



COPE Asia Pacific Seminar, February 2013

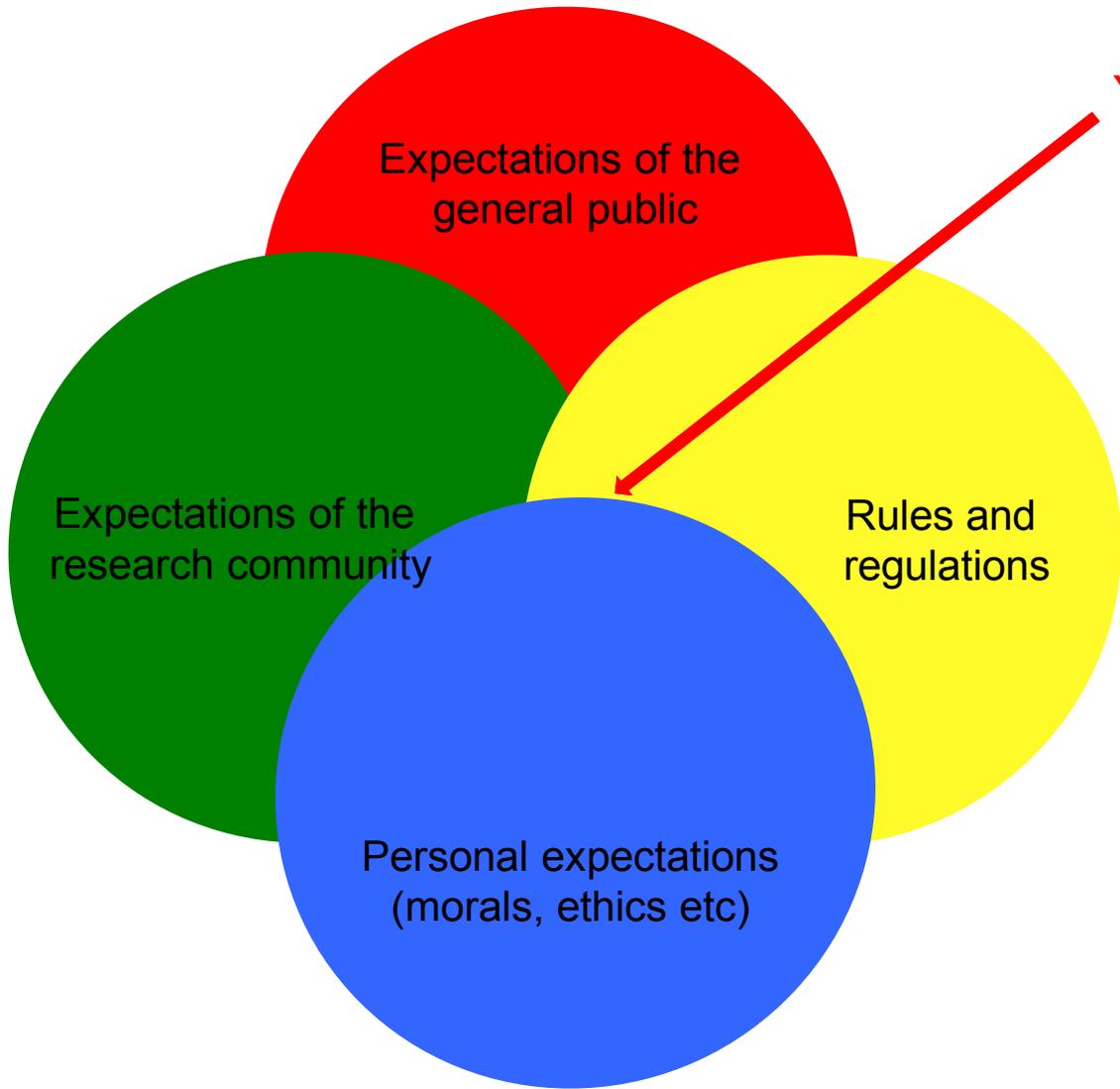
Prevention is better than the cure...

Dr Paul Taylor
Director
Office for Research Ethics and Integrity
pmt@unimelb.edu.au

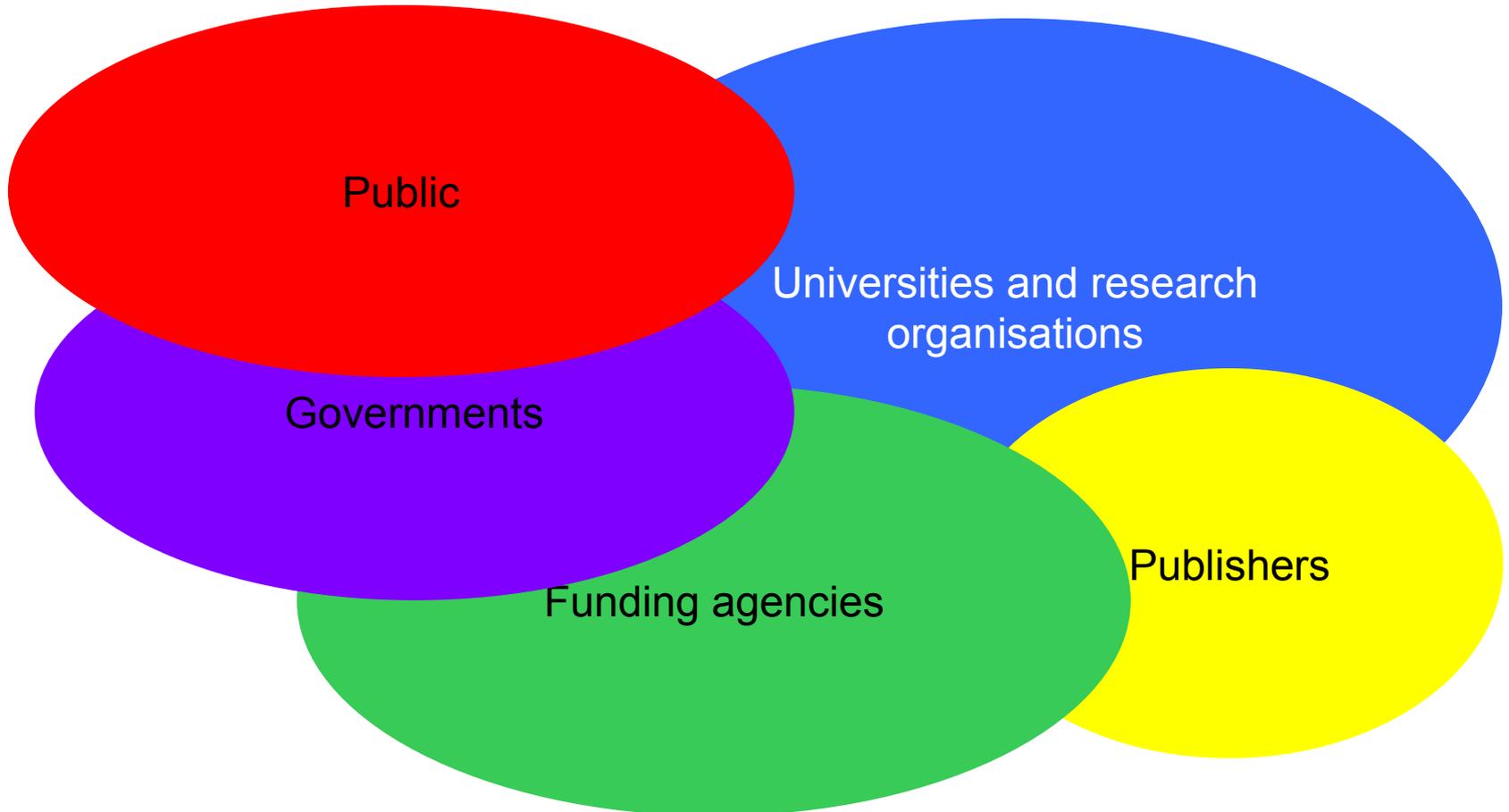
Dr Daniel Barr
Research Integrity Coordinator
Office for Research Ethics and Integrity
dpbarr@unimelb.edu.au

- personal integrity might include...

YOU ARE HERE

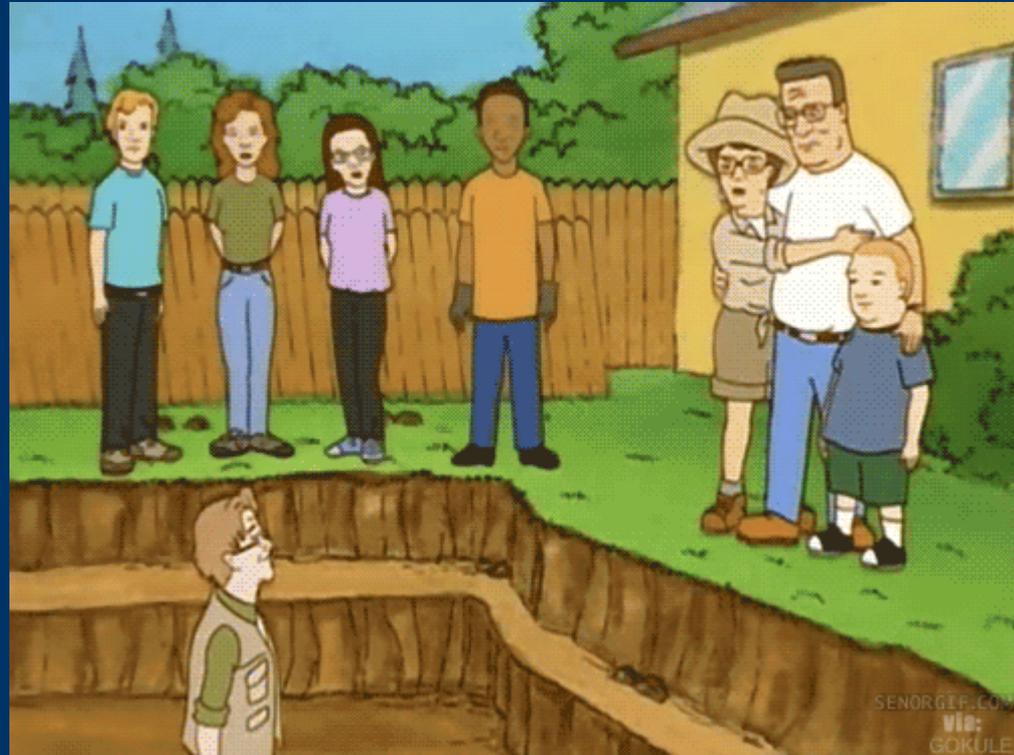


Research Integrity



- most people say they are doing research to understand something better or to change the way something is done
- in order for there to be change, someone has to make a decision
- this decision is likely (...hopefully?) to be based on research findings, but, *we don't know when this decision is going to be made*
- we have to do what we can now to make sure that the 'decision makers' can act with confidence on the ethics and integrity of our research – that the research can be trusted and is honest
- the “things that we can do now” are the principles of research integrity – these are the hallmarks of good research

- more than just acronyms...
 - OREI (Office for Research Ethics and Integrity)
 - RIAs (Research Integrity Advisors)
 - EIDG (Ethics and Integrity Development Grants)
 - TwOREI (“Tuesdays with OREI”)
 - Go8 RIG (Group of Eight Research Integrity Group)
 - U21 RIG (Universitas 21 Research Integrity Group)
 - ARMS RIM (Australasian Research Management Society Research Integrity Module)
 - SCIE90005, Scholarly Selective, MCRP (teaching)...

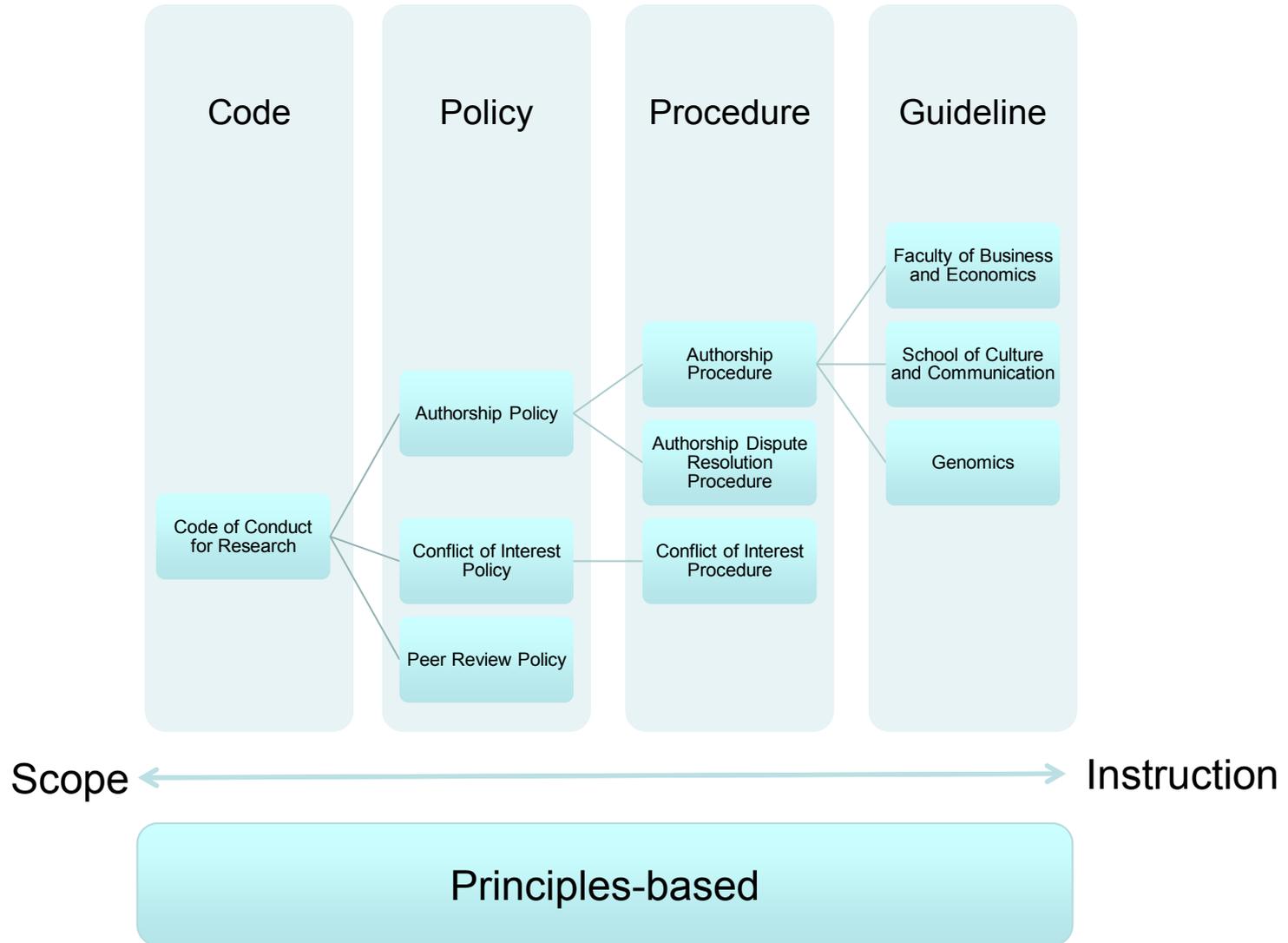


Policies and guidelines

1. A voice from the top
2. Education and training
3. Clear statements of expectations
 - *Research Governance*
 - Code of Conduct for Research
 - Policy, Procedure, Guideline

A Research Governance Framework

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- Compliance, education, engagement
- Shift from rules to principles
- Components covered:
 - The University code of conduct for research
 - Processes for the handling of allegations of research misconduct
 - Conflict of interest
 - Collaboration
 - Peer Review
 - Publication and communication
 - *Human Research Ethics*
 - *Animal Ethics*
 - *Gene Technology*
 - *Supervision of research trainees*
 - **Authorship**

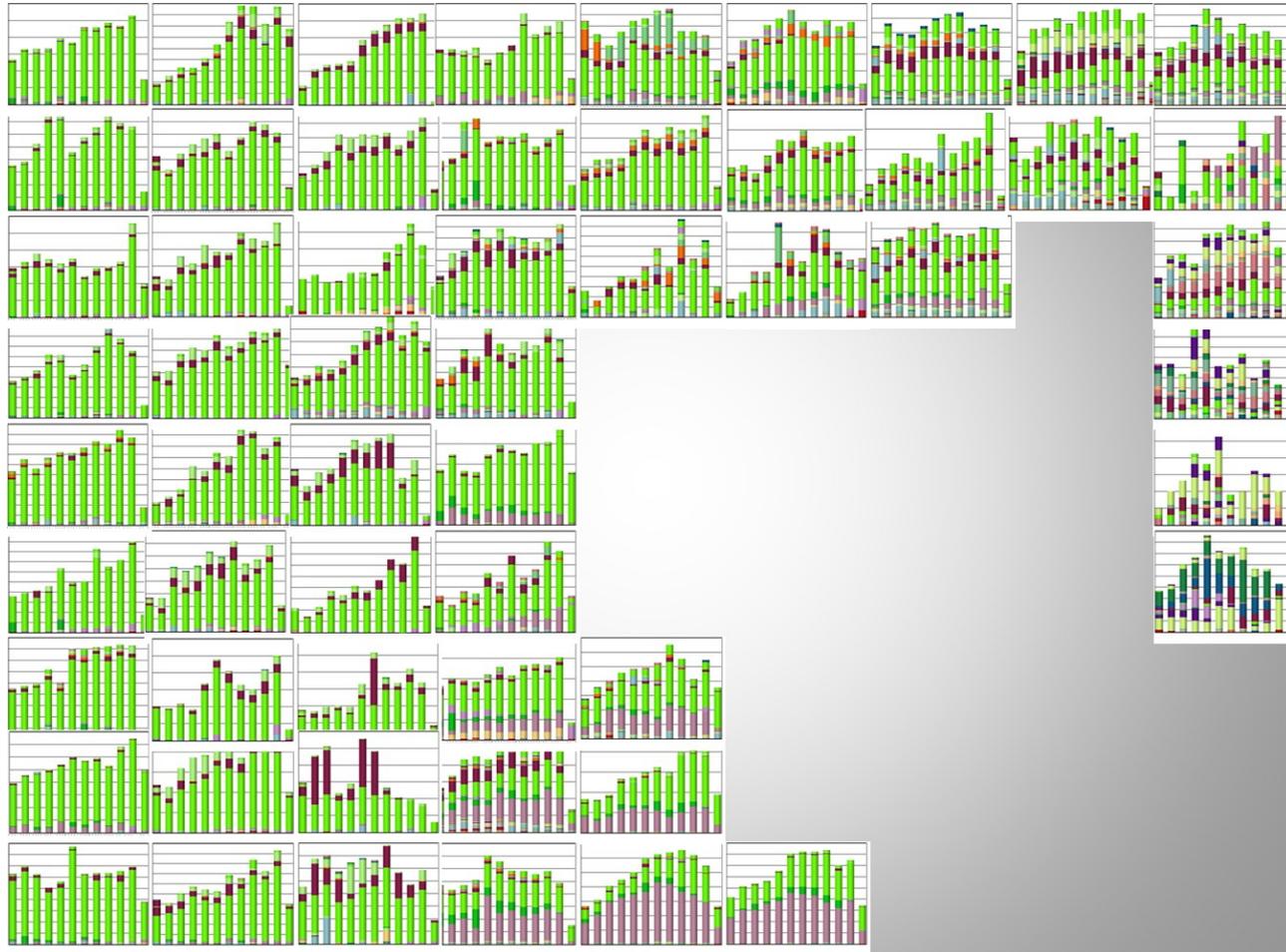


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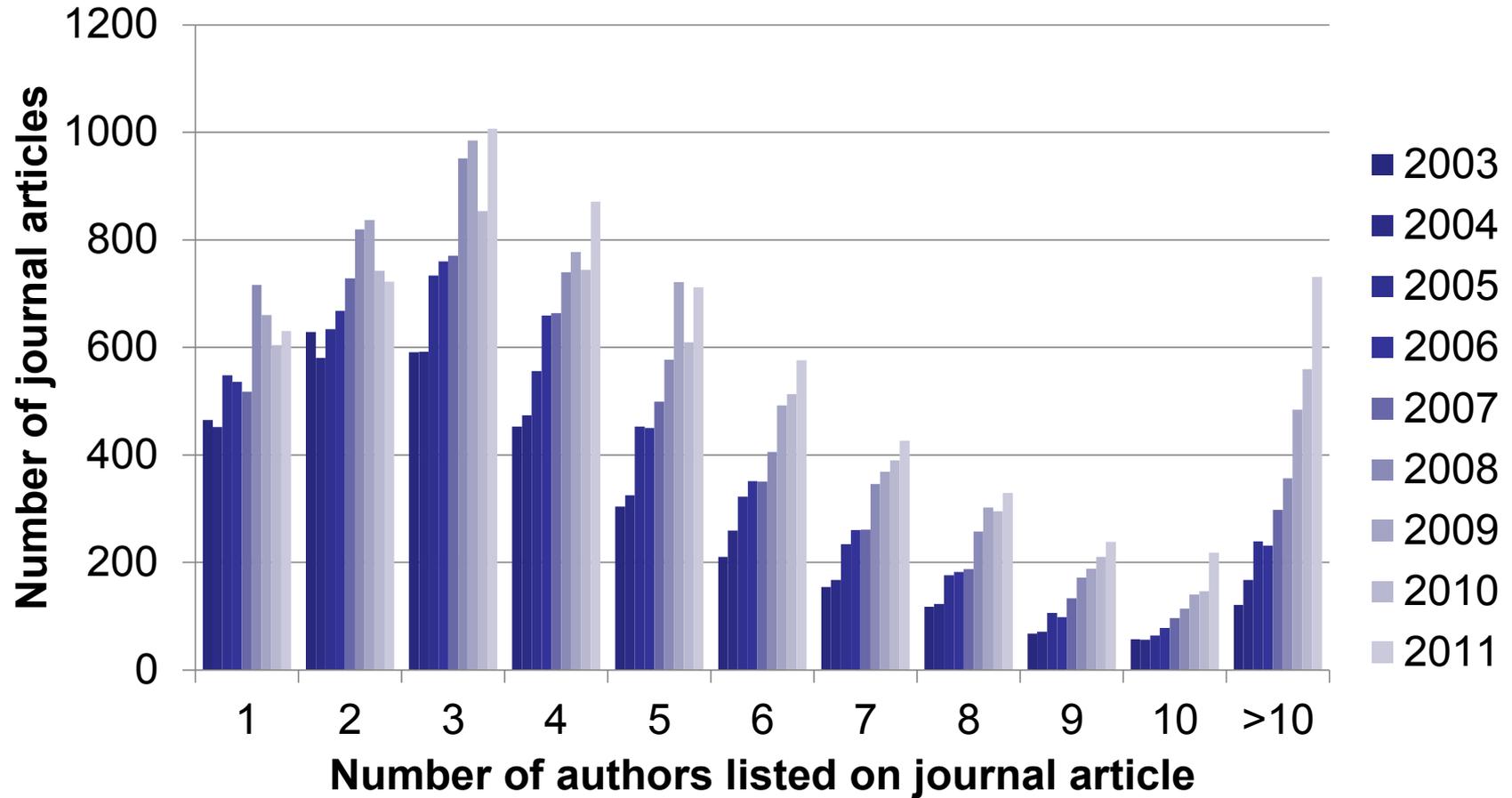
- 12 campuses
- 11 faculties + medical research institutes
- ~ 3100 research staff
- ~ 5000 graduate researchers
- ~ 4300 publications



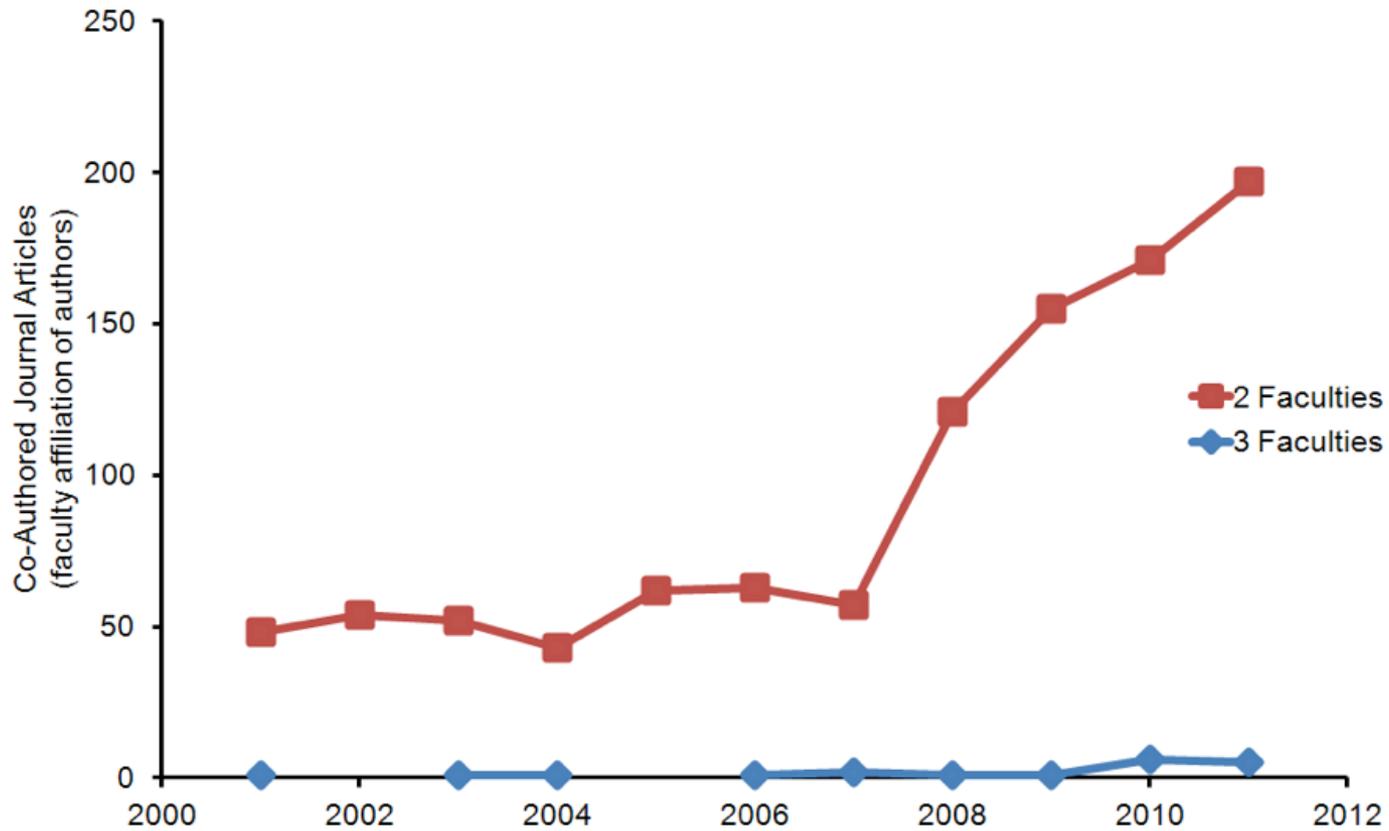
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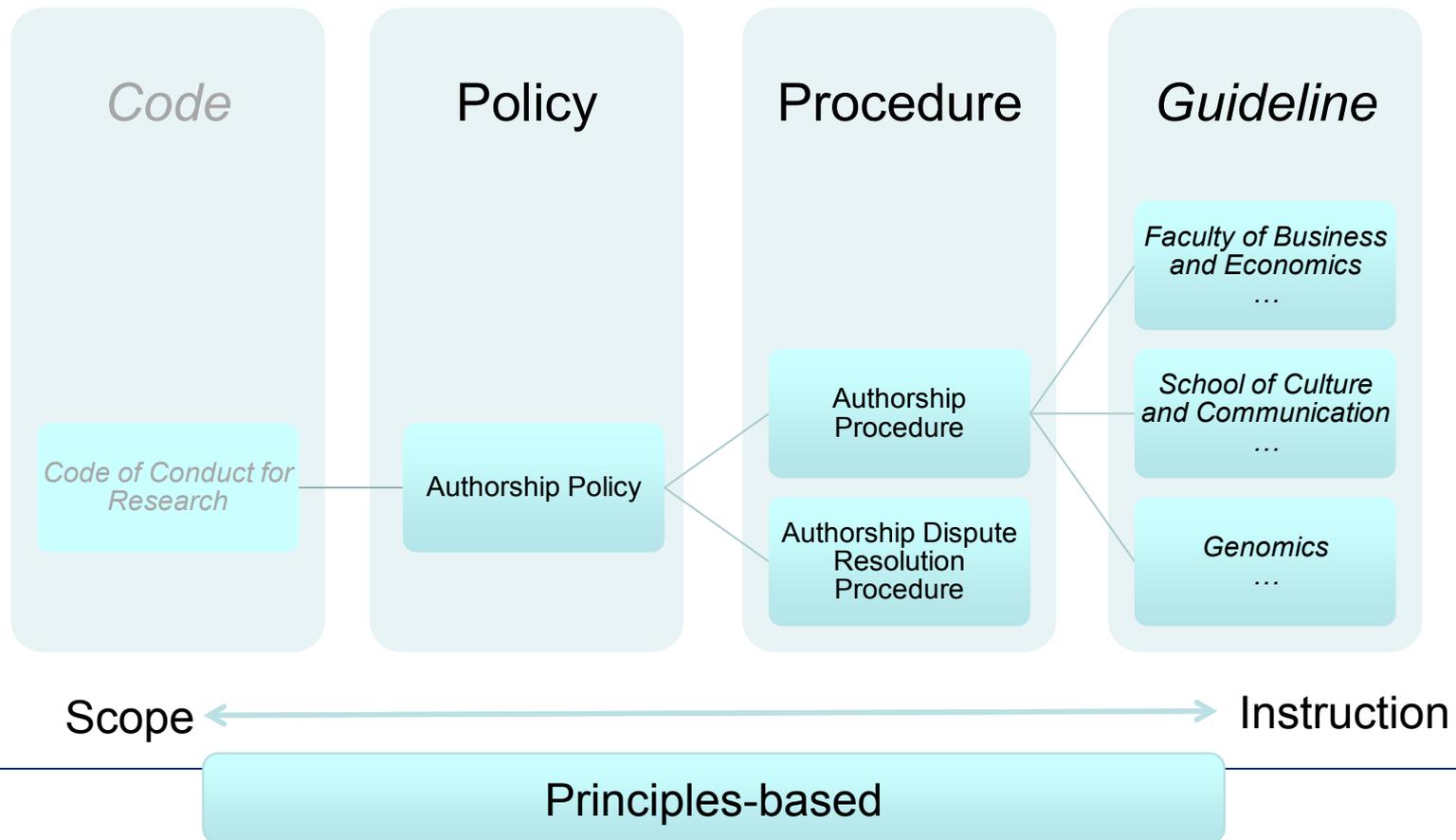
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- Current description of authorship for the University is contained within the Code of Conduct for Research
 - Prescriptive and contains seven dot points
 - Based on the ICMJE guidelines
 - Biomedical focus
 - Deficient
- We require a governance framework for authorship that:
 1. Provides clear statements of expectations
 2. Better fits our current settings
 3. Accommodates diversity
 4. Provides procedures for practice and dispute resolution
 5. Promotes understanding

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- Multi-disciplinary reference group
- Extensive consultation



- Authorship must only recognise a significant intellectual or scholarly contribution to a research output
- An author is publically responsible for the integrity and accurate reporting of at least their significant intellectual or scholarly contribution to a research output

- *Honest reflection of contribution*
- *Assigned fairly and consistently*
- *Communicated clearly and transparently*
- *Generosity while remaining true to the requirements*

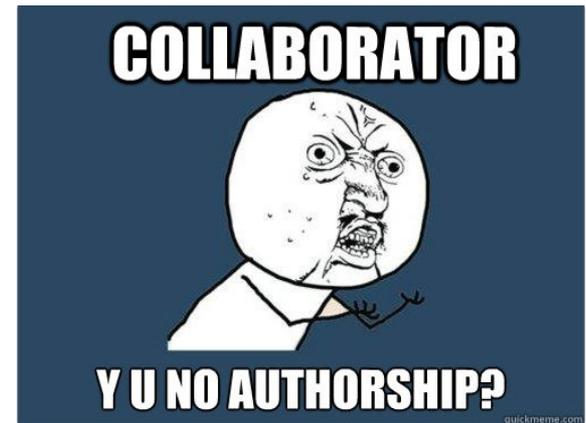
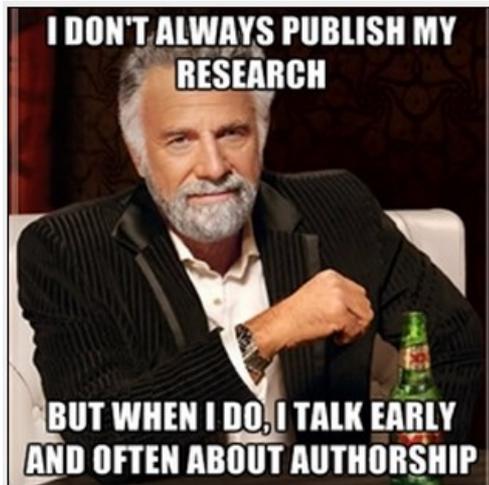
- Sets out authorship criteria – represents a change from an authorship to contributorship model
- Establishes requirements for record keeping, acknowledgments for contributions less than ‘authorship’, and prohibits awarding of authorship if criteria have not been met
- Sets responsibilities for all authors, corresponding authors, senior authors
- Provides a procedure that describes good practice
- Provides a procedure that provides authorship dispute resolution
- Outlines Faculty or Graduate School Guidelines for Authorship
- Directs allegations of plagiarism that primarily relate to authorship inclusion/exclusion to authorship dispute resolution procedure rather than processes for research misconduct

- Authorship is attributed only when a researcher has made a significant intellectual or scholarly contribution to a research output and is willing to take public responsibility for the contribution.
- Researchers qualify as authors if they have made a significant intellectual or scholarly contribution through at least one, but often more than one, of the following:
 - Conception and design of the research described in the research output
 - Acquisition of research data where the acquisition has required significant intellectual judgment or input
 - Analysis and interpretation of research data
 - Drafting of the research output, or redrafting the research output so as to critically change or substantively advance the interpretation

- A person who qualifies as an author must not be included or excluded without their written agreement
 - Must be kept
 - Must include a description of the contribution that each author has made
- Authorship must not be attributed when a researcher has not made a significant intellectual or scholarly contribution or is unwilling to take public responsibility for their contribution
- Non-author contributors must be properly acknowledged
- All authors have a responsibility to ensure all contributors to the research output, especially student researchers, are properly recognised regardless of their position or role (or any changes)
- Role of the corresponding author as a communicator and record keeper
- Discipline-dependent recognition of not including supervisors as authors, author order, and the role of a senior author

What do you think?

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Processes for errors on the record (*or playing nicely*)

1. Receipt of allegation (after discussion with RIA)
2. Preliminary assessment
3. Formal investigation
4. Appeals and Review
5. Sanction
6. Correcting the record

- finding the right contact point in a University (search for research integrity)/making the right contact point clear
- understanding the roles of players in the ecosystem – Universities should make their processes more broadly known, understood and available
- recognising the need for cooperation
- communication



Thanks (and questions)