euroqual

International Perspectives on Qualitative Research in the Social Sciences

One Great George Street, London
4 – 6 May 2010

European Science Foundation
SETTING SCIENCE AGENDAS FOR EUROPE

Cardiff University
Prifysgol Caerdydd

Welcome

Paul Atkinson
Chair of Euroqual Steering Committee

Welcome to our Euroqual 2010 Conference, 'International Perspectives on Qualitative Research'. Euroqual is an international collaboration, intended to foster and develop qualitative research methods.

With 14 different European countries contributing to its funding, it is truly international, and participation in this conference, from across Europe and beyond, is ample testimony to the global reach of qualitative research, in a wide range of disciplines, and an equally wide range of national research traditions.

Euroqual is a programme supported by the European Science foundation, and we gratefully acknowledge the ESF and its offices. Euroqual has already run a series of international workshops since its inception in 2006.

This year marks the end of its four-year programme, and this conference is one of the ways in which we are marking the culmination of our work. I am grateful to all the members of the international Steering Committee for their help. Nothing, however, would have been possible without the work of Helen Greenslade, the programme coordinator. I hope you find our conference an opportunity to extend your personal networks, and your awareness of the great diversity of work being pursued in so many places, by so many colleagues.

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Conference Organising Committee

Paul Atkinson, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

Helen Greenslade, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

Jackie Needs, School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University

Maggie Gregory, CHORDATA UK

Conference Programme

Tuesday 4 May

9:00-10:00	**Registration and Morning Coffee (Great Hall)**				
10:00-11:00	**Welcome and Introduction – Paul Atkinson** Reclaiming 'Experience': What we can learn from the career of a concept – **David Silverman**				
11:00-11:30	**Refreshment Break (Great Hall)**				
11:30-13.00	**Telford Theatre**	**Palmer Room**	**Rennie Room**	**Stephenson Room**	**Tredgold Room**
	Discourse, Knowledge and Power	**Experiencing Lived Space**	**Using Visual Methods**	**Multi-Method Strategies and Policy**	**Using Narrative Interviews**
	Chair: Shalini Randeria	*Chair: Spyros Spyrou*	*Chair: Rachel Hurdley*	*Chair: Carlo Caduff*	*Chair: Maggie Gregory*
	Isabella Ieţcu-Fairclough Argumentation analysis in CDA. Analyzing practical reasoning in political discourse	Luigina Ciolfi, Marc McLoughlin & Liam J. Bannon The Space of the Visit in Open-Air Museums	Kim Kullman Experimenting with visual research	Joanna Cent, Magdalena Jelonek, Anna Strzebońska & Barbara Worek Efficiency of the implementation of public interventions; qualitative methods in the development of explanatory models	Kornelia Sammet & Marliese Weissmann Group discussions and biographical narrative interviews: a complementary approach
	Bernhard Wieser Does Science Policy shape Social Science? Methodological Implications of New Research Arrangements	Suzanne Hammad-Bakri Mapping Everyday Life and Resistance in a Context of Land Dispossession: Methodological Insights from Mental Mapping	Andrea Marhali, Ulrike Zartler & Rudolf Richter Visual methods in childhood studies: Children participating in photo interviews	Paulina Bunio-Mroczek & Wielisława Warzywoda Kruszyńska Qualitative data as a tool for developing and evaluating social policy responses to the social problem of teenage parenthood	Beata Pawlowska & Anna Kubczak Using narrative interview and semi-structured interview in research of emotions in organization
	Reiner Keller Discourse Research as Sociology of Knowledge	Iacovos Psaltis & Giorgos Theocharous Redesigning the architectural lighting of a tourist resort: The case of Ayia Napa	Chris Richards In the Thick of It: framing and interpreting children's play	Luigina Mortari & Valentina Mazzoni Which strategies can we use, working with children?	Sarah Hards Personal Narratives of Environmental Behaviour

13:00-14:30	**Lunch (Great Hall)**				
14:30-16:00	**Telford Theatre**	**Palmer Room**	**Rennie Room**	**Stephenson Room**	**Tredgold Room**
	Innovative Methods	**Methodologies of Space, Place and Movement**	**Visual Data and Methods**	**Studying Elites**	**Mixed Method Approaches**
	Chair: Bernhard Wieser	*Chair: Spyros Spyrou*	*Chair: Rachel Hurdley*	*Chair: Carlo Caduff*	*Chair: Tuula Gordon*
	J Mylläri, M Kivelä & L Krokfors Rhizoanalyzing multimodal data -an episode of peer-learning in a computer lab as a telling case	Kate Moles Gabrielle Ivinson, & Mariann Märtsin Moving in, through and out of place	Dawn Mannay Making the familiar strange: Can visual research methods render the familiar setting more perceptible?	Robert Mikecz Interviewing Post-Socialist Political Elites	Anna-Leena Riitaoja & Paul Ilsley Doing holistic Research on Social Justice in Finnish Comprehensive Schools
	Rob Evans & Harry Collins The Imitation Game: A new method for social research	Tom Hall & Robin Smith Mapping Urban Patrols? Place-binding Knowledge and Spatial Practice	Ulrike Froschauer & Manfred Lueger Visual Data in Organisational Research	Joao Couvaneiro Higher education and social stratification – The production of Nineteenth-century Portuguese elites	Morag Heirs Reflecting on the contributions of a mixed-method research project
	Connor Galvin Outwardly digital: the challenges of researching the technology enabled learning self as transigent product & project		Riet Steel, Elly Van Eeghem, Griet Verschelden, & Carlos Dekeyrel Tracing the potential of participatory visual methodology in a study on community arts in urban cracks	Anastasia Kolonskikh Narrative analysis as a method of studying internal decision making factors in business	Betina Freidin & Matias Ballesteros Observing differentiation processes within the medical profession in Argentina through a mixed qualitative approach
16:00-16.30	**Refreshment Break (Great Hall)**				
16:30-17:30	A Global Community and the Sociological Imagination – **Norman Denzin (via video-link)**				
17:30-19:00	**Publishers Wine Reception (Great Hall)**				

Wednesday 5 May

8:45-09:15	Morning Coffee (Great Hall)				
9:15-10:45	**Telford Theatre**	**Palmer Room**	**Rennie Room**	**Stephenson Room**	**Tredgold Room**
	Visual Representations	**Multi-Method Research**	**A multi-faceted view on qualitative research and its methodological challenges**	**Methods for evidence-based social policy and practice**	**Life-histories and social memory**
	Chair: Dawn Mannay	*Chair: Rudolf Richter*	*Chair: Mechthild Bereswill*	*Chair: Bernhard Wieser*	*Chair: Rachel Hurdley*
	Caroline Ruiner Photographs as a Self-Set Stimulus. On the Scent of the Habitus of Founders	Stephanie Lemke & Anne C. Bellows Multi-method research designs in studies of nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods in South Africa	Mechthilde Bereswill Biographical Discontinuity and Longitudinal Research Relationships	Kaja Michalec Reconciliation between work and child care among Polish women – analysis of posts on social networking services for working mothers	Stefania Tirini Life-histories: different forms
	Annabel Tremlett Images of Roma (Gypsies) and the problems of representing 'the marginalised'	Wendy Mitchell Adapting project wide research materials and methods for young people with life-limiting illnesses who have learning and/or communication impairments: lessons learnt	Peter Rieker & Sabrina Hoops Multi-Perspective Analysis of Children's Delinquency Development	Wielisława Warzywoda Kruszyńska & Agnieszka Golczyńska-Grondas Sociological research in urban neighbourhoods of relegation – the use of qualitative methods in the assessment of social policy strategies and social work practice	Malgorzata Radkiewicz Polish wartime and Holocaust museums' experiences with qualitative research methods
	Lucia Orellana-Damacela The Uploaded Self: An Analysis of Photos Sent by Ecuadorian Migrants to Ecuadorian Online Papers		Anke Neuber Researching gender without reproducing stereotypes – methodological challenges and methodical consequences		
	Alexia Panayiotou ´Macho´ Managers and Organizational Heroes: Competing Masculinities in Hollywood Cinema	Anne Corden and Roy Sainsbury What difference does it make? An exploration of a complex issue	Rafaela M. Pax The quality of mentoring relationship –a game of luck? Reconstructions of relationship experiences on a longitude perspective.	Kimete Canaj The Role of the Women on the Governance and Management of Public and Private Institutions and in the democratisation of Kosova	Agata Stasik Narrative interviews in social memory studies
10:45-11:15	Refreshment Break (Great Hall)				

11:15-12:15	Qualitative Research and 'Crossover' Methods: Researching Family Resemblance – **Jennifer Mason**				
12.15-13:30	**Lunch (Great Hall)**				
13:30-14:30	Addressing the Climate Crisis through Action Research and Narrative – **Peter Reason**				
14:30-16:00	**Telford Theatre**	**Palmer Room**	**Rennie Room**	**Stephenson Room**	**Tredgold Room**
	Performance and Literature	**The Timescapes Project**	**Theorising Transitions using discourse and narrative**	**Archives and Secondary Analysis**	**Organisational Analysis**
	Chair: Maggie Gregory	*Chair and Discussants: Bren Neale and Janet Holland*	*Chair: Anne Ryen*	*Chair: Miguel Valles*	*Chair: Tuula Gordon*
	Paul Atkinson & Sara Delamont Untameable Reflections: Bodies, Narratives, Performances	Libby Bishop The Timescapes Data Archive	Antonia Kupfer Towards a Qualitative Theory of Social Mobility: Educational Upward Mobility of Working-class Women and Men in Austria	Rosalind Edwards & Val Gillies Towards a Descriptive Methodological Framework for Reanalysis of Qualitatative Data from Archived Studies	Pavel Sorokin Applying Max Weber's "ideal type" for cross-cultural research of organizational management
	Stavroula Kontovourki Embodied Performances of Literate Identities: Issues of Analysis and Interpretation	Karen Henwood Timescapes Method and Ethics	Alessandro Gentile Theorizing employment instability impacts in transitions to adulthood. The experience of young-adults in Barcelona	Andrea Smioski Archiving Qualitative Longitudinal Data. Potentials and restrictions for linking, sharing and reuse.	Robert Kaiser & Manuel Krippde Actor composition and modes of governance in innovation networks: on the analytical value of a qualitative/ quantitative method mix
	Jill Jameson Lettered in Sibyl's leaves: Re-constructing past and present experiences of higher education from fragments of letters in the Zimbabwean diaspora	Sarah Irwin & Joanna Bornat Secondary Analysis: The Timescapes Approach	Paulina Pustulka Narrative Study of Lives: on researching transitions to motherhood among Polish migrant mothers in the United Kingdom	Anna Dechant & Andrea Dürnberger Methodological issues, chances and challenges of a comparative secondary analysis of two qualitative studies	Jessica Pfluger "Triangulation" – experiences and implications from German case studies in Industrial Relations Research and Sociology of Work
16:00-16:30	**Refreshment Break (Great Hall)**				
16:30-17:30	Claiming Space for Engaged Anthropology: Spatial Inequality and Social Exclusion – **Setha Low**				

Thursday 6 May

9:00-09:30	**Morning Coffee (Great Hall)**				
9:30-11:00	**Telford Theatre**	**Palmer Room**	**Rennie Room**	**Stephenson Room**	**Tredgold Room**
	Strategies for Analysing Communication	**Interviews and the Interviewer**	**Approaches to Identity**	**Mixed Methods – Evaluating Social Policy and Practice**	**Textual Analysis**
	Chair: Maggie Gregory	*Chair: Anne Ryen*	*Chair: Sara Delamont*	*Chair: Rudolf Richter*	*Chair: Rachel Hurdley*
	Catherine Carlton, Nollaig Frost & David Westley Methodological Issues involved in research with the Deaf British Sign Language (BSL) community	Maria Theresa Herrera Vivar & Agnieszka Satola Building up a trust-setting as sine qua non of the working alliance in social research	Sanja Cukut Krilic Negotiating insiderness/ outsiderness in the field and implications for policy (an example from migration studies)	Ronit D. Leichtentritt Beyond Favorable Attitudes: Social Workers' Perspectives concerning the implementation of the Dying Patients' rights Law in Israeli Hospital Settings	Evangelia Tsiavou Associations as a Tool of Relating Quality and Quantity
	Olga Sutherland Using Discourse Data for Evaluating Evidence-Based Psychotherapy Practice	Maciej Rybicki Interviews in cross-cultural situation	Anna Seweryn Qualitative Approach to the Question of the Contemporary Understanding of Personal Identity and Choice	Ethna Parker Personalising evaluation: understanding the impact of a memory service for people with dementia	Abbott Katz The Richness Slope: A Different Kind of Word Count
	Annie Irvine & Paul Drew Mode effects in qualitative interviews: A comparison of semi-structured face-to-face and telephone interviews using Conversation Analysis	Lucas Srokowski Between Structure and Intuition - Analyzing Qualitative Data from Interviews	Augusto Gamuzza Exploring the borders of Identity. The Mazara del Vallo Case	Patricia Jessiman, Peter Keogh & Julia Brophy Evaluating the Public Law Outline in child care and supervision orders in the family courts	Kathleen Hegarty Being the Change – Narratives of Collaborative Advantage
11:00-11:30	**Refreshment Break (Great Hall)**				
11:30-12:30	Observing the Observer: Digging Deep into the Dynamics of Fieldwork – **Shulamit Reinharz**				
12:30-13:45	**Lunch (Great Hall)**				

13:45-14:45	**Palmer Room**	**Rennie Room**	**Stephenson Room**
	Publics and Institutions	**Approaching Ethnography**	**Approaches to History and its representation**
	Chair: Maggie Gregory	*Chair: Spyros Spyrou*	*Chair: Miguel Valles*
	Jamie Lewis SciSCREEN as a method for public engagement	Dmitry Khoroshilov The holistic approach to qualitative analysis	Anna Nadolska-Styczyńska On Qualitative Methods in Studies in the History of Science
	Piotr Chomczynski Functioning of reformatories for juvenile delinquents. Preliminary conclusions from qualitative research	Nicolas Kosmatopoulos Terrorists, spies and other taboos: The acrobatics of ethnography	Nigar Gozalova Approaches to the study of the History of Azerbaijan in light of modern trends of Historiography
14:45-15:15	**Refreshment Break (Great Hall)**		
15:15-16:45	**The Ethics of Qualitative Research** *Chair: Shalini Randeria* *Discussant: Martyn Hammersley* The Extended Case for Method – **Peter Pels** Ethical and Political Forms of Reasoning – **Carlo Caduff**		
16:45-16:50	**Close (Paul Atkinson)**		

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the ESF whose support of the Euroqual Programme has enabled us to host the 'International Perspectives' conference.

The Conference Organising Committee would like to thank our colleagues at the School of Social Sciences at Cardiff University for their support of the Euroqual programme and for their involvement in this conference.

We wish to thank Sage Publications for hosting the Wine Reception.

We would also like to thank the staff at One Great George Street, all those who have assisted at each stage in the planning and organisation of the conference, and all participants for showing their interest and support for Euroqual by their attendance.

Plenary Sessions

Reclaiming 'Experience': What we can learn from the career of a concept

David Silverman
Goldsmith's College, London

The majority of qualitative research continues to use spoken language as some kind of mirror of the internal psychological states of research subjects. This mirror may appear to be a bit out of focus and in need of repair by improved methods of data collection or data analysis, but, to most researchers, despite what Saussure and Wittgenstein have taught us about linguistic practice, it remains a mirror. As such, it is trapped in a largely 'Romantic' view of 'experience'.

In my talk, I document this majority view by using a selection of recent journal articles based on interview data. As we know, the standard constructionist critique of this approach points to its neglect of the behaviours involved in accomplishing what Gubrium and Holstein call the 'whats' and 'hows' of interaction; in ethnomethodological terms, it improperly treats the everyday world as a 'resource', while neglecting its study as a 'topic'.

However, in simply rejecting the Romantic 'mirror' view, there is a danger of throwing the baby out with the bathwater. I argue that, while 'experience' should not be an analyst's category, it is central to how participants make sense of their world, albeit mediated by contemporary communication formats such as 'reality' television and internet chatrooms. I document how we can study 'experience' as a topic, through Harvey Sacks's groundbreaking work on storytelling and the 'right' to have an 'experience' to Potter's work on 'stake inoculation' and Peräkylä s account of 'owning experience' .

I show how we can apply these insights in a secondary analysis of two interview extracts. The talk concludes with a discussion of 'Romanticism' as a dominant, contemporary cultural format and a plea for the relevance of naturally-occurring data.

David Silverman is Emeritus Professor of Sociology at Goldsmiths' College and Visiting Professor, Management Department, King's College (both University of London). His research interests focus on medical encounters. He is the author of several textbooks on qualitative research. He offers regular workshops for research students [this year at the European Business School, Lyon, France and at the Management Department, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia].

A Global Community and the Sociological Imagination

Norman K. Denzin
University of Illinois at-Urbana-Champaign

The global community of qualitative researchers is in a third "methodological moment," a time of disruptions, and emerging confluences, with mixed methodologies and calls for scientifically based research on the one side, renewed calls for social justice inquiry from the critical social science tradition on the other. The heart of the matter turns on issues surrounding the politics and ethics of evidence, and the value of qualitative work in addressing matters of equity and social justice. Following C. Wright Mills, we need to become more accomplished in linking persons and their troubles to those institutional sites where troubles are turned into public issues, and public issues transformed into social policy.

Norman Denzin is the author, editor or co-editor of numerous books, including his recent works, *Searching for Yellowstone: Race, Gender, Family and Memory in the Postmodern West* (2008), *Symbolic Interactionism and Cultural Studies: The Politics of Interpretation, Performance Ethnography: Critical Pedagogy and the Politics of Culture, Screening Race: Hollywood and the Cinema of Racial Violence*, and *9/11 In American Culture*. His books, *The Alcoholic Self and The Recovering Alcoholic*, won the prestigious Charles H. Cooley Award of the Society for the Study of Symbolic Interaction, and were nominated for the C. Wright Mills Award. In 1997 he was awarded the prestigious George Herbert Mead Award for lifetime contributions to the study of human interaction by the Society for the Symbolic Interaction. He is past editor of *The Sociological Quarterly*, co-editor of *The Handbook of Qualitative Research*, 3/e, co-editor of *Handbook of Critical Indigenous Methodology*, co-editor of *Qualitative Inquiry*, editor of *Cultural Studies-Critical Methodologies*, editor of *Studies in Symbolic Interaction*, founding president of the International Association of Qualitative Inquiry and director of the International Center of Qualitative Research.

Denzin's areas of interest include theories of social interaction, critical pedogogy, cultural studies and interpretive research, cinema and critical race theory, performance studies, performance ethnography, social psychology, biographical method in the human disciplines.

Qualitative Research and 'Crossover' Methods: Researching Family Resemblance

Jennifer Mason
Manchester University

This presentation will use the extended example of a recent research project on 'Family Resemblances' conducted in the North of England, to explore some key issues for qualitative research and method. Specifically, I shall explore the potential of some innovatory (and some more traditional) approaches to qualitative enquiry, and pose some challenges and questions around the idea of 'crossover' methods.

Family resemblances – in character, appearance, talents, health and so on – represent an important dimension of what 'family' means, and what it means to be related. Yet studying family resemblance raises challenges for qualitative methodology. In part, this is because resemblances are often contested, they are both tangible and intangible, and also they are played out across social, bio-genetic, sensory and cultural domains of life.

I shall discuss how we developed a methodology to explore how family resemblances 'work' in everyday lives. Specifically, I shall focus on three of our 'methods' - creative interview encounters, a mini visual ethnography conducted in collaboration with a professional photographer, and experimental methods. Experimental methods, of course, do not have much of a qualitative pedigree, and I shall use the concept of 'crossover' methods to discuss them. Finally, I shall consider what kinds of data our different methods - singularly and in combination - produced, and what kinds of knowledge about resemblance, kinship, and connection these might make possible.

Jennifer Mason is Professor of Sociology at the University of Manchester, and Director of the Realities Centre, which is part of the UK National Centre for Research Methods, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. She also co-directs the Morgan Centre for the Study of Relationships and Personal Life at the University of Manchester. Her research interests are in kinship, personal life and relationships. Her methodological interests and expertise are in 'qualitatively-driven' approaches to understanding everyday lives. She is author of *Qualitative Researching*, (2002), Sage, and her most recent article with a methodological focus is Mason, J. and Davies, K. (2009) 'Coming to our senses? A critical approach to sensory methodology' *Qualitative Research* Vol. 9 (5). She has also co-edited (with Angela Dale) a book called *Social Researching: New Approaches to Method* (forthcoming 2009), Sage.

Addressing the Climate Crisis through Action Research and Narrative

Peter Reason
University of Bath

The Lowcarbonworks team at the University of Bath is committed to using our approach to action research to contribute to the development of a sustainable and low carbon future. This keynote will provide an outline of our approach to action research and show how we are linking this to narrative inquiry. The approach will be illustrated through an account of a completed four year project exploring the adoption of low carbon technologies in industry and local authorities; and with more tentative accounts of current and planned research that explore and support low carbon initiatives in communities. If possible a short digital narrative will be included in the talk.

Peter Reason is Visiting Professor of Action Research/Practice and until recently Director of the Centre for Action Research in Professional Practice (CARPP) in the School of Management at the University of Bath; and Visiting Professor at the Centre for Action Research and Critical Inquiry in Organizations at the University of Bristol. CARPP pioneered graduate education based on collaborative, experiential and action oriented forms of inquiry through the Postgraduate Programme in Action Research and the MSc in Responsibility and Business Practice. Peter's major academic work has been to contribute to the development of a participatory worldview and associated approaches to inquiry; and in particular to the theory and practice of co-operative inquiry. *The Handbook of Action Research: Participative Inquiry and Practice* (co-edited with Hilary Bradbury; Sage 2001; 2008) has made a significant contribution to the field as has the international and interdisciplinary journal *Action Research* which he launched with Professor Bradbury. He and his colleagues have just completed an action research project into the possibilities of carbon reduction in industry reported in *Insider Voices: Human dimensions of low carbon technology* (www.go.bath.ac.uk/insidervoices).

Claiming Space for Engaged Anthropology: Spatial Inequality and Social Exclusion

Setha Low
City University New York

Setha Low will discuss the concept of engaged anthropology to frame a discussion of how "spatializing culture" uncovers systems of exclusion that are hidden or naturalized and thus rendered invisible to other methodological approaches. "Claiming Space for an Engaged Anthropology" is meant in its double meaning--to claim more intellectual and professional space for engagement, and to propose that anthropology include the dimension of space as a theoretical construct. She will present the historical and ethnographic examples of the plaza and market to show how colonial and commercial spaces are reclaimed by marginalized groups, and then focus on new ethnographic material on private governance and spatial enclosure in New York City. Her emphasis will be on the New York examples as part of an interlocking system of urban neoliberal practices that are increasing social and spatial segregation in the NYC. In her conclusion, she will return to her point that theory and practice are inextricably linked through engagement.

Setha Low received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley. She started her career as an Assistant and Associate Professor at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Low is currently Professor of Environmental Psychology, Earth and Environmental Sciences, Anthropology, and Women's Studies, and Director of the Public Space Research Group at The Graduate Center, City University of New York where she teaches courses and trains Ph.D. students in the anthropology of space and place, urban anthropology, culture and environment, and cultural values in historic preservation. She has been awarded a Getty Fellowship, a NEH fellowship, a Fulbright Senior Fellowship and a Guggenheim for her ethnographic research on public space in Latin America and the United States. Her most recent books include: *Politics of Public Space* (2006 Routledge with Neil Smith), *Rethinking Urban Parks: Public Space and Cultural Diversity* (2005, University of Texas Press with S. Scheld and D. Taplin), *Behind the Gates: Life, Security and the Pursuit of Happiness in Fortress America* (2004, Routledge). Dr. Low was the President of the American Anthropological Association from 2007- 2009. Her current research is on the impact of private governance on New York City coop, and she is writing a book entitled *Spatialzing Culture: An Anthropological Theory of Space and Place*. Starting in 2009 she will be working on a collaborative project with Dolores Hayden on Spatial Methods and Public Practices funded by the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford.

Observing the Observer: Digging Deep into the Dynamics of Fieldwork

Shulamit Reinharz
Brandeis University

In 1979-1980, I carried out a full year of fieldwork in a kibbutz in Israel with the purpose of understanding issues relating to the aging of its population. Because of the intensive nature of living in the community I was studying, I was able to collect extensive field notes on the experience of observing others. Upon my return, I read various theories of fieldwork practice and was struck with Patricia and Peter Adler's assertion that "The self is the key fieldwork tool." If the self is, indeed, the key fieldwork tool, then we need to conceptualize the self in the field. My latest book, *Observing the Observer: Understanding Our Selves in Field Research* (Oxford, 2010) offers a framework for conceptualizing the self. This talk will offer that framework.

Shulamit Reinharz was born in Amsterdam, grew up in New Jersey, received her B.A. from Barnard College and her Ph.D. from Brandeis University. She was on the faculty of the University of Michigan for ten years, and then returned to Brandeis as a professor of sociology.

In the 1990s Professor Reinharz directed the Women's Studies Program at Brandeis University. Among many other innovations, she created its graduate program, including the first graduate program in Jewish Women's Studies in the world. Professor Reinharz chaired Hadassah's National Commission on American Jewish Women in 1993. Subsequently, in 1997, Hadassah established the Hadassah-Brandeis Institute, which she heads to this day.

In 2001 she opened the Women's Studies Research Center in a 10,000 square foot facility that she designed and for which she raised all the funds. The holder of the Jacob Potofsky Chair of Sociology, Professor Reinharz is the author or co-author of ten books including *The JGirls' Guide* (a finalist for the Koret Prize), the highly praised *American Jewish Women and the Zionist Enterprise* and most recently, *Observing the Observer: Understanding Our Selves in Field Research* (Oxford, 2010). Shulamit Reinharz is the mother of two daughters and is married to Jehuda Reinharz, the president of Brandeis University.

The Ethics of Qualitative Research

Chair:	**Shalini Randeria**
Discussant:	**Martyn Hammersley**

The Extended Case for Method

Peter Pels
Leiden University

Despite their general reluctance to talk about method, anthropologists have produced what is most probably one of the most enduring and valuable conceptions of qualitative method ever: the extended case method or 'situational analysis'. This paper argues that anthropologists tend to misconceive method because they still apply models that, in the end, derive from the separation of observer and observed - a separation not applicable to ethnography or situational analysis, if applicable at all to social research. Because of this situation, notions of validity have tended to be underdeveloped in social research, hiding the basis of all social research. A conception of validity that rests squarely on the understanding of the social world that is inherent to situational analysis broadens our conceptions of method to include ethics. While it shows, one the one hand, that much professional ethics is misconceived and should be replaced by a different conception of research ethics, it demonstrates, on the other, that the underdevelopment of vocabularies of qualitative research have unjustifiably tended to perpetuate vestiges of a fact/value distinction in social research.

Ethical and Political Forms of Reasoning

Shalini Randeria and Carlo Caduff
University of Zurich

In recent years, a growing number of anthropologists and sociologists have begun to explore ethical and political forms of reasoning as social facts. In this paper, we review some of the most interesting approaches in this emerging field of contemporary research and we discuss the question of how anthropologists and sociologists might be able to conduct ethnographic research in this particular context. We explicitly focus on methodological problems and analytical challenges. We conclude the paper with some remarks on the vexed question of the ethical and political implications of such a form of ethnographic research. What kind of critique is at stake in anthropological and sociological investigations of ethical and political forms of reasoning?

Carlo Caduff received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. He studied History and Social Anthropology at the University of Zurich and worked in the Department of Social Studies of Science at ETH. In addition to his work at the University of Zurich, he is a member of the Anthropology of the Contemporary Research Collaboratory and he works as a regular contributor to the newspaper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. His current research project focuses on emerging infectious diseases and is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. His main interests include the anthropology of science, medical anthropology, biotechnology and biomedicine, biosafety and biosecurity, and social theory.

Shalini Randeria has been Full Professor of Social and Cultural Anthropology at the University of Zurich since 2003. She is also the Co-Director of the Gender Studies Competence Centre as well as a member of the scientific board of the new University Priority Research Programme "Asia and Europe". She studied Sociology and Social Anthropology at the Universities of Delhi and Heidelberg and completed her PhD and habilitation at the Free University of Berlin. She was a Rhodes scholar at the University of Oxford, a Fellow of the Institute of Advanced Studies Berlin, Max Weber Professor for Sociology at the University of Munich and Full Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology of the Central European University Budapest. In 2007 she was elected President of the European Association of Social Anthropologists (EASA) and Member of the International Sociological Association (ISA) Board of the Research Committee (RC 09) on Transformation and Sociology of Development. She is a member of the steering committees and scientific advisory boards of a number of European research networks and institutions both within and outside universities.

Peter Pels (1958) is Professor of African anthropology at the University of Leiden. He has published on critical anthropological theory, the anthropology of colonialism, the history of anthropology, modern African politics and religion, and material culture. He co-edited and contributed chapters to *Magic and Modernity* (with Birgit Meyer; 2003), *Embedding Ethics* (with Lynn Meskell, 2005) and *Cultures of Voting* (with Romain Bertrand and Jean Louis Briquet, 2007) and is currently working with archaeologists on interpreting the Near Eastern Neolithic, on cyberculture and science fiction, and on the materialization of past and future in everyday life.

Martyn Hammersley is Professor of Educational and Social Research at The Open University. He has carried out research in the sociology of education and the sociology of the media, but much of his work has been concerned with methodological issues. His most recent book is *Questioning Qualitative Inquiry,* Sage, 2008.

Abstracts for Oral Presentations

Tuesday 4th May 11.30 –13.00
Session 1A – Discourse, Knowledge and Power

Author:	**Isabela Ieţcu-Fairclough**
Title:	**Argumentation analysis in CDA. Analyzing practical reasoning in political discourse.**
Affiliation:	**Visiting Research Fellow, University of Lancaster/ Associate Professor, University of Bucharest**

The focus of this paper is textual analysis within Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). I start from perceived limitations in the methods of text analysis used in mainstream CDA, where a wide range of loosely defined analytical concepts are deployed to analyze the relationship between language and power. Various analysts are for example claiming to focus on 'argumentation' in texts, without however attempting to identify, reconstruct and evaluate a single argument, nor assimilate the analytical framework of any major contemporary theory of argumentation. I would like to argue for a systematic and rigorous approach to analysis of argumentation in texts and to offer this as a basis for a CDA-type discussion of how power manifests itself in discourse. I draw on argumentation theorists (Walton 2007, Walton et al 2008) as well as philosophers (Audi 2006) in order to analyze practical reasoning in political discourse. I focus in particular on the argument about what the UK government ought to do in response to the current economic crisis, such as it is developed in the Government's Pre-Budget Report of November 2008. I discuss the structure of the argument in terms of distinct types of premises leading to a normative claim, I represent it with the help of visual software (Araucaria) used in informal logic, and then proceed to a systematic evaluation by means of critical questioning aimed at every type of premise. In Fairclough and Fairclough (forthcoming) I am offering this approach as a contribution to the critical analysis of policy texts and political discourse in general.

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Author:	**Dr. Bernhard Wieser**
Title:	**Does Science Policy shape Social Science? Methodological Implications of New Research Arrangements**
Affiliation:	**Graz University**

Investigating ethical, legal, and social aspects (ELSA) of genome research was made an integral part of the Human Genome Project. Following this example, the coupling of the so called "hard sciences" with social science has become a model for many national and international research programmes promoting emerging technologies. In such research arrangements, social scientists are not simply researching scientific activities, but they are also meant to assess them and inform political decision making regarding the field they study. These new roles for social scientists as evaluators, policy advisors and members of ethical committees transgress the traditional understanding of academic activities. It is therefore a task of utmost importance to reflect on the methodological implications of sociological research in the described science-policy framework.

In my paper, I will draw on qualitative interviews conducted during seven years of ELSA-research. Using Thomas Gieryn's (1999) boundary-work concept, I demonstrate the strategic character of the conversations between genome-researchers and interviewing social scientists. For the analysis of qualitative data produced under the described science-policy framework it is essential to understand the discursive manoeuvres performed during the research process of which I will outline some examples during my presentation. Beyond that it is important to ask, how such new research arrangements shape the practice of social science. Is there a danger that social science becomes instrumentalised or domesticated in an ELSA framework? What are the opportunities for social science to contribute to a more reflexive science policy and research practice when engaging in such new research arrangements?

Keywords

ELSA-research, science-policy, methodological reflection, Austria.

Author:	**Prof Dr. Reiner Keller**
Title:	**Discourse Research as Sociology of Knowledge**
Affiliation:	**Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Koblenz-Landau**

The contribution outlines a research programme which I have coined the "sociology of knowledge approach to discourse" (Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse WDA). This approach to discourse integrates important insights of FOUCAULT's theory of discourse into the interpretative paradigm in the social sciences, especially the "German" approach of hermeneutic sociology of knowledge (Hermeneutische Wissenssoziologie). Accordingly, in this approach discourses are considered as "structured and structuring structures" which shape social practices of enunciation. Unlike some Foucauldian approaches, the WDA approach to discourse recognises the importance of socially constituted actors in the social production and circulation of knowledge as well as the interpretative dimension of discourse research. Furthermore, it combines research questions related to the concept of "discourse" with the methodical toolbox of qualitative social research. Going beyond questions of language in use, "the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse" (Wissenssoziologische Diskursanalyse) addresses sociological interests, the analyses of social relations and politics of knowledge as well as the discursive construction of reality as an empirical ("material") process. For empirical research on discourse the approach proposes the use of analytical concepts from the sociology of knowledge tradition, such as interpretative schemes or frames (Deutungsmuster), "classifications", "phenomenal structure" (Phänomenstruktur), "narrative structure", "dispositif" etc., and the use of the methodological strategies of "grounded theory".

Tuesday 4th May 11.30 – 13.00
Session 1B – Experiencing Lived Space

Author:	**Luigina Ciolfi, Marc McLoughlin and Liam J. Bannon**
Title:	**The Space of the Visit in Open-Air Museums**
Affiliation:	**Interaction Design Centre, University of Limerick**

This paper presents empirical work conducted in an open-air museum with the goal of informing the design of interactive technological aids for the visitors. Researchers in the Interaction Design field have produced extensive literature documenting case studies of the introduction of interactive technologies in museums and exhibition sites, there is a need to extend current conceptual and methodological approaches to guide such design interventions when considering sites that are spatially distributed and that are structured in ways different from the traditional one-room, one-exhibit approach typical of traditional museums. In the paper we discuss the Falk and Dierking model of visitor experience in museums, a popular approach applied to museum studies, and discuss it with respect to a specific case: a feasibility study for the introduction of technology within a large, open air museum displaying historical buildings. The paper discusses how our methodology extended this approach to include a more rounded study of the spatial experience of the visit, and of the importance of the spatial qualities of historical buildings for engaging visitors. We describe our empirical work and critically reflect on the applicability and usefulness of our methodological approach to inform the design of technology in novel exhibition settings, where dimensions of dwell time, social interaction and visitor mobility differ from traditional museums, and where there is a need for a more refined understanding of place experience.

Author:	**Suzanne Hammad-Bakri**
Title:	**Mapping Everyday Life and Resistance in a Context of Land Dispossession: Methodological Insights from Mental Mapping**
Affiliation:	**Queen's University Belfast**

Daily experience is made up of a multiplicity of experiences which engage the visual and the sensory and may not be easily or wholly communicated in words (Bagnoli, 2009). This is particularly applicable to the multiple ways in which place is engaged with, perceived, and experienced, especially in geopolitically contested landscapes. Set within the context of a Palestinian village undergoing major land confiscations by an overwhelming stronger occupying power, this research attempts to access local villagers experience and engagements with their lived spaces as they are being reconfigured. A combination of three qualitative methods were utilized, one of which was mental mapping and which will be the focus of this presentation. Based upon the premise that landscapes and places are lived, imagined, and experienced, the use of mental maps served as a means of literally drawing out this mental-cognitive interpretation of place onto paper. They provide a narrated visual snapshot of experience, so-to-speak, from which socio-spatial engagements and representations of village life were elicited. Additionally, the mapping process and the narratives emerging from it could also be considered a political act. Mapping creates an indigenous historical geography that counters a place undergoing change (Blomley, 2001), as the practical, socio-economic, and sentimental significance of place in people's everyday lives is juxtaposed visually. The focus of my presentation to share some methodological insights based on my field experience in the collection and analysis of 25 mental maps from women, men, and young people of this village. Initial findings will be shared and the methodological value of mental taps commented upon.

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Author:	**Iacovos Psaltis and Giorgos Theocharous**
Title:	**Redesigning the architectural lighting of a tourist resort: The case of Ayia Napa**
Affiliation:	**European University Cyprus**

The aim of the project is to propose a new master plan light design for the renowned tourist resort town of Ayia Napa in Cyprus with a view to raising awareness about the existence of additional attractions in the town during the night apart and away from the clubbing area, which got the town a bad publicity as a haven for low quality tourists. Ayia Napa has emerged into its present day notorious reputation from a tiny seaside village after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, which, among others, has kept Famagusta, the famous medieval Venetian town with Othello Tower and its golden sand beach closed as a military zone since 1974. The old village, save for the Greek Orthodox monastery with its Venetian buildings, has almost disappeared, while its local inhabitants have abandoned every piece of land, which might be exploited by the tourist industry, and sought cheap land away from the beach to make their new houses. The main research approach is soft systems methodology while his main data collection techniques are drawings, plans, semi structured interviews and social networking with the local businessmen and the municipality and the town planning authorities. The engineer of the municipality of Ayia Napa is a stakeholder in the project. The project is expected to have a far reaching impact on the tourist industry in the rest of the country, as it might be used as a model for contributing towards social development and cultural sustainability of Cyprus.

Tuesday 4th May 11.30 – 13.00
Session 1C – Using Visual Methods

Author:	**Kim Kullman**
Title:	**Experimenting with visual research**
Affiliation:	**University of Helsinki**

Sociologist of science John Law argues in his book After Method (Routledge, 2004) that social science methods are often seen as standardised routes to sound and ethical research, as long as one follows the guidelines. But what if we approach each method as an uncertain process that necessarily changes as we go along? Revolving around a visual ethnography on the school journeys of 7-12-year-olds in Helsinki, Finland, this paper explores the challenges of mediating children's travel experiences through participatory photography and filming. Far from remaining the same throughout the research, the visual methods constantly transformed as they became entangled with children's everyday travel practices, such as walking and running. For the participating children, cameras were not only picture-making tools but, among other things, play objects shared with friends and skilfully manipulated extensions of moving bodies. Arguing for a greater focus on "doing" methods in social sciences, the paper indicates that these seemingly insignificant aspects of research allow broadening the expressive potential of visual methods. As the Helsinki children made perfectly clear, methods are sites of collective and embodied experimentation, where prior methodological ideas are less important than finding new ways of exploring and telling about the everyday.

Author:	**Andrea Marhali, Ulrike Zartler and Rudolf Richter**
Title:	**Visual methods in childhood studies: Children participating in photo interviews**
Affiliation:	**Institute of Sociology, University of Vienna**

Research with children usually tries to ensure the involved children's participation in order to support a child-centred approach and perceive them as competent actors within their life spheres. Consequently, research with children is often based on qualitative interviews, which are regarded as an adequate tool for gaining children's perspectives. But interviews also do have disadvantages: children often grow tired during interviews, and it might be difficult to keep their interest for a longer time. It is also challenging for children to verbalize memories without any visualization.

This presentation introduces an interview type that might overcome some of these difficulties by combining semi-structured interviews based on topic guides with photo interviews. This kind of data collection was used within an empirical study on children's views of their families. 10-year-old children (n = 50) were asked to make photos with single-use cameras according to a specific schedule, covering five topics. At the beginning of each interview, the child was asked to allocate the photos to these topics and to elaborate on the pictures and on his/her intentions for creating them. The interviews were then structured according to the photos, always bearing in mind the topic guide covering the principal themes of the study.

This combined method turned out to be able to compensate a major part of the difficulties described above. The participatory aspect of this research method is considerable, as children felt recognized and appreciated due to their active involvement in data production. In our presentation, we will reflect on the method of photo interviewing and highlight its advantages, challenges and potentials within the frame of qualitative childhood research.

Author:	**Dr Chris Richards**
Title:	**In the Thick of It: framing and interpreting children's play**
Affiliation:	**Centre for the Study of Children, Youth and Media, London Knowledge Lab, University of London Institute of Education**

This paper examines the video documentation of children's play activity in an inner city primary school playground. The research is part of an AHRC funded project – Children's Playground Games and Songs in the New Media Age (April 2009-April 2011). The main concern of the paper is to detail the variety of approaches adopted in recording children's play and to review and evaluate them in relation to the aspirations of ethnographic enquiry (Green and Bloome, 1995). In particular, following debates around 'interpretation', the paper will consider how video documents contribute to the interpretation of pre-interpreted domains (Thompson, 1990; Pink, 2001/2007). In this research, the domain is substantially, though never exclusively, occupied and sustained by children. Their interpretations of their own settings (Carspecken, 1996; James, 2001) present a complex and elusive challenge to the authority of the visual record. In this respect, continuing negotiation of the research project with the children themselves entails efforts to enable children both to document their own play and to respond to and comment on the documents made by adult researchers (Kellett, 2005). The work of data interpretation is thus significantly reliant on dialogues with children for whom the immediacy, affective intensity and speed of their play largely preclude commentary and explanation for non-participant others (Sutton-Smith, 1997; Kelly-Byrne, 1989). The use of retrospective viewing and discussion is therefore essential. How to determine what meanings the children give to their own actions in play is a key issue both for the project and for this paper.

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Tuesday 4th May 11.30 – 13.00
Session 1D – Multi-Method Strategies and Policy

Author:	**Joanna Cent, Magdalena Jelonek, Anna Strzebońska and Barbara Worek**
Title:	**Efficiency of the implementation of public interventions: the application of qualitative methods in the development of explanatory models**
Affiliation:	**Department of Economy, Education and Social Research Method, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Institute of Sociology**

The use of qualitative data in the diagnosis and evaluation of public policy activities is becoming more and more common. Using many research methods and techniques to develop research plans is a common practice, both as part of the broad triangulation of research methods and techniques, as well as in a very popular use of mixed-method design approach. Such approach usually assumes that the qualitative methods are used at the initial, explorative stage of research, providing information necessary to develop a questionnaire for quantitative research. While appreciating such approach, we would like to pay attention to the fact that there are much broader opportunities in the qualitative data: they can be used not only in exploration, but in the development of models explaining the course of the analyzed actions, their conditions and consequences as well. In our presentation, we are going to use research data and experience from the research conducted in 2007-2008 as part of the Małopolska Partnership for Lifelong Learning. Such research was based on the use of qualitative and quantitative research methods and included the leading actors participating in the lifelong education process: inhabitants of the region, educational institutions, entrepreneurs, experts and decision makers. In our presentation, we would like to present a model developed on the basis of qualitative and quantitative data describing the conditions of the process of implementation of the lifelong learning strategy in Małopolska and discuss issues related to the development and application of such model: its explanatory capacity, scope of application and possible limitations.

Keywords

public policy, diagnosis, evaluation, qualitative methods, explanation

Author:	**Wielisława Warzywoda-Kruszyńska and Paulina Bunio-Mroczek**
Title:	**Qualitative data gathered among teenage parents as a tool for developing and evaluating social policy responses to the social problem teenage parenthood**
Affiliation:	**Department of Applied Sociology and Social Work Institute of Sociology, University of Lodz**

The paper will touch upon the subject of the use of qualitative data on teenage parenthood in the process of developing and evaluating social policy actions aimed at preventing early pregnancies and diminishing consequences of early child bearing.

We will refer to our experiences as researchers who have conducted a qualitative empirical study on teenage parenthood as mechanism of intergenerational transmission of poverty and social inequalities within the research project "Strengthening opportunities and weakening transmission of poverty among inhabitants of towns of the Lodz province". The aim of this policy-oriented project is to support social inclusion in the region of Lodz (central Poland) by producing knowledge on mechanisms of social exclusion and by providing knowledge-based solutions to overcome the exclusion to be implemented by social policy subjects. One of the project's research modules concentrates on teenage parents inhabiting urban areas of concentrated social and economical deprivation as a specific group threatened by social exclusion. Within the module, in-depth interviews with teenage mothers and teenage fathers complemented by follow-up interviews with representatives of social services were carried out. The project is led by a team of researchers from the Institute of Sociology of the University of Lodz with financial support of the European Social Fund.

Author:	**Luigina Mortari and Valentina Mazzoni**
Title:	**Which strategies can we use, working with children?**
Affiliation:	**Education Sciences Department – University of Verona**

Which strategies and techniques enable us to achieve reliable and meaningful data studying children? Our studies are inspired by one important assumption: the awareness that while quantitative, survey and experimental studies are necessary, they cannot by themselves provide sufficient information or the insight required to fully capture the nuanced complexity of children's experiences (Darbyshire et al., 2005). Because children deserve to be elicited, we implement a qualitative approach in order to explore children's experience and understand their own perspective.

In order to facilitate children to explain authentically their own thought, it's necessary to use techniques close to the ordinary instruments they apply to communicate and learn in school and in the other daily settings they live in. There are no magic recipes to acknowledge children's experience, but it's important to invent methods that are appropriate for context and subjects involved.

Furthermore, the research design was constructing from the ground up. The data generate with children were the starting point to develop each step of our research. The presentation will show some examples of the strategies we used to work with children. Games and stories were used as research techniques to collect reliable data. These activities permitted to collect qualitative data and narratives. The data collected can be analyzed with procedures, both qualitative (descriptive and not statistical) and quantitative. Starting from these examples the authors' purpose is to reflect on the theoretical framework they construct, naming research for children (Mortari, 2009).

Tuesday 4th May 11.30 – 13.00
Session 1E – Using Narrative Interviews

Author:	**Dr. Kornelia Sammet and Marliese Weissmann**
Title:	**Group discussions and biographical narrative interviews – a complementary approach**
Affiliation:	**Universität Leipzig, Institut für Kulturwissenschaften**

Narrative interviews and group discussions are often used as methods in qualitative research, but rarely combined and discussed as a multi-method design. In group discussions as well as biographical interviews, we can find relevant structures of meaning but embedded in a different context. Whereas group discussions – according to Ralf Bohnsack – aim on collective orientations, biographical narrative interviews focus on individual orientations in order to analyze the relation of the particular and the general of biographical constructions. In a group discussion, conducted with people in similar conditions of life, a group identity, shared experiences, interpretations and norms may be updated. We adopt a complementary perspective discussing potentials and limitations of a mixed-method design. In combining group discussions and biographical narrative interviews, we can analyse how and under which conditions individual experiences transform in collective orientations and how collective orientations are appropriated individually.

Our aim is not only to advance the discussion methodologically, but to base it on empirical data. We refer to biographical interviews and group discussions with recipients of welfare benefits conducted in our research project "Worldviews in precarious conditions of life" (University Leipzig, Germany). Worldviews are, in reference to Thomas Luckmann's sociology of knowledge, understood as subjective theories on the world and human life. In our research we inquire how worldviews are embedded and grounded in biographical constructions as well as in collective discourses.

Author:	**Beata Pawłowska and Anna Kubczak**
Title:	**Using narrative interview and semi-structured interview in research of emotions in organization**
Affiliation:	**Department of Sociology of Organization and Management, University of Lodz**

The aim of the paper is to discuss the use of selected qualitative methods in research on emotions in organization. We will show some methodological problems and difficulties when studying emotions using semi-structured and narrative interviews.

We will argue that emotions, commonly recognized as subjective states experienced by an individual, and their meaning for an individual should be reconstructed with reference to actions and social processes in which actor is involved (recognizing wider context – organizational and social).

The focus of the paper will be on answering questions: what is the difference between semi-structured interview and narrative interview according to obtained empirical data? What kind of methodological difficulties may emerge during research process in reference to each of above mentioned techniques? How to go beyond declarative layer of data and reach the one which is meaningful but often hidden because of interactional specific of interview situation?

The discussion will refer to research on professional careers, based on 38 semi-structured interviews, 25 narrative interviews (and observations)

Author:	**Sarah Hards**
Title:	**Personal Narratives of Environmental Behaviour**
Affiliation:	**Department of Social Policy and Social Work, University of York**

While individual environmental behaviour is currently high on the agenda, both in academia and in policy circles, our understanding of the topic remains patchy. Key issues, such as the Value-Action Gap (Kollmuss and Agyeman, 2002) and how behaviour changes throughout the individual life-course remain only partially understood. While conventional broad-scale studies have provided descriptions of behaviour across the population, innovative qualitative approaches are also needed. Such approaches can take account of the dynamic nature of environmental behaviour throughout the life-course, and recognise that environmental behaviour may be entwined with other aspects of an individual's life, and needs to be studied within this social and personal context.

One method which addresses these needs is a Narrative Life-Course approach. This combines elements of Narrative Inquiry (Riessman, 2008) with elements of Life Course or Biographical methods. This method is currently being employed in a study of environmentally-active individuals in York, UK. By inviting participants to "tell the story" of their environmental behaviour over time, this study takes a holistic approach to an individual's life, focusing on transitions and turning points. Story-telling is aided by the use of visual techniques, such as drawing life-graphs. This paper presents results from the first phase of data-collection. Alongside initial conclusions, it offers reflections on the challenges and benefits of this methodology.

Tuesday 4th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 2A – Innovative Methods

Author:	**Robert Evans and Harry Collins**
Title:	**The Imitation Game: A new method for social research**
Affiliation:	**Centre for the Study of Knowledge, Expertise and Science (KES), Cardiff University**

Social research methods are often seen as qualitative or quantitative. In this paper, we outline a new method – the Imitation Game – that simultaneously produces both qualitative and quantitative data. In explaining the method, we set out the theory that underpins its use, some of the practical issues it raises and summarise the results of pilot studies looking at: blindness, sexuality, religion and ethnicity.

The method is based on the Victorian parlour game that formed the basis of the Turing Test associated with Artificial Intelligence. It involves three participants, a judge from the 'target culture' who tries to distinguish between a member of that culture and someone who is pretending to be a member. The research tool uses specialist software with participants communicating via the internet to keep identities hidden. The data reveal both the unique features of the target culture (e.g. those things that the person pretending does not know) and those things that are widely shared (e.g. those things that the person pretending does know).

The method has several advantages. The most important for comparative research is that native participants decide the criteria for successful performance, so the method is always in tune with local, cultural sensitivities, unlike survey methods for example. In addition, the method offers a new approach to mixed methods research, with qualitative element revealing the tacit and cultural knowledge specific to a given culture at the same time as the quantitative element enables comparisons to be made between topics, across countries or over time.

Author:	**Jarkko Mylläri, Kivelä M and Krokfors, L.**
Title:	**Rhizoanalyzing multimodal data – an episode of peer-learning in a computer lab as a telling case**
Affiliation:	**InnoEdu, University of Helsinki**

This paper presents a technical and methodological solution for gathering, managing and analyzing large amounts of multimodal data. Our rhizoanalysis (see e.g. MacNaughton, 2004; O'Riley, 2003) is performed on interaction and content creation taking place in physical and virtual domains of a computer lab during a primary school 6th grade geography project. The complete data consists of 12x90 minutes of two-camera video files, 12x21 screen capture animations and 25 digital knowledge maps with their corresponding edit history log-files.

The logic of inquiry emphasizes mapping; rhizomatic visual and hypertextual representation of data and relations within it adapted from Deleuze and Guattari (1980/2004). We subject the mapped data to tracing, a recurrent activity of turning something into an image by restrictive procedures such as selecting or isolating (Deleuze & Guattari 1980/2004, p. 14-15). The role of technical means here is twofold: 1) to make visualizing and traversing within the data effortless and portable as well as 2) to allow limiting the amount of data used at any given moment much in the way human attention is focused by filtering out information.

To serve as a telling case (see e.g. Sheridan, Street, & Bloome, 2000; Rex, 2006) we map and trace the multiple lines of interaction and information processing of a student-initiated episode of peer-learning around Google Earth software involving seven students all together. The mapping-tracing process highlights the benefits of flexibly traversing timelines from the level of school year all the way down to the details of discourse and operations performed by an individual student on a given piece of software.

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Author:	**Dr Conor Galvin**
Title:	**Outwardly digital: the challenges of researching the technology enabled learning self as transigent product & project**
Affiliation:	**University College Dublin**

Is a weblog a document? A *YouTube* video? A *FaceBook* page? Are any of these in any traditional sense either fixed or truthful? And why might this matter? With the *digital turn* of the past decade, notions of what constitutes the act of documentation and the product of such acts have 'gone liquid' to a startling extent. Digital documents are germane to almost every emerging practice around contemporary economy and society. They run native to the possibilities of communication networks, they travel on demand and so invite transposition, translation and repurposing to a previously unimaginable degree. But their exogenesis and 'fabric' are computational and there can be something unsettlingly about the essentialising, information architectures that serve both to publish such documents while simultaneously rendering edgeless the meanings they carry.

This paper considers the ways that digital documentation can both construct and hollow-out 'personal learning spaces' within the learning practices of university students. It seeks to place and understand the rise of transigent documentary in our digital lives and particularly the role that data syndication plays in constructing viral events and the (re)presentations this affords in terms of their imagining of, and engagement with, the wider world.

The challenge of researching this emergent practice is foregrounded through a consideration of the methodological issues which arose in designing a study into how two university classes (one masters level, one final year undergraduate) engage with and deploy novel technologies within their 'formal' learning environment and in the construction of *personal learning networks*. Issues of utility, ethical research acts and capturing transigience are discussed.

Tuesday 4th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 2B – Methodologies of Space, Place and Movement

Author:	**Kate Moles, Mariann Martsin and Gabrielle Ivinson**
Title:	**Moving in, through and out of place**
Affiliation:	**WISERD, Cardiff University**

Drawing on Merleau-Ponty, we consider young people's practical, bodily engagement with the world; the body's practical capacity to act. These bodily modalities or vocabularies are reflections of the way people live and move their bodies in, thorough and out of place. Place is central to our study, specifically what physical, geographical and institutional places make available to young people. Our intention is to map the opportunities to create meaning within the locality in which young people live, move and do things.

The relationship between movement, space and meaning can be made by calling on new developments in mulitimodality semiotics (Kress et al, 2001). The 'overwhelming world' (Valsiner, 2006) becomes organised through noticing specific configurations of signifiers that act as hybrid assemblages. These in turn open up or close down meanings through lines flight or ubiquitous associative links available in culture.

Methodologically, we have used video-audio-and movement data (video footage of walking tours and physical activities). We shall present four contrasting video clips of young people moving through and in various spaces. Our analysis then investigates the way place sets up possibilities and limitations in the formation of young people's consciousness and specifically why some young people in post-industrial places manage to find ways to imagine themselves forward and think positively about their futures while others do not.

Author:	**Tom Hall and Robin Smith**
Title:	**Mapping Urban Patrols? Place-binding Knowledge and Spatial Practice**
Affiliation:	**WISERD, Cardiff University**

This paper is drawn from an ethnography of urban patrols operating in the city centre. To patrol is no more than to go about at regular intervals in order to keep watch and to guard or protect something; a patrol is a person or group of people doing just that.

Each patrol moves across the terrain of the city centre, regularly and routinely, in carrying out their various tasks, of care, repair, and maintenance and this is no trivial contribution to the order of the metropolis. So, we are interested in what each patrol does and where they go in doing so. More than this, however, we are interested in what they know about the city and how they come to do so.

We focus here on outreach patrols offering immediate and longer term services to the rough sleepers of the city centre. In doing so we discuss the ways in which we, as researchers, may go about capturing and representing the work, movements, and knowledge of these practitioners and will discuss the methods with which we have been doing so. One obvious means available to us is to produce maps of their movements over time which, aided by GPS technology, allows us to make certain claims regarding the relationship between the changing terrain of the city, the outreach workers, and their clients. In the second half of the paper we move from the analysts' method, which binds the practice of patrol and belongs to us, and consider instead the methods that belong to the outreach workers and the way in which their knowledge and practice is not only bound in place, that is to say localised and grounded, but comes to bind it too; not with maps but in movement.

Tuesday 4th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 2C – Visual Data and Methods

Author:	**Ulrike Froschauer[1] and Manfred Lueger[2]**
Title:	**Visual Data in Organisational Research**
Affiliation:	**[1]Department of Sociology, University of Vienna** **[2] Institute for Sociology and Social Research, Vienna University of Economics and Business**

Qualitative social research draws on a number of different organisational analysis methods. While many of these (especially those involving interview or text analyses) have long been the subject of intense debate, the analysis of visual materials has tended to live a shadow existence – despite the fact that such materials can serve as an important and sizeable source of data for organisational analyses. Visual materials are an expression of both the social organisation in which they were produced and the communicative context in which they appear and are used. In this respect, they represent easily accessible material (in particular brochures, photos, internet presentations), which is highly suitable for and useful in reconstructing the social structures in organisations and opening up latent structures of meaning for analysis.

This paper presents a hermeneutic method of analysing visual materials in a social context. The basic concept centres on the analysis of artefacts as an independent interpretive means of reconstructing the processes of meaning and organising in social systems that has been specially adapted for the study of visual materials. After providing a brief introduction to the basic methodological principles behind interpretive organisational analysis, the paper goes on to discuss this method in greater detail. Concrete examples of the study of specific materials in an organisational analysis context are used to illustrate these methodological principles and ground the interpretation of such materials in the overall organisational analysis context. The paper closes with a discussion of the possibilities and limitations of this kind of analysis.

Author:	**Riet Steel*, Elly Van Eeghem°, Griet Verschelden* and Carlos Dekeyrel°**
Title:	**Tracing the potential of participatory visual methodology in a study on community arts in urban cracks**
Affiliation:	***Faculty of Social Work and Welfare Studies, University College Ghent** **° Faculty of Fine Arts, University College Ghent**

This paper describes the design of an ongoing study on interventions of artists and social workers in community art practices in urban cracks. The study is set up as a casestudy: one community art practice was selected, situated in the northern dockland area of Ghent in Flanders, the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium. This practice is organised by two organisations in which social workers and artists work together, and initiated by the city government of Ghent in the context of a large-scale urban renewal project. Within this case study, different logics, grounds, perspectives and actions of artists and social workers are mapped and confronted with each other, making views on urbanity, social problems and living together visible.

In our interdisciplinary research method, key actors in the project (i.e. social workers and artists) will be challenged to 'picture' their perspective on their actions. Visual data (video & photo) generated by artists, social workers and the researchers will be combined with historical visual data out of archives and used in interviews. In this presentation the methodological backgrounds, choices and consequences in this research will be linked to and contrasted with the conceptual framework of PhotoVoice and other participatory visual research methodologies.

Author:	**Dawn Mannay**
Title:	**Making the familiar strange: Can visual research methods render the familiar setting more perceptible?**
Affiliation:	**Cardiff University, UK**

The centrality of the researcher and their position in relation to the research setting has been subject to controversy and long standing debates threaded with the narratives of insider and outsider myths. Insiders are often charged with the tendency to present their group in an unrealistically favourable light, and their work is often considered to be overshadowed by the enclosed, self-contained world of common understanding. This paper draws upon data generated by six participants from a research project, which aimed to explore and represent the everyday experiences of working-class mothers and daughters residing on a peripheral social housing estate. The paper describes how I, as an indigenous researcher, employed visual methods of data production in order to suspend my preconceptions of familiar territory, and facilitate an understanding of the unique viewpoints of mothers and daughters on the margins of contemporary Britain. The paper focuses the usefulness of the approach for making the familiar strange when the researchers own experience mirrors that of their participants.

Keywords

Britain, collages, daughters, familiarity, mothers, photographs, participatory methods, visual methods

Tuesday 4th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 2D – Studying Elites

Author:	**Robert Mikecz**
Title:	**Interviewing Post-Socialist Political Elites**
Affiliation:	**Faculty of Business and Computing Sciences, Liverpool Hope University**

This paper focuses on the challenges of conducting interviews with post-socialist political elites. It is the result of my reflection on in-depth, semi-structured face-to-face interviews, which I have conducted over two years with Estonian political elites. The objective of my research was not the process of interviewing foreign elites itself; I was conducting qualitative research to analyse the nature of policy choices in Estonia's post-socialist transition from a centrally planned economy to a free-market economy. My objective was the examination of the origins of decisions made by Estonia's policy makers and shapers.

I discuss the methodological problems that may arise in interviewing foreign elites, such as gaining access to respondents, the power gap between researcher and interviewee, and overcoming cross-cultural barriers. Then I examine the question of gaining the trust of elite interviewees, which is crucial for the researcher in order to hear the 'real story' instead of the 'public relations' version of events. I do that in view of the researcher's positionality, which I critically analyse from the insider-outsider perspective and address its impact on the interview process. I argue that instead of the insider- outsider dichotomy the researcher's positionality is placed on a continuum between the two extremes. Furthermore, one's positionality is not static; it evolves and can be influenced by the researcher over time.

Author:	**João Couvaneiro**
Title:	**Higher education and social stratification – The production of Nineteenth-century Portuguese elites**
Affiliation:	**Lisbon University**

The "Curso Superior de Letras" (Higher School of Letters) was created in Lisbon in 1859, by king Pedro V, with the purpose of compensating the inexistence of Art Faculties, in Portugal, specifically aimed at the diffusion of Social Sciences – especially History, Philosophy and Literature. This institution, half a century later, would see itself integrated into the Faculty of Arts of the University of Lisbon, created in 1911, after the implementation of the Republic. It was responsible for the graduation of High School teachers and candidates for public administration office.

Higher education has always been associated to the mechanisms of social stratification, creating and maintaining groups dependent on the State, while it resorted to these groups to fulfill all types of duties. This level of education is seen as a «factory of titles» for the occupations of great social prestige, which adapted itself to the needs of the liberal society, producing and reproducing the status quo, through the concentration of knowledge and of professional efficiency in the hands of predominant sectors. Nonetheless, Portugal, is still awaiting for a critical analysis of the responsibilities taken by the universities in the modeling of these elites. With a an historical-sociological approach, through a simultaneous quantitative and qualitative analysis, I will try to identify the social origin of the teachers and pupils of that institution, both their school and professional career, checking still what link was established with the political-administrative power.

Author:	**Anastasia Kolonskikh**
Title:	**Narrative analysis as a method of studying internal decision making factors in business**
Affiliation:	**Higher School of Economics, Moscow**

This paper develops a view on the applicability of narrative analysis in the business managerial milieu. We focus our attention on the one of its critical components, the process of decision making. We will make a brief overview of the most popular strategies of studying decision making factors in business and then proceed to narrative analysis, which seems to be most effective in our case. Number of interviews with top managers has been held and analysis of their responses comprehensively indicates that the use of narrative description in this field is quite appropriate. The main aim of this paper is to detect fundamental internal decision making factors by the use of narrative analysis method. The hypothesis is as follows: the results of narrative analysis can give a broader view on the research of internal decision making factors in business in addition to methodological package, which consists of Meyers-Briggs questionnaire and self-developed tasks on mapping strategy. As the main method we used narrative analysis. The results, selected factors, could build an assessment base for different types of top managerial decision makers. The paper presents wide evidence on this view, which suggests the feasibility of further movement by using narrative analysis as an applicable qualitative method of researches in business area.

Tuesday 4th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 2E – Mixed-Method Approaches

Author:	**Anna-Leena Riitaoja and Paul Ilsley**
Title:	**Doing Holistic Research on Social Justice in Finnish Comprehensive Schools**
Affiliation:	**University of Helsinki**

The vast myriad research methodologies used in educational research has been guided by numerous conceptual and theoretical frameworks. And the purposes of educational research have been as varied as the methodologies themselves. Phenomenological research is central to this cause because it permits a researcher to test assumptions anew with consideration of how the phenomena under investigation are consciously realized. Among the more durable prevailing research outcomes is holistic conclusion-making through special examination. Accordingly, policies, curricula, classroom practices, assessment strategies, and even funding investigations have received attention in recent years.

Here we emphasize the ways in which people experience social justice in terms of equity, agency, critical literacy and cultural and political relevancy (Lipman 2004; see also Beauboueuf-Lafontant 1999; Sleeter & Grant 2007) in the Finnish school context.

Our theoretical background has been inspired by critical multicultural education and critical social theory which aim for a holistic understanding of education in its socio-cultural and spatial context. Attention is paid to how a researcher draws conclusions regarding critical social education and its relation to social justice. There are statistical data on residential areas and schools visualised in thematic maps, participant observation and interviews of school staff, children and educational policy makers as well as autobiographical insights. Through policy analysis we can understand how schools reckon with social change, how educators reflect and how interactions change over time. This presentation attempts to provide both sophisticated subjective and generalizable objective methodologies concurrently in the hope of understanding the deep frames of reference of the subjects while redefining the complex phenomenon of and agenda toward social justice.

Author:	**Morag Heirs**
Title:	**Reflecting on the contributions of a mixed-method research project**
Affiliation:	**University of York**

The project began life as a pragmatic trial comparing usual care with homeopathic treatment for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. In fact, as a combination of data collection methods have demonstrated, such a trial would have been unlikely to provide any definitive answers.

Mixed-methods have provided a more complete understanding of this treatment area while highlighting the lack of research which analyses actual practice, clearly indicating further directions of exploration. These findings are not unique to complementary medicine or healthcare in general, and emphasise the importance of understanding the phenomenon of interest before subjecting it to randomised controlled trials.

The overarching theme of the project has become the contrast, dissonance and overlap between clinical trial research, and the real life practice of practitioners as revealed through qualitative research methods. ADHD and homeopathy were used as an example where practitioners report treating this condition, and a small number of trials have been published.

A systematic review and individual patient data analysis was carried out within an overall methodology based on Grounded Theory drawn from the work of Kathy Charmaz. These methods produced a picture of homeopathic treatment which was both internally conflicted and did not reflect the practice of key informants.

Questionnaires and interviews confirmed these concerns, leading to fuller exploration of homeopathic practice through in-depth interviews and observation carried out concurrently with data analysis. The principles of; open, axial, selective coding; constant comparison and memo writing were used throughout the project within qualitative analysis and during integration of the quantitative results.

Author:	**Betina Freidin and Matías Ballesteros**
Title:	**Observing differentiation processes within the medical profession in Argentina through a mixed qualitative approach**
Affiliation:	**University of Buenos Aires**

We discuss the use of a mixed qualitative approach that combines interviews with documentary sources to study processes of professional segmentation. We focus on the case of Argentinean medical doctors who have integrated Ayurveda and Acupuncture in their clinical work. They represent a heterodox segment of the medical profession in terms of training, values and commitments to practice, whose status remains marginal in the Argentinean context of institutional biomedical dominance.

Segmentation processes involve a complex dynamic of differentiation within professional groups, which are more o less visible to external observers. Differentiation operates on different levels. It involves institutional processes and collective action to establish an emerging segment as a recognized group within a profession (through regulation and access to institutional resources) and micro-social processes of identity formation and meaning-making with regard to career decisions and modalities of practice.

We have drawn on a mixed qualitative strategy to observe on-going macro and micro-social processes of professional segmentation. On the one hand, we gathered and analyzed different kinds of documents (organizational documents, bills, regulations, professional association's Websites, newspaper articles, and specialized journals). To understand some of these materials in context (bills and regulations, for instance) we interviewed key institutional actors. Some of these interviews worked also as sources of oral history about the local diffusion of Acupuncture and Ayurveda since written sources are scarce and incomplete. On the other hand, we gathered practicing physicians' life stories to know how they make sense of career decisions and of their unorthodox clinical practice.

Wednesday 5th May 9.15 – 10.45
Session 3A – Visual Representations

Author:	**Caroline Ruiner**
Title:	**Photographs as a Self-Set Stimulus. On the Scent of the Habitus of Founders**
Affiliation:	**University of Augsburg, Eichleitnerstrasse 30, 86159 Augsburg**

As photographs reveal an approach to the symbolic world of the subjects and their views (Flick, 2009), this paper will be a contribution to the discussion on the collection and analysis of visual data.

The underlying empirical findings stem from a qualitative study of female founders in Germany. The study asks about the inclination and the success of women founding a business. The project bases on the assumption that this process is influenced by and a manifestation of the familial culture of origin: The habitus can be found in the way of founding. In total twenty founders, their partners and their families (mother, father and sibling) were interviewed with the help of guided narrative interviews and additionally a group discussion with the family members was realised. As photographs allow detailed recordings of facts as well as provide a more comprehensive and holistic presentation of lifestyles and conditions (Mead 1963), they seem to be a method to fathom the founder's habitus. This is why photographs were integrated in the project in following ways: (1) The founder receive cameras and were asked to take photographs of typical situations of their everyday life as founder; (2) The family interviews were initiated with family pictures that were chosen to represent typical situations of their common everyday life in childhood.

The participant-produced as well as the family chosen photographs served as a stimulus for a narrative interview respectively family (group) discussion. In a kind of "photo-elicitation interview" (Harper 2000) the photos from the women's and their family lives were taken to stimulate the interview partners to produce narratives: first about the photo and then starting from this about their everyday life which turned out to be an enriching medium to find out about the acquired perceptions, thoughts and actions.

Author:	**Annabel Tremlett**
Title:	**Images of Roma (Gypsies) and the problems of representing 'the marginalised'**
Affiliation:	**University of Portsmouth**

This paper is concerned with how marginalised groups are researched and how their voices are represented in academic texts. Drawing on 15 months of ethnographic research in Hungary, the paper argues that moving away from entrenched views of stigmatised and often marginalised groups such as Roma (Gypsy) minorities requires a commitment to reinvestigating connotations around 'being marginalised'. The paper focuses on the visual representations that formed part of an ethnographic research project amongst Roma and non-Roma primary school pupils in Hungary. Fourth grade children (aged 10/11 years) were given disposable cameras with which to take pictures of their everyday lives. The resulting 451 photographs are compared to visual and anthropological accounts of Roma identity. These accounts stipulate that although marginalised, Roma have a strong identity separate from non-Roma that is infused through their everyday activities, known as 'the Gypsy way'. This 'Gypsy way' is said to enable them to survive, both culturally and economically, despite dire circumstances. This paper argues that this narrative of 'the marginalised' works to find a comfortable 'other' that is productive, interesting and to be admired. However, this view rests on the idea of the marginalised as living very differently from the non-marginalised, majority society. The analysis shown in this paper, which took on both quantitative and qualitative approaches, revealed very few practices or characteristics which could be described as significantly or distinctively divided into 'Roma' or 'Hungarian'. Roma inflected cultural influences, however, are shown to potentially play a low-key element in people's lives in Hungary, from both Roma and Hungarian backgrounds. Visual representations taken by research participants are thus shown to provide a useful tool to re-invigorate debates on the status given to 'difference' in discourses on the marginalised.

Author:	**Lucía Orellana-Damacela**
Title:	**The Uploaded Self: An Analysis of Photos Sent by Ecuadorian Migrants to Ecuadorian Online Papers**
Affiliation:	**Loyola University, Chicago**

Ecuador's mainstream newspapers have opened up their online versions to include sections with migrant-provided content. Migrants are invited to share their pictures and messages in these sections. They are invited, in short, to use this medium to communicate with their loved ones and, in the process, with the online readership at large.

Thematic and formal aspects of a sample of these photos are examined: setting, actors, events portrayed and type of shots. The short messages accompanying the photos are also included in the analysis as they provide important contextual information. The analysis of the visual and textual elements underscores commonalities and differences about the immigrants' thematic and formal choices to represent themselves and their lives abroad.

The framework of this study does not consider photos to be 'objective' reports of the reality of the lives of those portrayed. Rather, they are seen as a construction, as a selected representation. Indeed, the choice of a particular photo to represent oneself is an act full of significance. It allows immigrants to emphasize certain aspects of their lives abroad. The published photo has captured a single moment in the life of the immigrant and frozen it in online perpetuity. What do these photos communicate about the actors and about their immigrant experience?

Author:	**Alexia Panayiotou**
Title:	**´Macho´ Managers and Organizational Heroes: Competing Masculinities in Hollywood Cinema**
Affiliation:	**Management and Organization Studies, University of Cyprus**

This paper works with the visual narrative of several popular films to critically analyze how masculinity is constructed in the cinematic workplace, focusing on the representations of managers and the interplay between the practice of management and the practice of gender. Using a performative-practice approach to the study of gender, the paper focuses on the "saying and doing" of gender in eight films about or set in organizations. Although some findings echo previous work in organization studies that "being a man" and "being a manager" are often synonymous, the analysis also indicates that organizations in film are a testing ground for competing forms of masculinity, some of which are presented as "nobler" than others. It is then argued that one type of masculinity presented in popular film—the "organizational hero"--may offer a type of resistance to culturally dominant constructs of masculinity, so that Hollywood films present both a propagation of dominant discourses and a ground for challenging these discourses.

The contribution of the paper lies not only in exploring masculinity in films about or set in organizations, but also in understanding how visual data, particularly data from popular culture, is a powerful tool in understanding the interplay between organizational reality and cinematic representations.

Wednesday 5th May 9.15 – 10.45
Session 3B – Multi-Method Research

Author:	**Stephanie Lemke and Anne C. Bellows**
Title:	**Multi-method research designs in studies of nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods in South Africa**
Affiliation:	**Institute for Social Sciences in Agriculture, Center for Gender and Nutrition, University of Hohenheim**

In transition countries like South Africa, where huge disparities with regard to social, economic and health conditions exist, and with a limited availability of empirically-derived population-based data, it is essential to gain a better understanding of socio-economic characteristics, diversified livelihoods and underlying social dimensions of nutrition security. Multi-method research designs enable the integration of empirical research with in depth insight into individual and group life experience, especially among hard to reach and vulnerable populations. Qualitative multi-method approaches are especially useful for collaborative work with NGOs aimed at sustainable rural development.

A study published 2009 (Lemke et al.) explored how gender affects sustainable livelihoods in terms of the impact on food and nutrition security in South African farm worker households. We report that female-headed households, although having less access to earned income, take better care of household well-being through access to social grants, remittances and informal incomes. These findings could be revealed only through a qualitative multi-method research design using interviews, life histories, focus groups and participant and non-participant observation, but also quantitative socio-demographic and structural data. Research is being expanded to explore the impact of land and agrarian reform in South Africa on local food systems and nutrition security, with emphasis on structural causes of poverty, unequal power relations (e.g., race, gender, class) and the perspectives and capacities of marginalised groups, integrating network analysis and geographical mapping methods.

Author:	**Wendy Mitchell**
Title:	**Adapting project wide research materials and methods for young people with life-limiting illnesses who have learning and/or communication impairments: lessons learnt**
Affiliation:	**Policy Research Unit, University of York**

UK government policy advocates involving health and social care service users in decisions about their care. However, some groups frequently find themselves marginalised and not consulted, especially those with learning and/or communication impairments. Drawing on an English, Government funded longitudinal study exploring choices and decision-making processes; this paper explores how a multi-method research approach was developed to explore the ideas and experiences of three different groups of disabled people: working age adults, older people and young people with life-limiting conditions. Research methods were developed which enabled participation in different ways and at different levels whilst simultaneously retaining thematic continuity across groups. To demonstrate this, the paper documents how project wide research materials (information sheets, consent forms, back-ground questionnaires and individual semi-structured interview topic guides) were adapted to meet the needs of young people (13-21 years) with life-limiting conditions, some had learning and/or communication impairments. Adapting project wide materials raises a number of considerations and challenges for researchers; these will be explored and discussed in relation to the use of visual methods, especially symbol based Talking MatsTM. As a longitudinal study, the researcher viewed the development of the project's research tools as a cumulative process, important lessons were learnt and these will be shared. The paper concludes by considering some wider implications of using visual methods for future research and how these methods, especially symbols based, can be used across disciplines, within projects drawing on a range of participants and by practitioners in their work with disabled young people.

Author:	**Anne Corden and Roy Sainsbury**
Title:	**What difference does it make? An exploration of a complex issue**
Affiliation:	**Social Policy Research Unit, University of York**

The authors describe their qualitative approach to exploration of a complex policy-related issue. The research team was tasked to explore, with recipients of two disability benefits, language, awareness, perceptions and views about what difference the benefits made to people's lives, and what impact the benefits had. Findings were intended to inform the development of any further large-scale survey research on support for disabled and elderly people, and funding of long-term social care.

It was anticipated that there would be particular difficulties in such work. Some recipients would be unaware they received the benefit, or how much money was involved. Some would be very old, frail, or ill; or have problems in communication. Some people would live in residential accommodation, raising issues of access and confidentiality. There would be problems in teasing out what impact the benefit made among people who put all sources of income together and just spent what they needed – a budgeting pattern common among low-income groups.

In this paper, the authors describe their approach to talking to people in semi-structured interviews to build up a picture of what difference the benefits made. They tried direct and indirect approaches; different language; different sequencing of enquiries; various prompts; and a hypothetical exercise. It was possible to understand 'the difference made'; a complex concept which went beyond spending money.

Wednesday 5th May 9.15 – 10.45
Session 3C – Qualitative research and its methodological challenges

Panel Session:	**A multi-faceted view on qualitative research and its methodological challenges**
Organiser/Chair:	**Prof. Dr. Mechthild Bereswill (University of Kassel)**

Author:	**Prof. Dr. Mechthild Bereswill**
Title:	**Biographical Discontinuity and Longitudinal Research Relationships**
Affiliation:	**University of Kassel**

The paper will refer to a longitudinal study on the biographical processes and conflicts of marginalized young men who we met in juvenile detention centers in East and West Germany first and followed over nearly ten years by interviewing them every year. The study is focused on the biographical coping with imprisonment and resocialization as a conflict-ridden process in the context of the specific psycho-social vulnerability of these group of male adolescents.

Looking at the research process over the years, we can identify methodological as well as ethical challenges: How can we connect the different interviews with each other? What do we learn about the continuity and change of biographical conflicts and the agency of these men in their becoming? (How) Can we draw on the research relationship for the process of understanding in qualitative research? What are the ethical dimensions of a long term relationship between a social researcher and adolescents who usually have experienced a lot of different institutionalized relationship-offers?

These questions will be discussed by presenting short case vignettes from the study.

Author:	**Dr. Peter Rieker[1] and Dr. Sabrina Hoops[2]**
Title:	**Multi-Perspective Analysis of Children's Delinquency Development**
Affiliation:	**[1]University of Zurich** **[2] German Youth Institute, Munich**

Criminal careers could be seen as a consequence of a failed treatment of delinquency's early signs. For understanding processes of criminality-development, special attention should be paid to the treatment of early delinquency. During childhood the family represents the primary social context in this treatment.

The presentation focuses on the results generated through the analysis of these processes. Empirically it is based on a study conducted by the German Youth Institute, which in turn is based on qualitative interviews with both, the children who conducted delinquent acts, such as theft, damage to property, and assault and were therefore reported to the police and their parents. About half of the interviewees could be interviewed twice: In the primary survey, most of the children were between 12 to 14 years old, i.e. they were not criminally liable yet, since you have to be 14 years old in Germany in this respect. Up until the follow-up interviews, the majority had reached the age of 15 to 17 years. Some of them stopped their delinquent behaviour; some of them were still committing crimes.

The analysis is focused on the individual points of view of various family members, their development seen from a longitudinal perspective, and the relation between these perspectives.

The study aims to achieve both, the reconstruction of temporarily advancing and changing patterns of the families' dealing with delinquency and, particularly, to demonstrate the occurring relations between these patterns and the development of criminal careers. Last but not least, the analysis also enables us to gain methodological insight into the opportunities, challenges, and limitations of integrating information from different subjective and temporal perspectives.

Author:	**Dr. Anke Neuber**
Title:	**Researching gender without reproducing stereotypes – methodological challenges and methodical consequences**
Affiliation:	**University of Kassel**

Looking at sociological debates about gender and violence, we find different ways of dealing with gender: Either the gender dimensions of violence are ignored or violence is closely related to masculinity. At the same time young women attract attention when acting violently. It seems that violence is a legitimate resource for men while for women it is not. Violent women not only break the law, such as men do, but also go against cultural attributions of femininity. Based on two qualitative longitudinal studies – one with young men and one with young women in youth offenders institutions in Germany – I am currently analysing the meaning of violence in prison from a gendered perspective. Young offender institutions are homosocial areas, in which violence is an important part of the daily routine. Violence stabilizes the inmates' hierarchy as well as it keeps the inmates' hierarchy in motion.

In my paper I will discuss the methodological challenges of a gendered analysis for qualitative research. Thereby, gender is meant as a theoretical category and not as a (biological) variable. How can we look at the social phenomenon of violence not with gender but analyzing the social construction of gender while looking at violence? How can I compare the self-narratives and narratives about violence of young women and men without reproducing gender-difference? What are the methodical consequences of these methodological challenges?

Author:	**Rafaela M. Pax**
Title:	**The quality of mentoring relationship –a game of luck?**
Affiliation:	**University of Kassel**

Reconstructions of relationship experiences on a longitude perspective Mentoring as a concept is very popular and well established in various areas of daily life.

Especially in contexts of educational and professional backgrounds, we find countless types of formalized mentoring-programms. Thinking of mentoring as a kind of supporting-relationship in a less organized way, soon we find out, that somehow all of us have already been weather the guiding mentor or the guided mentee in some stage of our lives. Although this concept might to be very familiar to usual habits, we don't know much about the actual process of undertaking mentoring on an actor's perspective. Research in this field mostly appears as focused on the effectiveness in terms of outcome, but spears out the quality of this special kind of relationship and its benefits.

In a three year evaluation study on a mentoring-programm for female Students with disabilities I am conducting longitude expert interviews, group discussions and questionnaires to focus on the process within mentoring matches. Talking to mentors and mentees separately, two perspectives on a shared experience of designing mentoring and enrolling relationship are forthcoming. In my presentation I will present first research results on how mentoring matches develop relationship and what kind of connection they have.

Wednesday 5th May 9.15 – 10.45
Session 3D – Methods for Evidence-Based Social Policy and Practice

Author:	**Kaja Michalec**
Title:	**Reconciliation between work and child care among Polish women – analysis of posts on social networking services for working mothers**
Affiliation:	**Sociology Department, Jagiellonian University, Cracow**

Poland has one of the lowest birth rates in Europe. The ideas of Polish government for social policy that could change the status quo regard only one time financial aid for every women after childbirth. Researches however prove a statement that this kind of assistance will not improve the current situation because the problem is much more complex and contains other aspects beside the financial one.

In Poland only 2% of children under age of 3 and 30% of children aged 3 to 5 are provided with collective care (nurseries and kindergartens). In the majority of Polish families women are responsible for taking care of children. According to research, men in Poland spend hardly any time doing domestic and care work. Women on the other hand spend more than 45 hours a week doing unpaid work in households. There are two grave consequences of this situation. Firstly, over 50% of women do not work and secondly, fertility rate in Poland oscillates around1,3. Despite the given statistic there are still many women who try to reconcile professional work with having kids. Strategies used by those women can be identified not only by analyzing statistic data but also by looking into numerous posts on varied social networking services dedicated to working parents.

Answering the question how those women manage to work and have children despite the unfavorable social policy of Polish government is the key to understanding what actions need to be taken to improve women's situation in Poland.

Author:	**Wielisława Warzywoda Kruszyńska and Agnieszka Golczyńska-Grondas**
Title:	**Sociological research in urban neighbourhoods of relegation – the use of qualitative methods in the assessment of social policy strategies and social work practice**
Affiliation:	**The Dept. Of Applied Sociology and Social Work, Institute of Sociology, University of Lodz**

From the early 1990s a team of researchers from the Institute of Sociology, University of Lodz has been running research projects dealing with poverty, social exclusion and social assistance system in Lodz and the Lodz region. The main results are: revealing "poverty pockets" in the city of Lodz and in the Lodz province; providing the evidence for juvenilisation of poverty and for intergenerational transmission of poverty. Qualitative methods play the crucial role both in sociological analysis of researched phenomena and in evaluation of social policy strategies, practice and tools. In order to assess social problems in the zones of relegation and activities of institutions and non-governmental organizations in such areas, the team collects visual and descriptive data in "poverty pockets", applies focus group interviews and in-depth interviews with the staff of social assistance institutions. Narrative interviews and family life histories conducted with the socially excluded are the basis of multi-dimensional biographical analysis. The paper will present research strategy implemented by the Lodz sociologists and qualitative methods' status in this strategy. We will briefly consider advantages and disadvantages of qualitative methods in research conducted in "pockets of poverty" and the issue of results dissemination among local governments and social assistance institutions.

Author:	**Kimete Canaj**
Title:	**The Role of the Women on the Governance and Management of Public and Private Institutions and in the democratisation of Kosova**
Affiliation:	**University of Vienna**

Kosovo as new state is involved in reform processes that address various areas of academic, social and economic life. Among these, the structure and functioning of governance and management of public and private institutions hold a strategic position on development of the state. In this paper I will present the role of the kosovar Media on democratic processes and on economic development of the state. The collection and analysing of narrative and discourse data in Kosovar Media

This research will evaluate the accountability, financial autonomy and an effective system of quality management of public and private Institutions. The research question is how can the female leadership in Kosovo be competitive with the leadership system in Europe.

Women work to promote peace, care for survivors in war-torn areas, help with reconstruction, and create new peace-based cultures. At the same time, the experiences, stories, and biographies that have been gathered about these women offer a rich database for peace and conflict research. This database includes information collected about the women's strategies for conflict transformation and constructive conflict management.

Methods and Data: In order to write this paper it is necessary to recognize local and micro-regional as well as national and macro-regional levels of analyses. These different layers have been made accessible by a combination of historical and statistical methods. Among these there are the researches of documents:

a) Research of documents
The study of documents will include data from life – histories, biographies and various research papers. Additionally, studies dealing theoretically and empirically with long-distance learning and transnational Education --networks are of great interest.

b) Analyses of statistics staff, students, programmes and research at institutional level to: Define the roles and responsibilities of individuals in quality management of public and private institutions; and to develop monitoring and review processes; intern-evaluation and extern evaluation of data.

c) Interviews and participant observation: Fieldwork was of particular methodological significance for this research. Moreover, contacts with members of the Public and Private Institutions have already been established.

Wednesday 5th May 9.15 – 10.45
Session 3E – Life-Histories and Social Memory

Author:	**Stefania Tirini**
Title:	**Life-histories: different forms**
Affiliation:	**Università degli Studi di Firenze**

There have been many attempts to distinguish different forms of life story, and there are indeed many varieties. In this paper I wish to highlight three overarching, though connected, types: the everyday naturalistic, the researched and the reflexive-recursive (for wider classifications, see Atkinson, 1998; Denzin, 989; Stanley, 1992). The first concerns life stories that are naturally occurring in culture. These are the stories that people tell as part of their everyday life space. I call these naturalistic life stories. They are simply there in cultures and have not been shaped at all by the social scientist. Yet they can be collected to become the objects of study for social scientists – in effect constituting a species of non-obtrusive gathering. Not artificially assembled, they just happened in situ. A second genre concerns life stories that are specifically gathered by researchers with a wider and usually social science goal in mind. I call these researched life stories. These do not naturalistically occur in everyday life: rather, they have to be seduced, coaxed and interrogated out of subject, often in special setting using special implements (tape recorders, video, psychiatric couches). Oral history, sociological life history, psychological case studies – all these can bring life stories into being that would not otherwise have happened in everyday life. The role of the researcher is crucial to this activity (Plummer, 2000; Stoll, 1999). On the border, between the naturalistic life story and the researched life story, is the ethnographic auto/biography: many ethnographies may be seen as partly composed of the stories people tell of their lives. Third main kinds of life story are the reflexive and recursive life stories, life stories that bring with them a much greater awareness of their own construction and writing and flag the drift towards postmodern and feminist social enquiry. (Dickens and Fontana, 1994; Stanley, 1992)

Author:	**Malgorzata A. Radkiewicz**
Title:	**Polish wartime and Holocaust museums' experiences with qualitative research methods**
Affiliation:	**Jagiellonian University of Krakow**

In this project research procedures used by Polish museums of Holocaust and Second World War are shown. This is presented on two examples: "Historia Mówiona" (Spoken History) project conducted by Aushwitz-Birkenau National Memorial Museum and "Relacje Żołnierzy AK" (Home Army Soldiers' Accounts) project by Home Army Museum in Kraków. Both these studies were based on gathering individual biographical accounts from witnesses of the Second World War. The unique character of these narrations comes from the old age of the interviewees combined with the fact that they were direct witnesses of some of the worst cruelties in history of mankind. This resulted in a truly fragile character of the research. In addition, the interviews were hampered by the presence of recording equipment (digital camera). The whole procedure, including methodology, with certain focus on the obstacles and difficulties which may occur in such research and ways of solving these problems, is described in the lecture.

Author:	**Agata Stasik**
Title:	**Narrative interviews in the social memory studies**
Affiliation:	**Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw**

Sociological research on the social memory usually focuses on one of the two levels: individuals' memory determined by various social factors or collective memory – patterns of commemorating and forgetting which are attributed to particular groups. The mutual influence of these two modi of memory is one of the most interesting questions in this field, the answer for which is provided by narrative interviews.

The analysis of narrative interviews allows us to discern a difference between an image of history based on biographical experience in the narrative part of an interview and an image emerging from the argumentative one, often much closer to the socially shared schemes. Personal experience differs from the one officially commemorated; nevertheless, it does not build a distance to an official interpretation in the argumentative parts of interviews. If this tension is weak, unanimity results more often from the interpretation of personal experience employing the official patterns than from creation of the interpretation of the past events based on one's experience.

This insight lets us highlight the other side of the relation between individual memory and commemorations. The first stresses that in commemoration one should strive to be as faithful to individual experiences as it is possible. The second displays how personal recollection is burden by the commitment of being faithful to the commonly shared visions of the past.

The empirical example presented in the paper are the interviews with the former members of Polish "Solidarity" movement.

Wednesday 5th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 4A – Performance and Literature

Author:	**Paul Atkinson and Sara Delamont**
Title:	**Untamable Reflections. Bodies, Narratives, Performances**
Affiliation:	**School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University**

Our title comes from Marta Savigliano's (1995) study of tango. We explore inter-relations between bodies, narratives and performances drawing on fieldwork we have done, and are currently planning to do, on opera, tango, capoeira and the socialisation of opera singers.

The past decades have seen a wave of enthusiasm in sociology and anthropology for narrative methods. We have reservations about the valorisation of the narrative; about claims that narratives provide 'authentic' accounts of phenomena or direct access to 'truth'; about the reporting of unanalysed narratives, and especially about scholars who ignore the social fact that narratives are always performative. Narratives removed from their social contexts, and/or analysed as if they have no social context, do not produce good social science.

In the last twelve years we have conducted ethnographic work on phenomena which appear very different, but actually share a sociological or anthropological concern with bodies, performance and a variety of narrative and other speech performances about bodies and the performances of oral, and bodily, skills.

In 1995 Paul began an ethnography of an opera company. Here issues of bodies, performance and talk about bodies and performances were central. Since concluding that study he has been exploring tango classes, and an academy for training young opera singers in the bel canto tradition. The Vocal Academy project is being done jointly with Sara. She has been doing an ethnography of capoeira – the Brazilian dance and martial art - since 2003.

Author:	**Stavroula Kontovourki**
Title:	**Embodied Performances of Literate Identities: Issues of Analysis and Interpretation**
Affiliation:	**European University Cyprus**

This paper presents analytical and interpretive challenges that arose in a research study that focused on the performances of literate identities in elementary classrooms. Grounded in the position that meanings and experience are understood only through text (oral, written, embodied) and performance (Denzin & Lincoln, 2003), the paper explores how the notion of embodied performances can be used as an analytical tool to highlight how meanings and identities become "natural" through repetition and how power circulates in classrooms (Alexander, Anderson, & Gallegos, 2005; Butler, 1999). Data from a yearlong ethnographic case study are utilized to examine the methodological implications of embodied performance and provide responses to two subsequent analytical questions: Accepting that performances are trajectories of meaning across boundaries of space and time (Blackburn, 2002/2003), how can shifts in performances within and across contexts be located and interpreted? And, how can one maintain an analytical focus on common conditions and uncommon responses (Vidich & Lyman, 2003)? To respond to these questions, the researcher utilized the notion of recontextualization as an analytical tool, which allowed the consideration of textual details, their connections to particular contexts, and the re-creation of those and of the contexts through their use. The poststructural notions of discourse and performance/performativity were also utilized to understand and interpret how those textual details, contexts, and contextualizations were not only connected to their temporal and spatial physicalities, but also expanded to ideological formations. Thus, the paper contributes to understanding embodied performance as an analytical tool and a critical interpretive lens.

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Author:	**Dr Jill Jameson**
Title:	**Lettered in Sibyl's leaves: Re-constructing past and present experiences of higher education from fragments of letters in the Zimbabwean diaspora**
Affiliation:	**University of London**

'Lettered in Sibyl's leaves, they did things differently there, long ago and far away'. This auto/biographical presentation utilises the epistolary genre to analyse a series of fragments of letters from previous eras within the Zimbabwean diaspora in an exploration of selected past and present experiences of higher education in Africa. The paper combines a constructivist grounded theory approach with a critical theory auto/biographical lens, building up a matrix of codes and relationships about perceptions of higher education participation from fragments of letters written many years ago. This auto/biographical analysis is situated within the socio-cultural, historical, class, racial and gendered contexts in which the letters were written to consider the ways in which the authors then envisaged future developments. The conceptual, political and personal dimensions of this epistolary analysis include consideration of how 'stories' about participation in higher education are proliferated and embedded in socio-cultural practices that reify identity, habitus and sense-making in a situation of relative socio-cultural privilege. The use of the letter-writing genre in the Zimbabwean diaspora is analysed through the time-shifting gaze of a critical auto/biographical lens to consider wider social and political issues occurring at the time the letters were written. The auto/biographical gaze then shifts again to report on the current position of higher education in Africa, citing a range of recent demographic statistics and educational analyses of current participation levels and reflecting on the benefits of emancipatory action to widen participation in higher learning at all levels for individual and community socio-economic and cultural development.

Wednesday 5th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 4B – The Timescapes Project

Panel Session:	**Developing the Timescapes study for researching lives in and through time: Archiving, Ethics and Secondary Analysis**
Organiser:	**Karen Henwood, Cardiff University**
Chair and Discussants:	**Bren Neale[1] and Janet Holland[2]**
Affiliation:	**[1]University of Leeds** **[2]London South Bank University**

'Timescapes' is the first major Qualitative Longitudinal Study to be funded in the UK. It is conducting inquiries into the ways in which personal identities and family relationships unfold in and through time and over the lifecourse, exploring the significance of time in people's lives, and taking forward innovative ways of studying the dynamics of personal lives. As marked out by the name of the study 'Timescapes,' time is approached as a multidimensional concept, and temporal processes researched in ways that entail adopting biographical, generational and historical vistas.

The Timescapes study was commissioned by the ESRC following a major consultation in 2004-5 to identify ways of developing qualitative research resources for use in social scientific inquiry. At that time the (then) Research Resources Board of the ESRC was responding to a position paper pointing to the lack of major resource provision for qualitative social science. This was particularly the case with longitudinal data since long term inquiries took the form of large scale, quantitative panel studies, which were the sole recipients of long term investment. Qualitative longitudinal studies were few, small and piecemeal. The Timescapes study, by contrast, was designed to take forward qualitative longitudinal study so that it would be possible to "scale up" its salience, relevance and impact as an inquiry method in UK social science and beyond.

At the outset, the Timescapes team was aware of the major methodological and ethical, as well as organisational and logistical challenges, it would face in the course of achieving its aim of developing qualitative longitudinal study as a major contributor to social research. These challenges have increased since the start of the study in 2007, with the shifting priorities of funders. The aim of the three papers in this session of the conference is to show how the work of Timescapes has been taken forward in three of its main areas of cross-network activity - archiving, methods and ethics, and secondary analysis. These will be showcased as major areas of debate, development and innovation in qualitative methodology within the social sciences.

Author:	**Libby Bishop**
Title:	**The Timescapes Data Archive**
Affiliation:	**University of Leeds**

This presentation will report on a core development within Timescapes : the creation of the Timescapes Archive. It will demonstrate the functions of the archive and how to gain access to it, following its launch in 2009. The presentation will explain a number of the key ideas guiding the archive's development: how it is gathering together the rich data generated through the seven empirical projects and other affiliated projects into a composite resource for sharing and re-use; its design as a multi media resource, giving consideration to textual, audio and visual data; its inclusion of research outputs and an extensive array of metadata ('data about data') to enable the personal accounts of participants to be placed in historical, geographical and cultural contexts; and how the archived materials will conform to international standards for the preservation and management of research data. There will be a focus on issues arising in connection with some of the key features of the Timescapes approach to archiving, in particular, the way it is built on an innovative, devolved model for the archiving and reuse of qualitative longitudinal data, a continuous process of archiving and data sharing rather than depositing data at the end of the study; and a stakeholder approach to facilitating access to sensitive data.

Author:	**Karen Henwood**
Title:	**Timescapes Methods and Ethics**
Affiliation:	**Cardiff University**

The presentation will draw on the work of the Timescapes study to illustratrate how and why the development of Qualitative Longitudinal Methods (QLL) for studying people's lives and worlds temporally is an exciting area of innovative methodological work in the social sciences today. Following the Cardiff-Timescapes Conference (January 2010), it will (i) focus on the promises and challenges of QLL study (ii) showcase developments in QLL methodology that are being taken forward by the Timescapes network and (iii) consider how a commitment to multidisciplinary working can assist in taking forward the agendas of QLL/temporal study. There will be a particular focus on work that has been undertaken recently to draw together ideas that will come to form a Timescapes' framework for ethical researching. It will also be a moment to review progress in addressing the questions posed at the outset to guide the methodological work of the Timescapes study. What are the practical & ethical requirements for a large-scale qualitative longitudinal study? What are the possibilities and challenges for data sharing and archiving in a major qualitative longitudinal study? How can mixing qualitative and quantitative methods contribute to the development of qualitative longitudinal research, and enhance its role in longitudinal social science? What are the possibilities & challenges of scaling up qualitative & QLL research?

Author:	**Sarah Irwin[1] and Joanna Bornat[2]**
Title:	**Secondary Analysis – The Timescapes Approach**
Affiliation:	**[1]University of Leeds** **[2]Open University**

This presentation will describe and explain a key strand of the work of the Timescapes study – secondary analysis. It will cover a secondary analysis project with three core elements: secondary analysis of shared questions; strategic integrative analysis, working with data across projects; and strategic joint analysis of macro level survey data and qualitative data. It will also present some of the outcomes of the data analysis workshops that have been conducted across the network over the last two years. Here extracts of data have been brought together including interview transcripts, images and diary entries, presented by members of different Timescapes teams. Empirical topics from which the data have been drawn include grandparenting, celebrations and the economic downturn. The following will be addressed as secondary analysis issues: questions of confidentiality, drawing out conceptual themes while exploring methodological issues in data sharing and re-use (such as knowable context, facilitating access to data, developing a shared epistemology; and working with and across disciplinary boundaries in the social sciences). The workshop will highlight the Timescapes' working principle of discussing – in an open and collaborative fashion – emerging guidelines for sharing and re-use of data.

Wednesday 5th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 4C – Theorising Transitions using discourse and narrative

Author:	**Dr. Antonia Kupfer**
Title:	**Towards a Qualitative Theory of Social Mobility: Educational Upward Mobility of Working-class Women and Men in Austria**
Affiliation:	**Institute of Sociology, Johannes Kepler University, Linz**

Social mobility is mainly investigated by looking at large amounts of data to discern rates and patterns of mobility from people's educational degrees and employment positions. The analysis of quantitative data enables us to reveal periods of higher and lower social mobility in one society, and to compare mobility between different countries. What quantitative analysis cannot discover are the conditions and paths of social mobility. In order to understand the motives, resources, strategies of action and conditions that permit social mobility, it appears necessary to learn about the lives of socially mobile people. Based on an examination of the educational upward mobility of former working-class women and men with university degrees in Austria, this paper aims to provide first steps towards a qualitative theory of social mobility. The data consists of 12 life story interviews with working-class women and men born between 1928 and 1981 who completed their entire educational careers, and earned university degrees, in Austria. The narratives are analysed and reconstructed using the biographical research methods of Rosenthal (1993, 2004, 2008). Comparing the cases for minimal and maximal contrasts allows us to establish types of educational upward mobility. First results reveal that social mobility is sex-specific. Female and male social mobility proceeds differently, although gender patterns are not fixed, but vary depending on social contexts. In contrast to Bourdieu's statement that social mobility necessarily includes a break from the original social background, my research reveals patterns of retention of social proximity, depending on cultural contexts such as rural and family cultures.

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Author:	**Alessandro Gentile**
Title:	**Theorizing employment instability impacts in transitions to adulthood. The experience of young-adults in Barcelona.**
Affiliation:	**Institute for Public Goods and Policies, Center of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC - Madrid)**

Nowadays the link between the end of education, obtaining a significant job, and leaving the parental household is becoming increasingly problematic for most young Spaniards. As a consequence, the extension of their residence in the parents' house and the misleading trajectories in their life course are increasing.

The main objective of my paper is to explore one dimension of this phenomenon: the analysis of the impact of unstable, low-paid, flexible and fixed-term jobs in the new patterns of leaving home for Spanish young-adults. I especially focus on the uncertainty and insecurity of their transitional strategies as a direct consequence of their employment instability.

How do they perceive their employment condition? How is the personal and social cost of their independence like? Which life strategies do they develop as a reaction to their employment instability? How is it possible to balance personal security and job flexibility in that transition?

I made 40 in-depth interviews to young-adults from Barcelona, i.e. "kids" between 25 and 34 years of age, with university degrees, a flexible job, low social security, earning no more than 1.000 Euros per month (mileuristas) and still living with their parents, or having just left home.

I built an interpretative map of employment instability with the N-VIVO software, linking the different dimensions of precariousness to the main patterns of transitions towards personal, material and residential independence. The representation of reality by young-adults in critical occupational situations is the most important outcome of my study.

Keywords

young-adults, transition to adulthood, leaving home, employment instability, discourse analysis, in depth interviews

Author:	**Paulina Pustulka**
Title:	**Narrative Study of Lives: on researching transitions to motherhood among Polish migrant mothers in the United Kingdom**
Affiliation:	**Jagiellonian University in Cracow**

The intersectionality theory places focus on the areas of our lives where different dimensions meet. It can be greatly observed in regards to migration and gender, with motherhood as one of its expressions on both biological and social levels.

Studying those areas of social life where it is not easy to determine how various important identities intervene; showing how female experiences of gender and migration mutually shape one another, requires appropriate qualitative methodology, ideally rooted in feminist paradigm.

Narrative interviewing, which is said to be experiencing a renaissance within the field of social sciences, was chosen for my research conducted among young Polish women parenting in the United Kingdom. "Giving voice to other" not only pointed out some unexplored issues of these woman, but also, on a wider social scale, provided grounds for finally seeing female migration as independent, seeing women as social actors, noticing the empowering nature of migration and the emergence of feminist values.

In my paper I wish to present how biographic method and narrative interviews has been used as a new approach to Polish post-EU accession migration. It shifts the focus of migration studies that predominantly view this recent wave of immigration as purely economic, often disregarding its gendered character. I wish to show how life stories of dealing with such personal experiences as pregnancy, labor and childcare can raise awareness on such issues as situation of Polish women in the UK, their experiences as migrants, and the perspectives form new Polish generation born in a foreign land.

Wednesday 5th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 4D – Archive and Secondary Analysis

Author:	**Rosalind Edwards and Val Gillies**
Title:	**Towards a Descriptive Methodological Framework for Reanalysis of Qualitatative Data from Archived Studies**
Affiliation:	**Families & Social Capital Research Group, London South Bank University**

In recent years, qualitative 'revisitation methodology research' addressing social and generational change has flourished, through either replications of previous research or reanalysis of data from past studies. In this paper we will consider why such historical turns might be occurring, before focusing our attention on the issue of revisitation through secondary analysis of archived data from classic sociological studies.

A recurring preoccupation of methodological debates about reanalysis of data from previous studies is the issue of context. Consequently, drawing on our experience of seeking to bring substantive findings from secondary analysis of material from a number of older data sets into dialogue with substantive findings from more contemporary research as part of an historical comparative analysis feasibility study of support resources in parenting, we discuss our engagement with emergent ideas about descriptive assemblage in our efforts to develop a framework for engaging with context in reanalysis of archived qualitative data. Stimulated by the 'epistemic formation' at the core of descriptive assemblage – addressing connections and associations in social relations – the starting points for our in-progress methodological framework are the key organising concepts of 'investigative personality' and 'empirical moment'. We provide illustrative empirical assemblage examples from our secondary analysis research process.

Author:	**Andrea Smioski**
Title:	**Archiving Qualitative Longitudinal Data. Potentials and restrictions for linking, sharing and reuse.**
Affiliation:	**Vienna Institute for Social Science Documentation and Methods (WISDOM)**

This paper will address qualitative data archiving as an emerging culture enabling entirely new ways of integrating data sets from different times and localities. These possibilities are further enhanced if the collected data derives from longitudinal projects, following the same participants over a period of time and thus exploring more profound processes of continuity and change. However, besides the enormous potentials of archiving and reusing qualitative longitudinal data, one should not neglect the serious methodological and ethical questions that arise therewith.

Until recently most qualitative research data remained in the hands of individual researchers and was therefore lost to empirically based comparison, extensive use and as base for further research. Over the last few years specialized archives for qualitative data have formed, preserving data for further use and encouraging dialogue in qualitative methodology.

Qualitative longitudinal research is conducted through time, providing not only snapshots (Berthoud 2000) of individual`s lives, but detailed and textured narrations. By integrating data collection and data analysis, the longitudinal perspective, with its rich array of different qualitative methods, allows for a deeper understanding of social change and continuity, capturing, as C. Wright Mills put it, "change in the making" (Neale 2007).

Sharing and reusing archived qualitative longitudinal data can provide a unique chance to pose interesting questions to extremely rich material. However, ethical and methodological questions are always accompanying the whole debate of archiving and reusing qualitative data. Besides giving an overview over the field, this paper aims at contrasting potentials/ benefits and possible restrictions/ objections relating to the secondary use of qualitative longitudinal data.

Author:	**Andrea Dürnberger and Anna Dechant**
Title:	**How do homo - and heterosexual couples evaluate labour market participation, household and childcare activities? Methodological issues, chances and challenges of a comparative secondary analysis of two qualitative studies**
Affiliation:	**State Institute for Family Research at the University of Bamberg**

Generally qualitative interviews are conducted with a certain topical focus and analysed according to this core issue. Rarely one can find re-analyses of qualitative data and the reflection about this procedure. Within the two separate research projects "The Household Division of Domestic Labour as a Process" and "Life situation of same-sex couples with children" at the State Institute for Family Research (University of Bamberg) the same question arose: Which tasks are perceived as attractive and which ones are often tried to be avoided by both partners? Therefore we decided to use the data from both projects for a common re-analysis. As both studies deal with questions about labour market participation and family work, we are able to compare the two sub-groups of homo- and heterosexual couples with regard to possible differences between both samples. In our paper we will first describe the proceedings of our comparative qualitative study focusing on e.g. the development of a common coding scheme on the basis of separately collected data.

Secondly, the challenges of a qualitative re-analysis will be documented and discussed. A central difficulty to be considered is how to cope with two different interview guidelines and structures. Besides this, the special ways of recruitment, the different amount of information resulting from different topical foci or the variety in family formation (the child's origin and the special condition of social parenthood within same-sex couples) will be regarded. Thirdly, we will address the advantages of a qualitative re-analysis and mention important preconditions for that approach.

Wednesday 5th May 14.30 – 16.00
Session 4E – Organisational Analysis

Author:	**Pavel Sorokin**
Title:	**Applying Max Weber's "ideal type" for cross-cultural research of organizational management**
Affiliation:	**Higher School of Economics, Moscow State University**

Global economy development has brought to the light the necessity to explore specific features of various "national business-cultures". The main way of treating this problem relies mostly upon quantitative methods: a researcher first analyses quantitative empirical data and then deduces some theoretical model, which serves as the basis for comparison of, for example, organizational management in different socio-cultural environments. This approach is presented by classical authors (G.Hofsted, M.Bond, etc) and in the modern international research projects, such as GLOBE. Although this approach has its advantages in revealing comparable macro quantitative characteristics, it is limited as regards fixing the qualitative features of cultures.

An alternative way to tackle the problem is based on qualitative methods. Case-study (originating from W.Thomas and F. Znanezky) is known to be of high efficiency concerning the identification of the unique specifics of the case and, therefore, finding the best business solutions in the particular situations (P.Druker and others). However, this approach also has its disadvantage in the lack of attention to the socio-cultural macro parameters.

The qualitative method of "ideal types" (M.Weber), in contrast to others, implies that the researcher firstly creates a theoretical model by certain logic reasoning (the "ideal type") which describes a few basic qualitative parameters of the subject. Then this "ideal type" serves as a basis for estimation and comparison of the variety of real phenomena. We employ the "ideal type" of the "rational bureaucracy" to explore the field of organizational management in Russia and in Denmark.

Author:	**Robert Kaiser and Manuel Krippde**
Title:	**Actor composition and modes of governance in innovation networks: on the analytical value of a qualitative/quantitative method mix**
Affiliation:	**Department of Political Science Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich**

A substantial part of current social science literature on governance and new forms of coordination between various types of actors highlights the role of networks as the optimal institutional arrangement. Although we have a quite good theoretical understand about how networks achieve compulsory decisions and how they coordinate the distribution of resources, we still have a considerable lack in empirical evidence regarding the composition, structure and modes of decision-making in successful network arrangements. This is mostly, as we will argue, due to a limited employment of established methodological approaches. Against this background, the proposed paper will show that combining quantitative and qualitative research methods could be one appropriate solution. The paper will examine the capabilities of Social Network Analysis (SNA) as quantitative component and qualitative small-n case studies to analyse networks in-depth. Empirically, the paper analyses public-private innovation networks in different industrial sectors. Quantitative SNA enables us to value the quality of relationships, but it is not able to capture informal rules or codes of conducts as well as to analyse individual perspectives on relations. Therefore, we accompany SNA by qualitative in-depth interviews with core actors within the networks in order to enhance and substantiate the findings of the quantitative research approach.

Author:	**Jessica Pfluger**
Title:	**Triangulation – experiences and implications from German case studies in Industrial Relations Research and Sociology of Work**
Affiliation:	**Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University**

Case Study Research is often considered being the royal road of doing research in Industrial Relations Research and Sociology of Work (Kudera 1992). So forth there has been relatively little systematic methodological discussion about Case Study Methodology neither in Industrial Relations Research nor in Qualitative Research. Case studies are commonly seen as research strategies, which answer "how" or "why" questions and investigate a certain social phenomenon within its real-life context by using multiple sources of evidence (Yin 2009). Therefore, combining different methods in one enquiry is a methodological key characteristic of doing case studies.

In the field of Industrial Relations Research and Sociology of Work in Germany one can find various patterns of using and integrating different methods and perspectives, which can be systematized according to Denzin's typology of triangulation (data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, methodological triangulation) (1970, 1989). This talk aims at highlighting those different research practices, analyzing the main features of triangulation in this specific academic field and discussing its particular functions. We thereby show that triangulation is not a means of validation, but rather an alternative to it (Flick 1992).

On this basis we provide an insight into prospects and constraints of "triangulation" in Industrial Relations Research and Sociology of Work. We conclude with some general implications for using the concept of triangulation in Qualitative Research.

Thursday 6th May 9.30 – 11.00
Session 5A – Strategies for Analysing Communication

Author:	**Catherine Carlton, Dr. Nollaig Frost and Dr. David Westley**
Title:	**Methodological Issues involved in research with the Deaf British Sign Language (BSL) community and the implications on direction and interpretation of the data**
Affiliation:	**School of Health and Social Sciences, Psychology, Middlesex University**

British Sign Language (BSL) is a visual language with it's own structure and grammar located in movement and space. However it is often overlooked as visual data in research. This paper aims to highlight methodological issues, and their implications, arising from research that set out to investigate the relationships between social identity in the UK Deaf Linguistic minority group, members' perceptions of British Sign Language and language maintenance behaviour. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with Deaf participants by a hearing researcher working with a BSL interpreter. The interview questions were repeatedly adapted until agreement on the questions was reached, in order to minimise the possibility of loss of meaning that can occur when a visual language is interpreted into a linear spoken language. The paper discusses how complexities of interpretation at times compounded the interview context and how these disadvantages were overcome through an understanding of the Deaf culture and BSL developed between the interpreter, researcher and participants. The paper will explore how the interaction between prior readings about a topic and values the researcher holds, and the impact of being a hearing researcher working within the Deaf community influences the data analysis. The paper concludes that understanding of these influences gives an insight into how the internal constructions of participants, interpreters and researchers influences direction and interpretation of the research. It highlights the importance of finding innovative ways and methodologies in conducting research in the future within the Deaf British Sign Language community.

Author:	**Olga Sutherland**
Title:	**Using Discourse Data for Evaluating Evidence-Based Psychotherapy Practice**
Affiliation:	**Department of Family Relations & Applied Nutrition, University of Guelph, Canada**

Discourse analysis can be used to investigate how change is achieved in the course of psychotherapy. This methodology honors the interactive nature of therapy and provides the details of shifts taking place in professional interactions to help practitioners recognize and join potentially therapeutic conversational openings in their dialogue with clients. Results of discourse analysis can beneficially inform therapists' practice and can serve as micro-evidence of effective and less effective ways of interacting with clients. I analyzed the actual conversational practices of psychotherapists using discourse and conversation analysis. My aim was thus to highlight the conversational accomplishment of therapy change in observable ways that could be linked to enhancing the effectiveness of one's practice.

Author:	**Annie Irvine and Paul Drew**
Title:	**Mode effects in qualitative interviews: A comparison of semi-structured face-to-face and telephone interviews using Conversation Analysis**
Affiliation:	**Social Policy Research Unit, University of York**

What difference does it make to our data when we conduct qualitative research interviews by telephone rather than face-to-face? This is the central question being addressed by a current study funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council.

At a time when qualitative researchers are already turning to explorations of online and email interviewing, there remain significant gaps in our knowledge about the practice of qualitative interviewing by telephone – a more widely accessible technology and one which has become increasingly utilised in social policy research as time and financial resources grow more limited. While there has been discussion of the pragmatic and ethical reasons as to why one or other data collection mode might be preferable, the ways in which the spoken interaction and resulting data are affected have received little attention.

This study is therefore using the method of Conversation Analysis to examine in close detail the structure and content of participant-researcher interactions when interviews are conducted face-to-face or by telephone. The study uses a corpus of telephone and face-to-face interviews gathered in a recent UK-based study on mental health and employment.

In this paper, we will present findings from our comparison of interactional difference between interview modes and reflections on what implications these differences may have for qualitative research practice. The presentation will stimulate critical thinking and discussion about an aspect of qualitative data collection which remains relatively overlooked to date. The study's findings are relevant to qualitative researchers across disciplines and across international boundaries.

Thursday 6th May 9.30 – 11.00
Session 5B – Interviews and the Interviewer

Author:	**Maria Teresa Herrera Vivar and Agnieszka Satola**
Title:	**Building up a trust-setting as *sine qua non* of the working alliance in social research**
Affiliation:	**Institute for the Analysis of Society and Politics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University**

In this paper we focus on the aspects of research ethics and methodological challenges connected to the process of doing biographical research with vulnerable research participants. By asking how the participants' vulnerable positions affect the process of creating the design of the study, as well as the collection and interpretation of the data we aim to highlight this relevant but underestimated aspect of the enterprise of doing qualitative research.

Building up on our own experience conducting biographical research with South-American and Polish women, who stay and work illegally as care and domestic workers in Germany, we argue that doing empirical research on irregular migration and undocumented migrants has some specific features requiring specific strategies to guarantee the quality of the findings. We consider creating a trust-setting as crucial for the working alliance between interviewer and interviewee. This process begins by negotiating access to vulnerable research participants, e.g. with gatekeepers and continues by creating the frames for the interview situation, conducting the interview, the analysis of data and its usage. On each research level the interviewer is confronted with different ethical dilemmas which often can only be solute individually and not prescribed but on each of these levels the priority should always be on the side of the interlocutor. In our paper we want to present some examples from our research and focus on the situations and cosiderations which can be generalised and useful in other cases.

Author:	**mgr Maciej Rybicki**
Title:	**Interviews in cross-cultural situation**
Affiliation:	**Institute of Sociology Wroclaw University**

In my paper I want to focus on difficulties appearing in the situation of interview, especially the interview which both participants (interviewer and interviewed) come from different cultures. There are a few major points, where difficulties can occur: language (problems with both participants having problems in expressing themselves in specific language), environment (some places can cause difficulties, especially for people who aren't comfortable with the situation of the interview; other places can make the feel comfortable), conventional behaviors and cultural patterns(i.e. shaking hands, using formal or informal language etc.), participation of the other people and political context (i.e. specific situation of illegal immigrants or other people afraid of being investigated by some governmental agencies). The examples are based mostly on the experience gathered during the research on the religious and ethnic identity of members of Muslim community living in Wrocław (Poland).

Author:	**Lucas Srokowski**
Title:	**Between Structure and Intuition – Analyzing Qualitative Data from Interviews**
Affiliation:	**Department of Social Sciences, Wroklaw University**

Interviews are among the most significant sources of qualitative data a sociologist can obtain. They enable the reconstruction of the meanings that are the intrapersonal counterparts of the outside social world. But a successful analysis of the interview data is always a shadow line between scientific structure and intuitive art. During the presentation I will focus on two topics: (1) how to deliver the appropriate order to interpreting data (2) what interpersonal skills need to be learned and mastered in order to see and use the underlying meanings that are hidden between the lines of the interview.

The first topic, delivering structure, is often perceived as less adequate to qualitative data as to quantitative research. Still, it's not possible to have meaningful results just by pure intuitive observation. In order to prove that point, I will present my personal step-by-step method of interview analysis that I have developed some years ago and successfully tested during three major research projects.

The second topic springs controversy on both the practical and theoretical levels. In theory it's consistent with the notion of impossibility to be objective in social sciences. In practice in means that being a scientist (especially a qualitative researcher) requires interpersonal skills that can be mastered via trainings.

The bottom line of the presentation will be to show the connection between those two topics and envision the need to find a middle point, that will include both of them for a successful interpretation of the interview data.

Thursday 6th May 9.30 – 11.00
Session 5C – Approaches to Identity

Author:	**Sanja Cukut Krilić**
Title:	**Negotiating insiderness/outsiderness in the field and implications for policy (an example from migration studies)**
Affiliation:	**Sociomedical institute at SRC SASA, Ljubljana**

Recent methodological analyses in qualitative research have tackled the relationship between the researchers and the research participant in more critical terms, directing attention to examining how the multiple roles and perspectives of the researcher shape the research process.

In the paper, I draw on personal experience from the field to show how insider/outsider status is not a fixed category, but is rather negotiated throughout the research process depending on multiple and shifting positionalities. Although 'shared ethnic belonging' is perceived by many researchers as the main factor in gaining 'insider status' in the researched communities, in line with the intersectional and positionality approaches, other categories of social stratification will be presented as crucial both in outlining the research design, gaining access to the research participants as well as in interpreting data.

The dilemma of choosing between the role of analyst/researcher and/or advocate and its implications also for policy-relevance of qualitative research will also be discussed. The challenge in such research, relating to principles of action research, is how academic rigour as well as policy relevance of research could be achieved. Some of the relevant questions in this regard pertain to the inclusion of painful and intimate stories into the analysis, the presentation of potentially xenophobic attitudes on part of the collocutors and the inclusion of stories that could be pathologising the research participants.

The proposed paper will draw on personal experience within an international research project on migration (interviews with female migrants) and on research that deals with the categorisation and classification of different migrant groups along gender, ethnic and class lines in migration policy at the EU level, using primarily biographic approaches understood as connecting experience to the wider sociopolitical framework.

Keywords

qualitative research, positionality, migration research, policy implications, insider and outsider status

Author:	**Anna Seweryn**
Title:	**Qualitative Approach to the Question of the Contemporary Understanding of Personal Identity and Choice**
Affiliation:	**Lodz Academy of International Studies**

The Euro-Atlantic political culture informed by liberal thought exerts a powerful influence on collective sensitivity and imagination. Moreover, the dominant culture is a culture of authenticity which glorifies and monopolizes a trivialized ideal of 'being yourself' and 'choosing oneself.' These preconceptions happened to ignite a debate between liberals and communitarians. However, the problem of 'choice' received a less essential treatment.

In this connection, I found it fascinating to correct that bias and analyze complex relation between contemporary notions of choice and individual identity that emerge from narratives of young citizens of Poland. Hence, between May 2005 and September 2006 I conducted unstructured interviews with twenty males and females, in the age group 24 to 33 years. In accordance with the concept of the thick description developed by Clifford Geertz I have searched for a deep meaning of the two categories. Consequently, I have learned how the informants made their life-choices and every-day decisions, how they formulated judgments, what reasons and criteria they considered relevant, and what is the relation between their choices and the way they understand and describe themselves.

Moreover, the research revealed that the problem of auto-identification is defined by qualitative distinctions offered in the particular context of choice. The notion which I have reconstructed differs from the liberal model in virtually every single respect.

Author:	**Augusto Gamuzza**
Title:	**Exploring the borders of Identity. The Mazara del Vallo Case**
Affiliation:	**Faculty of Science of Education, University of Catania**

Identity is a key term in the vernacular idiom of contemporary public debate. The greatest risk that this fortunate concept incurs is to become an explanatory principle which, exhausting its heuristic capability, turns into a dangerous, ideologically oriented and fruitless "taken for granted" perspective. A possible way out, which is the one suggested in this work, imposes the analytic necessity to "deconstruct" identity into a core of more verifiable analytical categories. Though maintaining an inescapable link with the original conceptualization, these analitycal categories may reveal its elements, which render its operative translation easier and less "magmatic". Underlining in particular the heuristic importance of the quali-quantitative approach in the research design I briefly show the main results of a fieldwork in Mazara del Vallo (a border city in the south-western extremity of Sicily). Then this work tries to head in an operative direction selecting a group of incident factors, decisive in the process of building identification forms.

a) the elementary, voluntary and individual choice to identify oneself with models and culturally given meanings;

b) the interactive dynamics and the structure of relation networks that fortify or weaken the sense of membership in a cultural system of reference;

c) the expectations for individual and collective recognition.

Though far from solving the debate, this contribution deals with the so-called hystérie identitaire and tries to raise a problem, central for the sociological approach: how to avoid turning the scientific debate of the problematic constraint drawn by identity into a particular form of "social philosophy.

Keywords

Identity, Identification, Quali-Quantitative approach, Immigration, Mazara del Vallo, Integration, Social capital, Mediterranean Sea

Thursday 6th May 9.30 – 11.00
Session 5D – Mixed Methods – Evaluating Social Policy and Practice

Author:	**Ronit D. Leichtentritt**
Title:	**Beyond Favorable Attitudes: Social Workers' Perspectives concerning the implementation of the Dying Patients' rights Law in Israeli Hospital Settings**
Affiliation:	**School of Social Work, Tel Aviv University**

The presentation is based on a qualitative study design to examine the ways in which the relatively new Israeli law (January, 2007) concerning the dying patient's rights is being implemented in hospital settings, based on social workers' perspectives. The results clearly specify that the law, which allows for passive euthanasia to be carried out, was seldom being implemented within hospital settings in Israel. The study, therefore, explored the many challenges the informants recognized when end of life decisions are being discussed. These challenges are grounded in personal, organizational, professional as well as societal perspectives which serves as barriers for implementing the dying patient right's law, and results in participants fears concerning their and others involvements in end of life decisions as well as a tendency to remove themselves from these discussions.

The presentation will explore in depth two main obstacles that inhibit the implementation of the new policy, the first grounded in a social-cultural dimension and the second emphasizes organizational dimension: (a) the narrow definition of hope; and (b) the challenges of working in a multidisciplinary-hierarchical team at times ethical decisions are made.

The importance of using qualitative methodology in understanding the complex process of introducing and implementing new social policy and practices as well as implications for health care providers will be presented.

Author:	**Ethna Parker**
Title:	**Personalising evaluation: understanding the impact of a memory service for people with dementia**
Affiliation:	**Durham University**

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the work of a Community Mental Health Team (CMHT) providing services for older people with dementia. The rationale for choosing one team to evaluate is due to the fact that this particular CMHT is going through a process of sustained change. The service is moving away from the more traditional model of day-care towards a much more radical interpretation of the new Dementia Strategy. Given that it is extremely important to begin programme evaluation at the beginning of a new service, this study offers a rare and exciting opportunity to capture the work of the CMHT as it is changing and to explore what it means to the many people involved in and affected by its transformation.

Key stakeholders (including older people with dementia) are part of an advisory group who play an important role in the on-going development and management of the study. Data collection tools include in-depth interviews with older people with dementia, their families and caregivers and staff from the CMHT, Talking Mats™, research diaries (research journal entries for advisory group members and daily activity diaries for non-group members) and a comprehensive literature review. This study is currently at the data collection stage.

To encourage the development of local networking and shared learning opportunities, advisory group members will host a series of seminars so that they can share their research experiences, develop new skills and gather ideas on the best way to take particular issues forward.

Author:	**Patricia Jessiman, Peter Keogh and Julia Brophy**
Title:	**Evaluating the Public Law Outline in child care and supervision orders in the family courts**
Affiliation:	**Patricia Jessiman and Peter Keogh, National Centre for Social Research, London. Julia Brophy, Centre for Family Law and Policy, University of Oxford**

This paper describes a mixed-method process evaluation of the Public Law Outline in Family Courts. Local authorities with serious allegations of significant harm or likely significant harm to a child which cannot be resolved with a parent may apply to the court to place the child under local authority care or supervision, under Section 31 of the Children Act 1989. The Public Law Outline (PLO) was introduced by the Judiciary and Ministry of Justice as a tool for the management of care proceeding cases.

The aims of this study were to describe and evaluate the process of implementation of the Public Law Outline (PLO) in the family justice system.

The study had two objectives:

- To gain an understanding of the process of implementing the PLO and its impact from a range of practitioner perspectives.
- To determine the extent to which the PLO and the statutory guidance were being implemented in the planning and management of section 31 applications for care orders.

This study used a mixed-method approach to focus on three geographical areas in which the PLO was trialled. It consisted of three components carried out simultaneously between November 2008 and March 2009:

- A quantitative investigation of 53 case bundles from three court circuits exploring practices and compliance at each of four stages of the PLO.
- In-depth individual and group interviews with 72 key practitioners to elucidate practitioners' views and experiences of implementing the key stages of the PLO.
- Observations of 16 key hearings in courts.

The presentation will focus on the challenges and benefits of using a mixed-method approach to the evaluation of social policy and practice.

Thursday 6th May 9.30 – 11.00
Session 5E – Textual Analysis

Author:	**Evangelia Tsiavou**
Title:	**Associations as a Tool of Relating Quality and Quantity**
Affiliation:	**Marine University of Greece, Greek Open University**

The psychoanalytical interpretation of literary texts demands an instrument of qualitative research, which can contribute to a more scientific approach. Associations, repetitions and open left questions are often a fertile ground for a decoding of the words and the indirect messages. Initiated from C. Mauron's Psychocritique and C. Pietzcker's model of analysis of the counter-transference, this article aims to go deeper than the hermeneutic thesis "to comprehend what seizes us". It will suggest an interpretational way based on associations in order to link the piece with the author's biography and/or the prevailed historical conditions during the creation of the text.

Author:	**Abbott Katz**
Title:	**The Richness Slope: A Different Kind of Word Count**

Among its other charges, the task of exposition spurs a mandate for resource management. The resources are words; and their conscription into the text calls for no small measure of vigilance if the work is to be relieved of every writer's scourge – the spectre of redundant usages. No writer can afford to repeat him/herself too often. Texts crave new words; and the rules for phasing them in and reprising the ones already in place are congenital to the writing enterprise, even as they are little articulated. The Richness Slope studies this property of exposition, by counting and reporting the number of new words appearing per tranches of successive 100 words in the document. Executed by an easy-to-use Word/Excel spreadsheet routine, the Richness Slope affords an aggregating look at the numbers of new words introducing themselves into a document. The spreadsheet also calculates the Debut Position of each word – the precise location at which each word first appears in the text; and as a result, the spreadsheet can also be deployed to study what could be termed the document's Vanishing Point – the juncture, key to a long document, at which the writer begins to "run out" of new words altogether, and needs to fall back on reprise alone.

The Richness Slope and kindred measures could be productively applied to the standard variables: Are women's texts richer than men's? Do "better" writers describe a steeper richness slope? Is the slope genre-specific? These and other research desiderata are to be expounded.

Author:	**Kathleen Hegarty**
Title:	**Being the Change – Narratives of Collaborative Advantage'. Narrating Collaborative Advantage as experienced and practised by Multi Agency workers on behalf of students with Social, Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties**
Affiliation:	**University of Southampton**

Working on a current (2010) small-scale research project with a multiagency team who seek to offer 'collaborative advantage' (a principle promoted in recent Government guidance –'Every Child Matters') on behalf of students with Social, Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties; it is planned to employ an interpretive hermeneutic in exploring whether something of the narrated life experiences and reflexive learning of co-participants actually enables such transformational work -thus improving value, meaning and belonging in education for children and young people. Here the recent history of agency and multiagency collaboration in England is briefly examined along with certain ideas and competing discourses including emerging messages from research. Gathering narrative accounts will inevitably situate the research in the context of lives - with time as an essential ingredient. I will seek to examine narrative accounts using ECM themes as well as exploring particular and emerging themes generated by multiagency participants (referred to in the research as 'co-participants'). In short; at this stage of the project, I will reflect on early messages from this research as well as looking through current narratives in the relevant literature which may underline resonance or dissonance. In a modest way it is hoped that the study may enhance the reflexivity of the co-participants, benefitting students with SEBD with whom they work and ultimately proving of interest and benefit to others working in the field.

Keywords

collaborative advantage, multiagency narrative, Social Emotional & Behavioural Difficulties, Every Child Matters (ECM)

Thursday 6th May 13.45 – 14.45
Session 6B – Publics and Institutions

Author:	**Dr Jamie Lewis**
Title:	**SciSCREEN as a method of Public Engagement**
Affiliation:	**Cesagen/MRC CNGG, Cardiff University**

How can the arts be used to further Public Engagement of Science? This paper reports on two sciSCREEN events run by social scientists at Cardiff University as part of a wider ethnographic approach to engagement. sciSCREEN is a crosscutting event promoting public engagement in the complex fields of biomedical science and genetics. The venue – Chapter Arts Centre in Cardiff – was chosen for its qualities as a creative space that encourages dialogue, in this case between academics and the wider public.

Members of the public paid to watch two new release films: A Single Man and The Wolfman. After the screenings there were panel discussions in which academics from the biosciences, medicines, social sciences and humanities related the issues raised by the film to their research. The audience were then invited to debate some of these questions with the presenters in a café-like environment.

Ethnographic data was gathered at these events, in the form of fieldnotes, interviews with audience members and presenters, and photographs. In this paper I use this data to illustrate the ways in which sciSCREEN can serve as a as a method of public engagement to research public discourse, spaces of engagement, representation and dialogue across specialisms.

Author:	**Dr Piotr Chomczynski**
Title:	**Functioning of reformatories for juvenile delinquents. Preliminary conclusions from qualitative research**
Affiliation:	**Department of Sociology of Organization and Management, Institute of Sociology, University of Lodz**

In this article I want to present some of my conclusions concerning functioning of reformatories in Poland. In my research I'm interested in formal and informal life of inmates and staff within reformatory environment (norms, values, rituals and language as the elements of an organizational culture, behaviors, needs and hopes shared by both personnel and inmates). I'm also interested in relations between personnel and juvenile delinquents (problem of authority, obedience, power etc.), their relations within groups, conditions that determine construction of hierarchy within groups, conflicts etc.

I base on 27 semi-structured interviews carried out among inmates and staff members, internal documents analyses and many hours spent in three reformatories as participant (one for females and two for males respectively). My conclusions base on many conversations carried on with inmates (also their families) and staff during their daily activities (school classes, occupational classes, spare time, breaks between classes, meetings with families etc.).

Thursday 6th May 13.45 – 14.45
Session 6C – Approaching Ethnography

Author:	**Dmitry Khoroshilov**
Title:	**The holistic approach to qualitative analysis**
Affiliation:	**Lomonosow Moscow State University**

The holistic approach to qualitative analysis considers the qualitative research as a consecutive process. The methodological backgrounds are the neopositivistic discovery of valid representations (of the studied reality) and interpretative (narrative) analysis.

The qualitative analysis as a consecutive process includes three levels: the level of data collection, the level of data description and the level of data interpretation. Each level is being described on the assumption of four problems: specific purpose in the generic structure of the qualitative research; specific strategies of working with data; the form of the qualitative data; the problems of objectivity (validity and reliability).

The level of data collection includes two main steps: using special methods (questionnaire instruments, projective methods, etc) and making field notes. The level of data description includes the following steps: the primary analysis of field notes, the coding, connection of the codes into matrix and narrative analysis of the matrix.

The level of interpretation is shown as a system of explanation of the results in integrative social context. The holistic approach to qualitative analysis is compared with Miles and Huberman matrix method, Strauus and Corbin grounded-theory, Focauldian and Harre discourse-analysis by the following criteria: the main concepts, epistemology, methodological principles and procedure of analysis. In conclusion the perspectives of development of integrative approach to qualitative analysis in context of the social constructionism will be discussed.

Author:	**Nikola Kosmatopoulos**
Title:	**Terrorists, spies and other taboos: The acrobatics of ethnography**
Affiliation:	**Zurich University**

In this paper I discuss major methodological reflections and evaluations of a multi-sited and multi-methodological fieldwork designed to follow the various ways of institutionalizing peacemaking expertise throughout different cities, institutions, and professional career paths in Europe (Switzerland) and the Middle East (Lebanon).

In the first part of the paper I seek to trace the ways through which the discourse of peace in Lebanon was established within the country and abroad through an exploration of expert biographies, UN archives, spatial border crossings but also professional boundary crossings. In such a complex, politicized and well-guarded field of research, access stands out as an inherently crucial methodological challenge.

In the second part of the paper, I reflect on the notion of access and the ways it is re-configured through the emerging research topics/fields in social sciences that often include international institutions of global governance, governmental agencies of intelligence gathering and (trans)local networks of war/peacemaking.

Thursday 6th May 13.45 – 14.45
Session 6D – Approaches to History and its Representation

Author:	**Anna Nadolska-Styczyńska**
Title:	**On Qualitative Methods in Studies in the History of Science**
Affiliation:	**Faculty of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Nicolaus Copernicus University**

For several years I have considered questions related to the history of polish ethnographic research and museology of the non-European cultures, using archival materials and publications.

However, lately dealing with the topic of characteristics of polish museology of the non-European cultures, I supplemented materials from the museum archives and libraries with unstructured interviews conducted among curators who gave scientific attention to collections related to the field. In addition, I have complemented the dialogues with personal materials (scientific curriculum vitae, lists of their publications, exhibition scripts, scientific cards of museum pieces, and so on). The employed method enabled me to produce a detailed reconstruction of the character and scope of museologist's work, and above all – to gain a "point of view of the museologist", i.e. their opinion on museum, its mission, and problems. And this question did not receive attention or careful consideration so far.

For 15 years I was a museum curator, and a chief of the ethnographic department of the non-European cultures. Therefore, I knew most of the informants, and I knew the work of a museologist. This situation created particular problems, among other things protection of anonymity.

Nevertheless, my research gave an answer to the question: What does it mean to be a museologist working in the field of the non-European cultures in a polish ethnographic museum? And this very answer was impossible to obtain without qualitative approach.

Author:	**Nigar Gozalova**
Title:	**Some Approaches to the Study of History of Azerbaijan in the Light of Modern Trends of Historiography**
Affiliation:	**Institute of History, ANAS, Baku-Azerbaijan**

A truly scientific coverage of the major aspects of the history of Azerbaijan, as well as the biggest successes in the history of Transcaucasus region have been achieved over the years of Soviet power. Nevertheless, the study of the history of Azerbaijan in the Soviet historiography has developed under strong influence of an ideological component that had a determining impact on the nature of research, the choice of subjects, on the interpretation of sources, to build a conceptual works. A burning need to revise the Soviet heritage, the definition of new methodological and values acutely felt today in all areas of history, reflected in the heated discussions and recent literature.

At the present stage of historical science is undergoing a methodological and conceptual update, this also applies to the Azerbaijan historiography. To depart from the outdated methodology and scientific principles to arm the new thinking was the greatest challenge of our historiography. Thereby it is very important new approach to studying the problems of the history of Azerbaijan, and is primarily a problem of stages formational nature.

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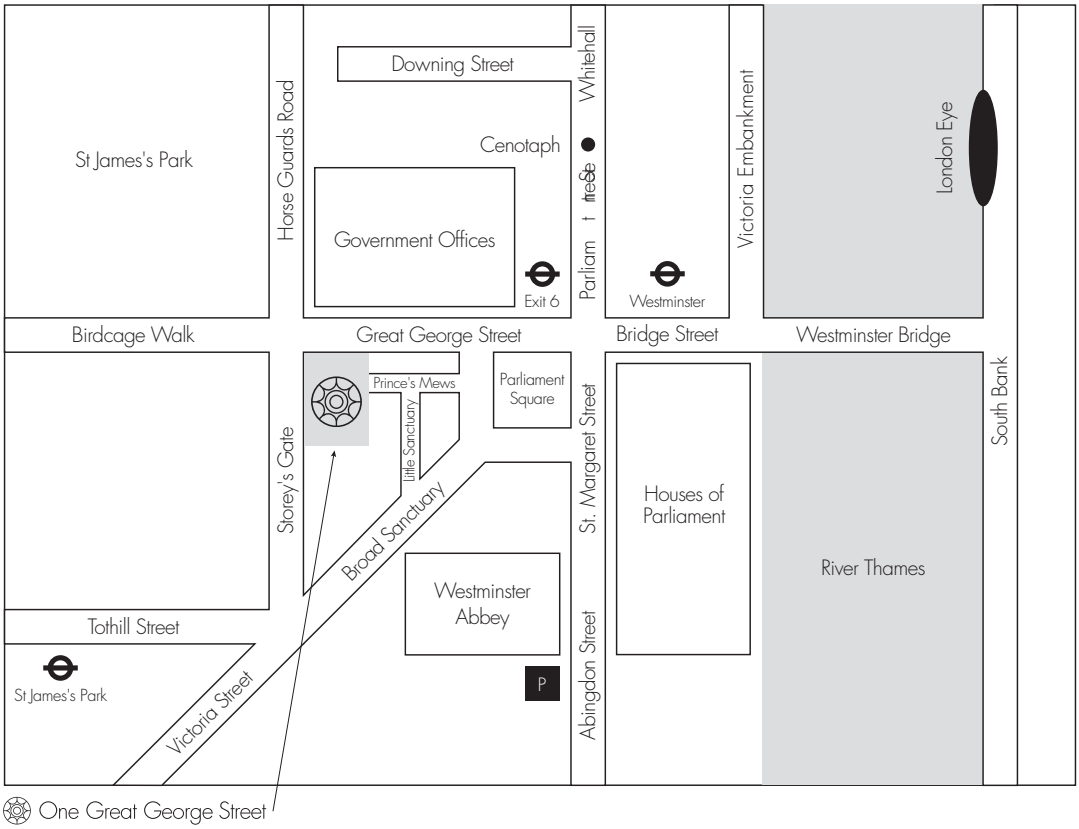
The European Science Foundation (ESF) is an association of 79 member organisations devoted to scientific research in 30 European countries. Its core purpose is to promote high quality science at a European level. Since it was established in 1974, it has coordinated a wide range of pan-European scientific initiatives. It is committed to facilitating cooperation and collaboration in European science on behalf of its principal stakeholders (Member Organisations and Europe's scientific community). This cross-border activity combines both 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' approaches in the long-term development of science. For further information on the European Science Foundation, go to http://www.esf.org/

EUROQUAL is a distinctly European programme aiming at linking scholars using qualitative methods in social science research across Europe. Euroqual has hosted a series of thematic workshops on a variety of qualitative methods across Europe. It aims to promote excellence, and to enhance research skills. Its activities combine high-level expert workshops with training activities to ensure that expertise is shared across the major national and regional research communities and to enable the development of further innovation.

Location Map

One Great George Street



Please note:

There is a staffed cloakroom on the ground floor. You may check in coats/bags etc before proceeding to lecture room.

Refreshments and lunch will be served in the Great Hall on the first floor.

All plenary sessions will take place in the Telford Theatre on the first floor.

The Stephenson Room is to be found on the Ground Floor.

The Rennie, Palmer and Tredgold Rooms are on the Lower Ground Floor.

There is also an excellent Café Bar on the Lower Ground Floor.

The Publishers Reception will be held in the Great Hall.

euroqual

For more information about Euroqual
please contact us at **euroqual@cardiff.ac.uk**

or visit our website: **www.cardiff.ac.uk/socsi/euroqual**