

# Exploring marginalisation using qualitative methods

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## Monday 25<sup>th</sup> April: Introduction to qualitative methods

### 9.30-11.00: What can qualitative methods add?

In this session we will talk about how qualitative data can provide insights that may complement those obtained through quantitative data. These themes will be illustrated with examples from a project investigating young people's experiences with the police.

Hopkins, N. (1994) Young people's perceptions of the police that visit schools; 'not all police are pigs'. *Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology*, 4, 189-207.

### 11.-11.30: Break

### 11.30-1.00: Coding data

In this session we will consider some of the issues involved in coding data.

### 1.00-2.00: Lunch

### 2.00-3.00: Grounded Theory

In this session we will consider the logic and practice of grounded theory and how it is relevant to social psychological research.

Willig, C. (2013). Grounded Theory Methodology. In C. Willig *Introducing Qualitative Research in Psychology* (Third Edition). Open University Press & McGraw-Hill: Maidenhead, England.

### 3.30-5.00: Identity construction

In this session we will consider how qualitative data can be analysed so as to facilitate an enriched analysis of social identity processes as they relate to themes concerning integration, political participation, intergroup contact, collective action, and group representation. The focus for this discussion will be an exploration of Muslim identity and how it is conceptualised by Muslims in Britain.

Hopkins, N. & Kahani-Hopkins, V. (2004). Identity construction and political activity: Beyond rational actor theory. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 43, 339-356.

Hopkins, N. & Kahani-Hopkins (2006). Minority group members' theories of intergroup contact: A case study of British Muslims' conceptualisations of 'Islamophobia' and social change. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 45, 245-264.

## **Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> April: Identity in interaction**

### **9.30 – 11.00 Talking about ‘race’**

In this session we will consider the logic to discourse analysis and work with an example of interview data in which issues of ‘race’ are discussed by a member of the majority group.

Potter, J. & Wetherell, M. (1988). Accomplishing attitudes: Fact and evaluation in racist discourse. *Text - Interdisciplinary Journal for the Study of Discourse*, 8(1-2) pp. 51–68.

### **11.-11.30: Break**

### **11.30 – 1.00: Minority group experiences of recognition**

In this session we will consider how interview material may be analysed so as to enrich our understandings of minority group members’ interactions with majority group members.

Hopkins, N & Blackwood, L. (2011). Everyday Citizenship: Identity and Recognition. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 21, 215–227.

### **1.00-2.00: Lunch**

### **2.00-3.00: Intersectionality**

The ways in which representations of ethnicity, nationality and gender combine and interact is attracting increasing attention within social psychology. In this session we will focus on how interview data may be analysed to contribute to our understanding of intersectionality and the performance of identity.

Hopkins, N. & Greenwood, R.M. (2013). Hijab, visibility and the performance of identity. *European Journal of Social Psychology* 43, 438–447.

### **3.30-5.00: Publishing qualitative papers**

Having gathered your data and conducted your analyses, the next step is getting it published. In this session I’ll share my experiences (as an author and an editor) of publishing academic papers employing qualitative methods.