

Citation

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Review question

Does the hosting of major sporting events generate positive legacies and benefits for individuals from disadvantaged areas of the host communities and how?

Searches [1 change]

Academic databases:

Web of Science (core collection)

SPORTDiscus

Scopus

ProQuest – ASSIA

These databases have been searched by XL from 09/05/2022 to 13/05/2022. The publishing time was limited to 2000-2022, as the public concern relevant to the legacies of foremost major sporting events began and was addressed by relevant international governing bodies from early 2000.

To ensure the quality of papers, only peer-reviewed studies were considered, and grey literature was not included. The language was restricted to English. In addition, depending on the functionality of each database, the detailed search fields were defined (such as the fields of title, abstract and keywords) to extract the most relevant articles.

The searches will be re-run if more than six months have passed since the initial search.

Types of study to be included [1 change]

Inclusion criteria (academic papers) include:

- Peer-reviewed papers
- English language
- Qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods
- Non-clinical studies
- General population (children, teenagers and adults)
- Published from 2000 onward
- Relevant to the topic (examining legacies/impacts of major sporting events)

- High-quality (including systematic review and scoping review) or studies with empirical data
- Focused on the targeted population, or present data for the targeted population
- Clear impacts/legacies reported

Exclusion criteria (academic papers) include:

- Non-English language
- No clearly defined scope of 'disadvantaged'
- No empirical data (only narrative commentary)
- No clear impact/legacy reported
- clinical studies

Condition or domain being studied

The domain being studied is the legacy (paying particular attention to the sport and physical activity participation legacy) of major sporting events for disadvantaged individuals and communities.

Participants/population [1 change]

Children, teenagers and adults featured with disadvantaged backgrounds. Non-clinical groups.

Intervention(s), exposure(s)

Children and adults experienced the staging of major sporting events.

Major sporting events.

Major sporting events (including mega sporting events) refer to those events that have a large number of visitors, a large, media reach, come with large costs, and have large impacts on the built environment and the population.

Comparator(s)/control

Not applicable.

Context [1 change]

The review covers major sporting events hosted in various geographical and cultural backgrounds.

Key concepts in this review include legacy, major sporting events, disadvantaged groups/communities.

-Legacy [legacies, impact(s)].

Legacies and impacts: the positive and negative effects of an event-related policy, programmes/projects, or initiatives on society and/or on the economic system, before, during and after the hosting major/mega sporting events.

-Major sporting events.

Major sporting events (including mega sporting events) refer to those events that have a large number of visitors, a large, media reach, come with large costs, and have large impacts on the built environment and the population.

-Disadvantaged groups/communities

'Disadvantaged' is an umbrella term that refers to the groups of vulnerable populations who often are from deprived areas with low socio-economic backgrounds, low education levels, or ethnical minorities, relative to the wider host regional population.

'Community' refers to an area, neighbourhood or community in the host city and region.

Main outcome(s) [1 change]

-Different types of legacy/impact (sport/physical activity, social, economic (businesses, jobs & skills), community, housing, transportation, health, education, etc).

-Direct impact: changes to socio-economic and health outcomes, including behaviours (physical activity), skills, jobs, knowledge or understanding, interactions, attitudes or feelings.

*Quantitative: Changes in for example physical activity from pre- to post-events are measured by using validated questionnaires and behaviour science models/equations to assess, time spent in physical activity, changes in the frequency of physical activity engagement, and changes in engagement in physical activity type.

*Qualitative: Changes in for example self-reported physical activity behaviours (time, frequency, type) and job opportunities as a result of hosting major sporting events, evidenced in interviews or focus groups results.

-Policy/strategy: Changes in policies and strategies that resulted in legacy generation for individuals or communities, supported by empirical data.

-Critical pathways facilitated changes (economic growth, environment changed, legacy programmes etc).

Measures of effect

Clear targets and ambitions are set in the bid documents, city strategies, and legacy programmes which are measured by using quantitative, qualitative or mixed methods (rather than commentary).

Additional outcome(s) [1 change]

Summary of barriers and challenges to engaging with the hosted major sporting events.

Summary of future suggestions for better engagement.

Data extraction (selection and coding) [1 change]

1) XL screened the abstracts and titles of all articles (100%) to determine inclusion or exclusion, with SC screened a subset of articles (20%) to decide inclusion and exclusion. Any discrepancies were discussed further between XL and SC to reach an agreement. This process was recorded using an excel spreadsheet and reflected in the flow diagram.

2) XL and SC assessed full texts for eligibility (100% each) to determine inclusion or exclusion. Any discrepancies were discussed between XL and SC to reach an agreement. This process was recorded using an excel spreadsheet and reflected in the PRISMA flow diagram.

3) The data will be extracted from the included articles by XL (100%), with SC (50%), JZ (25%) and MQ (25%) extracting data from a subset to ensure thoroughness. Any disagreements then another member of the research team will be brought in to resolve. The data extracted will be recorded in an excel spreadsheet. The following data to be extracted will include:

- Author (s)
- Title
- Year of publication
- Aim (s)
- Quality assessment (%)
- Location of research
- Event
- Research Design (review study, qualitative, quantitative or mixed)
- Sample population
- Sample size
- Theoretic framework
- Main legacy/impact focus
- Lasting effect
- Pathways facilitated changes
- Direct impact
- Main findings (related to any legacy/impact changes)
- Barriers and challenges to engaging with the event
- Future suggestions

Risk of bias (quality) assessment

This review aims to include both qualitative and quantitative studies. In order to assess the quality of studies in a comprehensive and timely manner, the QATSDD will be used (Sirriyeh et al., 2012). One measure of the QATSDD for qualitative research - inter-rater reliability – has previously been shown to be ineffective and thus recommended to be no longer used when assessing qualitative research (Smith & McGannon, 2018). Therefore, a modified QATSDD will be employed with the exclusion of inter-rater reliability. Quality assessment will be assessed by XL (100%), with SC (40%) and JZ (30%) and MQ (30%).

Strategy for data synthesis [1 change]

Qualitative studies are thematically synthesised following the ENTREQ guidelines (Tong et al., 2012). A formal narrative synthesis is also planned for quantitative studies, including the following, based on the SWiM Guidelines (Campbell et al., 2020).

1. Grouping studies for synthesis

- Studies featured with different types of disadvantaged people (such as people with low-income, marginalised, homeless, or from deprived areas) are grouped and compared.

- Studies featured with different types of event impacts/legacies (social, economic, environment, and health-related outcomes) are grouped and compared, in line with Preuss's (2015) legacy model.
- Studies featured with different legacy effects (positive or negative) are grouped and compared.
- Studies featured with different study designs (qualitative, quantitative and mix-method) are grouped and compared.

2. Investigation of heterogeneity in reported effects

Informal methods are used to investigate heterogeneity in the findings as formal statistical investigations using methods (e.g., meta-regression) are not possible. This includes:

- Tables are used by hypothesised modifiers based on study design characteristics, subpopulations (different types of 'disadvantaged'), and legacy effects.
- Figures are presented to investigate legacy pathways.

3. Certainty of evidence

Restricted by the synthesis approach adopted, not all elements for certainty assessment can be used for this review. Four elements will be used for assessment: (1) risk of bias, (2) the number of studies and participants, (3) directness and (4) the risk of publication bias. Authors XL, MQ and SC work independently to assess the evidence and reach a consensus view on any downgrading decisions.

4. Data presentation methods

- Key study characteristics (study designs, subpopulations etc) are used to order the studies in a table format.
- Key characteristics are also presented in tables to facilitate the comparison of findings from each included study, including direct impacts, legacy effects (positive or negative), types of impacts/legacies, types of challenges and barriers, legacy pathways.

Analysis of subgroups or subsets

Any other factors or subsets that are outcomes of the synthesis, including:

Sub-impacts

- Social legacies/impacts
- Economic legacies/impacts
- Health legacies/impacts
- Physical activity participation legacies/impacts

Sub-groups

- Marginalised people
- Individuals affected by poverty
- Disadvantaged communities
- Under-developed areas

Contact details for further information

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Organisational affiliation of the review [1 change]

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Review team members and their organisational affiliations [1 change]

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Type and method of review

Narrative synthesis, Systematic review

Anticipated or actual start date

01 May 2022

Anticipated completion date [1 change]

23 July 2022

Funding sources/sponsors [1 change]

University of Birmingham

UKRI (Economic and Social Research Council)

Siemens

Russell Partnership Collection

Conflicts of interest

Team members declare that they have no known conflicts of interest.
None known

Language

English

Country

England

Stage of review

Review Ongoing

Subject index terms status

Subject indexing assigned by CRD

Subject index terms

Health Promotion; Humans; Sports

Date of registration in PROSPERO

24 June 2022

Date of first submission

30 May 2022

Stage of review at time of this submission

Stage	Started	Completed
Preliminary searches	Yes	Yes
Piloting of the study selection process	Yes	Yes
Formal screening of search results against eligibility criteria	Yes	Yes
Data extraction	No	No
Risk of bias (quality) assessment	Yes	No
Data analysis	No	No

The record owner confirms that the information they have supplied for this submission is accurate and complete and they understand that deliberate provision of inaccurate information or omission of data may be construed as scientific misconduct.

The record owner confirms that they will update the status of the review when it is completed and will add publication details in due course.

Versions

24 June 2022