



From Bias to Integrity: Fostering Equitable Science through Author Submission Guides and Policies

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Inclusion in Global Research Policy

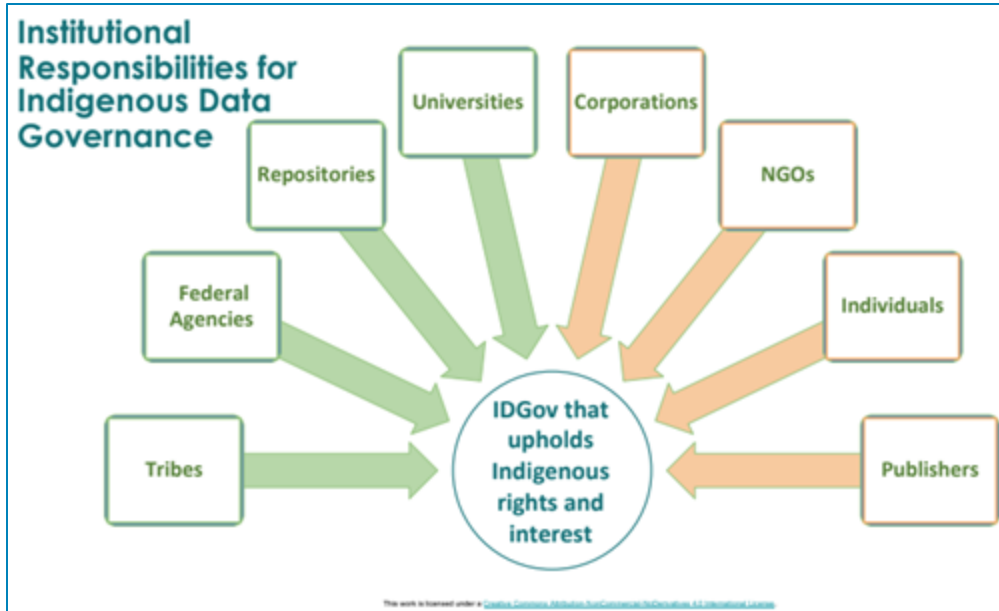
A [new AGU journals policy](#) (extension to authorship policy) to promote greater equity and transparency in research collaborations and to help address concerns of parachute science or helicopter research.

Encouraging authors to:

- Include **local collaborators** as co-authors when they meet AGU's authorship criteria, otherwise to include in the Acknowledgement section
- Include an Inclusion in Global Research **statement addressing ethical and scientific considerations** applicable to the study
- Follow [The TRUST CODE - A Global Code of Conduct for Equitable Research Partnerships](#) when conducting and reporting their research, where applicable

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Publishing Guidelines for Indigenous Data Sovereignty and CARE Principles



Joint initiative: AGU Publications, AGU Open Science Leadership, Indigenous researchers

Data that is FAIR **and** [CARE](#)

Year-long community-driven project for operationalizing CARE principles in scholarly publishing

Partnership with Indigenous scholars, and stakeholders across publishing (editors, authors, publishers, societies, data and infrastructure groups)

3 events starting in Nov 2023, culminating in a February 2025 summit

APA Style Journal Article Reporting Standards for Race, Ethnicity, and Culture (JARS–REC)

APA Style JARS
Journal Article Reporting Standards

JARS–Race, Ethnicity, and Culture | Table 1
Information Recommended for Inclusion in All Manuscripts

General Guidance	Title and Title Page
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The journal article reporting standards for race, ethnicity, and culture (JARS–REC) are designed to be used when reporting on research conducted in psychology.The Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th ed.) provides detailed guidelines for best practices language, including information on race and ethnicity (see 702–705) and style guidelines for discussing racial and ethnic matters (p. 705).Given the variations in the way race is defined in research around the world, authors should clarify the relevant national and cultural context for the research study. Definitions of race and ethnicity should be articulated clearly. Authors should treat the concept of culture as distinct from race and ethnicity.Race and ethnic groups and categories are not universal. Terms are used differently around the world. Authors should use racial and ethnic labels and categories that are congruent with the local usage practices and that resonate with research participants.Language usage for racial and ethnic groups changes as norms and practices for a given community evolve.The history of psychological research on people of color has been largely that of segregation, marginalization, and erasure. Research questions often centered on identifying and describing “barriers” to people of color. Historically, researchers often required study designs that use White Americans as a comparison group for people of color regardless of the research question (i.e., the deficit model approach). Current best practices involve ensuring that (a) research questions are grounded in an appropriate historical and cultural context and (b) the research questions appropriately may or may not require designs. Researchers should carefully select and implement theoretical framing to ensure that racial, ethnic, and cultural advantages are not reified. Strengths-based models should also be considered where appropriate.Recommended terms to use when writing about race and ethnicity in a U.S. context can be found in the Race and Ethnicity section of the APA Style Language Guidelines on the APA Style website and in APA’s Inclusive Language Guide.Authors should use the JARS–REC standards as a complement to the existing APA Style journal article reporting standards (JARS–REC) issued by the American Psychological Association.For authors who are researching health equity and other forms of equity, consider using the CONSORT Equity 2017 extension and guidelines for better reporting of health equity in randomized trials (Cohen et al., 2017).	<p>Title</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the study focus and highlight relevant constructs regarding race, ethnicity, and culture when they are the focus of the research questions under investigation. <p>Guidance for Authors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">When entering collaboration with a community or indigenous group, reach a consensus on what is required. Create an initial plan when developing research with community partners to discuss and determine whether the community partners will be consulted. <p>Guidance for Authors, Reviewers, and Editors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is increased debate about the norms of including specific racial and ethnic groups in study sites. Concerns are that the practice is overly modeled by studies with samples of white, non-Hispanic individuals. The practice can create challenges with non-white individuals in a journal’s submission criteria. Authors, reviewers, and editors should weigh the merits of the site composition and weigh in on its biological, cultural, and capacity for being the study site with the leading research. However, do not, beyond what should be stated as an important component to the site. Reviewers should be careful to apply criteria of sites equitably and avoid recommending sites that do not or indirectly imply that White participants are the normative population. <p>Author Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use precise terminology and describe how and why you are using certain (Cohen and Etkin, 2017) (e.g., using “Hispanic American” and “Black intergenerational,” “Latinx” vs. “Hispanic”), consistent with APA Style.Acknowledge community partners who assisted with sampling recruitment, data collection, and/or retention efforts—see APA Style’s “lead-to-lead” publications.Include the author’s preliminary statement that is relevant to the present study and considers potential sources of conflict and conflict lines (e.g., how researchers’ backgrounds and orientations have influenced the selection of theory, study design, sampling frame, measures, and interpretations). (See the Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Guide for Journal Editors.)Provide an author contributions statement using a standard taxonomy such as the National Information Standards Organization’s Contributor Roles Taxonomy (CRediT) if the journal does not already require it.

© 2020 American Psychological Association [www.apa.org/pubs/journals](#) JARS–Race, Ethnicity, and Culture | Table 1 | Page 1 of 4

<https://apastyle.apa.org/jars/race-ethnicity-culture>

- **Impetus for JARS–REC:** overreliance on White samples and an historical “Whiteness as default” mentality in research design
- **Purpose:** provides clear instructions to authors, reviewers, and editors on the necessary content for each manuscript section to effectively address and incorporate these constructs
- **Contributors:** 10 working group members (psychologists); 7 liaison organizations; 11 international reviewers

Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity Research Manuscript Writing Guide

A product of the American Psychological Association Division 44 Science Committee

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Goal: to improve how we write about 2SLGBTQIA+ research findings

- Encourage reflexivity
- Improve thoughtfulness before embarking on this research
- How to head off common reviewer/editor critiques
- Methodological considerations before writing
- Statistics (e.g., aggregation)
- Writing guidelines: theory, embedding in the lit, decolonizing perspectives, ethical citation practices
- Terminology/Language
- Responding to reviewers