

Overview of other RI-stakeholders and importance of retractions

Lex Bouter

Governments

- Provision of **acts and regulations** – usual for Research Ethics, less so for Research Integrity
- Conditions of **direct funding**, e.g. of universities
- Conditions of **indirect funding**, e.g. through National Research Foundation, Medical Research Foundation
- National **Research Integrity Committee** – direct access or appeals

Learned societies

- **Code** of Conduct
- Conditions for **membership**
- **Disciplinary Council** of society
- Research Integrity **education**, e.g. e-learning
- **Certification**

Media

- Including **Social Media**, e.g. Twitter, Blogs, Facebook
- Influencing **Public Opinion**
- Platform for (anonymous) **allegations** of research misconduct ('trial by media')
- **Reputational risks** for individuals and organizations, e.g. universities

Coping with Chaos: How Disordered Contexts Promote Stereotyping and Discrimination

Diederik A. Stapel^{1*} and Siegwart Lindenberg^{1,2*}

Being the victim of discrimination can have serious negative health- and quality-of-life-related consequences. Yet, could being discriminated against depend on such seemingly trivial things as garbage on the streets? In this study, we show, in two field experiments, that disordered contexts (such as litter or a broken-up sidewalk and an abandoned bicycle) indeed promote stereotyping and discrimination in real-world situations and, in three lab experiments, that this is a mediated need for structure that mediates these effects (number of effects between lab and field experiment). These findings considerably advance our knowledge of the impact of the physical environment on stereotyping and discrimination and have clear policy implications: Diagnose environmental disorder early and intervene accordingly.

There is substantial evidence that discrimination has serious negative consequences for those who are discriminated against, as well as for society in general (1–3). A neglected possible source of stereotyping and discrimination is physical disorder. The environment can affect the relative accessibility of important goals (4, 5) and recently it has been found that physical

when people's desire for structure and predictability is high, they are more likely to engage in stereotyping than when it is low (10–13). Thus, disorder can be expected to increase the need for structure and make the goal to perceive order more salient, a goal that can, at least temporarily, be satisfied by stereotyping. Seen in this light, stereotyping is a way to cope with chaos: a man-

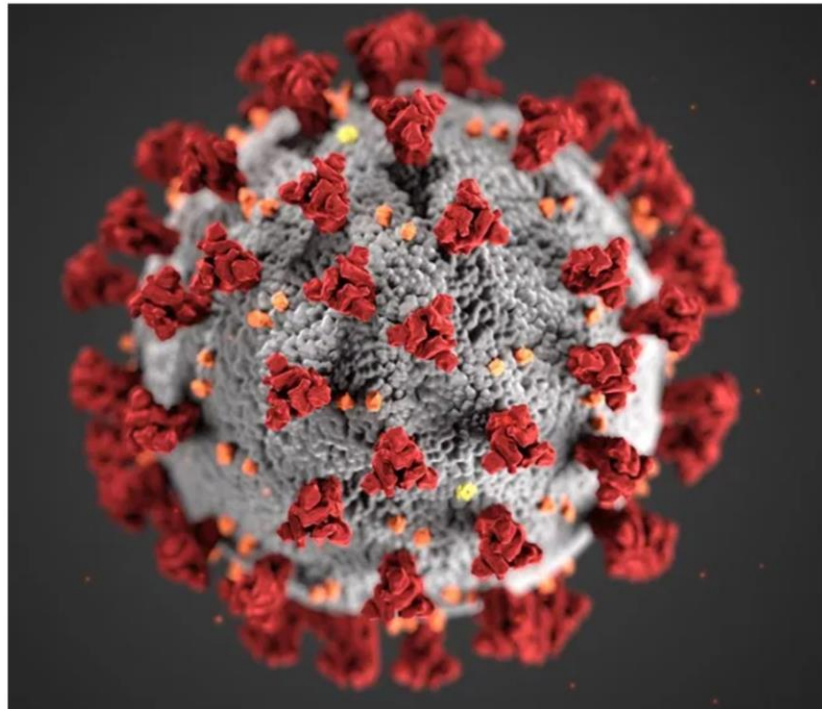
our two field experiments, we tested the impact of real-world situations of disorder on stereotyping and its behavioral correlates. In the three lab experiments, we subsequently tested the proposed mechanism itself. In all experiments, we tested for effects of participants' gender and mood. Because we did not find significant effects of these two variables, we did not report them in the remainder of this article.

In the first field experiment, we interviewed travelers at a train station. In this experiment, the dependent variable consisted of a judgmental measure (a survey of trait judgments about some social groups) and a behavioral measure (discrimination measured as physical distance from a member of an ingroup versus outgroup while filling out the survey). We predicted that in a dirty train station people stereotype more and would choose to sit further away from an outgroup confederate than in a (relatively) clean train station. A recent strike by the cleaners of Utrecht train station in the Netherlands provided a unique opportunity to test the impact of considerable physical disorder on stereotyping against the impact of physical orderliness in the same public location. Utrecht station is a train hub in the middle of the Netherlands, where thousands of travelers pass through on a daily basis. Thus, during the



Hydroxychloroquine-COVID-19 study did not meet publishing society's "expected standard"

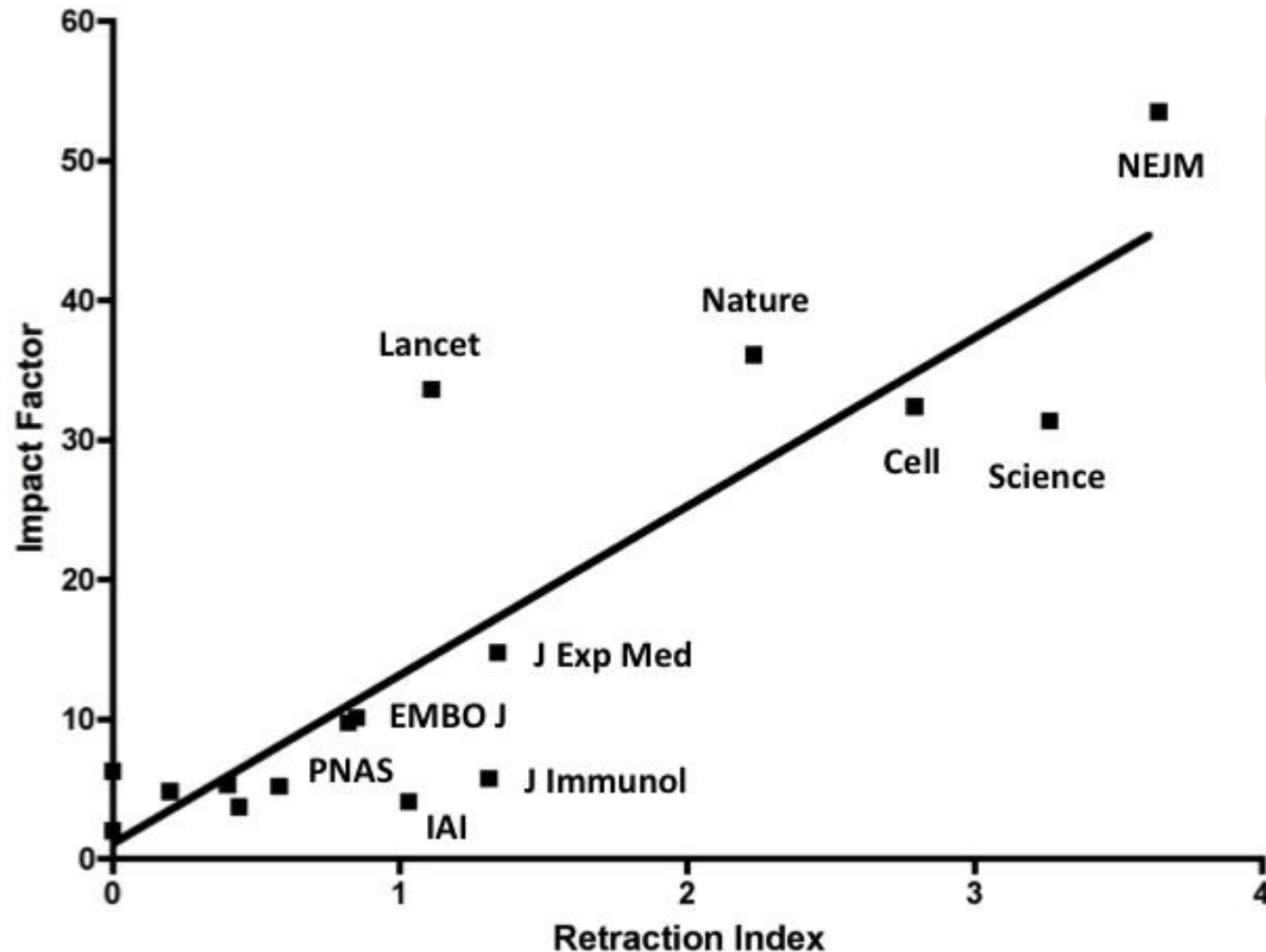
Lancet, NEJM retract controversial COVID-19 studies based on Surgisphere data



Didier Raoult

<https://retractionwatch.com/2020/04/06/hydroxychlorine-covid-19-study-did-not-meet-publishing-societys-expected-standard/>

Retractions are more common in journals with high Impact Factors



Higher stakes?
More vigilance?
Better journal response?

<https://retractionwatch.com/>

Retraction Watch

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) See also: Final report of investigating committee, our reporting, additional coverage
2. Joachim Boldt (156) See also: Editors-in-chief statement, our coverage
3. Yoshihiro Sato (106) See also: our coverage
4. Jun Iwamoto (82) See also: our coverage
5. Ali Nazari (70) See also: our coverage
6. Diederik Stapel (58) See also: our coverage
7. Yuhji Saitoh (53) See also: our coverage
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Author(s) Stapel, Diederik A

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Interpretation versus Reference Framing: Assimilation and Contrast Effects in the Organizational Domain

(SOC) Psychology; (SOC) Sociology;

Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes --- Elsevier

Department of Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam

+Falsification/Fabrication of Data

+Investigation by Company/Institution

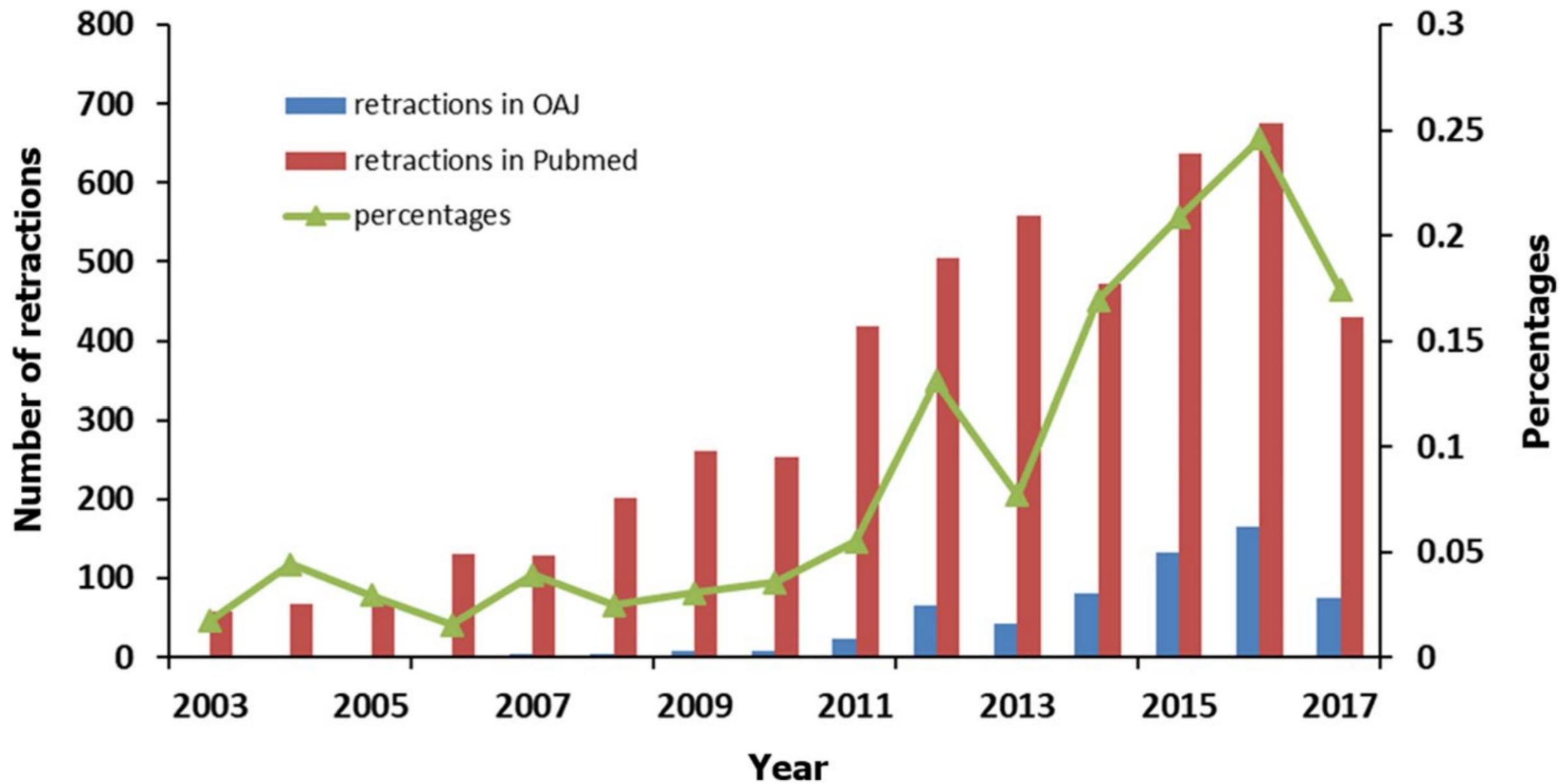
+Investigation by Third Party

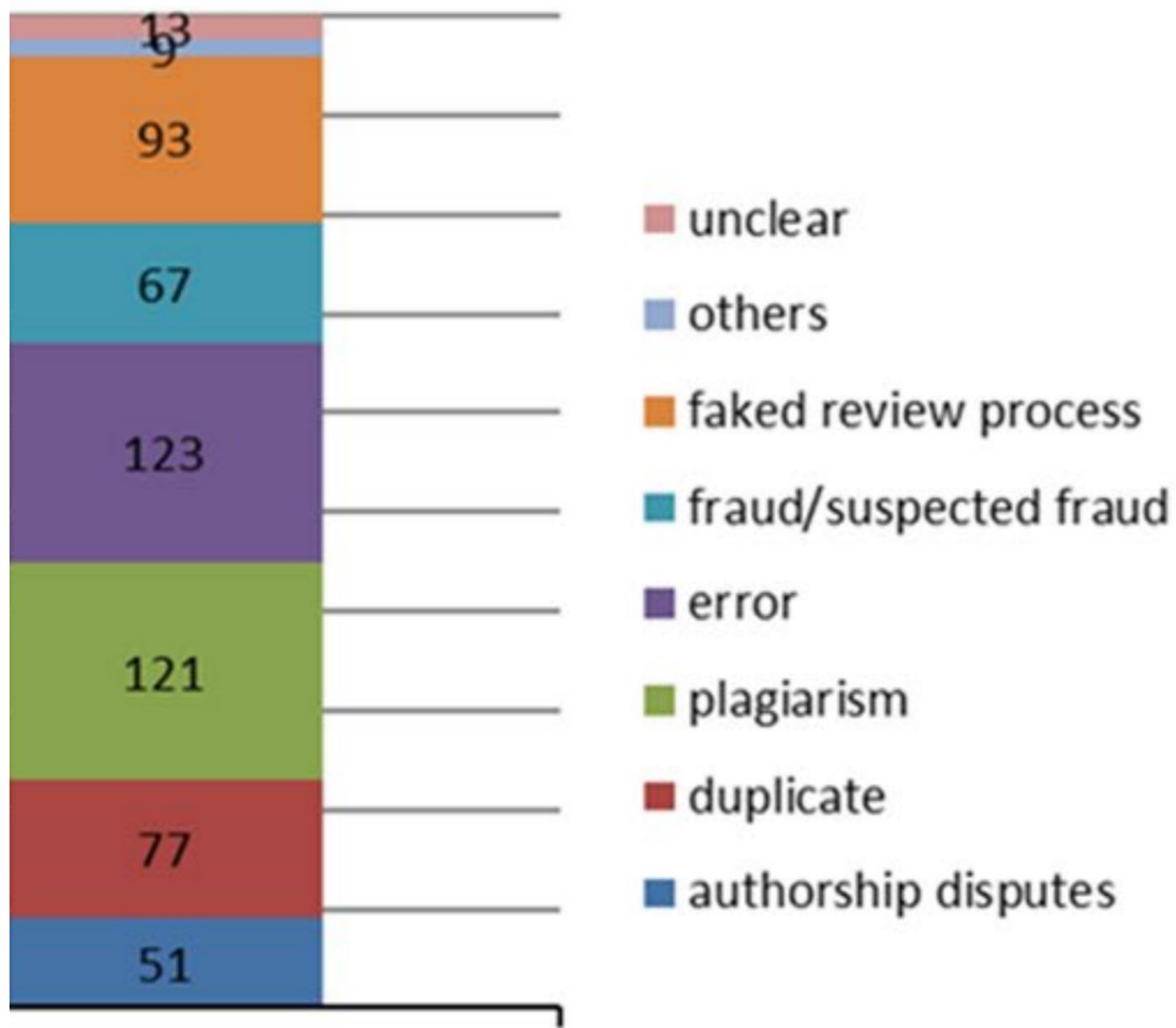
+Misconduct - Official Investigation/Finding

+Misconduct by Author

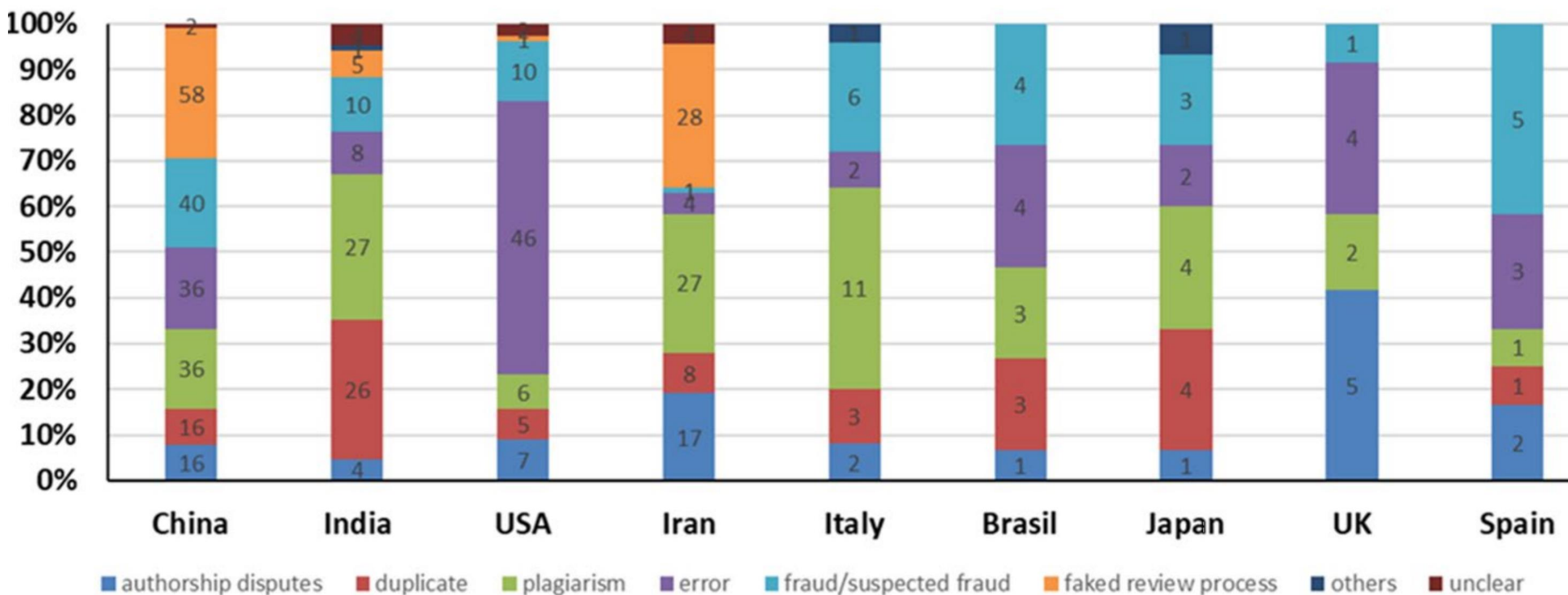
[Diederik A Stapel](#)
[Willem Koomen](#)

25,000
retractions





2013-2017





publicationethics.org

GUIDELINES: RETRACTION GUIDELINES



What to do if you suspect redundant (duplicate) publication

Problematic issues with retraction

- Journals are (very) **slow** in responding
- Journals are **reluctant** to investigate
- Unclear if (all) **authors** need to **agree**
- Cleaning journals from **flawed** articles or **sanction** for RM
- Explanations are **vague** and aimed at avoidance of **lawsuits**
- Retracted articles are being **still cited**
- **Honorable self-retraction** is not clearly indicated

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Check for updates

OPINION ARTICLE

Amending published articles: time to rethink retractions and corrections? [version 1; peer review: 2 approved with reservations]

 [Virginia Barbour](#) ¹, Theodora Bloom ², Jennifer Lin ³, Elizabeth Moylan ⁴



SCIENTIFIC-IMAGE SLEUTH FACES LEGAL ACTION FOR CRITICIZING PAPERS



PUBPEER

**How the Online Journal Club is Changing
the Face of Scientific Publishing**
by Fostering Post-Publication Conversations &
Collaboration

Occurrence of Research Misconduct

- **Self-reported** period-prevalence of FFP
- Perceived period-prevalence of FFP **among colleagues**
- Proportion of **projects** started or completed, **manuscripts**, **preprints**, **publications** with confirmed or suspected FFP
- **Software tools** for e.g. text similarity screening and image manipulation become increasingly available

Occurrence of Questionable Research Practices

- **Similar issues** as for quantifying Research Misconduct, plus:
- Variation in **number** and **nature** of QRPs included
- Variation in **scale** and **cut-off** value used
- QRPs differ between **disciplines** and can be non-applicable
- Can be **difficult to detect** without open methods, open codes, open data (selective reporting, p-hacking, HARK-ing)