Interviews
Brief: Travel booking problems

- The Acme organization is getting complaints about their internal travel booking system. Users dislike the system because according to them it is slow and makes no sense.
- The help desk at Acme has also noticed the problem. Roughly 25% of all the help desk calls are about some confusion with the booking system.

Your goal: conduct some interviews to find out what is wrong
- How many interviews
- Who needs to be interviewed
- What type of interview
- What questions would you ask?
Interview structures

- **Unstructured** interviews are not planned in advance. The interviewer might ask an initial planned question and then follow-on questions.
  - Rich data
  - No possible to replicate

- **Structured** interviews are tightly scripted, similar to a questionnaire.
  - Comparable data between interviews
  - Very possible to replicate

- **Semi-structured** interviews have a script of topics/questions that need to be covered, but the format is more open to exploration.
  - Somewhat comparable between interviews
  - Possible to replicate, but not exactly
Unstructured interview

• When to use it
  • Unstructured interviews are best when you have little to no understanding of the topic being discussed.
  • Useful when talking with a client about the project

• Pros
  • High flexibility, you follow up on anything you feel is relevant
  • The participant gets to do the most talking

• Cons
  • No planning means that your odds of missing important things are high
  • Challenging to identify what exactly to follow up on in real time
  • Resulting data is unstructured and qualitative. More challenging to analyze
Unstructured interview with client

- Example from yesterday, involved no planning.
We want to create a new UG4/MSc project matching website that does automatic matching of students to projects. I’m asking you first though because you are an HCI Lecturer.

Our student numbers are going up, so it is no longer sustainable to do project matching by hand. So we need to automate the matching.

A complex spreadsheet and text file system I setup. But it took me a long time this year and we will have more students next year.

Some projects are very popular, but only one student will get it. We tell students to select some projects which are not overly popular, but quite a few students select only popular projects, which makes it hard to give them projects that they want. Hm, should we have a “popular project” icon based on last year?
Structured interview

- When to use it
  - When you know your topic very well and can predict common opinions
  - When you want structured data
  - Many people will be interviewed, possibly by several interviewers

- Pros
  - Strong script that is well defined. Very clear what you will ask the participant
  - Easy to replicate between participants and interviewees
  - Resulting data is very structured and easy to analyze

- Cons
  - Inflexible. No way to follow up with a participant.
  - Difficult to identify if you have the correct questions/answers
Structured interview with supervisors

- Participants:
  - The supervisors
  - Interviewers could be researchers or trained undergraduates

- Planned questions:
  - How many years have you accepted project students?
  - How many projects did you post last year?
  - How many students contacted you about projects last year?
  - Did you get more or less emails from students interested in your projects this year than last year?
  - On a scale from 1-5 where 1 is very important and 5 is not important. How important is it for you to meet with each student individually?
How many years have you accepted project students?

5 years.

How many projects did you post last year?

2. One hard and one easy one.

How many students contacted you about projects last year?

20-30, I think? I don’t really remember.

Did you get more or less emails from students interested in your projects this year than last year?

There were a lot more students in the program this year. I think everyone got piles of email.

Did you get more email?

Yes.

On a scale from 1-5 where 1 is very important and 5 is not important. How important is it for you to meet with each student individually?

2, important, but group meetings can work if needed.
Semi-structured interview

• When to use it
  • When you know your well enough to predict key areas, but not well enough to know what people are likely to say.

• Pros
  • Loose script that makes sure you cover key topics
  • Possible to somewhat replicate between participants and interviewees
  • Resulting data is structured by topic

• Cons
  • Interview is more topic-constrained than unstructured, may miss key ideas because they are not in the script
  • Follow-up possible, but more time limited
Semi-structured interview with supervisors

- **Participants:**
  - The supervisors
  - Interviewers need to be researchers

- **Planned questions:**
  - How many years have you accepted project students?
  - How many projects did you post last year?
  - Tell me about setting up meetings for projects last year.
  - After meeting with all the students you had to submit your rankings. How did you come up with rankings?
  - What happened after the projects were matched?
How many years have you accepted project students?

5 years.

How many projects did you post last year?

2. One hard and one easy one.

Tell me about setting up meetings for projects last year.

Well, they send me an email similar to: “I’m interested in your project” but not which project. I send them an email with a Doodle poll where they can sign up for a slot. They come, by then I’ve forgotten which project they are interested in, but they typically tell me. I ask them to solve problems on the whiteboard. Then I make notes in a text file with all the student names id numbers with notes about each student. When entering notes I was keeping track of the students I most wanted to work with. So I took that list and just turned it in to the coordinator roughly ranked by how much I wanted to work with each student.

How did you come up with rankings?

I emailed it to them.

How did you turn it in?
Conducting an interview

- Overview
- Notification and consent
- Simple questions to start
- Main interview
- Thank the participant
Conducting an interview

- Overview
  - Explain what the research is about
  - what the purpose of the interview is
  - That this is not an evaluation of the participant, you are here to learn from them

- Notification and consent

- Simple questions to start

- Main interview

- Thank the participant
Conducting an interview

- Overview
- Notification and consent
  - Clearly state what kinds of data you will be collecting (audio, video, notes)
  - Show them any recording equipment
  - Explain how that information will be used and if it might appear publicly
  - Obtain clear consent from the participant written or verbal
- Simple questions to start
- Main interview
- Thank the participant
Conducting an interview

- Overview
- Notification and consent
- Simple questions to start
  - Start with simple questions that are easy to answer, this puts the participant at ease and gets them used to the interview format
  - “What is your name?”, “How long have you worked here”, “when did you first start using the X system?”
- Main interview
- Thank the participant
Conducting an interview

- Overview
- Notification and consent
- Simple questions to start
- Main interview
  - Most of the time will be spent here
  - Focus on them, not you
  - Avoid leading questions
- Thank the participant
Conducting an interview

- Overview
- Notification and consent
- Simple questions to start
- Main interview
- Thank the participant
  - Interviews typically end with “do you have any additional questions or comments for me?”
  - When finished thank the participant for their time and clearly turn off any recording equipment.