



ÖSTERREICHISCHE
AGENTUR FÜR
WISSENSCHAFTLICHE
INTEGRITÄT

Good Scientific Practice Research Misconduct

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Safeguarding Good Scientific Practice

The background features a dark blue gradient with intricate, glowing green and light blue patterns. These patterns consist of numerous thin, wavy lines and clusters of small dots, creating a sense of depth and movement, reminiscent of a digital or scientific visualization.

Singapore Statement

www.singaporestatement.org

Researchers

- **responsible** for the **trustworthiness** of their research
- **be aware of and adhere to regulations and policies** related to research

Singapore Statement

www.singaporestatement.org

Research Methods

- employ **appropriate research methods**
- base conclusions on **critical analysis** of the evidence
- **report** findings and interpretations **fully and objectively**

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Part I

Precise records and documentation:

- !reproducibility!
- primary data must be stored reliably and retained for a period of ten (OeAWI recommendation!) years

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Part I

Questions

- What is primary data?
- How do you record your data/different versions of reports/manuscripts/...?
- How can you ensure safe data storage?
- Who is responsible for data management?

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Part II

Make results available for the scientific community (publish!):

- Publications represent a form of **documentation** of scientist's work

Choose the right journal: <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Is it the right journal for your work?



Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal



Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our [check list](#)

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Part III

Strict honesty in regard to
contributions of partners and
competitors

- Transparent and comprehensible (“who did what”)
- careful unbiased review of colleagues’ work

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Part IV

Disclose a potential conflict of interest

Do not hamper or obstruct work of
competitors

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Part V

Supporting early career researchers:

- Besides teaching methods convey basic ethical attitude toward
 - scientific work
 - dealing with results in a responsible manner
 - working together with other scientists
- young scientists have a right to have regular
 - scientific supervision
 - Advising
 - support

Research Misconduct & breaches of GSP rules: most frequent incidents

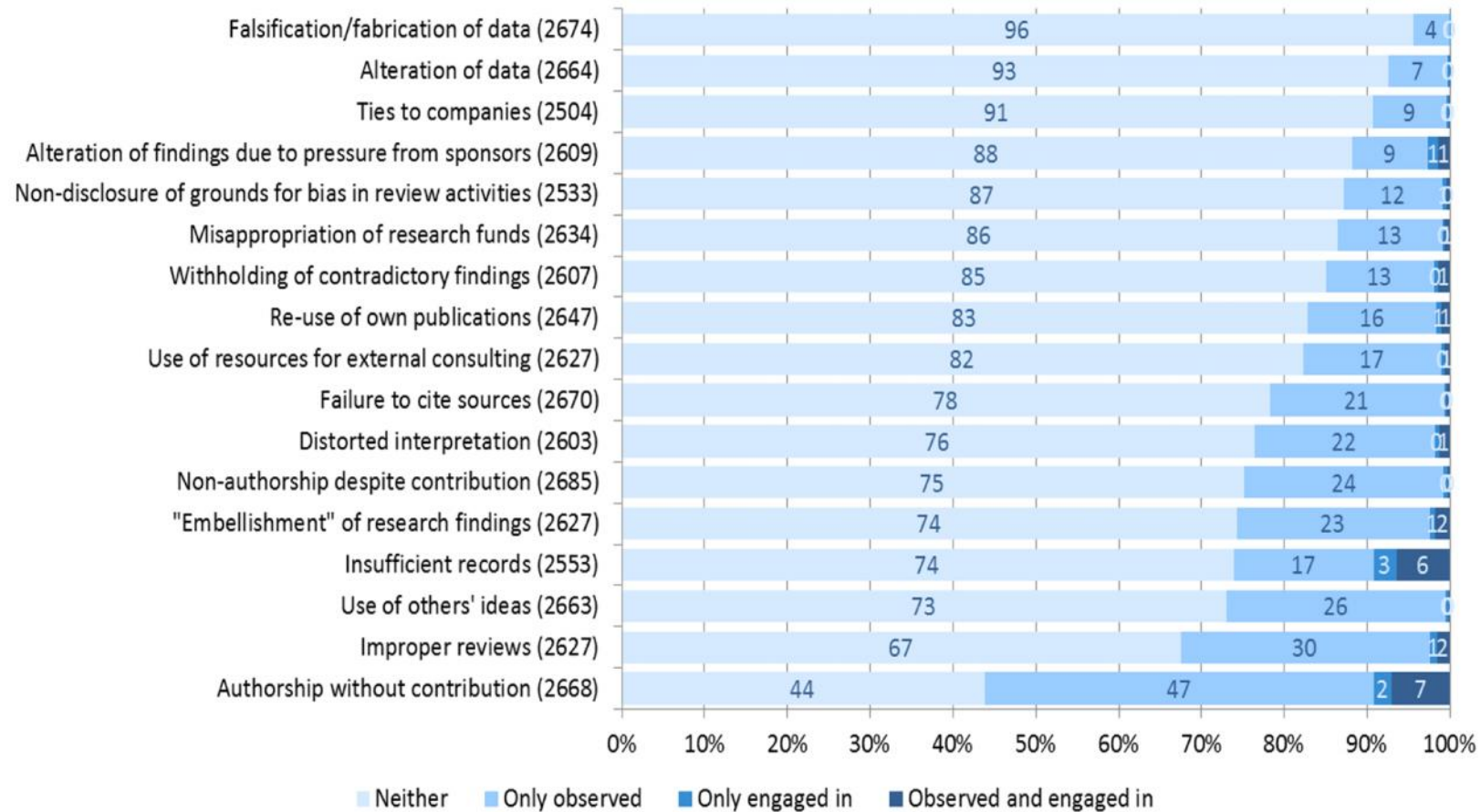
Survey „Self-reported research misconduct“

Austria (2013)

- Germany 2010: DFG Scientists Survey (Böhmer et al. 2011):
“self-reported data on research misconduct” at German universities
- Austria 2013: FWF and Institute for Research Information and Quality Assurance (iFQ); Neufeld et al 2014
- Participants: more than 3.000 Austrian researchers

Survey „Self-reported research misconduct“

Austria (2013)



Authorship

- Diploma and PhD students, Postdoctoral fellows **not credited as an author**
- conflicts among **established scientists**
- **Honorary authorship**

Advice:

Avoid problems and find agreement at a very early stage (also about the order of authorship)!

Who is an author of a publication?*

Based on 4 criteria

- 1 **substantial contributions** to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; **AND**
- 2 **Drafting** the work or **revising** it critically for important intellectual content; **AND**
- 3 Final approval of the version to be published; **AND**
- 4 Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the **accuracy** or **integrity** of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved

* ICMJE recommendations (updated Dec 2017): <http://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf>

Non-author contributors

Examples of activities that **alone (without additional contributions)** do not qualify a contributor for authorship:

- Acquisition of **funding**
- **General supervision** of a research group
- General **administrative support**
- **Writing assistance, technical editing, language editing and proofreading**

Advice:

Indicate individual contributions of each co-author!!!

Plagiarism

Plagiarism

Using someone else's text
as one's own without
proper citation

Duplicate publication („Self-plagiarism“)

Reuse of own previously written
work in „new“ written products
without citation („double-
dipping“)

Plagiarism

Guideline 8*

A responsible writer has an ethical responsibility to readers, and to the author/s from whom s/he is borrowing, to respect other's ideas and words, to credit those from whom we borrow, and whenever possible, to use one's own words when paraphrasing.

*Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing; M. Roig

Plagiarism

Are „duplicated/redundant papers“ not acceptable at all?

- ✓ addressing different groups of scientists
(e.g. physicians, computer scientists,...)
- ✓ translated into another language

But:

The editor, reader,... should know it: CITE!!!!

Obstruction of research

- **Inadequate leadership**, mentoring, counselling of students
- **Unfair attempts to diminish other researchers' reputation** by unspecific and unfounded accusations
- **Sabotage**: obstruction, destroying, manipulation of experiments, instruments, documentation, hardware, chemicals,....

Falsification/manipulation

- Data fabrication
- Inappropriate interpretation of data
- Incomplete presentation („dropping“ of unwanted data,...)
- Manipulation of figures, tables,...
- ...

Misrepresentation:

in job applications or proposals („in print“, wrong journal,...)

Falsification/manipulation

How to prevent falsification and fabrication?

Advice*

- Regular lab meetings
- Lab presentations/seminars: not always PowerPoint presentations
- supervisor should regularly check lab books
- always check raw data for publications
- Never discard primary data for publications or project proposals
- „Drafting tip“: do not open old versions while writing new proposals or manuscripts

* Gretchen Brodnicki, Harvard Medical School; Dean for Faculty and Research Integrity

Peer review

Which problems do occur?

- Bias
- Misuse of peer-review function
- Retain other's publications, funding of projects

What is a Conflict of Interest (CoI)?

And what can you do about it?

- Financial matters
- Intellectual matters
- Personal matters

Advice:

Report possible CoI and funding agencies, journal editors,... should make final decision

- **Good luck for your career!**
- **Make the most of your talents!**
- **!Stay honest! ;))**