

**collaborative
academic
authorship**

**The Authorship Project:
A Charlotte Initiative to Support
Healthy Authorship Practices**

Dr. Lisa Rasmussen, PI



the authorship project

Supporting open, transparent authorship
practices
in research collaborations.

RESEARCH TEAM



Lisa Rasmussen, PhD
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
Professor, Department of Philosophy



George Banks, PhD
CO-PI
Professor & Chair, Department of Management



Tom Reynolds, PhD
CO-PI
Emeritus Dean, The Graduate School



Katherine Hall-Hertel, EdD
CO-PI
Associate Dean, The Graduate School



Elise Demeter, PhD
PROJECT EVALUATOR
Director of Academic Research and Assessment,
Office of Assessment & Accreditation



Andrew McBride
GRADUATE ASSISTANT
PhD Student, Organizational Science



Holly Holladay-Sandidge
GRADUATE ASSISTANT
PhD Student, Organizational Science

Pilot survey on authorship ethics at Charlotte



47% of trainees (**41%** of faculty) reported problems with authorship order



27% of trainees (**32%** of faculty) reported problems with wrongful author inclusion



26% of trainees (**28%** of faculty) reported problems with wrongful author exclusion

“The few times I have brought up these issues with new faculty, I was told to mind my own business and that I didn’t ‘**understand how the system works**’.”

- student quote

Products of The Authorship Project:

- Charlotte Authorship Policy and Dispute Resolution Procedures
- Authorship Agreement
- Canvas course for students
- Short Canvas course for faculty coming soon



UNC CHARLOTTE “AUTHORSHIP POLICY AND RESOLUTION PROCEDURES”



<https://legal.charlotte.edu/policies/up-318>

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE | Authorship Policy & Resolution Procedures

University Policy #318

Section I Policy Statement & Purpose

Research contributes to the public fund of knowledge when the results are published, presented, or otherwise disseminated. With that aim, researchers take public responsibility for the work. This responsibility includes both credit and accountability, and typically, ownership, being named as author.

However, the role authorship plays in careers, awards, grants, and the like means that the stakes are high, and authorship decisions can create tension and conflict among collaborators. The conflict may in turn negatively affect relationships between faculty and students or between collaborators within the institution, across the country, or internationally. Valuable groups, such as graduate students, post-doctoral students, junior faculty, or those underrepresented in the academy, can be most at risk in such conflicts. In the worst cases, these disputes can end projects or lead to publication rejections. Although many disciplines and periods provide authorship standards, collaborators may not be aware of them and may even disagree about them. To overcome due to a favor disciplinary authorship practices, having authorship assumptions among collaborators, legally, unethical.

Because institutions have an interest in and are sometimes responsible for resolving authorship disputes, it is important to establish policy to support good authorship processes and address potential disputes. This Policy is part of UNC Charlotte's commitment to fostering a culture of transparency, openness, and research integrity. The Policy is intended to help restore healthy, transparent authorship practices that can prevent disputes, and to offer clear processes to resolve them if they occur. It includes proactive and historically successful approaches to an authorship and resolving authorship disputes.

Section II Definitions

In cases in which a manuscript has been submitted for publication consideration, the Corresponding Author is the person who identified themselves as responsible for communicating between the publisher and collaborators on the project.

Generally, the designation of an individual as Lead Author refers to an individual who has taken a primary role in the generation of ideas for and conduct of the research, as well as in drafting the manuscript in question, but the criteria for designation of Lead Author may vary by discipline.

In sponsored research, the Principal Investigator is the individual usually identified as such on the grant proposal of which the research is part. However, an individual who leads a research project may occasionally be identified as a Principal Investigator even if the research project is not sponsored by external funding.

Section III Scope & Applicability

This Policy applies to UNC Charlotte faculty (as defined in University Policy 322.23, Tenure Policies, Regulations, and Procedures), staff, and students conducting research, scholarships, or other creative academic activities as part of their employment or involvement at UNC Charlotte, as well as potential disputes between individuals in these categories (e.g., faculty/student or faculty/faculty collaborations). Authorship disputes covered by the Policy include disputes that occur pre- and post-publication.

This Policy is distinct from University Policy 303 regarding to Allegations of Misconduct in Research and Scholarship. Prior to initiating an authorship dispute process under this Policy, in which research integrity might be implicated, the Research Integrity Officer and the Dean of the Graduate School should discuss the case to make a determination about the appropriate process to be applied.

This Policy is also distinct from University Policy 407, Code of Student Academic Integrity. Prior to initiating an authorship dispute process under this Policy, in which student academic integrity is at issue, the Dean of the Graduate School should discuss the case with the Director of Student Care and Academic Integrity to make a determination about the appropriate process to be applied.

Policy Features

- Aims to foster good practices
- Provides for a dispute resolution process
- Acknowledges appropriate disciplinary variation
- Rehearses common requirements for authorship (e.g., “significant contribution”)
- Rehearses common prohibitions (e.g., guest/ghost authorship)
- Recommends positive practices (e.g., authorship agreements, frequent and open conversations)
- Provides for non-binding dispute resolution

UNC CHARLOTTE AUTHORSHIP AGREEMENT

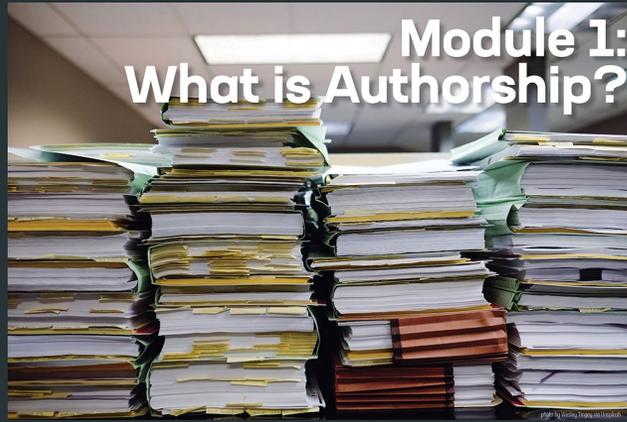
FEATURES:

- Living document – not a contract
- Structured as prompts for discussion
- Emphasizes the need to discuss early in and throughout a collaboration
- Asks collaborators to articulate:
 - Dissemination goals and timing
 - Chosen authorship standards
 - Tentative author list and tasks



<https://tinyurl.com/3uud5rmz>

AUTHORSHIP COURSE: CANVAS-BASED EDUCATIONAL MODULES



Module 1: What is Authorship?

Common terms, common authorship criteria, differences in conventions by disciplines.



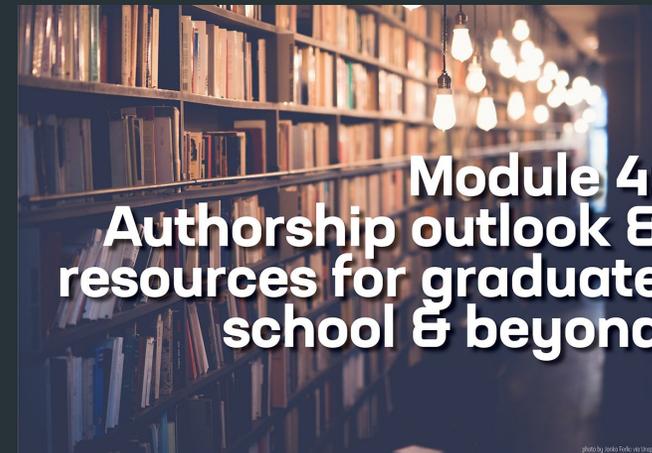
Module 2: Ethical Authorship

Ethical authorship. Ethical concerns presented via podcast-style media—employs real stories captured in our survey; case studies.



Module 3: Handling authorship challenges

Handling authorship challenges. Complexities in authorship decisions, how to justify decisions, identification of unethical practices. Interactive simulation allows for student practice.



Module 4: Authorship outlook & resources for graduate school & beyond

Resources. UNC Charlotte Authorship policy, Authorship Agreement form



Our Requests:

- ❖ Recommend that Chairs and/or GPDs invite us to their units for a quick chat about authorship
- ❖ Consider how the authorship agreement might fit in Graduate School requirements.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work is conducted in partnership with
the University of North Carolina at Charlotte Graduate School

&

the National Science Foundation under

Grant No. 2024200: Fostering a Culture of Openness and Transparency with
Institutional Authorship Policies.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE / THE GRADUATE
SCHOOL



The authors do not speak for either institution.

I have no conflicts of interest or commitment to declare.