

2013

[The Third Annual Responsible Conduct of Research Conference Report]

Conference Co-Sponsored by the Texas Tech University Ethics Center, the Office of the VP for Research, the Museum of Texas Tech University, the Graduate School, and the Teaching, Learning, and Professional Development Center

The Third Annual Responsible Conduct of Research Conference Report

Introduction

The Texas Tech University Ethics Center hosted the third annual Responsible Conduct of Research conference on April 22, 2013. There were 142 participants. The conference, held at the Museum of Texas Tech University, included two panel discussions, two breakout sessions, and one keynote address.

Dr. Stephanie Bird was this year's keynote speaker. Dr. Bird is described as “a laboratory-trained neuroscientist whose graduate work at Yale and post-doctoral fellowships at Johns Hopkins and Case Western Reserve University dealt with the effects of psychoactive substances on brain function. Dr. Bird served as the Special Assistant to the Provost and Vice President for Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) from 1992 to 2003. While at MIT she worked on the development of educational programs that addressed ethical issues in science and engineering, professional responsibilities, and ethical issues in research practice. She co-edits the international journal *Science and Engineering Ethics* which explores issues of direct concern to scientists and engineering related to both the practice and application of science and technology. Current research interests focus not only on neuroethics but also on the ethical, legal and social policy implications of research and technology in general. She lectures and consults on professional ethics, and the integration of the responsible conduct of research and ethics into science and engineering education and the development of training programs. Her theoretical and laboratory training have been complemented by work in areas of ethical and legal philosophy.”¹

¹ Retrieved April 26, 2013, from <http://www.tltc.ttu.edu/content/asp/conferences/rcr/index.asp>.

Schedule

Panel 1

Title: Vulnerable Populations Time: 9:15 - 10:30 am

Presenters: Drs. Lara Johnson, Robert Morgan, David Richman, and Rebecca Sleeper

Breakout 1

Title: Data Management Time: 10:45 - 11:45 am

Presenters: Drs. LaJean Chaffin, Miles Kimball, and Ronald Milam

Breakout 2

Title: Keeping Them Safe – Lab Safety Time: 10:45 - 11:45 am

Presenters: Drs. Dominick Casadonte and Linda Donahue

Keynote & Lunch

Presenter: Dr. Stephanie Bird Time: 12:00 - 1:30 pm

Panel 2:

Title: Replication of Data Time: 1:45 - 3:00 pm

Presenters: Drs. Ken DeMarree, Keith Jones, and Alan Reifman.²

Evaluations

A total of Sixty-five evaluation forms were collected. The evaluation form included seven questions:

1. What of the following sessions did you attend?
2. Overall, how satisfied were you with the conference experience?
3. Overall, how satisfied were you with the speaker?
4. What did you like most about the conference?
5. In what ways could this conference be improved?
6. What topics would you like the conference to address in the future?
7. Would you recommend this conference to others?

² See Appendix A for the description of each session.

The following charts summarize the responses to questions 1, 2, 3, and 7.

1. Most respondents attended both morning and afternoon panels, the keynote speech, and one of the breakout sessions (Figure 1).

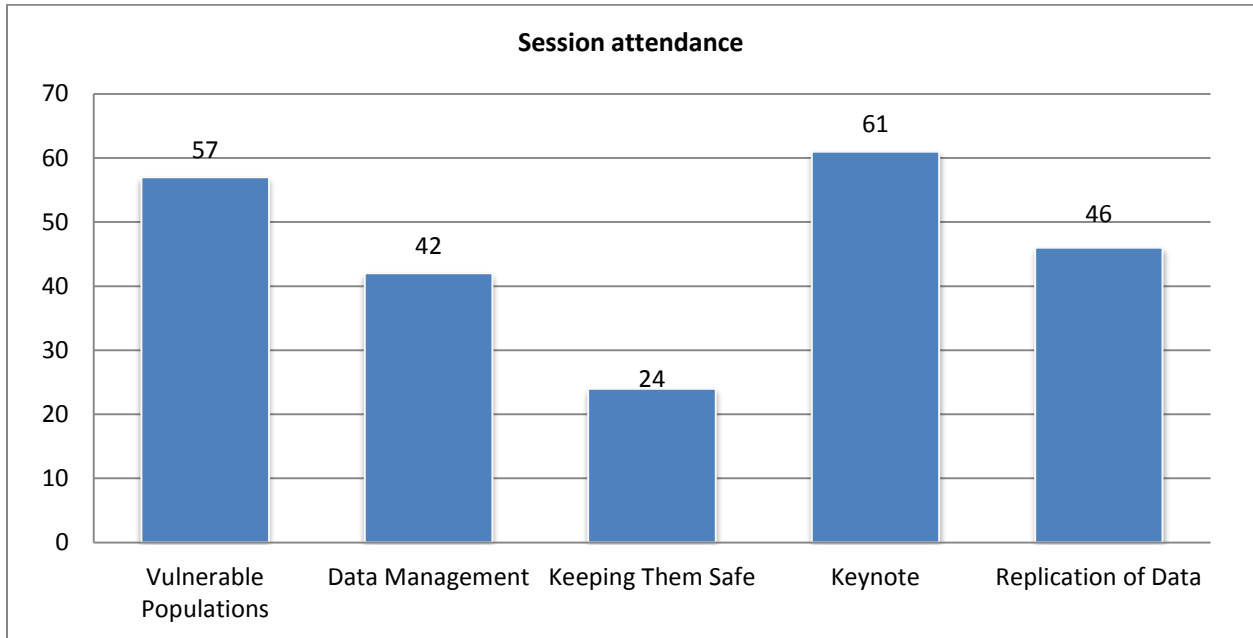


Figure 1. Attendance number for each session

2. The majority of the respondents (83.1%) were *extremely satisfied* or *very satisfied* with the conference experience (Figure 2).

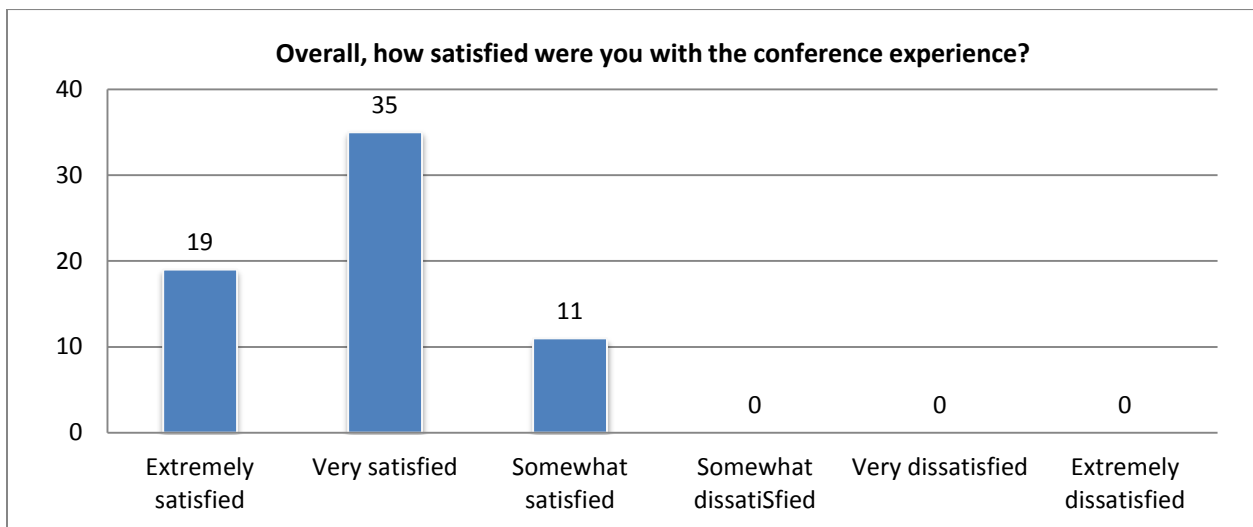


Figure 2. Conference satisfaction

3. The majority of the respondents (84.6%) were *extremely satisfied* or *very satisfied* with the session speakers (Figure 3).

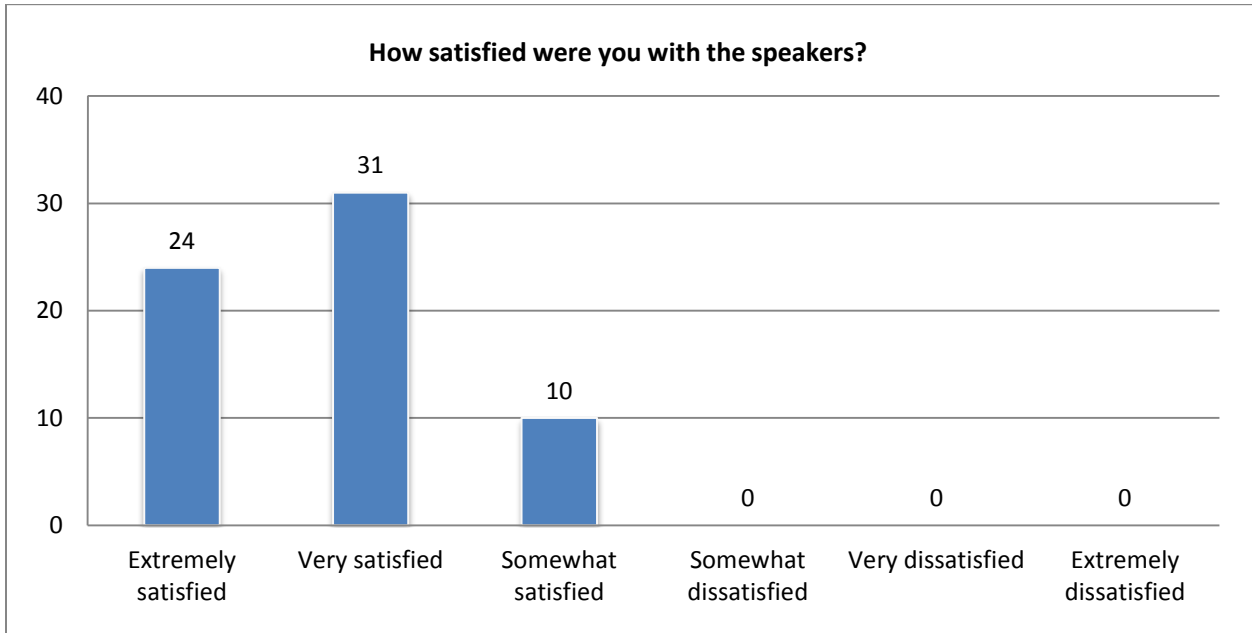


Figure 3. Speaker satisfaction

4. The majority of the respondents (90.8%) would *definitely recommend* or *probably recommend* this conference to others (figure 4).

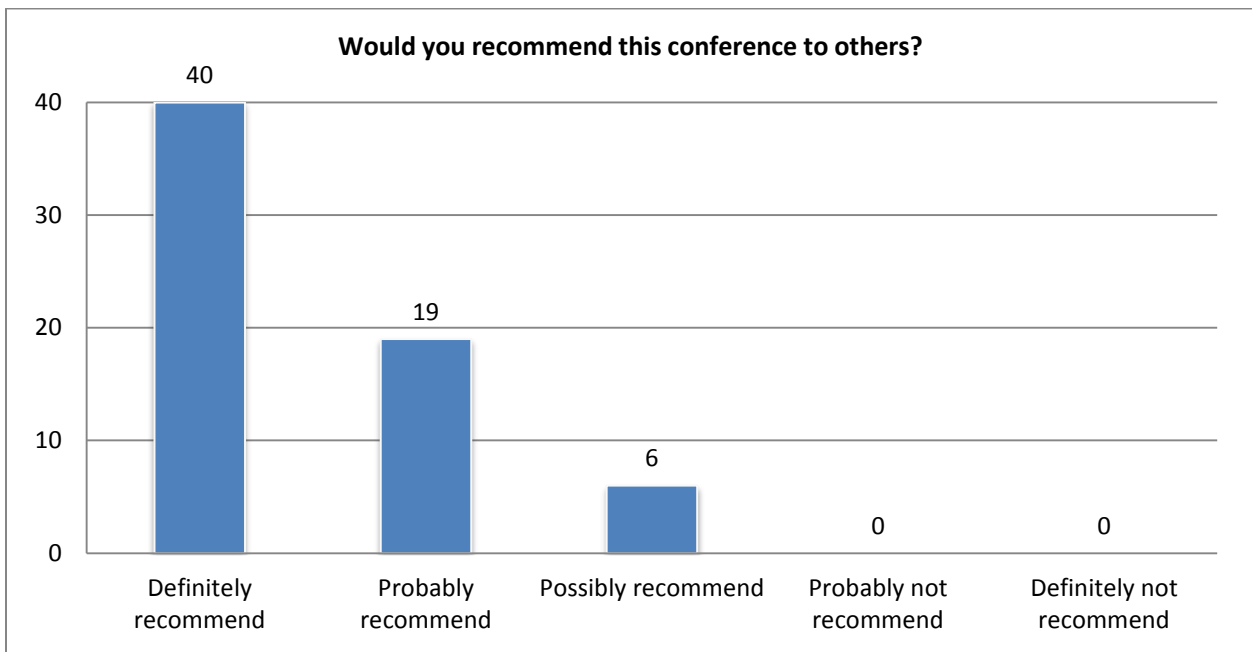


Figure 4. Respondents' plans to recommend conference

Substantive Comments

1. Fifty-six (56) respondents answered the question “What did you like most about the conference?” Selected comments include:³
 - Well organized. Good interaction with participants and speakers. Nice staff.
 - . . . The location, the meal.
 - It was very organized and food was good. And people who were working were very welcoming and nice.
 - Integration of concepts across disciplines.
 - The panels. Good to have several speakers discussing things in front.
 - The content was well put together by subject and the breath of the panel speakers, esp. the first opening session. It was great how you kept everyone "on topic".
 - The breakout sessions had several speakers, per section, covered different aspects of the topic.
 - I thought this was the best of the 3 RCR annual conferences with regard to actual focus on RCR and the across-discipline interest. Loved the vulnerable populations talk.
 - I appreciated the general aspect of all speakers talks. I was afraid the talks were going to be very specific and not of interest to those outside their field.
 - Speakers left enough time for Q&A. A few speakers took their part during each session so that attendees could focus more.
 - Panelists/presenters well prepared/knowledgeable. Idea exchange on new processes/format. Good open science framework ideas. Registration material/gifts generous.
 - The mix of social and hard sciences in the 1st session and breakout sessions was very effective.
 - Keynote speaker's talk on ethics and building a culture of ethical behavior to avoid problems in the future.

³ See Appendix A for all responses to question “What did you like most about the conference?”

- The panel on Image Manipulation (data management) Breakout #1...because it included representatives from the humanities. Panel 1 was interesting, in an abstract way, for those of us who do not do quantitative research.
 - Both the panel 1 and lab safety breakout was very interesting. I really liked the breakout because of its potential for doing the alliance between theater and other disciplines is a really great idea.
2. Forty-nine (49) respondents answered the question “In what ways could this conference be improved?” Selected suggestions include:⁴
- A bit longer. Or perhaps a bit of social time at the beginning, middle or end.
 - More participation of agricultural, engineering and biology field speakers.
 - Reduce focus on human subject research.
 - It actually can break into small seminars for people with different kinds of disciplines. Some of the talk is completely unrelated to my research.
 - I am a science major. I expected that speakers would adjust their talks based on the backgrounds of participants however, some didn't.
 - Being more specific (i.e., each session will be addressed to certain audience). Giving more detailed examples and technical knowledge (example: not to use JPEG file format in research papers, etc.
 - Probably shifting it to a weekend, sine we have course work (classes to attend) in the weekdays. On a funny note, we could use a bit of coffee during the seminars.
 - Have it on a Friday. Make presentations shorter, but have the availability of seeing all presentations (avoid interposing of presentations). . . .
 - More interaction, presentations with real example and pictures. These will help us to remember the fact for long time. Real life illustration. Need coffee. Can shift the conference on weekend. I had to miss class for this which is not good.
 - Perhaps provide coffee tea in between the breaks. Make sure all of the speakers introduce themselves before they speak.

⁴ See Appendix B for all responses to question “in what ways could this conference be improved?”

- Expand audience to undergraduates; more exposure and access to such conferences.
- More various attendees can be involved to learn about responsible conduct of research, so that the importance of this training is kept in researchers.
- If organizers can provide printed copy of slides.
- Allow panelist to remain seated in front row during individual presentations then up to stage for actual panel discussion. 2) Offer slides of presenters by link after the conference. 3) Keep lights a little brighter after lunch.
- Perhaps providing a list of resources from the speakers. Several provided resources at the end of their talks, but a general list would be helpful.
- The data management & lab safety were both very intriguing and to only be able to attend one was unsatisfying.
- Having more spacious rooms. . . . Not having overlapping lecture by extending the time period of the conference.
- More chairs in the data manipulation session and slides were difficult to read at keynote and lunch time. Can we get copies of talks for the referenced websites presented?
- For the lunch portion, consider asking about food allergies to ensure those with celiac's disease can eat.
- Avoid speakers who employ only a monotone. Ethical understanding seems to be understood rather than articulated through specific examples. The guest speaker was pleasantly vague but in no way specifically helpful. Speakers avoid truth and normative standards in favor of inclusivity and tolerance. Anything goes is not ethics.
- I understand, probably, why the keynote speaker was in the lobby. However, the acoustics made it difficult to understand her clearly. Since there was no one coming around to refill drinks I see no incentive to have it in here, rather than the auditorium aside from time spent moving everyone.
- I am amazed at how few faculty are in attendance, especially department chairs, associate deans, and deans. Poor sound and visibility for keynote speaker in the sculpture garden. Perhaps move keynote speaker to the auditorium. Keynote's talk is not new...we've been doing many of her suggestions for 3 years in the Honors College.

3. Forty-two (42) respondents answered the question “What topics would you like the conference to address in the future?” Selected responses include:⁵
- Gene patents.
 - Gender issues in research.
 - Bioethics.
 - Ethical treatment of animals while researching.
 - More on education in addition to science.
 - Consulting conflicts. Plagiarism.
 - Conflict of interest. Responsible conduct of humanities research.
 - More ethics in writing/research presenting.
 - Reporting research data. Non-obvious research misconduct.
 - Publication ethics.
 - . . . Authorship, mentorship.
 - Ethics of how good results for research are published but researchers don't tend to publish poor or bad results. It skews science.
 - How the STEM coincide with the non-science disciplines.
 - Data management and departmental ethics.
 - Storage of records and data management. How long and how to keep electronic records.
 - Emerging areas such as Nano or media (facebook).
 - How to communicate with people across fields. How to work internationally. How to work in a network for faculty, students.
 - Foreign populations. Address areas not necessarily related to RCR but with a direct impact, such as sponsored programs.
 - Obtaining consent from non-English speaking subjects. Can it be done without a consent written in a language they can understand if the information is provided by a translator?

⁵ See Appendix C for all responses to question “What topics would you like the conference to address in the future?”

- Ethical issues surrounding disability including researchers with disabilities, accessibility of publications as well as consent documents, instruments, labs, websites, forums for providing feedback, etc.
- Health literacy. Informed consent processes for low-literate folks. The slippery slope to misconduct-how people who think of themselves as ethical and responsible get pressured into starting to cut corners and where that could end up.
- How to become a whistle blower, plagiarism in scientific papers.
- Responsible attitude as a coworker. How to treat coworkers who do not fill their required part. What is the role of senior.
- How to address ethics on the studying of plants or environment (i.e. genetics; Monsanto and the law; ethno-botany; human consumptions and utilization of plants; environmental ethics; more natural science and less social science.
- Discipline specific research ethical standards/guidelines as they relate to federal regulation guidelines/code.
- Ethics outside the scientific realm- ethics in general society- not everyone has a science background (ex- part of an overall team on an NSF grant will not necessarily be strictly involved with science).
- Development of honor codes and their credible enforcement. (VMI, Washington, UVA and Virginia Tech). How well does freshman camp lay the foundation for research and ethics. To what extent do ethics guide my choice of topics? Do we share a common basis for ethics?
- More opportunities for the humanities and the arts to participate. A session specifically for undergraduate researchers.
- Data storage, Lab management (changing universities/collaborations). Inclusion criteria for publishing (how much to report). Paper trail of the project process (reasons, changes, and explanations, for certain procedures). Providing training/guidance for research assistants.

Comparison 2011-2013

The RCR conference has been continuously improving since its inception in March of 2011. This improvement is evidenced by the incremental number of expert presenters, sessions offered, and the quality of feedback provided by attendee's on the conference evaluation forms.

Comparatively, the 2011 the conference offered two sessions by an individual presenter while this year's installment offered four sessions in addition to a keynote address and the number of presenters/panelists increased to a total of 13⁶.

The attendee evaluations reflect a steady improvement in the quality of the RCR conference. When compared to the two previous installments of the RCR conference, 2013 showed more attendees expressing that they were *extremely* or *very* satisfied with their conference experience (figure 5). Also, the 2013 evaluations showed that a higher percentage of respondents would *definitely* or *probably* recommend the conference to others (figure 7).

The gradual and consistent improvements experienced by the RCR conference reflect the TTU Ethics Center's commitment to its vision of being a source for excellence in ethics scholarship and teaching, and a cultivator of ethical awareness and conduct.

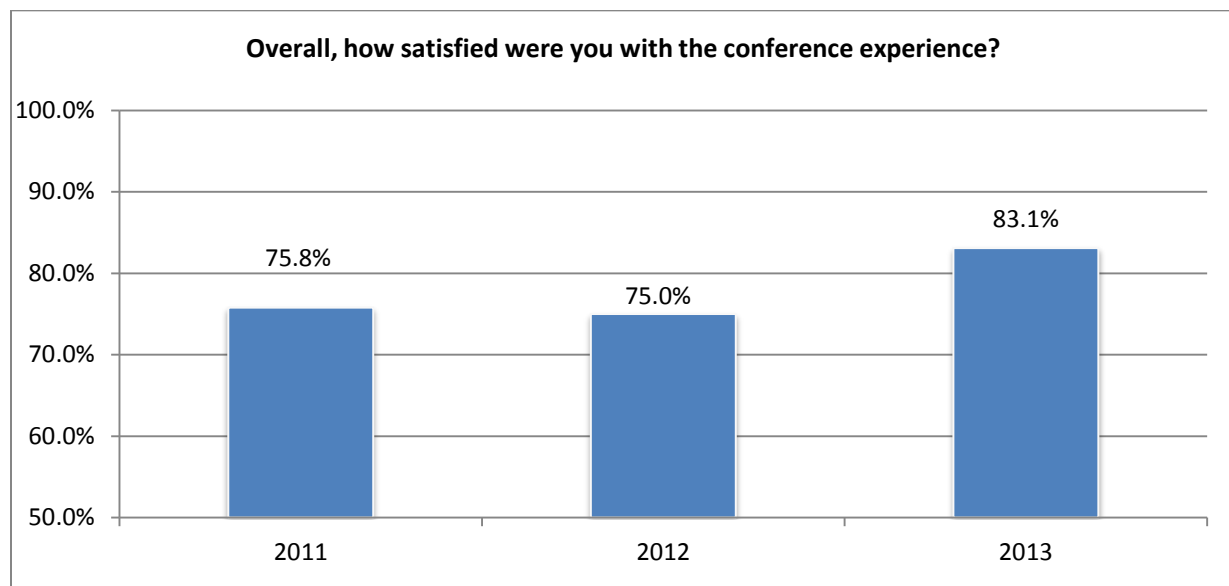


Figure 5. Comparison of conference experience satisfaction

⁶ Click http://www.depts.ttu.edu/ethics/docs/2011_RCR_Report.pdf and http://www.depts.ttu.edu/ethics/docs/2012_RCR_Report_FINAL.pdf for detailed reports of the first and second annual conferences.

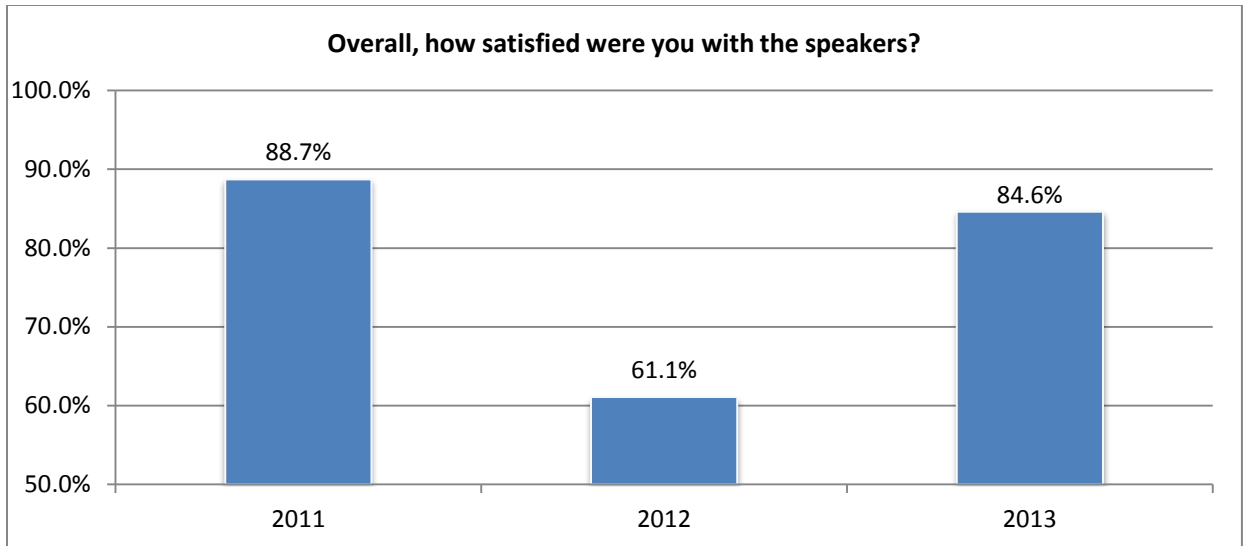


Figure 6. Comparison of speakers satisfaction

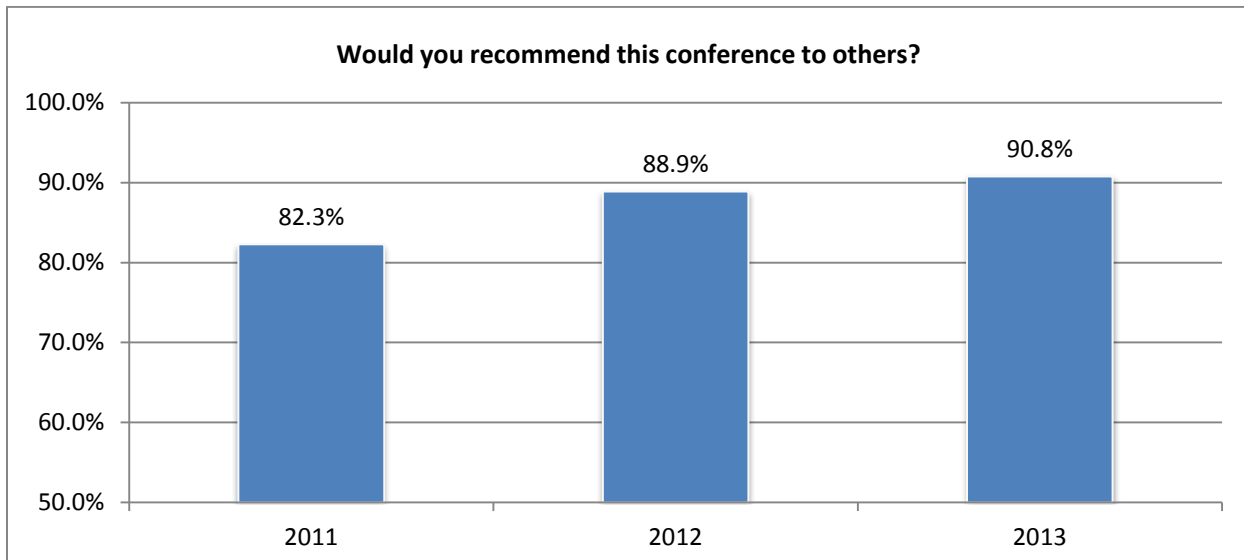


Figure 7. Comparison of Respondents' Plans to Recommend Conference

Conclusion

The evaluations from the 2013 RCR conference showed that, for most respondents, these sessions were informative and interesting. More than 80.0% of the respondents were *extremely satisfied* or *very satisfied* with the conference experience and the speakers, and nine out of ten respondents (90.8%) indicated that they would *definitely recommend* or *probably recommend* this conference to others.

Many respondents felt the conference was well-organized and enjoyed the cross-disciplinary approach to responsible conduct of research. They also appreciated the panel discussions and both breakout sessions; some had wished they were able to attend the concurrent breakout sessions. Some people suggested extending the conference time period, providing field-specific sessions, making available slides and resources, and recruiting more undergraduate students. In addition, a few respondents also suggested more real life examples and interactive workshops, as well as training for research assistants.

There was an enthusiastic response in offering ideas for future topics, including bioethics, authorship, data storage, publication ethics, departmental ethics, and informed consent of special populations, as well as ethical guidelines as they relate to federal regulations.

Participants were also interested in learning more about the responsible attitude as a colleague and how to be a whistle blower. Furthermore, a few suggested expanding outside the scientific realm and discussing how the STEM disciplines coincide with the non-science disciplines.

On the other hand, some participants voiced concerns about space limitation of a breakout session and the poor lighting and acoustic conditions of the keynote address. Some students proposed to have the conference take place on Friday or during the weekend so that the conference would not interfere with classes. Additionally, some respondents were confused about the description of each session as to whom the intended audience would be; they found a couple of the sessions were totally unrelated to their field/research.

Overall, the 2013 RCR Conference was well received by attendees. The positive responses, recommendations on topic selection for future conferences, and constructive feedback by attendees are carefully considered as a gesture of the TTU Ethics Center's commitment to excellence.

Appendix A

PANEL 1: VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

(Dr. Lara Johnson, Dr. Robert Morgan, Dr. David Richman and Dr. Rebecca Sleeper)

This panel will use practical examples to highlight significant research-associated risks specific to vulnerable populations, and common approaches and challenges to addressing these risks. Panel members will draw upon experiences with subject populations including children, students, cognitively impaired individuals, and institutionalized individuals.

BREAK OUT 1: IMAGE MANUPULATION

(Dr. Lajeane Chaffin, Dr. Miles Kimball, Dr. Ronald Milam)

Across academic disciplines, researchers employ images to show data, express ideas, build arguments, and promote agendas. Of course today they use software to create and edit such images: but where does editing end and manipulation begin? This panel will discuss ethical problems and practices associated with image manipulation, as well as disciplinary differences in these practices.

BREAK OUT 2: KEEPING THEM SAFE

(Dr. Dominick Casadonte, Dr. Linda Donahue)

The Effectiveness of Role-Playing in Developing a Safety Culture Among Chemistry Graduate Teaching Assistants.

Graduate theatre students are using acting techniques as a training strategy to help chemistry lab instructors to handle their labs more skillfully in terms of improving safety and communication with students. Teaching modules apply actor training techniques focusing on body, voice, movement, and status transactions to increase the lab instructor's awareness of how these factors affect their interactions with students. This alliance between TTU's Department of Theatre and Dance and the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry is unique in the United States.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DR. STEPHANIE J. BIRD

In addition to the basic concepts and techniques of the discipline, it is essential for students and trainees to learn about the professional ethics and values of the community that they are joining. The most effective approach is to incorporate the elements of responsible professional conduct explicitly as well as implicitly into the components of professional education itself. Faculty and senior professionals play a critical role in this process. However, the departmental and institutional climate is also key.

PANEL 2: REPLICATION OF DATA

(Dr. Ken DeMarree, Dr. Keith Jones, Dr. Alan Reifman)

This panel will discuss replication of data in research. The speakers will address that science does make mistakes and replication can allow scientists to correct them; panelists will describe how one's own philosophy of science can impact one's interpretation of the self-correction process. The session will outline issues pertinent to the failures to replicate well-established

findings and how researchers are reluctant to conduct replication. The panel will conclude with a discussion on utilizing undergraduate class projects as a possible source of replication.

Appendix B

All comments for “*What did you like most about the conference?*”

1. Took on topics that are relevant and accessible.
2. Dominick Cosadonte's presentation on the theater classes for students. The location, the meal.
3. Speakers left enough time for Q&A. A few speakers took their part during each session so that attendees could focus more.
4. Convenience. Timeliness of topics.
5. Integration of concepts across disciplines.
6. I thought this was the best of the 3 RCR annual conferences with regard to actual focus on RCR and the across-discipline interest. Loved the vulnerable populations talk.
7. Data management sessions. These were very practical.
8. The interdisciplinary approach.
9. 1) The different speakers and their backgrounds. 2) Talk about consent of subjects
10. Making me think more about human interactions and roles. The section replication was really great.
11. Broad long term goal outlines to continue the furthering of ethical research.
12. The lab safety training.
13. The lab safety with the theatre group.
14. Variety of speakers and content.
15. The keynote speaker's talk on ethics and building a culture of ethical behavior to avoid problems in the future.
16. Opportunities to explore several topics.
17. Short format. Multiple speakers in each session.
18. The variety of speakers and the multidisciplinary approach.
19. Variety of topics.
20. Lab safety- This session sparked the possibility in my mind of using actors from theatre students/dept. to educate other areas in the same way.
21. Lab safety - Included illustration which I enjoyed.
22. The lab safety seminar and the replication of data seminar. I really liked the idea of combination of arts and science to enhance the lab safety awareness.
23. The panels. Good to have several speakers discussing things in front.
24. The idea of presenting the info in a different approach (i.e., data management).
25. Breakout 2.
26. Well organized. Good interaction with participants and speakers. Nice staff.
27. Panelists/presenters well prepared/knowledgeable. Idea exchange on new processes/format. Good open science framework ideas. Registration material/gifts generous.

28. The different interesting people. The food and decorations (love live flowers).
29. Broad range of presentations. Morning panel was really good.
30. Ron Milam's presentation on military photos.
31. The Keynote talk looked very organized and well informed.
32. The lab safety talks probably because of demos was easiest to see broad application to many disciplines. Also interesting is the discussion on why replications are not occurring.
33. Free lunch.
34. The keynote speaker and safety seminar were great.
35. The data management, keynote and replication of data.
36. Well organized. Succinct presentation of information on relevant topics. Good, practical examples. Afternoon sessions on replication was excellent...answered many questions.
37. How the information addressed all aspects of research professions.
38. Data manipulation breakout session. After I heard what was really discussed in lab safety breakout, I would have gone to that over data manipulation.
39. The content was well put together by subject and the breath of the panel speakers, esp. the first opening session. It was great how you kept everyone "on topic".
40. It was very organized and food was good. And people who were working were very welcoming and nice.
41. Well organized. Professional good panelist with a wealth of knowledge.
42. Lab safety and replication of data.
43. Diversity of perspectives amongst panelists.
44. The panel presentations were excellent. The lunch.
45. Image manipulation...Historical image manipulation.
46. I appreciated the general aspect of all speakers talks. I was afraid the talks were going to be very specific and not of interest to those outside their field.
47. The panel on Image Manipulation (data management) Breakout #1...because it included representatives from the humanities. Panel 1 was interesting, in an abstract way, for those of us who do not do quantitative research.
48. The breakout sessions had several speakers, per section, covered different aspects of the topic.
49. I like the data management. This time, its about image manipulation. I don't realize that in the past (before digitization era), people already manipulate photo images. I maybe rue about this sentence "the history is written by the winner".
50. The image and data manipulation.
51. Some important RCR ideas.
52. The mix of social and hard sciences in the 1st session and breakout sessions was very effective.
53. Well organized, structured, catered. Feels very professional.
54. Both the panel 1 and lab safety breakout was very interesting. I really liked the breakout because of its potential for doing the alliance between theater and other disciplines is a really great idea.
55. I like that there were not huge crowds. There was a formal yet intimate atmosphere.
56. Very informative speakers.

Appendix C

All suggestions for *"In what ways could this conference be improved?"*

1. A bit longer. Or perhaps a bit of social time at the beginning, middle or end.
2. Have it on a Friday. Make presentations shorter, but have the availability of seeing all presentations (avoid interposing of presentations). The lunch speaker's presentation needed to be more visible. Speaker needs to improve her presentation to keep public engaged and motivated.
3. More various attendees can be involved to learn about responsible conduct of research, so that the importance of this training is kept in researchers.
4. Would like slide presentations available for review.
5. More discipline-specific breakout sessions.
6. Allow panelist to remain seated in front row during individual presentations then up to stage for actual panel discussion. 2) Offer slides of presenters by link after the conference. 3) keep lights a little brighter after lunch.
7. Do not split out. I wanted to attend both sessions. Data was first choice but room was not large enough.
8. Expand audience to undergraduates; more exposure and access to such conferences.
9. The data management & lab safety were both very intriguing and to only be able to attend one was unsatisfying.
10. Not so early in the morning would be nice.
11. Data manipulation should have been held in a larger room. Very important section for many researchers.
12. Keep up the great effort.
13. Have coffee available.
14. Couldn't hear some responses in data management session. Overhead unable to see at lunch speaker.
15. Start lunch keynote a little earlier-during the meal.
16. More interaction, presentations with real example and pictures. These will help us to remember the fact for long time. Real life illustration. Need coffee. Can shift the conference on weekend. I had to miss class for this which is not good.
17. Probably shifting it to a weekend, sine we have course work (classes to attend) in the weekdays. On a funny note, we could use a bit of coffee during the seminars.
18. It actually can break into small seminars for people with different kinds of disciplines. Some of the talk is completely unrelated to my research.
19. Have coffee available.
20. More case studies that present examples of real situations that present ethical issues in research.
21. I am a science major. I expected that speakers would adjust their talks based on the backgrounds of participants however, some didn't.
22. Good forum.
23. The keynote speaker at lunch had a screen for her slides directly under the skylight making it impossible to see.

24. More seating in the memorial room! (maybe get larger rooms next time).
25. Avoid speakers who employ only a monotone. Ethical understanding seems to be understood rather than articulated through specific examples. The guest speaker was pleasantly vague but in no way specifically helpful. Speakers avoid truth and normative standards in favor of inclusivity and tolerance. Anything goes is not ethics.
26. More interaction and thrust on real life examples and talk of punitive consequences for cheating.
27. Maybe a round table discussion that intermingled people from different disciplines that discuss given problems. I would have like to attend both breakouts. Hard decision.
28. If organizers can provide printed copy of slides.
29. Panels should be made to suit all disciplines if entire conference has to attend. Vulnerable populations had zero bearing on my research and was not useful.
30. The morning breakout session room was too small, so many who wanted to attend couldn't those who did attend were packed in too tight. For the lunch portion, consider asking about food allergies to ensure those w celiac's disease can eat.
31. Light should have been adjusted so we could see the projection screen better. Speaker at lunch was informative but had to stay focused on after lunch.
32. I truly enjoyed the panel presentations as they offer similar differing views of the topic.
33. More chairs in the data manipulation session and slides were difficult to read at keynote and lunch time. Can we get copies of talks for the referenced websites presented?
34. Having more spacious rooms. Projector and screen can be put in the to where everyone can see it. Making sure that the light is reduced when presentations are on. Not having overlapping lecture by extending the time period of the conference.
35. Weekend is much better for graduate students. We have classes and research on weekdays.
36. Reduce focus on human subject research.
37. Presenters could distribute handouts.
38. Inviting more students to attend.
39. I understand, probably, why the keynote speaker was in the lobby. However, the acoustics made it difficult to understand her clearly. Since there was no one coming around to refill drinks I see no incentive to have it in here, rather than the auditorium aside from time spent moving everyone.
40. I am amazed at how few faculty are in attendance, especially department chairs, associate deans, and deans. Poor sound and visibility for keynote speaker in the sculpture garden. Perhaps move keynote speaker to the auditorium. Keynote's talk is not new...we've been doing many of her suggestions for 3 years in the Honors college.
41. Perhaps providing a list of resources from the speakers. Several provided resources at the end of their talks, but a general list would be helpful.
42. Not enough room for 2nd sessions (memorial room). May be next time the organizer can provide bigger room for parallel sessions.
43. More participation of agricultural, engineering and biology field speakers.
44. Being more specific (i.e., each session will be addressed to certain audience). Giving more detailed examples and technical knowledge (example: not to use JPEG file format in research papers, ...etc).

45. The keynote address was especially from the hard science perspective and seemed very general (reviewed ideas that we are mostly already aware of), Difficulty seeing the PowerPoint screen, it was difficult to pay attention.
46. More practical and useful information.
47. The food was great just don't need to eat it too early. The actual speakers and such were great.
48. Perhaps provide coffee tea in between the breaks. Make sure all of the speakers introduce themselves before they speak.
49. More time for discussion afterwards there wasn't enough time.

Appendix D

All responses for *“What topics would you like the conference to address in the future?”*

1. Emerging areas such as nano or media (Facebook).
2. Foreign populations. Address areas not necessarily related to RCR but with a direct impact, such as sponsored programs.
3. Responsible attitude as a coworker. How to treat coworkers who do not fill their required part. What is the role of senior.
4. Gene patents.
5. Gender issues in research.
6. Health literacy. Informed consent processes for low-literate folks. The slippery-slope to misconduct-how people who think of themselves as ethical and responsible get pressured into starting to cut corners and where that could end up.
7. Development of critical thinking skills.
8. Storage of records and data management. How long and how to keep electronic records.
9. Ethics as a daily practice not so much as a afterthought. Weekly meetings good, but could we develop this form of thinking early in our studies (i.e. as students)
10. How to address ethics on the studying of plants or environment (i.e. genetics; Monsanto and the law; ethnobotany; human consumptions and utilization of plants; environmental ethics; more natural science and less social science.
11. Research methods. Multiple discipline panelists talking about similar topics.
12. Dishonesty in research.
13. Discipline specific research ethical standards/guidelines as they relate to federal regulation guidelines/code.
14. Consulting conflicts. Plagiarism.
15. Data management & lab safety.
16. How to become a whistle blower, plagiarism in scientific papers.
17. Publication ethics.
18. How to communicate with people across fields. How to work internationally. How to work in a network for faculty, students.
19. Info availability of other concurrent sessions. I heard it was good and wanted info in followup.

20. More on education in addition to science.
21. Ethics outside the scientific realm- ethics in general society- not everyone has a science background (ex- part of an overall team on an NSF grant will not necessarily be strictly involved with science).
22. More breakout sessions. Authorship, mentorship.
23. Development of honor codes and their credible enforcement. (VMI, Washington, UVA and Virginia Tech). How well does freshman camp lay the foundation for research and ethics. To what extent does ethics guide my choice of topics. Do we share a common basis for ethics?
24. More focus on topics like plagiarism and safety in light of the chase of productivity and research dollars.
25. Data management since I went to lab safety.
26. Lab safety.
27. More ethics in writing/research presenting.
28. Ethics of how good results for research are published but researchers don't tend to publish poor or bad results. It skews science.
29. Obtaining consent from non-English speaking subjects. Can it be done without a consent written in a language they can understand if the information is provided by a translator?
30. How the STEM coincide with the non-science disciplines.
31. Plagiarism and reporting the results.
32. Bioethics.
33. Conflict of interest. Responsible conduct of humanities research.
34. Ethical issues for a research proposal grant.
35. Data management and departmental ethics.
36. More opportunities for the humanities and the arts to participate. A session specifically for undergraduate researchers.
37. Specify the target audience. I am lost in the first session (vulnerable populations) I am sorry!
38. Ethic aspects of data minning and data analysis.
39. Reporting research data. Non-obvious research misconduct.
40. Ethical issues surrounding disability including researchers with disabilities, accessibility of publications as well as consent documents, instruments, labs, websites, forums for providing feedback, etc.
41. More practical and useful to practicing basic science. Most of these RCR/Ethics programs focus on informed consent (medical) and blatant data falsification. I would like to see a lot more about data management of record keeping.
42. Data storage, Lab management (changing universities/collaborations). Inclusion criteria for publishing (how much to report). Paper trail of the project process (reasons, changes, explanations, for certain procedures). Providing training/guidance for research assistants
43. Ethical treatment of animals while researching.