
CHANGING PLACES CHANGING PEOPLE

A PREPRINT

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1 Introduction

Climate change has changed and will change the way we live. In the last several years, issues surrounding climate change have become increasingly politicized, and those attempting to deny it are partaking in a movement to question the methods and veracity of science. As a result of this, we have often come to lose sight of the fact that climate change is fundamentally a human problem – a problem created by humans, a problem that affects and will inevitably affect human civilization, and a problem that humans must take the lead on solving.

1.1 Motivation

During the summer, a friend sent me a piece from The New Yorker called “Finding Stillness in Minnesota’s Boundary Waters in the Age of Trump” ([click to access](#)) [1]. I read this piece and was struck by two things: first, how much the place meant to people, but second, how little agency they seemed to have to change federal protections and legislation around it. I wanted to explore this further, understanding how changing climate and changing environmental policy affect individual’s emotional, spiritual, and practical relationships with the outdoors. Further, last term, I took a class in which I explored how the political narrative told about the Cuyahoga River Fire catalyzed subsequent EPA legislation surrounding it. I strongly believe in the power of stories and narratives to shape both individual and large-scale perceptions about issues, and I wanted to better personally understand this and communicate it broadly.

Another point was striking to me: a bunch of scientists and engineers at MIT like us could sit together in a room and talk about climate change, be alarmed at the prospect of devastation as a result of it, and take actions to mitigate the impact. However, regardless of whether or not people “believed in” climate change, or whether they used their voting power to ensure actions were taken to preserve the environment as opposed to promote extractive practices, they would inevitably be affected by changes related to climate change. Were people aware of this? Did people who denied the reality of climate science still notice the telltale signs of an Earth in danger?

To cut to the chase, over the course of the project so far, I was unable to interview a diverse enough crowd of people to engage with people who might be in the aforementioned position. Indeed, all of my interviewees were current or former members of the MIT community. However, I hope to expand the scope over the next several months.

1.2 Goals

The primary goals of my project were to collect stories and share them. Over the course of the project so far, I have interviewed eleven people and posted their stories online.

In addition to understanding individual stories, I had initially wanted to also analyze broader trends. However, the necessity of IRB approval for that aspect meant that it was not practical to try to do that during the semester. Studies focusing on oral history/individual stories were exempt from this. Thus, I consider this as an independent project that can serve as a pilot for a possible later project involving more analysis.

The screenshot shows a Google Sheets document with the title '6.s898ProjectInterview'. The spreadsheet has a single sheet named 'Sheet1'. The first few rows contain interview questions, and the subsequent rows are a template for data entry. The columns are labeled A through I. The data entry row includes headers: Date, Location, Interviewee, Contact Number, Contact Email, Bio Data, Recording, and Image.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Date	Location	Interviewee	Contact Number	Contact Email	Bio Data	Recording	Image		
1	I'd love to interview you for a project I'm doing about people's changing relationships with the environment. Right now, the project is a part of a class I'm in but I would like to continue/extend it if possible								
2	The plan for the project is to interview people and post photos with quotes from the interviews on social media (Facebook and Twitter).								
3	I will include your first name and last initial and a photo of you that I take. If you would prefer not to have your photo posted, could you please provide me with a photo of the place?								
4	I am also in the process of applying for IRB approval to interview people to understand broader trends – would it be alright to reach out to you again if I get that?								
5	Is it alright if I voice record the interview so that I can transcribe it later?								
6	Here is my contact information, in case you ever want to reach out.								
7	Can I please also get your contact information in case I need to reach out again?								
8	Any other considerations before we begin?								
9	Name, occupation?								
10	3 questions								
11									

Figure 1: Spreadsheet to organize interviews

2 Interview Process

2.1 Preliminary Work

I spoke to Professor Bettina Stoetzer, with whom I had taken a class last semester, to get her advice about conducting this sort of a project. She pointed me to rich literature in place and identity, and she suggested some interesting themes to consider, such as Native dispossession in the United States and understanding what people view as leisure as opposed to work. These would be relevant to climate change and environmental policy, because the ways in which people view certain places affects how they legislate about them. While during this phase of the project, I did not conduct analyses in these areas, these themes helped me consider how to frame questions and contextualize people's answers. In future stages of the project, both in broadening the kinds of people I interview and in analyzing trends, these ideas will be especially valuable.

2.2 Organization

I set up two spreadsheets: one for scheduling interviews and one for recording information from the interviews. The latter spreadsheet included information regarding the date/time of the interview, as well as about the name/occupation about the interviewee, and file paths to the recording and photos from the interview (Figure 1). I used Easy Voice Recorder on Android and Garage Band on my Macbook to voice record interviews to facilitate transcribing later on.

2.3 Recruitment

In order to recruit people to interview, I reached out through several avenues: email, Facebook, and to individuals. The text of the emails used can be found in the Appendix. The emails were sent to all MIT undergraduate dorms, csail-related@csail.mit.edu, and an environment interest group at a graduate dorm at MIT. On Facebook, I posted to my friends and to the MIT Class of 2020 (text can be found in the Appendix). Further, I reached out to friends I thought would have interesting perspectives. I also had the honor of interviewing Bill Weihl and Prof. Dava Newman, who both gave interesting talks for our class, by requesting time from them after their talks. I tried to ask President Reif if I could interview him when I saw him at an event hosted by my dorm, but he directed me to the official process to request fifteen-minute slots with him, which has not, as of the writing of this report, come through.

2.4 Interview

During the interviews, I opened with logistical details regarding the nature, goals, and layout of the project and then asked for consent to post quotes on social media and voice record. In the Appendix, I provide the text that I read out

loud to interviewees. For those I did not have prior contact with, I gave them my contact information in writing, in case they had any issues later on and received theirs. I asked three questions during the interview:

1. Can you please tell me about a place outdoors that means something to you? (And how long have you interacted with it?)
2. Has this place changed since you first interacted with it?
3. Do you think this place will be the same 15 years from now? 50 years from now?

I found that the phrasing of the first question sometimes led to people talking about places they'd been to once or very recently and therefore did not have a way to gauge change. I then reframed the second question to, "how do you think this place has changed over time?"

3 Externalization Process

In order to share stories with a broad audience, I decided to post them on social media. I started with Facebook, since that is the medium on which I have the largest presence and was most familiar with. Then, I also started a Twitter account, since much of the climate science community is active on Twitter. Finally, I started an Instagram page, but I have not yet actively been posting there, since I am not as familiar with the medium and need to tailor the posts to the norms there.

3.1 Naming

After some brainstorming, I settled on the name "Changing Places Changing People" for the project. I wanted to capture the idea that change in one is often intrinsically tied to change in the other in our modern age. Another idea was "Changing Places; Changing People," which places the changes in places and people at the same level. However, I wanted to also highlight the fact that changes in these places cause changes in people, so I did not include punctuation.

3.2 Logo



Figure 2: Logo for the Project.

The logo (Figure 2) is meant to mirror the name exactly while also evoking the outdoors, a central point of the project. Namely, the “mountains” double as Greek Deltas (Δ), which are used in science to denote changes in quantities. Then, the globe corresponds to “places” in the name. Finally, the people represent individuals and communities who are affected.

The idea for the logo was conceived by me, and it was graciously designed by my sister, Shruthi Ravichandran.

3.3 Facebook Page

The Facebook Page is called "Changing Places Changing People" (click to access) (Figure 3). After creating the page, I started by posting a poetic quote by one of the interviewees with a photo he'd taken of the woods in a place that meant a lot to him. Then, I started by inviting him, his friends, and others to Like the page; I also shared the post to my profile, which led to it receiving many views. Once I'd posted several stories from members of the MIT Class of 2020, I shared the post to that group, referencing the fact that several of our classmates were featured.

It turned out that publicizing in this manner still only yielded a relatively small number of likes. I think that varying the length and style of quotes posted could help with more people being interested. In a lot of ways, I have looked to Humans of New York to understand what kinds of content is appealing to people. Indeed, I want to maintain the integrity of the stories people are telling, but in terms of length of posts and content given people’s attention spans on social media, I think it is valuable to look at a successful example. Of course, it would help to have substantially more content to experiment with these sorts of things. To this end, I will likely collect a large set of stories before choosing some from which to post short quotes and others from which to post long quotes. Then, I will track engagement with the posts in the two sets to better understand what might be successful on various platforms.

One other strategy I employed for publicizing the Facebook page involved creating a QR code for the page. I added (what I thought were) tantalizing questions above and below it, printed it on small squares of paper, and posted them on various open bulletin boards around MIT Campus (Figure 5), primarily in Stata Center, the Infinite, and in building 36.

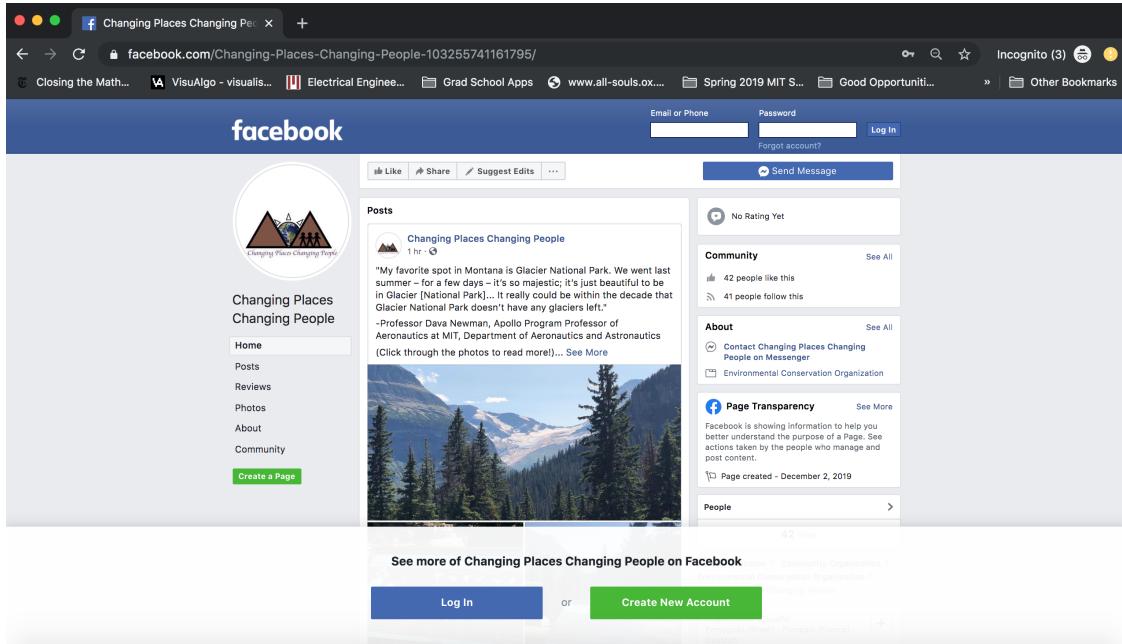


Figure 3: Facebook Page landing page



(a) Example post as it would show up in desktop feed on Facebook.

(b) One of the images in the post with the associated quote from the interview.

Figure 4: Example of a post on Facebook

Like hearing people's stories?



Like seeing pretty photos of the outdoors?

(a) Content of poster



(b) Poster posted on a bulletin board in the Infinite

Figure 5: Mini-posters with QR Code posted on bulletin board in the Infinite and in Stata Center

As far as I can tell, no likes to the page resulted from these QR codes (though this does not necessarily mean that no one visited the page). Additionally, I did this on Thursday, 5 December, and by the evening of Tuesday, 10 December, many of these had been taken down, which was surprising. I intend to try this again to see if I just got unlucky with the timing for when they cleared up the boards, and I will also try to poster in a broader range of places.

Finally, and most recently, after posting a quote from my interview with Professor Dava Newman, I posted on my personal Facebook about how I excited I was to interview Prof. Newman, someone I've admired for a long time. That post racked up more reacts in four hours than any of the posts on the page have in days. However, the big benefit was that this led to a 16% increase in page likes, which was a good step.

3.4 Twitter

Henri mentioned to me that the climate science community tends to be rather active on Twitter and so posting these stories there might draw traction. Thus, I began posting the stories there, as well (Figure 7), under the handle @changingplaces5. However, I could not post the full stories in the text, so I ran into the challenge of how to present the stories on Twitter while conforming to the norms of the platform. It used to be the case that one could link a Facebook page and a Twitter account in such a way that upon posting on Facebook, a link to that post would automatically be posted on Twitter. However, this functionality seems to have lost support over the summer. Thus, one again following Humans of New York's standard, I posted teaser quotes in the Tweet body and posted a set of images: one containing a JPEG of the quote and the rest being the photos that would have been posted on Facebook. Figure 8 shows an example post on Twitter. A slight issue here was that Twitter only allows for posting 4 images, and some stories already had 4 images associated with them.

From having studied the effects of media on message, I understand that a user's experience of content is intrinsically tied to the medium on which it is presented [2], and in that way, those who come to Changing Places Changing People via Twitter will have a slightly different experience than those who come to it via Facebook. Indeed, I look forward to noting differences between engagement on both platforms (and others) as engagement increases.

3.5 Statistics

3.5.1 Facebook

As of the writing of this report, the Changing Places Changing People page on Facebook has 44 likes. For comparison, the (in)famous MIT Confessions has about 43000 likes. This implies there is substantial scope for growth. Further, Facebook allows for the download of incredibly detailed statistics about the Page and individual posts. Here, I briefly discuss general trends.

In Figure 9 (a), we can see the number of new and cumulative likes by day. The day with the highest number of new likes was the day I invited the most people to like the page. This is corroborated by the pie chart in Figure 9 (b), which shows that the highest number of likes resulted from invites, and the second highest came from the page profile, which

 **Kavya Ravi**
4 hrs ·

I had the great privilege to interview one of my heroes, Prof. Dava Newman, former Deputy Administrator of NASA (!!!) for my project, [Changing Places Changing People](#). I was fangirling the whole time and asked her for a photo together at the end. 😊😍 She talked about her relationship with Glacier National Park and her fear that all the glaciers will be gone very soon 😞 and shared her optimism that animal and plant species will make it through.

(Like the page for more such content!)




Changing Places Changing People
4 hrs ·

"My favorite spot in Montana is Glacier National Park. We went last summer – for a few days – it's so majestic; it's just beautiful to be in Glacier [National P...]
[See More](#)

 and 15 others

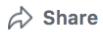
 Like  Comment  Share

Figure 6: I posted on my personal Facebook about how I excited I was to interview Prof. Newman, someone I've admired for a long time, and that post racked up more reacts in 4 hours than any of the posts on the page have in days. However, the big benefit was that this led to a 16% increase in page likes, which was a good step.



Figure 7: Twitter Page landing page

suggests people clicked on the Page and liked it there. Similar to what I realized with recruitment for interviews, once again individual prodding in the form of invites was most effective.

In Figure 10, we can see how many users engaged with content from the page daily. Except for 1 December, the days with new posts were local maxima in terms of the number of users who engaged with the Page.

Finally, in Figure 11, we can see the statistics in terms of engagement for each post. The first and last image posts listed have the highest numbers of engagement, which can be attributed to the fact that I shared those posts to my personal profile. Aside from that, the number of posts is still too small to understand how quote length, number of pictures, etc., affect engagement.

3.5.2 Twitter

The project currently has 6 followers on Twitter. Unfortunately, three of them are my mother, my sister, and me¹. However, the other three followed the project as a result of Henri very generously publicizing my project on Twitter². I think publicizing the project further on Twitter will take more effort, as I do not have any presence on Twitter and need to find the right avenues in which to promote the project.

4 Example Interview Transcripts and Summary

In this section, I present some sample transcribed interviews, from which selections were posted online. The occupations listed are as stated by the interviewee in the interview.

4.1 Prashanth P.

PhD student at MIT in the Aerospace department, lab for Aviation and the Environment.

Kavya: Can you tell me about a place outdoors that means something to you?

¹This is not to say that them following my page is unfortunate. It's just unfortunate that 50% of the follows are out of self/familial obligation.

²Funnily enough, I also gained 3 followers on Twitter through this. I think several people decided to follow my personal account instead of (and in one case in addition to) the project account.

[Tweet](#)

 **Changing Places Changing People**
@changingplaces5

"There's this spot outside my grad dorm, Tang. It's right by the river... this area that's just like big rocks there where you can sit down and chill. I really like that place."

There's this spot outside my grad dorm, Tang. It's right by the river... like big rocks there where you can sit down and chill. I really like that particularly *mean* anything to me, but I like hanging out at that place. S there when I'm very bored or frustrated with research. I just go and sit well, in the summer mostly, not particularly in the winter. Or when it's the river freeze – also kind of fun.

It'll be gone [in the future] – sea level rise. It's right by the river. *chuckles*

Kind of a different story, but I'm taking a class on climate change, and has one of the best plans for climate preparedness in the United States, current mayor. I don't know much more about it than that, so maybe th

In fifteen years, it's probably still going to be there. In fifty years, may question of – that place might exist but maybe won't be as amenable to relaxing there because maybe the river is a little higher. Also the river algal bloom sometimes, so maybe with climate change and all that, maybe fifty years down the line. But in fifteen, I think it'll be there, and just so many people who use that bike path, I think people will maintain it, so I think from now, it should be in good shape. I hope so.

-Prashanth P., PhD Student in Lab for Aviation and the Environment, NYU



8:25 PM · Dec 8, 2019 · Twitter Web App

Figure 8: Example of a post on Twitter

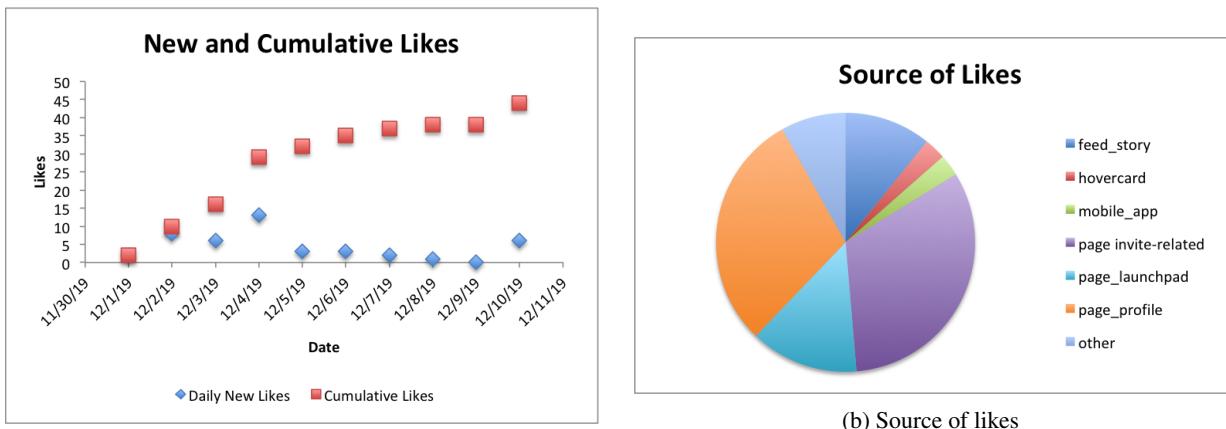


Figure 9: Statistics about Page Likes

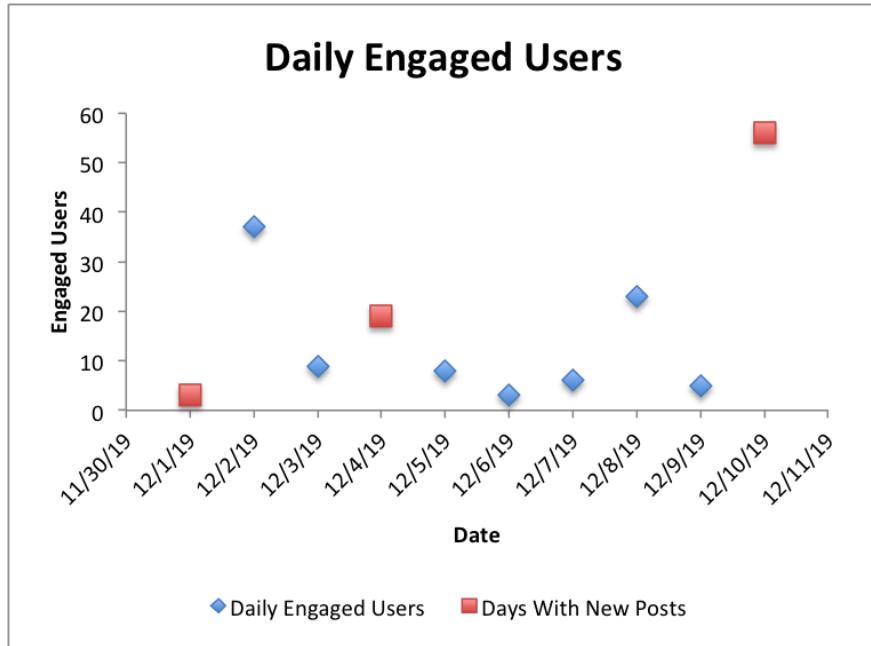


Figure 10: Daily Engaged Users. Blue represents no new story content on that day, while red represents at least one new story posted.

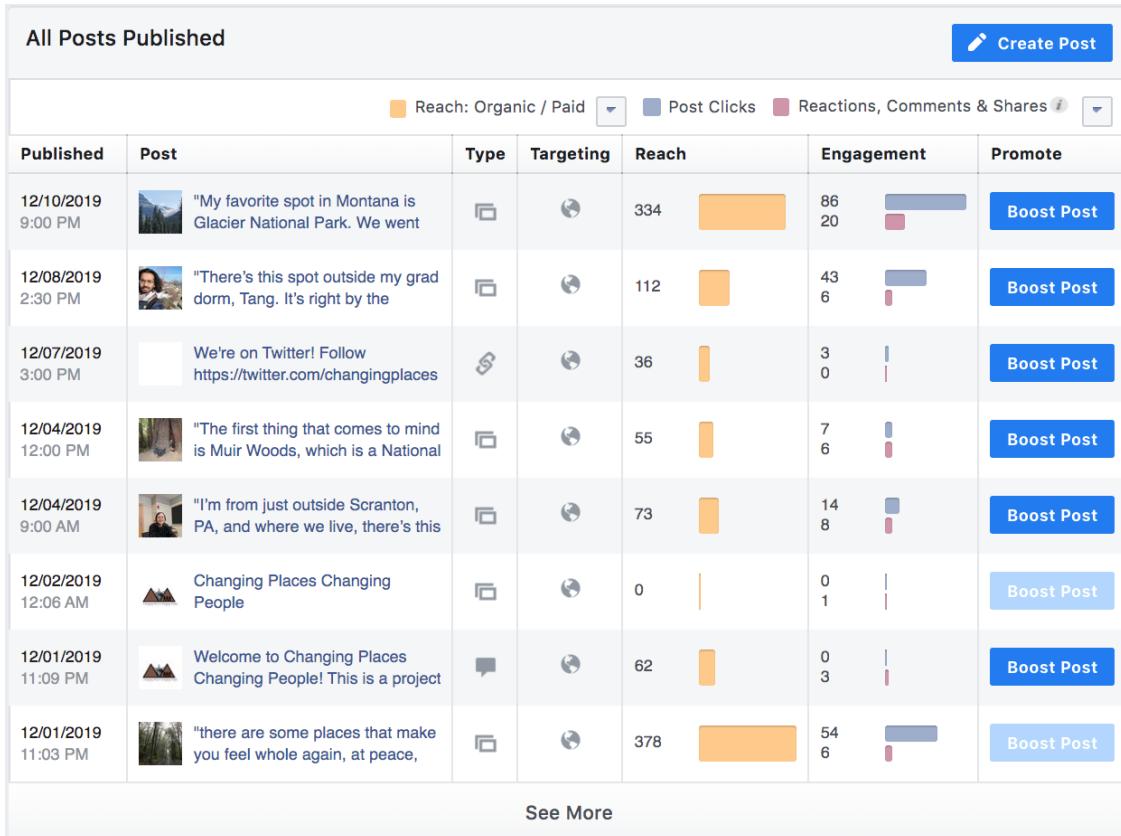


Figure 11: Statistics by post, as presented in the Page Insights.

Prashanth: There's this spot outside my grad dorm, Tang. It's right by the river, and two years ago they had this bikeway renewal project. They have this area that's just like big rocks there where you can sit down and chill. I really like that place. It doesn't particularly mean anything to me, but I like hanging out at that place. Sometimes I just go there when I'm very bored or frustrated with research. I just go and sit there by the river – well, in the summer mostly, not particularly in the winter. Or when it snows, I go and see the river freeze – also kind of fun.

K: Has this place changed since you first interacted with it?

P: Yeah, so when I first got here, this place didn't exist, because there was a renovation project going on there, so it didn't exist for the first couple of months I was here. And then once the project finished, it existed, and this place changes a lot from winter to summer. In spring there's not a lot of plants and shrubs and other things over there, so it's really kind of nice. But then as the summer proceeds, it just gets more and more full of vegetation. So it changes in a natural sense in that way.

Also the annoying Canadian geese come there every fall.

K: Do you think this place will be the same 15 years from now? 50 years?

P: No, it'll be gone [in the future] – sea level rise. It's right by the river. *Chuckling*

Kind of a different story, but I'm taking a class on climate change, and apparently Boston has one of the best plans for climate preparedness in the United States, developed by the current mayor. I don't know much more about it than that, so maybe they'll save it?

K: What do you think about the timescales?

P: In fifteen years, it's probably still going to be there. In fifty years, maybe there's some question of – that place might exist but maybe won't be as amenable to sitting and relaxing there because maybe the river is a little higher. Also the river does get a lot of algal bloom sometimes, so maybe with climate change and all that, maybe that changes fifty years down the line. But in fifteen, I think it'll be there, and just seeing the number of people who use that bike path, I think people will maintain it, so I think fifteen years from now, it should be in good shape. I hope so.

4.2 Henri D.

Graduate student at MIT

Kavya: Can you tell me about a place outdoors that means something to you?

Henri: The first thing that comes to mind is Muir Woods, which is a National Park in the Bay Area in California, where I grew up. It's this big national park with redwood trees with these groves of redwood trees, which are some of the tallest trees in the world. They just completely blot out the sky, and it's just a really majestic place.

K: How long have you been going there?

Probably when I was like one year old, my parents took me there for the first time. My parents are part of this hiking organization based right adjacent to the park, so we would go there at least once a month my whole childhood, and I still go back every couple years or so.

K: Can you describe the visual aspect and the experience?

H: Unlike most of California, especially this region of rolling hills, it's a lot of yellow-ish gray, parched grassland. In contrast, the redwood groves are basically a temperate rainforest: it's extremely humid, the soil is always wet; you really get that smell of after-raining persisting all the time. It's really dark because these trees are hundreds of feet tall, and you just feel lost in this beautiful park, even though you're only ten miles away from San Francisco, one of the most bustling cities in the world. It's a really cool feeling.

K: Has this place changed since you first interacted with it?

H: One of the great things about it is that it hasn't really changed that much. Every once in a while, there are small landslides that will wash out one of the trails and so you'll have to go explore other trails. Otherwise, it hasn't really changed since I remember it. Whereas the city right adjacent to it has changed a lot, which is quite interesting.

K: Do you think this place will be the same 15 years from now? 50 years?

H: Yeah, I don't know exactly what the time scales are. I think at some point it will change. I don't know how it will change. Actually, one of the silly things about my career trajectory is the first project I did on climate change was on this forest. I took an undergraduate class on ecology my senior year of undergraduate when I was a math major and hadn't really thought much about the environment or climate change or anything. And I took this ecology class trying to fill out my general requirements, and we had to do a final project. It had to be something about how some ecosystem would change under climate change. So I picked this forest and coastal redwood trees in general. The project was to make a mock proposal for a scientific study you would carry out yourself if you had the funds, so sort of like a mock National Science Foundation proposal. And so I did a whole bunch of research on climate impacts on redwood forests and how they might be changing. There isn't really much work on the redwood forests in particular for climate change, but there was a pretty good understanding of how they work in the modern climate and especially with the seasonal cycle.

In California in general, you have these really wet seasons during the winter and dry season during the summer. And that's true for most of California, except for these redwood groves because they're evolved such that they need water year-round. Even though there's no actual rain during the summer, there's a lot of fog. The fog comes through – they're these really thick clouds – and the needles on the trees are shaped such that the fog condenses on the needles and then it basically creates its own rain, and that's how it's able to be wet throughout the year.

And so the idea of this project was that fog is expected to change, so if you have 30% less fog by the year 2050, which I think was the ballpark of the projections, that might become a stress on the forests.

K: What sorts of forces are keeping it from changing it too much?

H: It's called "Muir Woods" after John Muir, who is the person who really brought forth the National Park Service in the US. I think that if there are any national parks that are safe in the long term, it's that one, because it's the sort of monument that's a symbol of the idea of national parks and conservation and preservation in the US. In that sense, I think no development could ever touch it.

The second thing is that the ecosystem itself is sort of resilient. These days, a lot of people, when they think of California, they think about the forest fires. Redwood trees are really resistant to forest fires: one, because they create their own moist environment, and two, because the wood itself has this really thick bark that doesn't burn well at all. If you walk through the forest, you actually see a whole bunch of trees where the inside of the tree is all burned out – the inside is black charcoal or whatever, but the tree is still standing strong, and the bark is still there.

K: Any other thoughts on the place and change?

H: This particular spot doesn't seem to have changed much, but I sometimes wonder whether globally, the range of redwood forests is changing, whether it's shrinking, or maybe growing and you know, starting to show up in certain regions that it wasn't before. They basically only exist on the western coast of California and the eastern coast of China and Japan.

4.3 Brief Summary of Interviews

In Table 1, I present the list of interviewees, their occupations, and the place they discussed most during the interview.

5 Reflections and Next Steps

One interesting point was that several people talked about their childhood backyards. I would be curious to learn more about this potential trend (perhaps once I have IRB approval). I am broadly interested in questions of place and identity – how do people define themselves relative to places that are meaningful to them? And then extending the question to climate change and environmental policy, how do these place-based identities affect conversations surrounding climate policy?

Name	Occupation	Place
Simran P.	Student at MIT	Chabot Space and Science Center
Ashay A.	Student at MIT	Esplanade and Wachusett Reservoir
Prashanth P.	Student at MIT	Spot on Charles River in Cambridge, MA
Claire T.	Student at MIT	Woods and creek in backyard
Bill W.	Self-employed; works on climate change, clean energy, sustainability	Area he grew up in in Cincinnati, OH
Aditi S.	Student at MIT	Backyard at home
Dheekshitha K.	Student at MIT	Backyard at home and Moose Hill Wildlife Sanctuary
Henri D.	Student at MIT	Muir Woods
Claudia C.	Student at MIT	Sao Miguel
Charvi G.	Student at MIT	Pelham Bay Park
Dava N.	Apollo Program Professor of Aeronautics at MIT	Glacier National Park

Table 1: Summary of interviews

I have learned how difficult it is to recruit people to interview (and how much effort it takes on my part!) and how challenging it is to publicize the project. In the future, there are a couple of major things I want to do (aside from posting other stories I have collected but not yet posted, either because I don't have photos from the interviewee yet or because I have not yet transcribed interviews). Firstly, I want to expand the set of interviews. I plan to conduct more interviews as I travel in the next several months, and I hope this allows for more diverse perspectives. Secondly, I will ask people for specific feedback on what draws them toward or away from the posts on social media and tailor posting patterns accordingly. To this end, I will also run experiments with lengths of quotes and number of photos.

Acknowledgements

I really appreciate the interviewees for taking the time to share their stories with me and the broader world. I am very thankful to Prof. Bettina Stoetzer for her guidance on how to do an anthropological study. Gratitude to Aniruddh Raghu for sending me the New Yorker piece that spurred this (and reminding me to read it when I still hadn't a couple days later!). Shruthi Ravichandran dropped everything she was working on one night to put together the logo for me, which I really appreciate. Finally, a HUGE thanks to Profs. Edelman, Fernandez, Rivest, and Henri Drake for your vision and efforts in organizing and executing this class, and to my classmates for all the ways in which you've changed my way of thinking. Despite the direness of the situation we've brought upon ourselves with respect to climate change, I leave this class incredibly inspired and encouraged, knowing that there are people who are as knowledgeable and motivated as you guys.

Appendix: Recruitment Material

Email Text

Hi, all!

I am working on a project examining people's changing relationships with the environment and would love to hear some stories!

I'm planning to post quotes from the interview with photos, of the person and/or of things discussed in the interview on Facebook/Twitter.

If you're interested in sharing your stories, please sign up for a slot here!*

If none of these times work, feel free to reach out and we can find something!

Let me know if you have any questions/concerns!

Best,
Kavya R.

*(so far, times only go through the end of next week, but I will add more as time goes on!)

Facebook Post Text

Hello, friends! I am working on a project examining people's changing relationships with the environment and would love to hear some stories! I'm planning to post quotes from the interview with photos, of the person and/or of things discussed in the interview on Facebook/Twitter. If you're interested in sharing your stories, please sign up for a slot here (so far, times only go through the end of next week, but I will add more as time goes on!). Let me know if you have any questions/concerns!

Appendix: Interview Prologue

1. I'd love to interview you for a project I'm doing about people's changing relationships with the environment. Right now, the project is a part of a class I'm in but I would like to continue/extend it if possible
2. The plan for the project is to interview people and post photos with quotes from the interviews on social media (Facebook and Twitter).
3. I will include your first name and last initial and a photo of you that I take. If you would prefer to not have your photo posted, could you please provide me with a photo of the place?
4. I am also in the process of applying for IRB approval to interview people to understand broader trends – would it be alright to reach out to you again if I get that?
5. Is it alright if I voice record the interview so that I can transcribe it later?
6. Here is my contact information, in case you ever want to reach out.
7. Can I please also get your contact information in case I need to reach out again?
8. Any other considerations before we begin?
9. Can you please say your name and occupation for the recording?

References

- [1] Alex Kotlowitz. Finding stillness in minnesota's boundary waters in the age of trump | the new yorker.
- [2] MARSHALL McCLUHAN. The medium is the message. In *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man*.