

Mensuellement, l'équipe de l'Observatoire québécois du loisir réalise une veille permettant de répertorier plusieurs articles scientifiques récents. En collaboration de la Direction du sport, du loisir et de l'activité physique (DSLAP), nous vous proposons de nombreux articles portant sur des thématiques variées : sport, activité physique, sécurité et intégrité dans les sports, loisir et plein air.

Voici la recension pour décembre 2023. Vous y trouverez 55 références.

Bonne lecture !

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1. Développement du sport

Rights and wellbeing in sport policy and provision: a New Zealand case-study

This article reviews ways in which leisure and sport provision have been seen as a social necessity or public good, or an element of a citizen's rights in a single democratic society. We present a case study of the development and implementation of sport policy in Aotearoa New Zealand (NZ). We highlight the specificity of socio-political influences upon the emergence of state support for leisure development, and the creation of forms of access to leisure activity for the wider population. In the development of sport policy in innovative and sustained partnerships NZ has established a state-based approach to sport, with the wellbeing potential of sport integrated into cross-government thinking, planning and policy; this has prioritized the right to access sport for all sectors of the population, with recognition of significant wellbeing and health benefits for all.

Lane, J., Richards, J., & Tomlinson, A. [Rights and wellbeing in sport policy and provision: a New Zealand case-study](#). *Annals of Leisure Research*, 1-18.

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Conceptualisation and measurement of social cohesion within the sport and physical activity context: A scoping review

Sport, physical activity and social cohesion are increasingly linked within the academic literature. Indeed, studies recognise both the importance of social cohesion for promoting physical activity and the potential of sport to support social cohesion. Up until now, however, the ways in which social cohesion has been defined and measured in the context of sport and physical activity have not been the subject of much academic attention. Through a scoping review of studies measuring social cohesion in the sport and physical activity context, we aim to uncover how social cohesion is defined and measured, thus allowing us to better grasp how the concept is understood and operationalised in this field. As such, full-text inclusion occurred when studies quantitatively measured social cohesion through a questionnaire/survey instrument in connection with sport or physical activity participation or within programmes using sport to foster social cohesion. A total of 40 papers were included in the review, showing broad support for the argument that social cohesion is positively related to sport or physical activity participation. However, the retained texts engage on only a surface level with the concept of social cohesion, with around half not defining the term and the associated measurement tools using only a fraction of the dimensions typically associated with social cohesion. To conclude, we propose future directions to enhance conceptual engagement with and measurement of social cohesion.

Moustakas L, Wagner J. [Conceptualisation and measurement of social cohesion within the sport and physical activity context: A scoping review](#). *Sports*. 2023; 11(12):231.

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Scoping practical implications and managerial relevance in sport management

Purpose. There remains a critical issue in sport management scholarship in that the field lacks a well-defined framework for delineating practical implications in research. This research aims to answer the following research questions: (1) What types of practical implications can be identified in sport management research? (2) How can sport management research frame the practical implications of the study in a way that is both theoretically sound and useful for practitioners. Design/methodology/approach. Through a scoping review and within the lens of Jaworski (2011)'s framework for managerial relevance, the study examined 427 articles from *European Sport Management Quarterly*, *Journal of Sport Management* and *Sport Management Review* published between 2000 and 2020. Findings. This study presents a five-pronged framework that identifies target managers, organizational tasks, time horizons, philosophical impact and desired outcomes. Furthermore, the current research offers suggestions for how to present managerial implications in sport management research. Originality/value. The findings shed light on the managerial relevance of the recent sport management body of work, developing an important framework for practical implications for the field to reflect and incorporate into future studies. With a theoretical understanding of how to frame the practical implications of sport management research, the gap between academia and industry can continue to narrow, and the relevance to the industry may be more pertinent than ever before.

Mastromartino, B., Naraine, M. L., Dees, W., & Zhang, J. J. (2023). [Scoping practical implications and managerial relevance in sport management](#). *Sport, Business and Management: An International Journal*.

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Access at elevation: Strategies used to support participation for people with disabilities in adaptive snowsports

Despite the known benefits, people with disabilities face barriers to adaptive physical activity during the winter. Research has explored the experiences of people with disabilities in adaptive snowsports, but little is known about the strategies used by adaptive snowsports organizations to support their participation. The purpose of our study was to investigate the strategies used by recreational adaptive snowsports organizations to support the participation of individuals with disabilities. The study was conducted in collaboration with a Canadian Snowsports community-based association consisting of 12 adaptive ski organizations. Eleven individual semi-structured interviews with organization leaders were conducted. Using an inductive thematic analysis, three main themes were identified. "Inclusion: Carving a Run for Everyone" encompassed how organizations sought to create inclusive spaces for participants by addressing access barriers such as physical accessibility and socioeconomic limitations. "It Takes a Village" illustrated that organizations relied on resources from their communities, including host ski resorts and volunteer instructors, to support adaptive snowsports participation. Finally, "A Mountain Range of Organization Operations" highlighted how leaders customized strategies for volunteer management, marketing, and acquisition and maintenance of adaptive equipment to effectively run their organizations. The results suggest that to support participation of people with disabilities, adaptive snowsports organizations need to embrace a multidimensional approach that addresses the physical environments, organizational structures that support sports activities, and social environments.

Mannella, S., Labbé, D., Bundon, A., Sauve, J., McBride, C. B., Best, K., Yung, O., & Miller, W. C. (2023). [Access at elevation: Strategies used to support participation for people with disabilities in adaptive snowsports](#). *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 43, 100685.

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Regional policy and organizational fields in multi-level sport governance

Research Questions. Broadly, we sought to explore the role of regional policy in sport institutions and understand their implications for organizational fields in multi-level sport governance systems. Our research questions were (1) how do changes in regional policy impact the way that organizational fields are structured within multi-level governance structures? and (2) how does regional policy impact sport policy implementation? Research Method. We used an instrumental case study methodology of regional policy in the Province of Ontario. Data were collected using document analysis. We collected 88 policy documents produced between 1995 and 2021. Data were analyzed using a critical policy analysis approach. Results and Findings. Our findings demonstrate the ways that administrative arrangements and the ideas and beliefs underpinning regional policy had important implications for sport policy implementation in Ontario. The location of sport in successive provincial administrations had implications for the expected role of sport in the province. Ideas and beliefs related to what regional government should do, and who should be responsible for the delivery of services also impacted the way that sport was delivered in the province through the period studied. Implications. Our work examines the agency of regional policymakers in the structuration and change of organization fields in sport institutions. We also critically examine the linkages between organizations in multi-level sport governance. Future work is required to understand the range of regional pressures that impact sport policy implementation in multi-level sport governance systems.

Rich, K. A., Nelson, G., Borgen-Flood, T., & Pegoraro, A. [Regional policy and organizational fields in multi-level sport governance](#). *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 1-21.

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Advancing sport ecology research on sport and the natural environment

Sport and the natural environment have an intimate relationship threatened by global warming and climate change. Individual sport organizations and events to the collective global sport sector must address climate change on two primary fronts – (1) reducing their impact on the natural environment resulting in climate change to sustain the environments individual sport organizations and events taking place and (2) sustaining sport from changing environments due to climate change. This paper examines previous research from these two fronts, and gaps are identified that can inform future research to advance our understanding of environmental sport management or sport ecology topics. The paper then discusses practical and measured responses to climate change using examples from other disciplines beyond sport management to enhance these research lines and inform industry practice. As the sport sector advances, a fourth wave of the sport environmental movement is emerging where sport organizations encounter internal and external pressures to resolve contradictions in their stated environmental values and organizational operations (e.g. short-haul flights, carbon-intensive sponsors). The paper concludes with recommendations across these two fronts to engage fans and participants in meaningful climate action with demonstrative results.

McCullough, B. P. (2023). [Advancing sport ecology research on sport and the natural environment](#). *Sport Management Review*, 26(5), 813-833.

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2. Développement du loisir

Room for diversity: a review of research and industry approaches to inclusive workplaces

Purpose. This paper aims to explore how the scientific literature and company reports have addressed inclusive workplace design and strategies to date. Design/methodology/approach. This paper adopts a scoping review to answer the following question: To what extent is inclusion present in workplace design and related strategies? An analysis of 27 scientific papers and 25 corporate social responsibility reports of the highest-ranked companies in the Great Place to Work global ranking disentangles the main aspects related to workplace design and strategies for promoting inclusion. Findings. This paper opens avenues for four macro-categories of diversity (psycho-physical aspects; cultural aspects; socio-economic conditions; and ability, experience and strengths) to support the development of inclusive workplace design and strategy. Besides, multiple spatial scales emerged as material and immaterial elements of the workplace encountering inclusion and diversity. Originality/value. Nowadays, the workforce is becoming more diverse. Although diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) has become key to many organizations, it remains unclear how DE&I principles are applied in workspace design and strategies. This scoping review provides a novel perspective on the topic by integrating scientific knowledge and practice-based approaches which still address this matter independently.

Tagliaro, C., Migliore, A., Mosca, E. I., & Capolongo, S. (2023). [Room for diversity: a review of research and industry approaches to inclusive workplaces](#). Journal of Corporate Real Estate. Vol. ahead-of-print No. ahead-of-print.

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An examination of event Volunteer's motivation, self-efficacy and empowerment on volunteer outcomes

Event volunteers are a significant asset for event organisers as they contribute to the successful execution of events. However, organisers face challenges when recruiting and retaining volunteers due to the lack of understanding of factors contributing to volunteering outcomes. Building on the Motivation, Ability and Opportunity (MAO) model, the current study aims to deepen the understanding of antecedents of event volunteer outcomes (satisfaction, intention to volunteer again and Organisational Citizenship behaviour). An online survey distributed via event organisers collected 320 responses from event volunteers in Queensland, Australia. The Structural Equation Modelling underlined the positive effect of event volunteers' motivations on satisfaction. The analysis revealed that event volunteers' perceived opportunities are an antecedent of their satisfaction and intention to volunteer again. Finally, the study found that abilities positively impact event volunteers' organisational citizenship behaviour. Theoretically, the study contributes to the episodic event volunteer literature by systematically identifying the interrelated antecedents of event volunteer outcomes. Managers should consider the impact of MAO elements on volunteering outcomes when attracting and retaining event volunteers.

Senevirathna, L., Jin, X., & Ma, E. (2023). [An examination of event Volunteer's motivation, self-efficacy and empowerment on volunteer outcomes](#). Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 57, 1-12.

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Maintaining active lifestyle through pickleball: A qualitative exploration of older pickleball players

This study aimed to explore the experiences of older adults engaged in pickleball. In particular, we collected views from the USA Pickleball Association (USAPA) ambassadors to identify how their experiences facilitate successful aging. A qualitative case study was utilized to obtain naturalistic data. Purposive sampling was used to recruit a total of 15 USAPA ambassadors, all of whom were interviewed in person. Data were analyzed using interpretive thematic analysis, and four overarching themes were generated: (a) a new way to stay active, (b) pickleball is social, (c) an intergenerational pastime, and (d) reestablishing an identity through pickleball. The findings support the view that engaging in pickleball is a promising means of achieving a healthy life as a senior citizen. The participants maintained a physically and mentally active lifestyle through pickleball, and their commitment to this sport led to their engagement as ambassadors in their communities.

Heo J, Ryu J. [Maintaining active lifestyle through pickleball: A qualitative exploration of older pickleball players](#). The International Journal of Aging and Human Development. 2023;0(0).

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Leisure-time management and subjective well-being among older adults: A three-wave longitudinal survey

Aim: As older adults have longer leisure time and the types and influences of leisure activities they participate in are diverse, appropriate management of their leisure time would be important to optimize their subjective wellbeing. Although greater use of time management in educational and occupational settings is associated with better job performance, academic achievement, and the well-being of workers and students, few studies have investigated time management in leisure settings. This study aimed to examine the longitudinal association between leisure-time management and subjective well-being among older adults. **Methods:** Data on 879 individuals in Nada Ward, Kobe, Japan were obtained from a three-wave questionnairebased longitudinal survey (Wave 1: December 2017 to January 2018; Wave 2: after one year; Wave 3: after three years). In each survey, leisure-time management (newly developed in this study) and subjective well-being (simplified Japanese version of the World Health Organization Five Well-Being Index) were measured. This study used a cross-lagged model to analyze the longitudinal association between leisure-time management and subjective well-being after considering their inverse association. **Results:** The cross-lagged model indicated that that the standardized path coefficients from leisure-time management in Wave 1 to subjective well-being in Wave 2

Harada, K., Masumoto, K., & Okada, S. (2024). [Leisure-time management and subjective well-being among older adults: A three-wave longitudinal survey](#). Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics, 117, 105263.

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Assessing Event Volunteer Motivational Factors and Quality of Life among University Students

Volunteerism is a selfless and altruistic act of individuals dedicating their time, skills, and resources to support various causes and organizations without financial compensation. Hence, this paper aims to propose a conceptual framework for event volunteer motivation among university students and its impact on quality of life. Motivational factors measured by the volunteer motivational scale were proposed as independent variables, and quality of life as the dependent variable. This variable will regress to identify the relationship between quality of life among university students. The motivation to engage in volunteer work significantly impacts an individual's quality of life. However, few studies have been conducted on the impact of volunteering activities on quality of life. Therefore, this study aims to develop a quality of life framework by considering event volunteer's motivation as independent variables. This study will take place at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam Campus whereby students from this university who already experience becoming volunteers will be involved as respondents. It is hoped that the contingency model of sports event volunteer motivation that is developed through this study will contribute to a better understanding of volunteerism and quality of life among students in higher institutions. Encouraging volunteering activities will educate youths to become responsible citizens by practicing a positive quality of life.

Mohd Rashid, N., Ma'amor, H., Zamzuri, N. H., Ramli, N., Ghazali, A. R., & Saridan, S. (2023). [Assessing Event Volunteer Motivational Factors and Quality of Life among University Students](#). *Information Management and Business Review*, 15(4(SI)), 478-485.

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Moderating work and leisure: The relationship between the work-leisure interface and satisfaction with work-leisure balance

Work and leisure are important parts of people's lives, and achieving a balance between work and leisure has become a key concern. However, previous studies have ignored the work-leisure balance (WLB) relationship, and no relevant research has been conducted to reveal the possible influence of the work-leisure interface on WLB satisfaction. Based on the demand-resource model, this study first explored the characteristics of the work-leisure interface and then analysed the relationship between the work-leisure interface and WLB satisfaction, as well as the roles of boundary control and WLB self-efficacy in this relationship. Based on a sampling of 104 employees over five consecutive working days, it was found that work-to-leisure conflict (WLC) was negatively correlated with work-to-leisure facilitation (WLF), and leisure-to-work conflict (LWC) was negatively correlated with leisure-to-work facilitation (LWF). The influences of various factors of the work-leisure interface on WLB satisfaction differ. WLC and WLF can not only directly impact WLB satisfaction but also indirectly exert influence through boundary control. The relationships of LWC and LWF with WLB satisfaction were not significant. WLB self-efficacy positively moderates the positive relationship between boundary control and WLB satisfaction. This study not only deepens the understanding of the work-leisure relationship but also provides some management suggestions for enterprise management and employees' healthy living.

Wang, F., Shi, W. [Moderating work and leisure: The relationship between the work-leisure interface and satisfaction with work-leisure balance](#). *Soc Indic Res* (2023).

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Unlocking happiness: assessing the monetary value of leisure activities on subjective well-being

Improving the level of subjective well-being or happiness is often the primary goal for the government and its policy. Thus, knowing the value of leisure activities in improving the subjective well-being would hugely contribute to the policy-making process. This study explores the impact of participation in leisure activities on individual subjective happiness by applying the well-being valuation method to the national survey data collected in South Korea. Among the five leisure activities, participation in culture and arts, participation in sports, and tourism activities emerged as significant determinants of subjective happiness at the significant level of 0.05. At the individual level, participation in culture and arts exhibited the highest monetary value, while tourism activities have the highest monetary value at the national level, factoring in the total population and the participation rate across the country. These findings confirm the effect of leisure participation in improving subjective well-being and its corresponding monetary value and suggest that government should be appropriately utilizing the leisure policy to increase the frequency and type of leisure participation, thereby enhancing the level of happiness across the society. Results have significant implications for policy makers, practitioners, and academics in the domains of leisure and tourism.

Choe Y, Baek J. [Unlocking happiness: assessing the monetary value of leisure activities on subjective well-being](#). *Healthcare*. 2023; 11(21):2884.

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3. Développement du plein air

Multidimensional attributes of neighbourhood quality: A systematic review

The onset of COVID-19 has prompted an unprecedented disruption to our collective daily routines. National ‘stay at home’ orders and lockdown restrictions have required people to work from home, significantly reducing overall movement and public transportation use, thereby restricting residents to spend more time within their neighbourhoods [1]. Especially during strict lockdown restrictions, people were only permitted to leave their homes for very limited tasks, making their immediate neighbourhood surroundings the dominant geographical location where people would live, work, study, and play. Due to the rise of hybrid ways of working because of the pandemic-induced lockdowns, neighbourhoods in capital and regional cities are currently experiencing significant transformations (i.e., inner-city shrinkage, and the decline of the central business district (CBD)/high street) [2]. While the mid and long-term implications of these changes have yet to emerge, researchers argue that the pandemic provides an opportunity to redefine the neighbourhood as an appropriate tool to allocate resources towards the targeted development of disadvantaged neighbourhoods [3,4]. These emerging transformations rekindled global interest in neighbourhood design, such as the “15-min city” and/or “20-min city”, where residents can access essential destinations at distances in the proximity of their homes within 15/20 min on foot or by bicycle [[5], [6], [7], [8]]. In addition to the renewed importance of the neighbourhood environment in the post-pandemic world, existing research highlights the potential benefits of the neighbourhood environment. While some studies have concluded the role of the neighbourhood environment in encouraging physical activity [[9], [10], [11]] and its associated physical health outcomes [[12], [13], [14]], many studies have highlighted potential benefits of neighbourhoods on mental health [15,16] as well as child development [[17], [18], [19], [20]] and elderly people's well-being [21,22]. In addition, physical and mental health issues caused by exposure to harmful environmental conditions such as noise and air pollution as well as neighbourhood deprivation [[23], [24], [25]], physical disorder [15,26], and unhygienic living conditions [27,28] were also denoted. Many studies have determined the strong link between the factors such as safety condition [20,29,30], social cohesion and integration [[31], [32], [33], [34]] within a neighbourhood and mental health and well-being. Hence, designing high-quality (i.e., healthy, resilient) neighbourhoods will continue to be critical in the post-pandemic era.

Gocer, O., Wei, Y., Ozbil Torun, A., Alvanides, S., & Candido, C. (2023). [Multidimensional attributes of neighbourhood quality: A systematic review](#). *Heliyon*, 9(11), e22636.

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Queering the outdoors: 2LGBTQIA+ experiences in outdoor recreation

The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of Two Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, Plus non-conforming identities (LGBTQ+) individuals who have pursued a professional career in the outdoor recreation industry. Six stories of queer identity in the outdoors were gifted to this study, with the understanding that not all LGBTQ+ individuals experience the outdoors in the same way. Each participant was encouraged to guide the study through individual expression in alignment with an emancipatory critical narrative research design. This study considers participant experiences across the span of their career, where job advancement and the role of colleagues both arose as prominent themes that shed light on the pervasiveness of hegemonic culture in the outdoor recreation profession. Outdoor recreation organizations may learn from these stories to disentangle harmful social norms from curriculum and practices by creating structural pathways for professionals with non-dominant identities, and authentically consider how an organization’s history informs its culture. The findings have important implications for creating inclusive culture in the outdoor recreation profession.

Heath, S., Duffy, L., Lewis, S., Busey, C., & Sene-Harper, A. (2023). [Queering the outdoors: 2LGBTQIA+ experiences in outdoor recreation](#). *Journal of Outdoor Recreation, Education, and Leadership*.

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Informal natural greenspaces as places for urban leisure: Perspectives, uses and values from Quebec, Canada

Human connection to nature in cities is attracting more attention as the physical, mental and environmental benefits of urban greenspace are revealed. While formal greenspace has received the bulk of attention, the use and benefits of informal urban greenspace (IGS) are either rarely presented or relate to 'vacant' land. Here, we study the uses and perspectives of Natural Informal Recreation Areas (NIRA), a type of IGS that have an inherent natural component. Results from 470 survey respondents in Trois-Rivières, Canada reveal a wide range of leisure activities conducted in these greenspaces, including physical recreation, observation of flora/fauna, games, meditation, education, and socialisation. NIRA are valued for their naturalness, tranquillity, proximity, and beauty, but users readily identified dozens of reasons that attracted them to these greenspaces. Importantly, NIRA support multiple uses without intensive management. The high frequency of use and level of value placed on NIRA identifies their importance as places for citizens to connect with nature in the urban matrix. Our approach of combining qualitative and quantitative data revealed opinions and trends that either approach may not have achieved. In particular, the strong interrelationship of greenspace proximity, frequency of use and perceived value strengthens the importance of NIRA in a planning context. One of the main contributions of this study is that NIRA are identified as a subset of IGS that offers unique benefits in the urban landscape. We advocate that in this context, NIRA be granted more importance in urban planning, policy and decision-making.

Watson, C. J., Dumont, A., Fortier, J., & Miaux, S. (2023). [Informal natural greenspaces as places for urban leisure: Perspectives, uses and values from Quebec, Canada](#). *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 90, 128135.

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Disaster and risk management in outdoor recreation and tourism in the context of climate change

Purpose. The increasing frequency and intensity of the extreme weather events could cause devastating consequences in tourism. Climate change-related extreme weather events and their relation to tourism is an emerging field for education and research. The purpose of this study is to categorize the impact of climate change on tourist destinations with regard to extreme weather-related risks in outdoor recreation and tourism. Managerial implications for policymakers and stakeholders are discussed. **Design/methodology/approach.** To outline the risks from climate change associated with tourism, this study uses the Prisma analysis for identification, screening, checking for eligibility and finding relevant literature for further categorization. **Findings.** Based on a thorough examination of relevant literature, risks and threats posed by climate change could be categorized into following four areas: reduced experiential value in outdoor winter recreation; reduced value in beach scenery and comfort; land degradation and reduced biodiversity; and reduced value in personal safety and comfort in tourism. It also focuses on the significance of using big data applications in catastrophic disaster management and risk reduction. Recommendations with technology and data analytics to continuously improve the disaster management process in tourism education are provided based on findings of this study. **Originality/value.** Primary contributions of this study include the following: providing a summarized overview of the risks associated with climate change in terms of tourist experiential value for educational implications; and revealing the role of data analytics in disaster management in the context of tourism and climate change for tourism education.

Hsu, J.L. and Sharma, P. (2023), "[Disaster and risk management in outdoor recreation and tourism in the context of climate change](#)", *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, Vol. 15 No. 5, pp. 712-728.

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4. Développement de l'activité physique

Technology-Based physical health interventions for adults with intellectual disability: A scoping review

Physical health habits including physical activity and nutrition are essential for numerous health benefits. However, beginning in childhood, individuals with intellectual disability engage in lower levels of physical activity and healthy nutrition habits compared to individuals without intellectual disability, a trend that carries on into adulthood. Researchers continue to examine the effectiveness of interventions to increase engagement in physical health habits and improve health outcomes for individuals with intellectual disability, with an increased focus on technology-based interventions. This scoping review aimed to describe how technology was being utilized within interventions to improve health-related outcomes for adults with intellectual disability. We described the technology being used, who used the technology, and the feasibility of the interventions. Forty-one studies met criteria, with a total of 698 adult participants with an intellectual disability. While no studies on nutrition were located, technology was used in various physical activity interventions, with the most common being preferred stimulus access, exergaming, and video-based instruction. Most studies took place at day or rehabilitation centers, were implemented by research teams, and either did not discuss cost or were vague in their description related to cost. Implications, limitations, and future research directions are discussed.

Savage, M.N., Clark, T.A., Baffoe, E. et al. [Technology-Based physical health interventions for adults with intellectual disability: A scoping review](#). *J Dev Phys Disabil* (2023).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Effects of recreational small-sided games from different team sports on the improvement of aerobic fitness in youth sedentary populations: A systematic review

Aerobic fitness is a critical aspect of overall health and well-being, essential for maintaining a high quality of life. Unfortunately, sedentary behavior has been on the rise among young adults, and this has had a negative impact on their aerobic fitness levels. Therefore, it is crucial to identify enjoyable physical exercise training programs that can play a pivotal role in improving aerobic fitness. The objective of this study was to systematically review the experimental studies concerning the impact of small-sided games (SSGs) training programs, implemented across various team sports, on the enhancement of aerobic fitness in a youth sedentary population. A literature search was conducted in PubMed, Scopus, and the Web of Science on August 01, 2023. Our eligibility criteria focused on studies involving sedentary youth populations (aged <18 years) as the target population. These studies needed to incorporate interventions based on SSGs as the intervention of interest, comparing them to passive or control groups as the comparator. The primary outcomes of interest were related to maximal oxygen uptake (VO₂max), assessed either directly or indirectly, or the results of field-based cardiorespiratory tests. We specifically considered two- or multi-arm randomized controlled studies as the study design of interest. Out of the initial pool of 1980 studies, we reviewed 38 full-text articles, ultimately selecting and analyzing 13 studies for inclusion in our review. Among the studies included, a total of 1281 participants were enrolled in SSG-based interventions, while 744 participants acted as part of the control groups. Regarding the impact on VO₂max, the six studies that investigated this outcome showed varying improvements, ranging from 2.2 % to 31.3 % when participants were exposed to SSGs. In terms of the outcome related to endurance performance in field-based tests, the eight studies that examined this aspect found that participants exposed to SSGs showed improvements ranging from 0.1 % to 79.8 %. In conclusion, this systematic review suggests that SSG-based interventions conducted among sedentary youth populations can play a positive role in improving their aerobic fitness. This improvement in aerobic fitness can have potential positive impacts on their overall health and quality of life.

Li, T., Xu, Q., Wang, S., Qi, K., Su, P., Silva, R. M., ... & Clemente, F. M. (2023). [Effects of recreational small-sided games from different team sports on the improvement of aerobic fitness in youth sedentary populations: A systematic review](#). *Heliyon*.

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Health behavior interventions among people with lower socio-economic status: A scoping review of behavior change techniques and effectiveness.

Background. Behavior change interventions can unintentionally widen existing socio-economic disparities in health. Understanding why interventions are (in)effective among people with lower socio-economic status (SES) is essential. Therefore, this scoping review aims to describe what is reported about the behavior change techniques (BCTs) applied within interventions and their effectiveness in reducing physical inactivity, unhealthy eating, smoking and alcohol consumption according to SES. **Methods.** A systematic search was conducted in 12 electronic databases, and 151 studies meeting the eligibility criteria were included and coded for health behavioral outcomes, SES-operationalization, BCTs (type and number) and effectiveness. **Results.** Findings suggest that approaches for measuring, defining and substantiating lower SES vary. Current studies of behavior change interventions for people of different SES do not systematically identify specific BCTs, making systematic evaluation of BCT effectiveness impossible. The effectiveness of interventions is mainly evaluated by overall intervention outcomes and SES-moderation effects are mostly not assessed. **Conclusion.** Using different SES-operationalizations and not specifying BCTs hampers systematic evidence accumulation regarding effective (combinations of) BCTs for the low SES population. To learn which BCTs effectively improve health behaviors among people with lower SES, future intervention developers should justify how SES is operationalized and must systematically describe and examine BCTs.

van den Bekerom, L., van Gestel, L., Schoones, J., Bussemaker, J., & Adriaanse, M. (2023, November 14). [Health behavior interventions among people with lower socio-economic status: A scoping review of behavior change techniques and effectiveness.](#)

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Déterminants de l'activité physique chez les personnes âgées vivant dans la communauté : une revue générale

Introduction. Physical activity (PA) is critical for disease prevention and maintaining functional ability with aging. Despite this, as many as 50% of older adults in populations worldwide are considered insufficiently active. There is a recognized need to mobilize policies targeted toward modifiable determinants of healthy aging like PA. This umbrella review aimed to summarize the evidence for determinants of PA in community-dwelling older adults. **Methods.** A research librarian searched six databases. Systematic and scoping reviews were included if they investigated community-dwelling people with a mean age of 60+ years and examined a relationship between a determinant and any type of PA. Two independent reviewers screened and extracted data from all reviews. JBI methodology and Critical Appraisal Checklist for Systematic Reviews and Research Syntheses were followed and information on the quality of the evidence was extracted. **Results.** From 17,277 records screened, 11 reviews representing >300 unique primary papers were ultimately included. Only 6% of studies included in all reviews had longitudinal designs. Included studies used a large variety of PA measures, with 76% using only self-report, 15% using only direct measures (e.g., accelerometry), 3% using both types, and 6% with no outcome measure reported. Only four reviews provided a definition of PA and there was substantial inconsistency in the way PA was categorised. Community level influences, which only included the physical environment, were the most commonly assessed (6/11) with more than 70% of the summarized relationships demonstrating null associations. Three out of four reviews reported a positive relationship between walkability and PA in general community-dwelling older adults. There was also evidence supporting relationships between presence of social support for PA, younger age, and men having higher PA from a single systematic review. None of the included reviews assessed the quality of evidence but over 60% performed a risk of bias assessment. **Conclusions.** Walkability, age, gender, and social support for PA were the most supported PA determinants identified. Further research should focus on interpersonal and intrapersonal influences and incorporate direct measures of PA with clear operational definitions. There is a need for longitudinal study designs to further understand determinants of PA behaviour trajectories.

D'Amore, C., Saunders, S., Bhatnagar, N. et al. [Déterminants de l'activité physique chez les personnes âgées vivant dans la communauté : une revue générale.](#) Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act 20, 135 (2023).

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Physical activity and mental health: Comparing between-person and within-person associations in longitudinal analysis

Background: Extensive research has consistently highlighted the strong association between physical activity and mental health. But few have examined how this association may differ at the between-person and the within-person level. This longitudinal study compares how within-person and between-person changes in physical activity are associated mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic among the American population. Methods: We analyzed data from the Understanding Coronavirus in America (UCA) survey, a probability-based online panel of American adults. An average of more than 6000 panel members repeatedly participated across 33 waves from the start of the pandemic in March 2020 to January 2023. Measures of physical activity include 1) number of days exercised in the past week (0–7), and 2) whether gone outside to walk, hike, and exercise in the past week (0 = no, 1 = yes), capturing both the frequency and the context (e.g., outdoor) of physical activity. Mental health is indicated using the four-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-4). We used multilevel Within-Between Random Effects models (REWB) that provide coefficients for both between-individual as well as within-individual associations. Results: We reported three main findings. First, both within-person and between-person increases in physical activity are significantly associated with lower levels of anxiety and depression regardless of the measure. Second, between-person changes in physical activity are more strongly associated with mental health than withinperson changes. Third, a large share of the between-person association (about 32%) can be attributed to structural inequalities captured by status markers such as gender, race, and SES. Conclusions: Our findings indicate the value of physical activity as a mental health intervention and highlight that both between-individual inequality in physical activity, as well as within-individual changes in physical activity, should be considered. The finding of a stronger between-person association that is largely related to status markers such as gender, race, and SES can be used to develop targeted intervention and prevention strategies to improve mental health through physical activity among the most vulnerable populations.

Sher, C., & Wu, C. (2023). [Physical activity and mental health: Comparing between-person and within-person associations in longitudinal analysis](#). *Mental Health and Physical Activity*, 25, 100546.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Effects of habit formation interventions on physical activity habit strength: meta-analysis and meta-regression

BACKGROUND: Interventions aimed at promoting physical activity (PA) behavior through habit formation pathways are gaining popularity, as they differ from conventional interventions that rely on intention pathways. Past research has established a positive correlation between PA habits and behavior. However, the efficacy of current interventions designed to form PA habits and improve PA automaticity is not yet fully ascertained. Additionally, the intervention components that significantly impact the effectiveness of these interventions are yet to be determined. **METHODS:** This systematic review was conducted in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. We conducted a search of three databases (PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library) from January 2000 to December 2022, with a focus on interventions for developing PA habits. Two independent authors conducted paper selection, quality assessment, data extraction, and coding of behavior change techniques (BCTs). The effect size of interventions was calculated using standardized mean difference. Subgroup analyses were carried out based on follow-up duration, delivery method, sample characteristics, and theory. Furthermore, we employed meta-regression to investigate the association between BCTs and PA habits. **RESULTS:** Ten eligible studies with relatively high quality were included in the final data set. Characteristics of studies varied in intervention sample and delivery way. The habit formation interventions significantly increased PA habit (SMD = 0.31, 95% CI 0.14-0.48, $P < .001$) compared to the control groups. Subgroup analysis demonstrated that the duration of follow-up = 12 weeks have a higher effect size on PA habit than the duration > 12 weeks. Meta-regression revealed that problem solving has a significant positive association with effectiveness improvement ($\beta = 0.36$, 95% CI 0.17-0.55), while social reward is linked with a reduction in effectiveness ($\beta = -0.40$, 95% CI -0.74-0.06). **CONCLUSIONS:** Our findings reveal that habit formation interventions are effective in fostering PA habit. Future studies could leverage the insights from this study to optimize the intervention design and achieve better effectiveness.

Ma, H., Wang, A., Pei, R., & Piao, M. (2023). [Effects of habit formation interventions on physical activity habit strength: meta-analysis and meta-regression](#). *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 20(1), 109.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

A systematic literature review on health benefits, incentives, and applications to promote walking in urban areas

The transportation sector contributes significantly to global warming, as well as to urban fabric problems such as traffic congestion, traffic accidents, noise pollution, and air pollution. A shift from fossil fuels to renewable sources and from motorized to non-motorized modes is now considered essential to create sustainable communities. Walking is a sustainable transport mode and several studies have focused on factors affecting it, including travel behavior and sociodemographics. In this study, we conduct a systematic literature review to identify and record walking benefits, the financial incentives that encourage travelers to walk, and applications that support it. Financial incentives are found to have short-term effects, and their success depends on the level and structure of the incentives as well as the characteristics of the participants. In addition, non-financial incentives, such as improving infrastructure and pedestrian safety, or providing information and education about the benefits of walking, may also promote it as a main mode of transport.

Karolemeas, C., Mitropoulos, L., Koliou, K., Tzamakos, D., Stavropoulou, E., Moschou, E., & Kepaptsoglou, K. (2023). [A systematic literature review on health benefits, incentives, and applications to promote walking in urban areas](#). *Future Transportation*, 3(4), 1385-1400.

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An innovative and self-sustainable approach to develop clean sport behaviours in grassroots athletes.

The phenomenon of doping is a public health issue that poses threats to sport and society. In recent decades, the emphasis on efforts to address the issue and reduce the incidence of doping by young people in sport has shifted from deterrence through testing and punishment to the promotion of clean sport behaviours through values-based education. The “I Run Clean project” sought to develop new and effective tools targeting grassroots athletes and those around them (coaches, medical support personnel, sport leaders, parents). These included sport-specific e-learning and in-person peer-to-peer workshops led by trained volunteer ambassadors. The aim of all “I Run Clean” measures is to go beyond the warnings and provision of factual information about early anti-doping campaigns to a more holistic educational approach that focuses participants on their personal and sport-related values in order to encourage good decision-making and resistance to doping-related behaviours. This study evaluates the efficacy of the peer-to-peer workshops and their impact on selected psycho-social variables. The collaboration of the volunteer ambassadors is shown to effectively transmit the desired reasoning, reduce doping risk factors and enhance protective factors.

Codella, R., Lucidi, F., Alivernini, F., Palombi, T., Glad, B., Gracia, J., Gotti, D., La Torre, A., & Chirico, A. (2023). [“I RUN CLEAN Project”—An innovative and self-sustainable approach to develop clean sport behaviours in grassroots athletes.](#) *European Journal of Investigation in Health, Psychology and Education*, 13(11), 2561-2573.

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Is the use of performance and image enhancing drugs (PIEDs) in women an issue of concern? The findings from a stakeholder consultation

Objectives. There is limited research into the use of performance and image enhancing drugs among women who participate in sport, despite evidence that women do use these substances and experience related harms. The aim of this project is to capture stakeholder perspectives on the current research, policy, and practice landscape in Australia regarding women's performance and image enhancing drug use in regulated and unregulated sport settings. **Design.** Qualitative interviews. **Methods.** Thirty-two semi-structured interviews were conducted online with stakeholders from Australia between September and December 2021. Interviews ranged between 15 and 90 min in duration. Data were imported into the NVivo (Version 12) platform and analysed using thematic analysis. **Results.** Thirty-two participants (20 females and 12 males) who held a variety of roles (e.g., coach/strength coaches, gym owners, anti-doping agents, athletes) were interviewed. Fourteen participants reported performance and image enhancing drug use. There were four overarching themes generated from the data: ‘participation in untested sports’; ‘environmental factors driving use’; ‘individual rationalisation’; and, ‘the dark side of performance and image enhancing drug use’. **Conclusions.** Performance and image enhancing drug use was identified as an issue of concern for women competing in non-elite strength and power-based sports. Of particular concern is the influence of unqualified advice from third parties (i.e., coaches and partners) regarding performance and image enhancing drug use. The environments in which performance and image enhancing drug use occurs can impact individual decisions of women and eventuate in significant and long-lasting physical and psychological harms.

Dunn, M., Piatkowski, T. M., Robertson, J., & Lamon, S. (2023). [Is the use of performance and image enhancing drugs \(PIEDs\) in women an issue of concern? The findings from a stakeholder consultation.](#) *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 26(11), 574-579.

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Morality- and norm-based subgroups of disability-sport athletes differ on their anticipated guilt and intentions toward doping

The purpose of this study was to examine whether subgroups of disability-sport athletes exist on morality- and norm-based doping cognitions and whether these groups differ in anticipated guilt or doping intentions. A survey was completed by 186 athletes ($M_{age} = 37.5$ years, 78.0% male, 45.1% wheelchair basketball) assessing norms, doping moral disengagement, anticipated guilt, and intentions to dope. Cluster analysis revealed four distinct subgroups of athletes, including one potentially high-risk subgroup characterized by relatively high scores on doping moral disengagement, subjective norms, and descriptive norms. One-way analysis of variance revealed significantly lower anticipated guilt in two athlete subgroups characterized by relatively higher doping moral disengagement than the other two subgroups. Moreover, the potentially high-risk group had a greater proportion of athletes showing some presence of intention to dope. This study suggests there is a small subgroup of disability-sport athletes at elevated risk of doping who might benefit from targeted antidoping interventions.

Harris, T. S., Smith, A. L., & Boardley, I. (2023). [Morality- and norm-based subgroups of disability-sport athletes differ on their anticipated guilt and intentions toward doping](#). *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly*, 1-18.

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A national anti-doping education programme reduces doping susceptibility in British athletes

The World Anti-Doping Agency's International Standard for Education instructs that national and international sport organisations evaluate their education programmes. We addressed this directive by examining the effectiveness of a national anti-doping programme. Athletes ($N = 302$, 41% female) completed measures of doping susceptibility, intention to use dietary supplements, Spirit of Sport and moral values, anti-doping knowledge and practice, and whistleblowing, prior-to and three-months after attending an anti-doping education programme. At three-month follow-up, athletes reported decreased doping susceptibility and intention to use dietary supplements coupled with increased importance of values, anti-doping knowledge, anti-doping practice and whistleblowing. Within-participant, moderated-mediation analyses revealed that programme-related changes in doping susceptibility were indirectly related to changes in intention to use dietary supplements, and, that this indirect relationship was moderated by moral values. These findings confirm the effectiveness of a national anti-doping education programme and highlight the contribution of dietary supplement use and personal values to changes in doping susceptibility.

Hurst, P., King, A., Massey, K., Kavussanu, M., & Ring, C. (2023). [A national anti-doping education programme reduces doping susceptibility in British athletes](#). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 69, 102512.

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To rest or to compete? A 4-week cohort study of analgesic use and willingness to compete hurt in Danish youth elite athletes

Objectives. To assess the association between analgesic use and willingness to compete hurt (WCH) in Danish youth elite athletes, and to explore factors associated with such willingness. **Design.** 4-week prospective cohort study. **Methods.** 592 Danish youth elite athletes (15–20 years) completed a baseline questionnaire assessing demographic information, sport history, and WCH, and provided weekly reports on analgesic use for 4 weeks via text messages. Analgesic use was categorized as no use (0 weeks) or use across 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks, and as the total number of days with analgesic use. Multinomial logistic regression and zero-inflated negative binomial regression analyses estimated the association between analgesic use and WCH. Linear backward stepwise regression analysis was used to identify factors associated with WCH. **Results.** Overall, risk of analgesic use increased significantly with increasing WCH scores (relative risk ratios ranging from 1.06 (95% CI 1.0 to 1.12%) to 1.34% (95% CI 1.15 to 1.57)). The incidence rate of analgesic use increased significantly with increasing WCH scores (incidence rate ratio 1.09 (95% CI 1.04 to 1.14)). Associations between the investigated possible antecedent factors and WCH were weak and not considered practically important ($R^2 = 0.05$ or lower). **Conclusions.** Higher WCH scores were associated with increasing risk of analgesic use, irrespective of the underlying reason for the use, in Danish youth elite athletes, suggesting that analgesics may be an ingrained part of a sport-specific culture of risk acceptance. Future studies should include measures of culture, norms, and social interaction to better explain the variance in WCH.

Pedersen, J. R., Møller, M., Storm, L. K., Koes, B., Ntoumanis, N., & Thorlund, J. B. (2023). [To rest or to compete? A 4-week cohort study of analgesic use and willingness to compete hurt in Danish youth elite athletes.](#) *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 26(11), 580-585.

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“More drugs means more stress on my body” : Exploring enhancement and health among elite strength athletes who use performance and image enhancing drugs

Existing data reveals prevalent performance and image-enhancing drug (PIED) use in specific global regions and higher rates among athletes, however, research on performance-enhancement experiences among elite untested athletes is lacking. Drawing on conceptual frameworks that emphasize the intersection of context and practice, this research aims to gain insights into the subjective perspectives, motivations, and challenges faced by athletes in managing and optimizing their performance while using PIEDs. In-depth interviews were conducted with seventeen strength sports athletes, including powerlifters and bodybuilders, who had competed at national and/or international levels within untested federations. Thematic analysis was employed to examine the interview data within a social constructivist ontology. Findings revealed that PIEDs have dual roles as tools for enhanced recovery and heightened training stress, a delicate balance that aligns with Foucault’s notion of self-transformation through technological advancements. These substances exerted power beyond consumption events with long-term psychological effects such as anxiety and irrational behavior emerging as key concerns. Peers with lived experience were key actors in the relationship between responsible drug management, however, the need for informed guidance was acknowledged. Non-human actors, notably biometric data tracking, played a pivotal role in guiding substance consumption. The study underscores the need for further research and tailored frameworks to support the health and well-being of athletes in this domain while addressing the broader implications of PIED use in public health discourse. Specifically, this study highlights the significance of integrating lived experiences and social contexts, emphasizing the need for nuanced harm-reduction strategies in this space.

Piatkowski, T. M., Neumann, D. L., Keane, C., & Dunn, M. (2023). [“More drugs means more stress on my body” : Exploring enhancement and health among elite strength athletes who use performance and image enhancing drugs.](#) *Addiction Research & Theory*, 1-6.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

An intervention mapping adaptation framework to develop a self-help intervention for athletes with eating disorder symptoms

Objective. This research forum describes the use of the intervention mapping for adaptation (IMA) framework to develop and evaluate a novel intervention for athletes with mild eating disorder (ED) symptoms. **Methods.** The six IMA steps were followed. In step 1 (needs assessment), we conducted a systematic review of athlete ED interventions and held interviews/focus groups with athletes and sports professionals to inform intervention format and delivery. In step 2 (intervention search), needs assessment information guided the search for an evidence-based intervention suitable for adaptation to athletes. In steps 3 and 4 (intervention development), the identified intervention was adapted and feedback sought from athletes and sport professionals. In steps 5 and 6 (implementation and evaluation), a feasibility study was conducted with athletes ($n = 35$; females: $n = 27$; $M_{\text{age}} = 27.1$). **Results.** The review highlighted poor evidence for the acceptability and relative efficacy of existing interventions, which were all delivered face-to-face in groups. Interview/focus group data suggested a need for more accessible intervention formats (e.g., self-help). One non-athlete self-help intervention was determined suitable for adaptation to athletes, and adaptations were made. Initial feedback suggested the adapted intervention was relevant within sport settings. The feasibility study revealed that the intervention (*MOPED-A: Motivational and Psycho-Educational Self-Help Programme for Athletes with Mild Eating Disorder Symptoms*) can be feasibly implemented, is acceptable to athletes and shows potential for reducing ED symptoms. **Discussion.** IMA is a useful framework for developing participant-centered and evidence-based interventions. The findings and approach taken provide a framework for other researchers and clinicians in developing similar interventions in the ED domain. **Public Significance.** The novel self-help intervention described in this article was developed using intervention mapping and provides promise as a tool for reducing eating disorder symptoms in athletes. We describe how adopting and systematically following a health intervention development approach, such as intervention mapping, can ensure that eating disorder interventions are participant-centered, contextually relevant, and evidence-based, which in turn could help to maximize their reach and effectiveness.

Sandgren, S. S., Haycraft, E., Arcelus, J., & Plateau, C. R. (2023). [An intervention mapping adaptation framework to develop a self-help intervention for athletes with eating disorder symptoms](#). *International Journal of Eating Disorders*, 56(11), 2022-2031.

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When hockey parents are motivationally imbalanced : Passion, need satisfaction, and verbal aggression toward officials

Spectators can engage in high levels of verbal aggression toward youth hockey officials. Often, the perpetrators of this aggression are the parents. Our aim was to test the motivational factors involved in explaining why hockey parents sometimes take things too far and engage in verbally aggressive behavior toward officials. We reasoned that verbal aggression toward officials would be a function of two forms of motivational imbalance. First, in line with the dualistic model of passion, we hypothesized that verbal aggression would be positively associated with hockey parents' obsessive passion, an imbalanced form of passion. Also, based on the compensatory model of passion, we predicted that obsessive passion would be associated with imbalanced psychological need satisfaction involving high need satisfaction from being a hockey parent, but low global need satisfaction. We administered online surveys to Canadian hockey parents ($N = 992$) assessing their verbal aggression toward officials, passion for being a hockey parent, and psychological need satisfaction from being a hockey parent and in general. Using structural equation modeling, we found support for a model in which high need satisfaction from being a hockey parent and low need satisfaction in general were associated with obsessive passion. Obsessive passion, in turn, was associated with greater verbal aggression toward referees. These findings help reveal why some hockey parents insult, threaten, and engage in other forms of verbal aggression toward officials. They also highlight the importance of maintaining motivational balance among sport parents.

Brodeur, J. F., Schellenberg, B. J. I., & Tamminen, K. A. (2023). [When hockey parents are motivationally imbalanced : Passion, need satisfaction, and verbal aggression toward officials](#). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 69, 102506.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Do we need more scientific evidence for banning racist insults from soccer stadiums?: Vinicius Junior's reaction might be the answer

Racism and mental illness are frequently intertwined and have a profound impact on individuals, communities, and societies at large. Racism, encompassing discrimination, prejudice, and systemic biases based on race, ethnicity, or cultural background, has far-reaching consequences for the mental well-being of those affected. Experiencing racism can lead to significant psychological distress and trauma, contributing to the development or exacerbation of mental health conditions. The constant exposure to discrimination and racial biases can create chronic stress, triggering symptoms such as anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The emotional toll of racism can manifest in feelings of worthlessness, self-doubt, and a constant sense of being unsafe or unwelcome.

Castellana, G. B., Filho, G. B., Heuss, S., & Schneeberger, A. R. (2023). [Do we need more scientific evidence for banning racist insults from soccer stadiums?: Vinicius Junior's reaction might be the answer](#). *Sports Psychiatry*, 2(3), 81-82.

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Sport law in U.S. undergraduate sport management programs : What should we be teaching?

Sport law knowledge is a vital component of sport management education and professional preparation for those working in the sport and recreation industries. It has been more than 15 years since scholars fully analyzed the content of sport law courses. Given the increase in litigation surrounding the sport industry, there is increased focus and interest in the law as a teaching tool within the sport management curriculum. Sport management curricula must continue to evolve and adapt to respond to the dynamic nature of industry and academia. Therefore, this study updates foundational work on the content of sport law classes in U.S. undergraduate sport management programs. Through an online survey of sport law course instructors in undergraduate sport management programs, we discovered all instructors include Title IX in their courses. Consistent with previous research, the next most covered areas included aspects of negligence law and contract law. Many instructors thought that criminal domestic violence/intimate partner violence was an important topic that they were not covering in their course. We did find differences in course content by instructor educational degree and legal practice history. This work can inform sport management program assessments and sport law course syllabi construction.

DeMartini, A. L., & Kao, P. H. (2023). [Sport law in U.S. undergraduate sport management programs : What should we be teaching?](#) *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education*, 33, 100455.

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Effectiveness of an educational intervention targeting homophobic language use by young male athletes : A cluster randomised controlled trial

Objective. Homophobic language is common in male sport and associated with negative physical and mental health outcomes for all sport participants, but particularly for gay or bisexual youth populations. Evidence-based interventions are needed to reduce such language and mitigate harm. This study evaluated the effectiveness of a short social-cognitive educational intervention delivered by professional rugby union players in youth sport. Methods. In a two-arm, cluster randomised controlled trial, 13 Australian youth rugby teams from 9 clubs (N=167, ages 16–20, mean 17.9) were randomised into intervention or control groups. Professional rugby players delivered the intervention in-person. Frequency of homophobic language use was measured 2 weeks before and 2 weeks after the intervention. Hypothesised factors underpinning homophobic language were also measured, including descriptive (other people use), prescriptive and proscriptive injunctive norms (approval/disapproval by others), and attitudes towards the acceptability of homophobic language. Results. At baseline, 49.1% of participants self-reported using homophobic language in the past 2 weeks and 72.7% reported teammates using homophobic language. Significant relationships were found between this behaviour and the hypothesised factors targeted by the intervention. However, generalised estimating equations found the intervention did not significantly reduce homophobic language, or alter the associated norms and attitudes, relative to controls. Conclusion. Use of professional rugby athletes to deliver education on homophobic language was not effective. Other approaches to reduce homophobic language (and other forms of discrimination) such as peer-to-peer education, and enforcement of policies prohibiting specific language by coaches, should be explored.

Denison, E., Faulkner, N., O'Brien, K. S., Jeanes, R., & Canning, M. (2023). [Effectiveness of an educational intervention targeting homophobic language use by young male athletes : A cluster randomised controlled trial](#). *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 57(9), 515-520.

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What enables child sexual abuse in sport? A systematic review

Sporting environments provide opportunities for perpetrators to commit child sexual abuse (CSA). While awareness of CSA in sport and preventative interventions are increasing, CSA in sport still occurs at alarming rates. A systematic review was conducted to identify and synthesize the extant literature on the enabling factors for CSA in sport. The 34 included articles were peer-reviewed and were primary sources; had full-text versions in English; included the individual, situational, environmental, or systemic antecedent factors and characteristics which enable CSA in organized sport (clubs, schools, universities, and representative teams); and focused on abuse in children (0–18 years old), and included retrospective incidents. The enabling factors from across the broader sports system were identified and mapped using a systems thinking-based approach, the Risk Management Framework (RMF) and the associated AcciMap method. The results indicated that enabling factors for CSA in sport were identified at multiple levels of the sporting system hierarchy. The results show that 24.1% ($n = 46$) of the enabling factors identified in the literature relate to the hierarchical level of the Athlete, teammates, opponents, and fans levels, and 52.9% ($n = 101$) of the enabling factors relate to the level of Direct supervisors, management, medical, and performance personnel level. However, only 13% ($n = 25$) of enabling factors to CSA in sport were identified at the combined top four hierarchical levels. Results indicate that the problem of CSA in sport is a systems issue, and future research is required to explore how these factors interact to enable CSA in sport.

Dodd, K., Solomon, C., Naughton, M., Salmon, P. M., & McLean, S. (2023). [What enables child sexual abuse in sport ? A systematic review](#). *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 15248380231190666.

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Prevalence of interpersonal violence against children in sport in six European countries

Background. Investigating prevalence of child abuse in sport is a relatively new field of research, born from the need for credible data on this phenomenon. **Objective.** To establish prevalence rates of interpersonal violence against children in sport in six European countries. **Participants and setting.** The sample ($N = 10,302$) consists of individuals aged 18–30 who had participated in organized sport prior to age 18 (49.3 % male, 50 % female). **Methods.** A self-report questionnaire was developed (the Interpersonal Violence Against Children in Sport Questionnaire or IVACS-Q) to measure prevalence of five categories of interpersonal violence (neglect, psychological violence, physical violence, non-contact sexual violence, and contact sexual violence) against children who participate in sport. Validation testing (published separately) showed reasonable levels of convergent and divergent validity. Prevalence rates are calculated by national context, whether inside or outside sport, and by sex (male/female). **Results.** Prevalence of IVACS *inside* sport differed by category: *psychological* violence (65 %, $n = 6679$), *physical* violence (44 %, $n = 4514$), *neglect* (37 %, $n = 3796$), *non-contact sexual* violence (35 %, $n = 3565$), and *contact sexual* violence (20 %, $n = 2060$). Relatively small geographical differences were found. Across all categories, males (79 %, $n = 4018$) reported significantly more experiences *inside* sport than females (71 %, $n = 3653$) ($\chi^2(1) = 92.507$, $p < .000$). Strong correlations were found between experiencing violence inside and outside sport. **Conclusions.** Interpersonal violence against children in sport is widespread. The sector's approach to prevention must recognize the risks to female and male children (and all children) and the additional vulnerabilities of abused children. Further comparative and longitudinal research within sport is required.

Hartill, M., Rulofs, B., Allroggen, M., Demarbaix, S., Diketmüller, R., Lang, M., Martin, M., Nanu, I., Sage, D., Stativa, E., Kampen, J., & Vertommen, T. (2023). [Prevalence of interpersonal violence against children in sport in six European countries](#). *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 146, 106513.

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Development, feasibility, and acceptability of SPoRT: a dating violence and sexual risk prevention intervention for college student-athletes

Background. Student-athletes are one subgroup of college students in the USA at risk for dating violence and sexual risk behaviors. Despite this, research on student-athletes' dating behaviors is limited; existing research pertains primarily to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I athletes and focuses on male student-athletes as perpetrators of dating and sexual violence. While some existing programs aim to reduce dating violence and promote healthy relationships, these programs are education based, and not tailored to the specific strengths and challenges of student-athletes. We therefore designed Supporting Prevention in Relationships for Teams (SPoRT), a novel, four-session prevention intervention for Division III student-athletes of all genders to reduce dating violence and sexual risk behavior by targeting knowledge and skills identified in pilot research, incorporating psychoeducation with techniques from cognitive-behavioral therapy, mindfulness, bystander intervention, and normative feedback. **Methods.** This study represents stage 1 of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Stage Model for Behavioral Intervention Development, evaluating the feasibility and acceptability of SPoRT. We describe the development, content, and proposed delivery methods for SPoRT and evaluated the feasibility and acceptability of the program using a mixed-methods approach. Thirty college student-athletes (12 men, 18 women) completed questionnaires and participated in focus groups to provide feedback on the program's length, timing, group size and dynamics, content, and suggestions for making the SPoRT prevention intervention more feasible and acceptable. **Results.** Our recruitment procedures were successful, and participants rated the program as feasible in terms of delivery methods and logistics. Participants liked that SPoRT was developed based on pilot data collected from student-athletes, brief, and skills based and tailored to athletic team needs. SPoRT was perceived as appropriate and relevant to student-athlete needs in terms of dating violence and sexual risk prevention knowledge and skills. Most participants (63%) rated the program as "excellent" and said they would recommend it to others. **Conclusions.** We found SPoRT to be both feasible and acceptable in terms of content and delivery. Suggested modifications will be incorporated into the SPoRT healthy relationships prevention intervention to be tested in an NIH Stage 1 efficacy trial.

Jaffe, N., Jones, M. C., & Angelone, D. J. (2023). [Development, feasibility, and acceptability of SPoRT: a dating violence and sexual risk prevention intervention for college student-athletes](#). *Pilot and Feasibility Studies*, 9(1), 183.

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Social media and athlete welfare

While the topic of athlete welfare has gained significant attention in academic literature, to date there has been a primacy placed on physical settings and their ability to augment or thwart the welfare of athletes. The discourse has, therefore, neglected the advent of social media spaces and their potential to have a significant impact on athlete welfare. Social media platforms are now a vital component in the lives of athletes who are increasingly reliant on maintaining an online presence and following. In this commentary, we consider the scope of social media and its potential impact on the welfare of athletes, particularly female athletes. In doing so, we identify and discuss some of the positive health and well-being outcomes associated with increased online communication and self-representation in social media spaces. We examine the scholarship concerning the threats posed by social media spaces, consider power in virtual environments and its impact on welfare, and finally suggest some future directions for scholarship in this field.

Kavanagh, E. J., Litchfield, C., & Osborne, J. (2023). [Social media and athlete welfare](#). *International Journal of Sport Communication*, 16(3), 274-281.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Sexuality, Sports-Related Mistreatment, and U.S. Adults' Sports Involvement

This study employs descriptive and regression analyses of the National Sports and Society Survey ($N = 3,993$) to examine the patterns and implications of sexual stigma and prejudice in sports contexts by focusing on U.S. adults' reports of sports-related mistreatment and involvement. Results indicate that about 1/3 of adults perceive sports as unwelcoming to LGBT athletes and nearly 40% report experiencing sports-related mistreatment; adults who identify as a sexual minority are particularly likely to perceive sports as unwelcoming and to report personal mistreatment. They are also less likely than self-identified heterosexuals to play, spectate, and talk about sports; sports-related mistreatment and childhood sports histories do not explain these patterns. Overall, the findings suggest that more action is needed to offset the presence and influence of sexual stigma and prejudice and to provide more welcoming sports environments for all.

Knoester, C., & Allison, R. (2023). [Sexuality, sports-related mistreatment, and U.S. adults' sports involvement](#). *Leisure Sciences*, 45(8), 764-786.

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The "Boys' Club", sexual harassment, and discriminatory resourcing : An exploration of the barriers faced by women sport officials in Australian basketball

Sport official's experience of abuse in their role is well documented, but the additional gendered barriers that women officials face are not. This study used Concept Mapping to explore the most important and frequent barriers that women referees and officials in Australian basketball face. Results were analyzed according to the Socio-Ecological Framework with a feminist lens, which demonstrated the complexity and interconnectedness of barriers between different levels. While participants were not specifically asked about gendered experiences, the results indicated that barriers were overwhelmingly gendered at every level, including discriminatory resourcing, lack of senior women, and concerning, incidents of sexual harassment. This research sheds new light on the experience of women officials and the organizational and societal barriers that limit their careers and make their workplace unsafe. Finally, it discusses where the locus of responsibility lies in addressing these issues for women sport officials, placing emphasis on the role of organizations.

Marshall, S., McNeil, N., Seal, E.-L., & Nicholson, M. (2023). [The "Boys' Club", sexual harassment, and discriminatory resourcing : An exploration of the barriers faced by women sport officials in Australian basketball](#). *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 58(6), 971-995.

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Competitive dancers' social identities and experiences of harm

The purpose of the research was to explore competitive dancers' experiences of harm in the dance environment with a focus placed on dancers' social identities. Limited attention has been given to instances of harm in competitive dance. In addition, the impact of social identities on experiences of harm has yet to be discussed. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 24 competitive dancers. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis leading to four generated themes, including the higher value of boy dancers, Whiteness as the standard, the impact of socio-economic status, and the sexualization of young girls and women. Competitive dancers reported that their social identities impacted their dance experience and at times influenced their opportunities to be showcased in choreography as well as their instructor-dancer relationship.

Milne, A., Atkinson, M., Kerr, G., & Stirling, A. (s. d.). [Competitive dancers' social identities and experiences of harm](#). *Research in Dance Education*, 1-19.

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Prevention and control of violence and aggression in football fans : Implications for sport psychologists, fans, and policymakers

This research was conducted to design an interpretive structural model of factors affecting the prevention and control of violence and aggression in football fans. The statistical population of this study was entirely composed of sport experts, executive managers, sociologists, and management professors in Iran. Thirteen individuals were accordingly selected as the research sample using non-probability purposeful sampling. The effective factors were identified through library study and reviewing the theoretical foundations and research background. Confirming the content validity of these factors by considering experts' opinions, 14 factors were finally identified. The interrelationships between the factors were determined using Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM), and network analysis based on Decision Making and Trial Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) was also employed to measure their importance, ranking them accordingly. The factors were categorized into four levels according to ISM. The highest level (first level) includes "match day service quality," "fair refereeing," "consolidation of social ties," and "cognitive reconstruction of fans." The second level contains "design, protection, and security of stadiums," "patterning and identification," and "use of calming techniques." "Awareness and informing" and "anger control training" belong to the third level, while the lowest level (fourth level) includes "media," "fan organizations," "laws, regulations, and security solutions," "moral education or persuasion," and "teaching communication skills to fans." Among them, the last level is fundamental, influencing the other factors. The results obtained in this work can be used as a basis for policymaking to reduce violence and aggression among football fans.

Mokhtari Dinani, M., Rezaei Pandari, A., Divjan, Z., & Afshar Jahanshahi, A. (s. d.). [Prevention and control of violence and aggression in football fans : Implications for sport psychologists, fans, and policymakers](#). *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse*, 1-21.

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Safeguarding child athletes : The role of the sport medicine physician

As a member of the athlete medical/sport science support team, do you have a clinical approach to recognising harassment and abuse in your child athletes, and managing allegations? Are you confident that your medical interventions cannot be classified as medical mismanagement? While participation in sport has many physical and psychological health benefits, athletes are not immune to harassment and abuse that occurs during sport participation. Psychological abuse, the gateway to other forms of abuse such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect, is prevalent in all sports and at all levels. Specifically, the science base informs us that child athletes have a significant prevalence of harassment and abuse with potentially long-lasting and devastating psychological sequelae for the affected athlete. Particularly vulnerable groups of child athletes for harassment and abuse include elite athletes, athletes with a disability, and athletes that identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. Ethical frameworks and codes of conduct for physician practice and behaviours exist that identify the requirement for sport medicine physicians to have the clinical competence to recognise harassment and abuse, to manage allegations, and to support recovery, using a trauma-informed approach. The sport medicine physician also has a role to play in prevention of harassment and abuse in sport through educational initiatives, supporting research, as well as advocacy work to ensure sport organisations have effective safeguarding policies and procedures. Sport medicine physicians should ask themselves, are you doing all that you should to protect and support the child athletes under your care?

Mountjoy, M., & Vertommen, T. (2023). [Safeguarding child athletes : The role of the sport medicine physician](#). In N. Armstrong, W. van Mechelen, N. Armstrong, & W. V. Mechelen (Éds.), *Oxford Textbook of Children's Sport and Exercise Medicine 4e* (p. 0). Oxford University Press.

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Student-athlete male-perpetrated sexual assault against men : racial disparities in perceptions of culpability and punitiveness

Racial disparities in perceptions of sexual assault incidents have largely focused on male-perpetrated violence against women. However, in some contexts such as college sports, sexual victimization of men may disproportionately impact racial minorities. Therefore, it is necessary to examine sexual assault in these contexts. Using a 2 × 2 factorial survey experimental design with vignettes pertaining to a collegiate athlete sexual assault scenario involving two male student-athletes, we examined perceptions of (1) racial differences in offender motivation, (2) racial differences in victim culpability, and (3) racial differences in preferred sanctions. Compared to the White-White scenario, participants in the Black-Black scenario perceived the perpetrator to be less motivated by power and control or mental health/bad upbringing. Black victims of White-perpetrated sexual assault were perceived as more able to offer physical resistance and therefore partially culpable for the incident. Finally, participants were more punitive for the scenarios involving Black offenders, especially when the victim was White. Participants were harsher in their preferences for both university sanctions and criminal justice sanctions, with the Black-White scenario producing a greater likelihood of recommending expulsion and incarceration. We discuss the implications of our findings for understanding racial disparities in sexual assault generally, as well as for college student-athlete contexts.

Powers, R. A., Centelles, V., & Williams, J. (2023). [Student-athlete male-perpetrated sexual assault against men : racial disparities in perceptions of culpability and punitiveness](#). *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 48(4), 984-1007.

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Raibuliavimas (making ripples) : Student-athletes action safe sport in Lithuania

Athlete voice is fundamental to good governance; however, sports organisations have been slow to involve young people in safe sport initiatives. In Lithuania, the location of this study, athlete welfare issues are rarely discussed, and the development of a safe sport environment is new to the policy agenda. This project aimed to empower a cohort of student-athletes to promote good practice and safe sport in Lithuania. A secondary aim was to understand the content areas that young athletes prioritised in promoting safe sport. 17 Lithuanian university student-athletes worked in small groups to identify a safe sport issue that was relevant in their country and created awareness-raising poster campaigns to start conversations about it. Focus group interviews were conducted with participants who highlighted the need to challenge 'taken-for-granted' ideas about athlete welfare and the importance of involving young athletes in advancing the welfare and safe sport agendas.

Purdy, L., & Lang, M. (2023). [Raibuliavimas \(making ripples\) : Student-athletes action safe sport in Lithuania](#). *SPORT EDUCATION AND SOCIETY*.

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Relationships among the achievement goals, social goals, and sports ethics of young Chinese athletes

Competitive sports shape character and moral development, but views differ on the impact of excessive competitiveness on sports ethics. We used an integrated and microlevel approach to examine the relationships among the achievement goals, social goals, and sports ethics of 268 young Chinese athletes. Results of a self-evaluation survey showed that task orientation was positively associated with respect for social conventions as well as respect for rules and officials, and was negatively associated with instrumental aggression. Ego orientation was negatively associated with respect for social conventions, respect for rules and officials, and respect for opponents. Social affiliation was positively associated with respect for social conventions, respect for rules and officials, and respect for opponents. Social status was negatively associated with respect for rules and officials, and positively associated with instrumental aggression. Finally, social recognition was negatively associated with respect for social conventions and respect for opponents. Our findings provide insight into the mechanistic motivations behind ethical behaviors, offering theoretical guidance for promoting sports ethics among young athletes.

Qian, J., Wang, K., & Sun, K. (2023). [Relationships among the achievement goals, social goals, and sports ethics of young Chinese athletes](#). *Social Behavior and Personality: an international journal*, 51(11), 1-11.

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Safeguarding strategies in athletes with intellectual disabilities: a narrative review

Compared to non-disabled peers, athletes with disabilities are at an increased risk of interpersonal violence in sport. Athletes with intellectual disabilities specifically may face compounded risk due to impaired communication and social challenges. Despite the inherent risk of interpersonal violence in athletes with intellectual disabilities, there is a paucity of literature focused on safeguarding strategies in this population, and no global consensus prevention guidelines exist. The goal of this review was to synthesize literature on interpersonal violence in athletes with intellectual disabilities and propose an evidence-informed safeguarding framework. Future research and practice should emphasize tailored training on appropriate athlete protection strategies and ways to recognize and respond to suspicions of abuse in this population. Given the benefits of sports participation for persons with intellectual disabilities, implementation of fit-for-purpose safeguarding strategies would help address any elevated risk of interpersonal violence. Formal monitoring and evaluation of these initiatives can help minimize interpersonal violence.

Raum, G., Chowdhary, K., Glotfelty-Scheuering, O. A., Stratton, C. S. M., & Tuakli-Wosornu, Y. A. (2023). [Safeguarding strategies in athletes with intellectual disabilities: a narrative review](#). *PM&R*, n/a(n/a).

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Maltreatment experiences and mental health indicators among elite athletes

This study explored the relationships between athletes' experiences of maltreatment and mental health indicators. Canadian National Team athletes completed an online, anonymous survey that assessed reported experiences of maltreatment (psychological, physical, sexual harm and neglect), and mental health indicators of well-being, eating disorders and self-harming behaviours. All forms of maltreatment had a significant, positive correlation with eating disorder and self-harming behaviours, and a negative correlation with well-being. The relationships between maltreatment and mental health indicators differed based on identity characteristics of the athletes. Further work is needed on the prevention and intervention of maltreatment in sport to reduce the behaviours associated with negative health outcomes.

Willson, E., Buono, S., Kerr, G., & Stirling, A. (2023). [Maltreatment experiences and mental health indicators among elite athletes](#). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 69, 102493.

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Telling adults about it: Children's experience of disclosing interpersonal violence in community sport

A challenge in safeguarding children from interpersonal violence (IV) in sport is the reliance on self-disclosures and a limited understanding of the frequency, barriers to and process of disclosures of IV. Through a mixed-methods design, combining survey and interviews, we explored the frequencies of childhood disclosures of experiences of IV in Australian community sport as well as who children disclosed to and how the interaction unfolded. Those who experienced peer violence disclosed at the highest frequency (35%), followed by coach (27%) or parent (13%) perpetrated IV. A parent/carer was most often the adult that the child disclosed to. Interviews highlighted how the normalisation of violence influenced all aspects of the disclosure and elements of stress buffering (normalising or rationalising) particularly underpinned the disclosure interaction. Policies and practices should explicitly identify all forms of IV in sport as prohibited conduct; education and intervention initiatives should target parents as first responders to disclosures.

Woessner, M. N., Pankowiak, A., Kavanagh, E., Parent, S., Vertommen, T., Eime, R., Spaaij, R., Harvey, J., & Parker, A. G. (s. d.). [Telling adults about it : Children's experience of disclosing interpersonal violence in community sport](#). *Sport in Society*, 1-20.

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Integrating sports psychiatry in the interdisciplinary care of elite sports teams : A conceptual model

Introduction: Sports psychiatry is a developing field whose focus is the diagnosis, treatment, and management of mental illness in sports team members. Participation in elite sports can compromise mental health as psychiatric symptoms and disorders are often unrecognized until players experience performance failures, injury, or interpersonal concerns. Despite the growing recognition of psychiatric illness in sports, sports psychiatry is yet to be widely practiced in athlete healthcare management. *Methods:* We conducted a search on relevant publications on sports psychiatry and mental health in elite athletes. *Results:* Numerous papers detailed mental health statistics in elite athletes as well as outlined the development of sports psychiatry with respect to healthcare management. The papers describe cultural barriers to athlete mental health treatment include stigma, low mental health literacy, adverse mental health treatment experiences, busy schedules, and cultural/religious factors. Modifiable systemic factors include conflicts of interest for team clinicians caused by dual loyalty to sports franchises, and power relations encompassing intra-team hierarchies that prevent both help-seeking behaviors and the disclosure of harassment. *Conclusion:* The proposed model recommends that sports leagues and tournament organizations hire sports psychiatrists to monitor the standard of care provided within each sports franchise as a quality control initiative to incentivize sports franchises to offer the highest-level of healthcare, combating conflicts of interest and harassment. The conceptual model recommends each sports franchise integrate sports psychiatrists onsite with elite sports team members with the long-term goal of achieving SAMHSA's full integration model pending available funding and sports culture shifts.

Zaré, A., & Stull, T. (2023). [Integrating sports psychiatry in the interdisciplinary care of elite sports teams : A conceptual model](#). *Sports Psychiatry: Journal of Sports and Exercise Psychiatry*.

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The Homeless World Cup through storytelling: The narratives of Street Soccer players from Scotland and the USA

Objectives. The purpose of this paper was to explore: (a) What stories do the Street Soccer players draw upon to construct meaning around their experiences of trauma, social exclusion, and homelessness? and (b) What stories are linked to the subjective sport programming experience and resulting future orientations? **Design.** A longitudinal narrative approach was adopted with semi-structured interviews conducted with players from Scotland and the United States (n = 16, 7 female, 9 male, *M* age = 27.5) across three time points. Interviews were also conducted with significant others (n = 13) at time point three. All data were analyzed using thematic narrative analysis and represented in creative non-fiction approaches through three composite narratives. **Results.** These narratives depicted visceral accounts of complex and developmental trauma, along with consequential experiences that unfolded before, during, and after the Homeless World Cup. While both preparing for and attending the event, players recalled concurrent feelings of anxiety and pride which manifested in various resilient and maladaptive coping behaviors. As the stories progressed, players battled a post event crash by engaging in support seeking and/or self-destructive behaviors before positive implications of the Homeless World Cup materialized. **Conclusions.** Through creative narrative approaches, this study presents novel and engaging accounts of players' experiences before, during, and after the event. We also identify potential safeguarding concerns that can be addressed through trauma-informed practices.

Donnelly, J. A., Whitley, M. A., Cowan, D. T., McLaughlin, S., & Arthur, R. (2024). [The Homeless World Cup through storytelling: The narratives of Street Soccer players from Scotland and the USA](#). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 70, 102549.

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Safeguarding in sport and policy advocacy : The role of the council of Europe

Violence and maltreatment in sport threaten athlete rights and undermine sport's potential contribution to positive social development. This problem remains prevalent in organised sport and limits sport's potential social contribution. In response, numerous European and international actors have pursued activities to address this serious issue. In particular, for more than two decades, the Council of Europe (CoE) has played an active role in promoting and supporting safeguarding policy in sport. However, though extensive time and resources have been invested in these actions, their extent and impact remain unclear. Therefore, using the Council of Europe's Start to Talk initiative as a case, we aim to analyse the inputs, activities, and policy outcomes of their work around safeguarding policy in sport. In turn, this will allow us to identify successes, challenges and future directions for European policy activities. We rely on document analysis and more than 20 semi-structured qualitative interviews with national and international experts to generate our results. Based on this, we find that the CoE has helped politically legitimise action on this topic and has helped generate engagement with policymakers and the public. However, a broader lack of policy monitoring, especially at the systems and target population levels, restricts further progress and development.

Moustakas, L., & Petry, K. (2023). [Safeguarding in sport and policy advocacy : The role of the council of Europe](#). *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 15(3), 457-472.

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Fighting the system : Psychology consultants' experiences of working with cases of maltreatment in sport

The aim of this study was to obtain a nuanced, in-depth insight into sport psychology consultants' (SPCs') experiences of working with cases of maltreatment in sport, and their practice recommendations to address this behavior. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with five HCPC-registered SPCs in the UK. Data were analyzed in line with the principles of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Four group experiential themes emerged, centered around the participants searching for meaning, fighting the system, ingrained acceptance, and tackling the problem of maltreatment in sport. Specifically, the participants referred to how the sporting context influenced their understanding of maltreatment. They also discussed the inherent difficulties with reporting this behavior, and a lack of support in this process, whilst also alluding to how sporting institutions normalized abusive practices in pursuit of performance outcomes. To address the issue of maltreatment in sports, the participants discussed a variety of recommendations including organizations being accountable, the need for organizations to be more representative, and for SPCs to work with contextual intelligence. The findings from the present study provide important implications for sporting organizations, SPCs, and the professional bodies who support practitioners around the need to further understand maltreatment in sport, and to tackle this issue.

Newman, J. A., Lickess, A., & Higham, A. J. (2023). [Fighting the system : Psychology consultants' experiences of working with cases of maltreatment in sport](#). *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 1-21.

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Integrity Washing ? The Implementation of Reporting Mechanisms by International Sports Organisations

In the context of scandals and growing public pressure, international sport organisations have undertaken a number of governance reforms. A landmark measure has been the implementation of confidential reporting mechanisms to detect and address internal wrongdoings such as bribery, match-fixing, abuse or doping. This paper seeks to understand the performance of such mechanisms, through a multiple case study approach comparing the organisational intentions, the means invested, and the perceived results. Policy reviews and a series of interviews with international sport organisation representatives were conducted. The data analysis generates three main findings: the quest for external legitimacy is a key driver behind the reforms; minimum resources are invested in the processes; the perceived impacts are limited. Sport organisations may adopt formal governance reforms that remain disconnected from the daily practices. Finally, the practical and conceptual implications are presented and discussed.

Verschuuren, P. (2023). [Integrity Washing ? The Implementation of Reporting Mechanisms by International Sports Organisations](#). *Journal of Global Sport Management*, 8(4), 651-673.

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