

1. Publication strategy
2. Open Science
3. Digital footprint

Research Talent Development Program

February 8, 2023

Tanja Strøm, R&I





- **Research policy**
- **Publishing Strategy**
- **Open Science**
  - Policy, implementation, adviser
- **Effective digital profiles for researchers**
- **Application Support (External funding)**
  - Dissemination Plan
  - Open Science
  - Citations (where to find them)
  - **Budget (Open Access publishing fees)**
- **Responsible Research Evaluation**
  - INORMS Research Evaluation Group
  - EUs 'Reforming Research Assessment Agreement'  
DORA: TARA, Dashboard Advisory Group (Tools to Advance Research Assessment)
- **CV analysis**
  - For promotion
  - For external funding
  - Career development





# Content overview

- Academic publishing
- Publication strategy
- Open Access to research
  - Publication bias
  - Open publishing
  - OsloMet's publication policy
- Digital researcher profiles



# Academic Publishing

- Publication strategies:
- where and how to publish?



# Academic Publishing

... plays a central role in:

- Communication between researchers
- Sharing insights with different target groups
- And:
  - Research evaluations
  - Reporting
  - Making research visible
  - Network building
  - Boost researchers' careers
  - Strengthen researchers' professional digital profiles



Photo by [Jay](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Do you have a publishing strategy?







no



# Targetgroup



# Imagine your audience. How much do they know?



Photo by [Eugene Lagunov](#) on [Unsplash](#)

- How knowledgeable is your reader?
- What do they need to know to understand the points you are making?
- Which aspect is controversial?
- Which target group is most important to you?
- Different audiences will read in different ways



# Academic Writing Course

Continuing education

**Location**

Pilestredet Campus, Oslo

**Duration**

1 semester

**Scope**

Part-time

**ECTS credits**

6

**Semester**

Autumn

Spring

**Language of instruction**

English

**Places**

20

[Apply via Søknadsweb](#)

**Kristin Solli**

**E-mail:** [kristin.solli@oslomet.no](mailto:kristin.solli@oslomet.no)

**Kristin Solli**

## Presenting in English

Are you a PhD candidate or a researcher presenting at your first international conference? Or have you already presented at international conferences, but would like to improve your presentation skills? This three-session workshop provides participants with an opportunity to practice their communication skills and develop confidence in delivering academic presentations in English.

### **Dato/Tid**

Tirsdag 2. mai kl. 09.00 - 14.00

### **Registration ([nettskjema.no](https://ansatt.oslomet.no/hva-skjer/-/hva-skjer/presenting-in-english))**

**E-mail:** [kristin.solli@oslomet.no](mailto:kristin.solli@oslomet.no)

<https://ansatt.oslomet.no/hva-skjer/-/hva-skjer/presenting-in-english>



OSLOMET

Kursansvarlig



Pavel Zemliansky

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Tid fra - til

20.09.2021 kl.10:00-13:00

04.10.2021 kl.10:00-13:00

25.10.2021 kl.10:00-13:00



## Reading to Write: Preparing to Publish – Fall 2021

This three-session workshop focuses on developing reading strategies and rhetorical and linguistic awareness that will help you get ready to write. It is particularly suitable for PhD candidates at an early stage of their PhD or other researchers with limited publication experience.

### Preparation:

For the first session, each participant should bring with them two sample articles from journals of relevance to their current research project.

[https://virksomhetsplattformen.difi.no/local/course\\_page/home\\_page.php?id=3261&bookmark=1](https://virksomhetsplattformen.difi.no/local/course_page/home_page.php?id=3261&bookmark=1)



# Literature searching and databases for PhD candidates – introduction

This course is primarily for PhD candidates who would like an introduction to, or need to refresh their basic skills in literature searching.



# The elements of the publication strategy

1. What kind of manuscript are you currently writing:
  - Full article.
  - Short communications
  - Case reports.
  - Technical or laboratory report
  - Method.
2. Target group!
3. Various publication venues
  - Which publication venue is best suited for publishing your research?
4. Plan
  - Set goals: short-, medium- and long-term
  - Which publication are you currently working on?
  - Which publications will you submit in the next 6 months??
5. Adapt
  - Assess, revise / improve the plan



**Be  
strategic!**

# Finding the right journal. Checklist:

Where you publish will depend on the research story, and who you want to tell it to.

- **Consider** the journals you know and read, and which inform your research, look at the journal's scope and content
- Ask your colleagues and partners for **recommendations**
- *How do you reach the **target audience***
  - *Interdisciplinary?*
  - *Research field?*
  - *Colleagues?*
  - *The authorities?*
- **The journal's visibility** (*indexed in the major interdisciplinary databases and/or key databases in your subject area*)
- *The **peer review** (type of peer review, rejection rate, how long it takes from submission to acceptance and publication)*
- Send to only **one journal** at a time!
- *Terms and conditions from **funding source***
  - *Open Access to research is obligatory?*
- **The reliability of the journal**
  - If you receive an unsolicited email offering to publish your research, be extra vigilant when checking the legitimacy of the journal. Reliable, established publishers usually do not approach researchers. An exception to this may be special issues.



# What is a predatory journal?

- It's all about the money, not the knowledge
  - High fees and low quality
- It is more about quantity than quality
- Cynically prey on researchers' desperate need to improve publication statistics
  - early career researchers



Photo by [Hidde Rensink](#) on [Unsplash](#)

# Features of Illegitimate OA Journals

The predatory publications take advantage of the OA format, and they are something to be wary of:

- 1. Contact information**—Is contact information provided? Can it be verified?
- 2. Turnaround**—If the journal makes dubious claims about the amount of time from submission to publication, it is likely unreliable.
- 3. Editorial board**—Much like determining legitimacy, looking at the editorial board and their credentials can help determine illegitimacy.
- 4. Indexing**—Can the journal be found in any scholarly databases?
- 5. Peer review**—Is there a statement about the peer review process? Does it fit what you know about peer review?



# Red flags and gray areas

- Aggressive tactics, spam
- Fake information
- Titles that are too extensive or similar to another journal
  - E.g. “Journal of Science” or “Journal of social issues and humanities”



## Gray areas

- New journals
- "Vanity conferences"

# ... while writing

- Use your ORCID to improve visibility and recognition
- Use a unique name (if possible), and consistently throughout your career
- Use the standardized institutional affiliation, without using abbreviations ("OsloMet - storbyuniversitetet" or "Oslo Metropolitan University")
- Repeat the key phrases in the summary as you write
- Assign keywords to the manuscript (MESH, Web of Science, Scopus)
- Add keywords to all images, graphs and tables.
- Choose the title carefully
- Use multiple references
- Publish a longer article
- Write an academic literary review
- Present a working paper (before and after articles are published)



# Handling of feedback from peer reviewers

- "Revise and Resend" **is a good thing!**
- ALWAYS take comments from colleagues seriously
  - But don't follow slavishly
  - The editor decides.
- 'Audit memo' explains how you handled each comment:
  - Agreed and made the change
  - Agreed, but did not make the change (explain)
  - Didn't agree, tried to clarify



# Selecting a journal for publication



- Find the best journal for your research.
  - Ask Your networks!
  - Legitimate journals and conferences are known in your networks
  - Be careful with the ones no one has heard of
  - Don't be afraid to ask, or Google!
- **The Norwegian Register for Scientific Journals, Series and Publishers**  
<https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside>
  - **DOAJ**, <https://doaj.org/>
  - **Web of Science**
  - **Scopus**
  - Other databases





Check out “Think Check Submit”, which has a helpful checklist of what to look for and a helpful video on finding a reliable journal.

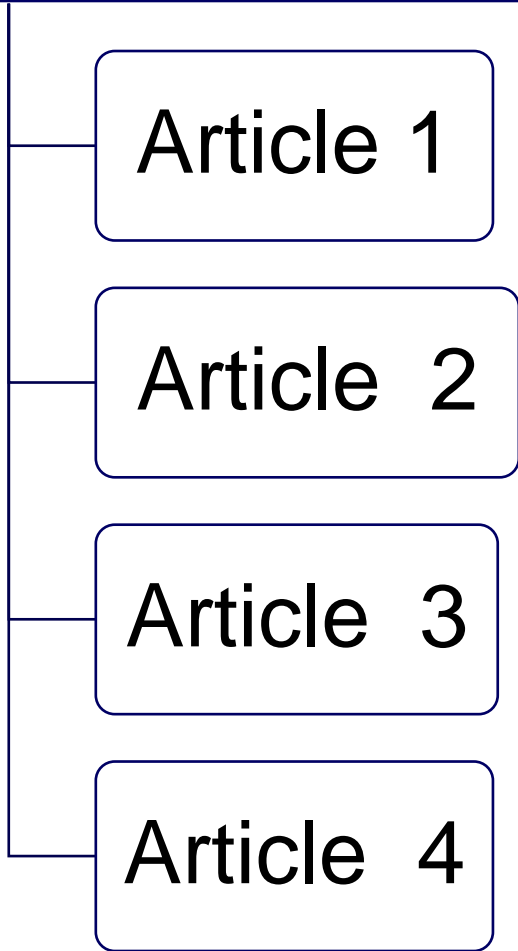
<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

# Worksheet: my publication strategy

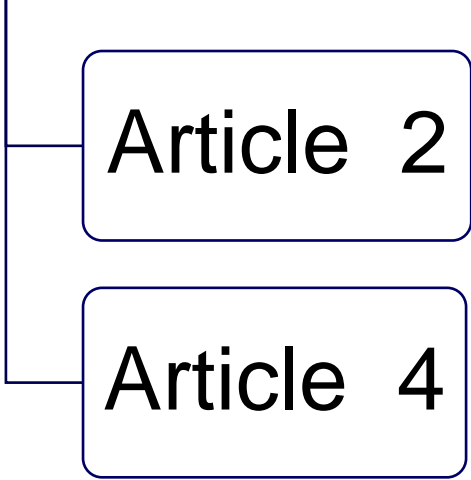
#	Paper topic	Co-authors	Paper type	Possible journals	Estimated Time needed	Submission deadline
1						
2						
3						
4						



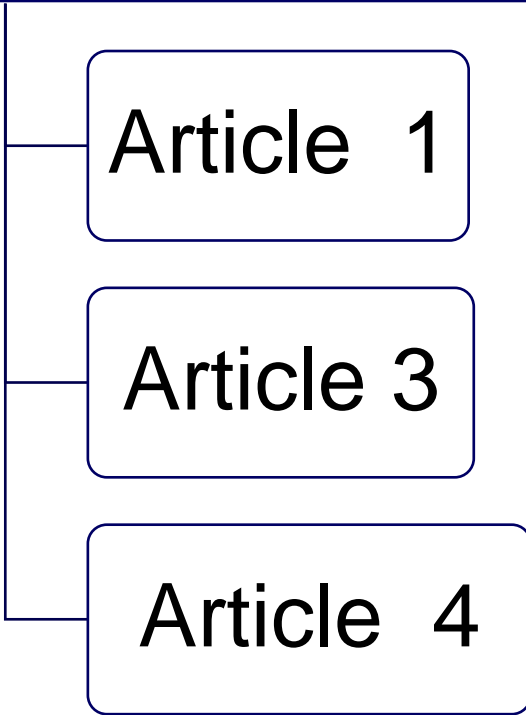
Research Question 1



Research Question 2



Research Question 3



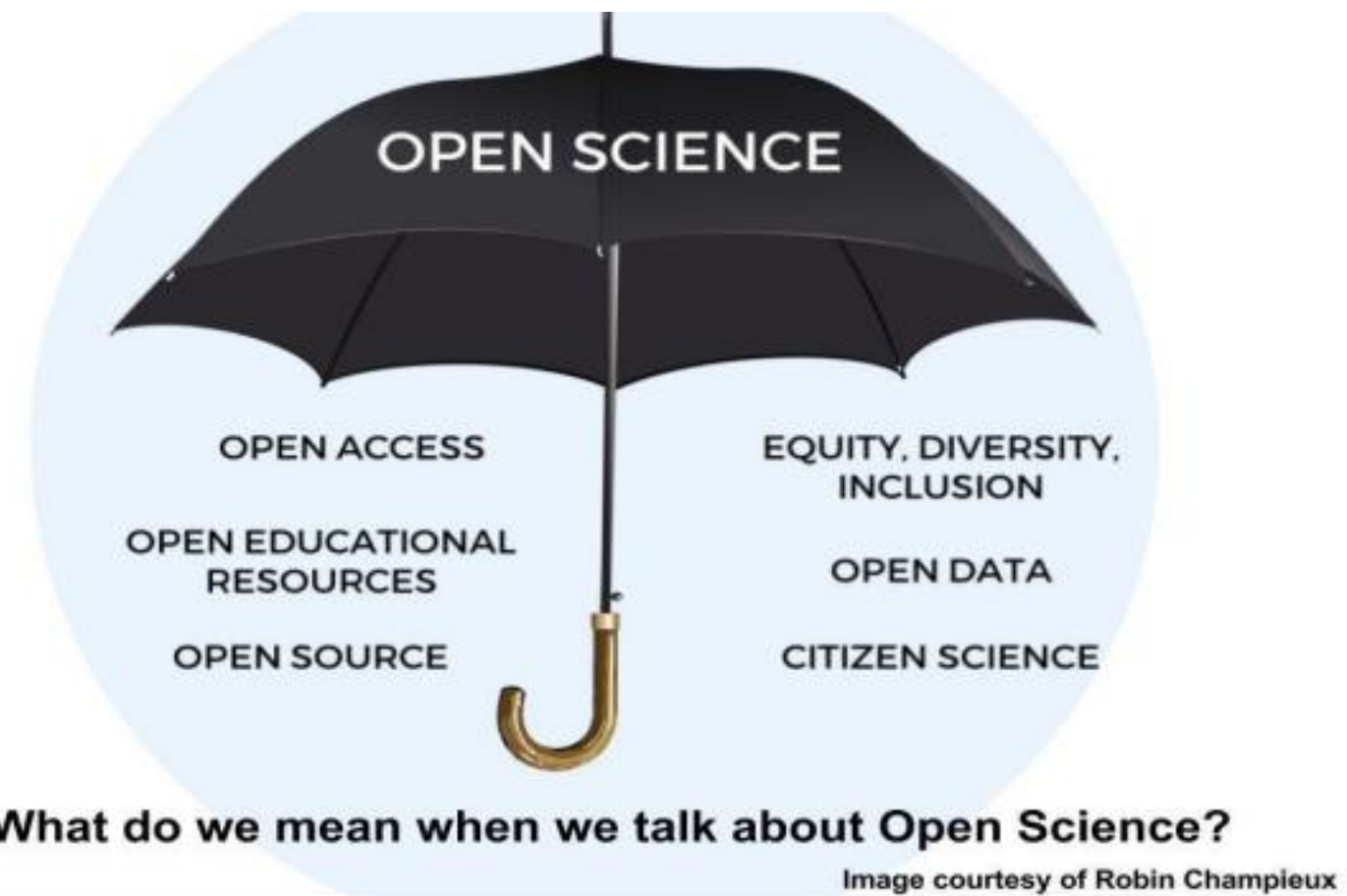
# Open Science







**Something is going to change....**



The recent response of the scientific community to the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated how open science can accelerate the achievement of scientific solutions to a global challenge.

The idea behind open science is to make scientific information, data and research activity more accessible. As through open publishing (**Open Access**) - and more utilized - as through open research data (**Open Data**) And with active involvement from all stakeholders (**Open to Society**).

Access to scientific knowledge should be as open as possible. Access restrictions must be proportionate and justified.

**On 27 October 2021, a Joint Appeal for Open Science was launched by UNESCO, WHO, CERN and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.**

<https://bit.ly/2KKmxBU>



# «When scientists' silence kills»

- For decades, researchers have refrained from publishing many of their research results.
- This has killed thousands of people.
- Study of published and unpublished studies
- The migraine medicine Neurontin
- Publication bias in all subjects.
  - The problem of publication bias is increasing.
  - Appeal against publication bias
- AllTrials is an international initiative advocating that all clinical trials should be listed in a clinical trials registry, and their results should always be shared as open data.
- Adopt the principles of open science

# How do you avoid publication bias?

The answer is:

- ✓ by using pre-registration.
- ✓ publish preprint



# Pre-registration

- Preregistration involves specifying your hypotheses, study design, and data analyzes before writing the final report.
- Sometimes pre-registration takes place before data is collected, while in other cases (when you use existing data) it happens before the data is analysed.
- Pre-registration is usually done in a time-stamped, non-editable file, which is then deposited in a secure online archive.

# Pre-registration

- For protocol articles, it is a requirement that the research plan be pre-registered in a recognized database, such as the Open Science Framework.
- Pre-registration has been common in clinical studies for several years, but for protocol articles the requirements regarding content are extra strict.
- Research that is pre-registered in a proper way makes the research process more open. It becomes clear how the study was planned and how it was carried out.
- The Research Council's requirements for pre-registration: <https://bit.ly/3bEuPWK>

# Where to pre-register

- The [Open Science Framework at Centre for Open Science](#) offers what is best described as a package of project management tools, supporting collaboration and open science practice, including Pre-registration.
- [AsPredicted](#) offers the easiest way to achieve pre-registration by completing an electronic form with nine questions for the researcher. The value of such pre-registration is of course dependent on the quality of the planning behind these responses. All types of studies from all disciplines are welcome to register on AsPredicted.
- [Prospero](#) is a database of protocols for the systematic review of studies with health-related outcomes. It offers easy registration via an electronic form, and also allows you to search already registered protocols. Prospero is operated by [University of York Center for Reviews and Dissemination](#) .
- At Center for Open Science's '[registered reports](#)' you will find a continuously updated list of journals that offer this form of reviewed pre-registration.



# Preprint

- A 'preprint' is a complete research article that is shared publicly before it has been peer-reviewed. Most 'preprints' are given a digital object identifier (DOI) so that they can be cited in other research articles.
- The main advantages: rapid diffusion, crediting, feedback and visibility.
- If you are unsure about an appropriate preprint server, we recommend that you discuss possible servers with your co-authors or colleagues in your field.
- You should expect a preprint server to be free to make available or read a preprint.
- List of academic publishers by preprint policy:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_academic\\_publishers\\_by\\_preprint\\_policy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_academic_publishers_by_preprint_policy)

Resource: [\*Open Science Framework \(OSF\)\*](#)

# What should I consider before pre-print?

- Preprint findings have not undergone peer review, so these should not inform current clinical practice. Authors should be clear about this when sharing pre-prints with the press or on social media.
- Some journals may not accept submissions previously published as pre-prints.
- Increasingly, publishers are explicitly embracing preprints, but we recommend that you check with the journal.
- Authors considering patent protection should speak with the Faculty's Intellectual Property Office before publishing preprints.
- Add a Creative Commons license to your work

**"Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society."**

*Berlin Declaration*

**Open access seeks to grant free and open online access to academic information, such as publications and data.**

**Open publications** covers all types of peer-reviewed publications, both journal articles and books (monographs).

The **DOAJ** (Directory of Open Access Journals) lists close to 19.000 fully open access journals and more than 8 mill articles.

The **Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB)** is a database that refers readers to open access books on publishers' websites. These are peer-reviewed books that are published under an open access licence (the CC BY licence). DOAB contains 63.000 books from 635 publishers.

Large international open-access platforms are the European based **OpenAire** (over 22 million publications) and the global **OAlster** (50 million publications)

The international theses platform **DART-Europe E-theses Portal** (1,3 mill theses from 579 universities in 29 European countries).





# Retain copyrights

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YOUR RIGHTS:  
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COPYRIGHT**

If you have funding from the EU or RCN:

- The Project Owning institution has an obligation to ensure that researchers retain the right to **make peer-reviewed versions of all articles** that results from projects with funding openly **available in an open repository**, even if the article is published in a "closed" subscription journal.
- To ensure that publishers are aware of the requirements that apply to each article, researchers must add the following sentence to their manuscripts when submitting to a journal:

‘This research was funded, in whole or in part, by The Research Council of Norway [6-figure project number]. A CC BY or equivalent licence is applied to any Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) version arising from this submission, in accordance with the grant’s open access conditions.’

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### Criteria





- ✗ Unregistered editorial board
- ✔ Peer reviewed
- ✔ International authorship
- ✗ Unregistered confirmed ISSN

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- Indexed by Sherpa Romeo - Last checked 2021-04-28
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### Scientific level placements and Norwegian HEIs publication points

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2022	2		
2021	2		

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### Scientific level placements and Norwegian HEIs publication points



## Plan S: Journal Checker Tool [-] ⓘ



COALITION S: JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

JOURNAL

European Journal of Social Work (Informa UK)

MY FUNDER

Research Council of Norway (RCN)

MY INSTITUTION

OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University (RCN)

No affiliation

**Yes, this combination is compliant.**

## What options do I have?



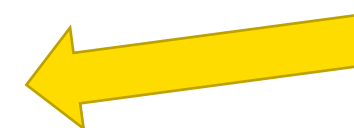
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# OsloMet's publication policy

- adopted in The R&D committee 15.12.2021

- OsloMet supports the principle that the results of publicly funded research should be openly accessible to all.
- Researchers at OsloMet should publish in reputable journals, of high quality, in their research field.
  - OsloMet recommends publishing in open access journals in the choice between equivalent publishing venues in the research field.
- For open publishing, authors should use standard open licenses, such as Creative Commons licenses. OsloMet recommends the Creative Commons license CC BY 4.0, which allows the freest possible reuse of scientific publications, at the same time as the author is credited.
- All peer-reviewed scientific journal articles and peer-reviewed conference articles must be made available in **OsloMet's open archive ODA (oda.oslomet.no)**
- OsloMet is committed to assessing research on its own merits with regard to quality, relevance and significance, in accordance with the principles of **The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment, DORA (sfdora.org)**, for hiring, promotion and award of doctoral degrees.

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- Greater discoverability and enhanced visibility
- Centralization and storage of all types of institutional output, including unpublished literature
- More citations of your published research articles

<https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/coalition-s-and-repositories-part-ii/>



# Upload AAM and VoR files in Cristin



<b>Category:</b>	Journal publication - Academic article
<b>Person(s):</b>	<b>Author,</b> <a href="#">Veenstra, Marijke</a> Norwegian Social Research - Oslomet - Oslo Metropolitan University <a href="#">Daatland, Svein Olav</a> Norwegian Social Research - Oslomet - Oslo Metropolitan University <a href="#">Aartsen, Marja</a> Norwegian Social Research - Oslomet - Oslo Metropolitan University
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# The role of subjective age in sustaining wellbeing and health in the second half of life.

Veenstra, Marijke; Daatland, Svein Olav; Aartsen, Marja

Journal article, Peer reviewed

Published version



Åpne

[role\\_of\\_subjective\\_age\\_in\\_sustaining\\_wellbeing\\_and\\_health\\_in\\_the\\_second\\_half\\_of\\_life.pdf \(665.7Kb\)](#)

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[Vis full innførsel](#)

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Sammendrag

Subjective age (SA) is a core indicator of the individual ageing experience, with important consequences for successful ageing. The aim of the current study was to investigate the directions of the longitudinal associations between domains of SA and subjective wellbeing and physical functioning in the second half of life. We used three-wave survey data (2002, 2007 and 2017) spanning 15 years from the Norwegian Lifecourse, Ageing and Generation Study, including 6,292 persons born between 1922 and 1961. SA was measured with felt-age and ideal-age discrepancies, wellbeing with the Satisfaction of Life Scale and physical functioning with the Short-Form 12. Three-wave cross-lagged panel models were applied to assess the temporal relationships between the different domains of SA, life satisfaction and physical functioning, adjusted for age, gender and education. Findings indicated that wanting to be younger was negatively associated with life satisfaction and physical functioning over time. Felt-age discrepancies did not predict subsequent wellbeing or physical functioning. The results did not reveal any evidence for reversed effects, i.e. from functioning or life satisfaction to SA. Our findings support the psychological pathway from satisfaction with age(ing) to subjective wellbeing and physical functioning over time. Small ideal-age discrepancies reflect positive self-perceptions of ageing, which may help to accumulate psychological resources, guide behavioural regulation and support health.

Utgiver

Cambridge University Press

Serie

Ageing and Society;

Tidsskrift

Ageing & Society



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Ageing & Society (2020), 1–21  
doi:10.1017/S0144686X2000032X



ARTICLE

## The role of subjective age in sustaining wellbeing and health in the second half of life

Marijke Veenstra<sup>1\*</sup> , Svein Olav Daatland<sup>1</sup> and Marja Aartsen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Norwegian Social Research (NOVA), OsloMet, Oslo, Norway

\*Corresponding author. Email: [mveen@oslomet.no](mailto:mveen@oslomet.no)

(Accepted 20 February 2020)

Abstract

Subjective age (SA) is a core indicator of the individual ageing experience, with important consequences for successful ageing. The aim of the current study was to investigate the directions of the longitudinal associations between domains of SA and subjective wellbeing and physical functioning in the second half of life. We used three-wave survey data (2002, 2007 and 2017) spanning 15 years from the Norwegian Lifecourse, Ageing and Generation Study, including 6,292 persons born between 1922 and 1961. SA was measured with felt-age and ideal-age discrepancies, wellbeing with the Satisfaction of Life Scale and physical functioning with the Short-Form 12. Three-wave cross-lagged panel models were applied to assess the temporal relationships between the different domains of SA, life satisfaction and physical functioning, adjusted for age, gender and education. Findings indicated that wanting to be younger was negatively associated with life satisfaction and physical functioning over time. Felt-age discrepancies did not predict subsequent wellbeing or physical functioning. The results did not reveal any evidence for reversed effects, i.e. from functioning or life satisfaction to SA. Our findings support the psychological pathway from satisfaction with age(ing) to subjective wellbeing and physical functioning over time. Small ideal-age discrepancies reflect positive self-perceptions of ageing, which may help to accumulate psychological resources, guide behavioural regulation and support health.

**Keywords:** longitudinal; self-perceptions of ageing; subjective age; structural equation modelling; subjective wellbeing

Introduction


Building on existing theoretical and empirical findings from a long tradition in subjective age (SA) research, this paper addresses the directions of longitudinal associations between domains of SA, wellbeing and physical health in the second half of life.





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Publication . Article . 2020

## The role of subjective age in sustaining wellbeing and health in the second half of life

 [Marijke Veenstra](#); Svein Olav Daatland; Marja Aartsen;

OPEN ACCESS

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### SUMMARY

#### Abstract

Subjective age (SA) is a core indicator of the individual ageing experience, with important consequences for successful ageing. The aim of the current study was to investigate the directions of the longitudinal associations between domains of SA and subjective wellbeing and physical functioning in the second half of life. We used three-wave survey data (2002, 2007 and 2017) spanning 15 years from the Norwegian Lifecourse, Ageing and Generation Study, including 6,292 persons born between 1922 and 1961. SA was measured with felt-age and ideal-age discrepancies, wellbeing with the Satisfaction of Life Scale and physical functioning with the Short-Form 12. Three-wav...

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# Strengthen your digital researcher profile

OSLO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY  
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# Why be aware of your digital footprint?



- Get in touch with the wider research community
- Share your research and publications
- Interact with other sectors and audiences
- Get answers. Fast
- Share your experiences
- Follow the competitors
- Cooperate
- Stay up to date on the latest research

# Help yourself!



If you have no profile or visibility online, it is very difficult to promote yourself.

# Your professional profile



- Your professional profile is the sum of all your professional activities – academic and otherwise
- Your digital presence should be
  - **Visible:** Do you have control over your profiles?
  - **Consistent:** do you convey your bio, key competences?
  - **Credible:** Do you have a credible profile at OsloMet's webpages? Are your profiles still linked to previous institutions? Is it presenting the best version of yourself?
  - **Have a voice:** are you active?



# Your digital self

- Should be anchored to a 'hub'.
- This is a central point where you collect all the activity that you want to make visible
- It's a collection of all key information, ways to contact you and links to other places you can be found.
- It's the place that all your other venues and profiles can also point back to.
  - It could be your employee profile on the university's website
  - It could be your ORCID
  - It can be a personal website



Photo by [Jay](#) on [Unsplash](#)