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Example of in depth interview report

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See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for details. 1.1 Introduction 1.2 Outcomes of the Guide 1.3 Methods and Methodology 1.4 Data, Information and Evidence 1.5 Theory 1.6 Ontology and Epistemology 1 Basics..... 1.7 Subjectivity and Objectivity 1.8 Validity 1.9 Reliability and Precision 1.10 Generalization and Representation 1.11 Reflexive 1.12 Dichotomy 1.13 Produced or producer 1.14 Search process 1.15 Orientation triangulation 2..... 2.1 Identify approach 2.2 Positivism 2.3 Phenomenology 2.4 Critical Social Research 2.5 Summary and Observation Conclusion 3 Observations..... 3.1 Introduction 3.2 Aspect 3.3 Methodological Approaches 3.4 Access 3.5 Recording data 3.6 Analyze observation data 3.7 Summary and conclusion in-depth interview 4 in-depth interview..... 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Interview type in depth 4.3 Methodological Approach 4.4 Do in-depth interview 4.35 Analyze in-depth interview 4.6 Summary and conclusion Document analysis and semiology 5 Analysis Document & semiology..... 5.1 Introduction 5.2 Documentary analysis for this? 5.3 Establish the nature of Document 5.4 Approach Analysis Document 5.5 Praise of Incident 5.6 Content Analysis 5.7 Qualitative Analysis Document 5.8 Historical Research 5.9 Hermeneutics 5.10 Semiology 5.11 Media Critical Analysis 5.12 Aesthetics, Critical art, The Art of Story Conversation and Discouraged Analysis 6 Conversations and Discouraged Analysis. 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Conversational Analysis 6.3 Genre Analysis 6.4 Pragmatic 6.5 Psychology Discursive 6.6 Interactive Social 6.6 5 7 Ethnography of Communication 6.8 Narrative Analysis 6.9 Critics discouraged analysis 6.10 Summary and high data conclusions 7 secondary data..... 7.1 Introduction of high 7.2% analysis of high data 7.3 Nature of the 7.4 Data source data 7.45 Overhauling data source 7.6 Methodological approaches 7.7 Summary and Survey conclusion 8..... 8.1 Introductory Social 8.2 Statistical Analysis 8.3 Research Survey 8.4 Statistical Analysis 8.5 Summary and Conclusion Experience 9..... 9.1 Experience in classical 9.2 Field experience 9.3 ethnomethodological experience 9.4 Summarize Ethics 10..... 10.1 Introduction 10.2 Harm 10.3 10.4 Approval 10.5 Inform consent 10.6 Disappointment 10.7 Fraud 10.8 Published Ethics 10.9 Conclusion Research Results 11..... 11.1 Introduction 11.2 Write down the research report 11.3 Search results 11.4 Potential audience 11.4.5 Research strategy dissemination 11.6 Plus publication conclusion 12 Conclusion 12..... 12 Glossary Social Research Activity Conclusions On Real World Research contact 4.1 Introduction in-depth interview 4.2 Types of in-depth interviews in depth 4.1.3 Methodological approaches to teacher interviews 4.4 Be in-professional interviews 4.5 Analyzing in-professor interview data 4.5.1 Accuracy, reliability and validity of interviews in-depth interviews 4.5.5.2 Reflectibility and in-depth interviews 4.5.3 Analytical groups focused 4.5.4 Written up in in-depth Inter Research 4.6 Summary and Conclusion Activity 4.5.1 Activity 4.5.2 Compare with comments on strategy adopted by Gerald Thanks (CASE Urban Studies Working Schools) and Michael Little (CASE Distort the truth) to ensure the accuracy and validity of in-depth interviews. Mobility and Active Agency in Suburban Settings: Get into In-Depth Interview with People Based on GPS Tracking Directory in the Open Access Journal (Sweden) Elisabeth Zeiter 2012-01-01 Full Available Background Text. Government faces a significant challenge to ensure that community environment meets the needs of the mobility of an age population. Therefore, it is critical to investigate the effect of suburban settings on the choice of transport and its relationships involved with active age. Objective. This research explores whether and how environmental suburban impacts the older person and uses them in different modes of transportation. Method. Data from GPS tracking, travel leaders, brief questionnaires, and semistructured interviews have been gathered from thirteen aging people from 56 to 87 years, living in low-density environments in Brisbane, Australia. Results. The suburban environment influences choices for transportation and mobility outside the home. Both market and public transport (accessibility and usage impact the people's greatest transportation choices. The inactivity of active and public transport in suburban environments creates car dependence in older ages. Conclusion. Suburban environments often create barriers to mobility, which prevents the commitment of older people to their wider community and ability to actively age in place. Further research is needed to develop approaches towards age-friendly suburban environments that will encourage older people to stay active and engage in the older. NIMH Acceptance Project (HPTN 043): results from in-depth interviews and a longitudinal stroke of community members. Science.gov (U.S.) Maman, Suzanne; van Rooyen, Eyd; Stankard, Petra; Chingono, Alfred; Muravha, Tshifwisa; Ntongwisangu, Jacob; Phakathi, Zifo; Nampit; F Morin, Stephen 2014-01-01 NIMH Acceptance Project (HPTN 043) is a community-randomized trial of increased safety and efficiency an intervention in the community designed to increase tests and lower HIV incidents in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Thailand. The evaluation design included a longitudinal study and community members to assess attitudes and behavioral changes in study results including HIV test standards, HIV-related discussions, and stigma related to HIV. A stroke of 657 people across all sites chose to participate in a qualitative study involving 4 interviews during the study period. Outlined with 30-month data were summarized according to each result, with a qualitative assessment of changes made at the community level over time. Members of intervening communities have described fewer barriers and greater motivation to test than those from comparison communities. Discussions related to HIV in intervening communities were deeper in personal testing experience. A change in stigma related to HIV over time has been the most pronouncing of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Participants in the intervening communities at these two sites attributed community-level changes to specific activity project attitudes. The intervention of Acceptance Project has been associated with more favorable social norms regarding HIV testing, more personal content of HIV discussions at all study sites, and qualitative changes in HIV-related stigma at two to five sites. When you are in control? A content-themed analysis of 14 interviews in depth with 2.4-dinitrophenol users. Science.gov (United States) Ainsworth, Neha Prasad; Vargo, Julie Elisabeth; Petróczy, Andrea 2018-02-01 2.4-Dinitrophenol (2.4-DNP) is a compound with multiple industrial reasons. Currently without license for human consumption, it is used by the gymnastics population for drastic, short-term body loss of fat. However, the physiological mechanism can lead to potentially fatal hyperthermia. Reported fatal incidents caused concern and highlighted the need for intervention. Understanding decisions leading to 2.4-DNP used together with the outgroup attitude perceive important to shape the minimum policy damage effective targeting current and potential users. First hand accounts of this elusive population are brands. Fourteen novels and experienced users (13 men, 1 female) were recorded via technical snowballing. Semi-structured interviews have been conducted, compressed 28 questions. Content analysis has been them performed using code 37. Four themes features appear: 1. Users considered the Internet to be a critical multifunctional resource directly impact their 2.4-DNP use. 2. Users respect 2.4-DNP, actively taking wrong reduction measures. 3. Policy attitude towards 2.4-DNP in the gym-going community consistent in all accounts. 4. Users know the outgroup populations have inherently negative attitudes towards using them. These Terms Fall Under all - impose the term being in control. For the first time, this study offers rich details of attitudes towards 2.4-DNP use by providing a user's collective voice. The control element on all aspects of users' lives seems to be an important contributor to the risk-management success of 2.4-DNP use. In the absence of an upper security upper limit and effective regulatory control, education is critical to minimization damage. Copyright © 2017 Elsevier B.V. All Rights Reserved. Sexual practices of hiv-positive people attend antiretroviral treatment (ART) at Addis Ababa Public Hospital: get into in-depth interviews. Science.gov (United States) Desire, Yadeta; Dereesa, Menga 2012-01-01. rolls of Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) and enhanced health care services contributes to the cyclical quality of life and the functional status of positive visitive people. These clinical effects of the treatment and care are believed to bring a change in their sexual practice. The purpose of this study was to explore the HIV-positive sexual practices received ART at Ababa Public Hospital. A qualitative interview in-depth has been conducted. Interviews were conducted by nursing counselors who trained in the same sex and were recorded. Verbatim transcript was made before the analysis. The thematic categories were made to present their findings. Most participants expressed regained sexual desire and initiation of ART while some others did not appreciate their regaining. Do not use condoms or inconsistency using identified practical sexual risks. Seroprevalence and sero-non-disclosure status were common problems among partners. Sero-status non-disclosure, non-use of condoms and inconsistent using them was common sexual problems. These prevent efforts being made to reduce new HIV infections and re-infection. Intervention against these issues can be done when clients come for ART treatment and clinical care follow-up. Experiment with, perception of and attitude towards KOREAN MEDICINE (TKM) in chronic fatigue patients: a qualitative, one-on-one, in-depth study interview. Science.gov (United States) Sound, Haeng-Mi; Park, Eun Young; Kim, Duck Hee; Kim, Eunjeong; Featured, Mi-Suk; Kim, Tae-Hun 2015-09-08 To explore perception and experience in patients with chronic fatigue and Korean traditional medicine (TKM) and their motivation for choosing TKM. Qualitative, one-on-one, in-depth study interviews. The main TKM hospital in Seoul, Incheon and Daejeon, South Korea. 15 patients with chronic fatigue were interviewed in this study. Patients with chronic fatigue experienced physical and psychological symptoms that cause severe difficulties associated with daily routine activities. Their motivation for choosing TKM was mostly dissatisfaction with conventional medications and previous positive experiences with TKM. As you track TKM treatment, patients TKM practices considered fatigue to be a remorable disease; also, patients felt comfortable with the doctor-patient relationship at TKM. Health care providers need to be concerned about the symptoms of chronic fatigue to a degree that is in line with the patient's own perception. Korean patients with chronic fatigue choose TKM as an alternative to meeting their long-term needs that have been unmet by conventional medications, and they are very influenced by TKM. TKM may present a possible therapy to alleviate symptoms of disease that conventional medications do not address and is an approach that has a considerable effect on Korean patients. Published by the BMJ Limited Publishing Group. For permission to use (where not already granted under a license) please go to . Navigating HIV prevention policies and Islam in Malaysia: contention, compatibility or reconciliation? Get in interviews of prophets among those with clear interests. Science.gov (United States) Barmania, Sima; Aljunid, Sweden's Mohamed 2016-07-07 Malaysia is a multicultural society, predominantly composed of a predominantly Muslim population, where Islam is influenced. Malaysia has an HIV outbreak focused among high risk groups, such as, Intravenous Drug Users (IVDU), sex workers, transgender women and men who have sex with men (MSM). The purpose of this study is to understand how Islam shapes HIV prevention strategies in Malaysia by interviewing three groups of key inner individuals identified as being influenced, namely the Ministry of Health, religious leaders and people living with HIV. Thirty five in-depth semi structured interviews were undertaken with religious leaders, Health Ministry and people living with HIV in the past half of 2013 using reasonable samples. Interviewed pairing of a topic guide, being audiotaped, and transcribing verbatim and analyzing using a foundation analysis. Themes including the importance of health Islam, relationships of interest and views on HIV prevention appear. Islam is seen to play a pivotal role in shadow strategies related to HIV prevention in Malaysia both directly and indirectly. The handbook frequently made different approaches to HIV prevention, which had to be sensitively regarded as, and some fostered promotions of Islamic principles, also others jumped towards a more public health center approach. The study suggests that Islam true plays an important role in the form of health policy and strategies related to HIV prevention in Malaysia. Certainly, people speaking hold different views, such as positions in what constitution approaches the right to HIV prevention. However there are also areas of concerning age, such as the importance of Islamic traditions to prevent evil and disease, which can be manufactured through existing HIV prevention strategies and the future of Malaysia, as well as the wider Muslim world. Understanding experiences of fasting growing with Anorectal Malformation or Hirschsprung's Disease inform care transitions: A growth study in-depth interviews. Science.gov (United States) none, Shireen Anne; NGO, Caroline C P; Lies, Desire; Marimuttu, Giant Wicknesan; Hong, Julian; T-Lu, Yap; Bars, Yes; Jakobsen, Anette Sundfor 2018-02-01 Impact Malformation Malformation Malformation Malformation Malformation In Adults Describe Early Surgical Correction. We aim to explore the physical, social, and emotional impact of these conditions on youth to inform the best transition care strategy. Qualified participants were those aged between 14 and 21 years who underwent surgery for ARM/HD in our institution. We do one-on-one interviews in-depth in saturation using a developed question guideline from review literature and clinician experience. Decide the transcript being encoded by four encoded (two surgeons, single psychiatrists, and a qualitative expert) for bigger terms using a constant comparison approach. A theoretical model for understanding the transition experience was developed using theory-based transitions. Out of 120 patients identified as qualified, 11 genes (6 males) participated in the study. Interviews lasted from 50 to 60 minutes. Four major themes appeared: (1) social support (subthemes: family as core, friend as outward support), (2) mental and emotional changes (subthemes: accomplishments/recognition disorders, matching emotional responses), (3) consequences of physical symptoms (sitem: adverse effects of anomalous habits, taking continuing bowel control that leads to the overall feeling of control, need to maintain private illness), and (4) healthcare providers (see as relevant information sources). Terms weren't different with sex. Our model suggests that understanding participants in environmental disorders evolved over time and a hiring moment of preterancy or early teens accompanied by increased ownership of diseases and self-management. Clinicians should be independent to engage with patients of childhoodness late in addressing emotional and emotional information and promoting increased autonomy. Future studies should explore communications approaches to meet the transition needs of patients. Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York State. Patient perception and barriers to practicing patient-centered communication: A survey and in-depth interviews of Chinese patients and doctors. Science.gov (United States) Ting, Xu; Yong, Bao; Yin, Liang; Mi, Tian 2016-03-01 to investigate patient perception of patient-centered communications (PCC) in doctor-patient consultation and explore 300 PCC Applications in China. This study was conducted at public teaching hospital in Guiyang, Guizhou, China. In Phase 1, patient attitudes at PCC were quantitatively evaluated in 317 patients using modified Patient-Practitioner Orientation Scale (PPOS). In Phase 2, we do in-depth interviews with 20 patients to explore their views on PCC and expose potential barriers to PCC applications. Participants communicate patient-centered preferences, particularly with regard to physicians' communication skills, communication skills, time and information sharing. Patients were more anxiety about unexposed doctors taking standpoint. Younger and highly educated patients were more likely to prefer PCC and highly educated patients paying more attention on power sharing. Several factors including inadequate time for PCC resulting from load of secondary patient doctors, physician communication difficulties and excessive treatment due to inadequate medical payment systems affecting PCC applications in China. Patients express moderate enthusiasm for PCC in China. They expressed strong preference regarding physicians' respect for patient perspectives, but less concern for sharing power. Government should improve health care system by applying the PCC health care practice improves patient awareness and preferences. Copyright © 2016. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. Interview based on Qualitative Research in Emergency Care Parts: Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting Results Science.gov (United States) Ranney, Megan L.; Meisel, Zachary; Select, Esther K.; Garo, Aris; Sasson, Comilla; Morrow, Kathleen's 2015-01-01. qualitative methods are increasingly used in emergency care research. Rigorous qualitative methods can play a critical role in advancing the emergency care research agenda by enabling investigators to generate hypothesis, gain an in-depth understanding of health issues or specific populations, create expert consensus, and develop new interventions and dissemination strategies. 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Science.gov (United States) Ranney, Megan L.; Meisel, Zachary F.; Choose, Esther K.; Garo, Rise C.; Sasson, Comilla; Morrow, Kathie. Kate 2015-09-01 Qualitative methods are increasingly used in emergency care research. Rigorous qualitative methods can play a critical role in advancing the emergency care research agenda by enabling investigators to generate hypothesis, gain an in-depth understanding of health issues or specific populations, create expert consensus, and develop new interventions and dissemination strategies. In this series two-article part, we provide an introduction to the general principles of applying qualitative research and examples of its common uses of emergency care research, describing study designs and data collection methods that are most important to our field (observations, individual interview interviews, and focus groups). 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