



Research Methodology

INTEGRATION OF NEWLY ARRIVED MIGRANTS THROUGH ORGANISED SPORT – FROM EUROPEAN POLICY TO LOCAL SPORTS CLUB PRACTICE (INAMOS)

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Introduction methodology

Based on the research questions and the multi-level analytical framework (see Project Manual), we propose that the following analysis units can be derived for the empirical investigation: (1) context, policies and programmes; (2) VSCs as organisations; (3) club members and; (4) NAMs. Due to promoting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of integration measures, the concrete implementation of these measures, the consequences for the VSC and the members as well as the effects on the NAMs mutually influence each other, we suggest that a case study design is most suitable. Consequently, the analysis units 2, 3 and 4 should investigate employing a case study design that allows in-depth insight into organisational practices and developments (Stake 2009). Case studies investigate a contemporary phenomenon (the ‘case’) in detail and within its real-world context (Yin 2014). They also make it possible to capture the complexity of the situation and underlying processes in order to develop a holistic understanding. Case studies potentially provide more insight into the reality of sports clubs than would be possible with alternative approaches such as quantitative studies with larger sample sizes (Skille 2013).

Methodology of mapping

To collect data for the mapping of strategies, approaches and programmes in the countries participating in the study, 22 questions (see Table 1) have been constructed to be answered by each project partner. The questions sort under the two main themes: contextual conditions and programmes. The questions under contextual conditions seek to generate data that can be used to map the socio-political context of the participating

countries, and those under programmes are intended to build data that identify programmes aimed at the integration of NAMs through sport clubs, and the roll-out strategies by which these are implemented. The findings of the mapping should be used to answer RQ 1 (Which strategies, approaches and programmes are currently being used in the participating countries to encourage voluntary local sports clubs to integrate newly arrived migrants?) and RQ 2 (How are sport-based integration programmes for newly arrived migrants “rolled-out” to the level of local sports clubs? What kind of support structures and incentives are needed for a successful and targeted “roll-out”?). In the following, the questions’ function in the overall design are described.

Part 1 – contextual conditions (Q1-15)

1) Societal and migration characteristics (Q1-7): Here we seek to solicit information on, first, the size and societal function of civil society. Whereas size can be measured along many variables, we seek data on the total number of voluntary sport clubs (Q1), civil society organisations (Q2), and on individual sport club memberships (Q3). We also seek descriptions of the overall function of civil society and its interrelation to the state (Q4). Under the topic of societal and migration characteristics, we secondly seek data that describe the country’s migration ratio and distribution, particularly with regards to the overall percentage of the population with a migrant background (Q5) and the total number of NAMs and the demography (country of origin, age, gender) of this group (Q6). Lastly, we seek a short description on the public opinion on migration in the country (Q7), particularly with regards to whether public sentiments are unanimous or polarised, and if so, along which lines.

2) Migration policy and politics – Rules and their associated argumentation (Q8-11): Questions under this topic focus on the understanding of and approach to migration in the formal political sphere. We seek information on the overall lines of argumentation regarding, first, the role of migration in society and migrants' societal contribution and/or costs (Q8), and second, the interrelation between civil society and integration of migrants (Q9) that are associated with current public policies. Data should also be provided on more specific aspects that are likely to affect migrants' daily life, namely the rules and associated lines of argumentation around seeking asylum and residence permit (Q10), NAM's place of residence and eligibility in the labour market and educational system (Q11).

3) Sport policy and politics – Rules and their associated argumentation (Q12-15): Questions 12 through to 15 are designed to solicit data on the policies and politics of public sport policy, and on the overarching structure in which programmes are to be rolled out. We thus seek information on the overall political lines of argumentation regarding sport's role/s in society (Q12). Data should furthermore be collected on the rules and associated argumentations that specify the voluntary sports sector's relative autonomy (or lack thereof) vis-à-vis the state (Q13) and the public funding schemes that are directed at sport clubs (Q14). Lastly, because structural distance between organisations involved in the roll out of programmes may be impactful, we seek information on the basic structure of the country's voluntary sport system, particularly with regards to hierarchical levels. Preferably, any rationales that underpin the structure should be included in this information (Q15).

Part 2 – programmes (Q16-22)

The questions in this second part provide the empirical base for the focused analysis on programmes and their implementation. Questions are sorted under two broad topics.

1) Programme type (Q16-18): Here we seek information on the programme's designation of organisations along three aspects. First, the sender, meaning the actor that issues the programme and has the authority to construct rules around it (Q16). Second, intermediary organisations, that is, the actors that are central to the implementation process but that neither issued it nor is the end-implementer (Q17). Third, end-implementers, which, following the scope of the project should be sport clubs, but where we seek information on whether programmes are further specified in terms of being directed at clubs a) in specific geographic locations, b) with particular structural preconditions, c) clubs with a pronounced target group/membership cadre, d) with whom the sender and/or intermediary have previous policy-implementation related relationships (Q18).

2) Rules and their associated argumentation (Q19-22): Questions under this topic are designed to generate data around four elements of a given programme and their associated argumentation. The first is the programme's activity rules such as time frames and overall budget (Q19). In order to capture formalised patterns of authority and degrees of freedom, the second element is the programme's allocation of rights and responsibilities among involved organisations (Q20). Third, we are looking for information on the programme's end-users/target group, meaning participants in the sport activities, since this may vary in degree of specification (Q21). Lastly, data should be collected on the monitoring (e.g., guidelines for follow-up and control) and attendant consequences (e.g., sanctions) that are built into the programme (Q22).

Table 1. To addressed contents for the mapping of strategies, approaches and programmes

Part 1 – Contextual conditions	
Societal and migration characteristics	
<i>Size, role, and function of civil society</i>	
1.	Specify the country's total number of voluntary sport clubs
2.	Specify the country's total number of civil society organisations
3.	Specify the country's total number of individual sport club memberships
4.	Describe the overall function of civil society and its interrelation with the state
<i>Migration ratio and distribution</i>	
5.	Indicate the percentage of migrants in the population
6.	Indicate the total number of newly arrived migrants and describe their characteristics in terms of a) countries of origin, b) age, and c) gender.
<i>Public opinion concerning immigration</i>	
7.	Describe the public opinion on immigration in the country
Migration policy and politics – Rules and their associated argumentation	
8.	Describe [the] lines of argumentation that are associated with current public policies pertaining to the role of migration in society in terms of a) migrants' societal contribution, and b) migrants' societal costs.
9.	Describe [the] lines of argumentation pertaining to the interrelation between civil society and integration of migrants that are associated with current public policies
10.	Describe the rules for seeking asylum and residence permit and their associated argumentation
11.	Describe the rules that regulate NAM's place of residence and eligibility in the labour market and educational system and their associated argumentation
Sport policy and politics – Rules and their associated argumentation	
12.	Describe the lines of argumentation that encompass political views on voluntary sport's role/s in society
13.	Describe the rules that specify the voluntary sport sector's autonomy vis-à-vis the state and their associated argumentation
14.	Describe sport-club directed government funding schemes and their associated argumentation
15.	Describe the basic structure (particularly with regards to hierarchical levels) of the country's voluntary sport system and the rationales that underpin it
Part 2 – Programmes	
Programme type	
16.	Specify the sender of the programme
17.	Specify intermediary organisations [and their role/s] in the implementation process
18.	Specify whether the programme is directed along any of the following aspects: a) clubs in specific geographic locations, b) clubs with particular structural preconditions, c) clubs with a pronounced target group/membership cadre, and d) clubs with whom the sender and/or intermediary have previous policy-implementation related relationships.
Rules and their associated argumentation	
19.	Describe the programmes' activity rules and their associated argumentation
20.	Describe the rights and responsibilities among sender, intermediary and sport clubs the rationales that underpin this distribution of mandate
21.	Describe the programmes end-users/target group and associated argumentation
22.	Describe the monitoring build into the programme and its associated argumentation

○ Case study selection process

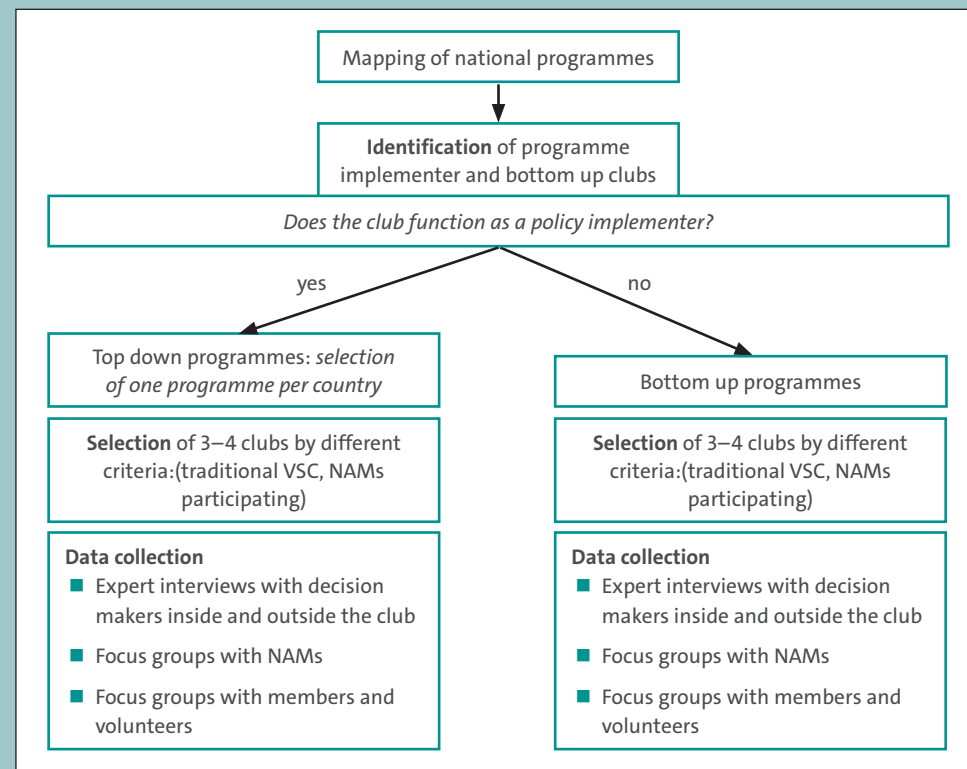
According to Yin (2014) we follow a holistic multi-case study design by analysing social integration in organised sport with a specific focus on the implementation of specific projects and integrative measures initiatives in sports clubs in five European countries as well as in Canada and Australia. Board members and other decision makers in the VSCs are interviewed in exploring what conditions of willingness and abilities are to be found for the implementation potentially following a roll-out of national policy. We will explore the perceptions and evaluations of other club members and volunteers, especially in different national and policies contexts. In doing so, we will have a closer look at the experiences of NAMs in finding access to and social integration in sport clubs. With the VSCs selected within a project, there will be an embedded single-case design, whereas the VSCs present the embedded units of analysis for the case of the respective project. With the VSCs selected which are implementing an integrative measure bottom-up, there will be a multiple-case design, considering the different contexts.

Following the idea of basic types of designs for case studies, by Yin (2014), INAMOS as described above will apply a combined design. Important to note is, that the national case study design again will be embedded in the overall holistic context of European (or non-European) integration and sport policies.

Identification and selection of sport clubs

In our project we select clubs with specific integration measures targeted for NAMs. The identification of cases is based on a mapping of policy programmes on the national level (see below) that aim to promote and support social integration of NAMs in sports clubs. We intend to select one significant integration programme per country that serves as a starting point for the selection of sports clubs. Then we select 3-4 clubs per country, who are involved in the specific “integration through sport programme” as policy implementers, but also 3-4 clubs per country, who implement integrative measures based on their own initiative. The range of selected club in each country depends on the availability and commitment of the clubs, especially considering the impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic. The first perspective considers clubs who participate as implementers in top-down strategies of policy programmes. Nevertheless, it should be noted that policy programmes or top-down interventions do not simply “walk through” the club, rather these will be adapted or reconstructed by the club itself. The second perspective considers clubs, who develop and implement their own integrative measure(s) from inside-out.

Figure 1. Overview case study design



The cross-national design with 6-8 clubs from each country (Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia and Canada) facilitates the selection of sports clubs with a broad variety of structural characteristics, particularly size (i.e. number of members), kind of sports, local/regional settlement structure. Furthermore, we will consider differences in the institutional logic and contextual relations of the sports clubs (e.g. cooperation, partnerships).

Based on various existing contacts, in particular from previous research projects, the main strategy for recruiting the clubs for the case studies will be carried out via sport federations, which have detailed information on organisational developments (in particular regarding programmes to promote social integration) and direct contacts to their clubs. In order to increase the willingness of the clubs to participate in the case study, we intend to create a club-specific analysis that can assist strategic planning and future organisational development with a specific focus on social integration.

To summarise the identification and selection process and its criteria for the cases, see the following table 2.

Table 2: Identification and selection strategy for cases and clubs

Selection strategy	Selection criteria
<i>First step: Identification of sport clubs as case studies</i>	
Identification of VSCs as programme implementers	VSCs participating in the selected sport policy programme (one programme per country; top-down approach), are identified through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the mapping of national programmes■ based on existing contacts, through federations
Identification of VSCs with their own initiatives	VSCs initiating their own integrative measures and practices (bottom-up approach), are identified through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ federations■ national sport office (e.g., CH: OFSPO), or comparable■ competence centres■ national integration challenges awards■ innovation awards
<i>Second step: Selection of sport clubs within perspectives by different criteria</i>	
Selection by contrasting criteria	VSCs with a broad variety in: structural characteristics, e.g. size, sports, institutional logic, and contextual relations of the sports clubs. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Area, regional settlements■ NAMs are participating in the club activities



Identification and selection of respondents within the clubs

The case study methodology includes two different interview methods, with three different target groups. Club officials are interviewed in a qualitative (semi-structured) interview, based on a strong orien-

tation on problem-centred interviews. Newly arrived migrants and club members are included in two focus group settings regarding our research interests.

The selection criteria for composing the interviews and focus groups are presented in table 3.

Table 3: Selection criteria for the respondents within the clubs

Selection strategy	Selection criteria
Selection of club officials and experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1–3 experts in each club (experts in focus of the INAMOS project are decision makers around the integrative programmes and activities inside and outside the club. Ideally, club-internal experts are given preference. Max. 1 expert outside the club is interviewed in each club).
Selection of club members and volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Members and/or volunteers who are <i>directly involved/affected by the project or the measures</i> within the club.■ Characteristics: variation in age, gender, cultural background, social milieu, sport biography and socialisation. Depending on the project, the integrative measure(s) within the club, as well as the different settings the members and volunteers find themselves in different areas in the club. The demographic and their position and duration of membership in the club depends on the setting within which the project or the integrative measures take place.
Selection of club members and volunteers who are <i>newly arrived migrants</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Members/former members who are newly arrived migrants (+/– 5 years in receiving country)■ Focus on non-European non-economic NAMs■ Special attention on women and non-accompanied minor■ Recruited by the programme officials, programme leaders, VSC

For each club, a contact person is defined. This person most often is the first participant in the expert interview setting of the respective club. But, it is recommended to discuss during a first information meeting when acquiring/recruiting the club for the INAMOS study and data collection process for which person is to be communicated with. Contact person: VSC president, board member, coach, project coordinator, etc. Contacts can be gained during an initial meeting to get the club on board, during the first expert interview with the contact person (if that is

applicable), or through a campaign by the club in all their teams, resp. the spheres the appropriate members and volunteers are to be found. We recommend to once you get the contacts to ask for some context and background information of the contact person. Ideally, some information should be given by the contact person before the focus group. This ensures that we invite the members and volunteers which fit our criteria. Contact information of the responsible researcher should be given to the members and volunteers for them to reach out if questions arise and to communicate the process.

When it comes to the group building, purposive sampling enables the reflection of a diversity of cases, but the group, as the main unit of analysis, must at least share one important characteristic in order to enable comparisons. Especially for research in migration contexts, Frisina (2018) recommends the researcher within the process to be self-reflexive and very careful "about how the groups are built and how to match moderator/facilitator and group without reproducing the processes of ethnicization/racialization of migrants and their children" (Frisina, 2018, p. 193). Amelina and Faist (2012) invite scholars to avoid "naturalizing views of ethnicity and nation and thus not select ethnicity or nation as dominant categories relevant for setting up the research organisation" (Frisina, 2018, p. 193).



○ Case study research strategy

To collect data, we foresee the use of multiple sources of data for each case study (interviews with decision makers in the club, focus groups with NAMs as well as other club members and volunteers). The focus will be on the reconstruction of the implementation process of integration programmes or integrative measures and the associated consequences for the club, the members and the NAMs. The theoretical reflections and the research questions will guide the data collection, particularly the interview and discussion guides (Yin, 2014). Data will be collected using problem-centred and thematically structured instruments designed to assess the central components as precisely as possible by mapping the different relevant issues.

In detail, the main methods of data collection are described in the following sections.

Problem-centred (semi-structured) expert interviews with club officials

Selected decision makers in the club will be included in problem-centred (semi-structured) expert interviews along the RQ 3 (*Which factors are relevant in the process of a successful implementation ("roll-in") of programmes for the integration of newly arrived migrants? Which factors hinder the implementation of programmes, even when the sports clubs are involved in the integration of newly arrived migrants?*) and the RQ 4 (*How do sport-based integration practices for newly arrived migrants change the sports club as an organisation? Which intended and unintended consequences can be observed, and does the commitment of the original volunteers and members change?*) to analyse in more detail the implementation of programmes and practices for social integration (of NAMs). Here, it seems appropriate to include relevant actors and decision makers who inhere exclusive knowledge on the social structures in their clubs and

have direct access to information on decision making and institutional logics (e.g., Liebold & Trinczek, 2009). Interviews will be carried out with selected position holders and decision makers (see table 3 for selection criteria) in order to gain knowledge about promoting and hindering factors (as well as intended and unintended consequences).

The interview guideline follows the structure of the problem-centred interview (PCI) according to Witzel and Reiter (2012). Witzel & Reiter (2012) state that "[...] the PCI is a suitable way of doing expert interviews in accordance with their main functions of exploring, systematising, or generating theoretical and insider knowledge about certain issues" (2012, p. 21). The questions are developed according to Bogner and Menz (2009) discussion typologies and strategies of expert interviews. Some questions face explorative character, by stimulating the experiences and knowledge of the decision-makers that are involved in the integrative programmes, whether it be inside or/and outside the club. But questions are developed following systematisation, too. However, here we do not obtain to access "complete information" (Bogner & Menz, 2009, p. 47) but along our interests around "knowledge derived from practical everyday experience" (2009, p. 47). The interview guide follows a chronological and processual perspective, drawing on the idea, that projects and programmes typically have an input, activities, outputs and outcomes (and an envisioned impact). Referring to Seiberth, Thiel and Hanke (2018) the three phases of integrating refugees into VSCs can be embedded within the processual perspective. The "initial" phase is located within the development and planning of the activities and is part of the input. The "implementation" and "consolidation" phases, however, are both to be embedded within activities and outputs, whereas the "consolidation" phase recurs after having evaluated the implementation.

The **warm-up question** (1) aims at breaking the expectation of the interviewee of following the interview in a *question-answer-format*, and to rather stimulate the interviewee's narration. It is possible and likely, that the general exploration through the **opening question** (2) will already touch on the **topics** (3-7).

3. Roll-out
4. *Willingness* for the Integration in the club
5. *Abilities* for the integration in the club
6. Output and outcome (Intended and unintended consequences)
7. Outcomes: Future development

Exploring the different aspects of the integration programme and measures in the club, the concepts of **willingness and abilities** (see Project Manual), are central and can be followed up at any time during the interview, understood as **conditions for successful integration** of NAMs.

Focus groups with selected club members and NAMs

The **focus group interviews with members** (volunteers) will take on a further, previously unobserved aspect and provide information about how different integration practices affect not only the target group, but vice versa the club itself. This means for example the organisational culture, the spectrum of activities, the distribution of resources, social interaction or attitudes of club members towards immigration, etc. The results will show whether the implementation of national integration through sport policies in local clubs is primarily the result of the management's decision and / or whether a majority of its members and volunteers also support and participate in the club's integration practices.

The **focus groups with NAMs** will help to develop a better understanding of the target group(s) perspective on sport-based integration activities. The results will provide evidence if integration through sport practices actually support individual integration (or perceived integration) into sports clubs and society at large. This is a particular relevant question as many integration through sport activities are delivered by local sports clubs and their volunteers, within the context of specific projects without any real contact to the clubs' actual sports activities.

To measure perceptions, evaluations and opinions of the club members, and NAMs, on the issue of social integration in the context of a certain programme or measure, we intend to carry out focus group interviews. This method can encompass collective orientations (e.g. Liebig & Nentwig-Gesemann, 2002) regarding possible (intended and unintended) consequences for members (RQ4), but also for the club. This “collective orientation” is processed as described by Wilkinson (1999) typically during focus groups as “collective sense is made, meanings negotiated, and identities elaborated through the process of social interaction between people” (1999, p. 225). Following Wilkinson (1998) in another essay, she states that high quality and interactive data can be generated which offer the possibility to co-construct meaning between people in specific social contexts.

In research projects like ours, in which the "exploring in depth participant`s meanings" (Barbour, 2007, p. 60) is in the foreground, focus groups should consist of a maximum of 8 people (Barbour, 2007). A project specific challenge for the recruitment and selection of focus group participants thus is the limited resources of club members, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Many clubs have lost close and regular contact with their members and are therefore harder to reach and inform on the aim and scope of the study and their potential role within. Many families especially have not only juggled the consequences of the pandemic for their leisure time in the club but are facing limited time resources due to potentially working from home and caring for their children at home. The research team in each country therefore takes into consideration this special situation and aims at focus groups of at least 3-4 participants.

This specific setting is therefore, in a first insight, highly influenced by the composition of the group, the size of the group as well as the setting, what is discussed below following Hennink (2007). Also, focus groups have been a method of choice for researchers, when attempting to access groups which are perceived as hard to reach, for example ethnic minority groups (Chiu & Knight, 1999) or migrants (Ruppenthal, Juck & Gagnon, 2005). Taking reference to Cyr (2019, p. 79), there are several potential social dynamics which can arise during focus groups, due to the state of the individual focus group participants or the group composition. The following table gives an overview to sensitize for potential arising challenges to the focus groups and presents mitigation and moderation strategies addressing those problematic social dynamics in the setting.

Table 4 Potential social dynamics during focus groups (Cyr, 2019, p. 79)

Dynamic	Why problematic?	Potential solution
Group think	May reflect false consensus	Ask for written before spoken responses; probe for dissenting ideas
Passivity	Less data collected	Indirect: Eye contact Direct: Invite the participant to intervene
Dominance	Over-representation of one perspective	Indirect: Turn toward someone else; avoid eye contact Direct: Invite others to speak
Hostility	Creates stressful environment	Indirect: Turn toward someone else; avoid eye contact Direct: Invite the participant to take a break or leave
Group silence	Foments discomfort, loss of data	Ask additional, more specific questions; provide examples of potential responses; employ a focusing exercise
Losing focus	Can denote misuse of time	Revisit the original question; turn to the next question

As Hennink (2007) describes in her interpretation of focus group interviews as "discussions", she stresses some important factors to gaining and ensuring consistency within the planning, implementation and analysis of the procedure (Hennink, 2007, p. 45). Only consistency, she continues, enables comparison of responses across different groups and settings and moderators. Especially in multilingual research setting, as is the transnational project INAMOS, the translation of the discussion (interview) guide takes in a crucial role in the comparability of the responses. It is recommended to develop the guide in one language only, e.g., English, and use is as a starting point for all translations.

The structure of the Discussion Guide follows the funnel design as it is presented by Hennink (2007, p. 50) and the discussion of preparing focus groups by Cyr (2019). Both aim at setting a tone for the group to express their experiences, for all voices to be heard and the organisation of topics from more general introductory questions to key questions, which lie at the heart of the focus group discussion. The Discussion Guide is developed in different sections allowing to appropriately plan, prepare and conduct the focus groups with club members and volunteers and to prepare the data for analysis.

○ Case Study research analysis

Qualitative content analysis

The interviews will be analysed based on Mayring's (2010) qualitative content analysis, as this approach guarantees a high level of intersubjective comprehensibility and comparability. The analysis will be based on a deductive approach in the form of a structured content analysis (based on theory-driven and theoretically-based categories). At the same time, however, the analysis will also take an inductive approach by keeping the coding open enough to allow for the detection of any novel and more differentiated sub-categories.

Intersubjective comprehensibility and validity (Lamnek, 2008) will be ensured by combining the use of a theory-based structured interview guide with a systematic, rule-guided content analysis (Schnell, Hill & Esser, 2005). Within the first case studies, a manual with rules for coding will be developed as follows: two researchers will code the material independently and then discuss diverse codings and agree upon the definition of categories and coding rules. This first step will be conducted internally. Once, data of all participating countries is selected, a larger group of researchers who will be involved in the analysis procedures meet upon the discussion of the deductive categories and the robustness of the category system as well as the codebook.

After the analysis of the different interviews, all collected data for each case will be put together to develop a holistic and comprehensive mapping of social integration in each club and the underlying mechanism of processes and related consequences. Finally, the knowledge of all case studies in all five countries will be combined in order to understand different mechanisms of social integration in sports clubs.

Quality criteria

Quality criteria of qualitative research can only sometimes be aligned with quantitative quality criteria. Especially with the thoughts on positionality of each researcher however, quality criteria must be reflected and reported extensively. Braun and Clarke (2019) for example discuss a continuum of qualitative research paradigm, the big Q and the small q (2019, p. 594). Unlike Kidder and Fine's (1987) distinction of the two approaches of qualitative research, they refer to it as a continuum, where a "organic or flexibel" approach to qualitative analysis would not rule out a "coding reliability approach" (2019, p. 594). With the application of a relatively clear-cut approach of qualitative content analysis by Mayring (2010) we take into account that broad range of data across different research teams and across national sport-based integration policies will be analysed. However, the discussion and reflection of one, specific qualitative content analysis quality criteria by Mayring (2016) is estimated to be crucial. Therefore, documentation, argumentative interpretation protection, proximity to the object, rule guidance, communicative validation, triangulation (free translation from German; Mayring, 2016, pp. 144-148) will be reported and estimated along each results report.

Ethical assessment

Each research group seeks approval of each respective ethical commission at their university. Only upon approval club and participant recruitment can be initiated in the respective country's research team. Each contacted person is informed on the aim and scope of the INAMOS study whilst also informing them on their potential role within. They are thus informed on the information letter as well on an informing paragraph on the declaration of consent, that their data finds pseudonymisation. Each participating club as well as each participant, receives an ID code which is stored on a different server than the original data or any contact details and correspondence. Furthermore, every contacted person is informed that absolute anonymisation, in the sense, that re-identification of a person is impossible (Medjedovic & Witzel 2010, p.75 ff.), cannot be guaranteed. This risk can only be countered, if all relevant background information in the interviews is anonymised. However, this is accompanied by a (disproportionately) high loss of information, which makes the data almost "unusable" for analysis. For this reason, de facto anonymisation (Metschke & Wellbrock 2002) was chosen. Only with a signed declaration of consent, the interview or the focus group can be recorded, data stored and analysed. Minors participating in any setting of data collection must thus get the permission of their parents or legal guardian up participation. Each research group is responsible for the data management of data obtained in their country context. The data is stored on the university servers, separate from the ID codes of the participants. After cross-case analyses, syntheses of data for cross-country analyses are stored on a shared cloud at the University of Bochum.

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