Educating Competent, Responsible, and Successful Researchers

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These slides contain all the material presented at the conference. They also include additional material:

- 1. Explanatory notes for the charts
- 2. A list of related publications
- 3. Charts (at the end) that show the full numerical versions of some of the charts presented

Training in the

Responsible Conduct of

Research (RCR)

3 Basic Questions about RCR Training

1. Should RCR training be delivered

by instruction or by mentoring?

3 Basic Questions about RCR Training

2. Should RCR instruction be

<u>separate</u> or <u>combined</u> with other courses?

3 Basic Questions about RCR Training

3. Does RCR training improve

knowledge? attitudes? behavior?

Our Research Project

- 2002 survey (Martinson, Anderson, De Vries)
- U.S. scientists funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Survey was supported by the Office of Research Integrity and NIH
- Mid-Career: 1,768
- Early-Career: 1,479

Instruction in RCR

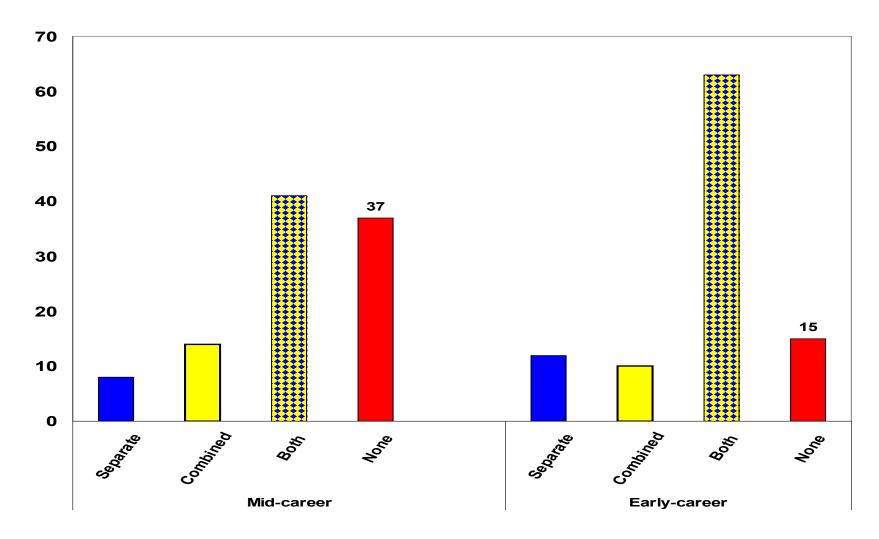
Separate

Combined

Notes on the following figure:

 The bars show the percentage of respondents (midcareer and early-career) who reported having received separate instruction only (blue), combined instruction only (yellow), both separate and combined instruction (blue and yellow), or no instruction (red) in ethical issues and the responsible conduct of research.

Instruction



Mentoring

- Ethics
- General:

Research Financial Survival Personal

Are Scientists with Training More Likely to ...

	Know Policies?			Agree with Norms?
Instruction	YES		YES	NO
Ethics Mentoring	NO YES		YES	NO
General Mentoring	(Some)		NO	NO

Misconduct and Questionable Research Practices

- Their <u>own</u> misconduct in the previous 3 years
- Yes or No
- Discussions with 51 scientists

Misconduct and Questionable Research Practices

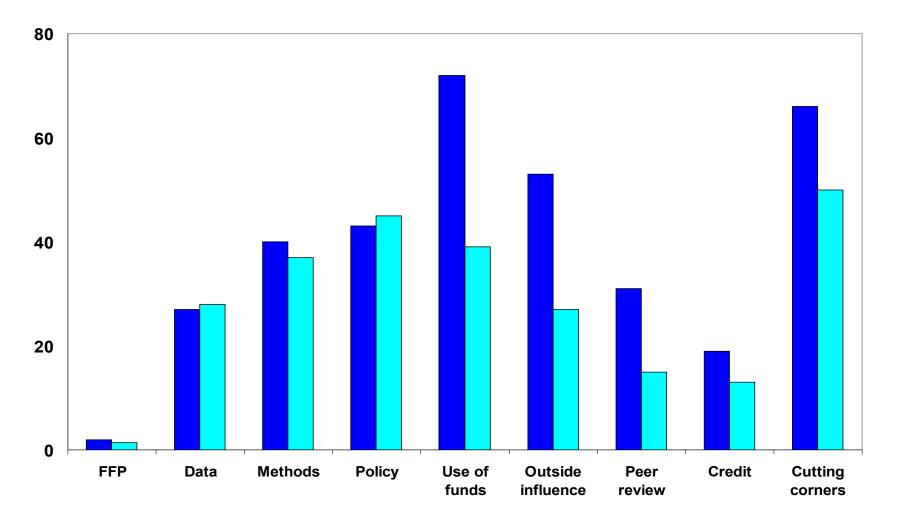
FFP

DataOutside influenceMethodsPeer reviewPolicyIntellectual creditUse of fundsCutting corners

Notes on the following figure:

 The bars show the percentages of respondents (midcareer, blue; early-career, teal) who reported having engaged in at least one form of misbehavior in the indicated category during the previous 3 years.

Misconduct and Questionable Research Practices



Are scientists with RCR training <u>less</u> likely to engage in misconduct and questionable research practices?

MID CAREER	FFP	Data	Method	Policy		Intell. Credit	Cutting Corners

Instruction

Separate					
Combined					
Both		LESS	LESS		LESS

<u>Mentoring</u>

Ethics		LESS			
Research					
Financial					
Survival					
Personal					

EARLY CAREER	FFP	Data	Method	Policy	Extern. Influen.	Intell. Credit	Cutting Corners

Instruction

Separate		MORE				
Combined						
Both	LESS	MORE				

Mentoring

Ethics			LESS				LESS
Research	LESS	LESS	LESS	LESS			LESS
Financial	LESS			MORE			
Survival	MORE		MORE	MORE		MORE	
Personal			LESS		LESS	LESS	

What else besides instruction and mentoring is associated with scientists' misbehavior?

Collaboration? Competition?

MID CAREER	FFP	Data	Method	Policy		Peer Review	Cutting Corners

Environ.

Collabor.		LESS		LESS	LESS				LESS
Competit.	MORE		MORE	MORE	MORE	MORE	MORE	MORE	

EARLY CAREER	FFP	Data	Method	Policy	Extern. Influen.	Intell. Credit	Cutting Corners

Environ.

Collabor.						LESS
Competit.		MORE		MORE	MORE	MORE

Original 3 Questions

1. Instruction or mentoring?

2. Separate or combined instruction?

3. Knowledge, attitudes, <u>behavior?</u>

Recommendations

Good instructional practice

Collective mentoring

- Preparation for survival in science
- Collective openness in research culture



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For details, see Anderson et al. in the September, 2007 issue of Academic Medicine

Related Papers

 Anderson, Melissa S., Horn, Aaron, Risbey, Kelly R., Ronning, Emily A., De Vries, Raymond, and Martinson, Brian C. (2007). What do mentoring and training in the responsible conduct of research have to do with scientists' misbehavior? Findings from a national survey of NIH-funded scientists. *Academic Medicine*, 82(9), 853-860.

Anderson, Melissa S., Martinson, Brian C., and De Vries, Raymond. (In press; publication date 12/2007). Normative dissonance in science: Results from a national survey of U.S. scientists. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics.*

Anderson, Melissa S., Ronning, Emily A., De Vries, Raymond, and Martinson, Brian C. (In press; publication date 12/2007). The perverse effects of competition on scientists' work and relationships. *Science and Engineering Ethics.*

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Related Papers

Anderson, Melissa S., Martinson, Brian C., and De Vries, Raymond. (In press). Extending the Mertonian norms: Scientists' subscription to norms of research. *Journal of Higher Education.*

Anderson, Melissa S., Martinson, Brian C., and De Vries, Raymond. (Under review). Competition, cooperation and normative behavior in the research environment: Associations with misbehavior among NIHfunded scientists (working title).

Anderson, Melissa S., Holdsworth, Janet M., and Shultz, Joseph B. (2006). Cultivating interpretive mentorship: A role for research administrators. In Elliott C. Kulakowski and Lynne U. Chronister (Eds.), *Research Administration and Management*, Sudbury, Mass.: Jones and Bartlett.

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Related Papers

Anderson, Melissa S. (2000). Normative orientations of university faculty and doctoral students. *Science and Engineering Ethics*, *6*(4), 443-461.

De Vries, Raymond, Anderson, Melissa S., and Martinson, Brian C. (2006). Normal misbehavior: Scientists talk about the ethics of research. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics*, 1(1), 43-50.

Martinson, Brian C., Anderson, Melissa S., and De Vries, Raymond. (2006). Scientists' perceptions of organizational justice and selfreported misbehaviors. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics, 1*(1), 51-66.

Martinson, Brian C., Anderson, Melissa S., and De Vries, Raymond. (2005). Scientists behaving badly. *Nature*, 435, 737-738.

Notes on the following tables:

- The tables present the logistic regression parameter estimates of effects of instruction and mentoring on the odds of the early-career (first chart) and mid-career (second chart) respondents' engaging in behavior in each category of misconduct (FFP) or questionable research practices within the previous 3 years.
- The logistic regressions control for gender, type of highest degree (PhD or other), location of degree-granting institution (US or other), and discipline.

(continued)

Notes on the following tables:

- Numbers greater than 1 (red) indicate increased odds of having engaged in the given behavior; numbers less than 1 (green) indicate lowered odds.
- Statistical significance is indicated by asterisks:

* p<.05 ** p<.01 *** p<.001

 Note that the FFP items are represented in the first column as well as in the data (fabrication, falsification) and intellectual credit (plagiarism) columns. The first column is included simply to highlight the FFP items separately.

(continued)

Notes on the following tables:

• The complete results appear in:

Anderson, Melissa S., Horn, Aaron, Risbey, Kelly R., Ronning, Emily A., De Vries, Raymond, Martinson, Brian C. (2007). What do mentoring and training in the responsible conduct of research have to do with scientists' misbehavior?: Findings from a national survey of NIH-funded scientists. *Academic Medicine*, 82(9), 853-860.

MID CAREER	FFP	Data	Method	Policy	Use of Funds	Extern. Influen.	Peer Review	Intell. Credit	Cutting Corners
Instruction									
Separate	.62	1.23	.94	1.09	.86	.82	.71	1.21	1.37
Combined	.50	1.06	1.08	1.24	1.16	1.24	.88	.93	1.11
Both	.67	.97	.82	.63 **	.61 **	.91	.91	1.20	.74 *
<u>Mentoring</u>									
Ethics	1.31	.97	.89	.88 *	.90	.95	.92	.89	.94
Research	1.08	1.09	.98	.99	.90	1.04	1.00	.93	.96
Financial	.86	.98	1.03	1.01	1.04	.98	1.01	1.08	1.04
Survival	1.38	1.01	1.03	1.13	1.05	.98	1.07	1.09	1.04
Personal	1.04	.98	1.03	.99	.99	1.04	.98	.98	1.02

EARLY CAREER	FFP	Data	Method	Policy	Use of Funds	Extern. Influen.	Peer Review	Intell. Credit	Cutting Corners
Instruction									
Separate	1.01	1.86 **	1.39	.91	1.09	1.10	.96	1.26	.78
Combined	.24	1.36	1.50	.87	1.07	1.37	1.30	1.28	1.16
Both	.24 *	1.54 *	1.22	.82	1.02	1.45	.96	1.39	1.07
Mentoring									
Ethics	1.46	.91	.88 *	.91	.94	1.09	.93	.90	.88 *
Research	.52 *	.84 *	.81 **	.91	.84 **	.99	.93	.92	.87 *
Financial	.60 *	.99	1.12	1.06	1.13 *	1.08	.95	1.09	1.08
Survival	2.60 **	1.10	1.25 **	1.12	1.27 **	1.08	1.33 **	1.08	1.11
Personal	.88	1.00	.87 *	.91	.92	.86 *	.83 *	.85	.94