

Research Ethics

Considerations of Ethics: Researching and Publishing

Researching



Informed Consent:

Each participant knowingly volunteers (no fee associated) for the study and consents to participate knowing the purpose and all potential risks and benefits of the study.



No Long-term Harm:

While there are studies that may cause mild discomfort (participants are made aware of this when giving consent), no long-term psychological or physical harm should result from participation.



Anonymity/Confidentiality

Participant's identity is not able to be linked to personal responses (anonymity). Participant information remains undisclosed and is privately managed by the researcher at all times (confidentiality).



Privacy

Participants' personal beliefs, opinions, records, attitudes (private information) will not be shared without the participant's direct consent.

Publishing

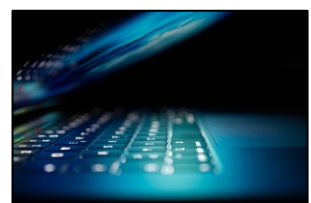
Simultaneous Submissions

Authors should submit one article to one journal until the decision from the editorial board has been given.



Plagiarism

Work does not belong solely to the author(s). Copying or incorrectly implying content is one's own when it is not, or aspects of self-plagiarism, are both considered to be plagiarism.



Research Ethics

Copyright Infringement

Using work by copying, pasting or reproducing it when it is protected by copyright law.



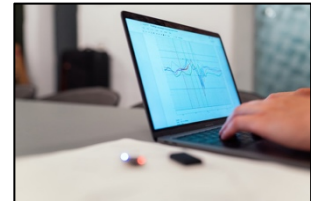
Image Manipulation

An image is altered to support one's findings or achieve a specific result.



Data Fabrication/Falsification

Making up one's research findings/results (fabrication); Manipulating data to serve one's purposes (falsification).



Conflicts of Interest

Circumstances when an individual is influenced by personal or financial motivation.

