1. Ethics – Chapter 3
   - Types of Potential Harm:
     - Physical
     - Psychological
     - Social

2. APA Guidelines
   - Pages 50-55 in Cozby
   - Responsibility of Researcher:
     - responsible for well-being of participants
     - minimize (eliminate) potential harm
     - return participant to “original state”
     - responsible for assistants
     - “* time to worry about ethics -- planning study
     - try to foresee all potential problems

3. Informed Consent to Research
   - Procedure explained to participant
   - “Informed” – must provide relevant information
   - must reveal potential harm
   - any information that might affect willingness to participate
   - Dispensing with informed consent
     - Anonymous questionnaires
     - Naturalistic observation (publicly available information)
   - Filming and recording
     - Need informed consent – Unless – not anticipated that personal identification or harm is possible

4. Deception in Research
   - Why/when must psychologists use?
     - Reduce Subject biases
       - demand characteristics
       - social desirability

   - Informed consent?
     - Ethical gray area --
     - Use only when no alternative procedure available

5. Debriefing
   - Explain purpose of research
     - subjects have right to know why they participated and what was found
   - Return participant to original state
   - especially important with deception
     - Reveal deception as soon as possible
     - Dehoaxing
   - can also gather useful information during debriefing
– Did they figure out purpose of experiment?
– Did they follow instructions

6 Confidentiality
- Participants have a right to privacy
- Information used only for research purposes
- Potential social harm

7 Institutional Review Board (IRB)
- Oversight committee
- Make sure that research adheres to ethical guidelines
- Made up of people from variety of disciplines (Geneseo community)

8 Types of Review (at Geneseo)
- Exempt
  - No risk
  - Anonymous opinion surveys (e.g., SOFIs, exit interviews, etc.)
  - Use of publicly available data
    - Exception -- contains personally sensitive information (drug use, sexual behavior, crime)

9 Types of Review (at Geneseo)
- Expedited
  - Minimal risk to subject (cognition, perception, social behavior and personality)
  - No risk beyond that associated with everyday life
  - Collection of voice or video recordings
  - Submit paperwork – mail ballot of board

10 Types of Review (at Geneseo)
- Full
  - More than minimal risk
    - Deception
    - Use of populations in need of special protection
      (prisoners, mentally disabled, sometimes children)
  - Researchers give presentation to board
    - Justification of methods
    - Identify potential problems
    - Alternatives pursued

11 Risk-Benefit Ratio
- IRB and researcher consider risk-benefit ratio of research
- Does the potential benefit outweigh the potential risk?