INTRODUCTION

Methods in social research are now a common feature of many undergraduate and postgraduate degrees and there is much ongoing discussion and debate across the social science disciplines which feeds into the development of new approaches to social research. This bibliography is intended as an introductory guide to some of the main qualitative approaches to social research. The focus is on practical methods, although since it is often difficult to disentangle these methods from their theoretical background, users of this guide will find that much of the literature covers the theory behind these methods as well as practical guides to their use.

The majority of the books in this guide were written with postgraduate and academic researchers in mind, but many are also commonly featured on undergraduate reading lists in the UK. The methods and titles represented here are used across many social science disciplines and will be relevant to a diverse range of researchers in areas such as Anthropology, Sociology, Politics, Educational Research, Cultural Studies, Gender Studies, Development Studies, Socio-Legal Studies and Organisation and Management Studies. As well as being useful to researchers with affiliations to higher education institutions, this guide is intended to appeal to researchers who work for local and national government, think-tanks, NGOs and charities.

The first section of the bibliography provides an introductory guide to general materials on social research methods including information on relevant associations and teaching materials. This section includes online sources and introductory books and covers a range of issues in research design including guidelines on research ethics. There is a quick guide to six free and peer-reviewed online journals in the area of social research methods. This section is intended to be of use to those who are embarking on a social research project for the first time and to those who wish to familiarise themselves with key concepts in social science research methods.

The main section of this bibliography is primarily organised by qualitative method. A brief introduction to each method has been provided which might be particularly useful to those new to social science research. While there is often some overlap between the methods outlined, nine key approaches have been identified and key books...
(monographs) for each of these approaches have been listed with their British Library shelfmark.

It is worth noting that 'DS shelfmark' refers to items that are held at the Library's store in Yorkshire and will take 48 hours to reach the Reading Rooms at the St Pancras site. This material is also available through inter-library loan. For more information please visit our document supply services webpage at the following address:

http://www.bl.uk/reshelp/atyourdesk/docsupply

Some London collection material is also stored at different sites in London, although for the vast majority of the material on this list this will not be the case. Should you require further information about the whereabouts of particular items, please contact the Social Science reference team at the email address indicated below.

The final section of the bibliography complements the preceding two sections by offering a section of indicative journal articles pertaining to qualitative research methods. The journal articles have been selected for their broad appeal as background reading to those wishing to familiarise themselves with key issues in qualitative research. This section is also intended to direct readers towards some of the key journals in this area. Electronic full-text versions of many of these journals are available in the Reading Rooms. These are indicated with a hyperlink.

We are always interested in learning more about externally produced web resources that may be useful to social science researchers. If there are pages that you think are missing from this list, or have any further comments about this guide, you can contact a member of the Social Science team at the following email address: social-sciences@bl.uk.

This bibliography has been compiled by Sarah Evans, Content Specialist in Social Science at the British Library.

Please note that the British Library neither endorses, nor can be held responsible for, any information provided by external websites or publications listed herein.
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1. INTRODUCTORY RESOURCES IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH METHODS

1.1 Introductory and general websites

Research methods knowledge database
http://www.socialresearchmethods.net
A web based text book on research methods aimed at undergraduate and postgraduate students. Produced by Cornell University in the United States.

Resource for methods in evaluation in social research
http://gsociology.icaap.org/methods/
Extensive site providing information on how to evaluate research. This site was created by a US academic in Sociology, Dr Gene Shackman. Information about his background and credentials are available via the site.

Research methods and statistics arena
http://www.researchmethodsarena.com/resources/resources.asp
An up-to-date guide to books and journals in research methods. Includes free datasets for SPSS. This site was compiled by Psychology Press, an Informa brand. It therefore...
focuses on *Informa* products.

**Intute tutorial in research methods**
http://www.vts.intute.ac.uk/he/tutorial/social-research-methods

A tutorial on using the internet as a resource on social research methods. Funded by JISC and created by academics, tutors and librarians.

**Practical exemplars for the analysis of surveys**
http://www2.napier.ac.uk/depts/fhls/peas/index.htm

In depth *guide to analysing surveys* with practical examples and resources on theory. This site is produced as a collaboration between Napier University in Edinburgh and the National Centre for Social Research.

### 1.2 Associations, programmes and research units

**Social Research Association**
http://www.the-sra.org.uk/

A cross-sector organisation which focuses on providing a forum for information sharing about social research and research methods.

**Research Methods: an ESRC programme**
http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/methods/

An academic programme aimed at improving methodological quality. Includes information about courses, conferences, working papers and resources.

**Doing Research**
http://www.doingresearch.org

A research training consortium funded by HEFCE with the aim of developing training materials.

**Doing Political Research**
http://www.doingresearch.org/politics/

A guide to one of the key resources developed by the above consortium with a free demo for a resource DVD.

**Methodology Institute at LSE**
http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/methodologyInstitute

Courses and seminars in research methods and a useful list of LSE academics with interest in this area.

**ESRC**
http://www.esrcsocietytoday.ac.uk/ESRCInfoCentre/index.aspx
The Economic and Social Research Council. Includes the guidelines for 1+3 postgraduate training in social research methods and details of approved teaching institutions.

1.3 Data analysis: online manuals and guides to software packages

**NUD.IST 4 classic guide**  
[http://kerlins.net/bobbi/research/nudist](http://kerlins.net/bobbi/research/nudist)

NUD.IST is a computer-aided qualitative data analysis (CAQDA) package. This website provides an introductory guide to those new to the package.

**ATLAS.TI product site**  

ATLAS.TI is also a CAQDA. This developer site includes video guides and instructive tutorials and offers a free trial.

**SPSS product site**  

The product site for SPSS a statistical data management and analysis package. Includes free demo.

**UCLA SPSS resource site**  
[http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/spss](http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/spss)

Extensive online guides and classes in using SPSS produced by the University of California in the US.

**Quantitative data analysis with SPSS 14,15,16**  

An online guide produced by the academic authors, Alan Bryman and Duncan Cramer, to be used in conjunction with their book. The site provides datasets to be used as learning tools.

1.4 Online bibliographies and reading Lists (external)

**Online Qualitative Data Analysis**  
[http://onlineqda.hud.ac.uk](http://onlineqda.hud.ac.uk)

Extensive and current list of journal articles, books and online resources organised by research method. Suitable for postgraduate researchers and academics.

**A limited bibliography on research methods**  
[http://www.runet.edu/~sigcse/resources/biblio.html](http://www.runet.edu/~sigcse/resources/biblio.html)

A useful introductory bibliography compiled by an academic at Radford University (US).
A short bibliography on qualitative methods
An introductory bibliography on qualitative methods compiled by an academic at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (US).

A reading list for survey research methods
http://www.sociology.ox.ac.uk/people/SRM_reading_list.pdf
A reading list for undergraduate and postgraduate students compiled by an academic at the University of Oxford.

A reading list for social research methods
http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/study/cll/courses/undergraduatemodules/ce204researchmethods
An undergraduate reading list compiled by an academic at Warwick University.

1.5 Free online journals

Social Research Update
http://srusoc.surrey.ac.uk/
A peer-reviewed journal published quarterly in the UK by the University of Surrey. The journal covers a number of the key issues in qualitative research methods and also covers some areas of quantitative research. The journal may be particularly relevant to sociologists, criminologists and health and education researchers.

International Journal of Qualitative Methods
http://ejournals.library.ualberta.ca/index.php/IQM/index
This is a peer-reviewed journal published in Canada which focuses on the development of qualitative methods in social research. It may be particularly relevant to those interested research issues pertaining to ethnographic methods, feminist research and discourse analysis in the disciplines of sociology, criminology, gender studies, education research and social anthropology.

Qualitative Research Journal
This is a peer-reviewed journal published in Australia. As well as covering the key areas in qualitative and interdisciplinary methodologies it includes articles on teaching qualitative research methods. Its main focus is the areas of sociology, criminology, education research and social anthropology.

Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis in Social Sciences
http://www.qass.org.uk/
This is a peer-reviewed journal published in the UK. Its primary disciplines are economics, finance and econometrics but it also includes contributions from mathematics and statistics.

**Forum: Qualitative Social Research (Sozialforschung)/Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung**  
http://www.qualitative-research.net/index.php/fqs/index

This is a peer-reviewed international journal published in German, English and Spanish. It aims to promote discussion among qualitative researchers from different countries and across the social science disciplines.

**Survey Research Methods**  
http://w4.ub.uni-konstanz.de/srm/

This is a peer-reviewed journal and the official journal of the European Survey Research Association. The journal publishes articles which discuss methodological issues relating to the use of survey data, including articles about: survey design, sample design, question and questionnaire design, data collection, data processing, coding and editing, imputation, weighting and survey data analysis methods.

1.6 Ethical guidelines

**BSA Ethical Guidelines**  
http://www.britsoc.co.uk/equality/Statement+Ethical+Practice.htm


**SRA Ethical Guidelines**  
http://www.the-sra.org.uk/ethical.htm

The ethical guidelines for the Social Research Association (available to download).

**MRS Code of Conduct**  
http://www.marketresearch.org.uk/standards/codeconduct.htm

Code of conduct for the Market Research Society (available to download).

**BPS Code of Conduct**  
http://www.bps.org.uk/the-society/code-of-conduct/code-of-conduct_home.cfm

Code of conduct and ethical guidelines for the British Psychological Association (available to download).

**The Association for Practical and Professional Ethics**  
http://www.indiana.edu/~appe/

An association supported by Indiana University with the aim of promoting and facilitating ethical approaches in research. Includes useful links and publications.
MRA Ethical Guidelines
http://www.mrc.ac.uk/PolicyGuidance/EthicsAndGovernance/index.htm

The ethical codes of the Medical Research Council.

NSPCC: Ethical issues in research with children

A useful bibliography and guides to carrying out research with children by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

1.7 General and introductory monographs

Devine, Fiona. & Heath. Sue. Sociological research methods in practice
MacMillan, 1999
DS shelfmark: 99/27139

Flick, Uwe. (ed.) The Sage qualitative research kit. Vol 1 – 8
Sage, 2007
London reference collections shelfmark: YK.2004.a.21598
DS shelfmark: m07/.31948 vol. 1; m07/.31947 vol. 2; m07/.31946 vol. 3; m07/.31945 vol.4; m07/.31944 vol. 5; m07/.31943 vol. 6; m07/.31942 vol. 7; m07/.31935 vol. 8

Gilbert, Nigel. (ed.) Researching social life
Sage, 1993
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.1993.b.858

Hammersley, Martyn. The dilemma of the qualitative method: Herbert Blummer and the Chicago School
Routledge, 1989
DS shelfmark: 89/20448

Hesse-Biber, Sharlene Nagy. & Leavy, Patricia. The Practice of Qualitative Research
Sage, 2006
London reference collections shelfmark: YK.2006.a.2606
DS shelfmark: m05/.35912

May, Tim. Social research: issues, methods and process
Open University Press, 2001
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.2003.a.13530

Morse, Janice. Critical issues in qualitative research.
Sage, 1994
2. METHOD-SPECIFIC MONOGRAPHS

2.1 Ethnography

The ethnographic method is one which can be applied to the study of a group of people who are connected by shared interests, identity and/or culture. In general terms it involves the researcher ‘immersing’ themselves in the culture or social field of interest (‘in the field’) and spending a sustained period of time with the subjects of their research in order to observe and document - as objectively as possible - their patterns of communication, the meaning they attach to particular cultural habits and the structure of their social relationships. It is now considered important by proponents of ethnographic research that the lives of the research subjects are interpreted - as far as possible - in their own terms (although the possibility for this has been subject to much debate). Ethnographic methods are widely used by social anthropologists but have been adapted by sociologists to include the study of micro-groups with their own society of origin. For example, ethnographies have been carried out in particular work environments and with sub-cultural and criminalised groups.

Bailey, Carol A. A guide to qualitative field research
Pine Forge, c2000
London open access collections shelfmark: SPIS300.723

Burgess, Robert. G. *Field Research: a sourcebook and field manual*  
Allen & Unwin, 1982  
London reference collections shelfmark: X.0529/696(4)  
DS shelfmark: 3425.303000 no. 4

Davies, Charlotte. *Reflexive ethnography: a guide to researching selves and others*  
Routledge, 1999  

Fetterman, David. *Ethnography: step by step*  
Sage, 1998  
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.1999.a.249

Geertz, Clifford. *The interpretation of cultures*  
Fontana, 1993 (1973)  
DS shelfmark: m02/20671

Hammersley, Martyn & Atkinson, Paul. *Ethnography: principles in practice*  
Tavistock, 1983  

Johnson, J.M. *Doing field research*  
Collier MacMillan, 1978  
London reference collections shelfmark: X.519/28213

O’Reilly, Karen. *Ethnographic Methods*  
Routledge, 2005  
London open access collections shelfmark: SPIS305.8001  
DS shelfmark: m04/.35094

Thomas, Jim. *Doing critical ethnography*  
Sage, 1993  

Warren, Carol. A.B. & Hackney, Jennifer, K. (eds.) *Gender issues in ethnography*  
Sage, 2000  

2.2 Interviewing

Interviewing as a means of producing qualitative data includes a range of interview methods, sometimes categorised as ‘structured’, ‘semi-structured’ and ‘unstructured’ interviews. Qualitative interview techniques are generally used by social scientists in
order to gather information about a particular topic in a way that allows the collection of ‘rich’ and detailed data. Here it is usually considered the aim of the researcher to encourage the respondent to talk about a topic in a ‘fluid-but-guided’ rather than rigid way, such that potentially important connections between different aspects of their life are not obscured. There has been significant debate about the kind of information it is possible to elicit from a respondent during an interview, and about the impact of researcher-respondent power relationships, which have been seen to have an impact on the ways in which qualitative interviews are approached and on the validity attributed to the data collected. Interviews are often used in combination with other research methods, such as participant observation or with quantitative methods such as self-completion questionnaires.

Arksey, Hilary. & Knight, Peter. *Interviewing for social scientists: an introductory resource with examples*  
Sage, 1999  
DS shelfmark: 99/38567

Gubrium Jaber F. & Holstein, James. A. (eds.) *Handbook of Interview Research*  
Sage, 2002  
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.2003.b.2163

Mishler, Elliot G. *Research interviewing: context and narrative*  
Harvard University Press, 1986  

Rubin, Herbert. J. *Qualitative interviewing: the art of hearing data*  
Sage, c2005  
London reference collections shelfmark: YK.2006.a.6751  
DS shelfmark: m04/.37819

Wengraf, Tom. *Qualitative research interviewing: biographic narrative and semi-structured methods*  
Sage, 2001  
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.2003.a.13524

### 2.3 Focus Groups

Focus groups include group interviews and discussion forums organised around a specific topic with a sub-set of the population of interest to the social researcher. The aim of a focus group is to provide an arena in which members of the population of interest can discuss and describe aspects of their attitudes, beliefs and culture in a way that is guided by the researcher. Certain research topics benefit from the use of focus groups since they enable progressive dialogue between respondents and may highlight areas of interest that can be overlooked in a one-to-one interview. Focus groups are considered particularly useful in health research, research with young people and in market research. They are also well-used in pilot studies which often form part of research design.
Bloor, Michael. (ed.) *Focus groups in social research*
Sage, 2000
London open access collections shelfmark: SPIS.300.72
DS shelfmark: m00/46597

Krueger, Richard A. *Developing questions for focus groups*
Sage, 1998
London reference collections shelfmark: YK.2002.b.53
DS shelfmark: q97/26879

Litosseliti, Lia. *Using focus groups in research*
Continuum, c2003
DS shelfmark: m04/23277

Morgan, David L. *Focus groups as qualitative research*
Sage, c1997

Stewart, David. & Shamdasani, Prem N. *Focus groups: theory and practice*
Sage, 1990

2.4 Observation

Methods of observation include overt/covert participant observation and various forms of non-participant observation. They are generally considered to be a core component of the ethnographic method (also refer to section 2.1). The most commonly used method of observation in contemporary social research is overt participant observation, in which the subjects of interest to the researcher are made aware of the researcher’s aims and purpose before the period of participant observation commences. This kind of research requires the researcher to immerse themselves in the activities and lives of their research subjects, while at the same time maintaining the kind of professional distance that allows adequate and objective recording of data. Much of the data the researcher collects in this way will be recorded in a field-journal and may take the form of notes about conversations, activities and use of space. Covert participant observation has been criticised by some for being ethically unsound, although it has been demonstrated to be a successful means for gaining insight about social fields to which the researcher would not normally have access; for instance, in research with criminal groups.

Bulmer, Michael. (ed.) *Social research ethics: an examination of the merits of covert participant observation*
MacMillan, 1982
London reference collections shelfmark: X.529/47659
DS shelfmark: 82/07947; 82/11809
2.5 Oral history

Adopted as a means of recording the aspects of social life that are often omitted from the conventional (written) historical record, oral history has its roots in anthropology, sociology and social history. In practical terms oral history collects the spoken accounts and personal reflections of particular events, places and times through recorded interviews. Oral historians, like those interested in narrative and narrative identity, often follow a life history or life story approach to collecting material and as such attempt to account for the relation between a person’s biography and a given historical event or account. Oral historians tend to have a particular interest in oral sources for what they reveal about history and memory. Oral histories, therefore, are not regarded straightforwardly as representations of the past (with an emphasis on their veracity), but as a means of examining how individual narratives are socially and culturally constituted as part of an on-going explanatory and relational process. The importance of the oral tradition as a means of creating and maintaining shared memories, understandings and identities informs the approach of oral historians who aim to encourage natural narratives from their respondents.

Bertaux, Daniel. & Thompson, Paul. Between Generations: family models, myths and memories
Transaction, 2005
DS shelfmark: m06/.32548
Finnegan, Ruth. *Oral traditions and the verbal arts: a guide to research practices*  
DS shelfmark: 1738.578000

Frische, Micheal. *A shared authority: essays on the craft and meaning of public history*  
London open access collections shelfmark: HUS 907.2  
DS shelfmark: 90/21809

Gluck, Sherna Berger & Patai, Daphne. (eds.) *Women's Words: the feminist practice of oral history*  
Routledge, 1991  
London open access collections shelfmark: HUS 920.72  
DS shelfmark: 91/15619

Perks, Rob & Thomson, Alistair. (eds.) *The oral history reader*  
Routledge, 2006  
London open access reference collections shelfmark: HUS 907.22  
London reference collections shelfmark: YK.2007.b.2866  
DS shelfmark: m06/.2361

Thompson, Paul. *The voice of the past*  
Oxford University Press, 2000  
DS shelfmark: m00/20779

Yow, Valerie Raleigh. *Recording Oral History: a practical guide for social scientists*  
AltaMira Press, c2005  
London open access collections shelfmark: HUS 907.22  
DS shelfmark: m06/.19211

### 2.6 Narrative method

Narrative research is an interpretative method which can be applied to the analysis of any form of human story/script and therefore encompasses the interpretation of many different forms of data, including: the analysis of conversations, interviews and oral histories; the analysis of large scale social and cultural narratives (‘meta-narratives' or ‘grand narratives’) and; the analysis of stories and folklore. Narrative methods examine the connection between the past, the present and the future in the way that social (and personal) stories are told, retold and remembered. They promote an examination of the role of memory (both personal and social) in the life of a story and encourage the researcher to reflect upon the ways in which social actors use social and cultural stories to understand their own identity and their relationships to others.
Atkinson, Paul. & Delamont, Sara. (eds.) *Narrative methods. Vol. 1 – 4*
Sage, 2006
London open access collections shelfmark: SPIS300.72
DS shelfmarks: m06/.26324 vol.1; m06/.26325 vol.2; m06/.26326 vol.3; m06/.26327 vol.4

Akinson, Robert. *The life story interview*
Sage, c1998
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.1999.a.454

Berger, Ronald. J & Quinney, Richard. (eds.) *Storytelling sociology: narrative as social enquiry*
Lynne Rienner, 2005
London open access collections shelfmark: SPIS301.01
DS shelfmark: m04/.36190

Clandinin, D. Jean. *Handbook of narrative inquiry: mapping a methodology*
Sage, 2007
DS shelfmark: m07/.25531

Elliot, Jane. *Using narrative in social research*
Sage, 2005
London open access collections shelfmark: YC.2006.16503
DS shelfmark: m05/.25169

Sage, 2000
DS shelfmark: m00/32028

Plummer, Ken. *Documents of life: an introduction to the problems and literature of a humanistic method*
George Allen & Unwin, 1983
DS shelfmark: 3425.30300 v 7

Reissman, Catherine K. *Narrative analysis*
Sage, c1993
London open access collections shelfmark: YK.1994.a.2022

### 2.7 Auto/biography

Auto/biography as an approach to research is connected to the narrative method in that it encourages the researcher to reflect upon their own propensity to create stories about their life and about the research that they are undertaking. It further posits that this research should be seen as a tangible feature of the life of the researcher rather than
merely an objective and detached project. The researcher is therefore asked to question the reasons for choosing a particular area of study, and to critically examine the social, cultural and personal stories that connect them to the research they are undertaking. This approach suggests that the subjectivity of the researcher and their knowledge as always ‘situated’ should be at the forefront of the researcher’s mind throughout the research and writing process. As an approach to social research, this method has been largely advocated by feminist researchers and is connected to feminist research methodologies.


Evans, Mary. Missing persons: the impossibility of auto/biography Routledge, 1998
DS shelfmark: 99/14391

Letherby, Gayle. Auto/biographical reflections or ‘how who we are affects what we know’ Occasional paper, Personal narratives research group The University of Leeds, 2005
DS shelfmark: 6224.223500 no.3

Stanley, Liz. The auto/biographical I
Manchester University Press, 1992
DS shelfmark: 92/12520

2.8 Discourse/textual analysis

Discourse analysis is a broad analytical approach which is concerned with deconstructing spoken and written language in order to examine its relationship to the prominent ideologies and social norms of a given culture and/or society. It takes at its core the notion that language is neither passive nor static and as such can be regarded as both reflecting and constituting social objects and symbols. Discourse analysis therefore attempts to locate particular discursive practices within social, cultural and historical contexts in order to uncover the social relations of power that may be implicated by them. For example, discourse analysis has been used by the social philosopher Judith Butler to demonstrate the relationship between the social construction of gender and ways of speaking/ways of doing.

London open access collections shelfmark: SPIS306.44
Lazar, Michelle M. (ed.) Feminist critical discourse analysis: gender, power and ideology in discourse
Palgrave Macmillan, 2005
London reference collections shelfmark: YC. 2006.a.9599

Mckee, Alan. Textual Analysis: A Beginners Guide
Sage, 2003
DS collections: m03/36126

Phillips, Nelson. & Hardy, Cynthia. Discourse analysis: investigating process of social construction
Sage, 2002

Weiss, Gilbert. & Wodak, Ruth. (eds.) Critical discourse analysis: theory and interdisciplinarity
Palgrave Macmillan, 2003

Wodak, Ruth. & Meyer, Michael. Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis
Sage, 2001
DS collections: m01/39550

Wooffitt, Robin. Conversation analysis and discourse analysis: a comparative and critical introduction
Sage, 2005
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.2006.a.3758; YC.2006.a.14783
DS shelfmark: m06/.16618

2.9 Visual Methods

The collection and analysis of visual material is increasingly recognised as a useful method in social research. As a research method, the collection of visual material owes much of its history to the discipline of anthropology which has long-used still and moving image as a means of recording social practices in context. More recently, questions about the implications of ‘recording’ individuals and social events in this way have been questioned, and methods of visual documentation which enable a level of collaboration between the researcher and the subject of that research have been developed. The analysis of visual material as a social artefact and text is also an important strand to this method of examining societies and cultures. Not only does visual material act as evidence of particular social practices, but it facilitates questions about the production and consumption of culture and the relations of power which structure this process.
Ball, Michael S. & Smith, Gregory. *Analyzing visual data*
Sage, 1992
London reference collections shelfmark: YK.1993.a.13842
DS shelfmark: 7168.124400 vol. 24

Banks, Marcus. *Visual Methods in Social Research*
Sage, 2001
London reference collections shelfmark: YC.2003.a.21874
DS shelfmark: m01/17060

Collier, John Jn. & Collier, Malcolm. *Visual anthropology: photography as a research method*
Alburduerque, 1986
DS shelfmark: 87/05458

Fyfe, Gordon. & Law, John. (eds.) *Picturing power: visual depiction and social relations*
Routledge, 1988
DS shelfmark: 8319.644000 35

Hall, Stuart. (ed.) *Representation: Cultural representations and signifying practices*
Sage, 1997
DS shelfmark: 97/06115

Routledge, 1998
DS shelfmark: 98/10912

### 3. SELECTED INTRODUCTORY JOURNAL ARTICLES

*Social Research Update, Issue 25*
London reading rooms online access: [http://sru.soc.surrey.ac.uk/SRU25.html](http://sru.soc.surrey.ac.uk/SRU25.html)

Bryman, Alan ‘Integrating quantitative and qualitative research: how is it done?’
*Qualitative research, Vol.6, No. 1, pp. 97 – 113*
Sage, 2006
London reference collections shelfmark: ZC.9.a.6678
DS shelfmark: 7168.124380

Catterall, M. and Maclaran, P. (1997) ‘Focus Group Data and Qualitative Analysis Programs: Coding the Moving Picture as Well as the Snapshots’
*Sociological Research Online, Vol. 2, No. 1.*
London reading rooms online access: [http://www.socresonline.org.uk/index.html](http://www.socresonline.org.uk/index.html)

Corbin, Juliet. & Morse, Janice M. ‘The Unstructured Interactive Interview: Issues and Reciprocity and Risks when Dealing with Sensitive Topics’ *Qualitative Inquiry*, Vol.9, No.3, pp. 335 – 354
Sage, 2003
London reference collections shelfmark: ZC.9.a.4266
DS shelfmark: 7168.124300

Denzin, Norman K. ‘The reflexive interview and a performative social science’ *Qualitative research*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 23 - 46
Sage, 2001
London reference collections shelfmark: ZC.9.a.6678
DS shelfmark: 7168.124380

Routledge & Keagan Paul, 1999
London reference collections shelfmark: AC.2363/15
DS shelfmark: 2324.800000
London reading rooms online access: [http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/bjos](http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/bjos)

Griffin, Larry. & Ragin, Charles C. ‘Some Observations on Formal Methods of Qualitative Analysis’ *Sociological Methods & Research* Vol. 23 No.2 pp. 4 -21
Sage, 1994
London reference collection shelfmark: P.521/3436
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