

# Interview Meeting

2<sup>nd</sup> CIPAST Training Workshop  
17 – 21 June 2007  
Procida, Italy

## Interview Guide

Questions in bold must be discussed by the participants. Subsequent to every question is a short note on the purpose of the question.

To most of the questions there is some subordinated questions. These subordinated questions are inspirational, and can be used to support the discussion if necessary. The subordinated questions does not have to be raised if it is not necessary to inspire the debate.

### Interview questions

**1. What are your immediate thoughts about security technologies and privacy?**

*Purpose of the question: An open question to get the debate started and to give the participants the chance to present their immediate attitudes*

**2. What do you think about the scenarios?**

*Purpose of the question: Make the participants talk about what they have read in the scenarios to get an idea of how they feel about the possible future presented within them*

Subordinated questions to inspire the debate – only if necessary:

- How is the balance between security and privacy in the scenarios?
- Do you think the benefits in the scenarios are important to achieve?
- Do the scenarios draw a picture of an attractive future?

**3. What do you think are the important positive potentials of security technologies?**

*Purpose of the question: Make the participants focus on the positive potentials and get an impression of what they find is the most important gain of security technologies*

Subordinated questions to inspire the debate – only if necessary:

- What can you gain with security technologies – try to give some examples?
- What is the most important positive possibility?
- Why is it important?

**4. What negative effects of security technologies are you worried about?**

*Purpose of the question: Make the participants focus on the negative side of security technologies, the threats, and get an impression of what they find is the biggest threat*

Subordinated questions to inspire the debate – only if necessary:

- What are the negative effects of security technologies – try to give examples?
- What is the most important negative effect of security technologies?
- Why is it important

**5. When do you think security is more important than privacy – and opposite?**

*Purpose of the question: Make the participants debate the dilemma of security and privacy (the trade off) to get an impression of in which situations and how much privacy they will give up for security*

Subordinated questions to inspire the debate – only if necessary:

- In which areas or situations do you find that it is okay for security technology to infringe privacy?
- In which areas or situations do you find that privacy is more important than security?

**6. Who should be involved when deciding on implementing new security technologies?**

*Purpose of the question: To get the participants input on the democratic perspective and importance of involving different interest groups when deciding on implementing new security technologies*

Subordinated questions to inspire the debate – only if necessary:

- Which interest groups should be heard? (Citizens in general, civil rights organizations, security technology developers, politicians etc.)

**7. Do you have any suggestions about the regulation of development and implementation of new security technologies?**

*Purpose of the question: To get the participants input on how to manage development and implementation of new security technologies*

Subordinated questions to inspire the debate – only if necessary:

- Should there be any limitations on development of security technologies or should security technology companies develop anything they like?
- Should governments implement every security technology they find important or should there be some regulations – and what regulations?

**8. Has your participation in today's event changed your attitude towards security technologies and privacy? If so: Why?**

*Purpose of the question: To find out if information and debate about security technologies and privacy have changed the participants attitudes toward the subject*

**9. Do you have any final remarks, points or messages that you would like to add? (take a round)**

*Purpose of the question: To give the participants a chance to make a last statement before ending the interview meeting*

Subordinated questions to inspire the debate –only if necessary:

- Have something made a special impression on you during the conversation?

## **Rules of thumb**

“Rules of thumb” and tips on how to carry out the group interview in a good way.

### **Introduction**

Start by presenting yourself, “My name is ... I’m from ..., and I’m going to be the moderator at this group conversation. But you just talk and I will make a list of speakers if necessary. After that you do a presentation round where people say their name and why they have come to the interview meeting

After that the TAPE RECORDER IS STARTED !! This is done in a free-and-easy way and by a easy comment. It is important to create a light atmosphere and play down the seriousness to make sure that the participants are not oppressed by the situation.

The first question is raised and the group interview is on its way.

The first question is always a “brainstorm” question, and a can affect a lot of immediate attitudes. It is important to give space, be open and listen in the beginning.

### **On the way**

It is not important that all participants answer all questions, but the interviewer should have an impression of what they all think.

If anyone is hiding, the interviewer can always ask “Do you agree, John, or what do you think?”

There will be overlap in questions and answers. Skip questions if they have already been debated and answered

Tick of on the way, when you think that a question have been debated

It is important that all questions are debated. But questions that are more important to the participants than the ones in the interview guide can appear in the discussion and there should always be time to discuss these questions (as long as they are related to the security and privacy debate).

If someone becomes too dominating, it is the interviewers job to bring on the other participants. Ask e.g. “What do the rest of you think?” Interrupt if necessary, it is important that everybody is heard.

If the participants don’t say much at the group interview, the interviewer can “take a round” saying that “at the next question I would like to take a round where everybody gives an answer”.

Ask for reasons and arguments, “How come you think that... / What is the reason for...

Be aware of the participants reactions; Do they feel comfortable, do they seem under pressure or uneasy etc.

If you are through all the questions before time, you can go back to some of the questions that have not been debated that much on the way.

### **Closing**

When there is 7-8 minutes left, it is a good idea to take a round where everybody gets to make a final remark. The final remark can be things that they have not have the time to state already or points or messages they would like to underline.

You can also ask if something has made a special impression during the conversation.