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Physical education in Mexican schools: A descriptive study of facilities and sports material

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Introduction
Facilities and sporting goods in elementary schools are indispensable resources for the development of the physical education class and school sports. Consequently, it is important to know the number and condition of existing facilities plus the amount and condition of sporting goods and whether or not they are sufficient to serve the student population.

Methods
The study is descriptive in nature. Out of the 456 physical education teachers that work in the elementary schools of the State of Nuevo Leon (Mexico), 269 (60%) answered the questionnaires, specifically designed for this study, on facilities and teaching/sports materials.

Results
The survey results showed that of the elementary schools that have multisport paved facilities; 8.61% are in excellent condition; 66.99% are in fairly good condition; 21.05% are ordinary, and 3.3% do not have them. Only 14% have covered facilities. On the other hand, only 3.35% of the schools have dirt playgrounds in excellent conditions; 27.27% are good; 57.42% are ordinary, and 11.96% do not have this type of facility.

Physical Education instructors express that they do not have enough material for the practice of sports, including balls for team sports. Recreational educational materials such as batons and rings were more common.

Discussion
Most of the elementary schools in the State of Nuevo Leon have sports facilities where physical education classes take place; however, they are in bad shape, they are not made according to official measurements, and there are no norms to regulate them. Nuevo Leon is a state with extreme weather conditions, especially during the summer, when temperatures may reach 40°C (104°F). This is an important factor to be taken into consideration, since only 14% of the schools that were analyzed have some form of covered, multisport facilities, which is very far from the ideal conditions that are very common in developed countries, e.g., indoor gyms (multisport complexes) with lighting, bathrooms, dressing rooms equipped with heating and A/C. A study carried out by the National Institute of Quality Evaluation of Spain (2006), working with a sample of 3,756 students from 145 elementary schools, joint out that the higher or lower the number of Physical Education classes that teachers teach in open spaces, such as playgrounds or multisport track and field complexes, has a direct correlation with the higher or lower performance of students in this class (p<0.01).

Additionally, it was confirmed that the amount of sports and teaching material is insufficient for the number of elementary school students. Therefore, the quality of the teaching-learning process is not at the level required by our society. We consider that it is very important to design clear and timely strategies for the improvement of sports facilities (maintenance and equipment) and to provide teaching and sports materials for elementary schools, through education authorities, the National Sports Commission, the Sports Institute, the private sector, PTA’s and others.

Sport evolution of physical education teachers training in France (1947—2005): analysis of the recruitment's competitive examination

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Introduction
Teacher training is often thought as a strong means of reforming educational system. Even if it is not considered as the only deciding factor with respect to the contents taught during training, we postulate the importance of ‘CAPEPS’ (competitive examination for the recruitment of physical education (PE) teachers) in the setting up of teaching methods in preparation centres. Thus, an analysis of the CAPEPS
marketing tools. Therefore, sports companies should actively find a way to participate in the Olympic Games as an official or unofficial sponsor. In future research, it is recommended to empirically test the effectiveness of sponsoring the Olympic Games comparing pre- and post-Olympics.

Self-evaluation of total quality management in a municipal sports organization

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Introduction
A great emphasis is being placed on total quality management in the world of service enterprises. Consequently, it is viable to adopt such a management alternative within sports organizations. The purpose of this work is to do a diagnosis of the organization and of the management of sports at the municipal level. This process will allow us to improve the quality of sports and recreation services for the population.

Methods
This study was done at the Department of Sports of the City of Monterrey (Mexico). The Department manages a Sports Complex (main offices), sixteen sports units and schools conveniently scattered throughout the various sectors of the city were evaluated.

To do the evaluation, the study used the Total Quality Model for City Governments (adapted for the sports sector), which is based on Total Quality Methodology (SMCT, 2005). This methodology sets progress percentages for processes and work systems by identifying strong areas (aspects or elements in each question that are present in the organization) and areas of opportunity (aspects or elements in each question that do not exist in the organization). The methodology is based on the following criteria: citizens and society, leaders, government officials, knowledge, planning, processes and created value.

Results
The results of an analysis of the criteria and sub-criteria are shown in Figure 1. Sub-criterion 4.1, “Communication,” showed the best results in the evaluation, 55% average. This finding indicates a good level of maturity in prevention. “Development of Government Officials” was ranked lowest with 28% compliance in maturity. The overall maturity for processes is 36%, which places it on the stage of “compliance.”

As a summary, results indicate that the self-evaluation criteria consists of 240 question, out of which 214 (89.17%) were answered as strong areas, and 113 (47.08%) as areas of opportunity. The strong areas received 101 favorable answers more (41.09%) than the areas of opportunity. Results indicate that sports organization has progressed in a significant way regarding Maturity in Quality for Processes.