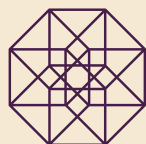


RESSH 2025 MAY 19-21 HELSINKI

Research Evaluation
in Social Sciences
and Humanities

REFORMING RESEARCH
ASSESSMENT

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



Federation of Finnish
Learned Societies



TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONFERENCE ORGANISERS	5
SESSION 1 OPENING AND KEYNOTE	8
Reshaping Research Assessment: What Research Infrastructures Have Got to Do With It?	8
SESSION 2A OPEN RESEARCH	9
Open Research Data Policy and Research Evaluation in Switzerland. Results from a landscape analysis	9
Evaluation as a Source of Misery in Academia – Boundaries of Responsible Research Assessment	12
Advancing Open Science in SSH: Rethinking Research Assessment Through the SCIROs Project	17
Open Humanities Manifesto – Reforming research assessment in the humanities	18
SESSION 2B COARA IMPLEMENTATION	21
Organisational Barriers to Participation in the Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment: Lessons from the UK CoARA National Chapter	21
Uptake of the Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment across Higher Education Institutions in Europe	25
Advancing Responsible Research Assessment in SSH: Insights from CoARA Action Plans	28
Advancing RRA in a Canadian Context	32
POSTER SESSION	35
The Atlas of Assessment: An Important New Web Resource Featuring National Research Assessment systems around the World	35
An Ecosystemic Perspective on Interdisciplinary Evidence-informed Policymaking	37
Trends and Gaps in German Social Science Research: A Bibliometric Analysis	39
Fraudulent, Cloned and Hijacked Journals in Latin America: Dark Side of Traditional Metrics	41
CoARA ExPECT – Exchange & Promote Evaluation Criteria Changes Together	45
SESSION 3 QUALITY AND QUANTITY	48
A New “EON” in Research Assessment: Implementing Evidence-Informed Output Narratives at Loughborough University, UK	48
What about Research Quality? A Discussion on Qualitative Judgement and Quantitative Criteria in Research Assessment	51
Quantity versus Quality in National-local Classification Systems: a Study of the Evaluation of the SSH in Uruguay	55
How Quantity Begets Quality: Metaphysics behind Administrative Reductivism	57

SESSION 4A FROM RESEARCH TO CHANGE 60

How Community Engagement Can Make Universities Transformative Actors.
Insights on Evaluation Approaches and Open Issues. 60

Fostering Sustainability in the Global South:
The Role of Publicly Funded Programs in Brazil 64

The Relative Marginalisation of SSH in Research for Societal Challenges
and the Need for System Level Assessment to Foster Epistemic Diversity 67

Towards Sociological Evaluations of Research
Funding Instruments: Case Study of the Project-based Funding
Instrument of the Spanish National Plan for R&D (2004–2022) 70

SESSION 4B RESEARCH CAREERS AND THEIR IMPACT 75

Data Hoarding: A Necessity for Early Career Researchers? 75

Between Academia and Independence: A Bibliometric Perspective on
Career Patterns and Gender Dynamics of Independent Researchers 78

Dual Patterns of Academic Recruitment: Assessment Criteria Based on Job Ads 82

Impact Mentors, Champions and Officers. The Emerging Infrastructure
of Impact Services in the UK 88

SESSION 5A EVALUATION PRACTICES AND TOOLS 89

Ex-ante Evaluations in Innovation Funding Agencies:
The Case of FINEP (2015–2024) (working paper) 89

Including Balanced Multilingualism in The Norwegian Toolbox
for Recognition and Rewards in Academic Careers 94

IMeTo: An Innovative Tool Supporting Knowledge and Technology Transfer
in the Humanities and Social Sciences – A Project in Progress 97

Implementing Research Assessment Reform:
Practical Lessons from the University of Rijeka 99

SESSION 5B CRITERIA AND EVALUATION 102

From Interdisciplinary Research to Academic Engagement: Assessing the
Societal Impact of Interdisciplinarity in the Social Sciences & Humanities 102

Evaluation, Societal Impact, and the Humanities:
Reflections on Value and Agency 108

Evaluative Principles for Assessing Societal Quality
in the Social Sciences and Humanities 111

Evaluation of Applied and Practice-Based Research: Criteria and Indicators
for Research Quality and Societal Impact in Social Work and Health Sciences 115

SESSION 6A PUBLICATION PATHWAYS 118

The Role of Preprints in Research Evaluation:
Investigating Preprint Withdrawals 118

How Do Authors Evaluate National Book Publishers
and Make Publication Venue Choices? 121

The Increasing Value of Qualitative Community-based Journal Evaluation 122

SESSION 6B METRICS AND INDEXING 124

Open Metrics and Open Science Practices
in Diamond Open Access: Peruvian Case 124

University Journals in Global Indexing Databases:
Preliminary Results on Visibility and Coverage Disparities 128

A Case Study of Legal Scholarship Indexing in OpenAlex: Insights from Europe and Italy (2020–2024)	132
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SESSION 7 CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO EVALUATION 137

Understanding the Governance of Science from a Global Perspective: A Heuristic of Research Evaluation Regimes	137
Competition and Research Cultures: a Cross-disciplinary Perspective	141
Excellent Prospects: Arguing 'Value-added' in Research Excellence Proposals	143
Theories of Evaluation: Discussing the draft plan of the Task Force on Theories of Evaluation of the CoARA WG "Evaluating SSH research globally"	147

SESSION 8A CHALLENGES IN EVALUATION 150

Explorative Analysis of Research-practice Interactions in Poland: Text Mining of Impact Case Studies	150
Multilingualism in Scholarly Communication Across Research Fields, Career Stages and Research Types	156
On Performative Incommensurability: Peer Review and the Specter of Feyerabend	159
Impartiality in Research Assessment	163

SESSION 8B NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES 166

Quantifying Scholarly Activities, Research Output and Social Impact in Humanities and Social Sciences of Japan: A Mixed Methods Study	166
Spanish University Endowed Chairs in the Social Economy: Sowing the Seeds of Change	169
Expanding the Scope. Creating and Valorizing a Local Extension of ROR as Instrument to Identify Additional Actors in Flemish (SSH) Research	171
Typology of National Research Assessment and Funding Systems: Continuity, Change and Contestation Across Thirteen Countries	173

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**TUESDAY
MAY 20**

SESSION 3
QUALITY AND QUANTITY

SESSION 4A
FROM RESEARCH TO CHANGE

SESSION 4B
RESEARCH CAREERS AND THEIR IMPACT

SESSION 5A
EVALUATION PRACTICES AND TOOLS

SESSION 5B
CRITERIA AND EVALUATION

SESSION 6A
PUBLICATION PAHTWAYS

SESSION 6B
METRICS AND INDEXING

SESSION 6B

METRICS AND INDEXING

OPEN METRICS AND OPEN SCIENCE PRACTICES IN DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS: PERUVIAN CASE

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Keywords: *scholarly journals, diamond open access, editorial policies, Peruvian journals, open science*

Introduction

Some of the oldest Peruvian scholarly journals that emerged in the first half of the last century and are still in publication include *Anales de la Facultad de Medicina* (1918) and *Letras (Lima)* (1929), published by the Faculties of Human Medicine and Letters and Human Sciences, respectively, at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Additionally, the *Revista de la Sociedad Química del Perú* (1934) continues to be published by the institution of the same name. The evolution of Open Access includes four pathways: Gold, Green, Hybrid, and Bronze. As first, the “green route” involves publishing manuscript versions (copies) through digital repositories; while the “gold route” entails publishing articles in electronic journals with a publication fee; while “bronze route” implies that articles are freely accessible on the publisher's page but without a clearly identifiable license; and “hybrid route” occurs when articles are freely available under an open license in a subscription-based access journal (Alhuay-Quispe & Bautista-Ynofuente, 2021). Latin American scholarly journals are supported by non-commercial publishers and publicly funded infrastructure oriented to advance open access as the natural form of scientific communication (Debat, & Babini, 2020). OA publications continue to grow exponentially; however, the model is not without controversy, including high article processing charges (APCs), the OA citation advantage, and its potential to enable paper mills and predatory journal practices (Abdel-Razig, et al, 2024).

Previous studies analyzing Peruvian scholarly journals, across various dimensions and aspects with a notable emphasis on medical journals.

Objective

Aims to describe the editorial characteristics and open science policies in Peruvian scientific journals that publish in diamond open access models.

Methods

A descriptive case study with a cross-sectional investigation design is used. A sample of 219 journals qualified and abstracted in SciELO Peru, Latindex 2.0, DOAJ and MIAR were selected.

For data processing and analysis, the following dimensions and variables were used: a) editorial characteristics: publication subject areas, periodicity, publisher type, publication place, electronic publication format, plagiarism policy, and type of review process; b) open science policies practices: licensing and author copyright, repository or self-archiving policy, digital preservation policy, and open citation practices.

Also, based on these findings, the development of an observatory website for Peruvian diamond open access journals is proposed.

Results

- Peruvian scholarly journals in Social Sciences (36%) predominate among the eight subject areas in which the studied journals are published, while Agricultural Sciences, Engineering Sciences, and Business Sciences are less represented.
- The private sector of publishers outnumbers the public sector, with the highest concentration in Lima, the country capital.
- In terms of the publishing sector and type of institution, there is a greater concentration in universities (84% of the total), with private institutions for 45%.
- The platforms used by journals to distribute their content are not always the same; only a minority of journals use a web content system different from the Open Journal Systems software.
- In self-archiving policies outline the guidelines for depositing research outputs in institutional or subject-specific repositories, results show that more than half of Peruvian journals (54%) do not have a clear policy.
- A digital preservation policy, Peruvian journals use services such as LOCKSS, CLOCKSS, PKP PN, the Internet Archive, and their own publisher policies for digital preservation. However, most journals do not use any digital preservation services.
- For the open citations practices such as I4OC (Initiative for Open Citations), findings show that only nearly a quarter (27%) of Peruvian journals include and display cited references on their website.

Discussion

The open science practices adopted by scholarly journals in the Peruvian case are still at an incipient stage. Most titles are edited by universities; similar trends are observed in Latin America (Corera-Álvarez and Molina-Molina, 2016). This situation could endanger not only the widespread adoption of open science practices but also the continuity of journals due to the constant political and economic changes in the region, as seen in the cases of Venezuela and Argentina. It could also have negative repercussions for OA diamond journals, such as the potential acquisition by foreign conglomerates or companies, as occurred with the journal *Comunicar*, a leading publication in the Spanish-speaking world.

Latin America is a global reference about OA practices, having implemented Open Science strategies and policies at country-regional levels, with platforms such as SciELO, Redalyc, and LA Referencia which contribute to open access ecosystem based on green access and diamond access routes (De Filippo & D'Onofrio, 2019; Muñoz-Vélez et al., 2024). However, each journal evaluation system such as SciELO or Redalyc, manages and generates metrics at the article-level, author-level, and journal-level only for indexed titles on these platforms.

Peru, in terms of digital infrastructure supporting the green route to open access, has a significant number of digital repositories—nearly 200 institutions are connected to the National Network of Digital Repositories – ALICIAⁱ. However, they are underrepresented in promoting self-archiving policies, as most repositories primarily contain theses and dissertations rather than research outputs (Alhuay-Quispe, et al., 2017). In Peruvian science, technology, and innovation (STI) policies, as part of the research evaluation system, researchers qualified under RENACYT are recognized for publishing in two commercial indexing databases and SciELO. Nevertheless, the country lacks a national journal classification system, such as Publindex in Colombia or CAPES in Brazil. These conditions represent a limitation for developing a comprehensive overview of Peruvian journals in terms of open science and responsible metrics.

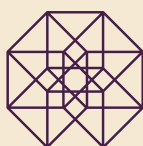
Finally, we present a preliminary version of a web application titled *Directorio de Revistas Científicas Peruanas*, available at: <https://joelalhuay.shinyapps.io/recipec25/>. This resource includes a directory and dashboard of Peruvian diamond open access journals and aims to provide transparent and open metrics aligned with best practices in open science.

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