# *Reification*

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# Páginas en Preview (Mac)

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### 2.4 Data Analysis

The analysis of the prompts happened in two waves. By reading each other's responses to the prompts in Stages 2 and 4, auto-ethnographers conducted the first data analysis, identifying commonalities and differences in the values present in their experiences. After all prompts were answered, the rest of the co-authors conducted the second analysis of the entire dataset following a top-down thematic analysis [14]. The goal was to identify overarching values and patterns and their impact on HCI/CSCW practice/methods. This thematic analysis happened in a word processing application, where all co-authors had editing rights. The themes were refined via asynchronous discussion on Slack.

Additionally, the group assessed the effectiveness of the CAE for this research. After the second data analysis, the auto-ethnographers reflected on the ability of the proposed stages and prompts to guide a value-centered reflection on HCI methods. Specifically, they wrote reflections about the aspects of the experience that worked well to build a shared understanding of the values that characterize research with communities in LATAM, possible challenges they faced while responding to the prompts, and the impact that reading other participants' responses had on their perspectives. The rest of the authors completed this analysis by synthesizing the main strengths and potential improvements to the CAE.

## 3 FINDINGS

While the focus of the methodology we applied was on values, its collaborative nature allowed for the surfacing of value tensions between communities, researchers, and the social context where the research took place. Three main value tensions emerged from our analysis, deeply impacting the manner in which HCI practices and methods are implemented with LATAM communities. We discuss each of them in detail to follow.

### 3.1 Camaraderie vs. Cautiousness

In their stories, all auto-ethnographers recognized how the communities they collaborated with—which all shared a high level of



practices is often confusing for researchers and may add extra burdens to the execution of research activities for both researchers and communities.



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# Lessons from Latin America

## Embracing Horizontality to Reconstruct HCI as a Pluriverse

**Insights**

- LATAM offers lessons in horizontality to support the trust-building process with participants.
- Participants might perceive formal consent as transactional, not as a genuine act to understand their experiences.
- Trustworthy relations with participants can be built upon participants' idiosyncrasies, rather than by only relying on institutional requests.

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The field of HCI has increasingly grown concerned with designing technologies to address societal challenges across the globe. Recognizing that HCI is essentially a Eurocentric field of knowledge, scholars within the field have produced explicit attempts to include a wide array of people, research topics, and design practices, including those from the Global South. Most of these attempts have centered on making the "different knowledge" of the Global South more salient for the field (e.g., leveraging postcolonial, decolonial, and feminist theories from Global South authors; providing courses and tracks in HCI programs and conferences addressing Global South–related topics; and continuing efforts to sponsor events that support Global South scholars in promoting their work globally).

As researchers from Latin America (LATAM), a region considered part of the Global South (see Figure 1), we recognize the value of creating space for research perspectives beyond those of the Global North. However, in line with Alex Taylor [1], we argue that attempts

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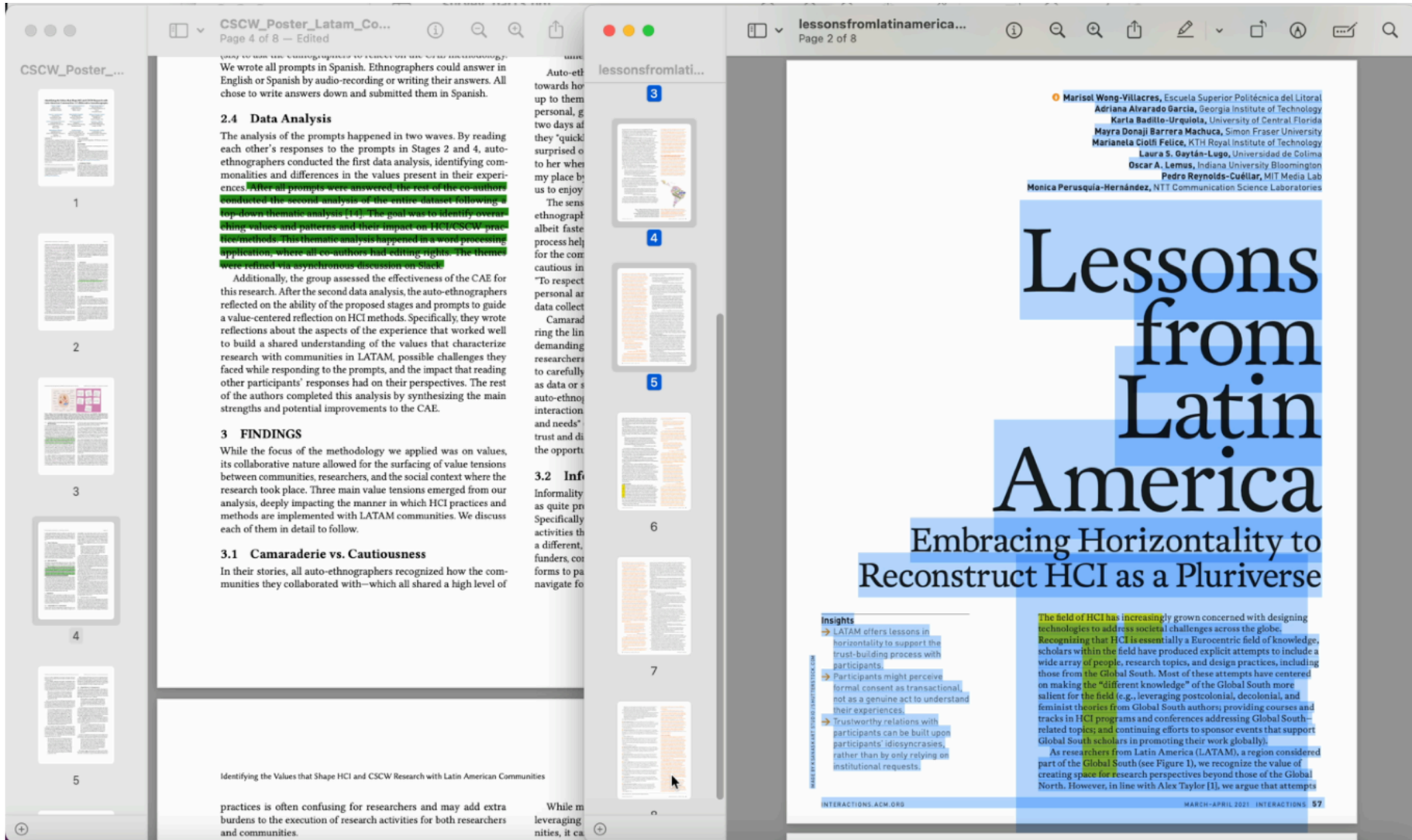


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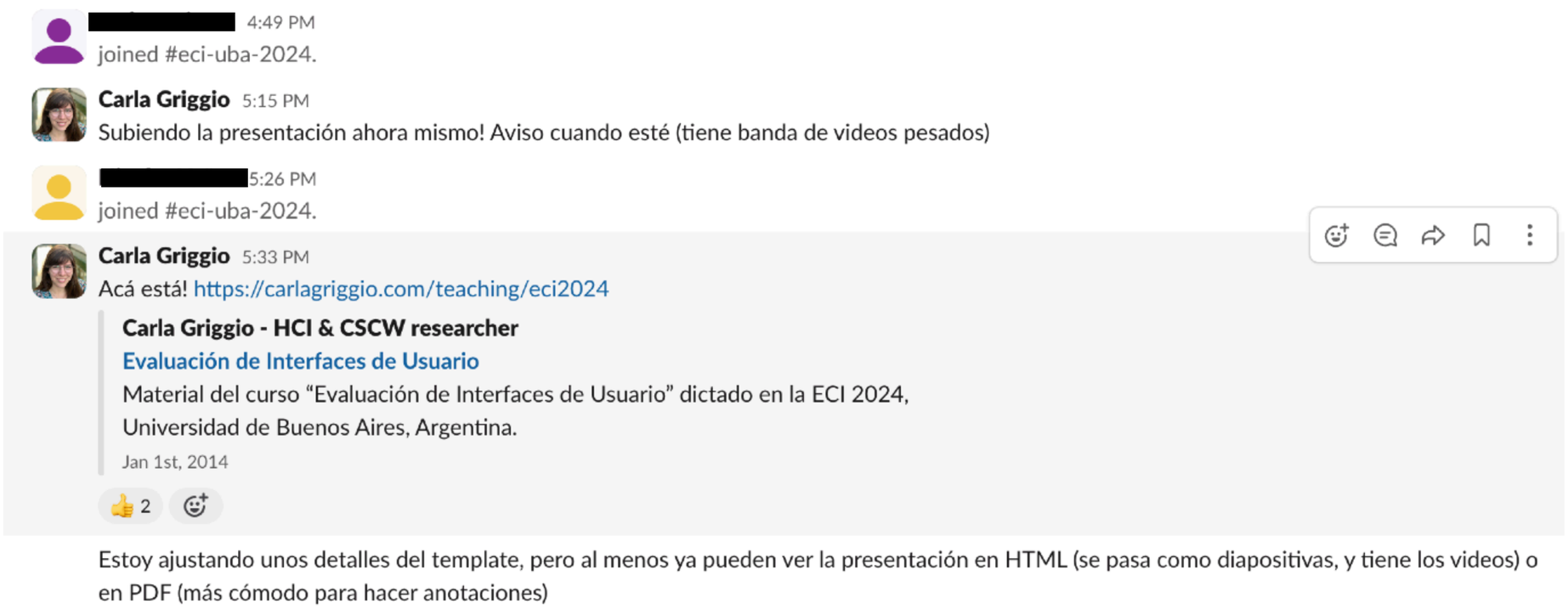


Mensajes en Slack