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regarding communication, sexism, and manipulation. The athletes felt the coaches’ behaviors impacted their satisfaction and success on both a personal and professional level. These results add to the small body of coaching knowledge in disability sport, and is one of the first studies to include an all-female sample of Paralympic athletes.

Peripheral perception as discriminant factor of tactical behavior efficiency of youth soccer players

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Objective: The aim of this study was to verify whether there are differences in the peripheral perception according to the tactical behavior efficiency of youth soccer players. Methods: The sample comprised 80 male soccer players (mean age: 13.90 +/- 1.08 years) from Brazilian soccer clubs. The peripheral perception test included in the Vienna Test System (VTS) was used to assess players’ peripheral perception. The System of Tactical Assessment in Soccer (FUT-SAT) was used to assess players’ tactical behavior efficiency. The soccer players evaluated were categorized as less and more tactically efficient, and these groups were compared with regard to their peripheral perception. To measure the peripheral perception levels, the visual field, the reaction time, number of reactions omitted, and tracking deviation were considered. Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Pearson’ r, and independent samples t-test were performed, being the significance level at p < .05. All statistical procedures were performed through SPSS for Windows. Results: The results showed that the tactically more efficient players displayed higher levels of peripheral perception with respect to measures of visual field (p = 0.029; r = 0.345), reaction time (p = 0.010; r = 0.400), and tracking deviation (p = 0.011; r = 0.399), in comparison to the tactically less efficient ones. Conclusion: It is concluded that there are differences in the peripheral perception according to tactical behavior efficiency of youth soccer players.

Metacognition and physical activity in older adults: a discriminant analysis

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Background: Although a number of studies have examined sociodemographic, psychosocial and environmental determinants of level of physical activity (PA) for older people, little attention has been paid to the prediction of metacognition for independent living older adults. Yet, metacognition has recently been considered as critical in management of day-to-day living - such as attentional control and internal memory strategies - because of, in part, their relationships with self-efficacy. Purpose: This study determined a model for discrimination between active and inactive older adults, using linear discriminant analysis. Methods: Data were collected from 243 older men and women aged 55 years and older living in France using face-to-face interviews between 2011 and 2013. Results: The stepwise discriminant analysis showed that Wilks’ lambda was highly significant (lambda = 0.735; Khi carre = 72.457, df = 10, p < 0.001) and selected the five well-known predictor variables of level of PA (age, body mass index, perceived health status, benefits of PA, barrier self-efficacy) and two metacognition