### UNOBTRUSIVE MEASURES IN RESEARCH

Chapter 8 lune & Berg

# Students will be Able To

## Define unobtrusive measure in research.

List examples of unobtrusive strategies.

Apply unobtrusive measure in research in the future.

### What is an UNobtrusive measure?

- > Data collection independent of the processes that produced it.
- Social artifacts, traces, or other materials or events that were first created for some other reason prior to our examining the data.
- > Using investigative tactics to collect data.

"People Watching"

https://youtu.le/iNloLK-VY4



- In 1973, a study developed by anthropologists at the University of ARIZONA examined trash and the Way it reflects upon the Lifestyles of a group of people.
- The results act as a kind of mirror on the society it investigates.
- What people leave in the garbage as traces of themselves may speak more eloquently and truthfully about their lives than the account they may offer themselves.
- What some may see as garbage and debris, garbologists see a representation of pieces of historical artifacts with cultural meanings and important social content.





A sampling of the artifacts found in the "Bearing Witness to History" exhibit which was inspired by the Shanks, Platt, & Rathje study. Debris found in and around ground zero & the Pentagon after 9/II was used in a study by Shanks, Platt, and Rathje in 2004 to explore the cultural experience of 9/II, and how it impacted American Society.

### THIS IS A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF USING UNOBTRUSIVE MEASURES IN RESEARCH.



### ARCHIVAL STRATEGIES

### Physical Erosion & Accretion

### Public Archives:

- Commercial Media Accounts
- Actuarial Records
- Official Documentary
- Records

### **Private Archives**:

- Solicited & Unsolicited Documents
- Comprehensive Autobiography
- Topical Autobiography
  Edited Autobiography

- Physical Evidence
- Physical Traces left behind by human activity.
- The deposit of almost any object or material by humans can be accretion.



PUBLICARCHIVES Webb & his colleagues (1981, 2000) suggest that virtually any running record provides a type of archive. Some examples of running record archives: ✓ Libraries Researchers ✓TOMDSHONES find archival data ✓HOSPIHAL Admittance records ✓ POLICE INCIDENT REPORTS attractive ✓ COMPUTER ACCESSED BULLTEN BOORDS (PINTEREST) because ✓ MOTOR Vehicle registries locating this information is much easier. ✓ Newspaper Morgues ✓ MOVIE MENTAL STORES ✓ CRedit Company Billing records

## PUBLIC ARCHIVES

### Commercial Media Accounts

### Actuarial Records

### Official Documentary Records

Any written, drawn, or recorded (video -OR- audio) materials produce for general or mass consumption.

#### Examples:

Newspapers, Books, Magazines, TV Program Transcripts, DVDs, Comics, Maps, Blogs, IG, etc. Tend to be produced for special or limited audiences but are typically available to the public under certain circumstances.

#### Examples:

Birth/Death Records, Marriage/Divorce Records, Insurance & Credit Card Application Info, Residential Records, etc.

BRAINSTORM: HOW WOULD AN ETHNOGRAPHER USE COMMERCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS TO COLLECT UNOBTRUSIVE DATA? BRAINSTORM: CREATE A RESEARCH QUESTION INVOLVING ACTUARIAL RECORDS.

#### Schools, social agencies, hospitals, retail stores, etc have written records/files that can eventually become public.

### Examples:

Official Court Transcripts, Police Reports, Census Info, School Records, Sales Records, etc.



PRIVATE ARCHIVES USEFU Private records are created for smaller, more specific ¬ ESPECIALLY audiences than the public in general. WHEN CREATING \* Unsolicited Private Archives would be those CASE STUDIES. that are found naturally by the investigator. E.G.-HOUSE LOG OF A DELINQUENCY GROUP HOME  $\rightarrow$  Used to investigate staff and CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE MISBEHAVIOR PATTERNS. **Examples of Private Archives** ✓ AUIODIOGRAPHIES (Memoirs) \* Solicited Private Records would be ✓ DIQRIQS those items that are requested by ✓LQHQRS the researcher. ✓ HOME MOVIES ✓ DRawings/Skeiches E.G.- DAILY WORK JOURNAL OF ICU NURSES -> USED TO INVESTIGATE ASSESSING STAFF √Videos AND TASK EFFECTIVENESS

## PRIVATE ARCHIVES

Comprehensive Autobiography	Topical Autobiography	Edited Autobiography
Spans the life of the individual from his/her earliest memory to the time of the writing.	<ul> <li>Offers a fragmented picture of life.</li> <li>Interesting more due to the nature of the topic rather than the identity of the author.</li> </ul>	Researchers serve as editors & commentators, and should only edit for the sake of clarity.
<u>Compehensive</u>	Topical	<u>Edited</u>
Autobiography Includes:	Autobiography Provides:	Autobiography Includes:
Descriptions of Life	<ul> <li>Clarity to the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Diaries written by the</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Experiences</li> <li>Personal Insights</li> <li>Anecdotal Reminiscences</li> </ul>	research subjects, rather than the understandings of the researcher.	research subject, which is then used by the researcher to create the edited autobiography.



- Erosion- wear/tear
- Erosion measures are used with other techniques in order to corroborate one another.
- Accretionaccumulation/buildup
- Accretion measures represent deposits of almost any object or material over time—even garbage! (Rathje, 1979)

**PROS:** INCONSPICUOUS & UNAFFECTED BY RESEARCHERS WHO LOCATE AND OBSERVE THEM. **CONS:** INTERPRETING AND AFFIXING MEANING TO THE PHYSICAL TRACES MAY BE PROBLEMATIC & MAY EVEN BIAS THE RESULTS. http://psc.dss.ucdavis.edu/sommerb/sommerdemo/traces/intro.htm