Ethical Principles

In Psychological Research
Team Activity

• Reading an Abstract

• Find
  – Purpose of the Study
  – Population Studied
  – Cause(s)
  – Effects(s)
  – Conclusion
Source

• ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND CODE OF CONDUCT
• American Psychological Association
• 2002 Edition
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

• A: Benificence and Nonmaleficence
• B: Fidelity and Responsibility
• C: INTEGRITY
• D: Justice
• E: Respect for People’s Rights and Dignity
8. RESEARCH- Before Data Collection

8.01 Institutional Approval
8.02 Informed Consent to Research
8.03 Informed Consent for Recording Voices and Images in Research
8.04 Client/Patient, Student, and Subordinate Research Participants
8.05 Dispensing With Informed Consent for Research
Team Activity

• Examine your team’s article.
• What ethical issues should have been considered before the research was conducted?
Informed consent

(1) the purpose of the research, expected duration, and procedures;
(2) their right to decline to participate and to withdraw from the research once participation has begun;
(3) the foreseeable consequences of declining or withdrawing;
(4) reasonably foreseeable factors that may be expected to influence their willingness to participate such as potential risks, discomfort, or adverse effects;
(5) any prospective research benefits;
(6) limits of confidentiality;
(7) incentives for participation; and
(8) whom to contact for questions about the research and research participants' rights. They provide opportunity for the prospective participants to ask questions and receive answers.
RESEARCH - During Data Collection

8.06 Offering Inducements for Research Participation
8.07 Deception in Research
8.08 Debriefing
8.09 Humane Care and Use of Animals in Research
(a) Psychologists do not conduct a study involving deception unless they have determined that the use of deceptive techniques is justified by the study's significant prospective scientific, educational, or applied value and that effective nondeceptive alternative procedures are not feasible.

(b) Psychologists do not deceive prospective participants about research that is reasonably expected to cause physical pain or severe emotional distress.

(c) Psychologists explain any deception that is an integral feature of the design and conduct of an experiment to participants as early as is feasible, preferably at the conclusion of their participation, but no later than at the conclusion of the data collection, and permit participants to withdraw their data. (See also Standard 8.08, \textbf{8.08},)
Debriefing

(a) Psychologists provide a prompt opportunity for participants to obtain appropriate information about the nature, results, and conclusions of the research, and they take reasonable steps to correct any misconceptions that participants may have of which the psychologists are aware.

(b) If scientific or humane values justify delaying or withholding this information, psychologists take reasonable measures to reduce the risk of harm.

(c) When psychologists become aware that research procedures have harmed a participant, they take reasonable steps to minimize the harm.
Team Activity

• Examine your article again.
• What are the ethical issues that should be considered during the data collection?
RESEARCH- After Data Collection

8.10 Reporting Research Results
8.11 Plagiarism
8.12 Publication Credit
8.13 Duplicate Publication of Data
8.14 Sharing Research Data for Verification
8.15 Reviewers
Plagiarism

• Psychologists do not present portions of another's work or data as their own, even if the other work or data source is cited occasionally.
What ethical principles for statistics can you conclude from the principles for research?
DEPICTING RESULTS

- Accurate
- Clear
- Don’t capitalize on chance
Team Activity

- Examine your team’s article.
- What are the ethical issues that should be taken into consideration after the data have been collected?
Basics of Graphs

![Graph showing majors by count]

- Psychology: 12
- Neuroscience: 3
- Psychology Cognate: 4
- Biology: 4
- Other: 3

X axis: Major

Count
Basics of Graphs

Data Points - Bars

Count

Major

Business  Exploratory  Neuroscience  OT-Psych  Psychology  Sociology
Line Graph