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SURVEY RESULTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction
Stories of research misconduct in every discipline are posted almost daily on websites such as RetractionWatch, casting a pall over the academic community. Journal publishers are not only redacting papers for reasons of fraud and misconduct, but some are tracking updates as misbehaviors are uncovered. To help reduce these incidents, federal granting agencies are requiring academic institutions to develop some type of formal training to promote ethical and responsible conduct of research (RCR). As universities attempt to identify the training needed to fulfill such requirements, librarians have an opportunity to enhance their roles and maintain their relevance to the university by developing innovative instructional design techniques to enhance both the education and training aspects of RCR issues in the gap areas uncovered at each institution.

The purpose of this survey was to assess research libraries’ participation in institutional efforts to train faculty, staff, students, and other researchers in the principles of responsible conduct of research and ethical research practices. It includes questions on the institution’s training activities, on training roles currently undertaken by librarians, and on librarians’ willingness to expand instruction into the arena of responsible conduct of research. The survey was distributed to the 125 ARL member libraries in May 2013. These results are based on data submitted by 48 university libraries at 47 of the 125 ARL member libraries (38%) by the deadline of June 9, 2013.

Granting Agency Impact
Federal granting agencies in the United States, such as the National Science Foundation (NSF), are required to implement the Federal Research Misconduct Policy, which mandates that all participants receive appropriate training as defined by the institution. In Canada, the Tri-Council framework comprising the three primary granting agencies, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), goes a step further and includes fiscal responsibilities as part of the RCR components. To meet these requirements, many universities are developing programs, tutorials, and guides to inform and ensure that their faculty, staff, and students are complying with granting agencies’ requirements for responsible conduct of research. The Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) Program is becoming a de facto standard for institutional training; in many cases used primarily for the biomedical (treatment of human subjects) component, but also an option for other disciplines. The US Office of Research Integrity maintains links to resources developed by the Office and by universities for RCR training. Complementary to ethics training is the use of case studies in applied ethics education, such as those available from EthicsCore, Online Ethics Center, and the National Post-Doc Association. These policies and resources help define the minimum training requirements, but faculty and students may request additional clarification or assistance from their information professionals on campus.

Institution-Level Activities
All of the survey respondents report that there are institution-wide initiatives to address academic honesty or RCR. Activities range from online tutorials to for-credit, face-to-face courses. Most of the institutions
(41, or 85%) offer workshops that cover a wide range of RCR topics. These typically are open to all interested attendees, though most university-level activities are aimed at graduate students and post-docs, or anyone participating on a grant-funded project, categories that overlap highly. These workshops tend to be coordinated by campus departments such as the office of research or the graduate school. The respondents identified units with names that include buzzwords such as academic honesty, research integrity, research assurance, research ethics, and compliance. Two-thirds of the responding institutions offer RCR certification.

Medical sciences have a greater emphasis on RCR training, since they are driven by Institutional Review Board (IRB) regulations for research on human subjects and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) for treatment of animal subjects. Researchers in these disciplines have had to develop and enforce training for these programs long before the recent requirements mandated by other granting agencies. A search of institutional websites indicates that twenty-nine of the US (74%) and two of the Canadian responding institutions (25%) use components of the CITI Program, many aimed primarily at those participating in human subject research. Not surprisingly, librarians who are hunting for discipline-specific case studies have noted that bioethics is one of the better-developed discipline specialties within research ethics.

Respondents were not asked about the availability, range, or type of college- or department-specific activities. The survey authors assumed those activities are too numerous and too localized to be counted successfully. Many respondents offered comments similar to, “Individual programs vary by school and department,” illustrating a library awareness of such activities and their diversity.

Library-Level Activities
Librarians are finding a niche in promoting the responsible conduct of research through a variety of supplemental guides and training, such as offering traditional face-to-face workshops for students, partnering with faculty to design plagiarism-proof assignments, developing seminars and symposia, and creating online guides.

Twenty-five respondents (53%) include information about RCR on the library website. Their comments imply that much of this information is limited to the traditional areas of library involvement: plagiarism, citation, and bibliography management software. Most respondents (36, or 77%) offer training sessions on some aspect of RCR. Course-based instruction sessions and face-to-face workshops are the most common training method (89% and 83% respectively), followed by online guides (78%). Half of the libraries offer online tutorials. The majority of respondents have been providing this training for more than three years.

As with website information, the most frequently covered topics in library sessions include citing and citation management software, and avoiding plagiarism. Ethics, data management, and responsible authorship comprise the second tier of topics covered. Other topics mentioned include intellectual property, specifically patents and copyright. Data management sessions are being held at some libraries, and are expected to increase as grant agency requirements are codified. These sessions will be opportunities to include the “why” and “responsible” aspects as well as “how to” manage and share data.

Most sessions are initiated by course instructors, or are general sessions devised by librarians. Librarians are collaborating most frequently with specific departments or colleges, the graduate school, undergraduate centers, and centers for research. The largest group of initiators of these sessions is instructors requesting course-specific training, followed by librarians, labs, and administration. Comments reveal that many sessions are requested during orientations, and one library reports that, “We are frequently contacted by graduate students because they are not receiving sufficient support ... on how to teach academic integrity, detect cheating and plagiarism, and document such breaches...” Two-thirds of the respondents prefer to tailor RCR training sessions to audience or discipline type; one-third find general-audience sessions adequate.

Comments in response to several questions include “it depends” and demonstrate flexibility through a typical assortment of offerings, such as orientation for one group, seminars for another, course-based
for some, and open sessions. The randomness is best expressed in the comment, “Given that RCR incorporates many areas, there isn’t really any single or simple answer for who it initiates sessions, what the topics are, or when they happen.”

The most frequent activities among libraries currently offering some level of RCR training include: incorporating plagiarism prevention in citation management workshops; developing guides; and pointing to university-level requirements, activities, and sources. No unusual marketing and publicity techniques were uncovered, but collaborative publicity, such as blasts from both the library and from the graduate school, seems to boost attendance.

Evaluation Results
Few libraries are conducting pre- or post-tests with RCR activities, though quizzing or pre/post tests are perceived as valuable aids to priming attendees to the learning objectives. Assessment exercises are more likely to be conducted when attendees receive certification or other formal credit.

Those who use quizzes have learned that attendees appear to be less knowledgeable than expected in the areas of when and how to cite resources, how to paraphrase properly, plagiarism, data management and data sharing, ethics of authorship, copyright and fair use, and how to search effectively & efficiently.

Further workshops/topics most frequently requested by attendees are avoiding plagiarism, data management/sharing/ownership, and responsible authorship and publication practices. Graduate students who serve as teaching assistants are requesting support in teaching academic integrity.

About one third of the respondents are planning to add workshops, either on subtopics such as data management, or tailored to specific audience groups such as international students.

Models
Successful models include a multi-faceted approach, in which RCR elements are offered as distinct activities, incorporated in small bits into established instruction sessions, included in or linked from guides, offered through individual appointments, and delivered through online tutorials. Subject guides can include links to relevant university policies and websites. Libraries may provide individual consultations to faculty and students as well as general workshops. Some libraries have succeeded in obtaining time during orientations and seminars, which can be altered to discipline-specific examples and which may be marketed by the academic departments as required activities for graduate students.

Why Libraries Are Not Conducting RCR Training
The responding libraries that are not conducting RCR training gave a number of reasons why not. Some do not consider RCR a library responsibility since training is handled at the university level. Others are not yet experiencing a demand for training, have insufficient staffing or expertise, or acknowledged that they are conducting plagiarism/citation training but hadn’t considered these topics as part of RCR. One hadn’t considered RCR as a route for librarians before receiving the survey.

Conclusion: How Can Libraries Help
“We see our role as filling in any gaps in the institutional RCR training, which primarily occur in the area of plagiarism and proper citations/citation management systems.”

The goal of this project was twofold: to assess and communicate the depth and variety of RCR sessions provided by ARL libraries; and to enable librarians who perceive gaps in university-based training to successfully initiate RCR training sessions or to incorporate RCR aspects into existing events.

The survey responses demonstrate that librarians have been involved in plagiarism awareness education for years, providing standalone training via workshops or tutorials and incorporating segments into course-based instruction. But librarians may not perceive plagiarism awareness as a component of the larger topic of Responsible Conduct of Research, which is largely relevant to researchers and the graduate student level or higher. Typically, librarians’ services have focused on the how-to or instructional aspects of academic and research integrity, rather than the conceptual and educational aspects. As such, librarians may not have been asked to play a larger role in the past. But the need to meet funding agency
requirements, lack of self-expertise identified by faculty, and a growing realization of the gaps in both the practical and conceptual aspects of RCR have opened the door for librarians to expand their service offerings from plagiarism awareness and citation management to also include ethics case study selection, data management and sharing, and responsible authorship practices.

As libraries strive to remain relevant to the university, the area of RCR offers opportunities to support the research community in helping meet the expectations of training that are now required by granting agencies. Although CITI and IRB/IACUC online training sessions are becoming the de facto requirement for ethics training, gaps remain in the thoroughness of training provided. Research indicates that conversations need to be held more than once, e.g., at the discipline/department/lab levels. Faculty are unequipped or don’t have time for engaging discussions with their post-docs and graduate students.

Tips for librarians to help fill in gaps in RCR training include:

- Continue training in librarians’ traditional strengths in the how-tos and practical aspects, such as citing and citation management.
- Include high concepts and critical thinking skills within training workshops.
- Coordinate training in plagiarism awareness with course instructors, writing centers, graduate schools.
- Link citing/plagiarism training activities to university-level RCR training advertisements and events.
- Provide or raise RCR awareness at undergraduate and early graduate levels in ethics education, including identification of relevant case studies for courses or departments; include both academic integrity and research integrity.
- Embed RCR aspects within course-integrated instruction.
- Offer RCR awareness geared toward international students, whose cultural differences in topics such as plagiarism imply a deeper level of training is needed.
- Brace for increased training in the data management component, because librarians have the skill sets for the tasks, the need will increase, and librarians are likely to be asked for assistance.

Librarians may be surprised to learn that many aspects of RCR training fall within their comfort level, and the Selected Documents section illustrates several guides that are being used successfully by other librarians. One strategy is to market the traditional workshops of plagiarism and citing under the broader banner of RCR and thus to open the door to expanding into other RCR facets as appropriate. Another strategy is to expand our activities from the task-oriented content of avoiding plagiarism and how to cite to the educational scope of establishing the context and importance of why we cite and its value in academic integrity and research integrity, as has been proposed elsewhere.

Training in RCR can be incorporated into several levels of campus activities. From identifying case studies to leading discussions to conducting workshops that create awareness, librarians can increase their comfort levels as they progress through activities in applied ethics education and demonstrate a relevant role within the research university.

Endnotes

1 Retraction Watch http://www.retractionwatch.com


4 CITI: Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative http://www.citiprogram.org

5 ORI: the Office of Research Integrity http://ori.dhhs.gov/
6 Ethics CORE (Collaborative Online Resource Environment) http://nationalethicscenter.org/

7 OEC: Online Ethics Center for Engineering and Research http://www.onlineethics.org/


SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

The SPEC Survey on Responsible Conduct of Research Training was designed by Michelle Leonard, Science & Technology Librarian, and Denise Bennett, Engineering Librarian, at the University of Florida. These results are based on data submitted by 48 libraries at 47 of the 125 ARL member libraries (38%) by the deadline of June 9, 2013. The survey’s introductory text and questions are reproduced below, followed by the response data and selected comments from the respondents.

News reports from the research community routinely include stories of plagiarism, falsification, and fabrication of data, as well as journal publishers’ updates on redacted papers due to research misconduct. To counter such activity, federal granting agencies in the US and Canada are requiring that institutions receiving grants must ensure that participants have received appropriate training as defined by the institution. In response, universities and other research institutions are developing programs, tutorials, and guides to inform and to assure that their faculty, staff, students, and researchers are complying with granting agencies’ requirements for responsible conduct of research (RCR), which now includes data management practices.

A scan of academic websites indicates that most RCR training is being conducted outside of libraries. Often it is centralized through the graduate school or the office of research, though libraries may be tapped to identify resources and have been conducting workshops on avoiding plagiarism and proper citation practices for a long time. The next leap from plagiarism prevention training is to request that librarians conduct responsible conduct of research training. Librarians can promote RCR through a variety of educational efforts including traditional face-to-face workshops for students, partnering with faculty to design plagiarism proof assignments, developing research ethics symposia, and creating online resources.

The purpose of this survey is to assess research libraries’ participation in institutional efforts to train faculty, staff, students, and other researchers in the principles of responsible conduct of research and ethical research practices. It includes questions on the institution’s training activities, on training roles currently undertaken by librarians, and on librarians’ willingness to expand instruction into the arena of responsible conduct of research. Data and documentation will serve to inform librarians of their peers’ activities and to provide links and templates for reuse.

Some institutions may have multiple libraries that provide RCR instruction, for example science and medicine. Because they may handle the material differently, we will accept separate responses from as many libraries as wish to complete this survey so that we may get an understanding of current policy and practice as possible. But, a response from each library that provides RCR instruction at your institution is not required. If more than one library is responding, please submit separate surveys.

Definitions

For the purposes of the survey, Responsible Conduct of Research can be broadly defined as the ethical and responsible practice of research in the following areas:

- Data management, sharing, and ownership
- Conflict of interest and commitment
• Research on human subjects
• Research on animal subjects
• Avoidance of research misconduct
• Responsible authorship and publication practices (such as avoiding plagiarism, citing sources, acknowledging contributors, obtaining permission for reuse, etc.)
• Mentor/trainee responsibilities
• Peer review
• Collaborative science

Research Misconduct is typically defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results. Research misconduct may also include mismanaging grant funds and providing false information in grant applications.

INSTITUTION-LEVEL RCR INFORMATION

1. Are there institution-wide initiatives regarding academic honesty or responsible conduct of research? N=47

   Yes  47  100%
   No   0   0%

   If yes, please indicate the type of initiative. Check all that apply. N=47

   Student code of conduct  39  83%
   Certification in RCR (e.g., from Office of Research)  31  66%
   Honor code  16  34%
   Other initiative  20  43%

   Please briefly describe the other initiative. N=20

      College Board on Academic Honesty


   Human subjects certification

   In compliance with Canada’s Tri-Council framework, the university has recently implemented a new procedure “Investigating a Breach of Research Integrity” effective March 28, 2013. The new procedure creates a mechanism for ensuring that university researchers are held accountable to Responsible Conduct of Research standards. [Tri-Council refers to the three primary granting agencies: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), and Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC).]

   Information on academic integrity and avoiding plagiarism and related topics is available at the NuWrite/Northwestern's Online Writing Resources. Other areas within the university host sites on academic integrity, for example, the Office of the Provost and The Graduate School, among others.

   Institutional Review Board – Certification
Lectures and website

Mandatory online ethics training, mandatory online IRB certification

Office of Research Assurance is primarily responsible for RCR.

PHIL 6000: Responsible Conduct of Research: a for-credit course is available to all graduate students (and some post docs). There are also some departmental training programs. As of March 4, 2013, the following academic programs have an approved in-house RCR training approach for their doctoral students (completing one of these approaches replaces the need for taking PHIL 6000).

- Applied Physiology—PHIL 6010: Biotechnology and Research Ethics
- Biology—BIOL 8106: Tools of Science
- Biomedical Engineering—PHIL 6010: Biotechnology and Research Ethics
- Building Construction—BC 8100: Research Methodology
- Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering—ChBE 6003: Chemical Process Safety and ChBE 8801: Introduction to Research (both courses are required)
- Chemistry—CHEM 8902: Information Resources for Chemists and Biochemists
- Earth and Atmospheric Sciences—EAS 6000: Introduction to Research and Responsible Conduct
- Psychology—PSYC 8900: Special Problems in Experimental Psychology-RCR
- Public Policy—PUBP 8801: Dissertation Starter Course (2 semesters)

Plagiarism School

Research Ethics Office within the Office of Research Services, VP Research and Innovation; Institute of Social Research; Senate Policies. Academic Integrity through the Teaching Commons. (There are web resources and online tutorials.)

Research Misconduct Policy, Conflict of Interest Policy, Financial Conflict of Interest on Federal Grants Policy, Responsible Conduct of Research Training Requirement for Students/Post-Docs.

Researchers wishing to receive ethics approval for their project need to complete the Government of Canada’s Tri-Council Policy Statement 2 Course on Research Ethics (TCPS 2 CORE). This is an online course administered by the government of Canada. Once successfully completed, the candidate will get a certificate that must be attached to any ethics approval request. All researchers involved in a project must complete the course. The university also recently introduced an online Research Integrity Course that is delivered through Desire2Learn. The university also participates in the Network of Networks (N2): Clinical Research Resources through collaboration with the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) Program with the University of Miami. N2 makes a variety of educational resources available to Canadian Clinical Researchers/Investigators, REB members, clinical research coordinators, research assistants, and other research support staff and students. CITI training includes Good Clinical Practice (GCP), Biomedical Human Subjects Research, Responsible Conduct of Research. Researchers are also required to adhere to the RCR framework set out by Canada's research granting agencies—Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), and Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). This new framework is an umbrella document that describes agency policies and requirements related to applying for and managing agency funds, performing research, and disseminating results. It also outlines the process that institutions and agencies follow in the event of an allegation of a breach of agency policy. The university is in the middle of revising and approving a new policy on Responsible Conduct of Research and Responsible Conduct of Research—Code of Research Ethics. There is a policy on academic fraud as well.

The university has RCR training available in various ways, but no certification that I could find.

The university Office of Research & Economic Development offers occasional workshops but the majority of training is through a free online course.
There is an institutional mandate that individuals involved in federally funded research projects receive training (if required by the funding agency). Sponsored Programs maintains a list of courses that satisfy the requirement, and they also maintain a list of self-directed training opportunities.

University-wide policy on Scholarly Integrity; training program through a research ethics office with campus-wide scope

Websites on those issues; policies and guidelines

Workshops

2. Does your institution (besides the library) offer workshops on RCR topics to its faculty, staff, students, and/or researchers? N=48

   Yes  41  85%
   No  7  15%

   If you answered Yes, you will skip to the section Institution RCR Workshops.
   If you answered No, you will skip to the section Library-level RCR Information.

INSTITUTION RCR WORKSHOPS

3. Please indicate which topics are addressed in RCR workshops offered by your institution. Check all that apply. N=40

   Ethics/academic integrity  35  88%
   Avoiding research misconduct  33  83%
   Responsible conduct of research overview  32  80%
   Responsible conduct of research complete  26  65%
   Avoiding plagiarism  25  63%
   Responsible authorship  22  55%
   Data management  21  53%
   “How to cite” and citation styles  17  43%
   How to use bibliography management software such as Endnote, Refworks, Zotero, etc.  15  38%
   Other related topic  13  33%

   Please briefly describe the other related topic. N=12

   Annual symposium, ethics of animal research/animal care and compliance
   Collaborative research, conflicts of interest, environmental and laboratory safety, human subjects research, humane use and care of vertebrate animals in research, peer review, responsibilities of mentors and trainees, science and engineering in society
   Conflict of interest, peer review, collaborative research
   Copyright, fair dealing and moral rights in a university context; Scientific misconduct
Data security; copyright/publication agreements

Departments and colleges sponsor programs specific to their disciplines.

Diverse workplace, grant management, conflict of interest, intellectual property

Human subjects, intellectual property and patenting, copyright, conflict of interest, peer review

I don’t know all the topics covered. There is required training for all principal investigators.

I know there are initiatives in many faculties and departments but since we are not part of them I cannot describe adequately their content (what is included and what is not).

Our institution includes the library, and the library offers bibliography management software training. Other sessions are offered by the university’s Office for Research. There is a website devoted to RCR, and it is hosted by the Office for Research Integrity. Groups of training include: animal subjects research; grants management & research administration; grantsmanship; human subjects research; research safety; responsible conduct of research. The latter covers collaborative institutional training initiative; integrity in biomedical research; ethics in biological sciences; public health: ethical issues in clinical research; responsible conduct in neuroscience; taking responsibility for responsible conduct of research; teaching research ethics. Individual areas may also list related training. The above may not be comprehensive.

There are online modules or other voluntary online tools offered to help meet NSF and NIH requirements.

4. Are these workshops available to all departments/programs/groups or directed only to specific groups? N=40

| Available to all | 28 | 70% |
| Directed to specific groups | 12 | 30% |

If directed to specific groups, please identify them. N=9

Graduate and postdoctoral students

Graduate students, although others may attend if there is room.

It is actually a mix. There are programs available to all, and there are programs targeted to specific departments and groups.

Mainly for graduate students, but also available to some post-docs and some undergraduates doing research.

Participants must be affiliated with the university.

Principal investigators on grant-funded projects

Required for post-docs and grad students funded by NSF, but open to all post-docs and grad students.

Some offerings are directed to graduate students.

Tends to be ad-hoc workshops directed at teaching assistants, graduate students, new faculty, and then any groups that may require specific instruction so that they might in turn teach academic integrity and citation methods to their students (i.e., teaching assistants related to a specific discipline, course with chronic problems related to academic integrity).
Additional Comments N=6

Available to all though targeted to medical personnel, animal & human research, and related.

Both exist: some initiatives are general seminars offered by the School of Graduate Studies and some initiatives are directed to specific groups (organized by and for faculties, departments).

Ethics, avoiding research misconduct, RCR, and data management offered to clinical research faculty and staff.

Individual programs vary by school and department.

Primarily for faculty and graduate students.

The answer to this question is “both available to all” and “directed to specific groups.” Specific groups include, for example, Driskill Graduate Program in the Life Sciences; IBIS graduate students & Evanston campus post-docs; Public Health; Neuroscience. Sessions are available to all and, in some cases, directed to specific groups.

5. Is there an institution-wide committee or unit that coordinates these workshops? N=39

| Yes | 28 | 72% |
| No  | 11 | 28% |

If yes, please identify the committee and briefly describe its members. N=28

Coordinated by the Office of the Vice President for Research.

Dean of Graduate Studies

Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies in conjunction with Teaching and Learning Services

Graduate Research Ethics Programs Director

Human Studies Program has a director and several IRB coordinators.

Institutional Review Board (IRB), comprised of faculty members and IRB staff members.

More than one group, but shared responsibility among Undergraduate Studies, Vice Chancellor for Research, Sponsored Research Departments.

No single committee. There are committees for various parts of the topics.

Office for Research/Office for Research Integrity

Office of Research

Office of Research Administration, a university-level administrative unit

Office of Research and Creative Activities (ORCA). Composed of a director, assistant director, and the associate academic vice president for research.

Office of Research and Sponsored Programs

Office of Research Services; also some faculties have research offices that offer sessions.

Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research
Office of the Vice President for Research

Office of the Vice-President of Research & International, Office of Research Ethics & Compliance, and Student Affairs-Student Advocacy.

Rackham Graduate School and our IRB

Research Compliance and Biosafety, Writing Center, Thesis Office

The Graduate School, headed by the Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs

The Homewood Institutional Review Board, in conjunction with the Graduate Affairs Office, offers the training. According to the HIRB website, “the members of the HIRB include faculty with expertise in various academic disciplines and a member from the community that is unaffiliated with the university. The primary concerns of at least one member are nonscientific. The diversity of HIRB members' expertise and experience enables them to represent the academic disciplines in the divisions served by HIRB, community views and attitudes, and nonscientific perspectives when evaluating the acceptability of proposed research.”

The Office of Research Ethics

The RCR Education Advisory Committee (RCREAC) is composed of representatives from schools and colleges of the university with students participating in RCR instruction programs.

The Research Ethics Advisory Committee is led by an RCR Officer and consists of 11 faculty members from the main campus and the health sciences campus. Three offices take care of ethical issues on campus. For main campus faculty and graduate students: Responsible and Ethical Conduct of Research. For main campus graduate students: Office of Graduate Studies. For Health Sciences Center: Institute for Ethics. We also have an IRB office.

The Scholarship and Research Integrity office in the Office of the Vice President for Research coordinates the SARI@PSU program. The development of specific RCR programs for graduate students is left to individual departments and colleges, but SARI requires that the programs be created. SARI also *lightly* monitors a requirement that faculty take a certain number of SARI/RCR classes and workshops every two years. This is independent of the required ISB certification and training for all researchers. SARI coordinates general RCR-programming through contacts in each college.

There is a campus office for “Research Education and Oversight,” with five staff members.

There is a Research Integrity Unit within the campus Office of Research and Innovation.

Vice Provost for Research Office

6. Please enter any additional comments about institution RCR workshops you would like to share.

N=8

Most of the “workshops” are online tutorials or courses.

Much of this is managed through either the library or the Office of the Vice President for Research.

ORCA trains campus deans and department chairs on responsible conduct of research on a yearly basis. Faculty who wish to conduct research must complete three online modules (Online Ethics Tutorials) created by the Center on Materials and Devices for Information Technology Research with support from the National Science Foundation.

The institution offers courses, online resources, and seminars.
The Office of the Vice Provost for Research is the central agency on campus regarding RCR but individual schools, departments, and centers also provide their own workshops, training sessions, classes, etc.

The training can be done either online via Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI), or in-person in an 8.5 hour, discussion-based course offered 4 times/year.

Training is provided through the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI).

We have a program for bioethics, Office of Research Integrity, and Office of Legal Counsel that all provide varying levels of support.

**LIBRARY-LEVEL RCR INFORMATION**

7. Is information about RCR available on your library’s website? (Such information could range from how-tos to case studies to guidelines for reporting observed problems.) N=47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>53%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments N=12

- As part of a LibGuide.
- Citation management, copyright information, plagiarism prevention
- Consists of info about Endnote.
- Finding it can be a challenge.
- Health Sciences Library reports “not directly.” University Library offers training in bibliographic tools (e.g., EndNote) and, during graduate student orientation, copyright session. These latter are on our website. Library guides provide links to writing resources noted in previous question.
- Our subject guides include links to the appropriate university policies and websites on those topics. We also offer a lot of information about bibliographic software and citing sources but not from the angle of ethical conduct.
- Piecemeal, as it comes up in a variety of areas in which the Libraries provide services.
- The Libraries has a LibGuide that addresses plagiarism and copyright issues.
- The library mainly focuses on citing and plagiarism.
- Very general information on avoiding plagiarism in some subject guides. No formal web pages or guides specifically on the responsible conduct of research.
- Very little is available, primarily about plagiarism and not recently updated.
- We have information on how to use citation tools and links to sources for citation examples. We also have information on how to avoid plagiarism, which links to a required plagiarism tutorial for undergraduates offered by the university. There is information on data management, basics of copyright, and links to library staff who can help navigate questions or refer to other sources.
8. Does your library offer training on RCR topics to faculty, staff, students, and/or researchers? N=47

Yes 36 77%
No, but we plan to 1 2%
No 10 21%

If you answered Yes, you will skip to the section Library RCR Training: Methods.
If you answered No, but we plan to, you will skip to the section Library RCR Training Plans.
If you answered No, you will skip to the section No Library RCR Training.

LIBRARY RCR TRAINING PLANS

9. Please indicate the methods your library plans to use to deliver RCR training. Check all that apply. N=1

Incorporate RCR topics into course-based library instruction sessions
Face-to-face RCR-specific workshops
Online tutorial
Online guides

When you click the Next>> button below, you will skip to the section Additional Comments.

LIBRARY RCR TRAINING: METHODS

10. Please indicate the methods your library uses to deliver RCR training. Check all that apply. N=36

Incorporate RCR topics into course-based library instruction sessions 32 89%
Face-to-face RCR-specific workshops 30 83%
Online guides 28 78%
Online tutorial 18 50%
Printed handouts/guides 14 39%
On demand video 6 17%
Other training method 6 17%

Please briefly describe the other training method. N=6

Detecting Plagiarism Workshops for faculty
Live, online workshops
Plagiarism and research ethics are incorporated into the Library 110 course offered each semester.
The Libraries provides individual consultation to faculty and students on RCR topics (legal issues, copyright, patent searching, etc.)
We offer an elective 1-credit seminar to graduate students on searching and using information sources. This seminar addresses in part ethical use of information.

Webinar

11. Please indicate how long your library has used each applicable RCR training method. N=36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Method</th>
<th>More than 3 years</th>
<th>1–3 years</th>
<th>In planning stage</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate RCR topics into course-based library instruction sessions</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face-to-face RCR-specific workshops</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online guides</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online tutorial</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed handouts/guides</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On demand video</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other training method</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Responses</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Please enter any additional library RCR training methods information you would like to share. N=3

At the library, we currently offer EndNote/Zotero/Mendeley workshops but not necessarily in the context of RCR. In the past, sessions on copyright and fair use have been offered. In terms of training plans, we plan to offer Data Management Tips & Tricks. Regarding the training method, the above is an estimate; not clear on the exact length of time these methods have been offered. Online tutorial is something we hope to plan/offer.

The online tutorials are subject or class-based and they include information on plagiarism and citation practices as well as information on IL skills, e.g., searching skills, appropriate subject resources, etc.

The science librarians’ expanding involvement in plagiarism prevention led to a National Science Foundation grant to develop an online game, GAP (Gaming Against Plagiarism) focusing on plagiarism, falsification of data, fabrication of data in the STEM disciplines. Work on this game brought us in contact with other units on campus, and we suddenly found ourselves conducting the Avoiding Plagiarism Seminars managed by the Dean of Students Office for Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution. We were also invited to work with the I-Cubed grant serving on the Ethics and Mentoring Subcommittees and co-sponsoring programming such as an Ethics Symposium. Science librarians developed an Introduction to RCR workshop and a guide to sources, focusing on aspects such as case studies. The Intro to RCR workshops taught us that discipline- and audience-based sessions are likely to be more effective than general workshops open to anyone. For example, beginning graduate students appear intimidated and reserved in general workshops, while experienced graduate students have many questions and opinions to offer. Faculty who attend the general workshops are likely to request department-level sessions on the spot or to inform their colleagues that librarians are willing to lead RCR sessions, leading to future invitations. Getting invited to present on one or more RCR topics at graduate student seminars has frequently led to subsequent invitations—to discuss other RCR topics, to repeat each semester, or to present on traditional library services such as database selection and searching techniques. Through being willing to tackling topics that are unfamiliar to faculty, we seem to have established credibility in traditional as well as untraditional areas of strength.
LIBRARY RCR TRAINING: WORKSHOP CONTENT AND AUDIENCE

13. When designing RCR workshop content, does your library focus on a general or a targeted audience? N=31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We prefer to tailor to either audience type or discipline</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content designed for a general audience works well for all</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We prefer to tailor to an audience type</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We prefer to tailor to a discipline (department, lab, course, etc.)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments N=11

**We prefer to tailor to either audience type or discipline**
- We do both general and targeted, for different purposes.
- We offer both general and tailored instruction on RCR topics.
- We provide general sessions, but we prefer to tailor to audience.

**Content designed for a general audience works well for all**
- Really depends on the topic.

**We prefer to tailor to an audience type**
- Tailored to graduate students.
  - We’ve tried to offer a variety of workshops where the same content gets delivered but for student assistants/faculty, we present the material as a “mock workshop” that they can copy, adapt to their needs, and intersperse the slides/quizzes with discussion about trouble-shooting, particular issues or challenges, and alternative approaches.
  - Workshops aimed at faculty/graduate students.

**We prefer to tailor to a discipline (department, lab, course, etc.)**
- We do a mixture of workshops for general audiences as well as for specific disciplines.

Additional Comments
- At this point, we do not offer specific workshops.
- Depending on which RCR topic, we provide general audience, demographic-specific, and discipline-specific content.
- We do not offer specific workshops on RCR but as mentioned under previous questions, some of our instruction workshops (general workshops or course related workshops) include some elements of RCR (mainly ethical use of information).

14. Are workshops open to all interested attendees, or are they limited to specific groups? N=30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open to all interested attendees</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited to specific groups</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comments N=18

Open to all interested attendees

Again, we offer both.

Both actually apply, depending on group targeted.

Both, depending on the workshop. Some are drop-in on a topic of interest to a general audience. Others are for a specific course.

Health Sciences Library notes that workshops are open to all, except when a workshop is developed/tailored to a specific medical audience.

The answer is actually both, for different purposes.

The answer is actually both. We offer training to both general audiences and specific groups. We have some general workshops on citation management that are open to general audiences; other times topics are customized to be included in specific course-related instruction or RCR-specific training. The only consistent RCR-specific training we offer is for the required RCR training for art history graduate students.

The plagiarism sessions are required of all students.

The workshops for most workshops given by the University Libraries are open to all interested students; however those given by the Law Library are limited to specific groups.

Unless invited by a specific group!

We offer both open sessions and sessions limited to specific groups.

We’ve tried to tailor it to specific groups but lately the attendance has been low (for students that is), therefore we make it an open, drop-in set up.

Limited to specific groups

Any RCR training is part of more general bibliographic instruction and would be limited to class.

I.e., the class for whom the session was prepared.

The RCR workshops offered through the graduate school are intended for PhD candidates, but they are open to others attending as space is available.

We offer workshops to graduate students in partnership with the Office of Graduate Studies. Faculty are welcome to attend and have shown up to our workshops.

While the workshops were originally intended to be open to all interested attendees, their branding as graduate workshops limited attendance to a specific group. Thus, is 2013, the Libraries has re-branded the workshops as Research Workshops and begun to promote them to all attendees.

Additional Comments

Both, depending on the workshop.

Sometimes open; sometimes specific.
15. Please indicate which topics are covered in RCR workshops for each applicable audience. Check all that apply. N=34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>General audience</th>
<th>U-grad students</th>
<th>Graduate students</th>
<th>Post docs</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Researchers</th>
<th>Support staff</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to use bibliography management software such as Endnote, Refworks, Zotero, etc.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;How to cite&quot; and citation styles</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding plagiarism</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethics, academic integrity</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible authorship</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data management</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible conduct of research overview</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding research misconduct</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other related topic</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you selected Other related topic above, please specify the topic and the applicable audience. N=3

Copyright and rights management for images is the specific topic of an RCR workshop for art history graduate students. Please note that the citation/bibliography are addressed in general workshops that are not necessarily branded as RCR related. Those topics and plagiarism are addressed upon request in course-related instruction.

NIH’s Public Access Policy: post docs, faculty, researchers, support staff.

We have copyright-specific workshops open to the public, aimed at faculty and researchers, on a variety of topics. We also provide copyright-specific workshops to departments, research groups, and courses as requested.

Additional Comments N=2

The above depends on the faculty/department. Some faculties/departments have a required information literacy component in which RCR is covered more extensively by the library/librarian.

To date, our data management services have been offered to faculty one-on-one, with the exception of an annual summer data management institute.
16. Please indicate which topics are covered in RCR workshops for each applicable discipline. Check all that apply. N=32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Humanities</th>
<th>Social sciences</th>
<th>Sciences</th>
<th>Medical sciences</th>
<th>Other discipline</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to use bibliography management software such as Endnote, Refworks, Zotero, etc.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;How to cite&quot; and citation styles</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding plagiarism</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethics/academic integrity</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data management</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible authorship</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avoiding research misconduct</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible conduct of research overview</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responsible conduct of research complete</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other related topic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Responses</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you selected Other discipline above, please specify the discipline. N=4

Engineering (2 responses)

Engineering, if not considered part of science; Fine arts, if not considered part of humanities; Library science.

Law

If you selected Other related topic above, please specify the topic and the applicable discipline. N=1

Humanities: copyright and rights management.

17. Please enter any additional RCR workshop content and audience information you would like to share. N=6

Also do some patent searching instruction, which incorporates concepts of intellectual property and intellectual property ownership.

The above depends on the faculty/department. Some faculties/departments have a required information literacy component in which RCR is covered more extensively.

The Libraries may be doing RCR workshops in the future for the medical sciences and sciences by subject librarians on an "as requested" basis.

We rarely have these topics and audiences cleanly separated out like this. Often, training incorporates speakers from beyond the Library, or references materials beyond the library. The library is one channel, but not necessarily the exclusive channel on most of these topics and to most of these audiences. We do have an entire group dedicated to
data management support services, and while it lives within and is staffed by the library, it works closely with many other units to be effective in RCR.

We’re assuming that “workshops for each applicable discipline,” above, means workshops specifically aimed at particular disciplines. Almost all of our instruction sessions with students in discipline-specific environments at least briefly address citation and bibliographic software. The copyright workshops that we offer (targeted for faculty & researchers, open to all) are pre-approved for credit in the responsible conduct of research from the Research Education and Oversight office. One focuses on using third-party materials, the other on managing one’s own ownership rights. We also occasionally (zero-to-two times a year) run public sessions open to the entire campus community on issues related to scholarly publishing, or new frontiers in research. These are also usually pre-approved for continuing education credit (required of all PIs) in the responsible conduct of research via the Research Education and Oversight office. We offered a wide slate of data management sessions when the NSF first instituted its requirement of having a data management plan. We don’t currently offer those as regularly scheduled sessions, but some subject librarians offer them from time to time for their departments. We anticipate ramping up that training again as regulations to implement the OSTP memo are put into place.

While we have not couched our workshops in terms of RCR, we have for many years conducted workshops on the topics noted above and incorporated them into course-related instruction.

LIBRARY RCR TRAINING: COLLABORATION

18. Does your library collaborate with other individuals or groups in your institution, such as faculty or administration, to offer these workshops? N=35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If yes, with which agencies do you collaborate? Check all that apply. N=24

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific colleges/departments</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate school</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate center (e.g., honors, research, summer program, etc.)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsored Research</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Student Center</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean of Students</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other agency</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please specify the other agency. N=12

- Academic Learning Centre, Graduate Students Association
- Assistant Vice Chancellor for Research Compliance in the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Graduate Education
- Campus Center for Excellence in Writing and Research, Division of Undergraduate Education
- Foreign Programs Office
Graduate Student Government Association

ITS, Information Technology Services, e.g., the central computing division.

Office of Post-doctoral Affairs, Residential Life (housing), Distance Education and Learning Technologies Applications (DELTA)

Office of Vice President for Research (separate of Office of Sponsored Research at our institution), also Institutional Review Boards (which fall under Office of Vice President for Research).

Teaching and Learning Services

The Law School Library collaborates with Law School administrators when devising training for the L.L.Ms in American Law.

University Writing Center

We collaborate primarily with the Office of Graduate Studies to offer workshops. Other collaborations tend to be course integrated.

19. Who initiates these sessions? Check all that apply. N=31

- Requested by faculty for courses 27 87%
- Topics and dates are chosen by librarians 24 77%
- Requested for departments or labs 17 55%
- Requested by institution administration 13 42%

Comments N=7

Answers apply to the Health Sciences Library. For University Library, sessions for bibliographic tools can be initiated by a class, or offered as part of an orientation program.

Classes are offered every few months on the main & health sciences campuses.

Really varies a lot by topic.

Requested by other campus partners (Housing, Graduate School, DELTA, and others from time to time).

These differ from department to department and library to library.

We are frequently contacted by graduate students because they are not receiving sufficient support from faculty/ departments on how to teach academic integrity, detect cheating and plagiarism, and document such breaches to ensure a productive case before the Appeals Committee.

We work with the Office of Graduate Studies to set dates for workshops. We work with individual faculty to schedule instruction for their classes.

20. Are these sessions tied to specific events, such as orientation sessions or required classes/seminars? N=30

- Yes 21 70%
- No 9 30%
If yes, please briefly describe the type of event(s). N=20

Answer is yes and no for both University Library and Health Sciences Library. Yes for orientation classes and, for Health Sciences, also for lab meetings.

As mentioned, often orientation sessions, major theses courses, etc. But, they are also offered outright for those who are seeking support without being tied to a specific curricular point.

As noted in previous responses, the only consistently offered RCR-specific/required training is copyright/rights management for art history graduates.

For the JDs, the plagiarism sessions are connected with orientation. For the foreign students, they are connected with seminars. Other sessions are offered on a voluntary basis.

General (open) workshops, orientation sessions, classes, seminars

Graduate student orientation, first year undergraduate writing course

In general, orientation sessions at the beginning of academic years or semesters. Also, in the School of Public Health, the required class, Introduction to Biomedical information. This class is required for all Masters in Medical Science students.

In some faculties/departments there are required courses, others may be orientation sessions.

Most of the time, but can be open.

New student orientation; TA training; individual class sessions by request or as part of the curriculum. Also provide general sessions.

Orientations

Orientations, classes, & seminars

SKILLSETS workshops from Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies and Teaching and Learning; Undergraduate research programs (Arts/Science/Engineering)

Some tutorials and sessions are embedded in the orientations for students and the first year student curriculum.

Sometimes. The Authorship class is offered during the RCR/PHIL 6000 course. Citation management software is offered at graduate orientations for some departments.

Sometimes, such as orientations, Open Access Week

Sometimes. We often discuss citation and bibliographic management software at department orientations, if a Libraries representative is included (that varies widely). Sometimes we offer sessions during overall graduate orientation, or orientations via the international student center, and undergraduates get information from the Libraries (including brief mention of bibliographic software, etc.) during undergraduate orientation.

The library workshops are part of a larger set of workshops offered by the Office of Graduate Studies. We work with individual faculty to schedule instruction for their classes, some of which are required.

Yes, some are linked to required classes.

Yes, we have done some workshops during a “TA Day” a few years ago but nothing systematic since. We also try to schedule workshops during reading week mid-term to attract struggling students.
21. Please enter any additional RCR training collaboration information you would like to share. N=3

Collaboration with the Office of Research is in the planning stages for the library's research data services program.

Given that RCR incorporates many areas, there isn’t really any single or simple answer for who initiates sessions, what the topics are, or when they happen. Some may be tied to curriculum, some are tied to research policy, while some are ad hoc for process improvement.

The Research Education and Oversight office does not offer any regularly scheduled continuing education sessions, but all PIs are required to obtain a continuing education credit in the responsible conduct of research every three years. The Libraries Data Management workshops (when offered) and copyright workshops are the only regularly scheduled RCR-credit sessions on campus, though other groups and departments offer their own one-off sessions.

**LIBRARY RCR TRAINING: PUBLICITY**

22. How does your library publicize RCR training opportunities? Check all that apply. N=35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publicity Channel</th>
<th>Yes N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library website</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional administrative channels</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental/college/academic unit websites</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus newspaper</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other publicity channel</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please specify the other publicity channel. N=18

Advertised as part of Office of Graduate Studies workshops directly to all graduate students.

As mentioned above, we do not have specific RCR workshops. We do not offer specific workshops on RCR as mentioned before but some of our instruction workshops (general workshops or course related workshops) include some elements of RCR. Our general workshops are publicized on our website.

Departmental newsletters

Depending on the training session, email to specific constituent groups, posters & digital signage (in libraries and in department locations), advertisement in the campus newsletter, Twitter (any one of a number of accounts), Facebook, and word of mouth. Workshops pre-approved for RCR credit are listed on the Research Education and Oversight website, and get a lot of registrations that way.

Facebook, Twitter, blog

Graduate student and departmental listservs, on plasma displays in library

Health Sciences Library also uses email communication to registered library users, and School of Medicine faculty and students. At University Library, website and special contact with classes is used to advertise bibliographic tools sessions.

Listservs

Multiple email lists, electronic billboards, bulletin boards, library outreach channels, orientation presentations and flyers

RCR website
Social media, including Facebook and Twitter

Twitter

Twitter, Blog

Twitter, Facebook, student associations, e-mail newsletters

University news (not the campus paper, but online daily news)

University-wide email announcement, posters in various areas of the library

Website and email messages from Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies and Teaching and Learning Services

Word of mouth or via various other networking methods (i.e., courses, labs, etc.)

WORKSHOP EVALUATION

23. Has your library used either pre- or post-tests to measure workshop participants’ KSA (knowledge, skills, attitudes) about RCR topics? N=34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

If yes, please indicate the type of test. N=11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test or questionnaire</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test or questionnaire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both pre- and post-session test or questionnaire</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please briefly describe what you have learned from the test results. N=6

Attendees appear to be more knowledgeable than we expected in the areas of:

Attendees think they know how to search well.

Attendees appear to be less knowledgeable than we expected in the areas of:

Authorship, data management, sharing data, plagiarism

Copyright, fair use, ethics of authorship, plagiarism. International students, in particular, are surprised at how much needs to be cited.

Using the library, how to cite properly, how to search effectively & efficiently

When and how to cite

When and how to cite resources, how to paraphrase properly, the responsible use of copyrighted materials

Attendees appear to have learned:

Attendees become aware of the pitfalls of plagiarism and take much greater care when writing subsequent papers.

Authorship, sharing data, plagiarism
Graduate students seem to pick up much about open licensing and open access.

How to cite, that there are databases & how to search them.

That plagiarism has a wide definition.

Additional Comments N=7

All of the answers above only refer to the Medical School Library. Only the Medical School Library uses pre- or post-tests to measure workshop participants KSA.

Much confusion about copyright and plagiarism, particularly with regard to music and adaptation vs. academic materials.

Not all libraries conduct pre- and post-session evaluations.

Some of the undergraduate sessions, especially during orientation, have done informal pre- and post- quizzing. Some of the copyright sessions do informal pre-quizzing. Most of the time this is less a data-collection tool than a pedagogical device. People are better at retaining information when they are primed with a quiz, and/or when they have specific points reinforced afterwards. As such, we don’t really have data to report out. Most people appear to be about as knowledgeable about library services or copyright issues as we expect, which is to say, not very.

The Office of Graduate Studies administers a questionnaire after the workshop. Students are typically satisfied and have learned the skills they came to learn.

This is very difficult to answer given that it is not done systematically across all RCR areas. Library workshops are less rigorously assessed, and often either voluntary or tied to a course. These are typically assessed with questionnaires afterwards, some evaluating what was learned, and some asking participants to rate what they felt they knew before against what they feel they know after. Many of the RCR sessions run by the Office of the Vice President for Research are tightly tracked for compliance and audit purposes. Those incorporate more of this type of assessment.

We are implementing this next year.

24. Have workshop attendees requested more information or further RCR training? N=26

| Yes | 20 | 77% |
| No  | 6  | 23% |

If yes, please indicate the type of information or training they have requested. Check all that apply. N=20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Information</th>
<th>U-grad students</th>
<th>Graduate students</th>
<th>Post docs</th>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Researchers</th>
<th>Support staff</th>
<th>General audience</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding plagiarism</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data management</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sharing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data ownership</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Information</td>
<td>U-grad students</td>
<td>Graduate students</td>
<td>Post docs</td>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td>Support staff</td>
<td>General audience</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible authorship and publication practices</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborative science</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of interest</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding research misconduct: fabrication, falsification</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mentoring</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research on human subjects</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research on animal subjects</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other topic</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Responses</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you selected Other topic above, please specify the topic and applicable audience. N=5

Graduate students: EndNote, R
Post-docs & grad students: intellectual property. Faculty: avoiding plagiarism for their undergrads and grads.
Graduate students, post-docs, and faculty: Overview of the appeals committee process, including instructions on documentation and evidence gathering re. plagiarism/academic misconduct.
Graduate students, post-docs, faculty, and researchers: citation management.
Faculty, researcher, and support staff: Occasionally, copyright workshop attendees request, in follow up survey responses, for more information on specific topics (quite often, topics covered in one of the other copyright workshops.) We don’t have any other data of workshop attendees requesting specific training, but we do receive requests via email or in-person conversations for trainings on bibliographic software, data management/sharing/ownership, or more Publishing issues, from time to time.

Additional Comments N=3

More bibliographic management training.
People do ask for the other subjects, but not of the library. For example, the peer review piece and the collaborative science education would be supplied by the faculty or the research team, not the library.
I answered based on library areas, which are mostly focused on data management, sharing, and ownership, and which there is growing demand for at this time. Faculty also request training often for students in the areas of avoiding plagiarism and responsible authorship and publication practices. The other areas are largely covered by the Office of the Vice President for Research, and it is unclear if they have demand for more training.
25. Are attendees at library RCR workshops/seminars awarded any certification? N=31

Yes 8 26%
No 23 74%

If yes, does the certification come from the institution or the library? N=8

The institution 4 50%
The library 4 50%

Comments N=7

The Institution

Pls who attend workshops pre-approved by the Research Education and Oversight office receive a continuing education credit in the responsible conduct of research.

The Preparing Future Leaders “Season Pass” certification is awarded by the Graduate School.

We just sign their “passport” so they have a record that they attended.

The Library

Graduate and postdoctoral students who take the MyResearch library seminar series offered as part of SKILLSETS receive a certificate signed by the Dean/Director of Libraries and the Dean of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies.

Only the medical library provides certification. The other libraries do not.

The library is certified to give Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada continuing education credits.

We only offer certification for our annual summer data management institute.

NO LIBRARY RCR TRAINING

26. Please briefly explain why your library does not offer RCR-related training. (For example, it is not in your institutional mission, library can’t add another assignment to staff workload, don’t think library staff have the expertise/don’t know how to get started, perceived lack of interest by institution, etc.) N=11

At University Library, we currently offer EndNote/Zotero/Mendeley workshops but not necessarily in the context of RCR. In the past, sessions on copyright and fair use have been offered. In terms of training plans, we plan to offer Data Management Tips & Tricks/data management training. The methods above refer to the bibliographic training sessions that we currently offer. We plan to continue to use these methods for those sessions. Most RCR training is done via the university’s Office for Research.

Have always relied on IRB to provide this, have not conceptualized instruction on plagiarism, etc., as part of this effort.

It is already covered under a different umbrella of the university.

Lack of expertise

Lack of sufficient staff; other avenues exist on campus that provide this training.
No demand, no staffing

RCR-related training is mandated by the institution as part of the Canada Tri-Council framework.

The library has not considered responsible conduct of research training as a library responsibility before receiving this SPEC survey.

The Office of Research Administration offers the expertise and breadth of information necessary for all researchers’ RCR needs.

This is more of very recent university-wide initiative and the library has not taken the lead on this as yet.

We do cover plagiarism lightly when requested in our information literacy sessions. We also have an old LibGuide. We also teach tools such as EndNote which the university has a site license.

FUTURE LIBRARY RCR TRAINING PLANS

27. Please indicate the library’s plans for developing RCR training workshops and supporting materials in the near future. N=43

Workshops N=42

We’re planning to add workshops 13 31%
We expect to hold steady with current workshops 8 19%
We’re planning to develop workshops 3 7%
We’re planning to incorporate RCR topics into other instruction activities 3 7%
No workshops planned at this time 15 36%

Comments N=13

**We’re planning to develop workshops**

Expanding workshops to support undergraduate research; new workshops for international students.

**We’re planning to add workshops**

Currently planning to develop data management workshops for graduate students in engineering.

Planning sessions on rights management, copyright, and publishing agreements for graduate students expecting to defend within a year. These would be offered through the graduate school as an optional offering. We are also developing some online training—either videos or tutorials—related to data management for the sciences.

Plans are under way to develop a “personal data archiving” workshop.

The answer is actually “we are planning to develop…” and “we are planning to add…” Health Sciences Library plans to add, and University Library plans to develop workshops.

We are working to make our plagiarism training more robust.

We expect to increase data management workshops for certain, and will likely continue increasing attention to avoiding of plagiarism as well. Other areas are less certain, and less in the scope for the library.

Workshops targeting plagiarism education for international students.
We expect to hold steady with current workshops

We have a suite of workshops/seminars that we offer periodically as demand arises.

We will probably ramp up data-related training as the OSTP memo is implemented; we may ramp up publishing/author rights trainings for that, as well. But we’ll also maintain existing efforts where subject librarians provide training to students and faculty in their departments (especially on citation, bibliographic software, and basic research ethics) as they choose to (or are requested to) do so.

No workshops planned at this time

No specific workshops planned at this time other than what we are doing. That said, the School of Graduate Studies is preoccupied with plagiarism issues and we will probably be collaborating on developing training material for the prevention of plagiarism and other academic fraud.

We do offer copyright workshops, but that is only a small part of the whole.

Other

A group is doing a needs assessment of grad students.

Supporting Guides N=41

We’re planning to grow our supporting guides 15 37%
We expect to hold steady with current guides 8 20%
We’re planning to develop supporting guides 5 12%
No supporting guides planned at this time 13 32%

Comments N=7

We’re planning to develop supporting guides

We will likely develop guides as part of the new online curriculum we are developing.

We’re planning to grow our supporting guides

Data management pages

Plans are to grow guides and to develop guides. For University Library, note that some LibGuides link to the institution’s documents on avoiding plagiarism.

We hope to develop more expertise in this area in the near future.

We’re planning to create a “data management planning” video tutorial.

We expect to hold steady with current guides

Of course, updated/revised/expanded/deleted as needed.

No supporting guides planned at this time

While we have no RCR guides planned at this time. I expect both the current plagiarism LibGuide and the animal research one are likely to be updated in the coming year.
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

28. Please enter any additional information that may assist the authors’ understanding of RCR training activities at your library and/or parent institution. N=16

Endnote workshops are held almost monthly at the main and health sciences campuses.

IRB provides ethics of research training through CITI tutorial and data management center offers consultations on data issues.

Most of this is done at the university level and not the library level, and even there the program is in its infancy.

Most RCR content covered by our libraries occurs in course-related instructional sessions, or through self-paced online tutorials.

Principal investigators on NSF projects have to certify that their students and post-docs met the RCR requirements.

RCR training could possibly come out of the strategic planning that we are doing now but as yet it is not planned.

RCR training is adequately covered by the institution’s Office of Research and within academic departments for ethics and research methods training. The library collaborates on training when appropriate (particularly for citation methods, use of bibliographic management tools, and academic integrity), as part of its instruction program.

RCR training is largely the carried out by the Office for Research/Office for Research Integrity. The libraries offer the workshops referred to elsewhere in this document, and there are plans to add workshops in the near future.

The Libraries assumed responsibility for these workshops when there was a shift in university administration (the committee that first developed the senate policy of academic integrity has lapsed and there is no administrative access to the online materials). As well, the “teaching” department for the university has also restructured and they’re only now starting to relaunch the academic integrity component. The Libraries received university funding to develop an online learning module for academic integrity. As well, the two librarians deliver library workshops. There is no additional administrative support or leave time given to develop/deliver/evaluate these workshops. It is part of normal workload and it contributes to our “service” component of our tenure process.

The responses to this survey encompass several discipline specific libraries within our library system. Not all libraries offer all types of RCR training indicated in the responses.

The university is now offering RCR training through CITI. The GAP Avoiding Plagiarism online game is available to students, and offers a certificate of completion.

Training and communication about these topics will be developed and offered jointly with other campus offices, including Research Administration, Human Subjects, and Undergraduate and Graduate Studies.

Training materials and related resources for the university research community include an introduction to the Tri-Agency Framework (slides or recorded presentation), the university’s policies and procedures related to RCR, the Tri-Council Policy Statement Online Tutorial, and procedures specific to financial disclosure.

We do have a librarian serving as a non-scientific, alternate member on the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. She does assist with literature searches where ethics might be involved but does not interpret them.

We see our role as filling in any gaps in the institutional RCR training, which primarily occur in the area of plagiarism and proper citations/citation management systems.

We would like to do more with RCR, but lack staff with expertise to provide assistance and training.
RESPONDING INSTITUTIONS

University of Alberta
Boston University
Brigham Young University
University of British Columbia
University of Calgary
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles
University of Chicago
University of Colorado at Boulder
Duke University
University of Florida
Georgia Institute of Technology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Indiana University Bloomington
University of Iowa
Iowa State University
Johns Hopkins University
Kent State University
University of Kentucky
University of Louisville
McGill University
McMaster University
University of Manitoba
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Missouri
Université de Montréal
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
University of New Mexico
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio University
University of Oklahoma
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University
Purdue University
University of Rochester
Rutgers University
Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Syracuse University
Texas A&M University
Texas Tech University
University of Virginia
Virginia Tech
Washington State University
York University
REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS
Responsible Conduct of Research Overview
Responsible Conduct of Research

As the University of Calgary turns its Eyes High through sharpening our focus on research and the quality and breadth of learning, we remain committed to the foundations of scholarly activity. A pillar of our research enterprise is our relationship with Tri-Council. Recently, the guidelines for how we work with Tri-Council have changed. Tri-Council's new framework outlines the responsibilities and necessary policies for researchers, institutions, and the Agencies that help to support and promote a positive research environment.

Effective March 31, 2013 researchers are responsible for adhering to the standards outlined in the framework for all research activity at the U of C regardless of the funding source.

What's Changed?
The central change is an administrative one: now, instead of reporting a creditable allegation to the faculty, there will be an institutional lead to oversee each specific situation. The Protected Disclosure Officer will work with the individual to assess and determine the next steps with each claim.

The University of Calgary's Investigating a Breach of Research Integrity procedure outlines the administrative infrastructure to support this new framework. It includes a central office for receiving and processing allegations that breach the requirements for responsible conduct of research and outlines the process to both make and investigate allegations.

Conducting Research at the University of Calgary
It is the responsibility of all researchers to follow the best research practices honestly, accountably, openly and fairly as they ensure they meet the requirements of applicable University policies and all while abiding by applicable laws and regulations. It is imperative faculty are aware of and meet their responsibilities as researchers as set out by institutional policy. Further, it is important the entire research community is aware of how to report an allegation of a breach of research integrity.

The Responsible Conduct of Research framework and the university's policies and procedures work in tandem to provide training and resources for the research community. The University of Calgary is committed to ensuring that research and scholarly activities are carried out under the highest standards of ethical conduct and adhere to applicable laws and the requirements of funding partners accreditation authorities.

Training Materials and Information Resources for the Research Community
1. An Introduction to the Tri-Agency Framework: Responsible Conduct of Research (Slides Only) or (Recorded Presentation)
   Presenter: Karen Wallace, Policy Analyst, Secretariat on Responsible Conduct of Research (presented on October 25, 2012)
2. The Tri-Council agreement identifies the roles and responsibilities in the management of federal grants and awards and includes an outline of all compliance certification requirements.
   - Investigating a Breach of Research Integrity
   - Researcher Responsibilities
   - Breach of Research Integrity
   - Integrity in Scholarly Activity Policy
   - Code of Professional Ethics
   - Conflict of Interest Policy
   Working with Tri-Council, the University of Calgary is committed to providing graduate students a strong foundation of knowledge when it comes to ethical conduct for research activities. With the release of the updated Tri-Council Policy Statement 2, a new training tool has been launched: the Course on Research Ethics (CORE) Tutorial.
Accessible online, the CORE Tutorial is a straightforward, concise and efficient eight (8) module course. Faculty and students need only register and proceed to the tutorial. Once the tutorial is complete a certificate is issued. When you register, please use your institution email address (name@ucalgary.ca).

5. Financial Conflict of Interest: An Overview

The University of Calgary has updated the procedures specific to financial disclosure as it relates to the existing conflict of interest policy ensuring the institution is aligned with the National Institute of Health (NIH). These changes are effective immediately and require investigators with NIH funding to routinely disclose financial interests which may have an impact on all institutional responsibilities, including research, teaching, professional practice, institutional committee memberships, service on panels and consulting activities.

For more information on Investigating a Breach of Research Integrity at the University of Calgary

Contact:
Shirley Voyna Wilson, Protected Disclosure Coordinator
Telephone: 403 220-4086 E-mail: wsvoyna@ucalgary.ca

For questions about the Responsible Conduct of Research Framework
Mariska Span-Smeelen, Contracts & Compliance Officer
Telephone: 403 210-7841 E-mail: mspansm@ucalgary.ca
Responsible Conduct of STEM Research

Tags: ethics, research, research_data

Tips and sources to help you conduct sci-tech research in an ethical and responsible manner.

Responsible Conduct of Research

Best Practices for Maintaining Research Integrity

Follow general practices of Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) [in html or pdf or video]. Info for postdocs.

Develop professional relationships with mentors/advisors. Communicate your expectations and ask questions. Respect the differences in cultural backgrounds among your colleagues.

Follow the practices and cultures of collaborative research in your discipline, department, and lab.

Search your discipline’s literature early and often. Know how your work fits with other research in your area, and learn the key players.

Establish roles and authorship at the beginning of a project, and create partnering agreements. Follow responsible publication practices.

Respect the rights and treatment protocols of research subjects, human or animal.

Maintain accuracy in measuring, recording, interpreting, and reporting data. Negotiate data sharing and ownership issues.

Avoid the research misconduct deeds: falsification, fabrication, plagiarism.

Respect the intellectual property rights and copyrights of other researchers and authors.

Give proper credit (and cite your sources) to those whose work forms a base for your research.

Respect the peer review process and its responsibilities.

Avoid or disclose any conflicts of interest.

Learn the policies and procedures for reporting suspected problems (whistleblowing).

Scholarly Integrity Practices

- Project for Scholarly Integrity (PSI) dashboard
  - Form for conducting online surveys to assist graduate schools in identifying needs and evaluating policies, practices, and resources relevant to the responsible and ethical conduct of research.

Avoiding Misconduct from the Office of Research Integrity (ORI)

- Watch the video

On Being a Scientist

- View brief video (7:13)
- Read the e-book (3rd ed., 2009)
- Download the PDF

Reporting Compliance Concerns

- UF Compliance Hotline: call or submit a form online
- Compliance Hotline how-to's

Contact us

- To ask questions or request a seminar, contact Denise Bennett 273-2866 or Michelle Leonard 273-2865 at the Marston Science Library.

This Guide

- Comments (0)
- Print Page
- Search:

Print Guide

RSS Updates

Email Alerts

Conflict of Interest

Dual-Use Technology

Peer review

Best Practices for Maintaining Research Integrity

Follow general practices of Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) [in html or pdf or video]. Info for postdocs.

Develop professional relationships with mentors/advisors. Communicate your expectations and ask questions. Respect the differences in cultural backgrounds among your colleagues.

Follow the practices and cultures of collaborative research in your discipline, department, and lab.

Search your discipline’s literature early and often. Know how your work fits with other research in your area, and learn the key players.

Establish roles and authorship at the beginning of a project, and create partnering agreements. Follow responsible publication practices.

Respect the rights and treatment protocols of research subjects, human or animal.

Maintain accuracy in measuring, recording, interpreting, and reporting data. Negotiate data sharing and ownership issues.

Avoid the research misconduct deeds: falsification, fabrication, plagiarism.

Respect the intellectual property rights and copyrights of other researchers and authors.

Give proper credit (and cite your sources) to those whose work forms a base for your research.

Respect the peer review process and its responsibilities.

Avoid or disclose any conflicts of interest.

Learn the policies and procedures for reporting suspected problems (whistleblowing).

Scholarly Integrity Practices

- Project for Scholarly Integrity (PSI) dashboard
  - Form for conducting online surveys to assist graduate schools in identifying needs and evaluating policies, practices, and resources relevant to the responsible and ethical conduct of research.

Avoiding Misconduct from the Office of Research Integrity (ORI)

- Watch the video

On Being a Scientist

- View brief video (7:13)
- Read the e-book (3rd ed., 2009)
- Download the PDF

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- Search:
Responsible Conduct of Research

The purpose of this website is to provide faculty, students, postdoctoral researchers, and other members of the Georgia Tech community with information about Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) policies, training options, and educational resources.

RCR is a collection of topic areas at the intersection of ethics and research. Conducting research responsibly not only involves avoiding misconduct; it also entails recognizing and upholding one’s ethical obligations to others including colleagues, the institution, the academic field, and the public.

For more information about RCR at the Georgia Institute of Technology, refer to RCR Policies and Resources.
Broadly defined, RCR includes the following topic areas:

- Authorship and Publication
- Collaborative Research
- Conflicts of Interest
- Data Management
- Environmental and Laboratory Safety
- Human Subjects Research
- Humane Use and Care of Vertebrate Animals in Research
- Peer Review
- Research Misconduct
- Responsibilities of Mentors and Trainees
- Science and Engineering in Society

To learn more about the RCR topic areas, click on any of the terms listed above.
Penn is committed to upholding the highest ethical and professional standards in research endeavors and ensures investigators are educated in "best practices." The Senior Vice Provost for Research encourages all Penn constituents to take advantage of the University’s RCR training opportunities. See, Research Related Training.

RCR training is mandated for undergraduates, graduate students and postdoctoral fellows and faculty funded by National Institutes of Health (NIH RCR Notice) training grants and career awards. RCR training is also required for undergraduates, graduate students, and postdoctoral fellows funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF RCR Notice).

Depending on your school affiliation, career stage and type of funding, you may be required to complete an on-line RCR course offered by Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI), as well as participate in other program-specific types of training. You should always consult your mentor for specific training requirements.

For additional guidance:

- Biomedical Graduate Students (BGS) – Contact Colleen Dunn, Curriculum Coordinator at dunnco@mail.med.upenn.edu
- Biomedical Postdoctoral Program Affiliates (BPP) and Faculty on K Awards not affiliated with BPP – Contact Mary Anne Timmins, Administrative Director at timmins@mail.med.upenn.edu. You may also visit the BPP website.
- SEAS Graduate Students – Contact Sonya Gwak, Associate Director for Student Affairs and Graduate Admissions at sgwak@seas.upenn.edu
- SAS Graduate Students – Contact Kathleen M. Clawson, Coordinator of Faculty Affairs at kclawson@sas.upenn.edu
Communicating Your Chemical Research

Resources, tips and advice for writing, publishing, presenting and organizing your research. Also, information on Open Access, copyright, and author's rights.

- Academic Integrity: A Guide for Students
- Office of Student Rights & Responsibilities
- Office of the Vice President for Ethics and Compliance
- Research Integrity and Regulatory Affairs from the Office of the Vice President for Research

- ACS Committee on Ethics
- Chemical Professional's Code of Conduct
- ACS Publications Ethical Guidelines (PDF)

- NSF Office of the Inspector General

- NSF Part 689 Research Misconduct Includes definitions, policies and responsibilities as well as actions and investigations of misconduct
- NSF Office of the Inspector General

Related E-Books:
- On Being a Scientist - National Academy of Sciences
- Research Ethics for Scientists - C. Neal (Jr) Stewart
- Ethics in Science and Engineering - Russell Foote; James G. Speight
- Ensuring the Integrity, Accessibility, and Stewardship of Research Data in the Digital Age - National Academy of Engineering

Resources From NSF:
- NSF Part 689 Research Misconduct
- NSF Office of the Inspector General

Ethics at Purdue University:
- Academic Integrity: A Guide for Students
  Defines academic dishonesty, the types of including claims of dishonesty, identifies what to do if you suspect academic dishonesty and describes some of the consequences for academic dishonesty.
- Office of Student Rights & Responsibilities
- Office of the Vice President for Ethics and Compliance
- Purdue Policies on Ethics and Compliance
  Includes policies related to research misconduct and conflicts of interest.
- Research Integrity and Regulatory Affairs from the Office of the Vice President for Research.

Resources From the American Chemical Society:
- ACS Committee on Ethics
- Chemical Professional's Code of Conduct
- ACS Publications Ethical Guidelines (PDF)
- Scientific Insight and Integrity in Public Policy

Last Updated: Mar 18, 2013
URL: http://guides.lib.purdue.edu/commchem
Compliance and Training

Summary and Quick links

Compliance
Research involving human subjects, animals, recombinant DNA/pathogens, biohazardous materials

- Responsible conduct of research
- Reporting misconduct
- Conflict of interest and commitment
- Current SOM requirements for the disclosure of external financial interests
- Confidentiality
- Clinical study-specific documentation
- Publication of clinical trials to web sites
- Record retention and disposition
- Terms and conditions of your award

Training
Office of Environmental Health and Safety: EHS home page / EHS training programs
Institutional Biosafety Committee
Animal Care and Use Committee
Institutional Review Boards
Other required training
SOM overview of safety issues associated with research areas (a "best practices" document)

Compliance

Human subjects research. The University has two Institutional Review Boards (IRBs). The IRB for the Social and Behavioral Sciences (IRB-SBS) reviews and oversees non-medical, behavioral research studies. The IRB for Health Sciences Research (IRB-HSR) oversees all other studies involving human subjects, representing the majority of human use protocols performed by the School of Medicine. Investigators who are new to clinical research or who wish to perform unfamiliar studies should contact the IRB-HSR prior to submitting a protocol. The Clinical Trials Office can facilitate the conduct of clinical studies by assisting with budget and proposal preparation, study coordination and management, and regulatory functions such as quality assurance/quality control.

Animals in research. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) reviews and oversees the use of animals in research and teaching at the University. The IACUC provides training in handling research animals, insures that individuals using research animals participate in the occupational health and safety program, and conducts inspections of animal use facilities. The IACUC has specific protocol submission deadlines. The Center for Comparative Medicine operates UVA vivaria and provides veterinary support. Current per diem rates are listed on the CCM web site.

Recombinant DNA and pathogens. The Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) oversees the use of recombinant DNA, organisms requiring at least Biosafety Level 2 conditions, and of human specimens. The IBC also inspects laboratories that have registered for one or more of these activities.

Biohazardous materials (bloodborne pathogens, radiation, hazardous chemicals, shipping biological materials, etc.). The Office of Environmental Health and Safety maintains comprehensive programs for the management of potential hazards that may be encountered during research activities. Their web site includes current health and safety policies and information on ordering radioactive materials. Click here for UVA training requirements, programs, and on-line training.
Responsible conduct of research (RCR). UVA expects the highest standards of teaching, research, and public service from its faculty and staff. Biomedical research requires both personal integrity and public trust to continue to flourish. UVA investigators should: openly exchange their findings via scientific publications; provide unique research materials to qualified academic investigators; maintain detailed records of research procedures and results; fairly assign authorship or acknowledgment in research publications to the originators of ideas, methods, and findings. These areas are of special concern for investigators:

- Authorship. Refer to SOM, JAMA ("Authorship Criteria and Contributions") and International Committee of Medical Journal Editors policies on authorship. Recommended best practices:
  - Initiate discussions concerning authorship when first planning a project: agree on authors and individuals to be acknowledged, including the order of authors and each author’s responsibility on the project and in preparing resulting manuscript(s).
  - Since authors assume responsibility for the integrity of the entire publication, each author should read and approve the final manuscript and agree to take public or legal responsibility for its content.
  - SOM Authorship policy prohibits the use of ghost authors on scholarly publications and prohibits faculty from serving as ghost authors on other authors’ publications.

- Conflict of Interest. Refer to the section below.
- Financial sources/billing for clinical research activities. Costs of investigational procedures or subject visits on clinical studies should not be borne by patients or third party payers, unless allowed by policy. Similarly, public funds (e.g., external awards, University facilities/staff) may not be used to support industry-funded studies without prior institutional approval. The Clinical Trials Office can help investigators and clinical study personnel determine which charges to insurers are allowable.

- Data integrity. Investigators should establish an analytic plan and agree on methodologies (e.g., laboratory SOPs, exclusion of outlier data) at the start of their project. Once the data are collected, verified, and locked, any changes in analytic methodology should be reported as post hoc and exploratory.

- Plagiarism. Funding agencies and journals routinely compare submitted proposals and manuscripts to libraries of prior proposals or publications. Submissions considered similar or identical to previously-published documents are being rejected and their authors are at risk for corrective actions under applicable regulations. For further guidance, consult "Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, and Questionable Writing Practices" (DHHS Office of Research Integrity).

- Images. Steer clear of inappropriate computer manipulation of images when preparing them for publication or presentations. See Rossner and Yamada, J. Cell Biol, 2004, 166:11-15. Consider developing a simple policy for your research group along these lines (adapted from the Southwest Environmental Health Science Center):
  - Scientific content may not be knowingly altered in any image.
  - Limited enhancements are permitted for clarity, aesthetic reasons, or to eliminate physical artifacts.
  - Any manipulations must be described in resulting publications and presentations.

- Training in RCR. Graduate students in the Biomedical Sciences Graduate Programs (BIMS) and individuals supported by NIH training grants or career development awards are required to be trained in RCR, by completing BIMS 7100, "Research Ethics." Additional sources on RCR:
  - "On Being a Scientist: Responsible Conduct in Research" (National Academy Press; free download)
  - DHHS Office of Research Integrity materials:
    - "ORI Introduction to the Responsible Conduct of Research" (Office of Research Integrity, DHHS)
    - Educational resources (select "RCR Resources")
    - "The Lab: Avoiding Research Misconduct" (video simulation allowing users to assume the role of a graduate student, postdoc, research administrator, or PI and make decisions that affect the integrity of research)
  - NIH "Update on the Requirement for Instruction in the Responsible Conduct of Research," providing recommendations on RCR training required for NIH training, career development awards, research education grants, and dissertation research grants.

Reporting misconduct. If you suspect misconduct in research, UVA policy requires that you report it to the Vice President for Research. Informal discussions with the Research Integrity Officer (RIO, Dr. David Hudson; 924-3606) may help clarify whether the suspected behavior meets the definition of research misconduct. If it does, the RIO will refer you to other officials with responsibility for resolving the problem. It is difficult to report misconduct by a superior or supervisor; however, the Research Misconduct Policy states that individuals who report allegations of misconduct or of inadequate institutional response thereto must be protected in terms of the terms and conditions of their employment or other status at the University of Virginia and requires that UVA protect the privacy of those who report misconduct in good faith, to the maximum extent possible.

Conflict of interest (COI). COI regulations govern situations in which financial considerations may compromise an individual’s conduct or reporting of research, or his/her procurement decisions on behalf of the University. This section specifically refers to conflicts of interest that relate to research activities. Federal regulations and UVA
Citation Management
How to Cite guide
http://help.library.ubc.ca/evaluating-and-citing-sources/how-to-cite/

Tools

- Zotero
- Mendeley
- EndNote
- EasyBib
- Citation Builder

Zotero
Zotero (pronounced " zo-tair-o") describes itself as "a free, easy-to-use Firefox extension to help you collect, manage, cite, and share your research sources. It lives right where you do your work—in the web browser toolbar."

Mendeley
Mendeley is a powerful reference manager with web-based and desktop components. Mendeley works especially well with PDFs. If you've already saved several PDFs to your computer and want to organize them, Mendeley can automatically extract citation elements such as author, title, and journal name from those PDFs.

EndNote
EndNote is a popular citation management tool. The full version of EndNote costs money, but there is a free, web-based version within the Web of Science database, called My EndNote Web. My EndNote Web has fewer features than EndNote.

EasyBib
EasyBib is also a powerful citation tool. EasyBib allows you to create bibliographies in a variety of different citation styles, including MLA and APA. EasyBib can just type in the book you need to cite, and EasyBib will provide the required citation for that entry. It is free!

Citation Builder
Citation Builder allows you to build citations for a variety of information sources in MLA, APA, or Chicago format. A tool from NCSU Libraries.

source: http://help.library.ubc.ca/evaluating-and-citing-sources/how-to-cite/
Overview

Citations

Document source information used in research. They add credibility to your work by showing where your information came from and give proper credit to the source material. Knowing where to find and how to read citations will also help you significantly with your own research by pointing you towards ready sources of relevant information.

When to document a source

As you gather information to use in your research paper, it is important to keep track of where you found it. Your work should include a bibliography of all the sources you used, which you will also reference whenever you use information from them.

You do not need to cite your own ideas or any information that is considered common knowledge. Everything else must be properly credited, using a commonly accepted citation style.

Comments (0)

What does a Book citation include?

Book citations should include the following information, regardless of style:

- Author(s)
- Title
- Publisher
- Location of Publisher
- Year of Publication

This information will help other readers to locate the book.

Comments (0)

What does an Article citation include?

Article citations should include the following information, regardless of style:

- Author(s)
- Title
- Periodical Title
- Periodical Volume and issue numbers
- Publisher
- Year of Publication
- Page numbers

This information will help other readers to locate the article.

Comments (0)
Definition and Use of BMS

What is it?

Bibliographic management software allows you to create and track references (aka citations) and to create bibliographies or reference lists formatted in the appropriate style, such as APA, MLA, Chicago or Turabian. You can simultaneously import records from databases such as PubMed, PsycINFO and Web of Science in addition to many others. You can add abstracts, keywords and other functions that enhance and improve the efficiency of your project.

How does bibliographic management software save time and how might I use it?

- Create bibliographies and references almost instantaneously.
- Reduce the likelihood of duplicate citations by removing them.
- Create your own critical abstracts, which is part of the production of your work.
- Re-use or re-purpose your own content over time.
- Search and organize your own database of references according to how you would use them.
- Embed footnotes, endnotes and within-text citations.

What it won’t do

- It will not create a perfect bibliography or reference list according to your favorite style. For example, you will still have to know APA, MLA, Chicago or Turabian.
- It will not correct errors or omissions that were in the database from which you retrieved references.
- It will not always know what type of material you are putting into it from a database (e.g. it cannot always distinguish a proceeding from a book).
- At this time, no bibliographic management software handles legal citation formats.
These tools have a variety of features useful for the kind of in-depth and sustained research done by faculty and graduate students. For productivity tools that aid in such research see the Productivity Tools guide. For an overview of tools that help manage the research process from idea to publication see the blog post on Research Management Tools. These tools have a variety of features useful for the kind of in-depth and sustained research done by faculty and graduate students. For productivity tools that aid in such research see the Productivity Tools guide. For an overview of tools that help manage the research process from idea to publication see the blog post on Research Management Tools. For a directory of academic research tools, see Bamboo DIRT. See also the list of Graduate Library User Education (GLUE) classes taught each semester.

- **BibTeX**
  - Wikipedia article on BibTeX, which is a reference formatting tool usually used with LaTeX, a popular typesetting tool often used at GT for formatting theses, dissertations, and other scholarly articles. The article mentions, under “Uses”, a number of reference management tools that support BibTeX, including Zotero, Bamboo, Mendeley, Zotero, Citavi, CitEULike, and more.

- **cohesi**
  - Cohesi is short for “collective wisdom”. Free to use, designed by researchers at Oxford University, it is designed to help at every stage of the research process from beginning research through publication. Became available March 2011. Click the “i” button for more.

- **Docear**
  - “Docear (do-cean) is an academic literature suite. It integrates everything you need to search, organize and create academic literature into a single application: digital library with support for pdf documents, reference manager, note taking and with mind maps taking a central role. What’s more, Docear works seamlessly with many existing tools like Mendeley, Microsoft Word, and Foot Reader. Docear is free and open source….”

- **EndNote**
  - Full-featured citation manager. Available for free through the campus site license. See the EndNote Guide for downloading instructions.

- **EndNote Web**
  - a web-based EndNote tool - available via ISI Web of Science - that allows you to have your personal EndNote library available from any internet-connected computer.

- **LaTeX**
  - Adobe Acrobat reader is a reference management tool, one of the most popular.

- **Mendeley**
  - Mendeley is another software program with a robust set of tools that handles reference management, storage and annotation of PDFs, optical character recognition of PDFs which allows searching across one’s library, organizing papers by theme, and other features designed to allow maximum automation of research tasks. It promotes connecting ideas across papers and discovering similar papers, and also has some collaboration features.

- **ReadCube**
  - ReadCube is a web based device with no downloads. Stores PDFs, allows highlighting and inline notes, creates citations that can be sent directly to EndNote, allows quick download and internal searches of Google Scholar and PubMed and has a recommender service based on other articles you have stored.

- **Zotero**
  - The Next-Generation Research Tool
  - Zotero (zot-TAR-o) is a free, easy-to-use Firefox extension to help you collect,
manage, and cite your research sources. It lives right where you do your work — in
the web browser itself."

Comments (0)

Blogs to Consult

- Academic PKM Blog
  Blog written by librarians at Georgia Tech and Kennesaw on personal knowledge
  management concepts & tools, academic workflow, and collaborative learning.
  Intended audience is librarians and academic researchers. During 2013 the blog is
  offering a free course (26 sessions) on productivity. Sessions are archived and can
  be looked at in order.

- GradHacker
  Blog about graduate school with an emphasis on technology and tools for the
  academic workflow.

- Profhacker
  Blog from The Chronicle of Higher Education. Focus started on technology and the
  classroom but has broadened somewhat.

Comments (0)

Productivity Tools Guide
Guide that accompanies class taught by Crystal Renfro of the GT library. Includes
links to many tools in various categories, such as digital workflow tools, time
management, project planning, and more.

Qiqqa Reference Management System: A Mini-Review
2013 article that, despite the name, has a lot of information on Qiqqa’s features and
usability. Warning: the top of the page has a lot of irrelevant stuff, scroll down to
see the review.

Qiqqa Screencast Tutorials
Tutorials from the creators of Qiqqa.

Readcube Customer Support
Includes a number of explanatory documents on Readcube features.

Zotero Documentation
Page of tutorials with screenshots by the creators of Zotero.

Zotero Research Guide: Georgia State
Highly-regarded guide to using Zotero, by the librarian who literally wrote the book
on Zotero.

Comments (0)
Sheridan Libraries » Library Guides » Citing Sources

Citing Sources
A guide to frequently used citation styles and related tools that can help you.
URL: http://guides.library.jhu.edu/citing

Quick Cite

EasyBib: the bibliography maker.
Comments (0)

Additional Resources

- Research and Documentation Online by Diana Hacker with research sources by Barbara Fister, Bedford St. Martin's Press.
- How to Prepare an Annotated Bibliography from Cornell University. Includes guidelines and example citations and annotations.

Comments (0)

The "Big Three" Styles

MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers
Call Number: Eisenhower Library A Level General Reference; LB2369.G53 2009
The style and publication guidelines of the Modern Language Association of America can be found in several locations throughout the libraries at Johns Hopkins.

Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association
Call Number: Eisenhower Library A Level General Reference; BF76.7.P83 2010
APA's style rules and guidelines are set out in this book, which you can find in several locations throughout the libraries at Johns Hopkins.

Chicago Manual of Style
Call Number: Eisenhower Library M Level Reference; Z253 .C48 2010
Access the online version of this guide by clicking the title above, or consult one of the print versions at several locations throughout the libraries at Johns Hopkins.

Comments (0)

Get Help

Ask a Librarian

Ask Us

Sorry, chat is offline.

Search the Knowledge Base or Submit Your Question

Contact Info
Phone: 410-516-8335
Email: ask@jhu.libanswers.com
SMS: 410-692-8874
Send Email
Links:
Website / Blog
Profile & Guides

Citation Tools

- RefWorks
Web-based personal database for storing and organizing citations and creating easy bibliographies.

- Zotero
Firefox extension to help you collect, manage, and cite your research sources from your computer's browser.

Comments (0)

Last Updated: May 29, 2013
Powered by Springshare; All rights reserved. Report a tech support issue.
View this page in a format suitable for printers and screen-readers or mobile devices.
RefWorks

Tips and tricks for using RefWorks to manage citations, create bibliographies, and share citations.

Getting Started

What is RefWorks?
RefWorks is an online citation manager that helps you keep track of citations to books, articles and other documents. It is free to all JHU users, web-based, and requires no special download.

Using RefWorks, you can also create properly formatted bibliographies, and import citations from databases and the JHU Libraries Catalog.

Group Code
If you are ever prompted for a group code...
JHU’s group code is RWJHMI

Off-Campus!
All you need:
- Internet Connection
- Your JHED login
Don’t know your JHED?
(No VPN required)

RefWorks Access
There are many ways to access your RefWorks account:
- The RefWorks links and logo (at left) in this guide.
- My.jhu.edu - look for the RefWorks link under the Library tab.
- The JHU Libraries Catalog. Use the 'Export to RefWorks' link you see when viewing a single record or a list of selected records. It will take you to an login screen.
- From many databases, once you’ve searched and marked desired records, you’ll find an ‘export’ option.

Learn RefWorks Online
Try one of the below tutorials or guides, or look for Help under Tools in RefWorks.
- If you have a specific question, you can contact your librarian or email: refworks@jhmi.edu
  - RefWorks 2.0 Overview
  - RefWorks 2.0 Fundamentals Tutorial
  - RefWorks Webinars
  - RefWorks YouTube channel
  - RefWorks Community

Help
Questions? E-mail the JHU staff who help with RefWorks at refworks@jhmi.edu.

WHAT IS REFWORKS?
RefWorks is an online citation manager that helps you keep track of citations to books, articles and other documents. It is free to all JHU users, web-based, and requires no special download.

Using RefWorks, you can also create properly formatted bibliographies, and import citations from databases and the JHU Libraries Catalog.

GROUP CODE
If you are ever prompted for a group code...
JHU's group code is RWJHMI

OCCAMPUS!
All you need:
- Internet Connection
- Your JHED login
Don’t know your JHED?
(No VPN required)
Zotero is a Firefox addon that collects, manages, and cites research sources. It’s free and easy to use. New features include:
- colored tags
- automatic journal abbreviations
- file syncing
- automatic style updating

Since it’s a Firefox plugin, it automatically updates itself periodically to work with new online sources and new bibliographic styles.

To install, go to http://www.zotero.org/ and click the red “Download” button. Click “Install Now” and follow the instructions. If you see the message “Firefox prevented this site from asking you to install software on your computer,” click “Allow”.

Restart Firefox and you’re all set! You’ll see a small Zotero button at the bottom of your Firefox window.

If you have any problems, check the Zotero installation page.

You’ll probably also want to download and install the Microsoft Word citation plugin (or the OpenOffice plugin if you’re using OpenOffice). These allow you to easily cite items from your Zotero library in your papers.

This is a quick overview of how to save citations from the web.

About Zotero
Zotero (pronounced “zoh-TAIR-oh”) is a Firefox addon that collects, manages, and cites research sources. It’s easy to use, lives in your web browser where you do your work, and best of all it’s free. Zotero allows you to attach PDFs, notes and images to your citations, organize them into collections for different projects, and create bibliographies using Word or OpenOffice.

Comments (0)

Getting and Installing Zotero
Zotero will run on any operating system. It requires Mozilla Firefox 3.0 or greater. Installation only takes a few seconds.

To install, go to http://www.zotero.org/ and click the red "Download" button. Click "Install Now" and follow the instructions.

If you see the message "Firefox prevented this site from asking you to install software on your computer," click "Allow".

Restart Firefox and you’re all set! You’ll see a small Zotero button at the bottom of your Firefox window.

If you have any problems, check the Zotero installation page.

You’ll probably also want to download and install the Microsoft Word citation plugin (or the OpenOffice plugin if you’re using OpenOffice). These allow you to easily cite items from your Zotero library in your papers.

Comments (0)

Zotero Blog
News from the official Zotero blog.
- Summer Zotero Workshops
- Zotero 4.0 Launches
- Zotero Storage Subscriptions Upgraded

Comments (0)

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You may reproduce any part of it for noncommercial purposes as long as credit is included.

Comments (0)

What do you think?
Was this information helpful?
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Don’t Know

How useful is this page? (1 = Not Useful, 5 = Very Useful)
- [ ] 1
- [ ] 2
- [ ] 3
- [ ] 4
- [ ] 5

Comments (0)
Getting Started

Ekstrom Library Workshops (Belknap)

EndNote workshops are available to UofL students, faculty, & staff. Workshops are limited to 10 people. Registration is required.

Click the link below to register for a session.

Ekstrom Library EndNote Workshop Registration

*For 1-on-1 or small group sessions outside of the workshops contact Toccara Porter, 852-8744.

Kornhauser Library EndNote Workshops

Monthly EndNote Workshops are provided for UofL students, staff, & faculty at the Kornhauser Library. Workshop enrollment is limited to 15 people.

Registration is required. Sessions are ninety (90) minutes in length.

All classes are held in the History Room (Room 301) in the Kornhauser Library.

Summer Semester 2013 Class Schedule

Introduction to EndNote: Thursday, June 20, 10:00 am – 11:30 am

Introduction to EndNote: Tuesday, July 16, 10:00 am – 11:30 am

Introduction to EndNote: Thursday, August 22, 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm

To register contact John Chenault by email or, call 852-3901.

What is EndNote?

EndNote is a citation management software that makes it easier to format and organize bibliographies. Here are some things you can do:

- Format citations in a preferred citation style (e.g. APA 6th, MLA)
- Export citations from databases (e.g., EBSCO, PUBMED)
- Insert citations and compile bibliography in Microsoft Word

Attaching Files in EndNote

Click here to download EndNote for free from iTech Xpress.
What is a DOI?
Some citation styles ask for a DOI or digital object identifier. Information on finding DOIs is available in the handout listed below.

Demystifying Citing and Referencing (Monash University Library)

Books on Academic Writing
- Books on writing essays
- Books on English grammar
- Books on academic writing
- Books on scientific/technical writing

Help with Specific Styles
- AAA (American Anthropological Society)
- ACS (American Chemical Society)
- AMA Style (American Medical Association)
- APA
- CBE (Council of Biology Editors) Style Guide
- Chicago/Turabian
- Harvard
- IEEE
- MLA
- Vancouver

Citing Government Documents
- Brief Guide to Citing Canadian Government Documents and Statistics (Queen's University Library)
  This guide provides general overview of how to cite Canadian government publications prepared by Sharon Masugi and maintained by Government Documents, St. Michael's Library, Queen's University.
- Citing Government Publications: Detailed Guide (Canada)
  A guide to citing Canadian government publications prepared by the D.B. Weldon Library, the University of Western Ontario.
  - Guide: Citing U.S. Government Publications (Indiana University)
  - How to Cite Government Publications (McMaster University Library)

Writing Guides for Theses/Dissertations
Suggested for Writing Theses and Dissertations (University of Manitoba Libraries)

The Libraries also has several books on how to write a thesis and dissertation. Click on the links below to find books in the library catalogue.
Dissertations: Academic - Handbooks, Manuals
Elements of Article Citations:

- **Articles in Journals**
  - Journals are in Databases
  - Databases are sometimes provided by larger database vendors

Example:


- **1. Authors**
  - Mirti, S., Kostaras, K., Fox, D., & Kostaras, D.

- **2. Publication Date**
  - (2000)

- **3. Article Title**
  - The impact of partner...

  - Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, 45(6), 554-558.

- **5. Database Info**
  - Retrieved from EBSCOhost Academic Search Complete database.

Style manuals in the Dafoe Library


Tips and examples

Click on links below for guides to writing book reviews, essays, theses and compiling bibliographies using specific style manuals.

- Annotated bibliography
- APA style of documentation
- Avoiding plagiarism
- Book reviews
- Chicago style of documentation
- Critical reviews of journal articles
- Essays
- Evaluate information
- Know Your Sources
- MLA style of documentation
- RefWorks
- Research papers
- Theses and dissertations
- Theses and dissertations: list of selected resources

Writing & Citing

This page provides tips and examples of writing book reviews, essays, dissertation and compiling bibliographies using specific style manuals.

Writing Tutors

Need help with writing papers? Visit the Learning Assistance Centre located in 211 Tier Building, book your appointment online, or call 480-1481.

For more information please see the Learning Assistance Centre Web Page.

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For more information please see the Learning Assistance Centre Web Page.
You have a paper due for English 125, and you were up until 4am writing the paper. It’s now 8:30am, your class starts at 10, and you still have to do your bibliography! Don’t panic.

Here are some resources that can help you cite your sources correctly. Click on the tabs above for information. The tabs for APA and MLA style have a number of examples. Under Bibliography help, there are links to citation generators that will format your citations for you. There is also a resource called Refworks that can help you organize and format citations.

Still confused? Need more help?

Ask a Librarian!

Your Bibliography is Due in 90 minutes. Don’t Panic!

- Why Cite?
  - Webpages expire, tools and articles get lost, photographs and films degrade. Citations are necessary in order to assure that the next person would be able to access the same information through different means.
  - Citing is also important for credibility and building on research. You may have a good idea, but simply stating it does not make it true or believable. Give your ideas validity and support by citing established authors.
  - To avoid plagiarism - nothing is worse to an author than discovering their hard work has been stolen and claimed as original by someone else. Citations give authors their due credit.

Additional Help

- Why Cite?
  - Webpages expire, tools and articles get lost, photographs and films degrade. Citations are necessary in order to assure that the next person would be able to access the same information through different means.
  - Citing is also important for credibility and building on research. You may have a good idea, but simply stating it does not make it true or believable. Give your ideas validity and support by citing established authors.
  - To avoid plagiarism - nothing is worse to an author than discovering their hard work has been stolen and claimed as original by someone else. Citations give authors their due credit.

- Additional Help

  - The Purdue Online Writing Lab

  Hopefully the information in this guide will help you with citing sources correctly, but if you feel you need additional help, the Writing Center at Purdue has an extensive tutorial on APA and MLA citation styles. Check out their Online Writing Lab (OWL).
The context of the image is a webpage from the University of Michigan Library that provides information on citation management tools. The webpage includes a comparison chart for Zotero, Mendeley, RefWorks, and EndNote, highlighting features such as cost, access, compatibility, citation style modification, and support for devices.
Citation Tools

The library supports a variety of tools that help you keep track of information sources, and cite them correctly.

Citation Builder
RefWorks
Zotero
Mendeley
EndNote
EndNote is a software program designed to store and manipulate bibliographic information. With EndNote you can:

- store references in one place
- keep reading notes linked to sources (no more index cards!)
- download citations directly from databases
- automatically format bibliographies and citations in MLA, APA, Chicago Manual of Style, or over 1000 other styles

EndNote X6 for Macs

UPDATE: EndNote X6 for Mac is now available for download through the NUIT Software page.
A citation manager helps you keep track of articles and books as you find them, tag and annotate them, and easily create citations and bibliographies in Microsoft Word. Using any citation manager will be more efficient for most scholars than not using one at all. Each manager has its own plug-in for Microsoft Word and some also have browser plug-ins for easy capture of web links. Each manager also has built-in connections to Google Scholar and common library reference databases. Each manager has options for group-based collaborative research.

We offer four main choices to you in this guide: Refworks, Zotero, Mendeley and Endnote.

Refworks, the most popular choice on campus, is provided by Penn Libraries for the Penn community (including alumni). It is a stable, well-established platform, but has limitations in terms of working with PDF files.

Endnote, the oldest of the four, works well for the health sciences and for large collections of articles, despite some technical and installation issues.

Zotero is an open-source software program that is notable for its ease of use, its ability to grab screenshots, and its capabilities for archiving website content for local storage.

Mendeley, the newest option of the four, is a cloud-based proprietary system that includes Facebook-style social networking. PDF annotation, a platform for self-promotion and crowd-sourcing of citations and annotations. Mendeley has a wide range of functionality but suffers from performance and accuracy issues.

We recommend that you explore a variety of citation managers, consulting with library staff as needed, before choosing one. We can provide guidance on best practices and share our experiences.

### Full Comparison of Citation Software

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RefWorks</th>
<th>Zotero</th>
<th>Mendeley</th>
<th>EndNote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link to web guides</strong></td>
<td>Quick-Start Guides</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Technical Support &amp; Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>Web-based</td>
<td>Desktop software and browser add-on for Firefox, Chrome, and Safari</td>
<td>Desktop software and web-based. Works with IE, Firefox, Chrome and Safari</td>
<td>Desktop client software; also has web interface, EndNote Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost</strong></td>
<td>Free via Penn license.</td>
<td>Free with 100 MB of back-up storage. Storage upgrades available for a monthly fee. Open source.</td>
<td>Free with 1GB of web space (500 MB personal &amp; 500 MB shared.) Storage upgrades available for a monthly fee.</td>
<td>Must purchase client software, available at Penn Computer Connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Learning curve</strong></td>
<td>Fairly quick to learn; many online user guides and demos</td>
<td>Quick to learn; simple design, many online user guides and demos</td>
<td>Quick to learn. Pretty simple interface</td>
<td>Takes longer to learn, but not difficult with training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengths?</strong></td>
<td>Allows users to share citations</td>
<td>Simple download of records</td>
<td>Great for managing PDFs</td>
<td>Excellent for organizing citations for papers and theses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good for organizing citations for papers</td>
<td>Good for managing a variety of formats, including webpages</td>
<td>Has a social aspect. Can see what other users are reading and citing. Find other members with common research interests.</td>
<td>Best option for major research projects, because it offers the most options for customization and formatting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Web-based</td>
<td>Offers most functionality in a free, open-source product</td>
<td>Does an excellent job of pulling citation metadata from PDF's</td>
<td>Most output styles for formatting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Since Penn has a site license, there's no cost</td>
<td>Downloads records from with several databases that don't work with</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Available to Penn alumni as long as Penn maintains its subscription</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**
**Citation Management Tools**
http://guides.library.upenn.edu/citationmgmt

| How does it work? | EndNote and RefWorks, such as Factiva and USPTO | Can share citations and documents with others | Most customizable
| --- | --- | --- | ---
| You export references from compatible databases into RefWorks | Zotero can tell when you are looking at an item and shows an icon for it in the Firefox URL bar. Click the icon to add the item to your Zotero references | You export references from compatible databases. Mendeley will also retrieve metadata for pdfs that are brought in | Can handle a large amount of references
| Does it have many output styles and bibliographic formats? | Yes, many popular styles and formats | Yes, many popular styles and formats | Yes, many popular styles and formats
| How simple is it to import records? | Simple to import records from most research databases | Very simple using the Mendeley browser plugin. However, the import doesn't work with as many databases as other products. | Simple to import records from most research databases
| What kinds of records can you import and organize (PDFs, images, etc.)? | Records for articles and books | Books, articles, patents, and webpages. Can also store PDFs, web screenshots, files, and images in records. You can make PDFs searchable by choosing to index them in the preferences menu. | Can organize records for articles and books. PDFs and other file types can also be stored in the records. Can download PDFs in batches. PDFs aren't searchable.
| Are records in your library viewable by others? | Yes; Users can share references in library with other RefWorks users | Yes; Users can set up individual and group profiles and share records | Yes; Users can set up groups to share references. Users can decide whether or not to make their library viewable by others
| Can you export records to other citation software? | Yes | Yes | Yes
| Is managing and maintaining a big library (1000 records) complicated? | Not complex, but it can be cumbersome to manage large libraries | More difficult; take time to sort out duplicates and verify that records are complete | Not complex; EndNote is best option for maintaining large libraries
| Does it work with word processing software? | Works with Word through "Write-N-Cite" feature and LaTex through BibTex | Works with Word through "Write-N-Cite" feature and LaTex through BibTex. You can create a list of Works Cited for Google Docs | Works with Word and OpenOffice. Clean integration with Word and powerful formatting and customization features; also works with Open Office and LaTex through BibTex
| Does it back up your records? | Yes | Yes, if you choose to back up or sync your Zotero library. A small amount of storage is free. | Yes
| Other important features | • Since it’s web-based, you’re not limited to a single machine | • If you back up records, you can sync multiple computers • Integrated with work on web that you do • Fastest download of records • Saves snapshot of web pages • Allows users to highlight text and take notes on page • Allows users to tag records | • Very good for collaborative work • Has a good PDF reader that enables highlighting and comments • PDF file management and organization features

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74 · Representative Documents: Citation Management
INTRODUCTION TO CITATION MANAGERS

Citation management software, also known as bibliographic management software or citation managers, can help you manage and organize your citations and format bibliographies and footnotes in your papers.

Many different citation management tools are available - some are available for free while others are not. EndNote is a leading product in a group of desktop, fee-based, citation managers. Competing with the desktop products are web-based programs. Popular names in this second group are Refworks, EndNote Web, Zotero, and many more. All citation managers carry out the same basic functions but specific features may vary from program to program.

Most citation management tools can help you to:

1. Providing a search interface. For databases (such as PubMed, Biological Abstracts or PsycINFO), search by one of two modes: through "connection" or "config" files. Searching databases is performed as usual using vendor interfaces. Citations are selected and downloaded (exported) to your hard drive. The exported results are then imported into the citation manager using a special filter.

2. Creating a database of references. Once citations are captured, they can be stored, organized and manipulated in personal mini-databases called "libraries" or groups. Many different "libraries" can be created and they can be constantly re-organized to meet changing needs.

3. Inserting citations into word processing documents. Using a "cite-while-you-write" feature, citations and footnotes can be inserted into their proper place as you write a paper or manuscript. As they are inserted, a bibliography is automatically generated and updated as you change the citations. The newest software versions can permit tables and figures to be inserted as "citations".

4. Linking between citations to image or PDF files. Recent versions of citation managers permit links to images or PDF files stored on the hard drive of your computer. Legends to images, figures and tables can be created. Linked images and PDF files can also be inserted into word processing documents as if they were citations.

5. Creating a stand-alone bibliography (reference list). Using criteria you determine, you can create stand-alone bibliographies that can be saved in common word processing program formats.

Purdue University Libraries currently supports EndNote, EndNote Web, and Zotero. The latter two are web-based and available free to Purdue users. See this comparison chart to learn more about these free programs so you can decide which one can better meet your research needs.
RefWorks is a citation management software that is freely available to Rutgers faculty and students. Once you have created an account while you are at Rutgers, you will have life-long access to RefWorks, even after you leave Rutgers.

This guide is a collection of handouts, videos, and any useful materials related to using RefWorks.

Other than RefWorks, there are other software such as Zotero and Mendeley that may also help you manage your citations and create a bibliography (cited reference page). Visit www.zotero.org and www.mendeley.com for more information.

Getting help with RefWorks:

- Logging in as a Rutgers User
- Import Book Citations
  - Rutgers Library Catalog
- Import Article Citations
  - EBSCO
  - Google Scholar
  - PubMed

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View this page in a format suitable for printers and screen-readers or mobile devices.
Citation Management Tools

For information on citation management tools such as RefWorks and EndNote Web, see the Citation Management page.

Comments (0)

Need Help Citing Sources?

This guide provides quick access to examples and guidelines for some of the more frequently used citation styles. Select from the above tabs for assistance with APA, MLA, Chicago, or CSE style. More style options can be found with the "Additional Styles" tab.

Always check first with your professor or editor to see if a particular style is required.

For information about preferred citation style for specific disciplines, refer to the following sites from Bedford St. Martins:

- Research and Documentation Online: Overview
- List of Preferred Style Manuals

Use an Online Citation Formatter

Try an online citation formatter like KnightCite to help you format your APA, MLA, and Chicago style citations. Just choose the type of reference you have and fill in the details. Always remember to double-check the formatted citation against your style guide just to be sure!

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Refworks
http://www.library.yorku.ca/cms/citation-management/refworks/

Refworks
Log in to RefWorks (get the group code)

For information on footnotes, bibliographies, and writing manuals, see the Footnotes and Bibliographies guide.

About Refworks
What is Refworks?
Refworks is a web-based bibliographic management tool (citation manager) that allows you to create a database of citations or references to resources (books, journal articles, web sites, etc.). It facilitates the insertion of citations within a research paper as in-text references, footnotes, or endnotes, and the creation of a formatted bibliography using a citation style of choice. All major citation styles are supported (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.).

Who can use Refworks?
York University Libraries have purchased a campus-wide license for RefWorks. Any current York student, staff or faculty member can access and use this software without individual charge.

Creating a RefWorks Account
To use RefWorks you must first create an account. To create an account:
1. Note the group code.
2. Sign up for an Individual Account.
3. Fill out the form provided. You will receive an email with the Log-in Name and Password you created.
4. Use your Log-in Name and Password to log in to RefWorks.

Can I use RefWorks when I am not on campus?
RefWorks is available to users wherever there is internet access. Off-campus RefWorks users may be asked for the York University group code. The group code is available here (Passport York login required).

Using Refworks and Write-N-Cite
Do I need to download software?
Use of RefWorks requires no software to be downloaded. You only require a compatible browser and an Internet connection. To automatically insert citations into an MS Word document, you need to download a small utility called Write-N-Cite. To install Write-N-Cite, log in to RefWorks and follow the instructions under “Write-N-Cite” on the Tools menu. Make note of the available information about using Write-N-Cite and related compatibility issues. Please note that Write-N-Cite is available on all library computers where the MS Office Suite is installed. Write-N-Cite 2.5 is not currently supported by OS X Lion, but there is a workaround. Scholars Portal has also posted solutions with some screen shots. Also, Write-N-Cite 4 is now available.

How do I use RefWorks and Write-N-Cite?
We have RefWorks drop-in workshops throughout the year.

There are several online tutorials and guides available for RefWorks:
- RefWorks 2.0 Library Guide. This guide was developed for Ontario university students by Scholars Portal, a services of the Ontario Council of University Libraries (OCUL).
- RefWorks’ Quick Start Guide provides access to written instructions on using RefWorks and an online tutorial.
- RefWorks Tutorial provides both an English and French tutorial on the basics of using RefWorks.
- Online Help provides assistance on almost all issues related to the use of RefWorks.
RefWorks FAQ provides answers to some common questions about using RefWorks at York.
- RefWorks 2.0 web tutorial introduces the new user interface.
- RefWorks 2.0 Fundamentals is a collection of tutorials in PDF and streaming video formats.
- The RefWorks 2.0 Fact Sheet and Poster are marketing materials that describe the benefits of the new interface.
- Webinars are also available for both the classic and 2.0 interfaces.

**How do I import/export from RefWorks?**

It is possible to use RefWorks to search and directly import citation information from a number of web-based catalogues and other publicly available databases. In addition, many of York University Libraries’ online databases and indexes support the exporting of data to RefWorks. For more information on importing citations from specific databases, look at the RefWorks Library Guide (“Working with references” tab –> Importing references) and Additional databases.

**Can I share my references with someone else?**

RefShare is an add-on module for RefWorks that York University Libraries have licensed. It allows any RefWorks user to share a folder of references/citations or an entire database. Shared references/citations are stored on a newly-created web page and any individual can access this page if they have been given its URL. Further information is available on the “Other Features–>RefShare” tab in the RefWorks guide.

RefWorks/RefShare users also have the option of placing a link to shared folders on the York University Libraries’ Shared Area Page. For access to this added feature, please contact RefWorks Help.

**Getting Help**

Upcoming RefWorks Workshops are listed on the Library Workshops page.
- No items in list

There are a few other ways for you to get help with your RefWorks account:
- Email York University Libraries for RefWorks Help: refworks@yorku.ca
- Questions may be directed to RefWorks technical support: refworks@scholarsportal.info
Academic Integrity & Plagiarism
FAQs

What is academic integrity?
Academic integrity is honest and responsible scholarship. As a university student, you are expected to submit original work and give credit to other people’s ideas. Maintaining your academic integrity involves:

- Creating and expressing your own ideas in course work
- Acknowledging all sources of information
- Completing assignments independently or acknowledging collaboration
- Accurately reporting results when conducting your own research or with respect to lab
- Honesty during examinations

Learn more with our Interactive Online Tutorial!

How does it impact me?
Academic integrity is the foundation of university success. Learning how to express original ideas, cite sources, work independently, and report results accurately and honestly are skills that carry you beyond university to serve you in the workforce. Academic dishonesty not only cheats you of valuable learning experiences, but can result in failing grades or assignments, a mark on your transcripts, or even expulsion from the university. For “real life” examples of this, check out the Annual Report on Student Discipline!

What is plagiarism?
Plagiarism is using another person’s ideas without giving credit and is considered intellectual theft. If you submit or present the oral or written work of someone else, you are guilty of plagiarism. Plagiarism may be:

- Accidental or Unintentional

You may not even know that you are plagiarizing. Make sure you understand the difference between quoting and paraphrasing, as well as the proper way to cite materials.

- Distant

This time you’re well aware of what you’re doing. Purposefully using someone else’s ideas or work without proper acknowledgment is plagiarism. This includes turning in borrowed or bought research papers as your own.

- Self

It’s your own work so you should be able to do what you want with it, right? Wrong. Handing in the same term paper (or substantially the same term paper) for two courses without getting permission from your instructor is plagiarism.

Do professors really check for plagiarism?
YES! Instructors often keep copies of previous assignments for references. In addition, UBC subscribes to Turnitin.com, an online service that scans essay and term papers to check for material copied from web sites or purchased from paper mills (such as cheat.com), published works, or previously submitted essays.

For more information see: Turnitin.com/UBC
source: http://wlu.ubc.ca/Library/Academic_Integrity

http://help.library.ubc.ca/planning-your-research/academic-integrity-plagiarism/
Avoiding Plagiarism

Plagiarism occurs when a student, with intent to deceive or with reckless disregard for proper scholarly procedures, presents any information, ideas or phrasing of another as if they were his/her own and/or does not give appropriate credit to the original source. Proper scholarly procedures require that all quoted material be identified by quotation marks or indentation on the page, and the source of information and ideas, if from another, must be identified and be attributed to that source. Students are responsible for learning proper scholarly procedures (from Duke University's [The Duke Community Standard in Practice: A Guide for Undergraduates](http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism/)).

Plagiarism charges can be brought against you for the following offenses:

- Copying, quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing from any source without adequate documentation
- Purchasing a pre-written paper (either by mail or electronically)
- Letting someone else write a paper for you
- Paying someone else to write a paper for you
- Submitting as your own someone else's unpublished work, either with or without permission

Learn more about the importance of citing sources in [Whose idea was that?](http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism/), a short video created by Simone Watson (Trinity '13).
Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, and Questionable Writing Practices

The following guidelines are taken directly from "Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing" by Miquel Roig

Guideline 1: An ethical writer ALWAYS acknowledges the contributions of others and the source of his/her ideas.

Guideline 2: Any verbatim text taken from another author must be enclosed in quotation marks.

Guideline 3: We must always acknowledge every source that we use in our writing; whether we paraphrase it, summarize it, or enclose it quotations.

Guideline 4: When we summarize, we condense, in our own words, a substantial amount of material into a short paragraph or perhaps even into a sentence.

Guideline 5: Whether we are paraphrasing or summarizing we must always identify the source of your information.

Guideline 6: When paraphrasing and/or summarizing others’ work we must reproduce the exact meaning of the other author’s ideas or facts using our words and sentence structure.

Guideline 7: In order to make substantial modifications to the original text that result in a proper paraphrase, the author must have a thorough understanding of the ideas and terminology being used.

Guideline 8: A responsible writer has an ethical responsibility to readers, and to the author/s from whom s/he is borrowing, to respect others’ ideas and words, to credit those from whom we borrow, and whenever possible, to use one’s own words when paraphrasing.

Guideline 9: When in doubt as to whether a concept or fact is common knowledge, provide a citation.

Guideline 10: Authors who submit a manuscript for publication containing data, reviews, conclusions, etc., that have already been disseminated in some significant manner (e.g., published as an article in another journal, presented at a conference, posted on the internet) must clearly indicate to the editors and readers the nature of the previous dissemination.

Guideline 11: Authors of complex studies should heed the advice previously put forth by Angell & Relman (1989). If the results of a single complex study are best presented as a ‘cohesive’ single whole, they should not be partitioned into individual papers. Furthermore, if there is any doubt as to whether a paper submitted for publication represents fragmented data, authors should enclose other papers (published or unpublished) that might be part of the paper under consideration (Kassirer & Angell, 1995). Similarly, old data that have been merely augmented with additional data points and that are subsequently presented as a new study can be an equally serious ethical breach.

Guideline 12: Because some instances of plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and even some writing practices that might otherwise be acceptable (e.g., extensive paraphrasing or quoting of key elements of a book) can constitute copyright infringement, authors are strongly encouraged to become familiar with basic elements of copyright law.

Guideline 13: While there are some situations where text recycling is an acceptable practice, it may not be so in other situations. Authors are urged to adhere to the spirit of ethical writing and avoid reusing their own previously published text, unless it is done in a manner consistent with standard scholarly conventions (e.g., by using of quotations and proper paraphrasing).

Guideline 14: Authors are strongly urged to double-check their citations. Specifically, authors should always ensure that each reference notation appearing in the body of the manuscript corresponds to the correct citation listed in the reference section and vice versa and that each source listed in the reference section has been
Guideline 15: The references used in a paper should only be those that are directly related to its contents. The intentional inclusion of references of questionable relevance for purposes of manipulating a journal’s or a paper’s impact factor or a paper’s chances of acceptance is an unacceptable practice.

Guideline 16: Authors should follow a simple rule: Strive to obtain the actual published paper. When the published paper cannot be obtained, cite the specific version of the material being used, whether it is conference presentation, abstract, or an unpublished manuscript.

Guideline 17: Generally, when describing others’ work, do not rely on a secondary summary of that work. It is a deceptive practice, reflects poor scholarly standards, and can lead to a flawed description of the work described. Always consult the primary literature.

Guideline 18: If an author must rely on a secondary source (e.g., textbook) to describe the contents of a primary source (e.g., an empirical journal article), s/he should consult writing manuals used in her discipline to follow the proper convention to do so. Above all, always indicate the actual source of the information being reported.

Guideline 19: When borrowing heavily from a source, authors should always craft their writing in a way that makes clear to readers, which ideas are their own and which are derived from the source being consulted.

Guideline 20: When appropriate, authors have an ethical responsibility to report evidence that runs contrary to their point of view. In addition, evidence that we use in support of our position must be methodologically sound. When citing supporting studies that suffer from methodological, statistical, or other types of shortcomings, such flaws must be pointed out to the reader.

Guideline 21: Authors have an ethical obligation to report all aspects of the study that may impact the independent replicability of their research.

Guideline 22: Researchers have an ethical responsibility to report the results of their studies according to their a priori plans. Any post hoc manipulations that may alter the results initially obtained, such as the elimination of outliers or the use of alternative statistical techniques, must be clearly described along with an acceptable rationale for using such techniques.

Guideline 23: Authorship determination should be discussed prior to commencing a research collaboration and should be based on established guidelines, such as those of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors.

Guideline 24: Only those individuals who have made substantive contributions to a project merit authorship in a paper.

Guideline 25: Faculty-student collaborations should follow the same criteria to establish authorship. Mentors must exercise great care to neither award authorship to students whose contributions do not merit it, nor to deny authorship and due credit to the work of students.

Guideline 26: Academic or professional ghost authorship in the sciences is ethically unacceptable.

Guidelines and complete module are available at: http://ori.hhs.gov/education/products/plagiarism/

and linked from the Research Misconduct / Plagiarism tab at: http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/stemrcr/
Representative Documents: Academic Integrity & Plagiarism

Plagiarism - learning tools
- Gaming Against Plagiarism
  a series of 3 online games that help you identify and analyze cases of research misconduct. This NSF funded project was developed by the UF Marston Science Library and the Digital Worlds Institute.
- UF Plagiarism Guide for Science and Engineering Students and Instructors
- How to Avoid Plagiarism
  complex examples from Northwestern
- Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, and Questionable Writing Practices
  from ORI. Brief guidelines, in 2 pages.
- Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing from ORI: philosophy and examples
- Plagiarism tutorial from Duke University
- Guidelines for Best Practices in Image Processing
- ORI: research misconduct learning tools
- A Positive Solution for Plagiarism
  suggested classroom practices by Jeff Karon in Chronicle of Higher Ed. Use VPN if off campus.
- Plagiarism in Grant Proposals
  advice from the Chronicle of Higher Ed. Use VPN if off campus.

Avoiding Misconduct

The Lab: An Interactive Video on Avoiding Misconduct from the Office of Research Integrity (ORI)
- Watch the video

Publicized problems at UF
- Colleague accuses UF citrus research center head of stealing data for article from the Gainesville Sun :Lakeland Ledger
- Ex-UF professor gets 6 months in prison for fraud from the Gainesville Sun / Lakeland Ledger
- From UC San Diego’s Research Ethics Program. Has background, case studies and discussion questions.
- Singapore Statement on Research Integrity
- From the U.S. Dept. of HHS Office of Research Integrity:
  Research misconduct means fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.
  (a) Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them. 
  (b) Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
  (c) Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
  (d) Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

What is Research Misconduct?

From the U.S. Dept. of HHS Office of Research Integrity:
- Research misconduct means fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.
  (a) Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them. 
  (b) Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
  (c) Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
  (d) Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

What is the Responsible Conduct of Research?

Follow the general practices of the Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) in several formats:
- ORI Introduction to the Responsible Conduct of Research (HTML)
- ORI Introduction to the Responsible Conduct of Research (PDF)
- Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) for Practitioners

Self-Plagiarism

- Recycling Is Not Always Good: The Dangers of Self-Plagiarism
  Editorial in ACS Nano 2012; 6(1); 1-4. Connect through VPN if off campus.

Retracted Articles

Don't let it happen to you!
- Retraction Watch: Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process
- Misconduct is the main cause of the science retractions article in Nature 490, 21 (04 Oct 2012). Connect through VPN if off campus.

Research Misconduct in the News

- Integrity.org: "Internationally established researchers offer independent review about the academic conduct (not the content) of their advisees or following an invitation from their peers. Independent academics as well as..."
Welcome to the Academic Honesty & Plagiarism Libguide. This guide is designed to provide information on academic honesty and plagiarism. Across the top of the page you will notice the different tabs. Each tab contains information on specific areas of academic honesty and plagiarism.

**Academic Honesty**: This tab contains information on what academic honesty is and why it is important.

**Plagiarism @ KSU**: This tab contains information on the student cheating and plagiarism policy at KSU.

**Plagiarism School Info for Faculty**: This tab provides information for instructors who are interested in sending a student to plagiarism school.

**Plagiarism School Info for Students**: This tab provides information for students who have been referred to plagiarism school.

**Resources**: This tab provides information for further reading and help.

Photo by Michael Brunsden, creative commons license, http://www.flickr.com/photos/visionnewspaper/314107687/
Introduction

The legal and ethical issues surrounding the use of information go beyond properly citing sources and avoiding plagiarism. Researchers should be knowledgeable about issues related to privacy and security and censorship and freedom of speech, as well as have an understanding of intellectual property, copyright, and fair use.

Ask-a-Librarian

Not finding what you want? Call, email, chat with or visit a UK Reference Librarian who will be glad to help you.

Plagiarism

"Plagiarism means taking the words and thoughts of others (their ideas, concepts, images, sentences, and so forth) and using them as if they were your own, without crediting the author or citing the source" (from Plagiarism, What is It?, published by the UK Office of Academic Ombud Services). Plagiarism: What is It? explains plagiarism, provides examples of both good and bad paraphrasing, and tips on how to avoid plagiarizing.

Plagiarism is a serious offense with consequences ranging from receiving a zero on an assignment all the way to expulsion from the University. The Student Code of Conduct, Part II--Selected Rules of the Senate, 6.3.0--Academic Offenses and Procedures further defines plagiarism and consequences.

View this tutorial for more information on plagiarism: Understanding Plagiarism. The quizzes under each topic will reinforce your understanding.

Comments (0)

Avoid Plagiarism

To avoid plagiarizing someone else’s words or ideas, make sure you:

- Paraphrase the original text in your own words. Be sure you are not just rearranging phrases or replacing a couple of words.
- Use quotation marks around text that has been taken directly from the original source.
- Cite every source of information you use to write your paper unless it is common knowledge or the result of your own research. This includes facts, figures, and statistics as well as opinions and arguments.
To avoid plagiarism you must give credit whenever you use someone else's ideas. Keep the following suggestions in mind when using material from other sources:

- **Know how to cite properly**
- Put everything that comes directly from the text in quotation marks.
- If you are using material cited by an author and you do not have the original source, introduce the quotation with a phrase such as "as quoted in..."
- Paraphrase. Instead of just rearranging or replacing a few words, read over what you want to paraphrase, cover up or close the text so you cannot see any of it and write out the idea in your own words. Check your paraphrase against the original text to be sure you have not accidentally used the same phrases or words, and that the information is accurate. Still be sure to credit the source.
- Give credit for any facts, statistics, graphs, drawings.
- Common knowledge facts that can be found in numerous places and are likely to be known by many people do not have to be documented, e.g. Pierre Trudeau was first elected Canada's prime minister in 1968.

Check out the University of Manitoba's Virtual Learning Commons page on how avoiding plagiarism and the Learning Assistance Centre list of tutorials regarding plagiarism.

**Paraphrasing**

Great resources on how to paraphrase properly:

- U of M Virtual Learning Commons: "Paraphrasing"
- Purdue Online Writing Lab: "Paraphrase: Writing it in Your Own Words"
- Plagiarism dot Org: "How to Paraphrase Properly"
This introduction to plagiarism from the UNL Graduate Office is for all UNL students. It defines plagiarism, explains why it is a violation of academic integrity and the Student Code of Conduct, and shows you how to avoid it.

http://www.unl.edu/gradstudies/current/plagiarism.shtml

Citing sources properly will help you avoid plagiarism and allow others to follow up on your work. To learn more, see the tutorials below.

Goblin Threat Game

This entertaining game on plagiarism, developed by Snowden Library for Lycoming College students, is recommended for everyone.

http://www.lycoming.edu/library/instruction/tutorials/plagiarismGame.aspx

You Quote it, You Note It

Playful, interactive, and to the point, this program on plagiarism is from Vaughan Memorial Library at Acadia University.

http://library.acadiau.ca/tutorials/plagiarism/

Virtual Academic Integrity Laboratory

VAIL Tutor includes four text-based modules on understanding academic integrity, plagiarism and cheating; tips on avoiding plagiarism; documentation styles; and academic policies. It ends with a quiz. http://www-apps.umuc.edu/vailtutor/
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
Plagiarism video
http://library.camden.rutgers.edu/EducationalModule/Plagiarism/
Plagiarism Checkers

- Guide on Plagiarism & Copyright Issues
  Aimed at Education students. Nicely organized, with useful information for other academic fields as well. From Rice University Library.

- Principles of Paraphrasing - How to Avoid Plagiarism
  From the Harvard Graduate School of Education

- Understanding Plagiarism and Paraphrasing
  A short summary document distributed by the University of Virginia Honor Committee.

- UVA Professor Louis Bloomfield’s Plagiarism Site
  U.Va. Physics Professor Louis Bloomfield’s web pages devoted to resources for detecting and combating plagiarism.

Plagiarism Resources

Plagiarize - to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one’s own; use (another’s production) without crediting the source.

- Buying a paper online or re-using a paper written by you or another person for another class
- Paraphrasing without acknowledgement
- Using information from any source and not citing it, including cutting and pasting from the web.


- How Not to Plagiarize - University of Toronto
  Good examples of what to footnote and how to attribute in a paper.

- NCSU (North Carolina State University) Resources & Tutorial on Plagiarism
  Although aimed at NCSU students and staff, the brief tutorial presents a good overview of what plagiarism is and how to avoid it.

- Plagiarism: What is it? Real Life Examples, Quiz - Rutgers University
  Examples of plagiarism are all applicable to UVa. Sections 2 and 3 give practical examples of what constitutes plagiarism and how to avoid it. Informative AND fun!

- Understanding Plagiarism and Paraphrasing
  Good explanation from the U.Va. Honor Committee of plagiarism and how to avoid it.
What Type of Support Do Librarians Provide to Faculty in Detecting or Preventing Plagiarism?

Librarians work in partnership with faculty to support student learning and teach proper research skills. The librarians at York work with faculty to avoid plagiarism but do not have a formal system for detecting plagiarism. If requested they can assist help identify specific instances of plagiarism.

Faculty are encouraged to consult with a librarian subject specialist when creating student assignments. Librarians will work with faculty to review the resources available in their subject discipline, and can suggest ways these resources can be incorporated into course assignments.

For more information and suggested assignments please see the following webpage created by librarians Jody Warner and Kalina Grewal.

Librarians also teach students advanced research skills and the importance of academic integrity through the reference desk and library instruction sessions. While these methods have not ended plagiarism, they help minimize academic dishonesty. Concrete research skills and education about the importance of sound research to academic work help empower students to engage in their own research and writing. Student stress and anxiety is minimized, and the temptation to plagiarize diminishes.
For students

Academic Integrity for Students

Student life is complex. Not only must students get used to a complex academic environment where they are largely responsible for their own learning, many disciplines and professors have different requirements about how assignments should be researched, prepared and referenced. Students often feel they have not been adequately prepared to negotiate these conflicting demands.

The best way to cope with the pressure of your responsibilities as a student is to develop strong academic skills, which includes ensuring that you understand and adhere to the principles of academic integrity. To avoid the possibility of committing an academic offense, ensure that you:

1. Understand York's Senate Policy on Academic Honesty. Ignorance of this Policy is not an acceptable excuse for academic misconduct.
2. Produce honest academic work. For instance, this means that you must always reference all your sources in your written work, including those from the internet.
3. Consult your instructor if you are unsure whether a certain course of action is acceptable.
4. Discourage others from violating standards of academic integrity.

The following links will assist you in gaining a better understanding of academic integrity and point you to resources at York that can help you improve your writing and research skills:

- Information about the Senate Policy on Academic Honesty
- Online Tutorial on Academic Integrity
- Information for Students on Text-Matching Software: Turnitin.com
- Beware! Says who? A pamphlet on how to avoid plagiarism
- Resources for students to help improve their writing and research skills

Last modified: September 10, 2012
Copyright and Intellectual Property
Welcome to the University of Michigan's Guide to Copyright.

Copyright law is complicated, and for good or for ill, increasingly important in scholarship and academia. The following guide seeks to provide answers to frequently asked questions, help authors learn effectively to use and enforce their rights, and to demystify copyright law as much as possible.

Table of Contents for this Guide

Using Copyright -- Answers questions about how to use copyrighted materials.
Copyright Components -- Offers an overview about copyright by responding to basic copyright questions.
CTOOLS -- Addresses the questions about using copyrighted material in CTOOLS.
Fair Use and Other Exceptions -- Explains the exceptions to copyright rules which might grant use to copyrighted materials.
Requesting Permission -- Defines what permissions are and how you can get them if necessary.
Resource Links -- Offers additional links and information pertaining to copyright.

Copyright Questions?

Looking for help with copyright questions? Please contact us.

Melissa Levine

Contact info:
MLibrary Copyright Office
734-764-9602
Send Email -- copyright@umich.edu

Links:
Copyright Office Website
Other Copyright LibGuides

Except where otherwise noted, this work is subject to a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 license. Details and exceptions.
Copyright Information and Resources

Most visitors to our site want to know one of two things - but if the big buttons below don't represent your questions, you may want to try the "Learn More" button, or explore the menus on the left side of the page.

New Sessions Open for Fall 2012!
Register for one of our in-person workshops!

Can I Use That?: Copyright in Everyday Life
Know Your Rights: Copyright Essentials for Authors & Creators
Copyright in the Classroom (and Online)

PDF Handouts available:
5(ish) W's of Copyright
Can I Use That? Fair Use in Everyday Life (update coming soon!)
Copyright Essentials for Authors and Creators

Learn more about copyright

Unless otherwise noted, all content on the Copyright Information section of this site is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License.

This web site presents information about copyright law. The University Libraries make every effort to assure the accuracy of this information but do not offer it as counsel or legal advice. Consult an attorney for advice concerning your specific situation.

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Contact Us
Acceptable Use of Electronic Resources
System Status
Representative Documents: Copyright and Intellectual Property

10 Big Myths About Copyright Explained
By: Brad Templeton
And Then There’s Copyright
By: Sharon A. Fordham Multimedia Laboratory
Copyright Basics
U.S. Copyright Office
Copyright Law and Graduate Research: New Media, New Rights, and Your New Dissertation
By: Kenneth D. Crews
Copyright Matters: An Introduction
By: Jeanne Boyle
Copyright Term and the Public Domain in the United States
By: Peter B. Hirsh
Know Your Copyrights: What You CAN Do (B&W)
Association of Research Libraries
Know Your Copyrights: What You CAN Do (Color)
Association of Research Libraries
Tales from the Public Domain: Bound by Law?
Duke Center for the Study of the Public Domain
When U.S. Works Pass into the Public Domain
By: Laura Gasaway
This Guide is for you....

If you’ve ever wondered if it is okay to:
º Photocopy an article put on reserve for your class
º Add an image you found in Flickr to your own blog or newsletter
º Scan a textbook so you can study it on a portable device
º Include a chart, graph or text excerpt in your student paper, thesis or dissertation
º Add a quote or cartoon to your PowerPoint slide
º Screen a movie at your club’s next meeting
º Rip movie scenes from a DVD, mix and mash them up, and repost your new video to YouTube
º Burn a CD from your iTunes account and give it to your friend

If you have wrestled with other forms of Copyright Confusion!

For Additional Assistance
Please contact the Libraries through our AskNow services.

Quick Copyright Answers

IS IT OKAY TO
| Copy | Share | Scan | Change | Play | Display |

A COPYRIGHTED WORK?

As a busy, hard-workin’ Aggie, you no doubt prepare papers, projects, and other assignments that require you to consult and draw on works created by others. These works contain valuable information that is necessary for your studies, research, creative pursuits, and service activities on campus. And these works may also be protected by copyright, the federal law that governs how original works may be copied, modified, distributed and shared.

If you are using any sort of material that you yourself did not create, you need to think carefully about copyright. Using someone else’s copyrighted material without permission could constitute copyright infringement, an illegal and unethical act that violates not only US law but also the Aggie Honor Code, as well as other professional and research standards of conduct.

To comply with copyright law and with standards for ethical conduct, you need to do one of three things:
º Determine that your use qualifies for one of the limitations to the copyright holder’s rights, such as Fair Use
º Use materials that are free of copyright restrictions because they are in the public domain, or they are published with an open license for use
º Obtain permission for your use from the copyright holder.

How do you know what approach to take in your particular situation? That’s what this Guide is designed to help with. Here you will find some brief explanations of key copyright concepts as well as resources for learning more.

Ultimately, each Aggie makes his or her own decision as to whether, or how, to use copyrighted works in a legal and ethical way. The information and resources are offered here to provide helpful and reliable information you can use to make that decision.

Please click on the tabs above to learn more.
Data Management
**Writing a data plan**

**Why do I need a data management plan?**
- Duke policies related to data management, sharing, and retention
- Funding agency policies related to data management, sharing, and retention
- Details on the NSF data management plan requirements

**Sample plans/templates**
- Duke-specific guidance on writing a data plan for NSF (PDF document)
- DMPTool - data management planning toolkit from the California Digital Library
- ICPSR Sample Data Management Plan

**Managing your data**
- The data management process - thinking it through from beginning to end of your project life-cycle
- Storage and backup - please ask your IT provider to contact askdata@duke.edu to discuss how to include appropriate data management practices into planning for data storage and backup.
- Metadata - describing your data to facilitate later use
- Data archiving and preservation - making sure your data is around for a long time

**Sharing your data**
- Data repositories - places to deposit and share your data
- Licensing and intellectual property - how may others use your data?
- Data citation - getting credit for what you’ve shared, and giving credit to others for what you’ve used

**Get help at Duke**

This web site will help get you started with information on effective management of data you are creating through your research, including developing a data management plan for your grant or project proposal, archiving data at the end of your project, and sharing data with other researchers as appropriate.

If you're a member of the Duke community, Library Data and GIS Services is available to help you with your data management planning. Contact askdata@duke.edu or see our walk-in consulting schedule. We can advise you and connect you with others who may be able to provide the support you need to execute your data management plans.

**Other sources of help at Duke** related to data management are also available.

**Why manage and share your data?**

**Funding Agency Requirements**
Many funding agencies require data management plans for different reasons. Tailor your plan to the goals and requirements of the funding agency. Funders typically ask how you will:
- Protect confidentiality, consent, and safety of research subjects
- Promote data sharing and transparency
- Supports efforts to verify and replicate research findings

**Transparency and Replication of Research Findings**
- Replication relies on clear documentation of data and changes used in analyses
- Reuse of data for new applications is common in most disciplines
- Requests for data may follow from publication of results, and advance preparation simplifies the response process

**Data Preservation and Annotation**
- Documentation of data items and structure at the time of compilation reduces the time needed to understand data organization and contents should the data be needed in future
- Duke requires the retention of research data and pertinent notes for at least 5 years after completion of a project
- Early attention to data documentation and preservation plans reduces the effort required to transition to permanent storage
- Changes in research staff impact the progression of a research project to a lesser extent with clear documentation and planning
- Preservation in a data repository provides an additional backup for your research data

**Citations and Recognition**
- Data repositories provide another route to the discovery of your research and can increase the visibility of your work, especially when used widely

**Data management guidance elsewhere**

Some sources of guidance on data management from other universities:
- University of Wisconsin-Madison Research Data Services
- University of Virginia Scientific Data Consulting Group
- MIT Data Management and Publishing
- ICPSR Guidelines for Effective Data Management Plans
- Online course on data management from the EDINA National Academic Data Centre in the UK
Manage Your Research Data

**Reasons to Manage and Publish Your Data:**

- **Increase the visibility of your research:** Making your data available to other researchers through widely-searched repositories (such as Georgia Tech’s SMARTech) can increase your prominence and demonstrate continued use of the data and relevance of your research.
- **Meet grant requirements:** Many funding agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, now require that researchers include data management or data sharing plans in their proposals. They may also require deposit of research data in a data archive.
- **Save time:** Planning for your data management needs ahead of time will save you time and resources in the long run.
- **Increase your research efficiency:** Have you ever had a hard time understanding the data you or your colleagues have collected? Documenting your data throughout its life cycle saves time by ensuring that in the future you and others will be able to understand and use your data.
- **Maintain data integrity & reliability:** Responsible data management protects data from falsification and preserves confidentiality. It can also clarify the ownership of property rights.
- **Preserve your data:** Depositing your data in a trusted repository can ensure that they will be available to you and other researchers in the long-term. Doing so safeguards your investment of time and resources and preserves your unique contribution to research.
- **Facilitate new discoveries:** Enabling other researchers to use your data renews open scientific inquiry and can lead to new and unanticipated discoveries. And doing so prevents duplication of effort by enabling others to use your data rather than try to recreate the data themselves.
- **Support Open Access:** Researchers are becoming increasingly advocates for researchers to share their data in order to foster the development of knowledge.

"...[A] major benefit for contributors [to a data archive is that they] will always be able to find and copy their previously submitted files from the long-term archive." -- Big opportunities in access to "small science" data, Onsrud, Harlan and James Campbell. Data Science Journal, Volume 6, Open Data Issue, 17 June 2007 p.7

Thanks to MIT Libraries for sharing their content.
Defining Research Data

- United States Circular No. A-110
- The U.S. Federal Government’s Office of Management and Budget Circular A-110 (36.e.2 Property Standards)
- Intangible property (definition states): Research data is defined as the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, or communications with colleagues. This “recorded” material excludes physical objects (e.g., laboratory samples). Research data also do not include:
  - Trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until they are published, or similar information which is protected under law; and
  - Personal and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, such as information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study.

- National Institutes of Health (NIH) Data Sharing Policy

Definition of Final Research Data

Recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to document and support research findings. This does not mean summary statistics or tables; rather, it means the data on which summary statistics and tables are based. For the purposes of this policy, final research data do not include laboratory notebooks, partial datasets, preliminary analyses, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer review reports, communications with colleagues, or physical objects, such as gels or laboratory specimens. NIH has separate guidance on the sharing of research resources, which can be found at NIHGPS.

- TIMBER FERN: 1
- TIMBER FERN: 2
- TIMBER FERN: 3
- TIMBER FERN: 4
- TIMBER FERN: 5

Additional comments:

Your Email:

Comments (0)
What is a Data Management Plan (DMP)?
A data management plan is a formal document that outlines what you will do with your data during and after you complete your research. It describes the data that will be created, the standards used to describe the data (metadata), who owns the data, who can access the data, how long the data will be preserved (and/or made accessible), and what facilities and equipment will be necessary to disseminate, share, and/or preserve the data. Several funding agencies require or encourage the development of data management plans for research.

Specific guidelines for data management planning from NSF, NIH, DOE, NASA, NEH

How do you write a DMP?
A Data Management Plan consists of many elements describing the preservation, sharing, and access for your data. For a breakdown of the primary elements to include in your data management plan, see:
- Elements of a Data Management Plan
- Examples of Data Management Plans

Who can you contact if you need help or have questions?
NCSU's Sponsored Programs and Regulatory Compliance Services (SPARCS), working with the NCSU Libraries and NCSU's Office of Information Technology (OIT) Shared Services group, is providing consultation for data management and discovery for research data associated with requirements of grant funding agencies.

For questions or support with writing data management plans or implementing data management practices, contact:
- NCSU Libraries Research Data Services
  library_datamanagement@ncsu.edu
- John Chaffee
  Director, Sponsored Programs and Regulatory Compliance Services (SPARCS)
  john_chaffee@ncsu.edu
- Eric Sills
  Director of Shared Services, NCSU Office of Information Technology
  eric_sills@ncsu.edu

For more information about complying with grant funding requirements, contact:
- Will Cross
  Director, Copyright & Digital Scholarship Center, NCSU Libraries
  william_cross@ncsu.edu

For more information about data storage options at NCSU contact:
- NCSU Libraries Research Data Services
  library_datamanagement@ncsu.edu
- Eric Sills
  Director of Shared Services, NCSU Office of Information Technology
  eric_sills@ncsu.edu

For more information about copyright and intellectual property regarding your data and publications, contact:
- Will Cross
  Director, Copyright & Digital Scholarship Center, NCSU Libraries
  william_cross@ncsu.edu

Content on this page is adapted from the NSF Data Sharing Policy, Data Management & Sharing FAQ, University of Virginia.
This Guide is for you if you've ever:

- Wanted to store your research data safely and securely on a trusted server
- Needed to comply with a funding agency's requirements for a Data Management Plan
- Wished to link your research data to your research articles
- Wondered how to make sure your research data can be reused over time
- Looked for available data on a given topic, time period or geographic location

Data Management Support at the Texas A&M Libraries

The University Libraries offer a variety of services to support data management efforts by Texas A&M researchers:

- Raising awareness of best practices in data management and data management planning
- Collecting examples of successful data management plans submitted with funded proposals
- Consulting with researchers on existing metadata formats and controlled vocabularies that can be used to document data for a particular project
- Assisting in finding data repositories where Texas A&M researchers may submit, share and preserve their data
- Raising awareness of data preservation issues

Why Bother with Data Management?

Data Management is useful to investigators because it helps to:

- Organize data
- Store and backup data
- Take care of data so it is readily available for ongoing use
- Preserve data for future re-use
- Share data with colleagues
- Comply with university rules and protocols for research integrity
- Comply with funder requirements

Who Is Responsible for Data Management?

Data management is commonly a shared responsibility:

- Researchers generally have a high level of expertise in handling and manipulating datasets
- Data scientists may work closely with dataset creators to manipulate, visualize and analyze the data
- Data managers steward the dataset through its lifecycle to ensure its usefulness and fitness for re-use both during and after a given research project is concluded.

Data managers may be investigators, research assistants, graduate students, information technology specialists, informaticists, research librarians, or some combination of these roles.
Giving to the Libraries

Texas A&M University  Employment  Webmaster  Legal  Comments  979-845-5741
Site Map  Accessibility

Data Sharing Snafu in Three Short Acts
(or, Why Data Management Matters)

If you are responsible for reviewing grant proposals and their data management plans, you may find the following guide very helpful. It was created by the Data Management Services at Johns Hopkins University.


Comments (0)
Making Data Management Easier

Libraries have been managing information for 4,000 years. Today, your libraries are evolving and building expertise to continue this tradition so that they can help you preserve research data of the past, present, and future.

The Data Management Consulting Group is ready to consult with you on your entire data life cycle, helping you to make the right decisions, so that your scientific research data will continue to be available when you and others need it in the future. Contact us now to start a conversation about your research.

Research Life Cycle
LATEST NEWS
- Hands-on Data Management Plan Workshop for Engineering
- Hands-on Data Management Plan Workshop for Social Science Research
- Funding available to publish in Open Access journals

Why Manage Your Data?
- Data Management Plan Support
- Data Management Plan Components
- Research and Development Initiatives
- Data Management Training Sessions
- Calendar of Events

For more information:
Contact us:
Andrew Sallans, Head of Strategic Data Initiatives
Sherry Lake, Senior Data Consultant
About the Data Management Consulting Group
Join our mailing list:
Subscribe to our newsletter

Search DM Consulting Web Page

Calendar of Data Management Events

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Animal Subjects
Welcome!

Welcome to the Animal Welfare Research Guide. Our goal is to help with literature searches for IACUC protocols.

Here are some links to relevant organizations to get started:

- ORI-IACUC: Committee developed to help ensure that researchers and the university are meeting the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act.
- eSirius: UK’s online IACUC protocol management and animal ordering system.
- AWIC: Animal Welfare Information Center.
- OLAW: Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare Center.
- CACC 3Rs Microsite
- NC3Rs: What are the 3Rs?

Need Help?

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact any of the following:

Valerie Perry
Head, Agricultural Information Center
Phone: (859) 257-2758
Email: vperry@uky.edu

Rick Brewer
Assistant Director, Medical Center Research & Education
Phone: (859) 323-5296
Email: RBrewer02@email.uky.edu

Frank Davis
Head, Medical Center Reference Commons
Phone: (859) 323-3883
Email: fbdavi2@email.uky.edu

Gracie Hale
Equine Librarian, John A. Morris Library
Phone: (859) 218-1147
Email: ghale@email.uky.edu

Mark Ingram
Medical Center Reference Commons
Phone: (859) 323-6568
Email: mingram@email.uky.edu

The 3Rs

REDUCTION: minimize how many animals are used.
REFINEMENT: use techniques and procedures that minimize pain and distress.
REPLACEMENT: substitute animal models with non-animal techniques or lower organisms.


For further information, please consult:

- USDA Animal Care Policy Manual
- AWIC 3Rs
- N3Rs: What are the 3Rs?
- CABI Abstracts
- OrIACUC: Committee developed to help ensure that researchers and the university are meeting the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act.
- eSirius: UK’s online IACUC protocol management and animal ordering system.
- OLAW: Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare Center.

Popular Databases

These databases are among the most frequently used in literature searches involving animal research. Click on the Databases tab at the top of the page for a more complete list of databases with descriptions.

- Agricola
- BIOSIS Previews and Biological Abstracts/RMM
- CABI Abstracts/CAB
- ERM (Educational Resources Information Center) [ProQuest]
- MedLine (EBSCOhost)
- PSYCHOINFO (EBSCOhost)
- Published (University of Kentucky)
- Web of Science

Feedback

Was this information helpful?
- Yes
- No
- Don’t Know

How useful is this page?
(1 = Not Useful, 5 = Very Useful)
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Additional comments:

Your Email:

Submit
Peer Review
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
Peer Review in Five Minutes
http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/tutorials/pr/
Workshops and Tutorials
GPS/ORE Event: Human Research Ethics for Behavioural and Social Sciences

Location: Graduate Student Centre, 6371 Crescent Road, Point Grey Campus

Offered by: Graduate Pathways to Success and the UBC Office of Research Ethics

Date: Thursday, December 6, 2012 - 9:00am - 12:00pm

This workshop, which is jointly offered by GPS and the Office of Research Ethics (ORE), is designed to introduce graduate students to the ethical issues surrounding social science and behavioural research involving human participants. Through an overview of the evolution of international and national ethics codes and guidelines, ethical principles and hands-on case studies, participants will have the opportunity to discuss the distinctive ethical issues raised by social science and behavioural research and how to navigate them.

For graduate students planning to submit an application to the Behavioural Research Ethics Board (BREB) this session will also cover UBC policies and processes relating to behavioural human research ethics and what the BREB looks for when reviewing applications. It will provide helpful advice concerning some of the typical errors made by graduate students on their ethics applications and how to avoid them.

Who should attend? Graduate students interested in reflecting on the ethical issues surrounding social science and behavioural research as well as those in the process of developing a research proposal who are preparing to submit an ethics application in the next year. The session may be of particular interest to students who have started (or completed) data collection and would like a forum to reflect on the ethical issues raised in their research.

Presenter: Dr. Kirsten Bell, a part-time Research Ethics Analyst in the UBC Office of Research Ethics and a Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology. Dr. Bell’s research interests include medical anthropology and sociology, anthropology of biomedicine, cancer, tobacco, addiction, gender and new religious movements. She is the Principal Investigator of a SSHRC-funded project: Between Life and Death: the Cultural Contradictions of Cancer Survivorship.

Refreshments: Beverages will be provided. Please bring your own mug.

Registration: Priority will be given to current UBC graduate students. To register, please visit https://www.surveyfeedback.ca/surveys/wsb.dll/s/1g2056. Applicants will receive confirmation within two working days of the receipt of their e-mail. If you have difficulty with registration, please email.

For further information on the GPS program, please visit the Faculty of Graduate Studies-Graduate Pathways to Success Program.
Ethics and Dissemination

21st of March at 2pm

What role do ethics play in academic research, practice and dissemination? How can and should academics and grad students disseminate their work? How do we work with 'at risk' communities ethically, including sharing the outcomes of such work within those communities? Is it ethical to publish in journals that the subjects of that research will never be able to access? Is there a difference between ethical behaviour as defined by academic ethics and as defined by common sense? How do we 'translate' academic knowledge to the broader public? What are the benefits, hazards and risks of disseminating controversial work? How important should 'academic status' be in determining effective ways to disseminate our research? Should all journals be 'open-access'? Join us for the last FIRE Talk of the semester on the 21st of March!

Submit your proposals for a 5 minute presentation by the 18th of March 2013. To submit your abstract, click here.

Interested in the topic but don't want to present? Attend the FIRE Talk as an audience member and join the discussion after the presentations! To attend without presenting, register here.

Light SNACKS will be provided!!!

Competition

Win $50 to Indigo.ca

Present at or attend an upcoming FIRE Talk and be entered to win a $50 Indigo.ca gift certificate.

Two winners per FIRE Talk: One presenter and one attendee!

Submit an Abstract

Register to Attend

Want to know more about the FIRE Talks? Click here.

Presentations

Social Justice and Ethics in International Fieldwork

By: Sarah Rudrum
Sarah Rudrum’s doctoral research is an institutional ethnography of maternity care and childbirth in a rural northern Uganda community. This talk examines ethical dimensions of research in difficult settings, and addresses the following questions: (How) Does working in a difficult setting influence research design? What is your responsibility to participants who are experiencing pressing needs?

**Knowing Your Audience: Acculturation of Speech Genres as a Method of Support for Disseminating Knowledge**

By: Matthew Waugh

Bakhtin (1986) conceptualized speech genres as our utterances and chains of utterances in our formal and informal language as having typical kinds of function and expression arising out of situated, social interactions. These interactions occur within classroom dialogue between teachers and students, among community members during round table discussions or brief exchanges between colleagues at the office. Speech genres are not only embedded in our oral communication but our literary work as well, including essays and journal articles and even the quick email. Within daily discourse there are speakers and listeners, writers and readers with various speech genres being utilized in purposeful and dynamic social interactions embedded in particular contexts and spheres of activity. This brief presentation will discuss why dissemination of research and mobilizing knowledge within communities our research is geared towards necessitates researchers to undergo an acculturation process of the speech genres our audience reads, writes, listens, and speaks.

**A New Model for Scientific Communication Based on Open Access and Crowdsourcing**

By: Sina Shahandeh

**Why present?**

- Practice presenting your research to an interdisciplinary audience
- Network with graduate students from across campus
- Receive feedback on your research in a low stakes setting

**Useful Information**

Date: 21 March 2013

Time: 2:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Location: Koerner Library, Room 216

Submission Deadline: 18 March 2013


Last updated on March 4, 2013 @2:40 pm
As a member of the Duke community, you will be contributing to the scholarly achievements of our university through your work both in and outside of the classroom. In high school you probably learned about documenting sources properly and avoiding plagiarism. Plagiarism, broadly speaking, is claiming someone else's work as your own. At the college level, plagiarism is considered to be a serious violation of academic integrity, even if it is not intentional. In the following pages you will find information on the different forms of plagiarism, proper scholarly procedure and links to helpful web sites. Following this information is an interactive exercise that you must complete to be cleared for course registration later this semester.

GET STARTED >>
Project Background

Grant Information

From our grant proposal:

**GAP project objectives are:**

1. Develop a culturally-sensitive tool reflective of the future ethical considerations faced by U.S. global researchers publishing in a multi-cultural research environment;
2. Incorporate game design strengths identified at the NSF co-sponsored National Summit on Educational Games: higher order skills, practical skills, practice for high performance situations, and developing expertise;
3. Create a transferable training environment that aids U.S. institutions in complying with Sec. 7009 of the America COMPETES Act;
4. Assure scalability and robustness of design to permit future content enhancements to cover additional aspects of responsible research conduct, such as the falsification and fabrication of data.

**Specific Learning Objectives for GAP**

STEM graduate students successfully completing the game will be able to:

1. Identify major types of research misconduct: falsification of data, fabrication of data, plagiarism (FFP)
2. List the basic rules to avoid FFP in research activities.
3. Demonstrate ability to apply the rules in increasingly complex scenarios.
4. Explain the potential consequences of FFP academically and professionally.
5. Recognize and acknowledge differences in cultural approaches to FFP.

View our [NSF project description](http://cms.uflib.ufl.edu/games/gap)
Responsible Conduct of Research
Preliminary questionnaire – suitable for clicker response system

What is your rank?
A. Undergrad
B. Graduate student
C. Post doc
D. Faculty
E. Staff

How would you rate your understanding of falsification of data?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High

How would you rate your understanding of fabrication of data?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High

How would you rate your understanding of plagiarism?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High

Do you think you or your colleagues would know what to do if confronted with an incident of research misconduct?
A. Yes
B. No

How confident are you in finding research articles in your field at this university?
A. Not at all
B. Low
C. Average
D. High
E. Very High

How well do you follow best practices for keeping a lab notebook?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High

Is it research misconduct to omit data points when presenting results?

University of Florida, Marston Science Library, Spring 2013
A. Never
B. It Depends
C. Always

Who has the final approval of what will be done with your data (research notebooks, detail of methods, raw data)?
A. You
B. PI / research team leader
C. Funding agency
D. University
E. Not sure

How far would you be willing to share your data prior to its publication?
A. A colleague (in your lab)
B. Someone in another lab/department at this university
C. A friend at another university
D. A competitor at another university

When should research data be made available to anyone who asks?
A. While data are being collected
B. While data are being analyzed
C. After the paper is written
D. After the paper is accepted
E. After the paper is published

How would you rate your knowledge of options if you faced problems with *data ownership* or *sharing of data*?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High

How would you rate your knowledge of options if you faced problems with *confidentiality of data*?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High

How would you rate your knowledge of options if you faced problems with *intellectual property*, including patent, software creator rights, obtaining a copyright?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High

*University of Florida, Marston Science Library, Spring 2013*
Graduate Library Workshops – Graduate Students: A Guide to Library Resources

Welcome Page
Meet Your Librarian
Graduate Library Workshops
Finding Articles
Finding Books
Finding Theses & Dissertations
Finding Standards, Patents, and more
Other Services at the Library

Social Networking & Blogs

Links to Class Descriptions and Dates Offered
Basic Web Page Design: Wordpress
Citation Searching: Using Articles You Know to Find Ones You Don’t
Communication Ethics: Avoiding Plagiarism
Endnote X5 Training Session: Citation Management
Essential Databases and Research Resources
Finding Data
LaTeX Training Sessions for Science and Engineering
MATLAB: Data Analysis and Visualization for Scientists and Engineers
Productivity Tools for Graduate Students
Using Poster Creation Software: InDesign
Writing a Literature Review

GLUE Class Sign-Up

G.L.U.E. Workshops: Summer 2013
‘Graduate Library User Education’ Workshop Series
Research skills that stick with you …
(All workshops will be in the Homer Rice Library Classroom – 2 East)

Most GLUE workshops are offered 2-4 times in the Fall and Spring semesters, fewer in the Summer.

Groups of five or more may contact Mary Axford (mary.axford@library.gatech.edu) or Crystal Renfro (crystal.renfro@library.gatech.edu) to request any of these sessions at another time.

Check out other library class offerings on the Library Calendar.
The Graduate Communications Certificate site has listings for additional classes in that program.

Note: To get credit for attending a class, you must be there no later than ten minutes after the start of class!

Basic Web Page Design: Wordpress
Sept. 24: 4:00 pm – 5:30 pm
Oct. 22: 9 am – 10:30 am
Nov. 22: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm
This hands-on class will cover the basics of launching a WordPress.org site. The WordPress Dashboard will be introduced as well as using themes, plug-ins and widgets. Research Guide for the class: http://libguides.gatech.edu/wordpressintroduction

Citation Searching: Using Articles You Know to Find Ones You Don’t
Sept. 16: 2:00 pm – 3:00 pm
Nov. 5: 11:00 am – 12:30 pm
Have you ever found a great article and wondered if someone else has used it in their research? Citation searching is the tool you need. It allows you to find articles that reference (or cite) a specific article. This can be a very useful tool, especially if regular searching isn’t finding all you need.

Communication Ethics: Avoiding Plagiarism
Sept. 20: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm
Oct. 17: 4:00 pm – 5:30 pm
Join us for this session, with hands-on exercises, to see how to avoid plagiarism, provide adequate credit notations indicating authorship, and how to locate your citation style and the supporting resources needed to properly cite your work.
## Graduate Library Workshops

http://libguides.gatech.edu/glue

### EndNote X7 Training Session: Citation Management

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 15</td>
<td>11:00 am – 12:30 pm</td>
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</table>

Are you frustrated with the time and effort required to prepare bibliographies and manage reference lists? Instead of spending hours typing bibliographies, or using index cards to organize your references, do it the easy way — by using EndNote! Research Guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/dataviz](http://libguides.gatech.edu/dataviz)

### Essential Databases and Research Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 11</td>
<td>3 – 4 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 18</td>
<td>9 – 10 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 8</td>
<td>11 am – 12 noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 24</td>
<td>11 am – 12 noon</td>
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</table>

This workshop is intended as the first of a series to introduce resources for doing research at the graduate level. Learn about essential databases for research in all disciplines. Research guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/onmark](http://libguides.gatech.edu/onmark)

### Finding Data

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 17</td>
<td>11 am – 12 noon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 13</td>
<td>3 pm – 4 pm</td>
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Finding data is becoming an essential research skill. This workshop will introduce the basics in finding data in your academic discipline. Sources covered include the LexisNexis Statistical databases, science and engineering databases, government agencies, and intergovernmental (IGO) and nongovernmental (NGO) agencies. Research Guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/finddata](http://libguides.gatech.edu/finddata)

### LaTeX Training Seminar for Science & Engineering

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<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 30</td>
<td>3 – 5 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>session TBD</td>
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</table>

Have you ever asked: Why won't Word format my paper the way I need it to? Is there a better way? Then this class is for you! LaTeX is a high-quality typesetting system, with features designed for the production of technical and scientific documentation. The Introduction to LaTeX sessions are hands-on classes covering the basics of using LaTeX, including the use of graphics and creating bibliographies. LaTeX Classes are sponsored by the Georgia Tech Library & Information Center and Graduate Student Government.

### MATLAB: Data Analysis and Visualization for Scientists & Engineers

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<tr>
<td>Sept. 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 17</td>
<td>10:00 am – 11:30 am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 24</td>
<td>3:00 pm – 4:30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 22</td>
<td>11:00 am – 12:30 pm</td>
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</table>

This workshop will introduce MATLAB’s interactive tools and command-line functions. Topics to be discussed include assigning variables from the command-line, importing data from files, generating plots, basic curve fitting, using the curve fitting toolbox, and writing simple scripts and functions. While everyone is welcome to join us for this hands-on training, it is intended for those with little to no prior experience with MATLAB. Research Guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/matlab](http://libguides.gatech.edu/matlab)

### Productivity Tools for Graduate Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 19</td>
<td>11:00 am – 12:30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 29</td>
<td>9:00 am – 10:30 am</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Graduate students and researchers are bombarded every day with an overwhelming collection of information that they need to be able to synthesize and retrieve on demand. This class will introduce tools to improve the planning, organizing, leading, and managing of information. Research Guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/getresearchdone](http://libguides.gatech.edu/getresearchdone)
Using Poster Creation Software: (InDesign)

Sept. 10: 10:00 am – 11:30 am
Oct. 3: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm
Oct. 30: 10:00 am – 11:30 am
Nov. 20: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm

This class covers the basics of preparing to visually represent your research at a conference. The class will cover layout, headings, working with text and graphics, preparing for large format printing, and getting familiar with software packages that could aid you in creating your poster, such as Adobe InDesign CS5. Research Guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/posterpresentation](http://libguides.gatech.edu/posterpresentation).

Where to Get Your Article Published

Oct. 2: 3 pm – 4 pm
Nov. 7: 11 am – 12 noon

This session covers finding journals in your research area, determining how to select the best one to submit your article to, and examining how to find that journal’s author guidelines. Research Guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/publish](http://libguides.gatech.edu/publish).

Writing a Literature Review: Where Research Starts

Aug. 29: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm
Sept. 24: 11:00 am – 12:30 pm
Oct. 23: 2:00 pm – 3:30 pm
Nov. 12: 3:00 pm – 4:30 pm
Dec. 6: 10:00 am – 11:30 am

Whether writing a research paper for a class, preparing a conference presentation, or beginning a thesis or dissertation, a literature review plays a crucial part in the end product. So what is a literature review? This class answers that question and then demystifies the literature review process. Research Guide for the class: [http://libguides.gatech.edu/litreviews](http://libguides.gatech.edu/litreviews).
Research Data Services at the Library

Are you interested in managing, sharing, or preserving your research data? Are you required by a funding agency, such as NSF or NIH, to include a data management or sharing plan in your grant proposal? The Georgia Tech Library is here to help!

The following resources are available to the Georgia Tech community:

- **DMPTool**
  Log in with your Georgia Tech credentials to get customized support for data management planning. Whether you need a data management plan for a grant application or for your own personal use, this web application simplifies the process of crafting a data management plan into easy-to-follow steps.

- **Data Archiving**
  For some types of research, the Library may be able to support the sharing and re-use of your data by offering permanent storage in a campus repository. In some cases, you may be able to list this repository in your data management plan. Please contact Lizzy Rolando (lizzy.rolando@library.gatech.edu, 404-385-3706) for more information if you are interested in this service.

- **Research Guide**
  Refer to the guide for information on data management best practices, data archiving, and funding agency requirements for data management and sharing.

- **Data Management Planning Workshops**
  Classes are periodically offered through the Library that will discuss the requirements of various funding agencies for data management plans and provide guidance on how to use the DMPTool. The next workshop will be February 21, 2013, from 3:30-4:30 in the Homer Rice Room. If you are interested in attending, please register at: [http://www.eventbrite.com/event/5386968568](http://www.eventbrite.com/event/5386968568)

- **Data Management Consultation**
  Have questions about your data management plan, where to archive your data, or how to best care for your research data? Contact Lizzy (lizzy.rolando@library.gatech.edu, 404-385-3706) with any questions you have or to set up a consultation.
DATA MANAGEMENT PLANNING
FEBRUARY 21, 2013

Data Management Planning - 02/21/13
by Lizzy Rolando on Feb 22, 2013

These are the slides from the Data Management Planning Class, taught 2/21/13 at the Georgia Tech Library.

No comments yet

1. DATA MANAGEMENT PLANNING FEBRUARY 21, 2013 Lizzy Rolando, Research Data Librarian

2. Objectives: Understand the current climate around data management and data sharing. Learn about the basic elements of a data management plan.
Objectives

- Understand the current climate around data management and data sharing
- Learn about the basic elements of a data management plan
- Explore some of the best practices for data documentation, long-term preservation, and data sharing
- Work with the DMTool to create a data management plan
Introduction to EndNote Citation Management Software (HSC)

HSC- Kornhauser 301

Description. This workshop introduces students, staff, and faculty to EndNote Citation Management software for Windows and Apple computers. Attendees will learn how to download and install the free version of EndNote from the iTech Xpress online store; configure it to work with the University Libraries; search and retrieve citations using EndNote’s search engine; import citations from Internet databases and library catalogs; organize references, PDFs, images, and other files; create custom groups, including smart groups that update automatically as references are added; create instant bibliographies in Microsoft Word, Apple Pages, and OpenOffice.org Writer; find and attach full-text articles automatically; and create a limitless number of reference libraries of any size. Citation management software has emerged in recent years as an essential tool for students, scholars and researchers, and EndNote has become the industry standard software tool worldwide for publishing and managing bibliographies.

Learning Outcomes. Upon completion of the basic EndNote training workshop, attendees will be able to create their own electronic libraries; organize and customize their libraries to fit their work and research practices; retrieve bibliographic citations from various electronic databases; connect to the University Libraries to find and attach full-text articles in PDFs to their libraries; and cite references and generate bibliographies automatically in any style while composing a manuscript.

Presenter. John Chenault is an Assistant Professor and medical librarian in the Kornhauser Health Sciences Library on the U of L medical campus. He has provided EndNote training and instructional workshops in the use of electronic databases for hundreds of students, faculty and staff at U of L. He also teaches part-time in the distance education program of the Pan African Studies Department in the College of Arts and Sciences. In his spare time he is a writer, poet, composer, and playwright.
Welcome
Issues in Academic Integrity workshop

“The integrity of University academic life and of the degrees the University confers is dependent upon the honesty and soundness of the teacher-student learning relationship and, as well, that of the evaluation process. Conduct by any member of the University community that adversely affects this relationship or this process must, therefore, be considered a serious offence.”

LEARNING OUTCOMES: At the conclusion of this session, you will be able to:

- Find professional associations, other networking opportunities, workshops and conferences related to your area of research
- Identify core journals in which to publish
- Understand peer review
- Appreciate the discourse surrounding academic integrity

Find out how to enter the scholarly conversation with practical tips on finding professional associations...

**Monday, October 21, 2013**

10:00  **MyResearch - Module 4: Getting Your Research Out**
      room 511, Burnside Hall, 5th floor
      For graduate students in the physical sciences & engineering
      Schulich Library of Science and Engineering

**Wednesday, October 23, 2013**

15:00  **MyResearch - Module 4: Getting Your Research Out**
      room 409, McIntyre Medical building
      For graduate students in the health and biological sciences
      Schulich Library of Science and Engineering

**Thursday, October 24, 2013**

12:00  **MyResearch - Module 4: Getting Your Research Out**
      Macdonald Campus Library eZone, Barton Building
      For graduate students in agriculture, environmental sciences, and nutrition
      Macdonald Campus Library

14:30  **MyResearch - Module 4: Getting Your Research Out**
      Redpath RM-23, McLennan-Redpath Library Building
      For graduate students in the social sciences
      Humanities and Social Sciences Library
Data Management Course

Engineering Section

This short course on data management is designed for graduate students in the engineering disciplines who seek to prepare themselves as "data information literate" scientists in the digital research environment. Detailed videos and writing activities will help you prepare for the specific and long-term needs of managing your research data. Experts in digital curation will describe current sharing expectations of federal funding agencies (like NSF, NIH) and give advice on how to ethically share and preserve research data for long-term access and reuse.

Students will get out of this course:

- Seven web-based lessons that you can watch anytime online or download to your device.
- A Data Management Plan (DMP) template with tips on how to complete each section. Your completed DMP can be used in grant applications or put into practice as a protocol for handling data individually or within your research group or lab.
- Feedback and consultation on your completed DMP by research data curators in your field.

Participants may join at anytime. Upon registering, you will receive a time-table and reminder emails for completing the course. If you have any questions please contact the instructors.

Photo: The Juscelino Kubitschek Bridge in Brasilia, Brazil. Credit: JK_Bridge_2 by chris.diewald on Flickr
In-person Workshops

View a list and register for a free face-to-face workshop on topics such as citation managers (RefWorks, EndNote, Zotero), research strategies, Google, and more.

Tutorials and Recorded Workshops

We have a number of tutorials or recorded workshops which offer convenient ways to learn more about the Libraries and academic research strategies.

- Introduction to the Libraries & First Year Writing
- Finding and Evaluating Information
- Research Tools
- Reading Scholarly Articles
- Organizing and Citing Research
- Communicating Research
- Plagiarism
- Searching for Grant Funding
- Using the Libraries in Your Teaching & Moodle

Introduction to the Libraries & First Year Writing

- Intro to Library Research [mobile]
- Guide to University Libraries for International Students:
  - English (PDF)
  - Chinese (PDF)
  - Korean (PDF)

Finding and Evaluating Information

- Engineering: Find Better Information Faster (video: 47 min) Apple device
- Google: Advanced Searching for Researchers (video: 53 min) Apple device
- Google Scholar and Web of Science (video: 39 min) Apple device
- How to Find Chemical and Physical Property Information (video: 4:30 min) Apple device
- Patents and Patentability and Patent Searching
- Researching & Writing the Literature Review (video: 1:44 min) Apple device
- Scholarly vs. Popular Periodicals (from Vanderbilt University)
- Searching for Empirical Primary Source Journals in PsycINFO (video: 8:14 min) Apple device
- Searching MNCAT Plus for Books and More (PDF)
- Using Citations to Find Journal Articles and Books (video: 4:13 min) Apple device
- Web of Science: Research Made Easy (video: 48 min) Apple device

Research Tools

- Assignment Calculator
- Dissertation Calculator
- Google: Increasing Productivity and Collaboration (video: 50 min) Apple device
- Tricks of the Trade: Conducting Efficient Library and Web Research (video: 1:26 min) Apple device
- Web Tools for Working Collaboratively (video: 53 min) Apple device

Reading Scholarly Articles

- Anatomy of a Scholarly Article from North Carolina State University
- How to Read and Comprehend Scientific Research Articles (video: 4:23 min) Apple device
- Quick Tutorial on Reading Scientific Papers from Purdue University
- What is a primary empirical research article for psychological research? (video: 6:00 min) Apple device
Organizing & Citing Research

- EndNote: Basics (video: 64 min) Apple device
- Introduction to Citation Managers (video: 48 min) Apple device
- Introduction to Data Management for Scientists and Engineers (video: 40 min) Apple device
- Mendeley: Get Organized (video: 72 min) Apple device
- RefWorks Basics (video: 53 min) Apple device
- What are Citations? [Handouts in Moodle]
- Zotero: Basics (video: 57 min) Apple device [Handouts in Moodle]

Communicating Research

- Create, Edit and Publish your Ebook
- Creating Posters in PowerPoint tutorial
- Designing Posters in PowerPoint (video: 15:19) Apple device
- Practice Creating Posters in PowerPoint (video: 12:51) Apple device
- Effective Poster Design Elements
- Effective Poster Design Judging Exercise
- eFolio Tutorials (4 videos: signing up, settings and structure, adding content, organizing content)
- Formatting Your Dissertation in Microsoft Word (video: 98 minutes in 14 sections)
- Getting Published: How to Publish Your Science Research Article (video: 1:40 min) Apple device
- Open Access Publishing: Making Your Work Available to the World (video: 17 min) Apple device
- Intro to Data Management for Graduate Students (video: 50 minutes) Apple device

Plagiarism

- How to Recognize Plagiarism: A Tutorial (Indiana University)
- Preventing Plagiarism (from University of Minnesota Center for Writing)

Tutorials for Grant Funding

- Creating a Data Management Plan for your Grant Application (video: 75 min) Apple device
- Grant Funding for Graduate Students (video: 45 min) Apple device
- Grants Resources Workshop Part 1: Internal Funding Resources at the University of Minnesota (video: 1:35 min) Apple device
- Grants Resources Workshop Part 2: Pivot from Community of Science (video: 8:35 min) Apple device
- Grants Resources Workshop Part 3: SciVal Funding (video: 5:38 min) Apple device
- Grants Resources Workshop Part 4: Foundation Directory (video: 4:36 min) Apple device

Using the Libraries in Your Teaching

- How to Create links to articles for Moodle or other course sites (video: 2 min) Apple device
- Leveraging Archival Materials into your Course (video: 50 min) Apple device
- Medium as Message: Virtual Exhibit on exploring documentary materials in our Archives and Special Collections.
- Moodle: Integrating Library Resources (PDF)

If you have any questions about workshops, please contact Kate Peterson (katep@umn.edu).
Register for these courses if you are a student or professional with a BS in biology, geology, ecology, or other environmental sciences, environmental engineering, geography or science librarianship. Non-UNM students are also welcome but need to register.

Scientists, engineers, and data librarians are working in an increasingly data-intensive research environment. The Environmental Information Management (EIM) Institute provides MS and PhD students and professionals with the conceptual and practical hands-on training that allows them to effectively design, manage, analyze, visualize, and preserve data and information.

Participants will:
• work with nationally known experts in the field
• gain a significant competitive advantage in the job market
• become familiar with all aspects of the data life cycle
• learn how to manage data files, create databases and design web portals
• explore state-of-the-art analysis and visualization techniques
• learn techniques for managing, analyzing, and visualizing geospatial data

REGISTRATION INFORMATION:
• Space is limited.
• Registration opens April 22.
• The Institute is comprised of three one-week courses for two credits each.
• Open to non-UNM students.
• For more information email Teresa Neely at (neely@unm.edu).

The Institute is made possible by generous funding from Walter E. Dean. Dr. Dean, a UNM alumnus, has worked for the U.S. Geological Survey since 1975 on a variety of projects and is currently a research geologist in the Geology and Environmental Change Science Center in Colorado.
## Fall 2013 Workshop Schedule

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<th>SUBJECT</th>
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<td>Literature Reviews</td>
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<td>09/10/13</td>
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<td>Todd Quinn</td>
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<td>Don Tahan, Jr.</td>
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<td>Create and Design an Academic Poster</td>
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<td>Qualitative Analysis</td>
<td>Claudia Isaac</td>
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<td>Software Programs for Data Analysis</td>
<td>Kevin Comerford</td>
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<td>12/03/13</td>
<td>12-1 PM</td>
<td>Nuts &amp; Bolts of Publishing</td>
<td>William Gannon</td>
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Representative Documents: Workshops and Tutorials

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY
Research Workshops
http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/researchworkshops
Training

- Animal Subjects Research Training
- Grants Management & Research Administration Training
- Grantsmanship Training
- Human Subjects Research Training
- Research Safety Training
- Responsible Conduct of Research Training

Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI)
The CITI Program is a subscription service providing research ethics education to all members of the research community. To participate fully, learners must be affiliated with a CITI participating organization.

Colloquium on Integrity in Biomedical Research
Responsible conduct of research course for students in the DGP program

Ethics in Biological Sciences (IBS 423)
The best known area of applied ethics is bioethics, which deals with ethical questions arising in medicine and the biological sciences, e.g., questions concerning the application of new areas of technology.

Public Health: Ethical Issues in Clinical Research
Debates and discussion of ethical issues surrounding clinical research studies, including merits of research proposals, both historical and contemporary, from the perspective of an institutional review.

Responsible Conduct in Neuroscience Research
Through a combination of lecture and discussion, students will explore the ethical dimensions of biomedical research. Emphasis will be on practicing skills in moral reasoning and identifying relevant...

Taking Responsibility for Responsible Conduct of Research
This course is for postdoctoral fellows and junior faculty who are recipients of NIH or other training awards that require training in Responsible Conduct of Research. The course will cover the principles...

Teaching Research Ethics
Each year Indiana University and the sponsors listed above offer the Teaching Research Ethics Workshop (TRE) to provide training for those involved in teaching research ethics or in administering research...
Introduction

The University of Pennsylvania is committed to giving its students a well-rounded education. As the mission statement of the College of Arts and Sciences emphasizes, the goal of the University of Pennsylvania "is to help students to become knowledgeable about the world and the complexities of today's society, aware of moral, ethical, and social issues, prepared to exercise intellectual leadership, and enlivened by the use of their minds." Developing critical and analytical skills by engaging in serious research activities is a primary means of achieving this mission.

Whatever types of research you engage in, you will need to use scholarly resources. At the Penn Libraries you have access to millions of books, articles, and other materials. Making effective use of these resources can be a challenge! You need a clear idea of the question you are asking, the information required to address it, and how to locate, evaluate and use that information. Indeed, these needs make the research process appear an impenetrable labyrinth.

Contents

- Working with topics
  The first step: Develop a research question that is appropriate for your assignment - interesting and neither too broad nor too narrow.

- Types of information
  Determine which types of information (primary or secondary resources, scholarly or popular, etc.) are relevant to answering your question.

- Sources of information
  Identify the information resources that are most likely to have the types of information that you need: would you be best served by using books, scholarly articles, magazines, newspapers, the Web, or something else?

- Locating Information
  Locate the information you need by using the Library's navigational tools.

- Evaluating information
  Use criteria such as credibility, accuracy, relevance, and currency to evaluate the information you locate.

- Documentation
  Document your research using standard scholarly methods and styles.

- Help
  Contact a librarian for further assistance.

Did you know...?
...that the Library offers dozens of workshops each semester? Workshops cover a variety of topics, from web searching techniques to Power Point & RefWorks, to discipline- & subject-based topics. Browse the current offerings and register online.
This guide provides links and information for researching Pullman and WSU, as well as contemporary controversial topics, censorship, plagiarism, and anarchy.

Last Updated: Oct 18, 2012

URL: http://libguides.wsulibs.wsu.edu/content.php?pid=109047

Print Guide  RSS Updates  Email Alerts

WSU Plagiarism Tutorial

The link below takes you to the WSU Plagiarism Tutorial, where you can review issues related to intellectual property, citations, academic honesty, how to paraphrase and quote.

- WSU Plagiarism Tutorial

Comments (0)
What is the Academic Integrity Tutorial?

The Academic Integrity Tutorial is designed to help you learn about academic integrity. The information in this tutorial is applicable for all subject and research areas and any level of study.

After completing this tutorial you will be able to:

1. Explain the concept of ‘academic integrity’ and identify five different kinds of academic dishonesty.
2. Identify the key points of York’s Senate Policy on Academic Honesty and the procedures and penalties associated with violating York’s Policy.
3. Differentiate between what is acceptable use of another’s ideas/words and what is plagiarism.
4. Identify several reasons why it is essential to document/reference sources of information/ideas.
5. Identify three strategies you can use to incorporate another person’s ideas/words into your own work.
6. Identify the elements that are required for a complete reference to a source of information and be familiar with referencing styles.
7. Identify the usefulness of tools such as RefWorks and where you can get help at York from an expert if you have questions about whether you are using or referencing material appropriately.
8. Understand the importance of seeking help if you have questions regarding any issue associated with academic integrity.

Before we start the tutorial, let's review How to use this site.
SELECTED RESOURCES
Journal Articles on Academic Integrity and Libraries


Websites

United States Government Policies

US Department of Health and Human Services

ORI The Office of Research Integrity

ORI. Federal Research Misconduct Policy
[http://ori.dhhs.gov/federal-research-misconduct-policy](http://ori.dhhs.gov/federal-research-misconduct-policy)

White House. Office of Science and Technology Policy

Scientific Integrity
[http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/library/scientificintegrity](http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/library/scientificintegrity)

Canadian Government Policies

Panel on Research Ethics

Navigating the Ethics of Human Research
TCPS 2—2nd edition of Tri-Council Policy Statement

Training and Educational Resources

CITI Program. Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative at the University of Miami
http://www.citiprogram.org

Council of Graduate Schools
Best Practices in Graduate Education for the Responsible Conduct of Research
http://www.cgsnet.org/publication/1246/c16d57baf3eb0d42a3d7b9f5779cea

Epigem Inc.
Research Integrity online courses
http://www.epigem.com/component/programmes/?view=programme&programme=55

Ethics CORE (Collaborative Online Resource Environment)
Ethics and Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) Resources
http://nationalethicscenter.org/

The National Academies
http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=wIBjGV3OB0o#t=47

National Postdoctoral Association
Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) Toolkit
http://nationalpostdoc.org/rcr-toolkit

Online Ethics Center for Engineering and Research
Welcome to the Online Ethics Center (OEC)
http://www.onlineethics.org/

RetractionWatch
http://www.retractionwatch.com

University-level Websites

Responsible Conduct of Research or Research Integrity

Brigham Young University
Responsible Conduct of Research: Interactive Tutorials for Educational Institutions, brought to you by Center for Materials and Devices for Information Technology Research (CMDITR)
http://www.responsibleresearch.org/toc.cfm

University of British Columbia
Office of Research Ethics
http://www.research.ubc.ca/ore/human-ethical-review

Policy No.: 85. Scholarly Integrity
http://www.universitycounsel.ubc.ca/files/2013/04/policy85.pdf
Contact Us (list of ethics boards at UBC)
http://www.research.ubc.ca/ore/contact-us

University of California, Irvine
Research Administration. Integrity in Research
http://www.research.uci.edu/ora/research_integrity.htm

University of California, Los Angeles
Office of Research Administration. Responsible Conduct of Research
http://ora.research.ucla.edu/RPC/Pages/ResearchConduct.aspx

University of Chicago
University Research Administration. Responsible Conduct of Research
http://researchadmin.uchicago.edu/policies_compliance/conduct_research.shtml

University of Colorado at Boulder
Research Administration & Support. Responsible Research
http://www.colorado.edu/vcr/rcr

Duke University
Graduate School. Responsible Conduct of Research (Master’s and PhD Requirement). See especially subcategories for “Topics & Resources” and “Forums.”
http://gradschool.duke.edu/academics/degree_reqs/rcr/

University of Florida
Office of Research. Responsible Conduct in Research (RCR) Training
http://research.ufl.edu/compliance/responsible-conduct-in-research.html

Indiana University Bloomington
Office of Research Administration. Research Ethics, Education & Policy (REEP)
http://researchadmin.iu.edu/reep.html

University of Kentucky
Office of Research Integrity. Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR): Training Resources
http://www.research.uky.edu/ori/RCR.htm

Office of Legal Counsel: Report Ethical Issues
http://www.uky.edu/Legal/ethicsreporting.htm

UK Program for Bioethics
http://ukhealthcare.uky.edu/bioethics/home/

University of Louisville
Research Integrity
http://louisville.edu/research/researchintegrity/

McGill University
Student Rights and Responsibilities. FairPlay: A Guide to Academic Integrity
http://www.mcgill.ca/students/srr/honest/students/
University of Manitoba
  Office of Research Ethics and Compliance
  http://umanitoba.ca/research/orec/orec_home.html

University of Massachusetts, Amherst
  Office of Research and Engagement. Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR)
  http://www.umass.edu/research/responsible-conduct-research

University of Michigan
  Office of the Vice President for Research. Compliance Training and Related Resources
  http://research.umich.edu/policies/compliance-resources/

University of Minnesota
  Office of the Vice President for Research. Research Education & Oversight
  http://www.research.umn.edu/reo/education/index.html

University of Nebraska-Lincoln
  Office of Research Responsibility. Responsible Conduct of Research
  http://research.unl.edu/researchresponsibility/responsible-conduct-of-research/

University of New Mexico
  Responsible and Ethical Conduct of Research
  http://research.unm.edu/researchethics/

North Carolina State University
  Sponsored Programs & Regulatory Compliance. RCR courses
  http://research.ncsu.edu/sparcs/training/training/rcr-courses/

  Policies, Regulations and Rules. RUL 10.15.01-Training in Responsible Conduct of Research
  http://policies.ncsu.edu/rule/rul-10-15-01

  Graduate School. Responsible Conduct of Research
  http://www.ncsu.edu/grad/rcr/index.html

  Graduate School. Preparing Future Leaders (PFL) professional development initiative
  http://www.ncsu.edu/grad/preparing-future-leaders/

Northwestern University
  Office for Research Integrity. Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR)
  http://www.research.northwestern.edu/ori/responsibleresearch/responsibleconduct.html

Pennsylvania State University
  Office of the Vice President for Research. SARI@PSU Program Portal
  http://www.research.psu.edu/training/sari

Purdue University
  Office of the Vice President for Research. Responsible Conduct of Research Education Plan
  http://www.purdue.edu/research/vpr/rschadmin/rcr/index.php

  Graduate School. Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR)
  http://www.gradschool.purdue.edu/RCR/
Rochester University
Office of Research and Project Administration. Responsible Conduct of Research
http://www.rochester.edu/ORPA/resource/print.htm

Rutgers University
Project AGER: Advancing Graduate Education at Rutgers. Scholarly Integrity in Graduate Education
http://ager.rutgers.edu/respresearch.php

Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Office of Sponsored Projects Administration. Responsible Conduct of Research
http://ospa.siu.edu/compliance/responsible-conduct-of-research/index.html

Syracuse University
Office of Sponsored Programs. Responsible Conduct of Research: NSF Training Requirements
http://osp.syr.edu/Award-Management/compliance---post-award1/responsible-conduct-of-research.rcr.html

Texas A&M University
Research Compliance & Biosafety
http://rcb.tamu.edu/

University of Virginia
What you need to know about Research Compliance at UVA

Washington State University
Office of Research Assurances. Responsible Conduct of Research
http://www.research-compliance.wsu.edu/rcr/

Research Compliance Office. RCR Overview
http://www.research-compliance.wsu.edu/rcr/documents/RCROverview.ppt

York University
Academic Integrity in Courses at York University
http://www.yorku.ca/academicintegrity/

**IRB & Human Subjects**

University of Chicago
IRB. Training
http://bsdirbbsd.uchicago.edu/training.html

University of Colorado at Boulder
Human Research & IRB
http://www.colorado.edu/vcr/irm

University of Hawaii at Manoa
IRB. Forms & Documents
Johns Hopkins University
   Homewood Institutional Review Board
   http://web.jhu.edu/Homewood-IRB/index.html

Kent State University
   Office of Research Safety and Compliance. Required Training
   http://www.kent.edu/research/researchsafetyandcompliance/irb/training.cfm

University of Montreal
   Éthique de la recherche. L'éthique de la recherche en bref
   http://www.recherche.umontreal.ca/ethique-de-la-recherche/lethique-de-la-recherche-en-bref/

Oklahoma University
   OU Norman Campus Institutional Review Board (IRB)
   http://irb.ou.edu

Rutgers University
   Human Subjects Certification Program
   http://orsp.rutgers.edu/index.php?q=content/human-subjects-certification-program

Virginia Tech
   Institutional Review Board
   http://www.irbvt.edu/
   VT Human Subject Protections Tutorial
   http://www.irbvt.edu/pages/tutorial_intro.htm

Writing Centers

NuWrite: Northwestern's Online Writing Resources (includes plagiarism, academic integrity, etc.)
   http://nuwrite.northwestern.edu/index.html

Texas A&M University
   University Writing Center. Graduate Student Services
   http://writingcenter.tamu.edu/for-students/

Student Conduct Codes

University of Florida
   Student Conduct & Honor Code
   http://www.dso.ufl.edu/scrr/process/student-conduct-honor-code

Rutgers University
   University Code of Student Conduct (includes academic integrity)
   http://studentconduct.rutgers.edu/university-code-of-student-conduct

Note: All URLs accessed August 14, 2013.