A Review of an In-depth Interview on Urban Planning and Development

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Abstract

An in-depth interview is an effective and widely employed tool in qualitative research for collecting information. The research used an in-depth interview on urban planning and development. Different journal articles were thoroughly studied, and new knowledge was found. In-depth interview methodology was reviewed and applied in the context of data collection for urban planning and development. Urban planning is relevant today as people swiftly transition from rural to urban areas to meet their growing needs. In-depth interviews are a crucial method in urban studies, providing valuable insights into the lived experiences of residents and the impact of urban planning. These interviews allow in-depth exploration of complex issues while considering ethical guidelines and rigorous data analysis. Though time-consuming and costly, they offer rich data for descriptive research across various fields, contributing significantly to the advancement of urban research. However, there is a lack of essential infrastructure, i.e., transportation, which may limit the generalizability of its findings to other areas. Due to a lack of skilled interviewers and interview materials, as well as location and favourable time constraints, participants may not be ready to discuss sensitive ethical issues. This approach proves highly effective in uncovering valuable data. Thematic analysis organized all significant qualitative research findings into valuable and insightful themes for future urban planning and development research.

Keywords: development, in-depth interview, qualitative research, urban planning

A Review of an In-depth Interview on Urban Planning and Development

In qualitative research, the in-depth interview method is a powerful technique for conducting comprehensive interviews. These interviews aim to gather rich and detailed data for further investigation and descriptive analysis (Adams & Cox, 2008). It is a popular data collection method in qualitative research, particularly in urban studies and health profession education. It also allows for flexibility in exploring emergent topics (Eppich et al., 2019). In-depth interviews are one of the methods to determine the usability of both commercial and academic research (Adams & Cox, 2008). They can be employed to gain insights into an individual's or a small group's perspectives on a limited set of topics (Brounéus, 2011). With widespread acceptance and popularity as a data collection method in qualitative research, it is also valuable in social science studies (Golam Azam, 2022). It offers various applications, including needs assessment, program refinement, issue identification, and strategic planning (Guion et al., 2011). In-depth interviews are also referred to as unstructured interviews and are a primary approach for gathering data in qualitative research (Robin et al., 2003).

In-depth interviews involve thorough interviews with a limited number of participants, making them a powerful tool in qualitative research (Rutledge & Hogg, 2020). This quantitative research technique entails conducting intensive individual interviews with fewer respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea (Boyce & Neale, 2006). In this individual interview method, interviewees are encouraged to express themselves freely in response to the questions and guidelines. All conversations are recorded and subsequently transcribed verbatim (Palacios-Ceña et al., 2023). Qualitative research offers a valuable means of gathering authentic, real-world data from the participant, serving as a complementary and enriching approach (Palacios-Ceña et al., 2023). Audio recordings have become widely accepted for producing transcripts of in-

depth interviews and group discussions (Oxholm & Glaser, 2023a; Rutakumwa et al., 2020a).

In social science research, in-depth interviews have become a standard method for gathering comprehensive insights into individuals' perspectives and experiences. These interviews play a pivotal role in diverse research areas, including media psychology (Rutledge & Hogg, 2020) and health professions education (Eppich et al., 2019), providing a flexible approach that enables researchers to explore a wide range of themes. They have proven invaluable in peace research, urban studies, healthcare, and climate change attitudes, allowing for a deeper understanding of complex issues (Brounéus, 2011; Lucas & Davison, 2019; Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021b). Additionally, in-depth interviews have been instrumental in examining human factors, enablers, and barriers in various contexts, including anesthesia teams (Schnittker et al., 2018). Their applications extend to needs assessment, program refinement, issue identification, and strategic planning (Guion et al., 2011), making them a versatile qualitative data collection method. In Nepal's rapid urbanization context, these interviews offer vital insights for policymakers and urban planners (Devkota et al., 2023), helping to address the challenges of unplanned urban expansion and climate change (Pandey, 2023).

In the context of Nepal, the rapid migration of the rural population to urban areas is driven by factors such as infrastructure, healthcare, education, employment, and information communication technology (ICT), as well as the need to fulfill administrative requirements, representing a response to structural changes in the economy, particularly the shift from agriculture to non-agricultural pursuits (Sharma, 2003). Urbanization can be described as a phenomenon that becomes apparent through shifts over time, changes in location, and alterations across various societal sectors. These transformations encompass demographic, social, economic, technological, and environmental facets of life within that

specific society (Narayan, 2014). However, rapid urbanization, increased energy demand, and deterioration of air quality need primary research focusing on urbanization and air quality as well as mitigation of air pollution (Progiou et al., 2023).

Modernists believe that urbanization is a natural progression from a traditional or agrarian society to a modern or industrialized nation. They also consider urbanization a necessary condition for modernization, which leads to the development of new technologies and industries and new social and cultural institutions (Njoh, 2003). The classification of certain human settlements as new urban areas by the Nepal government has raised questions regarding the validity of the criteria applied in this delineation process (Bhattarai et al., 2023). Unplanned urbanization stands out as a prominent challenge confronting many developing nations. This issue is compounded by factors such as rapid population growth, increased economic activities, and the impacts of climate change (Nepal et al., 2023). Urbanization poses a significant challenge to the preservation of agricultural heritage systems. The core tenet of conserving agricultural heritage systems lies in the imperative to foster sustainable development within urban areas (Zhao et al., 2023). This trend is primarily attributed to the rapid urbanization, population expansion, and the repercussions of climate change. Research in sub-Saharan Africa has revealed a pattern of circular migration, with migrants often returning to their rural villages after short stints in urban areas (Suckall et al., 2015).

Land is a multifaceted entity encompassing production, income generation, valuable property, and a fundamental space for livelihoods. When the state exercises its authority to acquire land for development endeavors, it triggers various responses from farmers who strive to safeguard their land-related advantages (Nguyen, 2023). Moreover, ethical considerations are paramount, emphasizing the need to establish clear expectations and maintain confidentiality

in the research process. The reviewed literature underscores the significance of in-depth interviews as a robust and adaptable method for gaining valuable insights across many research domains, providing a complementary approach to understanding complex phenomena.

Nepal stands out as one of the fastest urbanizing nations in South Asia, with an annual urban population growth rate of 6% (Dixit & Shaw, 2023). Nepal navigates this transformative urbanization process, it becomes imperative to evaluate existing government policies and strategies for urbanization and innovative city initiatives (Dixit & Shaw, 2023). Nepal, among the world's fastest urbanizing nations, has experienced haphazard urban growth in recent years. Policymakers, urban planners, and local authorities must work to create sustainable urban development strategies and blueprints while preserving green areas to maintain uninterrupted access (Devkota et al., 2023).

In-depth interviews offer a powerful approach to data collection for urban planning and development. Whether used to uncover individual perspectives, understand social dynamics, or identify barriers and enablers in different contexts, they offer a powerful approach to data collection. This research synthesizes findings from a comprehensive review of literature spanning urban planning and development and related disciplines. It examines diverse methodological approaches and identifies key research themes employed by scholars in this field. The insights gleaned from this review contribute valuable knowledge that can inform future research endeavors.

Methods and Materials

The methodology employed for this study involved conducting a comprehensive literature review with a focus on urban planning and development. A systematic search strategy was adopted, utilizing keywords closely aligned with the subject matter, including "in-depth," "interview," "urban," and "planning." General keywords, phrases, synonyms, and Boolean operators were used in the

search strategy. The search was limited to general articles with an introduction, research methodology, discussion, and conclusion. Only peer-reviewed journal articles with at least one citation were included. Advanced search features were utilized to prioritize recent articles published within the last 5-10 years.

The primary data collection method consisted of performing an extensive Google search, and research gate which identified and retrieved 47 journal articles and books relevant to the study's objectives. Six articles were subsequently excluded from the dataset due to either being in a language other than English or not having full-text availability. This process left us with 41 articles thoroughly examined and utilized as valuable resources for our study. The collected information was drawn from a combination of sources. They used Google Scholar PubMed to extract secondary data from the reviewed journal articles and books. These sources collectively provided a broad spectrum of information to underpin this research.

Table 1

Summary Table for Reviewed Articles

Researchers	Data Collection Methods	Field of Study
Rutledge and Hogg (2020)	In-depth Interviews, primarily open-ended questions, multi-method design	Social Sciences, Media, Psychology
Guion et al. (2011)	In-depth interview, Open-ended & Semi-structured Questions, Audio Recordings, Written Field Notes	Various purposes: Need Assessments, Program Development, Strategies Planning
Adams & Cox, (2008)	In-depth Interview, Paper-based Questionnaires (Various Types)	Human Interaction, Commercial Usability, Research
Eppich et al. (2019)	In-depth interviews, Unstructured and semi-structured Questionnaires	Health professions Education.
Lucas and Davison (2019)	In-depth interviews, Public Surveys, Valuable Questionnaires	Views on Social Issues, climate change.

Brounéus (2011)	Semi-structured Questionnaires, In-depth Interview	Conflict and Peace Process Research
Osborne and Grant-Smith (2021)	Semi-structured & Unstructured Questionnaires	Urban Research and Analysis
Showkat and Parveen (2017)	Qualitative In-depth Interviews (Open-ended & Semi-structured)	Media and Communication Studies
Golam Azam (2022)	In-depth Interviews from focus respondents.	Various Disciplines in the Social Sciences on relevant issues
Zhang and Chu (2020)	In-depth Interview., Semi-structured Questionnaires from University Teachers	ICT in Higher Education Teaching
Schnittker et al. (2018)	Sixteen Techniques for Identifying Human Factors Enables	Management of Airway Challenges
Zhao et al. (2023)	Field Surveys, In-depth Interviews, Literature Review	Sustainable Development in intra -urban Areas, Ecological Conservation, Urban Sprawl
Palacios-Cena et al. (2023)	Qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory research are individuals' own words.	Relevance Issues
Progiou et al. (2023)	Literature Review with Qualitative Methods, Sector-specific Emission Calculations, Structured Interviews	Air Quality Modeling System, Smart City, Improvement of Quality Life.
Dixit and Shaw (2023)	Literature Review, Key Informant Interviews	Urban Planning
Poudel and Pant (2023)	Comprehensive Literature Review	Urban Public Spaces, Public Health
Oxholm & Glaser (2023a)	In-depth Interviews, Community Interaction	Interaction to Police-Community Relations
Rutakumwa et al. (2020a)	In-depth Interview, Comparative Analysis of Audio-recorded Transcripts	In-depth Interviews, Group Discussions
Pandey (2021)	In-depth Interviews	Urban Water Security
Devkota et al. (2023)	In-depth Interviews Land Set Satellite Image	Urban Changes in Nepal
Narayan (2014)	Data from Population Census, Per Capita Income Data	Urbanization, Economic Growth

Wong (2023)	Mixed Methods: Surveys, In-depth Interviews	School Students for Online Learning Needs
Suckall et al. (2015)	Mixed Methods: Surveys, In-depth Interviews	Climate change, migration, and worsening environment in urban areas
Lau (2023)	Mixed Methods, combination of secondary data and qualitative, in-depth interview	Changing patterns of residential age segregation
Madonsela et al. (2019)	Cape Town based on In-depth interviews	Water management, Urban water challenges
Boyce & Neale (2006)	Individual interviews with a limited number of respondents	experiences during the early 20th century
Sharma (2003)	In-depth interviews	Dynamics of urbanization and development
Njoh (2003)	Qualitative In-depth Interviews	Relationship between Urbanization and Development
Bhattarai et al. (2023)	Analysis of Land Use and Cover Changes, Sentinel Satellite	Urban Growth
Nepal et al. (2023)	Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial	Intervention Study
Robin et al. (2003)	In-depth Unstructured Interviews	Varied Perspectives, Expressive Power of Language
Moulaert and MacCallum (2019)	In-depth Interviews	Urban and Regional Planning
Ruszczyk (2021)	In-depth Interviews, Essay types Questions	Urbanization and Land Use Planning
Tiwari (2008)	Secondary Data from Census and Surveys	District and Municipalities level
Liu and Liu (2019)	Pilot Study with In-depth Interviews	Older Individuals' Responses
Brown (2024)	In-depth interview, case study, comparative analysis	Rural-urban change
Osborne & Grant-Smith (2021)	Primary Method: In-depth Interview, Gather rich qualitative Data	Urban research and analysis
Næss (2020)	Qualitative Interviews, case studies, validation Explanatory qualitative Research, and mixed methods	Environment characteristics on travel behavior
Wojnowska-Heciak et al. (2022)	In-depth In-depth Interviews; walk and Talk Interview Sessions	Investigated how city residents with mobility limitations perceive Uban parks

Sun and Dai (2024)	Primary method: An In-depth Interview with Dr. Chen Yixin, Historical Analysis	Urban Planning and Development
Zanudin et al. (2022)	An In-depth primary research method; one -one interaction with participants to gather detailed insights	Investigating the effectiveness of community participation in decision-making processes for planning and operations.

Results

Rutledge and Hogg (2020) conducted in-depth interviews with primarily open-ended questions. This led to a discovery-oriented approach, a common method in social sciences, media, and psychology. Guion et al. (2011) used a mix of open-ended and semi-structured questions, audio recordings, and written field notes for various purposes, such as need assessments, program and refinement issue identification, and strategies planning. Adams & Cox (2008) employed paper-based questionnaires with different questions, including simple factual questions, opinion-based yes or no questions, complex factual questions, and attitudinal questions. They used these methods in human interaction issues and focus groups in commercial usability and research contexts. Eppich et al. (2019) utilized unstructured or semi-structured questionnaires for data collection, with the latter being the more prevalent approach. Lucas and Davison (2019) initially conducted a study through participation in a public survey in Tasmania, Australia, interviewing seven participants eight times at fortnightly intervals over six months, focusing on the survey using valuable questionnaires to gather views on social issues.

Brounéus (2011) used questionnaires with a semi-structured format for each in-depth interview in the field of peace research. Osborne and Grant-Smith (2021) employed semi-structured and unstructured questionnaires in in-depth interviews, applying this approach to urban resource analysis. Showkat and Parveen (2017) conducted qualitative, in-depth interviews with open-ended and semi-structured questionnaires, facilitating detailed data collection in media and

communication studies. Golam Azam (2022) discussed the use of in-depth interviews for comprehensive data collection from focused respondents, addressing relevant issues across various disciplines within the field of social science. Zhang and Chu (2020) used semi-structured questionnaires to collect data from university teachers regarding information and communication technology (ICT) in higher education teaching in China. Schnittker et al. (2018) employed sixteen techniques to identify human factors affecting the management of significant airway challenges.

The recruitment of anesthetic consultants and anesthetic nurses initially involved email invitations. It was later supplemented by word-of-mouth referrals within the Melbourne area. Zhao et al. (2023) conducted field surveys and in-depth interviews in China, supported by comprehensive literature collection and review, addressing sustainable development in intra-urban areas, ecological conservation, and urban sprawl. Palacios-Cena et al. (2023) adopted a qualitative, descriptive, and exploratory research approach founded on interpretive methods, strictly following ethical protocols and securing written informed consent. Non-probabilistic purposeful sampling was applied based on the relevance of participants to the research questions, with data collection executed in strict accordance with the predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Progiou et al. (2023) undertook a research project encompassing a multifaceted approach, including sector-specific emission calculations integrated into an air quality modeling system. Furthermore, a qualitative methodology was utilized, complemented by structured and information-rich interviews to gather essential data. Dixit and Shaw (2023) adopted a multifaceted data collection approach, including a literature review and key informant interviews, with an extensive web search using keywords such as 'Smart City Nepal' to access pertinent literature. Poudel and Pant (2023) conducted a comprehensive literature review of urban public spaces, employing a scoping review methodology. They

assessed studies published between 1990 and 2023, emphasizing open spaces and their implications for public health, social cohesion, and overall social life.

Oxholm Glaser (2023a) used in-depth interviews to explore the perceptions of police officers regarding police-community relations and their interactions with community members. Rutakumwa et al. 2020a) conducted a comparative analysis during the interview period, involving the examination of audio-recorded transcripts and interview notes converted into scripts to streamline the process of generating transcripts for both in-depth interviews and group discussions. Pandey (2021) conducted in-depth interviews to enhance the management of urban water security. Devkota et al. (2023) utilized in-depth interviews to investigate urban changes in 12 rapidly urbanizing cities of Nepal. Data acquisition and image preprocessing involved using land-set satellite images from various periods. Narayan (2014) collected data from various rounds of population census in India to assess urbanization levels. Information on state per capita income growth was extracted from statistical sources related to the Indian economy.

Wong (2023) used a mixed-methods approach, evaluating the fulfillment of fundamental learning needs among school students. This study involved validated questionnaires and individual in-depth interviews with students to examine online learning needs. Suckall et al. (2015) used surveys and in-depth interviews for data collection in rural and urban settings, exploring the impact of climate change, migration, and worsening environmental conditions in urban areas. Lau (2023) employed surveys and in-depth interviews to gather data from rural and urban areas to explore the consequences of climate change, migration, and declining environmental conditions in urban areas. Nguyen (2023) used qualitative and quantitative research methods to focus on strategies employed by farmers to safeguard their land for agricultural development.

Madonsela et al. (2019) adopted the city blueprint approach as indicators for their study, focusing on Cape Town. They used in-depth interviews to assess the importance of alternative water management technologies in tackling urban water challenges in South Africa. Boyce and Neale (2006) utilized in-depth qualitative research techniques, specifically individual interviews with a limited number of respondents, to comprehensively explore their perspectives, ideas, and experiences during the early 20th century. Sharma (2003) conducted in-depth interviews to explore the dynamics of urbanization and development, investigating the connection between higher levels of urbanization and resulting economic structural shifts in urban areas.

Njoh (2003) used qualitative in-depth interviews as a data collection method in sub-Saharan Africa, aiming to investigate the positive correlation between urbanization and development. (Bhattarai et al., 2023) presented a thorough analysis of land use and cover changes occurring between 2017 and 2021, utilizing 10x10 meter Sentinel satellite imagery to highlight the growth of new urban areas and road networks. Nepal et al. (2023) conducted a cluster randomized controlled trial in Bhaktapur, Nepal, comparing households that received a cost-effective intervention to those that did not receive any intervention. Zhao et al. (2023) utilized a multi-faceted approach in China, combining literature collection and review, field surveys, and in-depth interviews to provide a well-rounded assessment of critical issues surrounding ecological conservation and urban sprawl.

Robin et al. (2003) conducted in-depth unstructured interviews as a qualitative data collection approach to explore a wide range of perspectives. Various techniques were employed to address practical considerations. Moulaert and MacCallum (2019) employed in-depth interviews to delve deeper into urban and regional planning phenomena. (Ruszczyk, 2021) used in-depth interviews as the primary method for data collection, focusing on the urbanization rate in Nepal

and how urban planning integrates urbanizing peripheries into its regulatory land use plan in Nepal. Tiwari (2008) based their study on secondary sources of data collected from census and surveys at the district and municipality levels.

Liu and Liu (2019) conducted a pilot study in Hong Kong, using in-depth interviews targeting older individuals to gather data through open and honest responses. Brown (2024) investigated urban planning and development in Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on two case studies (likely Malawi and Ghana). The study examined the impact of rural-urban migration on planning processes, analyzing the roles of various actors, including traditional authorities and local governments. Key findings include the emergence of "fined" towns, highlighting the challenges of formal planning systems and the continued influence of traditional authority. The study emphasized the need for a nuanced understanding of the relationship between state and non-state actors in shaping urban development, acknowledging the complexities of evolving governance structures in emerging African towns.

Osborne and Grant-Smith (2021) emphasize in-depth interviewing as a powerful tool for urban research and analysis but highlight its demanding nature. Researcher's role: Skillful design and implementation of interview protocols (structured, semi-structured, unstructured). Ability to generate meaningful insights from complex qualitative data.Strengths: Gathers rich qualitative data beyond factual or statistical information. Powerful method for gaining deep understanding of urban planning and analysis.Challenges: Requires significant resources and labor.Time-consuming due to in-depth interview nature.Ethical considerations: Essential to adhere to ethical protocols throughout the research process .In essence, (Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021) acknowledge the value of in-depth interviewing in urban research while acknowledging the resource intensity and ethical considerations involved. According to Næss (2020), qualitative interviews are a valuable tool in urban planning and transportation research. This

study, investigating the influence of the built environment on travel behavior, demonstrates the effectiveness of interviews for explanatory purposes. Næss (2020) highlights the importance of a mixed-methods approach, combining interviews with quantitative data to provide a more comprehensive understanding. The research emphasizesthe flexibility of qualitative interviews, allowing for the adaptation of sub-questions based on emerging insights. The study validates the use of interviews in numerous past studies on the built environment and travel, demonstrating their fruitfulness in generating rich and insightful data.

Wojnowska-Heciak et al. (2022) conducted a qualitative study to understand how urban park accessibility impacts residents with mobility challenges. Through in-depth interviews and "walk and talk" methods, they explored the perspectives of city dwellers. The research, while limited by a small sample size, underscored the significance of accessible parks for enhancing the well-being of all residents. Key findings emphasized that inclusive park design plays a crucial role in fostering self-confidence, dignity, and social equality for everyone in the community. Sun and Dai (2024) studied the long-term residency of Dr. Chen Yixin in Shenzhen since 1989. Dr. Chen, dedicated to urban planning and architecture, focused on Shenzhen's planning history, particularly Futian CBD's development. The in-depth interview with Dr. Chen explored his unique perspective and insights gained through his involvement in the city's planning. Zanudin et al. (2022) investigated the effectiveness of community participation in operational decisions in Iskandar Malaysia. Their study focused on how local planning authorities involved the community in spatial development planning. Using in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, they aimed to understand the impact of community involvement on decision-making processes.

Discussion

Strengths of In-depth Interviews in Urban Planning and Development Research

In-depth interviews have emerged as a prominent data collection method within urban planning and development research, as evidenced by numerous studies (Brown, 2024; Næss, 2020; Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021; Showkat & Parveen, 2017; Sun & Dai, 2024; Wojnowska-Heciak et al., 2022; Zanudin et al., 2022). This widespread adoption can be attributed to several key strengths:

Rich and Nuanced Data

In-depth interviews allow researchers to delve deep into individual perspectives, uncovering rich and nuanced data on experiences, values, and beliefs (Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021; Showkat & Parveen, 2017).

Flexibility and Adaptability

These interviews offer flexibility in exploring unexpected avenues and adapting to the nuances of individual responses (Næss, 2020).

Valuable Insights

They provide valuable insights into complex urban phenomena, such as the impact of rural-urban change (Brown, 2024), the evolving role of traditional authorities (Brown, 2024), the perspectives of residents with mobility difficulties (Wojnowska-Heciak et al., 2022), and the effectiveness of urban planning strategies (Zanudin et al., 2022).

Qualitative Depth

As a core qualitative research method, in-depth interviews enable researchers to explore and understand the underlying meanings and interpretations of urban experiences (Showkat & Parveen, 2017). Furthermore, the effectiveness of in-depth interviews is enhanced when combined with other research methods, such as quantitative data analysis (Næss, 2020) or observational techniques (Wojnowska-Heciak et al., 2022). In conclusion, the capacity to gather comprehensive data, their flexibility, and their ability to provide nuanced insights

into complex urban issues firmly establish in-depth interviews as an invaluable tool for researchers in the field of urban planning and development.

Procedure for Conducting In-depth Interviews in Urban Planning and Development Research

Pre-interview Preparation

In the initial stages of conducting in-depth interviews for urban planning and development research, the researcher should define and select a research topic that aligns with the study's objectives and addresses significant issues in the field. Once the topic is finalized, suitable participants should be identified based on their expertise, roles, or experiences relevant to urban planning. To ensure ethical and legal compliance, it is essential to consult subject experts or institutional ethics committees to address any sensitive ethical issues or legal aspects that may arise. This includes obtaining informed consent, maintaining participant confidentiality, and adhering to ethical research guidelines. The length and structure of the interviews should be planned according to the specific research areas and the expertise level of the participants, as outlined by Showkat & Parveen (2017) and (Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021). Careful preparation of interview questions is necessary to elicit detailed and meaningful responses while maintaining a clear focus on the research objectives. Finally, systematic documentation of the interviews is crucial to ensure accuracy and facilitate in-depth analysis aligned with the study's goals.

During the Interview

During the interviews, the researcher will design the structure of the questions, considering whether a structured, semi-structured, or structureless approach is most suitable for the research participants. Ensuring the questions are simple, straightforward, and concise, avoiding ambiguity is essential. Closed-ended questions will be avoided; instead, the interview approach will be adapted

based on the specific requirements of the research. Drawing from the extensive knowledge gained from previously studied research materials, a positive relationship will be established with the participants, creating a comfortable interview environment. Before directly asking difficult questions, the researcher will create a conducive atmosphere and refrain from posing sensitive inquiries. Throughout the interview, the researcher will focus on active listening, dedicating 90% of the time to listening and only 10% to speaking. Unless necessary due to participant comments or declining response rates, repetition of questions will be avoided. Foster interactive dialogue with the participants, and if possible, analyze their facial expressions, gestures, body movements, and nonverbal communication. Ethical considerations will be upheld, and sensitive information will not be published. If participants wish to add questions, their requests will be accommodated (Showkat & Parveen, 2017; Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021).

Post-interview Analysis

After completing the interviews, the researcher will transcribe the data into written form, separating and assigning numbers to each piece of data. Organizing the data sequentially based on the themes of the questions will be helpful. Each new question and idea will be listed in a new paragraph and arranged alphabetically. Any data not fitting into a specific category will be placed under miscellaneous items. Interpretation of the information provided by the informants will commence, and the report of the findings based on the analyzed data will be written (Showkat & Parveen, 2017; Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021).In conclusion, conducting in-depth interviews in urban planning and development research involves careful pre-interview preparation, thoughtful design of interview questions, maintaining an engaging and comfortable interview environment, and meticulous post-interview analysis of the gathered data. By adhering to this procedure, valuable insights and meaningful findings can be extracted for the research.

Limitations

In-depth interviews, while a valuable data collection method in urban planning and development research, present several inherent limitations:

Limited Generalizability

   i.   Studies focusing on a limited number of cases, such as two countries (Brown, 2024), or specific research areas like urban planning and transportation (Næss, 2020) may have limited generalizability to broader contexts.

  ii.   Small sample sizes (Wojnowska-Heciak et al., 2022) can also restrict the generalizability of findings.

 iii.   Over-reliance on in-depth interviews may neglect valuable quantitative data and broader regional perspectives (Brown, 2024).

Data Collection Challenges

Conducting and analyzing in-depth interviews can be time-consuming, resource-intensive, and potentially costly (Osborne & Grant-Smith, 2021; (Showkat & Parveen, 2017).

Subjectivity and Bias

   i.   Data interpretation can be subjective, and participants may be inclined to provide socially desirable answers (Zanudin et al., 2022).

  ii.   Researcher bias may also influence data collection and analysis.

Furthermore, specific limitations may arise depending on the research context:

   i.   **Narrow Focus:** Studies focusing solely on the perspectives of specific actors, such as local planning authorities (Zanudin et al., 2022), may lack a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

  ii.   **Overemphasis on Individual Narratives:** In case studies, an overemphasis on individual narratives, like Dr. Chen's in the Shenzhen

example (Sun & Dai, 2024), may overshadow a broader analysis of the phenomenon under investigation.

iii. **Lack of Empirical Evidence:** The absence of concrete findings, as seen in the Iskandar Malaysia example, hinders the evaluation of research effectiveness and limits the ability to draw meaningful conclusions (Zanudin et al., 2022)

Addressing these limitations requires careful consideration. Researchers should strive to:

i. **Increase Sample Size:** Whenever feasible, increase sample sizes to enhance the representativeness of findings.

ii. **Employ Mixed Methods:** Combine qualitative data from in-depth interviews with quantitative data to enhance the robustness and generalizability of findings.

iii. **Ensure Rigorous Methodologies:** Utilize robust analytical techniques to minimize subjectivity and enhance the credibility of findings.

iv. **Acknowledge Limitations:** Clearly acknowledge the limitations of the study in the research report.

By acknowledging and addressing these limitations, researchers can enhance the rigor and validity of their findings in urban planning and development research.

This review of literature demonstrates the significant role of in-depth interviews as a valuable tool within urban planning and development research. Key findings reveal that in-depth interviews effectively capture the lived experiences of urban residents, providing rich insights into their perspectives on challenges and opportunities related to housing, transportation, and access to public services. For instance, research on the transformation of informal settlements into formally recognized "fined" towns effectively utilized in-depth

interviews to analyze the complex social and political dynamics at play, capturing nuanced perspectives on increased regulations, social tensions, and the enduring influence of traditional decision-making processes. Moreover, studies investigating the effectiveness of urban planning interventions have effectively employed in-depth interviews to assess the impact of these initiatives on residents' lives, identifying areas for improvement and highlighting the perspectives of various stakeholders, including urban planners, policymakers, and community leaders.

While in-depth interviews offer significant advantages, including the ability to delve deeply into individual experiences and uncover nuanced perspectives, they also present certain limitations. These include the time-consuming nature of data collection and analysis, the potential for limited generalizability due to small sample sizes and the subjective nature of data interpretation, and the inherent challenges associated with ensuring participant confidentiality and addressing potential researcher biases.

To maximize the effectiveness of in-depth interviews, researchers should carefully consider methodological challenges and employ rigorous data analysis techniques. This may involve integrating in-depth interviews with other research methods, such as quantitative data analysis, to enhance the robustness and generalizability of findings. Furthermore, careful attention should be paid to the development of robust interview protocols, ensuring participant confidentiality, and minimizing the potential for researcher bias. By addressing these limitations and leveraging the strengths of in-depth interviews, researchers can generate valuable insights that contribute significantly to the advancement of urban planning and development research.

Conclusion

In-depth interviews are a cornerstone of qualitative research, particularly in urban planning and development. They offer a rich source of data by delving into the experiences and perspectives of individuals, such as residents, policymakers, and community leaders. This method is invaluable for understanding complex urban issues like housing access, transportation, and public services, and for evaluating the impact of urban planning interventions. Studies on informal settlements and urban sprawl have effectively utilized in depth interviews to explore the social and environmental consequences of urban development. These studies emphasize the importance of considering local contexts, ethical considerations, and rigorous data analysis. While time-consuming and potentially costly, in-depth interviews provide invaluable insights into sensitive socio-economic and cultural issues.

Traditionally, urban research has relied heavily on quantitative data and aggregated responses. However, in-depth interviews prioritize individual experiences and expertise, making them crucial for understanding the human dimension of urban development. By carefully considering the strengths and limitations of this method and employing rigorous research methodologies, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the complex challenges and opportunities facing urban areas. In-depth interviews are a versatile and valuable research method used across diverse fields, from healthcare to urban planning. They offer flexibility for researchers to gather rich, insightful data by allowing participants to share their perspectives freely. Whether structured or unstructured, these interviews provide valuable qualitative data, enabling deeper understanding and insights in various research domains. Ethical considerations are crucial when employing this method.

Implications

This review highlights the significant potential of in-depth interviews for generating novel insights and advancing knowledge in urban planning and development research. To further enhance the effectiveness of this method, we recommend the following:

i.   **Integrate mixed methods** to enhance the robustness and generalizability of findings.

ii. **Rigorously address methodological challenges** such as researcher bias and ensuring data quality.

iii. **Increase the generalizability of findings** by employing strategies such as increasing sample sizes and conducting comparative studies.

iv. **Prioritize ethical considerations** throughout the research process.

v.   **Disseminate findings effectively** to inform policy and practice. This review contributes to the existing literature by synthesizing and critically evaluating the strengths, limitations, and best practices for utilizing in-depth interviews specifically within the context of urban planning and development research. By identifying key challenges and providing specific recommendations, this review aims to guide future research and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in this field.

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