

Planning for the GDPR: evolution rather than revolution

By *Peter Mouncey*, consultant

Countdown to GDPR

Highlight May 25 in your diaries as that is the date when the new EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) comes into force. Unlike the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA), the GDPR does not require the passage of new legislation through the UK Parliament – a regulation, unlike a directive, is adopted on a due date by all EU member states, and, unlike the 1995 directive, EU member states have very limited latitude (called derogations) in how they can adapt the regulation nationally. Also, currently going through the UK parliament, is a UK Data Protection Bill that will repeal the DPA and provide seamless compatibility with the GDPR post-Brexit.



Citizens need to have a clear understanding of what will happen to their data. Organisations must document their data privacy processes, for example, being able to demonstrate that a participant in a research project had given their informed consent to participate. Data mapping is a useful tool to identify the flows of personal data within an organisation or a project. Organisations also need to have a defined retention policy for personal data. Accountability also means that it is mandatory to notify serious breaches of privacy.

For most research organisations, appointing a data protection officer will be necessary: a role that confers a high degree of independence to ensure they can act objectively in ensuring that personal data is responsibly managed. Smaller organisations may consider using a shared resource.

Anonymise wherever possible

As under the DPA, anonymising data places it outside the control of the GDPR. However, a new term, pseudonymisation, appears in the GDPR. Data are considered pseudonymised if anonymous data can be linked to other, separately held data, which would enable individuals to be identified. Unlike anonymised data, pseudonymised data remains subject to the GDPR.

Privacy by design and default

The six key principles remain broadly the same as within the current directive. So, what are the main changes that need to be considered to ensure compliance with the new regulation? Crucially, you need to ensure that privacy by design and default is the mantra. This means building privacy considerations into all policies, procedures and projects. Privacy should be a foundation of all research projects, not retrofitted. The GDPR also requires higher levels of transparency, and a focus on business accountability.



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New framework for legally processing personal data

The GDPR also establishes a new lawful framework for processing personal data, based on seven alternatives:

1. Consent
2. Performance of a contract
3. Compliance with a legal obligation
4. Protecting the vital interests of a data subject
5. Performance of a task carried out in the public interest
6. Purpose of pursuing a legitimate interest of a data controller (not applicable to public authorities)
7. Where otherwise it would be impossible to conduct research.

In the context of social research, alternatives 1,3,5 and 7 (maybe 7 as more of a last resort) are most likely to apply. Where 'consent' is used, this must be specific, freely given, informed, unambiguous, recorded, full information provided on rights, data recipients described, retention period stated, and explicitly gained if sensitive data is being processed – especially if this at the heart of the project.

GDPR and research

Processing personal data for 'scientific research' purposes is expressly permitted, including applied and privately-funded research, statistical surveys, statistical results and collecting personal data for producing EU or national official statistics. Also recognised is the enhancing of research findings with data from other sources to provide 'solid, higher quality knowledge'. Whilst the GDPR also gives more rights to citizens, some of these rights can be exempted for research, but could be subject to national derogations. These cover erasure, portability, subject access, right to rectification, right to object to profiling and retention.

The SRA is working with the Market Research Society to produce a new data protection guideline covering social research under the GDPR, replacing the existing joint guidance developed for the DPA. This will be ready in spring 2018. ESOMAR has also produced guidelines on GDPR for the research sector: https://www.esomar.org/uploads/public/government-affairs/position-papers/EFAMRO-ESOMAR_GDPR-Guidance-Note_Legal-Choice.pdf

Social Research Practice

The fifth issue of Social Research Practice, the SRA's methods journal, was published in February. Articles include surveying young people in the smartphone age; a psycho-social approach to researching with male sex workers; and capturing children's perspectives on a summer holiday food and activities programme. We are planning for issue six in the summer. We welcome further offers of articles. More information at: <http://the-sra.org.uk/journal-social-research-practice/>. Read the guidelines for authors, and download the template for an article. If you have an idea for an article but are not sure if it's suitable, please email Richard Bartholomew, the editor: rabartholomew@btinternet.com

Social Research Practice includes short articles, maximum 4,000 words, of interest to applied practitioners and research users.

Journal articles cover:

- All methods: qualitative, quantitative, mixed
- Mainly methodological issues
- Practical issues rather than theoretical debates
- Research impact on policy and practice
- Innovative and traditional techniques

The overall aim of the journal is to encourage and promote high standards of social research for public benefit. It promotes openness and discussion of problems.

It is available on the SRA website free for everyone at: www.the-sra.org.uk/journal-social-research-practice



Are You prepared for GDPR?

Hello and welcome

SRA chair, *David Johnson*, introduces himself and the first issue of *Research Matters* for 2018



Hello and welcome to this spring issue of *Research Matters*. As I write this in the first week in March, the snow has receded on the south coast and the rain has set in. I do hope that this article finds you safe and sound, and looking forward to some rather more spring-like weather in the coming weeks.

For people who were not at the AGM or annual conference last December, I wanted to introduce myself to you as the new chair of the SRA. It's a position I'm delighted and privileged to take up following the sterling work of Patten Smith and colleagues over the last six years.

As Patten mentioned in his final article before Christmas, the SRA is a flourishing organisation and that's a particularly great place to be in this, the SRA's 40th year. Page 4 sets out some of the ways in which we want to recognise that milestone and hear from people with interesting stories to tell or ideas for articles they'd like to see. Do get in touch.

In this quarter's issue we have a wide range of articles that I hope you'll enjoy, covering developments in probability-based online panels; aftercare for participants, data, findings and researchers; the forthcoming General Data Protection Regulation; progress on integrating analysis across government; the social impacts task force; secondary analysis of qualitative data; research advocacy, which as SRA trustee Isabella Pereira explains, is an area where members would like to see further progress; social research at Which? and our

usual round up of activities across the SRA's various branches, book reviews and training courses. My thanks go to all this issue's contributors.

We also profile the Wales Social Research Awards that took place in early December. May I add my congratulations to all the winners and to all those who helped make this such a successful event. Celebrating success, not in a slightly awkward self-congratulatory way, but in a way that recognises the hard work and achievements of people contributing to social research and seeking to make a difference through their work in people's lives, is really important.

Now, I love a methodological discussion as much as the next person (and probably sometimes more if I'm honest!). But, as well as showcasing new methodological developments that are essential to developing social research enquiry, this issue's articles remind us that social research is also an applied discipline that seeks to change circumstances, as well as explore and understand meaning, and people's lived experiences.

There's not always (or even ever) an easy course of action for decision-makers to take, and there are large numbers of competing priorities influencing people's decisions and actions. Social research, too, is not easy to operationalise in a way that generates high-quality, influential evidence. But that's not to say we shouldn't try. Providing people with the evidence to make better, more informed decisions and to say clearly when something has or hasn't worked if our evaluation research points in that direction, is an essential part of day-to-day work for many researchers, and social research has had many successes.

SRA is a flourishing organisation and that's a particularly great place to be in this, the SRA's 40th year

Important too is taking the time to invest in our skills and knowledge, and building an effective, mutually supportive, research community. To me, the SRA's three core statements of our charitable purpose: quality, advocacy and community remain as relevant today as they did 40 years ago. Happy reading!

Find out more about David and his experiences of social research in the June issue.

SRA Annual Conference 2018 Hold the date

**Thursday 13 December,
Kings Place, London N1 9AG**

**Speakers confirmed so far:
John Curtice, Jennifer Rubin**

+ new breakout sessions planned

MORE TO FOLLOW!



The SRA at 40

The SRA celebrates an important milestone in 2018, having been the voice of social research for 40 years. Various events are being planned to mark the occasion, including a lecture series across the UK, a special annual conference, podcasts with key people in the profession, and more.

We are also planning an anniversary issue of Research Matters, to be published in September 2018. This will be an opportunity to reflect on how different aspects of social research (data coding, survey interviewing, engaging with policy makers, technology) have evolved since 1978, and how the issues that matter to SRA members have changed (or not!) over time. If you have suggestions for articles that you would like to see featured in the anniversary issue, or if you have (or know someone who has) interesting experiences to share, please get in touch with Research Matters commissioning editor Sarah Butt (sarah.butt.1@city.ac.uk).



Invitation to join the Money Advice Service Research and Evaluation Group

The [Money Advice Service](#) is expanding the membership of its established Research and Evaluation Group, to include additional researchers working in the Financial Capability community.

The role of the Research and Evaluation Group is to support the Money Advice Service and the [UK Financial Capability Strategy](#) by:

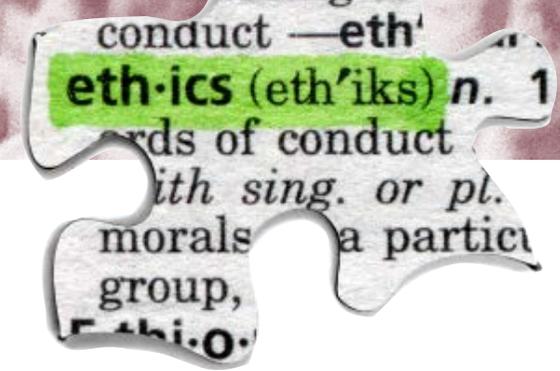
- Debating the best ways to understand and measure financial capability and over-indebtedness;
- Connecting with new research and evaluation from the UK and beyond;
- Helping to share evidence and learning, including through the [Financial Capability Evidence Hub](#).

We are looking for senior researchers from academic or not-for-profit organisations, with an interest and track record in financial capability research and evaluation, who can represent their organisation and the work they do.

This is not a paid position as the group is intended to be a mutually beneficial forum for sharing views on the latest thinking and evidence about Financial Capability. However, reasonable travel expenses will be reimbursed. The group meets on a quarterly basis, and usually in central London.

To find out more about the Money Advice Service's research on financial capability and over-indebtedness, see www.moneyadvice.org.uk/research

If you are interested in joining this group, please email julie.mirfin@moneyadvice.org.uk for an application form, by noon on Friday 20th April 2018.



Aftercare in social research

By *Helen Kara*, SRA trustee



When does a research project end? When a report has been written? When a budget has been spent? When the last discussion of a project has taken place? It's not clear, is it?

Neither is it clear when a researcher's responsibility ends. This is rarely spoken of in the context of social research, which is an unfortunate omission. There seems to be no collective or institutional support for aftercare. Yet aftercare is needed: for participants, data, findings and also researchers.

Aftercare for participants is usually provided at the time of data collection, such as by giving external agencies' contact numbers for support should participants need it later, and telling people they can withdraw their data if they wish. However, it is rare for researchers to explain the limits to data withdrawal, which can cause problems as it did for Roland Bannister from Charles Sturt University in Wagga Wagga, Australia. Bannister¹ did research with an Australian army band, Kapooka, which could not be anonymised as it was unique. Band members consented to take part in Bannister's research. He offered participants the opportunity to comment on drafts of his academic publications, but they weren't interested. Yet when one of these was published in the Australian Defence Force Journal, which was read by band members, their peers and superiors, participants became unhappy with how they were represented. Bannister had to undertake some fairly onerous aftercare in responding to their telephone calls and letters. Of course, it was far too late for participants to withdraw their data, as this would have meant retracting several publications, which is, in any case, limited in its effectiveness. However, particularly in these days of 'long

tail' online publications, we need to be aware that participants may want to review research outputs years, even decades, after the substantive work on the project is done. We have a responsibility to respond as ethically as we can although, as yet, there are no guidelines to follow.

Data also needs aftercare, particularly now that we're beginning to understand the value of reusing data. Re-use increases the worth of participants' contributions, and helps to reduce 'research fatigue'. However, for data to be reusable, it needs to be adequately stored and easy to find. Data can be uploaded to a website, but it also needs to be carefully preserved to withstand technological changes. Also, it needs a 'global persistent identifier' such as a DOI (digital object identifier) or Handle. These can be obtained on application to organisations such as DataCite [<https://www.datacite.org/DOIs>] or The Dataverse Project [<https://dataverse.org/DOIs> and Handles]. As well as enabling re-use, a global persistent identifier also means you can put links to your data in other outputs, such as research reports, so that readers can see your data for themselves if they wish. This too is an ethical approach, being based in openness and transparency. Here there are some guidelines, the FAIR principles for scientific data management [<https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/news-and-events/newsitem/?id=4615>], though adoption of these is voluntary.

Then there are the findings we draw from our data. Aftercare here involves doing all we can to ensure that our findings are shared and used. Of course, this may be beyond our power at times, such as when working for governments which require complete control of research they commission. In other contexts, it is unlikely that researchers can have much say in *how* our findings are used. But we should do all we can to

ensure that they *are* used, whether to support future research or to inform practice or policy.

Researchers too need aftercare. In theory, the aftermath of a research project is a warm and fuzzy place containing a pay cheque, favourably reviewed publications, and an enhanced CV. While this is no doubt some people's experience, at the opposite end of the spectrum, there are documented cases of researchers developing post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of their research work. In between these two extremes, researchers may experience a wide range of minor or major difficulties that can leave them needing aftercare beyond the lifetime of the project. For that, at present, there is no provision.

GOT AN ETHICAL DILEMMA? ASK THE FORUM

The SRA operates an ethics advisory forum for members. It's a virtual group, chaired by Ron Iphofen, consisting of nine researchers with expertise in ethics across a range of sectors and settings. You can raise a question or concern about an issue you face, and Ron will circulate it to the group members (anonymously if you wish), who will offer their considered opinions. Ron will then consolidate these and reply to you – all in a matter of days.

It's a free service for the benefit of members. Of course, you may find differences of opinion among the group, offering a range of views; it is purely an advisory activity, so how you proceed is a decision for you.

Please find out more on the SRA website: www.the-sra.org.uk/research-ethics/ethics-consultancy-forum and read some anonymised cases there.

¹ Bannister, R. (1996). Beyond the ethics committee: representing others in qualitative research. *Research Studies in Music Education*, 6(1), 50-58.

Setting up a cross-national probability-based online panel in Europe (CRONOS)

By *Elena Sommer* and *Ana Villar*, researchers, European Social Survey (ESS ERIC), City, University of London



Online panels offer opportunities for fast, flexible and cost-efficient data collection. They are also a convenient resource to collect data from the same respondents over time, increasing the scientific value of the survey. Non-probability panels are common across the research industry but lack the robustness required for many social research studies, so researchers are increasingly looking towards probability-based alternatives. However, this involves, among others, two important challenges: obtaining probability-based samples with online contact data for all sample units, and enabling participation of people without internet access: more than 20% of the population in many European countries.

The undeniable potential of online data collection has led researchers to explore solutions to overcome these challenges, and there are now numerous national probability-based panels across Europe (for example LISS), North America (for example KnowledgePanel) and Australia (for example Life in Australia). The CRONOS panel is, however, the first cross-national panel of its kind. It uses an input-harmonisation approach: panel recruitment, setup and maintenance guided by the same principles in all participating countries to ensure as much methodological equivalence as possible.

'PIGGY-BACKING' RECRUITMENT

Probability-based panels often draw new samples and employ offline contact modes to reach and invite sampled units to participate. An alternative approach is to use existing representative offline surveys as recruitment vehicles. This allows the existing probability-based survey effort to largely absorb the relatively high cost of customised offline recruitment.

To make cross-national data collection efficient, the CRONOS panel was built by piggy-backing on an established cross-national face-to-face survey: the European Social Survey (ESS). The goals were to evaluate the efficiency of this approach for cost, sample representativeness, participation rates and data quality, and to explore the challenges associated with cross-national recruitment and implementation. Central and national teams collaborated closely on design decisions to find the best methods suitable for all countries, and thus ensure as much methodological equivalence as possible.

THE CRONOS PANEL OFFER AND PARTICIPATION

After the round 8 ESS interview, respondents aged 18 or older in Estonia, Slovenia and Great Britain were invited to participate in six 20-minute online surveys administered every two months. Starting in February 2017, panellists were surveyed on various topics ranging from family and gender values to attitudes towards the internet. As a thank you, they received a €5/£5 voucher with each survey invitation, whether or not they participated.

Careful thought was given to how to include the offline population. Whereas other panels have used postal and telephone surveys to obtain data from panel members without internet access, CRONOS offered them a tablet mobile network (4G) to enable their online participation. This way, all CRONOS panellists participated using the same mode of data collection.

Initial agreement to join the panel was relatively high: approximately 25% of all those sampled in Britain, and over a third of those sampled in Estonia and Slovenia, accepted the offer. As expected, actual participation was somewhat lower, with about 20% of the original British sample (about 70% of those recruited to the panel) completing in at least one wave, compared to about 30% in Estonia (about 70% of those recruited) and about 35% in Slovenia (about 85% of those recruited). Panel attrition was extremely low: 20% of the entire gross sample participated in wave 6 compared to 21% in wave 1. Recruitment among those without internet access was less successful than for the online population in Estonia and Slovenia, where only about 10% completed at least one wave, but equally successful in Britain. Overall, there are around 600 respondents in each country in each wave.

OUTLOOK

CRONOS has shown that the piggy-backing approach has great potential for cross-national online data collection, helping attain harmonised panel recruitment and maintenance across countries at reasonable cost. Early indications are that the panel has, overall, a reasonably similar composition to the main face-to-face survey. Without the existing survey as a vehicle, however, costs would have been much higher, and management would have been unfeasible. The full feasibility assessment and lessons learned will be published in 2019 on the project website: www.seriss.eu. CRONOS data and documentation will be freely available on the ESS website (www.europeansocialsurvey.org) from spring 2018.

FUNDING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Secondary analysis of qualitative data

By **Maureen Haaker**, lecturer, University of Suffolk



Secondary analysis has often been taken for granted in quantitative research, where replication studies are the norm, and large national datasets require multiple analyses. However, there is a growing trend for re-users to tap into qualitative data. Bishop and Kuula-Luumi's (2017) analysis of dataset downloads and publications reveals an explosion over the past ten years of projects describing the re-use of qualitative data. Undoubtedly, the nature of this data offers a wide scope to answer questions far beyond that of the original research question. However, it's difficult to explain why the re-use of qualitative data at this particular point in time is becoming so popular. One explanation may be the policy shift, from funders like the Economic and Social Research Council, to institutionally and economically support the deposit and re-use of data. Beyond this, the current economic climate's mantra of 'do more with less' has extended to academia, and researchers are looking for more cost-effective ways to sample vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations. For example, Fielding and Fielding's (2000) analysis of criminal identity in long-term prisoners explicitly states how laborious data collection can be, and promotes secondary analysis as a possible solution.



THE CHALLENGES

As secondary analysis of qualitative data continues to grow, there are a couple of key challenges to address. The first task of reusing qualitative data is getting to know the context of the study. Some critics of secondary analysis suggest that when data are re-used without the complete context, essential features of the data are lost. The 'tacit knowledge' of interactions that took place during data collection are held sacred, particularly by qualitative researchers. This debate, however, has moved on, and is less about what re-users do not know about the data collection, and more about how depositors can ensure re-users are fully informed. Documentation, which provides key details on the context of the study and its participants, helps to illuminate the spirit of the research. While the quality of documentation varies, there are excellent examples, including Adrian Martin's ethnography 'Conservation, markets and justice', available through the UK Data Service, which provides extensive detail on the local community, data collection, and analysis strategy. In the process of documenting for data sharing, qualitative researchers can also reflect on what context is needed for their own analysis and improve the transparency of their research.

Alongside providing enough detail, sits another key area of concern for re-users of qualitative data: the possibility of (unwittingly) breaching confidentiality by re-identifying a participant. Qualitative data is much more difficult to anonymise than quantitative data. For example, Paul Thompson's 'The Edwardians', also

held at the UK Data Service, contains over 400 oral histories with detailed social networks of participants. Anonymising on this scale took hundreds of hours to amend, check and verify interview transcripts. This kind of systematic anonymisation is not usually feasible for qualitative researchers. Even with a thorough anonymisation plan, however, complete anonymity still cannot be guaranteed. To protect participants, archives and re-users have thus advanced the conversation around consent to ensure participants are informed of the ways data can be used. The UK Data Service has model consent forms on its website page 'manage data' (<https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/manage-data>), which is a valuable resource for anyone looking for best practice on discussing confidentiality with participants.

THE BENEFITS

The increasing diversity of re-use projects is leading new methodological discussions on better ways of collecting data, as well as inspiring more robust ways of data management. Secondary analysis not only demonstrates how much potential is in this data, but also how important context and anonymisation is to qualitative research. As a result, the re-use of qualitative data is not just beneficial in itself, but also encourages greater transparency in, and enhances the impact of, qualitative research.

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Integrating analysis across government

By **John Pullinger**, national statistician and chair of the analysis function board, UK Statistics Authority



In the December edition of Research Matters we announced the formation of the government analysis function, bringing together analysts from across the professions to create a stronger collective voice across government. On January 31 we held our first conference with the theme of ‘integrating analysis’. We had workshops on the five pillars of the strategy, and showcased why we are stronger together than the sum of our parts.

In the context of the analysis function, the ‘we’ are not just government analysts. Delegates heard about a range of initiatives designed to make academic excellence central to government decision-making:

1. The cross-government Trial Advice Panel¹ brings together trialling experts from academia and government to help civil servants design robust impact evaluations using RCTs and quasi-experimental trials
2. The Cabinet Office Open Innovation Team is helping to build analytical capability within the civil service through better use of academic experts and by steering masters and PhD projects²
3. In response to the 2015 Nurse review of the UK Research Councils, government departments are publishing Areas of Research Interest³ (ARI) documents, presenting details of the main research questions facing departments

We also heard how analysts are working across departmental boundaries to support evidence-based policy decisions

These initiatives are already starting to bear fruit. The publication of ARIs has brought about enhanced engagement with researchers, stimulating the development of joint conferences and workshops. ARIs have also enabled more active engagement with research councils, matching funded projects to departmental research questions. The ambition is to put ARIs at the centre of government engagement with key parts of the research system. Eleven departments and agencies have published ARI documents to date, and more will follow.

We also heard how analysts are working across departmental boundaries to support evidence-based policy decisions. The Government Actuary’s Department (GAD) traditionally works on financial risk management for pensions policy, social security, investment and insurance. So, at first glance, it may not be obvious why it is supporting projects related to international development and climate change. However, GAD has been putting its expertise to great use, providing training, risk analysis and financial analytics to help developing countries make informed decisions about risk management.

There was a lot of discussion about what we can do better within government to help support good analysis. We heard from the ONS Data Science campus about training analysts in the latest data science techniques, and from the Government Statistical Service on how its new Code of Practice will be more outward focused, to help improve standards and inform public debate.

We also heard from Sue Owen (permanent secretary for the Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport), about her career. Sue started as an academic economist working on women’s lifetime pay inequalities. She then came into government, initially working at the Treasury on policies such as the ‘five economic tests’. She discussed how her analytical background gave her the solid foundation to move into senior policy roles, where she has been promoting the delivery of evidence-based policy at the highest levels. The cabinet secretary, Jeremy Heywood, then joined us to talk about how analysts support government in making evidence-based policy, in turn helping to improve public services across the country.

In summary, it was an inspiring day, which demonstrated our keenness to develop stronger links and share knowledge with the wider analytical community, in academia and in industry, to make the vision of the function a reality. There is more we can be doing together to maximise the impact of analysis. If you would like to get involved, please contact: gesr.enquiries@hmtreasury.gsi.gov.uk

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cross-government-trial-advice-panel-role-and-membership>

² <https://www.esrcdtp.group.cam.ac.uk/pdfs/cabinet-office-open-innovation-team-phd-placements>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/areas-of-research-interest>

Which? Always questioning and researching

Social researchers can be found working in many different areas and organisations. **Debbie Lee Chan** shares her experiences of working as a policy research manager for Which?

Which?



Which? has been championing the cause for consumers for 60 years, asking questions of businesses and manufacturers, and pursuing the answers that make things better for consumers. Traditionally known for its subscription magazine featuring consumer advice and reviews based on rigorous product testing, Which? is also a formidable campaigning body and has an impressive advocacy agenda.

Among the 800-strong staff is a cadre of social and policy researchers, data analysts and statisticians supporting Which?'s advocacy activities. With diverse backgrounds in academia, government, regulators and market research, we work closely with policy, campaign and strategic communications experts and economists to provide insight which:

- ▶ Uncovers consumer detriment and helps find solutions or encourage change where there is consumer detriment: both through economy-wide investigations such as our current exploration into the collection of consumer data, and through specific issues we identify in key markets such as housing
- ▶ Underpins informed commentary on the big issues of the day: shaping the consumer-policy agenda and in relevant debates such as the opportunities and risks which Brexit presents to consumers

SOCIAL RESEARCH AT WHICH?

I came to Which? as the policy team's research manager in 2017 following a career in social research spent in the private and public sectors. I wanted to have the best of both worlds, working at pace on a range of projects – but with an advocacy agenda at its heart. So far, the role has met my expectations.

The pace is like that of a commercial research agency with multiple research projects running at the same time, of varying scale and using different research designs and collection modes. To give a flavour of recent activity, we have:

- ▶ Analysed over 1,500 comments generated by an online community on food and Brexit, and produced commentary on our quarterly Brexit tracker
- ▶ Designed ethnographic interviews on detriment in the private renting market
- ▶ Started planning surveys of tenants and of landlords
- ▶ Finished fieldwork on a survey of consumers about data collection, and signed off the design of deliberative research on the same subject

We also work alongside the research division which runs a complementary quantitative, qualitative and mystery-shopping programme exploring how consumers interact with specific companies so that we can recommend the best companies and expose the worst experiences that consumers encounter.

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

I work within a small team of researchers and analysts who also act as internal consultants to colleagues on the design of unplanned or more reactive primary research projects, or as fact checkers of press notices, think pieces, responses to government consultations, and as desk researchers providing rapid reviews. The role is very hands-on, giving me the opportunity to use all the social research skills I have acquired over the years.

However, unlike working in a traditional research agency, my team is also central to the translation of the research data into solutions to ameliorate consumer problems and encourage change. Additionally, unlike my experience of working in the public sector, we have more licence to be experimental and to do more exploratory research, and that is refreshing. Naturally, we have a robust governance structure at Which? and we are held to account for research spend, but decisions on how to spend research budget are relatively unhampered by 'process'.

In this role I am also developing my project management skills, working closely with a colleague who is a strategic delivery expert – an unexpected bonus of joining the Which? policy team.

Social impacts task force: supporting evidence-based policymaking

By [Sara MacLennan](#), head of evidence, What Works Centre for Wellbeing, and [Elizabeth Bewley](#), head of GSR strategy, talent and engagement, HM Treasury



Policy decisions are taken with the aim ultimately of improving lives. But do we always know what is most *effective* in improving lives? Do we always understand the full community and individual impacts of certain policy decisions?

WHAT IS THE SOCIAL IMPACTS TASK FORCE?

The Social Impacts Task Force (SITF) was set up to help address these questions. Following its launch in August 2010, the SITF has been active in developing a cross-government approach to understand social impacts and embedding these in policymaking. Consisting of analysts from across government, the SITF provides a range of expertise and experience, with a focus on improved use of sharing and promoting the use of wellbeing evidence in policy analysis and development. This group was one of the prompts for the What Works Centre for Wellbeing [www.whatworkswellbeing.org], an independent and collaborative research centre tasked with systematically reviewing evidence to understand what is effective for improving wellbeing at the individual, community and national level.

To ensure the SITF remained fit for purpose, it renewed and revived its terms of reference in 2017, recognising the importance of cross-departmental analysis, understanding the social impacts of policies and supporting capabilities and opportunities to incorporate this evidence into decision-

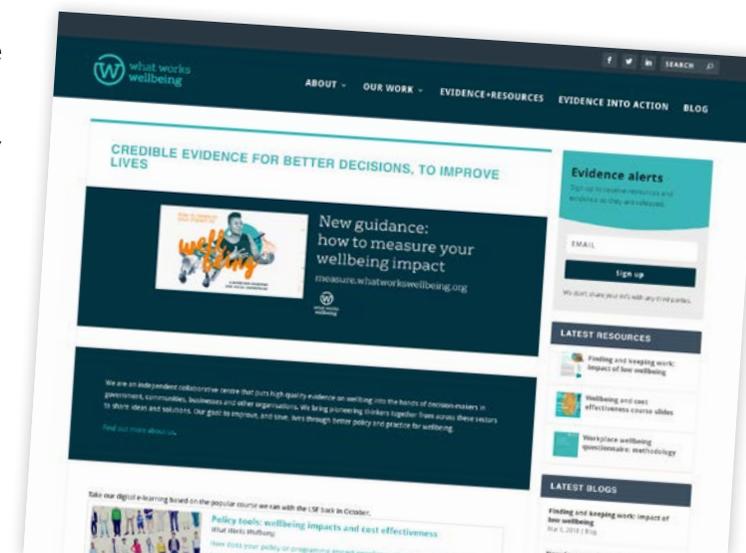
making. The SITF continues to work closely with the ONS 'Well-being programme' and the What Works Centre for Wellbeing to support social impact considerations and wellbeing in policy. Its objectives are to increase awareness and prominence of social impacts, share an understanding of wellbeing impacts, develop methods and guidance for gathering evidence, and support evidence into action.

HOW HAS IT MADE A DIFFERENCE?

The SITF is able to support evidence into action in various ways. Some of the evidence has implications for the way in which we design policy or practice. A recent review of what influences community relationships has shown the importance of inclusive approaches to the design of public-realm developments. This is unsurprising for those who are involved in community development, but helps to understand the 'case' for what is ultimately an additional cost.

As another example, departments have been looking at evidence of the links with work and wellbeing. We adapt to most negative life events, but evidence tells us that we don't adapt to unemployment – the negative impacts continue during the length of unemployment. Having a job is good for wellbeing, but having a 'good quality' job is even better – that is, a job with good relationships, the ability to influence the way tasks are done in a supportive workplace, and to use and develop one's skills.¹ There are implications for policy action in this area, reflected in the recent Good Work Plan.²

The wellbeing evidence can support current government action, but also encourages us to look again at the relative priorities. For example, analysis has shown us that poor air quality has a negative effect on wellbeing, beyond the impacts on health. At the same time, there may be an association between air quality and employment, which we know has an even greater impact on our wellbeing. Taking a wellbeing approach enables departments to see this wider picture of trade-offs and influences. Using evidence-based options enables us to improve lives in a coherent way.



¹ <https://www.whatworkswellbeing.org/our-work/work/>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-response-to-the-taylor-review-of-modern-working-practices>

Wales social research awards

By *Faye Gracey*, chair of SRA Cymru/UK trustee



A wide spectrum of researchers and policy officials gathered in December in the Senedd in Cardiff Bay to learn about, and celebrate, the outstanding research undertaken by social science researchers in Wales. Professor Mark Drakeford AM (cabinet secretary for finance)

hosted the inaugural 'Welsh Social Research Awards' event, with funding and admin support from the SRA.

Social science research is informing the development of policies, services and innovation, and addressing some of the most pressing societal challenges in Wales, the UK and internationally. This is clearly articulated in the Academy of Social Science's recent publication, *Making the Case – Wales*.¹ That report was the inspiration for these inaugural awards.



Photo: address by Jonathan Beckon, director, Alliance for Useful Evidence

In Wales, there is an ambitious piece of legislation in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015² which requires people and organisations to think and work differently. Social science has the potential to move this forward with creative, timely, insightful research. Equally, ambitious plans for curriculum reform, Welsh language and early years and childcare provision, amongst others in a devolved political context, provide opportunities and challenges. These challenges range from expanding the demand for, and use of, social research, as well as the production of high quality research and the capacity for undertaking research within the academic, private, not-for-profit and public sectors. The awards demonstrated this ambition, with nominations and award-winners providing a reminder of the excellent creative social research contributing to social life and policy in Wales and internationally.

The awards honour the talented researchers who are committed to conducting broad, innovative and exciting social science research. Their skills, insights and analyses are critical for policy, post-devolution, to be developed and improved. It's right that we celebrate and raise the profile of their contributions to society; the outstanding research undertaken by social science researchers in Wales; and the ways in which their work improves the wellbeing of the people of Wales.



Photo: chair, Richard Thurston, deputy chief social research officer, Welsh Government

As Richard Thurston (deputy chief social research officer, Welsh Government) who chaired the event noted, 'It is also important to recognise that much of the research considered in the awards has only been possible through collaborations with many stakeholders who have demonstrated a commitment to funding and applying social research to help define, explain and evaluate pressing social issues.'

¹ <https://campaignforsocialscience.org.uk/publications/making-the-case-wales/>

² <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en>

³ Dawn Mannay, Eleanor Staples, Louise Roberts, Sophie Hallett, Rhiannon Evans, Alyson Rees and Darren Andrew. Extension projects involved Louisa Roberts and Jen Lyttleton-Smith.



Photo: Research Innovation award winners, Looked After Children in Education (LACE) Research Team, Cardiff University: from left Sophie Hallett; Rhiannon Evans; Dawn Manny; Eleanor Staples; Jen Lyttleton-Smith

The Research Innovation award was presented to the 'Looked After Children in Education' (LACE) team³ at the School of Social Sciences in Cardiff University, by emeritus professor Gareth Rees, Learned Society of Wales. The judges were looking for a submission that describes a new methodology which adds to the body of research knowledge and significantly contributes to the way research is both thought about and carried out. The LACE researchers used participatory and creative techniques, including the 'sandbox' activity, to move away from the typical social work interview towards one that helps empower participants to take part in the research in a meaningful way.



Photo: Research Impact award winner, Professor Chris Taylor

The Research Impact award was presented by Jonathan Breckon, director of the Alliance for Useful Evidence. This was awarded to the submission that best demonstrated the impact of research on the understanding of the issues relating to, and decision-making within, the public policy and/or social arena. The winner was Chris Taylor of WISERD, for leading a large-scale multi-method evaluation of 'The Foundation Phase', a major education policy of the Welsh Government. This evaluation had a direct impact and influence on practitioners and policymakers, making a significant contribution to the early years evidential base.



Photo: Early Career Researcher award winner, Dr Sophie Hallett

The Early Career Researcher of the Year award was presented by Emma Gordon, head of the Government Economic and Social Research Team at HM Treasury. The judges wanted to hear about the real bright sparks of the profession – those who make an impact through their creativity, ideas and ability. Sophie Hallett of Cardiff University was the winner: she works in complex areas of care, agency and the life-course, in particular childhood and youth; her specialist field is child sexual exploitation.



Photo: Mark Drakeford AM, cabinet secretary for finance and Special Achievement award winner, Professor Colin McInnes

The Special Achievement award was presented by Professor Mark Drakeford AM (cabinet secretary for finance). For this award, the judges were looking for evidence of outstanding personal achievement in research, showing creativity and results. The award went to Professor Colin McInnes of Aberystwyth University, whose pioneering work in global health politics helped to redefine our understanding of health as a political phenomenon in the age of globalisation.

For more on the award, see the events archive: <http://the-sra.org.uk/events/archive/>. Evidence from all those shortlisted for an award is impressive – well done to all.

Raising our voice: SRA advocacy

By **Isabella Pereira**, SRA trustee



The SRA is the ‘voice of social research’. So, in a world where evidence, experts and research budgets are all under fire, it’s never been more important to ensure this voice is heard.

In last year’s membership survey we asked, ‘what should the SRA be doing more of?’ Members said that they wanted us play a bigger part in debates on issues affecting the industry and in championing the cause of evidence and research. You also wanted us to engage with government and key influencers, taking the issues we feel passionately about further – moving away from ‘just’ commentary into the sphere of active advocacy.

It’s an exciting and important time to start making this leap, so we have formed an advocacy working group to consider how to do so. Members have asked us to address the following issues, all very relevant to the SRA’s mission:

- ▶ Ensuring standards in the practice and quality of research
 - ▶ Challenging the misuse of data
 - ▶ Maintaining funding and infrastructure for research
 - ▶ Advocating for the use of social research in policymaking
- So where do we start?

Until now, our advocacy activities have been small-scale and selective, focused primarily on responding to a few important consultations. As a membership organisation, policy and campaigns work was not at the forefront of our activities. This is an area which requires considerable time and investment, and was (historically) less of a priority among things we could be doing, for example in comparison to provide training, events and guidance.

In developing an approach to public affairs work, we’re therefore taking it step by step. Step one has been to find out what relevant work is being conducted by organisations in our sector, and to identify ways to collaborate with them. In 2017, trustees met the Royal Statistical Society, the Alliance for Useful Evidence, the National Centre for Research Methods, the Statistics Authority, the Academy for Social Science and the ESRC, learning more about their advocacy objectives and considering how we could work together. We’re maintaining and strengthening these relationships in 2018. More discussions will follow this year with other membership and professional bodies, the What Works – centres, research foundations and government research teams. We welcome your advice about initiatives we could be involved with, or support, and organisations we should approach.

Step two has been to build a social media strategy, meaning that, among other things, our Twitter feed at [@TheSRAOrg](https://twitter.com/TheSRAOrg) will share what we uncover as we build stronger relationships within the sector, raising the profile of the issues that matter to us all. More news on the SRA’s digital activities to follow.

With support from policy and consultation specialist Bill Solesbury, we now have a way to routinely identify and respond to relevant consultations, with the help of the membership. And as our advocacy role develops, we hope that our capacity for public affairs and campaigning work will grow to match our appetite for it.

The advocacy working group is reviewing potential special activities, to our knowledge not yet championed by others in the sector, and we are keen to hear your ideas about what we could or should be doing, for example, monitoring the implications of Brexit for the research community, and tracking changes to research infrastructure and funding.

We hope these steps will enable us to effectively address some of the difficulties researchers face in a ‘post-truth’ world. We also hope to find new ways to place high-quality research in the spotlight, and new opportunities for social researchers.

We need members’ help in raising our voice and getting it right. Please email us at advocacy@the-sra.org and let us know what matters to you. We are listening!

The SRA advocacy working group is Isabella Pereira, Mark Carrigan, Nigel Meagher and Bob Erens.



SRA Scotland update

By Sophie Ellison



We may need to recruit a few more volunteers, so watch this space! Also, if you have suggestions for events or networking opportunities you'd like to see run in Scotland, please get in touch. Do keep an eye on the SRA website, follow us on Twitter ([@SRA_Scotland](#)) or join our LinkedIn group 'SRA Scotland's network for social researchers' to find out about upcoming training and events in Scotland.

SRA Ireland update

By Kieran O'Leary



The SRA is considering expanding the range and number of training courses it offers in Ireland and we'd like to hear what types of training you'd like us to put on. Full details of SRA training are on the SRA website. Send any suggestions of courses you'd like to see run in Ireland (or created to reflect the particular needs in Ireland) to SRAIreland@the-sra.org.uk. We're always looking for people to get involved in helping the SRA in Ireland. Ideas and input always welcome. Please do get in touch! See the SRA website for further details of events. Email us on SRAIreland@the-sra.org.uk or follow us on Twitter [@SRAIreland](#).

SRA North update

By Leanne Dew



2017 was a big year: President Trump sworn in; Article 50 triggered; a royal engagement; and the SRA North group created. We began with three evening seminars in different locations, with interesting speakers, Q&A and ample time for networking. Any concerns we had about the appetite for such a network were quickly dispelled. The three seminars brought together independent social researchers and those from consultancies, academia and government. Helen Barnard (Joseph Rowntree Foundation) spoke about using geographical analysis in Leeds. Ian Wilson (Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, Sheffield Hallam) discussed challenges and innovation in social research; and Sue Heath (Morgan Centre, Manchester University) talked about innovative qualitative methods.

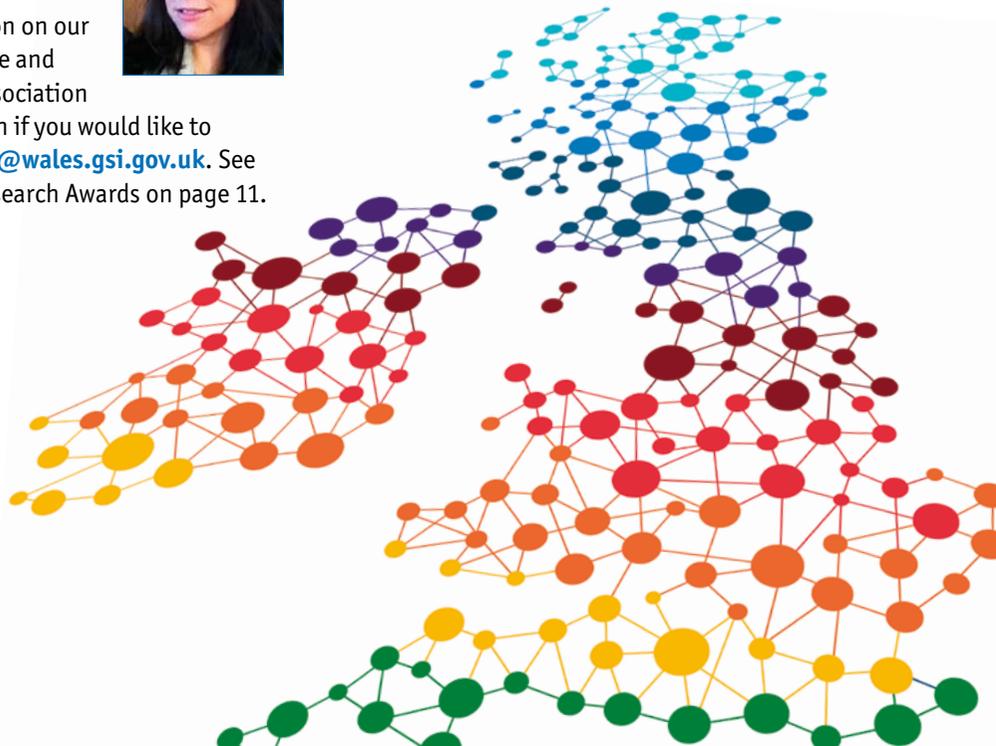
We are now looking forward to our first seminar in Liverpool in April, closely followed by an early career event, and then an autumn seminar. As well as events, we'll be providing opportunities to develop relationships with other social researchers in the region, fostering collaborations, and more career development opportunities for all. We are keen to hear from any social researchers in the North, so if you have any ideas, or want to get involved, do follow us [@SRANorth](#) or contact our co-chairs Cath Dillon (cath_dillon@yahoo.com) or Beverley Bishop (beverley.bishop@hs.gov.uk).

SRA Cymru update

By Faye Gracey



We will continue to share information on our Twitter feed ([@sracymru](#)), web page and LinkedIn Group (Social Research Association (SRA) Cymru). Please do get in touch if you would like to become more involved: faye.gracey@wales.gsi.gov.uk. See Faye's report of the Wales Social Research Awards on page 11.



The short guide to social policy

John Hudson, Stefan Kuhner and Stuart Lowe

Policy Press, 2015, 2nd edition

*Reviewed by David Nelson, Macmillan research fellow,
University of Lincoln*

This book provides a concise overview of the key structures and concepts in social policy, focusing on the five pillars of the welfare state (social security; employment; education; health; housing). New to the second edition is a chapter on issues such as social care, criminal justice and family policy. The book is mostly descriptive, and each chapter has a common structure and layout used to systematically analyse the pillars of the welfare state.

The book fulfils its primary aim: to provide a concise, straightforward and clear account of social policy relevant to UK and overseas students. It is well-written and easy to read, making it a welcome addition to the reading list of undergraduate social policy modules.

Those taking postgraduate courses or research in social policy will also find this introductory text useful, albeit lacking the depth and detail that they may require.

Written by senior academics from the University of York with extensive experience in teaching and researching social policy, each chapter draws on UK and international examples and statistics. A unique feature of the second edition is a free app with videos and interactive materials expanding on the key issues in the text.

In summary, this is a good introduction and short guide to social policy. Suitable for undergraduate students new to social policy, or as an initial reference point before, or instead of, navigating more in-depth texts.



Developing effective research proposals

Keith F Punch

Sage, 2016, 3rd edition

*Reviewed by Sarah Kitchen, head of new business,
NatCen Social Research*

Aimed primarily at graduate students developing research proposals for dissertations, this book also has wider application for researchers preparing funding applications. It provides a clear and easy-to-follow guide to putting together a proposal with detailed discussion of the topics that need to be included.

The structure of the book reflects the proposal development process, from developing the general framework to writing different elements of the proposal.

It begins with a helpful discussion of the reviewer, their expectations and the functions that the proposal needs to fulfil, which has relevance across all types of research proposal. The chapters on writing the proposal include discussion of important issues such as using theory and describing methods. The methods section focuses on the different considerations for qualitative and quantitative methods, including useful guidance on selecting the most appropriate approaches for the research questions.

The latter part of the book is given over to best practice examples of research proposals, which have been carefully selected to cover a range of methodological approaches and subject domains. There is also a detailed chapter on research ethics, which is likely to be helpful for those developing research proposals who have limited knowledge of ethical considerations, although this chapter fits less easily within the structure of the book.

Key strengths of the book are its clarity, particularly summaries of main points, and questions posed to encourage readers to think about their own research proposals. Each chapter also concludes with exercises and study questions, which are likely to be valuable to students.

In summary, this book is useful as a practical guide for students writing research proposals for the first time, and also a worthwhile read for more experienced proposal writers to remind them of good practice principles.



Visual methodologies: an introduction to researching with visual materials

Gillian Rose

Sage, 2016, 4th edition

Reviewed by Rosemary Lamport, independent researcher

This mighty tome, now in its 4th edition, is rightly a bestseller. Rose comprehensively addresses the subject of visual research methodologies.

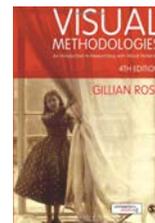
The use of images in social science research is not new. But alongside analysis of visual material culture, there is now increasing use of visual methods in empirically-grounded research. This increased use may be attributable to new and accessible technologies for visualisation. It may also, Rose and others have argued, reflect increased awareness of the appropriateness of visual methods as a means of documenting and representing the social world and of understanding individuals and social relationships. The methodological insights provided by researchers' experiences of applying visual methods are brought together in Rose's compendium.

This book is aimed at a wide readership: from new undergraduates, to postgraduate researchers and academics across both humanities and social science.

It can be used as an introduction, a refresher, or for more in-depth debate.

Written in an accessible style, following a theoretical introduction and useful navigation section, each of the following eight chapters follows a common format. Different methodologies used to interpret visual culture are set out with examples, theoretical underpinnings, elaboration of the method, issues for discussion, critique, and finally a summary and further reading. Thus, we have chapters on the spectrum of visual culture of 'found' images (ranging from the compositional interpretation of fine art to television audience studies), alongside an exploration of the 'made' image as research data in its own right.

A dedicated section on research ethics is welcome, covering all four sites of working with visual materials: the site of the image's production, its circulation, its audience and the image itself, as well as the key issues of consent, anonymity and confidentiality, and copyright.



New chapters bring us up to date on digital methods and using images to disseminate research findings, with features on interactive documentaries, exhibitions and social media analysis. There is a companion website (<https://study.sagepub.com/rose4e>) with additional resources, visual and written. Fifteen years on from its first incarnation, Rose catches us up with a world where visual culture is now in the ascendancy.

There are new aspects of visual methodologies emerging and gaining prominence all the time. The pace of change is such that a fifth edition may well be needed. In the meantime, with the breadth and depth of her analysis of the range of conceptual and practical approaches, not forgetting the interpretive and ethical issues that arise when using visual materials, Rose remains the authoritative voice in the field. This book is not to be missed.

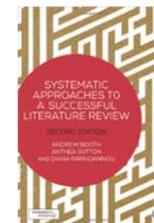
Systematic approaches to a successful literature review

Andrew Booth, Anthea Sutton

and Diana Papaioannou

Sage, 2016, 2nd edition

Reviewed by Annika Coughlin, research student, UCL Institute of Education



Do you know the difference between a critical review, scoping review, mapping review, systematic review, literature review or an umbrella review? Did you even know there were so many types of review? Whichever type you use, do you know how to do the review thoroughly and systematically, from the literature searching stage right through to the presentation of review findings? If not, then this book may be of interest to you.

It offers practical guidance on how to take a structured and organised approach to a variety of review types. The authors argue that all types of reviews should be systematic, not only those badged as formal 'systematic reviews'. They are keen to offer guidance on how to improve the efficiency of how you conduct reviews whether for a PhD thesis, a peer-reviewed publication

or as part of commissioned research report, and how to synthesise and analyse both qualitative and quantitative studies.

The book is packed with information but boxes and tables help to break up the text and clarify its key messages. I particularly liked the way in which it uses a question and answer approach in headings and FAQ formats. There are exercises, practical guidance and templates to use or adapt.

This is a useful reference for anyone seeking a career in social research and who may be involved in different types of reviews, some types more familiar than others. This book opens your eyes to what is involved in conducting reviews thoroughly – but rather than leaving you feeling daunted, the book offers reassurance that you can do it, and do it well.

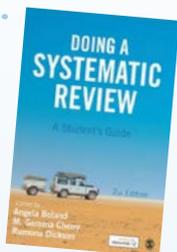
Books for review

We are always looking for reviewers. Write a short review for us and you get to keep the book. All books up for review are listed online at http://the-sra.org.uk/sra_resources/publications/book-reviews. If you are interested, please email admin@the-sra.org.uk and we'll send you guidelines.

Here are some of the titles on offer:

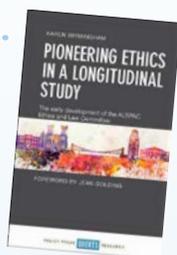
Doing a systematic review: a student's guide. 2nd edition

Edited by Angela Boland, Gemma Cherry and Rumona Dickson
SAGE, 2017



Pioneering ethics in a longitudinal study: the early development of the ALSPAC Ethics and Law Committee

Karen Birmingham
Policy Press, 2018

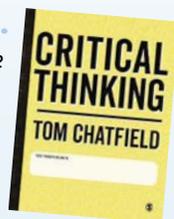


Integrating analyses in mixed methods research

Patricia Bazeley
SAGE, 2017

Critical thinking: your guide to effective argument, successful analysis and independent study

Tom Chatfield
SAGE, 2018



What is qualitative longitudinal data analysis?

Vernon Gayle and Paul Lambert
Bloomsbury Academic, 2018



SRA Summer Event 2018

ETHICS IN PRACTICE IN INNOVATIVE METHODS

21 June 2018, 2.00-5.00pm

Local Government Association (LGA), 18 Smith Square, London SW1P 3HZ

ETHICS AND WALKING/MOBILE METHODS

Maggie O'Neill, University of York

There is increasing emphasis on methodologies at the boundaries of the arts and social sciences. From her long experience of using walking as an arts based method for biographical and/or participatory research, Maggie will consider the ethics and ethical implications.

INTERNET-BASED RESEARCH

Callum Staff, Government Social Media Research Group

User-generated content on the internet, and new types of research that come with it, bring a new set of ethical challenges. Callum will examine how traditional ethical principles cope with this challenge, and provide practical examples of issues encountered and handled.

EVENT CHAIR

Leila Baker, Institute for Voluntary Action Research

Join us for a glass of wine after the event

ARTS-BASED RESEARCH

Dawn Mannay, Cardiff University

Arts-based, visual and creative methods can be effective and ethical research tools. Dawn will explore how participants' experiences and feelings can be translated into graphic art, music and film to reframe and ethically re-represent their accounts in engaging and accessible formats.

NO PARACHUTES ALLOWED: ETHICS AND PLACE-BASED RESEARCH

Louise Sheridan, Youth/Community Work, Glasgow

Much can be learned through place-based research. Louise explores how community voices can and should be incorporated throughout the research process. Place-based research should enable communities to shape research, tell their stories and create their own histories.

www.the-sra.org.uk/events

CARDIFF

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|--------|---|-------------|
| 17 May | Introduction to data visualisation and infographic design | Lulu Pinney |
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EDINBURGH

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| 19 April | Introduction to data visualisation and infographic design | Lulu Pinney |
| 1 May | Designing a qualitative study | Karen O'Reilly |
| 2 May | Qualitative interviewing | Karen O'Reilly |
| 3 May | Conducting focus groups | Karen O'Reilly |
| 9 May | Qualitative data analysis | Liz Spencer |
| 10 May | Interpreting and writing up your qualitative findings | Liz Spencer |

LONDON

| | | |
|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| 19 April | Foundations of evaluation | Professor David Parsons |
| 20 April | Impact evaluation (advanced): understanding options, choices and practice FULL | Professor David Parsons |
| 23 & 24 April | Analysis of qualitative data FULL | NatCen Social Research |
| 14 May | Reporting qualitative data | NatCen Social Research |
| 16 May | Creative research methods for evaluation | Dr Helen Kara |
| 22 May | Cognitive interviewing for testing survey questions | Dr Pamela Campanelli |
| 23 May | Qualitative data analysis | Liz Spencer |
| 24 May | Interpreting and writing up your qualitative findings | Liz Spencer |
| 25 May | Questionnaire design and testing | Dr Pamela Campanelli |
| 4 June | Understanding statistical concepts and basic tests | Dr Pamela Campanelli |
| 5 June | Sampling and introduction to weighting | Dr Pamela Campanelli |
| 8 June | Impact evaluation (advanced): understanding options, choices and practice | Professor David Parsons |
| 11 June | Managing challenging interviews | NatCen Social Research |
| 12 June | Qualitative interviewing | Professor Karen O'Reilly |
| 13 June | Conducting focus groups | Professor Karen O'Reilly |
| 14 June | Writing effective research reports | Dr Simon Haslam |
| 14 June | Ethnographic methods | Professor Karen O'Reilly |
| 22 June | Research and evaluation project management | Professor David Parsons |
| 3 July | Web surveys | Dr Pamela Campanelli |

SRA member discount: make sure to use your promo code for a 25% discount.

More information: Lindsay Adams, training co-ordinator: lindsay.adams@the-sra.org.uk

SRA training

We regularly add new courses to our programme. Look out for future dates for: narratives and storytelling in qualitative research; depth interviews; designing and moderating focus groups; introduction to qualitative research; public involvement in social research and education; research with children and young people; consultancy skills for social research.

Full details of all SRA courses and booking at:

www.the-sra.org.uk/training

SRA RESEARCH MATTERS

Views expressed by individual contributors do not necessarily reflect those of the SRA.

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