

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

For all parties involved in the act of publishing (the author(s), the journal editor(s), the peer reviewers, the Behavioral Science & Policy Association, and the publisher) it is necessary to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior. The ethics statements for *Behavioral Science & Policy* are based on the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Code of Conduct guidelines available at www.publicationethics.org.

Editor Responsibilities

- **Publication Decisions & Accountability**
All manuscripts submitted to *BSP* undergo a dual review. The editors of *BSP* are responsible for deciding which articles submitted to the journal should be published. In making these decisions, the editors must be guided by the policies and guidelines of the *BSP*'s editorial board and/or the policies of the Brookings Institution Press, as well as, by the legal requirements regarding libel, copyright infringement, and plagiarism. The editors may confer with other editors or reviewers when making publication decisions. The editors should maintain the integrity of the academic record, preclude business needs from compromising intellectual and ethical standards, and always be willing to publish corrections, clarifications, retractions, and apologies when needed.
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The editors should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, institutional affiliation or political philosophy of the author(s).
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The editors and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate. If deemed necessary to ensure the integrity of the publication process, information will be shared by *BSP*'s editors with the editor or editors in chief of other involved journals in cases of established or alleged attempts to incur in double publication of the same work.
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- **Contribution to editorial decisions**
Peer review assists the editors in making editorial decisions and, through the editorial communication with the author, may also assist the author in improving the manuscript.
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Any invited referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its timely review will be impossible should immediately notify the editors so that alternative reviewers can be contacted.
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Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author(s) is unacceptable. Referees should express their views clearly with appropriate supporting arguments.
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Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the author(s). Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. Reviewers should also call to the editors' attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published data of which they have personal knowledge.
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Author Responsibilities

- **Reporting standards**
Authors reporting results of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the manuscript. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.
- **Originality and plagiarism**
The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.
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An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Parallel submission of the same manuscript to more than one journal constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.
- **Acknowledgement of sources**
Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should also cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.
- **Authorship of a manuscript**
Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be named in an Acknowledgement section. The corresponding author should ensure that all

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- **Disclosure and conflicts of interest**

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When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal's editor or publisher and cooperate with them to either retract the paper or to publish an appropriate correction statement or erratum.

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