

Evaluation of research in the humanities in Norway

Publication and research personnel. Statistics and analyses
Appendix report - Nordic Languages and Linguistics

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Preface

This report is an appendix report to the main report containing publication and research personnel statistics and analyses of the humanities. The report contains publication indicators at panel-levels, based on data of the included researchers and their field-affiliations. In addition, it includes data on the research personnel. We refer to the main report for descriptions of the data and method underlying the analyses. The report includes numerous tables. Within the scope of the project, we have not been able to give detailed comments on all indicators presented. Rather, we give some examples of how the tables should be read and comment on major patterns.

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1 Panel 2 - Nordic Languages and Linguistics

1.1 Publication analysis

In total, a personnel of 325 people have been included in the evaluation of Nordic Languages and Linguistics. The analysis below contains publication statistics for the selected personnel. The methods and principles applied in the analysis are described in the main report. It should be recalled that the analysis is limited to the publications which have been published by the included staff at the institutions during the period 2011-2015, and which are credited the institutions through the Norwegian performance-based funding system (i.e. the institute/department is listed as an author address). This means that for newly appointed personnel, none or very few of their publications may have been included.

Table 1.1 provides an overview of the number of publications for the period 2011-2015. Altogether more than 1000 publications have been published during the period. There are annual fluctuations in the publication numbers, but with an increasing trend.

Linguistics and Nordic Language are by far the largest disciplines both in terms of number of people included and number of publications. The two disciplines, account for 48 and 43 per cent, respectively, of the publication output. The corresponding figures for Norwegian as a Second Language and Sami and Finnish are 3-4 per cent.

Table 1.1. Total number of publications, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, 2011-2015.

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Proportion	No people included
Linguistics	62	106	76	146	116	506	48%	131
Nordic Language	85	74	88	103	110	460	43%	122
Norwegian as a Second Language	1	7	10	7	18	43	4%	47
Sami and Finnish	7	8	8	6	7	36	3%	22
Total*	153	191	179	251	246	1020	100%	325

Source: Data: CRISStin. Calculations: NIFU.

*) Nordic Languages and Linguistics in addition includes Sign Language and Interpretation. Only 4 people are included under this category and separate figures have not been shown.

Table 1.2 shows similar figures but using publication points as measure. In total, 1076 publication points have been published.

Table 1.2. Total number of publication points, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, 2011-2015.

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	Proportion
Linguistics	83	109	59	152	119	523	49%
Nordic Language	93	64	96	101	106	461	43%
Norwegian as a Second Language	1	4	10	8	11	34	3%
Sami and Finnish	6	13	9	10	5	43	4%
Total	187	193	177	273	247	1076	100%

Source: Data: CRISStin. Calculations: NIFU.

Table 1.3 contains selected key indicators on the publication activity of the selected departments and units. Department of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies at UiO is the largest, both in terms of number of personnel (79) included and number of publication points (243) by this personnel. Of the units included, the Sámi University of Applied Sciences has the highest proportion of publications in channels classified as the most prestigious (level 2), 38 per cent. The proportion of the publications with English as publication language varies across the units, with an average of 54 per cent, which is slightly below the average for humanities in total (57 per cent).

The table also shows the proportion of the included personnel who have four or more publications or publication points during the period. This is an indication of the share of the personnel that are most active as researchers. However, as described above, newly appointed personnel may have none or few of their publications included. Thus, the figure is also influenced by the recruitment of new staff, as well as the composition of the personnel (e.g. research fellows vs. tenured personnel). A reverse indicator is the proportion of the included personnel with no scholarly publications during the period (according to the principles applied in the study). This proportion ranges from 0 to 71 per cent.

Table 1.3. Key indicators. Included departments and units. Nordic Languages and Linguistics, total 2011-2015.

Institution/ faculty	Dep	No pub points	Prop level 2	Prop English lang	Prop journal articles	No inc people	Prop with 4 pub/pub points	Prop with 0 pub
Buskerud and Vestfold University College	HUT/ISF	53	9%	32%	24%	5	60%	0%
Hedmark University College	Department of Humanities	18	5%	19%	50%	10	40%	20%
NLA University College	Total	8	0%	56%	67%	7	14%	71%
Nord-Trøndelag University College	Total	6	0%	50%	13%	5	20%	40%
NTNU, Faculty of humanities	Dep of Language and Literature	139	25%	71%	59%	66	29%	47%
Sámi University of Applied Sciences	Total	41	38%	43%	70%	14	36%	43%
Sør-Trøndelag University College	Total	24	17%	50%	75%	8	50%	0%
Telemark University College	Total	30	22%	44%	50%	5	60%	40%
UiB Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies	98	6%	42%	55%	34	41%	21%
UiO Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies	243	19%	52%	61%	79	30%	39%
UIS Faculty of Arts and Education	Total	88	17%	32%	62%	14	79%	0%
UiT Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education	Dep of Language and Linguistics	191	22%	76%	73%	54	43%	35%
	Total	221	22%	72%	72%	66	39%	39%
University of Agder, Faculty of Humanities and Education	Total	107	21%	51%	68%	15	53%	0%
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics (included units)		1076	18%	54%	60%	328	38%	34%
Total Humanities (all fields/units)		10186	23%	57%	53%	2386	43%	28%

Source: Data: CRISStin. Calculations: NIFU.

Table 1.4 contains an overview of how the publication points are distributed at the level of institutions and sectors. Separate figures are given for the four largest institutions, measured as number of publication points within Nordic Languages and Linguistics (UiO, UiT, NTNU and UiA). The four institutions together contribute to two-thirds of the national publication output within Nordic Languages and Linguistics. However, there are also major contributions from other HE-institutions. UiO is the single largest contributor to Norwegian as a Second Language and Nordic Language, with proportions of 77 and 22 per cent, respectively. UiT accounts for most of the (83 per cent) of the publication output in Sami and Finnish, and has also the largest share within Linguistics (27 per cent).

Table 1.4. Distribution of publication points by field and institution/sector, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, total 2011-2015. Proportions.

Discipline	UiO	UiT	NTNU	UiA	Other HE-sector	Institute sector	Total	No pub points
Linguistics	22%	27%	18%	15%	17%	0%	100%	523
Nordic Language	22%	10%	9%	6%	53%	0%	100%	461
Norwegian as a Second Language	77%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	100%	34
Sami and Finnish	0%	82%	0%	0%	18%	0%	100%	43
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies	23%	21%	13%	10%	34%	0%	100%	1076
Total Humanities (all fields/units)	29%	10%	11%	5%	42%	3%	100%	

Source: Data: CRISTin. Calculations: NIFU.

Table 1.5 shows how the publications are distributed by publication type and level. In all disciplines, except Norwegian as a Second Language, a majority of the publications are published in journals. Linguistics has the highest proportion of level 2 publications (24 per cent). This proportion is 12 per cent, only, in Nordic Language, which may be related to the publication profile of the discipline, with many publications in Norwegian language, cf. Table. 1.7. In the table, we have also calculated the proportion of level 2+ journal publications (proportion of publications in publication channels classified as level 2 in all the Nordic countries applying the Norwegian model). Here, Linguistics has the highest proportion (8 per cent).

Table 1.5. Distribution of publications by field and publication type and level, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, total 2011-2015. Proportions.

Discipline	Proportion of monographs	Proportion of book chapters	Proportion of journal articles	Proportion of level 2 publications	Proportion of level 2+ journal publications*
Linguistics	3%	31%	65%	24%	8%
Nordic Language	4%	42%	54%	12%	2%
Norwegian as a Second Language	2%	51%	47%	21%	0%
Sami and Finnish	3%	14%	83%	19%	0%
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies	3%	36%	61%	18%	5%
Total Humanities (all fields/units)	5%	42%	53%	23%	8%

Source: Data: CRISTin. Calculations: NIFU.

*) Proportion of publications in publication channels classified as level 2 in all the Nordic countries applying the Norwegian model.

The publications are distributed across a large number of different journals, series and publishers. Table 1.6 gives the publication counts for the most frequently used journals and publishers for the period 2011–2015. From the list, one gets an overall impression of the research profile of institutions and faculties. On the top of the list, we find Novus Forlag. The table also shows the distribution (national vs international) of the publication channels, based on information from CRISTin. The latter

classification is however tentative, there are borderline cases which make the classification difficult, and sometimes the classification may appear questionable. In addition, the table contains information on the (main) publication language of the publication channels, as well as their level in the Norwegian publication model (level 1 or 2).

Table 1.6. Journal and publisher frequencies. Total, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, 2011-2015.

Journal/Publisher	Level (1/2)	Distribution	Language	Busk Vestf Univ Coll	Hedmark Univ Coll	NLA Univ Coll	Nord-Trønd Univ Coll	NTNU, Fac of hum	Såmi Univ Appl Sci	Sør-Trønd Univ Coll	Telemark Univ Coll	UIB Fac of Hum	UIO Fac of Hum	UIS Fac Arts & Edu	UIT Fac Hum Soc & Ed	Univ of Agder	Total
Novus Forlag	1	National	Various	5	1		3	21	1	1	3	19	40	2	13	11	117
NORDIC ATLAS OF LANGUAGE STRUCTURES (NALS) JOURNAL	1	Internasjonal	English										17		27		44
NOA. Norsk som andrespråk	1	National	Nor/Scand	1	6			1	1			2	11		2		22
Cappelen Damm Akademisk	1	National	Nor/Scand	4	1		1	1		1		3	6	5		1	21
Norsk lingvistisk tidsskrift	1	National	Nor/Scand					7		1		3	5		2	3	21
Oxford University Press	2	Internasjonal	English					8				1	2		7	1	18
Norna-rapporter	1	National	Nor/Scand									3	4	4		6	17
European Lang Resources Associ	1	Internasjonal	English					4				8	2		2		16
Fagbokforlaget	1	National	Nor/Scand	1	2			1			1	2	2	4	2	1	16
NEALT Proceedings Series	1	Internasjonal	English									2	4		9		15
John Benjamins Publishing Company	1/2	Internasjonal	English					2				1	4		6	2	14
Det Norske Samlaget	1	National	Nor/Scand			1						1	10	1			13
Nordlyd	1	National	Various					1			2				10		13
Acta Acad Regiae Gustavi Adolphi	1	National	Various									1	2	1		8	12
Maal og Minne	2	Internasjonal	Various					2	1	1	1	1	3		1	2	12
Annales societatis scientiarum Færoensis. Supplementum	1	National	Nor/Scand									6	1	1	1	2	11
Linguistik Aktuell	1	Internasjonal	English	2				2				1	2		5		11
Studies in Language Variation	1	Internasjonal	English					3					6		3		11
Cambridge University Press	2	Internasjonal	English					2				2	5		2		10
Cappelen Damm AS	1	National	Nor/Scand	9													9
Namn och bygd	2	National	Nor/Scand										2	7		3	9
Namn og Nemne: Tidsskrift for norsk namnegransking	1	National	Nor/Scand									6	2	1			9
SAMI DIEDALAS AIGECALA	2	National	Nor/Scand						2						7		9
Gyldendal Akademisk	1	National	Nor/Scand	3				1	1					2	1		8
Mouton de Gruyter	2	Internasjonal	English					1				1	4		3		8
Nordic Journal of Linguistics	1/2	Internasjonal	English					4					3		2		8
Studies in Corpus Linguistics	1	Internasjonal	English									6	2				8
Universitetsforlaget	1	National	Nor/Scand	2				1		1			1		2	1	8
Akademika forlag	1	National	Nor/Scand	4										1	2		7
Linköping Electronic Conference Proceedings	1	Internasjonal	English									4	1		2		7
Nordand : nordisk tidsskrift for andrespråksforskning	2	National	Nor/Scand					1	1			1	4		1		7
Oplandske Bokforlag	1	National	Nor/Scand		7												7
Routledge	2	Internasjonal	English	1				1	1				1		2	1	7
Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter	1	National	Various				1	1				3	1				6
Peter Lang Publishing Group	1	National	English					4					1			1	6
Portal forlag	1	National	Nor/Scand	5									1				6
Skrifter / Nordisk forening for leksikografi	1	National	Nor/Scand									1	3		1	1	6
Tapir Akademisk Forlag	1	National	Nor/Scand	1						3				1	1		6
Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics	2	Internasjonal	English										5				5
Studia Linguistica	2	Internasjonal	English					1							4		5
International Journal of the Sociology of Language	2	Internasjonal	English										3		1		4
Journ of Compar Germanic Lingui	2	Internasjonal	English									1	1		2		4
Journal Of Germanic Linguistics	1/2	Internasjonal	English										4		1		4
Journal of Pragmatics	1/2	Internasjonal	English					1					3				4

Source: Data: CRISStin. Calculations: NIFU.

*) Threshold level: More than 5 publications (total). Level 2 channels: more than 3 publications.

Table 1.7 shows that a majority of the publications within Nordic Languages and Linguistics have English as publication language (54 per cent). The disciplines Norwegian as a Second Language and Nordic Language have English proportions of 30 and 34 per cent, respectively.

Table 1.7. Distribution of publications by field and publication language. Nordic Languages and Linguistics, total 2011-2015. Proportions.

Discipline	Norwegian/Scandinavian	English	Other languages	No publications
Linguistics	22%	74%	4%	506
Nordic Language	65%	34%	2%	460
Norwegian as a Second Language	70%	30%	0%	43
Sami and Finnish	33%	53%	14%	36
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies	43%	54%	3%	1020
Total Humanities (all fields/units)	37%	57%	6%	8798

Source: Data: CRISStin. Calculations: NIFU.

As part of the analysis, we have also investigated the frequency of open access (OA) publishing within Nordic Languages and Linguistics. Generally, publications can be openly available when published in open access journals or books (so call "gold" OA), through self-archiving (e.g. institutional repositories) or by author payment in so-called hybrid journals. Due to lack of data, it is not possible to examine the total incidence of open access publishing covering all these alternative publishing models. However, in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) there is a list of pure OA journals (gold). Based on this list, we have calculated the proportion of articles published in OA journals. The results are given in Table 1.8.

Overall, 13 per cent of the journal articles within Nordic Languages and Linguistics were published in gold open access journals. This proportion varies from 5 per cent in Norwegian as a Second Language to 15 per cent in Linguistics. It should be noted that the frequency of OA journals generally is higher in some fields than in others, and this probably explains some of the variance at field level.

Table 1.8. Number of journal articles and proportion in Open Access (OA) journals, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, total 2011-2015.

Discipline	Number of journal articles	Proportion in OA-journals
Linguistics	331	15%
Nordic Language	247	11%
Norwegian as a Second Language	20	5%
Sami and Finnish	30	10%
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies	617	13%
Total Humanities (all fields/units)	4678	8%

Source: Data: CRISStin. Calculations: NIFU.

We have also analysed the collaboration patterns of Nordic Languages and Linguistics using data on co-authorship. As described in the main report, co-authorship is generally much more common in natural sciences/medicine than in social sciences/humanities. In many humanities fields, the

proportion of co-authored publications is very low and it is less common to write a publication together with other researchers.

Table 1.9 shows the proportion of the publications that involve national collaboration manifested by co-authorship (publications having author addresses from two or more different Norwegian institutions). In addition, the proportions of the publications having foreign author addresses are shown.

Overall, 9 per cent of the Nordic Languages and Linguistics publications had co-authors from more than one Norwegian institution, this is on par with the average for all the included units in the evaluation of humanities, which is 8 per cent. There are some differences at discipline levels and the proportion is highest within Norwegian as a Second Language (30 per cent) and lowest within Sami and Finnish (3 per cent).

The proportion of the Nordic Languages and Linguistics publications having co-authors from other countries is 16 per cent overall (data available for the 2015 publications, only). Thus, this indicates that international collaboration is somewhat more common than national collaboration. The proportion is highest for Norwegian as a Second Language (33 per cent) and lowest for Sami and Finnish (0 per cent).

Table 1.9. Collaboration. Proportion of publications with external national and international co-authors, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, total 2011-2015.

Discipline	Number of publications	Proportion of publications with external national co-authors	Proportion of publications with international co-authors*
Linguistics	506	9%	23%
Nordic Language	460	10%	5%
Norwegian as a Second Language	43	30%	33%
Sami and Finnish	36	6%	0%
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies	1020	9%	16%
Total Humanities (all fields/units)	8798	8%	14%

Source: Data: CRISin. Calculations: NIFU.

*) Based on 2015 publications, only.

In the final table (1.10), we have shown how the publication activity is distributed at the level of individual/research personnel. One of the columns gives the average publication productivity of the personnel, measured as total number of publication points for the period 2011-2015 per person. Overall, the personnel within Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies have published 5.0 publication points per person, which is 15 per cent below the average for humanities in total (5.9). Of the disciplines, Nordic Language obtains the highest average (5.2).

In the table, we have added an additional variable: the gender of the publishing authors. Overall, 44 per cent of the Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies publication points were published by female scholars. Thus, there is almost a gender balance. Of the publishing authors, the female proportion is 53 per cent. This means that a man on average publishes more publication points than a woman.

Table 1.10. Average publication productivity of the personnel. Female proportions, Nordic Languages and Linguistics, total 2011-2015.

Discipline	Number of people with publications	Avg publication point per person	Female proportion – publishing authors	Female proportion – publication points
Linguistics	103	5.1	47%	43%
Nordic Language	88	5.2	51%	40%
Norwegian as a Second Language	11	3.1	100%	100%
Sami and Finnish	10	4.3	70%	49%
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics Studies	216	5.0	53%	44%
Total Humanities (all fields/units)	1714	5.9	42%	36%

Source: Data: CRISin. Calculations: NIFU.

1.2 Research personnel

The composition of the staff is analysed in terms of academic positions and degrees, as well as gender. Note that there are two populations of researchers described in this chapter – the researchers selected for evaluation in Nordic Languages and Linguistics, and the total number of staff at the departments/ institutions participating in the evaluation.

Table 1.11 shows the number of research staff at the departments and institutions selected for evaluation within Nordic Languages and Linguistics, as well as the number of researchers participating in the evaluation. There were a total of 328 researchers selected for evaluation in Nordic Languages and Linguistics. They were affiliated in 14 departments and institutions. Several of these departments also had researchers in other evaluation panels.

Table 1.11 Research personnel¹ at units selected for the evaluation of Nordic Languages and Linguistics by department: 2015².

Institution	Dep.	Researchers included in the evaluation	Percent personnel in Nordic Languages and Linguistics	N (Total research staff)
Buskerud and Vestfold university college	Department of languages	5	2 %	39
Hedmark University College	Department of Humanities ³	10	3 %	43
NLA University College	Total ⁴	7	2 %	122
Nord-Trøndelag University College	Faculty of teacher education ⁵	5	2 %	62
NTNU, Faculty of humanities	Dep of language and literature ⁶	66	20 %	111
Sámi University of Applied Sciences	Total ⁷	14	4 %	24
Sør-Trøndelag University College	Total ⁸	8	2 %	131
Telemark University College	Total ⁹	5	2 %	147
UiB Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies ¹⁰	34	10 %	112
UiO Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies ¹¹	79	24 %	109
UiS Faculty of Arts and Education	Total ¹²	14	4 %	232
UiT Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education	Dep of Language and Linguistics ¹³	54	16 %	64
	Other units	12	4 %	47
University of Agder, Faculty of Humanities and Education	Total ¹⁴	15	5 %	145
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics (included units)		328	100 %	1 388

¹Includes all tenured positions, as well as post.docs, research fellows and research assistants.

²Preliminary figures.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Please note that not all the 328 researchers were found at the appointed departments in the Register of Research Personnel for 2015. Some of them have part time positions, such as adjunct professor, and thus have their main position at another Norwegian institution or abroad. The date of entry for the register is October 1st 2015, and some of the selected researchers were not employed at this date. Nine people were not found in the Register of Research Personnel by 01.10.2015, and three people selected for evaluation had a dual position, mainly adjunct professor, with their main position outside the selected institutions.

The tables 1.12 and 1.13 show the distribution of researchers within Nordic Languages and Linguistics, as well as total research staff at the selected departments, by position. The majority of the selected researchers are professors, i.e. full professors, associate professors or assistant professors. Deans and heads of departments are also included in this group.

Table 1.12 Researchers within Nordic Languages and Linguistics by position: 2015¹. Percent.

Institution	Dep.	Profes- sor level ²	Post. Docs ³	Recruit- ment positions ⁴	Lec- turers ⁵	Other posit- ions ⁶	Total
Buskerud and Vestfold university college	Department of languages	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	5
Hedmark University College	Department of Humanities	50 %	0 %	20 %	30 %	0 %	10
NLA University College	Total	14 %	0 %	0 %	86 %	0 %	7
Nord-Trøndelag University College	Faculty of teacher education	40 %	0 %	20 %	40 %	0 %	5
NTNU, Faculty of humanities	Dep of language and literature	38 %	17 %	18 %	26 %	2 %	66
Sámi University of Applied Sciences	Total	43 %	0 %	7 %	43 %	7 %	14
Sør-Trøndelag University College	Total	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	8
Telemark University College	Total	80 %	0 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	5
UiB Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies	59 %	9 %	29 %	3 %	0 %	34
UiO Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies	32 %	16 %	23 %	28 %	1 %	79
UiS Faculty of Arts and Education	Total	93 %	7 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	14
UiT Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education	Dep of Language and Linguistics	39 %	20 %	26 %	4 %	11 %	54
	Other units	33 %	0 %	50 %	17 %	0 %	12
University of Agder, Faculty of Humanities and Education	Total	80 %	0 %	7 %	13 %	0 %	15
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics (included units)		46 %	12 %	20 %	19 %	3 %	328

¹Preliminary figures

²The category professor level includes full professor, associate professor, academic leaders (employed Deans and Chairs/Heads of departments) and university college docents, as well as senior researchers in the institute sector. Adjunct professors (professor II) are not included in the table.

³Post.docs also include researchers affiliated in projects, mainly externally funded.

⁴The category "Recruitment positions" includes research fellows and research assistants.

⁵The category "Lecturers" includes senior lecturers, university lecturers and college lectures, as well as researchers without doctoral level competence in the Institute sector.

⁶Other positions are mainly selected researchers with dual positions, such as adjunct professors, which have their main position at another institution.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Table 1.13 Research personnel at the units selected for evaluation in Nordic Languages and Linguistics by position: 2015¹. Percent.

Institution	Dep.	Professor level ²	Post. Docs ³	Recruitment positions ⁴	Lecturers ⁵	Total
Buskerud and Vestfold university college	Department of languages	38 %	3 %	10 %	49 %	39
Hedmark University College	Department of Humanities	44 %	2 %	16 %	37 %	43
NLA University College	Total	33 %	0 %	2 %	65 %	122
Nord-Trøndelag University College	Faculty of teacher education	21 %	2 %	6 %	71 %	62
NTNU, Faculty of humanities	Dep of language and literature	46 %	11 %	20 %	23 %	111
Sámi University of Applied Sciences	Total	50 %	4 %	21 %	25 %	24
Sør-Trøndelag University College	Total	46 %	1 %	7 %	47 %	131
Telemark University College	Total	33 %	3 %	10 %	54 %	147
UiB Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies	51 %	10 %	24 %	15 %	112
UiO Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies	37 %	15 %	28 %	21 %	109
UiS Faculty of Arts and Education	Total	40 %	12 %	14 %	34 %	232
UiT Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education	Dep of Language and Linguistics	48 %	19 %	22 %	11 %	64
	Other units	64 %	4 %	23 %	9 %	47
University of Agder, Faculty of Humanities and Education	Total	47 %	3 %	11 %	39 %	145
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics (included units)		42 %	7 %	14 %	37 %	1 388

¹Preliminary figures.

²The category professor level includes full professor, associate professor, academic leaders (employed Deans and Chairs/Heads of departments) and university college docents, as well as senior researchers in the institute sector. Adjunct professors (professor II) are not included in the table.

³Post.docs also include researchers affiliated in projects, mainly externally funded.

⁴The category "Recruitment positions" includes research fellows and research assistants.

⁵The category "Lecturers" includes senior lecturers, university lecturers and college lectures, as well as researchers without doctoral level competence in the Institute sector.

Source: NIFU, Register of Research Personnel

Table 1.14 Research personnel at units selected for the evaluation in Nordic Languages and Linguistics holding a doctoral degree¹ by department: 2015². Percent.

Institution	Dep.	All researchers within Nordic Languages and Linguistics		All researchers at selected institute	
		Holds a doctoral degree	N	Holds a doctoral degree	N
Buskerud and Vestfold university college	Department of languages	67 %	4	34 %	12
Hedmark University College	Department of Humanities	50 %	4	53 %	19
NLA University College	Total	14 %	1	29 %	35
Nord-Trøndelag University College	Faculty of teacher education	40 %	2	22 %	13
NTNU, Faculty of humanities	Dep of language and literature	49 %	24	60 %	53
Sámi University of Applied Sciences	Total	56 %	5	58 %	11
Sør-Trøndelag University College	Total	88 %	7	43 %	53
Telemark University College	Total	75 %	3	30 %	40
UiB Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies	78 %	18	68 %	58
UiO Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies	53 %	31	56 %	44
UiS Faculty of Arts and Education	Total	100 %	13	49 %	97
UiT Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education	Dep of Language and Linguistics	61 %	20	64 %	32
	Other units	25 %	1	78 %	28
University of Agder, Faculty of Humanities and Education	Total	77 %	10	52 %	67
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics (included units)		59 %	143	47 %	562

¹The table shows the share of the research personnel that held a doctoral degree in 2015. Recruitment positions, PhD students and research assistants are not included. Note that the numbers of doctoral degree holders might be underestimated, as doctoral degrees awarded abroad for new employees are not yet updated in the Register of research personnel.

²Preliminary figures.

Source: NIFU, Register of research personnel/Doctoral Degree Register

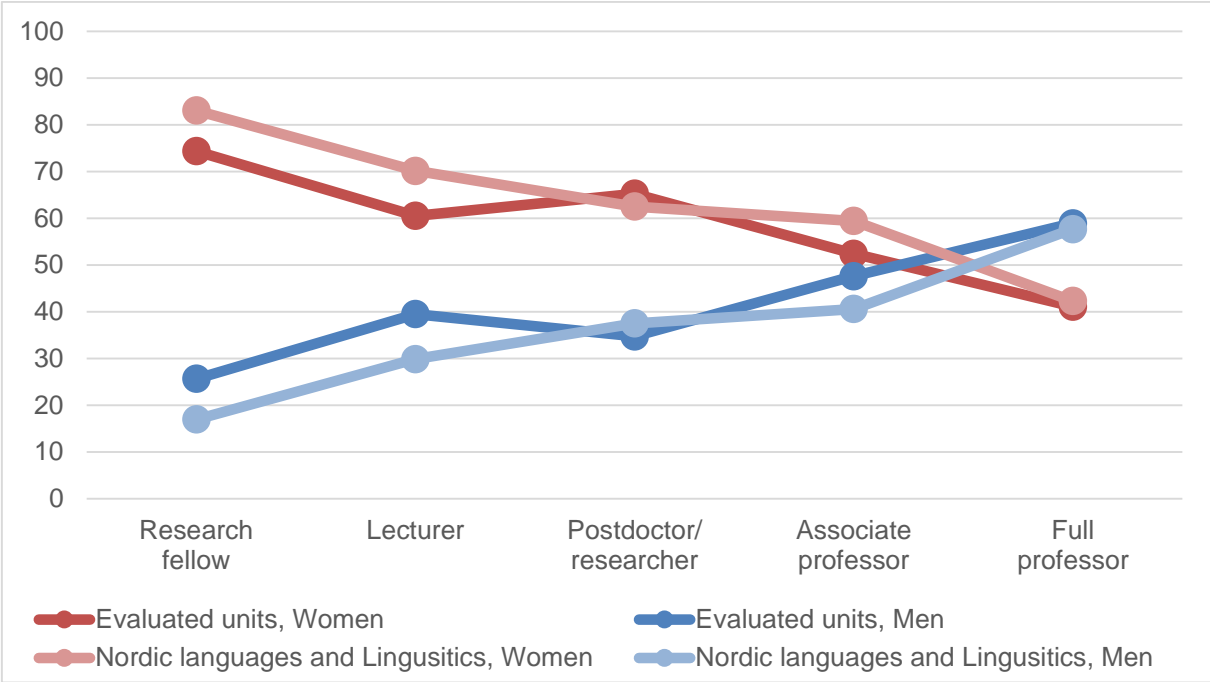
Table 1.15 Female research personnel at units selected for the evaluation of Nordic Languages and Linguistics by department: 2015¹. Percent.

Institution	Dep.	All researchers within Nordic Languages and Linguistics		All researchers at selected institute	
		Share of women	N	Share of women	N
Buskerud and Vestfold university college	Department of languages	60 %	3	69 %	27
Hedmark University College	Department of Humanities	80 %	8	63 %	27
NLA University College	Total	86 %	6	46 %	56
Nord-Trøndelag University College	Faculty of teacher education	40 %	2	60 %	37
NTNU, Faculty of humanities	Dep of language and literature	58 %	38	62 %	69
Sámi University of Applied Sciences	Total	64 %	9	54 %	13
Sør-Trøndelag University College	Total	..	7	58 %	76
Telemark University College	Total	20 %	1	54 %	80
UiB Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies	53 %	18	52 %	58
UiO Faculty of Humanities	Dep of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies	63 %	50	59 %	64
UiS Faculty of Arts and Education	Total	43 %	6	63 %	147
UiT Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education	Dep of Language and Linguistics	48 %	26	56 %	36
	Other units	92 %	11	55 %	26
University of Agder, Faculty of Humanities and Education	Total	53 %	8	52 %	76
Total Nordic Languages and Linguistics (included units)		59 %	193	57 %	792

¹Preliminary figures

Source: NIFU, Register of research personnel

Figure 1.1 Women and men on the academic career path within Nordic Languages and Linguistics and at the institutions selected for evaluation in this field: 2015¹.



¹Preliminary figures
 Source: NIFU, Register of research personnel

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