

2024



#WeRideTogether

GLOBAL ABUSE PREVALENCE STATISTICS

*This document provides data from **21 studies** (20 Quantitative, 1 Qualitative) that can be reviewed holistically to better understand the global prevalence of abuse in athletics since 2015. This compilation of research aims to display abuse statistics from a diverse set of athletes, sports, and levels of play.*



INTRODUCTION

When evaluating, comparing, and contrasting statistics, especially about abuse, we must be mindful of at least three things:

- **Sexual abuse is underreported.** Males, specifically, are less likely to report. This [study](#) expands upon viewpoints regarding gender differences in reporting. This [document](#) provides information on gender dynamics and reporting in the United States. Thus, we conclude that the prevalence for all genders may be greater than the data captured.
- **Research studies, nationally and globally, use different terminology, standards, and criteria.** For example, what is considered “sexual abuse” in one study may be counted as “sexual misconduct” or “sexual harassment” in other studies. Similarly, an exchange of terms could occur between “psychological abuse” and “emotional abuse.” This [study](#) and this [study](#) expand on how definitions can be problematic on a methodological level. Therefore, we must consider terminology when comparing data.
- Following the previous point on terminology, **we must also be aware of cultural considerations when researching and analyzing abuse prevalence.** This [study](#) and this [study](#) expand on this caveat. Different groups and contexts have variations and nuances regarding societal norms, dynamics, attitudes, etc., which can influence how an athlete may respond to specific terminology.

Below are 21 recent studies presented alphabetically with summary information highlighting key findings. Links to the complete studies are provided when possible. Referenced figures and tables are included in the appendix.

KEY STATISTICS



More than 50% of athletes experience abuse in sports.



13 to 15 years old is the average age of the first incident of verbal, physical, or sexual abuse in sports.



Authority figures and peers, such as **coaches**, **trainers**, **sporting staff**, and **teammates**, are the most common perpetrators of all types of abuse in sports.

KEY SUMMARY

- More research is needed to assess better, track, and understand the prevalence of all types of abuse across all sports at every level of play.
- Research must evaluate prevention strategies and their effectiveness in reducing the prevalence of abuse of athletes in sports.
- Given the abuse prevalence rates, awareness, education, and victim support must be supplied to athletes regularly, starting at young ages. This applies to athletes at every level of play, across all sports, and regions.
- Prevention intervention methods must be tailored to honor cultural considerations and learning differences to meet athletes, coaches, and communities where they are at.

Legend



Country



Continent



Global

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Study 1

CAMPUS SEX ABUSE BY AUTHORITY FIGURES (2021, UNITED STATES)

Key Takeaways:

This 2021 study included 1500 college-educated Americans fielded June 2-3, 2021. The results represent college-educated American adults in terms of race, gender, income, and region. Data showed that more than **1 in 4 current and former college male and female athletes say they endured inappropriate sexual contact from a campus authority figure – most often a male professor or coach**. The demographic includes **44% athletic coaches**, 39% professors, 28% academic advisors, 23% administrators, 21% counselors or therapists, 21% medical professionals, and 74% of perpetrators were male.

Participants who suffered abuse felt pressure not to report it because 45% were afraid the perpetrator would punish their grade, career, or status on a team, 37% were fearful of losing their scholarship, 28% felt ashamed, 27% didn't want to be looked at differently by peers, 24% liked the perpetrator and didn't want to hurt them, 22% had no concrete proof and didn't want to be thought of as a liar. Only 39% disclosed the abuse to a friend or family member, and 23% did not report it to anyone.



Study 2

CASES: GENERAL REPORT. THE PREVALENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (IVAC) INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SPORT IN SIX EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (2021, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, GERMANY, ROMANIA, SPAIN, UK)

Key Takeaways:

Participants in this 2021 study consisted of 10,302 individuals who participated in organized sports before age 18. Respondents had an average age of 24.4 years. 49.3% were male, 50% were female, 0.3% stated they identified themselves 'in another way,' and 0.4% stated they would 'prefer not to say.' 82.3% identified as heterosexual, 7% as bisexual, 2.5% as gay, 1.7% as lesbian, 1.7% as other, and 4.9% preferred not to say. 6% of respondents stated they had a disability. Furthermore, 6.7% of respondents stated they had participated only in sports for people with disabilities, 14% had participated in non-disabled and disabled sports, and just under 80% had not participated in any sports for disabled people. 11.3% of respondents belonged to a minority ethnic group.

Study 2. Continued

The sports played by the male respondents included football, basketball, tennis, swimming, table tennis, athletics, volleyball, exercise & fitness, handball, and cycling; by women - dance, swimming, football, volleyball, tennis, basketball, gymnastics, handball, athletics, badminton. Respondents' level of play can be viewed in Figure 3.

Data revealed that the most common experience of interpersonal violence against children inside sports was psychological violence (65%), followed by physical violence (44%), neglect (37%), and non-contact sexual violence (35%); the least common experience inside sport was contact sexual violence (20%). The prevalence of interpersonal violence against children in sports is higher for boys than girls in all countries, with 79% of male respondents and 71% of female respondents reporting at least one experience of any type of interpersonal violence against children. Overall, the prevalence of any form of interpersonal violence against children is 68% at the recreational level and 84% at the international level.

“Across all categories of interpersonal violence, **the sports club is by far the most frequent location for interpersonal violence against children.** Across all categories of interpersonal violence against children, males were most often identified as the perpetrator(s). Females were indicated less often as perpetrators, yet – against common expectations – were responsible for a substantial proportion of the experiences reported by respondents. On average, the experience involved an unknown adult in only 6% of cases, whereas **coaches, other sports personnel, and other known adults were involved in 50% of cases on average. Unknown peers were involved in 21% of cases compared to 37% of known peers.** The majority of respondents experiencing interpersonal violence against children did not disclose the (most serious) experience. **Only a tiny proportion of participants (4% – 6%) asked for support within the sport context.**”



Study 3

CENSUS OF ATHLETE RIGHTS EXPERIENCES REPORT **(2021, GLOBAL)**

Key Takeaways:

This 2021 global study included 297 athletes over 18 who were currently active, as well as former professional athletes affiliated with World Players. In addition, the census consists of 13 participant interviews from male and female athletes across artistic swimming, race walking, swimming, gymnastics, handball, swimming, table tennis, handball, and football. Census data displayed that **37% of athletes (35% of females, 38% of males) experienced one form of physical abuse at least once as a child in sport**. 65% of athletes felt that their best interests were not always taken into account. 69% of athletes were not always aware they had rights when they were children in sports. **61% of athletes (52% females, 64% males) experienced one form of emotional abuse at least once as a child in sport**. 51% of athletes experienced economic exploitation as a child athlete. 33% of athletes experienced discrimination at least as a child in sport. 13% of athletes experienced one form of sexual abuse at least once as a child in sports (21% of females, 11% of males). Sexual abuse was perpetrated by fans, other players, or their coaches.



Study 4

COLLEGE STUDENT HAZING EXPERIENCES, ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION (2018, UNITED STATES)

Key Takeaways:

In this 2018 study in the United States, data was collected from seven institutions, including public and private research universities, located in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, South, and Western regions of the United States, with enrollments ranging from 7,000 to 64,000. In total, 56,614 students were invited to participate across the seven campuses that completed the survey, with **5,880 students completing the survey**. In aggregate, 59.6% of respondents identified as female and 40.3% as male. 73% percent identified as White, 9.3% Asian/Pacific Islander, 8.2% Hispanic, 4.7% multi-racial, 3.4% Black or African American, and fewer than 1% as American Indian, Native Alaskan, or other.

Study 4. Continued

Except for the underrepresentation of Black students, these demographics are similar to the racial/ethnic composition of U.S. public and private research universities near the time of this investigation. Twenty-four percent of respondents were in their first year of college, 24.5% in their second year, 25.2% in their third year, 22.5% in their fourth year, and 3.9% in their fifth and sixth years.

Table 2 shows that 42.7% of students experienced hazing on a varsity athletic team, 29.5% in a club sport, and 26.6% on an intramural or recreation team. 50.3% of respondents did not perceive their coaches or advisors to have any level of awareness or involvement with the hazing they experienced. However, 19.6% reported their coaches or advisors were either present or involved in the activity, 8.3% reported they were present but not involved, and 14.5% said their coach or advisor was aware of the activity but not present. **Thus, more than 40% of respondents reported that a coach or organization advisor had knowledge of hazing activities, and more than a quarter said these individuals were physically present when hazing occurred.**



Study 5

CULTURE CLIMATE SURVEY (2022, USA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2022 study in the United States included current and former 3,959 adult athletes (151 Olympians/Paralympians and 56 medalists) from more than 50 sports who responded to a survey between October 6 – November 30, 2020. Participants were primarily white (87.6%), heterosexual (88.6%), female (76.1%) athletes, and athletes without disabilities (93.1%).

Data showed that 27.5% of athlete participants think sexual, emotional, or physical misconduct is a problem in their sport—but far more (48%) are aware of coaches developing sexual relationships with athletes. **93% of individuals who experienced sexual harassment or unwanted sexual contact did not submit a formal report/complaint of it.** 18.1% of individuals having unwanted sexual experiences also indicated they were retaliated against. **More than half of athlete participants who indicated having unwanted sexual experiences said that some or all of those experiences happened when they were under 18.**

Study 5, Continued

Approximately 80% of athlete participants indicated experiencing at least one of 18 indicators of psychological harm or neglect. 21.7% of athlete participants indicated being physically harmed. 9% of athlete participants experienced inappropriate sexual contact during their sports involvement. **Approximately 48% of athlete participants indicated they had experienced discrimination in some form during their involvement with their governing body.**

Athletes with a disability noted significantly more experiences with psychological harm and neglect than those without a disability. Additionally, women and gender-nonconforming participants experienced higher rates of psychological damage and neglect compared with men. Black, Multiracial, and Asian athletes were more likely to experience physical harm. Rates of physical harm experienced by those who indicated that they were bisexual were almost double when compared to any other sexual orientation. Rates of bodily harm were higher for athlete participants who were ever collegiate athletes compared to athletes who did not participate in college varsity athletics. **3.2% of athlete participants reported a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault. Athletes who experienced sexual assault indicated that it most often happened with coaches, trainers, or another sports administrator (55%) or with an athlete peer (45%).**



Study 6

EXPLORING THE MODUS OPERANDI OF COACHES WHO PERPETRATED SEX OFFENSES IN CANADA (2022, CANADA)

Key Takeaways:

“This research is based on an analysis of over 2,000 court judgments and newspaper articles concerning **120 cases of sexual assault committed by Canadian sports coaches against 331 athletes, mostly boys, between 1967 and 2020.**” To be included in this study, cases needed to fulfill specific criteria: the perpetrator had to be (1) a male coach; (2) who committed SA (Sexual Assault) against at least one athlete who was under his authority at the time of the crime; (3) who committed SA with contact (e.g., sexual touching, penetration); and (4) for which information was available in court judgments and media reports to clearly describe the MO (modus operandi) strategies.

Study 6. Continued

“Analysis of the sample reveals that 133 girls and 198 boys were victims of a sexual assault by their coach. **The average age of the athletes was 13.6. The average age of the coaches was 33.6.**” As seen on the Table, there were, on average, “2.8 young athlete victims for each coach. **Witnesses were present at the time of the abuse in 21 percent of cases, for example, because the acts were committed as part of a "game."** The average length of time the aggressors were active is 5.8 years. Finally, an average of 14.1 years elapsed between the first assault and the first report to the police.” The additional tables describe tactics used by perpetrators.



Study 7

FEMALE STUDENT ATHLETES' PERCEPTIONS OF ACCEPTABILITY AND THE OCCURRENCE OF SEXUAL-RELATED BEHAVIOR BY THEIR COACHES IN INDIA (2017, INDIA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2017 study in India included 180 female student-athletes with an average age of 22. who had male coaches and studied at the Hanuman Vayayam Prasarak Mandal (HVPM) Degree College of Physical Education. These students had been participating in their various sports for an average of 3 years, with 58.3% representing multiple team sports and 41.7% representing individual sports. Table 7 shows that 31.7% of participants experienced inappropriate verbal, physical, and sexual behavior and that **31.1% of participants experienced unwanted sexual behavior while participating in sports.**



Study 8

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SPORT: PREVALENCE AND PROBLEMS (2021, EUROPE)

Key Takeaways:

In this 2021 scoping review of 41 European studies, participant profiles varied across the studies reviewed. **The most frequently studied form of gender-based violence in sports was sexual harassment.** Of the 41 studies, 18 attempted to measure (alone or in combination with other forms of gender-based violence) the prevalence of sexual harassment in sports across ten countries. In these studies, the prevalence rate varied between 1% and 64%. **The second most frequently used term in the studies was 'sexual violence.'** Eight studies covering seven countries used this term. They were reporting prevalence rates of between 0.2% and 14%. Definitions of sexual violence used in the studies again varied but included both contact and non-contact behaviors. The term 'sexual abuse' was used in four studies. Most commonly, this term was used when investigating forms of gender-based violence perpetrated against children in sports. Across these studies, the prevalence rate varied between 0.3% and 14%. Across studies, **prevalence rates for homophobic violence were between 4% and 89%**, depending on the type of behavior experienced (i.e., bullying, verbal abuse, physical violence).



Study 9

INTERPERSONAL GENDERED VIOLENCE AGAINST ADULT WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN SPORT: A SCOPING REVIEW (2022, GLOBAL)

Key Takeaways:

This scoping review of 15 studies specifically investigated interpersonal gender-based violence against adult women by men. Studies needed to be set in sports contexts such as sports clubs, community sports, and sports organizations to be included. Most of the studies included in this review originated from the United States (8), followed by Europe (3). Whilst there was a global spread of countries within which these studies took place (India, Israel, Sweden, Serbia, Kenya, Netherlands), there were some noticeable gaps across the South American and Asia/Pacific region, as well as Canada and the United Kingdom. The sample populations for the studies included in the review were university/college student-dominant. **The prevalence of interpersonal gender-based violence against adult women by men in sports environments “varies between studies, from 1.92% to 86.8% for any form of sexual violence.** However, it is not clear to what extent many of the prevalence rates relate to or across sexual harassment and/or sexual assault, given the terminology used across the studies differs extensively.”



Study 10

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN BELGIAN SPORT TODAY: YOUNG ATHLETES REPORT (2022, BELGIUM)

Key Takeaways:

This 2022 study in Belgium included 769 athletes consisting of 66% males, 33% females, and 0.7% intersex. The average age of the respondents was 15.9 years old. The sports respondents engaged in included soccer (European football), which was the most practiced primary sport in this sample (32.0%), fitness, dance, martial arts, and tennis. Most respondents, 42%, were active in individual sports only, with 26.3% participating in team sports only and the remaining 19.5% participating both in team and individual sports. The athletes' competition levels in this sample varied from recreational (15.9%) to local (7.1%), regional (36.9%), national (21.2%) and international competitions (8.9%).

Data showed that **86.5% of respondents reported at least one experience of interpersonal violence in sports**. The table displays that physiological violence and neglect were the most common forms of interpersonal violence experienced by all respondents.

Study 10. Continued

The study also found that athletes with a non-heterosexual orientation reported more violence experienced from other peers, as well as higher overall rates of psychological violence, neglect, and instrumental violence. Respondents who participated in disability sports (it was not specified whether or not the respondent had a disability) reported more psychological violence and neglect. Athletes who trained 16 hours or more per week reported higher interspinal violence exposure levels for all types of violence from all kinds of perpetrators. This predictor was strongest for instrumental violence and violence from a parent in the context of their sport.

A higher sports level was associated with more interpersonal violence from a coach, while early specialization was associated with more interpersonal violence from a parent. Both sport level and early specialization led to more psychological violence, neglect, and instrumental violence. Athletes who were only active in a team or an individual sport reported lower levels of physical and peer-to-peer violence compared to athletes who participated in both types of sport.



Study 11

INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN ELITE U.S. ATHLETES: PREVALENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH CORRELATES (2024, USA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2024 study conducted in the United States sampled 473 elite athletes (age 18 and over) and provided prevalence data on various types of interpersonal violence and the main perpetrators of such. The elite athletes' sports included track and field, synchronized swimming, swimming, judo, ski and snowboarding, luge, table tennis, rowing, goal ball, and fencing. In addition, 5.5% of athletes competed as para-athletes. Most participants were female; 29.8% were male. Most (74.4%) of the sample identified as White, while 11.6% identified as Black or African American, 6.8% as multiracial, 4.2% as Asian, 0.4% as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 2.5% as "other." Most (64.8%) respondents were single, and most had a college education.

As seen in Table 1, 57.8% of the elite athletes experienced any type of interpersonal violence, and in those cases, **58% of the time, the perpetrator was a Coach, and 36% of the time, the perpetrator was a peer.**



Study 12

LIFETIME PREVALENCE OF VERBAL, PHYSICAL, AND SEXUAL ABUSES IN YOUNG ELITE ATHLETES (2021, NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, AND OCEANIA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2021 study spanning six continents sampled 480 track and field athletes. Participants characteristics were 52.3% male, 47.7% female, 64% under 19 years old, and 36% between 19-20 years old. Table 6 shows that **the mean age for the first incident of sexual abuse and verbal and physical abuse inside athletics for males and females falls between 13.6 and 15.7 years of age**. Table 7 shows that **friends, trainers, or coaches are perpetrators of first abuse incidents inside athletics**. Table 8 shows that **10% of young elite athletes experienced sexual abuse inside athletics and that male athletes have a higher prevalence of sexual abuse compared to female athletes**.



Study 13

MAGNITUDE AND RISK FACTORS FOR INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY CANADIAN TEENAGERS IN THE SPORT CONTEXT (2020, CANADA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2020 study in Canada included 1,055 athletes: 763 girls and 292 boys, with a mean age of 15.3 years. **Results showed that 79.2% of athletes reported at least one experience of psychological violence, followed by 39.9% reporting physical violence, 35.7% reporting neglect, and 28.2% sexual violence.**

Being older, being a girl, having specialized in a sport early on, and having a high number of hours of weekly practice were related to higher odds of reporting psychological violence or neglect. Being older, being a boy, reporting a nonheterosexual sexual preference, having a greater number of hours of weekly practice, being in an interregional or provincial sport level, and practicing only team sports were related to higher odds of reporting physical violence.



Study 14

PARA ATHLETES' PERCEPTIONS OF ABUSE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ACROSS THREE LOWER RESOURCED COUNTRIES (2022, GHANA, INDIA, AND BRAZIL)

Key Takeaways:

This 2022 qualitative study included 26 para-athletes from three settings on three continents: Ghana, India, and Brazil. This cohort identified a wide range of abuse with varying severity and impact, including psychological, emotional, physical, sexual, and neglect-related abuse. The majority described personal experiences with psychological/emotional abuse. Sexual abuse was described least frequently by participants and was mentioned in the context of other forms of abuse. **Most athletes described three forms of abuse in greater detail and more frequently than others: financial abuse, neglect, and disability stigma.** Exemplar quotes illustrate how these themes emerged as operating on two levels: interpersonal, such as in relationships between athlete and coach or athlete and athlete, and systemic, including victimization by institutions and broader society.

Study 14. Continued

Para athletes experience abuse both within and outside of sport. **Para athletes experience unique forms of abuse, such as disability stigma, neglect, and financial exploitation, that are qualitatively different than those noted in most sport-safeguarding literature to date.** Disability stigma underpins para-athletes' experiences with abuse and reflects broader systems of oppression that cause emotional and psychological harm to para-athletes. Para athletes' experience of abuse is multilayered and contextual, operating on interpersonal and systemic levels.



Study 15

PREVALENCE OF MALTREATMENT AMONG CANADIAN NATIONAL TEAM ATHLETES (2021, CANADA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2021 study in Canada includes 995 Canadian National Team athletes consisting of 758 current athletes and 237 athletes who had retired in the past ten years, including para and non-para-athletes. The average age of participants was 27.7; 25.5 for current and 34.4 for retired athletes. Of the respondents, 61.5% identified as females, 38.4% as males, and .1% as other. Participants self-identified as racialized (9.7%), having a disability (11.6%), Indigenous (1.6%), and LGBTQ+ (7.3%). The total number of respondents differed across the demographic results because not all participants responded to each question. Respondents represented 64 sports. The sports with the highest participation rates were gymnastics, volleyball, athletics, swimming, rowing, rugby, hockey, and freestyle skiing.

Study 15. Continued

Data showed that **75% responded “yes” to experiencing at least one potentially harmful behavior across all categories of harm (i.e., physical, psychological, sexual, and neglect)**. The highest proportion of athletes, 68.8%, reported experiencing at least one neglectful behavior, followed by 60.2% reporting at least one psychologically harmful behavior. At least one sexually harmful behavior was reported by 20.5% of athletes, and at least one physically harmful behavior was reportedly experienced by 14.3% of athletes.

For neglect, coaches were the most frequently identified perpetrators, followed by high-performance directors, sports administrators, peers, trainers, others, parents, and strangers. For psychological harm, the perpetrators of harm, in descending order, were coaches, peers, high-performance directors, sports administrators, trainers, strangers, parents, and others. For sexual harm, peers were identified as the most frequent perpetrators, followed closely by coaches, then strangers, others, trainers, sports administrators, high-performance directors, and parents. The most frequently identified perpetrators of physical harm were coaches, followed by trainers, high-performance directors, peers, sports administrators, parents, others, and strangers.



Study 16

PROFILES OF TEENAGE ATHLETES' EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE IN SPORT: AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR SPORT PRACTICE, ATHLETIC BEHAVIORS, AND MENTAL HEALTH (2023, CANADA)

Key Takeaways:

This study included 764 French-Canadian athletes, 72.3% girls and 27.7% boys, with an average age of 15.29 years, who were participating in an organized sport at the time of the study. The sports practiced varied largely, with soccer, volleyball, and swimming being the most common. The study looked at prevalence data and also correlated mental health attributes and athletic factors into victimization profiles.

10.3% of participants report having experienced multiple forms of violence perpetrated by different perpetrators. Findings showed that sports practice away from parents and early sports specialization is correlated with poly-victimization among athletes.



Study 17

PROFILING PERPETRATORS OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN SPORTS BASED ON A VICTIM SURVEY (2016, NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM)

Key Takeaways:

Using a retrospective web survey design, the original study sample consisted of 4,043 adults who were prescreened for participating in organized sports before the age of 18. The sample consists of 49% Dutch and 51% Belgian adults, 55% females and 45% males.

The research group examined 323 incidents of sexual harassment and abuse in sports obtained from the helpline of the Dutch National Olympic Committee and the Dutch Sport Federation. **77% of the alleged perpetrators were male coaches aged between 31 and 50 years, and 13% of the incidents involved another athlete or group of athletes.** Notably, in 5% of the cases, the perpetrator was younger than 16 years, and 28% of the alleged perpetrators with victims under the age of 12 were younger than 16 themselves.

Study 17. Continued

Finally, in high-performance environments, an overrepresentation of incidents was noted, confirming previous findings that elite athletes are at greater risk of sexual violence than those competing at the lower (amateur) levels. For the main study, data showed that **psychological violence was reported by 37.6% of respondents, physical violence by 11.3%, and sexual violence by 14.3%**. A considerably large number of cases involved more than one perpetrator: 70% for psychological violence, 54% for physical violence, and 56% for sexual violence (see Table 1). Table 1 also shows the **majority of the victims reported the perpetrators to be male (psychological violence: 51%, physical violence: 66%, and sexual violence: 76%), with a substantial number of victims reporting both female and male perpetrators (23%, 15%, and 15%, respectively)**. Concerning psychological and physical violence, female victims reported more male perpetrators than male victims did. Male respondents, on the other hand, reported much higher rates of 'male perpetrators only' (82%, compared to 22% of female respondents). Compared to male victims, female victims reported more cases of physical violence that involved female or both male and female perpetrators.

Tables 3, 4, and 5 show that athletes are the most frequently reported perpetrators. Only in the sexual violence category 'other known persons' are mentioned more often, which includes (para-) medical staff, board members, referees, and other sports personnel (excluding athletes and coaches). About 19% of the victims of sexual violence indicated that one of the perpetrators was a coach, while this was 38% and 43% for psychological and physical violence, respectively. The majority of perpetrators of psychological violence were male peer athletes, with 47% of the respondents reporting at least one male peer perpetrator and 35% at least one female peer perpetrator. As to the perpetrators of physical violence, 40% of the victims mentioned male peer athletes, while 31% of the total concerned male coaches. Victims of sexual violence reported known male adults (excluding the coach) most often (41%) as (one of) the perpetrator(s). Male peer athletes are more often identified as the perpetrators (33%) than are male coaches (17%).



Study 18

PSYCHOLOGICAL, PHYSICAL, AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IN AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY SPORT: FREQUENCY, PERPETRATOR, AND VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS (2022, AUSTRALIA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2022 Australian study included 886 Australian adults who retrospectively reported experiences of violence during childhood community sports. Data shown in Table 2 demonstrates that psychological violence was most prevalent (76%), followed by physical (66%) and sexual (38%) violence. **Males experienced higher rates of physical violence, whereas women experienced higher rates of all other types of violence.** “Peers perpetrated the highest rates of psychological violence (69%), and the rates of physical and psychological violence by coaches (both >50%) were also high.”



Study 19

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ABUSE AMONG YOUNG ELITE ATHLETES, RECREATIONAL ATHLETES, AND REFERENCE STUDENTS: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY (2022, NORWAY)

Key Takeaways:

This 2022 study in Norway included 919 adolescents who responded to an online questionnaire in 12th grade (T1) and 13th grade (T2). The sample consisted of elite athletes (482) and recreational athletes (233) attending Norwegian elite sports high schools (26) and reference students (200) attending ordinary high schools with no sports specialization (6). Participants identified as 48.6% boys, 50.9% girls, and 0.4% (2 elite athletes and two recreational athletes) reported nonbinary gender.

Data showed that **sexual harassment and abuse victimization were reported by one in three elite athletes and nearly one in two recreational athletes and reference students.**

Study 19. Continued

The total 12-month prevalence of sexual harassment and abuse in any setting was 38.6% at T1 and 35.1% at T2. Girls had a higher prevalence of sexual harassment and abuse compared with boys at T1 (47.6% vs 29.1%) and T2 (47.4% vs 22.1%). The prevalence of sexual harassment and abuse was lower for the elite athletes (32.2%) compared with the recreational athletes (46.6%) and the reference students (47.0%) at T1 and T2 (28.0%, 39.5%, and 47.0%, respectively).

In total, 6.1% of the participants (T1: 10.1% boys and 2.4% girls) admitted having sexually harassed others in their lifetime. Of these, 60.7% reported experiences of sexual harassment and abuse themselves. The table provided shows the highest percentage of peers as perpetrators for both female and male athlete victims.



Study 20

U.S CENTER FOR SAFESPORT 2024 CULTURE & CLIMATE SURVEY REPORT (2024, USA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2024 study in the United States included 3,762 current and former adult athletes who have ever participated in any sport at any level, including those affiliated with a National Governing Body (NGB) or the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee (USOPC) and those who are not. Athletes were mostly white (79.5%), heterosexual (84.9%), female (57.6%), and without disabilities (93.8%) and spanned 67 different sports, with the largest proportion of responses coming from tennis athletes (31.8%).

Data showed that 33% of athletes had experienced discrimination in sports, with ageism being the most common form. Figure 10 displays the reported sources of such discriminatory behaviors, with athlete peers and coaches being the most common. Black athletes, athletes with gender diversity, and athletes with disabilities experienced discrimination all at higher rates than their counterparts.

Study 20. Continued

78.4% of all athletes experienced emotional harm and neglect, and 35.5% experienced physical harm. 10.9% of athletes experienced unwanted sexual contact with coaches or assistant coaches being the most common perpetrators, followed by athlete peers.

Figure 40 displays where these unwanted sexual experiences occurred, with sports locations and facilities being the most common. Data also revealed that athletes who participated on an NGB or USOPC-managed team were more likely to have been the subject of sexual comments or touched in non-consensual ways.

15% of athletes said they have witnessed or been informed of inappropriate or nonconsensual acts perpetrated against a teammate or athlete within their sport.

When looking at reporting, only 10.7% of athletes who experienced unwanted sexual behavior in sports submitted a formal report. Over half of the athletes who experienced unwanted sexual behavior and did not report shared that “they had been concerned if they reported the behaviors people would not take them seriously or were worried that nothing would be done.” Other top reasons for not reporting are shared in Figure 51. Lastly, 31.5% of athletes said they think that sexual, emotional, or physical abuse is a problem in their NGB.



Study 21

VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY ADOLESCENTS IN SPORTING ENVIRONMENTS IN QUEBEC (2024, CANADA)

Key Takeaways:

This 2024 study in Quebec consisted of 9,221 participants aged 14 and over who played organized sports. The ten sports most practiced by these young people are soccer, basketball, ice hockey, volleyball, sports dance, football, swimming, badminton, alpine skiing, and running and walking. Data showed that **56% had suffered at least one act of violence from a person in a position of authority or a peer since the start of their sporting journey. 40% of young people have been victims of at least one form of violence from a person in a position of authority.** 26% were victims of at least one act of psychological violence or neglect (30% of girls and 23% of boys); 16% were victims of at least one act of instrumental violence (18% of girls and 14% of boys); 11% were victims of at least one act of physical violence (13% of boys and 9% of girls); 8% were victims of at least one act of sexual violence (9% of girls and 6% of boys).

Study 21. Continued

In total, 2% of young people have suffered all these forms of violence from a person in a position of authority.

“Among male victims of at least one act of physical violence from a person in authority, 85% indicated having suffered this violence from male people, 9% indicated that those responsible were female people, and 6% reported that the perpetrators of the violence were both male and female. Among female victims, 53% said they had suffered this violence from people of female gender, 36% indicated that those responsible were male, and 11% indicated that the people responsible for the physical violence were people of the same gender.”

“Among the victims of at least one act of sexual violence: 25% experienced one for the first time at age ten or before; 40% between 11 and 13 years old; 36% at age 14 or later. Among male victims of at least one act of sexual violence from a peer, 86% indicated having suffered this violence from boys, 8% mentioned that the people responsible were girls, and 7% declared that the perpetrators of the violence were girls and boys. Among female victims, 49% reported having suffered this violence from girls, 40% mentioned that the people responsible were boys, and 11% indicated that the people responsible for the sexual violence were both girls and boys.”

“Among male victims of at least one act of psychological violence from a peer, 92% indicated having suffered this violence from boys, 4% mentioned that the people responsible were girls, and 5% declared that the perpetrators of the violence were girls and boys. Among female victims, 76% reported having suffered this violence from girls, 14% mentioned that the people responsible were boys, and 10% indicated that the people responsible for the psychological violence were both girls and boys.”

2024



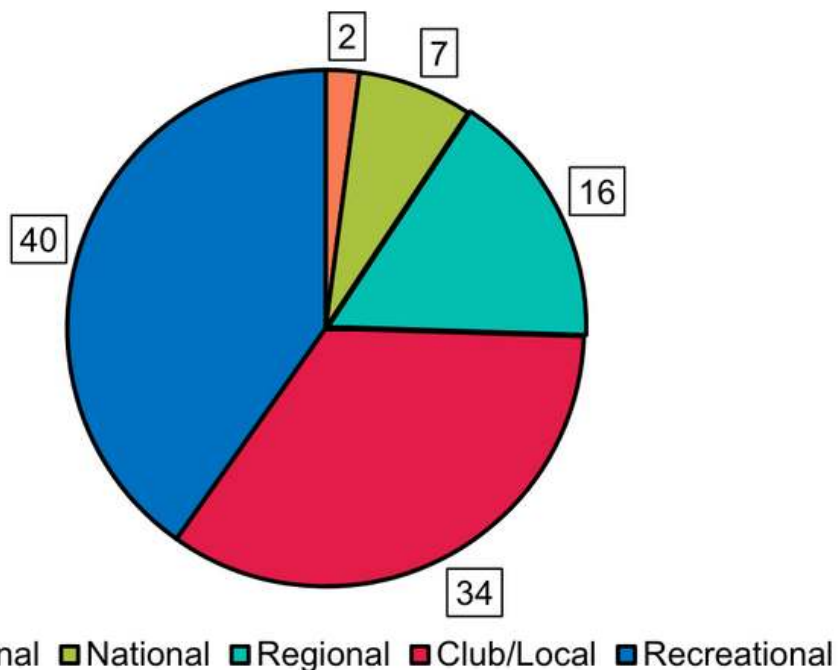
*All Sports.
One Goal*

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APPENDIX

Study 2

FIGURE 3: HIGHEST LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION (%)



There were, however, large differences by gender in terms of the highest level of participation in youth sports, with men being more likely to have participated at a higher level. For example, 19% of men had participated at a regional level compared to 13% of women. Similarly, 9% of men had participated at a national level compared to 7% of women. Exactly half of all female respondents' highest level of participation was recreational, compared to just 30% of men.

Study 4

Table 2

Hazing in Organizations

Group/Team	Number experiencing hazing	Percentage (consortium)
Varsity athletic team	123/288	42.7%
Fraternity or sorority	320/836	38.3%
Club sport	101/342	29.5%
Student government or other student leadership organization	45/164	27.4%
Band or other performing arts organization	85/312	27.2%
Intramural or recreation team	50/188	26.6%
Service or professional fraternity or sorority	37/141	26.2%
ROTC or other military organization	14/56	25.0%
Culturally-based organization	29/119	24.4%
Faith-based organization	61/337	18.1%

Study 6

Factors	Female victims (n = 64)	Male victims (n = 53)	Group comparisons (n = 117)
+MO strategies			
Making the athlete feel special, "like the chosen one"	35.9%	5.7%	$\chi^2(1) = 15.38^*$ Phi = 0.36
Exchanging sexual content with the athlete	40.6%	7.5%	$\chi^2(1) = 16.64^*$ Phi = 0.38
Declaring love, being in a romantic relationship or acting as a "secret" couple	42.2%	3.8%	$\chi^2(1) = 22.95^*$ Phi = 0.44
Taking advantage of the athlete's sleeping state	6.3%	30.2%	$\chi^2(1) = 11.72^*$ Phi = 0.32
Initiating sexual contact in the form of play	4.7%	28.3%	$\chi^2(1) = 12.42^*$ Phi = 0.33

* Bonferroni corrected p-value: $0.05/51 = 0.001$, * $p < 0.001$.

Variables	Mean (SD) range
Coaches' age at first offense (years)	33.6 (11.4) (17–73)
Athletes' age at first abuse (years)	13.6 (2.2) (6–17)
Number of victimized athletes per coach offender	2.8 (2.8) (1–17)
Period during which coaches perpetrated SAs against athletes under their supervision (years)	5.8 (8.8) (0–48)
Time gap between first SA and first police report (years)	14.1 (14.3) (0–49)
	Frequency (%)
Victims' gender	
Female	64 (53.3%)
Male	53 (44.2%)
Female and male	3 (2.5%)
Sport level in which coaches were involved	
Regional	75 (62.5%)
Provincial	20 (16.7%)
National	13 (10.8%)
International	12 (10.0%)
Year at first offense	
1967–1999	65 (54.2%)
2000–2020	55 (45.8%)

Factors	1967–1999 (n = 65)	2000–2020 (n = 55)	Group comparisons (n = 120)
+MO strategies			
Spending a night with the athlete (e.g., share a hotel room, bed, etc.)	45.2%	13.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 14.20^*$ Phi = 0.35
Exchanging sexual content with the athlete (e.g., letters, texts, photos)	4.6%	49.1%	$\chi^2(1) = 31.43^*$ Phi = 0.51

⁺ Bonferroni corrected *p*-value: 0.05/51 = 0.001 * *p* < 0.001.

Factors	Regional/provincial (non-elite) (n = 95)	National/international (elite) (n = 25)	Group comparisons (n =120)
+MO strategies			
Making the athlete feel special, "like the chosen one"	14.7%	48.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 12.90^*$ Phi = 0.33
Complimenting the athlete's sports performance	7.4%	32.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 10.98^*$ Phi = 0.30
Promoting his reputation, expertise, past successes	20.0%	88.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 40.69^*$ Phi = 0.58
Getting parents to relinquish some or all parental control to the coach	7.4%	56.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 32.42^*$ Phi = 0.52
Controlling various aspects of the athlete's personal life	5.3%	48.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 29.73^*$ Phi = 0.50
Controlling various aspects related to sports practice	2.1%	56.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 49.75^*$ Phi = 0.64
Emotional manipulation, pitting athletes against each other	4.2%	40.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 24.6^*$ Phi = 0.45
Living in the same house as the athlete	6.3%	32.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 12.67^*$ Phi = 0.33
Having an authoritarian coaching style, telling the athlete that he needs him to succeed	14.7%	84.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 45.96^*$ Phi = 0.62
Not using any strategy develop dependency and exert control	67.4%	16.0%	$\chi^2(1) = 21.27^*$ Phi = 0.42

*Bonferroni corrected p-value: $0.05/51 = 0.001$, * $p < 0.001$.

Study 7

Table 7. Cross-tabulation of the number of years participating in sport and the occurrence of unwanted sexual behaviour.

Behaviour occurrence			Number of years categories			Total
			Less than 5 years	5-7 years	More than 7 years	
Inappropriate verbal and physical sexual behaviour	Never	Count % within number of years categories	108 74.5%	15 53.6%	0 0.0%	123 68.3%
	Once or more	Count % within number of years categories	37 25.5%	13 46.4%	7 100.0%	57 31.7%
Unwanted sexual behaviour	Never	Count % within number of years categories	106 73.1%	15 53.6%	3 42.9%	124 68.9%
	Once or more	Count % within number of years categories	39 26.9%	13 46.4%	4 57.1%	56 31.1%

Study 10

Table 1

Frequencies of each type of IV and the number of different types experienced.

	Total <i>n</i> (%)	Girls <i>n</i> (%)	Boys <i>n</i> (%)	Chi Square	<i>p</i>
Type of IV ^a					
Psychological violence and neglect	579 (78.8)	199 (80.6)	380 (77.9)	0.714	0.398
Physical	396 (53.5)	102 (41.0)	294 (59.9)	23.759	<0.001
Instrumental	376 (50.2)	121 (47.6)	255 (51.5)	1.009	0.315
Sexual	201 (26.8)	81 (32.0)	120 (24.2)	5.221	0.022
Any type of IV	603 (86.5)	205 (86.1)	398 (86.7)	0.045	0.833
All types of IV	11 (1.6)	3 (1.3)	8 (1.7)	0.235	0.628
Number of types ^a					
No	94 (13.5)	33 (13.9)	61 (13.3)		
One type of IV	136 (19.5)	59 (24.8)	77 (16.8)		
Two types of IV	172 (24.7)	59 (24.8)	113 (24.6)	9.623	0.047
Three types of IV	183 (26.3)	49 (20.6)	134 (29.2)		
Four types of IV	112 (16.1)	38 (16.0)	74 (16.1)		
Perpetrator of IV ^a					
IV by an athlete	527 (70.1)	184 (72.7)	343 (68.7)	1.275	0.259
IV by a coach	512 (70.5)	171 (68.7)	341 (71.5)	0.623	0.430
IV by a parent	352 (47.8)	119 (48.2)	233 (47.6)	0.026	0.872

^a low threshold score (01)—if any of the items is 1, the category is 1.

Study 11

Table 1. Frequencies of each type of IV and main perpetrators.

Type of IV	<i>n</i> (% of N)	Females	Males	IV by Coach	IV by Peer	IV by Both ^f
Any Type IV	259 (57.8%)	181 (70%)	78 (30%)	150 (58%)	92 (36%)	72 (28%)
Psychological Violence	244 (54.5%)	167 (68.4%)	77 (31.5%)	134 (55%)	86 (35%)	68 (28%)
Sexual Violence ^a	39 (8.8%)	35 (90%)	4 (10%)	18 (46%)	15 (38.5%)	1 (2.5%)
–CSA ^b	18 (4%)	18 (100%)	0	9 (50%)	8 (44%)	1 (5.5%)
–Adult SA ^c	21 (4.7%)	17 (81%)	4 (19%)	9 (43%)	7 (33%)	0
Physical Violence ^d	31 (6.9%)	17 (55%)	14 (45%)	17 (54.8%)	15 (48.4%)	1 (3%)
Food/Water Deprivation ^e	53 (11.8%)	44 (83%)	9 (17%)	53 (100%)	0	0

Note. Total sample was 448 except where otherwise noted.

^a*N*=445. ^bCSA=child sexual abuse. ^cAdult SA = sexual assault at age 17 or older. ^d*N*=446. ^e*N*=447. ^fOther sports-related perpetrators were sometimes indicated, so percentages may not add up to 100.

Study 12

Table 7

Type and distribution of first abuse perpetrators outside and inside the Athletics setting.

Perpetrators	Outside Athletics	Inside Athletics
	(<i>n</i> = 35) (%)	(<i>n</i> = 12) (%)
Parent	3	0
Sibling	3	0
Relative	3	8
Friend	29	42
Partner	29	8
Athlete	8	8
Trainer or Coach	8	25
Manager	0	0
Teacher	3	0
Unknown	14	9

When mentioned outside the Athletics setting, athlete, trainer, or coach are considered as perpetrators unrelated to Athletics.

Table 6

Mean age for first incident of verbal, physical, or sexual abuses outside and inside the Athletics setting.

	Outside Athletics (year)	Inside Athletics (year)
Verbal and/or physical abuse	13.6 (12.5–14.7) <i>n</i> = 45	14.7 (13.2–16.2) <i>n</i> = 27
Sexual abuse	14.4 (11.4–17.3) <i>n</i> = 11	15.7 (12.9–18.5) <i>n</i> = 3
Verbal and/or physical abuse	13.4 (12.1–14.6) <i>n</i> = 35	15.4 (14.5–16.3) <i>n</i> = 25
Sexual abuse	14.9 (12.8–17) <i>n</i> = 16	13.6 (10.1–17.1) <i>n</i> = 7

Results are expressed as mean (95% confidence interval).

Table 8

Lifetime sexual abuse experiences inside Athletics displayed by global geographical region.

Sexual abuse	North America	South America	Europe	Africa	Asia	Oceania	Total
Females							
No-touching sexual abuse	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	1 (11%)	8 (18%)	0 (0%)	12 (5%)
Touching sexual abuse	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	6 (3%)
Any sexual abuse	5 (14%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	1 (11%)	8 (18%)	1 (11%)	17 (7%)
<i>n</i> (%)	35 (100%)	28 (100%)	104 (100%)	9 (100%)	44 (100%)	9 (100%)	229 (100%)
Males							
No-touching sexual abuse	1 (3%)	2 (12%)	4 (3%)	2 (7%)	5 (14%)	0 (0%)	14 (6%)
Touching sexual abuse	0 (0%)	2 (12%)	10 (8%)	2 (7%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	17 (7%)
Any sexual abuse	1 (3%)	3 (19%)	14 (11%)	4 (14%)	8 (22%)	0 (0%)	30 (12%)
<i>n</i> (%)	35 (100%)	16 (100%)	126 (100%)	28 (100%)	36 (100%)	10 (100%)	251 (100%)
All							
No-touching sexual abuse	3 (4%)	2 (5%)	5 (2%)	3 (8%)	13 (16%)	0 (0%)	26 (5%)
Touching sexual abuse	4 (6%)	2 (5%)	11 (5%)	2 (5%)	3 (4%)	1 (5%)	23 (5%)
Any sexual abuse	6 (9%)	3 (7%)	16 (7%)	5 (14%)	16 (20%)	1 (5%)	47 (10%)
<i>n</i> (%)	70 (100%)	44 (100%)	230 (100%)	37 (100%)	80 (100%)	19 (100%)	480 (100%)

Study 16

Victimization		
Psychological—Yes		
By teammate (<i>n</i> = 1,057)		62.5 (661)
By coach (<i>n</i> = 1,042)		68.3 (712)
By parents (<i>n</i> = 993)		44.2 (439)
Sexual—Yes		
By Teammate (<i>n</i> = 1,057)		22.7 (240)
By coach (<i>n</i> = 1,014)		12.1 (123)
Physical—Yes		
By teammate (<i>n</i> = 1,057)		18.5 (196)
By coach (<i>n</i> = 1,054)		14.5 (153)
By parents (<i>n</i> = 1,009)		8.0 (81)

Study 17

Table 1
Perpetrator characteristics by victims' sex.

		Psychological Violence			Physical Violence			Sexual Violence		
		Females <i>n</i> (%)	Males <i>n</i> (%)	Total <i>n</i> (%)	Females <i>n</i> (%)	Males <i>n</i> (%)	Total <i>n</i> (%)	Females <i>n</i> (%)	Males <i>n</i> (%)	Total <i>n</i> (%)
Number of perpetrators	One	271 (34.0)	177 (24.8)	448 (29.6)	108 (55.7)	101 (38.8)	209 (46.0)	180 (47.2)	72 (36.5)	252 (43.6)
	Several	526 (66.0)	538 (75.2)	1064 (70.4)	86 (44.3)	159 (61.2)	245 (54.0)	201 (52.8)	125 (63.8)	326 (56.4)
Perpetrators' sex	Male	175 (22.0)	589 (82.3)	764 (50.5)	82 (42.1)	216 (83.7)	298 (65.8)	298 (78.8)	140 (71.8)	438 (76.4)
	Female	385 (48.3)	19 (2.7)	404 (26.7)	71 (36.4)	15 (5.8)	86 (19.0)	29 (7.7)	23 (11.6)	52 (9.1)
	Both	237 (29.7)	109 (15.1)	345 (22.8)	42 (21.5)	27 (10.5)	69 (15.2)	51 (13.5)	32 (16.4)	83 (14.5)

Note: The total number of respondents per type of interpersonal violence varies according to a small amount of item non-response.

Table 3
Most common perpetrator profiles in psychological violence against children in sport.

Perpetrator profiles	Female respondents				Male respondents				
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total	
	n (row%)				n (%)				
1	Several male athletes	4 (26.7)	6 (40.0)	5 (33.3)	15 (1.9)	60 (26.3)	122 (53.5)	46 (20.2)	228 (32.2)
2	Several female athletes	37 (23.4)	73 (46.2)	48 (30.4)	158 (20.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	3 (0.4)
3	One male coach	46 (56.8)	29 (35.8)	6 (7.4)	81 (10.4)	39 (58.2)	24 (35.8)	4 (6.0)	67 (9.4)
4	Several athlete(s) and other(s) of both sexes	4 (4.9)	40 (48.8)	38 (46.3)	82 (10.5)	9 (22.5)	19 (47.5)	12 (30.0)	40 (5.6)
5	Several athlete(s) of both sexes	14 (18.4)	40 (52.6)	22 (28.9)	76 (9.7)	4 (18.2)	10 (45.5)	8 (36.4)	22 (3.1)
6	One male athlete	13 (65.0)	6 (30.0)	1 (5.0)	20 (2.6)	37 (55.2)	26 (38.8)	4 (6.0)	67 (9.4)
7	Several female athlete(s) and other(s)	0 (0.0)	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	6 (0.8)	19 (27.1)	29 (41.4)	22 (31.4)	70 (9.9)
8	One female coach	40 (57.1)	24 (34.3)	6 (8.6)	70 (9.0)	1 (20.2)	4 (80.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.7)
9	Several male coach(es) and athlete(s)	2 (22.2)	6 (66.7)	1 (11.1)	9 (1.2)	16 (25.8)	33 (53.2)	13 (21.0)	62 (8.7)
10	Other profiles	77 (29.2)	106 (40.2)	38 (46.3)	264 (33.8)	41 (28.3)	61 (42.1)	43 (29.7)	145 (20.5)
	Total	237 (30.3)	334 (42.8)	210 (26.9)	781 (100.0)	226 (31.9)	330 (46.5)	153 (21.6)	709 (100.0)

Note: The perpetrator profiles are listed in descending overall frequency of occurrence.

Table 4
Most common perpetrator profiles in physical violence against children in sport.

Perpetrator profiles	Female respondents				Male respondents				
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total	
	n (row%)				n (%)				
1	One male coach	14 (30.4)	18 (39.1)	14 (30.4)	46 (24.1)	5 (14.7)	16 (47.1)	13 (38.2)	34 (13.2)
2	Several male athletes	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	5 (2.6)	1 (1.9)	3 (5.6)	50 (92.6)	54 (21.0)
3	One male athlete	0 (0.0)	1 (9.1)	10 (90.9)	11 (5.8)	4 (10.8)	0 (0.0)	33 (89.2)	37 (14.4)
4	One male other	2 (22.2)	2 (22.2)	5 (55.6)	9 (4.7)	1 (4.3)	1 (4.3)	21 (91.3)	23 (5.9)
5	One female coach	9 (33.3)	11 (40.7)	7 (25.9)	27 (14.1)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.8)
6	Several male others	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	2 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	21 (100.0)	21 (8.2)
7	Several male coaches	1 (16.7)	3 (50.0)	2 (33.3)	6 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (50.0)	7 (50.0)	14 (5.4)
8	Several female athletes	0 (0.0)	3 (17.6)	14 (82.4)	17 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (1.2)
9	Several athlete(s) and other(s) of both sexes	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (100.0)	13 (6.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (2.3)
10	Other profiles	3 (5.5)	11 (20.0)	41 (74.5)	55 (28.8)	3 (7.7)	5 (12.8)	31 (79.5)	39 (15.2)
	Total	29 (15.2)	49 (25.7)	113 (59.2)	191 (100.0)	15 (5.8)	35 (13.6)	207 (80.5)	257 (100.0)

Note: The perpetrator profiles are listed in descending overall frequency of occurrence.

Table 5
Most common perpetrator profiles in sexual violence against children in sport.

Perpetrator profiles	Female respondents				Male respondents				
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Total	
	n (row%)				n (%)				
1	Several male others	1 (1.5)	41 (61.2)	25 (37.3)	67 (18.7)	2 (5.7)	17 (48.6)	16 (45.7)	35 (19.6)
2	One male other	17 (23.0)	27 (36.5)	30 (40.5)	74 (20.6)	4 (14.8)	10 (37.0)	13 (48.1)	27 (15.1)
3	One male coach	8 (14.3)	30 (53.6)	18 (32.1)	56 (15.6)	1 (10.0)	4 (40.0)	5 (50.0)	10 (5.6)
4	Several male athletes	0 (0.0)	14 (58.3)	10 (41.7)	24 (6.7)	2 (6.3)	21 (65.6)	9 (28.1)	32 (17.9)
5	One male athlete	10 (33.3)	9 (30.0)	11 (36.7)	30 (8.4)	6 (28.6)	8 (38.1)	7 (33.3)	21 (11.7)
6	Several female athlete(s) and other(s)	0 (0.0)	14 (56.0)	11 (44.0)	25 (7.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)	10 (5.6)
7	Several athlete(s) and other(s) of both sexes	0 (0.0)	12 (63.2)	7 (36.8)	19 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	6 (3.4)
8	Several others of both sexes	1 (7.7)	10 (76.9)	2 (15.4)	13 (3.6)	1 (8.3)	7 (58.3)	4 (33.3)	12 (6.7)
9	Several athletes of both sexes	0 (0.0)	9 (64.3)	5 (35.7)	14 (3.9)	0 (0.0)	4 (57.1)	3 (42.9)	7 (3.9)
10	Other profiles	2 (5.4)	20 (54.1)	15 (40.5)	37 (10.3)	4 (21.1)	7 (36.8)	8 (42.1)	19 (10.6)
	Total	39 (10.9)	186 (51.8)	134 (37.3)	359 (100.0)	20 (11.2)	86 (48.0)	73 (40.8)	179 (100.0)

Note: The perpetrator profiles are listed in descending overall frequency of occurrence.

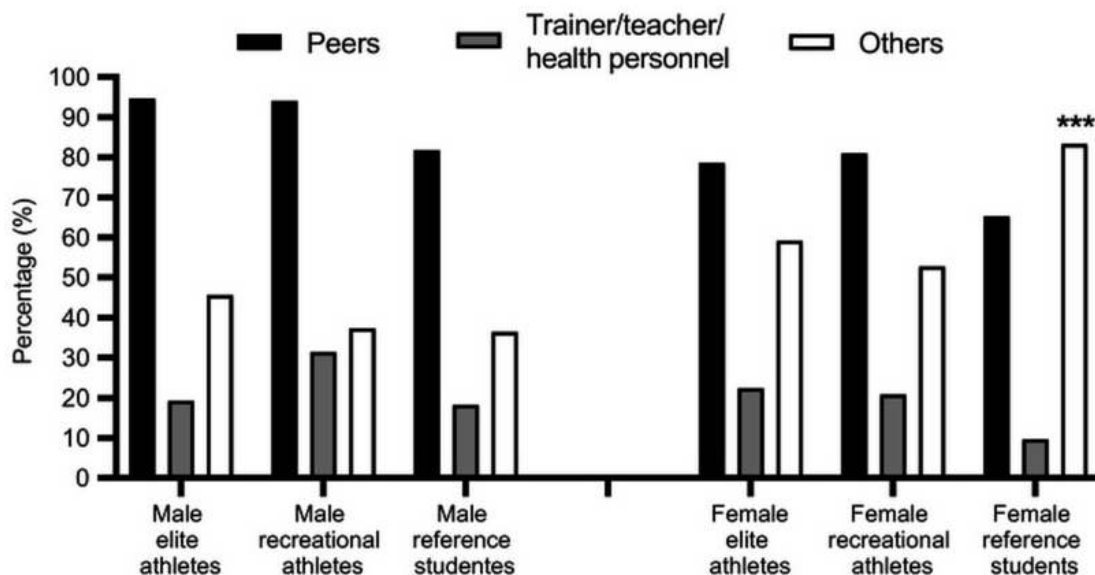
Study 18

Violence type	Total Sample		Men		Women		Gender Diverse Individuals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Psychological/neglect	864	76.4	298	72.5	549	78.5*	17	76.5
Psychological	863	79.4	297	74.1	549	82.0*	17	88.2
Neglect	779	26.6	275	18.2	488	30.9*	16	37.5
Sexual	845	38.1	294	33	534	40.3*	17	58.8
Harassment	844	37.6	294	32.7	533	39.6*	17	58.8
SA no contact	822	4.1	280	2.4	520	5	16	6.3
SA with contact	818	4.0	285	3.2	518	4.4	15	6.7
Physical	834	65.6	295	65.8	522	64.9	17	82.4

Note. N = overall sample size per category; SA = sexual abuse.

Study 19

FIGURE 3



Perpetrators of SHA reported by male and female elite athletes, recreational athletes, and reference students having experienced SHA the last 12 months at T1. The data are presented as percentages (%). $n = 353$. Significantly different from the elite and recreational athletes within gender and group of perpetrators: *** $P \leq 0.001$. Note: The respondents were able to report multiple perpetrators.

Study 20

Figure 51. Athletes' top 8 reasons for not reporting a formal complaint of sexual harm

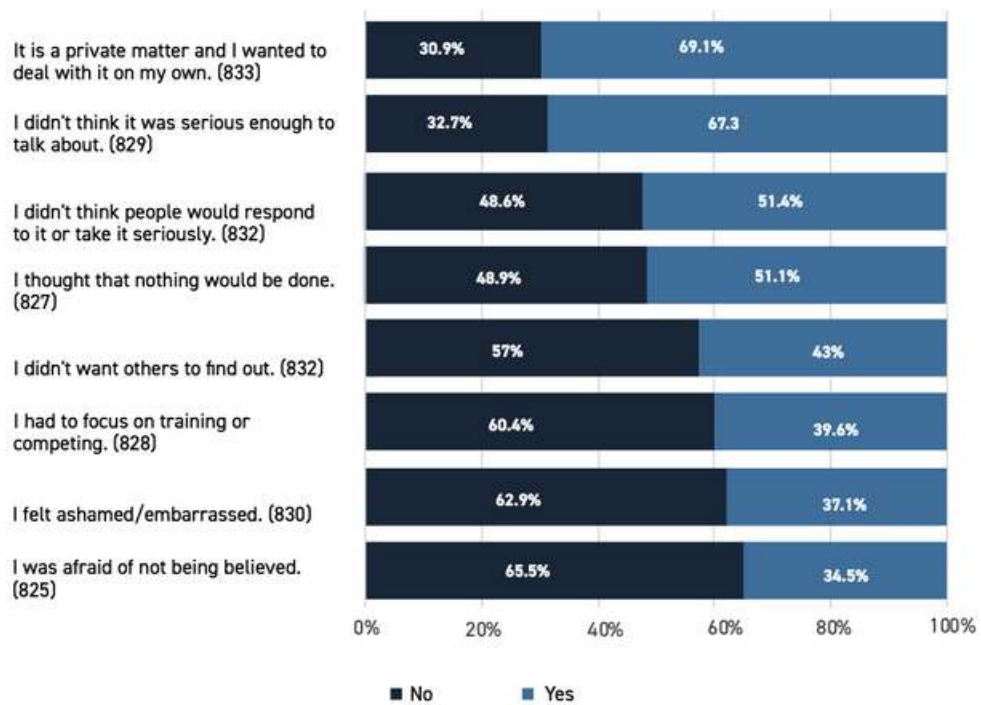


Figure 10. Source of discriminatory behavior indicated by athlete who experienced discrimination (N = 1,106)

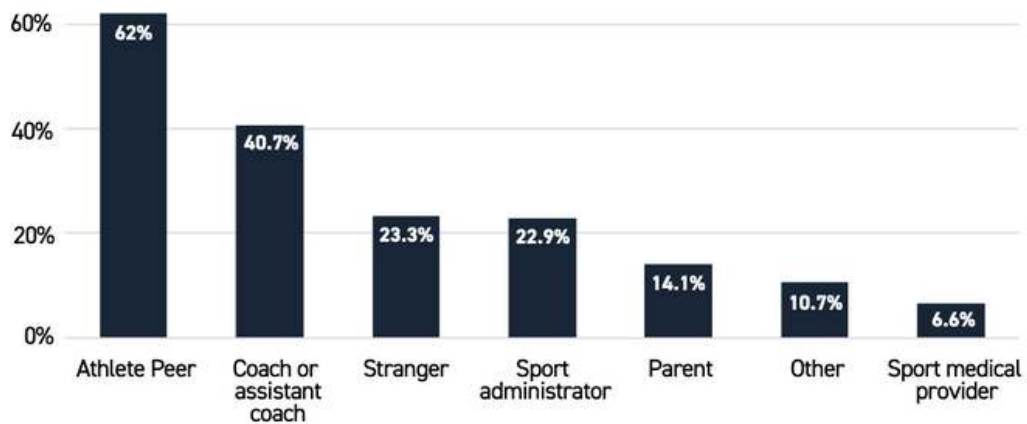


Figure 40. Percent of athletes' unwanted sexual experiences that occurred in a variety of locations (N=1,064)²⁰

