

**JOGGING MEMORIES: OVERCOMING
THE EXCLUSION OF VULNERABLE
FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS**

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NON TRADITIONAL DATA COLLECTION METHODS

- **The Walking Interview**
 - Provides opportunities for exploration of a participants connections to their social environment
 - Walking alongside a participant allows the interviewer to observe connections with the community that can not be easily described in a traditional interview
- **Photo elicitation**
 - The use of photos to help elicit conversation by giving a focus
- **Why use alternative methods?**
 - To help overcome difficulties with spontaneous verbal communication
 - Ensuring inclusive research occurs with vulnerable populations

WALKING INTERVIEWS

- Is regarded as a method within a newly developing mobility paradigm and is increasingly being used by geographers, social scientists and health researchers
- The interviewer walks alongside the participant and it is used to explore the links between self and place
- Object probes such as photos can be used to help elicit richer data
- Three broad types of walking interviews
 - Go-alongs
 - Participatory (interview/design)
 - Bimbling

GO-ALONGS

- A mix between an interview and participant observation
- Has been used to study health issues in the local environment
- Use to examine physical, social and mental dimensions of place

PARTICIPATORY WALKING INTERVIEW/DESIGN

- Aims to understand the participants sense of place and neighbourhood connection
- Routes are not considered representative of participants actual habits or routines
- Participants are in control, they choose the geographical area they would like to show the interviewer

BIMBLING

- Route is not necessarily known by either the participant or the interviewer
- Used in research exploring activism. When there was need to remove the participant away from the environment
- Regarded as the “talking while walking” interview

CHALLENGES – TO USING THESE METHODS

- Key gatekeepers were not familiar with these methods
 - Safety concerns for the participant, researcher and the community
- Often multiple approval points were required before the research can proceed
- Need to elevate all concerns before access will be granted

INSIGHTS –WAYS OF OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES

- Start consultation early
- The clinical team was involved in specific points
- Specifics were addressed regarding the walking interview and using the camera
- I used literature to support a number of my proposed data collection methods
 - Use of non traditional qualitative data collection methods being beneficial with those living with chronic mental illness
 - Walking interviews with the use of a camera had already been used with participants living with paranoid schizophrenia and personality disorder
- Obtaining final ethics approval aided in getting signoff with the divisional research committee

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