









SASUF – YEBO! 24<sup>th</sup> November 2020

#### **Paulius Yamin**

Junior Researcher and MJJ Foundation Scholar – Vilnius Tech Visiting Fellow and SEBE Lab member – London School of Economics and Political Science Partner – Behavioural Lab LT

Ethics of Research in the digital age and COVID-19 era

A practical example of ethical issues and protocols in digital video research



#### **About me**

- Psychological and Behavioural Science Social norms and behavioural change (before: anthropology and cultural studies in Colombia and the UK)
- PhD from the London School of Economics (2020) – 9 years of experience as consultant and manager of behavioural change interventions
- Next: University of Pennsylvania, Center for Social Norms and Behavioural Dynamics



**Subjective Evidence-Based Ethnography (SEBE) Laboratory** 







the subcam





## Behaviour and activity













Interpretation



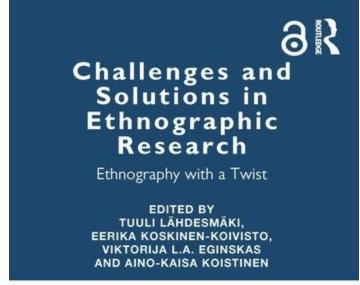
- Complex ethical challenges:
  - ✓ People's everyday activities
  - ✓ Video recordings
  - ✓ "Very private and sensitive aspects of individual psychology" (Lahlou, 2011, p. 49).
- Many ethics' committees are not prepared / distrust this type of research (video of everyday activities)
  - ⇒ Strict methodological/ethical stance and procedures that might inform other types of research with human participants



# Ethical challenges of using video for qualitative research and ethnography: State of the art and prospective solutions

Marina Everri, Maxi Heitmayer, Paulius Yamin, Saadi Lahlou

- Important ethical challenges: anonymity and confidentiality, "objective depiction of reality" impression, no harm.
- Main areas of attention in the literature:
  - Researcher-researched rapport
  - Informed consent
  - Participant's rights: anonymity, confidentiality, data ownership and release





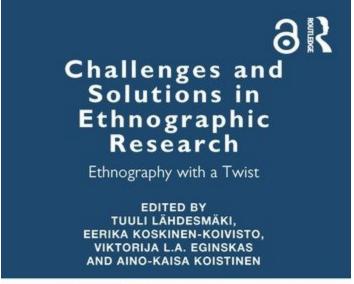
Ethical challenges of using video for qualitative research and ethnography:

State of the art and prospective solutions

Marina Everri, Maxi Heitmayer, Paulius Yamin, Saadi Lahlou

- Tension between:
  - Setting general ethical standards, reviews and protocols

Reflexive and collaborative approaches





Ethical challenges of using video for qualitative research and ethnography:

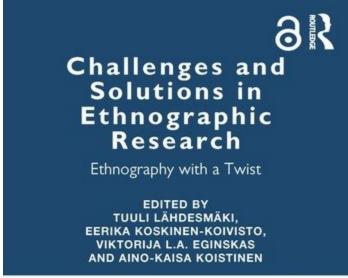
State of the art and prospective solutions

Marina Everri, Maxi Heitmayer, Paulius Yamin, Saadi Lahlou

- Tension between:
  - Setting general ethical standards, reviews and protocols
    - Safeguard for all challenges and contexts
    - Checklists and previous reviews
    - "Universal" not always easy to adapt participant's needs and concerns

Difficult – a children's football match

Easy – an adult speaking about anything (if there's consent)





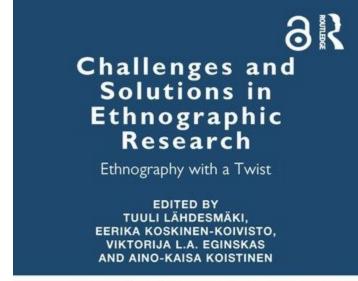
Ethical challenges of using video for qualitative research and ethnography:

State of the art and prospective solutions

Marina Everri, Maxi Heitmayer, Paulius Yamin, Saadi Lahlou

- Tension between:
  - Reflexive and collaborative approaches
    - Context, problem and population specific
    - On-site, with people
    - Ongoing judgement and consent

No pre-defined or universal standards... Lengthy (maybe necessary) process without pre-defined methodological outcome







**Subjective Evidence-Based Ethnography (SEBE) Laboratory** 



Buying [Gobbo]



Nuclear plant operation [Fauquet-Alekhine]



Police [Rieken]



Industrial maintenance [Le Bellu]



**Subjective Evidence-Based Ethnography (SEBE) Laboratory** 

Psychological research on people's behaviour and activity using firstperson perspective video recordings and in-depth replay interviews.

- Participants as "co-researchers" or "the real experts" (not "subjects", not even "participants")
- Trust and dialogue

The RIW confronts "emic (informant's) and etic (researcher's) perspectives to find a description that is acceptable to both based on the display of shared evidence (the subcam film)" (Lahlou 2011)



**Subjective Evidence-Based Ethnography (SEBE) Laboratory** 

- Informed consents before starting any activity (including methods, possibility to withdraw at any time, anonymization and publication): "collaborative decisionmaking process" (Banks & Zeitlyn, 2015)
- Detailed ethical procedures and forms for committees and stakeholders
- "Participants" keep full control of their data, including the right to review, edit or delete any recording before the researchers sees them. Explanations as dialogue between researcher/researched



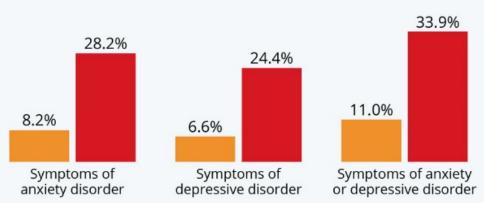
**Subjective Evidence-Based Ethnography (SEBE) Laboratory** 

- Anonymization procedures are offered to participants, including blurring faces and images, name changes and mute speech with subtitles (including cast)
- Data storage and protection plans (e.g. GDPR)
- Final disclosures, including materials, results and advice
- Separate contact and consent for publication









\* Based on self-reported frequency of anxiety and depression symptoms. They are derived from responses to the first two questions of the eight-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2) and the seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale.

Sources: CDC, NCHS, U.S. Census Bureau











# Thank you!



http://www.sebe-lab.net/

p.yamin-slotkus@lse.ac.uk

