



Introduction

Assigning authorship on a scientific or scholarly manuscript or creative expression performs a dual role. It apportions credit for the contribution of each individual while also explicitly assigning responsibility. Designated authorship allows others to assess the relative input of each author to the impact of an intellectual endeavor, including original scientific research, words and images, and works of art, music or dance. These scientific or scholarly manuscripts or creative expressions might be intended to disseminate innovations, discoveries or novel ideas, review existing work, or solely for educational purposes. Authorship roles are used as important metrics in establishing renown, advancing academic standing, and facilitating grant funding of individuals.

Applies to

The Ohio State University involved in the generation of scientific or scholarly publications or presentations, or creative expressions, in whatever format, to the scientific, academic, and lay communities. The sharing of these guidelines with collaborators outside of The Ohio State University is encouraged.

General Principles

The Ohio State University is committed to ensuring that appropriate credit is provided to all individuals who conduct scientific or scholarly activities. Under the University Research Data Policy, as per national practice, the Principal Investigator (PI) of a project has the right and responsibility to ensure that all information or creative expression is accurately reported and the PI is charged with determining where and when the information or creative expression is published or presented. Further, it is the responsibility of the PI to ensure that all persons listed as authors on publications or presentations meet the commonly accepted criteria for authorship credit within their specific discipline; that only such persons are listed as authors; and that credit is apportioned fairly and accurately. For many disciplines and some journals, published guidelines exist for assigning authorship (e.g., ICJME, COPE, various professional societies). In the absence of a published guideline for a specific discipline, the University Research Committee has developed these guidelines for assigning authorship based on the following core principles:

1. Defining Rights and Responsibilities of Authorship

Generally speaking (and per ICMJE guidelines), in order to be an author on a scientific or scholarly work, an individual should have:

- a. made a substantial intellectual contribution to the conception or design or the generation and analysis of the information;
- b. participated in the drafting or revision of the manuscript regarding intellectual content;
- c. participated in a final review and approval of the manuscript prior to publication;
- d. agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work presented (we encourage using the Author Contributions Worksheet to identify specific contributions)

2. Authorship Roles

- a. Lead Author (also known as the First or Primary Author) - This is the person typically who has done the majority of the work and drafting of the manuscript. The lead/first author takes on additional responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the manuscript.
- b. Co-Authors - anyone contributing to the manuscript such that they meet the criteria established for authorship (see 1 above). Co-authors are responsible for reviewing and approving the final submission.
- c. Senior Author - Typically this is the PI or senior most person involved in the work, often also serves as the corresponding author, and has additional responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the manuscript.
- d. Corresponding Author - takes primary responsibility for the submission and communication with the publisher and responds to any questions about the work during and after publication.
- e. Acknowledgments - people who participate but do not meet the criteria established for authorship are listed as acknowledgments.

3. Unacceptable Authorship Practices

The following authorship practices are not in line with the criteria established for authorship and the values of Ohio State and should not be allowed:

- a. Guest Authorship - the practice of assigning authorship to someone who has not participated in the work, simply to honor that person or to provide additional credibility to the submission based on the status or standing of the guest author.
- b. Gift Authorship - the practice of assigning authorship to someone who has not participated in the work, to reward them or provide an unearned benefit.
- c. Ghost Authorship - the practice of not providing named credit to individuals who have made substantial contributions to the work or in the writing of the manuscript. This often is seen with the use of professional writers who are not credited or acknowledged. Writing activities alone, such as writing assistance, technical editing, language editing, and proofreading, without other contributions may not qualify for authorship, but should be acknowledged.

4. Defining Order of Authorship

The order of authorship can vary widely between scientific disciplines, among publishers and specialty journals, and therefore, it can be difficult to interpret the role of each author to a scientific or creative effort. In most disciplines, authorship is based on the extent of intellectual and editorial contribution, with the first author typically representing the individual(s) who carried out the majority of the research and writing, while the PI of the project is typically listed as the last, or the senior author. The senior author is, in many cases, also the 'corresponding' author.

However, in some disciplines or specialties, the order of authorship may be dictated strictly by alphabetical order of the authors or in some other manner. Therefore, explicitly stating the role and contribution of each author will enhance the transparency and credibility of the information as well as accurately assign credit for purposes of academic advancement and/or building a reputation. It is encouraged to seek advice on the order of authorship by reviewing the journal's website.

Authorship Disputes

The university handles disputes regarding authorship as academic matters under the Research Data Policy. Any faculty, staff or student who believes that they were not appropriately credited in any scientific or scholarly work or presentation can submit their concern to their academic department as outlined in the Research Data policy. In the event that the concern includes a credible allegation of plagiarism, the matter will be reviewed under the University Policy and Procedures Concerning Research Misconduct by the Office of Research.

Author and Contribution Disclosure Statement

These guidelines are simply meant to offer points for consideration and to serve as a springboard for discussion and planning when writing a manuscript. Completion of this form is not a requirement for each author. The form may be most useful at the outset of a project and/or the drafting of a manuscript to set expectations.

My position

Institution

I had a role in:

Yes No 1. *Conceptualization: Ideas - formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.*

Yes No 2. *Data curation: Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later re-use.*

Yes No 3. *Formal analysis: Application of statistical, mathematical, computational or other formal techniques to analyze or synthesize study data.*

Yes No 4. *Funding acquisition: Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication.*

Yes No 5. *Investigation: Performance of a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection.*

Yes No 6. *Methodology: Development or design of methodology; creation or models.*

Yes No 7. *Project Administration: Management and coordination of responsibility for the research activity planning and execution.*

Yes No 8. *Resources: Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools.*

Yes No 9. *Software: Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components.*

Yes No 10. Supervision: Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team.

Yes No 11. Validation: Verification, as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs.

Yes No 12. Visualization: Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation.

Yes No 13. Writing – original draft: Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation).

Yes No 14. Writing – review & editing: Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision –including pre- or post- publication stages.

15. I was responsible/contributed to the data shown in Figure(s):

16. I was responsible/contributed to the generation of Figure(s):

Signature

Date