



ETHICS Q&A

Stacey Coleman

1. Why are research ethics important in psychological research?



Moral obligations (to ps, field of psychology, ourselves, etc)

2. What are the four principles outlined in the BPS code of ethics and conduct?



Competence, Responsibility, Respect, Integrity

3. What does 'informed consent' mean?



Consideration of what participants should be told upfront before agreeing to take part in research.

4. Why is right to withdraw important for participants?



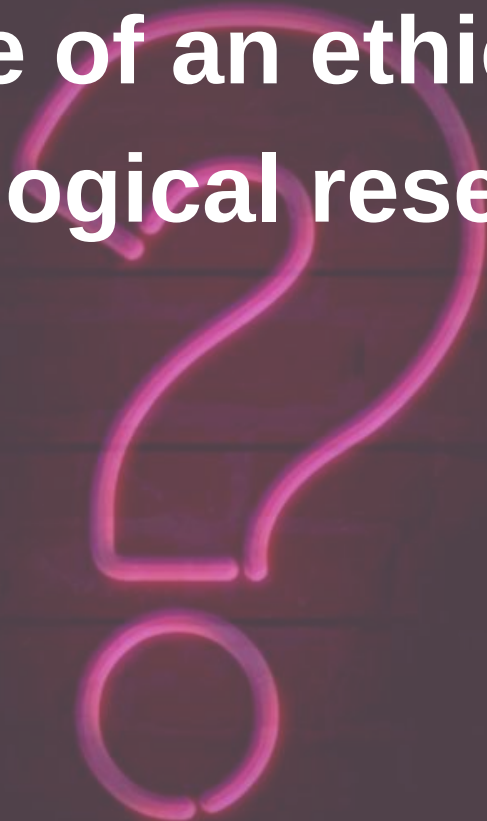
Autonomy, comfort, potential distress, deception, etc

5. What is the difference between 'confidential' data and 'anonymous' data?



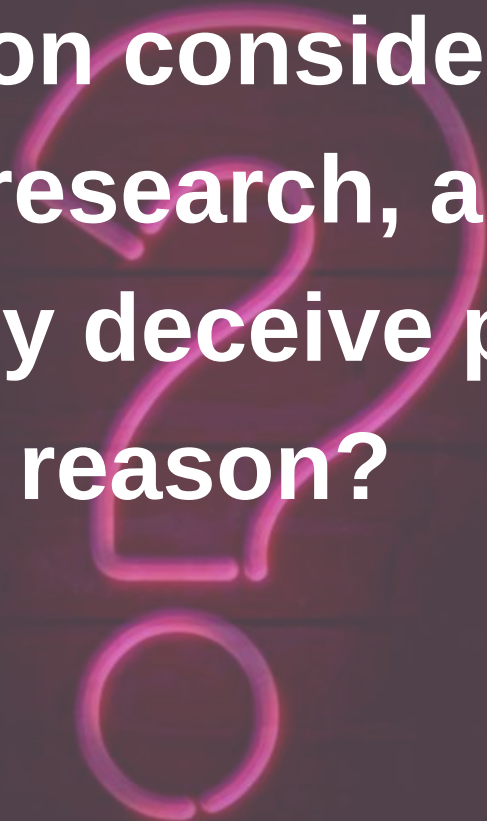
Confidential means keeping data secure, anonymous means that data could not be traced back to any individual

6. What is the role of an ethics committee in psychological research?



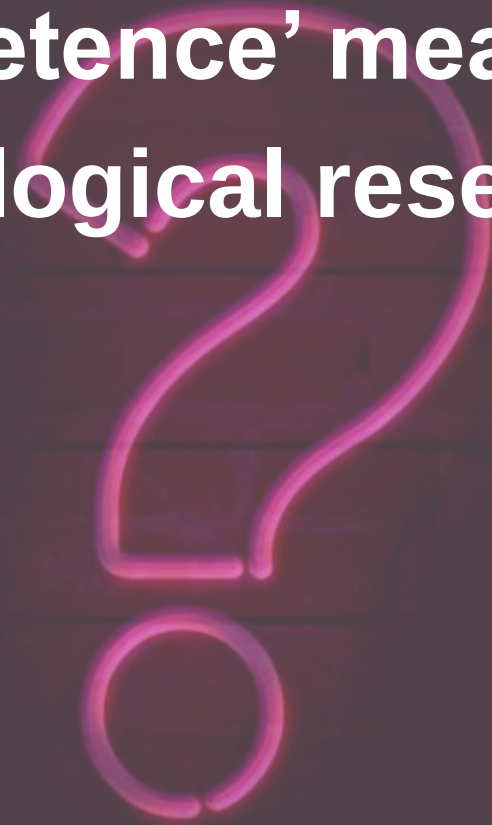
Review process ensures researchers have considered ethics and risks of research, protect participants rights, etc

7. When is deception considered acceptable in psychological research, and what must researchers do if they deceive participants for any reason?

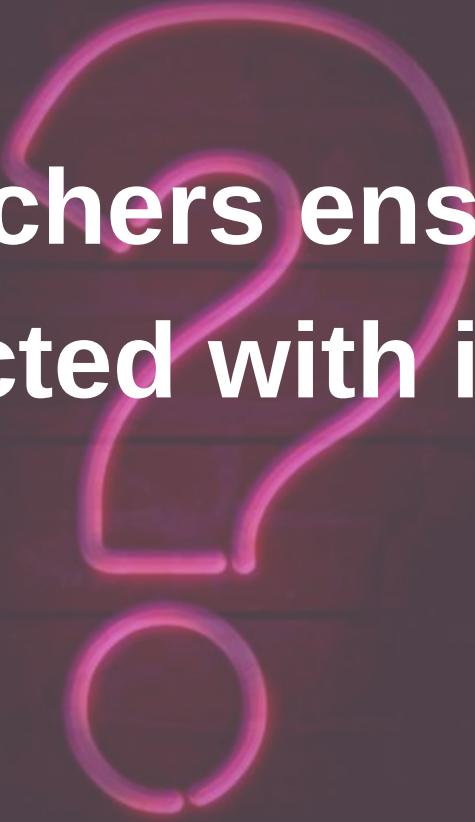


Necessity of information (or withholding information), thorough debriefing, right to withdraw, storage of data.

8. What does 'competence' mean in the context of psychological research?

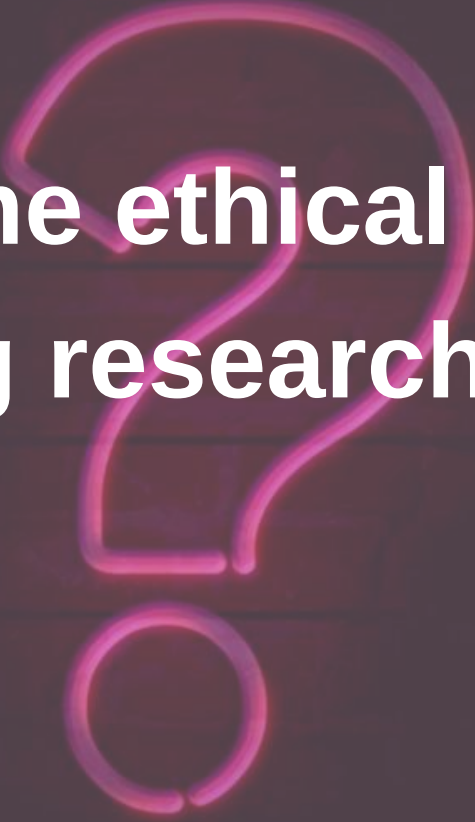


Consider limits of knowledge and skills, continuous development and training etc



9. How can researchers ensure their studies are conducted with integrity?

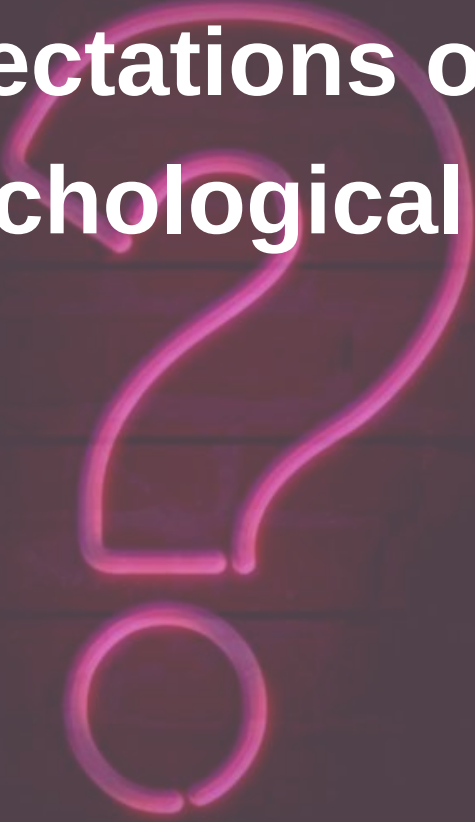
Transparency, honesty, fairness, reduction of bias in data collection and reporting



10. What are some ethical considerations when conducting research with children?

Consent, assent, potential for distress, power imbalance, etc

11. What are the expectations of a participant who takes part in a psychological research study?



*Ask questions, adhere to information in consent form,
respond honestly, follow procedures for raising concerns,
etc*