Workshop in Scientific Writing and Publishing

For Indonesian researchers in disaster risk and related subjects

📅 10th to 11th June 2021
🕐 14:00 – 18:00 WIB UTC+7

Virtual Event

Publication ethics

Professor Richard Haigh

Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK

My related experience

- Former Acting Associate Head of Research at School level in the University of Salford, UK
- Former Director of Postgraduate Research Studies and Director of Research Training at the Research Institute level, University of Salford, UK
- Membership of University research and ethics committee
- Research Professor in Disaster Resilience
- Principal / Co-Investigator for £5.1m externally funded grants since 2015
- Founding Editor-In-Chief, the International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment (2010-date)
- Author of 50+ peer reviewed journal articles in ISI or Scopus indexed journals and 10+ book chapters
- Editor of 2 books and 16 international conference proceedings
- Winner of the 2019 Newton Prize for Indonesia, celebrating best research innovation partnership

News   **Opinion**   **Sport**   **Culture**   **Lifestyle**   More ∨

Education   Schools   Teachers   Universities   Students

Notes & Theories
Peer review and scientific publishing

Scientific fraud is rife: it's time to stand up for good science

The way we fund and publish science encourages fraud. A forum about academic misconduct aims to find practical solutions

Pete Etchells and **Suzi Gage**
Fri 2 Nov 2012 07.00 GMT
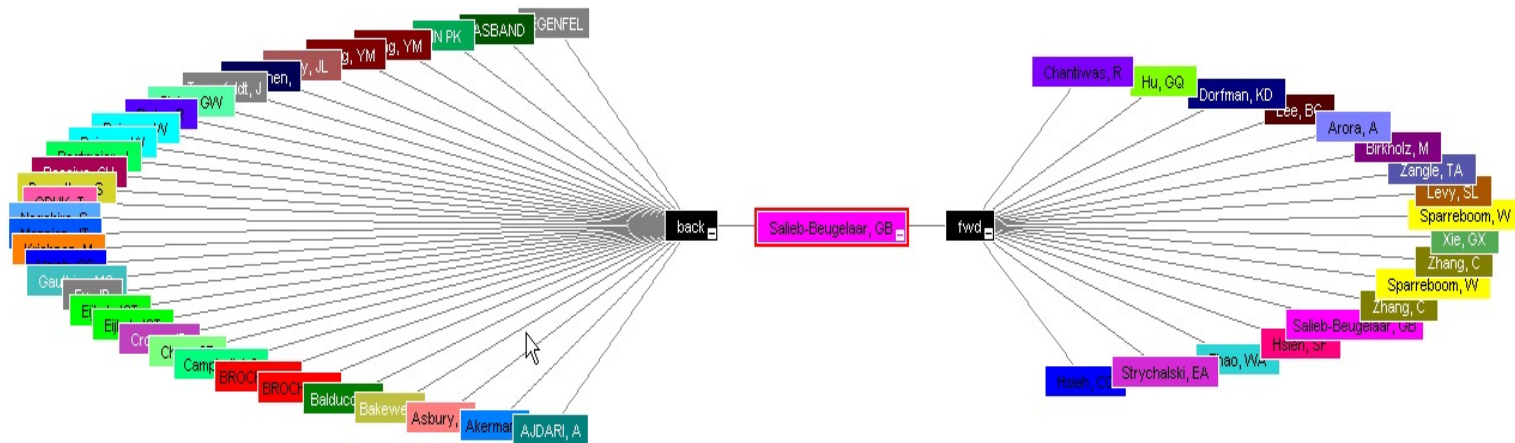
f 🐦 ✉   💬 149

▲ Peer review happens behind closed doors, with anonymous reviews only seen by editors and authors. This means we have no idea how effective it is. Photo: Alamy

Science is broken. Psychology was rocked recently by stories of academics making up data, sometimes overshadowing whole careers. And it isn't the

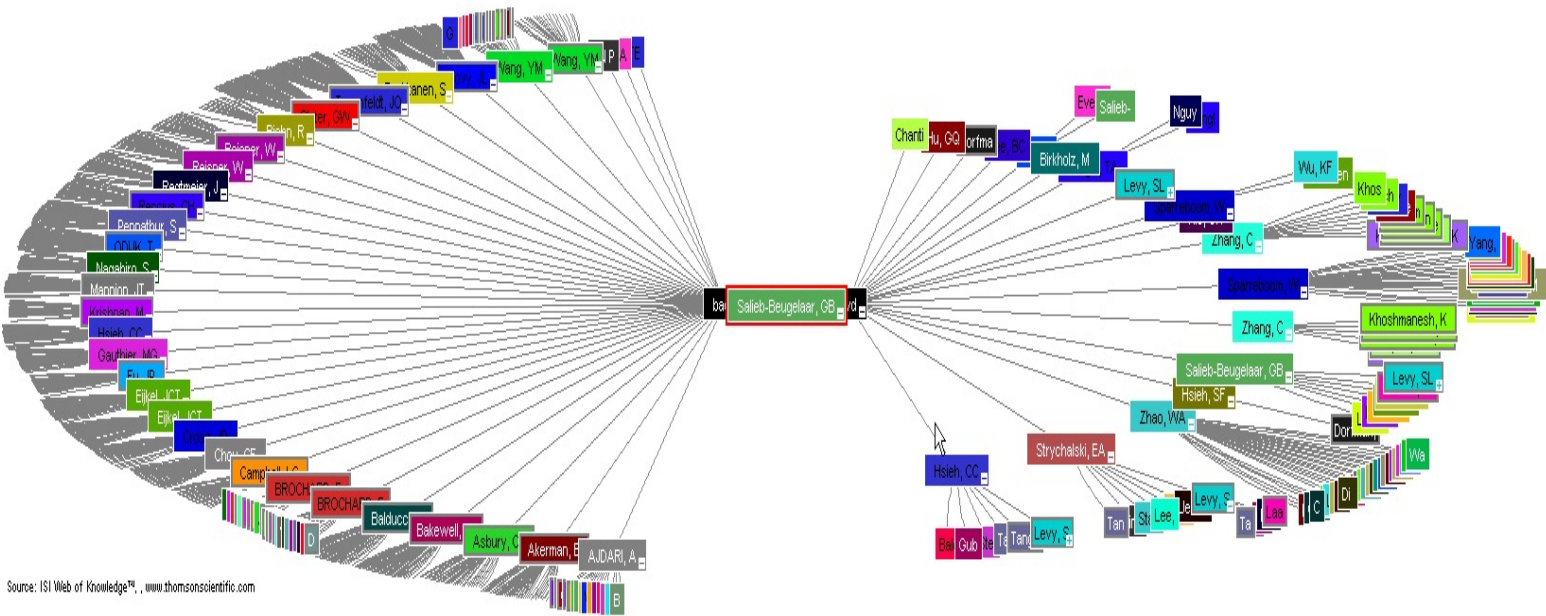Falsification of evidence or data

Suppression of relevant evidence or data

Deliberate misappropriation of the research work of others

Fake journals

Publishing shows the development of knowledge in a field of study

Publishing shows the development of knowledge in a field of study

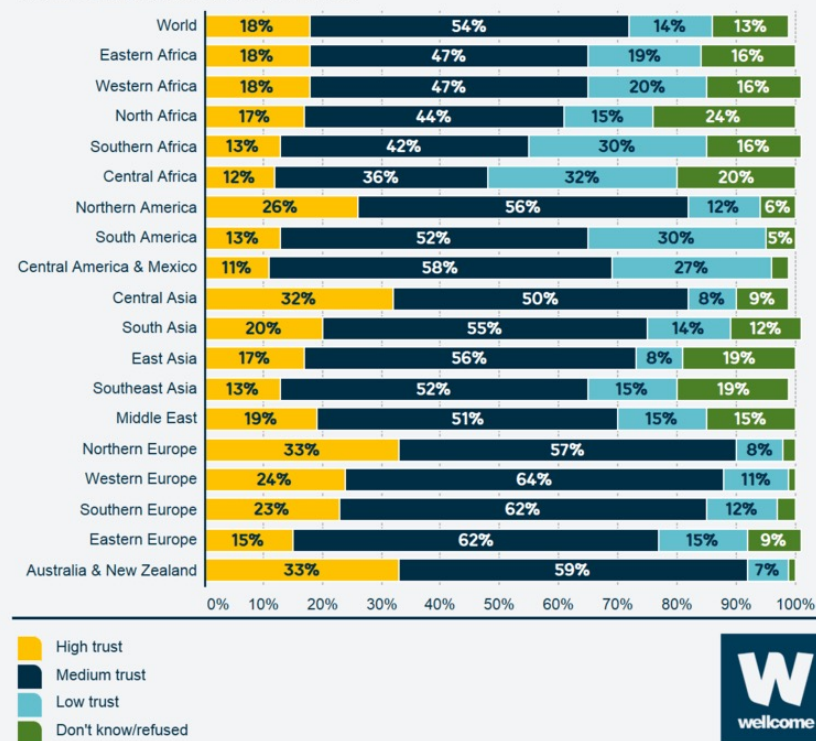Source: ISI Web of Knowledge™, , www.thomsonscientific.com

Source: Wellcome Global Monitor, part of the Gallup World Poll 2018

Chart 3.1: Trust in Scientists Index showing levels of trust by region

Percentage of people who answered 'high trust', 'medium trust' or 'low trust'
Wellcome Global Monitor Trust in Scientists Index

Region	High trust	Medium trust	Low trust	Don't know/refused
World	18%	54%	14%	13%
Eastern Africa	18%	47%	19%	16%
Western Africa	18%	47%	20%	16%
North Africa	17%	44%	15%	24%
Southern Africa	13%	42%	30%	16%
Central Africa	12%	36%	32%	20%
Northern America	26%	56%	12%	6%
South America	13%	52%	30%	5%
Central America & Mexico	11%	58%	27%	
Central Asia	32%	50%	8%	9%
South Asia	20%	55%	14%	12%
East Asia	17%	56%	8%	19%
Southeast Asia	13%	52%	15%	19%
Middle East	19%	51%	15%	15%
Northern Europe	33%	57%	8%	
Western Europe	24%	64%	11%	
Southern Europe	23%	62%	12%	
Eastern Europe	15%	62%	15%	9%
Australia & New Zealand	33%	59%	7%	

Legend:
- High trust
- Medium trust
- Low trust
- Don't know/refused

Source: Wellcome Global Monitor, part of the Gallup World Poll 2018

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)

- Committed to educating and supporting editors, publishers and those involved in publication ethics with the aim of moving the culture of publishing towards one where ethical practices become a normal part of the publishing culture

- Started as a relatively informal gathering of a group of concerned editors in 1997

- Formalised as a charity 2008

- Currently, many of the major publishers and by association, journals, have signed up to the COPE core principles
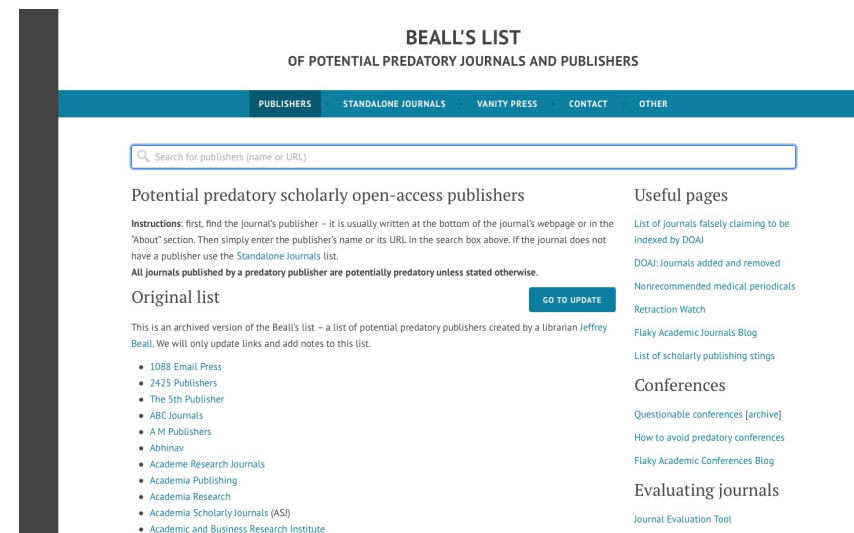
- https://publicationethics.org

Some ethical considerations in publications

- Predatory and vanity publishing
- Authorship and contribution
- Disclosure and conflict of interest
- Self plagiarism
- Ethical oversight

Predatory and vanity publishing

- Open Access journals operate on an author-pays business model, whereby the author pays a fee to have their research published online

  - hundreds of new open access journals being set up by reputable publishers …

  - …makes it difficult to identify less respectable, 'predatory' journals that are abusing the author-pay model and risking the integrity of published research

https://beallslist.net

Predatory and vanity publishing

- How can you identify a predatory journal?
  - Use general phishing emails inviting submission
  - Very wide scope, often linking unrelated fields or disciplines
  - Often charge authors a fee upfront, before an article has been through peer review
  - Promises of very quick publication timescales
  - Lack of clarity on peer review process
  - Unknown editors and editorial boards
  - Poor quality of articles in previous issues
  - Contact information uses non-professional / non-affiliated email address

- Be wary of claims about indexing or links to COPE practices and other professional organisations such as DOAJ – they may not be valid
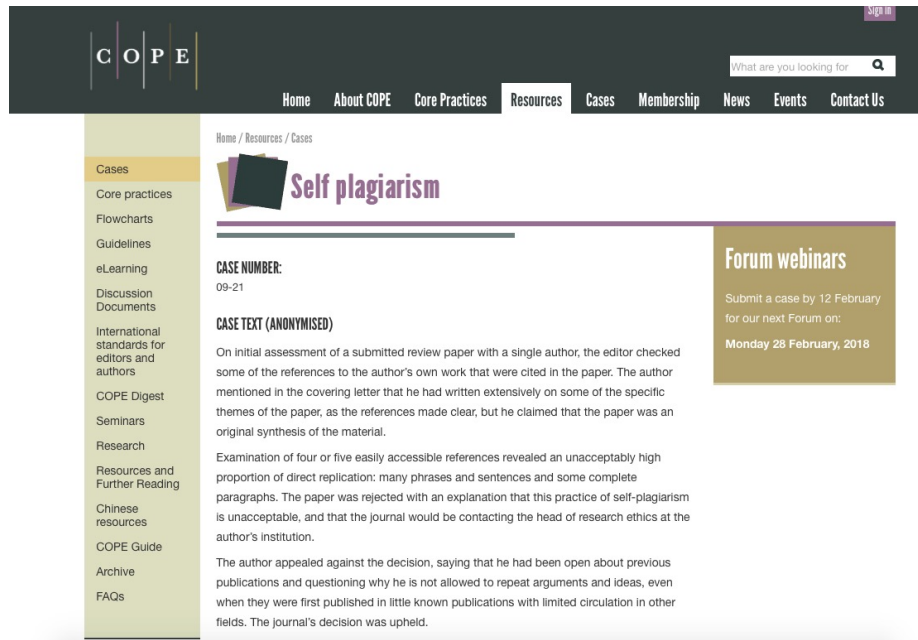
Authorship and contribution

- Confers credit but also implies accountability

- Who contributed to the work and in what capacity?
  - Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; AND
  - Drafting the work or revising it critically; AND
  - Final approval of the version to be published; AND
  - Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

  http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html

- Issues to consider
  - Identify authors at an early stage of preparing a manuscript
  - Use acknowledgements for those who don't meet authorship criteria (but get permission)

Disclosure and conflict of interest

- Participants

  - Authors
    - Relationship to the subjects of the paper
    - Financial interests
    - Ethical approval

  - Peer reviewers
    - Links to the research or subject
    - Relationship to the author(s) and potential for bias

  - Editors and journal staff
    - Publication of their own papers
    - Relationship to the author(s) and potential for bias

Self plagiarism

https://publicationethics.org/case/self-plagiarism

Complex but some of the issues to consider:
Direct replication of phrases
Discussion of previous work
Transparency and disclosure
Citations to previous work
Different audiences
Publishing extracts of a thesis
Conference articles into journal articles
Copyright law
Partitioning of a study

Ethical oversight

- Ethical oversight should include, but is not limited to, policies on consent to publication, publication on vulnerable populations, ethical conduct of research using animals, ethical conduct of research using human subjects, handling confidential data and ethical business/marketing practices

- Varying requirements for ethical review across disciplines and countries

- Research is usually subject to ethical oversight by University / Professional Bodies / Funding Bodies

- Ethical oversight should be declared in any articles that are written about the work

- Check journal specific requirements for ethical oversight

Closing remarks

- Do not ignore ethical considerations in the publication process

- Refer to the COPE guidance and case studies on a range of issues: https://publicationethics.org

- If in doubt, seek advice from senior researchers and/or declare in ethical approval processes and/or to Editors when submitting the article

- Journals should have a clearly described process for handling allegations of misconduct and complaints against the journal, its staff, editorial board or publisher

Workshop in Scientific Writing and Publishing

For Indonesian researchers in disaster risk and related subjects

📅 10th to 11th June 2021
🕐 14:00 – 18:00 WIB UTC+7

Virtual Event

Publication ethics

Professor Richard Haigh

Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK