

BJSM youth sport review: Article coding sheet

General Information: Evaluate literature based on how design of sport activities relates to psychosocial and developmental outcomes.

Reviewer Name:			
Article Citation:			
Country/Region:			
Sport(s):			
Guiding theory or conceptualization:	When available, briefly indicate whether any theories were applied to ground core predictions within.		
Study Design:	<i>(additional information)</i>		
Country coding (and immediately inputted):	13	High	
Psychosocial construct(s) :			Measurement tool(s): What tool was used to study the construct
	Place within analysis:		
Sport activity type(s) (include operationalization)			# of operationalization:
	Place within analysis:		
Sample size and composition	include size, gender, context, ability level, and other descriptors when available		
Descriptive data and association between activity type and psychosocial construct:	provide r/r-squared, effect size, and/or between group differences when available.		
What other variables were measured?	only list variables that are relevant within the analyses of interest for this study, not variables from other analyses in the paper that aren't relevant		
Central analysis approaches	Briefly indicate what type of analyses were used for relationships of interest (e.g., ANOVA; Regression; SEM; Mediation analysis; Logistic regression)		
Additional Notes:			

Quality coding (see Balish et al., 2014; Downs & Black, 1998; Eime et al., 2013; Koeneman et al., 2011)

Question	Rating	Comments
Reporting, design and measurement	1	Is the objective of the study described Were key participant demographics described?
	1	Were key demographics of the sample described (gender, age) and at least two additional demographics described (e.g., ethnicity, social class, name of sport, region participants came from)
	1	Was the study designed in a way to overcome challenges with correlational designs? Was sport activity type operationalized?
	1	e.g., prospective/longitudinal/baseline assessments
	1	When not, was the description of the sample adequate to derive an interpretation of what the different levels/types of the IV represented?
	1	Was the measurement and operationalization of high quality?
	1	Broader item reflecting on the nature of sport activity types. For example: Was the activity grouping in-line with their operationalization; did the measurement of activity type appear valid (i.e., reported by athletes)
	1	Was one or more of the psychosocial constructs valid?
1	(a) $\geq .70$ measure of internal consistency, (b) a correlation of $\geq .40$ with similar constructs, or (c) if satisfactory validity tests of the tool used to measure the correlate has been published	
1	Was one or more of the psychosocial constructs reliable?	
1	(a) $\geq .70$ measure of internal consistency, or (b) Pearson correlation $> .70$ assessed within the target population, or (c) if satisfactory reliability tests of the tool has been published	
1	Are the main findings of the study clearly described	
1	Does the study provide estimates of the random variability within psychosocial constructs?	
1	Non normal data: Inter-quartile range of results; Normal data: S.E., SD, or CI	
1	Have actual probability values been reported for the main outcomes, except when $p < 0.001$?	
		N/A

Results and analyses	Integrity of analysis
	Were statistical tests appropriate? Were potentially relevant variables controlled-for or examined, if the sample was heterogeneous?
	Was the sample size adequate?

(only comment if necessary)

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Data dredging: Any analyses that had not been planned at the outset of the study should be clearly indicated. **Assumptions** should be acknowledged - if there is evidence that an assumption was not met, then comment

Potentially relevant variables that could impact the main results, such as gender, personality, or tenure within a sport setting, were examined if the sample was not homogeneous.

Notably, was a power calculation provided included? If not were the following rules of thumb followed:

High	0
Low	1
IV	
MEDIATOR	
MODERATOR	
DV	
OTHER	
correlational - one time point - large sample	
longitudinal/prospective - 2 time point	
correlational - one time point - smaller sample of original data	
retrospective survey design	
measurement tool development	
longitudinal/prospective - 3 or more time point	
experiment/intervention	
correlational featuring direct observation	
Canada	
United States	
China/Southeast Asia and Islands	
Australia	
Western Europe	
Eastern Europe	
Africa	
Middle East	
South America	
New Zealand	