



ETHICS OF COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY

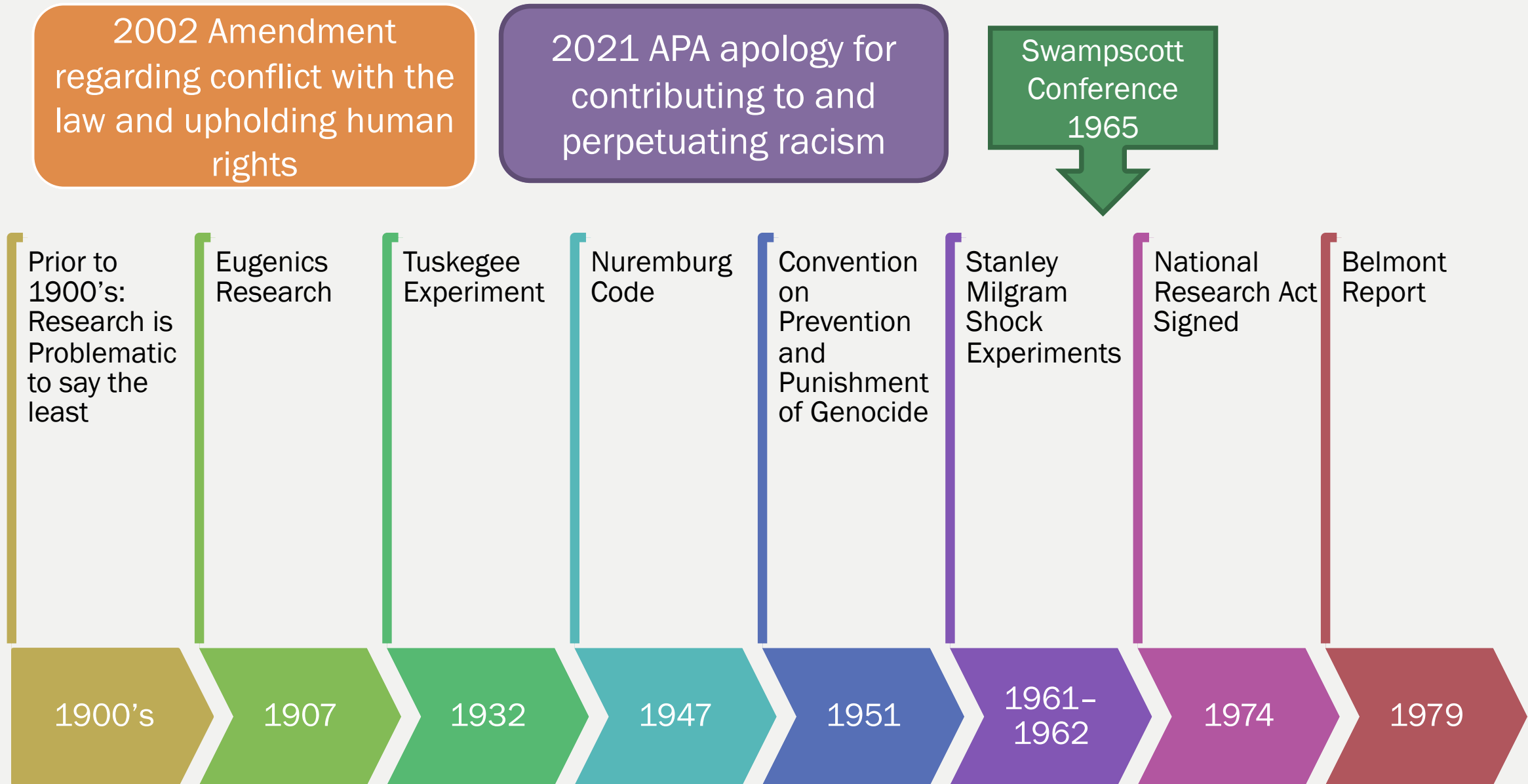
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Announcements

- Assignment 2 due Friday!
- Extra Credit Review Game Thursday! (Be present to earn EC)
- Assignment 3 Questions?
- Anti-LGBTQ policy wave & its influence

SLIDO

History of Research Ethics



What are “Research Ethics”

The values, principles, and standards that guide the conduct of individual researchers in several areas, including the design and implementation of studies and the reporting of findings. For example, research ethics stipulate that studies involving data collection from human participants must be evaluated by institutional review boards (IRBs). The APA utilizes 5 research principles that are elaborated on turning into 10 research standards.

5 Ethical Principles

Beneficence & Nonmalifecence

- Researcher must do the most good and the least harm. Making sure to never harm their participants.

Fidelity & Responsibility

- Researcher is responsible both to society and to the communities that they work with. Researcher must be clear about their role and their research plans. Must adhere to a code of conduct.

Integrity

- Researcher must promote accuracy, truthfulness, and honesty in science, research, knowledge

Justice

- Researcher must be fair and ensure the accessibility of their work. Researchers attempt to address potential bias, and the limits of their competence

Respect for Rights and Dignity

- Researcher respect the dignity and worth of all people, and the rights of individuals to privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination.

Community Psych & Ethical Concerns

- Remember that Community Psychology was founded on its work being applied toward the benefit of the communities they serve.
- Over the years this resolve has solidified into some particularly important specialized ethical Principles

Beneficence to
Community
Centered

Justice to Social
Justice

Fidelity &
Responsibility to
Accountability &
Responsibility

Code of Conduct
to Ethical
Frameworks

Community Centered

- Moves away from “Common good”
- Ethics center betterment/empowerment of community and action
- Community has a say in how the research project interacts with and places them
- Community members can and should be involved in as many steps of the research project as possible
- Ethical community centered research takes the form and values from the community it is working with

Social Justice Review

- Moves away from “fair” or notions of fairness
- Understands and acknowledges power
- Navigates/negotiates privilege and oppression
- Generates or informs some sort of action
- Centers the most vulnerable in the community (Is issue specific)
- Advances equity and inclusion

Accountability & Responsibility

Moves away from idealized notions of “faithfulness”

- Integrated processes to hold the researcher accountable
- Community is given power to shape/direct/influence the project in some meaningful way
- Real consequences for breaking trust, boundaries, or ethical agreements

- Responsibility to community first scientific institution second
- Responsibility to respect and honor the wishes of the community
- Responsibility to hold community and portray them as justly as possible in research project

Research Scenario

A community researcher spent 3 years conducting an ethnographic study with undocumented families experiencing/battling deportation.

Throughout this process they wrote detailed field notes, collected artifacts, took pictures/recorded video, and conducted one-on-one unstructured interviews with family members. After sorting through all of their data the researcher produced a paper that was quickly taken up and published. The research report included many of the pictures that they had taken. Only folks with an academic email/credentials can access the journal. The journal is only published in English. Those that had access noticed the conclusions painted a picture of the community as desperate, and in need.

What's wrong here ethically? How is the researcher being irresponsible? What processes of accountability could've been added?

Agree on Ethical Framework

- Moving way from seeing a rigid code of conduct for researchers to engage with
- The community and researcher work together to generate a list of guidelines, goals, consequences, and responsibilities for their project this becomes the ethical framework
- This ethical framework is built collaboratively with the communities goals as the heart or as near it as possible
- Ethical frameworks are developed to avoid continuing cycles of epistemological violence. As well as violence from forces outside the community
- These frameworks can sometimes conflict with traditional ethical guidelines, but they can also add to them.

Applying Ethical Principles

Your group is tasked with working with first generation college students in the CUNY system on issues of retention. You have received a grant from CUNY college to conduct this research. The grant outlines that you are to get a better understanding of the community/familial/academic factors that contribute to first gen drop out rates. You want to conduct a research project that incorporates some sort of intervention or action that increases retention and facilitates success for this community. You also want to make sure you have community co-researchers to help shape the project.

What are some ethical considerations you need to keep in mind?
How are they specifically relevant to this project and/or community?

QUESTIONS?

