

Emotion Mapping

Purpose of Emotion Mapping

This simple but interactive activity was designed to make sure that we did not de-prioritise the opinions of those that were likely to have more difficulty answering questions about WASH access in interview form. In particular this activity contributes to an understanding of how feel in the locations where WASH activities take place. Although emotion mapping generates limited information it is a useful starting point for the in-depth interviews that may follow with either the primary participant or caregiver.

Requirements:

- Paper
- Coloured markers
- A picture of a happy face
- A picture of a sad face

Identifying participants

This activity was specifically designed for those who have limited communication due to intellectual impairments or those who are unfamiliar with interview techniques and research generally (ie children who may find this process intimidating), or those who are likely to find it difficult to start talking about these private topics in a very direct manner.

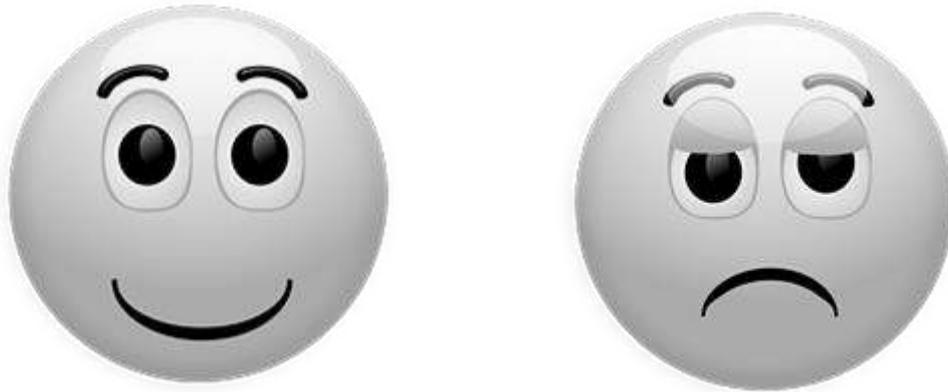
Emotion Mapping process

1. Emotion mapping normally takes place as an entry point into these topics prior to an in-depth interview with either the primary participant or the carer. Therefore the consent process for the emotion mapping should be included as an optional part of the in-depth interview consent form.
2. Depending on the participants abilities invite them to either draw their house or aid them in drawing their house. This should be done by asking them to depict/tell you about each of the different rooms and spaces. The drawing should include what is inside the house and also the surrounding environment such as wherever they go to the toilet, bathe and collect water.
3. Introduce the participant to the 'happy face' and the 'unhappy face'. Do this initially by asking what they think each face is 'feeling'. Make sure they have a clear understanding of what each face represents before proceeding. It may help to mimic the happy and unhappy face using your own facial expressions. Alternatively it may help to point out the difference between the two (predominantly the shape of the mouth).
4. Ask the participant to move the happy face to wherever in their house-hold environment they normally feel happy. Continue to ask 'is there anywhere else you feel happy?'
5. Then ask the participant to use the unhappy face and move it to wherever in their house-hold environment they normally feel unhappy. Continue to ask 'is there anywhere else you feel unhappy?'
6. If the toilet, bathroom and water point were not explicitly mentioned ask the participant directly whether they feel happy or unhappy when using the toilet, bathroom or waterpoint.
7. If it is within the participant's ability ask them why they feel happy or unhappy in the locations associated with WASH. If they are unable to explain this further use this simple information to act as a starting point for your discussions with the participant's carer.

Analysis of emotion mapping

The emotion mapping generates very simple, limited data and therefore is most useful when triangulated with the information coming from participant and carer interviews. In particular pay attention to any discrepancies between what the caregiver perceives to be their WASH issues and the emotions described by the participant.

Sample happy and unhappy faces



Sample of the emotion mapping being done

