Who’s Behind the Lens? A Reflexive Analysis of Roles in Participatory Video Research

Paper accepted for publication in Organizational Research Methods

Rebecca Whiting  
Birkbeck, University of London

Gillian Symon  
Royal Holloway University of London

Helen Roby  
The Open University

Petros Chamakiotis  
University of Sussex

Abstract

This paper applies paradox as a meta-theoretical framework for a reflexive analysis of roles within a participatory video study. This analysis moves us beyond simply describing roles as paradoxical, and thus problematic, to offer insights into the dynamics of the inter-relationship between participant, researcher and video technology. Drawing on the concept of ‘working the hyphens’ (Fine, 1994), our analysis specifically focuses on the complex enactment of seemingly paradoxical Participation-Observation and Intimacy-Distance ‘hyphen spaces’. We explore how video technology mediates the relationship between participant and researcher within these spaces, providing opportunities for participant empowerment but simultaneously introducing aspects of surveillance and detachment. Our account reveals how video study participants manage these tensions to achieve participation in the project and the roles for the researched, the technology and the researchers that are an outcome of this process. Our analysis provides methodological advance in both bringing together paradox theory with reflexive work on research relationships to demonstrate how we can more adequately explore tensions in research practice, and in detailing the role of technology in the construction and management of these tensions.

Keywords: video methods; paradox; roles; participatory methods; reflexivity
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Introduction

Whilst a relative ‘blind spot’ in organization studies (Bell & Davison, 2013), video research is a well-established methodology, for example in sociology and anthropology (Erickson, 2011). Videos offer rich data (Brown, Costley, Friend, & Varey, 2010), enabling access to parts of lives that would otherwise remain out of sight to researchers (Bloustien & Baker, 2003). Significantly, digital technology has made such video-making ‘radically accessible for the non-professional user’ (Shrum, Duque, & Brown, 2005, p. 5), opening up the possibility of more participant-led studies. Indeed, here, we recount our own video-based research study where the videocam was in the hands of the participants and through which we sought to explore their experiences of work-life boundary transitions. Our video methodology fitted well with our research topic, proving invaluable for capturing fleeting experiences and intimate moments which would not otherwise have been observed (refs removed for review).

The focus in this paper is a reflexive analysis of the paradoxical nature of the relationships and roles produced by participatory video research, specifically how video technology mediates the relationship between participant and researcher within a participatory video study. A reflexive approach has been defined as the ‘practice of continuous, intentional and systematic self-introspection’ (Brannick & Coghlan, 2007 p. 144). However there are different forms of reflexivity (Cunliffe, 2003; Johnson & Duberley, 2003) resulting from varied philosophical underpinnings in organizational research. A ‘relationally reflexive approach’, such as we adopt here, involves interrogating assumptions and power relations in the research process (Cunliffe, 2003), specifically questioning and problematizing ‘the way we position ourselves in relation to others in the research in our methodology, interactions, and research accounts’ (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013 p. 385). Such an approach is claimed to have the potential to enhance research practice (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013).
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Paradox, as a metatheoretical framework (Lewis & Smith, 2014), offers an overarching approach to explore how the tensions of the intersecting roles of researchers-videocam-participants are managed without necessarily being resolved. We operationalise this framework through the concept of ‘hyphen spaces’ (Fine, 1994). We explain this concept more fully in later sections of this paper where we argue that these spaces can be viewed as the articulation of paradox in methodology. We highlight the potential of ‘working the hyphens’ (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013; Fine, 1994) as a way to explore the roles of researcher, participant and videocam, and the dynamics of the tensions that arise within this relational system.

Including the videocam as an active agent in our analysis reflects the growing tendency for organizational scholars to address the material in their empirical research (Symon & Pritchard, 2015; Wajcman & Rose, 2011). However, to date, there has been far less examination of the materiality of our own research methods (Cecez-Kecmanovic, Galliers, Henfridsson, Newell, & Vidgen, 2014). We therefore include the role of video technology and video images in our analysis of these tensions. We view these not as neutral conduits of information (Pink, 2006), but as an actor within the ensuing relational dynamics. We observe how this relational system blurs the boundaries between different roles and identities within the research context. This is closely aligned with our empirical research interest in the transitional roles and permeable work-life boundaries making this reflexive approach an excellent fit in relation to our empirical study.

Our work thus contributes to the organizational research methodology literature in three main ways:

- By applying a paradox framework to our understanding of research methodology, specifically, participatory video research, we identify how tensions in such research are produced and managed;
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- By making a methodological link between paradox as a meta-theoretical framework and the reflexive ‘hyphen spaces’ concept, we provide a means of analytically operationalising the exploration of paradox in research methods;

- By expanding the hyphen spaces concept through a consideration of the role of the materiality of the video methodology, we enable an examination of a three-way relationship between researcher, participant and videocam.

Our paper starts by exploring the concept of paradox in organizational research. We then outline how participatory video methods may be regarded as paradoxical before turning our attention to the literature that has explored researcher and participant relational roles and identities. In particular we explore the concept of ‘hyphen spaces’ (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013) as a means of analysing paradox in video methodology. The empirical context and methodology of our video study is set out with a brief reflexive commentary on each step. We then, through our data, explore how the intersecting roles of researchers-videocam-participants are locations of potential paradox and tension and identify how these paradoxical relationships are managed by the research participants. Our discussion identifies specific features of the video methodology that make it better equipped than other methods for the examination of tensions in the research process, in particular through delivering opportunities for reflexivity on behalf of both the researchers and the participants.

**Paradox in Organizational Research**

Paradox in organizational research refers to the dynamics of organizational life that contain ‘contradictory yet interrelated elements that exist simultaneously and persist over time’ (Smith & Lewis, 2011 p. 386). Examples include flexibility versus control or, pertinent to our empirical research, the tensions of balancing work versus life. Adopting a paradox perspective means identifying such tensions, exploring their antecedents and nature, examining actors’ responses and understanding how tensions can be managed. However, up
to now, research adopting a paradox perspective has tended to explore tensions within an organizational context (Lewis & Smith, 2014); we wish to explore tensions at the individual level and within participatory video research as a specific methodology. As Lewis & Smith (2014, p. 141) point out, qualitative methods are well placed to provide insight into ‘dynamic processes’, ‘to surface interwoven tensions’ and to explore the inter-relationship between ‘alternative poles of a paradox’ within a specific context.

Some issues of paradox have already been identified in organizational research methodology (Cunliffe, 2003; Johnson & Duberley, 2003). For example, participatory research has been regarded as paradoxical since it may unintentionally contribute to the very problems it aims to address by perpetuating existing relational dynamics (Burns, Hyde, Killett, Poland, & Gray, 2014; Reason & Bradbury, 2001). As we explore more fully below, video studies that seek to capture naturalistic data are said to be confounded by the ‘observer’s paradox’ (Hazel, 2015). Specifically, the presence of video or audio equipment (the observer) is seen as inhibiting access to the object of study namely ‘how people speak when they are not being observed’ (Labov, 1972 p. 97). Having suggested that the observer’s paradox is ‘inescapable’, Gordon (2012) proposes that we should move beyond seeing it as a methodological limitation and instead investigate ‘the opportunities [the observer’s paradox] might offer researchers and study participants alike’ (2012, p. 315). We address this issue directly in this paper.

The Paradox of Participation: Participatory video methods

As we have indicated, participatory methods are perceived to be paradoxical: attempting to address uneven power relations while somehow reinforcing them. In relation to video studies, there are both optimistic (Bloustien & Baker, 2003) and more sceptical (Gibson, 2005; Muir & Mason, 2012) claims for the emancipatory nature of participant-produced video data (Brown et al., 2010). Some argue that participatory methods shift the balance of power from
researcher to participants, as the latter can choose the scope and time of their involvement as well as how to direct, narrate and edit their video (Brown et al., 2010). Pain (2012), however, queries if ‘increased empowerment’ is actually achieved or is just a function of the facilitation of communication and self-expression. Constructionist approaches reject the idea of the ‘observer’s paradox’ as a methodological problem. Instead these studies explore participant interactions with video and audio devices and how these are used as a resource for identity work by participants (Gordon, 2012; Hazel, 2015). These authors focus on how participants talk about taking part and how they orient themselves to the technology. Their research aim is to better understand the nature of what is being studied. However, here, we go further in applying a reflexive paradox perspective to identify how tensions in participatory video research are produced and managed in a three-way relationship between researcher, videocam and participant.

Our unpacking of the role of video technology in this way is emblematic of the increasing interest in materiality within organization studies more generally (Orlikowski & Scott, 2008). It is argued that we need to ‘render everyday materials visible as objects for study… given their tendency to fade into the background and to be taken for granted within practical action’ (Jarzabkowski & Pinch, 2014, p. 587). While we do not present a thoroughgoing sociomaterial analysis of video methodology in this particular paper, we want to draw attention to the role of the videocam in research relationships and the creation of research data as part of a reflexive paradox perspective.

Hyphen Spaces: Addressing the Paradox of Research Roles within Reflexive Participatory Research

We use the term ‘role’ to indicate ‘an intermediary translation device that sits within the relational processes of identity construction’ (Simpson & Carroll, 2008, p. 33), in other words, roles are one part of our general identity work. They provide social expectations of
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our identity and mediate the choices we make regarding what to foreground or background in our identity work (Cassell, 2005). This in turn can provide insight into organizational or research tensions. Here we are concerned with how roles mediate the dynamics of identity work between the ‘researcher’ and the ‘researched’. From Van Maanen & Kolb (1982) to Alcadipani et al (2015), ethnographic studies have attributed roles such as double agent or spy to the fieldworker (Van Maanen & Kolb, 1982). In the research interview, consideration has been given to more interactional identity work as researcher and researched seek to position each other in particular roles, such as the researcher as ‘evaluato’r’ or ‘project manager’ and the participant as ‘hero’ or ‘change agent’ (Cassell, 2005). This reflexive approach recognises how the relationship between participant and researcher influences the nature of the knowledge created and observations obtained.

Identities and relationships are created as participants and researchers negotiate the meaning of the research through such mutually constituted roles and identities. In their research, Cunliffe & Karunanayake (2013) explore fluid and dynamic research identities through Fine’s (1994) notion of ‘working the hyphens’. This means recognising the self-other relationship in the practice of research and ‘surfacing the [varying and dynamic] identity relations that may occur between ourselves and our research participants’ (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013, p. 365). Fine is keen that in reflexively working the hyphens, we recognise and address the potential for asymmetric power relations between the researcher and the participants. Cunliffe & Karunanayake develop this idea by offering the notion of hyphen spaces, identifying specific potential roles and relational tensions that emerge and reflexively considering how these shape the research process. We argue that together these concepts provide a mechanism for applying paradox as a meta-theoretical framework (Lewis & Smith, 2014) to develop understanding of the interplay of potentially contradictory forces within participatory video research. Of particular relevance is how a relationally reflexive
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approach makes paradoxes visible through ‘exposing the dynamics lying below the surface’ of research accounts (Orr & Bennett, 2009, p. 86). However when combined, as here, with paradox as a meta-theoretical perspective (Lewis & Smith, 2014), this goes beyond the act of simply making paradox visible (as in Orr and Bennett, 2009) and enables an exploration of how all agents in the research manage the tensions exposed. In our research we identify the paradoxes of Participation-Observation and Intimacy-Distance as of particular significance and seek to explore the hyphen spaces of these tensions.

Our reflexive analysis specifically focuses on the complex enactment of these two emergent ‘hyphen spaces’ as an example of ‘working through the paradoxes’ (Luscher & Lewis, 2008). Additionally, we apply the concept of ‘working the hyphens’ to the researcher-videocam-participant relational system (see Figure 1 below) to further develop this concept through including technology as a potential source of new tensions in the research relationship.

Outside the field of organizational research, some video studies recognise the videocam as more than a filmmaking device (Shrum et al., 2005). Though noting that recording devices are rarely deemed worthy of analytic attention, Caronia (2015) explores how the material agency of the videocam contributes to the production of the research context. Videocams can also problematize the traditional duality of researcher and researched. For example, Gibson (2005) develops a ‘movie method’ form of analysis which recognises (cinematographic) roles such as the director, that are made available to participants and from which they may speak and act. Similarly, Bancroft et al (2014) examine the new roles made available to participants in distributed video ethnography, such as the reflective insider (commenting on their own and others’ behaviours captured on video) as well as active researcher (probing and questioning friends). These authors suggest that
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common ownership of personal digital technology is part of a wider trend towards distributed or crowdsourced research methods in which the researched becomes the researcher, the only difference being that they lack ‘formal expertise’ (Bancroft et al., 2014, p. 149). This highlights the need to include technology as a potential source of new tensions in the research relationship.

In sum, video and participatory methods are both practices that problematize the traditional dualities of researcher and researched. Through our empirical data we seek to further explore the paradoxical nature of the participatory video research method through a more specific examination of the dynamic tensions between the roles of researcher and researched.

**Our Empirical Context**

The aim of our video/interview study, part of a wider multi-disciplinary research project *(reference removed for review)*, was to explore how work-life boundaries are negotiated in a digital world. It examined how contemporary technologies and social media affect our ability to manage role identity ‘switches’ across physical, temporal and psychological boundaries (Ashforth, Kreiner, & Fugate, 2000; Clark, 2000). Switches were theoretically defined as rapid (almost instantaneous) transitions between different activities or areas of our lives, reflecting the continual and everyday use of digital technologies in contemporary culture. Consequently we felt that giving video technology to the participants may allow the capture of these rapid switches.

Recent reviews (Bell & Davison, 2013; Meyer, Höllerer, Jancsary, & van Leeuwen, 2013) highlight the range of epistemological and ontological assumptions that underpin visual methods. Jarzabkowski et al. (2014 p. 3) remind us of the need for ‘careful consideration’ of these issues when borrowing methods from other disciplines. We adopted a social constructionist epistemology in our empirical research, seeing domains such as work
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and home, and the switches between them, not as reified entities, but as social constructions that were reinforced, contested and negotiated in the daily lives of our participants (Cohen, Duberley, & Musson, 2009). Thus, participants were encouraged to make their own decisions as to what constituted a switch for them, allowing for their own constructions of boundaries and domains and providing the potential for new theoretical insights into these. The videos they took of these self-determined switches are therefore not a reflection of an objective ‘reality’ but rather constitutive of the social reality of our participants (Bell & Davison, 2013).

In the following section we set out the key aspects of our methodology which we describe in some detail with the recognition that this may be of some benefit to readers unfamiliar with video-based research.

Our Methodology

Prior to conducting the main study, we conducted a pilot study with the eight members of the research team and a handful of our university colleagues as participants. This was a useful exercise in enabling ‘forward reflexivity’ (Pritchard & Whiting, 2012) as well as insight into the participant role. We were able to use our experience as pilot study participants to build credibility and empathy with the study participants. For example, we found that it took longer than seven days for some of us to generate a week of video material as we found we needed to have time ‘off duty’, either because we found the video diary intrusive or temporally challenging. This allowed us to anticipate issues that our participants might face and offer potential solutions (for example, suggesting a day away from filming to alleviate time or workload pressures). Additionally, we were able to provide video samples from the pilot study data via the website, offering this to participants at the briefing as examples from our own lives. This redressed the power asymmetry of our research relationship in a small way.
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For the main study, a total of 45 participants were recruited from three different user groups: social entrepreneurs, office workers, and university students. This was to address the project’s substantive research question, rather than the methodological question addressed in this paper. These were selected, in line with boundary theory (Ashforth et al., 2000), to provide potentially contrasting experiences of both work-life boundaries and digital technologies through occupational roles. The groups also addressed the call for expanded definitions of responsibilities within a wider range of household configurations (other than couples with children) and non-work commitments (Özbilgin, Beauregard, Tatli, & Bell, 2011). Basic demographic data for the participants is set out in Table 1 below.

More specifically, our rationale for choosing these three contrasting groups was:

1. Social Entrepreneurs (SE) to reflect the growing number of self-employed in the UK (Office for National Statistics, 2014). Their challenges may include financial insecurity, a commitment to hybrid missions of creating both social and economic value (Miller, Wesley, & Williams, 2012), and a lack of clear boundaries around work and workplace;

2. Office Workers’ (OW) challenges may include less control over work processes/technologies, and more closely defined roles and work-life boundaries; and

3. University Students (US), as a younger demographic group with challenges that may include ill-defined work-life boundaries and a more blended hybrid identity.

From a boundary theory perspective (Ashforth et al., 2000), these groups represent purposeful sampling on a spectrum of potential high (SEs and USs) to low (OWs) work-life boundary permeability. However, we should also recognise some potential permeability between these groups, although we do not explore this further here.

At a briefing, prior to data collection, participants received an Information Sheet explaining the research project and its aims. To summarise the key elements of their research
work, participants undertook a week of video recording, focusing on their different roles in their work and private lives and how they switched, tried to switch or were externally prompted/forced to switch between them. The approach required them to capture what they saw in front of them, rather than to narrate these switches retrospectively, though we explained this would be a useful supplement to switches too difficult to capture as they happened. We stressed there was no ‘right way’ to approach the task, that it was up to them how to record the material, and that they were free to be creative in their approach. The sequential steps in the methodology are set out in Table 2 below, including our commentary on issues arising. Our interview protocol is at Appendix 1.

In line with our reflexive approach, we now seek to go beyond the practical considerations highlighted here to address our emergent research question: how does video technology mediate the relationship between participant and researcher within a participatory video study?

**Working the Hyphens**

Our aim is to apply paradox as a meta-theoretical perspective to unpack roles within participatory video research through Fine’s (1994) concept of ‘working the hyphens’. Our aim is to demonstrate how these roles are co-constructed in two relational hyphen spaces (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013), ‘Participation-Observation’ and ‘Intimacy-Distance’, specifically examining how technology (the videocam) shapes the relationship between participants and researchers as part of this relational system.

We see these relational spaces as locations of potential tensions where the boundaries between participant and researcher are blurred and relationships between them are fluid, dynamic and mutually influenced (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013; Fine, 1994). Participation-Observation and Intimacy-Distance, as hyphen spaces, are each constructed as
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opposing poles that are dynamically inter-related and in tension. Taking a paradoxical perspective allows us to examine these hyphen spaces as a way of understanding the tensions in the inter-relationship of researcher-videocam-participant. It allows us to explore how these impact on research roles and practice by examining how the actors in our participatory video study experienced these hyphen spaces and identifying how they sought to manage these tensions.

Hyphen Space of Participation-Observation

The identity of the participant-observer is well established within ethnography, broadly referring to ‘observation carried out when the researcher is playing an established role in the scene studied’ (Atkinson & Hammersley, 1994, p. 248). These authors argue, however, that ‘all social research is a form of participant observation as we cannot study the social world without being part of it’ (Atkinson & Hammersley, 1994, p. 249). The research site is, after all, a shared space (Urban & Quinlan, 2014) and ‘the researcher, whether physically present or not, is inevitably part of the research world being studied’ (Gibson, 2005 p. 3). Thus there are a range of roles available between being a participant and being an observer and the potential for continuing adjustment within this hyphen space as the research progresses. Our research surfaces some of the complexities emerging when video technology is introduced into this hyphen space. Indeed, the Participation-Observation hyphen space specifically captures an apparent paradox surfaced by the video method, namely the interplay between the simultaneous potential for surveillance and for revealing previously unacknowledged aspects of the participants’ lives to themselves.

Most participants managed this tension by acknowledging the physical presence of the videocam, addressing it at the start (and sometimes the end) of videos as if it were a proxy for the research team, for example, wishing us ‘Good morning from South London’ (Cressida, SE, video). One participant started each video with the words ‘Hello, recorder’. These
instances show how participants worked the hyphen between participation (reporting for duty as digital diarists) and observation (acknowledging to themselves, and us, that they were being observed), lending a stop-start quality to the relationship over which they had control through the technology. Over time, some participants came to refer to the videocam as an ‘imaginary’ or ‘invisible’ friend’. Some unpacked this relationship in the debriefing or the interview, as here:

‘As the week went on, I found myself talking to it as if to a friend, saying things like “Hello, me again”. One of my reasons for this was not that the camcorder is a friend or even you personally but that I was talking to myself or that I knew there was a researcher, at the end; I was seeing past the camcorder, it was a tool for reaching you. I was communicating, not play acting.’ (Stephen, SE, debrief)

Here Stephen goes to some length to qualify his construction of the videocam ‘as if a friend’ by focusing on its alternative role as a ‘tool’ for communicating with the researchers. We as researchers are positioned as offsite, an absent presence, but with the videocam playing the role of our proxy. He works the hyphen between participation (wanting to communicate his report to us) and observation (his insistence that we were there as an audience to hear and see him). The videocam can never just be a technological fly on the wall; it is implicated as a mirror for Stephen in his identity management which includes explaining the significant time he has spent each day for a week talking to a device as if it were a human friend, mostly in a one to one setting. By describing the revelation of previously unacknowledged aspects of his life as ‘talking to friend’, Stephen is able to manage the Participation-Observation paradox.

However as well as creating a ‘friend’ or ‘proxy’ relationship, the videocam was also implicated in potentially less positive relations. Here we see a student participant negotiating her way around campus in a physical switch as she seeks her supervisor:
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‘So now I’m wandering along campus feeling like a spy talking discreetly to a camera. I’m just walking down the spine [central walkway on campus], I’m going to go and see my dissertation supervisor and get her to… so I’m getting weird looks… get her to sign my ethics approval form for my dissertation interviews. So yes, this is the spying.’ (Xanthe, US, video)

Again the video technology is a proxy for us as researchers (recording the data we wish to collect) which positions us as future observers. It also positions Xanthe as an active researcher, the one who is selecting material, constructing data and who is ‘on site’, including her commentary on and explanation of what she sees. The videocam however also positions her as ‘feeling like a spy’ through its small size and recording affordances which enable her to talk ‘discreetly’ to it. This slightly clandestine relationship leads her to receive ‘weird looks’, which take her out of her normal student role. The video technology empowers Xanthe to observe her own life in a digital diarist role but, paradoxically, she becomes the observer of others, changing power relations with them and invoking a new role of spy. In her debrief, Xanthe describes this as ‘quite fun’ but embarrassing when she bumped into friends; the introduction of technology into this hyphen space thus involves Xanthe in working the hyphen between participation (on her own account) and observation (of others). This is significant because it shows how the video technology impinges not just on the participant in terms of unsought roles, but also in drawing others into the research. By articulating to herself and to us both positive and negative aspects of this tension (‘quite fun’ being an observer, ‘embarrassing’ being observed in this role by others), she embraces the Participation-Observation paradox.

While here we have seen the positioning of the participant as observer (and researcher) on their own lives, using the videocam also enabled an identity as observer – and
reflexive critic – of the research process. Here Elizabeth highlights a meta-concern with the enacted study:

‘Another thing I realised is that the doing of the filming skews the results a bit, I mean that you have to switch to start filming. And then it acts as a prompt so that it influences what you say and makes you reflect.’ (Elizabeth, OW, debrief)

Elizabeth acknowledges her switches are not just those we had asked her to record between salient roles or domains in her life, but relate to new roles acquired within the research process, such as ‘doing the filming’ and ‘reflecting’. The videocam is constructed as an influence on the way the research unfolds. Note that this discussion takes place in the debriefing. Since filming, Elizabeth has had an opportunity to think about the methodology through both the technological affordances of reviewing the video data she has recorded and through the lapse of the time since recording. She is working the hyphen between participation (on her own account) and observation (as an active researcher, critiquing the methodology). In this sense she takes up a very active role as a co-researcher with us, giving us feedback on how the method of data collection may affect the data collected. She is managing the tension of the Participation-Observer hyphen space by positioning herself in an active researcher role and undermining the researchers’ roles.

Indeed some participants made active claims for the participant-as-researcher identity:

‘I gave time, I found [the project] interesting, and I hope the learning that is developed from it, is owned by the people who co-produced it. So, I am part of the team. I am not a subject. That is a very key thing for me.’ (Jez, SE, interview)

Viewing his videos allows Jez to re-live and re-state his active researcher role. We see an expression of shared ownership of the research, as Jez articulates his own role, as ‘co-producer’ of the research, ‘part of the team’, ‘not a subject’ and how important this is to him. Implicitly we as researchers are constructed as future developers of learning. Thus our
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research design allowed participants to construct a degree of ownership with which they felt comfortable. So whilst Jez does not stop being a participant in the research, his subject position is reframed by the intersection of the roles identified above. Jez manages this tension through the identification of these roles; these allow him to position himself acceptably within the power relations of the research in a way that supports him in undertaking the tasks we asked of him as a participant.

In these examples, the participants, the researchers and the videocam work the hyphen between participation and observation creating particular subject positions and relations as they deal with the tension of this hyphen space. While filming, the hyphen space of Participation-Observation is a location of shifting boundaries with the technology allowing for different roles in a fluid positioning of participant and researcher (as friend, as spy, as critic). For participants, their work in this hyphen space shows the potential for voice that is disconcerting (giving the potential for being judged not just on what they say but what they are seen to do) but also exciting (through what is revealed to them through their participation, including the role of active researchers offering critique and ownership). Empowerment here is thus paradoxical. By this we mean that the participants have in some ways forsaken their everyday social relationships (becoming spies in their own worlds) for a new social relationship with the videocam (friend) and through this (as proxy) the researchers. This is potentially disempowering through privileging a research (observed) account of everyday experiences but, on the other hand, this reflexive process empowers participants to learn more about their own work-life boundaries and indeed to have active participation in editing their own output and critiquing the research design. As researchers, we are flattered to be the participants’ ‘friends’ but are also in some sense ‘Big Brother’, while at the same time undermined as expert researchers through critique.
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Examining how participants, researchers and the videocam work this hyphen space demonstrates how the polar concepts of Participation and Observation simultaneously co-exist in tension and therefore always have to be managed.

Hyphen Space of Intimacy-Distance

Research and intimacy can appear to have ‘contradictory dynamics’; the very purpose and rationale of research is to reveal what is hitherto unseen, including the private and personal (Parry, 2008, p. 35), which can add helpful insight. So the researcher gets to see these details but this is also potentially intrusive to the participants (Pink, 2006) and thus has the paradoxical effects of also potentially alienating them. In (virtual) shadowing, the intimacy of the method means that researcher and participant are mutually involved as mirrors in each other’s ongoing process of identity management (Gill, 2011).

When the videocam is in the hands of researchers in organizational settings, some detect a fine line between video as a method of surveillance and self-observance (Iedema, Long, & Forsyth, 2006, p. 165), where the revelation of intimate details of ‘everyday work’ can turn from ‘cathartic’ to ‘disturbing’ when caught up in the power dynamics of research. Putting the videocam in the hands of participants may address some of these concerns about the ‘invasive’ nature of ethnography in organizational studies by putting some (physical) distance between the researchers’ and the participants’ lives (Bancroft et al., 2014). However we found the hyphen space of Intimacy-Distance more paradoxical than this.

In our study the videocams allowed participants to choose to film themselves or what they saw ahead of them and also whether to capture an accompanying narrative. We can see these technological affordances as offering options for varying degrees of intimacy. In our first example, we can see the enactment of the digital diarist, a piece ‘to camera’ which is a reflexive account after the event rather than a recording ‘as it happens’:
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‘I thought I would talk about, recollect from today, the transition I've made from work, to Mum, to Community Leader as I've just come back from Brownies, running a Brownie meeting [shows her Brownie Leader badges pinned on her clothes].’

(Leanne, OW, video)

In the video, Leanne is seated at home, facing the videocam towards the end of the day and reciting the switches she can recall since recording her last video. She indicates the badges as symbols of a role that we, as an audience, can only hear about but never see in action (given ethical considerations of recording children). Thus in working the hyphen between intimacy (revealing details about her non-work activities) and distance (not wanting or being permitted to video these activities), Leanne manages this tension by constructing the role of digital diarist for herself, which concomitantly produces the research method in a particular way. In producing herself as diarist, Leanne simultaneously produces us as also working the hyphen between distance (commissioning editors for the film she is producing) and intimacy (the audience for these thoughts as she invites us into her own home through the video technology).

Our second example directly contrasts with Leanne’s in its different choice of technological affordances. Whereas she talks about what has happened, Simon, (SE, video), creates for us a ‘silent movie’. Having earlier indicated how tired he was at the end of the working day, Simon used the videocam with its tripod to film himself preparing supper without commentary. He holds a succession of objects briefly in front of the videocam (such as a glass of red wine that he pours for himself) by way of providing context. Just showing us the act of chopping an onion as he prepares food for his family provides us with the ‘charm of recognition’ that provides a connection between Simon and us as researchers; a ‘nodal point of intimacy’ (Steedman, 2008, p. 27) through viewing an embodied activity that we too have done. Consequently, filming his actions enabled Simon to work the hyphen between intimacy
Who’s Behind the Lens? A Reflexive Analysis of Roles in Participatory Video Research
(providing the homely detail of his life through film) and distance (not providing his thoughts
and reflections). The affordances of video technology to capture both talk and visual images
(looking at the participant or outwards through their eyes) provide him with both the agency
to manage this tension by varying the degrees of intimacy he provides; he does so by electing
not to provide a spoken soundtrack and thus not engaging with all the affordances of the
technology.

The same ‘silent movie’ technique was used by Jason (US, video) when filming in his
shared office. He worked the hyphen between intimacy (telling us what he thought of the
university’s online expenses system ‘the bane of my existence’ by filming typed messages to
us on his monitor) and distance (preserving the quiet space of the office by not commenting
aloud, thus keeping the research at a distance from his colleagues). Later, at interview, and
prompted by reviewing his videos, his hyphen work shifts towards greater intimacy as he
describes his pleasure in being able to reveal aspects of his working practices via the video
study that had hitherto been hidden from the view of others:

‘Nobody in the world has any idea how I work…. somebody says, “….Jason, let's start
thinking about writing a paper.” All they do is, express the intent. And then, I like to
be able to go away and work privately and by myself on achieving that. So nobody
has ever seen me work. Nobody has ever seen how I jump between bits of software
and stuff like this. So it was something that I realised was actually, surprisingly,
private. And it was very, very interesting to lift the lid on it. It was, yes, I think that's
very personal actually. If you truly show an honest representation of your working
patterns, it's a very, very personal and private thing and I took a lot of pleasure in
actually, sort of, giving people a sneaky peek.’ (Jason, student, interview)

Jason articulates his surprise at how personal and private (intimate even) were his everyday
working practices which he was able to capture on video. The videocam’s role here is as a
Who’s Behind the Lens? A Reflexive Analysis of Roles in Participatory Video Research
disclosure device (‘lifting the lid’) and the researchers are the audience, given ‘a sneaky
peak’. He manages the tension between intimacy (discovering the highly personal and private
nature of how he works) and distance (allowing just a glimpse to others) by articulating the
link between the two and how it was enabled by the disclosure mechanism of the video
technology.

Taking the level of intimacy a degree further, we see technology playing a
paradoxical role as it brings us into a very intimate space: we see a participant lying in bed
having just woken up and planning his day:

‘Good morning. It’s day three of this video diary. It’s 7:30 in the morning and I’ve
just woken up and we have an [name] meeting... a flash [name] meeting at 8:20 this
morning, in [name] Coffee Shop in [town]... So, I’d better get up and ... I’d better get
myself into gear, because I’ve got 50 minutes to do that, and yes, it’s quite a busy day
today. I think I’ve got five meetings, and I want to try to squeeze as much... [yawns]
excuse me... I want to squeeze as much Ivory Tower computer work processing [in],
as I can, as well.’ (Michael, SE, video)

As we watch the intimate moment of Michael yawning and stretching as he begins to wake
up, we felt simultaneously distanced from this (as ‘voyeurs’), even making us feel
uncomfortable as the traditional power relations of research were enacted. We have been
invited in to a very private space which has been invaluable for our research purposes as
giving insight into the everyday planning of intertwined work/life activities. We are
confident that only the immediacy and visual nature of video technology could have captured
moments like these. However we feel distanced because we are observing this very intimate
space without being in a close social relationship with Michael. Our relations with Michael
feel thus paradoxical; we seek to manage the tension between intimacy and distance here
Who’s Behind the Lens? A Reflexive Analysis of Roles in Participatory Video Research through foregrounding our researcher role which enables us to focus on the research benefit of this video extract, namely its contribution to understanding in our empirical research.

While we see here a willingness on the part of Michael to engage with intimacy, others seemed to acknowledge the tension of this hyphen space more directly. In the following example, one participant reaches the end of her video recordings and decides that she should show us her face, having thus far only filmed ‘outwards’, in keeping with what we had requested (that is, to film primarily what they saw).

‘So I hope this has been helpful in some way; it’s been helpful to me. And, actually, I should just turn it around so that you can see me, because I don’t think I have shown my face... ; that is me, I am Jane, and I’ve been talking to you for a week and now I’m turning off and I’m going to bed. So, good night.’ (Jane, SE, video)

Jane takes advantage of the videocam’s two-way filming affordance by rotating the flip-out screen. But what we note in particular is Jane’s decision to show her face only at the end of the video study, an act of deliberate disclosure of something very intimate: her face and thus her visual identity. Here she is working in the hyphen of intimacy (the revelation of her visual identity) and distance (she has kept this hidden from us for the rest of the video study). The videocam’s role here is as our proxy, we are distant and future observers. But the other intimacy which we are offered is her revelation that taking part has been ‘helpful to me’, an important methodological insight into the reflexive opportunity that the video diary method provided. She thus manages the tension of Intimacy-Distance through using the particular affordance of the videocam to film inwards only after she has told us that this is her last film; here she uses a design feature of the study (a seven day recording period) to manage our expectations (no further footage), tempered by the intimacy of a verbal personal disclosure.

Similarly to Participation-Observation, we examine how participants, researchers and the videocam work this hyphen space to demonstrate how the polar concepts of Intimacy and
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Distance simultaneously co-exist in tension and therefore always have to be managed. We see how a number of paradoxes play out, for example, how the videocam produces data without the physical presence of the researcher (who is at a distance) but enters into very personal parts of the participants’ lives so giving an unprecedented intimacy. It follows other (non-video) research at a (physical) distance that can nevertheless invoke a sense of intimacy on the part of the researcher who later reads the participant material (Harrison & McGhee, 2003) but, we argue, the videocam gives the potential for much more tension in this space because of its immediacy and visual nature. As before, the technology allows a fluid positioning of roles which enable the management of tensions.

Discussion

By applying a paradox framework to participatory video research through the hyphen spaces concept, we identify how tensions in such research are produced and managed. Additionally, through actively considering the role of materiality, we expand previous examinations of relational systems in research to include the role of the videocam in this process. In examining the relational system within each hyphen space, we show how a range of subject positions - from participant to observer and from intimate to distant roles - allow tensions to be accommodated and embraced. Our paradox perspective has also surfaced a number of methodological features of a participatory video study that make it better equipped than other methods for our examination of such tensions in the research process. First, the video technology was a physical presence in our participants’ lives and made new subject positions available to participants and researchers. Second, our consideration of the materiality of the videocam revealed how the videos offered the participants a reflexive tool in the form of their account of their week. Third, the video technology provided agency for the participants in their hyphen work (that is, managing these tensions) through its immediacy and visual nature whilst temporarily minimising our own agency. We now unpack these three features, paying
Who’s Behind the Lens? A Reflexive Analysis of Roles in Participatory Video Research

particular attention to how they enable a reflexive examination of roles in this research context and its contribution to our understanding of the nature of paradox and the dynamics and management of tensions within such research.

First, a relational reflexive approach allowed us to examine the three-way relationship where the video technology was a physical presence in the lives of the participants and made new subject positions available to them and to us as researchers. The videocam, combined with our briefing, prompted and enabled participants to find ways of internalising the role of active researcher (for example, Jez, Elizabeth and Xanthe) as in Bancroft et al’s (2014) study but also that of spy (again, Xanthe), that is, an observer of others. This brought the potential for reflexive examination back into the research process making this a useful research method for those adopting a paradox perspective. For example, the videocam captured the simultaneous experience of being both participant and observer, allowing the apprehension of paradoxical life as it plays out (cf. interviews where participants may seek to rationalise tensions and paradoxes). As researchers, however, we have had to embrace an inherent paradox whereby video methods simultaneously raise tensions revealed through a paradox perspective but are also part of the process by which we can explore the same tensions. We struggled with an either/or approach: are video methods locations of paradoxical tensions or are they part of how such tensions can be addressed? This paper demonstrates our management of this tension by embracing the paradox and adopting a both/and approach.

Second, our consideration of the materiality of the videocam in the relational roles revealed how the videos offered the participants a reflexive tool in the form of their account of their week. This included the contribution of the videocam’s specific technological affordances to the management of tensions. The affordances enabled participants to record, play back, edit, share and review their digital video data; combined with the research design itself, this enhanced their opportunity for self-reflexivity. They noted tensions in their own
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lives. For example, they observed the paradoxical quality of the concept of work-life balance when these domains are not bounded (‘my work is my life’); they recognised the paradox of being positioned within discourses as responsible for their work-life balance, yet vulnerable to the demands of others in ways that prevented them managing boundaries between these domains; and those who were self-employed rather ruefully wondered how they could be their own boss but not be in control of their own lives. Using their video account as a reflexive tool, some even began to experiment with ideas for improving their work-life balance prompted by their recorded thoughts and observations and reported these to us in the interview. In some ways, the way this work-life tension was embraced represents an ideal outcome, the participants (who may have looked to us at the start of the research process to provide answers or solutions) created knowledge for themselves. They did not require us as researchers to analyse the data or report results back to them in order for the study to be useful to them.

Third, the video technology provided agency for the participants in the hyphen space of Intimacy-Distance, through its immediacy and visual nature. The videocam allowed a choice of whether to film themselves or what they saw ahead of them (for example, Leanne and Jane) and also whether to record a narrative to accompany their footage (for example, Simon and Jason). We can see these technological affordances as providing agency through, for example, the role of digital diarist which was used to vary the degree of intimacy participants were prepared to share. The videocam allowed the participants to manage this tension through both control and creativity. Whilst participants generally did not mention editing their data, we know that some did. This was of course revealed later through the non-sequential numbering of data segments, indicating deleted material. Thus the technology shapes an unwitting disclosure to the researcher about participant recordings, enforcing a degree of transparency into the relationship.
As researchers, although we were positioned as commissioning editors, once the video study was underway our roles were essentially passive, we were audience or distant and future observers with little agency as a result of an ‘asynchronous participation framework’ (Hazel, 2015 p. 4), a role we consider further below.

The participants on the other hand embraced the agency afforded by the videocam, filming us whilst we briefed them. We added complexity to our participants’ lives through the new roles demanded by the research and by the videocam, which is itself ironic given our empirical quest to understand how digital technology (e.g. smartphones and laptops) affected their switches between domains. Filming us can be seen as a way of embracing this paradox by showing us themselves in action in one of these new roles. We suggest this as a tentative ‘observer paradox’ for the digital age, where the participants responded to us as a future audience that would watch them, by capturing us on film and thus demonstrating this paradox to us. For some participants, dealing with the paradoxical roles arising from taking part in the study was empowering; one reported how taking part had led to her gaining confidence: ‘getting through that week was quite a challenge for me, because I knew I would have to discuss my inner/outer world with other people, and I thought, if I can do that, maybe I can do Twitter’ (Cressida, SE, interview). She had previously rejected engagement with social media as too intrusive so this decision suggests a transfer of learning from the video study of how to embrace paradox; here managing Twitter within the polar concepts of her inner/outer worlds.

Using the videocam reveals the paradox in the hyphen space of Participation-Observation where the tensions of being observed while directing that observation, and positioning the researchers as both Big Brother and co-researcher, perhaps can encourage particular enactments of the research process - the editing of videos, reflexive critique of research processes and strong claims on the part of participants for researcher identity and
data ownership. Thus examining identity work at the Participation-Observation hyphen is a more nuanced approach to the issue of emancipation in participatory video research.

Additionally, participants working in the Intimacy-Distance hyphen space can affect the kinds of films produced: here, diaries rather than observations, or silent movies rather than commentaries. This highlights how we manage and deal with paradox in the research process and relationships within it. We suggest that these ostensibly polar concepts are synthesised and embraced through simultaneous accomplishment (Lewis & Smith, 2014). For example, the participants being observed as a participant while directing that observation as a researcher; the researchers being distanced by the act of viewing a participant in an intimate space. As Fine observes, work at the hyphens ‘must always struggle “between”’ (1994, p. 75). We suggest that these are instances of managing the ‘both/and’ approach to paradoxical challenges and offer insight into how these can be worked through rather than seen as requiring an ‘either/or’ response. This contributes to a deeper understanding of the particular ambiguities and tensions within participatory video methods than their straightforward classification would suggest.

The tension we managed as researchers (expressed as our commissioning editor role), reflected our relative lack of agency during part of the research process compared to the agency of the videocam and participants. However we recognise that this enabled the participants to provide rich data through access to part of their lives that would otherwise be out of sight. Ultimately we suggest that researchers in a participatory video study must be prepared to embrace this, as we did, through recognising and accepting the link between the two poles; in other words, understanding that these are the natural working conditions of such research.

For us there were demonstrable benefits to embracing the tension and the methodology. The dynamic identities and shifting relations that we have surfaced through
applying a paradox perspective to a reflexive approach to video research aligns with our empirical research interest in transitional roles and permeable work-life boundaries. We now understand our data better because we have considered reflexively how these can be expressions of certain tensions and relations in the research process. As an outcome of our experiences, we recommend that video researchers in organizational research actively consider these complex paradoxes and how the resulting tensions are managed. In our case, giving the videos into the hands of the participants made co-construction of the data more explicit; enhanced our reflexive understanding of our own research designs; and produced co-researcher relationships in some cases. While we were encouraging reflexivity on the part of the participants to learn about their own work-life boundary transitions in a digital age, they were encouraging us to a more reflexive understanding of our research practices. We suggest video technology has played a significant role in the workable management of tensions between our role as researchers (addressing our empirical questions and meeting obligations of our funded study) and the role of participants who sought more personal answers to individual questions than our research could ever address.

**Conclusion**

In this paper, we apply paradox as a meta-theoretical perspective to provide a reflexive examination of roles in video-based research. We highlight the potential of ‘working the hyphens’ (Cunliffe & Karunanayake, 2013; Fine, 1994) as an analytic frame to explore the roles of researcher, participant and video technology as they are constructed and enacted, and the nature, dynamics and management of tensions that arise within this relational system. Our research specifically highlights the underplayed role of the technology in this process, suggesting that future video researchers should also take into account material agency in their explanations for the outcomes of video research. As Fine observes, work at the hyphens ‘must always struggle “between”’ (1994, p. 75), recognising the complexity and tensions at
play. Examining how the hyphen spaces of Participation-Observation and Intimacy-Distance were worked through has enabled us to surface and address these tensions in participatory video methodology and to offer insight into the complexity and benefits of this methodology.

Endnotes

1 We recognise the possibility of treating the videocam and video data as two different actors in the interaction but for the purpose of this paper we consider them together.
2 and 3 We thank one of the anonymous reviewers for these insightful contributions.

References


**Appendix 1: [Project Name] Interview Protocol**

**BACKGROUND**

• How would you describe your occupation? (What do you study?)

• Tell me about your life outside of work? (Tell me what is student life like for you?)

• Would you say your ‘self’ at work (uni) was similar or different to your ‘self’ at home?

• What kinds of technologies enable your work (studies)?

**WORK-LIFE BALANCE (WLB)**

Discussion of video excerpt relating to WLB
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- What does Work Life Balance mean to you as a(n) Social Entrepreneur/Office Worker/University Student?
- Tell me about how you manage your WLB?
- Can you give me an example of a time when your WLB strategies broke down?
- What would help you manage your WLB the way you want to?

TRANSITIONS/SWITCHING

As you know one of the main focuses of our project is how people manage switching from one domain of their lives to another, for example, from work to home, or from one work role to another, or from work to local community (or from university to home) and so on. Some switches might occur within different domains (e.g. switching across tasks at work) or across different domains (e.g. between home and work life). Some switches might be quite long transitions (e.g. commuting to work/university) but others may be quite sudden and quick.

- This is what switching means to us but what does switching mean to you?

Discussion of video excerpt relating to switching

- What do you think triggers your switching?
- How much control do you have over your own switching process?
- What role do your technologies play in this switching process?
- Did completing the video diary reveal aspects of your switching not realised before?
- What would help you manage switching the way you want to?

METHODOLOGY

Discussion of video excerpt relating to methodology

- How representative was the week of videoing?
- Were there any incidents/events you are surprised we did not highlight or that you would particularly like to talk about now?
- Is there anything that you feel might have been of importance to us that you have not been able to capture in your diaries, and if so what/why?
- Do you think videoing yourself has had any effect on your work/studies or personal life?

Table 1: Participants’ Demographic Information

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<th>Social Entrepreneurs (SEs)</th>
<th>Office Workers (OWs)</th>
<th>University Students (USs)</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Living with child(ren)</td>
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<td>-</td>
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*others = flatshare (with friends or others), halls of residence

Table 2: Methodological steps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methodological step</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1. Videocam, instructions for taking part in video study and consent form are posted to participant in preparation for briefing. The videocam is pre-loaded with a 32GB memory card and has a small tripod for use on a desk. It has the ability not just to record but also to review, edit and delete data; the reversible flip out screen permitted recording outwards (what participant sees ahead of them) and inwards (towards the participant). Consent form is explained, signed and collected. Participant indicates when they intend to start their week of recording.</td>
<td>We used a mixture of one-to-one and group briefings dependent on participant availability. A few were face-to-face (F2F) but most were conducted via Skype using the ‘Share Screen’ option to present the PowerPoint briefing and to answer participants’ questions. We outlined ethical guidance of ‘what not to film’ in the briefing presentation. This included: anything confidential, sensitive or highly personal; children (unless participant’s own and both parents agreed); other people unless in a public place where they might reasonably expect to be observed or were people they knew who consented to being filmed; in shopping centres or areas with high security status; and whilst driving or cycling. We found it beneficial for participants to receive the videocam before or at the briefing so that they had the opportunity to experiment with it and ask questions. We piloted various models but settled on the Toshiba Camileo S40 for the main study. Given that participants can be deterred from taking part in visual studies if the equipment looks cheap (Bloustien &amp; Baker, 2003), it was important that the videocam reflected latest technology and did not look of inferior quality (Muir &amp; Mason, 2012).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Participant carries out a seven day period of</td>
<td>Participants did not always start on their intended day and sometimes took (much) longer than a week to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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filming. Copies of all the participant documentation were available to download from the project website which also featured FAQs. There was a project email account to which the participants could direct queries. We received relatively few queries, mostly minor technical ones. One participant asked early on in his week if he could record for more than seven days (we agreed) though he later commented that the novelty had worn off and he did not record much more than one additional day.

3. Researcher contacts participant to arrange collection of videocam and data. Participant retains copy of data for review prior to interview. Researcher arranges de-brief.

This could be a time-consuming process as it involved finding a slot during which participants would be available in one location for the courier to collect the videocam.

4. Researcher debriefs participant via Skype or telephone.

These were short conversations, usually lasting about 10 minutes. Originally included as part of ethical good practice to check on participants’ well-being after taking part, we also asked them to reflect on their experience of taking part in the video study. We took contemporaneous notes of the conversation as we knew from the pilot study that these reflections were useful and interesting. There was further opportunity for exploration of these issues at a subsequent interview.

5. Researcher reviews video data.

The review was an initial step in the analytic process, assessing quantity, quality and scope of content of the footage and to gain familiarity with the data. It was at this stage that we noted creative approaches adopted by participants (e.g. interviewing their family members) and how they had interpreted the brief. Suitable video excerpts from each participant’s video data were also selected by the researcher (see below) for use in the interviews. Videos were selected to illustrate one of each of the three substantive topics in the interview, namely wok life balance, switching and illustrative of reflexive learning.

6. Researcher sets up interview with participant.

Participants were contacted to fix a time and place for the interview; these usually took place between 2 and 4 weeks after they finished their video recordings. Participants were invited to review their video footage in advance of the interview and to select 2 or 3 videos that they would like to view and discuss in the interview. Most however chose not to do so, citing a lack of time. Consequently, we used the video excerpts selected in advance by the researcher.

7. Researcher conducts interview with participant.

These were mostly F2F, but 8 were via Skype to accommodate participants with limited availability. Having viewed the video data before meeting the
participants at interview, we acquired prior knowledge about their (digital and physical) lives which prompted us to reflect on the asymmetric power relations between us. We addressed this through providing them with a link to our project and our individual online profiles so that they could find out more about us prior to meeting. We also sought to be sensitive to what we had seen in the videos about their style of dress through mirroring at interview the degree of (in)formality they generally adopted in their clothing. A copy of the interview protocol is at Appendix I. Through the interviews we sought to embed the participants’ videos in their wider work-life narratives. This involved a set of open-ended questions concerning general career narrative; meaning and experience of work life balance and of switching. At points throughout the interviews each participant reviewed the selected video excerpts with the researcher. In addition, we asked participants to reflect on their experience of taking the videos and its impact on their lives.

8. Researcher analyses video and interview data; a webinar is set up to exchange feedback and discuss future joint steps.

This is at an ongoing stage in our research following the conclusion of data collection; currently an overview thematic analysis has been undertaken of the combined video/interview dataset with more detailed thematic analysis around a number of initial themes. A presentation of these has been made to participants via a webinar, to gather their views on them and their recommendations for further development of the analysis and study. During the webinar, participants also provided feedback on their own learning from the experience of taking part in the research. Further opportunities for joint action were discussed including the possibility of a journal paper to be co-authored by one of the participants and the development of an online research platform that would allow participants to experiment with ideas based on their experiential learning.

Figure 1: Relational system within hyphen spaces

![Diagram of technology, participant, and researcher](image)