

Table ESM1.

Electronic Supplement: International Studies with the Talent Development Environment Questionnaire (TDEQ-7 and TDEQ-5).

Publication	TDEQ- Version & Language	Main Research Results
Andronikos, G., Souglis, A., & Martindale, R. J. (2021). Relationship between the talent development environment and motivation, commitment, and confidence.	TDEQ-7 (59 items/ 7 factors)	Young Greek athletes filled in the TDEQ-7 and a questionnaire battery on motivation, commitment, and confidence. Results showed among others positive correlations between long-term development and intrinsic goals, lack of quality preparation predicted extrinsic goals. The TDEQ-7 can be a meaningful instrument in Greece.
Gesbert, Crettaz von Roten, & Hauw (2021). Reviewing the role of the environment in the talent development of a professional soccer club.	TDEQ-5 (24 items/ 5 factors) French	One item was excluded due to low factor loadings, the 24-item TDEQ-5 instrument had acceptable global model fit. According to the authors, this adaptation is valid for assessing the effectiveness of talent development processes.
Thomas, Abbott, Gustin, & Main (2020). Construct validity and reliability of the Talent Development Environment Questionnaire in Caribbean youth track and field athletes.	TDEQ-5 (25 items/ 5 factors) English	Confirmatory factor analysis revealed adequate model fit of a re-specified model and good overall internal reliability of the 25 item scale. Preliminary findings on athletes' perceptions of their environment revealed key strengths in coaches' long-term development focus and communication.
Thomas, Gustin, Abbott, & Main (2020). Impact of the talent development environment on the wellbeing and burnout of Caribbean youth track and field athletes.	TDEQ-5 (25 items/ 5 factors) English	Structural equation modelling showed that a positive and supportive TDE, with a holistic and athlete-centred approach in particular, was associated with better athlete wellbeing and lower athlete burnout.
Hall, Jones, & Martindale (2019). The Talent Development Environment Questionnaire as a tool to drive excellence in elite sport environments.	TDEQ-7 (59 items/ 7 factors) English	The TDEQ baseline results identified 17 weaknesses and nine strengths in a Hongkong rugby team. Subsequently, an evidence based intervention was implemented. After the 12-month intervention, there were five weaknesses and 18 strengths with TDEQ items showing statistically significant improvements.
Li, Martindale, & Sun, (2019). Relationships between talent development environments and mental toughness: The role of basic psychological need satisfaction.	TDEQ-5 (25 items/ 5 factors) Chinese	The results of structural equation modelling indicated that three environmental factors (long-term development focus, holistic quality preparation and communication) were positive predictors of need satisfaction, which then positively predicted mental toughness.
Li, Martindale, Wu, & Si (2018). Psychometric properties of the Talent Development Environment Questionnaire with Chinese talented athletes.	TDEQ-5 (25 items/ 5 factors) Chinese	Confirmatory factor analysis revealed adequate model fit of the scale. The internal reliability, concurrent and discriminant validity, and test–retest reliability of the scale were adequately supported. The scale was also invariant across gender.

Publication	TDEQ- Version & Language	Main Research Results
Brazo-Sayavera, Olivares, Andronikos, & Martindale (2017): Spanish version of the Talent Development Environment Questionnaire for Sport: Cultural adaptation and initial validation.	TDEQ-5 (27 Item/ 5 Factors) Spanish	The five factor solution was confirmed. With the exclusion of one item due to low factor loading, the TDEQ-5 with 27 items had robust statistical support for its factor structure. It also demonstrated adequate convergent and discriminant validity and acceptable levels of internal reliability
Siekanska, & Wojtowicz (2017): Polish version of research based Model of Sport Talent Development Environment and adaptation of Talent Development Environment Questionnaire.	TDEQ-7 <i>TDEQ-6</i> (52 items/ 6 factors) Polish	For the Polish version, the six-factor model was more suitable. The extracted factors were: communication, lack of supporting environment, support network, individualized approach to athlete, understanding the athlete, long term development fundamentals. All factors were associated with self-efficacy and self-esteem of the athletes.
Li, Wang, & Pyun (2017): Impacts of talent development environments on athlete burnout: a self-determination perspective.	TDEQ-5 (25 items/ 5 factors) English	Survey with 691 talented adolescent athletes. Three environmental factors (long term development focus, holistic quality preparation and communication) were negative predictors of burnout.
Li, Wang, Pyun, & Martindale (2015): Further development of the Talent Development Environment Questionnaire for Sport.	TDEQ-5 (25 items/ 5 factors) English	The results supported the convergent validity, discriminant validity, and group invariance of the TDEQ-5. Three shorted versions were tested, the TDEQ-5 with 25 items was the <i>finally recommended</i> version and appears to be a reliable and valid scale for use in talent development environments.
Ivarsson, Stenling, Fallby, Johnson, Borg, & Johansson (2015): The predictive ability of the talent development environment on youth elite football players' well-being: A person-centered approach.	TDEQ-7 (59 items/ 7 factors) Swedish	The results indicate that players perceiving their TDE as supportive and focusing on long term development seem to be less stressed and experience higher psychological well-being than other players.
Mills, Butt, & Maynard (2014): Examining the development environments of elite English football academies: the players' perspective.	TDEQ-7 (59 items/ 7 factors) English	"Overall, the results suggest that elite player development environments are perceived to be of a good quality. ... But, "the findings underline the necessity for academies to pay close attention to the psychosocial environments they create for developing players" (cited from abstract).
Martindale, Collins, Douglas, & Whike (2013): Examining the ecological validity of the Talent Development Environment Questionnaire.	TDEQ-7 (59 items/ 7 factors) English	Talent Development Environment Questionnaire was able to discriminate with 77.8% accuracy. Two subscales, 'quality preparation' and 'understanding the athlete', were found to be significant discriminators. The questionnaire is recommended to be used in applied and research settings.

Publication	TDEQ- Version & Language	Main Research Results
Wang, Sproule, McNeill, Martindale, & Lee (2011): Impact of the talent development environment on achievement goals and life aspirations in Singapore.	Modified TDEQ (36 items/6 factors) English	Intrinsic goal striving was predicted by a mastery approach and an environment that prioritized long-term development and fundamentals, and provided a good support network. In contrast, a lack of quality preparation and understanding of athletes promoted extrinsic goal-striving, as did both performance-approach and performance-avoidance goals.
Martindale, Collins, Wang, McNeill, Lee, Sproule, & Westbury (2010)	Development of the TDEQ-7 (59 items/7 factors) English	Questionnaire construction with seven factors: Long-term development focus; quality preparation; communication; understanding the athlete; support network; challenging and supportive environment; long term development fundamentals. Authors attribute good internal consistency to the questionnaire.

Note. TDEQ = Talent Development Environment Questionnaire