

- The American Sociological Association Code of Ethics, adopted in 1997, available at www.asanet.org
- The American Anthropological Association's Code of Ethics, approved in June 1998, available at www.aaanet.org
- The American Educational Research Association Ethical Standards of the American Educational Research Association, 2002, available at www.aera.net
- The American Nurses Association Code of Ethics for Nurses—Provisions, approved in June 2001, and available at www.ana.org

Ethical practices involve much more than merely following a set of static guidelines, such as those provided by professional associations. Writers need to anticipate and address any ethical dilemmas that may arise in their research (e.g., see Berg, 2001; Punch, 2005; and Sieber, 1998). These issues apply to qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods research and to all stages of research. Proposal writers need to anticipate them and actively address them in their research plans. In the chapters that follow in Part II, I refer to ethical issues in many stages of research. By mentioning them at this point, I hope to encourage the proposal writer to actively design them into sections of a proposal. Although these discussions will not comprehensively cover all ethical issues, they address major ones. These issues arise primarily in specifying the research problem (Chapter 5); identifying a purpose statement and research questions (Chapters 6 and 7); and collecting, analyzing, and writing up the results of data (Chapters 8, 9, and 10).

Ethical Issues in the Research Problem

Hesse-Biber and Leavy (2006) ask, "How do ethical issues enter into your selection of a research problem?" (p. 86). In writing an introduction to a study, the researcher identifies a significant problem or issue to study and presents a rationale for its importance. During the identification of the research problem, it is important to identify a problem that will benefit individuals being studied, one that will be meaningful for others besides the researcher (Punch, 2005). A core idea of action/participatory research is that the inquirer will not further marginalize or disempower the study participants. To guard against this, proposal developers can conduct pilot projects to establish trust and respect with the participants so that inquirers can detect any marginalization before the proposal is developed and the study begun.

Ethical Issues in the Purpose and Questions

In developing the purpose statement or the central intent and questions for a study, proposal developers need to convey the purpose of the study that will be described to the participants (Sarantakos, 2005). Deception

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