

Demystifying Digital Scholarship: Knowledge Exchange (KE)

Ailsa Fullwood
Research Support
Facilitator

Gabriela Mircea
Digital Repository
Librarian

Grace Pollock
Research Support
Facilitator

Lewis & Ruth Sherman Centre for Digital Scholarship

Outline

- KE Principles and Terms
- KE at Mac
- **Services and** tools available to you
- Create your own KE plan using a planning tool

Knowledge exchange

Knowledge exchange is the interactive and iterative process of synthesizing, disseminating, co-creating, and applying research knowledge to improve health, society, economy, and environment, and enrich culture.

(aka Knowledge Mobilization; Knowledge Translation and Exchange; Knowledge Transfer)

Principles

At McMaster our purpose is the discovery, communication and preservation of knowledge. In our teaching, research, and scholarship, we are committed to creativity, innovation and excellence. We value integrity, quality, inclusiveness and teamwork in everything we do. We inspire critical thinking, personal growth, and a passion for lifelong learning. We serve the social, cultural, and economic needs of our community and our society.

<https://president.mcmaster.ca/mission-and-vision/>

“Research Users”

Who stands to benefit from this research?

Which audiences will be involved, and how?

How will the audiences benefit from being involved?

What is the best way to communicate with these audiences?

http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/policies-politiques/knowledge_mobilisation-mobilisation_des_connaissances-eng.aspx#a3

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)



Knowledge Mobilization

Synthesis

Dissemination

Transfer

Exchange

**Co-creation by
researchers and
knowledge users**

Target Audiences	Within the academy	Beyond the academy: the general public	Community stakeholders: decision makers & citizens
Forms/Products	Publication: peer-reviewed journals and scholarly presses Events: Speakers, workshops, conferences, book launches Research presentations Listservs Newsletters Course/curriculum development Social media	Publication: popular or alternative magazines and periodicals Media engagement: press releases, op-eds, interview Events: public lectures, performances, open classes Digital media: Websites, blogs, videos Social Media	Events: forum, meetings Training workshops Literature reviews or reports Advisory groups Community researchers Email networks Blogs Social media
Processes/practices	Dissemination Networking Collaboration Synthesis Open access publication	Outreach Resource sharing Storytelling Advocacy/activism Technology transfer	Community-based research Community engagement Professional training Knowledge exchange Collaboration and co-creation
Outcomes	Enriched disciplinary knowledge Expanded research areas or theories Pedagogical innovation New collaborations Professional advancement	Enriched public discourse Civic culture Cultural production Social change Enhanced reputation	Community input/support Enhanced professional practice Improved services or policies Increased community capacity Cross-sectoral partnerships

Digital and Social Media

Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, etc

Useful for:

- *Creating and connecting to groups with shared interests, other researchers and/or community groups*
- *Making information public in creative, flexible, interactive formats*

For Graduate Students

- Professional associations
- Volunteerism and experiential education
- Research Assistantships/Internships: MITACS (mitacs.ca)
- McMaster: 3 Minute Thesis, SSHRC Storytellers
- School of Graduate Studies: SPICES, Skills training

<https://graduate.mcmaster.ca/skills-opportunities/skills-training>

KE services at Mac

Knowledge exchange services and supports at McMaster are provided to researchers by:

- McMaster Industry Liaison Office (MILO)
- Office of Community Engagement
- Research Facilitators in each Faculty
- Library Services and The Sherman Centre for Digital Humanities

Together we...

- Broker relationships: We help researchers and graduate students connect to potential collaborators in academic, industry, public, non-profit, and community sectors
- Develop KE Plans: We help researchers to develop creative, effective knowledge mobilization plans and connect with the partners that can help make these plans work
- Improve Access: We work with researchers to ensure their research knowledge is openly and broadly accessible
- Build skills: We offer tailored educational seminars for faculty, staff and students on knowledge exchange strategies.



McMaster University's purpose is the discovery, communication, and preservation of knowledge. Committed to creativity, innovation, and excellence, the university serves the social, cultural, and economic needs of community and broader society.

McMaster's knowledge mobilization goals are to:

- Benefit society through research impacts and economic development
- Strengthen reputation and enhance recognition
- Promote research strengths

With a firm grounding in both the theory and practice of turning knowledge into action, McMaster is committed to building capacity for knowledge mobilization.

Services to support knowledge mobilization are distributed across the University. They are housed in Faculties and in University-supported networks and centres. Services include:

- **Brokering relationships:** we help researchers and graduate students connect to potential collaborators in academic, industry, public, non-profit, and community sectors
- **KM Planning:** we help researchers to develop creative, effective knowledge mobilization plans
- **Promotion:** we work closely with Communications staff to tell McMaster research stories
- **Training:** we offer graduate-level training in knowledge mobilization for research impact

Health sector-specific resources for knowledge transfer include:

- National Collaborating Centre for Methods and Tools (NCCMT)
- HealthEvidence™: a registry of systematic reviews relevant to public health topics



CONTACT INFORMATION

Faculty of Social Sciences

328 Kenneth Taylor Hall,
1280 Main Street West, KTH 129
Hamilton, ON L8S 4M4

Tel: 905-525-9140 ext 23118

Email: fullwood@mcmaster.ca

Mac Tools & Resources

- Research Snaps
- Research Shop
- Paths to Collaboration: A community guide for working with McMaster researchers
- Impacts Unpacked

Research Snaps

Snaps are short, readable summaries of what we do, what we discover, and why it matters.

- They can be linked from department or profile webpage.
- You can write them yourself, and submit for posting.
- You can include them in a grant application budget, and hire an RA to produce them.
- Training will be provided again this spring. Date TBA.



The Political Lives of Migrants

Peter Nyers

Search



Department/Institute

Faculty

Status



Difficult Inheritances: Placing Memorials of Vancouver's Disappeared Women in Context

Amber Dean

Engaging readers in a thoughtful analysis of the public representations and activist strategies that seek to remember and retell the stories of Vancouver's disappeared women, this research reflects on the enduring historical contexts of injustice...



Indigenous Place-Thought and Agency Amongst Humans and Non-Humans

Vanessa Watts

Euro-Western thought has made many important efforts to understand and embrace all components of Indigenous histories. However, these attempts are often still processed through very Western beliefs which view Indigenous histories as stories rather...



The Gospel of Mark and the Self-Sacrifice of Rulers

Matthew Thiessen

Though the "many for one" political ideology was widespread in the first century CE, the Gospel of Mark, passage 10:45, rejects this ideology. Instead, this type of rule is contrasted with Jesus's own as the servant king, sacrificing himself (the...



Temporary, Insecure Employment Harms Canadians and Their Communities

The prevalence of precarious (or, temporary and insecure) employment is increasing in our society. This form of employment negatively impacts the workforce and hinders people from realizing their full potential within their employment and in their family and community lives. However, governments at all levels, and employers and workers in all sectors, can work together to make employment more secure and reduce the negative effects of precarious employment.

Research

Impacts

Primary Researcher



Wayne Lewchuk

Labour Studies
Social Sciences
McMaster[View website](#)

Citation

Lewchuk, W., Lefebvre, M., Proby, S., Cook, C., Ozyan, D., Gidding, L., Loe, K., Newman, A., Shellen, J., Tardif, M., & Vukob, P. (2015). The Precarity Penalty: Employment Precarity's Impact on Individuals, Families and Communities and What to do about it. Retrieved from <http://snap.soc.2015/05/21/new-report/launch/>

Keywords

precarious employment, insecurity, poverty, discrimination, policy change

Funded by



What is this research about?

Having secure employment, with benefits and a possible career path, is a key to escape poverty. However, precarious employment (employment with uncertainty, insecurity, and lack of control) has grown more rapidly than all other forms of employment since the 1980s. People in precarious employment are often not unionized and work in temporary, contract jobs that have irregular hours, and lack supplemental health benefits and employment pension. Furthermore, employees have less incentive to train their temporary workers thereby decreasing the likelihood of these workers advancing their careers. The sum of this reason are to:

- Assess labour market trends since 2011.
- Examine the social impacts of precarious employment, with an emphasis on how these effects are experienced by people with different levels of income.
- Recommend strategies to reduce the prevalence and depth of precarious employment and minimize its negative effects on households and communities.

What did the researchers do?

The researchers examined the employment conditions in the Greater Toronto-Hamilton Area by collecting 4122 surveys, conducting 58 interviews, and reviewing policy initiatives related to precarious employment.

What did the researchers find?

The researchers found that:

- Workers in insecure employment are less likely to have access to any on-the-job training. This may trap them in poverty-wage jobs.
- Less than half of the survey participants reported being employed in a permanent full-time job with benefits beyond a salary.
- Redundant workers and foreign-born workers face great discrimination in finding secure, high-paying employment. They still face discrimination in seeking training, socializing, and sustaining healthy households even when they find secure employment.
- Barriers to accessing childcare for these families also limit their chance of finding good employment and the ability of both parents to work for pay.
- Workers who have insecure employment are more likely to be socially isolated and are less likely to vote than those who have secure employment.

To address these issues, we should focus on:

1. Building a dynamic labour market that supports workers in insecure employment. This involves strategies, such as creating a comprehensive plan that simultaneously focus on supporting job creation and assist job seekers, improving access to government-provided training that meets the skills required for specific job openings, enabling more secure employment, and addressing discrimination in hiring, job retention, and advancement.
2. Ensuring that jobs are a pathway to income and job security. This involves a re-examination of the Ontario Employment Standards Act 2000 to keep pace with changes in the labour market, more attention to the amount of notice given to workers regarding their annual profits, and improvements in income security for workers with precarious jobs. Furthermore, there should be more access to benefits for workers with insecure jobs and greater employment of workers to voice their concerns in the workplace.
3. Enhancing social and community support for a new labour market. More access to community services, flexible quality childcare, opportunities for children and youth, and meaningful volunteer opportunities are required.

How can you use this research?

The nature of employment is changing not only in Canada, but also in many parts of the world. Therefore, it is crucial for everyone to acknowledge these changes and their negative impacts on the Canadian workforce and communities. This research is of interest to government agencies, employers, and employees who have insecure jobs. A previous report in the 2012 report, *Can We Trust The Quality?* has been widely quoted in the floor of both of the Ontario Legislature and the House of Commons. The findings from that report have been used by both the NDP and the Liberals to inform debate and to shape their respective platforms. The Liberal Party in Ontario acknowledged the important role that the 2012 report played in helping to introduce Bill 15, the *Stronger Workplaces for a Stronger Economy Act*, 2014. The report helped inform their decision to change the rules regarding the relationship between temporary agency workers and their employers.

Have you seen an impact of this research?

[Support an Impact](#)

Temporary, Insecure Employment Harms Canadians and Their Communities

The prevalence of precarious (or, temporary and insecure) employment is increasing in our society. This form of employment negatively impacts the workforce and hinders people from realizing their full potential within their employment and in their family and community lives. However, governments at all levels, and employers and workers in all sectors, can work together to make employment more secure and reduce the negative effects of precarious employment.

Research

Impacts

Primary Researcher



Wayne Lewchuk

Labour Studies
Social Sciences
McMaster[View website](#)

Citation

Lewchuk, W., Lefebvre, M., Proby, S., Cook, C., Ozyan, D., Gidding, L., Loe, K., Newman, A., Shellen, J., Tardif, M., & Vukob, P. (2015). The Precarity Penalty: Employment Precarity's Impact on Individuals, Families and Communities and What to do about it. Retrieved from <http://snap.soc.2015/05/21/new-report/launch/>

Keywords

precarious employment, insecurity, poverty, discrimination, policy change

Research Impacts

Research contributes to the Stronger Workplaces for a Stronger Economy Act

JANUARY 9, 2016

The 2013 report *Can We Trust The Quality?* helped bring the Ontario Government's attention to the problems of precarious work. This report, together with the Vulnerable Workers and Precarious Work report of the Law Commission of Ontario, stimulated the government to introduce the *Stronger Workplaces for a Stronger Economy Act*, designed to protect the province's most vulnerable workers and to increase fairness for both employees and for businesses. The bill indexes future minimum wage adjustments to Ontario's consumer price index and creates new rights and protections for workers employed through temporary employment agencies. It was passed in July 2014 as part of the Ontario government's commitment to "invest in people, build modern infrastructure, and support a dynamic and innovative business climate" (Ministry of Labour, Ontario, News Release July 16, 2014).

Have you seen an impact of this research?

[Support an Impact](#)

Research: subtitles draw attention to doing, finding, using research
Impact: any successful KE that has led to impact can be recorded here -- submitted by anyone

Citation can link to open access article.
Share button makes it shareable via social media or email.

Research Shop

Under the guidance of the Research Coordinator, volunteer Research Associates do rapid research for (and with) organizations outside the university. Products most often take the form of “knowledge synthesis” --lit reviews and environmental scans, with recommendations that can inform decision-making.

Research Associates commit to 5 volunteer hrs/week for 8 weeks, and work in small teams to respond to specific research requests.

To apply, go to the site and click on “Join Us”

Paths to Collaboration

If you are a faculty researcher in the process of initiating a research partnership with a community group or non-profit organization, you might consider providing your potential partners with this document.

2

Choosing The Right Path

Models Of Community-Engaged Research

Below are some of the most common paths of research collaboration.* If you're not sure which path to choose, contact us at community@mcmaster.ca. We can help you figure it out.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?	TIMELINE	DESCRIPTION	PATH
ADVICE	Less than 1 month	University professors can answer specific questions that are relevant to their areas of expertise, or can help an organization figure out what questions to ask, or where to look for the answers.	CONSULTATION
BEST EVIDENCE	1 to 4 months	This type of research can provide organizations or communities with the research findings they need to help them make decisions. It usually involves evaluating and summarizing research that's already been done and may include interviews with people who have experience or expertise in the topic.	RESEARCH SHOP
COMMUNITY-DRIVEN RESEARCH	3 months to 1 year +	Research which is requested and managed by the organization or community might be suitable for student research projects or internships, with some academic oversight provided by a professor. These will require advance planning and consultation with a professor.	STUDENT PROJECT
CO-DRIVEN RESEARCH	3 months to 5+ years	These projects can emerge when a community's needs coincide with a university researcher's academic interest in the topic. Partners often contribute to and benefit from the research.	PARTNERSHIP

* If you are interested in collaborating with researchers to develop a commercial product, please contact McMaster Industry Liaison Office (MILO) 905-525-9140 ext.28646 miiledsk@mcmaster.ca

6

Partnerships

Sharing the Driver's Seat

Partnered research projects can emerge when a community's needs coincide with a professor's or doctoral student's academic interest in the topic. Before starting down this path, the first step is to talk, frankly and fully, about how the journey together will go.

Here are some questions that you can use as the basis for discussion with a university research team.

1. **What are the aims of each partner organization involved? Do they overlap enough to justify working together? Are the benefits clear?**

In a research partnership, all partners should expect to both contribute to and benefit from the research. Work toward clarifying how this research project suits your organization's or community's goals, and identify ways that the research could help you achieve those goals.

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

"In the beginning stages of partnership, it should be made clear what each group is able or not able to contribute. This helps prevent unreasonable requests or expectations."

In Partnered Research, even before the project starts, expectations are documented in two forms:

- A Letter of Support from each partner organization will document what the organization will contribute to the partnership, and how the organization will benefit from the partnership. The letter is a result of negotiation and conversation with the academic research team. Questions below should be covered before, or as part of, that process of negotiation.

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is developed to confirm that all participants share expectations about how the project will be managed and how decisions will be made. See sample MOU here: <http://macconnector.mcmaster.ca/macconnect/resources/home/capacity-building>

2. **How will disagreements that arise be resolved? How will conflict be handled? Does one party have final decision-making authority?**

Decision-making in a partnered research project will be shared. Work with the university researcher to figure out and document what that will look like.

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

"We devoted a lot of time to discuss the research itself, going over details and getting input about representation, measurement, and process to keep it as "community driven" as possible. We discussed primary documents and collaboratively drew up a Terms of Reference. We kept in contact about the project as we applied for grant funding, ensuring everyone reviewed and provided comment on all documents."

COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

"90% of the time, conflict is caused by miscommunication or misunderstanding; pre-empt this by establishing trust, transparency, role clarity, and respectful dialogue from the beginning. When conflict does emerge, listen to understand the emotion and the issues; often the former intensifies the latter."

In collaborative research where partners may experience power imbalance or be wary of research, it can be helpful to start levelling the playing field by developing some shared vocabulary and being clear about roles, rights, processes, and expectations.

Impacts Unpacked

- Documents how knowledge exchange helps turn research into action.
- Illuminate a rich variety of strategies and approaches to knowledge exchange (KE).
- Example: [Telling stories differently: Using new media to reach new audiences](#)

Impacts Unpacked documents how research impact happens (when knowledge is exchanged).

Impacts Unpacked documents how knowledge exchange helps turn research into action. Together, the cases illuminate a rich variety of strategies and approaches to knowledge exchange (KE). We hope that these cases of research impact, once unpacked, will prompt conversation and creative thinking about knowledge exchange.

Impact Cases



Telling Stories Differently: Using new media to reach new audiences

New forms of media, such as Reddit, offer scientists the opportunity to speak directly to members of the public, expanding their outreach and potential for impact.



Influencing Policy: partnerships move research into action

A multi-sectoral research partnership investigating precarious employment directly influenced employment policies. This case illustrates the value of partner organizations with experience in knowledge brokering, and the importance of building relationships to influence policy.



Personal engagement and accessible evidence-based exercise guidelines enable knowledge exchange

PACE research helps participants and people with compromised mobility or health to make exercise a regular part of their lives. This case illustrates the challenges and rewards of sharing research evidence with the goal of stimulating changes in individual behaviour.



"You need a door": Improvisation and the art of the possible

A theatre professor and two theatre companies together developed a play designed to provoke public debate about the social service systems that women living in poverty need to negotiate. This case illustrates the power of feedback loops between focused improvisation and critique for the collaborative process.



Making Research Matter: The Power of Strategic Knowledge Transfer

The Aging, Community and Health Research Unit uses targeted communication and knowledge translation strategies, informed by stakeholder consultation.



Local & Global Connections: The role of public intellectuals in mobilizing research and raising awareness

The War on Youth Summer Institute brought together a global community of activists, students, and scholars to address challenges facing young people in the 21st century. This case illustrates how knowledge exchange through critical education can lead to personal and social transformation.



Immediate and longer term impacts: How engagement shapes



Working Together: Collaborative learning inspired by

Documents how knowledge exchanges turn research into action.

Designed to spur conversation and creative thinking about knowledge exchange.

Great use of new media to increase public understanding of MRI technology and MRI-enabled medical research

Also a great way to make connections; you never know who's reading.



Telling Stories Differently: Using new media to reach new audiences

New forms of media, such as Reddit, offer scientists the opportunity to speak directly to members of the public, expanding their outreach and potential for impact.

Brief

Case

Project

Mike Noseworthy on Reddit Ask Me Anything
<https://www.reddit.com/r/science/comments/355dcx/?sort=controversial>

Research Lead



Dr. Michael Noseworthy
Director, McMaster School of Biomedical Engineering
Professor, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Case Contributor

Dr. Michael Noseworthy
Director, McMaster School of Biomedical Engineering
Professor, Electrical and Computer Engineering

Monique Beech
Marketing and Communications Strategist
Faculty of Engineering

Research funded by

NSERC, CIHR, CFI, Ontario Brain Institute (OBI), Cancer Care Ontario (CCO)

IMPACTS

35,000 Reddit readers increased their understanding or awareness of advances in MRI technology, and of MRI as a field of research

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE STRATEGY

New media

GOALS

Increase public understanding of MRI technology and MRI-enabled medical research

ACTIVITIES

- Staff organized a Reddit Ask Me Anything (AMA) session
- Researcher fielded questions online for 2 hours

KEYS TO MAKING IT WORK

- Researcher was comfortable adapting language to a variety of audiences in real time
- The AMA was offered within the science sub-reddit, rather than as general AMA

RESOURCES

To arrange an AMA, message the moderators at Science AMA Series
<https://www.reddit.com/r/science/wiki/scienceamaseries>

Library Services

Open Access



- International movement
 - [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#) 2002
 - [Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing](#) 2003
 - [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#) 2003
- Research should be freely available
- Greater dissemination of knowledge

Tri-Agency policy

- May 1st, 2015
- Open access mandated by the [Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications](#)
 - Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)
 - Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC)
 - Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)

“The objective of this policy is to improve access to the results of Agency-funded research, and to increase the dissemination and exchange of research results.”

Open Access

openaccess.mcmaster.ca

Attention Faculty & Researchers

As of **May 1st, 2015**, open access is mandated by the [Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications](#)

Open access refers to scholarly research that is made freely available on the internet. In a scholarly environment, open access often focuses on journal articles.



How do I comply with the Tri-Agency Policy?

To find out, use the [Open Access Interactive Tool](#)

Guide to Open Access



[Open Access Explained](#)



[Online Repositories Explained](#)



[Copyright and Open Access](#)



[Open Access Resources](#) - including [Open Access Week schedules](#)

Compliance with the Tri-Agency Policy?



openaccess.mcmaster.ca

Open Access Interactive Tool

Tri-Agency Funding

* Was the research published in this manuscript funded by SSHRC or CIHR?

☒ Yes ☐ No

* Which agency funded your research?

Choose one of the following answers

- ☐ NSERC
☐ SSHRC
☐ CIHR

Next →



Open Access Interactive Tool

Your Personalized Outcome

Your results:

To meet the requirements of the Tri-Agency Policy, your manuscript must be deposited into an online repository.



For next steps:
[Download this customized guide.](#)

Thank you for using the Open Access Interactive Tool

[Try the tool again.](#)



YOUR NEXT STEPS TO OPEN ACCESS...

If you indicated that you received funding from NSERC or SSHRC on or after May 1, 2015, so the Tri-Agency Open Access Policy applies to the situation you specified. Your research is published, but not in an open access journal or in a journal that will make your article open access with 12 months of publication.

To meet the requirements of the Tri-Agency Policy, deposit your manuscript into an online repository.

Next Steps:

1. Consult [SHERPA/RoMEO](#), a database of publishers' policies regarding the self-archiving of journal articles on the web or online repositories. You may have the right to include some, but not all, versions of your article (e.g. pre-print, post-print, or published version)
2. Contact your publisher to confirm your copyright permissions.
3. Deposit your manuscript into an online repository:
 - a. [MacSphere](#): McMaster's Institutional Repository
 - i. Log-in to MacSphere with your MAC ID and password and submit your article to the collection that corresponds with your department
 - b. Search or browse a list of subject-based repositories using [OpenDOAR: Directory of Open Access Repositories](#)

Important Links:

- [SHERPA/RoMEO](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/): <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>
- [MacSphere](https://macsphere.mcmaster.ca/): <https://macsphere.mcmaster.ca/>
- [OpenDOAR](http://opendoar.org/index.html): <http://opendoar.org/index.html>

Questions?

- Email scom@mcmaster.ca
- See the [Guide to Open Access](#)

Research funders' open access policies

Search

Funders' Name or Country keywords:

[Advanced Search](#)

JULIET News

[Blog](#) • [Twitter](#) • [More >>](#)

- [Upgrade to SHERPA/JULIET Released](#) - 12-Dec-2012
- [JULIET has been upgraded -- now includes Funders' Data and Open Access Journal Policies](#) - Mar-2008
- [SHERPA launches new advice list - JULIET](#) - Jun-2006

Special JULIET Pages

- [JULIET Statistics](#)
- [Selected UK research funders' grant expenditure](#)
- [Application Programmers' Interface \(API\)](#)

Additions and Updates

 [RSS1 Feed >>](#)

- [Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia](#) - 07-Mar-2016
- [Academy of Finland](#) - 02-Sep-2015
- [Breast Cancer Now](#) - 21-Jul-2015

Other SHERPA Services

- [SHERPA/FACT](#) - Funders & Authors Compliance Tool
- [SHERPA/RoMEO](#) - Journals' and Publishers' Open Access Policies

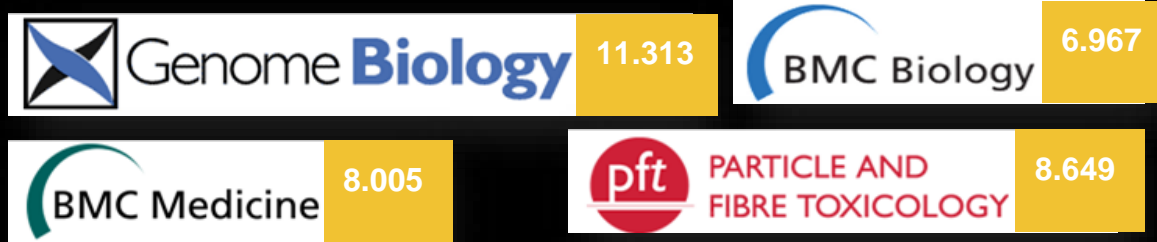
OA journals

- Peer-review
- BioMed Central
 - publishes ~265 peer-reviewed open access journals
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/>
- DOAJ
 - 209 journals from Canada
 - 9471 OA journals
 - <http://www.doaj.org>



Open Access journals

- Impact factor
 - BioMed Central



- Public Library of Science



- Citation rates
 - <http://sparceurope.org/oaca/>

Predatory open access journals

- Free for users/not free to produce
- Business models



Scholarly journal publisher

The Press is an imprint supported and published by the McMaster University Library in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.



Bridges: Conversations in Global Politics and Public Policy

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)



Early Theatre

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)



Energy Studies Review

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

Journal Help

USER

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

LANGUAGE

Select Language

English

JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope

All



Publishing System for Student Journals

Student Journals @ McMaster University

Catalyst: Facets of Biochemistry and Biomedical Sciences

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

Esurio: Journal of Hunger and Poverty

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

Global Health: Annual Review

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

The iScientist

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

McMaster Journal of Engineering Physics

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

Perceptia

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

The McMaster Journal of Communication

[VIEW JOURNAL](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [REGISTER](#)

OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

[Journal Help](#)

USER

You are logged in as...

jadmin

- [My Journals](#)
- [My Profile](#)
- [Log Out](#)

LANGUAGE

Select Language

English

Submit

JOURNAL CONTENT

Search

Search Scope

All

Search

Decided not to
publish in OA
journals?

[Home](#) [Browse](#) [Help](#)



[Sign on to:](#)

Recent Submissions

[RSS 1.0](#)[RSS 2.0](#)[RSS](#)

A Geographical Study of Culross Township

[See](#)

< <p>The purpose of this thesis is to discuss and explain both the physical characteristics and the historical developments of Culross Township, in order to show their relationship to each other, and to the present land... >



About MacSphere

MacSphere is McMaster University's Institutional Repository (IR). The purpose of an IR is to bring together all of a University's research under one umbrella, with an aim to preserve and provide access to that research. The research and scholarly output included in MacSphere has been selected and deposited by the individual university departments and centres on campus.

To contribute to McMaster's Institutional Repository, please sign on to MacSphere with your MAC ID. If you have any questions, please contact the [Office of Scholarly Communication](#).

Students wishing to deposit their PhD or Masters thesis, please follow the instructions outlined by the [School of Graduate Studies](#).

Communities in MacSphere

Choose a community to browse its collections.

Departments

616

Events & Conferences

57

Open Access Dissertations and Theses
Community

12697

Research Centres and Institutes

1310

Discover

Author

Centre for Health
Economics and P...

275

McMaster Health
Forum

172

McMaster University,
Faculty of B...

167

Espiritu, Medy

160

Subject

English Language
and Literature

713

Religion

406

Philosophy

315

Biology

313

Chemistry

306

Date issued

2000 - 2017

6699

1900 - 1999

7660

1800 - 1899

22

1700 - 1799

99

1600 - 1699

11

1556 - 1599

1

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

[English](#) | [Español](#) | [Magyar](#) | [Nederlands](#) | [Português](#)

Search

☒ **Journal titles or ISSNs** ☐ **Publisher names**

☒ **Exact title** ☐ **starts with** ☐ **contains** ☐ **ISSN**

[Advanced Search](#)

Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

RoMEO News

[Blog](#) • [Twitter](#) • [More >>](#)

- [Dutch Version of RoMEO Released](#) - 22-Apr-2015
- [Nederlandse versie van RoMEO verschenen](#) - 22-Apr-2015
- [SHERPA/RoMEO API Version 2.4 has been Closed Down](#) - 26-Nov-2013

Special RoMEO Pages

[More >>](#)

- [Publishers Allowing use of their PDFs in Repositories](#)
- [RoMEO Statistics](#)
- [Application Programmers' Interface \(API\)](#)

Additions and Updates

 [RSS1 Feed](#)


- [Universidad Central Marta Abreu de Las Villas, Facultad de Ciencias Agropecuarias, Centro de Investigaciones Agropecuarias](#) - Universidad Central Marta Abreu de Las Villas, Facultad de Ciencias Agropecuarias, Centro de Investigaciones Agropecuarias - 03-Jan-2017
- [University of St Andrews, St Mary's College](#) - University of St Andrews, St Mary's College - 03-Jan-2017
- [Universitat de Valencia, Departament de Didàctica de l'Expressió Musical, Plàstica i Corporal](#) - Universitat de Valencia, Departament de Didàctica de l'Expressió Musical, Plàstica i Corporal - 19-Dec-2016

Other SHERPA Services

- [SHERPA/FACT](#) - Funders & Authors Compliance Tool
- [SHERPA/JULIET](#) - Research funders' open access policies




Author's rights



CARLABRC

USING THE SPARC CANADIAN
AUTHOR ADDENDUM TO SECURE
YOUR RIGHTS AS THE AUTHOR
OF A JOURNAL ARTICLE



March 2015

THE SPARC CANADIAN AUTHOR ADDENDUM

Your article has been accepted for publication in a journal and, like your colleagues, you want the widest possible distribution and visibility in the scholarly community. In the past, the traditional publication agreement you signed when you submitted your article to the publisher often prevented broad distribution of your work. Today you have other options. Online article manuscript archiving, open access publishing, and publication agreement you'll likely prevent broad distribution of your work.

You would never knowingly keep your work from a readership that could benefit from it. A restrictive publication agreement could limit the scholarly universe and lessen your visibility as an author.

WHY? According to the traditional publication agreement, all rights — including copyright — in your article are transferred to the publisher. You may wish to place your article in later works. You may wish to make copies to your class or distribute it to your colleagues. You may wish to place your article on a departmental Web page or in an open access repository. If you had the choice. These are all reasonable research wide exposure and fulfillment of your role as a scholar, but they are inhibited by the restrictive publication agreement. If you sign on the publication agreement, there is no way to retain these rights.

YES. The SPARC Canadian Author Addendum is a legal instrument that modifies the restrictive publication agreement and allows you to keep your rights to your articles. The original Author Addendum was developed by SPARC in partnership with the Creative Commons². See also Creative Commons Canada³.

The Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) adapted the SPARC Author Addendum for the Canadian context.

SCRUTINIZE THE PUBLICATION AGREEMENT

Read the publication agreement with great care. Publishers' agreements (often titled "Copyright Transfer Agreement") have traditionally been used to transfer copyright or key use rights from author to publisher. They are written by publishers and may capture more of your rights than are necessary to publish the work. Ensuring the agreement is balanced and has a clear statement of your rights is up to you.

Publishing agreements are negotiable. Publishers require only your permission to publish an article, not a wholesale transfer of copyright. Hold onto rights to make use of the work in ways that serve your needs and that promote education and research activities.

Value the copyright in your intellectual property. A journal article is often the culmination of years of study, research, and hard work. The more the article is read and cited, the greater its value. But if you give away control in the copyright agreement, you may limit its use. Before transferring ownership of your intellectual output, understand the consequences and options.

A BALANCED APPROACH TO COPYRIGHT MANAGEMENT

Authors

- Retain the rights you want.
- Use and develop your own work without restriction.
- Increase access for education and research.
- Receive proper attribution when your work is used.

Publishers

- If you choose, deposit your work in a public digital repository where it will be permanently and openly accessible.
- The copy of the work deposited into the repository is typically an author's post-refereed article manuscript that's been accepted for publication.

CARL maintains a list of Canadian Institutional Repositories at
<http://www.carl-abrc.ca/advancing-research/institutional-repositories/report-in-canada/>

WHAT IF THE PUBLISHER REJECTS THE AUTHOR ADDENDUM?

- Explain to the publisher why it is important for you to retain these rights in your own work.
- Ask the publisher to articulate why the license rights provided under the SPARC Canadian Author Addendum are insufficient to allow publication.
- Evaluate the adequacy of the publisher's response in light of the reasonable and growing need for authors to retain certain key rights to their works.

HOW TO USE THE SPARC CANADIAN AUTHOR ADDENDUM

1. Complete the addendum at <http://www.carl-abrc.ca/doc/EngPubAgree.pdf>
2. Print a copy of the addendum and attach it to your publishing agreement.
3. Note in a cover letter to your publisher that you have included an addendum to the agreement.
4. Mail the addendum with your publishing agreement and a cover letter to your publisher.

The SPARC Canadian Author Addendum makes it easy for researchers to comply with research funding agencies' mandates such as Canada's Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications⁴.

Be a responsible steward of your intellectual property. Retain vital rights for you and your readers while authorizing publishing activities that benefit everyone by making scholarship more widely available.

CARL gratefully acknowledges the assistance and financial contribution of SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition) in helping develop the SPARC Canadian Author Addendum.

References: 1. Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition <<http://www.sparc.ac.uk/>> / 2. Creative Commons <<http://creativecommons.org/>> / 3. Creative Commons Canada <<http://creativecommons.ca/>> / 4. Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications <<http://www.science.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&nav=6765465-1>> [CIHR, NSERC, and SSHRC]

SPARC CANADIAN AUTHOR'S ADDENDUM TO PUBLICATION AGREEMENT

<http://www.carl-abrc.ca/doc/EngPubAgree.pdf>

THIS ADDENDUM hereby modifies and supplements the attached Publication Agreement concerning the following Article:

(manuscript title)

(journal name)

The parties agree that wherever there is any conflict between this **Addendum** and the **Publication Agreement**, the provisions of this Addendum are paramount and the Publication Agreement shall be construed accordingly.

Notwithstanding any terms in the Publication Agreement to the contrary, **AUTHOR** and **PUBLISHER** agree as follows:

1. **Author's Retention of Rights.** In addition to any rights under copyright retained by Author in the Publication Agreement, Author retains the right to (i) reproduce the Article in any material form for non-commercial purposes; (ii) to perform the Article in public for non-commercial purposes; (iii) to convert the Article by preparing derivative works; (iv) to make a sound recording, cinematographic film or other contrivance by means of which the Article may be mechanically reproduced or performed for non-commercial purposes; (v) to reproduce, adapt and publicly present the Article as a cinematographic film for non-commercial purposes; (vi) to communicate the work to the public by telecommunication for non-commercial purposes; and (vii) to authorize others to make any non-commercial use of the Article so long as Author receives credit as author and the journal in which the Article has been published is cited as the source of first publication of the Article. For example, Author may make and distribute copies in the course of teaching and research and may post the Article on personal or institutional Web sites and in other open access digital repositories.
2. **Publisher's Additional Commitments.** Publisher agrees to provide to Author within 14 days of first publication and at no charge an electronic copy of the published Article in Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF). The Security Settings for such copy should all be set to "No Security."
3. **Publisher's Acceptance of this Addendum.** Author requests that Publisher demonstrate acceptance of this Addendum by signing a copy and returning it to the Author. However, in the event that Publisher publishes the Article in the journal identified herein or in any other form without signing a copy of the Addendum, Publisher will be deemed to have assented to the terms of this Addendum.

AUTHOR(S):

Signature (corresponding author on behalf of all authors)

Date:

PUBLISHER:

Signature

Date:

Open data

- Data freely available
- *Tri-Agency Statement of Principles on Digital Data Management (2016)*


“data collected with public funds belong in the public domain”

“data collected with the use of SSHRC funds must be preserved and made available for use by others within a reasonable period of time” – 2 years

Open data

Slide by Jason Brodeur

[McMaster Home](#) [Research](#) [Using the Libraries](#) [Collections](#) [Faculty Support](#) [About](#) [Help](#)



[Home](#) > [RDM Home](#) >
Research Data Management at McMaster
**Plan
Create
Preserve
Share**
**RDM
@McMaster**

Research Data Management at McMaster

In the spirit of good data stewardship and funding agency requirements the adoption of Research Data Management (RDM) practices are increasing worldwide. In Canada a handful of funding agencies require researchers to apply RDM practices to their data to ensure it is comprehensive and accessible long-term. The purpose of this website is to both provide information and link relevant resources to different phases of RDM to reduce obstacles associated with the process. The buttons beneath can be used to navigate to sections of the RDM process, in addition to the menu on the left.

Planning & Preparing
Self Test
Data Management Plan
Funding Agencies

Collecting & Analyzing
Documentation & Metadata
Data Storage & Security
Formatting Data

Preserving & Archiving
Archiving Data
Sharing Data
Intellectual Property Rights

Planning & Preparing

Collecting & Analyzing

Preserving & Sharing


RDM is the active organization and maintenance of data throughout its lifecycle, from its collection, interpretation, dissemination, and the archiving of valuable results. RDM enables reliable verification of research results, and permits innovative, interdisciplinary research built on existing information. The application of RDM improves cumulative research efficiency, and reduces the overall cost of research

RDM integrates data management considerations such as data [documentation and metadata](#), [security](#), [archiving](#), and [sharing](#) with the traditional data life cycle of [planning](#), [collecting](#), and [preserving](#). The incorporation of RDM practices throughout a project optimizes the quality and re-use of the research data, and can become quite efficient on time. This approach enables the data's comprehensiveness and accessibility to be preserved both short and long-term.

How **library stuff works** video tutorials

portagenetwork.ca

Slide by Jason Brodeur



SERVICES PARTAGÉS POUR LES DONNÉES DE RECHERCHE
SHARED STEWARDSHIP OF RESEARCH DATA

HomeContact UsFrançais

Communities of PracticeHow to Manage Your DataWorking with PortageAbout Portage

THE PORTAGE NETWORK


is dedicated to the shared stewardship of research data in Canada through:

- Developing a national research data culture
- Fostering a community of practice for research data
- Building national research data services and infrastructure


Launched in 2014 by the [Canadian Association of Research Libraries](#), Portage works within the library community to coordinate expertise, services, and technology in research data management, seeking to collaborate with other research data management stakeholders.

Research data culture represents widely shared values and principles for digital data management.


A community of practice for research data consists of stakeholders working




For RESEARCHERS



For LIBRARIANS & DATA STEWARDS



For SERVICE & INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDERS



DMP Assistant

Sign InSign Up

If you have an existing account with DMP Assistant or previous version of DMP Builder.

New to DMP Assistant? Sign up today.


NEWS

Portage Data Discovery Expert Group Issues Call for Participation in Working Groups
NOVEMBER 3, 2016

UBC Library Contributes Search Interface to Federated Research Data Repository
OCTOBER 24, 2016

Tweets

by @portageCARLABRC

Portage
@portageCARLABRC

Dataverse

Scholars Portal Dataverse
<http://dataverse.scholarsportal.info>

- Open-source, general data repository
- Initially developed at Harvard
- 'Forked' by Scholars Portal (OCUL) for use by Ontario universities
- Supports data DOI registration through Datacite Canada

The screenshot shows the Scholars Portal Dataverse homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the site name, a search bar, and links for About, Guides, Support, Sign Up, and Log In. The main banner features a teal background with a white geometric pattern on the left. The text 'SCHOLARS PORTAL RESEARCH DATA PLATFORM' is in the top right of the banner. Below it, a large quote reads: 'Publish and track your data, discover and reuse others' data!'. At the bottom of the banner are two buttons: 'Create My Dataverse' and 'Explore'. Below the banner is a carousel of university logos and their respective dataverse names: McMaster University, Algoma University, Brock University, and Carleton University. At the very bottom, a paragraph states: 'Canada's federal research agencies are strong advocates for making publically-funded research data as accessible as possible. In 2016, the Tri-Agency released a [Statement of Principles on Digital Data Management](#) that outlines expectations and responsibilities for research data management and open data sharing.'

Some KE planning tools

- Ontario Centre of Excellence for Child and Youth Mental Health [knowledge mobilization planning toolkit](#)
- Sick Kids [Knowledge Translation Planning template](#), developed by Melanie Barwick

discussion

References

About | Research Impact. (n.d.). Retrieved March 28, 2016, from <http://researchimpact.ca/about/>

Canada, C. I. of H. R. G. of. (2005, October 27). Knowledge translation & commercialization - CIHR. Retrieved March 30, 2016, from <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/29529.html>

Ferguson, N. (2014, September 16). Knowledge mobilization planning form v7 - Knowledge_Mobilization_Planning_Form.pdf. Retrieved March 23, 2016, from http://www.kmbtoolkit.ca/sites/all/themes/kmb/assets/images/Knowledge_Mobilization_Planning_Form.pdf

Government of Canada. (2014, October 16). Science.gc.ca - Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications. Retrieved March 30, 2016, from <http://www.science.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=F6765465-1>

Government of Canada, N. S. and E. R. C. of C. (2009, January 6). NSERC - Idea to Innovation Program – Frequently Asked Questions. Retrieved March 30, 2016, from http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/NSERC-CRSNG/Eligibility-Admissibilite/l2lEligibility-INNOVadmissibilite_eng.asp

Government of Canada, S. S. and H. R. C. (2012a, May 11). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Retrieved March 23, 2016, from http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/policies-politiques/knowledge_mobilisation-mobilisation_des_connaissances-eng.aspx

Government of Canada, S. S. and H. R. C. (2012b, May 11). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Retrieved March 29, 2016, from http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/about-au_sujet/policies-politiques/statements-enonces/edata-donnees_electroniques-eng.aspx

Government of Canada, S. S. and H. R. C. (2012c, May 11). Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council - Definitions. Retrieved March 24, 2016, from <http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/programs-programmes/definitions-eng.aspx#km-mc>

Networks of Centres of Excellence of Canada, C. (2016, February 22). 2017 NCE International Knowledge Translation Platforms (NCE-IKTP) initiative competition. Retrieved March 30, 2016, from http://www.nce-rce.gc.ca/Competitions-Competitions/Current-EnVigueur/NCEIKTP-SITCRCE-2017/Index_eng.asp