Collectively, the NEȾOLṈEW̱ Partnership is positioned to make great contributions to the field of ILR and the especially to the understanding of adult Indigenous language learning, language revitalization and maintenance. Publishing insights and findings from research in Partner communities and organizations, as well as UVIC-led projects, ensures that other individuals, communities, and groups can benefit from our learning, and through that we can strengthen all languages. Therefore, we support and encourage all research partners to consider and pursue various forms of publishing and knowledge sharing.

I. AUTHORSHIP

1. Why consider authorship questions (now)?

"The authorship of research papers [and other forms of publications and knowledge dissemination] is associated with a range of [complexities], not least the ethical questions about the use of ***explicit, transparent criteria for authorship*** and issues of inappropriately assigned authorship", or in other words "***who gets their name on what***" (Newman & Jones, 2006).

A study on community-based participatory research found that when there were no agreements developed at the beginning of projects, researchers felt torn about preferences of the community and requirements of the institution around authorship (Castleden, et al., 2012).

The authors found that:
- It is important to develop an early understanding with regards to academic, non-academic publications (such as reports) and presentations; and
- Establishing a formal understanding early on helps minimize misunderstandings or the potential for conflict while also providing an opportunity to clarify roles and responsibilities.
- We strongly recommend confirming your understanding in writing, either as a formal agreement or at minimum an email between the various authors to have a record of the negotiated arrangement, roles and responsibilities.

2. <u>**Ideas to consider when establishing a Publication agreement:**</u>

'When' - Authorship should be discussed at the earliest possible time

'Who' & 'where'
- Consider who should be identified as authors: All involved or only those who have made a substantial intellectual contribution to the research?
- Should all other contributing individuals be recognized separately in the manuscript? Or only some, such as team members who organized interviews or Elders who provided advice but were not directly involved in the writing?
- Should the Project Leads (Onowa and Peter) appear on all publications? What about others, such as Core Partner Leads, etc.?
- Will the protocols apply to only academic publications, or also non-academic publications (reports) and presentations?

Additional considerations
- Authors should consider obtaining permission from any person acknowledged by name
- Should individuals such as community members be acknowledged by group, rather than individually?
- What, if any, provisions are to be included to review manuscripts prior to publication (your Research Ethics board) or around choice of journal / publisher?

3. <u>**Suggested Guidelines**</u>

Author criteria
- All individuals listed as authors should be prepared to defend the aspects of the research (paper or presentation) in which they were involved
- Authorship should reflect substantial contributions to and/or leadership in one or more of the following :
  - Formulating the problem, hypothesis, or research question(s)
  - Designing the research process
  - Conducting the data analysis
  - Carrying out the interpretation of results and findings
  - Writing <u>major</u> portions (or developing content of presentations) - literature reviews are commonly done as paid work outside of authorship contribution

- Authorship credit should be reserved for these types of actual work performed or to which substantial contribution was made; otherwise, use the practice of acknowledgement (see next section)

Acknowledgements of other contributions

- Anyone who has contributed to, but does not meet the criteria authorship on a publication or presentation could instead be formally acknowledged, based on the extent of their contribution. This could include individuals such as:
  - Research assistants, collaborators, Elders, technical and support staff, individuals and organizations that provide financial support, or organizations and communities providing data.
- Acknowledgments rather than authorship may include:
  - Collecting and summarizing the most recent literature on a topic
  - Recruiting participants
  - Collecting or entering data, such as surveys, interviews or conducting observations and focus groups
  - Suggesting or advising on analysis
  - Editing, proof-reading, or offering feedback prior to publication
  - Supportive functions such as designing or building an app or tool
  - Modifying or structuring a computer program

4. Required acknowledgement of SSHRC support

Please refer to the *'Moving Knowledge into the Field' Overview* and *Quick Guides* on including acknowledgement for support received from SSHRC.

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II. PUBLICATION OWNERSHIP (AND ACCESS)

Sharing research findings in academic journals (with a peer-review process in place) is an important way to distribute gathered knowledge within the relevant discipline(s).

1. Publisher licensing vs. other forms of copyright

Publishing your work with a (traditional) journal ensures that your article is licensed (protected) and that others may not freely adapt your work. The downside may be that you and/or others cannot freely access or share the work once it's published. You may also want to share knowledge that in a format different than an academic journal article, and it is best to consider copyright of that output as well.

Authors and creators who opt to share their work through personal websites, other formats of printing or publishing, social media, etc., have used ***alternative licensing tools to secure copyright*** of their work.

Once such tool is the trusted and free ***Creative Commons***.

You may be familiar with the CC icons that express how any piece of work can be shared, adapted, and/or used.

We recommend that you consider using CC licensing whenever making your work or research output publicly available outside of the protective domain of a traditional publication model.

For example, the NET̶OLṈEW̱ Language Learning Assessment Tool is licensed under the *Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License*. This means that anyone is free to adapt, transform, and build upon the original version of the AT, copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format, if they give appropriate credit and indicate what changes they have made. The material (original or adapted) may not be used for commercial purposes.

Learn more or create your own Creative Commons license here: https://creativecommons.org/

2. Academic publishing

Different models exist within academic publishing:

- **Traditional publishers** typically allow authors to publish their findings at no charge, but charge to access work published in their journal(s). This means, *readers* may not be able to access your work unless they are affiliated with a university (and can access the journal via a university library account), otherwise they pay a fee.
- As an alternative, the **Open Access (OA)** publishing model aims to eliminate or redistribute the cost associated with publishing. There are different versions of OA and definitions vary, but two key distinctions are helpful:
  - **Gold OA** = Access is granted from the publisher's side. Either this means, the author pays a fee to make the article available to any reader, or the journal is fully open access in that all articles are freely published and accessible. Journals outline what publishing options they offer on their website and ideally, this information factors into your decision process when choosing in which journal to publish.
  - **Green OA** = Here openness is achieved by other means. For example, some traditional journals restrict access to articles only for a certain time. Once the embargo (usually 12 months from publication date) is lifted, the author may freely distribute a post-print version of the article (peer-reviewed, but without the journal's logo, DOI, etc.) in an 'open access repository', e.g., UVICSpace or your own website. The version published in the journal may remain behind a paywall indefinitely.

Some people worry that fully open access journals (that do not charge any fees) are not as good as traditional journals (that charge for access); however, in the end, **the best journal is the one that reaches your audience**, offers your choice of publication and level of access, and has a peer-review process in place. You can look up open access journals on the Directory of Open Access Journals' website https://doaj.org/

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