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An Examination of Athletes' Attitudes Toward Sport and Their Quality of Life Levels Across Different Sports Disciplines



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1. Round 1

1.1 Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The statement “correlation coefficients ranging from $r = .19$ to $r = .52$ ” in the abstract requires clearer interpretation. It is recommended that the authors explicitly classify these effect sizes (e.g., weak to moderate) to provide immediate interpretive value for readers unfamiliar with correlation strength thresholds.

In the introduction, the sentence “Sport has increasingly been recognized as a multidimensional phenomenon...” is conceptually appropriate but overly general. The paragraph would benefit from a more critical synthesis of the cited literature rather than a descriptive listing, particularly by identifying specific theoretical or empirical gaps.

In the Measures section, the sentence “Previously reported Cronbach’s alpha coefficients... range from 0.53 to 0.83” raises concerns about internal consistency. The authors should report reliability coefficients calculated from their own sample rather than relying solely on prior studies.

The statement “The Attitude Toward Sport Scale... comprises 25 items structured across three dimensions” is descriptive but incomplete. The authors should report reliability indices (Cronbach’s alpha) for each sub-dimension in the current dataset.

In the Procedure section, the sentence “Data collection was conducted through self-administered questionnaires...” lacks detail. The authors should specify whether data were collected in classroom settings, online platforms, or supervised sessions, as this affects response bias.

The statistical analysis paragraph includes the sentence “Correlation strength was interpreted as low (0.00–0.29), moderate (0.30–0.69), and high (≥ 0.70).” While useful, this classification should be supported by a citation or justified according to established conventions.

In the Results section, the sentence “As shown in Table 1, statistically significant positive relationships were observed...” reports findings clearly, but the authors do not report exact p-values or confidence intervals. Including these would enhance statistical reporting standards.

Table 1 presentation is informative; however, the selection of only certain correlations (e.g., “Physical Health – Interest in Sport”) raises concerns about selective reporting. The authors should clarify whether a full correlation matrix was analyzed and, if so, consider including it.

Author revised the manuscript and uploaded the updated document.

1.2 Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The paragraph beginning with “One of the central constructs associated with sport participation is quality of life (QoL)” provides a definition but lacks critical engagement with competing conceptualizations of QoL. The authors should clarify whether they adopt a subjective well-being framework or a health-related QoL model and justify the use of WHOQOL-BREF accordingly.

The sentence “Attitudes are defined as relatively stable psychological tendencies...” is theoretically correct; however, the authors do not explicitly link this definition to the operationalization used in the Attitude Toward Sport Scale. A clearer alignment between theoretical definition and measurement model is needed.

In the paragraph discussing prior studies, the sentence “However, some studies have reported relatively weak or inconsistent relationships...” is underdeveloped. The authors should elaborate on the methodological or contextual reasons for these inconsistencies (e.g., sample differences, measurement tools, cultural factors).

The gap statement paragraph beginning with “Despite the growing body of literature...” is well-structured but could be strengthened by explicitly stating how each identified limitation is addressed in the current study. At present, the contribution is implied rather than analytically demonstrated.

The final paragraph of the introduction includes multiple hypotheses embedded within a long sentence: “More specifically, it is expected that attitudes toward sport will show a positive...”. This sentence is overly dense and should be broken into clearly enumerated hypotheses or research questions for clarity and methodological rigor.

In the Method section, the sentence “A cross-sectional framework was considered appropriate...” is justified; however, the authors should explicitly acknowledge the limitations of cross-sectional design regarding causality within this section, not only in the discussion.

The sampling description “Participants were recruited using a convenience sampling method...” lacks justification. The authors should discuss potential sampling bias and its implications for external validity, especially given the single-institution sample.

The description “Eligibility criteria required participants to be actively engaged in sport...” is vague. The authors should define what constitutes “active engagement” (e.g., frequency, competitive level) to ensure replicability.

Author revised the manuscript and uploaded the updated document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.