

# PhD ▶ ON TRACK og åpen publisering

Virak – konferansen for universitets- og høyskolebibliotek, Stavanger 13.-14. juni 2019

PhD on Track-redaksjonen, ved:  
Hege Charlotte Faber, NTNU  
Torstein Låg, UiT Norges arktiske universitet  
Michael Grote, UiB

# Diskusjonsspørsmål

## Fra PhD-kandidatens perspektiv:

Hva gjør du når du som uerfaren forsker skal publisere artikler?

Hva forventer du å finne på PhD on Track-sidene

Finner du det du trenger?

## Hva mener du som bibliotekansatt:

Er det noe som kan føyes til, tones ned eller trekkes fra på sidene?

Er det noe som hører bedre hjemme et annet sted?

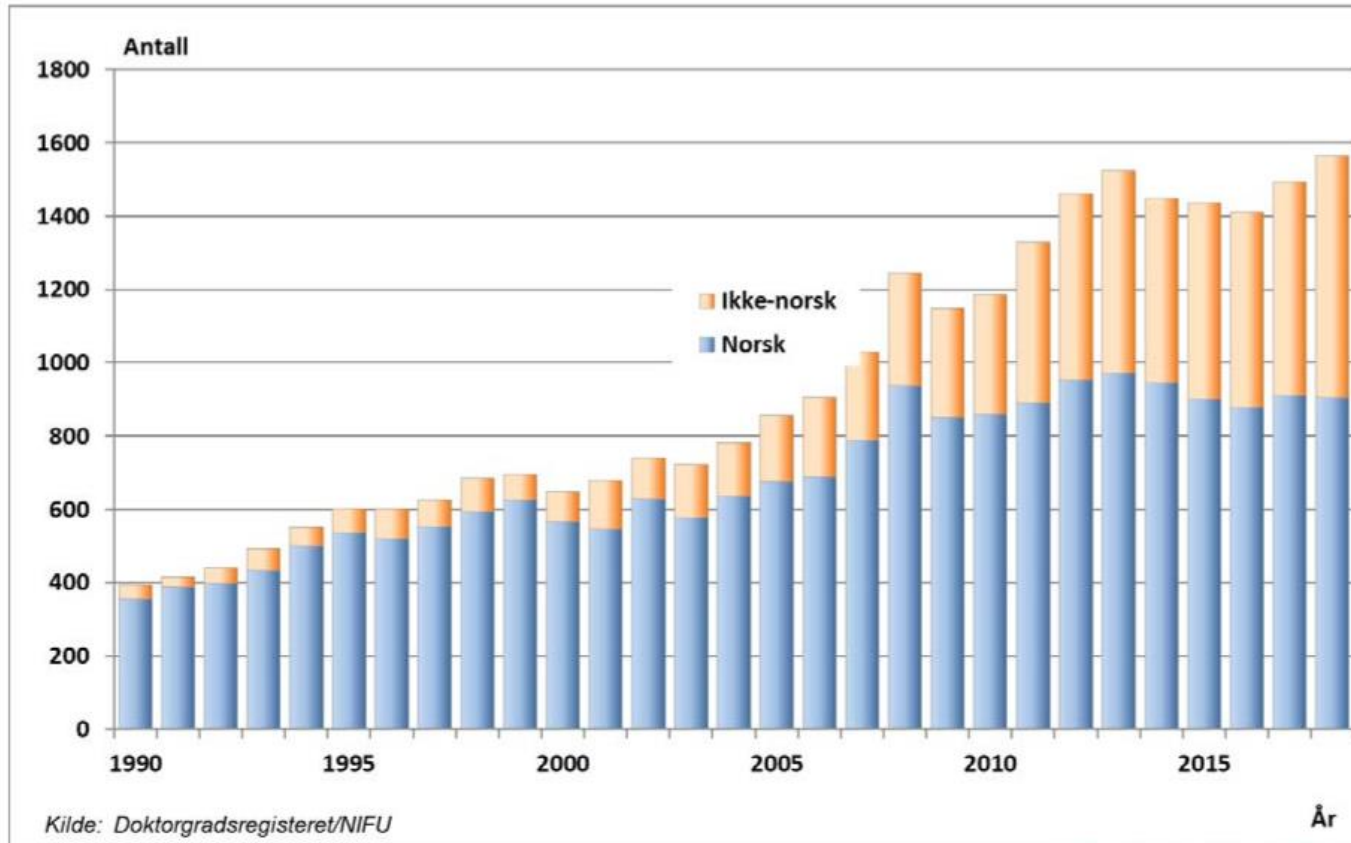
Er det noe vi har glemt?

# Gjennomstrømning i organisert doktorgradsutdanning – universiteter

(tabell hentet fra NSD)

Institusjonsnavn	2018					
	Avlagte doktorgrader	Avlagte doktorgrader, brutto årsverk (gj.snitt)	Avlagte doktorgrader, netto årsverk (gj.snitt)	Doktorgradsavtaler, avbrutte	Doktorgradsavtaler, eldre enn 5 år (høst)	Doktorgradsavtaler, eldre enn 5 år (vår)
Nord universitet	30	5,54		10		20
Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet	50	4,75		5		25
Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet	320	4,48		45		315
OsloMet – storbyuniversitetet	40	5,08		10		25
Universitetet i Agder	30	4,72		10		15
Universitetet i Bergen	130	4,89		15		180
Universitetet i Oslo	245	4,91		65		145
Universitetet i Stavanger	40	4,81		5		10
Universitetet i Sørøst-Norge	25	4,4				25
Universitetet i Tromsø - Norges arktiske universitet	80	4,96		55		85
<b>Sum</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>4,77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>845</b>

## Økende andel utenlandske ph.d.-kandidater (NIFU)



Figur 9 Doktorgrader 1990-2018 med norsk og ikke-norsk statsborgerskap på disputastidspunktet.

# Google analytics

Alle brukere  
100,00 % Sidevisninger

+ Legg til segment

9. jun. 2018 - 8. jun. 2019 ▼

Oversikt

Sidevisninger ▼ kontra Velg en beregning

Hver time Dag Uke Måned



Sidevisninger <b>58 482</b>	Unike sidevisninger <b>47 568</b>	Gj.sn. tid på side <b>00:01:48</b>	Fluktfrekvens <b>71,18 %</b>	% Utgang <b>50,55 %</b>
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# Mer Google analytics-statistikk...

1.	/	9 236	30,60 %
2.	/search-and-review/reference-managers/	1 813	6,01 %
3.	/share-and-publish/co-authorship/	1 392	4,61 %
4.	/search-and-review/searching/	1 320	4,37 %
5.	/search-and-review/writing/	1 157	3,83 %
6.	/about-phd-on-track/	969	3,21 %
7.	/review-and-discover/systematic-review-searching/	883	2,93 %
8.	/share-and-publish/	856	2,84 %
9.	/search-and-review/reviewing/	846	2,80 %
10.	/search-and-review/types-of-reviews/	843	2,79 %
11.	/search-and-review/	819	2,71 %
12.	/share-and-publish/submitting-articles/	649	2,15 %
13.	/share-and-publish/citation-impact/	616	2,04 %
14.	/search-and-review/search-examples/	554	1,84 %
15.	/review-and-discover/reference-managers/	548	1,82 %
16.	/open-science/	527	1,75 %
17.	/open-science/open-access-publishing/	497	1,65 %
18.	/review-and-discover/reviewing-literature/	457	1,51 %
19.	/review-and-discover/discovering-your-field/	436	1,44 %
20.	/search-and-review/workflow/	432	1,43 %

# Bruk i ulike deler av landet i 2016-2017 og 2017-2018

Region ?	Trafikk	
	Brukere ? ↓	Nye brukere ?
	<b>7 576</b> % av summen: 26,38 % (28 714)	<b>7 404</b> % av summen: 25,97 % (28 514)
1. Oslo	2 764 (35,61 %)	2 637 (35,62 %)
2. Hordaland	1 626 (20,95 %)	1 559 (21,06 %)
3. Sor-Trondelag	1 033 (13,31 %)	1 000 (13,51 %)
4. Akershus	453 (5,84 %)	415 (5,61 %)
5. Rogaland	300 (3,87 %)	289 (3,90 %)
6. Troms	252 (3,25 %)	235 (3,17 %)
7. Buskerud	173 (2,23 %)	161 (2,17 %)
8. More og Romsdal	166 (2,14 %)	158 (2,13 %)
9. Vestfold	162 (2,09 %)	156 (2,11 %)
10. Vest-Agder	127 (1,64 %)	121 (1,63 %)

Region ?	Trafikk	
	Brukere ? ↓	Nye brukere ?
	<b>10 993</b> % av summen: 25,46 % (43 173)	<b>10 978</b> % av summen: 25,62 % (42 842)
1. Oslo	3 698 (32,48 %)	3 581 (32,62 %)
2. Hordaland	2 356 (20,69 %)	2 293 (20,89 %)
3. Sor-Trondelag	1 888 (16,58 %)	1 850 (16,85 %)
4. Akershus	619 (5,44 %)	575 (5,24 %)
5. Rogaland	430 (3,78 %)	412 (3,75 %)
6. Troms	395 (3,47 %)	375 (3,42 %)
7. More og Romsdal	278 (2,44 %)	276 (2,51 %)
8. Buskerud	260 (2,28 %)	246 (2,24 %)
9. Vestfold	239 (2,10 %)	230 (2,10 %)
10. Vest-Agder	195 (1,71 %)	180 (1,64 %)



*New to PhD?*

**REVIEW AND DISCOVER**

learn about:

- [reviewing literature](#)
- [discovering your field](#)
- [systematic review searching](#)
- [referencing](#)
- [reference managers](#)

**SHARE AND PUBLISH**

learn about:

- [reasons to publish](#)
- [where to publish](#)
- [submitting articles](#)
- [co-authorship](#)
- [copyright](#)
- [Open Access](#)

**EVALUATION AND RANKING**

learn about:

- [citation impact](#)
- [bibliometric funding - Denmark](#)
- [weighted funding - Norway](#)



Hva er bra?

Hva kan bli bedre?

Utvikling

Relevans

Realfaglig slagside

Skriveprosess

Struktur

What's in it for me?

Eksempler,  
overførbarhet

Kvalitetssikring

Aktuelle diskusjoner

Open Science

I'm looking for...

# SEARCH AND REVIEW

learn about:

- [searching](#)
- [reviewing](#)
- [types of reviews](#)
- [writing](#)
- [workflow](#)
- [reference managers](#)

## PUBLISH

h  
articles

stem  
ct

## OPEN SCIENCE

learn about:

- [open access publishing](#)
- [open archives](#)
- [research data](#)
- [data management](#)
- [sensitive data](#)
- [preregistration](#)

NHH  NTNU  
Norwegian University of  
Science and Technology

**PAGE CONTENT**

Creating complex searches for your research question

Reference databases and search engines

Search techniques and management

Tracing references, citation searches and following researchers

Access and support

**Searching**

I'm looking for...



During your PhD, you will need to interact with earlier research for various tasks and purposes. This interaction will help you find and retrieve the previous research, which usually take the form of published research books, conference papers, and articles.

On this page you will find information on the following:

- Creating complex searches for your research questions
- Reference databases and search engines
- Search techniques and management
- Tracing references, citation searches and following researchers
- Access to reference databases and full-text subscriptions
- Support services at your library

**Creating complex searches for your research question**

When preparing a search strategy to match your research questions, it is a good idea to divide the

## PAGE CONTENT

[Arts and humanities](#)[Medicine and health sciences](#)[Natural sciences](#)[Social sciences](#)[Systematic review](#)[References](#)

## Examples



know-how of techniques and part discipline-specific practices. On this page we  
rch examples from different disciplines and one for a systematic review. Here you  
amples from

anities

health sciences

es

s

view



Se

## PAGE CONTENT

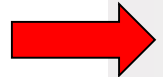
Aims and methods of reviewing literature

Relating your research to previous research

Critical appraisal of research literature

Different approaches to reviewing literature

References



PES OF REVIEWS

WRITING

WORKFLOW

REFERENCE MANAGERS



are expected to place your work in the  
rch. Reviewing scholarly literature, i.e.  
synthesis of various results, points of view  
l to every work of research, but how this is  
discipline and the requirements of the  
ject.

arn about

reviewing literature  
oject to previous research  
research literature  
s to reviewing literature

ods of reviewing literature ✓

*“Gathering research, getting rid of rubbish and summarizing the best of what remains captures the essence of the science of systematic review. Nevertheless, although the need to synthesize research evidence has been recognized for well over two centuries, it was not until the 20<sup>th</sup> century that researchers began to develop explicit methods for this form of research.” (Grant & Booth, 2009, p. 92)*

## SEARCH AND REVIEW

learn about:

- [searching](#)
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## SHARE AND PUBLISH

learn about:

- [how to publish](#)
- [submitting articles](#)
- [co-authorship](#)
- [copyright](#)
- [the CrisIn system](#)
- [citation impact](#)

## OPEN SCIENCE

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- [pre-registration](#)

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# Den nye Open Science-delen



[PhD on Track](#) » Open Science

## Open Science

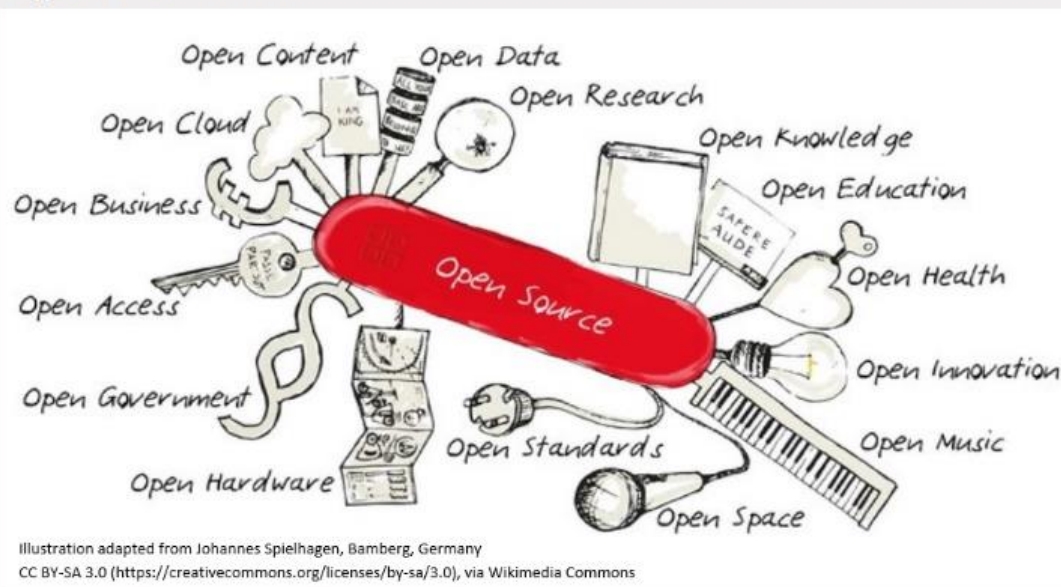


Illustration adapted from Johannes Spielhagen, Bamberg, Germany  
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*Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods (fosteropenscience 2017).*

In this section, you will learn more about

- open access publishing and open research data
- how to apply for open access funding
- how to archive your articles and other results at your institution
- research data and research data management in general

# Den nye Open Science-delen

PhD on Track » Open Science » Open Access publishing

## PAGE CONTENT

- Main principles
- Publishing in an open access journal (gold) step by step
- Open access mandates
- Funding for open access
- Useful resources
- References

✓ My content

## Open Access publishing



Open Access (OA) is a publishing model that provides free online access to research publications.

Open access is highly encouraged by the Norwegian government, the Research Council of Norway and research institutions in Norway. In 2017, the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research provided [goals and guidelines](#) for open access to research articles: the main goal is that all publicly funded Norwegian research articles should be made openly available by 2024.

On this page you will find information about

- what open access is
- how to publish your work open access
- how to comply with open access policies

*“Open-Access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions”.*

*Suber (2013)*

## Main principles

Open Access implies unrestricted access to and unrestricted reuse of research publications. The main principles of open access are:

# Open Access mandates

## FIND OUT WHICH POLICIES APPLY TO YOU

### National guidelines in Norway

The government aims to make the results of all Norwegian research openly available, by publishing gold or self-archiving (green open access). The government has established [national goals and guidelines](#) for open access to research articles.

### The Research Council of Norway

If you have funding from the [Research Council of Norway](#), it is a general requirement to self-archive peer-reviewed scientific articles in an institutional repository. Research funded through agreements signed after 1 January 2020, must be published in an open access journal or on an open access platform that complies with the principles of [Plan S](#).

### The European Union

The European Research Council ([ERC](#)) has been supporting the principle of open access to the published output of research as a fundamental part of its mission. If you are a grant recipient from ERC or the [European Framework Programmes](#) (FPs), you are required to deposit your publications into the open access institutional repository of the research institution with which you are affiliated.



# ‘How to publish’

SHARE AND PUBLISH      OPEN SCIENCE

S      CO - AUTHORSHIP      COPYRIGHT      THE CRISTIN SYSTEM      CITATION IMPACT

## How to publish



Publishing your work is an essential part of research life, and choosing where to publish is therefore an important consideration. Your choice will be influenced by traditions and preferences in your scholarly community, and by requirements and policies of funders, authorities and your host institution. Your institution, and funders like the Research Council of Norway, encourage you to publish open access, or to archive your publications in an open repository.

# ‘How to publish’

## HOW TO IDENTIFY A RELEVANT JOURNAL?

Questions to consider when looking for a suitable journal:

- Is it a peer-reviewed journal?
- What is the subject area of the journal?
- Is it aimed at the audience you want to reach?
- Is it open access?
- To what extent does it allow self-archiving?
- Do you yourself read articles from this journal?
- Will it help you make your work read and cited?
- Is the journal ranked in the Norwegian Scientific Index?
- How quick is the process of acceptance and publication?
- What are the copyright policies?
- What are the journal’s ethical profile and aims?
- Are the editor and members of the editorial board respected researchers in your field?
- Beware of predatory journals

# Apropos predatorene – tips for å unngå dem

## WHERE *NOT* TO PUBLISH OPEN ACCESS?

Some open access journals may be seen as ‘predators’. Beware of those. They do not support good scientific practice or proper editorial and peer-review procedures, but will happily take your money. How to spot the predators?

Show less ▲

There is no entirely reliable way to spot predatory publishers. Early warning signs are promises of extremely fast review and email solicitations that are designed to flatter you. Usually, they are *not* found in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) or in the list of approved scientific publication channels of the Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD). Search the DOAJ and NSD for the journal’s name or ISSN number to check. Note that if a journal is not listed in DOAJ or NSD, this does not necessarily imply that the journal is predatory. Remember to think and check before submitting a paper: A useful website to help you evaluate whether a publisher or journal is predatory or not is Think-Check-Submit.

# Citation impact & DORA

## Citation impact



Hopefully, your PhD research will make an impact by advancing knowledge in your field or by contributing to real-world applications. While these kinds of impact are difficult to measure validly, more or less useful approximations of the degree of impact originate in data on how often and how broadly research is cited. There are, however, important aspects of research beyond those captured by citation-based metrics, and recent initiatives have spurred a growing interest in a broader and fairer basis for research assessment. On this page you will learn about

*“Whether a text is interesting and you get something out of it is more important than whether it is published somewhere important”.*  
PhD candidate,  
humanities



# Citation impact & DORA

On this page you will learn about

- the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) and the recent movement to find fair and robust ways of evaluating research that do not rely on impact factors
- how bibliometric indicators, such as journal rank (e.g. the impact factor) and h-index, are calculated
- criticisms voiced against bibliometric impact measures and their application
- the possible roles of citations in research and in research evaluations
- possible implications of bibliometric indicators for your research and your career
- how practising open science may improve your research impact

# Citation impact & DORA

## CALCULATING SOMEONE'S H-INDEX

The h-index for a given author (Karen) calculated step-by-step:

Show less ▲

Step 1: Search for author *Karen* in a given database



Figure 3: Search result for author Karen's publications in a given database

# Copyright + lisenser

## PAGE CONTENT

Authorship and copyright

Copyright policies

Creative Commons licences

How to protect your copyright

Using other people's work

Find images you are free to use

Useful resources

## Using other people's work

Does anyone else hold copyright to material you plan to publish in your work? Be especially aware of pictures, illustrations, tables, etc. made by others that you want to publish in a journal or a book (printed or electronic) or on the Internet, since you may have to ask for permission from the copyright owner. Often citation and acknowledgement are enough, but if you do not have the rights to reproduce a work, you have to seek permission. This could be from the author, a journal, a publisher or another rights holder that has been assigned the rights.

If the work has fallen into the public domain, the work is free to use, but you still have to acknowledge the creator. Authors are required to follow copyright laws that apply in the country in which the copyright protected material is used.

# Copyright + lisenser

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NTNU UNIVERSITETSBIBLIOTEKETS SPESIALSAMLINGER

Søk etter bilder, kart, manuskripter, tegninger og andre norske kulturskatter

Søk



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# Diskusjonsspørsmål

- Hva gjør du når du som uerfaren forsker skal publisere artikler?
- Hva forventer du å finne på PhD on Track-sidene, og finner du det du trenger?
- Hvilken rolle spiller åpen vitenskap for ph.d.-kandidater, og hvor relevant er dette temaet egentlig for dem?
- Hva kan føyes til, tones ned eller trekkes fra på PhD on Track-sidene?
- Er det noe som hører bedre hjemme et annet sted?
- Er det noe vi (redaksjonen) har glemt?



Takk for oss!