art est un moyen de relation, c'est une mise en commun, un lien d'espèce, un contact qui s'établit entre deux ou plusieurs personnes. Lors de ce panel, différentes formes d'arts d'expression seront abordées afin de démontrer leurs rôles préventifs sur la santé. Mais également, les bienfaits de l'expérience que peuvent en retirer les participants.

> 519 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)
Keeping It Relevant / Est-ce pertinent?

Partner/Partenaire: Canadian Park and Recreation, Association canadienne de recherche en loisir (Ottawa, Canada)

Provision of recreation and leisure services may become repetitive and not necessarily reflect the ever changing needs or wants of your users, organization, community, or partners. Using a variety of outcome-based tools in all aspects of your organziation, from program planning to staff development, will enable you to challenge the norm and/or reafirm that what you are doing is making a difference in the quality of life in your community. This session will highlight CPRA's new Relevant Recreation Tool Kit and provide an overview of a variety of tools that can support the work you do.

L'offre de services en loisir et en récréation peut devenir répétitive et ne plus refléter les besoins de vos utilisateurs, organisations, communautés ou partenaires qui sont en évolution constante. En utilisant des outils fondés sur les résultats dans tous les aspects de votre organisation, de la planification du programme à la formation du personnel, vous pourrez défier les normes et/ou réaffirmer le bienfait de vos projets dans la qualité de vie de votre communauté. Cette séance mettra l'accent sur la nouvelle Trousse d'outils pertinents en loisir de l'ACPL et offrira un aperçu de plusieurs outils qui vous aideront à atteindre vos objectifs.

> 523 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)
World Leisure Organisation Law and policy Commission

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Law and policy Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 527 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)
Les différents champs d'intérêts en loisir pour l'intégration des personnes handicapées / The various spheres of interest in leisure for the integration of disabled individuals

Partenaire/Partner : Fédération québécoise du loisir en institution (Québec, Canada)

Plusieurs études ont démontré les bienfaits du loisir dans l'amélioration de la qualité de vie des personnes handicapées et qu'il peut être un véritable agent d'inclusion sociale. Le loisir agit positivement sur l'état de santé physique et sur l'équilibre mental. Par ses fonctions sociale et psychologique, le loisir permet à la personne de se détendre, de créer un réseau social et de développer son potentiel intellectuel et créatif. Pour un grand nombre de personnes handicapées, le loisir prend une place encore plus importante en venant répondre à un ensemble de besoins. Pour d'autres, cela se fera à travers l'accès à d'autres domaines d'activités comme le travail, l'éducation, la vie familiale. Faire des activités de loisir signifie, pour ces personnes, sortir de l'isolement, créer un réseau d'entraide, maintenir des acquis, etc. Lors de cet atelier, différentes activités de loisir vous seront présentées pour répondre aux besoins de cette clientèle. Présentation : cas professionnel.

Several studies have demonstrated the benefits of leisure for improving the quality of life for disabled individuals and being an important contributing factor for social inclusion. Leisure has a positive effect on physical health and mental balance. Through leisure's social and psychological functions individuals are able to relax, create a social network and develop their intellectual and creative potential. For many disabled individuals, leisure takes an even more important place by answering a wide variety of needs; for others, this will be achieved by having access to other activities such as work, education and family life. For these people, participating in leisure activities means coming out of isolation, creating a mutual help network, keeping what they have acquired, etc. During this workshop, several leisure activities that

answer the needs of this clientele will be introduced.
PRESENTATION: PROFESSIONAL CASE

> 529 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

World Leisure: Enhancing the Human Condition - A New Strategic Initiative - 2009 – 2014 / Organisation mondiale du loisir : Amélioration de la condition humaine – Une nouvelle initiative stratégique - 2009 – 2014

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure, Roger Coles (Cedar Falls, USA)

World Leisure has established a strategic planning initiative to frame its effort for the years 2008-2014. The current initiative builds on World Leisure's previous strategic plan, A World Fit for Living: World Leisure Priorities for People 2004-2008. World Leisure's fundamental values and priorities, as well as action steps are reflected in this strategic planning initiative. The process has involves several strategies including the following: 1) a review of shared values; 2) an evaluation of current strategic efforts; 3) an infusion of new ideas, information and potential strategies; 4) a review of environmental conditions and change factors; and 5) an effort at consensus building among stakeholders. In addition, discussion papers were sought on topics such as social development and entrepreneurship, membership services, governance, publications and educational initiatives. The strategic plan has been reviewed by the World Leisure Executive Committee and World Leisure Board of Directors. This presentation seeks to establish a dialog with the membership of World Leisure and other stakeholders interested in advancing the work of the organization. This presentation will provide an overview of World Leisure's strategic planning initiatives and offer an opportunity for individuals to review and provide input to the new strategic plan entitled Leisure: Enhancing the Human Condition? Priorities & Strategies 2009-2014. The following questions will serve as a starting point for dialog during the session: 1) What key issues should be addressed in the new strategic plan?; 2) What themes should World Leisure focus its attention toward in the future?; 3) How can World Leisure strengthen its relationship to the United Nations and its Millennium Development Goals project?; 4) How can World Leisure strengthen its image?; 5) What services should World Leisure provide to or strengthen for its membership?; and 6) How can World Leisure's Educational Initiatives be strengthened?

L'Organisation mondiale du loisir a établi une initiative de planification stratégique afin d'encadrer ses efforts pour les années 2008 à 2014. L'initiative existante repose sur le plan stratégique antérieur de World Leisure, « Un monde pour vivre en santé: les priorités de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir 2004-2008 ». Les valeurs et priorités fondamentales de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir, ainsi que les procédures d'actions sont reflétées dans cette initiative de planification stratégique. Le procédé inclut plusieurs stratégies dont les suivantes : 1) une étude des valeurs communes, 2) une évaluation des efforts stratégiques courantes, 3) la mise en place de nouvelles idées, d'information et de stratégies possible, 4) une étude des conditions environnementales et les facteurs de changement et 5) un effort pour trouver un consensus entre les intervenants. De plus, des documents de travail ont été recherchés sur des sujets tels le développement social et l'entreprenariat, les services aux membres, la gouvernance, les publications et les initiatives pédagogiques. Le plan stratégique a été étudié par le comité exécutif et le conseil d'administration de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir. Cette présentation cherche à établir un dialogue entre les membres de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir et les autres intervenants qui veulent faire progresser le travail de cette organisation. Cette présentation offrira une vue d'ensemble des initiatives de planification de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir et l'occasion d'étudier et émettre leurs commentaires sur la nouvelle planification stratégique intitulée « Loisir : Amélioration de la condition humaine? Priorités et stratégies 2009-2014 ». Les questions suivantes serviront de point de départ pour les discussions lors de la session :
1) Quels sont les enjeux majeurs qui devraient être traités dans le nouveau plan stratégique?,
2) Sur quels thèmes l'Organisation mondiale du loisir devrait-il se concentrer à l'avenir?;
3) Comment l'Organisation mondiale du loisir peut-il renforcer les relations avec les Nations Unies et son projet « Les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement »?;
4) Comment l'Organisation mondiale du loisir peut-elle accentuer son image?;
5) Quels services l'Organisation mondiale du loisir devrait-elle offrir ou améliorer pour ses membres?; et
6) Comment consolider les Initiative d'enseignement de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir?

> 531 (Présentation orale)

Un environnement favorable à la pratique de loisirs et d'activités physiques

Partenaire : Ministère de l'Éducation, loisir et sport (Québec, Canada)

Carl Clements et Diane Boudreault, Kino-Québec (Québec, Canada); André Lavigne, Fond de développement du sport et de l'activité physique (Québec, Canada)

Comment favoriser le développement d'environnement favorable à la pratique de loisirs et d'activités physiques : des stratégies, des liens entre l'aménagement et l'activité physique et offre de service aux jeunes. Présentation scientifique suivie de présentations de cas professionnels et une discussion de groupe (table ronde) avec animateur.

> 532 (Présentation orale)

Le modèle québécois en promotion de la sécurité en loisir et sport

Partenaire : Ministère de l'Éducation, loisir et sport (Québec, Canada)

Michel Lavoie, Institut de Santé publique (Québec, Canada)

Les bienfaits sur la santé et le bien-être reliés à la pratique régulière d'activités de sport et de loisir sont reconnus depuis longtemps. Malheureusement, la pratique de ces activités s'accompagne d'un risque de blessure : les traumatismes d'origine récréative et sportive (TORS). Le but de cette conférence est de discuter des stratégies nécessaires à l'établissement d'un programme de promotion de la sécurité en loisir et en sport. Au Québec, depuis 1979, la Loi sur la sécurité dans les sports, confère au ministre responsable de son application, la charge de « veiller à ce que la sécurité et l'intégrité des adeptes d'activités de loisir et de sport soient assurées ». Cette intervention de l'état est unique en Amérique du Nord.

La réalisation de ce mandat exige l'établissement de stratégies ciblées et efficaces pour prévenir les blessures ainsi que la contribution de nombreux partenaires. Lors de cette conférence, divers intervenants en loisir et sport seront appelés à discuter des conditions de réussite à l'instauration de projets visant la prévention des TORS. Ces déterminants passent par la reconnaissance de l'existence d'un problème, le développement d'outils d'intervention administratifs et législatifs efficient et de l'investissement stratégique de ressources humaines et financières; trois étapes déterminantes pour le succès d'une démarche de prévention. La présentation des intervenants sera suivie d'une période de discussion avec les participants dans le but d'identifier les leçons à tirer du « modèle québécois », des conditions de réussite de l'implantation d'un tel modèle ailleurs dans le monde, ainsi que les perspectives et défis d'avenir en cette matière.

> 533 (Présentation orale)

Villes et Villages en santé : une stratégie pour la qualité de vie

Partenaire : Villes et Villages en santé (Québec, Canada)

L'atelier présentera d'abord rapidement le concept de Villes et Villages en santé et les principales phases de son implantation au Québec. Suivra la présentation d'expériences particulièrement significatives, faisant ressortir différents aspects de la contribution des services municipaux de loisirs à la qualité de vie des citoyens.

> 535 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Conditions de pérennisation et de développement des organismes d'économie sociale en loisir et tourisme sociale au Québec et en France / Conditions for long-term survival and development of social economy in leisure and social tourism organisations in Quebec and in France

Partenaire/Partner : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Nancy Neamtan, Chantier de l'Économie sociale (Montréal, Canada); François Soulage, Groupe Esfin-Ides (Courbevoie, France)

Considérant l'importance de la société de consommation en loisir, le rôle économique du loisir est indéniable. À l'instar d'autres secteurs que ce soit au Québec, en France ou ailleurs dans le monde, une part de cette production de biens ou de services est sous la responsabilité d'organismes d'économie sociale. Ces organismes visent à la fois la viabilité économique et la rentabilité sociale qui s'évalue notamment par la contribution au développement démocratique, par le soutien d'une citoyenneté active, par la promotion de valeurs et d'initiatives de prise en charge individuelle et collective. Quels sont les enjeux liés à la pérennisation et au développement de ces organismes et quelles pistes de solution sont envisagées tant au Québec qu'en France.

Considering the importance of today's consumer society for leisure, its economic role is undeniable. Upon the introduction of other sectors, whether in Quebec, in France or in other parts of the world, a portion of this production of goods and services is under the responsibility of social economy organisations. These organisations aim for economic sustainability as well as social profitability which can be evaluated by the contribution to democratic development, the fostering of active citizenship, the promotion of values and individual and collective empowerment initiatives. What are the issues relating to the sustainability and development of these organisations and what solutions are being considered in Quebec as well as in France?

> 536 (Présentation orale)

Relations entre les milieux associatifs et les pouvoirs publics au Québec et en France : quels sont les enjeux et les perspectives?

Partenaire : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Pierre Riley, Réseau québécois de l'action communautaire autonome (Montréal, Canada); Jacques Henrard, Conférence permanente des coordinations associatives (Paris, France)

La diversité et la complexité des problématiques mais aussi l'émergence de nouveaux besoins et d'aspirations exprimées par les personnes et les communautés sont au cœur des enjeux qui balisent le cadre de relation entre les milieux associatifs et les pouvoirs publics. En contexte de convergence des objectifs, les compréhensions et les façons de faire peuvent être à la fois compatibles mais également divergentes. Comment les parties disposent-elles de ces dynamiques allant du partenariat à la confrontation et parfois même de la collaboration conflictuelle. Le milieu associatif en loisir et en tourisme social est un des acteurs de ces grands débats. Panel composé de représentants des regroupements associatifs et des ministères québécois et français.

> 537 (Présentation orale)

Présentation de la recherche partenariale en économie sociale sur l'utilité sociale des organismes du milieu associatif du loisir à la vie sociale dont trois cas pour illustrer le développement social, le développement économique et l'essor de la créativité

Partenaire : Conseil québécois du loisir-Alliance Recherche Université communauté- économie sociale (Montréal, Canada)

Louis Jolin et Micheline Renault UQAM (Montréal, Canada); Mélanie Brouillette, Groupe familial Nidami (Montréal, Canada); Robert Aucoin, Festivals et Événement Québec (Montréal, Canada); Pierre Vigeant, Fédération québécoise des centres communautaires de loisir (Québec, Canada)

Le réseau associatif du loisir est composé majoritairement d'associations ayant obtenu leur personnalité juridique en vertu de la 3e partie de la Loi sur les compagnies. Malgré ce statut juridique d'association privée, les organismes loisir jouent un rôle d'utilité sociale. Comment véhiculent-elles cet engagement social, culturel et économique qui transcende le service aux membres? Quelles sont les valeurs, les modes d'intervention et les pratiques qui leur permettent d'assumer ces fonctions? À cette fin, sera élaboré un cadre théorique apte à faire ressortir avec le plus de force et de clarté ces apports en identifiant un concept fédérateur dont les dimensions se prêteront à une validation à partir d'indicateurs précis.

> 538 (Oral presentation)

Camp Outcomes Don't Just Happen

Partner/Partenaire: International Camping Fellowship, Canadian Camp Association/Association des camps du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Bary Garst, American Camp Association (Blacksburg, USA)

Many staff know the goals camp (organisation) but they do not always know how to make the translation to outcomes. Come and focus on a process that can be used during staff training to help make the connection between summer jobs and the desired outcomes for the camp.

> 539 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Le Pacte rural, stratégie de développement des communautés rurales / The rural pact, rural community development strategy

Partenaire/Partner : Ministère des Affaires municipales et des régions (Québec, Canada)

Le Pacte rural, stratégie de développement des communautés rurales.

The rural pact, rural community development strategy.

> 541 (Oral presentation)

Effects of Resistance Training and Eurycoma Longifolia on Muscle Strength and Lipid Profile in Middle Age Women

Md.Yusof Sarina, University of Technology MARA (Shah Alam, Malaisie); Zaharia Zaiton, Abd Hamid Karim Aminuddin, Kamaruddin Nor Azmi, Syed Zakaria Syed Zulkifli & Suffian Seri Suniza, National University of Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur, Malaisie); Abdul Kadir Azizol, Phytes Biotek (Shah Alam, Malaisie)

Effects of resistance training and eurycoma longifolia on muscle strength and lipid profile in middle age women Sarina Md. Yusof_, Zaiton Zakaria_, PhD, MD., Aminuddin Abd Hamid Karim_, MD., Nor Azmi Kamaruddin_, MD., Azizol Abdul Kadir_, PhD. _Faculty of Sports Science & Recreation, UiTM, Shah Alam., _Physiology Department, Medical Faculty, National University of Malaysia (UKM)., _Endocrine Department, Medical Faculty, National University of Malaysia (UKM)., _Phytes Biotek (M) Sdn. Bhd., Background: Aging is associated with decline in muscle strength. Eurycoma longifolia is known for its aphrodisiac property. Eurycoma longifolia supplementation may modify the effects of resistance training in middle age women. Objectives: To evaluate the effect of resistance training and eurycoma longifolia on muscle strength and lipid profile in middle age women. Method: A single blind randomized control study was conducted on a sample of 34 middle aged women (aged 40 – 65 years) who were screened and randomized to treatment (n=19) and control groups (n=15). Treatment consisted of 12 weeks of resistance training (twice per week) and supplementation of 100 mg eurycoma longifolia extract. Fasting blood samples were measured for lipid profile at baseline and 12 weeks. Muscle strength was measured by bench press, leg press and handgrip. Results: The Independent t-Test and the Paired t-Test were utilized to determine the significance (at a 95% confidence level (p = 0.05)) of the lipid profile changes from pre- to post-test. These student t-Tests demonstrated no statistically significant changes in TC, TG, LDL-C, and HDL-C in both groups. Significant improvements (p< 0.01) were observed in bench press, leg press and handgrip. Conclusion: In conclusion, resistance training counteracted the age-related decline in muscle strength, while no significant changes in lipid profile were observed. However, eurycoma longifolia supplementation did not enhance muscle strength gain in middle age women during a resistance training program.

> 542 (Poster presentation)

Phsyical activities among youths in four districts in Malaysia

Abdul Latif Rozita, University Technology Mara (Selangor, Malaisie); Karim Faridah & Ahmad Abdul Razaq, National University of Malaysia (Selangor, Malaisie)

Physical activities are any movements produced by the contraction of the skeletal muscles. The amount of energy consumption depends on four factors such as the type of activities, the frequency, duration, and intensity choose by performance. This research was carried out in four districts in Malaysia. It involved 931 youths aged ranging from 13 to 17 years old. The objective of the research was to identify the types of sport and exxercise performed by them during their free time. The outcomes was the youths liked to play soccer, badminton, jogging, walking and cycling. The main reason were it can be played in on open area and anytime during during their free time. School compound was the most preferable palce (78.3%) to play. Secondly, the non-paid facilities (74.9%), and thridly, within their houeses compound (74.2%). The youth's involvement in physical activities been measure via the frequency (METs). The research outcomes showed that only 15% of the respondents are active. The Johorean, mainly Muar youths are active in the field of sport and exercise (M=1.527, SD=.0823). The result also shows that the boys are more active (M=1.786, SD=0.913) than the girls (M=1.234, SD=0.588). However, if they are given acahnce, they prefer to participate in some sedentary activities during their free time. Thus, it is must for any organizations under government and NGOS's to promote and encourage helathy lifesytle through sport activities at all level.

> 543 (Oral presentation)

Impacts of Leisure Education Interventions on Promoting Leisure Participation and Competence for Elderly

Chiang I-Tsun, National Changhua University of Education (Changhua, Taïwan, Chine); Ming-Lin Kao & Yu-Chieh Chou, Taipei Physical Education College (Taipei, Taïwan, Chine)

Leisure participation plays an important role on active aging and health promotion of elderly. Previous research indicates that aging populations are able to enhance their physical, psychological and social well-beings through a variety of leisure participation. However, studies show that elderly may have difficulties and constraints to participate leisure activities because of the lack of leisure competence. The purpose of the study is to understand the impacts of a leisure education intervention on promoting leisure participation and leisure competence for elderly. Thirty-six individuals who volunteered and completed a 90 minutes leisure education intervention were recruited from a community aging center. The

goals of the intervention are to educate participants to understand the needs of social skills in leisure and how to locate different resources of LRS. Participants completed pre- and post-tests which included social skills and locating resources of Leisure participation questionnaires. The results shows that 40% items demonstrated significant levels of differences (p<.05), including "learning how to choose my leisure", "learning communication skills for having leisure", "locating opportunities and activities for leisure", and "identify people who are valuable resources in leisure" The finding concluded that the leisure education intervention successfully improved their knowledge and perceptions in participating leisure activities. The study suggests that leisure educations are valuable and viable additions in promoting active aging and longevity.

> 544 (Oral presentation)

The Effects of a Chair-based Pilates Intervention on Postural Balance in Young-Old Adults

I-Tsun Chiang, National Changhua University of Education (Changhua, Taïwan, Chine); Ming-Lin Kao & His-Yuan Wu, Taipei Physical Education College (Taipei, Taïwan, Chine)

The purpose of the study is to understand the effects of a chair-based Pilates program on postural balance in young-old adults. Thirty two participants aged 60- 75 were recruited and divided into experimental and control groups. Utilizing A MTI force platform, time up and go, open- and close-eye two leg stand, functional reach test, and "rolling like a ball" movements were collected to measure center of pressure (COP) displacement, medial-lateral COP and anterior- posterior COP. The major intervention was the chair-based Pilates program which was designed to enhance the core muscle group through sitting posture of vertebral activities. Participants in experimental group were intervened 60-minute chair-based Pilates twice a week for 8 weeks. Pre- and Post-tests were implemented before and after the intervention in both groups. After 8 weeks of the intervention, experimental group had the second post-test to examine the withdrawal effect. Independent sample t-test and repeated measure analysis were utilized to analyze the data. The results showed that experimental group had significant improvement on medial-lateral COP (p<.05) and functional reach test (p<.05). In addition, the second post-test demonstrated that significant regression in experimental group after the intervention withdrawal. The implications of these results suggest that the chair-based Pilates program provides partial benefits on balance improvement and further studies are needed to modify duration, time and intensity of the chair-based Pilates program and examine the multiple outcomes through qualitative approach.

> 545 (Oral presentation)

The Effect of Aerobic Exercises on the Amount of Urea, Uric Acid and Creatine in Blood of Iran Soccer National U-23 Men Players

Abdoulrasoul Daneshjoo, Football Federation (Tehran, Iran); Salehi M, Tehran shargh Azad University (Tehran, Iran)

The Effect of Aerobic Exercises on the Amount of Urea, Uric Acid and Creatine in Blood of Iran Soccer National U-23 Men Players The purpose of this research was to study the effect of aerobic exercises with 75% hear beats on the amount of urea, uric acid and creatine in blood of Iran soccer national U-23 players. 27 players were selected according to the following demographic specifications: Age: 21.4±1.60 years old Weight: 68±9.4 kg Height: 174.2±8.6 cm Urea, uric acid and creatine in blood are considered as dependent variations where as 40 minutes running on a track with maximum 75% heart beats are independent variations. Heart beat and blood pressure in rest time, age, height, and weight are considered as the controlled variations. Maximum heart bears are recorded under maximum exercises (8 minutes and 150-250 watt energy) on ergo meter. Then, in ordere to determine independent variations, 75% maximum heart beats are considered for each player. Blood is taken two times (before and after determining independence variation). Moreover, the players are tought a few instructions to be fulfilled 24 hours before the main exercises. Laboratory analysis method for blood urea sample is Deacetyl Amoniom, uric acid is Karvy test and creatine is Pyric acid. 'T' formula is applied for analyzing statistical data in dependant groups with degree of freedom 7 (d.f=7) urea and uric acid contain P>0.01 and P>0.05 for creatine. 1. Aerobic exercise can effect on the concentration of urea of blood as well as uric acid and creatine in blood serum and increase the amount of them. 2. Urea of blood serum increases from 26.75±2.59 to 28.9±2.67 (25%) with 40 minutes running and 75% heart beat. 3. Aerobic exercise causes uric acid increase 12.5% from 5.7±0.52 (before exercise) to 6.1±0.71 (after exercise). Creatine of blood serum increases from 1.36±0.27 (before exercise) to 1.85±0.49 (after exercise). We came to this result that, during aerobic exercise, catabolism of protein substrate increases. Moreover, augmentation of urea, uric acid and creatine in blood serum as metabolic poisons causes disorder in kidney. Also, Tendons and joints are affected by these poisons. Appropriate diet and exercise can prevent production of these poisons resulted from heavy exercise.

> 546 (Oral presentation)

Ethics and Cultural Mediation in the Tourist Area. The Mediators of the Tourist Leisure and the Tourist Entertainer.

Xavier Puertas, Escola Universitaria d'Hoteleria i Turisme – CETT UB (Barcelona, Espagne)

The cultural reality of a region is an argument more than sufficient to distinguish a tourist offer, although because of several circumstances some practices have eventually distorted the initial potential for the sake of a tourist benefit much closer to popular standardization. This fact is related to the questionable ethical practice of the leisure industry and its promoters. The experiences in this sense are not limited to a specific country, but have been carried out in many consolidated tourist destinations. At present, their consequences can be unsuspected, since the tourist

has more and more information about the destination's context and tends to value authenticity and singularity more. Between the tourist attractions and the travellers are the intermediaries and the promoters, the companies that act as real channels for proposals and highlight many of the potential aspects of the region to dynamize the destination. It is the context of the tourist mediators, who act in three different areas: the administration, the agencies and the establishments offering accommodation. The third of these typologies defines tourist entertainers. This profile has not been analyzed in depth, even though it is a key element within the tourism industry. Analyzing this profile in depth, the essential functions –relationship, production and organization- can be determined. Such functions must lead to proper, suitable, real proposals so that the exerted mediation is authentic and accurate according to the cultural context of the establishment. This should enable optimal dynamization, which has positive effects on the traveller, the region and the mercantilist intentions of the companies that exert their mediation. Keywords Leisure tourism, cultural mediating, tourist entertainment, ethic and cultural responsibility.

> 547 (Présentation orale)

Plan d'action gouvernemental de promotion des saines habitudes de vie et de prévention des problèmes reliés au poids 2006 – 2012, Investir pour l'avenir

Partenaire : Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (Québec, Canada)

Lyne Mongeau et Brigitte Lachance, INSPQ (Montréal, Canada)

Le Plan d'action gouvernemental de promotion des saines habitudes de vie et de prévention des problèmes reliés au poids 2006 – 2012, Investir pour l'avenir, fait état des orientations du gouvernement et des actions à poursuivre et à mettre en place pour favoriser une saine alimentation et un mode de vie physiquement actif de même que pour prévenir les problèmes reliés au poids et leurs conséquences, et ce, tant chez les individus que dans la société. Il vise les jeunes de 0 à 25 ans et leurs familles quoique ses actions touchent les milieux de vie et les environnements et auront des répercussions sur l'ensemble de la population.

> 548 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Quelle est l'identité propre du tourisme social et associatif par rapport au tourisme de masse? / What differenciates social and associative tourism from mass tourism?

Partenaire/Partner : Bureau International du tourisme social (Bruxelles, Belgique)

Jean-Marc Mignon, BITS France (Paris, France); Michel Chalifour, Mouvement québécois des vacances familiales (Montréal, Canada); Flavia Roberta Costa, Tourisme Social SESC Sao Paulo (Sao Paulo, Brésil)

Conférence qui rappelle les origines et les évolutions des dernières années, reflétées par nos déclarations et addenda suivie de 3 commentaires formulés par des praticiens qui présentent chacun un ou deux des exemples concrets reflétant notre caractère spécifique : sur le thème de l'accessibilité; sur le thème de l'inclusion (intégration sociale, mélange des populations, préoccupations intergénérationnelles); sur le thème du développement local (aménagement du territoire, développement socio-économique…).

This conference recalls the origins and evolutions of the past few years, demonstrated through our declarations and addendums, followed by three presentations by practitioners who will each introduce one or two concrete examples which reflect our specific character: regarding the themes of accessibility, inclusion (social integration, population blending, intergenerational concerns), and local development (land-use planning, socio-economic development…).

> 549 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Le tourisme comme outil de développement. Avancées et résultats dans les pays du Sud comme du Nord / Tourism as a tool for development. Advances and results in southern and northern countries

Partenaire/Partner : Bureau International du tourisme social (Bruxelles, Belgique)

Guillermo Pérez, association AKTENAMIT (Guatemala, Guatemala)

Atelier réunissant trois témoignages, provenant d'Afrique, d'Amérique latine et des États-Unis précédés d'une introduction rappelant les actions des dernières années sur la scène mondiale.

This workshop brings together three testimonials from Africa, Latin America and the United States preceded by an introduction recalling the actions of the past few years on the world scene.

> 550 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Le rôle croissant des autorités locales et régionales dans le soutien au tourisme social / The increasing role of local and regional authorities in the support of local tourism

Partenaire/Partner : Bureau International du tourisme social (Bruxelles, Belgique)

Marbet Guerra Zerba, Corporation touristique de l'état de Miranda (Miranda, Venezuela)

Cet atelier soulignera l'existence du nouveau Réseau des autorités locales et régionales du tourisme social et solidaire créé au sein du BITS. Des conférenciers, provenant de villes ou régions présenteront leurs actions spécifiques pour appuyer le développement du tourisme social.

This workshop will highlight the existance of the new Network of local and regional authorities in social and integrated tourism created within the IBST. Lecturers from urban or rural regions will present their own specific actions to support the development of social tourism.

> 554 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

An overview of the Commission Program / Un tour d'horizon des Commissions de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation/ Organisation mondiale du loisir (Cedar Falls, USA)

Steven Albretchen, World Leisure (Cedar Falls, USA)

World Leisure presently has 12 Commissions. The Commissions represent much of the Association's on-going programming and make major contributions in three areas: research, information dissemination, and advocacy. They provide a context and a medium for persons of like interest to act collectively at the world level. Commission membership is open to any World Leisure member in good standing. An individual may be a member of more than one Commission at a time, depending upon areas of interest.

Actuellement, l'Organisation mondiale du loisir consiste de 12 Commissions qui représentent la plupart des programmes et les positions continus de l'OML dans trois domaines: la recherche, la diffusion de l'information et la défense des positions de l'OML. Elle offre aux individus d'intérêts communs un contexte et un moyen de jouer un rôle collectif déterminant au plan mondial. L'affiliation aux commissions est ouverte à tous les membres en règle de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir et une personne peut devenir membre de plus d'une Commission à la fois, selon les centres d'intérêts.

> 555 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Défis de la consolidation et du développement des infrastructures en loisir / Challenges for the consolidation and development of leisure facilities

Partner/Partenaire: Canadian Park and Recreation, Association québécoise du loisir municipal, Conseil québécois du loisir (Ottawa, Canada)

Daniel Caron, Conseil Québecois du Loisir (Montréal, Canada); Larry Ketcheson, Parks and recreation Ontario (Ottawa, Canada); David Malloy, Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (Regina, Canada), Randy Kinnee, Canadian Recreation Facilities Council (Regina, Canada)

Comment les municipalités vivent avec la situation des infrastructures en loisir et sport au Canada. Gestion des infrastructures non conforme, insalubre ou autre, modernisation ou changement de vocation, manque de financement, concertation avec le milieu scolaire omni présent, etc. Présentation de structures ou immobilisations internationales aménagées à des fins de loisir (complexe sportif, bibliothèque, centre multi fonctionnel, etc.) se distinguant par ses concepts novateurs, écologiques, culturels, etc. - Construction et aménagement complet (Ex. Complexe de Rivière-du-Loup) - Restauration et changement de vocation d'un vieux bâtiment (Biliothèque de Charlesbourg) - Etc.

How do municipalities live with the present situation of sports and leisure facilities in Canada? Administration of non-compliant facilities, health-endangering or other, modernization or vocational change, lack of financing, joint action with the omni-present education community, etc. Presentation of leisure-oriented international structures or fixed assets (sports complex, libraries, multi-functional centers, etc.) which stand out by their innovative, ecological or cultural concept, etc. Complete layout and construction (eg. Complexe de Rivière-du-Loup) – restoration and vocational change of an old building (Charlesbourg library) - etc.

> 556 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Respecting Community Diversity: Canadian Inclusion Initiatives / Le respect de la diversité des communautés: Initiatives canadiennes d'inclusion

Partner/Partenaire: Canadian Park and Recreation Association/Association québécoise du loisir municipal (Ottawa, Canada)

Ross Theresa, Aurora College (Fort Smith, Canada); Brenda Liberez, Forestry, Parks and Recreation (Toronto, Canada); Jason Dunkerley, Active Living Alliance for Canadians with a Disability (Toronto, Canada)

Leisure has the capacity to bring communities together and create a sense of identity. However, it also has the capacity to divide communities and create conflicts. In Canada, significant efforts have been made to ensure that leisure programs and services are inclusive and sensitive to diversity issues. This session will explore the opportunities and constraints related to the development of community strategies for addressing diversity in communities.

Le loisir a la capacité de rassembler les communautés et de créer un sentiment d'identité. Par contre, il a aussi la capacité de diviser les communautés et de créer des conflits. Au Canada, des efforts substantiels ont été faits afin de s'assurer que les programmes et services de loisir soient inclusifs et sensibles aux questions de diversité. Cette séance examinera les opportunités ainsi que les contraintes en ce qui concerne le développement de stratégies par les communautés pour aborder la diversité dans les communautés.

> 557 (Oral presentation)

Sport Tourism: Economic, Identity and Community Impacts

Partner: Canadian Park and Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

Richard Traer, Canadian Sport Tourisme Alliance (Ottawa, Canada)

Sport tourism is the fastest growing grassroots economic development initiative in Canada today, with over $2.4 billion in annual domestic spending attributed to sport travel (Statistics Canada, 2004). The World Tourism Organization (2006) estimates that approximately 10% of the approximately $735 billion in international tourism receipts is sport related. In addition to the economic benefits, sport tourism events may have an impact on the enhancement and promotion of the cultural identity of the host nation. Community development – a process in which people work together to address collective concerns - makes it possible to initiate progressive change through the use of sport tourism events to enhance Canadian identity. The intent of this session is two-fold: (1) to

explore the exponential increase in sport tourism activity at the community level facilitated by a variety of industry tools designed to promote entry into this industry segment, and (2) to identify ways, means and avenues in which community development can be utilized to enhance Canadian identity (domestically and international) as a result of mega sport events hosted in Canada.

> 559 (Présentation orale)
Un impact de la prévention sur la santé et la qualité de vie

Partenaire : Association des Responsables Aquatiques du Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Le conférencier présentera les dernières nouvelles sur la prévention des accidents et des noyades en milieu aquatiques.

> 560 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)
La promotion des comportements éthiques en loisir et sport / The promotion of ethical conduct in sport and leisure

Partenaire/Partner : Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (Québec, Canada)

Sylvie Turner, Direction de la santé et de la sécurité dans les sports (Québec, Canada); Victor Lachance, Fondation Sport Pur (Ottawa, Canada); Guylaine Demers, Egale Action (Montréal, Canada); Michel-Louis Beauchamp, Fédération québécoise du sport étudiant (Montréal, Canada)

Cet atelier permet de faire le point sur l'adoption de normes de conduite en loisir et en sport et les facteurs contribuant à leur adhésion par les intervenants, les participants et leur entourageles, sur les problèmes liés à l'éthique au Québec et aux efforts investis par le gouvernement et par les organismes pour activer un mouvement pour l'éthique en loisir et sport. Il présente deux exemples. Sur le plan canadien, le mouvement Sport pur propose un sport basé sur des valeurs positives et découle de la Déclaration de London intitulée : « Pour un sport juste et éthique ». Pour sa part, Égale Action est un exemple de promotion de l'équité et de lutte à la discrimination dans la participation, l'offre et l'encadrement du loisir et du sport.

This workshop will update you on the adoption of standards of conduct in sport and leisure and the factors which contribute to their compliance by stakeholders, participants and peers, on problems related to ethics in Quebec and the efforts invested by the government and by organizations to promote a movement for ethical conduct in sport and leisure. It will present two examples. At the Canadian level, the True Sport movement introduces sports based on positive values and is issued from the London Declaration entitled: "Declaration of Expectations for Fairness in Sport". For its part, Égale Action is an example of the promotion of equity and fight against discrimination in participation, the offer and supervision of sport and leisure.

> 562 (Présentation orale)
Les jeux du Québec comme outil de mobilisation des communautés

Partenaire : Sports-Québec, Sports-Québec (Montréal, Canada)

Les Jeux du Québec mobilisent des milliers de personnes et d'organismes du niveau local au niveau provincial, comment aident-ils au développement des communautés.

> 563 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)
World Leisure Commission on Children and Youth: Community and School-based Approaches to Leisure for Underserved Youth / Commission de la jeunesse de l'Organisation mondiale du loisir : Une approche pédagogique et communautaire sur le loisir pour les jeunes démunis

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation Commission on Children and Youth (Cedar Falls, USA)

Martine Gagné, Canadian Association for the United Nations Québec (Québec, Canada); Linda Caldwell, Pennsylvania State University (Pennsylvania, USA); Lisa Wegner, University of Western Cape (Tygerberg, Afrique du Sud); Karen Fox, Patricia Cardinal, Denise Lambert & Kristin Smith, University of Alberta (Calgary, Canada)

This session examines three projects, set against the backdrop of the 2008 UNICEF State of the World's Children Report. One focuses on reducing risk-behaviors, the other two on collaborative processes that help youth achieve their dreams. The presenters and topics are: Implications of the 2008 UNICEF State of the World's Children Report. Generalizations from the HealthWise South Africa Project. In this project, youth development specialists are working with educators and community members to implement a school-based, leisure education curriculum. The curriculum is designed to prevent high-risk sexual behavior and substance abuse among younger adolescents. Insights from two projects on youth-created leisure that provides new opportunities for expression and identity. The projects utilize collaborative processes across generations that help urban Aboriginal youth achieve their dreams. One emphasizes hip-hop and the connections to Aboriginal culture. The other involves young people with HIV/AIDS, and explores ways to see beyond that label through community art programs.

Cette séance examinera trois projets inspirés du Rapport 2008 sur la condition des enfants du monde de l'UNICEF. Le premier est axé sur la diminution des comportements à risque, et les deux autres sur des procédés collaboratifs qui aideront les jeunes à réaliser leurs rêves. Les présentateurs et les sujets sont : Les répercussions du Rapport 2008 sur la condition des jeunes dans le monde de l'UNICEF; Les généralisations du Projet HealthWise South Africa. Dans ce projet, les spécialistes du développement des jeunes travaillent en collaboration avec les enseignants et les membres de la communauté afin d'instaurer un curriculum pédagogique en enseignement du loisir. Ce curriculum a pour but d'aider à prévenir des comportements sexuels à risques élevés et l'abus d'alcool et de drogues parmi les jeunes adolescents. Un aperçu

de deux projets concernant le loisir créés par les jeunes qui offrent de nouvelles occasions pour l'expression et l'identité. Ces projets se servent de procédées collaboratives à travers les générations pour aider les jeunes aborigènes vivant en milieu urbain à réaliser leurs rêves. Un des projets est axé sur le hip-hop et sa relation à la culture aborigène. L'autre concerne les jeunes affectés du virus VIH/sida, et étudie des façons de voir au-delà de ce libellé à travers des programmes d'art communautaire.

> 565 (Présentation orale)

Développement des réseaux cyclables et prise en charge par les communautés

Partenaire : Regroupement des unités régionales loisir et sport du Québec (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Cet atelier aborde deux notions qui cohabitent : la notion de développement et la notion de prise en charge. Dans ce contexte, plusieurs acteurs sont ainsi concernés. Par ailleurs, à l'occasion du Forum mobile international de la Route verte en 2007, les participants ont adopté « La déclaration de la ROUTE VERTE 2007 » dont la conclusion est la suivante : « Par conséquent, les participants au Forum mobile international de la Route verte encouragent le gouvernement, les municipalités et les organismes partenaires à compléter la Route verte, à la développer de manière durable, à en assurer la pérennité et à la relier aux réseaux des provinces et des États voisins ainsi qu'aux réseaux régionaux et locaux permettant aux cyclistes de pénétrer le territoire québécois. » Les participants à l'atelier seront invités à réfléchir sur les aspects suivants : Quels sont les facteurs de succès, de réussite à considérer pour une prise en charge des communautés? Quels sont les alliances stratégiques à bâtir au sein de la communauté pour assurer la pérennité des réseaux ou pour trouver des solutions originales? Comment répondre aux besoins de la population locale et de la clientèle touristique? La discussion doit nous permettre de dégager collectivement des idées à retenir.

> 566 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Leisure Education in Educational Settings: From Instruction to Inspiration / Enseignement du loisir dans un contexte pédagogique : De l'enseignement à l'inspiration

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation/ Organisation mondiale du loisirs (Cedar Falls, USA)

This lecture is named after one of the most dynamic and prolific leisure educators of our time. At the time of his death, Prof Hillel Ruskin served as Chairman, The Cosell Center for Physical Education, Leisure and Health Promotion and Director of the School of Public Health, College of Medicine, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. Dr. Ruskin served the World Leisure Organization with distinction in a number of leadership roles, most notably the most prolific leader, conference organizer, fundraiser, and promoter of leisure education, as chairperson of the Education Commission. He was well schooled, as a student of Pioneer - J. B. Nash at New York University where he received his PhD in 1968. In 1973, he founded and served as Chair of the Israel Leisure and Recreation Association. For 35 years, Dr. Ruskin's idealism and drive produced numerous publications, conferences, workshops, curricula, consultations, and brought the message of leisure as a social, economic, political, and cultural force in human life to governmental and non-governmental agencies. The Hillel Ruskin Memorial Lecture serves to honor the memory and legacy of a WLO colleague unmatched in commitment and zeal toward the best of one's leisure life. This presentation speaks to the need for leisure education in educational and other settings.

Cette conférence a été nommée pour un des éducateurs de loisir les plus dynamiques et prolifiques de notre temps. Au moment de sa mort, le professeur Hillel Ruskin a servi comme Président du Centre d'éducation physique de Cosell, de la Promotion du loisir et de la santé ainsi que Directeur de l'École de la santé publique, l'Université de médecine, et l'Université hébraïque à Jérusalem, Israël. Dr. Ruskin a servi l'Organisation de Loisir mondiale avec distinction dans plusieurs rôles de direction, notamment comme dirigeant, organisateur de conférence, collecte de fonds et promoteur d'éducation en loisir le plus prolifique en tant que président de la Commission d'enseignement. Il était bien instruit, en tant qu'étudiant du pionnier J. B. Nash à l'Université de New York où il a reçu son PhD en 1968. En 1973, il fondé et a présidé l'Association du loisir d'Israël. Pendant 35 ans, l'idéalisme et le dynamisme du Dr. Ruskin ont produit de nombreuses publications, conférences, ateliers, curriculums, consultations porteurs du message adressé aux agences gouvernementales et non gouvernementales que le loisir est une force sociale, économique, politique et culturelle dans la vie humaine. La Conférence commémorative Hillel Ruskin sert à honorer la mémoire et le legs d'un collègue incomparable du OML pour son engagement et son zèle destiné au meilleur d'une vie de loisir. Cette présentation examinera les besoins en enseignement de loisir dans un cadre pédagogique et autre.

> 567 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Commission on Volunteerism Planning Meeting

Partner: Commissions World Leisure (Cedar Falls, USA)

Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 564 (Présentation orale)

Au rythme des différences : la culture et le loisir pour l'émancipation et l'autonomie

Oriolo de Almeida Mara Rita, Cazorla Rosilaine, Cintya Elaine Bortoto, Geisa Regina Mira Ramos, Mara Rita Oriolo de Almeida et Benedito Saga, SESC SP - Service Social du Commerce (Campinas, Brésil)

Le SESC (Service Social du Commerce) est une institution culturelle et sociale de nature privée à des fins non lucratives, qui prend soin des travailleurs du commerce et des services, en cherchant stimuler leur émancipation et développer leur bien-être social. En 2006 le SESC, à la ville de Campinas/SP, dans le Programme SESC Curumim (programme d'éducation non formelle qui prend soin des enfants de 7 à 12 ans), a réalisé le projet « Au rythme des différences ». À partir du concept de diversité culturelle, ce projet a visé à susciter une réflexion critique des enfants à propos de la formation culturelle du Brésil et de sa pluralité, et il a utilisé le Hip Hop (manifestation culturelle vécue intensément par les adolescents et les jeunes qui

habitent aux périphéries des grands centres urbains, et qui donne identité à ce groupe) comme médiateur des reflexions. En utilisant le repente (manifestation culturel brésilienne caractéristique de la region nord-est du pays) et le Rap (l'élément le plus diffusé de la culture Hip Hop), les enfants ont produit des textes poétiques. Après, on a travaillé la question rythmique dans des ateliers de musique, en utilisant l'univers de la percussion, de l'expérimentation et de la création musicale par des softwares libres d'audio. Les enfants ont vécu intensément la production des bases instrumentales par sampler's et les collages, et leurs textes poétiques ont donné forme à leurs rap's. Après la production les enfants sont allés à un studio, dans le SESC, pour capter leurs créations. Le résultat de ce travail a été le CD « Rap Curumim - au rythme des différences », où il y a 8 compositions sur plusieurs thèmes, par exemple : le quotidien des enfants au Programme ou des questions révélant les problèmes sociaux vécus ou observés par eux. L'expérience a produit, outre ce CD, des enregistrements photographique, audio-visuel et un rapport d'évaluation du projet. À partir de ce projet les enfants ont compris la diversité culturelle caractéristique de leur société. Cette communication prétend présenter la trajectoire de cette expérience, ses concepts, sa méthodologie, et comment l'éducation non formelle peut contribuer au développement culturel et social.

> 570 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Le tourisme social et le développement durable / Tourism and sustainable development

Partenaire/Partner : Bureau International du tourisme social (Bruxelles, Belgique)

Pierre Trudel, Fédération québécoise de canot-kayak (Montréal, Canada); Leyla Solano, BITS (Costa Rica, Costa Rica)

Précédé d'une brève partie introductive sur cette question, cet atelier illustrera, par des exemples concrets, l'intervention d'associations de tourisme et de plein air en faveur du développement durable.

Preceded by a brief introduction on the issue, this workshop will illustrate through concrete examples, interventions by tourism and outdoor recreation associations promoting sustainable development.

> 571 (Présentation orale)

Présentation de la recherche partenariale en économie sociale sur l'utilité sociale des organismes du milieu associatif du loisir dont trois cas pour illustrer la mise en valeur du patrimoine environnemental et culturel

Partenaire : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Jean-Marie Lafortune et Marie-France Turcotte, UQAM (Montréal, Canada); Julie Fortier, UQTR (Trois-Rivières, Canada); Marie-Soleil Gaudreault-Quessy, Club 4-H de St-Tite (St-Tite, Canada); Serge Mathon, Association québécoise de loisir folklorique (Montréal, Canada); Pierre Trudel, Fédération de canot et du kayak (Montréal, Canada)

Le réseau associatif du loisir est composé majoritairement d'associations ayant obtenu leur personnalité juridique en vertu de la 3e partie de la Loi sur les compagnies. Malgré ce statut juridique d'association privée, les organismes loisir jouent un rôle d'utilité sociale. Comment véhiculent-elles cet engagement social, culturel et économique qui transcende le service aux membres? Quelles sont les valeurs, les modes d'intervention et les pratiques qui leur permettent d'assumer ces fonctions? À cette fin, sera élaboré un cadre théorique apte à faire ressortir avec le plus de force et de clarté ces apports en identifiant un concept fédérateur dont les dimensions se prêteront à une validation à partir d'indicateurs précis.

> 572 (Oral presentation)

Organizing a World Leisure Chapter? General and Student Programs

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation/ Organisation mondiale du loisir (Cedar Falls, USA)

Ernest Olsen, World Leisure (Cedar Falls, USA)

The World Leisure Chapters provides a unique affiliation opportunity to individuals at the community level to embrace the organizations broader goals and priorities and apply them at the local level. World Leisure Chapters have the capacity to be perfectly positioned for focusing on the local issues and having the advantage to access the broader aims and objectives of World Leisure for inspiration, referral and guidance. Such chapters meet periodically to engage in research and advocacy projects and to promote public forums for the promotion of leisure. The first World Leisure Chapter, World Leisure Chinese Taipei, was established in 2003. This presentation offers information regarding the procedures required to establish a World Leisure Chapter and offers information regarding its many and varied benefits. In addition, a new program to assist students in organizing a World Leisure Student Chapter will be discussed. The program affords college and university students the opportunity to affiliate to promote and support the goals of the World Leisure Organization. The World Leisure Student Chapter program offers local college and/or university chapters many rights and privileges, as well as opportunities for leadership networking, relationship building and participation in World Leisure United Nations activities.

> 573 (Oral presentation)

World Leisure: Our Mandate and Organizational Framework

Partner: World Leisure Organisation (Cedar Falls, USA)

Kim Moss & Derek Casey, World Leisure (Cedar Falls, USA)

Formed in 1952, the World Leisure Organization is a non-profit, non-governmental association of persons and organizations from throughout the world. This presentation provides background information regarding the organization including its goals, objectives, benefits, priorities, programs and services. The World Leisure Organization is committed to the belief that well selected leisure experiences and improve the quality of life for all from childhood to later life. The organization is committed to enlarging choice, affirming and enriching cultural identifies, and promoting sustainable and well distributed economic growth through leisure. The goals of the World Leisure Organization are achieved through the following: 1) fostering research and inquiry; 2) advocating for the importance of leisure; and 3) programming directed at policy and executive development. The World Leisure

Organization operates a wide variety of program and services available to its membership and other interested parties. Some of its program services include: 1) World Leisure Congresses and Regional Conferences; 2) World Leisure Exhibitions and Trade Shows; 3) World Leisure Summits and Forums; 4) World Leisure Special Events; 5) World Leisure Educational and Training Programs; 6) World Leisure Commissions; 7) World Leisure Journal; 8) World Leisure Innovation Prize; 9) World Leisure International Scholarship Program; and 10) World Leisure Professional Services. In addition, functions of the World Leisure Secretariat will be discussed, including membership services, database management, graphic production

> 574 (Oral presentation)

The American Leisure Academy General Meeting and Induction Ceremony

Pat Long, American Leisure Academy (Cedar Falls, USA)

The American Leisure Academy (ALA) serves as a forum for the promotion and advancement of the quality of life of individuals through leisure and recreation, and acknowledges the contributions of educators, practitioners, and others credited with advancing leisure and recreation. Specifically, its objectives are 1) To advance knowledge related to leisure and leisure service delivery systems; 2) to serve as an interdisciplinary forum for the scholarly exchange of ideas; and 3) to establish affiliations with professional societies, associations, civic action groups, governmental and non-governmental bodies that share our commitment to the purpose of this Academy. The American Leisure Academy carries out its activities by promoting opportunities for its membership to discuss issues, provide support, and share information on matters impacting on leisure and recreation. Inductees for 2008 include: Derek G. Casey, Peter Chen, Joseph D, Fridgen, Jeong Myung, Gim, Bohdan Jung, Francis Lobo, Cary D. McDonald, and Kenneth Roberts.

> 576 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Le rôle du tourisme social dans l'accès au patrimoine culturel pour tous : l'expérience des auberges de jeunesse et le patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO / Social tourism's role in general access to cultural heritage; the youth hostel experience and UNESCO's world heritage

Partenaire/Partner : Bureau International du tourisme social (Bruxelles, Belgique)

Joël Marier, Directeur Hostelling (Montréal, Canada)

Atelier qui illustre un exemple de nouvelles pratiques par la présentation du projet Les Auberges de jeunesse, un passeport pour les villes du patrimoine mondial mené par plusieurs auberges du Réseau Hostelling International et l'Organisation des villes du patrimoine mondial (OVPM).

This workshop will illustrate an example of new practices with the presentation of the Youth Hostel project, a passport for world heritage cities governed by several hostels of the Hostelling International Network and the World Heritage Cities Organization.

> 577 (Présentation orale)

Contribution de loisir culturel et de la pratique amateur au développement d'une culture active et accessible : Enjeux et défis

Partenaire : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Jean-Marie Lafortune, Anouk Bélanger, Claudette Bolduc et Martine Maurois, Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Les organismes du réseau associatif en loisir culturel agissent non seulement au sens d'un accès accru à la culture mais également dans celui de son appropriation autant individuelle que collective, tout en intégrant les notions d'espace démocratique, de prise en charge, de qualité de vie et de l'offre. La pratique amateur est reconnue comme un haut lieu d'innovation et de créativité, un havre de liberté propice à l'apprentissage et à l'acquisition de connaissances contribuant à la filiation comme à l'éducation de ce « potentiel consommateur » de la culture professionnelle. On y développe une culture accessible et engagée, une culture démocratique couvrant tout le territoire québécois, rejoignant les communautés non par la force des médias, mais plus importantes, par l'insertion dans le quotidien de dizaines de milliers d'individus.

> 578 (Présentation oralesur)

Loisir et tourisme social au service du développement des communautés

Partenaire : Bureau International du tourisme social (Bruxelles, Belgique)

Tonini Norberto et Jean Blétard, Bureau International du tourisme social (Bruxelles, Belgique)

Sur le thème général des liens entre le loisir et le tourisme social au service du développement des communautés (en démontrant quelle est la valeur ajoutée du tourisme social). Signature officielle lors de cette séance de clôture du Congrès mondial du tourisme social d'un protocole de collaboration entre le BITS et l'Organisation mondiale du loisir.

> 579 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Guide d'analyse pour l'accessibilité au loisir / Analysis Guide for the Accessibility of Leisure

Partenaire/Partner : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Lucie Fréchette, UQO (, Canada), Jocelyn Morier et Louis Jolin, UQAM (Montréal, Canada); Pierre Morin, consultant (, Canada); Sonia Vaillancourt, Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Ce Guide est un outil pour soutenir la prise de décision des partenaires d'un milieu ou d'un territoire relativement aux divers modes d'intervention que sont leurs politiques, la gestion, l'animation, la tarification et la communication. Ces décisions viseront, à leur tour, à rendre le loisir plus accessible en regard des différents objets de l'accessibilité soit la situation géographique, les services offerts, l'information diffusée, les activités

programmées ou les équipements et aménagements offerts. Il comprend un outil d'animation pour l'analyse de l'accessibilité au loisir et un cadre de référence pour l'analyse de l'accessibilité au loisir.

This Guide is a tool to support decision-making by partners of a sector or a territory with respect to various intervention methods such as their policies, management, organization, pricing and communication. In turn, these decisions will aim to make leisure more accessible in consideration of the various objects of accessibility, such as geographic location, services offered, information transmitted, programmed activities or equipment and installations offered. It includes an organization tool and a reference framework for analysis of the accessibility to leisure.

> 580 (Présentation orale)

Étude québécoise sur les conditions de succès de l'organisation du loisir en milieu rural

Pierre Morin, Observatoire québécois du loisir (Trois-Rivières, Canada)

Au Québec, au plan local, le loisir, le sport, la vie communautaire et culturelle sont l'affaire du partenariat entre la municipalité et ses institutions et la société civile, partenariat soutenu par quelques institutions publiques comme les écoles, les établissements et organismes du réseau de la santé et des services sociaux. Dans ce système, les municipalités jouent un rôle de pivot et de pilote d'un réseau plus ou moins formel.À l'évidence, le milieu rural est moins bien pourvu que le milieu urbain autant en institutions qu'en capacité des municipalités de jouer le même rôle. Quels modèles prévalent, et surtout, quels modèles peuvent assurer une pérennité aux services à la population en milieu rural? Cette question est au cœur de la recherche qui a procédé à l'établissement de 18 études de cas dans des milieux ruraux à travers le Québec. La recherche s'appuie sur un cadre théorique généralement reconnu en développement des communautés. Trois concepts émergent et doivent être pris en compte pour construire la grille d'analyse des expériences et des projets en milieu rural. La communauté parce qu'elle est l'objet et le sujet de notre analyse. Le projet et l'organisation parce qu'ils encadrent la mise en œuvre des actions. La concertation parce que cette façon de faire caractérise la culture organisationnelle en loisir public au Québec. La grille d'analyse porte sur le leadership (qui, quoi et comment), la distribution des pouvoirs et des rôles entre les institutions, la distribution des tâches en gestion ou en animation et les ressources de loisir que sont les équipements, les programmes, les organisations et les lieux d'engagements des bénévoles et, plus que tout, les lieux où les gens vivent leurs expériences de loisir. Les résultats montrent que le succès passe d'abord par la passion, le leadership, l'énergie manifestés par des personnes d'exception (les champions) et par le « faire ensemble » incontournable : Le loisir en milieu rural cons-truit du capital social essentiel au capital économique parce que les villages qui survivront sont ceux qui bénéficieront de ce capital.

> 582 (Oral presentation)

Center of the World, Center of Opportunity: A Participatory Rapid Appraisal of Tourism Development with the Mowachaht Muchalaht First Nation

Nicole Vaugeois, Chen Eva, Amanda Keir, Karla Duarte & Dan McDonald, Vancouver Island University (Nanaimo, Canada)

The Province of British Columbia has set a goal to double tourism revenues by 2015. To achieve this goal, products such as aboriginal tourism are being pursued in different regions of the province. For many aboriginal communities, tourism is being approached with cautious optimism due to concerns about balance of cultural integrity with economic development. In this climate, strategies to assess and discuss tourism potential, build relationships based on trust and build capacity in tourism are needed. This paper promotes the use of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) methodology to assist in tourism development with aboriginal communities based on a pilot study with the Mowachaht Muchalaht First Nations (MMFN) communities near Gold River, British Columbia in the spring of 2008. The PRA employed the use of eight undergraduate field researchers, two faculty and staff from the Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts, and Band members to provide diverse perspectives on short, medium and long term strategies for tourism development. The PRA was conducted using a broad range of research tools including the review of background studies, in-depth interviews, community leaders and tourism operators, review of site maps, site visits, and signage audits. The team spent one week in the communities and prepared their findings in the field during a three hour "conversation" with Chiefs, Band members and leaders. Results were conducted "with" rather than "for" the community, producing more ownership of the results. The contact made in field work also built trust and relationships between the researchers and the communities, both critical to ongoing success. The presence of the research team in the communities spurred dialogue on tourism development and brought all players to the table or as one leader expressed "the PRA has galvanized our communities". The paper will outline the rationale for use of PRA, its complexities in application, and lessons learned in the study context. Those involved in tourism planning and development will benefit from the findings presented.

> 583 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Entre travail et loisir : transformation des significations, nouveaux conflits des temps sociaux / Between Work and Leisure: transformation of the significance, new conflicts for social time

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organization/ Organisation mondiale du loisir (Cedar Falls, USA)

Dans la deuxième moitié du vingtième siècle, on assiste à l'éclosion du discours populaire sur le loisir. L'élargissement du vocabulaire commun porte non seulement sur la panoplie croissante des termes employés, mais aussi sur des raffinements de perspective, ainsi qu'une intégration dans le discours quotidien de la réalité du loisir, au point de régulièrement l'identifier comme un « fait de société », pour certains comme un phénomène historique ayant d'ailleurs donné naissance à l'expression « civilisation du loisir ». Autour des notions de « besoin » et d'équilibre, le moi s'affirme davantage, chacun prend librement position sur ses choix et ses préférences. L'intégration du loisir comme norme de vie dans le système des valeurs contemporaines devient un fait culturel acquis. Soit que cette norme s'affirme de plus en plus de manière insistante, au point que l'on ne conçoive pas qu'il puisse se trouver des personnes sans un quelconque loisir. Loin d'être un privilège, le loisir est perçu par un grand nombre comme faisant de plein droit parti de la vie en société, dans le cadre d'un certain équilibre de vie qui fait

référence au travail et à la famille. Or, cette intégration du loisir dans le système des valeurs se heurte maintenant à de nouvelles tensions avec le temps de travail. En effet, depuis au moins une décennie, le temps de travail a tendance à croître. Ce mouvement a débuté un peu plus tard au Québec par rapport au Canada et était également visible en France; il ne semble pas encore avéré aux États-Unis. Alors que le temps de travail diminuait régulièrement au siècle dernier dans toutes les sociétés occidentales, on constate maintenant une nette inversion de la tendance dans presque tous les pays. En contrepartie, alors que le temps consacré au loisir et à la culture affichait une progression constante, pour la première fois depuis au moins un demi-siècle, celle-ci a été stoppée; le saut dans le vingt-et-unième siècle semble avoir été fatal au temps libre, la « civilisation du loisir » semble s'être effondrée. On peut ainsi constater de nouvelles tensions entre l'évolution des significations du loisir, sa centralité subjective et son intégration normative, et le recul de la place du loisir dans le temps quotidien renvoyant cette fois à la centralité objective du travail. Il en résulte un fort sentiment d'insatisfaction, se manifestant par exemple par une grande sensibilité aux pressions temporelles induites par la croissance du temps de travail.

During the second half of the twentieth century, we have been witnessing the birth of popular speech on the subject of leisure. The expansion of common vocabulary not only concerns the growing variety of terms used, but also the refinement of perspective, as well as an integration of the reality of leisure in our daily talk, to the point where it is regularly identified as a "social fact", for some as a historic phenomenon giving birth to the expression " leisure civilization". Around the notions of "need" and "balance", the "me" is more assertive, each person freely taking a position on his choices and preferences. The integration of leisure as a standard of life in the contemporary value system becomes an acquired cultural fact. Meaning that this standard increasingly and persistently asserts itself, to the point where one cannot conceive that a person can find himself without any leisure. Far from being a privilege, leisure is seen by many as a rightful part of social life, as part of a certain balance in life when referring to work and family. This integration of leisure in our value system is now colliding with new tensions in our work hours. In fact, for at least the past decade, work time has tended to increase. This movement began a little later in Quebec as compared to the rest of Canada, and was also visible in France; it does not seem to have yet taken place in the United States. While work hours decreased regularly last century in all western societies, we now observe a clear reversal of the trend in almost all countries. On the other hand, while the time devoted to leisure and culture showed a constant progression, for the first time in at least half a century, it stopped; the jump into the twenty-first century seems to have been fatal for free time; the "leisure civilization" seems to have collapsed. We can thus observe new tensions between the evolution of the significance of leisure, its subjective centralisation and its normative integration, and the decline of leisure's place in our daily activities returning this time to the objective centralization of work. This turn of events results in strong feelings of dissatisfaction being manifested; for example, high sensitivity to temporal pressures induced by the increase in the time allotted to work.

> 584 (Oral presentation)
The Hangzhou World Leisure Expo

Feng Huang, Shui Lan Xu, Xi Ying Zhou, Xiao Gu Wang & Chu Min Guo (, Chine)

The First World Leisure EXPO was convened in Hangzhou, The People? Republic of China in 2006. Over 100 events were a part of the EXPO program during a 6-month period of time, culminating in the staging of the 9th World Leisure Congress. The World Leisure EXPO was staged at many locations including a number of sub venues in local communities. However, the primary site for the World Leisure EXPO was the World Leisure Garden, a setting combining a theme park, entertainment venues and future housing. In addition, the World Leisure EXPO provided a context for many new initiatives including the World Leisure Innovation Prize, World Leisure High Level Forum, the Leisure Consensus Project, the Lifestyles and Constraint Project, and the establishment in collaboration with Zhejiang University, a second World Leisure Centre of Excellence, known as the Asian Pacific Centre for the Study of Leisure. Over 17 million individuals participated in the events of the World Leisure EXPO. Undoubtedly, the highlight of the program was the participation of China's Vice Premier, Madam Wu Yi at the World Leisure High Level Forum and the nationwide television broadcast of the opening ceremonies of the World Leisure EXPO in April 2006. This presentation will provide a review of the various events, programs and services as well as an in-depth analysis of the program. The presentation will feature images of the World Leisure EXPO and commentary by members of the World Leisure Organizing Committee and staff.

> 585 (Oral presentation)
United Nations Millennium Goals - World Leisure and Civil Society Organizations

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation/ Organisation mondiale du loisir (Cedar Falls, USA)

Megan Goodrich, Member WL/UN Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

A quiet Cultural Revolution is forming. Nothing like it has existed in human history. There are good reasons to believe the Revolution will continue to grow in number reaching people in every part of the world. This Revolution is not government sponsored, it has no master plan? it is just happening. Members are typically highly creative, bold, social entrepreneurs who care more about child protection, social justice, environmental sustainability, and world peace than the accumulation of personal wealth. For example, Kampala Kids League founded by Trevor Dudley and Lesley Magnay in 1998 helps boys and girls aged 4-14 in Uganda to improve their lives through sport. Since then over 14,000 children from over 160 different Schools, Orphanages and Street Children's organizations have participated in 50 seasons of football, basketball, baseball and mini cricket activity. Over 2,000 adult volunteers are now trained as coaches and administrators and over 150 different local corporate sponsors have supported the League. We estimate more than five million nonprofit organizations worldwide devoted to the advancement of civil society. In overview, their collective efforts directly address the eight United Nations Millennium Development Goals, thereby providing targets we aim to hit. These nonprofit organizations offer hope in a time of despair. Active membership in World Leisure means joining the Revolution.

> 586 (Oral presentation)

World Leisure United Nations Commission Planning Meeting

Partner/Partenaire: World Leisure Organisation/ Organisation mondiale du loisir (Cedar Falls, USA)

Chenine Johnson & Laura Perry, WL/UN Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

We begin with a review of the history of the World Leisure affiliation with the United Nations highlighting the relationships between common goals of World Leisure and mission of the United Nations. Commission members will provide a status report detailing long-range initiatives. The presentation will then focus on two priorities: (1) The International Representative Assembly, calling for nomination from each of the 192 state members of the United Nations; and the (2) Civil Society Internship Program created to place graduate and post-graduate interns in civil society organization worldwide. The remainder of time will be devoted to an open discussion of the eight Millennium Development Goals adopted by 189 nations, and signed by 147 heads of state and governments in September 2000 Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Goal 5: Improve maternal health Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development Reaching these goals by the target year 2015, means actually doing something to stop the needless suffering of others. While so many individuals have abundant access to food, shelter, health care, education, and leisure, 1.1 billion people don?t have reliable access to clean drinking water. Imagine living on $1 dollar a day ANYWHERE on earth. This presentation concerns what more than five million non-governmental civil society organizations, including World Leisure, are doing to make this vision a reality.

> 587 (Présentation orale)

Comment le loisir peut-il permettre une meilleure implication des jeunes dans leur communauté et renouveler le bénévolat

Partenaire : Conseil québécois du loisir et Regroupement des ULRS (Montréal, Canada)

Andrée Gignac (Montréal, Canada); Alexandre Meunier (Canada)

Présentation d'étude et de programme de formation qui traitent de l'implication des jeunes dans leur communauté. Quel est le rôle du loisir? Quelles sont leurs perceptions à l'égard du bénévolat? Quelles sont les conditions pour favoriser l'implication des jeunes? Quels sont les lieux d'implication?

> 589 (Présentation orale)

Villes et Villages en santé : une stratégie pour la qualité de vie

Partenaire : Villes et villages en santé (Montréal, Canada)

Louis Poirier (Canada)

L'atelier présentera d'abord rapidement le concept de Villes et Villages en santé et les principales phases de son implantation au Québec. Suivra la présentation d'expériences particulièrement significatives, faisant ressortir différents aspects de la contribution des services municipaux de loisirs à la qualité de vie des citoyens.

> 590 (Présentation orale)

Des collectivités promotrices de la santé

Partenaire : Villes et Villages en santé (Québec, Canada)

Jude Émond (Canada), Paul Sarrasin (Canada)

De plus en plus, les municipalités s'impliquent directement dans des actions touchant la santé de leurs citoyens. Que l'on pense aux actions concernant l'élimination de la malbouffe ou la promotion de l'activité physique. Ou encore aux collaborations qui s'établissent entre des municipalités ou des MRC et des Centres de santé pour la réalisation de plans d'action communs. L'atelier mettra en valeur trois expériences locales portant sur des sujets et des approches différents.

> 592 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Ville et développement social : de nouveaux défis pour les services municipaux de loisirs / Cities and social development: New challenges for municipal leisure services

Partenaire/Partner : Villes et villages en santé (Québec, Canada)

Francine Rainville (Canada), Jean-Yves Larougery (Canada), Annie Saulnier (Canada)

De plus en plus les municipalités québécoises s'impliquent en matière de développement social sur leur territoire. Les plus grandes villes sont même tenues, de par la loi, d'inclure des objectifs de développement social et communautaire dans leur planification générale. L'atelier prendra la forme d'un débat entre des intervenants municipaux ayant une expérience en matière de développement social. Les expériences seront décrites brièvement après quoi l'animation portera davantage sur les leçons à en tirer, les enjeux et les défis.

Quebec municipalities are becoming increasingly involved in their territory's social development. Larger cities are even required by law to include social and community development goals in their general planning. This workshop will be presented as a debate between municipal stakeholders with experience in matters of social development. Following a brief description of their experience, the activities will focus on the lessons to be learned, the issues and the challenges.

> 593 (Présentation orale)

De l'approche sectorielle à une approche intégrée en développement de projets en loisir

Partenaire : Association québécoise du loisir municipal (AQLM), Ville de Montréal (Montréal, Canada)

Sylvie Lepage (Canada), Régis Bélanger (Canada), Annie Benjamin (Canada) , Suzanne Dubuc (Canada)

Bloc 1 L'approche intersectorielle et le loisir / Dans un contexte où les enjeux municipaux sont de plus en plus complexes, comment une approche intersectorielle peut-elle maximiser l'impact des projets en loisir sur la communauté? - L'approche intégrée et le loisir / Cet

atelier, qui fait suite au Bloc 1, présentera la façon dont la Ville de Montréal utilise l'approche intégrée pour intervenir sur différents territoires et dans différents domaines, dont celui du loisir.

> 594 (Présentation orale)
Pratiques significatives de concertation scolaire municipale en matière de loisir

Partenaire : Association québécoise du loisir municipal (AQLM)

Dr André Thibault (Canada), Benoit Ouellet (Canada)

Présentation de pratiques significatives et énoncé des conditions de succès

> 595 (Présentation orale)
Priorités en développement du loisir rural

Partenaire : Unités régionales loisir et sport et Fédération québécoise

Denis Marion (Canada)

Séminaire d'élus municipaux des milieux ruraux à la recherche des priorités en matière de développement du loisir en ruralité.

> 596 (Oral presentation)
Community Development through Leisure Education and Comission meeting

Partner: World Leisure Organisation Education Commission (Cedar Falls, USA)

Atara Sivan (Hong Kong)

This panel would focus on the theme of "Leisure and Community Development" and include separate presentations on each of the three sub-themes. I would moderate the panel and make a presentation on the sub-theme of "Leisure: Prevention, Health and Quality of Life" which has been a substantial component of my research and scholarly activities in recent years. At least two additional experts would address the sub-themes of "Leisure: Plurality, Identify, Solidarity" and "Leisure: Public and Private Spaces." I hope to obtain commitments from the additional experts and provide you with additional details concerning this panel as soon as possible. Everyone is invited to plan Commission activities.

Tous sont invités à la planification des activités de la Commission.

> 597 (Présentation orale)
L'intervention étatique en matière de promotion d'activité physique

Partenaire : Ministère de l'Éducation, loisir et sport (Québec, Canada)

Monique Dubuc, Kino-Québec (Québec, Canada), Magali Tezenas du Montcel (Canada)

Faire état des différents programmes et stratégies que certains pays mettent en œuvre pour promouvoir un mode de vie physiquement actif auprès de leur population.

> 598 (Présentation orale)
L'activité physique par la mobilisation des communautés

Partenaire : Ministère de l'Éducation, loisir et sport (Québec, Canada)

Eric Myles, Québec en forme (Trois-Rivières, Canada), Guy Gilbert (Canada), Véronique Martin (Canada)

Démonter que la mobilisation est une stratégie efficace pour rallier des partenaires autour d'un objectif commun : la promotion de l'activité physique pour le mieux-être et la qualité de vie de la communauté.

> 599 (Oral presentation)
Participation sociale des différentes clientèles (aînés et ayant des incapacités)

Partenaire : Fédération québécoise du loisir en institution (Québec, Canada)

Nancy Withney, Gilles Corbeil, Institut Nazareth et Louis Braille (Longueuil, Canada); Alain Doiron, AQLPH (Montréal, Canada); Maxime Bélanger (Canada), Marie-Hélène, Lecours (Canada)

Les différentes recherches tendent à démontrer les effets positifs de la participation sociale sur la santé et le bien-être sur les différentes clientèles. Les bienfaits sont multiples tant sur le plan de la santé physique que de la santé mentale. La participation sociale offre diverses possibilités comme de donner du sens à sa vie, de développer des appartenances, d'exercer un rôle social, etc. Lors de ce panel, différents experts viendront vous présenter leur point de vue sur la question de la participation sociale en lien avec les clientèles.

> 600 (Présentation orale)
Le loisir culturel comme facteur de développement identitaire des individus et des communautés

Partenaire : Ministère de la culture et des communications (Québec, Canada)

Octobre Sylvie, Julie Morin (Canada), Rosaire Garon (Canada) Marie-Claude Lapointe (Canada)

La pratique du loisir culturel s'établit comme un outil important d'expression de la subjectivité et se présente également comme une excellente opportunité de mise en relation avec d'autres individus. Les liens sociaux qui en découlent contribuent positivement à la cohésion sociale et au développement des sociétés. Les présentations aborderont, entre autres, les questions suivantes : Quelle est la spécificité du loisir culturel dans l'affirmation et le développement de l'identité? De quelles manières la pratique du loisir culturel intervient-elle dans l'affirmation et le développement de l'identité des individus et des communautés? Quels liens existent entre la pratique du loisir culturel et la solidarité des communautés dans le contexte de pluralité à l'intérieur duquel les sociétés évoluent?

> 601 (Présentation orale)

Pratique d'encadrement sécuritaire des activités de plein air : problématiques et enjeux

Partenaires : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada), MELS (Québec, Canada)

Michel Garneau (Montréal, Canada), Michel Cadieux (Québec, Canada)

Les organismes nationaux de loisir ont contribué à identifier et à créer un remarquable patrimoine récréatif permettant la pratique des principales activités de plein air. Avec l'importance grandissante accordée à la sécurité en plein air, il leur semblait opportun de regrouper l'ensemble des connaissances relatives à la sécurité des pratiques disciplinaires élaborées depuis leur fondation, il y a quelques décennies. La réalisation du Guide de pratique et d'encadrement sécuritaire d'activités de plein air est le fruit de cette démarche. Le guide n'a pas de caractère obligatoire puisqu'il n'existe au Québec aucune loi ou aucun règlement qui régit la pratique des activités de plein air. Il s'impose comme un « cadre de référence » en matière de normes, exigences et procédures afin de promouvoir la pratique et l'encadrement sécuritaire des activités de plein air.

> 602 (Présentation orale)

Problématiques relatives à l'accessibilité aux sentiers et aux lieux de pratique de loisir de plein air, dans une perspective de développement et de pérennisation

Partenaire : Conseil québécois du loisir, Ministère de l'Éducation, Loisir et Sport (Montréal, Canada)

Yves Gacem, Lise Talbot (Montréal, Canada), Jean-Marc Purenne, M. Michel Cadieux

Devant le constat d'une popularité croissante des activités de plein air et portant la voix des usagers, les organismes nationaux s'inquiètent à la fois de voir le potentiel récréatif du territoire diminuer, le « terrain de jeu » réel du Québec se rétrécir et de constater les difficultés de pérennisation des sentiers et des sites existants. Présentation d'un état de situation et de la mobilisation des intervenants du milieu du loisir.

> 603 (Oral presentation/Présentation orale)

Catch the Fever (and make a difference): CPRA's Everybody Gets to Play Initiative / Soyez de la partie (et mettez-y votre grain de sel) : Initiative "Tout le monde peut jouer" de l'ACPL

Partner/Partenaire: Canadian Park and Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

Sharon Jollimore, Dawn Stegen, Recreation Nova Scotia (Nova Scotia, Canada); Malcolm Bromley, Forestry, Parks and Recreation (Toronto, Canada); Caroline Sparks, M. Pierre Morin, Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (Ottawa, Canada)

Communities across Canada ARE making a difference in the lives of low income families. Hear from a panel of community leaders and provincial/territorial organizations who are dealing with the complexities associated with providing accessible recreation opportunities. Proud of their accomplishments, they will share how they continue to tackle the issue and mobilize their communities to develop sustainable programs that deliver measurable results. An update of how the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association is supporting this collective effort from a national perspective will also be highlighted.

Les communautés à travers le Canada FONT une différence dans la vie des familles à faible revenu. Partagez l'expérience d'un panel composé de dirigeants de la communauté et d'organisations provinciales/territoriales qui doivent traiter des complexités associées à la disponibilité d'activités de loisir accessible. Fiers de leurs réalisations, ils présenteront la façon dont ils continuent à adresser cette problématique et à motiver leur communauté dans le développement de programmes durables qui ont des résultats mesurables. On soulignera aussi comment l'Association canadienne des parcs et loisirs appui cet effort collectif au point de vue national.

> 604 (Présentation orale/Oral presentation)

Développement durable: quels sont les enjeux et les défis pour les associations en loisir et en tourisme social au Québec et en France? / Sustainable development: what are the issues and challenges in leisure and in social tourism for associations in Quebec and France?

Partenaire/Partner : Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada)

Jean-Michel Coeffe, UNAT (Paris, France); Andrée Gignac, Conseil québécois du loisir (Montréal, Canada); Harvey L. Mead (Canada)

Les principes qui sous-tendent le concept du développement durable, c'est-à-dire la prise en compte des aspects économiques, sociaux et environnementaux constituent de façon historique la trame de l'intervention pour le milieu associatif du loisir et du tourisme social au Québec et en France. Toutefois, plusieurs nouvelles problématiques émergent du fait que le développement durable bénéficie d'une reconnaissance accrue. De plus, la préoccupation croissante exprimée par les instances publiques d'intégrer le développement durable à leurs politiques et interventions suscite de nouveaux contextes devant lesquels les milieux associatifs souhaitent maintenir et développer leur contribution. Ce contexte demande que les réseaux actualisent leurs réflexions et leurs façons de faire. Présentation des constats, des interventions réalisées et des avenues de développement possible.

The principles that underlie the concept of sustainable development, that is, taking it into account economical, social and environmental aspects, constitute a historic story line of intervention for the associative environment in leisure and social tourism in Quebec and in France. Nevertheless, several new issues are emerging because sustainable development has been gaining increased recognition. Furthermore, the growing preoccupation expressed by public instances to integrate sustainable development in their policies and interventions gives rise to different contexts for which the associative sectors wish to maintain and develop their contribution. This context requires that networks update their reflections and their ways. Report presentation, interventions and possible venues for development.