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### **Exercise (Week 2)**

In this report, the researchers designed a series of researches to explore the experiences of contemporary adolescents and the reasons that induce self-harm, in order to have a better understanding of how to use mobile-sensing technology to identify and prevent the triggers of self-harm. The research in this report involved some important ethical issues such as physical or psychological harm or abuse, right of withdrawal and informed consent.

The first and the most significant ethical issue relates to this research is the psychological harm. In this research, most of the participants are some young people who self-harm. Self-harm is a very private behavior, a large number of young people choose to deal with it alone due to stigma surrounding it. It is not easy for young people to talk about the experience of self-harm. Therefore, it is particularly important for the participants' mental health protection when designing research or conducting research. Most of The participants recruited by the research are from the LGBTQ+ community. Even though some of them are not from the same community, they know each other. In addition, when conducting research, the research location was chosen in a place familiar to participants and two social workers were responsible for helping those who felt uncomfortable during the discussion. These measures provided a comfortable environment for the respondents and effectively reduced their resistance to talk about their experiences of self-injury and discuss related issues.

Then there is the issue of the right of withdrawal. The Researcher provides an online survey to get information about the withdrawal. This questionnaire is not mandatory, and participants can quit at any time if they feel any discomfort during the process of filling in the questionnaire. This factor is very important in the process of design or research. It has been said that participants should be aware of this power and should not feel controlled (Wiles et al., 2008). They do not need to give the reason when they want to withdraw and data can also be treated as content that can be withdrawn. However, one thing to notice is that it may not easy to withdraw such content once it has been published, so the participants should think carefully before publishing.

The last issue is the informed consent. This research involves many activities, such as interview, survey and workshop. It is very important to ensure that participants should be fully aware of what they will do in these activities. According to Fouka and Mantzorou's theory, participants have the right to know the purpose and duration of the activity and the benefit and the risk inside these activities (2011). Moreover, the researchers should make sure the participants are able to accept the content that may make them feel uncomfortable.

The ethical issues discussed above are the most important issues in this research. As a researcher, we should always pay attention to these issues when designing research and conducting research. We should understand and apply the principles of ethical research and know these dimensions of human subject research ethics.

### Reference

1. Fouka, G., & Mantzorou, M. (2011). What are the major ethical issues in conducting research? Is there a conflict between the research ethics and the nature of nursing?. *Health science journal*, 5(1), 3.
2. Wiles, R., Prosser, J., Bagnoli, A., Clark, A., Davies, K., Holland, S., & Renold, E. (2008). Visual ethics: Ethical issues in visual research.

### Exercise (Week 3)

Paper	Justification
1. Yousaf, K., Mehmood, Z., Saba, T., Rehman, A., Munshi, A. M., Alharbey, R., & Rashid, M. (2019). Mobile-health applications for the efficient delivery of health care facility to people with dementia (PwD) and support to their carers: a survey. <i>BioMed research international</i> , 2019.	This article assesses the performance of mHealth applications as a medical resource for the people with dementia, and the contribution these applications make to the people with dementia. The paper also discusses the role of digital media in supporting people with dementia.
2. Foley, S., Pantidi, N., & McCarthy, J. (2020, April). Student Engagement in Sensitive Design Contexts: A Case Study in Dementia Care. In <i>Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems</i> (pp. 1-13).	The two papers share the same author, John McCarthy, and one was published in the Proceedings of the 2018 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems and the other in The Proceedings of the CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems 2020. Both of the articles discuss the way to improve dementia with human-computer interaction, as well as case studies to analyze and assess how digital media can better support dementia patients.
3. Hodge, J., Montague, K., Hastings, S., & Morrissey, K. (2019, May). Exploring media capture of meaningful experiences to support families living with dementia. In <i>Proceedings of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems</i> (pp. 1-14).	The two papers share the same author, Kellie Morrissey, and one was published in the Proceedings of the 2018 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems and the other in the Proceedings of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. This paper proposes an RTD approach to creating personalized media experiences that help families with dementia by exploring meaningful content.
4. Foley, S., & Welsh, D. (2020). Bridging the Gap: Design for Intergenerational Engagement in Dementia Care. In <i>HCI and Design in the Context of Dementia</i> (pp. 255-265). Springer, Cham.	This article discusses the role that young people and people with dementia play in user-centered design, and the challenges of intergenerational interaction between people with dementia and young people. This paper is consistent with the quoted article in the discussion of intergenerational relations.
5. Li, C., Hu, J., Hengeveld, B., & Hummels, C. (2020). Facilitating intergenerational storytelling for older adults in the nursing home: A case study. <i>Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Smart Environments</i> , (Preprint), 1-25.	A device called the story-story is designed to facilitate intergenerational interaction between older and younger people. This paper collects and analyzes the stories that the elderly want to share. Although this article does not discuss intergenerational interaction

	between young people and people with dementia, there are similarities between the two groups of older people and people with dementia that can be used as a reference.
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