PEAK Glossary (Alphabetical Order)

Analysis 1: Direct testing of existing or a priori identified Model constructs.

Analysis 2: Model expansion to include new sources of commitment derived directly from the players.

Background: Closed questions that are asked at the beginning of the interview that facilitate rapport and descriptive conversation, and allow a check on the player’s response consistency.

Closed Questions: A closed question seeks specific information, provides conceptual structure, and generally can be answered succinctly. For example, “How long have you been playing for the Silver Ferns?” These are the opposite of open-ended questions that require the participant to provide structure to the question and answer.

Coding: A system of rules the researcher follows when analyzing the raw data text or quotes. For example in Analysis 1, raw data are judged by the researcher as being either consistent or inconsistent with the definition of a particular model-component of interest. If consistent, the data are said to be coded to that model-component (also referred to as model-construct). In Analysis 2, emergent themes are analyzed inductively with coding reflecting concrete quotes and lower order themes (or clusters of quotes) to themes of increasing abstraction (see also skating articles).

Confirmed: When a player decides that all or part of a player-derived source is related to or consistent with the model-component presented, thus making a confirmed link between the two.
**Consensus Validation**: Agreement between two researchers analyzing the data regarding criteria for selection. If there is discrepancy or lack of agreement between the two, the issue must be discussed until a consensus is reached. In some cases, a knowledgeable third person might be brought into the deliberation.

**Construct-derived Section**: That part of the interview where each model component is offered as a candidate source of commitment.

**Construct-derived Source**: A commitment source identified/accepted by the participant in the Construct-derived section of the interview.

**Model Component Tables**: Tables presented in the paper, which integrate the responses among all players for a specific model component. These tables summarize the quantitative model testing data for comparisons and contrasts with theory and prior results, and focuses, clarifies and systematizes the content analysis for each model component.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Involvement Opportunities</th>
<th>Derivation of Commitment Effect</th>
<th>Direction of Commitment Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have Involvement Opportunities</td>
<td>Player</td>
<td>Construct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% (14)</td>
<td>50% (7)</td>
<td>36% (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed 86% (6 of 7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extraction**: Quotes are pulled out (separated) from the larger body of quotes in It-II and placed into It-III.

**Iteration**: Any one of several analysis steps that condense raw interview transcripts to summaries that facilitate understanding the relationships between model components and commitment for each athlete. Some iterations also examine the data across constructs or across athletes or both.

**Iteration I (IT-I)**: Data management
- Each interview transcript was entered in QSR Nud*ist in its original chronological order.

**Iteration II (IT-II)**: Raw data quote identification (Lowest Order Coding)
- All original transcript discussion for each model component from the first time it was mentioned until the last time it was discussed and coded with the model component name.
- Transcript data (quotes) capturing the player’s comments from the background section of the interview coded as background, and saved in Nudist Background Node.
➢ Transcript data (quotes) capturing the player’s comments from player-derived section of the interview coded as player-derived, and saved in Nudist Player-derived Node.

➢ Transcript data (quotes) capturing the player’s comments from the direct test of the construct from the construct-derived section of the interview coded as direct model test, and saved in Nudist as Direct Model Test Node.

➢ Transcript data (quotes) capturing the player’s comments about a construct from the beginning of the interview to the end of the interview coded as model component and saved in Nudist as Model Component Node.

➢ Transcript data capturing the player’s comments from the closing comments at the end of the interview coded as closing comments and saved as Closing Comments Node in Nudist.

➢ Quotes establishing a link between model components and player-derived sources were coded as confirmed.

➢ It-II text documents are then organized into two files that reflect within-participant and across-participant views of the model components.

Iteration III (IT-III): Content summaries

➢ Quotes and pertinent information for each construct were extracted from It-II and organized into It-III. This provided a condensed version of the raw data points (quotes) that would be used in the final analysis.

➢ Content summaries consisted of 3 categories:
   1. The first category consisted of each player’s model effects information. This includes identifying in what section(s) of the interview the model component was coded (e.g., background, player-derived, construct-derived, or end of interview), the model component exemplars obtained from the lead-up questions identified by the athlete (e.g., travel as a Valuable Opportunity), and the direction of the model effect (e.g., strengthen, lessen, or no effect).
   2. The second category provided a list of quotes extracted from It-II to be used in the final analysis, and write-up of the data.
   3. The third category contained important researcher notes used to guide the analysis and interpretation of the results.

➢ It-III content summaries are then organized into two files that reflect within-participant and across-participant views of the model components

Lead-up Questions: Closed questions that are presented to the athlete in the construct-derived portion of the interview (e.g., “What valuable opportunities do you have like this-any?”).

Model Components: Also known as model constructs, refer to the sources or predictors of commitment in the Sport Commitment Model.
Open-ended Questions: Questions that permit the athlete to respond in his/her own words, and do not impose any dimension of feeling, analysis, or thought. For example, “What are the causes/sources of your commitment?” In this example the question allows the athlete to respond from among a full repertoire of possible responses and take whatever direction he/she chooses to take.

Player-derived Section: The section of the interview where players identify their own sources of commitment through open-ended questioning.

Player-derived Source: A commitment source identified by a player during the player-derived section of the interview.

Probes: used to elaborate a participant’s response to a question. With the use of probes the amount and richness of data being gathered will be enhanced. Probes will also prompt the participant regarding the preferred level of response being obtained.
   o Clarification: Informs the participant that the interviewer needs more information to understand his/her response, a restatement of the response, or more description/context (e.g., “I’m not sure I understand exactly what you mean. Can you say it again please- clarify- tell me in a different way?”). Use as many as needed to understand participant’s response.
   o Elaboration: Any statement or request that the participant keep talking until a complete answer is provided as indicated by saturation (e.g., “Is there any other way enjoyment strengthens your commitment? Could you say some more about that?”). This ensures a comparable level of depth of data/responses across participants.

Reliability: First, the extent to which a 3rd person not originally involved with quote selection yields the same results, or reaches the same conclusion regarding the raw data quotes to ensure that the quotes accurately reflect the player’s statements about a construct. Second, use of deductive analysis to place quotes under model-components or higher order themes.

Residue: Any data not coded to a model component in IT-II that may be classified into one or more of the following categories:
   1) Unique: player responses that do not fit the model construct definition and potentially represent a new model component.
   2) Erroneous Not Linked (override): player responses that are consistent with a model component but are not linked by the athlete.
   3) Erroneous Link (override): player responses that are linked by the athlete to a model construct but the responses are not considered to be consistent with a model construct by the investigators.
PEAK Protocol

Section I. Beginning the Interview

- **Background**: Closed questions that are asked at the beginning of the interview that facilitate rapport and descriptive conversation, and allow a check on the player’s response consistency.

- **Closed Questions**: A closed question seeks specific information, provides conceptual structure, and generally can be answered succinctly. For example, “How long have you been playing for the Silver Ferns?” These are the opposite of open-ended questions that require the participant to provide structure to the question and answer.

Section II. Commitment to the All Blacks

- Definition of Commitment presented to the athlete.

Section III. Player-derived Sources of Commitment

- **Open-ended Questions**: Questions that permit the athlete to respond in his/her own words, and do not impose any dimension of feeling, analysis, or thought. For example, “What are the causes/sources of your commitment?” In this example the question allows the athlete to respond from among a full repertoire of possible responses and take whatever direction he/she chooses to take.

- **Player-derived Section**: The section of the interview where players identify their own sources of commitment through open-ended questioning.

- **Player-derived Source**: A commitment source identified by a player during the player-derived section of the interview.
Section IV. Construct-derived Sources of Commitment

- **Construct-derived Section**: That part of the interview where each model component is offered as a candidate source of commitment.

- **Lead-up Questions**: Most are closed questions that are presented to the athlete in the construct-derived portion of the interview (e.g., “What valuable opportunities do you have like this-any?”).

- **Model Components**: Also known as model constructs, refer to the sources or predictors of commitment in the Sport Commitment Model.

- **Construct-derived Source**: A commitment source identified by the participant in the Construct-derived section of the interview.

Section V&VI. Interview Conclusion & Evaluation and Summary of Interview

- Combination of open and closed questioning to obtain additional information, review personal picture of commitment, and end interview.

Data Analysis

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It-II text documents are then organized into two files that reflect within-participant and across-participant views of the model components.

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Quotes capturing the player’s comments from the background, player-derived, and end of the interview sections were coded.

Quotes capturing the player’s comments from the direct test of the constructs from the construct-derived section were coded.

Quotes establishing a link between model components and player-derived sources were coded.

Iteration III (IT-III): Content summaries

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