Templates will not be appropriate for every imaginable study as different types of studies require different details. Adapt them to fit your research. Feel free to cut and paste from any example in this document.

Language used in this form should be easily understood by participants. The REB recommends a grade 8 reading level in most cases.

The content of this form must be consistent with information presented in the REB application.

CONSENT FORM
[Template #1: Traditional with Signature Page]

Project title: Insert Title of Project

Lead researcher: Name, institutional affiliation and contact information (email, phone number)

Other researchers
Names, institutional affiliations and contact information. Include student supervisor (email, phone number)when applicable.

Funding provided by: If the study is funded, state name and description of the funder here.

[Versioning: After receiving ethics approval, add the date of approval and the consent form version number in the footer. The first approved version is v1.0. If subsequent amendments to the consent form are requested and approved, the date of approval and version number (e.g. v2.0) must be updated.]

Introduction
State clearly that this is research and participation is voluntary.
Example: "We invite you to take part in a research study being conducted by, [Lead Researcher], who is a [student, postdoc, researcher] at Dalhousie University. Choosing whether or not to take part in this research is entirely your choice. There will be no impact on [you, your studies/your employment/your performance evaluation/the services you receive] if you decide not to participate in the research. The information below tells you about what is involved in the research, what you will be asked to do and about any benefit, risk, inconvenience or discomfort that you might experience.
You should discuss any questions you have about this study with [researcher name]. Please ask as many questions as you like. If you have questions later, please contact [Lead Researcher Name].

Purpose and Outline of the Research Study
This section briefly explains the overall approach of the study in plain language, and what the researcher hopes to achieve. It should provide enough information so that the intent of the study is clear, without unduly influencing the reader toward participation. Include basic study design.

Avoid the use of coercive language (e.g., "the success of my project relies on your participation"). Research terms like "case-control study", "open-ended interview" "participant observation" should be

avoided, unless they are explained carefully, as they may not be meaningful to participants. If there is to be deception or incomplete disclosure of the purpose of the study for any reason, participants should be told that they will be given additional information about the study after their participation is complete (i.e., a debriefing).

Who Can Take Part in the Research Study

This section should explain what characteristics the participant must have to be eligible for participation in the study, including any relevant personal history or attributes (the inclusion and exclusion criteria from the research ethics submission form). The language should be simple and direct (e.g., "You may participate in this study if you are..."). Bullet points may be helpful. Any conditions (e.g., being above or below a certain age) that exclude a participant from participation must also be listed here. If any screening activities are planned, these should be described.

If you are concerned that participants may misrepresent their eligibility in order to receive compensation, describe any steps you will take to confirm eligibility and what this will mean for the participant (for example, that they will be asked to show identification or provide a mailing address for compensation). Example: "Due to the unfortunate increase in participants misrepresenting their eligibility, we will ask you to confirm your eligibility. Before the interview begins, you will be asked to turn on your video and provide a piece of identification (such as x, y or z). This information will not be documented in the study records and is only for the purpose of confirming your eligibility. If you are unwilling or unable to do so, you will not be included in the study and will not be compensated."

What You Will Be Asked to Do

The study procedures must be stated clearly and in sufficient detail that the participant can understand what will be expected of them. The location, frequency/number and length of visits, types of procedures (e.g., interviews) and the duration of the study must be included.
Example: "If you decide to participate in this research you will be asked to attend [one visit] to [researcher lab] located at [location]. The visit will take approximately [hours/minutes]. During the visit you will be asked to [describe activities]." This description should only include the activities that the participant will experience. When several groups of individuals will take part in different components of the research, or different procedures, it is best to develop separate consent forms for each group to keep the descriptions simple and specific. If the study procedures involve multiple time points/visits it may be helpful to include a flow chart or a table. If the study procedures involve use of physical equipment/instruments by the participant (or attached to the participant) a photo of the experimental set-up may be helpful.

Tell participants what the time commitment will be.

If participants will be asked or invited to provide feedback on their contributions or research results (e.g. member-checking), ensure this process is described.

Possible Benefits, Risks and Discomforts

Benefits: Describe any potential benefits that the participants may derive from their study participation. Where there are no anticipated direct personal benefits to participants, this should be explicitly stated. More altruistic benefits (e.g., contribution to knowledge) should be realistically assessed, not overstated. The text should not imply that these benefits are guaranteed. Example, "Participating in the study might not benefit you, but we might learn things that will benefit others." Do not describe incentives/compensation as a benefit of research participation; this should be discussed later in the

identified section.

Risks: This should include all possible adverse events or side effects, along with the estimated probability of occurrence (if known) of any of the tasks or activities that participants will be involved in. This refers both to discomfort associated with physical procedures as well as the possibility of emotional or psychological distress caused by interviews or survey contributions. Where there is a possibility of economic repercussions, damage to relationships, risk to health, or loss of privacy, these should be described. The steps that will be taken by the researcher to minimize these risks should be stated. In some instances, risks may exist for communities associated with the study (stigmatization, community discord). These should be discussed.

Researchers should not categorically state that there is 'no risk' associated with a study. This suggests a guarantee that is not possible given the inherent uncertainty involved in research. Where the harms or discomforts are no greater than those that are related to common experiences of everyday life, they may be described as 'minimal'.
Example: "The risks associated with this study are minimal; there are no known risks for participating in this research beyond being bored or fatigued. You will be offered breaks between activities to reduce these risks."

Incentives / Reimbursement
If participants are offered incentives to participate in the research, the full extent of these incentives and how they will be provided should be described. If the incentive is in the form of a lump sum or gift, this must be granted even for those who withdraw without completion. If incentives are to be pro-rated according to the number of study components someone engages in, this should be explained. If participants are to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in relation to study participation (e.g., parking, transportation costs) this should be stated. Upper limits of reimbursement per person should be clear, so as not to create inappropriate expectations. If participants are not being compensated this should be stated.

Example: "To thank you for your time, we will give you a gift card worth $10 each time you engage in an assessment session." If using gift cards as incentives, state the type of gift card that will be offered (e.g. Sobeys, etc.) as this information can have an impact on a participant's decision to participate.

How your information will be protected:
Privacy: If steps will be taken to ensure others outside of the research team do not know who participated in a study this should be explained. This would include such steps as collecting data where others will not see or hear the participant, ensuring third parties are not aware of who has been recruited, sending study communications without an identifiable return address, or without an email subject line that discloses study participation. Participant anonymity should only be assured if no one, including the researchers, will know who the participants are.

Example: "Your participation in this research will be known only to [member(s) of the research team].

Confidentiality: This means not disclosing information about participants. Research participants should be informed how the data they provide will be treated (e.g., coded/de-identified),stored (e.g., locked file cabinet, encrypted file on a computer, Dalhousie OneDrive), who will have access to it, and whether identifying information may/will be accessible outside Canada . This should be described clearly and in terms that are easily understood. Use of ID numbers, pseudonyms, altering identifiable demographics,

use of software/tools/apps/artificial intelligence and so on should be mentioned here. If files linking data with names or contact information (i.e. a key code), are retained their secure and separate storage should be described.
Example: "Any identifying information that you provide to us will be kept confidential. Only the [research team at Dalhousie University] will have access to this information. Our research team has an obligation to keep all research information confidential. All your identifying information (such as your name and contact information) will be securely stored separately from your research information. We will use a participant number (not your name) in our written and computer records so that the research information we have about you contains no names. During the study, all electronic records will be kept secure in an encrypted file on the researcher's password-protected computer. All paper records will be kept secure in a locked filing cabinet located in the researcher's office."

If identifiable information will be accessible from outside Canada due to use of software/tools/apps/artificial intelligence, describe this use and potential risks (amending the information in the previous paragraph so that information presented to participants is not contradictory).
Example: We will use a [recording tool/app/software etc.] in this project called [blank] for [transcribing interviews/data analysis/other use]. [Name of tool/company] might make identifying information such as your [voice, face, personal information, opinions, data, etc.] available to others, including those outside of Canada. We cannot control how [your voice/data/information, etc.] will be used then. This is a risk of participating in this research. If you would like more information about [tool], here is a link [insert link] to their privacy policy.

Participants should also be told what measures will ensure that they will not be identifiable in reports or publications (as applicable).
Example: "We will describe and share our findings in [thesis, presentations, public media, journal articles, etc.]. We will only report group results and not individual results. This means that you will not be identified in any way in our reports."

Limits to confidentiality: Any limitations on confidentiality should be stated clearly. For example, if focus groups will be held, participants should be informed there is no guarantee that other participants will maintain confidentiality.

Where there are limits to confidentiality that are imposed on researchers due to **legal obligations** (i.e., duty to disclose suspected abuse or neglect of a child, or the abuse or neglect of an adult in need of protection) this must be stated. *This is advisable for research that may inadvertently cause such disclosures to be made, and it is imperative for research that specifically deals with issues of sexual or child abuse, or abuse of adults in need of protection.* A simple description of what the researcher will do in such a situation should be provided. Example: "We will not disclose any information about your child's participation in this research unless compelled to do so by law. That is, in the event that we suspect child abuse or neglect, we have a legal duty to report it."

If researchers have **professional ethical obligations based on a professional designation/license (doctors, nurses, other health-care professionals for example)** in addition to legal obligations that could foreseeably impose limits on confidentiality, these should be stated but should be distinguished from legal obligations. Example: "We will not disclose any information about your participation except as required by law or our professional obligations. If you inform us about abuse or neglect of a child [an adult in need of protection] we are required by law to contact authorities. If we notice that you are at

an immediate risk of harming yourself or other people, we are required by our professional code of ethics as [specific professional] to seek assistance." Note: this wording is as an example only. You must limit disclosures to only those circumstances described by your professional college or regulating body.

Data retention: Discuss plans for the data after data collection and analysis are complete. This includes whether/when data will be destroyed. If data will be retained, describe confidential storage and whether data will be stripped of identifiers prior to storage. If there is potential for future use of the data for research, this should be described. What matters ethically is that participants know your plans.
Example: Once the study is over your data will be [describe plans for data de-identification/anonymization, retention, long-term storage, further use and/or destruction]."

Data repositories: If the researcher will submit research data to a data repository, information about that should be provided.
Example:
With your permission, information you provide in this research project may be shared publicly (most likely in digital form via the internet / in a biobank) for other uses in the future. The information will be deposited in a public research database called [name of repository]. Your information might be used by others anywhere in the world. These people may not have to follow the same ethical research standards we have in Canada. To protect your identity, I will remove or replace personal information that could identify you [state what this might be in the context of this research] in an effort to ensure that no one will be able to identify you. Despite these measures I cannot guarantee your anonymity or predict how those who access the data will use them. Even if you don't want your information put into [the data repository/biobank] you can still participate in this research.

If the researcher is keeping the data indefinitely but not putting the data in an external repository, the following template wording could be used:

With your permission, the information you provide in this research project will be kept by the researchers for other uses in the future by the research team or other researchers outside of this team [describe what these might be]. To protect your identity, I will remove or replace personal information that could identify you such as your [state what this might be in the context of this research] in an effort that anyone who might use your information could not identify you. Even if you don't want your information to be kept for future use you can still participate in this study.

If You Decide to Stop Participating
People have the right to withdraw from voluntary participation. Describe how this is possible. They might end an interview, choose not to return for a second data collection point, or decide after data is collected that they want to withdraw their data. Possibilities need to be explicitly stated. If there is a point after which removal of someone's study data becomes very difficult, or impossible, indicate when this is. If it will not be possible to remove data after it is collected (because it is anonymous/anonymized) state this.
Example: "You are free to leave the study at any time. If you decide to stop participating during the study, you can decide whether you want any of the information that you have provided up to that point to be removed or if you will allow us to use that information. After participating in the study, you can decide for up to [weeks/months] if you want us to remove your data. After that time, it will become impossible for us to remove it because it will already be [published/ analyzed/ anonymized]."

How to Obtain Results

Describe what study results will be made available and how.
Example: "We will provide you with a short description of group results when the study is finished. No individual results will be provided. You can obtain these results by [including your contact information at the end of the signature page/visiting website address in approximately X months]."

If individual results will be offered to participants, describe what results these will be, provide information about how the research team will support interpretation of results, when results can be expected, and how results will be provided.
Example: "We will provide you with results from [measure]. A member of the research team will be available to go over the results with you and answer your questions. We plan to send results by [date] and they will be sent through a secure OneDrive link to your email address."

Questions
Participants must be provided with a means of having their questions about the study addressed. Ideally, a local telephone contact and electronic mail address should be available. In addition, participants should be assured that they will be provided with any new information which might affect their decision to participate in the study (if this is applicable).
Example: "We are happy to talk with you about any questions or concerns you may have about your participation in this research study. Please contact Researcher Name (at 902 494-****, researcher.name@dal.ca) [or Supervisor Name (at 902 494-****, supervisor name@dal.ca)] at any time with questions, comments, or concerns about the research study (if you are calling long distance, please call collect)."

Participants may also wish to voice concern about the research to the university. Contact information for Research Ethics must be provided.
Example: "If you have any ethical concerns about your participation in this research, you may also contact Research Ethics, Dalhousie University at (902) 494-3423, or email: ethics@dal.ca (and reference REB file # 20XX-XXXX)."

Other
See TCPS2 2 Article 3.2 for additional suggested consent form items that may need to be addressed for your particular study, such as conflict of interest, commercialization, and not waiving legal rights.

Signature
Not all informed consent processes require a signature. The TCPS2 simply requires researchers to document consent (Article 3.12). This could mean orally confirming consent, and recording that at the beginning of an interview. For some research (e.g., online surveys) it is inappropriate to get a signature, because signed consent eliminates what would otherwise be anonymity. Completion of an online survey itself is taken as implied consent. Completion of a paper survey can indicate consent, if the consent information is presented at the beginning of the survey.

If a signature is obtained, it should be on a separate page and not on the back side of the study information. This allows researchers to collect the signature pages but leave the detailed study information, and contact information, with participants.

Signature Page

Project Title: [Insert study title]

Lead Researcher: [Name, affiliation, contact information]

If written consent is being obtained, the signature page should be signed and dated by the research participant or by the person authorized to sign on behalf of the research participant (e.g., a parent or caregiver). In the latter instance, the participant's name must also be clearly indicated.

The signature consenting to study participation should indicate anything that is *required* for participation, and any limits on withdrawal. It should be clear from the format of the page that "I" refers to the research participant.
Example: "I have read the explanation about this study. I have been given the opportunity to discuss it and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I understand that I have been asked to take part in [two interviews that will occur at a location acceptable to me, and that those interviews will be recorded. I understand direct quotes of things I say may be used without identifying me]. I agree to take part in this study. My participation is voluntary and I understand that I am free to withdraw from the study at any time, until [XX weeks/months] after my [second interview] is complete.

_____ _____ _____"
Name Signature Date

If some things are optional for participants, consent for those should be sought separate from overall study participation. Do not provide places for consent to specific items if they are not in fact optional. If, for example, in order to participate people must consent to being recorded and to the use of their quotes, that would be explained as above, with consent granted when the person consents to study participation. In contrast, if someone could participate but refuse recording or the use of quotations (the researcher would take notes), those items should be removed from the signature statement above and included as separate consent items.
Example: "I have read the explanation about this study. I have been given the opportunity to discuss it and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction. I understand that I have been asked to take part in [an interview that will occur at a location acceptable to me]. I agree to take part in this study. I realize that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw from the study at any time, until [XX weeks/months] after [my interview] is completed.

_____ _____ _____
Name Signature Date

Options (you can still participate in the research if you select no):

I agree that my interview may be audio-recorded ☐Yes ☐No
I agree that direct quotes from my interview may be used without identifying me ☐Yes ☐No
I agree to have my data included in a public research database/biobank ☐Yes ☐No

_____ _____"

Signature Date

Separate consent should be obtained for waivers of confidentiality, and for asking permission to re-contact participants for future research (which should be described as explicitly as possible). Also, depending on research sensitivity it may be appropriate to confirm permission for the use of quotations after an interview is completed so that individuals will have a clearer understanding of what might be contained in quotations. This can be documented by having a second signature line that can be signed *after* data collection.

Example: "I confirm I have completed the interview and agree that direct quotes without my name may be used.

_____ _____
Signature Date"

If a summary of results or individual results are being offered to participants these options can be provided on the consent form.
Example: "Please provide an email address below if you would like to be sent a summary of the study results, or if you would like to see individual results"

Email address: _____"