

# interview as a method for qualitative research

Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research: Unlocking Deeper Insights

**interview as a method for qualitative research** serves as one of the most powerful tools for understanding human experiences, perceptions, and social phenomena. Unlike quantitative approaches that focus on numbers and statistical analysis, qualitative interviews allow researchers to dive deep into the thoughts, feelings, and motivations behind people's actions. This method brings a richness and depth to data collection that is often unmatched, making it invaluable for fields like sociology, psychology, anthropology, education, and market research.

## Why Choose Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research?

Interviews provide a flexible and interactive way to collect data. They offer an opportunity to explore complex topics that cannot be easily quantified. When researchers want to understand “how” and “why” questions—such as why individuals make certain decisions or how they experience particular events—interviews become essential.

One of the main advantages of qualitative interviews is their adaptability. Researchers can modify questions on the spot, probe deeper into interesting responses, and clarify ambiguous answers. This dynamic exchange creates a more authentic and nuanced understanding of the subject matter.

## Types of Qualitative Interviews

There are several forms of interviews used in qualitative research, each with its strengths and appropriate contexts:

- **Structured interviews:** These follow a strict set of questions, ensuring consistency across participants but allowing less room for elaboration.
- **Semi-structured interviews:** The most commonly used format, semi-structured interviews use a guiding list of questions or themes but encourage open-ended responses and flexibility.
- **Unstructured interviews:** Highly conversational, these interviews have minimal guidance and allow participants to express themselves freely, revealing unexpected insights.

Choosing the right interview type depends on your research goals and the level of depth you seek in your data.

## **Preparing for an Effective Qualitative Interview**

Preparation is key to making the most out of interviews in qualitative research. A few important steps can help ensure that the data collected is rich and meaningful.

### **Designing the Interview Guide**

Creating an interview guide involves drafting open-ended questions that encourage participants to share their perspectives in detail. Unlike surveys, these questions should avoid yes/no answers, instead prompting storytelling and elaboration.

For example, instead of asking, “Do you like your job?” you might ask, “Can you describe your experiences working in your current role?” This invites a narrative response that reveals emotions, challenges, and motivations.

### **Selecting Participants**

Qualitative research often uses purposive sampling, where participants are chosen based on their relevance to the research question rather than random selection. Identifying individuals who have direct experience or insights into the topic ensures that the interviews are informative.

It’s also important to consider diversity in your sample to capture a range of perspectives. This approach enriches the data and helps avoid biased or one-sided conclusions.

### **Building Rapport**

The quality of interviews depends heavily on the relationship between the interviewer and participant. Taking time to build trust and make participants comfortable encourages openness and honesty.

Simple actions such as starting the conversation with casual talk, assuring confidentiality, and showing genuine interest can make a significant difference. Remember, people tend to share more when they feel respected and

safe.

## **Conducting the Interview: Tips for Success**

The interview itself is a delicate balance between following your guide and allowing the conversation to flow naturally.

### **Active Listening and Probing**

Active listening means fully concentrating on the participant's words, tone, and body language. Showing empathy and understanding through verbal affirmations ("I see," "That's interesting") encourages participants to continue elaborating.

Probing questions like "Can you tell me more about that?" or "What did you feel at that moment?" help deepen the discussion and uncover layers of meaning that surface-level answers might miss.

### **Managing Interview Dynamics**

Sometimes participants might digress or feel hesitant. It's important to gently steer the conversation back to relevant topics without interrupting abruptly. Being patient and adaptable allows valuable insights to emerge naturally.

Interviewer neutrality is crucial—avoid leading questions or expressing judgment, as these can bias responses and reduce data validity.

## **Analyzing Data from Qualitative Interviews**

Once interviews are completed, the real work of making sense of the data begins. Analysis in qualitative research is an iterative and interpretive process.

### **Transcription and Familiarization**

Transcribing interviews verbatim is often the first step. Reading through transcripts multiple times helps the researcher become intimately familiar with the content, noticing patterns, emotions, and contradictions.

# Coding and Thematic Analysis

Coding involves labeling segments of text with tags that represent ideas or concepts. This process organizes data into manageable chunks and highlights recurring themes.

For example, if multiple participants discuss “workplace stress,” those sections might be coded under themes like “job pressure,” “work-life balance,” or “support systems.”

Thematic analysis then groups these codes into broader categories, helping researchers to construct a cohesive narrative or theory around the research question.

## Ensuring Validity and Reliability

Qualitative research values credibility over replicability. Techniques such as member checking—where participants review and confirm findings—or triangulation, using multiple data sources, enhance trustworthiness.

Documenting the analysis process transparently also strengthens the study’s integrity.

# Advantages and Challenges of Using Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research

Like any research method, interviews have their pros and cons.

## Advantages

- **Depth and Detail:** Interviews capture rich, contextual data that other methods might miss.
- **Flexibility:** The interactive nature allows adaptation to unexpected topics or clarifications.
- **Participant Voice:** Interviews empower participants to express their views in their own words.
- **Exploratory Power:** Ideal for exploring new or complex phenomena without predefined hypotheses.

# Challenges

- **Time-Consuming:** Conducting, transcribing, and analyzing interviews require significant time and resources.
- **Subjectivity:** Both interviewer bias and participant interpretation can influence data quality.
- **Generalizability:** Findings from small, purposive samples may not be widely applicable.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Maintaining confidentiality and handling sensitive topics demand careful attention.

Understanding these factors helps researchers plan and execute interviews more effectively.

## Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research in the Digital Age

The rise of technology has transformed how qualitative interviews are conducted. Video conferencing tools like Zoom, Skype, and Microsoft Teams enable remote interviews, expanding access to diverse participants across geographic boundaries.

Digital interviews offer convenience but also come with challenges such as building rapport online and managing technical glitches. Recording and transcription software have also improved, streamlining data collection and analysis.

However, the core principles of good interviewing—active listening, empathy, and thoughtful questioning—remain just as crucial in virtual settings.

Exploring new methods like asynchronous interviews through messaging apps or email can also open fresh avenues for qualitative inquiry.

---

Interview as a method for qualitative research continues to be a cornerstone of social science and applied research due to its unparalleled ability to capture human experiences in depth. Whether through face-to-face conversations or digital interactions, mastering the art of interviewing enriches our understanding of the world around us.

# **Frequently Asked Questions**

## **What is the role of interviews in qualitative research?**

Interviews in qualitative research serve as a primary method to gather in-depth, detailed information about participants' experiences, perceptions, and feelings, allowing researchers to explore complex phenomena in a nuanced way.

## **How do structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews differ in qualitative research?**

Structured interviews use a fixed set of questions with little flexibility, semi-structured interviews have a guide but allow for exploration, and unstructured interviews are open-ended conversations driven by the participant's responses, each offering varying levels of depth and flexibility.

## **What are the key advantages of using interviews as a qualitative research method?**

Interviews enable rich, detailed data collection, provide insight into participants' perspectives, allow for clarification and probing, and can adapt to the flow of conversation, making them valuable for exploring complex social phenomena.

## **What challenges might researchers face when conducting qualitative interviews?**

Challenges include managing interviewer bias, ensuring participant honesty, handling sensitive topics ethically, maintaining rapport, and analyzing large volumes of qualitative data effectively.

## **How can researchers ensure reliability and validity in interview-based qualitative research?**

Researchers can enhance reliability and validity by using techniques such as triangulation, member checking, maintaining a clear audit trail, using consistent interview protocols, and reflecting on their own biases throughout the research process.

## **What ethical considerations are important when conducting interviews for qualitative research?**

Key ethical considerations include obtaining informed consent, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, being sensitive to participants' emotional

well-being, and allowing participants the right to withdraw at any time without penalty.

## **How does the choice of interview setting impact qualitative research outcomes?**

The interview setting affects participant comfort and openness; a private, quiet, and neutral environment typically fosters trust and candid responses, while distracting or intimidating settings may hinder data quality.

## **Additional Resources**

**\*\*Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research: An In-Depth Examination\*\***

**Interview as a method for qualitative research** remains one of the most powerful and widely used techniques for gathering rich, detailed data on human experiences, attitudes, and perceptions. It allows researchers to explore complex phenomena through direct interaction with participants, providing insights that are often inaccessible via quantitative methods. As a cornerstone of qualitative inquiry, interviews facilitate depth over breadth, enabling the exploration of nuanced meanings and contextual factors that shape individual and collective realities.

## **The Role of Interviews in Qualitative Research**

Interviews serve as a fundamental tool in qualitative research, offering a flexible and adaptive approach to data collection. Unlike structured surveys or experiments, interviews allow researchers to engage with participants in a conversational manner, encouraging elaboration, clarification, and reflection. This dynamic exchange helps uncover underlying motivations, emotional responses, and social contexts that might otherwise remain obscured.

By utilizing interview as a method for qualitative research, scholars can capture subjective experiences and interpretive frameworks that contribute to a holistic understanding of a research topic. This method aligns well with epistemological paradigms such as constructivism and interpretivism, which emphasize the co-construction of knowledge between researcher and participant.

## **Types of Qualitative Interviews**

The diversity of interview styles reflects the method's adaptability to various research goals and contexts. The main types include:

- **Structured Interviews:** These follow a predetermined set of questions, ensuring consistency across participants. While they provide comparability, they may limit depth and spontaneity.
- **Semi-Structured Interviews:** These involve a flexible guide of open-ended questions that allow exploration of emerging topics. This balance between structure and freedom is often preferred in qualitative research.
- **Unstructured Interviews:** These are open conversations with minimal predetermined questions, allowing participants to steer the dialogue. They yield rich, detailed narratives but can be challenging to analyze systematically.

Each type serves different research needs, with semi-structured interviews being particularly popular due to their versatility.

## **Advantages and Challenges of Using Interviews in Qualitative Research**

Employing interview as a method for qualitative research offers several distinct advantages. Primarily, it enables researchers to gather in-depth information directly from individuals, capturing the complexity of human thought and behavior. Interviews also provide contextual insights, revealing how personal experiences are shaped by broader social, cultural, or institutional factors.

Moreover, interviews can be adapted to diverse populations and settings, including face-to-face, telephone, or virtual formats. This flexibility facilitates access to hard-to-reach groups and enhances data richness.

However, there are inherent challenges. Conducting qualitative interviews requires considerable skill in question design, active listening, and rapport-building to elicit candid responses. Interviewer bias and participant social desirability bias can influence data authenticity. Additionally, the analysis of interview transcripts is time-consuming and demands rigorous methodological approaches to ensure validity and reliability.

## **Comparing Interviews with Other Qualitative Data Collection Methods**

While interviews excel in depth and flexibility, other qualitative methods like focus groups, ethnography, and document analysis also play vital roles. Compared to focus groups, which capitalize on group dynamics and interaction,

interviews provide a private space conducive to discussing sensitive or personal topics. Ethnography offers immersive observation but may lack the direct explanation and reflection that interviews elicit.

In relation to documentary research, interviews offer contemporaneous, participant-driven data, whereas documents provide historical or institutional perspectives. Selecting interviews as a method depends largely on the research question, resource availability, and desired data type.

## Best Practices for Conducting Qualitative Interviews

To maximize the effectiveness of interview as a method for qualitative research, certain practices are recommended:

1. **Develop a Clear Interview Guide:** Even for unstructured interviews, having key themes ensures focus without restricting natural conversation flow.
2. **Build Rapport:** Establishing trust encourages openness and reduces participant anxiety.
3. **Employ Probing Techniques:** Follow-up questions help clarify or deepen responses.
4. **Ensure Ethical Considerations:** Informed consent, confidentiality, and sensitivity to participant well-being are paramount.
5. **Audio or Video Record Interviews:** Accurate records facilitate thorough analysis and reduce reliance on memory.
6. **Reflect on Researcher Positionality:** Awareness of one's biases and influence enhances interpretive validity.

Adopting these strategies enhances data quality and ethical integrity, strengthening the research outcomes.

## Analyzing Interview Data

The richness of qualitative interview data demands systematic analysis methods to extract meaningful patterns. Common analytical approaches include thematic analysis, grounded theory, and narrative analysis.

Thematic analysis involves coding transcripts to identify recurring themes or

concepts. Grounded theory goes further by generating theory grounded in the data itself, often through iterative coding and constant comparison. Narrative analysis focuses on the structure and content of stories told by participants, revealing how they make sense of their experiences.

Utilizing qualitative data analysis software can facilitate organization and coding but does not replace the interpretive work of the researcher.

## **Technological Enhancements and the Future of Qualitative Interviews**

Advances in technology are reshaping how interviews are conducted and analyzed in qualitative research. Digital platforms such as Zoom and Microsoft Teams have expanded possibilities for remote interviewing, overcoming geographic and logistical barriers. These tools also allow for video recording, which captures nonverbal cues crucial for interpretation.

Artificial intelligence and natural language processing are beginning to assist in transcription, coding, and sentiment analysis, potentially speeding up the analytical process. However, the nuanced understanding of context and meaning remains reliant on human judgment.

As qualitative research continues to evolve, the interview method will likely integrate more with mixed-methods approaches and digital innovations, maintaining its central role in exploring the complexities of human experience.

---

The use of interview as a method for qualitative research remains indispensable for uncovering deep insights into human behavior, social processes, and cultural phenomena. Its adaptability, depth, and capacity to generate rich, contextualized data ensure its continued relevance across disciplines and research domains. Whether in academic studies, market research, or policy evaluation, the qualitative interview offers a window into the lived realities that quantitative data alone cannot reveal.

## **[Interview As A Method For Qualitative Research](#)**

Find other PDF articles:

<https://old.rga.ca/archive-th-035/files?docid=tqv57-0207&title=boone-and-crockett-mule-deer-records.pdf>

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Qualitative Interviewing* Rosalind Edwards, Janet Holland, 2023-07-13 First published Open Access under a Creative Commons license as What is Qualitative Interviewing?, this title is now also available as part of the Bloomsbury Research Methods series. This book is a step-by-step guide for new and experienced social science researchers looking to use interviews in their projects. Rosalind Edwards and Janet Holland explain a range of interview types and practices, providing real research examples as informative illustrations of qualitative interviewing in practice, and the use of a range of creative interview tools. This new and expanded edition includes: - recent developments in the radical critique of interviews debate focusing on form and content of interviews; - the strategic shift to online interviewing in response to the Covid-19 pandemic; - discussion of the decolonization of methodology and research, and the growing attention to indigenous methodologies for generating data; - an assessment of the changing landscape for qualitative interviewing. The authors explore the use of new technologies as well as issues around asking and listening, and power dynamics in research. Written in a clear and accessible style, the book concludes with an updated annotated bibliography of key texts and journals in the field.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Interviews in Qualitative Research* Nigel King, Christine Horrocks, 2010-02-28 Interviewing is used very widely in qualitative research, and takes many different forms. The qualitative interview is also a method that is constantly evolving, in response both to theoretical and technological developments. King and Horrocks present a clear and thorough guide to the use of interviews in contemporary qualitative research. Writing in an accessible style, with many practical examples, the authors explore: - The key debates in the philosophy and theory underlying interview methods - How to design and carry out interviews - The special requirements of group and remote (telephone and online) interviewing - The central issues of reflexivity and ethics. The book also features a chapter which introduces the principles and practice of the thematic analysis of interview data, and the book concludes with a detailed consideration of the use of interviews in two major qualitative research traditions: phenomenological and narrative approaches. *Interviews in Qualitative Research* is a must-have text for students and researchers planning to use interview methods for themselves. It is aimed at a broad range of disciplines with examples drawn from across the social, educational and health sciences.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Interviewing as Qualitative Research* Irving Seidman, 2019-05-31 This popular text provides step-by-step guidance for new and experienced researchers who want to use interviewing as a research method. Appropriate for individual and classroom use, this expanded edition explains the rationale for interviewing and the complexity of selecting interview participants, important interviewing techniques, and how to work with the results of interviews. "For four editions, readers have turned to *Interviewing as Qualitative Research* for its practical and straight-forward presentation of a powerful interviewing model. With updated examples, new sections on ethics, and much more, this new edition remains a must-read for any graduate student or experienced researcher interested in the art of qualitative interviewing." —Nancy Dana, University of Florida Praise for Previous Editions! "A comprehensive perspective of the nature of qualitative inquiry and the art of interviewing." —Theory and Research in Social Education "A good starting point for training new researchers." —The Journal of Higher Education "I have used Seidman's text with great success with graduate students new to qualitative research. Its complex yet readable treatment is an essential part of the toolbox for both novice and experienced qualitative interviewers." —Mark R. Warren, University of Massachusetts Boston "This is a thoughtful and well-written introduction to the topic. I assign it in multiple undergraduate and graduate classes I teach. Highly recommended." —Amy Bruckman, Georgia Institute of Technology

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Learning From Strangers* Robert S. Weiss, 1995-11-10 *Learning From Strangers* is the definitive work on qualitative research interviewing. It draws on Robert Weiss's thirty years of experience in interviewing and teaching others how to do it. The most effective interviews, says Weiss, rely on creating cooperation -- an open and trusting alliance between interviewer and respondent, dedicated to specific and honest accounts of both

internal and external events. Against the eclectic background of his work in national sample surveys, studies based on semi-structured interviewing, and participant observation, Weiss walks the reader through the method of qualitative interview studies: sample selection, development of an interview guide, the conduct of the interview, analysis, and preparation of the data. Weiss gives examples of successful and less successful interviews and offers specific techniques and guidelines for the practitioner.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** The expert interview as a method of qualitative social research Stefanie Monke, 2021-12-01 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Nursing Science - Miscellaneous, grade: 2,0, Philosophic and Theologic University in Vallendar (Pflégewissenschaftliche Fakultät), course: Modul Qualitative Methoden der Pflegeforschung, Kurs Erhebung qualitativer Daten, language: English, abstract: The expert interview is a frequently used method in empirical social research. It is used in policy and implementation research, in industrial sociology, in elite and use research and in many areas of applied social research. The main interest in the interview is the expert knowledge, the expertise of a person (cf. Bohnsack et al. 2003, p. 57). Against the background of the increasing use of the expert interview in nursing science, this interview form is presented as a method of qualitative social research in the first part of this paper. A further chapter deals with the question of who can be drawn into the circle of experts for this interview form. The following chapters contain the concrete application of the expert interview as well as the evaluation of the data. An excursus at the end of the thesis introduces the expert interview in health and care research. A critical methodological discussion of the expert interview concludes this paper.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Reflective Interviewing* Kathryn Roulston, 2010-01-21 Qualitative researchers have long made use of many different interview forms. Yet, for novice researchers, making the connections between theory and method is not always easy. This book provides a theoretically-informed guide for researchers learning how to interview in the social sciences. In order to undertake quality research using qualitative interviews, a researcher must be able to theorize the application of interviews to investigate research problems in social science research. As part of this process, researchers examine their subject positions in relation to participants, and examine their interview interactions systematically to inform research design. This book provides a practical approach to interviewing, helping researchers to learn about themselves as interviewers in ways that will inform the design, conduct, analysis and representation of interview data. The author takes the reader through the practicalities of designing and conducting an interview study, and relates various forms of interview to different underlying epistemological assumptions about how knowledge is produced. The book concludes with practical advice and perspectives from experienced researchers who use interviews as a method of data generation. This book is written for a multidisciplinary audience of students of qualitative research methods.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** **Qualitative Online Interviews** Janet Salmons, 2014-04-28 The Second Edition of *Qualitative Online Interviews* by Janet Salmons provides researchers the guidance they need to extend the reach of their studies beyond physical boundaries. Focusing on designing, conducting, and assessing data drawn from online interviews as well as from observations, materials, and artifacts collected online, the book emphasizes the use of in-depth interviews in qualitative research or mixed-methods designs. Written in an easy-to-read manner, the thorough Second Edition offers the practical information and scholarly foundations needed to make thoughtful decisions in technology-infused research.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Interviewing* Kathryn Roulston, 2021-10-06 This book provides guidance to researchers about how to develop interview skills that align with their theoretical assumptions. Connecting theory and method can be challenging for novice researchers. *Interviewing: A Guide to Theory and Practice* draws from, and extends, the author's earlier 2010 book, and focuses on three interrelated issues, how researchers: theorize research interviews; examine their subject positions in relation to projects and participants; and explore the details of interview interaction to inform practice. By developing these understandings of qualitative

interview practice, Kathryn Roulston shows how researchers can design and conduct quality research projects that draw on a wide range of interview practices to provide audience members and communities with significant findings concerning social problems.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Doing Interview Research* Uwe Flick, 2021-10-13 If you want to use interview methods in your research project but are not sure where to start, this book will get you up and running. With hands-on advice for every stage of the social research process, it helps you succeed in every step, from understanding interview research through to designing and conducting your study and working with data. The book: Discusses eight methods of interviewing in-depth, including semi-structured interviews, narrative interviews, focus groups and online interviews. Features over 75 case studies of real interview research from across the globe, including Australia, Canada, Germany, Norway, the Philippines and South Africa. Spotlights strategies for conducting ethical, inclusive research, including indigenous research approaches. Packed not only with learning features - including learning objectives, checklists of questions to ask yourself at every stage of your project, practical exercises to help you put your learning into practice and further reading so you can broaden your knowledge - it is also supported by online resources such as annotated transcripts and videos of mock interviews to empower any social science student to use interview research methods with confidence.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Qualitative Research Interviewing* Tom Wengraf, 2001-05-09 'Wengraf provides a comprehensive theoretical and practical guide to the planning, conduct, and interpretative analysis of data by semi-structured interviewing methods. Forthright and frank in his comments about the limitations and practical implications of varying choices which investigators have to make in designing their research projects. Reading this text is like having a tough but expert and caring mentor who wants you to do the best research possible, but will not hesitate to tell you when your ideology and assumptions skew that possibility' - Vincent W Hevern, Le Moyne College, USA Unique in its conceptual coherence and the level of practical detail, this book provides a comprehensive resource for those concerned with the practice of semi-structured interviewing, the most commonly used interview approach in social research, and in particular for in-depth, biographic narrative interviewing. It covers the full range of practices from the identification of topics through to strategies for writing up research findings in diverse ways.

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Doing Qualitative Research Differently* Wendy Hollway, Tony Jefferson, 2000-04-28 This is both a 'how to' book and one that critically reviews many of the assumptions, claims and methods of qualitative research. Applying a psycho-social understanding of subjectivity to research practice involves conceptualising researcher and researched as co-producers of meanings in the research relationship. The authors use the notion of the defended subject to indicate that people will defend themselves against any anxieties in the information they provide in a research context. To interpret interviewees' responses should entail developing a method in which narratives are central, as should a strategy of interpretation in which interviewees' free associations are given precedence over narrative coherence. The author

**interview as a method for qualitative research:** *Handbook of Interview Research* Jaber F. Gubrium, James A. Holstein, 2001-07-25 Interviewing has become the window on the world of experience for both researchers and professionals. But as familiar as interviewing is now, its seemingly straightforward methodology raises more questions than ever. What is the interviewer's image of those who are being interviewed? Who is the interviewer in the eyes of the respondent? From where do interviewers obtain questions and respondents get the answers that they communicate in interviews? How do the institutional auspices of interviewing shape interview data? Drawing upon leading experts from a wide range of disciplines to address these and related questions, The Handbook of Interviewing offers a comprehensive examination of the interview at the cutting edge of information technology in the context of a challenging postmodern environment. Encyclopedic in its breadth, the Handbook provides extensive discussions of the conceptual and methodological issues surrounding interview practice in relation to forms of interviewing, new technology, diverse data gathering and analytic strategies, and the various ways interviewing relates

to distinctive respondents. The Handbook is also a story that spins a particular tale that moves from the commonly recognized individual interview as an instrument for gathering data to reflections on the interview as an integral part of the information we gather about individuals and society.

**interview as a method for qualitative research: Essentials of Qualitative Interviewing**

Karin Olson, 2016-05-23 A brief, accessible guide for students and novice researchers to the principles and practices of qualitative interviewing, both formal and unstructured.

**interview as a method for qualitative research: Data Collection Methods** Margaret C.

Harrell, Melissa Bradley, 2009 Provides an annotated version of a short course on qualitative research methods. The course includes an overview of semi-structured interviews and focus groups, two techniques that are commonly used in policy research and applicable to many research questions.

**interview as a method for qualitative research: InterViews** Steinar Kvale, Svend Brinkmann,

2009 The First Edition of InterViews has provided students and professionals in a wide variety of disciplines with the “whys” and “hows” of research interviewing, preparing students for learning interviewing by doing interviews and by studying examples of best practice. The thoroughly revised Second Edition retains its original seven-stage structure, continuing to focus on the practical, epistemological, and ethical issues involved with interviewing. Authors Steinar Kvale and Svend Brinkmann also include coverage of newer developments in qualitative interviewing, discussion of interviewing as a craft, and a new chapter on linguistic modes of interview analysis. Practical and conceptual assignments, as well as new “tool boxes,” provide students with the means to dig deeper into the material presented and achieve a more meaningful level of understanding. New to This Edition · Includes new developments in qualitative interviewing: New materials cover narrative, discursive, and conversational analyses. · Presents interviewing as a social practice: Knowledge produced by interviewing is discussed as linguistic, conversational, narrative, relational, situated, and pragmatic. · Addresses a variety of interviews forms: In addition to harmonious, empathetic interviews, the authors also cover confrontational interviews. Intended Audience This text is ideal for both novice and experienced interview researchers as well as graduate students taking courses in qualitative and research methods in the social sciences and health sciences, particularly departments of Education, Nursing, Sociology, Psychology, and Communication. Praise for the previous edition: “I think this is one of the most in-depth treatments of the interview process that I have seen. The frank and realistic approach that the authors take to this topic is rather unique and will be very reassuring to researchers who are undertaking an interview study for the first time.” —Lisa M. Diamond, University of Utah

**interview as a method for qualitative research: The Discursive Interview** Carsten G.

Ullrich, 2022-09-17 This book deals with the Discursive Interview, a qualitative interview method originally developed for the recording and reconstruction of social patterns of interpretation. The central methodological assumptions are explained and all methodological steps of this comprehensive research method are outlined (in particular sampling, guideline development, interviewing, reconstructive analysis, typing, quality assurance). Particular emphasis is placed on the role of questions and questioning techniques, because these are of central importance for uncovering patterns of interpretation. The content Interpretive patterns and interpretive pattern analysis ● Theoretical and methodological basic assumptions of the discursive interview ● Data collection with discursive interviews ● On the evaluation of discursive interviews ● Quality assurance with the discursive interview The author Dr. Carsten G. Ullrich holds the professorship for methods of qualitative social research at the Faculty of Education at the University of Duisburg-Essen.

**interview as a method for qualitative research: The Research Interview, Uses and**

*Approaches* Michael Brenner, Jennifer Brown, David V. Canter, 1985 Survey Interviewing; A field experiment on interviewer - respondent interaction; Questionnaire design in the context of information research; A multiple sorting procedure for studying conceptual systems; The content analysis of qualitative research data: a dynamic approach; Intensive interviewing; Life story

interviews and their interpretation; Inferring from verbal reports to cognitive processes; The uses of explanation in the research interview; Scientists' Interview talk: interviews as a technique for revealing participants' interpretative practices.

**interview as a method for qualitative research: The Science and Art of Interviewing** Kathleen Gerson, Sarah Damaske, 2021 Qualitative interviewing is among the most widely used methods in the social sciences, but it is arguably the least understood. In *The Science and Art of Interviewing*, Kathleen Gerson and Sarah Damaske offer clear, theoretically informed and empirically rich strategies for conducting interview studies. They present both a rationale and guide to the science-and art-of in-depth interviewing to take readers through all the steps in the research process, from the initial stage of formulating a question to the final one of presenting the results. Gerson and Damaske show readers how to develop a research design for interviewing, decide on and find an appropriate sample, construct a questionnaire, conduct probing interviews, and analyze the data they collect. At each stage, they also provide practical tips about how to address the ever-present, but rarely discussed challenges that qualitative researchers routinely encounter, particularly emphasizing the relationship between conducting well-crafted research and building powerful social theories. With an engaging, accessible style, *The Science and Art of Interviewing* targets a wide range of audiences, from upper-level undergraduates and graduate methods courses to students embarking on their dissertations to seasoned researchers at all stages of their careers.

**interview as a method for qualitative research: *Qualitative Interviewing*** Svend Brinkmann, 2013-04-25 Qualitative interviewing has today become one of the most common research methods across the human and social sciences, but it is an approach that comes in different guises. *Qualitative Interviewing* will help its readers write, represent, understand, and critique qualitative interview research in its many forms as currently practiced. The book begins with a theoretically informed introduction to qualitative interviewing by presenting a variegated landscape of how conversations have been used for knowledge-producing purposes. Particular attention is paid to the complementary positions of experience-focused interviewing (phenomenological positions) and language-focused interviewing (discourse-oriented positions), which focus on interview talk as reports (of the experiences of interviewees) and accounts (occasioned by the situation of interviewing), respectively. The following chapters address various ways of designing qualitative interview studies and a guide to writing up the methodological procedures and results of an interview study. The book concludes with a presentation of the most common errors in interview reports, offering a range of solutions and strategies for evaluating research findings based on qualitative interviews.

**interview as a method for qualitative research: *Conducting Research Interviews for Business and Management Students*** Catherine Cassell, 2015-02-12 In *Conducting Research Interviews*, Catherine Cassell guides you through conceptualizing the interview, preparing for the research interview, conducting the interview, examples, conclusions and next steps. Ideal for Business and Management students reading for a Master's degree, each book in the series may also serve as reference books for doctoral students and faculty members interested in the method. Part of SAGE's Mastering Business Research Methods Series, conceived and edited by Bill Lee, Mark N. K. Saunders and Vade K. Narayanan and designed to support researchers by providing in-depth and practical guidance on using a chosen method of data collection or analysis.

## **Related to interview as a method for qualitative research**

**Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research** Aspects of Qualitative Research Interviews. Interviews are completed by the interviewer based on what the respondent says. Interviews are a far more personal form of research than

**Practical guide for conducting qualitative interviews** Based on our experience in qualitative field operations across various contexts, the IPA team has identified key practices that guide research teams in effective planning

**TIPSHEET QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWING - Duke University** Regardless of the format of the

interview, the planning you put into your interviews will determine how useful your interviews will be for answering your research question

**Interviewing as Qualitative Research** Seidman, Irving, 1937— Interviewing as qualitative research : a guide for researchers in education and the social sciences / Irving Seidman.—3rd ed. p. cm

**Asking the Right Question: Qualitative Research Design** “Qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings attempting to make sense of, or

**Elhami-Khoshnevisan - ed** To collect rich data, researchers need to choose the best type of interview process. Therefore, we detail different types of interviews for use in qualitative research

**Semi-structured Interview: A Methodological Reflection on** This article aims to describe how the semi-structured interview as a research instrument is used in qualitative research. The main focus of this article is to disclose some methodological

**A Qualitative Research Technique: Interview - DergiPark** In this research, a comprehensive study based on the document analysis method was carried out by making detailed examinations about the interview technique, which is one of the qualitative

**The In-depth Interview Method | April 2020 @Margaret R.** The contents of this compilation include a selection of 12 articles appearing in view from 2012-2019 concerning the in-depth interview method. Excerpts and Table of Contents

**Some Strategies for Developing Interview Guides** It doesn't have to pertain directly to what you are trying to find out (although it might), but this initial rapport-building will put you more at ease with one another and thus will make the rest of

**Interviewing As Qualitative Research - Mastering Interview Techniques for Effective Qualitative Research.** Now in its fourth edition, \*Interviewing as Qualitative Research\* is an essential guide for both novice and seasoned

**About Research: Conducting Better Qualitative Interviews** To lessen the impact of these limitations and improve interview data quality and ultimately the value of the study, I outline some considerations researchers can consider in planning,

**Interview As A Method For Qualitative Research** Interviews are a cornerstone method in qualitative research, allowing researchers to gather in-depth insights and a nuanced understanding of participants' perspectives. This article explores

**Interviewing in qualitative research** This chapter is concerned with individual interviews in qualitative research; the focus group method, which is a form of interview but with several people, is discussed in the next chapter

**THE INTERVIEW AS A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT** In qualitative research, the semi-standardized interview, on the other hand, is referred to as an in-depth interview. As its name suggests, the semi-structured interview consists of a number of

**Qualitative Research Workshop: In-depth Interview Method** The interviewer-interviewee relationship is at the heart of the method, and the intense and individualistic nature of in-depth interviews makes it one of the most personal of all qualitative

**Twelve tips for conducting qualitative research interviews** This paper articulates 12 tips for consideration when conducting qualitative research interviews, and outlines the qualitative research interview in general terms

**Is a Picture Worth a Thousand Words - ed** This article offers practical suggestions for students new to qualitative research for both writing interview protocol that elicit useful data and for conducting the interview

**Kinds of Interviews in Qualitative Research** Kinds of qualitative interviews - we will discuss each, in turn. This type of interview is a controlled way to obtain information from interviewees. In other words, it is a pre-planned interview where

**Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research** Aspects of Qualitative Research Interviews. Interviews are completed by the interviewer based on what the respondent says. Interviews are a far

more personal form of research than

**Practical guide for conducting qualitative interviews** Based on our experience in qualitative field operations across various contexts, the IPA team has identified key practices that guide research teams in effective planning

**TIPSHEET QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWING - Duke University** Regardless of the format of the interview, the planning you put into your interviews will determine how useful your interviews will be for answering your research question

**Interviewing as Qualitative Research** Seidman, Irving, 1937— Interviewing as qualitative research : a guide for researchers in education and the social sciences / Irving Seidman.—3rd ed. p. cm

**Asking the Right Question: Qualitative Research Design** “Qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings attempting to make sense of, or

**Elhami-Khoshnevisan - ed** To collect rich data, researchers need to choose the best type of interview process. Therefore, we detail different types of interviews for use in qualitative research

**Semi-structured Interview: A Methodological Reflection on** This article aims to describe how the semi-structured interview as a research instrument is used in qualitative research. The main focus of this article is to disclose some methodological

**A Qualitative Research Technique: Interview - DergiPark** In this research, a comprehensive study based on the document analysis method was carried out by making detailed examinations about the interview technique, which is one of the qualitative

**The In-depth Interview Method | April 2020 @Margaret R.** The contents of this compilation include a selection of 12 articles appearing in view from 2012-2019 concerning the in-depth interview method. Excerpts and Table of Contents

**Some Strategies for Developing Interview Guides** It doesn't have to pertain directly to what you are trying to find out (although it might), but this initial rapport-building will put you more at ease with one another and thus will make the rest of

**Interviewing As Qualitative Research - Mastering Interview Techniques for Effective Qualitative Research.** Now in its fourth edition, \*Interviewing as Qualitative Research\* is an essential guide for both novice and seasoned

**About Research: Conducting Better Qualitative Interviews** To lessen the impact of these limitations and improve interview data quality and ultimately the value of the study, I outline some considerations researchers can consider in planning,

**Interview As A Method For Qualitative Research** Interviews are a cornerstone method in qualitative research, allowing researchers to gather in-depth insights and a nuanced understanding of participants' perspectives. This article explores

**Interviewing in qualitative research** This chapter is concerned with individual interviews in qualitative research; the focus group method, which is a form of interview but with several people, is dis-cussed in the next chapter

**THE INTERVIEW AS A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT** In qualitative research, the semi-standardized interview, on the other hand, is referred to as an in-depth interview. As its name suggests, the semi-structured interview consists of a number of

**Qualitative Research Workshop: In-depth Interview Method** The interviewer-interviewee relationship is at the heart of the method, and the intense and individualistic nature of in-depth interviews makes it one of the most personal of all qualitative

**Twelve tips for conducting qualitative research interviews** This paper articulates 12 tips for consideration when conducting qualitative research inter-views, and outlines the qualitative research interview in general terms

**Is a Picture Worth a Thousand Words - ed** This article offers practical suggestions for students new to qualitative research for both writing interview protocol that elicit useful data and for conducting the interview

**Kinds of Interviews in Qualitative Research** Kinds of qualitative interviews – we will discuss each, in turn. This type of interview is a controlled way to obtain information from interviewees. In other words, it is a pre-planned interview where

**Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research** Aspects of Qualitative Research Interviews. Interviews are completed by the interviewer based on what the respondent says. Interviews are a far more personal form of research than

**Practical guide for conducting qualitative interviews** Based on our experience in qualitative field operations across various contexts, the IPA team has identified key practices that guide research teams in effective planning

**TIPSHEET QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWING - Duke University** Regardless of the format of the interview, the planning you put into your interviews will determine how useful your interviews will be for answering your research question

**Interviewing as Qualitative Research** Seidman, Irving, 1937— Interviewing as qualitative research : a guide for researchers in education and the social sciences / Irving Seidman.—3rd ed. p. cm

**Asking the Right Question: Qualitative Research Design and** “Qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings attempting to make sense of, or

**Elhami-Khoshnevisan - ed** To collect rich data, researchers need to choose the best type of interview process. Therefore, we detail different types of interviews for use in qualitative research

**Semi-structured Interview: A Methodological Reflection on the** This article aims to describe how the semi-structured interview as a research instrument is used in qualitative research. The main focus of this article is to disclose some methodological

**A Qualitative Research Technique: Interview - DergiPark** In this research, a comprehensive study based on the document analysis method was carried out by making detailed examinations about the interview technique, which is one of the qualitative

**The In-depth Interview Method | April 2020 @Margaret R. Roller** The contents of this compilation include a selection of 12 articles appearing in view from 2012-2019 concerning the in-depth interview method. Excerpts and Table of Contents

**Some Strategies for Developing Interview Guides** It doesn't have to pertain directly to what you are trying to find out (although it might), but this initial rapport-building will put you more at ease with one another and thus will make the rest of

**Interviewing As Qualitative Research - Mastering Interview Techniques for Effective Qualitative Research.** Now in its fourth edition, \*Interviewing as Qualitative Research\* is an essential guide for both novice and seasoned

**About Research: Conducting Better Qualitative Interviews** To lessen the impact of these limitations and improve interview data quality and ultimately the value of the study, I outline some considerations researchers can consider in planning,

**Interview As A Method For Qualitative Research** Interviews are a cornerstone method in qualitative research, allowing researchers to gather in-depth insights and a nuanced understanding of participants' perspectives. This article explores

**Interviewing in qualitative research** This chapter is concerned with individual interviews in qualitative research; the focus group method, which is a form of interview but with several people, is discussed in the next chapter

**THE INTERVIEW AS A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT** In qualitative research, the semi-standardized interview, on the other hand, is referred to as an in-depth interview. As its name suggests, the semi-structured interview consists of a number of

**Qualitative Research Workshop: In-depth Interview Method** The interviewer-interviewee relationship is at the heart of the method, and the intense and individualistic nature of in-depth interviews makes it one of the most personal of all qualitative

**Twelve tips for conducting qualitative research interviews** This paper articulates 12 tips for

consideration when conducting qualitative research interviews, and outlines the qualitative research interview in general terms

**Is a Picture Worth a Thousand Words - ed** This article offers practical suggestions for students new to qualitative research for both writing interview protocol that elicit useful data and for conducting the interview

**Kinds of Interviews in Qualitative Research** Kinds of qualitative interviews – we will discuss each, in turn. This type of interview is a controlled way to obtain information from interviewees. In other words, it is a pre-planned interview where

**Interview as a Method for Qualitative Research** Aspects of Qualitative Research Interviews. Interviews are completed by the interviewer based on what the respondent says. Interviews are a far more personal form of research than

**Practical guide for conducting qualitative interviews** Based on our experience in qualitative field operations across various contexts, the IPA team has identified key practices that guide research teams in effective planning

**TIPSHEET QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWING - Duke University** Regardless of the format of the interview, the planning you put into your interviews will determine how useful your interviews will be for answering your research question

**Interviewing as Qualitative Research** Seidman, Irving, 1937— Interviewing as qualitative research : a guide for researchers in education and the social sciences / Irving Seidman.—3rd ed. p. cm

**Asking the Right Question: Qualitative Research Design and** “Qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings attempting to make sense of, or

**Elhami-Khoshnevisan - ed** To collect rich data, researchers need to choose the best type of interview process. Therefore, we detail different types of interviews for use in qualitative research

**Semi-structured Interview: A Methodological Reflection on the** This article aims to describe how the semi-structured interview as a research instrument is used in qualitative research. The main focus of this article is to disclose some methodological

**A Qualitative Research Technique: Interview - DergiPark** In this research, a comprehensive study based on the document analysis method was carried out by making detailed examinations about the interview technique, which is one of the qualitative

**The In-depth Interview Method | April 2020 @Margaret R. Roller** The contents of this compilation include a selection of 12 articles appearing in view from 2012-2019 concerning the in-depth interview method. Excerpts and Table of Contents

**Some Strategies for Developing Interview Guides** It doesn't have to pertain directly to what you are trying to find out (although it might), but this initial rapport-building will put you more at ease with one another and thus will make the rest of

**Interviewing As Qualitative Research - Mastering Interview Techniques for Effective Qualitative Research.** Now in its fourth edition, \*Interviewing as Qualitative Research\* is an essential guide for both novice and seasoned

**About Research: Conducting Better Qualitative Interviews** To lessen the impact of these limitations and improve interview data quality and ultimately the value of the study, I outline some considerations researchers can consider in planning,

**Interview As A Method For Qualitative Research** Interviews are a cornerstone method in qualitative research, allowing researchers to gather in-depth insights and a nuanced understanding of participants' perspectives. This article explores

**Interviewing in qualitative research** This chapter is concerned with individual interviews in qualitative research; the focus group method, which is a form of interview but with several people, is discussed in the next chapter

**THE INTERVIEW AS A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT** In qualitative research, the semi-standardized interview, on the other hand, is referred to as an in-depth interview. As its name

suggests, the semi-structured interview consists of a number of

**Qualitative Research Workshop: In-depth Interview Method** The interviewer-interviewee relationship is at the heart of the method, and the intense and individualistic nature of in-depth interviews makes it one of the most personal of all qualitative

**Twelve tips for conducting qualitative research interviews** This paper articulates 12 tips for consideration when conducting qualitative research interviews, and outlines the qualitative research interview in general terms

**Is a Picture Worth a Thousand Words - ed** This article offers practical suggestions for students new to qualitative research for both writing interview protocol that elicit useful data and for conducting the interview

**Kinds of Interviews in Qualitative Research** Kinds of qualitative interviews - we will discuss each, in turn. This type of interview is a controlled way to obtain information from interviewees. In other words, it is a pre-planned interview where

## **Related to interview as a method for qualitative research**

**Elite Interviewing and Qualitative Research Methods** (Nature2mon) Elite interviewing is a specialised branch of qualitative research that focuses on engaging individuals who wield significant influence, possess specialised expertise, or hold critical decision-making

**Elite Interviewing and Qualitative Research Methods** (Nature2mon) Elite interviewing is a specialised branch of qualitative research that focuses on engaging individuals who wield significant influence, possess specialised expertise, or hold critical decision-making

**Qualitative Research Methods** (University of Wyoming7mon) Do you dream of a career in research and academia? This unique program might be right for you! The qualitative research methods minor gives graduate students an in-depth understanding of qualitative

**Qualitative Research Methods** (University of Wyoming7mon) Do you dream of a career in research and academia? This unique program might be right for you! The qualitative research methods minor gives graduate students an in-depth understanding of qualitative

**Interview Methods for Social Science Research** (lse21d) This course is available on the Global MSc in Management, MPA in Data Science for Public Policy, MSc in Applied Social Data Science, MSc in Culture and Conflict in a Global Europe, MSc in Culture and

**Interview Methods for Social Science Research** (lse21d) This course is available on the Global MSc in Management, MPA in Data Science for Public Policy, MSc in Applied Social Data Science, MSc in Culture and Conflict in a Global Europe, MSc in Culture and

**The Focus Group Research Method** (Houston Chronicle14y) As a business owner, you can't properly target or service your audience if you don't gather information about their specific wants, needs and fears. One of the most effective means of obtaining this

**The Focus Group Research Method** (Houston Chronicle14y) As a business owner, you can't properly target or service your audience if you don't gather information about their specific wants, needs and fears. One of the most effective means of obtaining this

**Evaluating Qualitative Research in Social Geography: Establishing 'Rigour' in Interview Analysis** (JSTOR Daily7mon) A review of 31 empirical and eighteen substantive papers by qualitative social geographers mainly using in-depth interviews reveals little explicit reference to the principle(s) adopted to enhance

**Evaluating Qualitative Research in Social Geography: Establishing 'Rigour' in Interview Analysis** (JSTOR Daily7mon) A review of 31 empirical and eighteen substantive papers by qualitative social geographers mainly using in-depth interviews reveals little explicit reference to the principle(s) adopted to enhance

**Qualitative Research Methods** (CU Boulder News & Events5y) This course introduces students to conceptualizing and applying qualitative research in the social sciences. The objective is to enable students to create and critique qualitative research designs

**Qualitative Research Methods** (CU Boulder News & Events5y) This course introduces students to

conceptualizing and applying qualitative research in the social sciences. The objective is to enable students to create and critique qualitative research designs

Back to Home: <https://old.rga.ca>