

Research Integrity & Ethics Processes

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Chair: Southern B Ethics Committee

Overview

- Research Integrity policy
 - Principles
 - Guidance
 - Research misconduct
- Research ethics online processes
 - Principles, Massey structure
 - Preparing & applying
 - Following application

Research Integrity defined

Research integrity can be defined as the 'trustworthiness of research due to the soundness of its methods and the honesty and accuracy of its presentation

Draft Singapore Statement 2010

Research integrity broadly refers to the thoughtful and honest adherence to relevant ethical, disciplinary, and financial standards in the promotion, design, conduct, evaluation, and sharing of research.

The Continuum from Research Integrity to Research Misconduct,
Michigan State University

Principles of Research Integrity

1. Honesty
2. Reliability
3. Use of robust research methodologies
4. Impartiality and independence
5. Open communication
6. Duty of care for participants
7. Fairness
8. High standards of mentorship and supervision
9. Awareness of responsibilities to society



Research Integrity Policy structure

- Part 1 Code of responsible research conduct
 - » Principles, Responsibilities of institution, researchers
- Part 2 Research misconduct
 - » Categories of breaches, Principles for dealing with breaches, Definitions
- Appendix 1 Guidance on Responsible research conduct
 - » Nine explanatory sections
- Appendix 2
 1. Procedures for dealing with minor breaches and research misconduct
 2. Procedures for dealing with allegations related to an external research agency with its own policy for dealing with research misconduct
- Appendix 3 References



Guidance on responsible research conduct

General guidance

- Research supervision
- Peer review
- Conflict of interest
- Collaborative research
- Māori and/or Pasifika research

Research phases

- Research practice
- Research records and data
- Dissemination, publication and authorship
- Public communication



Research Misconduct defined

The violation of the standard codes of scholarly conduct and ethical behavior in professional scientific research

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_misconduct

...(research that) deviates from practices commonly accepted in the discipline or in the academic and research communities generally in proposing, performing, reviewing, or reporting research and creative activities

The Continuum from Research Integrity to Research Misconduct

Michigan State University

Common types of research misconduct

- ✓ **Falsification** – manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting research data or results, such that research is not accurately represented in the research record
- **Fabrication** – making up research data or results and recording or reporting them
- ✓ **Plagiarism** – the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
[Turnitin used by Massey for assurance]

Question for discussion

- My student is about to submit a paper to a prestigious journal. It was their idea; should I be included as an author on the paper because I am a supervisor?
 - a) Yes, always.
 - b) If the supervisor wrote a significant part of the text.
 - c) Yes, if the supervisor provided the funding.
 - d) No.

Plagiarism

- https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/staffroom/teaching-and-learning/centres_tl/centrestl-students/our-resources/academic-integrity-student-guide/academic-integrity-student-guide_home.cfm

University Policy and Regulations

- [Student Academic Integrity Policy](#)
- [Procedures for Managing Breaches of Academic Integrity](#)
- [Student Disciplinary Regulations](#)

Educational resources on academic integrity

- [OWLL - plagiarism](#) In addition to a section on plagiarism OWLL covers academic writing.
- [Curtin University's](#) excellent booklet on [Academic Integrity](#) focuses on plagiarism and has examples of acceptable and unacceptable paraphrasing.
- [Plagiarism in depth](#) developed by *plagiarism dot OR*. This site has helpful FAQs, definitions and lists of types of plagiarism.
- [Preventing plagiarism](#)– check out the student views on what plagiarism means to them. This site is hosted by the London Metropolitan University.
- [Online plagiarism tutorial - test your knowledge](#) is another site to check your knowledge of plagiarism, developed by the University of Southern Mississippi.
- [TURNITIN resources and support for students](#)

Authorship

Authors named on a publication should:

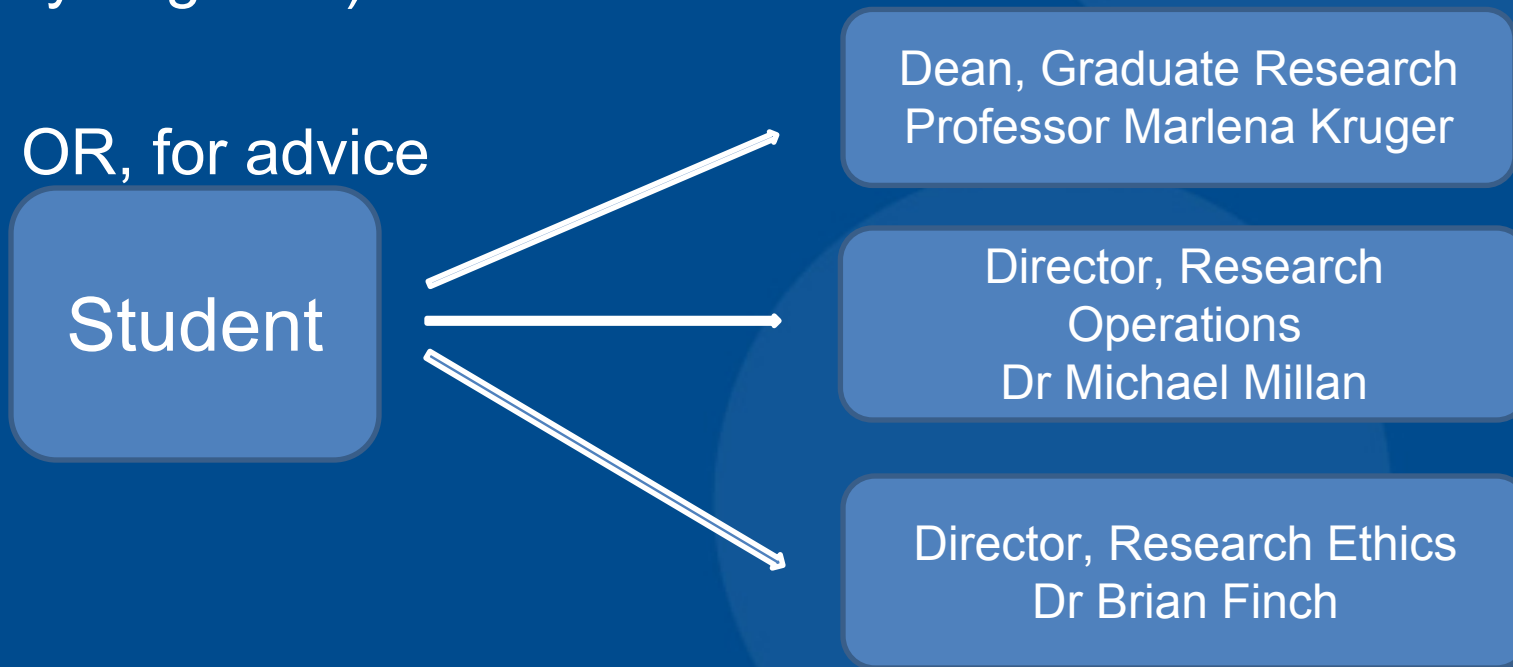
- Have made a creative and significant intellectual contribution to the research;
- Have given their permission to be named as an author;
- Not be named as an author solely on the basis of being the supervisor of the researcher or student undertaking the research, or the leader of the research group, where a creative and significant contribution has not been made to the research;
- Not be involved solely in writing the publication, unless contributing to critically revising the interpretation.

Processes for dealing with misconduct

See Appendix 2

1. **Informal** – between staff and/or students involved (Who would you go to?)

- OR, for advice



2. **Formal** – written message to AVC (Research, Academic & Enterprise)

Code of responsible research conduct

Research Integrity



Ethical conduct for research, teaching and evaluations involving human participants



The Code - major ethical principles

- Respect for persons
- Minimisation of harm (participants, researchers, institutions and groups)
- Informed and voluntary consent
- Respect for privacy and confidentiality
- Avoidance of unnecessary deception
- Avoidance of conflict of interest
- Social & cultural sensitivity to the age, gender, culture, religion and social class of participants
- Justice

Massey research ethics structure

Assistant Vice Chancellor Research, Academic & Enterprise



Director of Research Ethics

- Human Ethics Committees
 - Northern (most Albany applications)
 - Southern B (share of Manawatu & Wellington applications)
 - Southern A (share of Manawatu & Wellington plus any applications involving exercise regime, physiological samples)
- Animal Ethics Committee
- Genetic Technologies Committee

Overview of ethics applications, 2015

Human ethics (across 3 committees)

- Low risk notifications 590 (72%)
- Full applications to Human Ethics Committees 225 (28%)

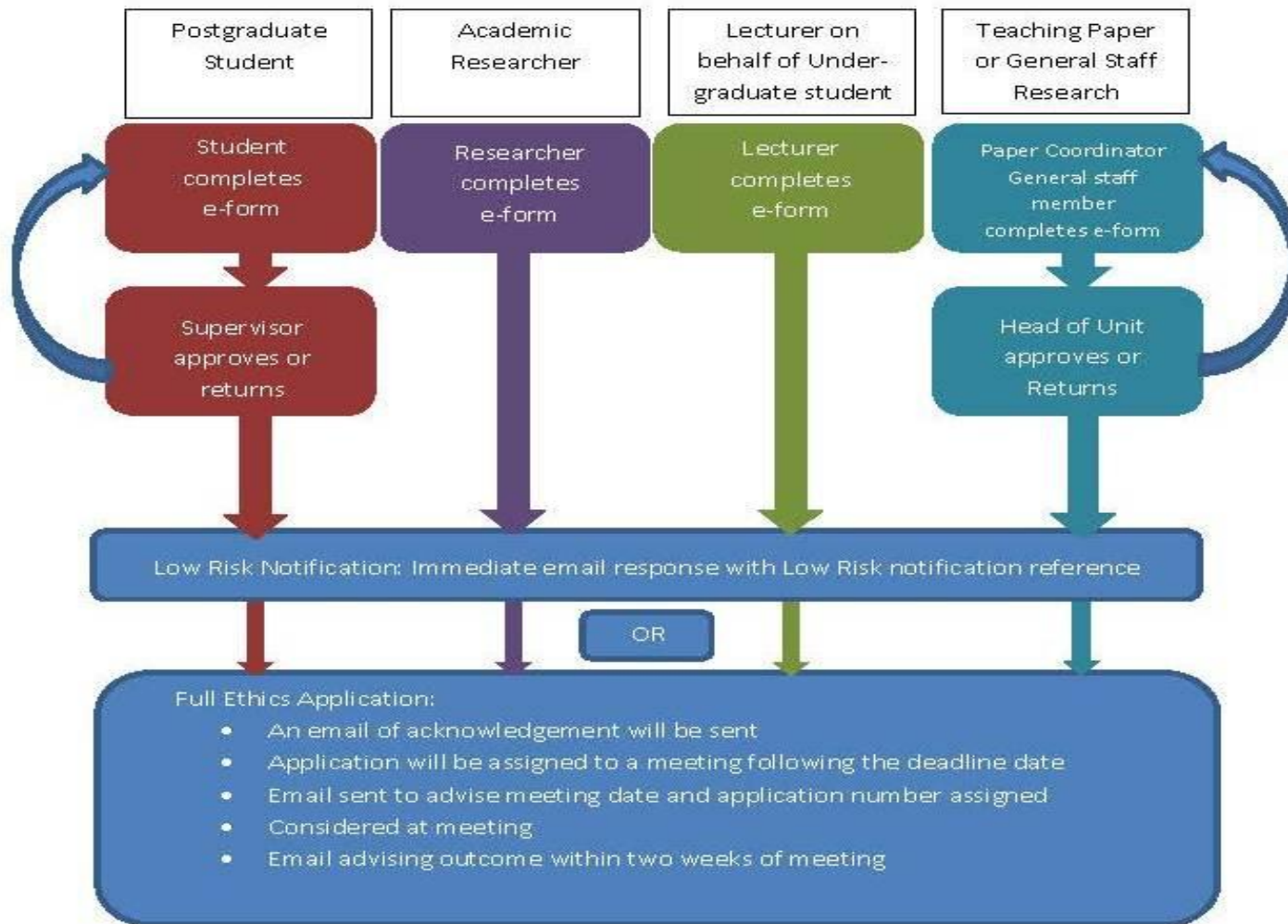
Animal Ethics

115

Genetic Technologies

7

Human Ethics application processes



Processes involved in preparing and applying

i) Risk assessment sections

Risk of harm

Informed and voluntary consent

Privacy and confidentiality

Deception

Conflict of interest

Compensation

Procedural

ii) Identifying, discussing & dealing with ethical issues

- **Identify** issues by talking with several ‘experts’
 - Consider ‘worst case’ scenarios
- **Discuss** design to mitigate issues, minimise problems
 - Further thinking about participants or procedures may be required e.g. - Unicef (2013). *Ethical research involving children*
www.childethics.com
 - Visual methodologies and confidentiality
- **Communicate fully** -with committee in application
-with participants in Information Sheet

Aim to achieve the best research through negotiation with the
Human Ethics Committee: - for you
 - for participants



iii) Thinking ethically about cultural issues

Treaty of Waitangi section

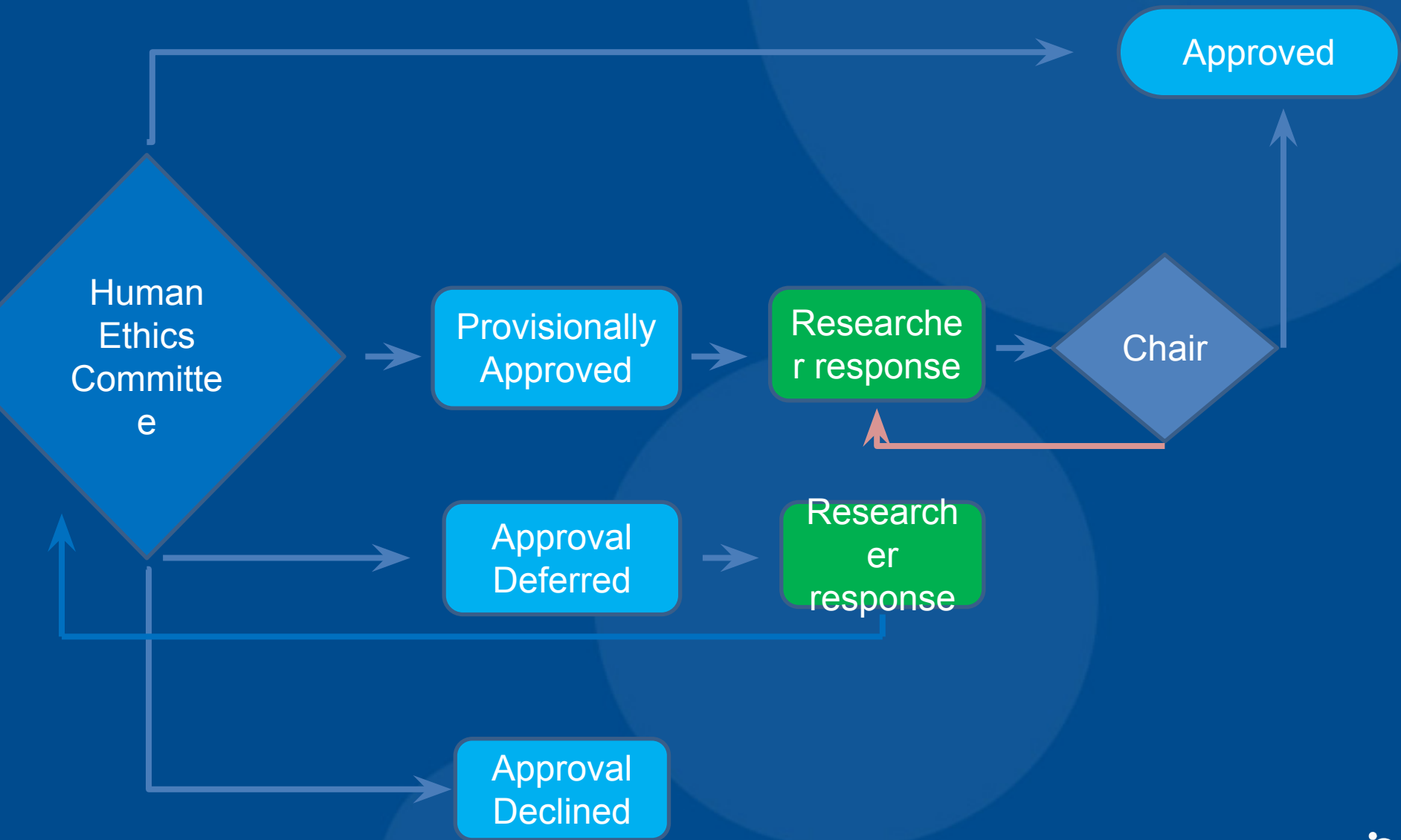
- Partnership, participation & protection
- Principles of respect, informed consent and privacy apply to collectives (whanau, hapu and iwi)
- Principle of research adequacy – acknowledgement of Kaupapa Māori research and ethical paradigm, a relationships rather than principlist paradigm

Bishop, R. (1996). *Collaborative Research Stories: Whakawhanaungatanga*. Palmerston North: Dunmore Press.

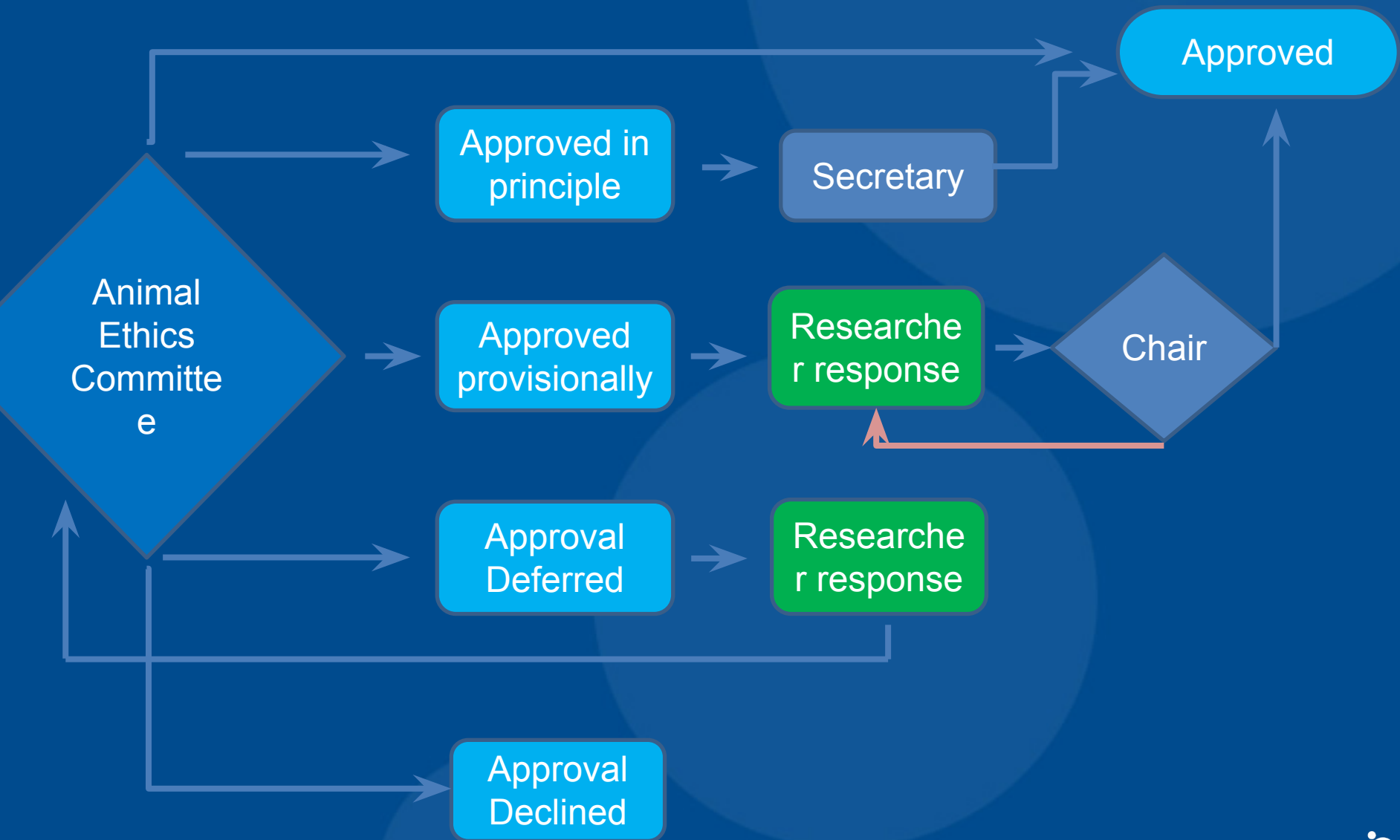
Principle of cultural sensitivity requires acknowledgement of cultural diversity, consultation & reciprocity in dissemination, as well as during data gathering



Human Ethics Committee decision pathways

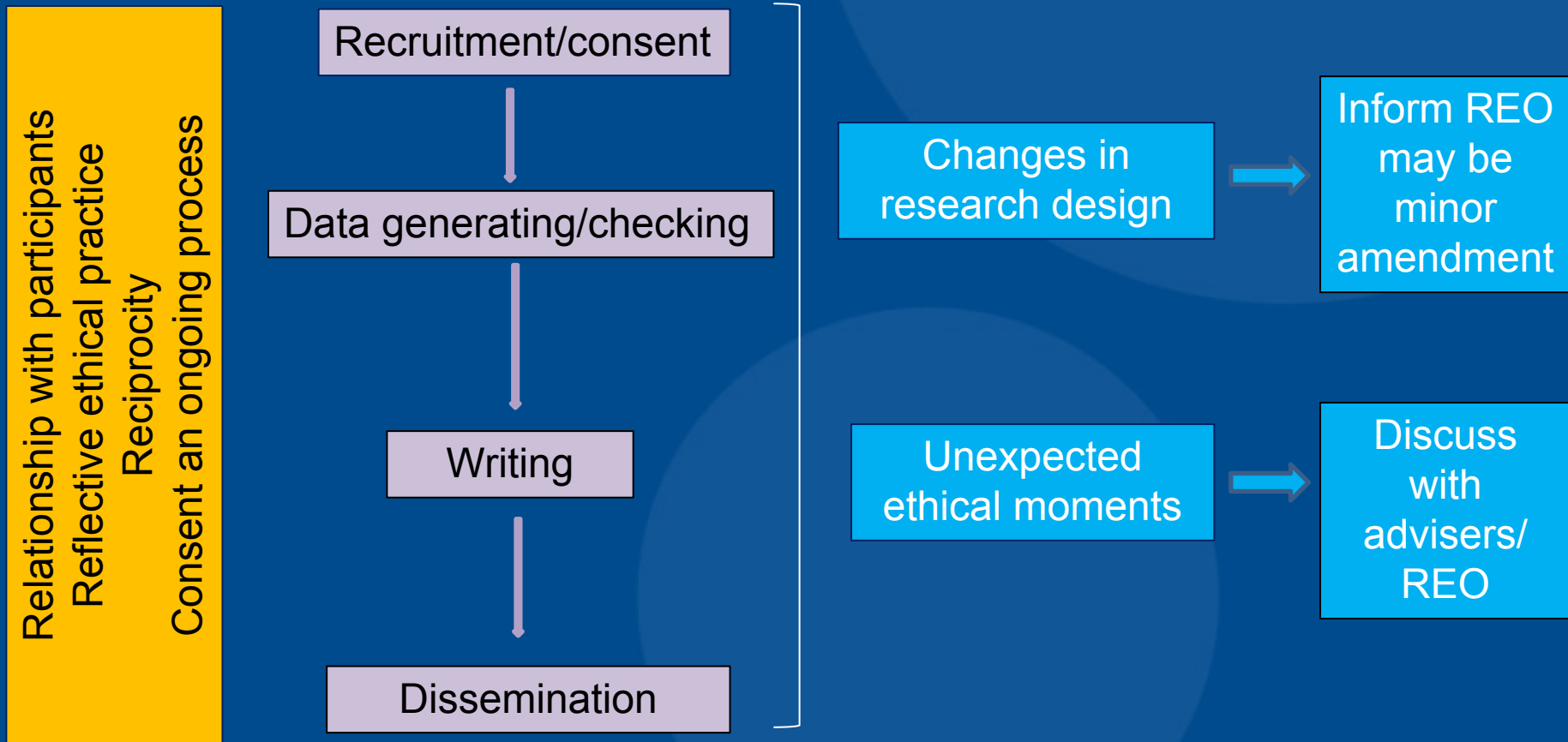


Animal Ethics Committee decision pathways



Following approval/notification

Researcher obligations ‘ethics in practice’



Participant rights to negotiate with researcher
to contact Research Ethics Office

Contact points

- https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/staffroom/policy-guide/research/research_home.cfm
<https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/fms/PolicyGuide/Documents/Research/Code%20of%20Responsible%20Research%20Conduct.pdf?BBD750C33827941FCA508DCB59B48210>
- Researcher Development
m.d.murrie@massey.ac.nz
- Research Human Ethics
humanethicsoutha@massey.ac.nz
humanethicsouthb@massey.ac.nz
humanethicsnorth@massey.ac.nz
- Research Animal Ethics
M.E.Thomas@massey.ac.nz