



**OPEN
SCIENCE
AT UIS**

Webinar: Introduction to open science 2.11.2023

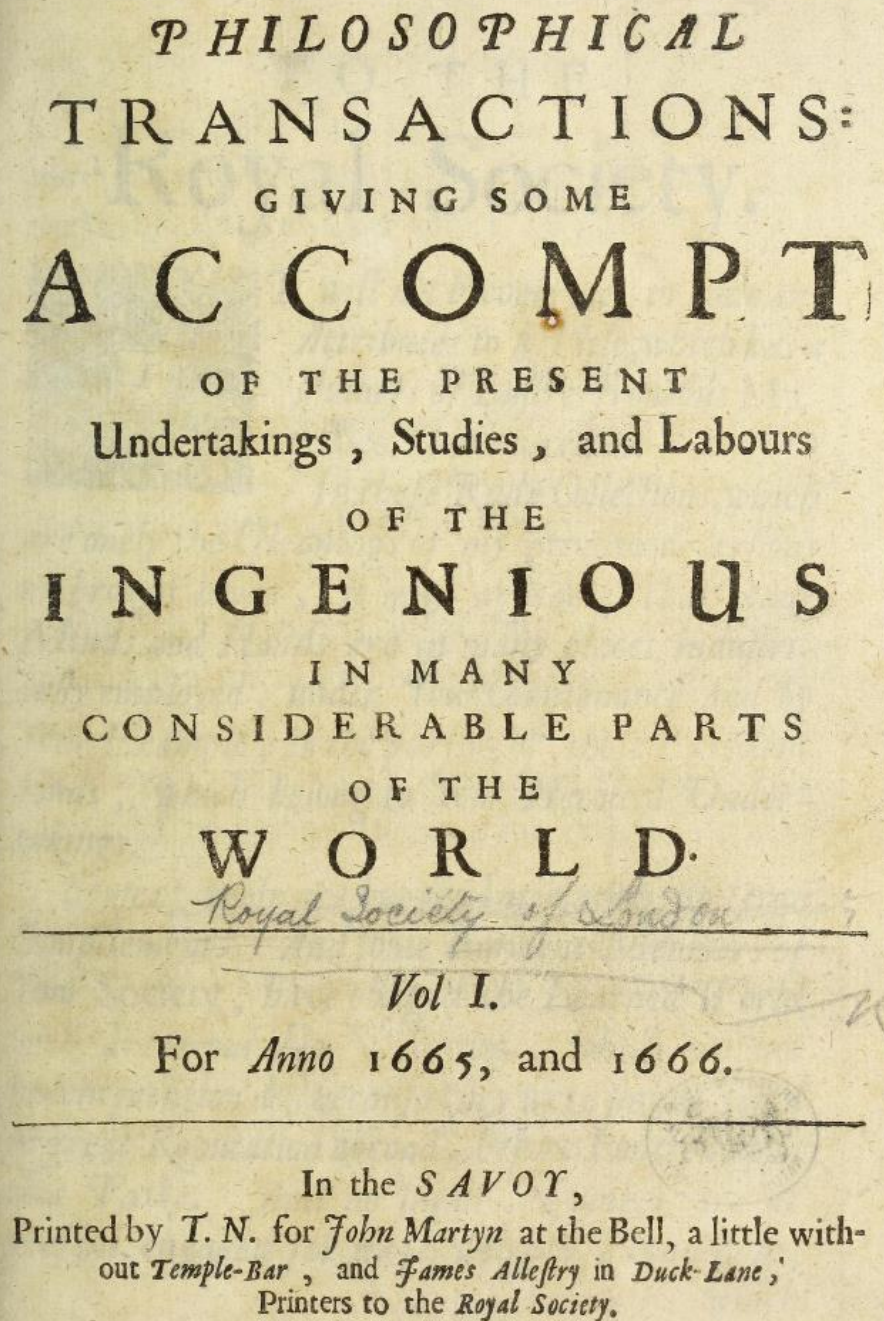
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FAST TRACK — ARTICLES | VOLUME 366, ISSUE 9494, P1359–1366, OCTOBER 15, 2005

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Figures



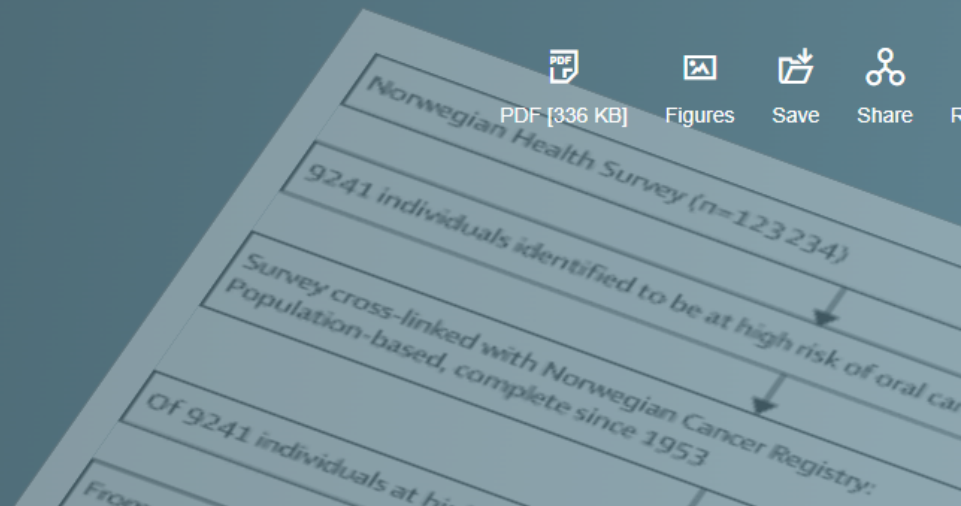
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RETRACTED: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and the risk of oral cancer: a nested case-control study

Dr J Sudbø, MD • Prof JJ Lee, PhD • Prof SM Lippman, MD • J Mork, MD • S Sagen, MPH • N Flatner, DDS • et al.

[Show all authors](#)Published: October 07, 2005 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(05\)67488-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(05)67488-0)

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[Introduction](#)[Methods](#)[Results](#)[Discussion](#)[References](#)[Article info](#)[Figures](#)[Tables](#)[Linked Articles](#)

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief. Please see <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>.

Reason: We have received confirmation from Professor Anders Ekbom, who chairs the investigating commission appointed by the University of Oslo and Rikshospitalet, that the paper published by Jon Sudbø and colleagues in The Lancet contains fabricated data. This information supersedes our earlier expression of concern (R. Horton, Expression of concern: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and the risk of oral cancer, Lancet 367 (2006), p. 196; doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68014-8) and we now retract this article in full.

Introduction

Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity is associated with severe disease-related and treatment-related morbidity and a poor prognosis that has not improved greatly over the past three decades.^{1, 2} Tobacco smoking is the major cause of this disease.³ Patients who have oral leucoplakia with the genetic instability marker aneuploidy have an 80% risk of developing oral cancer⁴ with a high relapse rate and a 70% risk of death in 5 years.^{5, 6} Complete surgical excision does not reduce the high risk of aggressive, lethal oral cancer associated with aneuploid oral leucoplakia.⁶ Smoking cessation could offer some protection in this setting,^{3, 7} but is often difficult to achieve or sustain.^{3, 8, 9, 10} Therefore, there is an unmet medical need for new treatment strategies, such as



FALSK KUNNSKAP: – Med sosiale medier og internett kan «fake science» snart utgjøre en alvorlig trussel, skriver kronikkforfatterne. Foto: Sait Serkan Gurbuz AP

Fake Science kommer for fullt

Alle snakker om fake news, men mye tyder på at vi har et vel så alvorlig problem i anmarsj - nemlig fake science.

Av VG DEBATT
Oppdatert 9. mai 2017

Source: <https://www.vg.no/nyheter/meninger/i/84x2W/fake-science-kommer-for-fullt>

Emerging Responses to the Science Journal Crisis

Duane Webster

Duane E. Webster is Executive Director of the Association of Research Libraries, an organization of 119 major research libraries whose mission is to identify and influence forces affecting the future of research libraries in the process of scholarly communication. ARL programmes and services are intended to strengthen the capacities of its member libraries to provide equitable access to recorded information, and to promote national collaborative programmes for library development, technology, and information policy. Mr Webster received his MALS from the University of Michigan in 1964 and worked in research, public, and special libraries before joining ARL in 1970 to establish the ARL Office of Management Services. During his tenure as Director of the ARL/OMS he led the design for a variety of programmes to improve library management including: the Management Review and Analysis Program, the Academic Library Development Program, the Collection Analysis Program, the Preservation Planning Program, and the Public Services Study. He also established the Systems and Procedures Exchange Center and a broad-ranging management and leadership programme. He was awarded the University of Michigan, School of Library Science Distinguished Alumnus Award in 1982, the Association of College and Research Libraries Research Librarian of the Year Award in 1987, and the Australian Information Management Association Certificate of Achievement in 1991. A widely published lecturer and consultant, Mr Webster has served on numerous committees of the American Library Association, the Council on Library Resources, IFLA, and other library and education associations. Mr Webster was appointed Executive Director of ARL in 1988, and since then has launched three major initiatives, the Office of Scientific and Academic Publishing, the Office of Education and Research, and the

ARL/EDUCOM/CAUSE Coalition for Networked Information.

[Mr Webster's paper was presented at the 85th IFLA Council and General Conference, Bangkok, Thailand, 20-28 August 1999.]

Context

Librarians are acutely aware of the dynamics in the market for academic journals. ARL (Association of Research Libraries) has



reported that between 1986 and 1997, the cost of scholarly journals increased an extraordinary 169%.¹ Over that same period, the cost of monographs increased by 64%. These dramatic increases do not have parallels elsewhere in the academy or the economy generally. For example, the consumer price index increased 46% during this same period. Even the price of health care increased by only 84%. The increase in the cost of journals is more than three times the rate of inflation and nearly twice the rate of growth in health care costs. These price trends for publications combine with the continuing growth in new knowledge and the creation of new formats for information that require added investments. The Washington Post recently described this as a vast uncharted ocean of information with 50,000 books published every year in America and over 400,000 journals published annually around the world.²

It is apparent that the problems of cost and availability are most acute among the science journals. Here the title costs range in the USD

Webster, D. (2000). Emerging Responses to the Science Journal Crisis. *IFLA Journal*, 26(2), 97-102.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/034003520002600202>

Open science

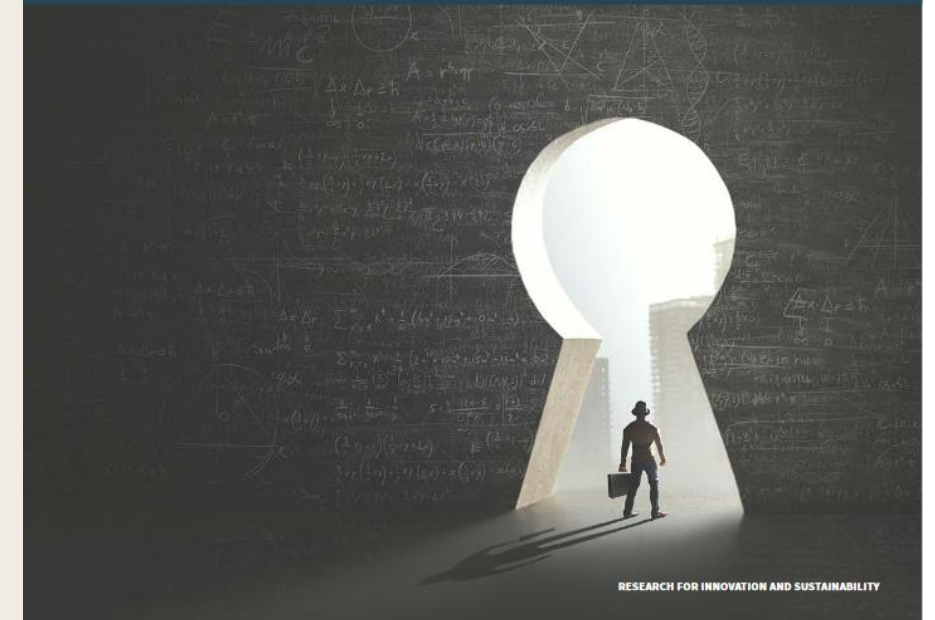
Open science means transparency and knowledge sharing in research processes to make knowledge accessible across academic groups, sectors and national boundaries.

The concept of open science encompasses the entire research process [...]

Source: [RCN. Policy for open science 2020](#)

The Research Council Policy for Open Science

In effect from 2020



“Open Science has the potential of making the scientific process more transparent, inclusive and democratic. It is (...) a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps and fulfilling the human right to science.”

Source: <https://www.unesco.org/en/open-science>



UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

Benefits of Open Science



Researchers

- greater visibility & reach
- increased efficiency
- funding
- collaboration/networking



Funders

- increased visibility & reuse of funded research
- greater funding impact
- greater ROI



General Public

- faster knowledge transfer
- increased understanding and expertise
- promoting engagement in science & research



Organisations/ NGOs

- enhanced access to research
- more effective advocacy/lobbying



National Governments

- evidence-informed policy
- promoting Human Rights and democracy

General guidelines for research ethics

Research is of great importance – to individuals, to society and to global development. Research also exercises considerable power at all these levels. For both these reasons, it is essential that research is undertaken in ways that are ethically sound.

PRINCIPLES

- **Respect.** People who participate in research, as informants or otherwise, shall be treated with respect.
- **Good consequences.** Researchers shall seek to ensure that their activities produce good consequences and that any adverse consequences are within the limits of acceptability.
- **Fairness.** All research projects shall be designed and implemented fairly.
- **Integrity.** Researchers shall comply with recognized norms and to behave responsibly, openly and honestly towards their colleagues and the public.

1 Quest for truth. Research activity is a quest for new knowledge, with critical and systematic verification and peer review. Honesty, openness, systematicness and documentation are fundamental preconditions for achieving this goal.

2 Academic freedom. Research institutions shall assist in ensuring the researchers' freedom in their choice of topic and methodology, implementation of research and publication of results. In commissioned research, the commissioning agency has the right to define the topic, research questions and scope of the research assignment in cooperation with the person or institution undertaking the assignment. The commissioning agency should not seek to unduly influence choice of methodology, implementation or publication.

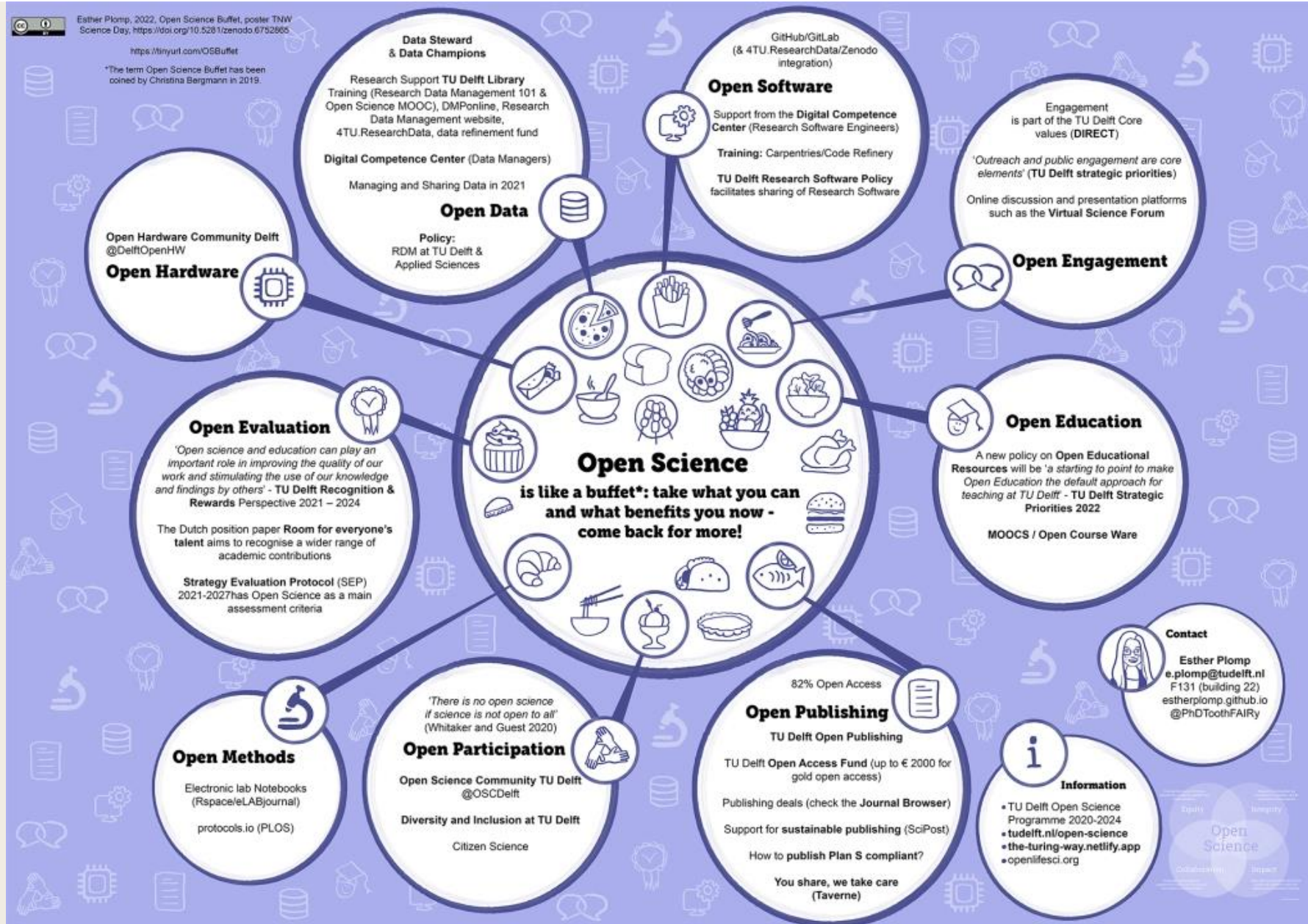
researcher must prevent any use and communication of information that might inflict damage on individuals who are the subjects of research. Irrespective of the duty of confidentiality, researchers have a legal obligation to avoid punishable offences. The researcher must decide when and in what way the participant should be informed about limitations of the duty of confidentiality.

6 Impartiality. Impartiality means avoidance of confusing roles and relationships in a way that may give rise to reasonable doubt concerning conflicts of interest. Openness regarding relevant roles and relationships that the researcher is involved in must be maintained in relation to colleagues, research participants, sources of finance and other relevant parties.

11 Availability of results. As a main rule, research results should be made available. Openness regarding research findings is essential for ensuring verifiability, for returning some benefit to the research participants and society in general, and for ensuring a dialogue with the public. Such communication is also a function of democracy.

12 Social responsibility. Researchers have an independent responsibility to ensure that their research will be of benefit to research participants, relevant groups or society in general, and for preventing it from causing harm. Research decisions must take into account any knowledge that the development of a research area may entail ethically unacceptable consequences for individuals, animals, society or the environment. It is absolutely essential

Source:
<https://www.forskningsetikk.no/en/guidelines/general-guidelines/>



Research evaluation

- NOR-CAM – UiS-Cam
- The Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment
- Next generation research assessment in Norway?

What does it mean for you & how does it work?

- Traditional publishing may not be enough to gain positions & promotions!
- May be considered when applying for funding grants (EU, RCN)



A student at the University of Warsaw assembles 3D-printed protective masks.

OPEN SCIENCE TAKES ON COVID-19

Data sharing and hobbyists are being harnessed to combat the pandemic. **By Mark Zastrow**

When reports emerged in late 2019 of an outbreak of a new coronavirus centred in Wuhan, China, researchers at the virological-analysis website Nextstrain were ready. The open-source project tracks the spread of viruses through genetic variations in the sequences that scientists find. After five years of development and operation, Nextstrain had team members on three continents who could continuously refresh the analysis, 24 hours a day.

What they didn't know was whether researchers would share their data. "You just never know what level of detail is going to be allowed to come out," says Emma Hodcroft, a Nextstrain developer and molecular epidemiologist at the University of Basel in Switzerland.

But since 11 January, when a team led by Zhang Yong-Zhen at the Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center, China, shared the first genome sequence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the volume of data has skyrocketed. By the end of March, Nextstrain was receiving anywhere

from 50 to 200 sequences a day from laboratories around the world, and was running its analysis of virus evolution every few hours. "The volume that we're getting right now, this is totally unprecedented," says Hodcroft.

Nextstrain is just one example of how an open ethos has driven the scientific response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Academics, online data repositories and home hobbyists with 3D printers are adopting new practices of rapid data sharing and collaboration that are appropriate to the urgency of the crisis. Many hope it will change the way science is done even after the pandemic subsides.

Do it yourself

Perhaps nowhere is that open ethos clearer than in the way do-it-yourself (DIY) and 'maker' communities have stepped up. As soon as it became clear that health systems around the world were at risk of running out of crucial equipment to treat people with COVID-19 and protect medical workers, DIY-ers set about trying to close the gap.

Facebook groups such as Open Source

COVID19 Medical Supplies, which has more than 70,000 members, have become dispatch centres, through which hospital workers seek volunteers to print or make supplies, and volunteers trade tips on what materials to use and where to source them, and on sterilization procedures.

The coronavirus crisis plays to 3D printing's strong points – rapid prototyping and the ability to produce parts on demand anywhere in the world. Prusa Research, a manufacturer of 3D printers in Prague, has designed a frame for a face shield that is meant to be worn outside a mask or respirator to protect against infectious droplets. The company says it has the capacity to produce 800 shields per day, and tens of thousands of the devices are already protecting health-care workers in the Czech Republic. But because the company made its designs open-source, they are also being made around the world in maker spaces and homes.

Formlabs, a 3D-printer manufacturer based in Somerville, Massachusetts, leads another project that has reached production: printing nasal swabs for COVID-19 test kits. Unlike common cotton swabs, nasal swabs must have a rod that is long and flexible enough to reach deep into the nose, to the upper throat. The swabs were designed by doctors at the University of South Florida in Tampa and the Northwell Health hospital system in New York, using printers purchased from the company to produce test versions. "They are prototyping it themselves, which is crazy and really awesome," says Formlabs's chief product officer, Dávid Lakatos. And whereas conventional swabs feature a bushy tip coating of

COMMENTARY

Open Access



Open science saves lives: lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic

Lonni Besaçon^{1,2*}, Nathan Peiffer-Smadja^{3,4}, Corentin Segalas⁵, Haiting Jiang⁶, Paola Masuzzo⁷, Cooper Smout⁷, Eric Billy⁸, Maxime Deforet⁹ and Clémence Leyrat^{5,10}

Abstract

In the last decade Open Science principles have been successfully advocated for and are being slowly adopted in different research communities. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic many publishers and researchers have sped up their adoption of Open Science practices, sometimes embracing them fully and sometimes partially or in a sub-optimal manner. In this article, we express concerns about the violation of some of the Open Science principles and its potential impact on the quality of research output. We provide evidence of the misuses of these principles at different stages of the scientific process. We call for a wider adoption of Open Science practices in the hope that this work will encourage a broader endorsement of Open Science principles and serve as a reminder that science should always be a rigorous process, reliable and transparent, especially in the context of a pandemic where research findings are being translated into practice even more rapidly. We provide all data and scripts at <https://osf.io/renxy/>.

Keywords: Open science, Peer review, Methodology, COVID-19

Introduction

The COVID-19 outbreak represents an urgent threat to global health. On October 15, 2020, the number of COVID-19 cases had exceeded 38 million and the death toll had exceeded 1,000,000 worldwide. Many important issues remain unresolved, including some crucial questions around both the diagnosis of patients with COVID-19 and optimal therapeutic strategies. Rapid scientific progress on these issues is needed to improve patient management, reduce mortality, and prevent new infections. The scientific community has responded accordingly, with the publication of over 80,000 preprints and peer-reviewed articles on COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2 since announcement of the emergence of a new virus on 31st December 2019 [1]. Many of these publications have contributed to the development of a body of knowledge

that has since informed practice but a considerable number of these studies suffer methodological weaknesses, limiting the interpretability of their findings [2] or leading to false claims with a potentially dramatic impact on public health. While some of these studies have already been retracted [3, 4], others still contribute to the body of evidence and might be used by researchers and policy makers. In addition to the direct threat these publications pose to public health, these low-quality studies also exacerbate the waste of scientific resources [2] that is well-known to plague the scientific system [5]. Furthermore, many news outlets have recently amplified public exposure to low-quality research, sowing confusion among the public. In this paper we argue that many of the sub-optimal and non-transparent scientific practices witnessed during the pandemic, in conjunction with poor coordination across the global research community, have contributed to a dysfunctional scientific process for COVID-19 research. We support this view by providing results from an analysis of COVID-19 publishing data in recent months, including an analysis of reviewing times, conflicts of interests and misuse of non peer-reviewed material. We further

*Correspondence: lonni.besacon@gmail.com

¹Faculty of Information Technology, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

²Media and Information Technology, Linköping University, Norrköping, Sweden

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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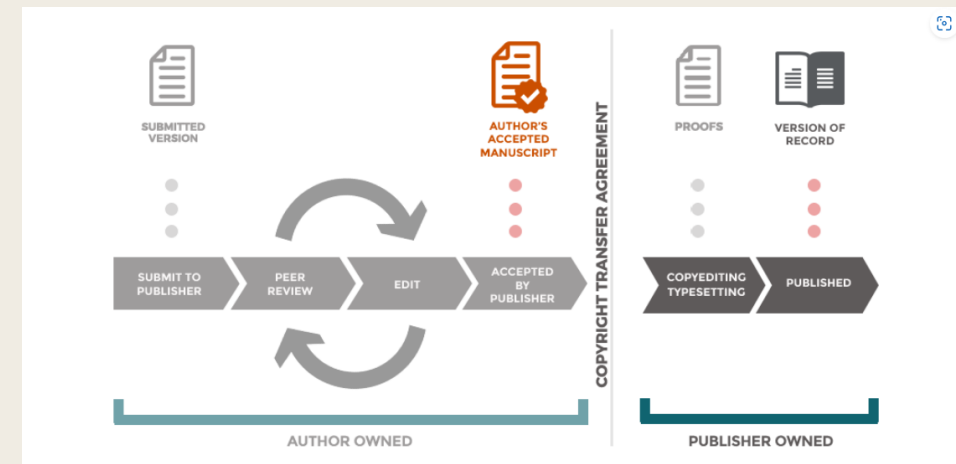


Research results should be openly available to individuals, the public sector, industry and the global research community –in line with RCN, EU ([Plan S](#)):

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- i. Publish in any journal/platform, make articles available in repository immediately
- ii. Use accepted version if needed
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- iv. Keep your rights
- v. You can opt out (if funder allows it!)

[News item on the UiS RRS](#)



III. Dr. Melodie Garnier, 2018. CC BY.

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Research Council Norway & academic books:
for proposals from / including 2023.

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Publishing workflow for authors

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UiS publisher agreements

Hybrid publishers

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- Springer
- Taylor & Francis
- Sage
- Wiley
- American Chemical Society
- Cambridge University Press

Open access publishers

- MDPI
- Frontiers

Publishing – how do you choose a journal?

- Is there a publishing agreement (Sikt)?
- Is it an open journal?
- Check [register](#).
- Is there an author publishing charge (APC)?
- Watch out for predatory journals.

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humanities Search

Results

Found 134 journal(s)/series and 9 publisher(s)

Journals/Series:

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|-----------------------|--|--------------|------|----------------------|
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| 1 | Numanities - Arts and Humanities in Progress | - | - | - |
| 1 | Humanitas | SR | DOAJ | - |
| 1 | Humanities | SR | DOAJ | A |
| 1 | Medical Humanities | SR | - | - |
| 1 | Studies in the Humanities | - | - | - |
| - | Computers and the Humanities - Ceased 2004 | - | - | - |
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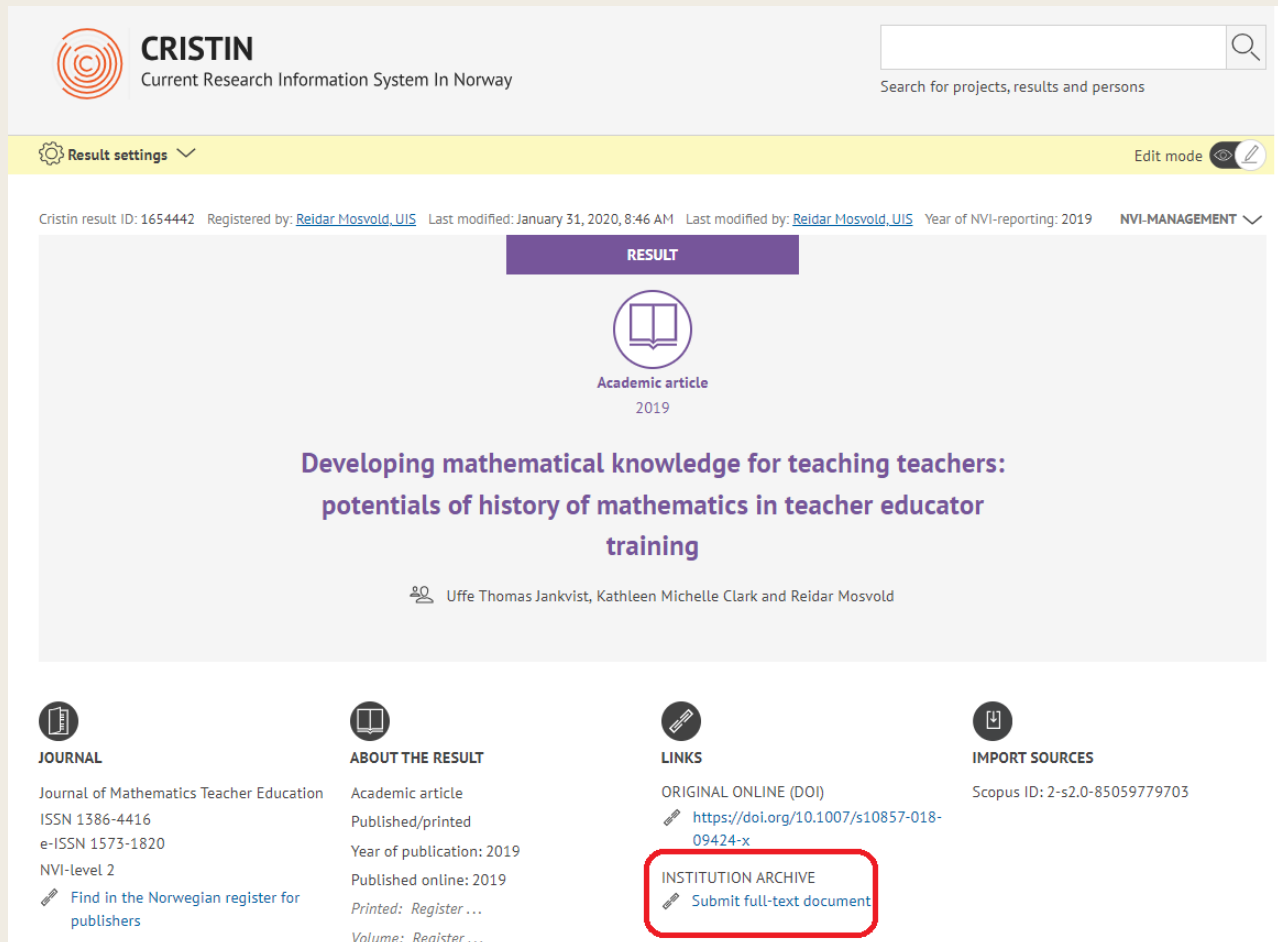
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How to upload into repository – via Cristin [«green» OA]

Upload article in Cristin → it is harvested by the institutional repository



The screenshot shows the CRISTIN interface for an article record. At the top, the CRISTIN logo and name are visible, along with a search bar. Below the header, there are navigation options like 'Result settings' and 'Edit mode'. The main content area displays the article title 'Developing mathematical knowledge for teaching teachers: potentials of history of mathematics in teacher educator training' by Uffe Thomas Jankvist, Kathleen Michelle Clark and Reidar Mosvold. The article is categorized as an 'Academic article' from 2019. At the bottom, there are four columns of information: 'JOURNAL' (Journal of Mathematics Teacher Education), 'ABOUT THE RESULT' (Academic article, published 2019), 'LINKS' (Original Online DOI and Institution Archive), and 'IMPORT SOURCES' (Scopus ID).

CRISTIN
Current Research Information System In Norway

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Result settings Edit mode

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RESULT

Academic article
2019

**Developing mathematical knowledge for teaching teachers:
potentials of history of mathematics in teacher educator
training**

Uffe Thomas Jankvist, Kathleen Michelle Clark and Reidar Mosvold

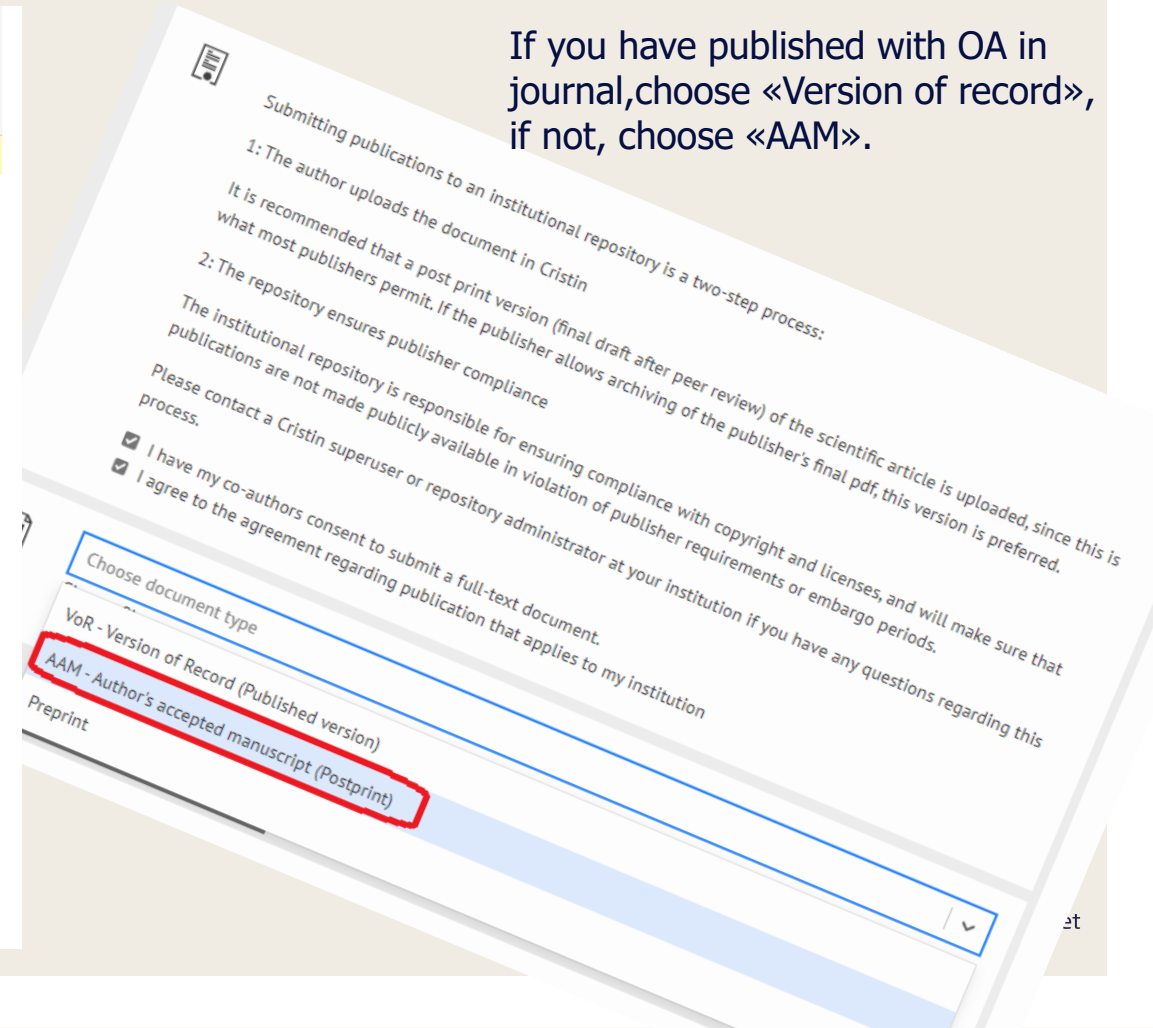
JOURNAL
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The screenshot shows the upload process in CRISTIN. It includes instructions for submitting publications to an institutional repository, a two-step process. Step 1: The author uploads the document in Cristin. Step 2: The repository ensures publisher compliance. The institutional repository is responsible for ensuring compliance with copyright and licenses, and will make sure that what most publishers permit. If the publisher allows archiving of the publisher's final pdf, this version is preferred. The institutional repository is responsible for ensuring compliance with copyright and licenses, and will make sure that publications are not made publicly available in violation of publisher requirements or embargo periods. Please contact a Cristin superuser or repository administrator at your institution if you have any questions regarding this process. There are two checkboxes: 'I have my co-authors consent to submit a full-text document.' and 'I agree to the agreement regarding publication that applies to my institution'. Below this, there is a dropdown menu for 'Choose document type' with options: 'VoR - Version of Record (Published version)', 'AAM - Author's accepted manuscript (Postprint)', and 'Preprint'. The 'AAM' option is highlighted with a red box.

Submitting publications to an institutional repository is a two-step process:

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A Class of Tests for Trend in Time Censored Recurrent Event Data

Kvaløy, Jan Terje; Lindqvist, Bo Henry

Journal article, Peer reviewed

Accepted version



Åpne



KvaloyLindqvist_ClassTestsTrendR2.pdf
(339.1Kb)

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Utgivelsesdato

2019-04

Originalversjon

Kvaløy, J.T., Lindqvist, B.H. (2019) A Class of Tests for Trend in Time Censored Recurrent Event Data. 10.1080/00401706.2019.1605936

Sammendrag

Statistical tests for trend in recurrent event data not following a Poisson process are generally constructed for event censored data. However, time censored data are more frequently encountered in practice. In this paper we contribute to filling an important gap in the literature on trend testing by presenting a class of statistical tests for trend in time censored recurrent event data, based on the null hypothesis of a renewal process. The class of tests is constructed by an adaption of a functional central limit theorem for renewal processes. By this approach a number of tests for time censored recurrent event data can be constructed, including among others a version of the classical LewisRobinson trend test and an Anderson-Darling type test. The latter test turns out to have attractive properties for general use by having good power properties against both monotonic and non-monotonic trends. Extensions to situations with several processes are considered. Properties of the tests are studied by simulations and some asymptotic calculations, and the approach is illustrated in data examples.

Beskrivelse

This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in *Technometrics* on April 25, 2019, available online: <http://www.tandfonline.com/10.1080/00401706.2019.1605936>.

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3D in vitro cancer models for drug screening: A study of glucose metabolism and drug response in 2D and 3D culture models

Tidwell, Tia R. (PhD thesis UiS;, Doctoral thesis, 2022-03)

Current drug screening protocols use in vitro cancer cell panels grown in 2D to evaluate drug response and select the most promising candidates for further in vivo testing. Most drug candidates fail at this stage, not ...

6- og 7-åringers muntlige fortellinger basert på ei ordløs bildebok : Fortelling, barn, bildebok

Hoel, Trude (PhD thesis UiS;227, Doctoral thesis, 2014-06-26)

Arbeidet med avhandlingen er basert på muntlige fortellinger fra 35 barn. Fortellingene er fortalt med utgangspunkt i den ordløse bildeboka Frog, where are you? (Mayer, 1969). Alle barna har fortalt to ganger: første ...

A novel approach to surfactant flooding under mixed-wet conditions

Abeyasinghe, Kumuduni Prasangika (PhD thesis UiS;202, Doctoral thesis, 2013-09-13)

In early days, a large number of research studies have been done based on the assumption that most of the sandstone reservoirs are strongly water-wet. Now it is widely accepted that most of sandstone reservoirs are at ...

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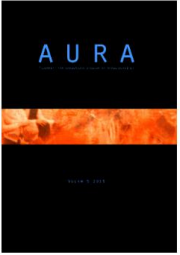
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PlaySpace (PS)

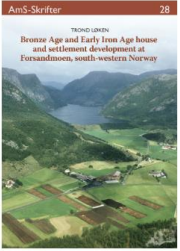
PlaySpace (PS) is a new international, online, Open Access and peer-reviewed journal dedicated to critical perspectives on artistic research.

<https://journals.uis.no/>



AURA - Tidsskrift for akademiske studier av nyreligiositet

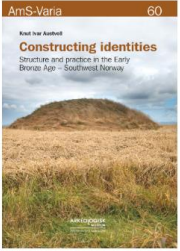
AURA er et fagfellevurdert tidsskrift for vitenskapelige artikler om feltet nyreligiositet og nye religiøse bevegelser.



AmS-Skrifter

AmS-Skrifter covers the field of archaeology, including various themes like archaeological method and theory, interdisciplinary studies, museology, heritage management, conservation studies, field work and practice.

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AmS-Varia

AmS-Varia publiserer monografier og artikkelsamlinger, hovedsakelig innenfor studiet av forholdet mellom mennesker og natur i førreformatorisk tid.

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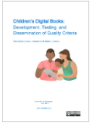
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- Faculty of Science and Technology (TN)
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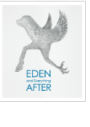
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FAIR research data

What is research data?

- OECD:

“Research data” are defined as factual records (numerical scores, textual records, images and sounds) used as primary sources for scientific research, and that are commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings.

Research data management refers to the handling of research data (collection, organisation, storage, and documentation) during and after a research activity.

Source: <https://scienceeurope.org/our-priorities/research-data/research-data-management/>





School Election 2021, Questionnaire survey among pupils

Survey from: [Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research](#) →Series: [Norwegian School Election Survey](#) →[Study documentation](#) Analysis Own analysis

Summary



Data access



Universe, scope and method



Variables

Background variables



Politics



The School Election 2021



Commitment

Source: <https://doi.org/10.18712/NSD-NSD3049-V2>

Hent data ▾ Fra Internett Eksisterende tilkoblinger Oppdater alt ▾ Egenskaper Rediger koblinger Organisasj... Aksjer (Eng... Valutaer (E... Geografi (E... Sorter Bruk på nytt Avansert Tekst til kolonner

Hent og transformér data Spørringer og tilkoblinger Datatyper Sorter og filtrer

D22 ✕ ✓ fx

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
|----|------|--------------|------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CODE | COUNTRY | PISA | PISAScore | HIPISA | LOPISA | ININEQ | HDI | GENINEQ | GENGAP | INDIV | | | | |
| 2 | ALB | Albania | 1 | 415 | 0 | 1 | apr.27 | 0.764 | 0.267 | 0.701 | 20 | | | | |
| 3 | ARG | Argentina | 0 | | | | sep.98 | 0.827 | 0.362 | 0.734 | 46 | | | | |
| 4 | AUS | Australia | 1 | 502 | 1 | 0 | mai.95 | 0.939 | 0.12 | 0.733 | 90 | | | | |
| 5 | AUT | Austria | 1 | 492 | 0 | 0 | apr.94 | 0.893 | 0.078 | 0.733 | 55 | | | | |
| 6 | BGD | Bangladesh | 0 | | | | apr.69 | 0.579 | 0.52 | 0.704 | 20 | | | | |
| 7 | BEL | Belgium | 1 | 503 | 1 | 0 | apr.22 | 0.896 | 0.073 | 0.753 | 75 | | | | |
| 8 | BTN | Bhutan | 0 | | | | jun.85 | 0.607 | 0.477 | 0.646 | 52 | | | | |
| 9 | BRA | Brazil | 1 | 395 | 0 | 1 | 15.55 | 0.754 | 0.414 | 0.686 | 38 | | | | |
| 10 | BGR | Bulgaria | 1 | 440 | 0 | 1 | jun.93 | 0.794 | 0.223 | 0.722 | 30 | | | | |
| 11 | BFA | Burkina Faso | 0 | | | | mai.33 | 0.402 | 0.615 | 0.651 | 15 | | | | |
| 12 | CAN | Canada | 1 | 524 | 1 | 0 | mai.77 | 0.92 | 0.098 | 0.74 | 80 | | | | |
| 13 | CHL | Chile | 1 | 443 | 0 | 1 | des.25 | 0.847 | 0.322 | 0.698 | 23 | | | | |
| 14 | CHN | China | 0 | | | | sep.16 | 0.738 | 0.164 | 0.682 | 20 | | | | |
| 15 | COL | Colombia | 1 | 410 | 0 | 1 | 17.29 | 0.727 | 0.393 | 0.725 | 13 | | | | |
| 16 | CRI | Costa Rica | 1 | 416 | 0 | 1 | des.81 | 0.776 | 0.308 | 0.732 | 15 | | | | |
| 17 | HRV | Croatia | 1 | 475 | 0 | 0 | mai.75 | 0.827 | 0.141 | 0.708 | 33 | | | | |
| 18 | CZE | Czech Repub | 1 | 491 | 0 | 0 | mar.78 | 0.878 | 0.129 | 0.687 | 58 | | | | |
| 19 | DNK | Denmark | 1 | 504 | 1 | 0 | apr.46 | 0.925 | 0.041 | 0.767 | 74 | | | | |
| 20 | DOM | Dominican R | 1 | 339 | 0 | 1 | okt.77 | 0.722 | 0.47 | 0.686 | 30 | | | | |
| 21 | ECU | Ecuador | 0 | | | | okt.54 | 0.739 | 0.391 | 0.738 | 8 | | | | |
| 22 | SLV | El Salvador | 0 | | | | aug.44 | 0.68 | 0.384 | 0.706 | 19 | | | | |
| 23 | EST | Estonia | 1 | 524 | 1 | 0 | mai.69 | 0.865 | 0.131 | 0.749 | 60 | | | | |
| 24 | ETH | Ethiopia | 0 | | | | mai.19 | 0.448 | 0.499 | 0.64 | 20 | | | | |



Photo: <https://pixabay.com/no/users/pexels-2286921/>



Source: Elixir RDMKit https://rdmkit.elixir-europe.org/data_life_cycle

UiS policy – data management

1. The University of Stavanger (UiS) aligns itself with the principles of Research Council Norway and the EU. Data should be “as open as possible, as closed as necessary”.
2. Research data should be archived
 - to be reusable for a wide audience.
 - and available for a long period of time.
 - to make them easy to find and identify.
 - and equipped with metadata, i.e. data describing the dataset.
3. Publicly funded research projects should have a data management plan (DMP).

Data management plans (DMPs)

- RCN definition: A DMP “is a document describing how research data from a project are to be managed, from project start to finish.”
- The DMP should be an active document to be updated regularly.
- Mandatory to submit for [Research Council Norway](#) and [Horizon Europe projects](#)

EU Grants: Data management plan (HE) V1.1 -

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

(To be filled in and uploaded as deliverable in the Portal Grant Management System, at the due date foreseen in the Grant Agreement, and regularly updated.)

⚠ The template is recommended but not mandatory. If you do not use it, please make however sure that you comply with the research data management requirements under Article 17 of the Grant Agreement.)

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| PROJECT | |
| Project number: | [project number] |
| Project acronym: | [acronym] |
| Project name: | [project title] |
| DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN | |
| Date: | [dd/mm/yyyy] |
| Version: | [DMP version] |

A Data Management Plan

- Useful tool to think ahead
- Allows for easy project management
- Clarifies needed budget
- Makes data FAIRer
- Shows accountability



Practical data management

```

00_ReadMe - Notisblokk
Fil Rediger Format Vis Hjelp

This README file was generated on [2022-02-24] (2022-02-24) by [DANIEL ADRIAN LUNGU].
Last updated: [2022-03-03].

-----
GENERAL INFORMATION
-----
// Title of Dataset: Covcom test videos
// DOI: https://doi.org/10.18710/EZQR78
// Contact Information

// Name: Daniel Adrian Lungu
// Institution: University of Stavanger
// Email: daniel.a.lungu@uis.no
// ORCID: 0000-0002-8612-8384

// Contributors: Magnus Nome wrote manuscript for the videos. Nils Christian Fossdal is the actor in the videos. Kåre Spanne and
Mari Linn Atterås Larsen edited the videos.
// Kind of data: See metadata field Kind of Data.
// Date of data collection/generation: See metadata field Date of Collection.
// Funding sources: See metadata section Grant Information.

// Description of dataset: The dataset contains 12 videos about pandemics and were used in

-----
METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION
-----

// Description of sources and methods used for collection/generation of data:
After the identification of factors to manipulate, and their corresponding levels, we end
pandemic communication. We hired a professional scriptwriter and an actor to shoot the 12
the University of Stavanger.
    
```

```

project_name/
├── README.md           # overview of the project
├── data/              # data files used in the project
│   ├── README.md     # describes where data came from
│   └── sub-folder/   # may contain subdirectories
├── processed_data/   # intermediate files from the analysis
├── manuscript/       # manuscript describing the results
├── results/          # results of the analysis (data, tables, figures)
├── src/              # contains all code in the project
│   ├── LICENSE       # license for your code
│   ├── requirements.txt # software requirements and dependencies
│   └── ...
└── doc/              # documentation for your project
    ├── index.rst
    └── ...
    
```

<https://site.uis.no/dataverse/no/deposit/prepare/#preferred-file-formats>

What are preferred file formats?

The choice of a preferred file format is crucial in order to ensure that your data are more likely to allow long-term readability than others are. Such formats are

- non-proprietary
- open, with documented international standards
- using standard character encoding, preferably Unicode (e.g. UTF-8)
- uncompressed (space permitting)

The table below gives an overview of preferred vs. non-preferred file formats for a selection of file types. The column "Non-preferred file formats" is non-exhaustive and includes the formats that your dataset contains file formats not listed here, please contact the [support services](#) of your repository, please make sure you add your files in a preferred format. Make also sure that your files comply with the [DataverseNO](#) policy. If your data cannot be stored in a preferred format, they can still be published in their original format, but in that case, [DataverseNO](#) does not commit to preserve the data in the long term. If appropriate, the file may also be archived in their original file format in addition to preferred format(s).

| File type | Preferred file formats (examples) | Non-preferred file formats (examples) |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Audio | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Uncompressed and lossless Wav or AIFF (.wav/.aiff) → Compressed and lossless FLAC (.flac) → Compressed and lossy Mp3 (.mp3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → AAC (.m4a) → Monkey's Audio (.ape) → Ogg Vorbis (.ogg) → Windows Media Audio (.wma) |
| Container file | Container files are automatically unpacked when uploaded and should only be used to keep the folder structure in your dataset; see more in section Upload data files . | In case container files need to be archived as container files, use .zip. Note! In this case, files must be packed twice. That way, the inner container will be preserved when uploaded. |
| Image | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Uncompressed TIFF (.tif or .tiff) → Compressed and lossless PNG (.png) → Compressed and lossy JPEG (.jpg) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Adobe Photoshop (.psd) → Apple Picture File (.pct) → Graphics Interchange Format (.gif) → Raw Image Data File (.raw) → Windows Bitmap (.bmp) |
| Text (slides, illustrations) | → PDF/A (.pdf) combined with original file | → PowerPoint (.pptx) |
| Text (tables) | → Tab separated Unicode plain text (.txt) | → Excel (.xlsx) |



Arbeidsstøtte

Information security and data privacy for researchers

As a researcher, you have a responsibility to safeguard privacy and information security if you are to process personal data in the research project. All research projects process information in one form or another, and certain types of information are subject to stricter processing requirements, such as personal data or knowledge subject to the Export Control Act.

In order to comply with privacy requirements, you must collect, process, store and share information in a secure manner. Use the guide on the right to get started. Then read through the rest of the website below and use it as a reference book during the project. This gives you a good starting point for drawing up a [data management plan](#). A data management plan is an important tool for having control over information throughout the project.



Click here for an interactive guide

<https://nettskjema.no/a/305065>

∨ Preparation

∨ Data collection

**As open as possible, as
closed as necessary...**

FAIR

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

Source: Engelhardt, C. (2022). How to be FAIR with your data.
<https://doi.org/10.17875/gup2022-1915>



To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
 - A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable
 - A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available



To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be Reusable:

- R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
 - R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license
 - R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
 - R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards



"Our intention is to make all raw data from all published studies available. The data contain a lot more interesting information than what has been published and we encourage users to dig further."

Edvard Moser, Kavli Institute



Photo: Geir Mogen, NTNU **Tim Ereneta**


<https://dataverse.no/dataverse/uis>

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Keyword Term

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Algorithmic trading models (1)

Brent crude oil (1)

Built environment (1)

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Supplementary materials for: Urban Density and Accessibility: A methodological approach 

Nov 1, 2023


 Hernández-Palacio, Fabio; Kesarovski, Todor, 2023, "Supplementary materials for: Urban Density and Accessibility: A methodological approach", <https://doi.org/10.18710/XO6FG7>, DataverseNO, V1


The built environment's impact on human behaviour is well-documented. Still, quantitative research on the topic usually focuses on a large scale, with few studies at the neighbourhood level. This study presents a method investigating the correlation between the local built enviro...

Covcom test videos 

Mar 3, 2022


 Lungu, Daniel Adrian, 2022, "Covcom test videos", <https://doi.org/10.18710/EZQR78>, DataverseNO, V1

12 videos about pandemics (in Norwegian) used in a experimental design study aiming at investigating relevant video factors for pandemic video communication. The experiment adopted a factorial design, with three factors being manipulated. The three factors are: - the source; - t...

Background data for: Recovery is up to you 

Feb 24, 2022


 Kvia, Aasa, 2022, "Background data for: Recovery is up to you", <https://doi.org/10.18710/KGXEBH>, DataverseNO, V1

The data set measures participants in a course and their experience of 5 important elements in a recovery process. The elements

re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES

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Happy 10th Anniversary,
re3data!

In this post, the authors celebrate the 10th
anniversary of re3data, sharing insights

Registration closed:
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CoreTrustSeal Workshop
on Data Quality



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Webinar på Teams



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Webinar: Introduction to data management plans...

Thu. 16.11.2023
09:15-11:00

Teams



Webinar: Sharing and archiving data ›

Thu. 30.11.2023
09:15-11:00

Teams

More library training sessions are available at: <https://www.uis.no/en/library/classes>

Thank you!

Relevant web pages:

- [UBiS open access pages](#)
- [UBiS research data management pages](#)



Foto: Marie Kulander Knudsen

Don't hesitate to contact us about anything relating to open science!

Publishing: ub-brage@uis.no

Data management: datahandtering@uis.no

Elin: elin.stangeland@uis.no