Before the analysis

- Interviewing
  - informed consent
  - interview checklist
- Transcription
- Data preparation

Informed consent

- should be based on the research question

What to explain:

- what I'm researching and why

- what a semi-structured interview is

- there are no wrong answers

- they (the respondent) are the expert

- you will make sure that your respondent stays anonymous (explain how)

- what you'll do with the data

Record respondent's verbal consent.

Interview checklist

- I have my interview schedule ready and can easily see it while interviewing, but I have done my best to learn it by heart

- I know where and when I'm meeting the respondent, the respondent knows, too; I know how to get there

- I have a recording device and I know how it works

- I have enough time, I made sure the respondent does, too

- Optional: I have a little present for the respondent as a thank you

Good interviewing practice

- The researcher enters the world of the participant
  - < focus on the participant
  - < questions should be generated by active listening

- Bracket your pre-existing concerns and peconceptions
  - - you will be able to get back to them in later phases of the research

- Be flexible when using your interview schedule
  - - some questions will be left out, some might be added, the order of the questions will change

While interviewing

- Try to establish rapport – you will get better data
- Listen to the respondent, react to them
- You can make notes (for example, what you want to ask next), but make sure it doesn't interfere with you listening
- Stick to the topic, but don't be too controlling
- Give both yourself and the participant time to think

Transcription tips

- There is specialized software to help with the transcription (for example, https://otranscribe.com/)

- Transcribe the interview verbatim with basic non-verbal details

- While you might want to number your pages and paragraphs for when you're referring to the data during the analysis, no line numbering is required in IPA

- However you organize your data, do it before you start the analysis. Once you have started working on it, re-arranging the transcript could cause problems (e.g. shifting the paging); this is even more important when using software for the analysis

- Don't delete the data before you are (completely) finished

Focus groups in IPA

Focus groups = collecting data from a discussion of /with a small group of participants

▪ Well suited for discursive methods

X

▪ In IPA, the phenomenological aspects might be difficult to reach (participants might tend to discuss the topic in general instead of their personal experience)

▪ Transcription and analysis issues < several speakers

> Focus groups might not be suitable for some IPA research questions, but certainly can be considered as a data collection method for others