

# Responsible Conduct of Research at UCCS

**Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR)** training benefits **everyone**. It can directly benefit the students and faculty who take it, as well as indirectly benefit the community by promoting a culture of ethics and integrity.

At UCCS, RCR training takes multiple forms. Researchers can attend live in-person and/or virtual RCR trainings on a variety of topics such as *Peer Review and the Editorial Process* and *Ethical Human Subjects Research*. They also take online RCR training through CITI.

## Learn More!

### Research Integrity at UCCS

<https://rcr.uccs.edu>

### Conflict of Interest

<https://hr.uccs.edu/document-library/conflict-of-interest>

<https://osp.uccs.edu/research-compliance/phs-conflict-of-interest>

### UCCS Policies

<https://vcaf.uccs.edu/policies/uccs/policies>

### Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Research Integrity

<https://ori.hhs.gov>

### Department of Health & Human Services, Office for Human Research Protections

<https://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/index.html>

### Online training through CITI

<https://about.citiprogram.org>

## HAVE QUESTIONS?

VISIT

### Office of Research

<https://rcr.uccs.edu>

<https://research.uccs.edu>

### Offices of Sponsored Programs and Research Integrity

<https://osp.uccs.edu>

## CU ETHICS LINE

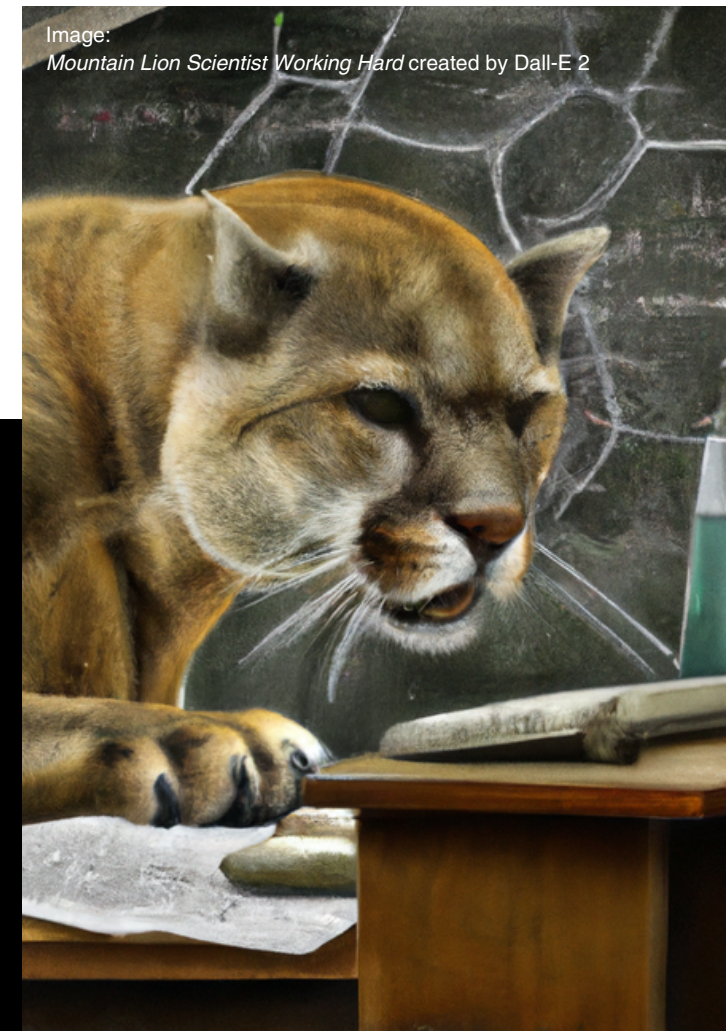
800-677-5590

[Click to File a Report](#)

or visit:

<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/14973/index/html>

## Responsible Conduct of Research



# Responsible Conduct of Research Impacts Everything!

## Human Subjects and Animal Welfare

**Human subjects research** can be complex and involve ethical, legal, and regulatory issues. The core framework of work with human subjects is Respect for Persons, Beneficence, and Justice.

**Research involving animals** also involves ethical guidelines, laws, and regulatory issues. For example, it is important to consider whether the potential benefits to human health and welfare justify the possible harm to the animal.

## Conflict of Interest/Commitment

**Conflicts of interest and commitment** arise when a researcher's financial interest, work commitments, and/or personal matters interfere, or are perceived to interfere, with their ability to conduct research ethically. When a potential conflict of interest is identified, a plan must be implemented to mitigate the conflict.

## Research Misconduct

**Research misconduct** includes fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, and other forms of misrepresentation of ideas. It also includes failure to comply with established standards, such as authorship. Aside from the harm it can cause the institution of science, research misconduct has serious consequences for the individual, such as reputational damage or loss of funding.

## Publication/Authorship/Peer Review

**Publication/Authorship** are essential to the research process. Both play a critical role to disseminate findings and provide credit where credit is due. Few pressures in academic life equal the pressure to publish.

The **peer review** process strives to improve the quality of publications and grants. It can also help identify ethical issues, improving scholarship.

## Collaboration

**Collaborative research** is more important than ever. Several areas of RCR are concerned with project collaboration and interactions within different scientific communities.

## Mentorship

**Mentorship** involves an individual (the **mentor**) who takes a special interest in helping another person (the **mentee**) develop into a successful professional. These relationships are most productive when both parties agree on the roles and responsibilities each will have. Some areas to consider are the work each person will perform, time commitments, and work process and standards. Based on factors such as the mentor's expertise and time available, an individual may have more than one mentee.

## Data Sharing and Management

**Data sharing** has become an important part of research with the increased acceptance of open data philosophies. Many funders are creating policies requiring researchers to make their data available. It's important to understand these requirements and the ethics of how and when to share data.

**Data management** is a critical component of research. Research data can face integrity issues in every stage of the research process. It's important that all members of the research team be knowledgeable of relevant best practices and regulatory requirements, in addition to the research methods.

## Safe Research Environments

**Safe research environments** promote inclusion and are free of sexual, racial, ethnic, disability, and other forms of discriminatory harassment.

## Social Impacts of Research

Researchers have an ethical responsibility to use available resources to conduct the best research possible. A lot of trust is given to researchers to pursue knowledge that will benefit society.