- The researcher would join in activities with the group he/she is researching.
- The researcher has to decide whether or not to reveal his/her identity to the group he/she’s researching.

• **Non-participant** (overt or covert)
  - It involves the researcher being with a group, but not being a part of it.
  - If quantitative data is required then this type of observation will be preferred over participant observation.
  - Enables the researcher to observe and count instances of the behaviour they’re interested in.

The researcher has to play 2 roles:

1. **Subjective participant** (knowledge gained through personal involvement)
2. **Objective observer** (knowledge by discipline recording of what’s being seen)