

Diversity and Inclusion

Gender-Based Violence/Teen Dating Violence in Sport Research

[Click here to participate in the research](#)

Surveys

- Athlete survey (Age 16-24 inclusive)
- Coach survey (Must be 18+, coaching athletes aged 16-24)

Time commitment: ~10 minutes

Focus Groups

- Coach Focus Group (Must be 18+, coaching athletes aged 16-24)

Contact Andrea Johnson (ajohnson@coach.ca) for more information.

Project Update

Review of
Literature

Athlete &
Coach
Surveys

Content
Analysis

**GBV/TDV
MODULE
DEVELOPMENT**

What does GBV look like?

Physical

- pinching
- hitting
- kicking
- choking

Sexual

- forcing sex without consent
- sexual comments & jokes

Emotional

- threatening
- shaming
- isolating
- manipulating

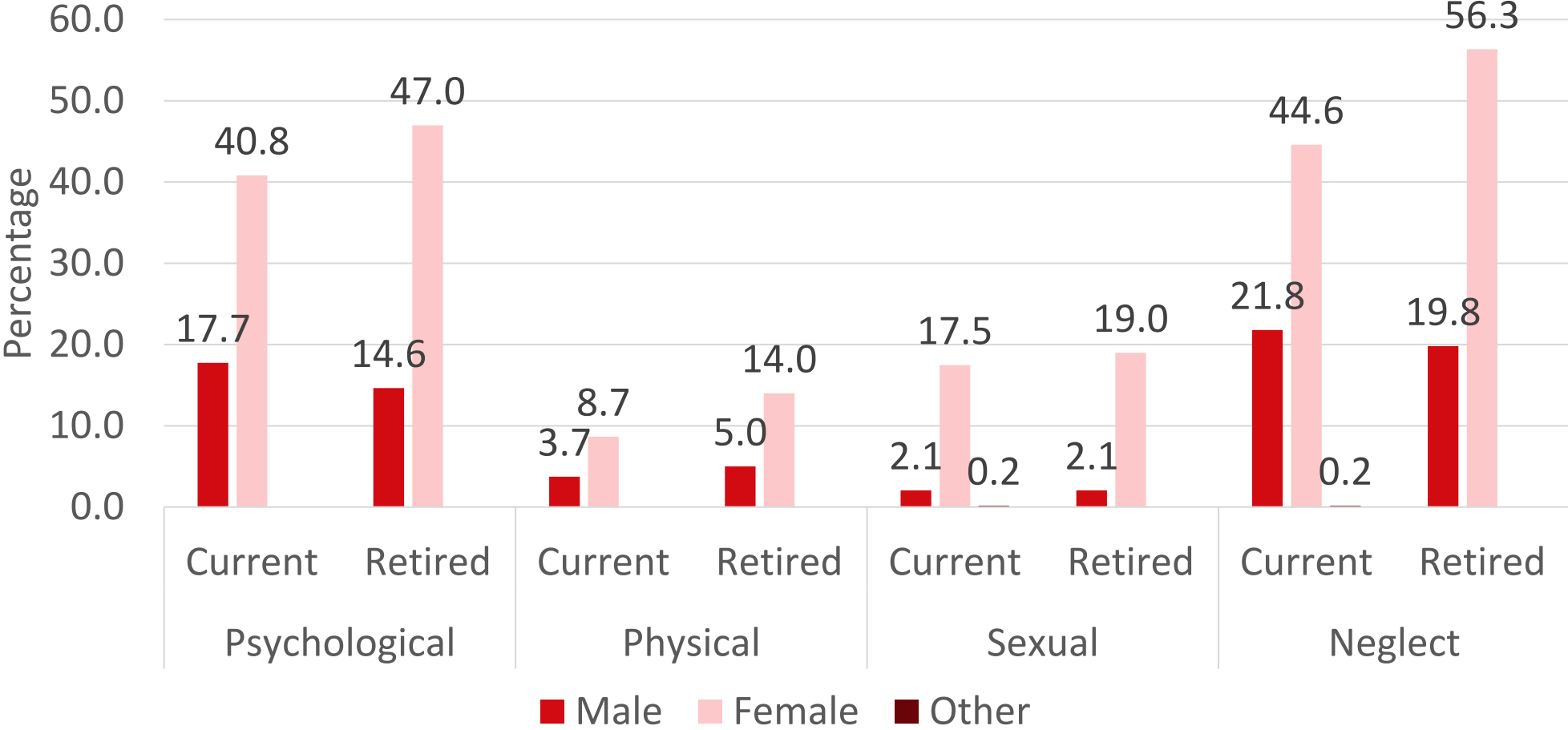
Stalking

- receiving unwanted letters, phone calls, emails, text messages
- being followed/ watched
- being physically approached unwantedly

Financial

- taking / hiding money
- preventing a partner from earning money
- underpaying women

Prevalence Rates of GBV in Sport



Percentage of current and retired athletes who have experienced *at least one form* of harmful behaviour by self-reported gender

(Kerr et al., 2019)

Teen Dating Violence

Gender Based Violence

Teen Dating Violence

“physical , psychological, or sexual abuse; harassment; or stalking of any person ages 12-18 in the context of a past or present romantic or consensual relationship” (National Institute of Justice, n.d.)

How Common is TDV?

Physical TDV Rates

Examples include:

- Slapping
- Hitting
- Choking

Ranges between 1% to 61%

Sexual TDV Rates

Examples include:

- Sexual comments
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual assault

**Ranges between <1% to
54%**

Psychological TDV Rates

Examples include:

- Humiliation
- Degradation
- Manipulation

Ranges between 4% to 94*

Literature Review Summary

- Adolescents may be exposed to negative experiences such as GBV and TDV throughout their sport involvement (Kerr et al., 2019)
- Detrimental effects associated with violent experiences (Temple et al., 2016)
- Prevention and intervention efforts remain limited (Miller et al., 2012)
- Coaches play an important role in fostering healthy relationships and preventing and addressing teen dating violence (Erickson & Gilbert, 2013 ; Kroger, 2007)

Survey Research Summary

- Perpetration and victimization of teen dating violence continues to exist
- Athletes believe that coaches have a role to play in preventing TDV
- Coaches feel they have a role to play in supporting athletes in incidences of TDV
- Coaches can play a role in providing education and healthy relationship development
- It is difficult for coaches to access resources

Content Analysis Summary

- Majority of resources do not draw upon empirical research
 - Do not provide definitions / examples of GBV and TDV
 - Of the studies that did utilize research they were qualitatively and quantitatively informed
- There must be additional training & teaching materials provided to enhance stakeholder education

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