

## **Attachment E**

### **Guidelines for determining whether ethical review is required for course-based projects or activities**

#### **1. Projects that do not require an ethical review**

Projects and activities that do not require ethical review include:

- Projects involving the use of records or information that is in the public domain, including the use of anonymous secondary data and surveys or questionnaires that have already been published;
- Projects involving the use of naturalistic observation where the participants are seeking public visibility;
- Practicums or job training projects where students are fully integrated into the organization's operational practices and are not conducting research;
- Projects where the intent is to use information collected to provide advice, diagnosis, identification of appropriate interventions or general advice for a client;
- Projects where the intent is to develop skills that are standard practice within a profession (e.g. observation, assessment, intervention, evaluation, interviewing) and the development of generalizable knowledge is not the focus;
- Projects where the information gathering processes are part of the normal relationship between the student and the participant(s) (e.g., classroom teacher and student(s); nurse and patient(s); lawyer and client(s).)
- Consent to use individual identifiers in reports or classroom presentations because of confidentiality or privacy concerns;
- Projects where "ownership of information" or "product development" as a result of a project may become an issue.

#### **2. Projects that require full review**

Projects that have any of the following characteristics are subject to full review:

1. Projects involving more than minimal risk as defined by the Tri-Council Policy Statement. In the event of uncertainty as to whether the project involves more than minimal risk then it will be referred to the REB for determination;
2. Projects involving vulnerable participants, such as children, persons who are not legally competent to consent, mentally incompetent persons, legal wards, or the therapeutically dependent;
3. Projects involving the use of naturalistic observation where the participants are not seeking public visibility;
4. Projects that involve any personal, sensitive or incriminating topics or questions which could put research participants or the researcher at risk;
5. Projects that involve deception;
6. Projects that involve manipulation of research participant behaviour beyond the range of "normal" classroom activity or daily life;
7. Projects that involve physically invasive contact with research participants.

#### **3. Projects that may be eligible for expedited review**

- Projects involving no more than minimal risk as defined by the Tri-Council Policy.