

Ethics in Research

Ethics

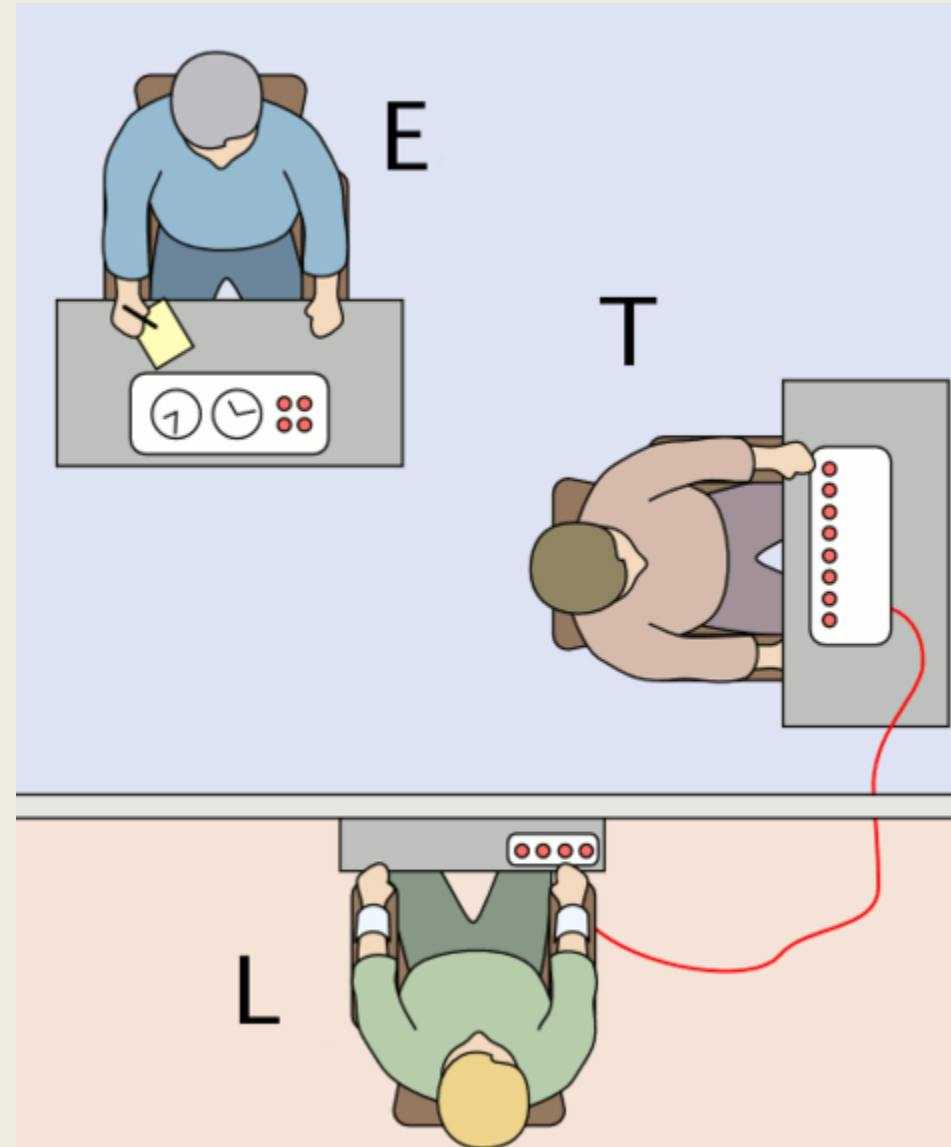
Research ethics concerns the responsibility of researchers to be **honest and respectful to all individuals** who are affected by their research studies or their reports of the studies' results.

Unethical Examples

- Breaking and re-breaking of **bones** (to see how many times they could be broken before healing failed to occur) **Nazi**
- Patients had been **injected** with live cancer cells (**Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital, NY, 1963**)
- 400 men had been **left to suffer** with syphilis long after a cure (penicillin) was available. (**Tuskegee, Alabama, 1932-72**)
- Milgram's study sustained no physical harm, they **suffered shame** and embarrassment for having behaved inhumanely toward their fellow human beings. (**1963**)

Milgram's

- Please *continue*.
- The experiment requires that you *continue*.
- It is absolutely essential that you *continue*.
- You have no other choice, you *must* go on.



Ethics Codes

First Code

- [Nuremberg Code](#), a set of 10 guidelines for the ethical treatment of human participants in research. 1949

The Belmont Report

25 years later

- National Research Act. 1974
- The Belmont Report, 1979

The Belmont Report 1979

- (1) Individuals **should consent** to participate in studies and those who cannot give their consent, such as children, people with diminished abilities, and prisoners, need to be protected.
- (2) The researcher **not harm** the participants, minimize risks, and maximize possible benefits.
- (3) **fairness** in procedures for **selecting** participants.

APA Guide

- The researcher is obligated to protect participants from **physical or psychological** harm.
- During or after a study, participants may feel increased anxiety, anger, lower self- esteem, or mild depression, especially in situations in which **they feel** they have been **cheated, tricked, deceived, or insulted.**

APA guide

The general concept of informed consent is that human participants should be given **complete information** about the research and their roles in it **before agreeing** to participate.

Clinical Equipoise

Clinical Equipoise

This means that a researcher can compare treatments when:

- a. there is **honest uncertainty** about which treatment is best.
- b. there is **honest professional disagreement** among experts concerning which treatment is best.

Explain why and ensure understanding

- Researchers often tell participants exactly **what** will be done in the study but do not explain **why**.
- Simply telling participants about the research does not necessarily mean they are informed, especially in situations in which the participants may not be competent enough to **understand**.

Voluntary Participation

Participants **may feel coerced** to participate or perceive that they have limited choice.

Deception

- **Passive deception** (or omission) is the withholding or omitting of information; the researcher intentionally does not tell participants some information about the study.
- **Active deception** (or commission) is the presenting of **misinformation** about the study to participants. The most common form of active deception is misleading participants about the specific purpose of the study.

Justified Deception

- The deception must be justified in terms of some significant **benefit** that **outweighs** the **risk** to the participants. The researcher must **consider all alternatives** to deception and must justify the rejection of any alternative procedures.

Debriefing

The final point is that deceived participants must receive a **debriefing** that provides a full description of the true purpose of the study, including the use and purpose of **deception**, **after** the study is completed.

Confidentiality

The APA ethical guidelines require that researchers ensure the **confidentiality** of their research participants.

Ensuring that participants' records are kept **anonymous**.

The Institutional Review Board

Each institution or agency is required to establish a committee called an Institutional Review Board (**IRB**), which is composed of both scientists and nonscientists.

ETHICAL ISSUES AND SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY

Reporting of Research

- a. Researchers **do not fabricate data**. (They do not make false, deceptive, or fraudulent statements concerning their publications or research findings.)
- a. If they discover significant errors in their published data, they take reasonable steps to **correct such errors** in a correction, re-traction, erratum, or other appropriate publication means.
- a. They do not present portions of another's work or data **as their own**, even if the other work or data source is cited occasionally.

Error and fraud

- It is important to distinguish between error and fraud.
- Fraud, is an explicit effort to falsify or misrepresent data.

[Watch the video](#)

Fredric Mishkin a full professor at Columbia Business School.

Safeguards Against Fraud

Safeguards Against Fraud

- A safeguard against fraud is **peer review**, which takes place when a researcher submits a research article for publication.
- **Replication** is repetition of a research study using the same basic procedures used in the original to test the accuracy.

Plagiarism

You can literally copy an entire paper word for word and present it as your own work or you can copy and paste passages from articles and sites found on the Internet.

Hungarian President Resigns After Plagiarism Accusation

Posted by *David Rothschild* on Apr 6, 2012 5:00:00 AM



Hungarian President, Pal Schmitt, has officially resigned due to plagiarism accusations. In Monday's vote by Hungary's parliament, President Schmitt's resignation was accepted by a margin of 338-5. Hungary's Fidesz party, led by Prime Minister Victor Orban, will initiate negotiations with the country's other parties to find a successor for President Schmitt.

Schmitt, who was elected to the office in 2010, initially resisted calls for his resignation, which began in January after it was reported that much of his doctoral dissertation (written 20 years ago) had been copied and pasted. That pressure intensified when the Senate of Semmelweis University revoked his doctorate after following up on that report, leading to Schmitt's official resignation before Parliament on Monday.

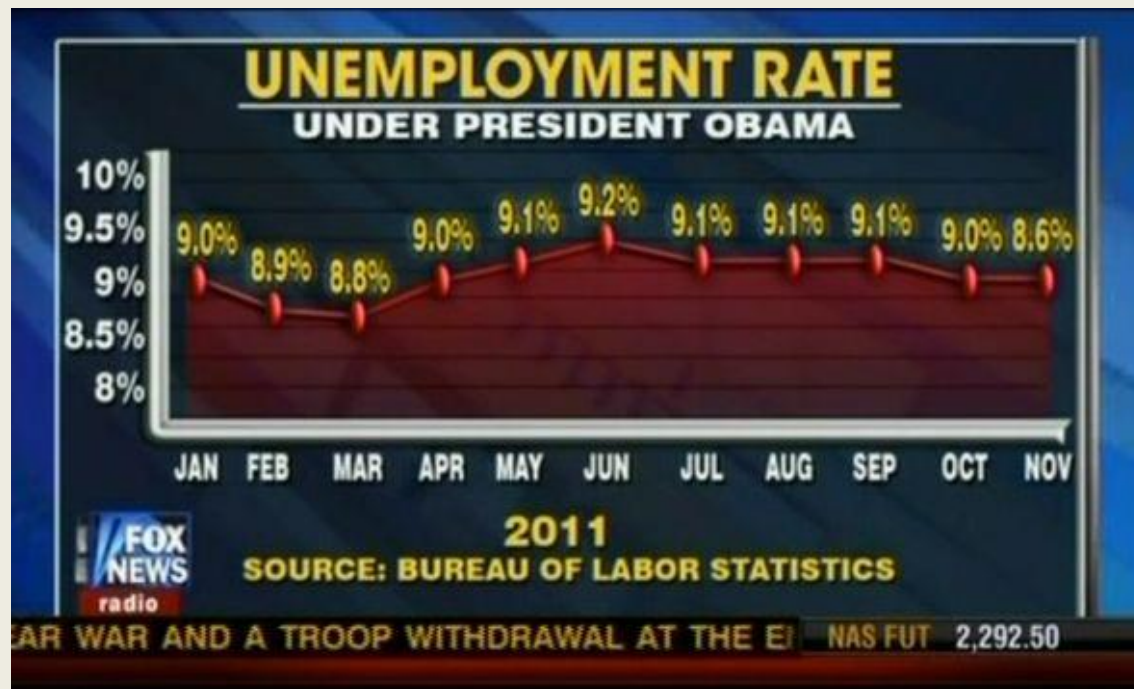
During his resignation speech, Schmitt denied any intentional wrongdoing. Drawing on personal experience as an Olympic gold medal winner in fencing in 1968 and 1972, Schmitt's dissertation was written on the modern Olympic Games. He stated that he did not intentionally copy from the work of others and will appeal the revocation of his doctorate. Schmitt cited the controversy as his reason for stepping down, claiming that he felt a duty to resign as his personal issue was dividing the country.

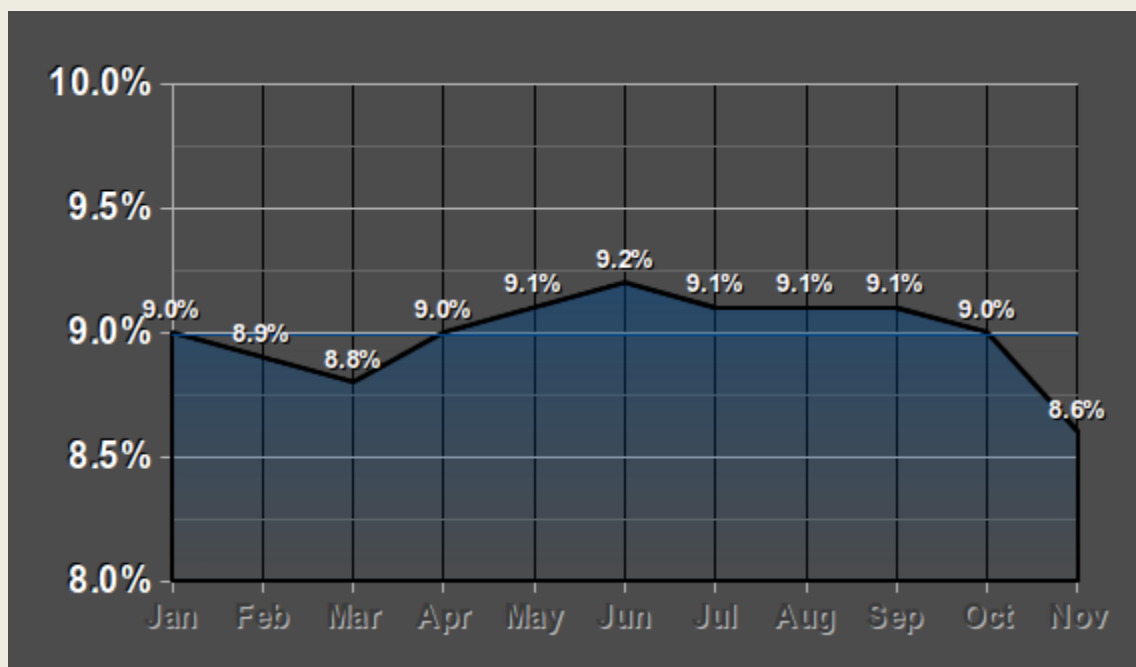
What about

You may be **inspired by someone's ideas** or influenced by the **phrases** someone used to express a concept.

*After working on a project for an extended time, it can become difficult to **separate your own words** and ideas from those that come to you from outside sources. As a result, outside ideas and phrases can appear in your paper without appropriate citation.*

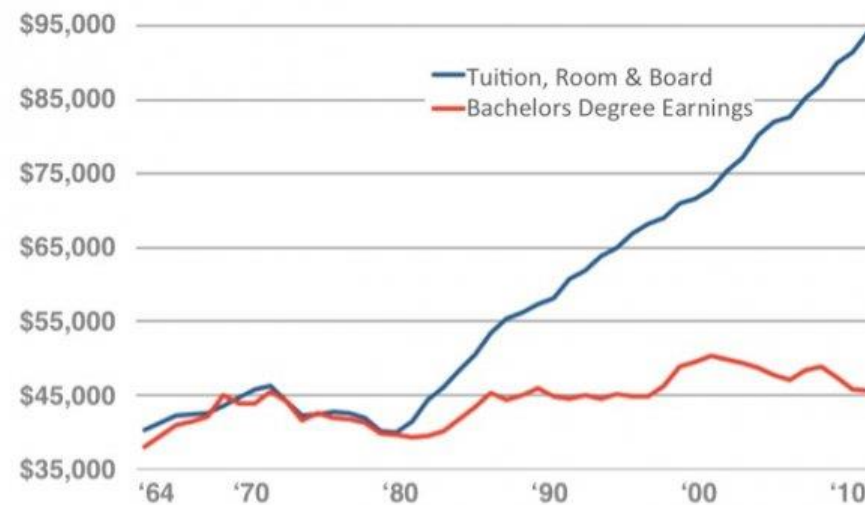
Misleading graphs





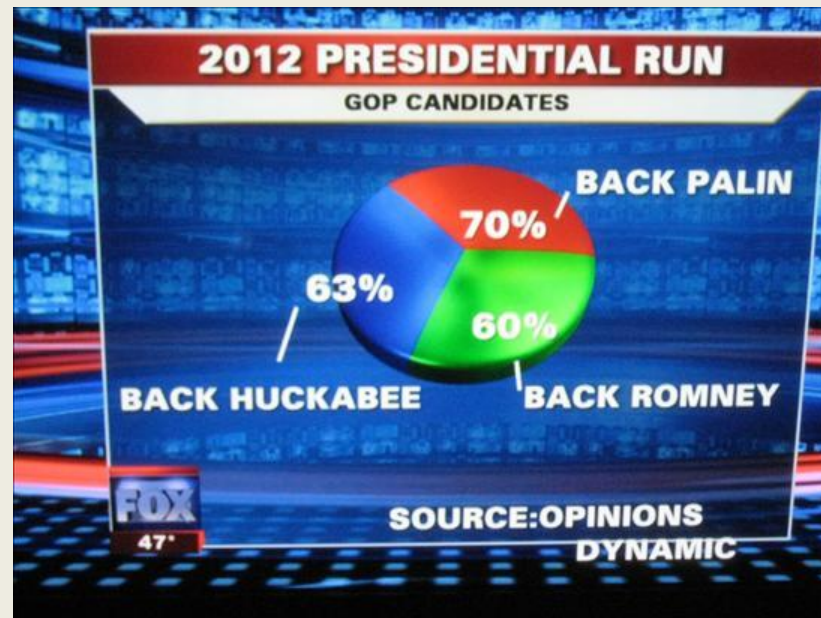
The diminishing financial return of higher education

Costs of 4-yr degree vs. earnings of 4-yr degree



Source: Source: U.S. Census Data & NCES Table 345.

Notes: All figures have been adjusted to 2010 dollars using the Consumer Price Index from the BLS.



And the Winner in the Misleading Graphs category is...



Economic Effects of Minimum Wage Laws

Labor Economics

Minimum Wage

Wages and Hourly Wages

Economics

If we raise the minimum wage, wouldn't everything just become more expensive?

8 Answers



John G. Herndon, 10 years as an adjunct professor of Accounting, Finance, Business Law & Acct IS.

Written Jun 21, 2016

Yes that is correct. It is simply wrong to increase the minimum wage. There are two reasons why it is wrong to do so:

1. Small business owners will bear the impact of the increase, they will either: A. Reduce staff; B. Pass the increase cost of doing business to their customers (creating a trickle down effect); or C. Close their business due to prohibitive cost of doing business.
2. Minimum wage was never intended to be a livable wage. The key to this point is agreeing that there is no sustainable market for unskilled labor in a growing economy. Therefore, the need to have a skilled labor force to support a growing economy is ultimately deterred by raising the minimum wage and incentivizing the workforce not to improve themselves.