

Mensuellement, l'équipe de l'Observatoire québécois du loisir réalise une veille visant à répertorier les articles scientifiques les plus récents couvrant diverses thématiques telles que le sport, l'activité physique, la sécurité et l'intégrité dans les sports, ainsi que le loisir et le plein air.

Voici la recension pour avril 2024. Vous y trouverez 72 références.

Bonne lecture !

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Trouble alimentaire Santé Genre	 Disordered eating in elite youth athletes : A scoping review of studies published since 2000
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Éducation Race Étudiants	 Playing by white rules of racial equality: Student athlete experiences of racism in British university sport
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[Applying cognitive analytic theory to understand the abuse of athletes on Twitter](#)

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[The blurred line in elite sport: Exploring UK media reporting of bullying and banter](#)

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1. Développement du sport

A scoping review of coach-parent interactions and relationships across youth sport settings

To foster positive sporting experiences and enable young people to reach their sporting potential, parents and coaches need to have positive relationships. Correspondingly, literature exploring parent-coach relationships is expanding. However, previous studies have yet to be considered as a collective body to identify what characterizes effective and ineffective parent-coach relationships across youth sport settings and potential lines of inquiry for future research in the field. Consequently, this scoping review sought to (1) review published studies about coach-parent interactions and relationships within the context of youth sport; (2) systematically consider and identify the characteristics of effective and ineffective coach-parent relationships; and (3) highlight the existent gaps in the literature as they pertain to coach-parent relationships, and identify future research directions. Ten studies were reviewed. Findings highlighted that previous studies have provided valuable insights about coach-parent relationships, but missed important opportunities to understand context, cultural and relational dynamics across socio-cultural contexts. More research is needed on coach-parent interactions and relationships; particularly studies that can help parents and coaches come together to increase their children's development and performance.

Santos, F., Ferreira, M., Dias, L., Elliott, S. K., Milan, F. J., Milistetd, M., & Knight, C. J. (2024). [A scoping review of coach-parent interactions and relationships across youth sport settings](#). *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 1-24.

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Pre-participation evaluation of recreational and competitive athletes—A systematic review of guidelines and consensus statements

Objective: Pre-participation evaluation (PPE) aims to support safe participation in sports. The goal of this systematic review was to aggregate evidence- and consensus-based recommendations for the PPE of recreational or competitive athletes as preparation for developing a German guideline on this subject. **Methods:** Five databases, including MEDLINE, were searched in August 2022. Searches on the websites of relevant guideline organisations and specialty medical associations were also performed, complemented by citation screening. We included guidelines/consensus statements with recommendations for PPE of adult recreational athletes or competitive athletes of any age, both without chronic illness. We extracted and synthesised data in a structured manner and appraised quality using selected domains of the AGREE-II tool. **Results:** From the 6611 records found, we included 35 documents. Overall, the quality of the included documents was low. Seven documents (20%) made recommendations on the entire PPE process, while the remainder focussed on cardiovascular screening (16/35, 45.7%) or other topics. We extracted 305 recommendations. Of these, 11.8% (36/305) applied to recreational athletes, while the remaining 88.2% (269/305) applied to athletes in organised or competitive sports. A total of 12.8% (39/305) of recommendations were directly linked to evidence from primary studies. **Conclusion:** Many recommendations exist for PPE, but only a few are evidence based. The lack of primary studies evaluating the effects of screening on health outcomes may have led to this lack of evidence-based guidelines and contributed to poor rigour in guideline development. Future guidelines/consensus statements require a more robust evidence base, and reporting should improve.

Weise, A., Könsgen, N., Joisten, C., Schlumberger, F., Hirschmüller, A., Breuing, J., & Goossen, K. (2024). [Pre-participation evaluation of recreational and competitive athletes—A systematic review of guidelines and consensus statements](#).

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Sports and Immunity, from the recreational to the elite athlete

The pivotal role of the immune system in physical activity is well-established. While interactions are complex, they tend to constitute discrete immune responses. Moderate intensity exercise causes leukocytosis with a mild anti-inflammatory cytokine profile and immunoenhancement. Above a threshold of intensity, lactate-mediated IL-6 release causes a proinflammatory state followed by a depressed inflammatory state, which stimulates immune adaptation and longer term cardiometabolic enhancement. Exercise-related immune responses are modulated by sex, age and immunonutrition. At all ability levels, these factors collectively affect the immune balance between enhancement or overload and dysfunction. Excessive training, mental stress or insufficient recovery risks immune cell exhaustion and hypothalamic pituitary axis (HPA) stress responses causing immunodepression with negative impacts on performance or general health. Participation in sport provides additional immune benefits in terms of ensuring regularity, social inclusion, mental well-being and healthier life choices in terms of diet and reduced smoking and alcohol, thereby consolidating healthy lifestyles and longer term health. Significant differences exist between recreational and professional athletes in terms of inherent characteristics, training resilience and additional stresses arising from competition schedules, travel-related infections and stress. Exercise immunology examines the central role of immunity in exercise physiology and straddles multiple disciplines ranging from neuroendocrinology to nutrition and genetics, with the aim of guiding athletes to train optimally and safely. This review provides a brief outline of the main interactions of immunity and exercise, some influencing factors, and current guidance on maintaining immune health.

Baskerville, R., Castell, L., & Berman, S. F. (2024). [Sports and Immunity, from the recreational to the elite athlete](#). *Infectious Diseases Now*, 104893.

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Inclusive Sports environments: youth gymnastics coaches' perceptions on promoting inclusivity for autistic athletes

Background: Despite the positive physical, psychological, and social benefits of sports, children with disabilities participate in sports at a lower rate than their typically developing peers. Partnerships between occupational therapists and youth sports providers can facilitate inclusive sports environments that enable equitable access to sports for all children. Purpose: The purpose of the Capstone Project was to explore youth gymnastics coaches' perceptions on inclusive sports participation following an educational module. Theoretical Framework. The occupational justice framework (Townsend & Wilcock, 2004) guided the development of the project through the view that equitable participation in preferred occupations is an individual right. Methods. A qualitative descriptive approach was utilized with convenience sampling occurring through online platforms. Included participants completed an educational module prior to completing a semi-structured interview. Interviews were transcribed and coded prior to the determination of themes with triangulation and member checking employed. Results. Thematic analysis resulted in the following themes: (1) occupational engagement in sports benefits both neurodiverse and neurotypical children, (2) sociocultural and physical environments create barriers to autistic youth's participation in sports, and (3) grace and knowledge enhance coaches' ability to promote inclusive occupational participation in sports for autistic youth. Themes were representative of the interconnected occupational components impacting inclusive sports of which occupational therapists are poised to address. Conclusions: Lack of participation in sports for all children and children with disabilities is a complex system of physical, social, psychological, cultural, and environmental elements. Occupational therapists are equipped to educate youth sports providers and advocate for inclusive sports programs to facilitate equitable sports participation and health and wellness for children.

Sheaffer, A. D. (2024). [Inclusive sports environments: youth gymnastics coaches' perceptions on promoting inclusivity for autistic athletes](#).

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2. Développement du loisir

The Future of Work? The political theory of work and leisure

The prospect of rapid technological development and automation has heightened attention toward issues of work and leisure, prompting many to ask what the future of work will be. Though this question is sometimes asked as a matter of forecasting, the path forward is not predetermined. A range of collective choices shape the conditions of people's work and leisure. It is essential for these choices to be guided by consideration of what the future of work should be. This article reviews recent literature in normative political theory about work and leisure, focusing on how they should be conceptualized, the multidimensional values and disvalues associated with both, and the grounds of people's claims to each. It highlights how the goods and bads of work and leisure are unequally shared by class, race, and gender, as well as the theoretical and practical advantages of considering people's interests in work and leisure in conjunction.

Rose, J. L. (2024). [The Future of Work? The political theory of work and leisure](#). Annual Review of Political Science, 27.

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Understanding mental health promotion in organized leisure communities for young people: a realist review

A large proportion of young people reports poor mental health, which is a major public health concern. Positive mental health is important for young people's development, quality of life, functioning in everyday life, and long-term possibilities. Thus, there is a great need to develop and implement mental health-promoting initiatives and activities in young people's lives. Participating in organized leisure communities has a positive impact on mental health and well-being. However, more knowledge is still needed about why and how participating in organized leisure communities targeting young people can promote mental health. The aim of this study was to gain knowledge about the mental health-promoting potential of organized leisure communities for young people by exploring the active ingredients that contribute to mental health promotion. Method: Given the complexity of the subject, this study implemented a realist review approach to explore the interaction between context, mechanism, and outcome. The study follows Pawsons' five key steps for conducting a realist review: (1) clarify scope, (2) search for evidence, (3) study selection criteria, and procedures, (4) data extraction, and (5) data synthesis and analysis. The literature was systematically searched in the four databases PsycINFO, Scopus, Embase, and SocIndex. Results: In the literature search, a total of 11,249 studies were identified, of which 52 studies met the inclusion criteria. Based on the 52 studies, seven different contexts i.e., types of organized leisure communities for young peoples were identified. Across the seven different types of organized leisure communities, five active ingredients that promoted the mental health of young people were identified: social connectedness, development of skills, development of self-confidence, pleasure-driven participation, and safety and trust. Conclusion: This review contributes important knowledge about how to promote young people's mental health when participating in organized leisure communities. Moving forward, an important task consists of establishing and maintaining the five active ingredients in organized leisure communities through e.g., education and training that strengthens the skills and knowledge of those responsible for facilitating the leisure communities, such as sports coaches or music teachers, as these adults play a central role in supporting the active ingredients.

Kusier, A. O., Ubbesen, T. R., & Folker, A. P. [Understanding mental health promotion in organized leisure communities for young people: a realist review](#). Frontiers in Public Health, 12, 1336736.

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The emergence of serious leisure research: trends and directions for leisure-based entrepreneurship

This study combines bibliometric analysis and a literature review to analyze the present state of serious leisure research. A bibliographic study focuses on the quantity and quality of publications pertaining to serious leisure. It investigates patterns in article creation, citations, the most cited authors, publications, and countries that contribute to the body of knowledge. In recent years, the number of articles on serious leisure has increased significantly, reflecting a growing interest in this field of study. The literature review investigates the connection between serious leisure and entrepreneurship. The review findings also emphasize the potential advantages of serious leisure entrepreneurship, such as enhanced quality of life and the development of customized special-interest goods. The study suggests a number of prospective research avenues for researchers interested in the junction of serious leisure and entrepreneurship.

Kumar, S. S., & Ragini, C. (2024). [The emergence of serious leisure research: trends and directions for leisure-based entrepreneurship](#). *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 7(2), 2024033-2024033.

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Study on the application of "Time Bank" to college students' volunteer service system in the context of rural revitalization

With the idea of inclusiveness gradually penetrating into the philosophy of governance of colleges and universities, college students' volunteer activities are gradually enriched, and college students have become the most energetic group in youth volunteer activities. Student organizations and associations at the college or school level have become the main field and position for college students to carry out volunteer service activities in various colleges and universities. They arouse students' interest and achieve the purpose of recruiting college students' volunteers by means of credit awards, personal enhancement, and outings, etc., and then carry out volunteer service activities on the basis of which they provide various services for others or the society to promote the development and progress of China's society. According to the survey, college student volunteers have reached 83.1% of the total number of volunteers, college students have been the main force in the body. However, from the current situation, the conditions of volunteer service are still lacking, the contemporary university volunteer group students do not have a comprehensive understanding of volunteer service, awareness is weak, and volunteer activities are mostly top-down type of promotion, passive volunteer service also deviates from the original intention of the spirit of volunteerism. Therefore, with the development of the new era of volunteerism, how to cultivate and improve the awareness of college students volunteering has become an urgent task.

Yang, M., Aini, Z., & Zeng, Y. (2024). [Study on the application of "Time Bank" to college students' volunteer service system in the context of rural revitalization](#). *International Journal of Education and Humanities*, 12(3), 207-210.

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Outdoor recreationists' engagement with weather: The weather-outdoor recreation process model

Volunteering in the advancing years has received abundant attention among the ageing population. A literature review of past studies on the key concepts of volunteerism with regards to the research area on well-being of OAs and types of evidence available are reviewed. Developing and implementing the search strategy for this review occurred in two stages: the search was conducted at the digital library of the university and using manual search. A total of 17 articles were included in the final literature review. The current study reviews the effect of volunteering on various health outcomes such as emotional health, physical health, levels of happiness and life satisfaction, purpose in life, and greater feelings of personal control.

Gatti, E., & Brownlee, M. (2024). [Outdoor recreationists' engagement with weather: The weather-outdoor recreation process model](#). *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 45, 100707.

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An examination of the stability of the remembering self when measuring social connection derived from a shared leisure experience

Social connection has been identified as a public health priority, and is often positioned, in various forms, as an outcome of leisure experiences. In cases of assessing the hedonic quality of experiences, research has identified a relative permanence and stability in the remembering self; however, whether the same is true when measuring social connection is unknown. Therefore, this study aimed to determine whether recall of social connection after a structured, shared leisure experience changed over time. We compared assessments of social connection among a sample of 68 adults immediately following four structured, shared leisure experiences and again four weeks later. Using multiple statistical tests (e.g., intraclass correlation and variance components analyses), findings indicate that although mean connection scores decreased from time one to time two, this decrease was not significant. Thus, the remembering self appears to remain relatively stable when measuring connection.

Hodge, C. J., Melton, K. K., Duerden, M. D., Widmer, M. A., Rushton, A., & Kelley, A. (2023). [An examination of the stability of the remembering self when measuring social connection derived from a shared leisure experience](#). *Journal of Leisure Research*, 1-18.

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Unlocking the power of leisure: Associations between leisure activity and social integration of family and individual migrants

As living standards improve, leisure activities are increasingly important as they create windows of opportunity for migrants to use urban space and mingle with local residents. However, few migrant studies have examined the associations between leisure activity and social integration. Based on survey data in China, this study explores such associations with a comparative perspective (family migration vs. individual migration). Generally, leisure spaces within and outside the community are linked to social integration with a positive relationship between leisure consumption and social integration. We further compare these two migration types and find that family migrants have higher social integration than individual migrants. Individual migrants are more integrated into the city through consumption, while family migrants' integration depends on space and consumption. This study contributes to the current literature on social integration and reveals migrants' daily life from a leisure perspective.

Zhao, Y., & Liu, F. (2023). [Unlocking the power of leisure: Associations between leisure activity and social integration of family and individual migrants](#). *Journal of Leisure Research*, 1-17.

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Relationships between social capital, leisure constraints, leisure negotiation, and running club participation

In this study, we aimed to confirm a structural model of social capital in the constraints negotiation process using a sample of running-club participants in Taiwan. We also examined the mediating role of leisure negotiation. An online questionnaire was completed by 694 respondents. The findings revealed a positive association between social capital and leisure participation, and leisure constraints were negatively associated with leisure participation. Leisure negotiation partially mediated the relationships between constraints and participation and between social capital and participation. Specifically, running club participants may be able to increase their leisure participation by enhancing their social capital and triggering negotiation efforts. Based on these findings, we discuss several managerial implications for promoting overall leisure participation online *via* social media.

Ma, S. M., Chen, S. F., & Ma, S. C. (2023). [Relationships between social capital, leisure constraints, leisure negotiation, and running club participation](#). *Journal of Leisure Research*, 1-22.

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3. Développement du plein air

Being “outdoors” in a new country: associations between immigrant characteristics, outdoor recreation activities, and settlement satisfaction in Canada

Many immigrants in Canada experience rapid mental health deterioration as they integrate into their host country. Participation in outdoor recreation, and natural environments at large, have been suggested as a health-promoting activity that facilitates immigrants’ adaptation, fostering mental health and wellbeing. We used cross-sectional data from the Canadian General Social Survey 2016 (n = 15,876) to explore the associations between immigrant characteristics (i.e. status, length of settlement, and migration programme), participation in outdoor recreation activities, and settlement satisfaction (operationalised as satisfaction with life in Canada and with the local environment). Our findings suggest that immigrants engage in significantly fewer outdoor activities, and settlement satisfaction varies according to the length of settlement and immigration programmes (i.e. refugees, family reunification and economic immigrants). Participation in outdoor recreation activities was associated with significantly higher levels of settlement satisfaction. Participation in a broader range of outdoor activities moderated the association between immigrant characteristics and satisfaction with the local environment. Our findings have implications for recreation professionals and settlement agencies.

Charles-Rodriguez, U., & Larouche, R. (2024). [Being “outdoors” in a new country: associations between immigrant characteristics, outdoor recreation activities, and settlement satisfaction in Canada](#). *Leisure Studies*, 1–15.

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Outdoor recreation and environmental conservation

Purpose: The general objective of this study was to examine different types of outdoor recreation activities and their impact on environmental conservation efforts. **Methodology:** The study adopted a desktop research methodology. Desk research refers to secondary data or that which can be collected without fieldwork. Desk research is basically involved in collecting data from existing resources hence it is often considered a low cost technique as compared to field research, as the main cost is involved in executive's time, telephone charges and directories. Thus, the study relied on already published studies, reports and statistics. This secondary data was easily accessed through the online journals and library. **Findings:** The findings reveal that there exists a contextual and methodological gap relating to technology and traditional arts in modern sporting events. The study provided a comprehensive analysis of the complex relationship between outdoor recreation and conservation efforts. It concluded that while outdoor recreation offered various benefits, including economic contributions and fostering a connection to nature, it also posed challenges such as habitat degradation and natural resource depletion. Collaborative efforts among stakeholders, including policymakers and the public, were highlighted as crucial for achieving a balance between recreational use and conservation objectives. Additionally, education and outreach played a vital role in promoting environmental awareness and encouraging sustainable behaviors among outdoor recreationists. Overall, the study underscored the importance of integrating principles of sustainability and stewardship into outdoor recreation practices to ensure the long-term health of natural landscapes. **Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy:** Social-Ecological Systems theory, Environmental Psychology model and Ecological Modernization theory may be used to anchor future studies on outdoor recreation and environmental conservation contributed significantly to theory, practice, and policy by elucidating the complex interactions between outdoor recreation and conservation. It provided insights into theoretical frameworks such as Social-Ecological Systems theory and Environmental Psychology, informing evidence-based management strategies and policy interventions. Recommendations included integrating outdoor recreation into policy agendas, prioritizing stakeholder collaboration, and investing in educational initiatives. Research priorities emphasized longitudinal studies, interdisciplinary collaborations, and comparative research to address complex socio-ecological challenges. These contributions aimed to promote the sustainable coexistence of outdoor recreation and environmental conservation, fostering a culture of stewardship and ensuring the long-term well-being of natural landscapes and communities.

Babatunde, J. (2024). [Outdoor recreation and environmental conservation](#). *International Journal of Arts, Recreation and Sports*, 3(1), 15–27.

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Norwegian outdoor happiness: residential outdoor spaces and active leisure time contributions to subjective well-being at the national population level at the start of and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Accumulating research shows that residential nature reliably promotes residents' subjective well-being (SWB) in complex ways. The present study investigates how self-reported proximity to different outdoor spaces relate to SWB in Norway. The effects of having proximity to recreation and hiking areas and the frequency of moderate-to-vigorous intensity leisure-time physical activity (MVLTPA) were estimated for five SWB measures (satisfaction with life, positive, and negative affect, mental well-being, and meaning in life). The study also estimated how outdoor spaces promote MVLTPA, and which of these relationships changed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Two Norwegian samples (collected in 2020 and 2021; N = 34,904) were explored using multiple linear and multinomial logistic regression analyses. Residential outdoor spaces predicted higher SWB across measures and MVLTPA frequency. Importantly, an inverted U-shaped relationship between MVLTPA and all SWB measures was found, with a tipping point coinciding with weekly MVLTPA. Last, during the pandemic, outdoor spaces became stronger predictors: hiking areas for mental well-being and meaning in life; and recreation areas for MVLTPA ($p < .05$). This study refines our understanding of these complex relations and contributes to setting these effects in perspective with other sociodemographic factors and SWB measures. Lastly, the importance of residential outdoor spaces upon the prospect of future pandemics is discussed.

Grau-Ruiz, R., Løvoll, H. S., & Dyrdal, G. M. (2024). [Norwegian outdoor happiness: residential outdoor spaces and active leisure time contributions to subjective well-being at the national population level at the start of and during the COVID-19 pandemic](#). *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 25(1), 9.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Developing outdoor spaces for work and study—an explorative place-making process

Introduction: The development of outdoor spaces for work and study is part of a larger transition toward sustainable communities, which can take advantage of more flexible ways of organizing everyday life. Governance processes supported by physical spatial changes have the potential to bring together various actors and experts for local development. The aim of this study was to explore the possibilities of developing outdoor spaces for work and study in a collaborative process. **Methods:** The study involved an upper secondary school, a local government administration, local businesses and research. The process took place in a SouthSwedish small town and included developing outdoor areas for tasks traditionally carried out indoors, participatory workshops and meetings followed up through questionnaires and interviews. **Results:** Overall, the introduction of outdoor places was positively evaluated, but engagement varied across actors and over time, and a number of obstacles and challenges in the process were identified. **Discussion:** The study showed how vital it is to anchor ideas for placemaking locally and having key persons in leading positions with allocated time to support the process. It also indicates how decisive spatial changes can be and how important it is that any physical intervention becomes an integrated part of a wider local process in order to make an imprint on local life and pedagogical practice.

Jansson, M., Mårtensson, F., & Vogel, N. (2024). [Developing outdoor spaces for work and study—an explorative place-making process](#). *Frontiers in Sustainable Cities*, 6, 1308637.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Outdoor recreationists' engagement with weather: The weather-outdoor recreation process model

The role of weather in outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism constitutes a growing area of research. Yet how and when weather influences the individual outdoor recreation experience continues to warrant investigation. Furthermore, concepts and knowledge about human-weather relationships are scattered across several disciplines. This paper consolidates the literature and relationships into a conceptual model that illustrates the ways in which recreationists engage with weather during the nature-based outdoor recreation experience. At the core of the model, constructed using a multidisciplinary literature review and expert appraisal process, is the person-weather environment fit process. During each phase of the recreation experience, individuals assess and respond to weather conditions considering their recreational goals, chosen activity, comfort, health and safety, and site access. When faced with an incongruent fit, individuals engage in a process of weather constraints negotiation. Intervening factors and negotiation responses are highlighted, as are personal and other environmental factors that may influence perceptions of the thermal context and weather. The resulting conceptual model is intended to be applicable to most individuals, outdoor recreation activities and settings, and regions. The model can be used to situate existing outdoor recreation-weather research, stimulate future research, and inform management.

Gatti, E., & Brownlee, M. (2024). [Outdoor recreationists' engagement with weather: The weather-outdoor recreation process model](#). *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 45, 100707.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Connecting through nature: A systematic review of the effectiveness of nature-based social prescribing practices to combat loneliness

Loneliness is increasingly recognized as an urgent public health issue due to its impact on mental and physical health, and well-being. Yet, we lack comprehensive, proven strategies for confronting this global problem. There is evidence that contact with nature and greenspace reduces loneliness by facilitating belonging, social connections, and social cohesion. This review aimed to explore whether such positive outcomes can be enhanced via group-based interventions in nature. We used a mixed-methods systematic review approach to evaluate and characterize literature on nature-based social interventions for their effectiveness in reducing loneliness. We included all age groups, in populations with or without reported health problems. Using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool, we assessed the quality of included qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods studies. The 38 studies identified describe a wide variety of interventions and target groups. The quantitative studies included mostly small sample sizes with small or moderate effects. The qualitative studies, however, showed more clearly that these interventions can reduce loneliness. Group-based activities including natural elements cultivated connectedness and belonging, which are key mechanisms to reducing loneliness. Specifically, longer interventions showed greater promise. Policy and practice recommendations include loneliness screening, the need to describe loneliness more precisely, and the need to evaluate intervention effectiveness over time. This review provides perspectives to inform policymakers, urban planners, and researchers on how group-based interventions in nature can alleviate feelings of loneliness. By linking landscapes with public health concerns, municipalities can further promote and amplify the value of urban nature to the public.

Sachs, A. L., Kolster, A., Wrigley, J., Papon, V., Opacin, N., Hill, N., ... & Litt, J. (2024). [Connecting through nature: A systematic review of the effectiveness of nature-based social prescribing practices to combat loneliness](#). *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 248, 105071.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

The usage and constraints of urban river corridor from a socio-ecological perspective: a systematic review

River corridors, acknowledged as "blue-green infrastructure," have gained increasing attention due to their potential benefits on individual quality of life and social well-being in urban areas. However, there remains a lack of a comprehensive synthesis of evidence through a systematic literature review on the usage and associated constraints of urban river corridors. The paper aims to systematically review those attributes that influence the usage of urban river corridors and to analyse their complex interactions from a socio-ecological perspective. Results comprise an overview of the reviewed literature, including authorship, journal, geographical distribution, sample characteristics, data collection and analysis methods, and critical findings. Fifty-nine peer-reviewed papers published between 2012 and 2023 met the authors' inclusion criteria. The findings highlight the significant influence of individual, social, and physical factors on the usage of urban river corridors. Additionally, time reason also impact users' decisions regarding the usage of urban river corridors. Finally, a conceptual framework was proposed to guide urban planners, designers, and policymakers in enhancing urban river corridors' design and management standards, ultimately creating a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive leisure space catering to diverse needs.

Lin, S., Maruthaveeran, S., & Yusof, M. J. M. (2024). [The usage and constraints of urban river corridor from a socio-ecological perspective: a systematic review](#). *Landscape Online*, 1121-1121.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Programming parks. How do organized events and activities affect the inclusivity of urban green spaces?

Programming is one aspect of urban parks provision that has been neglected in existing research, even though it can provide flexible ways of connecting parks with their communities and attract different users. Planned events and activities can also exclude, especially when they aim to generate income to help pay for parks. This paper analyzes park programming by using interviews and observations to analyze a significant case study, Finsbury Park in north London, which hosts a wide range of organized activities and events every year. The research assesses the compatibility of events and activities—with each other and with the aim to produce inclusive public space. We conclude that programming can produce more inclusive parks by making spaces more accessible, flexible, relatable, and sociable. However, over-programming park space should be avoided and we recommend a looser approach that blurs the lines between organized, scheduled events and more informal, spontaneous happenings.

Smith, A., Osborn, G., & Vodicka, G. (2023). [Programming parks. How do organized events and activities affect the inclusivity of urban green spaces?](#). *Journal of Leisure Research*, 1-19.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

4. Développement de l'activité physique

Device-measured physical activity and sedentary time in the Nordic countries: A scoping review of population-based studies

Background: The purpose of this scoping review was to summarize and describe the methodology and results from population-based studies of physical activity and sedentary time measured with devices in the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) and published in 2000 or later. Methods: A systematic search was carried out in PubMed and Web of Science in June 2023 using predefined search terms. Results: Fourteen unique research projects or surveillance studies were identified. Additionally, 2 surveillance studies published by national agencies were included, resulting in a total of 16 studies for inclusion. National surveillance systems exist in Finland and Norway, with regular survey waves in school-aged children/adolescents and adults. In Denmark, recent nationally representative data have been collected in school children only. So far, Sweden has no regular national surveillance system using device-based data collection. No studies were found from Iceland. The first study was conducted in 2001 and the most recent in 2022, with most data collected from 2016 to date. Five studies included children/adolescents 6–18 years, no study included preschoolers. In total 11 studies included adults, of which 8 also covered older adults. No study focused specifically on older adults. The analytical sample size ranged from 205 to 27,890. Detailed methodology is presented, such as information on sampling strategy, device type and placement, wear protocols, and physical activity classification schemes. Levels of physical activity and sedentary time in children/adolescents, adults, and older adults across the Nordic countries are presented. Conclusion: A growing implementation of device-based population surveillance of physical activity and sedentary behavior in the Nordic countries has been identified. The variety of devices, placement, and data procedures both within and between the Nordic countries highlights the challenges when it comes to comparing study outcomes as well as the need for more standardized data collection.

Dohrn, M., Tarp, J., Steene-Johannessen, J., Vasankari, T., & Hagströmer, M. (2024). [Device-measured physical activity and sedentary time in the Nordic countries: A scoping review of population-based studies](#). *Journal of Sport and Health Science*.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Exploring the development, implementation and scale-up of physical activity promotion in university settings: a scoping review of reviews protocol

Universities have the potential to be used as settings for health promotion, including physical activity. Several frameworks have been developed to guide health promotion in university settings, but there are still losses to translation into practices, which can result in slow progress in the improvement of healthy behaviour, including active lifestyles. A summary and mapping of evidence in the implementation of physical activity promotion in the university settings are needed. Aim: The scoping review primarily aimed to provide a summary and map of available reviews showing evidence on results and process of interventions and or policies aimed to increase physical activity in university settings. Methods: we will conduct a scoping review by following the six stages 1). Identify research question: What is known from available reviews about physical activity promotion programmes in university settings, including their development, implementation and scale-up process and results based on the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR), the Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance (REAIM) Framework and Okanagan Charter 2). Identify relevant studies based on predefined criteria (reviews of primary studies assessing any programmes aiming to promote university students' and or employee' physical activity) using three comprehensive strategies (database searching using a combination of free and indexed keywords on four major databases, hand-searching, and consulting academics and stakeholders) 3). Three-tiered process of study selection involving at least two independent reviewers 4). Charting the data guided by CFIR Framework, REAIM Framework, and Okanagan Charter 5). Reporting and mapping the findings guided by CFIR Framework and Okanagan Charter 6). Consultation with stakeholders for presentations and interpretation of the results. Discussion: this scoping review of reviews will help practitioners, policymakers, and researchers locate the available evidence on the results of physical activity promotion programmes in university settings and how they were developed, implemented and scaled up, as well as locate the evidence gap. The available evidence can be used to inform what actions should be implemented and how that used to further development of models, toolkits or practical guidelines.

Wibowo, R. A., Baker, G., Shen, L., & Fawcner, S. (2024). [Exploring the development, implementation and scale-up of physical activity promotion in university settings: a scoping review of reviews protocol.](#)

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Physical activity interventions among sexual minority adults: A scoping review

The positive health benefits associated with adequate physical activity (PA) participation are well documented in the literature; however, lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals continued to report reduced rates of PA compared to their heterosexual counterparts. With that, LGB individuals are at risk for the associated negative health outcomes linked to inadequate PA, with research suggesting this group is at increased risk of diabetes, heart disease, anxiety, and depression. Limited research has emerged regarding the barriers unique to LGB individuals that may play a role in reduced PA participation, with societal stereotypes, fear of discrimination and homophobia, and limited athletic-self-esteem being documented. Unfortunately, the best methods to promote PA among sexual minorities are underdeveloped, with limited programming available for members of this group to engage in and enhance their participation. While evidence regarding PA interventions among racially/ethnically diverse populations is well studied, a synthesis of interventions among sexual minority adults is vastly under documented. Therefore, the purpose of this scoping review is to synthesize existing research focused on promoting activity among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults to present a cohesive list of best methods to promote PA among this historically marginalized group.

Peterson, K. T. (2024, March 7). [Physical activity interventions among sexual minority adults: A scoping review.](#)

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Comparative effectiveness of interventions on promoting physical activity in older adults: A systematic review and network meta-analysis

Background: Despite the well-established health benefits of physical activity, a large population of older adults still maintain sedentary life style or physical inactivity. This network meta-analysis (NMA) aimed to compare the effectiveness of wearable activity tracker-based intervention (WAT), electronic and mobile health intervention (E&MH), structured exercise program intervention (SEP), financial incentive intervention (FI) on promoting physical activity and reducing sedentary time in older adults.

Methods: The systematic review based on PRISMA guidelines, a systematic literature search of PubMed, Web of Science, Google Scholar, EMBase, Cochrane Library, Scopus were searched from inception to December 10th 2022. The randomized controlled trials (RCT) were included. Two reviewers independently conducted study selection, data extraction, risk of bias and certainty of evidence assessment. The effect measures were standard mean differences (SMD) and 95% confidence interval (CI) in daily steps, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) and sedentary time.

Results: A total of 69 studies with 14,120 participants were included in the NMA. Among these included studies, the results of daily steps, MVPA and sedentary time was reported by 55, 25 and 15 studies, respectively. The NMA consistency model analysis suggested that the following interventions had the highest probability (surface under the cumulative ranking, SUCRA) of being the best when compared with control: FI + WAT for daily steps (SUCRA = 96.6%; SMD = 1.32, 95% CI: 0.77, 1.86), WAT + E&MH + SEP for MVPA (SUCRA = 91.2%; SMD = 0.94, 95% CI: 0.36, 1.52) and WAT + E&MH + SEP for sedentary time (SUCRA = 80.3%; SMD = -0.50, 95% CI: -0.87, -0.14). The quality of the evidences of daily steps, MVPA and sedentary time was evaluated by very low, very low and low, respectively.

Conclusions: In this NMA, there's low quality evidence that financial incentive combined with wearable activity tracker is the most effective intervention for increasing daily steps of older adults, wearable activity tracker combined with electronic and mobile health and structured exercise program is the most effective intervention to help older adults to increase MVPA and reduce sedentary time.

Wu, S., Li, G., Shi, B., Ge, H., Chen, S., Zhang, X., & He, Q. (2024). [Comparative effectiveness of interventions on promoting physical activity in older adults: A systematic review and network meta-analysis](#). *Digital Health*, 10, 20552076241239182.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Être prise au jeu. Navigatrice, surfeuse, ou enquêtrice? La vigilance épistémologique à l'épreuve du jeu sportif

Dans les pratiques sportives dominées par des valeurs masculines, l'entrée d'une chercheuse et pratiquante ne constitue pas un élément neutre. En effet, pour obtenir une place légitime parmi les pratiquants des sports nautiques, les femmes – dominées dans cet espace – doivent impérativement faire preuve de patience, de persévérance, et mettre en place des stratégies spécifiques afin de construire progressivement un capital marin qui leur permettra de se hisser dans la hiérarchie de cet espace social et de s'y distinguer. Dès lors, pendant l'enquête ethnographique, les moments de péril de la légitimité de l'enquêtrice et sa mise à l'épreuve par les enquêtés ont agi comme des déclencheurs. Les dispositions sociales de l'enquêtrice – incorporées lors d'une longue socialisation aux sports nautiques et qui lui ont permis de se hisser et de se maintenir dans la hiérarchie de ces espaces de pratique – s'activent avec intensité: la préservation de sa légitimité est sa priorité et lui font perdre sa vigilance épistémologique. Le récit de ces « prises par corps », de ces moments où la défense de la légitimité sportive prene le pas sur la démarche d'enquête repose sur un ensemble d'expériences corporelles intenses de l'ethnographe; un « lâcher-prise corporel » renseignant au fond sur la force de l'incorporation de ces dispositions et leur fonctionnement chez certaines pratiquantes de surf et de voile lorsqu'elles sont confrontées à des crises de légitimité.

Schmitt, A. (2024). [Être prise au jeu. Navigatrice, surfeuse, ou enquêtrice? La vigilance épistémologique à l'épreuve du jeu sportif](#). *Loisir et Société/Society and Leisure*, 1-19.

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Neighborhood context as a barrier to sport participation for girls: evidence from a sports diversity index

Evidence suggests neighborhood contexts play a vital role in shaping availability and diversity of youth **sports** and participation rates; especially for African American/Black girls. Currently, there is no index capturing interscholastic sport opportunities (diversity) within and across school districts and specifically applied to African American/Black girls. To present a new multidimensional index of sport opportunities within the St. Louis, (Missouri) City and County school districts and examine its usefulness in describing sports participation among African American/Black girls. We assessed the sports diversity for girls in St. Louis City and County school districts (n=47) by constructing a sports diversity index (SDI) for girls which uses an entropy index as its foundation. Census-tract data was used to examine the association with neighborhood demographics and contributors to school district income and sports diversity. Descriptive spatial statistics are used to examine distributions in St. Louis City and County, with bivariate local indicator of spatial autocorrelation (BiLISA) used to determine any correlation between variables of interest. The St. Louis City school district, which has areas of high poverty rates, high renter occupied housing and a high percentage of non-Hispanic Black students, had the lowest SDI for girls; contrasted with the districts in the County. Whereas on average districts in the county showed an inverse pattern. The SDI for girls showed significant correlation with percent renter-occupied housing and poverty. The SDI for girls was also correlated with race, where increasing presence of non-Hispanic Black population was associated with decreased sports diversity for girls. The SDI for girls shows significant spatial association with neighborhood level determinants with sport opportunity availability for non-Hispanic Black girls in St. Louis. Athletic training research, policy, and practice should consider the role of social and political determinants of health in shaping community context and resultant health.

Noel-London, K., Shacham, E., Ortiz, K., & BeLue, R. (2024). [Neighborhood context as a barrier to sport participation for girls: evidence from a sports diversity index](#). *Journal of Athletic Training*.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Do girls wash dishes and boys play sports? Gender inequalities in physical activity and in the use of screen-based devices among schoolchildren from urban and rural areas in Brazil

The aim of the study was to analyze gender inequalities in types of physical activity (PA) and in the use of screen-based devices among schoolchildren from both urban and rural areas in Brazil. Data from two population-based surveys conducted in 2019 (urban areas: n = 2,479; 52.6% girls; age = 9.2 ± 1.51 years) and 2022 (rural areas: n = 979; 42.6% girls; age = 9.4 ± 1.52 years) were used. PA (active play, nonactive play, home chores, and structured physical activities) and the use of screen-based devices (TV, cellphone, videogame, and computer) were self-reported in a previous-day-recall online questionnaire (Web-CAAFE). Absolute gender inequalities were evaluated and presented as equiplots. Relative gender inequalities were evaluated by the prevalence ratio (PR) and respective 95% confidence intervals (95% CI), which were estimated by Poisson regression, with adjustments for age and BMI z scores. Girls from urban and rural areas presented a lower prevalence of active play and a higher prevalence of home chores. The prevalence of nonactive play among girls from urban areas was also lower; however, their prevalence of structured physical activities was higher, especially among girls aged seven to nine years. Girls in both urban and rural areas presented a higher prevalence of TV viewing and lower use of video games. The gender inequalities observed in the types of physical activities and in the use of screen-based devices could be considered potential correlates of the likelihood of girls' and boys' compliance with the physical activity guidelines.

de Jesus, G. M., Dias, L. A., Barros, A. K. C., Araujo, L. D. M. D. S., & Schranz, M. M. F. (2024). [Do girls wash dishes and boys play sports? Gender inequalities in physical activity and in the use of screen-based devices among schoolchildren from urban and rural areas in Brazil](#). *BMC Public Health*, 24(1), 196.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Fostering the social and physical challenges of female recreational or professional athletes in pregnancy and postpartum

Combining pregnancy and parenthood with sporting activities or a professional athletic career can be challenging. The objective of this Collection is to gain a deeper understanding of the effects of pregnancy and postpartum on female athletes, both recreational and professional, in order to improve their health and fitness outcomes and support their continued success in sports.

Santos-Rocha, R., & Szumilewicz, A. (2024). [Fostering the social and physical challenges of female recreational or professional athletes in pregnancy and postpartum](#). *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 24(1), 128.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Age and menstrual cycle may be important in establishing pregnancy in female athletes after retirement from competition

Although it has been shown that amenorrhea associated with low energy availability or relative energy deficiency in sport affects body physiology in female athletes, the association between menstrual dysfunction during active sports careers and reproductive function after retirement is not clear. To investigate the association between menstrual dysfunction during their active sports career and post-retirement infertility in female athletes. A voluntary web-based survey was aimed at former female athletes who had become pregnant and gave birth to their first child after retirement. Nine multiple-choice questions were included, on maternal age, competition levels and menstrual cycles during active sports careers, time from retirement to pregnancy, the time of resumption of spontaneous menstruation after retirement, conception method, and mode of delivery, etc. Regarding cases of primary and secondary amenorrhea among the abnormal menstrual cycle group, only those whose spontaneous menstruation had not recovered from retirement to the time of pregnancy were included in the study. The association between the presence of abnormal menstrual cycles from active sports careers to post-retirement pregnancy and the implementation of infertility treatment was evaluated. The study population included 613 female athletes who became pregnant and gave birth to their first child after retiring from competitive sports. Of the 613 former athletes, the infertility treatment rate was 11.9%. The rate of infertility treatment was significantly higher in athletes with abnormal than normal menstrual cycles (17.1% vs. 10.2%, $p=0.0225$). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that maternal age (adjusted odds ratio [OR] 1.194; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.129, 1.262) and abnormal menstrual cycles (OR and 1.903; adjusted OR 1.105, 3.278) were the relevant factors for infertility treatment. It was suggested that menstrual dysfunction that persist from active sports careers to post-retirement may be a factor in infertility when trying to conceive after retirement.

Nose-Ogura, S., Yoshino, O., Kamoto-Nakamura, H., Kanatani, M., Harada, M., Hiraike, O., Saito, S., Fujii, T., & Osuga, Y. (2024). [Age and menstrual cycle may be important in establishing pregnancy in female athletes after retirement from competition](#). *The Physician and Sportsmedicine*, 52(2), 175–180.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Gender equity efforts in sports medicine

Great progress has been made toward gender equality in athletics, whereas true equality has not yet been realized. Concurrently, women orthopedists along with advocate men have paved the way toward gender equity in orthopedics as a whole and more specifically in sports medicine. The barriers that contribute to gender disparities include lack of exposure, lack of mentorship, stunted career development, childbearing considerations and implicit gender bias and overt gender discrimination.

Johnson, E. E., Ode, G. E., Ireland, M. L., Middleton, K., & Hammoud, S. (2024). [Gender equity efforts in sports medicine](#). *Clinics in sports medicine*.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

100% woman: la course d'une cycliste trans contre la controverse

Le documentaire *100% Woman: The Story of Michelle Dumaresq* suit les deux premières années de carrière de la vététiste de descente canadienne Michelle Dumaresq. Championne nationale et membre de l'équipe canadienne, sa participation aux compétitions nationales et internationales au début des années 2000 suscite de vives réactions de la part de ses adversaires parce qu'elle est une femme trans. Son histoire est ainsi révélatrice de la controverse que provoque encore aujourd'hui la présence des femmes trans dans les épreuves sportives femmes, accusées de menacer l'équité de la compétition et l'intégrité physique des femmes cis. Engagé aux côtés de Michelle, le documentaire nous immerge dans son quotidien sportif. Il fait d'elle une championne avant tout, s'éloignant ainsi des représentations victimisantes ou exotisantes de la transidentité dans les productions culturelles traditionnelles. À travers diverses interviews (avec Michelle, ses adversaires, les représentants des institutions sportives, etc.), ce film permet d'explorer comment les différents piliers de la controverse se déploient dans l'espace sportif et s'incarnent dans la chair des protagonistes : équité sportive, enjeux juridiques, prégnance des approches biologiques. Face aux violences subies par Michelle, *100% Woman* propose un plaidoyer subtil en faveur des droits humains des athlètes trans et montre comment cette sportive est devenue malgré elle un porte-étendard de la cause trans dans le sport.

Pallesi, L. (2024). [100% woman: la course d'une cycliste trans contre la controverse](#). *IdeAs. Idées d'Amériques*, (23).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Cine documental y deporte femenino en la Revolución cubana: una comparación entre el Noticiero ICAIC Latinoamericano (1960-1990) y Campeonas (Oscar Valdés, 1988)

Cet article analyse dans une perspective d'études de genre la représentation du sport féminin dans les productions documentaires de la Révolution cubaine, en établissant une comparaison entre les actualités cinématographiques produites de façon hebdomadaire par l'ICAIC (Institut Cubain du Cinéma) pendant trente ans (Noticiero ICAIC Latinoamericano, 1960-1990) et un court-métrage documentaire du réalisateur Oscar Valdés, *Campeonas* (1988), qui dresse le portrait de l'équipe nationale cubaine de volley-ball. Le Noticiero propose une vision très positive du sport féminin, tant amateur que professionnel : il célèbre le triomphe des athlètes cubaines dans les compétitions internationales, présente le sport comme faisant partie d'un mouvement plus large d'émancipation des femmes et comme un moyen de diffuser les valeurs de la Révolution. Les choix esthétiques de ces éditions mettent l'accent sur la force physique de ces femmes et ne les sexualisent pas, à deux exceptions près. *Campeonas* hérite de cette vision du sport féminin mais la nuance en abordant les questions des blessures, de la maternité et de la retraite. Il donne également plus de place à l'expression des joueuses, par le biais d'entretiens, qui sont rares dans le Noticiero, et met en scène des femmes noires, mais sans aborder la question du racisme dans le sport. La fin du court-métrage semble suggérer une adhésion à la représentation du sport féminin proposée par le Noticiero, en lien avec le contexte historique : le sport est vu comme un moyen d'intégrer les femmes au processus révolutionnaire, car leur émancipation ne se conçoit pas hors du socialisme.

Pérez, L. (2024). [Cine documental y deporte femenino en la Revolución cubana: una comparación entre el Noticiero ICAIC Latinoamericano \(1960-1990\) y Campeonas \(Oscar Valdés, 1988\)](#). *IdeAs. Idées d'Amériques*, (23).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Trans women and/in sport: exploring sport feminisms to understand exclusions

This paper explores past and present conceptual aspects of sport feminisms to understand trans women and/in sport. The adverse treatment of trans sportswomen now runs through governing bodies, sport media, individuals who are in decision-making roles, policy formation, and public social attitude. The move to exclude and/or restrict trans women from sport is apparent at national and international levels and demonstrates shifts in sport policy. The aim of the paper is to explore past and present developments in sport feminism to highlight the value of its dynamism to explain, critique, and challenge the current treatment of trans women athletes. The paper highlights the need to further develop, within sport sociology, a de-colonial transfeminism. De-colonial in this context involves postcolonial feminism, Black feminism, and queer of color critical approaches.

Caudwell, J. (2024). [Trans women and/in sport: exploring sport feminisms to understand exclusions](#). *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 1–8.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

'Smile more': women's experiences of sexism while working in sport from a socio-ecological perspective

Reports of sexism in sport are ever-growing despite the potential for sexism to impact the well-being of everyone negatively. Relatively little research has investigated this phenomenon, meaning we do not have a clear picture of women's experiences and are far from implementing relevant solutions. We explored women's experiences of sexism while working in sport to gain an understanding of how multiple ecological layers intertwine to influence these experiences. A survey, based on the Everyday Sexism Survey, was completed by 105 women; qualitative data was abductively thematically analysed using LaVoi and Dutove ecological model to make sense of women's experiences. Higher-order themes represented the *intrapersonal*, *interpersonal*, *organisational*, and *sociocultural* levels at which participants experienced sexism. Clear evidence of sexism at all levels of the ecological model demonstrates that organisations and policymakers must consider the social and personal change necessary for women working in sport.

McGinty-Minister, K. L., Swettenham, L., Champ, F. M., & Whitehead, A. E. (2024). ['Smile more': women's experiences of sexism while working in sport from a socio-ecological perspective](#). *Sport in Society*, 1–24.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

A systematic review, meta-analysis, and meta-regression of the prevalence of self-reported disordered eating and associated factors among athletes worldwide

Background

The purpose of this meta-analysis was to provide a pooled prevalence estimate of self-reported disordered eating (SRDE) in athletes based on the available literature, and to identify risk factors for their occurrence.

Methods

Across ten academic databases, an electronic search was conducted from inception to 7th January 2024. The proportion of athletes scoring at or above predetermined cutoffs on validated self-reporting screening measures was used to identify disordered eating (DE). Subgroup analysis per country, per culture, and per research measure were also conducted. Age, body mass index (BMI), and sex were considered as associated/correlated factors.

Results

The mean prevalence of SRDE among 70,957 athletes in 177 studies (132 publications) was 19.23% (17.04%; 21.62%), $I^2 = 97.4\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.8990$, Cochran's Q p value = 0. Australia had the highest percentage of SRDE athletes with a mean of 57.1% (36.0%-75.8%), while Iceland had the lowest, with a mean of 4.9% (1.2%-17.7%). The SRDE prevalence in Eastern countries was higher than in Western countries with 29.1% versus 18.5%. Anaerobic sports had almost double the prevalence of SRDE 37.9% (27.0%-50.2%) compared to aerobic sports 19.6% (15.2%-25%). Gymnastics sports had the highest SRDE prevalence rate, with 41.5% (30.4%-53.6%) while outdoor sports showed the lowest at 15.4% (11.6%-20.2%). Among various tools used to assess SRDE, the three-factor eating questionnaire yielded the highest SRDE rate 73.0% (60.1%-82.8%). Meta-regression analyses showed that female sex, older age, and higher BMI (all $p < 0.01$) are associated with higher prevalence rates of SRDE.

Conclusion

The outcome of this review suggests that factors specific to the sport affect eating behaviors throughout an athlete's life. As a result, one in five athletes run the risk of developing an eating disorder. Culture-specific and sport-specific diagnostic tools need to be developed and increased attention paid to nutritional deficiencies in athletes.

Ghazzawi, H. A., Nimer, L. S., Haddad, A. J., Alhaj, O. A., Amawi, A. T., Pandi-Perumal, S. R., Trabelsi, K., Seeman, M. V., & Jahrami, H. (2024). [A systematic review, meta-analysis, and meta-regression of the prevalence of self-reported disordered eating and associated factors among athletes worldwide](#). *Journal of Eating Disorders*, 12(1), 24.

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Profiles of mental well- and ill-being among elite athletes : associations with sport-related demands and resources

The aim of the present study was to identify profiles of elite athlete mental well- and ill-being and study how the profiles (i.e., subgroups of athletes) differed in sport-related demands and resources. A total of 259 Finnish elite athletes ($n = 170$ active and $n = 89$ retired) completed quantitative self-report inventories. Through cluster analysis, four profiles of mental well- and ill-being were identified. Profile 1 was overrepresented by retired, older, and male athletes, and characterized by good mental well-being. Profile 2 consisted mainly of active athletes who reported mild risk for alcohol abuse. Profile 3 consisted mainly of women who displayed possible presence of an eating disorder. Profile 4 was typical of young athletes with mental ill-being. The balance between sport-related demands and resources appeared to be the healthiest in Profile 1 and worst in Profile 4. The present findings are beneficial for those who work with and/or provide psychological support to athletes.

Kaski, S., Arvinen-Barrow, M., Kinnunen, U., & Parkkari, J. (2024). [Profiles of mental well- and ill-being among elite athletes : associations with sport-related demands and resources](#). *Journal of Clinical Sport Psychology*, 18(1), 56-74.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Disordered eating in elite youth athletes : A scoping review of studies published since 2000

Objectives

The purpose of this scoping review was to explore what is known about eating disorders and disordered eating in elite youth athletes aged 12–18. This review intended to explore what is known about the prevalence, risk factors, and outcomes of these conditions.

Design

Scoping Review.

Method

A scoping review was conducted following the Johanna Briggs Institute (JBI) and Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) methodology. Six key databases were searched to identify articles for inclusion: PsycInfo, MEDLINE, CINAHL, SPORTDiscus, Scopus, and Google Scholar. Data was subsequently extracted and summarised in line with the research questions.

Results

In total, 21 studies were found that met inclusion criteria. The included studies overwhelmingly focused on girls, European populations, and used a cross-sectional quantitative study design. Where clinical interview was used, there were higher rates of eating disorders among elite youth athletes compared to the general youth population. The most cited risk factors included female gender, leanness sports, and those with higher body mass index. Eating disorders and disordered eating were found to be associated with higher rates of depression and anxiety but there was limited investigation of other associated outcomes.

Conclusions

Findings from this review suggest that elite youth athletes are at risk of eating disorders and disordered eating. However, significant limitations in the field exist and further research is needed using clinical interview and population specific screening tools to better understand the prevalence, risk factors and outcomes of disordered eating and eating disorders to support this population.

Marrows, M., Grover, H., Buckley, G., Jeacocke, N. A., & Walton, C. C. (2023). [Disordered eating in elite youth athletes : A scoping review of studies published since 2000](#). *JSAMS Plus*, 2, 100040.

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A case report of anorexia nervosa in a 23-year-old Ethiopian woman

Limited studies on AN in Africa, including Ethiopia. Internet and media have changed body image portrayal in developing countries. A need for a multidisciplinary approach to treatment, training on positive coaching styles, and future research. The Global Burden of Disease had estimated anorexia nervosa (AN) or bulimia nervosa to be 13.6 million people. The lifetime prevalence of AN ranges from 2.4 to 4.3 percent. During their lifetime, up to 4% of females and up to 0.3% of males suffer from anorexia nervosa. Studies assessing AN in Africa, including Ethiopia, are limited. This case report describes a 23-year-old female patient who presented with anorectic symptoms and signs in Ethiopia. This case report describes a 23-year-old female patient who participated in sports activities. She had a low body weight based on a BMI of 13.15 kg/m² and lost around 10 kg within the past 6 months. She feared gaining weight or becoming fat, thus restricting food intake. The findings on psychiatric evaluation encompassing detailed history and mental state examination suggested the diagnosis of Extreme anorexia nervosa, restricting type; adult malnutrition; major depressive disorder (MDD) (in remission); low risk of aggression; low risk of suicide; severe functional impairment. The general management principles implemented in this patient included assessment of medical complications, weight restoration, psychological intervention, medication for comorbid depression, and long-term psychological and biological treatment follow-up to avoid relapse. The presented case of a 23-year-old Ethiopian female patient who is athletic shows weight-controlled sports activities and the manifestation of anorexia nervosa. Easy access to the Internet and media has changed body image portrayal in developing countries including Ethiopia. There is a need for a multidisciplinary approach involving psychiatrists, psychologists, internists, and nutritionists for the management of AN. The early screening and management of medical complications are crucial. There is a need for close monitoring of vital signs, restriction of caffeine, excess fluid, and salt, and limiting excessive exercise. Furthermore, to assess micronutrient deficiencies, vitamin supplements should be prescribed in the form of multivitamin and thiamine preparations. The need for future training about positive coaching styles for coaches is mandatory to reduce the future impacts on young athletes. There is a need for future research on eating disorders in developing countries such as Ethiopia.

Tessema, S. A., Megersa, S. W., Abebe, M., Ayalew, H. G., & Tigabu, M. (2023). [A case report of anorexia nervosa in a 23-year-old Ethiopian woman](#). *Clinical Case Reports*, 11(11), e8150.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Barriers and enablers in doping, anti-doping, and clean sport : A qualitative meta-synthesis informed by the theoretical domains framework and COM-B model

To protect the integrity of sport, and the health of athletes, global anti-doping programmes seek to prevent doping, and elicit anti-doping and clean sport behaviours, through education, deterrence, detection, enforcement, and rules. To guide programme development, this meta-synthesis of qualitative research applied a behavioural science framework to identify barriers and enablers to doping, anti-doping, and clean sport. A systematic search of electronic databases up to May 2022, followed by critical appraisal, resulted in 73 included articles. Fifty-two articles reported the athlete perspective, thirteen included athletes, athlete support personnel (ASP), and other experts, and eight focused on ASP only. Rigorous methods of thematic synthesis were drawn upon to construct analytical themes in line with the theoretical domains framework (TDF) and the capability, opportunity, and motivation model of behaviour (COM-B). A wide range of barriers and enablers were identified which influenced capability, opportunity, and motivation to participate in a clean sport environment. The weight of evidence pointed to limitations in the current anti-doping education system in providing athletes and ASP with the knowledge and skills to protect against doping, as well as the significant influence of social and cultural norms in shaping doping and clean sport behaviours through a shared social identity, and risky contexts leading to moments of vulnerability to doping. We identified a need for anti-doping programmes to move beyond the current focus on athlete capability, and address the opportunity and motivation components of clean sport behaviours through a targeted and tailored focus on education, training, persuasion, modelling and environmental restructuring interventions.

Williams, T. L., Patterson, L. B., Heyes, A. R., Staff, H. R., Boardley, I. D., Petróczy, A., & Backhouse, S. H. (2024). [Barriers and enablers in doping, anti-doping, and clean sport : A qualitative meta-synthesis informed by the theoretical domains framework and COM-B model](#). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 72, 102608.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

The dropout from youth sport crisis : not as simple as it appears

Given the documented benefits associated with organized sport and thus the assumption that youth who leave sport are losing out on developmental benefits, dropout has been predominantly framed as a crisis to be solved. Throughout this paper we aimed to challenge the overarching narrative of youth dropout from organized sport as a negative outcome only by highlighting the complexity of youth sport experiences and participation patterns. First, we highlight the lack of conceptual clarity regarding the term “dropout” and question its relevance for describing youth’s sport experiences. Next, we discuss how declines in organized sport participation may reflect developmentally appropriate transitions in sport and broader physical activity for youth and across the life span. Finally, we suggest that, at times, disengagement may be a positive and protective outcome for youth when the sport environment is harmful. Recommendations for future research and practice are provided to advance the understanding of youth sport experiences and participation patterns.

Battaglia, A., Kerr, G., & Tamminen, K. (2024). [The dropout from youth sport crisis : not as simple as it appears](#). *Kinesiology Review*, 1-12.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

I get treated poorly in regular school—why add to it?” : transgender girls’ experiences choosing to play or not play sports

Purpose: Transgender girls' right to participate in high school sports has been attacked by legislation banning them from doing so. This study uses open-ended survey responses among transgender high school girls to examine reasons that they choose to participate or not participate in sports.

Methods: Data come from 294 transgender girls currently in high school who answered one of two open-ended questions about sports participation as part of a larger survey on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) youth mental health. An inductive approach with exploratory and descriptive codes was used, resulting in a codebook with 14 codes about high school girls' choices to participate or not participate in sports.

Results: Among respondents' answers about why they participate in sports, six codes were identified: physical health benefits, mental health benefits, fun, social connections, family expectations, and gender affirmation. Among respondents' answers about why they do not participate in sports, eight codes were identified: not interested in sports, gendered teams or spaces, not athletic, physical or mental health limitations, social discomfort around peer athletes, worsened gender dysphoria, bullying or harassment, and lack of resources or access. These codes were not mutually exclusive and many responses were tagged with multiple codes.

Conclusion: This study highlights the need for inclusive sports environments for transgender athletes. Providing LGBTQ cultural competence training for coaches, administrators, and parents may decrease barriers and increase comfort for transgender athletes, allowing them to benefit from the skills and education that sports provide.

DeChants, J. P., Green, A. E., Price, M. N., & Davis, C. K. (2022). [“I get treated poorly in regular school—why add to it?” : transgender girls’ experiences choosing to play or not play sports](#). *Transgender Health*.

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“That’s too stereotypical ... I don’t want that to be how I identify” : Identity and body-related sport experiences of racialized young women athletes in Canada

There is minimal research on the sport experiences of racialized young women athletes in Canada. When studying racialized groups, an inclusive and meaningful approach to research is necessary because ethnicity and race are integral to understanding identity, diversity, discrimination, and overall experiences in sport. The purpose of this qualitative description study was to explore the identities and body-related sport experiences of racialized young women athletes in a variety of sports in Canada. Eight racialized young women athletes (ages 14–18 years; Mage = 16.63, SD = 1.19) participated in multiple semi-structured one-on-one interviews and reflexive photography. A reflexive thematic analysis was conducted, and three overarching themes were generated that describe the athletes’ identities and body-related sport experiences: (a) Who I am vs who they say I am; (b) My unique body in sport; and (c) The importance of representation. From these findings, three critical factors – intersectionality, discrimination, and diversity – are examined that influence the quality of sport experiences for racialized young women athletes in Canada.

Eke, A. O., Erlandson, M. C., Humbert, M. L., Johnson, K. L., Martin, S. L., & Ferguson, L. J. (2024). [“That’s too stereotypical ... I don’t want that to be how I identify” : Identity and body-related sport experiences of racialized young women athletes in Canada](#). *Psychology of Sport and Exercise*, 70, 102517.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Risk and protective factors for bullying in sport : A scoping review

The aim of the current study was to examine risk and protective factors related to bullying in sport. Adopting the methodological approach outlined by Arksey and O'Malley (International Journal of Social Research Methodology 8(1):19–32, 2005), 37 articles met the inclusion criteria. A consistent definition of bullying could not be identified in the publications examined, and several articles ($n = 8$) did not explicitly define bullying. The most frequent risk factor identified was an individual's social background ($n = 9$). Negative influence of coaches ($n = 5$), level of competition ($n = 5$), lack of supportive club culture ($n = 5$) and issues in locker rooms ($n = 4$) were among the most commonly cited risk factors for bullying in sport settings. Preventative policies were cited as the most common method to reduce the incidence of bullying ($n = 13$). Contextually tailored intervention programmes ($n = 5$) were also noted as a key protective factor, particularly for marginalised groups, including athletes with disabilities or members of the LGBTQ+ community. The need for sport-specific bullying prevention education was highlighted by 10 of the articles reviewed. In summary, the current review accentuates the range of risk and protective factors associated with sport participation. Furthermore, the need for educational training programmes to support coaches in addressing and preventing bullying within sport settings is emphasised.

Kalina, L., O'Keeffe, B. T., O'Reilly, S., & Moustakas, L. (2024). [Risk and protective factors for bullying in sport : A scoping review](#). *International Journal of Bullying Prevention*.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Racial bias in fans and officials: evidence from the italian serie A

Recent scholarship studying the impact of race-based prejudice has emphasized its rampant persistence throughout all aspects of modern society, including the world of sports. Prior research from American leagues has shown that even referees, trained officials intended to enact neutral judgements, are subject to bias against Black and dark-skinned players. To extend these studies and inform policies aimed at combating racial bias in public spaces more broadly, we report results from a unique dataset of over 6500 player-year observations from the Italian Serie A to examine whether these biases persist in European football. Our results show that darker-skinned players receive more foul calls and more cards than lighter-skinned players, controlling for a range of potential confounders and productivity-relevant mediators. By exploiting an absence of fans induced by the COVID-19 pandemic, we also present preliminary evidence that fans may play a key role in inducing poor calls against darker-skinned players.

Magistro, B., & Wack, M. (2023). [Racial bias in fans and officials: evidence from the italian serie A](#). *Sociology*, 57(6), 1302-1321.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Monkey see, monkey do? Exploring parent-athlete behaviours from youth athletes' perspective

Parents are an important social agent that can shape their child's behaviour in sport. However, the association between a youth athlete's perception of their parent's sideline sport behaviour and their own sporting behaviours is currently unclear. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to explore the relationship between parent and youth athlete behaviours in sport settings. Australian youth athletes ($n = 67$) participating in team-based sports completed an online survey where they reported their parents positive and negative sideline behaviours and their own prosocial and antisocial sport behaviour during the past month. Linear regression results suggested that parent's positive behaviours were associated with youth prosocial behaviours, whereas parent's negative behaviours were associated with youth antisocial behaviours. Results provide preliminary quantitative evidence that youth athletes' perceptions of their parents' sideline behaviours predict their own on-field behaviours. As antisocial athlete behaviours were positively associated with parent negative behaviours, sport organisations should target, and ideally eliminate, negative parent behaviours. Conversely, to improve prosocial athlete behaviour, encouraging positive parent behaviours should be promoted.

McCabe, L. P., Tsiros, M. D., & Crozier, A. J. (2024). [Monkey see, monkey do? Exploring parent-athlete behaviours from youth athletes' perspective](#). *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 5, 1292812.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Development and initial validation of the perceived instrumental effects of violence in sport scale

Introduction: A growing body of research is looking into risk factors for interpersonal violence (IV) in sport. This research suggests the existence of several important risk factors, especially organizational and social factors. One of these factors is the beliefs regarding instrumental effects of violence. Coaches may want to drive performance, deter failure, test resilience and commitment, develop toughness, assure interpersonal control, and promote internal competition. In sum, available evidence suggests the risk of IV increases when coaches believe in the effectiveness of strategies involving IV to enhance athlete performance or perceive external approval for these practices.

Methods: The studies presented in this article seeks to develop and validate the Perceived Instrumental Effects of Violence in Sport (PIEVS) Scale in order to measure those beliefs in coaches. In study 1, item generation, expert consultation, cognitive interviews, pilot test and item reduction phases led to 25 items for the PIEVS around six dimensions. In study 2, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted with 690 coaches in order to determine the PIEVS factorial structure and the convergent and divergent validity of the scale was tested (long and short form).

Results: Our results suggested a one-factor solution for the PIEVS (25 items). This one-factor model provided an excellent fit to the data and a very good internal consistency. The PIEVS and empowering motivational climate were negatively correlated, which supported divergent validity as expected. The PIEVS was positively correlated with the disempowering motivational climate and with sport ethic norms, which supported convergent validity as expected.

Discussion: These findings provide preliminary evidence for the appropriateness of the PIEVS Scale to measure perceived instrumental effects of violence in coaches.

Parent, S., Radziszewski, S., Gillard, A., Bélanger-Gravel, A., Gagné, M.-H., St-Pierre, E., Vertommen, T., & Woodburn, A. (2024). [Development and initial validation of the perceived instrumental effects of violence in sport scale](#) (PIEVS). *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, section Sport Psychology.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Disclosure & concealment: Outness and its relationship to mental health among selected filipino LGB athletes

The Minority Stress Model suggests that sexual minorities may have more significant mental health problems due to the stigma attached to their sexuality. This concern is particularly true among LGBTQ+ athletes who are forced to conceal their true sexual identity and remain in the closet. Outness or the coming out process is seen as one of the ways to effectively deal with these mental health concerns internally since these athletes would now be true to themselves. This process, however, does not come without risks. Outness for these athletes is achieved through coming out or disclosing their sexual minority status. Still, this often entails the risk of experiencing stereotypes, harassment, discrimination, and social rejection, which may lead to mental health issues if not addressed. Despite the known dangers, the coming out process remains ideal, with benefits outweighing the risks and disadvantages. The current study investigated the relationship between outness and mental health among 204 Filipino LGB athletes using the Nebraska Outness Scale and Mental Health Inventory - 18. Results revealed that outness and mental health have a significant relationship, with outness predicting better mental health among our participants. The disclosure was also found to significantly predict more substantial variation in the increase of psychological well-being, while concealment indicates more significant variability in the decrease of psychological distress. These findings suggest the critical role of community and social support in promoting better mental health among LGB athletes, which will help foster and showcase their talents in their respective sports.

Reyes, M. E. S., Chua, K. Z. R., Jambonganan, R. N. V., Mayor, T. R., Repoquit, C. M. A., Roxas, K. L. A., Tubale, A. L., Cayubit, R. F. O., & Trinidad, K. K. V. (2023). [Disclosure & concealment : Outness and its relationship to mental health among selected filipino LGB athletes](#). *North American Journal of Psychology*, 25(4), 637-658.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Estimating and monetizing the causal effect of severe interpersonal violence against children in sports on subjective well-being

Background: Interpersonal Violence (IV) against children in sports is a prevalent problem and has a major impact on their well-being. However, the causal relationship and the costs for society remain unclear.

Objective: The aim of this study is to estimate the causal effect of severe IV in sports on Subjective Well-Being (SWB) and to monetize the collective loss for society.

Participants and setting: The study used survey data from 4003 respondents in the Netherlands and Flanders (Belgium). The questionnaire included current SWB as well as 41 items to assess experiences with psychological, physical and sexual IV in sports before the age of 18. Severity was quantified by experts and reported frequency.

Methods: By using the number of sports that someone participated in during their youth as an instrumental variable to control for confounding, the study estimates the causal effect of severe IV on SWB. The Three-Stage Well-Being Valuation Approach was used to monetize the loss in SWB in terms of income compensation.

Results: The results show that experiencing severe IV in sports results in significant lower SWB levels ($b = -0.45$, $p < .01$). The lower SWB is comparable to an annual loss of income of 9672 euro per person.

Conclusions: We have found evidence for a causal effect of severe IV in childhood on the SWB later in life. The results highlight the long-term, extensive impact of experiencing severe IV in sports that exceeds direct physical and psychological health outcomes.

Schoemaker, J., Vertommen, T., Stevens, V., & de Boer, W. (2024). [Estimating and monetizing the causal effect of severe interpersonal violence against children in sports on subjective well-being](#). *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 151, 106719.

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Risk factors for sexual harassment and abuse victimization among adolescent athletes and non-athletes : A one-year follow-up study

Background: The association between SHA and negative mental health increases the need to understand risk factors for SHA victimization, which is important for future development of prevention programs.

Objective: To examine which combinations of demographic- and mental health factors were associated with subsequent SHA victimization, and the prevalence of elite athletes, recreational athletes, and reference students who experienced sexual revictimization.

Participants and setting: Norwegian elite athletes and recreational athletes attending sport high schools, and reference students attending non-sport high schools (mean age: 17.1 years) were eligible for participation.

Methods: The participants answered an online questionnaire at two measurement points one year apart, T1 and T2 ($n = 1139$, 51.1 % girls). After testing for measurement invariance, data were analyzed with Classification and Regression Tree analysis (CRT) using demographic- and mental health variables from T1 as independent variables, and SHA at T2 as outcome.

Results: The combination of being a girl with high level of symptoms of eating disorders and other psychological symptoms was associated with subsequent reporting of SHA. Among the students with lifetime experience of SHA at T1 ($n = 533$, 58.3 %), 49.5 % reported revictimization at T2 (60.9 % girls, 32.2 % boys, $p \leq .001$). The prevalence of SHA revictimization was lower among elite athletes (44.3 %) compared with recreational athletes (49.1 %) and reference students (59.4 %, $p = .019$).

Conclusion: The combination of female gender and mental health symptoms are risk factors for subsequent SHA victimization. These findings, and the high prevalence of SHA revictimization is important knowledge for developing preventive programs targeting elite athletes, recreational athletes, and reference students.

Sølvberg, N., Torstveit, M. K., Solstad, B. E., Mountjoy, M., Rosenvinge, J. H., Pettersen, G., & Sundgot-Borgen, J. (2024). [Risk factors for sexual harassment and abuse victimization among adolescent athletes and non-athletes : A one-year follow-up study](#). *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 147, 106592.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Playing by white rules of racial equality : Student athlete experiences of racism in British university sport

Inequalities related to racial identity are consistently reported across social institutions, not least education, and sport. These inequalities consistently challenge 'post-race' narratives that rationalise racism down to individual prejudices and poor decision-making. This paper presents part of the findings from a wider a twelve-month research project commissioned by British University and Colleges Sport (BUCS) to explore race equality. This wider research privileged the voices of non-White students and staff in an exploration of race and equality in British UK university sport. 'Non-white' was chosen as a race identifier to focus on Whiteness, the normalised, raceless power that reproduces itself both knowingly and unknowingly, to ensure racial 'others' remain subordinate. This paper presents the findings of the student voices. In this study a research team of academic and student researchers explored the experiences of 38 students across five universities. Generating case studies from each university, the data was analysed from an Intersectional and Critical Race Theory perspective. Two core themes relating to negotiating Whiteness were developed from the data analysis which reflected experiences of university sport as predominantly White spaces; 'Play by the Rules' and 'Keep You Guessing'. Racial abuse was subtle, camouflaged in comments and actions that happened momentarily and hence were implausible to capture and evidence. For incidents to be addressed, evidence had to meet a 'beyond doubt' standard. Students were required to consciously negotiate racial bias and abuse to ensure they did not provide a justification for abuse. Navigating racialisation and stereotypes, plus White denial, was additional emotional labour for students. This mechanism of silencing the victim served to normalise racism for both the abused and perpetrator. The conclusion explores potential ways of disrupting these mechanisms of Whiteness in placing students' welfare at the heart of university sport.

Ward, G., Hill, J., Hardman, A., Edwards, L., Scott, D., Jones, A., & Richards, R. (2023). [Playing by white rules of racial equality : Student athlete experiences of racism in British university sport](#). *Sport, Education and Society*, 1-17.

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Sports officials and parents as spectators : Diffusing tensions on the sidelines

Youth sport competitions are often emotionally charged events, with children, parents, coaches, and officials reporting emotions ranging from anxiety and stress through to enjoyment because of their involvement. One of the sources for the negative emotions and experiences associated with youth sport is the behaviors displayed by spectators on the sidelines. Typically, in youth sport events, these spectators are the parents of the children involved in the competition. Recognizing the detrimental consequences that arise for children when parents are inappropriately or negatively involved on the sidelines, sport psychology researchers and practitioners have increasingly targeted interventions at improving parents' involvement in competitions. Although such interventions are valuable and important for improving children's youth sport experiences, their focus is typically exclusively upon the interactions and relationships between parents and their children. However, negative behaviors from parents on the sidelines can also impact others in the environment, particularly sports officials who report abuse and aggression from the sidelines as one of the primary reasons for leaving their roles. As officiating numbers decline, sporting organizations are considering how to best tackle these attrition rates and one area that may be worthy of consideration is the interaction between parents and officials. To-date, limited consideration has been given to the bi-directional interactions between parents and officials or to steps that could be taken to improve interactions. To this end, the purpose of this commentary is to increase awareness, initiate conversations, stimulate research, and enhance applied practice targeting the interactions between officials and parents in youth sport.

Webb, T., & Knight, C. J. (2023). [Sports officials and parents as spectators : Diffusing tensions on the sidelines](#). *Journal of Applied Sport Psychology*, 1-12.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Experiences of interpersonal violence in sport and perceived coaching style among college athletes

Importance : Concern about interpersonal violence (IV) in sport is increasing, yet its implications remain poorly understood, particularly among currently competing college athletes.

Objective: To document the self-reported prevalence of IV in college sports; identify associated risk factors; examine potential consequences associated with athletes' psychosocial well-being, emotional connection to their sport, and willingness to seek help; and explore the associations between IV reporting and perceived variations in coaching styles.

Design, Setting, and Participants This survey study analyzes results of the 2021 to 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) myPlaybook survey, which was administered from July to December 2021 to 123 colleges and universities across the US. Participants were NCAA athletes aged 18 to 25 years who were current players on an NCAA-sanctioned team.

Exposures: Self-reported demographic characteristics (eg, athlete gender identity and sexual orientation) and perceived differences in supportive vs abusive coaching styles (eg, athlete autonomy, team culture, and extent of abusive supervision).

Main Outcomes and Measures: The primary outcome was self-reported experiences of IV in sport during the college sports career of currently competing college athletes. Types of IV considered were physical abuse, financial abuse, sexual abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, and neglect or abandonment. Outcomes potentially affected by IV were assessed with 4 questionnaires.

Results: A total of 4119 athletes (mean [SD] age, 19.3 [1.5] years; 2302 males [55.9%]) completed the survey (response rate, 21.2%). One in 10 athletes (404 of 4119 [9.8%]) reported experiencing at least 1 type of IV during their college sports career, of whom two-thirds (267 [6.5%]) experienced IV within the past 6 weeks. On multivariable analysis, female gender identity (odds ratio [OR], 2.14; 95% CI, 1.46-3.13), nonheterosexual sexual orientation (OR, 1.56; 95% CI, 1.01-2.42), increasing age beyond 18 years (OR, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.01-1.30), increasing year of NCAA eligibility beyond the first year (OR, 1.19; 95% CI, 1.02-1.39), and participation in select sports (eg, volleyball: OR, 2.77 [95% CI, 1.34-5.72]; ice hockey: OR, 2.86 [95% CI, 1.17-6.95]) were independently associated with IV. When exposed to IV, college athletes reported experiencing consistently worse psychosocial outcomes, including increased burnout (mean difference on a 5-point Likert scale, 0.75; 95% CI, 0.63-0.86; $P < .001$) and an expressed desire to consider quitting their sport (mean difference, 0.81; 95% CI, 0.70-0.92; $P < .001$). They were not, however, less willing to seek help. Differences in coaching style were associated with differences in IV reporting. In risk-adjusted linear regression models, having a more supportive coach was associated with a 7.4 (95% CI, 6.4-8.4) absolute percentage point decrease in athletes' probability of reporting experiencing IV. In contrast, having a more abusive coach was associated with up to a 15.4 (95% CI, 13.8-17.1) absolute percentage point increase in athletes' probability of reporting experiencing IV.

Conclusions and Relevance : Results of this survey study suggest that IV is associated with marked changes in the psychosocial health and emotional well-being of college athletes, particularly those who identify as female and with nonheterosexual sexual orientations. Variations in coaching style have the potential to alter these associations. Ongoing efforts are needed to leverage the unique position that coaches hold to help reduce IV and create safe places where all college athletes can thrive.

Zogg, C. K., Runquist, E. B., Amick, M., Gilmer, G., Milroy, J. J., Wyrick, D. L., Grimm, K., & Tuakli-Wosornu, Y. A. (2024). [Experiences of interpersonal violence in sport and perceived coaching style among college athletes](#). JAMA Network Open, 7(1), e2350248.

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Virtually masculine : queer men's experiences with harassment in online video games

Video games are an understudied sport featuring social interactions both similar and dissimilar to those in offline sports. While anonymity in online video games could create a space where minoritized groups experience more equitable treatment, offline social inequalities are translated into online video game interactions. Drawing on 20 semistructured interviews and 2,694 survey responses from self-identified queer men, I build a framework for understanding gender, sexuality, and racial/ethnic harassment in online video games. I argue that nerd masculinity is a protest masculinity that uses symbolic harassment to reframe masculine hierarchy online and enforce hegemonic nerd masculinity. With this study, I illustrate the prevalence of symbolic harassment and the channels it may follow to become direct harassment.

Brenner-Levoy, J. (2023). [Virtually masculine : queer men's experiences with harassment in online video games](#). *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 40(4), 385-398.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Transgender athletes and Canadian sport policy : A story of stigma and precarity

Policy can serve as a form of institutionalised stigma, working to create and maintain discrimination against groups of people. Some Canadian National Sport Organizations (NSOs) have developed policies that address transgender inclusion within sport. However, where these policies exist, they vary in their approaches to inclusion of transgender persons. This article examines how Canadian sport policies prohibit and/or police transgender persons' participation in sport. In 2019, the publicly available policies of 53 NSOs were reviewed to determine the presence and content of so-called transgender inclusion policies, as well as policies related to equity, discrimination and harassment. At the time of the study, only 17 of the 53 NSOs had policies specifically related to transgender inclusion. In this study, we review these policies to understand the varying approaches to transgender inclusion in Canadian NSOs. We classified the NSOs into three broad categories: inclusive ($n = 11$), problematic ($n = 1$) and prejudicial ($n = 5$), in relation to naming, disclosure and medical specifications. Using Judith Butler's concept of precarity, we demonstrate that participation in sport is a precarious choice for transgender athletes, as most NSO policies lacked clear guidance on inclusion and there were next to no policy statements on gender non-conforming people. The development of inclusive policy within sport should be proactive, actionable, consistent with best practices and must include meaningful conversations with transgender and gender non-conforming athletes, coaches and officials.

Bridel, W., Clowater, V., Quesnel, D., MacDonald, C., & Zacher, J. (2024). [Transgender athletes and Canadian sport policy : A story of stigma and precarity](#). *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 16(1), 59-73.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

'Athletes' participation in the National Anti-Doping Organisations of Germany and Poland : Democratic governance?'

Athletes' participation in sports governance gains momentum at multiple levels and challenges the long-prevailing power relations in organised sport. At the same time, the sport-specific discourse on good governance extends to the field of anti-doping, following low levels of testing effectiveness, untransparent decision-making and ethical misconduct in leading anti-doping authorities. Adopting a case-oriented comparative approach between the National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) of Germany (NADA) and Poland (POLADA), two consecutive data collection steps were applied in mixed-methods design to assess and compare the status quo, and to discuss the future development of athletes' participation in anti-doping through the lens of democratic processes in good governance research. First, document analysis showed important similarities and differences between the organisations' approaches to athletes' participation. Overall, NADA implements a more democratic and transparent approach than POLADA. Second, expert interviews revealed three key issues in relation to democratic forms of athletes' participation in the two NADOs: athletes' and their representatives' (limited) personal resources and engagement (individual); an adequate degree of codification and institutionalisation of athletes' representation on NADOs' internal bodies (organisational); and NADOs' operational (in-)dependence (political/systemic). Researchers and practitioners are recommended to further examine how NADOs' control functions over athletes and athletes' participation in their decision-making can be adequately balanced as part of aspirations to foster democratic governance in these organisations.

Fiege, L., & Zembura, P. (2024). ['Athletes' participation in the National Anti-Doping Organisations of Germany and Poland : Democratic governance?'](#). *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 16(1), 93-115.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

How school-built factors and organisational dimensions contribute to bodily exposure, degrading treatment and bullying in school changing rooms

This paper explores how school-built factors and organisational dimensions contribute to bodily exposure, degrading treatment and bullying in school changing rooms. The findings in this study stem from an ethnographic research project exploring the relations between school bullying and the institutional context of schooling. The project focuses on the perspectives of teachers and pupils from pre-school class up to grade eight (i.e. approx. ages 5–15). In this particular study, we focus on participant observations and semi-structured interviews conducted at three elementary schools and one lower secondary school in Sweden. Analysis of the data was guided by constructivist grounded theory (Charmaz, Citation2014) [Constructing grounded theory (2nd ed.). Sage]. Findings reveal how the changing room was a vulnerable and unsafe space associated with an ever-present fear of experiencing bodily exposure, degrading treatment, and bullying. Our findings illuminate how social-ecological elements such as the physical design of the space and organisational factors such as staffing and scheduling can both increase and decrease the risk of experiencing bodily exposure, degrading treatment, and bullying in the changing room. This demonstrates that much more consideration needs to be given to how social interactions and experiences within school changing rooms are influenced by school-built factors and the ways in which they are organised within the different social-ecological systems beyond the microsystem setting.

Forsberg, C., Horton, P., & Thornberg, R. (2024). [How school-built factors and organisational dimensions contribute to bodily exposure, degrading treatment and bullying in school changing rooms](#). *Sport, Education and Society*, 1-12.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

You do not suddenly become safe on your 18th birthday : Managing safeguarding cases involving adult athletes in the United Kingdom

Despite publicised cases of abuse impacting those above the age of 18, little research attention has been paid to the safeguarding of adults. The present study is informed by the recommendations of the Duty of Care in Sport Review, aiming to inform the development of a case data collection tool. Semi-structured online interviews were conducted with 11 key stakeholders. Inductive thematic analysis of the interview transcripts revealed several challenges to collecting adult safeguarding case data in sport which were categorised into three domains: conceptualising cases, managing cases, and recording cases. Developing an effective case management process for adults will require a broader, and shared, understanding of the conceptualisation of adult safeguarding cases, including that vulnerability is not solely determined by personal characteristics, but is affected by the behaviour of perpetrators and fluctuates as circumstances change. Top-down support is necessary to ensure greater consistency in the reporting of valuable adult case data. With clear expectations, regarding what an adult safeguarding case is, what data should be collected, how it should be collected and why, as well as adequate resources, sports of all levels will be in a better position to protect adults from abuse or harm. A clearer roadmap for the management of adult safeguarding concerns in sport is offered.

Garrod, O., & Rhind, D. (s. d.). [You do not suddenly become safe on your 18th birthday : Managing safeguarding cases involving adult athletes in the United Kingdom](#). *Sport Management Review*, 1-21.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Sexual harassment/abuse policies in U.S. youth sport programs

Sport governing bodies, such as the International Olympic Committee, have recommended youth sport organizations develop policies, procedures, and/or ethical guidelines to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and abuse (SHA) experienced by young athletes. To our knowledge, no studies have investigated SHA policies or procedures in U.S. youth sport programs. The purpose of this exploratory study was to examine U.S. youth sport programs' policies regarding SHA. The results are based on a cross-sectional survey completed by youth sport coaches ($n = 200$) from various organizations (e.g., public recreation organizations, private nonprofit organizations, and interscholastic sports). Findings suggest that most organizations have several SHA policies, such as education and training requirements, written policies and codes of conduct regarding coach-athlete sexual relationships, and formal complaint and disclosure procedures for investigating SHA. A bivariate analysis suggests that the presence of several SHA policies was associated with an increased number of self-reported SHA incidents. Moreover, youth sport programs located in urban areas had a greater extent of SHA policies compared to those located in suburban or rural areas. These results are discussed with respect to the potential relationships between the presence of policies and increased cases of SHA. Also, we discussed advocating for equitable resources among youth sport programs regardless of geographic and/or demographic factors. Future research should identify social and cultural barriers that inhibit the successful implementation of SHA policies. While developing and implementing SHA policies is a step in the right direction, it may not be used as the only means to address this complex, systematic, and structural issue.

Kim, S., & Connaughton, D. P. (2024). [Sexual harassment/abuse policies in U.S. youth sport programs](#). *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 08862605241234341.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

A meta-analysis on the relationship between media with violence and aggression in Iranian sports

The present research aimed to conduct a systematic study on violence and aggression in the context of Iranian sports and perform a meta-analysis to investigate the association between the media and violence and aggression in sports. The research encompassed all relevant studies available in scientific databases within Iran (such as Magiran, Seyed, Civilica, Normagz, Humane resource study, and police publications), as well as dissertations from the information and scientific documents database. The selected timeframe for this analysis covered the years 2001 to 2018 in the Iranian context. Through this process, 209 studies related to the subject were identified, out of which 10 studies were included in the meta-analysis based on the research protocol investigating the relationship between media and violence and aggression in sports. Data analysis was performed using SPSS25 and CMA2 software. The results showed several variables played prominent roles in the researches on violence and aggression in sports, including media performance, referees' performance, stadium amenities, law enforcement and security factors, external and internal stadium environment, coach's behavior, social control, family influence, education, socio-economic factors, substance abuse, players' behavior, influence of friends, managerial aspects, and cultural and political factors. Inferential statistics indicated effect size for the relationship between media and violence and aggression, under the fixed model, was determined to be 0.259, and under the random model, it was 0.306, both of which were statistically significant. Consequently, based on the findings from the meta-analysis, a significant direct relationship between media and violence and aggression in sports was established.

Madavani, A. N., Shahbazi, M., & Bayat, H. (2024). [A meta-analysis on the relationship between media with violence and aggression in Iranian sports](#). *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse*, 1-25.

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Applying a systems thinking lens to anti-doping : A systematic review identifying the contributory factors to doping in sport

The use of performance enhancing substances and methods (known as "doping") in sport is an intractable issue, with current anti-doping strategies predominantly focused on the personal responsibility and strict liability of individual athletes. This is despite an emerging understanding that athletes exist as part of a broader complex sports system that includes governance, policymakers, media, sponsors, clubs, team members, and athlete support staff, to name a few. As such, there is a need to examine the broader systemic factors that influence doping in sport. The aim of this systematic review was to identify and synthesise the factors contributing to doping and doping behaviours, attitudes, and beliefs and the extent to which this knowledge extends beyond the athlete to consider broader sports systems. The review followed PRISMA guidelines with risk of bias and study quality assessed by the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool, and identified contributory factors synthesised and mapped onto a systems thinking-based framework. Overall, the included studies were determined to be of high quality. Support personnel, the coach, and the coach-athlete relationship represent key influences on the athletes' decisions to dope. From the evidence presented, doping is an emergent property of sport systems and represents a complex systemic problem that will require whole-of-system interventions. The implications for this and the focus of future research are discussed.

Naughton, M., Salmon, P. M., Kerhervé, H. A., & McLean, S. (2024). [Applying a systems thinking lens to anti-doping : A systematic review identifying the contributory factors to doping in sport](#). *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 1-15.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Safeguarding strategies in athletes with intellectual disabilities: a narrative review

Compared to their 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 safe-guarding strategies in this population, and no global consensus prevention guidelines exist. The goal of this review was to synthesize the 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 strategy 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-Scheuring, 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).

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Good use, non-use and misuse : Safe sport reporting systems in context

Reporting systems constitute an essential part of today's safe sport initiatives across the world. Informed by literature on reporting wrongdoings in organisational contexts and a political sociology approach to policy instrumentation, this article examines how abuse reporting systems are utilised in youth high-performance sport environments. Drawing from 51 interviews with both user and provider groups of South Korea's reporting facilities, the results offer three main uses of the country's safe sport reporting mechanisms: (1) 'good use' that relies on their communicative capacity to signal changing organisational culture; (2) 'non-use' that derives not only from the fear of reprisals, but from more subtle relational and situational concerns, such as teams' dissolution; and (3) 'misuse' of the systems as a tool to advance individual agendas as opposed to protecting victims. The findings of this study not only provide evidence for both positive and perverse effects of safe sport reporting facilities *per se*, but also illuminate the importance of social and institutional conditions that can both enable and constrain this newly implemented policy measure for athlete safeguarding.

Tak, M., Kim, Y. J., & Rhind, D. J. A. (2024). [Good use, non-use and misuse : Safe sport reporting systems in context](#). *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 1-16.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Context matters : athletes' perception of dopers' values, actions and vulnerabilities. *frontiers in sports and active living*

Background: Although athletes seem to hold uniform views towards non-dopers, their perception of dopers is more nuanced, reflecting positive and negative attributes. Research also indicates that rarely a single factor can explain doping, but a host of reasons that intertwine. A holistic understanding of how values play a role in decisions in anti-doping and the elements that influence athletes' doping vulnerability is timely and warranted.

Methods: We recruited elite athletes from 13 countries representing 27 sports at a national or international level (N = 60) to participate as part of a larger research project. Data were collected via focus group interviews focusing on values, value priorities and perceptions about the role of values in doping as a phenomenon and in dopers' actions. Data were analysed using iterative thematic analysis.

Results: Three themes were identified: (1) athletes' personal stance on doping, (2) dopers in the eyes of the anti-doping-compliant athletes, and (3) doping vulnerability is a balance. Athletes in this study strongly opposed doping but showed empathy and understanding toward athletes who doped under certain circumstances. Furthermore, athletes believed that "clean" and "doping" athletes are not always distinguished by the values they hold, leading to the realisation that all athletes can be vulnerable to doping at some point. This vulnerability is a balance between risks and protective factors in a complex interaction between environmental, personal, and situational influences. Each element (e.g., values, environment) can be a motivator or a barrier. Consequently, doping vulnerability is highly idiosyncratic and dynamic.

Conclusion: If doping is not due to a lack of moral values but the consequences of combined risk factors that override the guiding function of values, then doping can happen to anyone, "good" athletes included. Developers and facilitators of anti-doping education programmes are advised to embrace this important aspect. The results also contribute to developing the doping vulnerability concept as a balance between risks and protective factors and draw attention to the clean athlete vulnerability, which is rooted in the combination of strategic performance enhancement via non-prohibited means, their exposure to anti-doping requirements and the constant high level of suspicion that surrounds them.

Veltmaat, A., Dreiskämper, D., Brueckner, S., Bondarev, D., Heyes, A., Barkoukis, V., Elbe, A.-M., Lazuras, L., De Maria, A., Zelli, A., & Petróczi, A. (2023). [Context matters : athletes' perception of dopers' values, actions and vulnerabilities. *frontiers in sports and active living*, 5, 1229679.](#)

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Stakeholders' perspectives on the effectiveness of the Chinese anti-doping education policy

The significance of anti-doping education in competitive sports is paramount, necessitating athletes and coaches to possess an in-depth understanding of doping prevention strategies. However, information on the Chinese context is limited, prompting a comprehensive examination of the nation's anti-doping education system. This study explored the experiences of 45 stakeholders involved in Chinese anti-doping education via in-depth interviews and provides a critical analysis of the system's target audience, delivery methods, timing, and content. The study developed an anti-doping education policy implementation model, assessing its efficacy within the Chinese context. The model posits that while China has made significant strides in addressing key factors of anti-doping education, improvements are still required. Notably, broadening the selection of target groups, enhancing awareness-raising efforts, and establishing comprehensive plans for anti-doping education throughout an athlete's lifecycle are crucial. Additionally, clear timelines for these initiatives and an optimised anti-doping policy evaluation process, involving increased collaboration with academic institutions and scholar participation in research, are recommended. These findings underline the importance of a continuous and context-specific refinement of China's anti-doping education strategies, aligning with the evolving needs of stakeholders and the broader demands of the sporting ecosystem.

Yang, K., Dimeo, P., Winand, M., & Yun, Y. (2024). [Stakeholders' perspectives on the effectiveness of the Chinese anti-doping education policy. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 16\(1\), 117-133.](#)

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Masculinity on ice : Masculinity, friendships, and sporting relationships in midlife and older adulthood

While researchers have established that young men's sporting friendships are often structured by violence, minimal intimacy, competition, and the degradation of all things feminine (Messner, 1992b), we know relatively little about sporting relationships between older men. Drawing on interviews with and ethnographic research of older male hockey players in two Canadian cities, this article finds that while those in late midlife (ages 54–71) continue to enact patterns of male relationships associated with younger men, those in later life (ages 71–82) break with these masculine patterns. Instead, their team relationships involve joking about themselves in the locker room (instead of mocking others) and an ethic of care. Many defined true or close friendships as those which extended beyond sport. These findings suggest that men's alignment with the dominant sporting masculinity of the young is not static over the life course and may wane in certain arenas as men reach later life.

Allain, K. A. (2024). [Masculinity on ice : Masculinity, friendships, and sporting relationships in midlife and older adulthood](#). *Journal of Gender Studies*, 33(2), 218-231.

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Not just a (morally) dumb jock: what athletes can teach us about the complexity of decision-making about aggression

What Athletes Can Teach Us about the Complexity of Decision-Making about Aggression By Kristin Amy Banas Doctor of Philosophy in Education University of California, Berkeley Professor Elliot Turiel, Chair Sport provides a unique context for the inquiry of moral decision-making about aggression as, in many ways, it is a space of sanctioned violence (e.g., tackling someone to the ground in American football), and its highly physical and highly competitive activities require that one thinks about the use of physical force on others and on oneself. Sport's position as a bounded, largely voluntary activity also makes it ideal for studying the ways in which rules and authority, personal choice and consent, and the goals, purposes, expectations, and consequences of an activity factor into an individual's reasoning about aggression and harm. Over the last four decades, there have been a small but growing number of studies that have looked at moral reasoning in the context of sport. Using frameworks such as social learning theory (Bandura, 1973, 1991) or Kohlberg's stage theory of moral development (Kohlberg, 1969), these studies regularly concluded that athletes, particularly those playing contact sports, used less mature forms of moral reasoning and were more approving of aggression than their non-athlete peers, and that the context of sport itself encouraged cheating and other harmful behavior in an effort to win. Two prominent explanations for this degradation in apparent moral aptitude in sport are moral disengagement (the use of rationalizations to separate oneself from the types of self-sanctions that typically dissuade individuals from immoral behavior; Bandura, 1999; Stanger et al., 2013) and bracketed morality (an alternative moral code that prioritizes self-oriented goals over the welfare and rights of others; Bredemeier & Shields, 1995). While this research has pointed to the idea that there is something different about the ways people reason about aggression in the context of sport, the overall conclusions that these researchers make about the moral reasoning of athletes oversimplifies the reasoning processes of individuals and the realities of learning and development in the context of sport, creating a deficit lens that contributes to harmful stereotypes particularly about the athletes of color who make up many high-contact sports. Using the alternative model of moral decision-making set forth by social domain theory (Turiel, 1983), this study re-examined the claims of previous researchers in an effort to survey the ways people make decisions about morally salient events like aggression, in highly physical contexts like sport. Social domain theory posits that people consider moral issues such as rights, fairness, and the welfare of others as important, prescriptive matters while also recognizing that when making decisions about the social environment, sometimes these concerns must be coordinated with other domains such as social and personal concerns. The first aim of the present study is to illustrate and get clarity on this process of making decisions about aggression as it plays out in the context of sport and understand the role context itself plays in moral decision-making. A second aim is to highlight the ways people first make meaning of their social environments and how such processes may transform even interpretations of what one considers harmful in a given context. A third aim is to compare reasoning across demographic groups, including sport experience, to see the ways prior experience impacts reasoning about physical aggression, both in and out of sport contexts. To do this, the present research used semi-structured interviews of 109 participants between the ages of 18 and 25 (M = 20.7 years; 52% female) of varying degrees

of prior sport experience (33% non-athletes; 37% moderate athletes, and 29% elite, contact-sport athletes) to gather participants' sense-making, evaluations, and justifications about acts of physical aggression (pain-causing hard pushes) that take place in social situations across sport and non-sport contexts. Results showed that while more participants approved of aggression in the sport context more than in the non-sport context in the abstract, when participants were given details that specified the intention and rationale behind the hard push, differences between contexts largely collapsed, with the majority of participants disapproving of the act of hard pushing across the situations in both sport and non-sport settings. Contrary to the findings of previous studies, there were no significant differences in the approval of hard pushing across the sport experience groups, though there existed some evidence that the contact-sport elite athletes interpreted the situations in the sport context differently than the other participant groups and that this had to do with the knowledge they have gained from playing sports at a high level for many years. Findings also showed that participants, including athletes, considered and often prioritized the integrity of the game, the importance of fairness, and the welfare of others, refuting previous conclusions about bracketed morality and moral disengagement. Lastly, the study showed ways that context and previous experience can transform the meaning of certain acts, rendering something like a hard push morally benign, given certain parameters. These findings have implications for the field of moral development, the understanding of decision-making about aggression, and the treatment of athletes.

Banas, K. A. (2023). [Not just a \(morally\) dumb jock: what athletes can teach us about the complexity of decision-making about aggression](#). *University of California, Berkeley*.

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Societal discrimination and mental health among transgender athletes : A systematic review and Meta-analysis

Background: Discrimination and inequality have been identified as significant problems faced by transgender individuals in sports participation. However, uncertainties remain regarding the effectiveness of interventions aimed at promoting equality.

Objectives: This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to examine the experiences of transgender athletes in sports, focusing on mental health issues and factors contributing to inequality among transgender and other sexual minorities.

Methods: The study followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines and searched 10 electronic databases, including PubMed, Google Scholar, and Web of Science, to identify eligible studies published between 2005 and 2022. The search yielded 1430 articles, of which only 12 studies met the inclusion criteria for this review.

Results: The meta-analysis of the 12 studies included in this review revealed that transgender athletes faced social discrimination and inequality in sports participation, resulting in mental health problems and higher rates of suicide. From a cohort of 21,565 participants in the studies, 7152 (33%) were subjected to discrimination in sports participation and healthcare, with a rate of 0.61 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.35, 0.81). However, transgender athletes who felt welcomed and embraced by their respective teams accounted for 0.39 (95% CI: 0.19, 0.65). These results indicated significant differences between how transgender athletes are treated in healthcare settings and when participating in sports.

Conclusion: The study findings underscore the need for policies, cultural research, and interventions to address discrimination and inequality faced by transgender athletes in sports participation. Promoting equality and safeguarding the rights of transgender athletes can mitigate the risk of mental health problems and increase physical activity among sexual minorities.

Chan, A. S. W., Choong, A., Phang, K. C., Leung, L. M., Tang, P. M. K., & Yan, E. (2024). [Societal discrimination and mental health among transgender athletes : A systematic review and Meta-analysis](#). *BMC Psychology*, 12(1), 24.

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There just isn't any other option—so we just have to put up with it" : Mental health in women's cycling and the necessity of structural change

Historically, bicycle riding connoted freedom, independence, and enhanced mental and physical wellbeing for women. Persevering through criticism and moral panic, female cyclists have been competitive since the late 19th century—many earning substantial prize money and prestige. Unfortunately, this progress was not linear in its trajectory and contemporary professional women's cycling continues to be pervaded by structural and cultural challenges, which can have deleterious effects on athlete mental health. Notably, socioeconomic pressures endure, like unstable employment terms, limited team support, and role conflicts. Furthermore, sexual harassment, body shaming, and manipulation may characterize women's experiences with their coaches and teams. Sizable investment gaps between men's and women's teams and competitions often underpin these scenarios of disadvantage. Alongside hindering the development of women's cycling, these adverse circumstances may induce psychosocial risk factors. Within this context, by highlighting sport-specific and sex-specific considerations, the emerging subdiscipline of sports psychiatry can be valuable for protecting and promoting athlete welfare in women's cycling. Raising awareness about extant symptoms, vulnerabilities, contributing behaviours, and systemic issues, can bolster efforts to develop better conditions and care equivalence. To that end, this perspective article draws upon anecdotal and scholarly evidence to provide an overview of psychiatric concerns in women's professional cycling. This informs recommended strategies to improve mental health and advance equality within the sport, which should involve actions from several stakeholders, such as athletes, teams, and governing bodies.

Colangelo, J., Smith, A., Buadze, A., & Liebrez, M. (2023). ["There just isn't any other option—so we just have to put up with it" : Mental health in women's cycling and the necessity of structural change](#). *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, 5, 1270957.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Hegemony and the national collegiate athletic association : A critical discourse analysis of national collegiate athletic association resources concerning name, image, and likeness

When athletes gained rights from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) to monetize their name, image, and likeness (NIL), the NCAA's historic hegemony over college sports was challenged. However, given the recency of NIL, there is minimal research on how the NCAA communicated NIL changes to its members during this time. Through the lens of hegemony theory, this research explored how the NCAA communicated its hegemony and its loss of power via its distribution of NIL resources ($N = 48$). Critical discourse analysis demonstrated the NCAA and its leaders predominantly employed ideological influence in their communications to members and athletes to follow NIL guidelines. This influence centered around appeals to fairness and amateurism. The NCAA also tried to use coercion to force compliance. Finally, with an increasing trend toward decentralization, the NCAA relinquished hegemony in communications that shifted control to member institutions and by requesting federal involvement.

Harry, M. (2023). [Hegemony and the national collegiate athletic association : A critical discourse analysis of national collegiate athletic association resources concerning name, image, and likeness](#). *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 1-11.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Applying cognitive analytic theory to understand the abuse of athletes on Twitter

Purpose/rationale: Athletes and governing bodies have raised ethical concerns related to the negative psychological effects of Twitter for professional athletes. There remained a need to systematically understand the processes involved in negative fan athlete social media interactions by categorising social media data using psychological theory. This study aimed to examine the attributional (specific or global negative comments) and contextual (sport-specific and general life context or “no context”) factors of Twitter content that were Tweeted by fans about high profile sports people. Research methods: In order to retrieve preliminary social media data to explore this phenomenon, Tweet data was collected data using Twitter’s Search API related to the top 10 highest-paid athletes (a crude initial ranking of “high profile”) as ranked by Forbes, 2018 and the data was retrieved on Friday 26th of April 2019. The search and retrieval strategy used a combination of sentiment analysis and qualitative filtering in order to isolate negative tweets directed at sports athletes. Results and findings: Preliminary findings highlighted that negative tweets directed at sports athletes can be accurately classified into three broad themes: (i) global negative projections (no context) (ii) global negative projections (sport performance context), and (iii) specific negative projections (personal context). The socio ecological theory was used as a holistic model to understand the broader processes involved in fan athlete social media interaction when considering these types of negative engagement between fans and athletes. Implications: Twitter can be used as a means for the public to direct negative projections towards athletes and our study puts forward a number of applied and research recommendations for researchers and sport management staff to educate and protect athletes from the negative consequences of “twitter abuse”.

Meggs, J., & Ahmed, W. (2024). [Applying cognitive analytic theory to understand the abuse of athletes on Twitter](#). *Managing Sport and Leisure*, 29(1), 161-170.

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The blurred line in elite sport : Exploring UK media reporting of bullying and banter

In recent years there has been an increasing interest in the concepts of bullying and banter within both sport research and media reporting. However, at present, research has not explored reports of bullying and banter within the UK sport media This is a potential omission, as the media may provide important conceptual information about bullying and banter to those outside of the academic domain. Therefore, the present study sought to understand how banter and bullying are framed by the UK sport media and how these concepts have been distinguished from one another. Guided by a pragmatist approach, 85 print and broadcast media articles were analysed from The Times, The Telegraph, Daily Mail, The Sun, The Guardian, British Broadcasting Company (BBC) and Sky Sports News (SNN). Through an abductive thematic analysis, the findings highlighted several themes around the media’s view of bullying. The media differentiated bullying and banter through the tipping point between these concepts and a misinterpretation of jokes and banter. The present study contributed to the current research on bullying and banter by analysing the media’s perspectives of the concepts. Overall, the findings outline the contemporary understanding of bullying in sport, whilst highlighting the significant influence the media has in shaping the discussion around banter in this context.

Newman, J. A., Mahmood, S., & Rumbold, J. L. (2023). [The blurred line in elite sport : Exploring UK media reporting of bullying and banter](#). *Sport, Education and Society*, 1-16.

[Retour au sommaire](#)

Research on human rights and large-scale sport events from 1990 to 2022 : A scoping review

Hosting large-scale sport events presents inherent human rights risks and opportunities across the event life cycle due to their size and complexity. Few studies on the planning, organising, management, and delivery of large-scale sport events incorporate a human rights perspective; however, human rights outcomes may be implicit in research on event impact, legacy, leverage, and event-led development. This paper presents a scoping review of the state of research on human rights and large-scale sport events in sport management and related fields for the time period 1990–2022. Specifically, our review identifies and maps existing scholarship on human rights issues, summarises findings, and highlights areas for future research. We utilised a range of scholarly articles, reports, and human rights instruments to develop a list of 14 human rights topics related to the study of large-scale sport events. Using the Joanna Briggs Institute’s scoping review framework, we searched 100 sport-related journals across 10 databases, yielding 279 articles. Our deduplication and data extraction processes were supported by DistillerSR project management software. We followed the PRISMA Scoping Review Extension guidelines to present our results. The most prominent human rights issues examined are equity and inclusivity and public health, well-being, and quality of life. In contrast, there was a dearth of research on issues, such as children’s rights and safeguarding and privacy rights of athletes, spectators, and consumers. Our review highlighted a need for more empirical and theory-driven scholarship in the area of human rights and sport events.

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