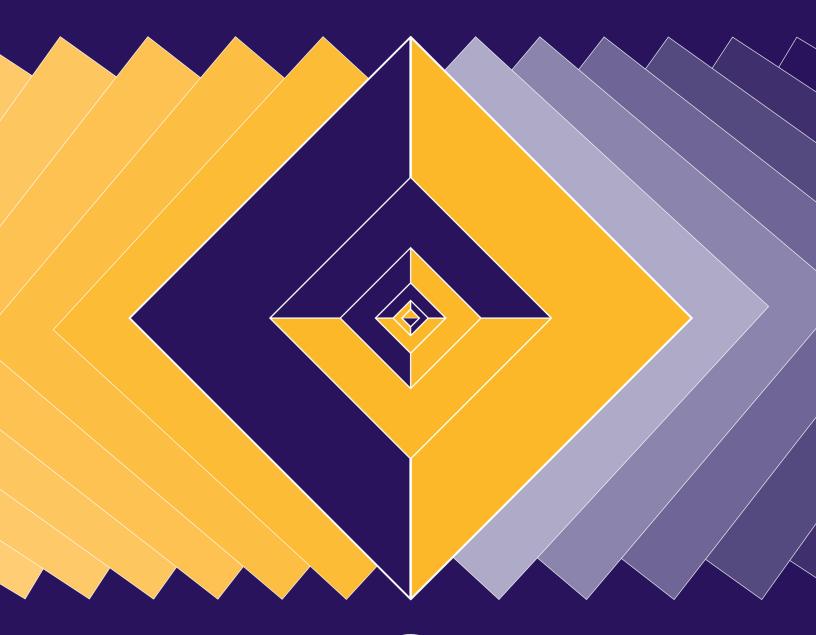


Kit 336

Responsible Conduct of Research Training September 2013





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SPEC Kit 336

Responsible Conduct of Research Training September 2013

Michelle Leonard and Denise Beaubien Bennett

University of Florida



Association of Research Libraries

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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,¹ 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,² which mandates that all participants receive appropriate training as defined by the institution. In Canada, the Tri-Council framework³ 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) Program⁴ 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 Integrity⁵ 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,6 Online Ethics Center,7 and the National Post-Doc Association.8 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.¹⁰

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
- Federal Research Misconduct Policy http://ori.dhhs.gov/federal-research-misconduct-policy
- The Interagency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics (PRE), 2013, http://ethics.gc.ca/eng/index/ and the Tri-Council Policy Statement (TCPS-2) http://ethics.gc.ca/eng/policy-politique/ initiatives/tcps2-eptc2/Default/
- 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/
- 8 National Postdoctoral Association. 2010. "Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) Toolkit." http://nationalpostdoc.org/rcr-toolkit
- 9 Council of Graduate Schools. 2008. "Best Practices in Graduate Education for the

- Responsible Conduct of Research." http://www.cgsnet.org/publication/1246/c16fd57bafc3eb0d42a3d7b9f5779cea
- 10 Caravello, Patti Schifter. "The Literature on Academic Integrity and Graduate Students: Issues, Solutions, and the Case for a Librarian Role." Public Services Quarterly 3, no. 3–4 (October 2008): 141–71.

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 as complete 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

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.

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

Yes 25 53% No 22 47%

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

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

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

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

We prefer to tailor to either audience type or discipline	12	39%
Content designed for a general audience works well for all	10	32%
We prefer to tailor to an audience type	5	16%
We prefer to tailor to a discipline (department, lab, course, etc.)	4	13%

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

Open to all interested attendees	23	77%
Limited to specific groups	7	23%

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

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

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

Topics	Humanities	Social sciences	Sciences	Medical sciences	Other discipline	N
How to use bibliography management	30	30	30	21	4	32
software such as Endnote, Refworks, Zotero, etc.						
"How to cite" and citation styles	29	29	27	19	4	31
Avoiding plagiarism	25	25	23	14	4	26
Ethics/academic integrity	18	19	19	14	3	21
Data management	12	14	15	8	2	17
Responsible authorship	11	12	13	11	3	16
Avoiding research misconduct	6	7	9	6	1	11
Responsible conduct of research overview	6	7	9	5	1	11
Responsible conduct of research complete	3	3	5	4	1	6
Other related topic	1		1			2
Total Responses	30	30	30	21	4	32

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 Pls) 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

Yes 24 67% No 11 31%

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

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

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

Library website	34	97%
Institutional administrative channels	19	54%
Departmental/college/academic unit websites	16	46%
Campus newspaper	3	9%
Other publicity channel	18	51%

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

Yes 11 32% No 23 68%

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

Pre-test or questionnaire 3 27%
Post-test or questionnaire 1 9%
Both pre- and post-session test or questionnaire 7 64%

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

Type of Information	U-grad students	Graduate students	Post docs	Faculty	Researchers	Support staff	General audience	N
Avoiding plagiarism	8	8	6	9	3	3	2	14
Data management	1	11	10	8	9	4	3	13
Data sharing	2	9	8	8	8	3	2	11
Data ownership	1	10	8	7	8	4	2	11

Type of Information	U-grad students	Graduate students	Post docs	Faculty	Researchers	Support staff	General audience	N
Responsible authorship and publication practices	3	8	5	6	3	2	2	10
Peer review	_	3	1	2	2	1		4
Collaborative science	_	1	1	2	2	_	_	3
Conflict of interest	_	2	1	2	1	1		2
Avoiding research misconduct: fabrication, falsification	2	1	1	1	1	1	_	2
Mentoring	_	2	1	1		_		2
Research on human subjects		1	1	1	1	1		1
Research on animal subjects	_				_	_		
Other topic		3	3	3	2	1		5
Total Responses	8	19	15	16	14	6	4	20

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

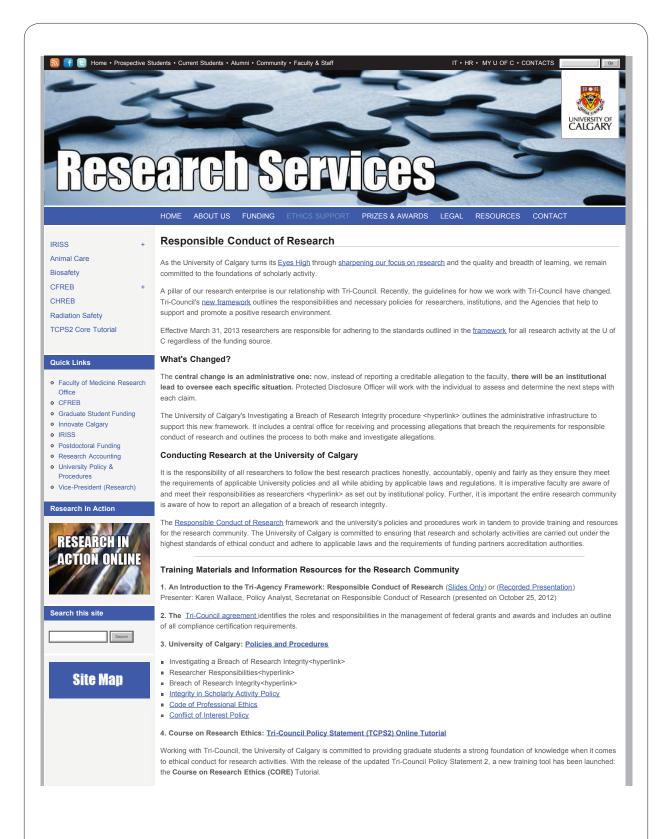


REPRESENTATIVE DOCUMENTS

Responsible Conduct of Research Overview

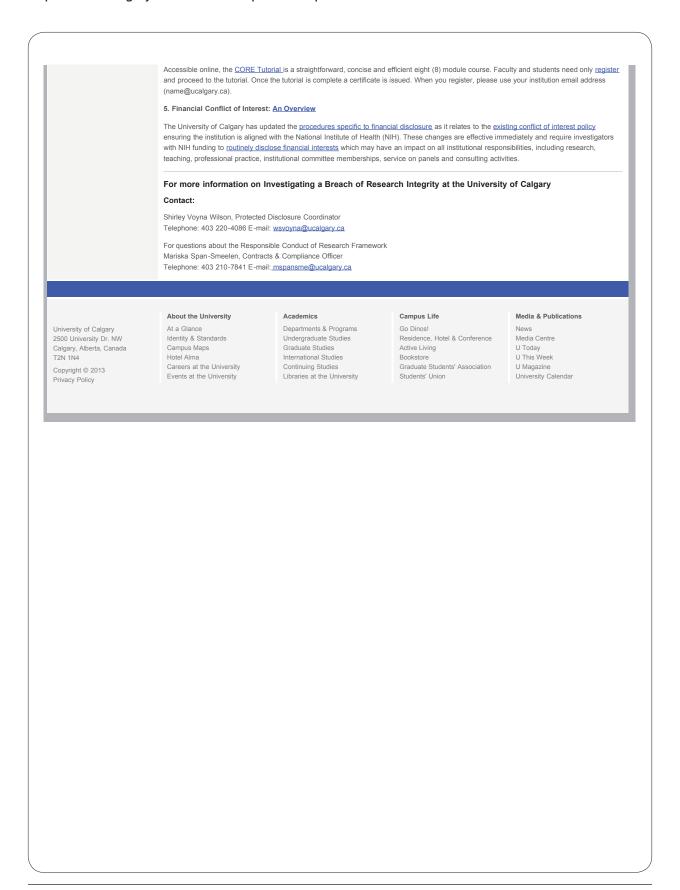
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Research Services. Responsible Conduct of Research http://www.ucalgary.ca/research/compliance/responsible_conduct



UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Research Services. Responsible Conduct of Research http://www.ucalgary.ca/research/compliance/responsible_conduct



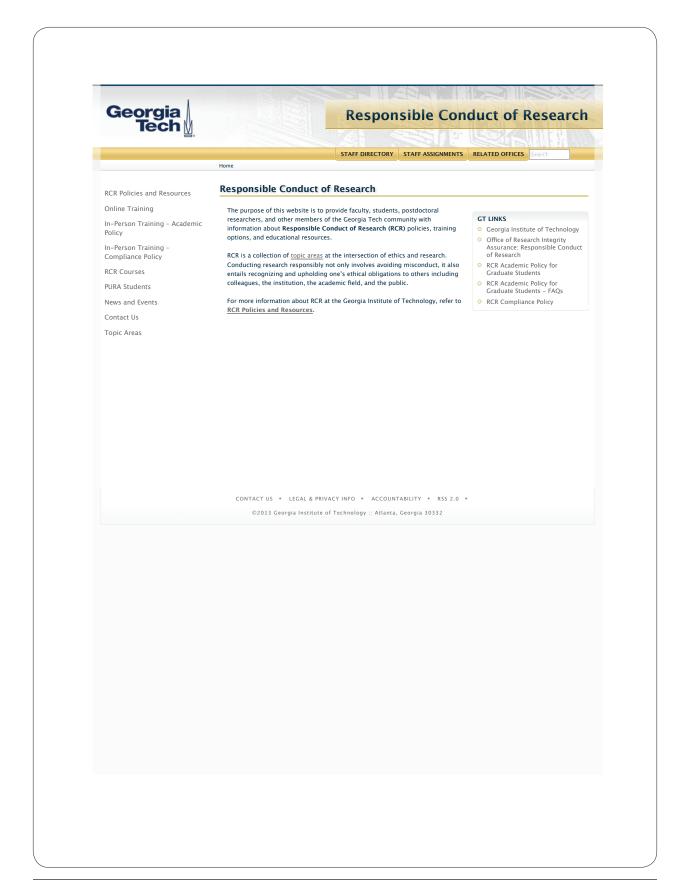
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Responsible Conduct of STEM Research http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/stemrcr



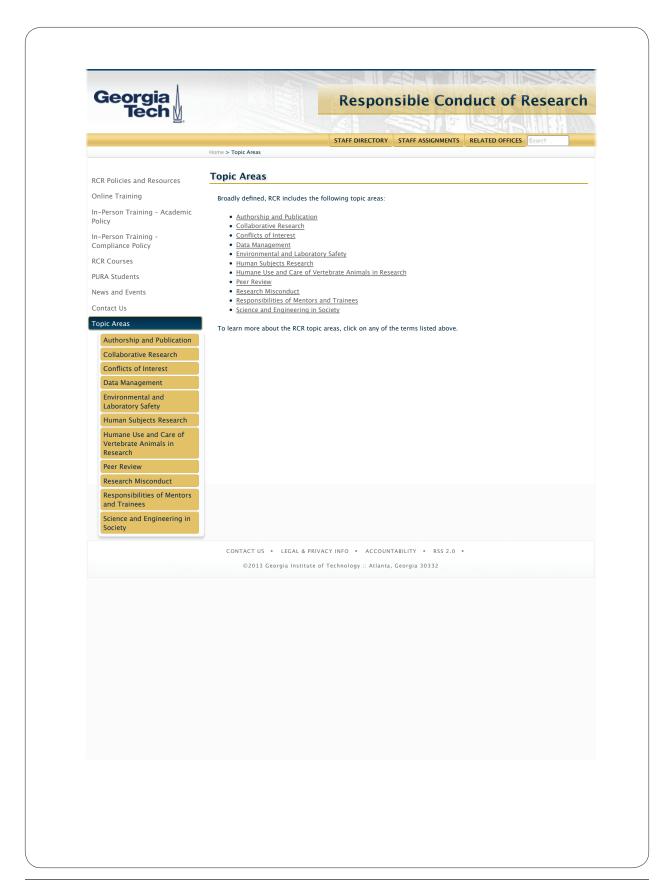
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Responsible Conduct of Research http://www.rcr.gatech.edu/



GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Responsible Conduct of Research. Topic Areas http://www.rcr.gatech.edu/topics/



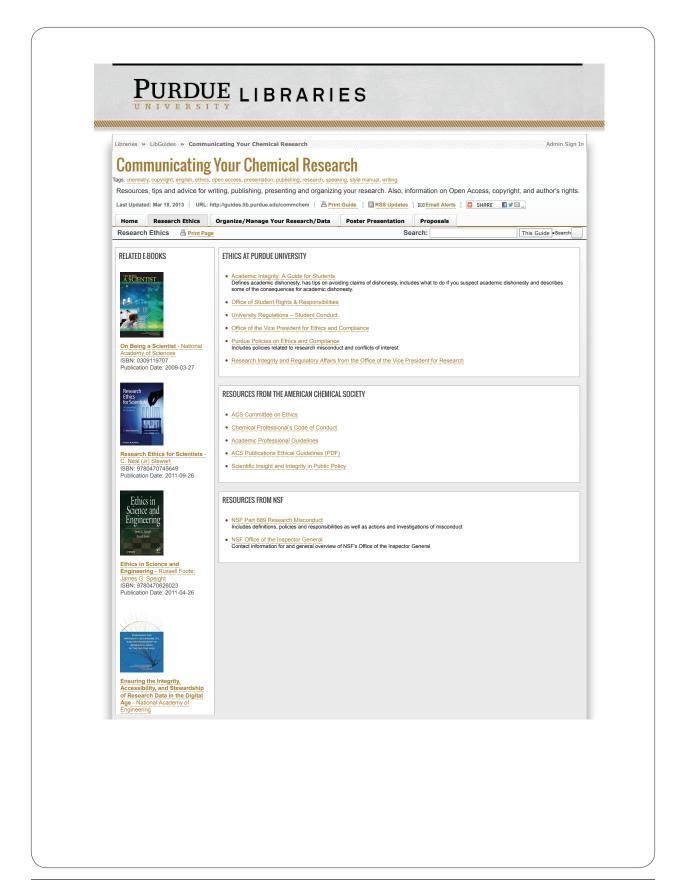
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Office of the Vice Provost for Research. Responsible Conduct of Research http://www.upenn.edu/research/compliance_training/responsible_conduct_of_research/



PURDUE UNIVERSITY

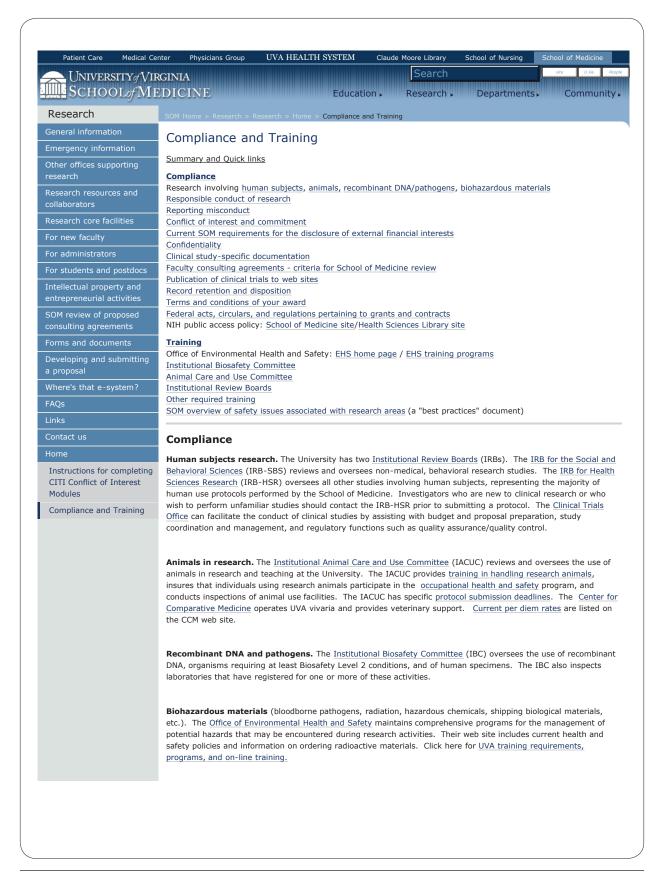
Communicating Your Chemical Research. Research Ethics http://guides.lib.purdue.edu/content.php?pid=262944&sid=2264690



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

School of Medicine. Compliance and Training

http://www.medicine.virginia.edu/research/offices/research/home/compliance-training



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

School of Medicine. Compliance and Training

http://www.medicine.virginia.edu/research/offices/research/home/compliance-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 <u>International Committee of Medical Journal Editors</u> 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 <u>Clinical Trials Office</u> 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 <u>Biomedical Sciences Graduate Programs</u> (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 Ma	nagement

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

How to Cite guide

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



~ Finding Resources Evaluating & Citing Sources Evaluating Information Sources > Scholarly vs. Popular Sources How to Cite > Refworks & Write-N-Cite Publishing Research ٠

by following a few simple rules.

The most common citation styles are APA, MLA, and Chicago/Turabian, but there are many others, some of which are included under the Other Styles tab below. Different disciplines use different citation styles, so confirm with your instructor which style you should use.

For more information on how to avoid plagiarism, visit UBC Library's Academic Integrity Resource Centre.



Tools

Lose the headache and take advantage of these great citation tools. As Zotero (below) claims "research, not re-search."

Refworks

Use Refworks to:

- Keep track of your references/citations from the UBC Library catalogue and online article indexes and databases
- · Format your citations and bibliographies automatically, in any of hundreds of formats
- Free to UBC students, staff, faculty, and alumni

Need help learning how to use Refworks? Attend a Refworks workshop at UBC Library.

Watch this video hosted by UBC Biology students to learn more about Refworks



Zotero [zoh-TAIR-oh] 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 itself."

Benefits? Collect all reference data on books, articles and more from your location bar; quickly and efficiently organize your references with drag and drop ease; it already works with Microsoft Word and OpenOffice, saving you time; and you can access your references anywhere by syncing between computers.

The real question is, why are you not using it already?

Mendeley is a free tool 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 is another 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 Another favored citation tool EasyBib allows you to create bibliographies in a variety of different citation styles, including MLA and APA. Visitors can just type in the item they need to cite, and EasyBib will provide the correct citation for each entry. It is too easy!

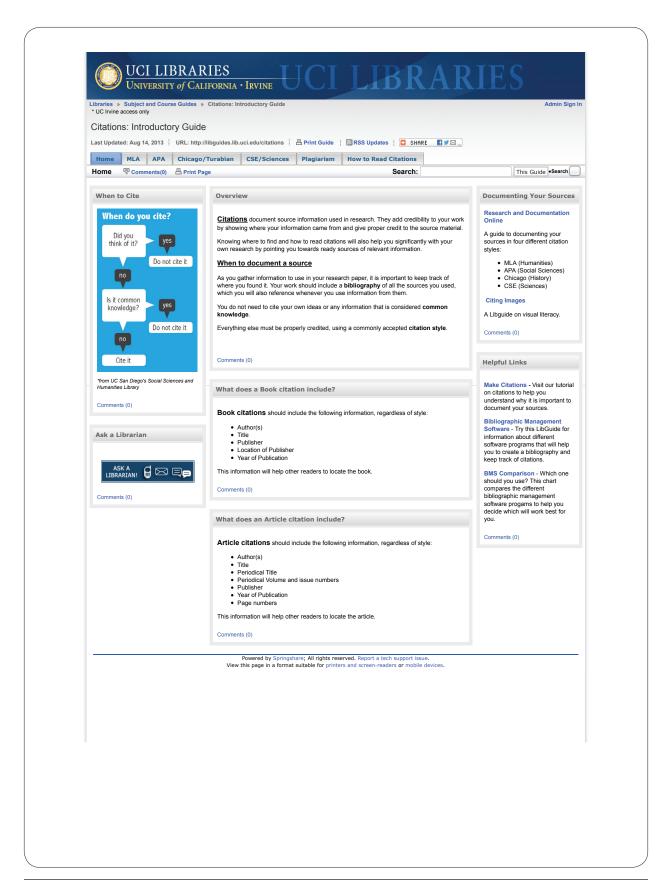
Citation Builder Citation Builder allows you to build citations for a variety of information sources in MLA, APA, or CBE\CSE format. A tool from NCSU Libraries.

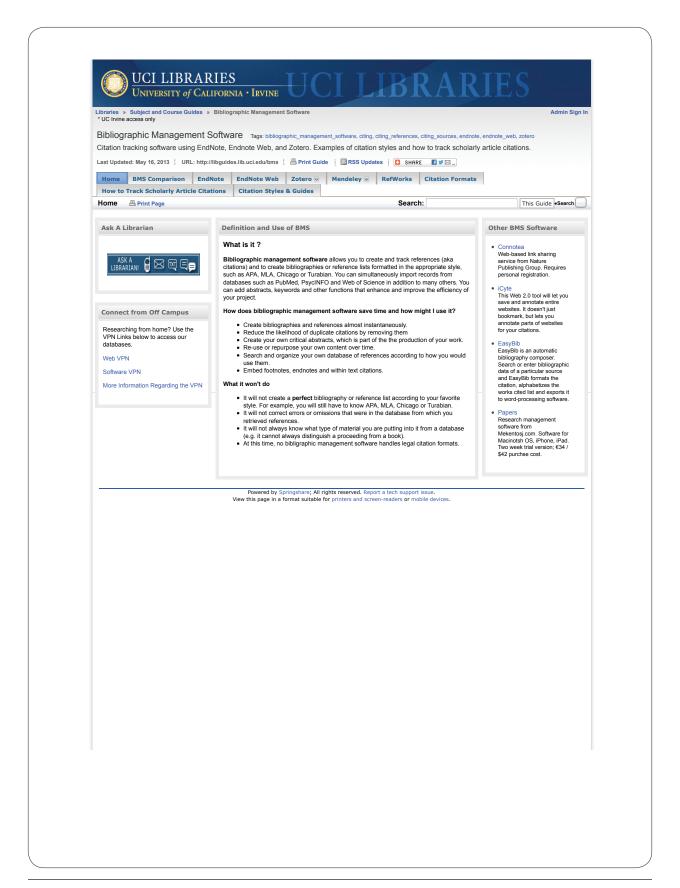
source: http://wiki.ubc.ca/Library.How_to_Cite_Sources

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

Citations: Introductory Guide

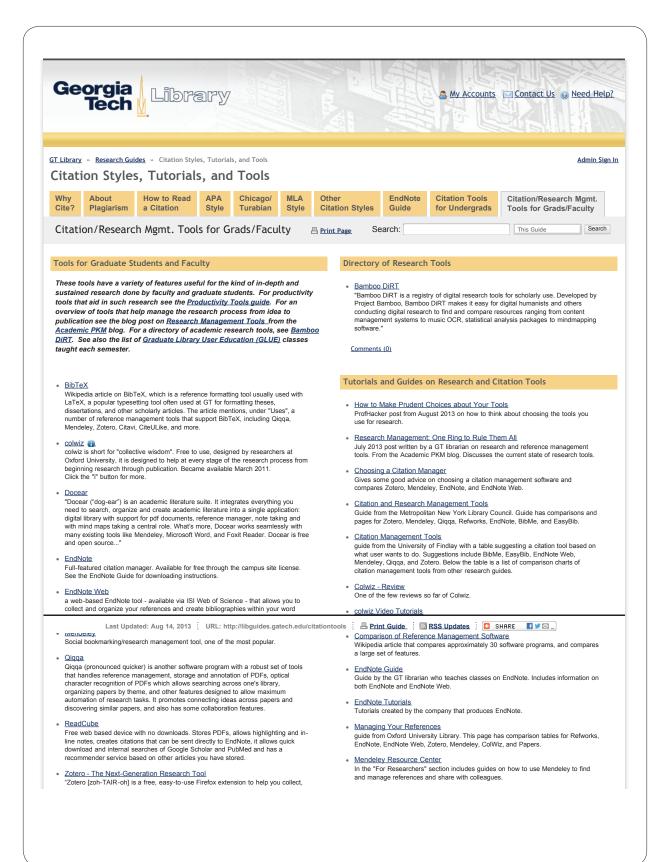
http://libguides.lib.uci.edu/citations





GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Citation Styles, Tutorials, and Tools http://libguides.gatech.edu/resmgmt



GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Citation Styles, Tutorials, and Tools http://libguides.gatech.edu/resmgmt

manage, and cite your research sources. It lives right where you do your work — in the web browser itself."

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)

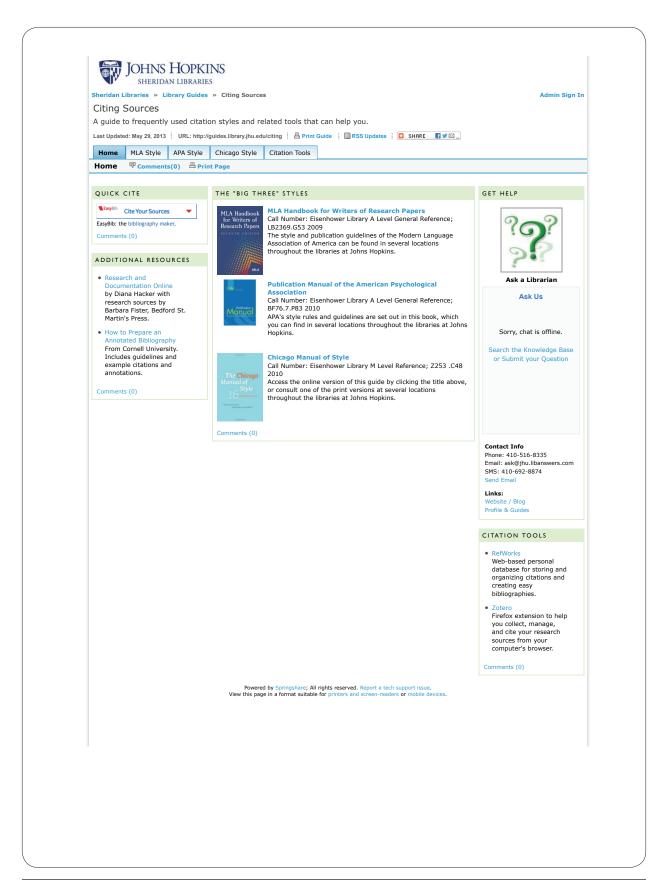


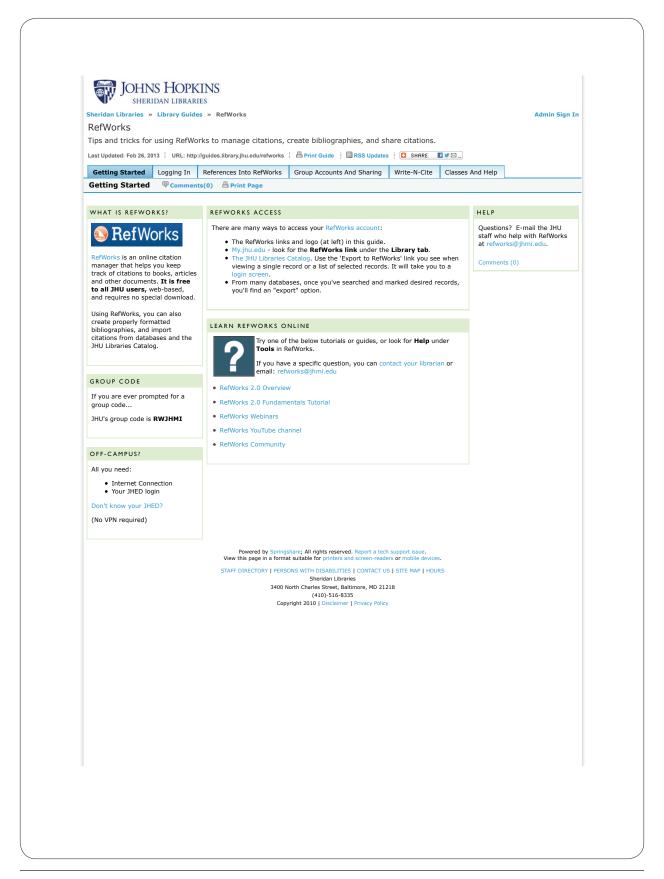
ACCESSIBILITY * PRIVACY * CONTACT US * STAFF ONLY * SITE SEARCH * GT HOME GT Library :: 704 Cherry Street :: Atlanta, GA 30332-0900 :: phone: (404) 894-4500 or 1-888-225-7804

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Citing Sources

http://guides.library.jhu.edu/citing

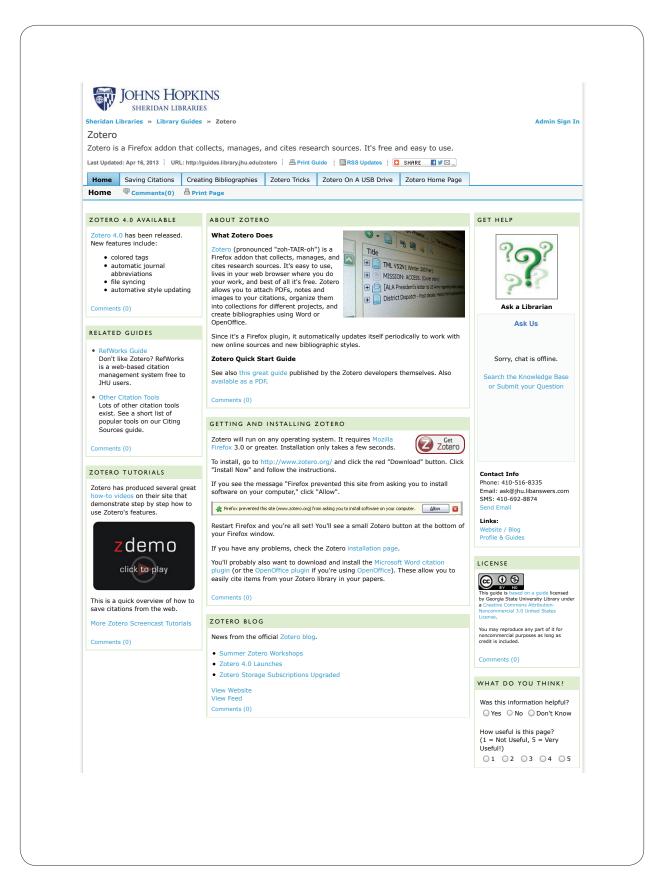


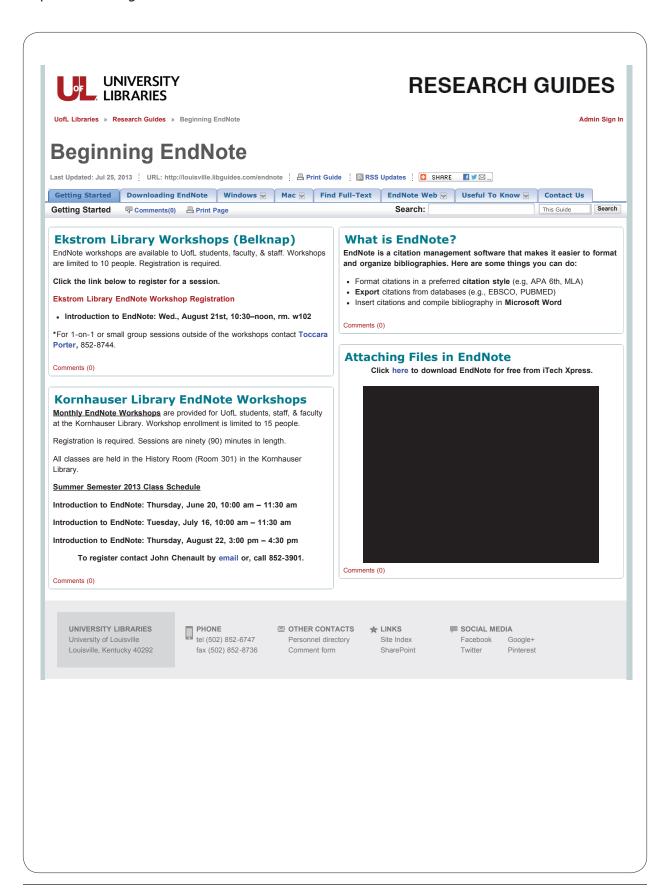


JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Zotero

http://guides.library.jhu.edu/zotero

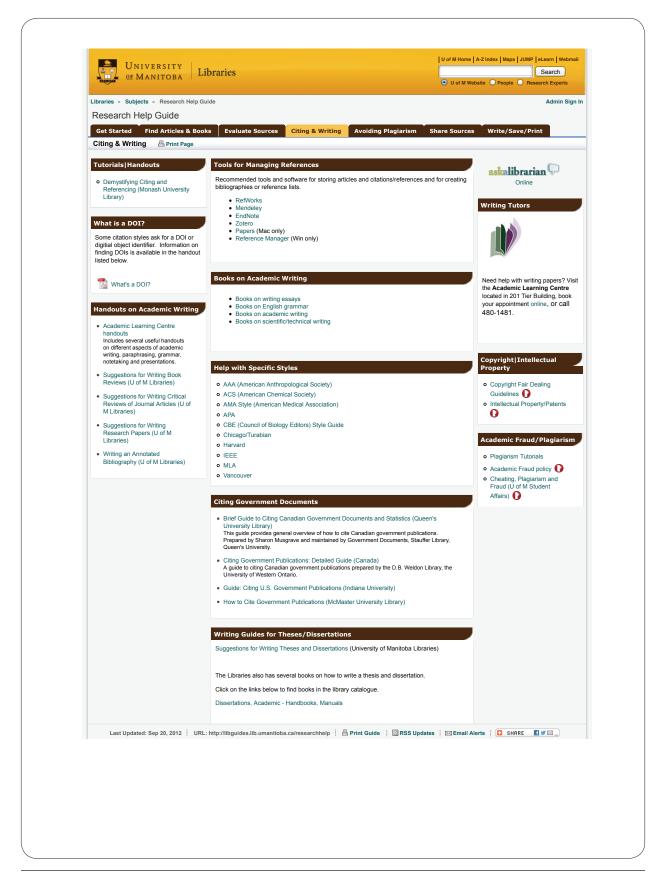




UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Research Help Guide. Citing & Writing

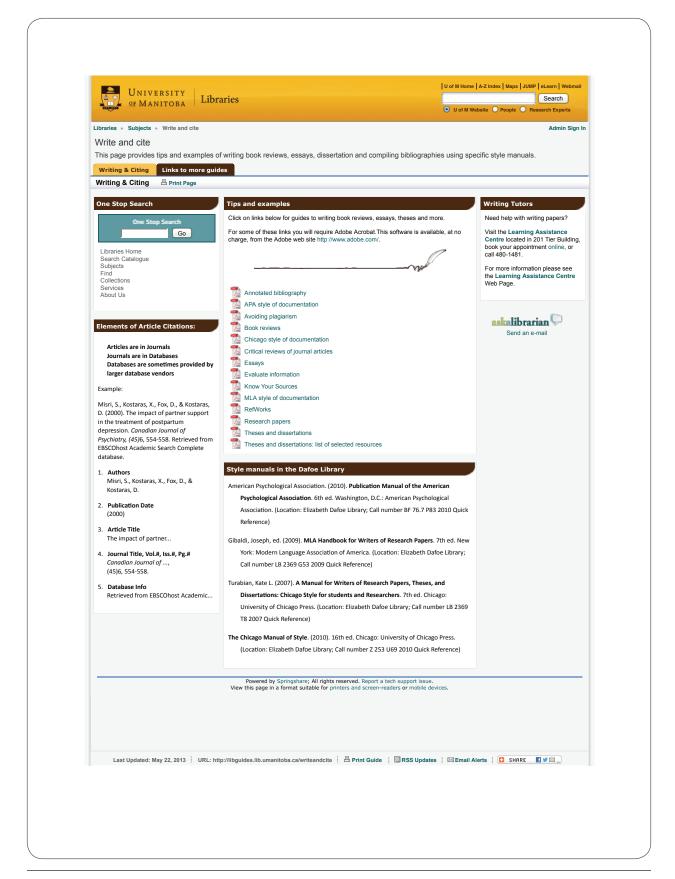
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UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Write and Cite

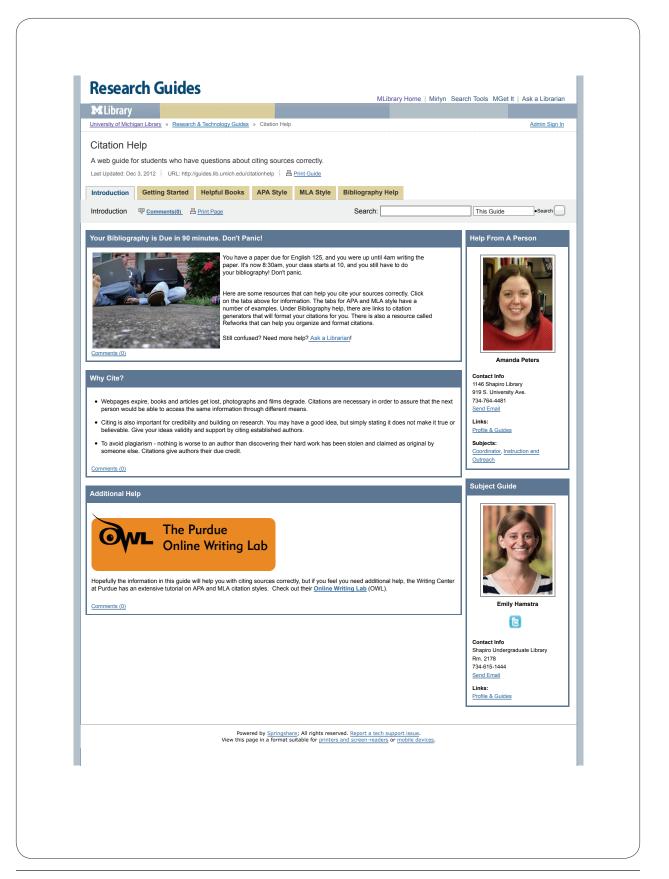
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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

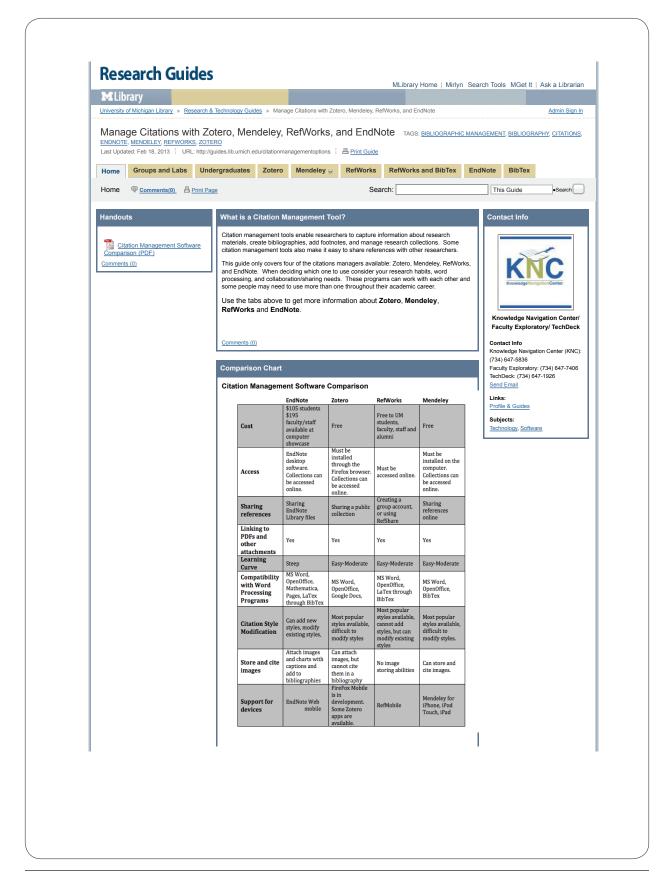
Citation Help

http://guides.lib.umich.edu/citationhelp



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

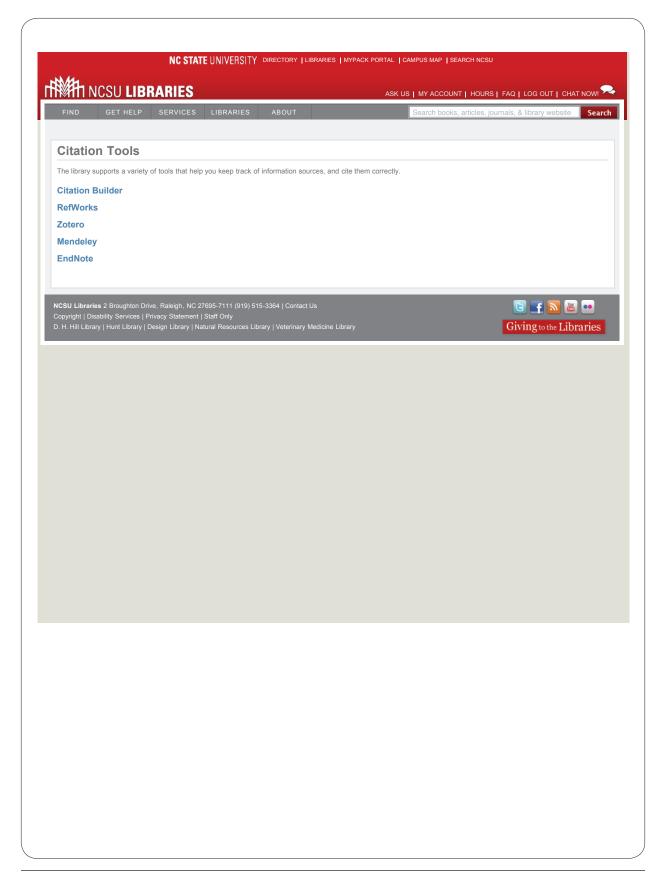
Manage Citations with Zotero, Mendeley, RefWorks, and EndNote http://guides.lib.umich.edu/citationmanagementoptions



NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

Citation Tools

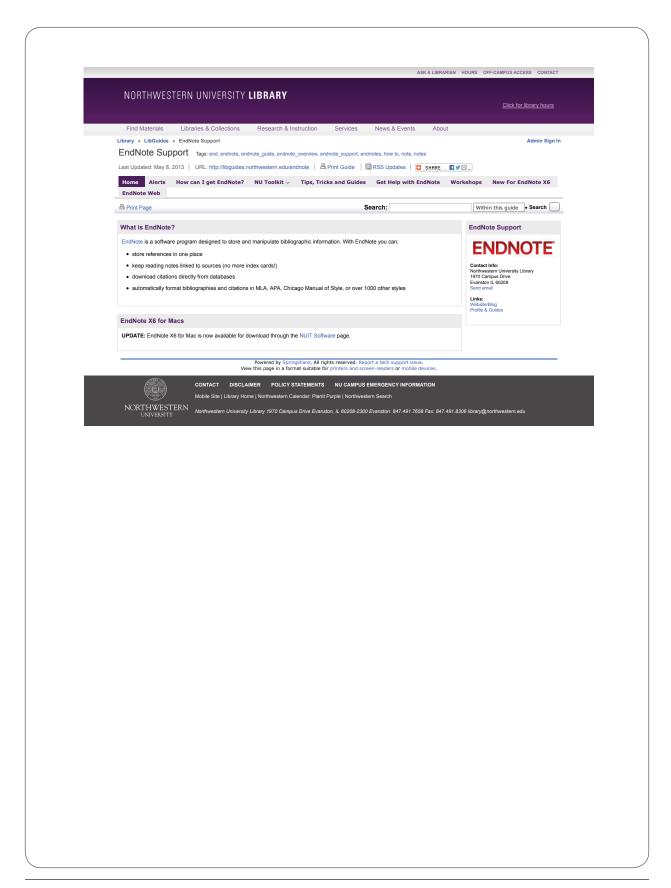
www.lib.ncsu.edu/tools-citation



NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

EndNote Support

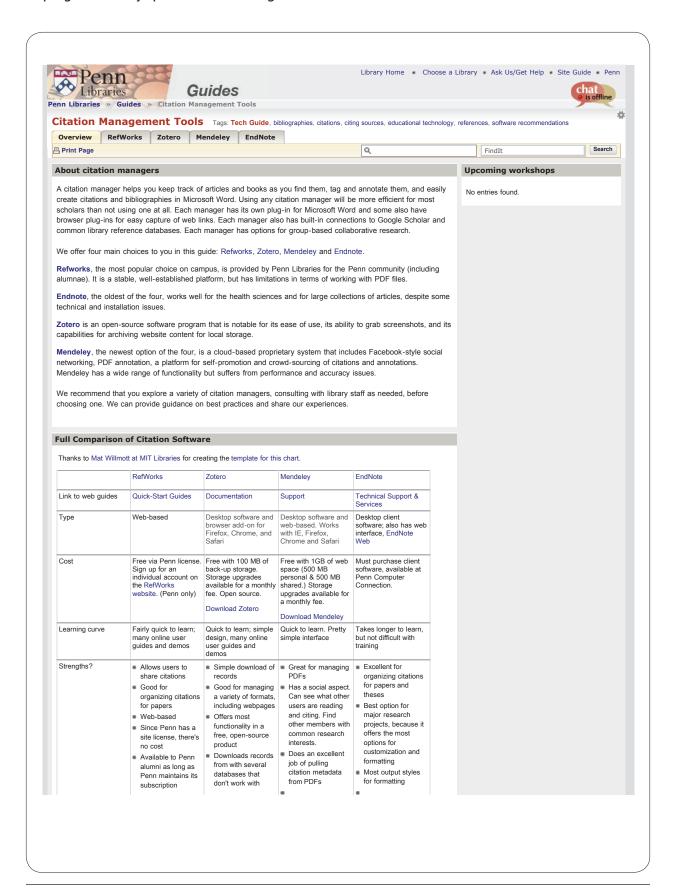
http://libguides.northwestern.edu/endnote



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Citation Management Tools

http://guides.library.upenn.edu/citationmgmt



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

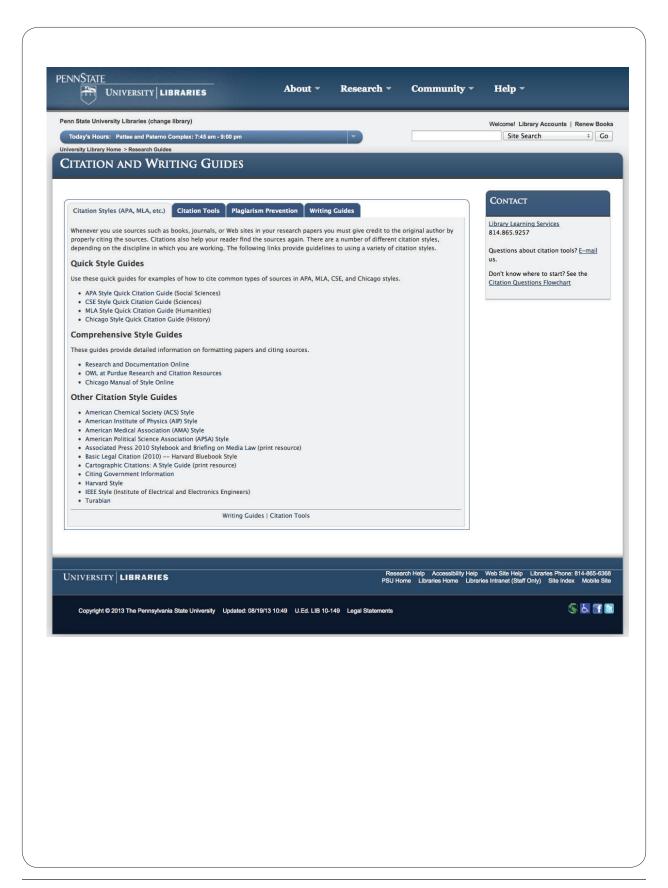
Citation Management Tools http://guides.library.upenn.edu/citationmgmt

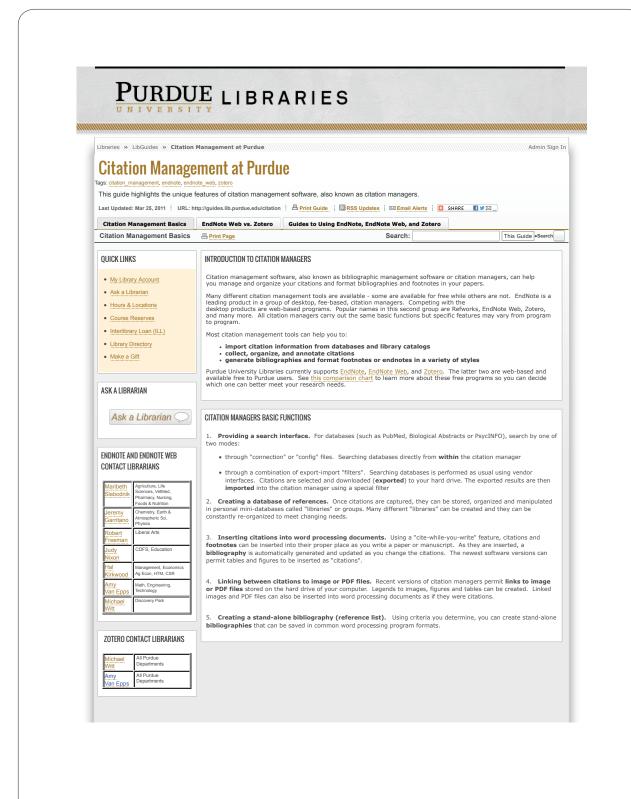
		EndNote and RefWorks, such as Factiva and USPTO	Can share citations and documents with others	Most customizable Can handle a large amount of references	
How does it work?	You export references from compatible databases into RefWorks	Zotero can tell when you are looking at an item and shows an icon for 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	You export references from compatible databases into EndNote	
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	Yes, many popular styles and formats	
How simple is it to import records?	Simple to import records from most research databases	Very simple, as long as the resource is compatible with Zotero, but you will want to verify that the records are complete after import	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.	You can import bibliographic citations and PDFs. Can also manually add citations	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	No.	
Can you export records to other citation software?	Yes	Yes	Yes. Export to EndNote XML, RIS and BibTeX	Yes	
ls managing and maintaining a big library (1000 records) complicated?	Not complex, but it can be cumbersome to manage large libraries	More difficult; takes time to sort out duplicates and verify that records are complete	No known problems. May need to purchase extra space.	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 and Open Office; also works with La Tex 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	No	
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	

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Citation & Writing Guides

http://www.libraries.psu.edu/psul/researchguides/citationstyles.html

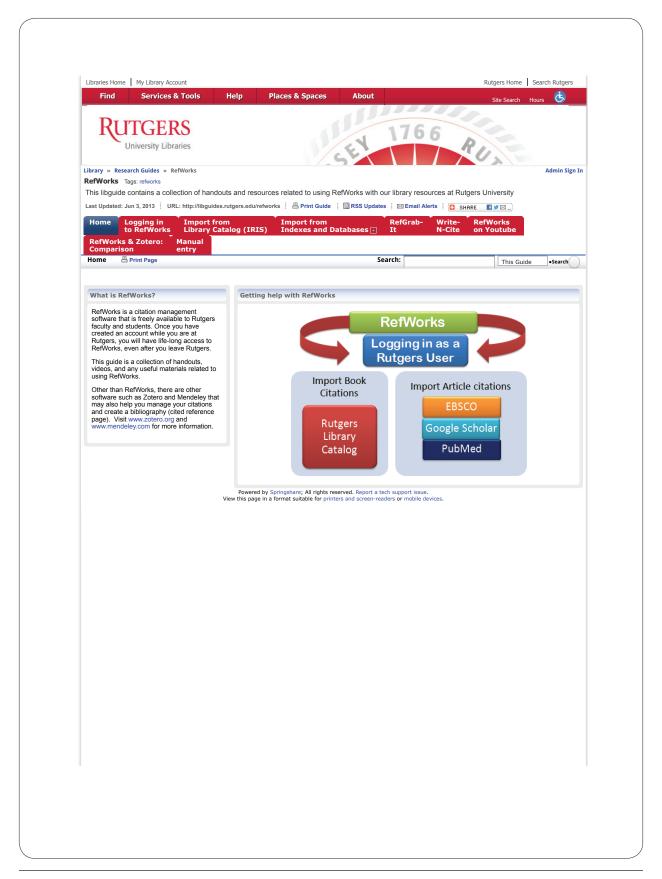


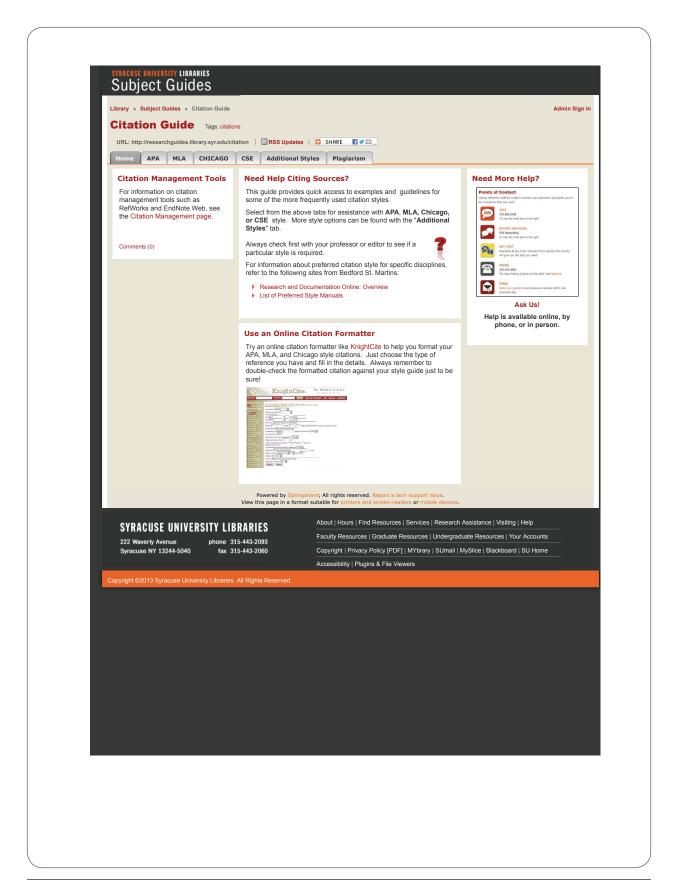


RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

RefWorks

http://libguides.rutgers.edu/refworks

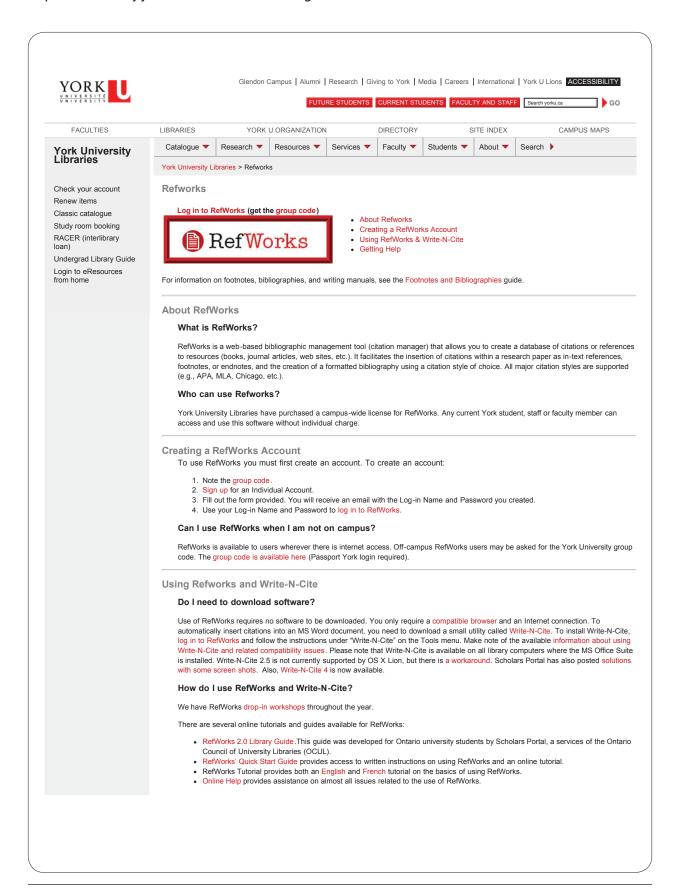




YORK UNIVERSITY

Refworks

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



YORK UNIVERSITY

Refworks

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



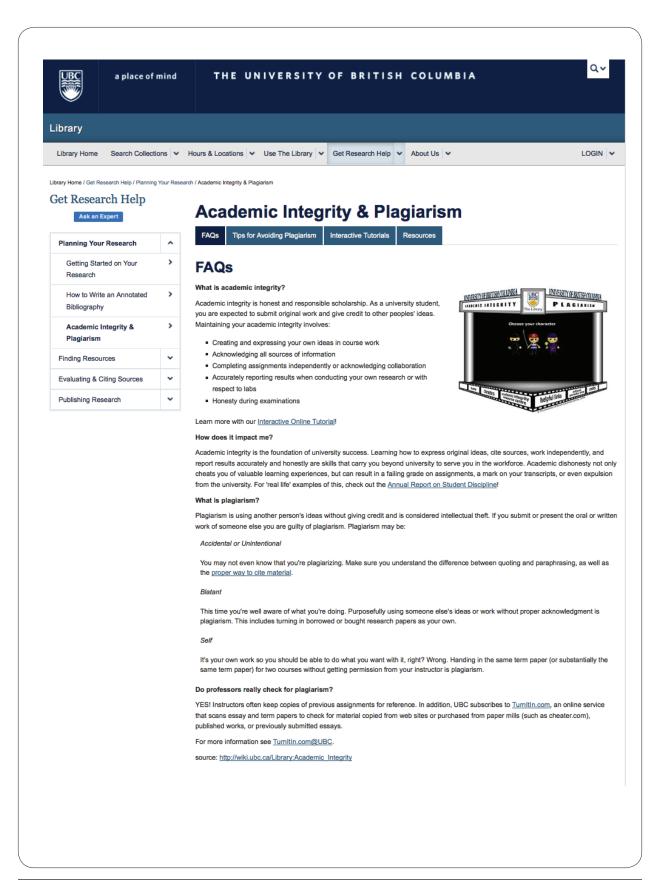
York University Libraries, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, M3J 1P3
Phone: 416-736-5150

Academic Integrity & Plagiarism

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Academic Integrity & Plagiarism

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



DUKE UNIVERSITY

Avoiding Plagiarism

http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism/



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, and Questionable Writing Practices http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/msl/subjects/images/plagiarism_26_guidelines.pdf

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

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, and Questionable Writing Practices http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/msl/subjects/images/plagiarism_26_guidelines.pdf

cited at some point in the manuscript. In addition, authors should also ensure that all elements of a citation (e.g., spelling of authors' names, volume number of journal, pagination) are derived directly from the original paper, rather than from a citation that appears on a secondary source. Finally, authors should ensure that credit is given to those authors who first reported the phenomenon being studied.

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.

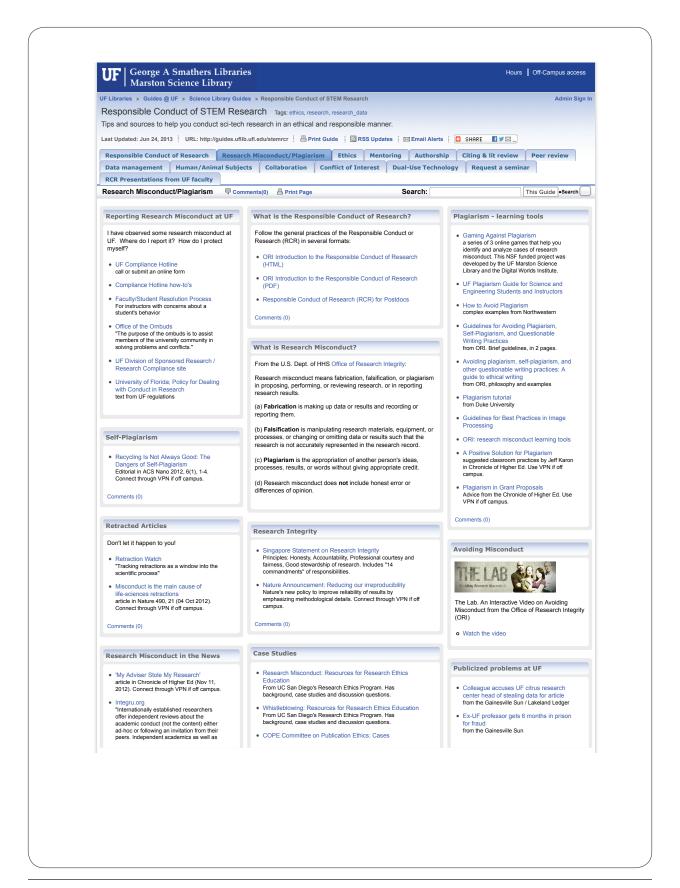
Guideline 26: Academic or professional ghost authorship in the sciences is ethically unacceptable.

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/

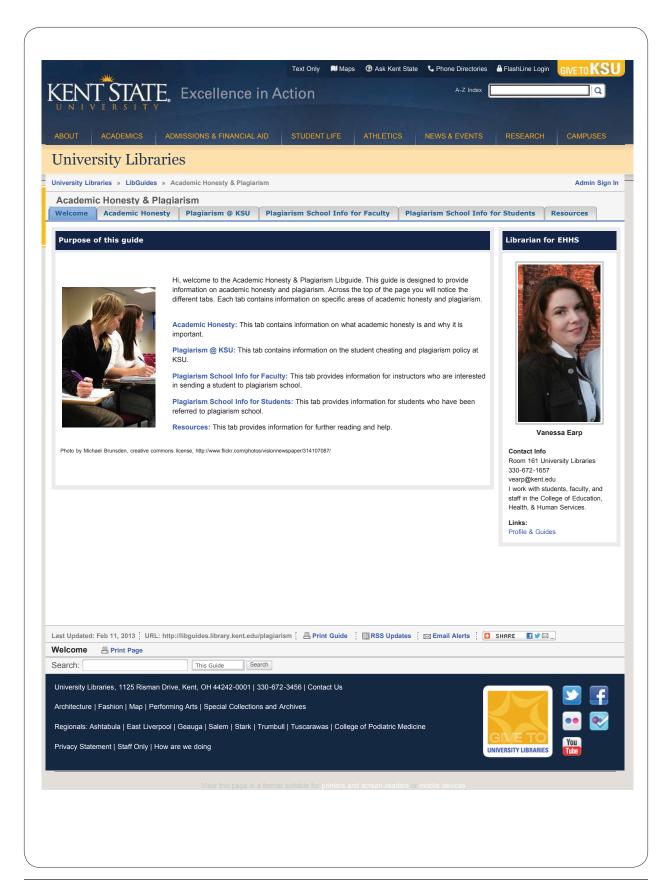
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Responsible Conduct of STEM Research. Research Misconduct/Plagiarism http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/stemrcr/misconduct



KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Academic Honesty & Plagiarism http://libquides.library.kent.edu/plagiarism



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Plagiarism @ UK

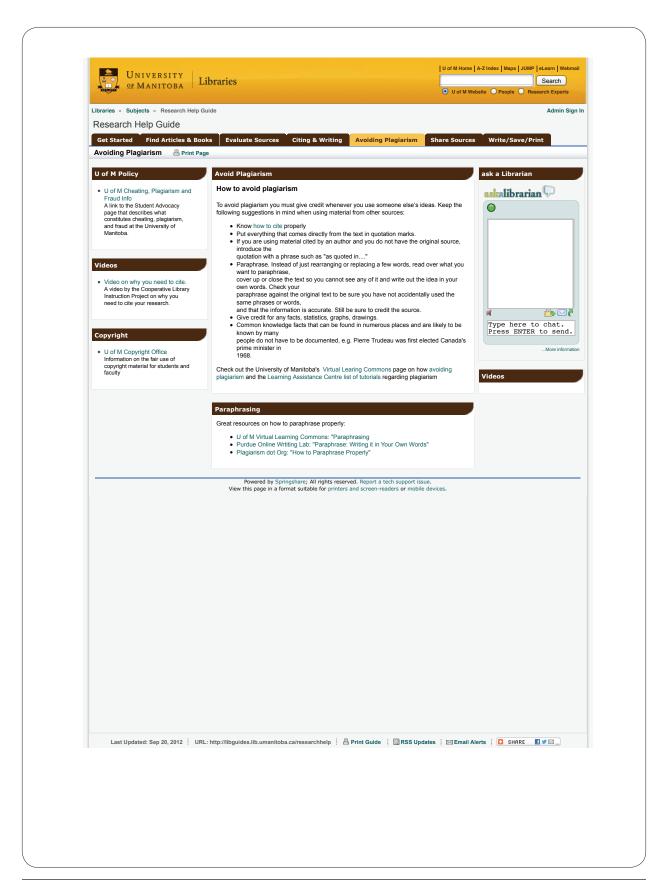
http://libguides.uky.edu/plagiarism



UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Research Help Guide. Avoiding Plagiarism

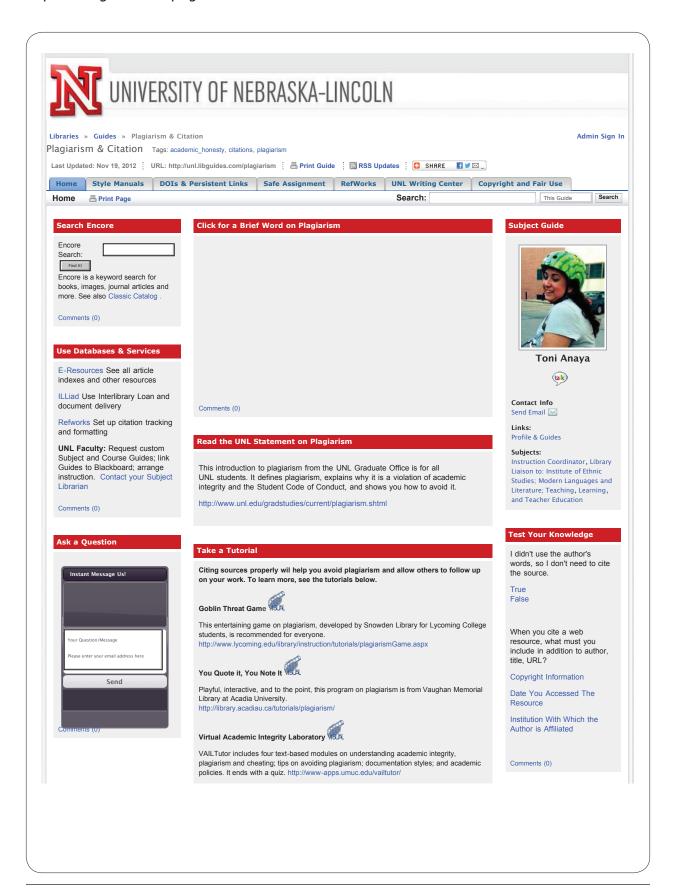
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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

Plagiarism & Citation

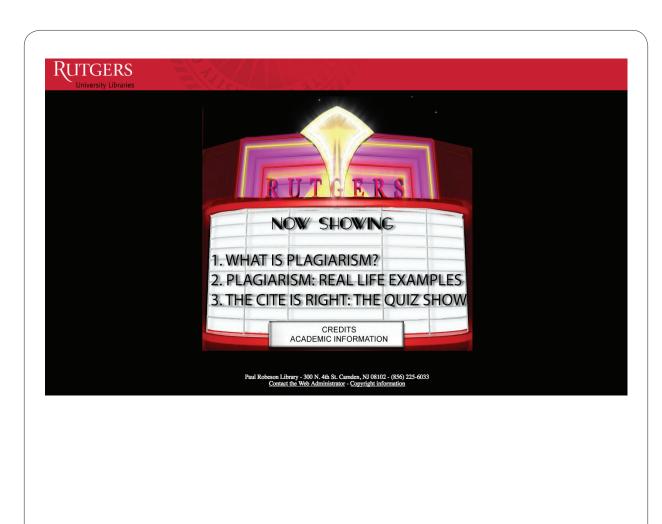
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RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

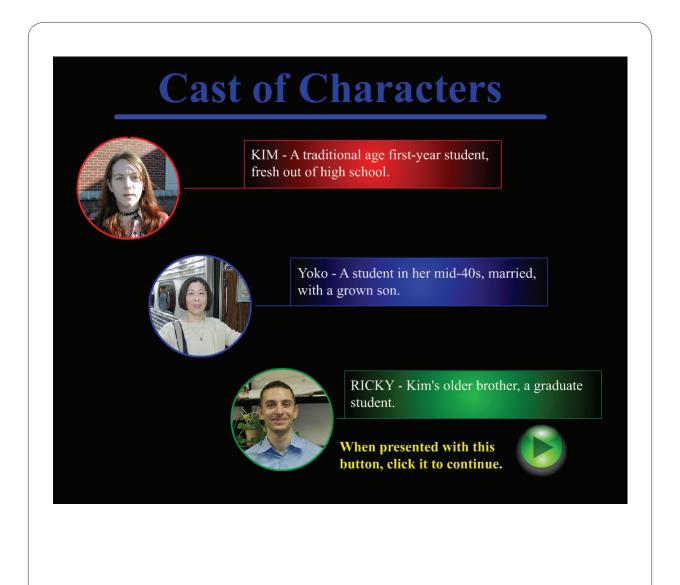
Plagiarism video

http://library.camden.rutgers.edu/Educational Module/Plagiarism/



RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

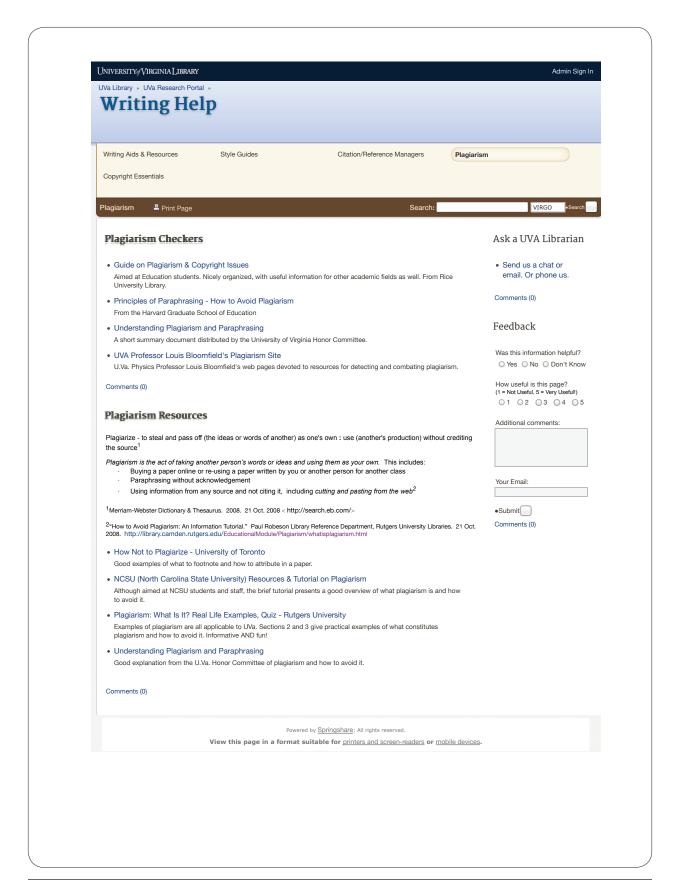
Plagiarism & Academic Integrity video http://www.scc.rutgers.edu/douglass/sal/plagiarism/intro.html



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Writing Help: Plagiarism

http://guides.lib.virginia.edu/content.php?pid=385908&sid=3162708



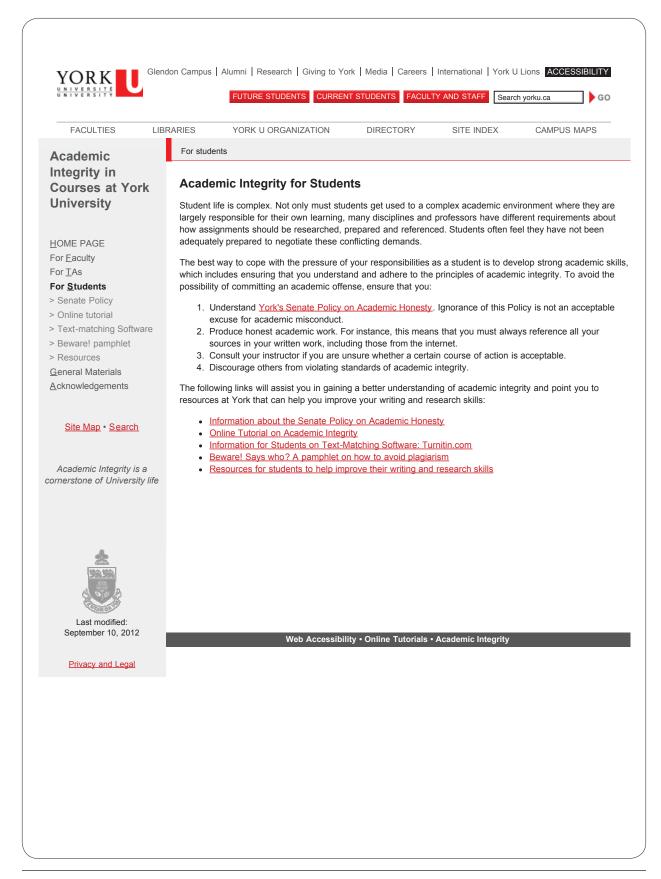
YORK UNIVERSITY

What Type of Support Do Librarians Provide to Faculty in Detecting or Preventing Plagiarism? http://www.yorku.ca/academicintegrity/faculty/libraries.htm



YORK UNIVERSITY

Academic Integrity for Students http://www.yorku.ca/acadinte/students/index.htm

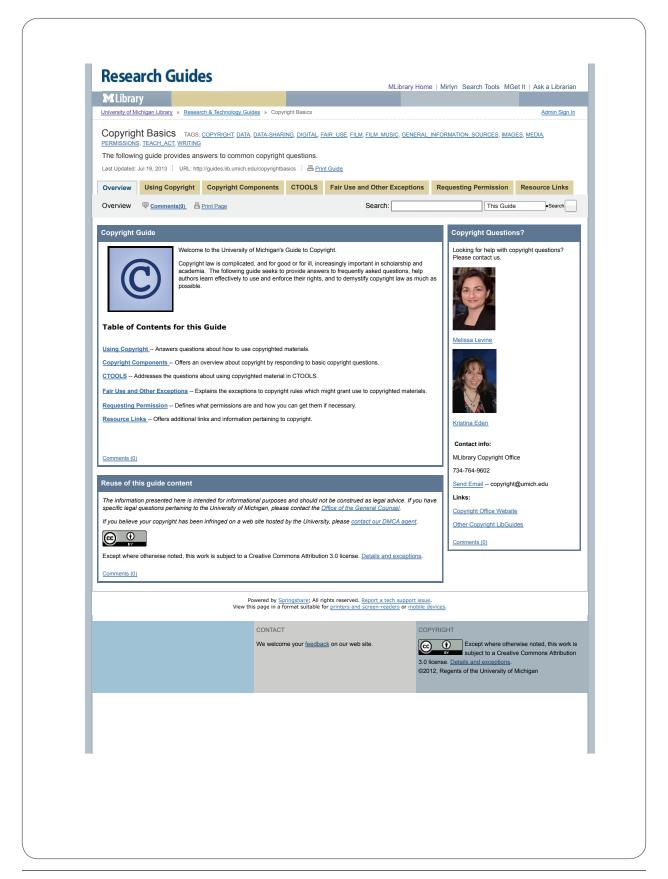


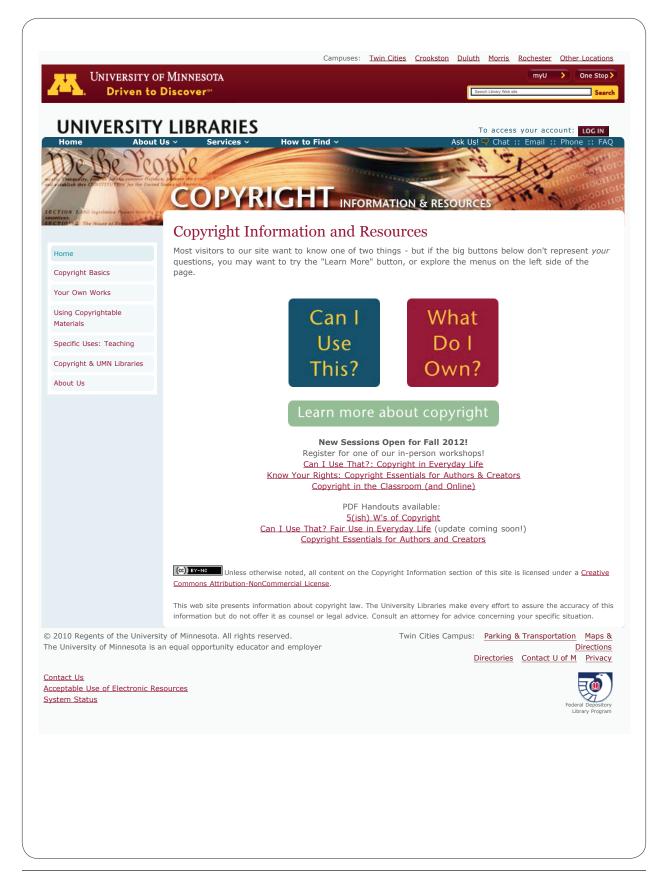
Copyright and Intellectual Property

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Copyright Basics

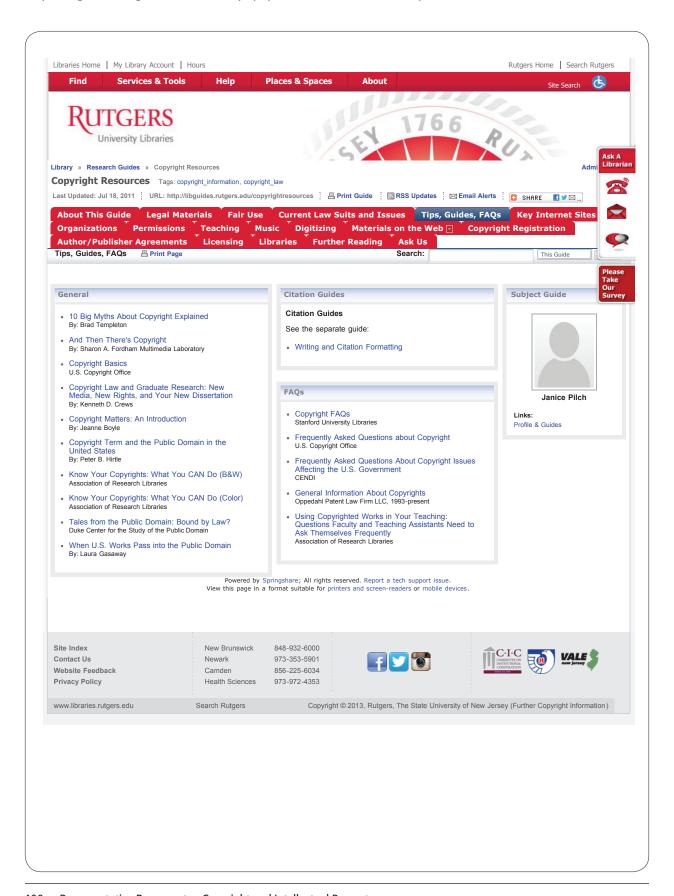
http://guides.lib.umich.edu/copyrightbasics





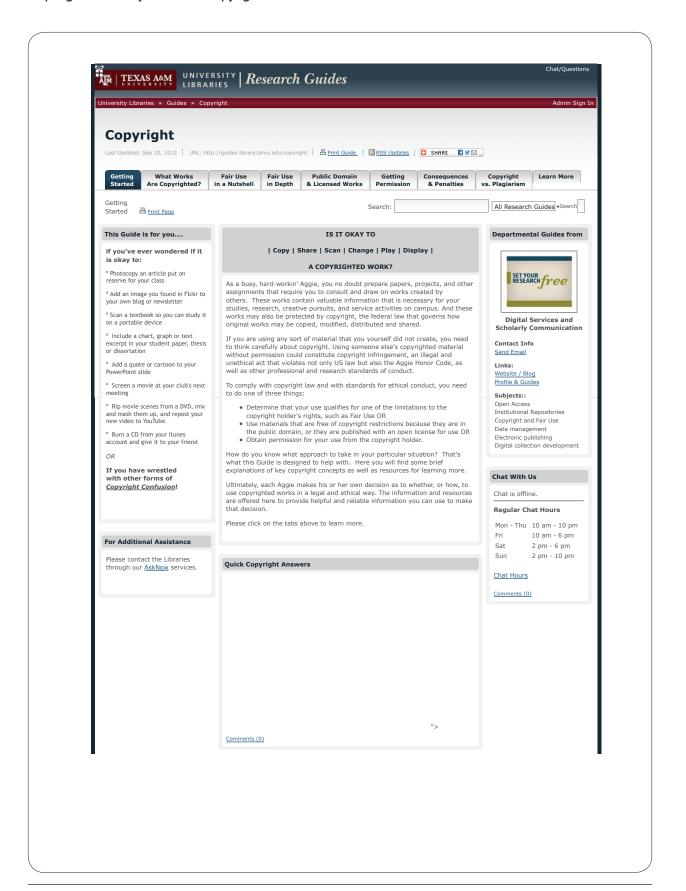
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Research Guides. Copyright Resources. Tips, Guides, FAQs http://libquides.rutgers.edu/content.php?pid=136901&sid=117260pid=136901&sid=1172607



Copyright

http://guides.library.tamu.edu/copyright



DUKE UNIVERSITY

Data Management Guide

http://library.duke.edu/data/guides/data-management/



Duke Libraries > Data and GIS Services > Guides > Data Management

Data Management Guide

DATA & GIS HOME COLLECTIONS GUIDES ABOUT US NEWS & EVENTS

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.



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

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

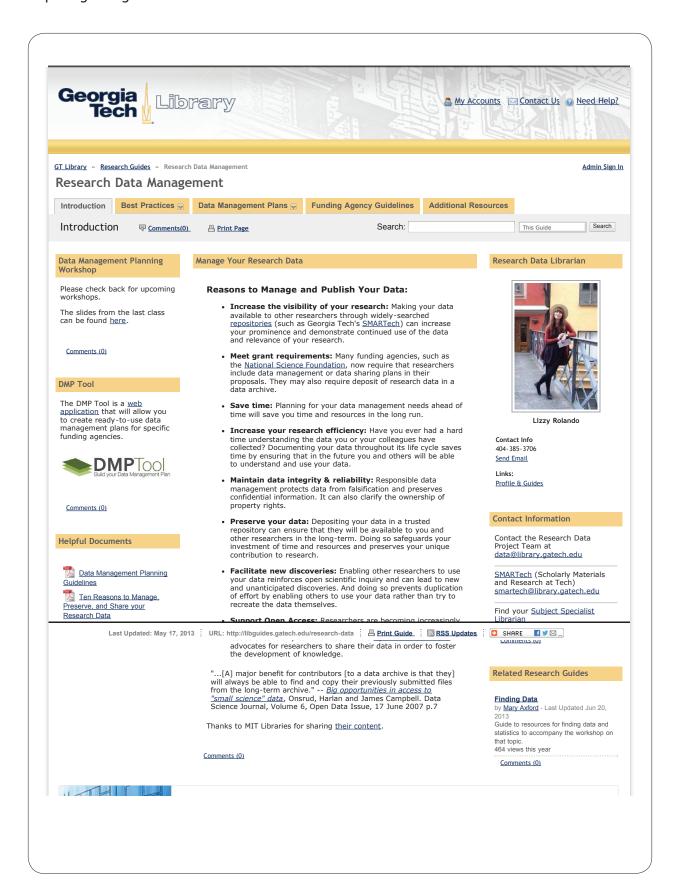


Alumni Portal | Divinity School Library | Ford Library | Goodson Law Library | Library Service Center | Lilly Library | Marine Lab Library | Medical Center Library | Mobile | Music Library | Perkins/Bostock Library | Rubenstein Library | The Link

GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Research Data Management

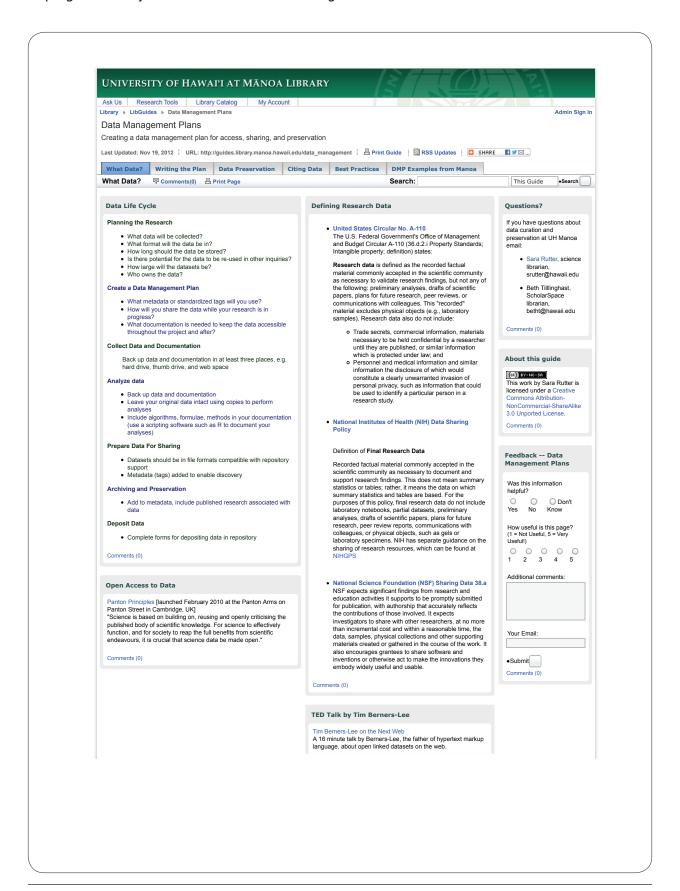
http://libguides.gatech.edu/research-data



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

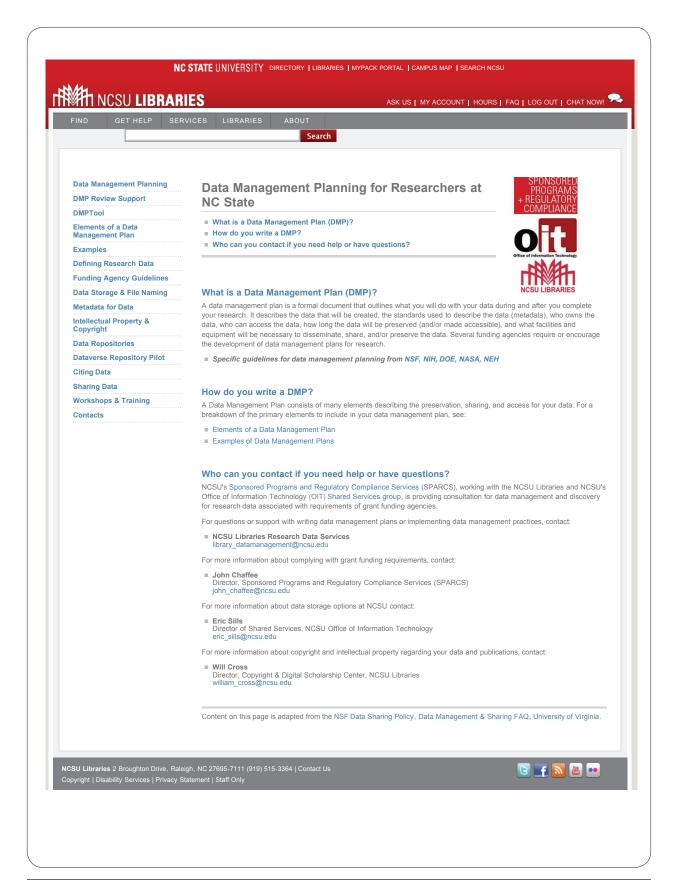
Data Management Plans

http://guides.library.manoa.hawaii.edu/data_management



NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

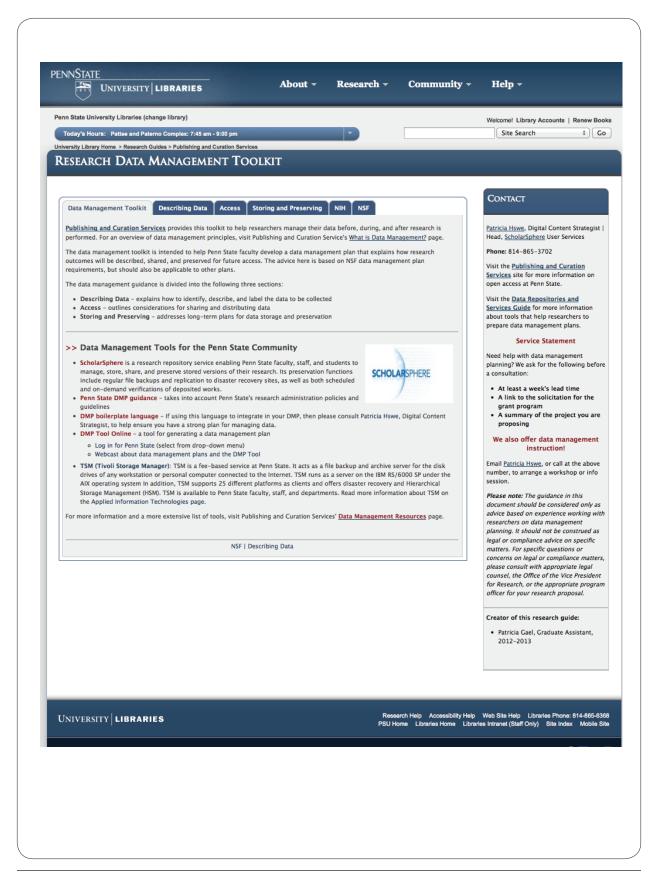
Data Management Planning for Researchers at NC State http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/guides/datamanagement



PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Research Data Management Toolkit

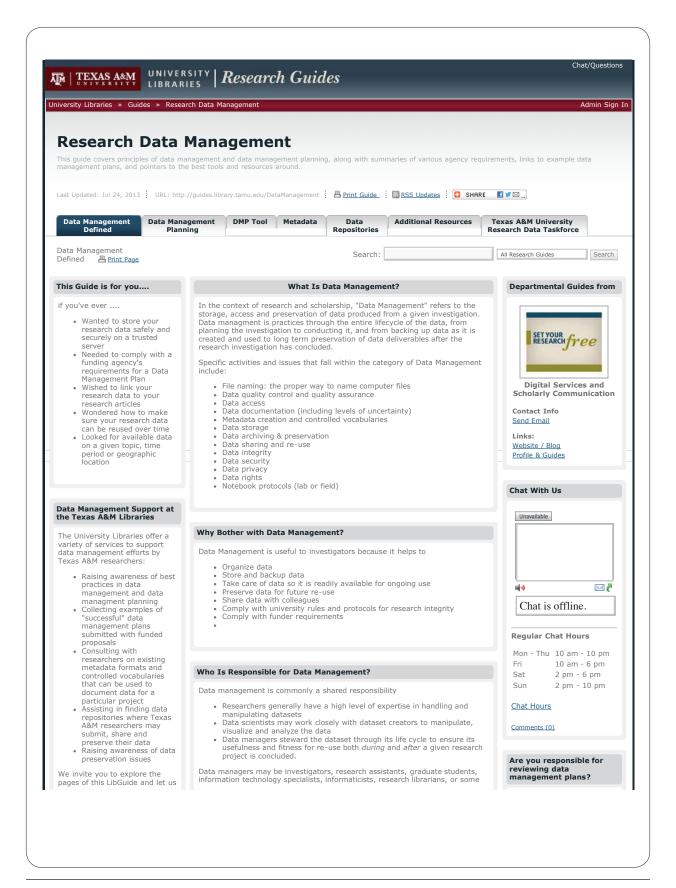
http://www.libraries.psu.edu/psul/researchguides/pubcur/datatoolkit.html



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Research Data Management

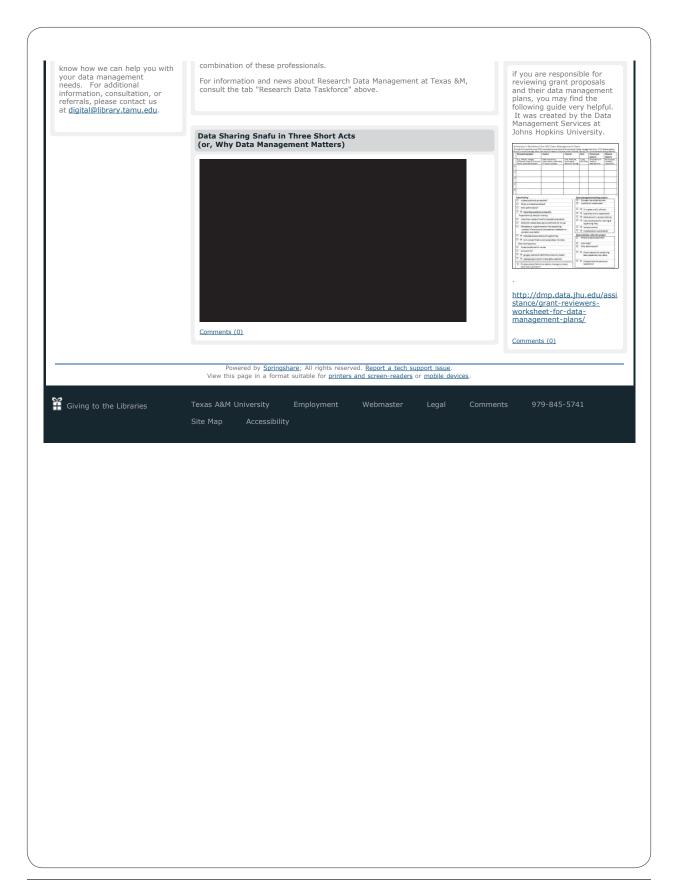
http://guides.library.tamu.edu/DataManagement



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Research Data Management

http://guides.library.tamu.edu/DataManagement



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Library Data Management Consulting Group. Making Data Management Easier http://dmconsult.library.virginia.edu/

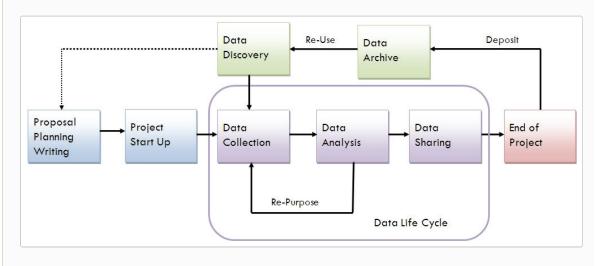


Making Data Management Easier

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



UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Library Data Management Consulting Group. Making Data Management Easier http://dmconsult.library.virginia.edu/

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?

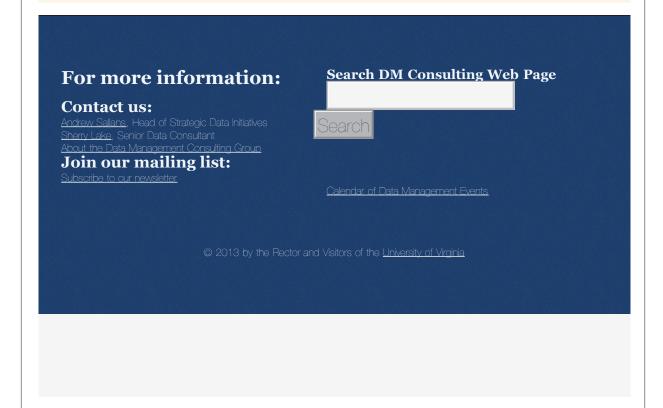
Data Management Plan Support

Data Management Plan Components

Research and Development Initiatives

Data Management Training Sessions

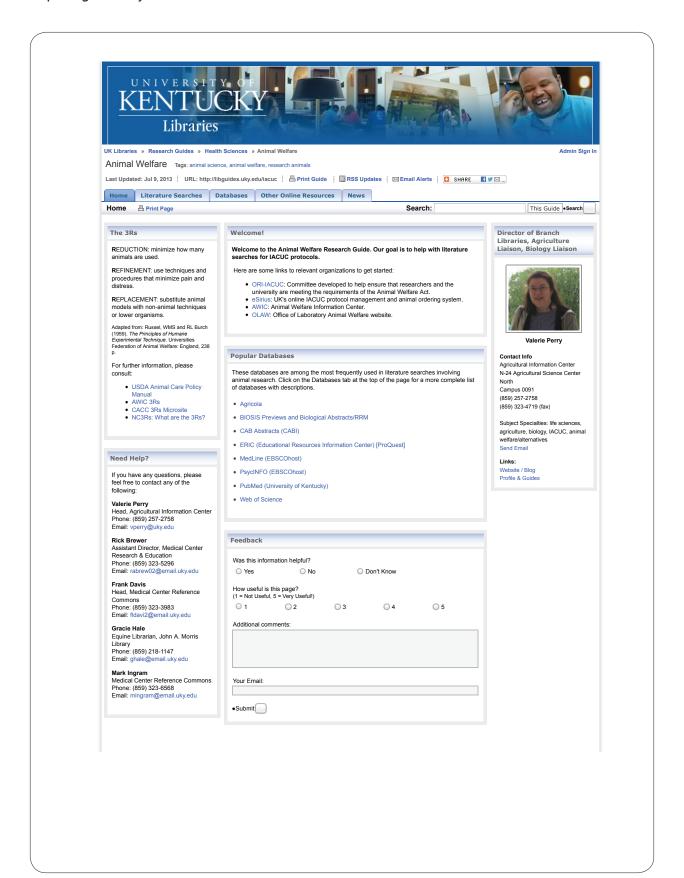
Calendar of Events



	:	Animal Suk	ojects

Animal Welfare

http://libguides.uky.edu/iacuc

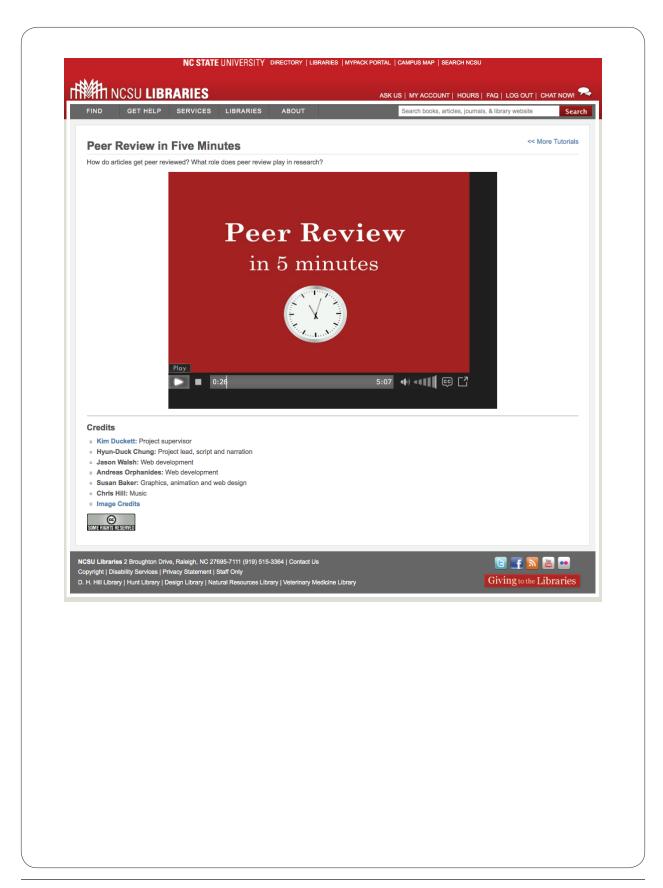


Peer	Re	evie	W

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

Peer Review in Five Minutes

http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/tutorials/pr/



Workshops and Tutorials	

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

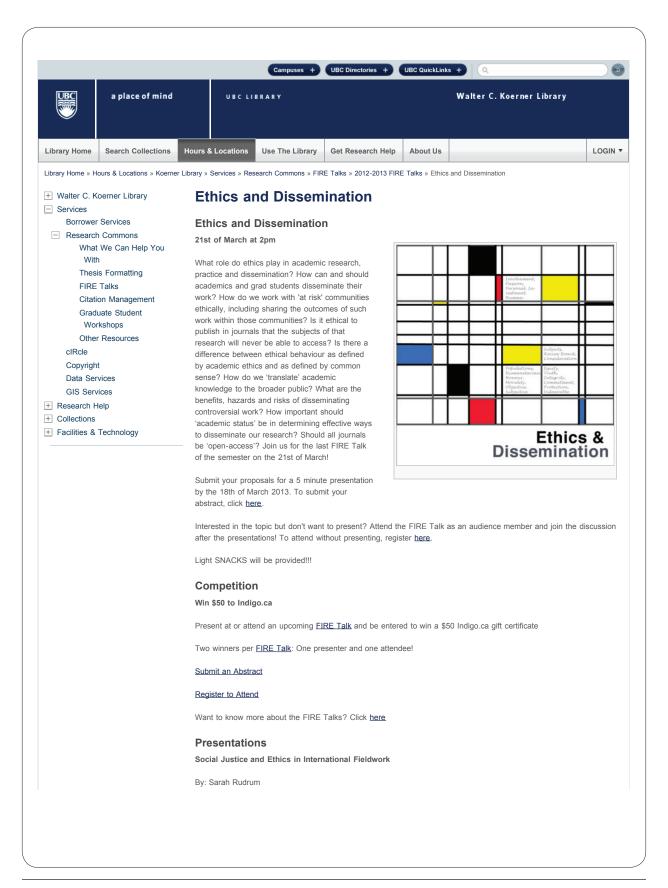
GPS/ORE Event: Human Research Ethics for Behavioural and Social Sciences https://www.grad.ubc.ca/about-us/events/7670-gpsore-event-human-research-ethics-behavioural-social-sciences



UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIRE Talks: Ethics and Dissemination

http://koerner.library.ubc.ca/services/research-commons/fire-talks/2012-2013-fire-talks/research-ethics/



UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIRE Talks: Ethics and Dissemination

http://koerner.library.ubc.ca/services/research-commons/fire-talks/2012-2013-fire-talks/research-ethics/

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

 $source: \underline{http://wiki.ubc.ca/Documentation:Research_Commons/FIRE_\underline{Talks/(Research)_Ethics}$

Last updated on March 4, 2013 @2:40 pm



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DUKE UNIVERSITY

Plagiarism Tutorial

https://plagiarism.duke.edu/

Office of the Dean of Academic Affairs, Trinity College

Plagiarism Tutorial

Duke University



114 Allen Building Box 90042 Durham, North Carolina 27708

Phone: (919) 684-3465 Fax: (919) 681-6280 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 >>



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Responsible Conduct of Research Preliminary Questionnaire http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/msl/subjects/images/uf_rcr_qs.pdf

Describle Conduct of Describ
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 <i>falsification</i> of data?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High
How would you rate your understanding of <i>fabrication</i> of data?
A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High
How would you rate your understanding of <i>plagiarism</i> ?
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
Have a sufficient are view in finding reasonable articles in view field at this view are to 2
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 host practices for knowing a link matches !?
How well do you follow best practices for keeping a <i>lab notebook</i> ? A. Low
B. Average
C. High
D. Very High
le it recearch micropolyset to anoth duty mainte when proceeding weether?
Is it research misconduct to <i>omit data points</i> when presenting results?
University of Florida, Marston Science Library, Spring 2013
Chinester, of Florida, Marston Science Library, Spring 2013

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Responsible Conduct of Research Preliminary Questionnaire http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/msl/subjects/images/uf_rcr_qs.pdf

Α.	Neve	
н.	Neve	

- 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*?

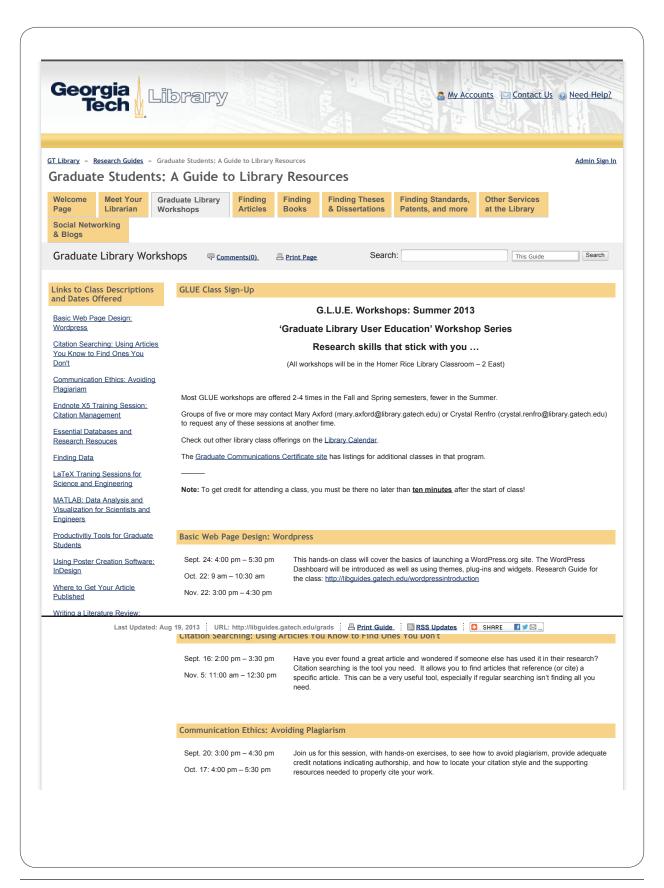
- A. Low
- B. Average
- C. High
- D. Very High

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 http://libguides.gatech.edu/glue



Graduate Library Workshops http://libguides.gatech.edu/glue

Nov. 15: 11:00 am - 12:30 pm

EndNote X7 Training Session: Citation Management

Sept. 13: 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm Oct. 11: 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

Oct. 31: 11:00 am - 12:30 pm

Nov. 25: 3:00 pm - 4:30 pm

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.

Essential Databases and Research Resources

Sep. 11: 3 – 4 pm Sep. 18: 9 – 10 am

Oct. 8: 11 am – 12 noon

Oct. 24: 11 am – 12 noon

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: https://libauides.gatech.edu/onmark.

Finding Data

Oct. 17: 11 am - 12 noon

Nov. 13: 3 pm - 4 pm

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 (IGO) agencies. Research Guide for the class: http://libguides.gatech.edu/finddata.

LaTeX Traning Seminar for Science & Engineering

Aug 30: 3 – 5 pm Others session TBD 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

Sept. 4: 11:00 am - 12:30 pm

Sept. 17: 10:00 am - 11:30 am

Oct. 24: 3:00 pm - 4:30 pm

Nov. 22: 11:00 am – 12:30 pm

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

Productivity Tools for Graduate Students

Sept. 19: 11:00 am - 12:30 pm

Oct. 29: 9:00 am - 10:30 am

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.

Graduate Library Workshops http://libguides.gatech.edu/glue

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.

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.

Writing a Literature Review: Where Reserch Starts

Aug. 29: 3:00 pm - 4:30 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

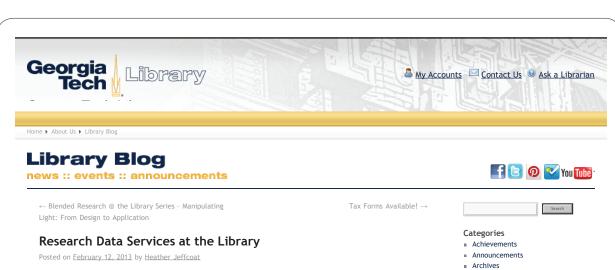
Whether writing a research paper for a class, preparing a conference presentation, or beginning a thesis or dissertation, a literature review plays a crucial part in the end product. So what is a Sept. 24: 11:00 am – 12:30 pm literature review? This class answers that question and then demystifies the literature review process. Research Guide for the class: http://libguides.gatech.edu/litreviews



ACCESSIBILITY * PRIVACY * CONTACT US * STAFF ONLY * SITE SEARCH * GT HOME GT Library :: 704 Cherry Street :: Atlanta, GA 30332-0900 :: phone: (404) 894-4500 or 1-888-225-7804

Research Data Services at the Library

http://weblog.library.gatech.edu/news/2013/02/12/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 the 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

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.

- Classes ■ Clough Commons
- Databases
- East Commons
- eJournals
- Events
- Gadgets ■ LEC
- Lost in the Stacks Radio Show
- New Resources
- New Services
- System Status & Alerts
- We Listened
- You Told Us

Archives

Select Month

February 2013

M	- 1	W	- 1	F	5	5
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

Apr ×

Admin Tools:

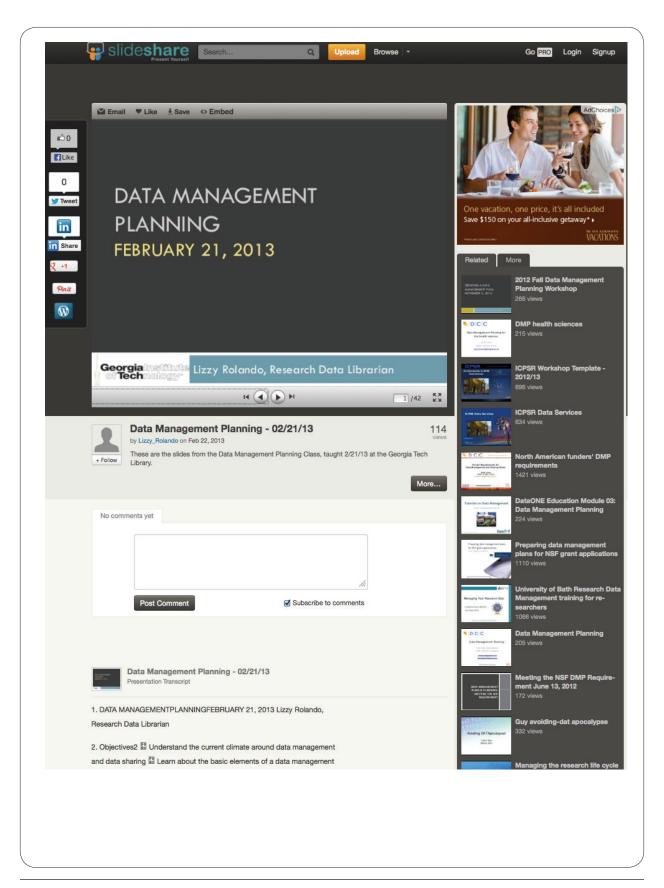
Register

« Jan

- Log in
- Entries RSS
- Comments RSS

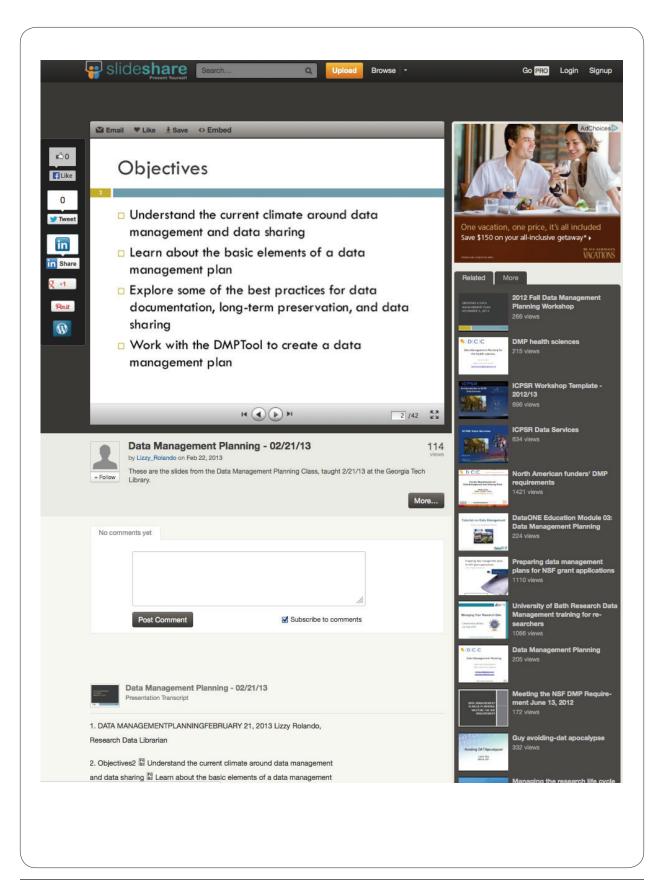
Data Management Planning Class

http://www.slideshare.net/Lizzy_Rolando/data-management-planning-022113



Data Management Planning Class

http://www.slideshare.net/Lizzy_Rolando/data-management-planning-022113



UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Introduction to EndNote Citation Management Software (HSC)

http://graduate.louisville.edu/plan/calendar/introduction-to-endnote-citation-management.ics/view





Issues in Academic Integrity workshop

Sponsored by

Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies, and Teaching and Learning Services



Issues In Academic Integrity
by Andre Costopoulos; Heather Durham; Jane
Everett; Kathleen Glass; Sara Holder; Tania Jenkins;
Rosalie Jukier; David Lametti, Andrew Large; Robert
Mackenzie; David Syncox, Laura Winer
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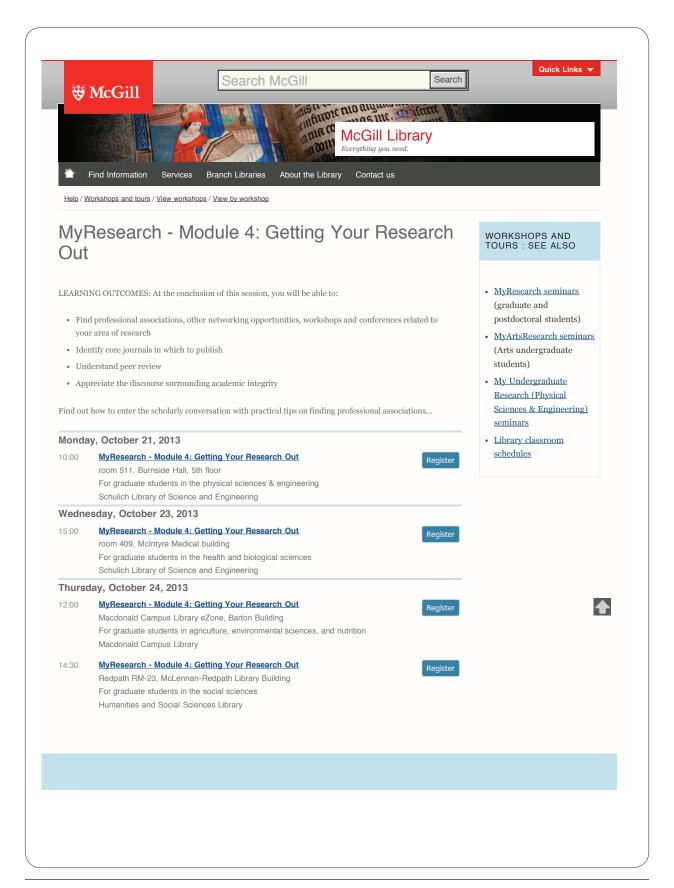
Welcome Issues in Academic Integrity workshop

"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."

The Office of the Dean of Students and the University Secretariat. "Chapter Six: Code of Student Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures." A Handbook on Student Rights and Responsibilities. Montréal, Québec: McGill University, May 2009: 23.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MyResearch—Module 4: Getting Your Research Out http://apps.library.mcgill.ca/workshops-and-tours/view-by-workshop/35



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Data Management Course. Engineering Section https://sites.google.com/a/umn.edu/data-management-course_structures/home-1



Data Management Course

Data Management

Modules

- 1. Introduction to Data Management
- 2. Data to be Managed
- 3. Organization and Documentation
- 4. Data Access and Ownership
- 5. Data Sharing and Re-use
- 6. Preservation Techniques
- 7. Complete Your DMP

Resources

Data Analysis

About

Instructors

News & Updates

Syllabus

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

Data Management Course Enrollment

The Spring Data Management Course has ended. Please feel free to participate in the self-paced modules on your own. The Data management Plan template is available on the Syllabus page for you to download and use.

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:

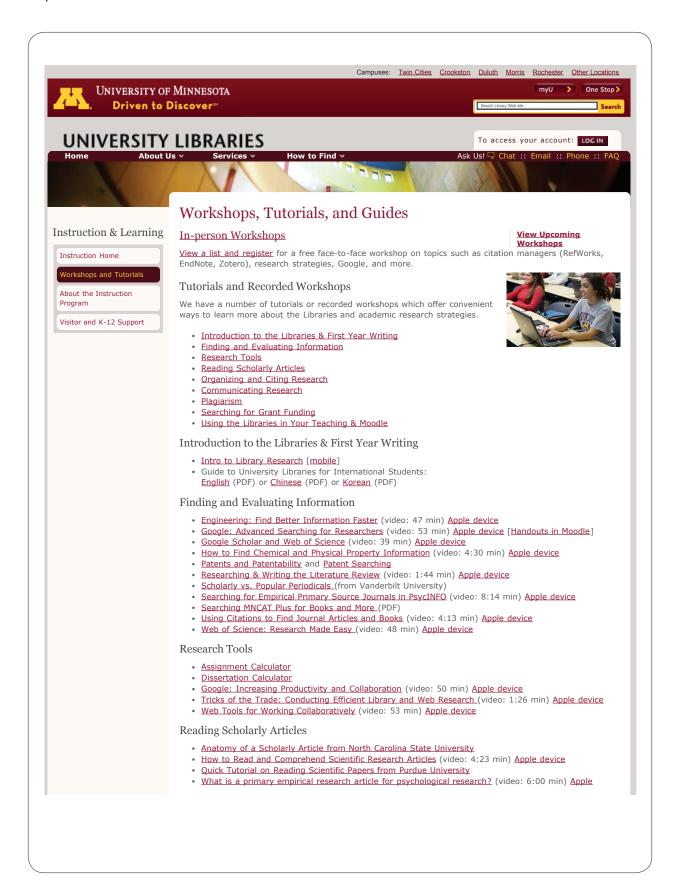
- Seven web-based lessons that you can watch anytime online or download to your device.
- A Data Management Plan (DMP) template with tips on how to complete each section. Your completed DMP can be used in grant applications or put into practice as a protocol for handling data individually or within your 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 Brasila, Brazil. Credit: **JK_Bridge_2** by chris.diewald on Flikr

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Library Workshops, Tutorials, and Guides https://www.lib.umn.edu/instruction/tutorials



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Library Workshops, Tutorials, and Guides https://www.lib.umn.edu/instruction/tutorials

device

Organizing & Citing Research

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

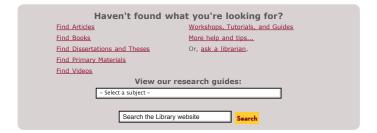
Tutorials for Grant Funding

- Creating a Data Management Plan for your Grant Application (video: 75 min)
- 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).



UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Environmental Information Management Institute http://elibrary.unm.edu/services/instruction/eimi.php



WALTER E. DEAN

Environmental Information Management Institute

library.unm.edu/services/instruction/eimi.php June 3 – June 21, 2013

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.

Week 1 INFO 530 Environmental Information Management

Lectures and exercises focus on data and metadata acquisition and management, quality assurance/quality control, data preservation, and database creation and management.

Week 2 INFO 532 Environmental Data Analysis and Visualization

Lectures and exercises cover techniques for data exploration, data analysis and scientific workflows, and creation of effective visual representations of analytical results.

Week 3 INFO 533 Spatial Data Management in Environmental Science

This hands-on course focuses on how geospatial data are effectively managed, analyzed, visualized and preserved in Geographic Information Systems.



library.unm.edu/services/instruction/eimi.php

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Graduate Resource Center. Fall 2013 Workshop Schedule http://unmgrc.unm.edu/workshops/2013-fall-schedule.html



Search the GRC site.

Initiatives

- Boot Camps
- Wednesday Walk-ins
- Graduate Student Academy
- GrOWL
- Individual Consultations
- Jump Start Orientation
- Latina/o Fellowship
- Planning for Graduate School
- Writing Support Groups

Graduate Resource Center Mesa Vista Hall, Suite 1057 Mon-Fri, 8 am to 5 pm Extended hours on Wed, 5 to 7 pm Albuquerque, NM 87131

Phone: (505) 277-1407 Fax: (505) 277-1498 unmgrc@unm.edu

Fall 2013 Workshop Schedule

Printer Friendly Version (PDF)

DATE	TIME	SUBJECT	PRESENTER	LOCATION
08/27/13	12-1 PM	<u>Literature Reviews</u>	Lora Leligdon	Zimmerman Library, 254
09/10/13	12-1 PM	Building a Bibliography with Endnote Web	Todd Quinn	Zimmerman Library, 254
09/17/13	12-1 PM	Bringing Balance to Life as a Graduate Student	Don Trahan, Jr.	Zimmerman Library, 254
09/24/13	12-1 PM	Theses/Dissertations from Start to Finish Panel	Student Panel	Zimmerman Library, 254
10/01/13	12-1 PM	Create and Design an Academic Poster	Talal Saint-Lôt	Zimmerman Library, 254
10/08/13	12-1 PM	Building a Bibliography with Zotero	Paulita Aguilar	Zimmerman Library, 254
10/15/13	12-1 PM	Plagiarism: Avoiding the Pitfalls	Carlyn Pinkins	Zimmerman Library, 254
10/22/13	12-1 PM	Enhancing Reading Skills	Daniel Shattuck	Zimmerman Library, 254
10/29/13	12-1 PM	Funding Opportunities	Kelly Monteleone	Zimmerman Library, 254
11/05/13	12-1 PM	Quantitative Analysis	Jee Hwang	Zimmerman Library, 254
11/12/13	12-1 PM	Enhancing Presentations Through Technology	Kevin Comerford	Zimmerman Library, 254
11/19/13	12-1 PM	Qualitative Analysis	Claudia Isaac	Zimmerman Library, 254
11/26/13	12-1 PM	Software Programs for Data Analysis	Kevin Comerford	Zimmerman Library, 254
12/03/13	12-1 PM	Nuts & Bolts of Publishing	William Gannon	Zimmerman Library, 254

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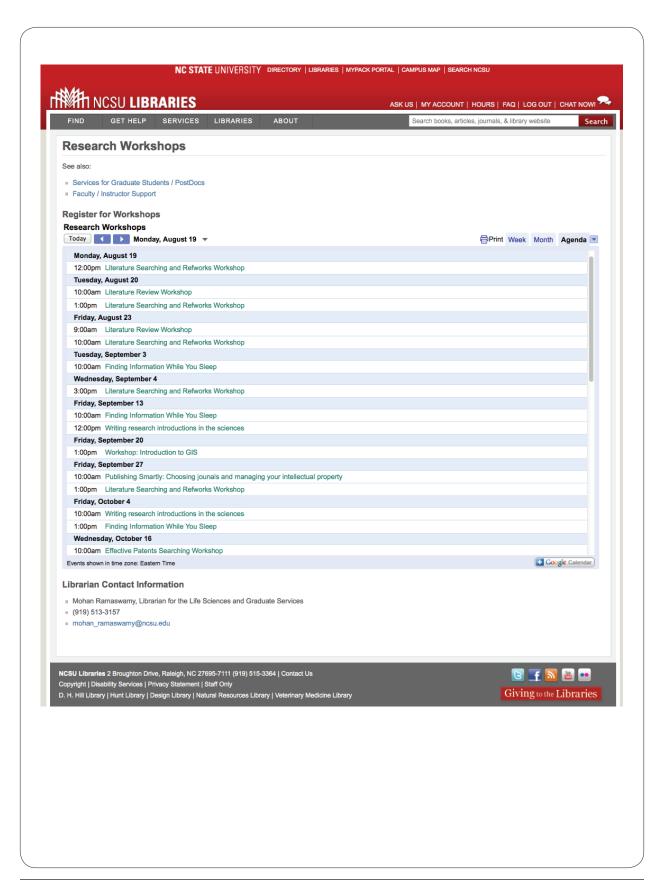
© The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, (505) 277-0111 New Mexico's Flagship University

Accessibility Legal Webster Comments Contact UNM

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

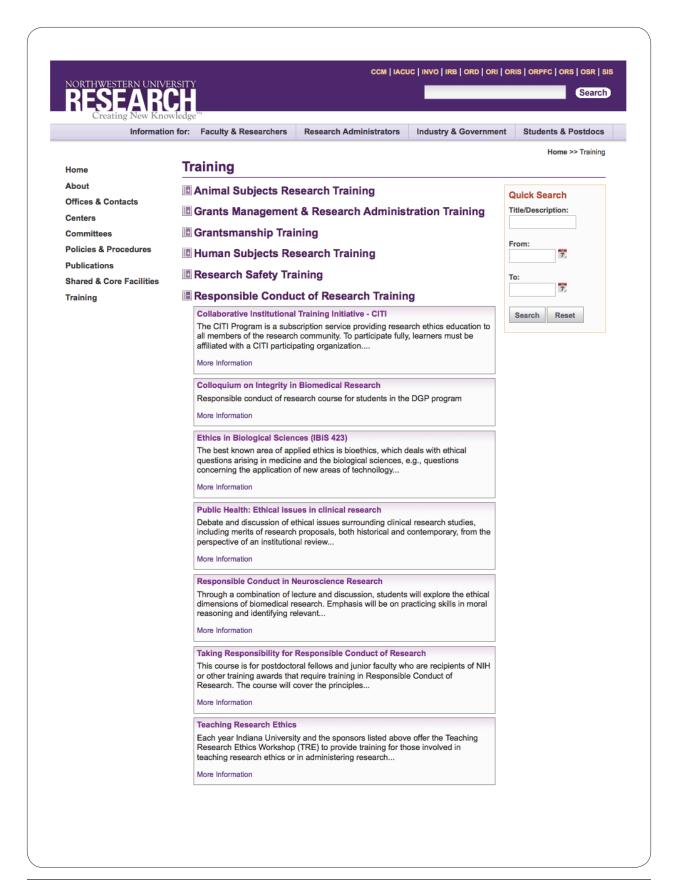
Research Workshops

http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/researchworkshops



NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Office for Research. Training. Responsible Conduct of Research http://www.research.norhwestern.edu/training/



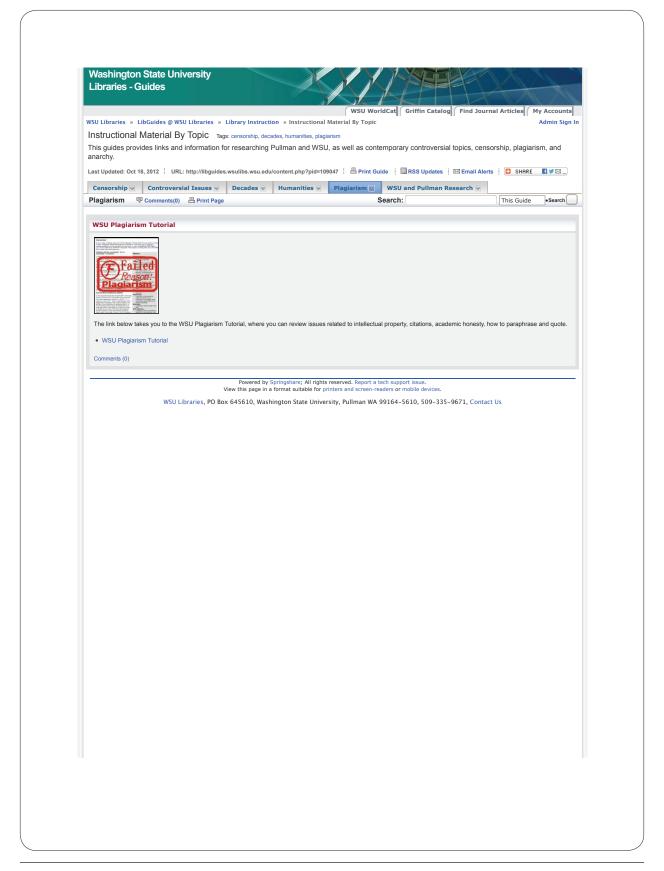
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PORT: Penn Online Research Tutorial http://gethelp.library.upenn.edu/PORT/



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

Instructional Materials by Type. WSU Plagiarism Tutorial http://libguides.wsulibs.wsu.edu/content.php?pid=109047&sid=820626



YORK UNIVERSITY

What is the Academic Integrity Tutorial? http://www.yorku.ca/tutorial/academic_integrity/





SELECTED RESOURCES

Journal Articles on Academic Integrity and Libraries

- Amsberry, Dawn. "Deconstructing Plagiarism: International Students and Textual Borrowing Practices." *Reference Librarian* 51, no. 1 (December 2009): 31–44.
- Caravello, Patti Schifter. "The Literature on Academic Integrity and Graduate Students: Issues, Solutions, and the Case for a Librarian Role." *Public Services Quarterly* 3, no. 3–4 (October 2008): 141–71.
- Chen, Yu-Hui, and Mary K. Van Ullen. "Helping International Students Succeed Academically through Research Process and Plagiarism Workshops." *College & Research Libraries* 72, no. 3 (May 2011): 209–35. http://crl.acrl.org/content/72/3/209.full.pdf+html
- Drinan, Patrick M., and Tricia Bertram Gallant. "Plagiarism and Academic Integrity Systems." *Journal of Library Administration* 47, no. 3–4 (October 2008): 125–40.
- Greer, Katie, Stephanie Swanberg, Mariela Hristova, Anne T. Switzer, Dominique Daniel, and Sherry Wynn Perdue. "Beyond the Web Tutorial: Development and Implementation of an Online, Self-Directed Academic Integrity Course at Oakland University." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 38, no. 5 (September 2012): 251–58. http://www.editlib.org/p/88782/

Websites

United States Government Policies

US Department of Health and Human Services
ORI The Office of Research Integrity
http://ori.dhhs.gov/

ORI. 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

Canadian Government Policies

Panel on Research Ethics

Navigating the Ethics of Human Research

http://ethics.gc.ca/eng/index/

http://ethics.gc.ca/eng/policy-politique/initiatives/tcps2-eptc2/Default/

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/c16fd57bafc3eb0d42a3d7b9f5779cea

Epigeum Inc.

Research Integrity online courses

http://www.epigeum.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

On Being a Scientist: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research: Third Edition (2009)

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.c/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 http://www.virginia.edu/vpr/Research%20Brochure%20Narrative.pdf

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://bsdirb.bsd.uchicago.edu/training.html

University of Colorado at Boulder

Human Research & IRB

http://www.colorado.edu/vcr/irb

University of Hawaii at Manoa

IRB. Forms & Documents

http://www.hawaii.edu/irb/html/forms.php

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.irb.vt.edu/

VT Human Subject Protections Tutorial

http://www.irb.vt.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/sccr/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.