### **Module 3:3 Doing Interviews**

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#### **7 Stages of Interviewing**

- 1. Thematizing
- 2. Designing
- 3. Interviewing
- 4. Transcribing
- 5. Analyzing
- 6. Verifying
- 7. Reporting

### Sampling, Selecting, Access

#### **Brief:**

### Types of Questions

- Background/demographic questions
- Experience/behaviour questions
- Opinion/values questions
- Feeling questions
- Knowledge questions
- Sensory questions

### **Thematizing**

why: clarifying the purpose of the study;

what: obtaining a pre-knowledge of the subject matter to be investigated;

how: becoming familiar with different techniques of interviewing and analyzing, and

deciding which to apply to obtain the intended knowledge.

Focus	Areas			
Introdu	uction			
Future	perceptions			

### **Thematizing**

**Subject Matter** 

Thematic focus

**Emotional dynamics** 

#### **Brief:**

### Designing

Structured, Semi-Structured, Unstructured

Closed and Open Questions

### Designing

Structured, Semi-Structured, Unstructured

Closed and Open Questions

Focus Area	Example Questions
Introduction	
Conditions	
Future perceptions	

## How many Subjects?

Too few: less generalizable

Too many: less detailed for experiences

#### **Brief:**

### Interviewing

- (1) Exploratory interviews can have little structure
- (2) Hypothesis testing based interviews: more structure
- (3) Inductively develop theory
- (4) Deductively test implications of a theory

### Interviewing

- (1) Pilot Interviews
- (2) respondents should be able to choose their own terms when answering questions
- (3) avoid wording that might influence answers, e.g., evocative, judgmental wording
- (4) questions should be asked one at a time
- (5) questions should be worded clearly (this includes knowing any terms particular to the program or the respondents' culture); and
- (6) be careful asking "why" questions

### Interviewing

- (1) choose a setting with little distraction;
- (2) explain the purpose of the interview;
- (3) address terms of confidentiality;
- (4) explain the format of the interview;
- (5) indicate how long the interview usually takes;
- (6) tell them how to get in touch with you later if they want to;
- (7) ask them if they have any questions before you both get started with the interview; and
- (8) don't count on your memory to recall their answers

#### **Brief:**

### **Transcribing**

Writing down

Paralinguistic utterances?

Gestures?

#### **Brief:**

### **Analyzing**

- 1. Mode of analyzing
  - a. Thematic content analysis
  - b. Narrative analysis
  - c. Deductive analysis

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#### **Brief:**

### Verifying

- 1. Ascertain reliability
- 2. Ask what you didn't understand
- Verify your report (after reporting)
- 4. Iterative stages of interviewing

#### **Brief:**

### Reporting

Citation

**Reporting Findings** 

Readers, familiarity

#### **Brief:**

## The Interviewer Effect

The more attention is given to the pre-interview stages of thematizing and analyzing, the higher the likelihood of producing high-quality interviews. And the higher the interview quality, the easier will be the post interview stages of transcribing, analyzing, verifying and reporting the interviews, and the more likely it is that an interview inquiry will lead to significant new knowledge