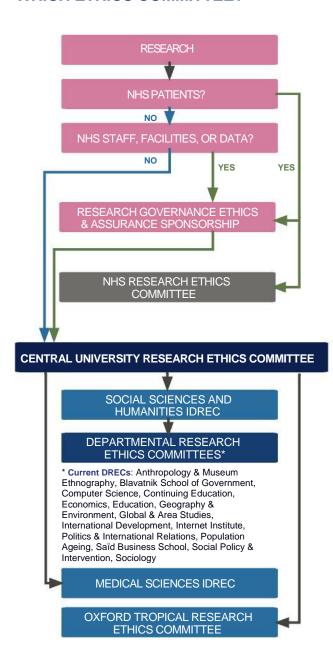
WHICH ETHICS COMMITTEE?



researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/ethics

RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

Central University Research Ethics Committee

Departmental Research Ethics Committees.

researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/ethics

General information about ethical review and University policy including training links, resources, templates, FAQs and best practice guidance

Social Sciences and Humanities Interdivisional Research Ethics Committee research support admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/ethics/apply/sshidrec

Specific information about how to apply to the Social Sciences and Humanities IDREC for ethical review, including details of

Email: ethics@socsci.ox.ac.uk

Medical Sciences Interdivisional Research Ethics Committee

researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/ethics/apply/msidrec

Specific information about how to apply to the Medical $\,$

Sciences IDREC for ethical review.

Email: ethics@medsci.ox.ac.uk

Oxford Tropical Research Ethics Committee

researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/ethics/apply/oxtrec Specific information about how to apply to OxTREC for ethical

Email: oxtrec@admin.ox.ac.uk

Research Governance Ethics and Assurance - Sponsorship

researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/ctrg

Advice and support for research requiring NHS Research Ethics Committee review or Heath Research Authority

(HRA) approval

Email: ctrg@admin.ox.ac.uk

RESEARCH ETHICS AND HUMAN PARTICIPANTS



RESEARCH ETHICS AND HUMAN PARTICIPANTS

An introduction to research ethics at Oxford



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OXFORD

"While the primary purpose of medical research is to generate new knowledge, this goal can never take precedence over the rights and interests of individual research subjects."

World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki - Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects, 2013

What is research ethics?

Research involving human participants and/ or personal data raises questions, such as:

- How will the participants' safety and dignity be ensured?
- What data is needed and is it stored securely?
- Do the participants understand what is involved for them?
- Will the research be beneficial?

Research ethics examines these kinds of question in detail by applying moral principles and codes of professional conduct to all stages of the research process—planning the project, collecting and analysing the data, and reporting on the results.

At the core of research ethics lies a commitment to protect the individual. There are certain rights that all human beings share—the right to privacy, confidentiality, and free choice, for example. By adhering to moral rules and professional codes in carrying out research, we are doing our best to ensure that individuals and their rights are protected.

What makes research ethical?

Research that is ethical will:

- maximise benefit—for both individuals and society
- minimise the risk of harm to participants and researchers
- treat participants with respect and dignity, making sure that participation is voluntary and informed and
- ensure that ethical issues associated with collecting. managing, storing and sharing personal data have been addressed.1

What does this mean for me?

The University's policy on the ethical conduct of research involving human participants and personal data states that all such research should be subject to appropriate ethical review. The purpose of the ethics review process is to ensure that the ethical issues associated with conducting the research have been identified and addressed. The review is proportionate to the risk of harm. In practice, this means that if you are planning a research project involving human participants or personal data, you will (in most cases²) need to submit an application for ethical review of your project to the appropriate research ethics committee.3 When planning your research make sure you allow enough time for the review to take place.

researchsupport.admin.ox.ac.uk/governance/ethics

As a signatory of the Universities UK Concordat to Support Research Integrity, the University of Oxford is committed to ensuring that research is conducted according to appropriate ethical, legal and professional frameworks, obligations and standards.

2 Research using previously collected, fully anonymised data not traceable to individuals is not subject to ethical review 3 Please note that reviews and approvals are not possible for work that has already been done.

WHICH ETHICS COMMITTEE?

The Central University Research Ethics Committee (CUREC) delegates responsibility for the ethical review of research projects involving human participants and personal data to three sub-committees:

 The Social Sciences and Humanities IDREC (Interdivisional Research Ethics Committee) reviews applications from researchers based in departments and faculties within the **Social Sciences** and **Humanities** Divisions, as well as from Computer Science.

Many departments in the Social Sciences Division have their own Departmental Research Ethics Committees (DRECs). Where a DREC exists, applications from that department should be submitted to the DREC rather than the IDREC in the first instance.

To check whether your department has its own DREC, please go to . On this page, you can find a list of DREC contacts as well as further information on how to apply.

- The Medical Sciences IDREC (Interdivisional Research Ethics Committee) reviews applications from researchers based in departments within the Medical Sciences and Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Divisions, except for Computer Science.
 - ** If your research involves **NHS patients** you will need to apply to an NHS Research Ethics Committee for review.

If your research involves **NHS staff**, facilities or data, you will need to obtain HRA approval or NHS management permission prior to review by the IDREC.

In these cases, you should initially contact the University's **RGEA** (Research Governance Ethics and Assurance) Sponsorship team for advice. ctrq@admin.ox.ac.uk

• OxTREC (the Oxford Tropical Research Ethics Committee) reviews (a) medical and health-related research taking place outside the UK and EU; and (b) research funded by US federal funding agencies.