



## Quick guide for research using websites, social media and online sources

### Introduction

This quick guide is intended to highlight some key issues for consideration when carrying out research in particular focussed using social media platforms and sites that are interactive with posts and groups (for example, with user generated content) where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. It is a working paper and will be updated, as and when new issues emerge.

### Researcher requirements

You must submit an ethics application to your faculty research ethics committee (FREC) for research that will use social media platforms and similar online sources. This includes data from websites, social media and online sources that do and do not require a log-in. Examples include: Twitter, Facebook, Mumsnet, Reditt, Weibo (this list is not exhaustive).

You are required to be aware of the terms and conditions of the relevant source and to act within them unless there is a specific justification for not doing so, one which must be explained in your FREC application. It is on you, the researcher, to familiarise yourself with the terms and conditions of content providers before you submit an ethics application and to confirm to FRECs that your research will be operating within these confines (or explain why not is appropriate). If you are unsure whether your research complies with the site's terms and conditions, please contact the site for confirmation and provide these communications to the FREC.

Social media platforms' terms and conditions often contain clauses regarding how the user's data might be shared with third parties, and some may even detail that data shared on that platform can be used for research purposes for example this may be discussed in terms and conditions as the harvesting of data.

In most cases confirmation of compliance with these terms and conditions is expected. In exceptional cases where researchers are unable to ensure compliance, a rationale must be provided to the relevant FREC. For example, exceptional cases may be where there is a rationale for conducting valuable academic research on crime/abuse/corruption.

Researchers need to consider the legal status of the material that they plan to work with and give due consideration regarding possible posts made by children.

### Data privacy

Just because information is viewable online does not necessarily mean that it can be regarded as being in the public domain for the purposes of research. Researchers are expected to determine whether the user who posted the information would have a 'reasonable expectation of privacy'. When (15.191(r wh))Tj 0..001 2c 0 T24 Tdr whh po

## Gaining consent

If a site requires a login to view the data, this means the data should be treated as private and informed consent must normally be obtained from participants.

You must carefully consider whether it is possible to obtain informed consent and whether it is required according to the site's policies.