

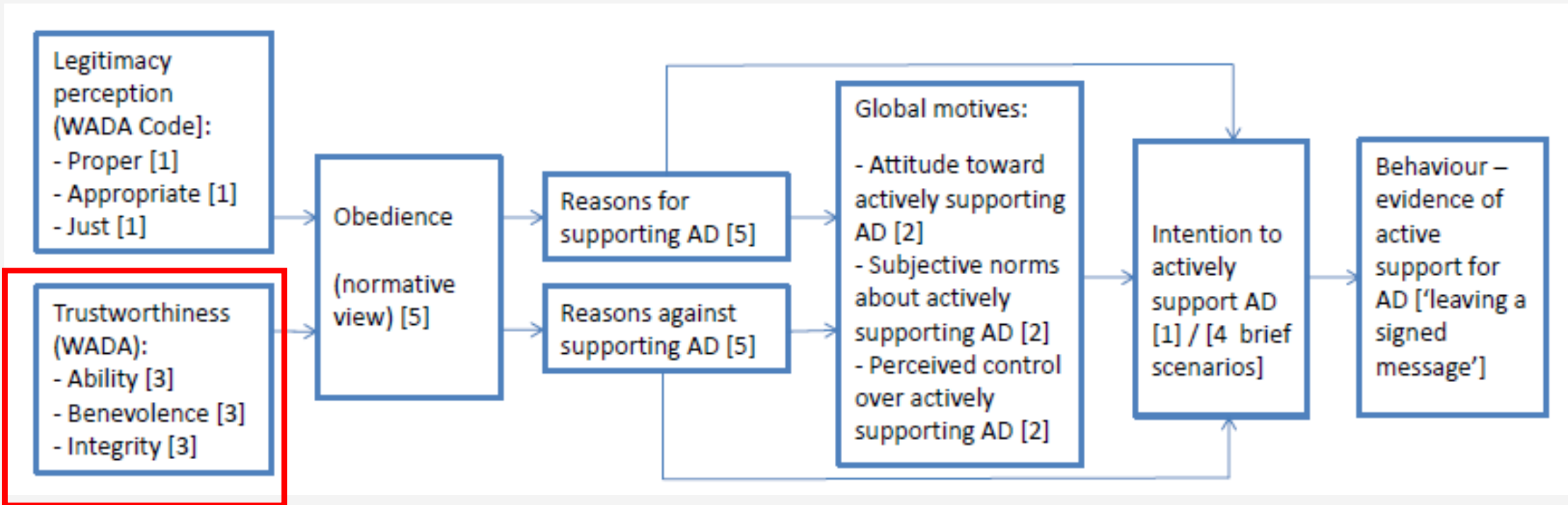
# Do athletes trust anti-doping organizations?

Dr. Dennis Dreiskämper

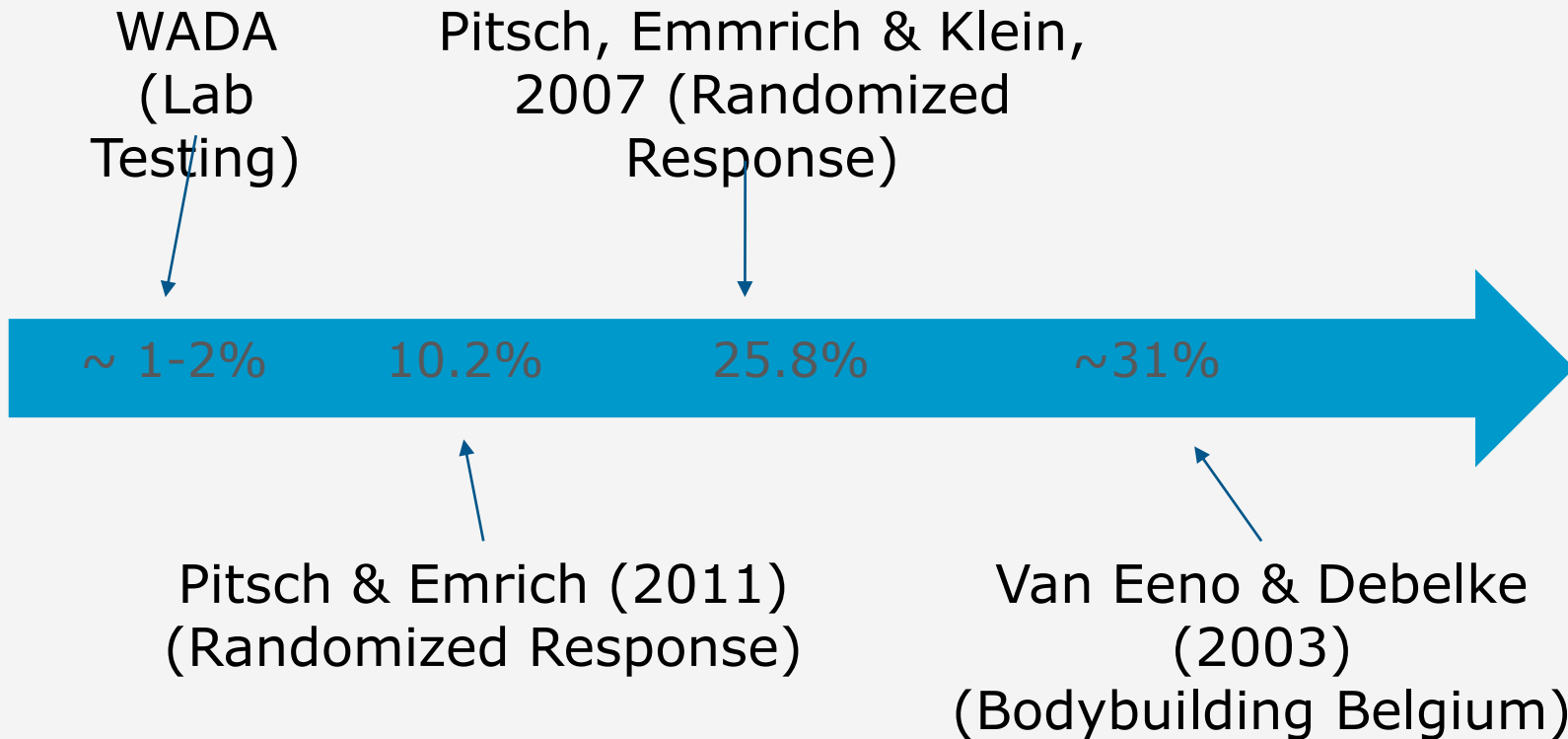
Meike Kolb, Prof. Dr. Andrea Petróczi, Prof Dr. Bernd Strauß



# Trust within the LEGIT project



## Why do we think that trust matters?



## What do others say?

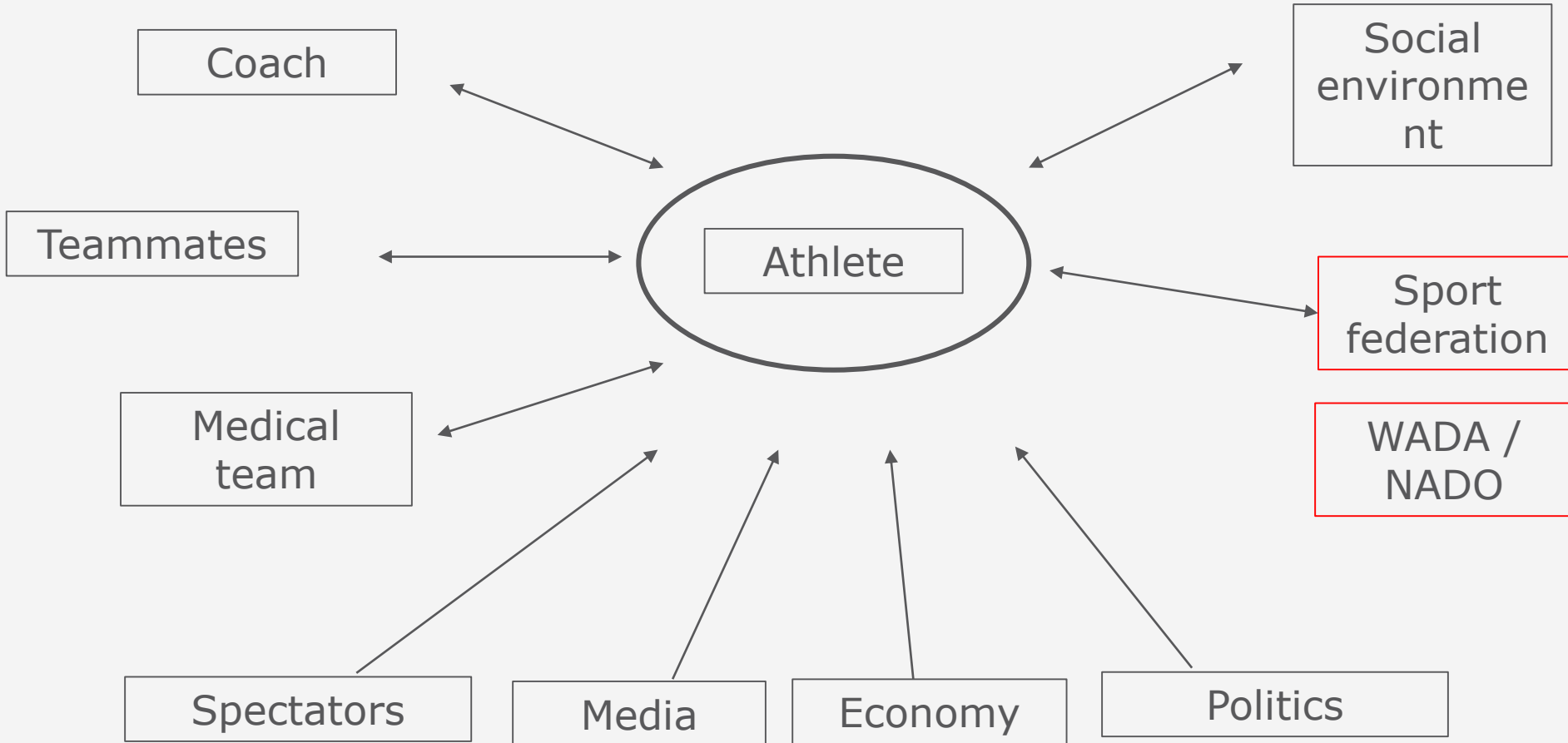
Dave Brailsford, British Cycling Union

*,The actions of Lance Armstrong make it hard for anyone to trust cycling'*



We Don't Trust IAAF on doping, athletes cry out  
- Vanguard, August 2015

# Trust Constellations

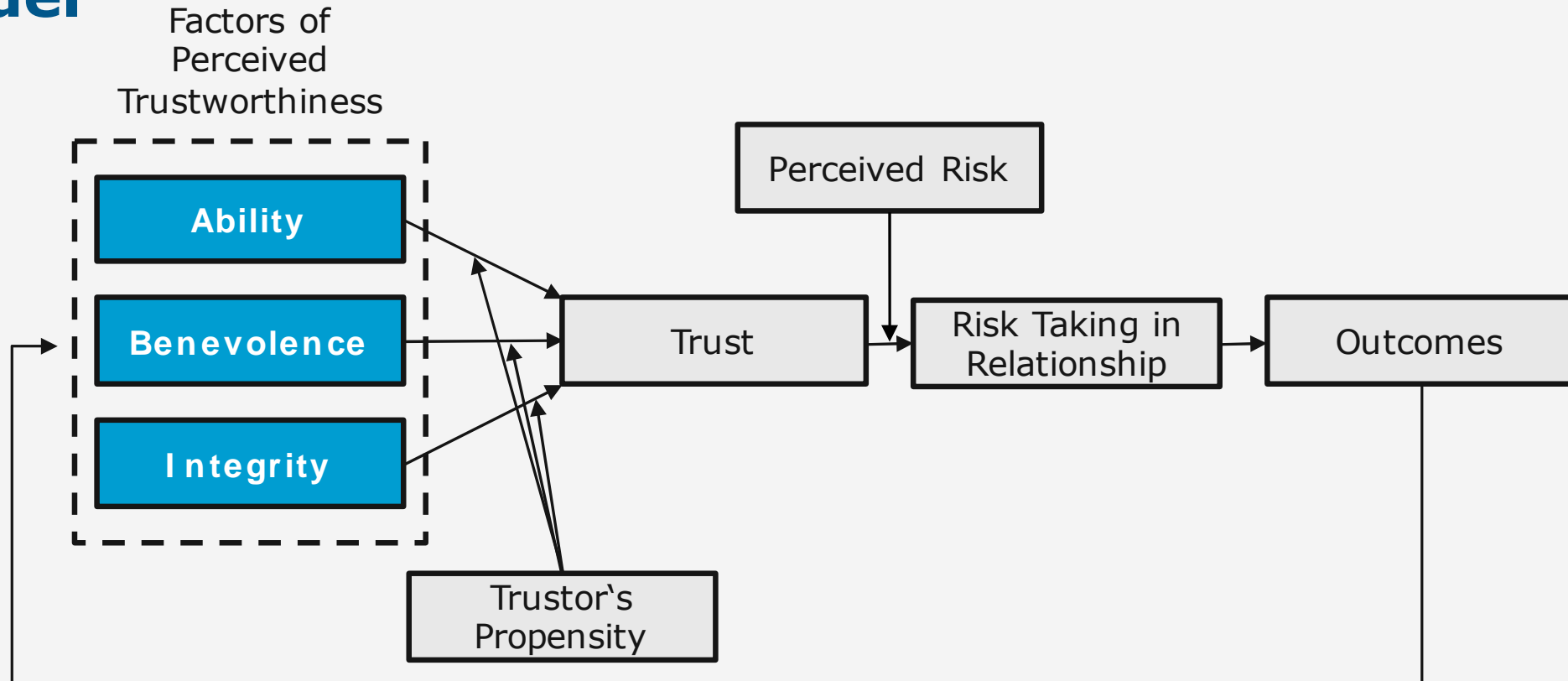


# Trust Definition



*Trust ,is a psychological state comprising the intention to accept vulnerability based upon positive expectations of the intentions or behavior of another' (Rousseau et al., 1998, S. 398)*

# Trust Model



# Hypothesis One: Athletes differ in the perception of their sport federations' trustworthiness

Procedure: Online Questionnaire (6 weeks)

Instruments

Trustworthiness: 15 Items (based on Mayer & Davis, 1999):

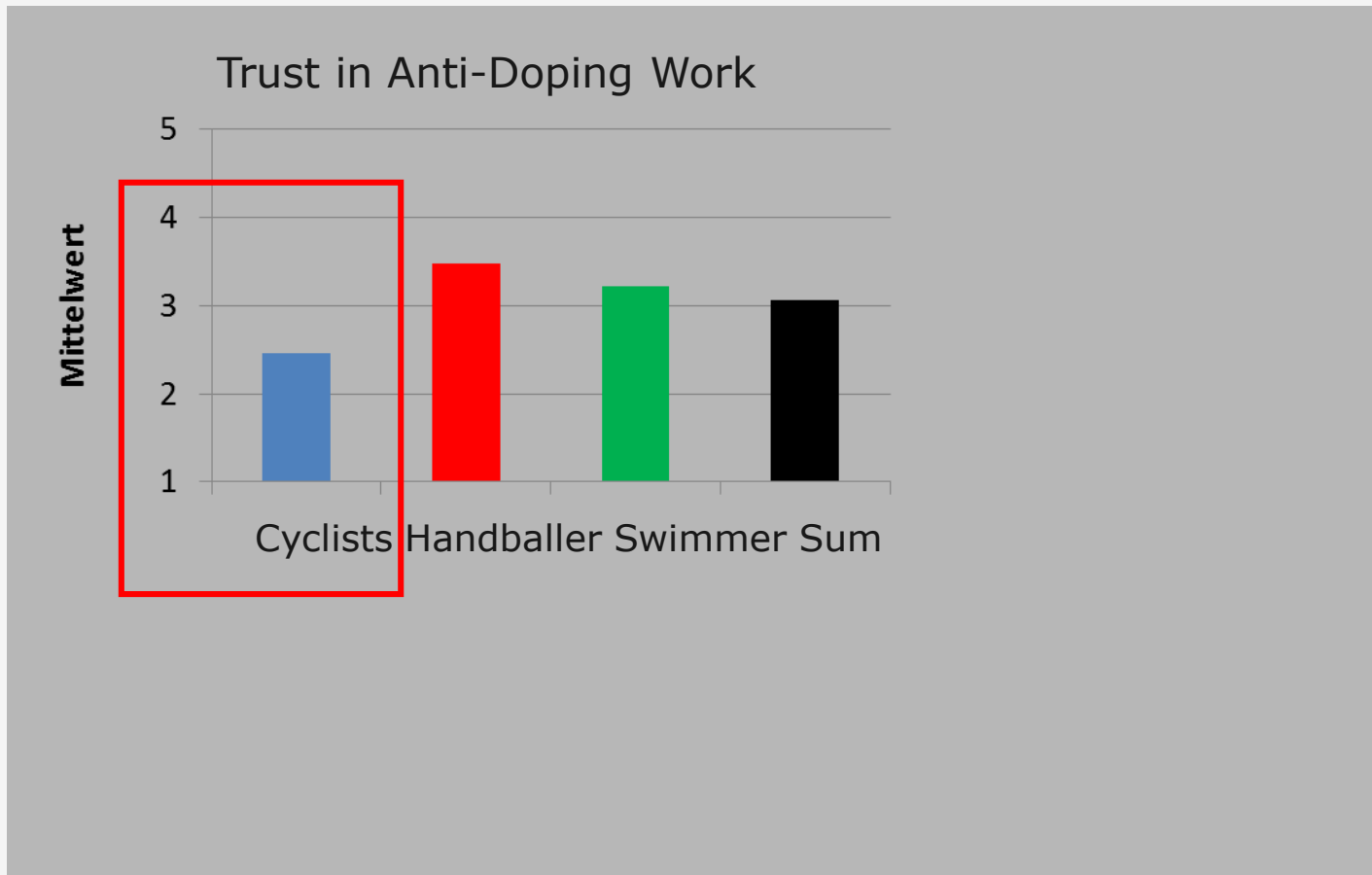
- **Ability (6)**
- **Benevolence (4)**
- **Integrity (5)**

PEAS (17 Items measuring doping attitudes; Petróczi, 2007)

Athlete's identity (10 Items, Schmid & Seiler, 2003)



## Hypothesis One: Differences between sports



Federation x Trust Anti-Doping:  
 $F(2, 139) = 32,410, p < .001, \eta^2 = .32$

Federation x Anti-Doping x Talent  
 $F(2, 139) = 4,214,$   
 $p = .017, \eta^2 = .06$

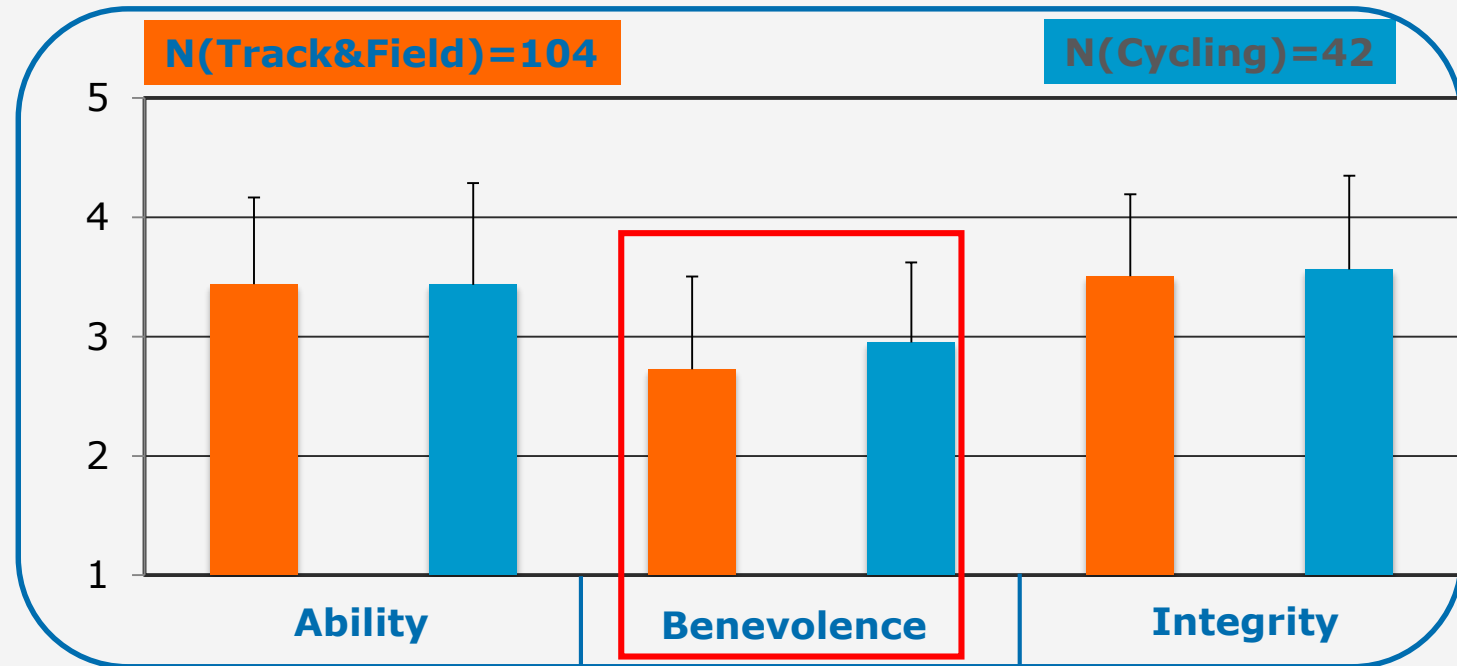
Federation x Anti-Doping x DFB  
 $p = .198$

Federation x DFB  
 $F(1, 139) = 30,033, p < .001, \eta^2 = .24$

Trust\*Doping attitudes =  $-.31$

## Hypothesis 2: It is about the benevolence, not about the possible ability of the players

Elite athletes asked for the trustworthiness of their federations.



$F(2,288) = 2.19, p < .05, \eta^2 = .015$

## Hypothesis 3: Trust in WADA matters as well.

### Semi-structured interviews in focus groups

- 19 participants (9 male, 25.10± 4.28 years) from individual and team sports
- Actual or former member of the Registered Athlete Testing Pool, for example of NADA Germany
- Three interview-groups (6-7 elite athletes; 1.5 hours each, audio recorded)

### Thematic analysis

Transcribed verbatim and coded by two researchers (former elite athletes).

Using MAXQDA as qualitative data analytical software.

Five main-codes (5-14 sub-codes): ADP (6), knowledge of ADP (8), Legitimacy of ADP (14),

Trust in ADP (5), Support of ADP (2).

### Interrater reliability

$K_{total} = 0,76$  ( $p_c = 80$ ); range of 0,61-0,80 is substantial [5]



- „*The rumors and what I have seen during the Olympic games [...] initiated one to doubt.*“

## Hypotheses Three: Results

- Trustworthiness of Anti-doping organizations is perceived not only as low but also as a complex structure.
- Recent scandals in doping seem to influence athletes' trust in relevant anti-doping policies.
- Athletes perceive a gap in information
- Also, their perceptions of the national federation differ to those of other countries, exhibiting the typical ingroup/outgroup bias .
- It is stated that it is not always clear, if every organization **wants** to fight doping.
- influence of actual media reports about doping scandals to the perception of own experience.

## Conclusion

- **Trust matters** but is questioned by recent doping scandals
- Federations as well as WADA have to be perceived as being trustworthy
- They must transparently show that they are
  - **able to fight doping**
  - **benevolent towards their clean athletes**
  - **and integer in terms of fighting for a clean sport**
- to ensure the athletes that they compete in a fair competition.

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Thank You!



building the future of sport  
& exercise psychology.

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*see you in  
Münster!*

