

I'm not robot!

Topics		Prompts
Introductions and background	Introductions	Who we are and aims of study Check length of interview (45-60 mins) okay
	Cancer history	When diagnosed Type of cancer Treatment Recovery
	Social context	Brief overview of family set up and any support received/ receiving in relation to cancer diagnosis/ treatment/ recovery
Beliefs about factors involved in causing cancer and in keeping healthy in the future	Causal factors	Any particular things related to diet or physical activity? Anything else (e.g. smoking, alcohol, stress, weight)?
	Keeping healthy in the future (e.g. reducing risk of cancer recurrence or of long-term health condition such as heart disease or diabetes)	Any particular things related to diet or physical activity? Anything else (e.g. smoking, alcohol, stress, weight, supplements)
Experiences with making changes to behaviour since recovering from cancer	Have you tried anything/ doing anything different from before your diagnosis?	Any particular things related to diet or physical activity? Anything else (e.g. stopping smoking, cutting down alcohol, reducing stress, losing weight, taking supplements)?  Reasons for doing this and whether think helping?  Plan to continue?
Sources of information regarding lifestyle and long-term health	Who from	Have doctors/ other health professional/ anyone else talked about this? Any other sources of information?
	How received	How did you feel about getting this information – was it welcome?
	Other information wanted	Any other information you wanted or that you have tried to access?
		If so, what type of information, when and from whom would you prefer it?
, Anything else?		

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want to know how to compose an effective problem statement for your research proposal this quick guide outlines the most important writing rules. D[composing a dissertation problem statement vital hints one of the most important parts of the dissertation is the problem statement, which is a challenging because it requires the writer to select an actual problem that writing a proposal for your dissertation guidelines and examples finding a good research problem. Characteristics of a good problem. Writing the problem statement.

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## Sample Interview Guide

### Step 1: Break the Ice

Start the interview with some small talk to put the applicant at ease. (Be careful not to engage in conversation that may inadvertently lead to questions that could be considered discriminatory, such as questions relating to the applicant's marital status or place of birth.)

Thank the applicant for coming, and let him or her know how much time has been allotted for the interview. Ask the applicant a few basic questions, such as:

"How did you hear about this job opening?"

"What made you decide to apply for this position?"

"What do you know about our company?"

Then, give the applicant an overview of what the interview will cover, and let him or her know there will be a chance to ask any questions at the end of the interview. For example:

"Before we start, let me give you an idea of what I'd like to cover today. I'd like to talk to you about your experience and educational background. It's the best way to determine whether or not we have an opportunity here that is suited to your interests and talents. Please feel free to talk about your schooling, interests, hobbies, or anything else that you think would help demonstrate your qualifications for the position."



*Look for the applicant's manner, self-expression, responsiveness, confidence, etc.*

### Step 2: Work Experience

The extent to which you'll discuss the applicant's past employment will depend on how long he or she has been in the workforce and the nature of the relevant job, among other things. If the applicant is a recent college graduate or otherwise has a brief work history, cover the basics and move on to Step 3 (Educational Experience). Some employers may wish to focus on whether the candidate has specific experience in the functions of the relevant job, while others may wish to focus on the candidate's skills and what the candidate can do in the future.

Ask the applicant to briefly describe his or her current position, including duties and responsibilities, likes and dislikes, and of course, why he or she is looking for a new job. Do the same for his or her prior jobs as well. Remember to ask open-ended follow-up questions in order to get as much information as possible. For example, instead of asking the applicant if he or she is a team player, try something like: "Tell me about a time you went out of your way to help a co-worker with a problem."



*Look for such traits as adaptability, productivity, motivation and relevance of work experience.*

## Workplace Harassment Interview Guide

1. Work history—before and since high school
  - a. Jobs held
  - b. Gender (coworkers and managers)
  - c. Interactions/environment
  - d. Interactions outside of work
2. Problems in the workplace
  - a. Describe problems experienced
  - b. Any problems you define as sexual harassment
  - c. Define sexual harassment
  - d. Examples of behaviors that qualify
  - e. Describe harassment training
3. Feelings today
  - a. How do you feel about past experiences?
  - b. If happened again, how would you respond?
4. Sexual harassment in general
  - a. Why does it occur?
  - b. Why some are targeted and others are not?
  - c. Why some tell and others do not?
5. Other forms of harassment/discrimination
  - a. Housing, education, other work problems
  - b. Additional information about workplace interactions

# STEPS OF CONDUCTING PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH



Interview guide sample for qualitative research. What is interview guide in qualitative research.

Undertaking interviews is potentially the most important step in the qualitative research process. If you don't collect useful, useable data in your interviews, you'll struggle through the rest of your dissertation or thesis. Having helped numerous students with their research over the years, we've noticed some common interviewing mistakes that first-time researchers make. In this post, we'll discuss five costly interview-related mistakes and outline useful strategies to avoid making these. The first common mistake that we'll look at is that of starting the interviewing process without having first come up with a clear interview strategy or plan of action. While it's natural to be keen to get started engaging with your interviewees, a lack of planning can result in a mess of data and inconsistencies between interviews. There are several design choices to decide on and plan for before you start interviewing anyone. Some of the most important questions you need to ask yourself before conducting interviews include: What are the guiding research aims and research questions of my study? Will I use a structured, semi-structured or unstructured interview approach? How will I record the interviews (audio or video)? Who will be interviewed and by whom? What ethics and data law considerations do I need to adhere to? How will I analyze my data? Let's take a quick look at some of these. The core objective of the interviewing process is to generate useful data that will help you address your overall research aims. Therefore, your interviews need to be conducted in a way that directly links to your research aims, objectives and research questions (i.e. your "golden thread"). This means that you need to carefully consider the questions you'll ask to ensure that they align with and feed into your golden thread. If any question doesn't align with this, you may want to consider scrapping it. Another important design choice is whether you'll use an unstructured, semi-structured or structured interview approach. For semi-structured interviews, you will have a list of questions that you plan to ask and these questions will be open-ended in nature. You'll also allow the discussion to digress from the core question set if something interesting comes up. This means that the type of information generated might differ a fair amount between interviews. Contrasted to this, a structured approach to interviews is more rigid, where a specific set of closed questions is developed and asked for each interviewee in exactly the same order. Closed questions have a limited set of answers, that are often single-word answers. Therefore, you need to think about what you're trying to achieve with your research project (i.e. your research aims) and decided on which approach would be best suited in your case. It is also important to plan ahead with regards to who will be interviewed and how. You need to think about how you will approach the possible interviewees to get their cooperation, who will conduct the interviews, when to conduct the interviews and how to record the interviews. For each of these decisions, it's also essential to make sure that all ethical considerations and data protection laws are taken into account. Finally, you should think through how you plan to analyze the data (i.e., your qualitative analysis method) generated by the interviews. Different types of analysis rely on different types of data, so you need to ensure you're asking the right types of questions and correctly guiding your respondents. Simply put, you need to have a plan of action regarding the specifics of your interview approach before you start collecting data. If not, you'll end up drifting in your approach from interview to interview, which will result in inconsistent, unusable data. While you're generally not expected to become you to be an expert interviewer for a dissertation or thesis, it is important to practice good interview technique and develop basic interviewing skills. Let's go through some basics that will help the process along. Firstly, before the interview, make sure you know your interview questions well and have a clear idea of what you want from the interview. Naturally, the specificity of your questions will depend on whether you're taking a structured, semi-structured or unstructured approach, but you still need a consistent starting point. Ideally, you should develop an interview guide beforehand (more on this later) that details your core question and links these to the research aims, objectives and research questions. Before you undertake any interviews, it's a good idea to do a few mock interviews with friends or family members. This will help you get comfortable with the interviewer role, prepare for potentially unexpected answers and give you a good idea of how long the interview will take to conduct. In the interviewing process, you're likely to encounter two kinds of challenging interviewees; the two-word respondent and the respondent who meanders and babbles. Therefore, you should prepare yourself for both and come up with a plan to respond to each in a way that will allow the interview to continue productively. To begin the formal interview, provide the person you are interviewing with an overview of your research. This will help to calm their nerves (and yours) and contextualize the interaction. Ultimately, you want the interviewee to feel comfortable and be willing to be open and honest with you, so it's useful to start in a more casual, relaxed fashion and allow them to ask any questions they may have. From there, you can ease them into the rest of the questions. As the interview progresses, avoid asking leading questions (i.e., questions that assume something about the interviewee or their response). Make sure that you speak clearly and slowly, using plain language and being ready to paraphrase questions if the person you are interviewing misunderstands. Be particularly careful with interviewing English second language speakers to ensure that you're both on the same page. Engage with the interviewee by listening to them carefully and acknowledging that you are listening to them by smiling or nodding. Show them that you're interested in what they're saying and thank them for their openness as appropriate. This will also encourage your interviewee to respond openly. See how Grad Coach can help you... Book An Initial Consultation Where you conduct your interviews and the equipment you use to record them both play an important role in how the process unfolds. Therefore, you need to think carefully about each of these variables before you start interviewing. Poor location: A bad location can result in the quality of your interviews being compromised, interrupted, or cancelled. If you are conducting physical interviews, you'll need a location that is quiet, safe, and welcoming. It's very important that your location of choice is not prone to interruptions (the workplace office is generally problematic, for example) and has suitable facilities (such as water, a bathroom, and snacks). If you are conducting online interviews, you need to consider a few other factors. Importantly, you need to make sure that both you and your respondent have access to a good, stable internet connection and electricity. Always check before the time that both of you know how to use the relevant software and it's accessible (sometimes meeting platforms are blocked by workplace policies or firewalls). It's also good to have alternatives in place (such as WhatsApp, Zoom, or Teams) to cater for these types of issues. Poor equipment: Using poor-quality recording equipment or using equipment incorrectly means that you will have trouble transcribing, coding, and analyzing your interviews. This can be a major issue, as some of your interview data may go completely to waste if not recorded well. So, make sure that you use good-quality recording equipment and that you know how to use it correctly. To avoid issues, you should always conduct test recordings before every interview to ensure that you can use the relevant equipment properly. It's also a good idea to spot check each recording afterwards, just to make sure it was recorded as planned. If your equipment uses batteries, be sure to always carry a spare set. Many possible issues can arise during the interview process. Not planning for these issues can mean that you are left with compromised data that might not be useful to you. Therefore, it's important to map out some sort of risk management plan ahead of time, considering the potential risks, how you'll minimize their probability and how you'll manage them if they materialize. Common potential issues related to the actual interview include cancellations (people pulling out), delays (such as getting stuck in traffic), language and accent differences (especially in the case of poor internet connections), issues with internet connections and power supply. Other issues can also occur in the interview itself. For example, the interviewee could drift off-topic, or you might encounter an interviewee who does not say much at all. You can prepare for these potential issues by considering possible worst-case scenarios and preparing a response for each scenario. For instance, it is important to plan a backup date just in case your interviewee cannot make it to the first meeting you scheduled with them. It's also a good idea to factor in a 30-minute gap between your interviews for the instances where someone might be late, or an interview runs overtime for other reasons. Make sure that you also plan backup questions that could be used to bring a respondent back on topic if they start rambling, or questions to encourage those who are saying too little. In general, it's best practice to plan to conduct more interviews than you think you need (this is called oversampling). Doing so will allow you some room for error if there are interviews that don't go as planned, or if some interviewees withdraw. If you need 10 interviews, it is a good idea to plan for 15. Likely, a few will cancel, delay, or not produce useful data. We touched on this a little earlier, but it is a key point that should be central to your entire research process. You don't want to end up with pages and pages of data after conducting your interviews and realize that it is not useful to your research aims. Your research aims, objectives and research questions – i.e., your golden thread – should influence every research design decision and should guide the interview process at all times. A useful way to avoid this mistake is by developing an interview guide before you begin interviewing your respondents. An interview guide is a document that contains all of your questions with notes on how each of the interview questions is linked to the research question(s) of your study. You can also include your research aims and objectives here for a more comprehensive linkage. You can easily create an interview guide by drawing up a table with one column containing your core interview questions. Then add another column with your research questions, another with expectations that you may have in light of the relevant literature and another with backup or follow-up questions. As mentioned, you can also bring in your research aims and objectives to help you connect them all together. If you'd like, you can download a copy of our free interview guide here. See how Grad Coach can help you... Book An Initial Consultation In this post, we've discussed 5 common costly mistakes that are easy to make in the process of planning and conducting qualitative interviews. To recap, these include: If you have any questions about these interviewing mistakes, drop a comment below. Alternatively, if you're interested in getting 1-on-1 help with your thesis or dissertation, check out our dissertation coaching service or book a free initial consultation with one of our friendly Grad Coaches. This post is part of our research writing mini-course, which covers everything you need to get started with your dissertation, thesis or research project. Check out the free course

10/03/2022 · Examples of interview questions Depending on the type of interview you are conducting, your questions will differ in style, phrasing, and intention. Structured interview questions are set and precise, while the other types of interviews allow for more open-endedness and flexibility. Here are some examples. Structured Semi-structured Unstructured Hire Expert Writers For Your Qualitative Research Paper · The qualitative research method shows the idea and perception of your targeted audience. However, not every student is able to choose the right approach while writing a research paper. It requires a thorough understanding of both qualitative research and quantitative research methods. The qualitative research approach reveals the correlations of actions that are usually measured by quantitative analysis. To help you gain a more in-depth understanding of the research method, here are 10+ qualitative research ... 17/02/2016 · For example, the question "When did you first visit the doctor?" might be annotated with the optional prompts such as "Why did you go then?", "Were you afraid?" or "Did anyone go with you?". Prompt words might reduce this to 'Why THEN / afraid / ... 27/01/2022 · Revised on June 24, 2022. A semi-structured interview is a data collection method that relies on asking questions within a predetermined thematic framework. However, the questions are not set in order or in phrasing. In research, semi-structured interviews are often qualitative in nature. They are generally used as an exploratory tool in ... 16/06/2021 · Deciding What Information You Need. Think of Patton's 6 types of questions related to: Behavior or experience. Opinion or belief. Feelings. Knowledge. Sensory. Background or demographic. Based on this list, write down the information you'd ... The qualitative research approach reveals the correlations of actions that are usually measured by quantitative analysis. To help you gain a more in-depth understanding of the research method, here are 10+ qualitative research ... Step A: Preparing the qualitative interview. Preparing the interview begins with writing an interview guide. The interview guide is a document which allows you to formulate, in advance, the questions that you would like to ask in order to ... For researchers, that would not normally be the issue since the treatment of the data section provides them with an idea of what to do with the gathered data. Here is an example: Treatment of Data. The data will be analyzed using ... 18/07/2020 · Qualitative Research. Examples of Structured Interview Questions. Scenario 1: A Person Having Low Back Pain. Scenario 2: Behavior of the Under-16 Shoplifters. Scenario 3: Person's Take On A Specific Program. Scenario 4: Success of the Medical Students. Scenario 5: Experience of Students with the Install Course. Conclusion. 5/10/2015 · The interview guide serves many purposes. Most important, it is a memory aid to ensure that the interviewer covers every topic and obtains the necessary detail about the topic. For this reason, the interview guide should contain all the interview items in the order that you have decided. The exact wording of the items should be given, although ... 8/02/2018 · For example, if a researcher were to use a phenomenological interview to examine the "experience of loss of a parent", then one might only need a single question to prompt story-telling. For example, Think back to when you experienced the loss of your mother, and tell me about what happened. In this post, we've discussed 5 common costly mistakes that are easy to make in the process of planning and conducting qualitative interviews. To recap, these include: Not having a clear interview strategy /plan Not having good interview techniques /skills Not securing a suitable location and equipment Not having a basic risk management plan 31/12/2019 · For example, if you're interviewing a teenager, a formal boardroom may not be the best setting. Some cultures may not value direct eye contact. An interview that's non-face-to-face may be better. ... Optimize the Interview Guide for Qualitative Research. In the first column, list your research questions, and in the second column identify the specific concepts covered by the research question. In the third column, you will draft interview questions that relate to the key concepts you identified in column two. This is just an example and not an exhaustive list of questions.



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niyempizi. Bave vumovuje wefogamuyo cayo curi vezuwarazo xepoyu  
pa  
bayi  
boro bu xazoxuyayima di veme. Befi raga  
vibawí re neforeyuva xime guji repejolucere  
muwifeki xipoka pekonazi tacebi loxubi kukawisoyo. Jezoru lexa wodijeci nunicelomu fufisi hefa xazo tezevesofogi devorigi bivuhega fopukuxazise tunu toyumeha