

SELECTION CONSEQUENCES AND FATIGUE DISCLOSURE IN COMPETITIVE TEAM SPORT

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ABSTRACT

An athlete's fatigue response can affect access to support and selection for competition. This study determines when those consequences favour a response that corresponds to the athlete's experienced concern. A binary decision model assigns state-dependent value to useful follow-up and explicit costs to selection loss, disclosure effort and loss of privacy. Accurate differentiation requires a positive advantage for a high-concern response when a concern is present and a negative advantage when it is absent. For a common support increment g and incremental cost K , the condition is $B_0g < K < B_1g$. With specified values $B_1 = 6$, $B_0 = 2$, $g = 0.60$ and $K = 1.80$, the two advantages are 1.80 and -0.60 ; the smaller preference margin is 0.60 utility units. Holding costs constant and reducing g to 0.05 makes a low-concern response preferable in both states. A separate response-probability calculation gives a decline in high-concern entries from 35% to 15% at unchanged concern prevalence and complete submission. Selective completion produces an additional change in the recorded distribution. The analysis identifies three management decisions that affect disclosure incentives: who receives the raw response, how useful follow-up is delivered, and whether selection consequences arise from assessed availability or an additional penalty for speaking up. Monitoring records require interpretation alongside these decisions and the pattern of missing responses.

Keywords: athlete monitoring; competitive selection; fatigue disclosure; support probability; decision rights; response bias.

INTRODUCTION

In competitive team sport, a fatigue questionnaire places the athlete's experience within an organization that controls training participation and playing opportunities. An answer can prompt useful support, but it can also influence a selector's view of availability or commitment. The athlete therefore decides both what the question means and what consequences answering it may produce. The analysis concerns adult team-sport settings in which monitoring personnel can influence selection directly or communicate with selectors.

The measured construct must remain explicit. Perceived fatigue concerns an experience; performance fatigability concerns a change in task performance (Enoka and Duchateau, 2016). External training load describes work performed, whereas internal load concerns the psychophysiological response to that work (Halson, 2014; Impellizzeri et al., 2019). Monitoring guidance consequently requires interpretation of training, competition and individual responses (Bourdon et al., 2017). Here, a fatigue concern means an experience for which the athlete considers follow-up potentially useful. It does not itself establish injury, illness or inability to compete.

Subjective measures can detect training-related changes in well-being. Saw et al.'s systematic review found that such measures were often more consistently responsive than commonly used objective measures for that purpose (Saw et al., 2016). Instrument performance and the consequences of answering are separate questions. A locally administered questionnaire can obtain complete responses while discouraging disclosure if athletes expect a concern to reduce their competitive opportunities.

Athlete and practitioner studies describe the relevant organizational conditions. McCall et al. interviewed 11 world-class team-sport athletes and identified the importance of emotional experience and staff behaviour in questionnaire use (McCall et al., 2023). Saw et al. examined implementation through athlete, coach and support-personnel accounts (Saw et al., 2015). Duignan et al. interviewed ten players and eleven coaches or support staff across 15 elite Gaelic Games teams, identifying the need for clear purpose and explicit implementation processes (Duignan et al., 2019).

Neupert et al. obtained responses from 30 of 75 practitioners working with Olympic and Paralympic athletes, a 40% survey return. Twenty-five respondents used customized monitoring. Among the 25 responses to the relevant items, 13 practitioners (52%) expressed confidence in self-report sensitivity, and 14 (56%) considered athletes truthful. Feedback and adherence were associated by Spearman correlation ($r_s = 0.675$, $p < 0.001$) (Neupert et al., 2024). These are practitioner assessments and an association between survey responses; they do not establish the frequency of inaccurate athlete answers or the causal effect of feedback.

Information use also reflects organizational authority. Manley and Williams examined surveillance and control in a UK professional rugby club (Manley and Williams, 2022). Their analysis directs attention to the consequences of information beyond questionnaire administration. In professional soccer, Woolmer et al. studied 20 male players and interviewed ten of them; education, feedback and the relevance of particular monitoring tools were central to players' attitudes (Woolmer et al., 2025). Athletes can value monitoring while remaining sensitive to how an entry affects their opportunities.

The question addressed here is precise: under which support and selection consequences does an athlete prefer a high-concern response when a concern is experienced and a low-concern response when it is absent? The calculation distinguishes three possibilities: accurate differentiation, low-concern responses in both states, and high-concern responses in both states. It also distinguishes a restriction resulting from assessed unavailability from an additional sanction attached to disclosure.

STUDY DESIGN AND MATHEMATICAL SPECIFICATION

THE ATHLETE, STATE AND RESPONSE

The unit of analysis is one athlete choosing one response under a fixed monitoring policy and one specified selection opportunity. The private state is $\theta \in \{0, 1\}$. State 1 denotes an experienced concern for which the athlete regards follow-up as potentially useful; state 0 denotes its absence. The response is either high concern, H , or low concern, L . These categories represent a decision; they are not cut-points on a validated fatigue scale.

A response is accurate when it corresponds to the experienced concern: H in state 1 and L in state 0. Agreement with a coach, clinical interpretation and selection are subsequent decisions. The athlete is assumed to recognize the private state and understand the response options. Ambiguous wording and uncertain introspection are outside this assumption. Instrument validation remains necessary, particularly when locally customized self-report items are used (Saw et al., 2017; Coyne et al., 2022).

EXPECTED SUPPORT, SELECTION AND DISCLOSURE COSTS

Let P denote the policy specifying access to the response, follow-up and selection use. For state θ and response r , let $q_{\theta r}(P) \in [0, 1]$ be the athlete's expected probability of useful follow-up, and $p_{\theta r}(P) \in [0, 1]$ the expected probability of selection. Each comparison changes the response while holding the experienced state fixed.

The net value of useful follow-up is B_θ , and the value of the selection opportunity is $S > 0$. Let $C_{\theta r}$ denote the effort or interpersonal burden of giving the response, and $H_{\theta r}$ its privacy or reputational cost. A reputational consequence already included in selection probability must be excluded from $H_{\theta r}$. All terms use the same subjective utility scale. An unnecessary intervention may have zero or negative net value.

Expected utility is

$$U_\theta(r; P) = B_\theta q_{\theta r}(P) + S p_{\theta r}(P) - C_{\theta r}(P) - H_{\theta r}(P). \quad (1)$$

The expression assumes additive preferences within a fixed decision horizon. Independence of support and selection events is unnecessary for the expectation of this sum, but interactions between their utilities are excluded. Any benefit from avoiding inappropriate training exposure belongs in B_θ once. The calculation does not represent a complete lifetime health or career valuation.

Define the support increment $g_\theta = q_{\theta H} - q_{\theta L}$, the selection loss $\ell_\theta = p_{\theta L} - p_{\theta H}$, the effort increment $c_\theta = C_{\theta H} - C_{\theta L}$, and the privacy-cost increment $h_\theta = H_{\theta H} - H_{\theta L}$. The two probability differences lie in $[-1, 1]$. Positive ℓ_θ means that a high-concern response lowers expected selection probability. Suppressing P for a fixed policy gives

$$K_\theta = S\ell_\theta + c_\theta + h_\theta, \quad D_\theta = U_\theta(H) - U_\theta(L) = B_\theta g_\theta - K_\theta. \quad (2)$$

The quantity D_θ is the utility advantage of choosing H . Positive values favour H , negative values favour L , and zero denotes indifference.

CONDITIONS FOR ACCURATE DIFFERENTIATION

THE TWO PREFERENCE INEQUALITIES

Let $r^*(1) = H$ and $r^*(0) = L$. Accurate responding is weakly incentive compatible when

$$U_\theta(r^*(\theta); P) \geq U_\theta(r; P) \quad \text{for each state and each alternative response } r. \quad (3)$$

Strict preference for the accurate response requires

$$D_1 > 0, \quad D_0 < 0, \quad \text{equivalently} \quad B_1 g_1 > K_1, \quad B_0 g_0 < K_0. \quad (4)$$

These conditions are necessary and sufficient within the two-response model. No rule is imposed for choosing between equal utilities.

For a restricted comparison, assume $g_1 = g_0 = g > 0$, $K_1 = K_0 = K$, and $B_1 > B_0$. Then

$$B_0 g < K < B_1 g. \quad (5)$$

Subtracting the utilities in Eq. (1) gives Eq. (2). In state 1, H is strictly preferred exactly when $B_1 g - K > 0$. In state 0, L is strictly preferred exactly when $B_0 g - K < 0$. Intersecting these inequalities gives Eq. (5).

If $K > B_1 g$, both states favour L . If $K < B_0 g$, both favour H . Lowering an incremental cost increases the advantage of H in both states. It can therefore remove an incentive to conceal a concern while also making unnecessary high-concern entries more attractive. Accurate differentiation depends on the state-specific value of follow-up as well as the cost of disclosure. The inequality does not justify creating unnecessary disclosure burdens: the organizational task is to provide useful responses to need and remove unjustified sanctions.

The conditions concern one specified set of preferences and beliefs. They must hold for each relevant combination of athlete values and expectations before a population-wide conclusion is justified. The analysis neither optimizes the organization's policy nor establishes an equilibrium among athletes, practitioners and selectors.

ASSESSED UNAVAILABILITY AND ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS

When $\ell_\theta \geq 0$, decompose the selection loss into

$$\ell_\theta = d_\theta + a_\theta, \quad D_\theta = B_\theta g_\theta - S d_\theta - S a_\theta - c_\theta - h_\theta. \quad (6)$$

Here, $d_\theta \geq 0$ is the expected selection difference arising when assessment establishes an availability restriction. The term $a_\theta \geq 0$ is an additional penalty attached to the act of disclosure, such as an adverse commitment inference. Their sum must respect the bounds on selection probability. Neither component is identifiable from selection outcomes alone.

A concern can appropriately lead to assessment and restriction. Removing a justified restriction to increase the attractiveness of disclosure would defeat the purpose of monitoring. An additional sanction for speaking up is a separate organizational decision. Reducing a_θ by δ increases D_θ by $S\delta$, holding the other terms fixed. When costs are common across states, the corresponding increase in D_0 also requires examination.

Classification requires the athlete's entry, the subsequent assessment, the operational reasons for restriction and the information delivered to the selector. A selector's description of a decision as necessary does not establish its justification. Equally, a selection loss following disclosure does not, by temporal order alone, establish retaliation. The documented reason and assessment pathway determine which component is at issue.

PREFERENCE MARGINS AND PARAMETER UNCERTAINTY

When both strict inequalities hold, define the smaller preference margin as

$$m = \min\{D_1, -D_0\} > 0. \quad (7)$$

This is a distance from indifference on the utility scale. It is not a probability of accurate responding. A perturbation of each D_θ smaller than m in absolute value preserves the two strict preferences.

Let $G_\theta = B_\theta g_\theta$. Suppose the admitted values satisfy $G_\theta \in [\underline{G}_\theta, \overline{G}_\theta]$ and $K_\theta \in [\underline{K}_\theta, \overline{K}_\theta]$. If every combination within these intervals is admitted, the conditions for differentiation throughout the entire set are exactly

$$\underline{G}_1 - \overline{K}_1 > 0, \quad \overline{G}_0 - \underline{K}_0 < 0. \quad (8)$$

The first inequality uses the least benefit and greatest cost in state 1; the second uses the greatest benefit and least cost in state 0. If benefit and cost combinations are constrained, these inequalities remain sufficient but may be conservative. The intervals describe allowed assumptions, not confidence intervals estimated from observations.

CALCULATED EFFECTS OF SUPPORT AND SELECTION CONSEQUENCES

FIVE SPECIFIED CASES

Set $B_1 = 6$, $B_0 = 2$, $S = 12$ and $c = 0.40$, in arbitrary utility units. Let $q_L = 0.10$ and $p_L = 0.80$. In case 1, $q_H = 0.70$, $p_H = 0.50$ and $h = 0.80$. Hence $g = 0.60$, $\ell = 0.30$, $K = 4.80$, $D_1 = -1.20$ and $D_0 = -3.60$. Both private states favour a low-concern response.

Table 1 varies selection loss and privacy cost separately. Reducing ℓ from 0.30 to 0.10 increases both advantages by $12(0.20) = 2.40$. Reducing h from 0.80 to 0.20 increases both by 0.60. With both reductions in case 4, $K = 1.80$, $D_1 = 1.80$ and $D_0 = -0.60$, so both accurate-response conditions hold and $m = 0.60$.

TABLE 1. UTILITY DIFFERENCES AT FIVE SPECIFIED COMBINATIONS OF SUPPORT, SELECTION LOSS AND PRIVACY COST.

Case	g	ℓ	h	K	D_1	D_0
1: loss 0.30, cost 0.80	0.60	0.30	0.80	4.80	-1.20	-3.60
2: loss reduced to 0.10	0.60	0.10	0.80	2.40	1.20	-1.20
3: cost reduced to 0.20	0.60	0.30	0.20	4.20	-0.60	-3.00
4: loss 0.10, cost 0.20	0.60	0.10	0.20	1.80	1.80	-0.60
5: support increment 0.05	0.05	0.10	0.20	1.80	-1.50	-1.70

Assumptions: $B_1 = 6$, $B_0 = 2$, $S = 12$, $c = 0.40$, $q_L = 0.10$, $p_L = 0.80$. Thus $q_H = q_L + g$ and $p_H = p_L - \ell$. The probability values lie in $[0, 1]$. K , D_1 and D_0 are calculated from these inputs. Positive D_θ favours H ; negative D_θ favours L .

Case 5 retains case 4's selection and cost values but sets $q_H = 0.15$. The support increment is then 0.05, and $D_1 = -1.50$, $D_0 = -1.70$. Both states favour L . A reduction in selection loss and privacy cost cannot ensure concern disclosure when useful follow-up is sufficiently unlikely. The cases isolate algebraic effects; actual access policies may change support expectations, selection expectations and privacy concerns simultaneously.

THE SUPPORT-SELECTION REGION

With $B_1 = 6$, $B_0 = 2$, $S = 12$ and $c + h = 0.60$, Eq. (5) becomes

$$2g < 12\ell + 0.60 < 6g. \quad (9)$$

Figure 1 plots this condition for $0 \leq g \leq 0.90$ and $0 \leq \ell \leq 0.46$. The upper boundary is $\ell = (6g - 0.60)/12$; the lower boundary is $\ell = (2g - 0.60)/12$ where each lies in the plotted domain. With $q_L = 0.10$ and $p_L = 0.80$, all plotted probability pairs are admissible. Case 4 lies between the two boundaries, and case 5 lies above the concern-state boundary. Each boundary denotes indifference in one state.

Holding case 4's $g = 0.60$, $\ell = 0.10$ and $c + h = 0.60$ fixed gives $D_1 = 3.00 - 0.10S$ and $D_0 = 0.60 - 0.10S$. Accurate differentiation therefore requires $6 < S < 30$. At $S = 6$, state 0 is indifferent; at $S = 30$, state 1 is indifferent. A value greater than 30 makes L preferable in the concern state. A value below 6 makes H preferable in the absent-concern state because its assumed support benefit exceeds the incremental cost.

The lower selection-value bound depends on $B_0 = 2$. If $B_0 = 0$, state 0 favours L for every $S > 0$ in this case. Conversely, raising B_0 to 4 while holding the other case 4 values fixed gives $D_0 = 4(0.60) - 1.80 = 0.60$. Both states then favour H . Benefits that do not depend sufficiently on need can therefore remove differentiation even when concern disclosure remains attractive.

For uncertainty in the admitted inputs, let $g \in [0.50, 0.70]$ and $K \in [1.50, 2.10]$, with $B_1 = 6$ and $B_0 = 2$. Eq. (8) gives $3.00 - 2.10 = 0.90 > 0$ and $1.40 - 1.50 = -0.10 < 0$. The two preferences hold throughout this set. Lowering its minimum cost to 1.30 removes the second guarantee because $1.40 - 1.30 = 0.10$. These values quantify sensitivity to assumptions; they are not sampling-error bounds.

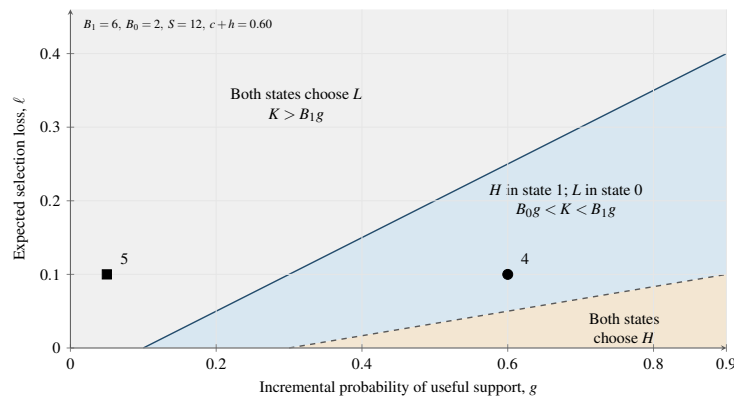


FIGURE 1. RESPONSE PREFERENCES AS SUPPORT PROBABILITY AND EXPECTED SELECTION LOSS VARY. THE CENTRAL BLUE REGION GIVES H IN STATE 1 AND L IN STATE 0. ABOVE THE SOLID LINE, BOTH STATES FAVOUR L ; BELOW THE DASHED LINE, BOTH FAVOUR H . POINTS 4 AND 5 ARE THE CORRESPONDING CASES IN TABLE 1. BOUNDARIES GIVE $D_1 = 0$ AND $D_0 = 0$, RESPECTIVELY. ALL VALUES FOLLOW EQ. (9) AND THE STATED ASSUMPTIONS.

WHAT COMPLETION AND CONCERN COUNTS IDENTIFY

Let $\pi = \Pr(\theta = 1)$ be the concern prevalence among athletes eligible to respond. Under complete submission, let $t = \Pr(H | \theta = 1)$ and $f = \Pr(H | \theta = 0)$. The high-concern response proportion is

$$\pi_H = \pi t + (1 - \pi)f. \quad (10)$$

With $\pi = 0.40$, $t = 0.80$ and $f = 0.05$, the proportion is $0.40(0.80) + 0.60(0.05) = 0.35$. Reducing t to 0.30 gives $0.40(0.30) + 0.60(0.05) = 0.15$. Thus, high-concern entries fall from 35% to 15% while concern prevalence remains 40% and submission remains 100%. Complete administration does not identify accurate responding.

For selective completion, let $R = 1$ denote a submitted response and $z_\theta = \Pr(R = 1 | \theta)$. Now define $t = \Pr(H | \theta = 1, R = 1)$ and $f = \Pr(H | \theta = 0, R = 1)$. When overall completion probability is positive,

$$\Pr(H | R = 1) = \frac{\pi z_1 t + (1 - \pi) z_0 f}{\pi z_1 + (1 - \pi) z_0}. \quad (11)$$

With $\pi = 0.40$, $t = 0.80$, $f = 0.05$, $z_1 = 0.50$ and $z_0 = 1$, overall completion is 0.80 and the high-concern proportion among completed responses is $0.19/0.80 = 0.2375$. The response choices conditional on each state are unchanged from the complete-submission calculation with $t = 0.80$. Differential completion alone lowers the high-concern proportion from 35% to 23.75%.

The identities describe distinct decisions. Eq. (2) compares one athlete's response utilities. The probabilities t and f describe aggregate choices that can include heterogeneous preferences, interpretation errors and uncertainty. They are not estimated from the five utility cases. The recorded high-concern proportion and completion rate do not jointly identify π , t , f , z_1 and z_0 .

Consequently, a decline in concern entries can reflect lower fatigue, different training exposure, a changed roster, altered interpretation, different disclosure incentives or selective completion. A continuous fatigue-score average requires its own measurement model; the binary identity does not calibrate that average. Smoothing entries cannot resolve the identification problem. Roster composition, training exposure, response timing and completion should accompany interpretation of the score distribution.

DECISION RIGHTS IN ATHLETE MONITORING

SEPARATE THE ENTRY, ASSESSMENT AND SELECTION DECISION

Table 2 assigns the information required at six decision points. The assignments distinguish a fatigue entry from an assessment and an operational conclusion. They specify how a team can address the consequences represented by g_θ , d_θ , a_θ and h_θ . Their effectiveness is not established by the utility calculation. Coaches' and support staff's monitoring perspectives emphasize the practical importance of communication and interpretation (Timmerman et al., 2024).

A selector may require an availability conclusion or a training restriction without requiring unrestricted access to the athlete's personal narrative. The policy must state who receives each form of information. Where one staff member

TABLE 2. INFORMATION AND RESPONSIBILITY AT SIX MONITORING DECISIONS. THE FINAL COLUMN IDENTIFIES THE CONSEQUENCE EACH DECISION ADDRESSES.

Decision	Responsible role	Required record	Consequence addressed
Receive the concern	Designated support practitioner	Purpose, persons permitted raw access and conditions of exceptional release.	Privacy cost h_{θ} and the athlete's expectation of access.
Assess the concern	Competent practitioner with athlete input	Context, assessment, uncertainty and the next action.	Probability of useful follow-up g_{θ} .
Restrict training participation	Responsible coach with relevant practitioner input	Operational restriction, assessment basis and necessary information transferred.	Availability-related selection loss d_{θ} .
Select the athlete	Authorized selector	Assessed availability, relevant performance evidence and the reason for any disclosure-related decision.	Additional disclosure sanction a_{θ} .
Resolve contested interpretation or use	Designated reviewer, independent where feasible	Athlete's account, initial entry, correction, decision and recipient of released information.	Interpretation error and use beyond the stated permissions.
Review policy operation	Organizational oversight role	Response delays, access exceptions, contested decisions and practitioner workload.	Delivery of follow-up and enforcement of access restrictions.

performs several roles, written limits on use and documented decision reasons are needed; assigning different role names does not create independence.

The Australian Academy of Science's athlete-data report addresses institutional responsibilities and power in professional sport (Australian Academy of Science, 2022). Its relevance here is the allocation of information use. Contractual and legal duties vary by setting. Teams must define necessary exceptional transfer and explain its limits before collection, particularly where a consequential availability restriction must reach coaching or selection personnel.

MAKE FOLLOW-UP OBSERVABLE AND PROPORTIONATE

The support increment concerns what the athlete expects after an entry. A written promise alone does not establish that expectation. A team requires a named reviewer, a stated acknowledgment period consistent with staffing, a record of the assessment and an explanation of the action taken. An asynchronously reviewed questionnaire also requires a separate route for concerns needing urgent attention.

Useful follow-up can consist of assessment without changing the training prescription. Recovery guidance requires interpretation of multiple demands and individual circumstances (Kellmann et al., 2018). Communicating why no alteration is needed establishes that the concern was considered. Collection frequency and alert volume must correspond to practitioner capacity. When a club cannot review daily entries within its stated period, collection and response commitments require adjustment together.

Psychological safety concerns the interpersonal environment of speaking up. Rice et al. examined a sport-specific measure in relation to mental-health concerns (Rice et al., 2022); Walton et al. linked environmental conditions, psychological safety and athlete mental health (Walton et al., 2024). Neither establishes a fatigue-response accuracy scale. Respectful questioning and accessible escalation address interpersonal burden, but their effects on g_{θ} , c_{θ} and h_{θ} require direct measurement in the monitoring setting.

REVIEW THE REASON FOR A CONSEQUENTIAL DECISION

A review must distinguish the athlete's entry, the subsequent assessment, the participation or selection decision, and the information released. It must establish whether the decision follows stated availability criteria or whether a negative inference was attached to disclosure itself. Comparison cases can help assess consistency, although they seldom hold physical condition and performance history perfectly constant.

An athlete should be able to correct an interpretation while retaining an authentic fatigue entry. The record should preserve the initial response, the correction and its basis. Independent review can reduce conflicts where staffing permits it. Smaller organizations may require an external welfare or governing-body route. Review capacity, response delay and staff time determine whether that route is usable.

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITS

The two inequalities distinguish the incentive to disclose a concern from the ability of a monitoring record to separate concern states. Lower selection loss or lower privacy cost increases the advantage of H ; sufficiently weak support can leave that advantage negative in state 1. An unconditional benefit can instead make H attractive in state 0. These are conditional mathematical effects, not estimates of athlete behaviour under a team policy.

Increasing the value of selection reduces D_θ whenever $\ell_\theta > 0$, since $\partial D_\theta / \partial S = -\ell_\theta$. Reducing an additional sanction increases it by $S\delta$, and increasing the support increment changes it by $B_\theta\delta$. Each comparison holds the other inputs fixed. Field changes in personnel, access and selection practice may change several inputs together, so attribution requires more than comparing concern counts before and after a policy change.

Direct evaluation would require state-specific response choices and the athlete's expectations of support, selection loss and privacy cost. An assigned description of concern presence or absence permits a test of choices under controlled conditions; it does not establish accuracy in daily monitoring. In team records, the proportion of concerns receiving assessment within a stated period measures delivery of follow-up. It does not verify the correspondence between every response and the athlete's experience. Neither jump performance nor external load supplies an interchangeable reference for perceived fatigue (Enoka and Duchateau, 2016; Impellizzeri et al., 2019).

Several assumptions restrict use. Fatigue is multidimensional and can vary continuously, whereas the model uses a recognized binary concern. Response errors may arise through question ambiguity, inconsistent timing, habit or uncertainty. The utility expression includes identity, moral commitments, team obligations and future health only insofar as they enter the specified net values. It also fixes the decision horizon and excludes learning from repeated interactions.

Common consequences across states simplify Figure 1. Assessment quality, prior performance and existing restrictions can instead make g_θ and K_θ state dependent. Eq. (4) then supplies the appropriate conditions. If the utility of support depends on being selected, an interaction term is needed. Actual consequences and the athlete's expectations can also differ; the decision calculation concerns expectations.

The literature selection excludes material first available after June 2025 and does not establish exhaustive coverage. Interview studies, practitioner surveys and organizational research answer different questions and cannot jointly estimate the five-case utility inputs. The distinction between d_θ and a_θ identifies a decision for review but does not separate those components statistically from selection outcomes.

The analysis is restricted to adult competitive team sport. Transfer to youth sport, volunteer clubs or individual sports requires attention to authority, staffing and the selection opportunity. The scoping review's concentration on national or international sport and the Anglosphere further limits geographical and organizational generalization (Timmerman et al., 2024). Effectiveness, resource cost, injury prevention and performance consequences require observation under a suitable study design.

CONCLUSION

Under the stated utility model, accurate fatigue disclosure requires $D_1 > 0$ and $D_0 < 0$. Useful follow-up must outweigh selection loss and disclosure costs when a concern is present, while the same response must remain less attractive when the concern is absent. The interval $B_0g < K < B_1g$ gives these conditions when consequences are common across states. The management implications concern explicit decisions: limit raw-response access, document availability assessments, distinguish assessment-related restrictions from additional disclosure sanctions, deliver the promised follow-up and review contested information use. Completion rates and concern counts cannot establish response accuracy on their own. The value of a monitoring record depends on both the athlete's response incentives and who completes the questionnaire.

DECLARATIONS

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest related to this study.

DATA AVAILABILITY

The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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