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European databases and repositories for Social Sciences and Humanities research output

Report

July 2017

European Databases and Repositories for Social Sciences and Humanities Research Output

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Executive summary

This document provides an overview of European databases and repositories for research output within the social sciences and humanities (SSH). The focus is on national databases that are currently in use.

This overview is a result of a survey conducted within the framework of European Network for Research Evaluation in the Social Sciences and Humanities (ENRESSH, www.enressh.eu). By means of the survey, we accomplish the milestone 'presentation of existing databases', which is linked to the ENRESSH work group 3 task 1: "Confront productivity and structure of outputs in various SSH disciplines, using data from existing national information systems or other databases and repositories" and task 3 "Develop common rules and procedures for building databases" (COST Association 2015, 10).

The scope of the survey was 41 European countries with responses received from 39 countries. The data collection was carried out from August 2016 to March 2017. The main data collection instrument was a fact sheet with 31 questions.

This report highlights main findings of the survey and in appendices (I and II) one can find fact sheets on national and institutional databases (39 in total). The fact sheets provide general information such as the year of the first launch and content of the databases. The Appendix III lists references for sources of further information on databases and their context. These references were provided by the study participants.

This survey identified and described 23 national databases for research output within SSH that are currently in use in Europe. The identified databases are rather diverse thus raising a question: what do we mean by 'national database for research output within SSH'? This question is discussed in the section 3.3. The majority of the databases have been set up after 2005 and cover a period starting from 2000. The only publication type that is included in all the identified national databases is the journal article.

For those countries where databases operated on national level were not identified, data were collected on examples of institutional databases. This study contains information on 15 institutional databases from 10 countries.

Findings from this study can be used to identify data sources and/or possible collaborators for bibliometric studies focused on social sciences and humanities or other related topics. Similarly, the insights reported here can be used as a starting point for more detailed exploration of designs and contents of databases for research output within the social sciences and humanities. Finally, the findings can serve as a source of background information for discussions on research evaluation and/or research funding allocation suitable for the social sciences and humanities.

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1. Introduction

Current research evaluation and research funding allocation more and more often employs bibliometric indicators. Publication counts, citation counts, journal impact factors and many other indicators are commonplace in contemporary research evaluation and funding allocation practices. A common feature for the practices that employ bibliometric indicators is their reliance on data.

It seems to be a straightforward claim that in constructing *meaningful* bibliometric indicators, one has to use meaningful data. Yet it is well known that when it comes to social sciences and humanities (SSH henceforth), such a modest goal cannot be so easily achieved. Sources of data often used in evaluative bibliometrics are commercial databases such as the Web of Science (www.webofscience.com[1]) or Scopus (https://www.scopus.com/). A key problem with these databases is the low coverage of SSH and of the more nationally oriented research output (e.g. Ossenblok, Engels, and Sivertsen 2012).

In response to this problem of coverage, in some countries, national databases for research output have been set up (e.g., CRIStin in Norway [http://www.cristin.no/english/] and VABB-SHW [http://anet.uantwerpen.be/opac/opacvabbg] in Flanders, Belgium). Here the intention is to collect data on the total volume of research output within the country thus providing a more valid and accurate source of data for, in this case, calculations within the national performance-based research funding systems. For some countries, the databases are relatively well documented (e.g., Schneider 2009; Verleysen, Ghesquière, and Engels 2014) and have been studied quite intensively. In contrast, for databases in other countries, even basic information is sometimes not easily accessible. Overall, knowledge on national databases and repositories for SSH research output in Europe is limited.

The study reported here was launched to address this knowledge gap. This study was conducted within the context of COST action "European Network for Research Evaluation within the Social Sciences and Humanities" (ENRESSH, www.enressh.eu). The aim of the study was to identify and describe the current state in relation to national databases and repositories for research output specifically within SSH.

The structure of the report is as follows: the second chapter introduces the approach and method underlying the study. This chapter also provides definitions of central concepts. The third chapter reports findings on databases: the first section highlights some common and differing aspects of national databases, while the second section of this chapter summarises characteristics of institutional and other kinds of databases. The final chapter provides a discussion of the findings and a brief reflection on the process of collecting data for this survey. Here also

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[1] An URL of a database is included only in the first instance of an explicit reference to the database.

a description of a follow-up study focused on comprehensiveness and comparability of databases is provided.

Appendices I and II contain fact sheets on each database covered in this survey organised in two groups: national databases (I) and institutional, multi-institutional and regional databases (II). Appendix III lists references for sources of further information for each country from which a response was received in this survey. Sources of information were provided by the study participants. In Appendix IV one can find a list of questions included in this survey.

2. Approach and method

The aim of the study was to gain a systematic and comprehensive overview of national databases and repositories on social sciences and humanities research output that are currently used across Europe. Acknowledging the possibility that national databases and repositories do not exist in all countries, this survey collected data also on examples of institutional (or regional) databases for each of the countries where there is no national database. Thus, this survey provides insights on research output data and data collection practices from a relatively wide range of national contexts.

The overview of the databases was acquired primarily from a survey (see the details below). In addition, complementary information was sought in follow-up communication with some respondents as well as in scholarly literature, research policy, and so-called grey literature (web pages, information materials, presentations, etc.).

2.1.   Key terms

The key concepts of this study are 'databases and repositories', 'research output', 'social sciences and humanities', 'Europe'.

At the beginning of the study, the concept 'database for social sciences and humanities research output' was not defined explicitly. It was assumed that this is a more appropriate approach given the limited knowledge on bibliographic data collection practices in Europe. Such an approach addresses the risk of unintentionally excluding some, otherwise interesting data sources, merely due to the reason these databases differ from those already known.

Despite the absence of an explicit definition, the questions included in this survey were formulated having in mind a database that would be suitable for bibliometric research, research evaluation supported by bibliometric indicators, and/or the use of bibliometric indicators in performance-based research funding systems. Further reflection on this is provided in the chapter 3.

The concepts "social sciences and humanities" and "research output" were considered in a naturalistic way. The study participants were provided with descriptive definitions of research output and SSH (see Table 1 Definitions). It was assumed that if the survey participants recognise these concepts as meaningful in the country they represent, this is a sufficient indication that the references made using these concepts are valid. This approach has limitations: these will be discussed in the final chapter of this report.

Table 1 Definitions

Research output	Research output is any product (not only scholarly publications) that contains findings from research conducted by a scholar affiliated to [an institution within[2]] the respective country.
Social Sciences and Humanities	Those disciplines that are understood to belong to the social sciences, arts and/or humanities in the respective country.

These are the definitions that were used during the data collection phase. With respect to the definition of the term 'research output', it should be noted that this definition was intended as a broad category referring to research output that contains or represents research findings and can be authored by one or more persons.

The concepts 'data' and 'metadata' in this report are treated as follows. The term 'data' refers to metadata of publications (e.g., research output type, bibliographic information about author, title, source, year, etc.) or other kinds of research output. When a reference is made to publications, the terms 'full-texts' and 'actual publication' are used. The only two cases where the term 'metadata' is used are in the fixed related terms 'metadata format' and 'protocol for metadata harvesting'.

2.2. Data collection

The main data collection instrument was a fact sheet: a MS Word file (.docx) with 31 questions (see Appendix IV). Each participant was sent an e-mail with an invitation to participate in the study and was provided 3 to 4 weeks to complete the fact sheet. Additional information sources were identified through the references provided in the fact sheet and in follow-up communication with the study participants. Data collection took place from August in 2016 to March in 2017 (7 months in total).

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[2] Added after the data collection phase.

2.3. Participants

Participants of the study were representatives of 41 countries within Europe and Israel (See Table 3 on pages 15-16). The concept "Europe" was operationalised as follows. The starting point was the COST action ENRESSH: 35 countries[3] represented in the action were included in this study.

Then the UN geographical region "Europe"(International Organization for Standardization 2016) was taken as the reference point for the inclusion of additional countries. The regional units within the region "Europe" were matched with short country names as present in ISO 3166 (International Organization for Standardization 2016)[4].

Four countries (Albania, Hungary, Russian Federation, Sweden) included in the study were those where potential participants were identified from the authors' professional networks. Two more countries (Belarus, Ukraine) were included on the basis of two additional criteria: (a) more than 1 higher education institution according to the International Association of Universities' Worldwide Database of Higher Education Institutions, Systems and Credentials (http://www.whed.net/home.php) and (b) more than 20 publications associated with the country and the research area of the social sciences and the humanities within the database Web of Science.

2.4. Data analysis

The fact sheets on databases included in this report (see Appendices I and II) were created as follows.

First, central questions on databases from the original fact sheet were selected and compiled in a new form of a fact sheet. In this process, some questions were combined, while others were split into several questions. For example, the intended and other uses were combined as 'usage', but the question on technical specifications was split into a question on compliance with OAI-PMH and other technical specifications.

Answers to the questions on the level of the database, title, URL, year of the first launch, responsible organisation, contact person, contact information, and coverage were transferred to the final fact sheet with minor changes (titles in original language and title abbreviations were added, URL's were checked and corrected if found inaccurate). Answers to the questions on (1) the source of funding, (2) database updates, (3) data collection, (4) research output types, (5) quality assurance, (6) technical specifications, (7) usage of database; and (8) access to data were either summarised or coded in the following way.

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[3] This number refers to the number of countries in the main data collection phase August–November, 2016.

[4] Exceptions: instead of 'Czechia', we use the country name 'Czech Republic'; instead of 'Macedonia', we use the country name 'fYR Macedonia' thus following the country name convention adopted within the COST framework.

All responses were first explored in their original form and grouped by similarity (identical words and synonyms). Also, instances where a qualifier was used (e.g. *Flemish* government) were regarded as belonging to a group (in this example: 'government'). Further, different groups were combined and assigned a category name based on the similarity of meanings (e.g. group 'daily' was combined with a group 'continuously' for the question on database updates).

Following this approach, answers for the question on the source of funding were coded using the following categories: institution, government, private sources, non-governmental sector, subscription fees, EU funding (or other international funding).

The usage of the databases was coded using four general categories (Table 2 Database usage).

Table 2 Database usage

Bibliographic reporting	All instances of database usage where data are used in bibliographic reports (individual level, institutional level, journal level, etc.).
Evaluation and funding allocation	All instances of database usage where data are used in research evaluation and/or performance-based funding. This includes evaluation on individual, project, institutional, country and other levels, promotion, hiring and qualification procedures, journal accreditation and ranking.
Research and monitoring	All instances of database usage where data are used in research (e.g. bibliometric research, research and publication activity monitoring). The content of publications or other research output is not of primary interest.
Facilitation of access to information	All instances of database usage that facilitate access to scholarly information (the content of scholarly publications). This includes linking data to full texts, storage of full texts, assistance in information search and retrieval, and promotion of research.

The question on the person or entity that does the validation of data (a sub-question on quality assurance) was coded using the following categories: not validated, validated by authors, validated by institutions (also universities, higher education institutions), validated by database operators, validated by librarians, and 'other' with a note describing the practice added. The term 'database operators' is meant as a general term referring to any category of staff working with the database. To name some of the terms noted by the study participants: validators, secretariat (of the database), technical team. It should be noted that it may be the case that due to the limitations of this study, the categories in this set either overlap or are not exhaustive.

Answers to the questions on data collection, database updates, other quality assurance, access to data, and technical specifications were summarised and rewritten in a standardised form. The questions on the inclusion of doctoral theses

and the compliance of the database with OAI-PMH were identified in the original responses.

Missing information was first sought in sources whose references were provided by study participants. The new versions of fact sheets were sent to the study participants, firstly, to clarify some aspects of the database, and, secondly, to validate the information contained by the fact sheets (especially the summarised and coded answers). In some exceptional cases, information was neither provided by the participants during the follow-up communication, nor was it possible to identify alternative sources of information. In such cases, the respective information field in the fact sheet contains an entry "Information is not available". Finally, a draft of the report with all the appendices enclosed was sent to the study participants for the final validation of the information provided in this report.

Fact sheets (3 in total: 1 national and 2 institutional) whose summarised versions could not be validated, are not included in the report.

The questionnaire included more questions than reported here. Since these questions were included for the purposes of three other studies (a study by Jorge Mañana-Rodríguez, a study by Sven Hug and a study by Linda Sīle), responses on those questions are not reported here.

2.5. Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations regarding this survey derive from the fact that the data that are collected within this survey involve adult informants who act as public persons. Hence no sensitive issues are at stake. All the participants have been informed that the fact sheets will be used for research purposes. However, to prevent from any potential harm to participants of this study, in the findings section of this report as well as in the fact sheets, references to participants, their contact information and other characteristics leading to identification has been removed. Names of participants that are listed in the section for acknowledgements (page 6) have been included following an agreement with the study participant.

3. Databases and repositories for the social sciences and humanities research output

The aim of the study was to gain a systematic and comprehensive overview of national databases and repositories on social sciences and humanities research output that are currently used across Europe and Israel. What follows, is a summary of findings of this study.

Responses were acquired from 39 countries (Table 3). In total, 23 of the identified and described databases that are currently in use were reported as national (see Figure 1 and the fact sheets in Appendix I).

In addition, it is known that comprehensive national databases are currently being developed in Albania, Portugal, and Latvia. Detailed information was acquired for the database to be implemented in Latvia (NISRA, https://sciencelatvia.lv). Also, it is known that there is a national database for open-access publications in Portugal (RCAAP, https://www.rcaap.pt/). Yet, details on this database were not available. Data were collected also on 15 institutional and regional databases (see Appendix II).
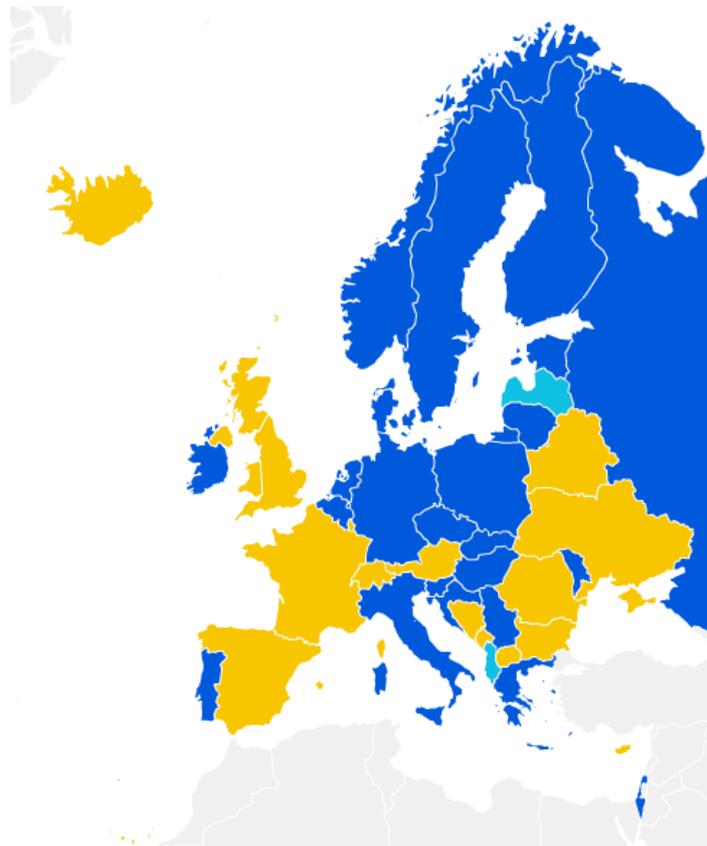

Figure 1 Overview of national databases for SSH research output[5]

Values: Dark blue –national database exists
Light blue – national database is being implemented
Yellow – no national database

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[5] The map is created using OpenHeatMap (http://www.openheatmap.com).

In some cases, the study participants referred to data collection practices of a national scale, but more detailed information was not acquired. For example, in Germany the so-called "research core dataset" (RCD, http://www.kerndatensatz-forschung.de) has been developed. "The RCD specifies which research data (information about research staff, third party funding, publications, and other relevant research data of any field [including SSH]) the German higher education and research institutions should keep available" (File ID: 477). However, it was noted, "RCD is not designed as a central/national database. Instead, data will be requested from the institutions on demand/event driven" (Ibid.).

Similarly, there are two projects wherein only aggregate numbers of research output are collected and stored: "Research Outcomes" project in UK (http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/research/researchoutcomes/) and database uni:data in Austria (https://oravm13.noc-science.at/apex/f?p=103:36:0::NO).

3.1. National databases

3.1.1. On defining national databases

As noted earlier, this survey was launched without an explicit definition of a national database assuming that following this approach it will be possible to acquire a broad overview of (possibly) diverse approaches to collecting and storing data on SSH research output.

The implicit definition guiding this survey was a pragmatic one: it was assumed that knowledge of bibliometric analysis or calculation of bibliometric indicators using data from a particular database (or repository) is a sufficient criterion. If a database meets such a criterion, it falls within the scope of this survey.

Considering the responses received and the practices identified, we propose that a national database for research output should be regarded as such if it meets the following criteria:

- Comprehensive,
- Valid: records refer to existing research output,
- Reliable: data collection and registration method provides accurate and traceable information,
- Based on a legal framework.

By 'comprehensive' we mean that the database is aimed at capturing the total volume of the (social sciences and humanities) research output of a country. The meaning of the terms 'total volume' and 'research output' may vary across contexts.

By 'valid' we mean that records in the database refer to existing research output. In other words, in the setup or the organisation there is a procedure that ensures the link between data and publications: it may be the case that before entering a record into the database evidence of a real publication must be provided. Alternatively, it may be a formal procedure whereby the responsibility for the validity of the data is clearly stated in the legal regulations concerning the organisation of data input.

Table 3 Countries included in the study and their response

	Country name	Response received	National database	Title
1	Albania	Yes	No[6]	-
2	Austria	Yes	No	-
3	Belarus	No	-	-
4	Belgium	Yes	Yes (Flanders)	Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	No	-
6	Bulgaria	Yes	No	-
7	Croatia	Yes	Yes	Croatian Scientific Bibliography
8	Cyprus	Yes	No	-
9	Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Registry of Information about Results
10	Denmark	Yes	Yes	The Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator
11	Estonia	Yes	Yes	Estonian Research Information System
12	Finland	Yes	Yes	VIRTA Publication Information Service
13	France	Yes	No	-
14	Germany	Yes	Yes[7]	Social Science Open Access Repository
15	Greece	Yes	Yes	Greek Reference Index for the Social Sciences and the Humanities
16	Hungary	Yes	Yes	The Hungarian Scientific Bibliography
17	Iceland	Yes	No	-
18	Ireland	Yes	Yes[8]	RIAN.ie Open Access
19	Israel	Yes	Yes	- Database of Publications in the Social Sciences and Education - Index to Hebrew Periodicals
20	Italy	Yes	Yes	LOGINMIUR
21	Latvia	Yes	No[9]	National Information System of Research Activity
22	Lithuania	Yes	Yes[10]	Lituanistika
23	Luxembourg	Yes	No	-
24	fYR Macedonia	No	-	-
25	Malta	Yes	No	-
26	Moldova	Yes	Yes	National Bibliometric Instrument
27	Montenegro	Yes	No	-
28	Netherlands	Yes	Yes	NARCIS
29	Norway	Yes	Yes	Current Research Information System in Norway
30	Poland	Yes	Yes	Polish Scholarly Bibliography
31	Portugal	Yes	Yes[11]	The Scientific Open Access Repository of Portugal (RCAAP)
32	Romania	Yes	No	-

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[6] currently being implemented
[7] for open access publications in social science
[8] for open access publications
[9] currently being implemented, a fact sheet describing the planned design is included in this report
[10] focus on a specific research theme
[11] Details on this database were not available; comprehensive database is currently being implemented.

(Table 3 continued)

	Country name	Response received	National database	Title
33	Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Russian Index of Science Citation
34	Serbia	Yes	Yes	The Serbian Citation Index
35	Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Central register of publication outputs
36	Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Co-operative online Bibliographic Systems & Services
37	Spain	Yes	No	-
38	Sweden	Yes	Yes	Swepub
39	Switzerland	Yes	No	-
40	Ukraine	Yes	No	-
41	United Kingdom	Yes	No	-

By 'reliable' we mean that the data collection and registration method provides accurate and traceable information of the content included in the databases and the data collection and registration method itself.

By 'based on a legal framework' we mean that there is a national statute or another form of a legal framework implemented on the national level for the establishment and the maintenance of the database. This criterion deserves further exploration. The requirement of a legal framework is not essential for a database being regarded as 'national database for research output', but it does seem to be the case that in contexts where databases are established or maintained on the basis of a national legal framework that explicitly mentions the data source, the databases are operated in such a way that they tend to meet also the other criteria we have proposed.

Surely, it would be insightful to understand to what extent the databases identified in the survey meet the suggested criteria. Unfortunately, collected data are not sufficient to provide an accurate overview *for all databases* concerning *all* these aspects. Some insight on the validity and reliability of the databases could be acquired from the description of the data collection approaches and quality assurance procedures in place. However, since these questions were addressed in a general way in the survey, a complete overview of databases in relation to validity and reliability is a direction to be explored in further studies.

In relation to the comprehensiveness, this survey revealed a rather great diversity in terms of the selection of research output to be included in a database. To give some examples, the databases in Ireland (RIAN.ie, http://rian.ie/en) and in Germany (SSOAR, http://www.ssoar.info/en.html) collect data only on open-access publications. The Serbian database 'The Serbian Citation Index' (http://scindeks.ceon.rs) and the Moldovan 'National Bibliometric Instrument' (www.ibn.idsi.md) are focused only on articles in journals. The Lithuanian database 'Lituanistika' (http://www.lituanistikadb.lt/en/home.html) includes only SSH publications on a specific research theme – on Lithuanian history, language, culture, and society - and adds publications by authors affiliated to institutions outside Lithuania. In contrast, the inclusion of monographs and book chapters the

VABB-SHW database in Flanders, Belgium follows a relatively strict procedure (Verleysen, Ghesquière, and Engels 2014).

These examples from the data collected in this survey point to differences in the extent to which the databases *comprehensively* cover research output. In other words, this shows that the databases use research output inclusion criteria attributable to different levels of aggregation: publication-level, research output type-level, academic disciplines-level, institutions-level.

Similarly, the responses received indicate that databases vary in terms of the completeness of included output. This can be exemplified by comments on the coverage of some databases that indicate that for a certain period (a more recent one) the coverage is more comprehensive, but towards periods further back in past, the comprehensiveness tend to decrease (e.g., the case of 'Estonian Research Information System', www.etis.ee, or the Polish database 'Polish Scholarly Bibliography', https://pbn-ms.opi.org.pl/).

Information on national legal frameworks within which databases have been established or are maintained were identified for 22 national databases. 12 of these databases are operated on the basis of a national legal framework as specified above.

In general, the survey indicates that some similarities in data collection practices can be observed in the countries surveyed, but further and more detailed inquiry is necessary to provide a detailed and accurate overview of such databases. Directions for further research are discussed in the chapter 4.

What follows is a series of general insights on some of the characteristics of national databases currently in use that were identified and described in this survey: the year of implementation of databases and repositories (3.1.2.), insights into institutional and legal settings (3.1.3.), a summary of data collection approaches and database updates (3.1.3.), an overview of the content of databases (3.1.4.), access to data (3.1.5.), uses of national databases (3.1.6.), and technical specifications (3.1.7.). Finally, some insights are provided on institutional databases from countries (regions) where currently there is no national database in use.

3.1.2.   Year of implementation

More than half of the national databases (n=16) have been implemented after 2005. However, it is noteworthy that the national databases in Slovenia (COBISS: http://www.cobiss.si/cobiss_eng.html) and Croatia (CROSBI: http://bib.irb.hr/index.html?lang=EN) were implemented in 1984 and 1997 respectively, and the two databases in Israel – the Database of Publications in the Social Sciences and Education (http://www.szold.org.il/?CategoryID=156&ArticleID=686&sng=1) and the Index to Hebrew Periodicals (http://lib.haifa.ac.il/systems/ihp_eng.html) – date back to 1977 and 1978, respectively.

3.1.3. Institutional and legal context and funding

The types of institutions responsible for operating a national database vary across countries: some databases are operated by national libraries (e.g., Swepub in Sweden: http://swepub.kb.se/), others by national research council or agency (RIV in the Czech Republic), and yet others by ministries (NISRA in Latvia) or research centres (The Hungarian Scientific Bibliography: www.mtmt.hu; National Bibliometric Instrument in Moldova).

The primary source of funding for databases is government (16 of 23 databases). The second most common source of funding was the institution responsible for the database (7 databases). However, it may be the case that indirectly the operation of most of these databases is also funded from governmental sources, since in most cases the source of funding for these institutions is government. Apart from that, it was also identified that funding sources for national databases can be EU funding (Lituanistika in Lithuania), private sources (Russian Index of Science Citation: http://elibrary.ru), and subscription fees (Index to Hebrew Periodicals in Israel).

3.1.4. Data collection approach and database updates

Data collection typically involves transfer of data from universities, higher education institutions and other national research institutions. This approach is employed in 13 databases. In five cases, data are reported manually by the database staff or reported by academic libraries.

For 5 databases, data are reported (or archived) by academics; for 5 databases, data are retrieved from national or international databases; and for 5 databases data are retrieved directly from publishers. Some databases (e.g., Russian Index of Science Citation) employ a mixed data collection approach: data are reported by universities, retrieved from publishers, and commercial databases.

Quite a unique data collection approach is used for the database 'Lituanistika' in Lithuania. Firstly, it is crucial to point out that this database is focused on a particular research theme: Lithuanian studies and other themes concerning Lithuania and Lithuanian society. Data included in this database refer to publications that have been found by the database project team. Most of the identified publications are afterwards reviewed by a panel of scholars using a rather detailed review protocol. Only data for those publications, whose quality is assumed sufficient, are entered into the database. Further details can be found in the fact sheet and on the website of the database.

Most databases (n=15) are updated continuously: new records are added and/or existing records are edited on daily basis. Four databases are updated annually (VABB-SHW in Belgium, BFI in Denmark [https://bfi.fi.dk/], GRISSH in Greece [www.grissh.gr]. CRIStin in Norway is updated daily, but an official version is released once a year.

3.1.5. Content of databases

Most databases store data on a rather wide range of research output types. Details can be sought in the respective fact sheets, but here a summary is provided for the most common types. The only output type that is covered by all databases is journal articles (See Figure 2).
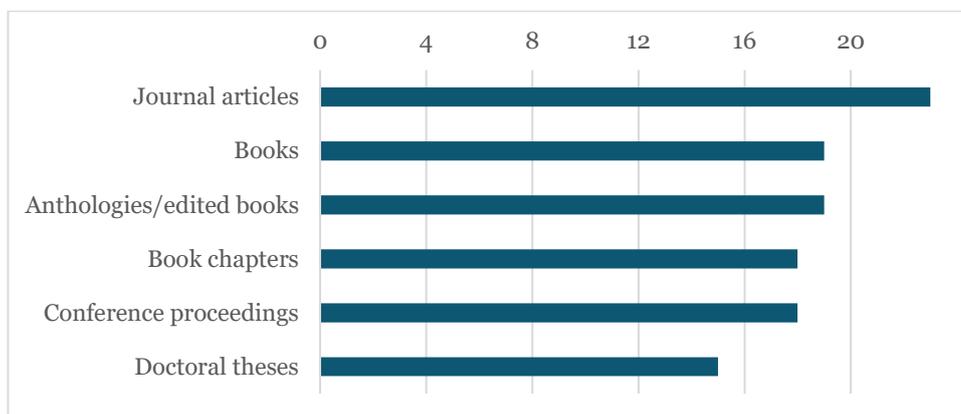
Figure 2 Coverage of main research output types: national databases

In the above, the category 'books' refers to monographic publications in one or more physical parts, intended to form a complete unity, also known as 'monographs'.

In terms of the years from which publications are included in the database, the largest coverage of research output can be identified for the period starting from around year 2010. 10 databases cover a period starting from 2000, while a couple go back even further. For example, the databases in Italy store data dating back to 1960's, databases in Israel: to 1970's, while the databases in the Czech Republic (RIV, https://www.rvvi.cz/riv), Moldova, Russia, Slovenia, Slovakia date back to early 1990's. It should be added that the two databases focused on open-access publications, the RIAN.ie in Ireland and SSOAR in Germany, as well as the Dutch database 'NARCIS' (www.narcis.nl) date back to as far as 1800's and 1500's respectively. Yet, in the context of the survey, these years may not be considered as the starting point of the coverage period of the database since the reference point is one or two publications as opposed to a comprehensive (or close to comprehensive) set of research output of the respective year.

3.1.6. Access to data

For browsing and searching, data are mostly publicly available on online platforms. Exceptions are the Italian database that is not publicly available and the Israeli databases that are subscription-based.

Access to data for research purposes is possible for nearly all databases: from some of them, data can be exported directly from their web interfaces online but from others, data can be retrieved using OAI-PMH or an API, or are provided directly by the database operator. However, there are databases whose data cannot be accessed in bulk: this is the case for databases in Italy ("LOGINMIUR") and Israel ("Database of Publications in the Social Sciences and Education"). For the databases in the Czech Republic and Croatia, the online interfaces are being updated: it is planned that it will be possible to export data directly using the online interface.

3.1.7. Uses of national databases

Figure 3 shows the usage of national databases. As can be seen, most of the national databases (n=19) are used for evaluation (on any level) and/or funding allocation. All the 4 databases that are not used for research evaluation or funding allocation - SSOAR in Germany, GRISSH in Greece, NARCIS in the Netherlands, and Swepub in Sweden – are used for what we refer to as 'facilitation of access to information'. In addition, NARCIS and Swepub are used for research and monitoring.
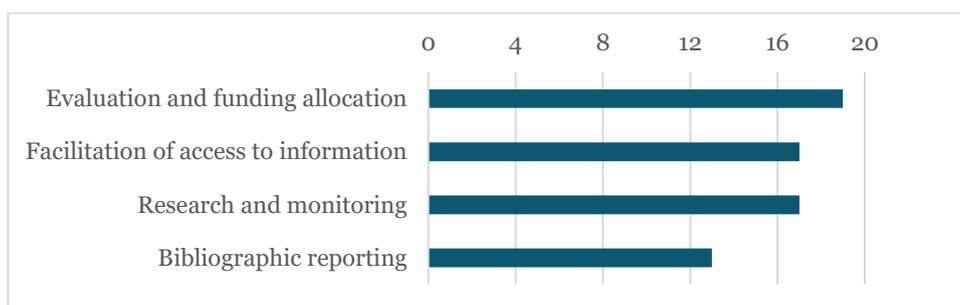
Figure 3 Usage of national databases

Concerning the other purposes, 17 databases are used to facilitate access to information. For bibliographic reporting, 13 databases are used, but for bibliometric or other research that explores bibliographic data, 17 databases are used.

3.1.8. Technical specifications and quality assurance

The information on technical specifications of the databases collected in this survey is limited. It was identified that 12 databases are compliant with the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (https://www.openarchives.org/pmh/).

What concerns quality assurance procedures, for 18 databases data are validated and for 18 databases, data are matched with actual publications. For 15 databases, data are also matched with commercial databases (e.g., Web of Science, Scopus).

3.2. Institutional databases

As noted earlier, this survey collected information also on institutional databases for those countries where currently there is no national database. In total, 15 fact sheets from 10 countries were acquired (See Table 4).

Table 4 Overview of institutional databases described

Country	Number of databases/repositories described
Belgium	3
Cyprus	3
France	2
Iceland	1
Israel	1
Luxembourg	1
Spain	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
United Kingdom	1

All these databases have been set up after 2005. Most of them (11) are operated as university databases and/or repositories. The others are maintained by a library (Opin Visindi in Iceland, https://opinvisindi.is/?locale-attribute=en), a research council (ConCiencia in Spain, restricted access), and research institutes (RIBAC and IMPRESSH in France, http://www.cnrs.fr/inshs/recherche/production-scientifique/ribac.htm and http://mshb.huma-num.fr/impreshs/).

Figure 4 shows that the coverage of main research output types is higher for institutional databases if compared to the national databases described here. All of the 15 identified databases include journal articles, book chapters and conference proceedings.
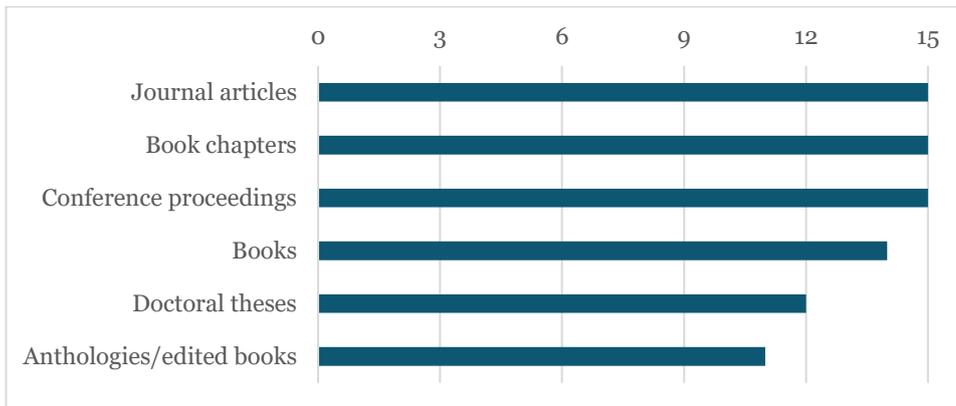
Figure 4 Coverage of main research output types: institutional databases

Information on the usage was available for 14 databases. Usage of institutional database indicate a different focus if compared to the usage of national databases. Institutional databases are most often used for bibliographic reporting and facilitation of access to information (11 databases, see Figure 5). For evaluation and/or funding allocation, only 7 databases are used, while 6 databases are indicated as being used for research and monitoring.
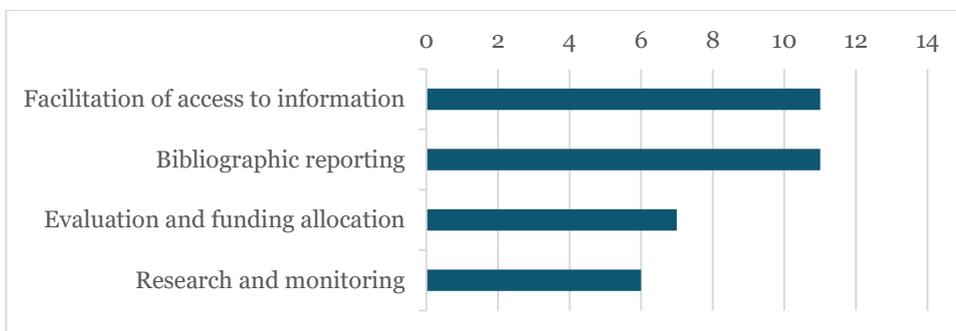
Figure 5 Usage of institutional databases

Further characteristics of institutional databases can be found in factsheets included in the Appendix II.

3.3. Situation in the remaining countries

The above reported findings referred to national and institutional databases in 31 of the 39 countries from which responses were received in this survey. For the remaining 8 countries (Austria, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Malta,

Montenegro, Portugal, Romania) the situation concerning databases for research output varies.

For Austria, it is known that there are no national databases, but there is a considerable amount of institutional databases. More than 10 public universities and research organisations maintain research information systems (a list is provided in Appendix III). Some of these institutions, like the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Alpen-Adria-University of Klagenfurt, developed SSH-specific categories and indicators. Recently, work towards a national database has been started.

In Portugal, the Scientific Open Access Repository of Portugal (RCAAP, https://www.rcaap.pt/) is maintained since 2008. The focus of RCAAP is on Portuguese open access research output; data are acquired through harvesting institutional repositories. A comprehensive database for research output specifically within the social sciences and humanities is currently being developed, yet further details on the design of this initiative are not available.

Also in Albania and Latvia, national databases are currently being developed. In Malta, the University of Malta created an open access institution repository in 2014 (further information can be found here: http://openscience.com/the-first-open-access-repository-in-malta-two-years-of-challenges-and-experiences/). An interesting fact about Portugal is that since 2008 there is a database for data from social sciences research ('Portuguese Social Information Archive', http://www.apis.ics.ulisboa.pt/en/). For Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Romania, participants of this study indicated that there is no national database in their country.

4. Conclusions

The findings from this study show that databases for (SSH) research output are much more commonplace than was expected before. At the same time, the findings collected do point to a great diversity in bibliographic data collection practices in the different countries. When we use the term 'database' in conversations across national contexts, we sometimes refer to very different objects.

This last point is crucial both for further bibliometric studies as well as for a more general discussion about the use of bibliometric indicators in research evaluation and/or research funding allocation systems. On the one hand, the observed discrepancies between such seemingly robust artefacts (databases for research output) call for a reflection on the validity and comparability of the bibliometric indicators created using the data sources described in this report. On the other hand, the findings of this study open up spaces for further explorations on designs, contents of databases and their contextual meanings in the various countries.

The data collection did not proceed without challenges. First, not all study participants were equally motivated to contribute to this overview. This aspect led to an unplanned extension of the time period required for data collection. Secondly, it seems to be inevitable that in collaborative initiatives such as this, the participants have various professional backgrounds. In general, this variety could be seen as beneficial, but, at the same time, in this kind of survey where the focus is rather specific and technical, different interpretations of the questions represent a challenge. The questions were formulated assuming a rather extensive background knowledge on the topic. Similarly, as noted at the beginning of the report, the main concepts of this study – "social sciences and humanities" and "research output" were considered in a naturalistic way assuming that they meant mostly the same to the study participants thus allowing us to provide an overview of databases based on a valid comparison of responses. These two assumptions were not confirmed. Hence this explorative survey should be treated as merely indicative. This survey should be seen as one step towards a better understanding of the different databases for research output currently in use which might in turn provide a better basis for shared understanding of the conceptual and technical questions involved.

A limitation worth highlighting is that it is still not known to what extent the identified databases can be regarded as comprehensive with respect to national SSH research output; it is not clear if all identified databases are suitable for bibliometric research; finally, at this point it is not possible to conclude to what extent the databases are comparable. With these limitations in mind, a follow-up study 'Comprehensiveness and comparability of European databases for research output within the social sciences and humanities' was launched in May 2017.

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Appendices

Appendix I. National databases and repositories

Belgium: Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities (VABB-SHW)

Title in original language: Vlaams Academisch Bibliografisch Bestand voor de Sociale en Humane Wetenschappen
URL: http://anet.uantwerpen.be/opac/opacvabbg

Year of the first launch	2011
Responsible organisation	Center for R&D Monitoring (ECOOM-Antwerp)
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Raf Guns
Contact information	ecoom@uantwerpen.be
Coverage	2000-2015
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings
Data collection	Data are reported by universities
Database updates	Annually
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by database administrators and universities - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus and/or other databases. - In addition, lists of journals and publishers and book series to be included in the database are approved by a panel of professors; alternatively, for books to be included, a quality label for books published by members of the Group of Educational and Scientific Publishers (Groep Educatieve en Wetenschappelijke Uitgevers, GEWU) can be used. For further information see: http://www.gprc.be/en.
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - MODS-3 XML schema (Library of Congress)
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data are publicly available online. - The five universities have full access to data for validation and research purposes. For others, data can be provided upon a request to ECOOM-Antwerp.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Evaluation and funding allocation
Remarks	This database collects data only on publications from universities in Flanders – the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium.

Croatia: Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSBI)

Title in original language: Hrvatska znanstvena bibliografija
URL: https://bib.irb.hr/index.html?lang=EN

Year of the first launch	1997
Responsible organisation	Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Centre for Scientific information
Source of funding	Institution, Government
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Jadranka Stojanovski
Contact information	jadranka.stojanovski@irb.hr
Coverage	1997-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: dissertations, thesis, patents, unpublished papers, presentations, posters, articles in press, other materials
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by database administrators (only records about journal articles, book chapters, and books). - Data are matched with actual publications (many bibliographic records in CROSBI have links to the digital version of publication and DOI if available). - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus and/or other databases. - In addition, CROSBI uses controlled vocabularies and authorities which improve the quality of data
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - CROSBI format, Dublin Core
Access to data	- Browsing and searching of data is possible through a user interface of the database online. - The export of data for research purposes until now was made on request, but in the new version of CROSBI (currently launched in beta: beta.bib.irb.hr) it is possible to export the data directly through the user interface.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting
Remarks	CROSBI serves also as a repository and over 30.000 records have full-text stored and accessible.

Czech Republic: The Registry of Information about Results (RIV)

Title in original language: Rejstřík informací o výsledcích
URL: https://www.rvvi.cz/riv

Year of the first launch	1999
Responsible organisation	The Research, Development and Innovation Council
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Vendula Kodetová
Contact information	+420 224 003 852, kodetova.vendula@vlada.cz
Coverage	1992-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses can be included voluntarily as 'other' type of result. - Other: reports, organisation of events (conference, exhibition) and many other types of research output. Full list of research output types includes can be found in "Methodology of Evaluation of Research Organizations and Evaluation of Finished Programmes (valid for years 2013-2015)" in Annex II "Definition of Result Types").
Data collection	Data are reported by research institutions and universities
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by a peer-review panel - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus and/or other databases.
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data are publicly available online. - Information on access to data for research purposes currently is not available.
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Denmark: The Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator (BFI)

Title in original language: Den Bibliometriske Forskningsindikator

URL: https://bfi.fi.dk/

Year of the first launch	2009
Responsible organisation	Danish Agency for Science and Higher Education
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Lotte Faurbæk, Mette Venås Overballe-Petersen, Kasper Bruun
Contact information	lof@ufm.dk, mvo@ufm.dk, kasb@ufm.dk
Coverage	2009-2015
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: patents
Data collection	Data are reported by universities
Database updates	Annually
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by database administrators and universities - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus and/or other databases - Data are matched with Ulrich's Periodical Directory and Sherpa/Romeo
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Data are collected using PURE registry
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data are publicly available online. - Data can be exported through an online interface: https://bfi.fi.dk/Publication/NationalAnalysis?viewType=AllPublications [click "Download fil", or download the "bevaringsfil" on the site for "Høstresultater" in csv-format].
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Evaluation and funding allocation

Estonia: Estonian Research Information System (ETIS)[12]

Title in original language: Eesti Teadusinfosüsteem
URL: www.etis.ee

Year of the first launch	1999
Responsible organisation	Estonian Research Council and the Ministry of Education and Research
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact information	etis@etag.ee
Coverage	1999-2017 Note: Database contains publications published earlier than 1999, but a complete coverage cannot be ensured.
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: project reports, text-books, and other types. Full list can be found here: https://www.etis.ee/Portal/Publications/Index?searchType=detailed&lang=ENG [see the drop-down list for 'Classification'] - Besides, ETIS offers information about research projects, researchers and research organisations.
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by R&D specialists of the higher education institutions that provide the data - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus and/or other databases
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data are publicly available online. - Data can be exported through an online interface (export limited to 5000 items).
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting
Remarks	ETIS is a national register that contains not only data on research output, but also information on R&D institutions, researchers, and projects.

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[12] former Estonian Research Portal

Finland: VIRTA Publication Information Service (VIRTA)

Title in original language: VIRTA-julkaisutietopalvelu
URL: https://confluence.csc.fi/display/tietor/VIRTA+in+English

Year of the first launch	2016
Responsible organisation	CSC – IT Center for Science Ltd.
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Hanna-Mari Puuska
Contact information	hanna-mari.puuska@csc.fi
Coverage	2011-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: full typology can be found in 'Publication Data Collection Instructions for Researchers' (2015) (see full reference in the section for Finland in the Appendix III)
Data collection	Data are reported by higher education institutions, hospital districts and some public research institutes
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by higher education institutions - Data are matched with actual publications (varies across institutions) - In some cases, higher education institutions are asked to verify the peer review based on a written statement by a researcher. Also, if a Finnish science publisher uses the FFLS peer review identifier, only articles and monographs containing the identifier will be reported under the refereed publication types.
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - National XML scheme
Access to data	- For statistics, data are openly available through Vipunen-portal (www.vipunen.fi) for statistics (Finnish only). For browsing, data are available on Juuli-portal (www.juuli.fi). - In addition, data are available in Excel format from CSC wiki: https://confluence.csc.fi/display/suorat/Julkaisutied onkeruu+-+korkeakoulujen+raportoimat+julkaisut. - Researchers may also ask the IT Centre for Science (CSC) for REST-API access.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Germany: Social Science Open Access Repository (SSOAR)

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: http://www.ssoar.info/en.html

Year of the first launch	2007-2008
Responsible organisation	GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences
Source of funding	Institution (government)
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	-
Contact information	team@ssoar.info
Coverage	1847-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: reports, contributions to working papers, working paper series (grey literature).
Data collection	Data are self-archived by faculty or by institutions and publishers.
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- SOAR is a repository of open access publications and "sees itself as a secondary publisher of quality-controlled literature"(SSOAR 2017).
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - SSOAR is operated using DSpace. By default, DSpace uses Qualified Dublin Core metadata format with a possibility to extend this format.
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available online. - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH.
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information

Greece: Greek Reference Index for the Social Sciences and the Humanities (GRISSH)

Title in original language: Ευρετήριο Ανθρωπιστικών και Κοινωνικών Επιστημών
URL: www.grissh.gr

Year of the first launch	2015
Responsible organisation	National Documentation Center/National Hellenic Research Foundation
Source of funding	Institution and EU funding
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Irakleitos Souyioultzoglou
Contact information	irakleitos@ekt.gr
Coverage	1900-2014
Research output types	- Journal articles - Other: it is planned to extend the database by including also books.
Data collection	Data are collected from publishers.
Database updates	Annually
Quality assurance	- Data are matched with actual publications - The database is operated with metadata from publishers and the actual publications.
Technical specifications	- Does not supports OAI-PMH. Compliance with OAI-PMH is being implemented. - UNIMARC
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available online. - Data can be provided upon request
Usage of the database	Facilitation of access to information

Hungary: The Hungarian Scientific Bibliography (MTMT)

Title in original language: Magyar Tudományos Művek Tára
URL: https://www.mtmt.hu/

Year of the first launch	2009
Responsible organisation	Library and Information Centre, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Source of funding	Institution, Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Andras Holl
Contact information	andras.holl@konyvtar.mta.hu
Coverage	2007-2017 Note: Data from institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences are collected since 1992
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: research data, patents (research related), other research related output: see typology (https://www.mtmt.hu/system/files/tipus_jelleg_besorolas_20160523_4.1.pdf)
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty, reported by authors and institutions, retrieved from local journals and international databases.
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by librarians - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus and/or other databases
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Database uses own metadata format, but is compliant with SWORD and can be exported in different metadata formats.
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available through the database user interface online. - Data can be acquired through query forms and API.
Usage of the database	- Evaluation and funding allocation

Ireland: RIAN.ie Open Access

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: http://rian.ie/en

Year of the first launch	2007
Responsible organisation	Irish Universities Association Librarians' Group
Source of funding	Institutions (Universities)
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Colette McKenna
Contact information	cmckenna@ucc.ie
Coverage	1958-2017 Note: there are some bibliographic records that go back to 1700's.
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: patents, Contributions to newspapers/magazines, Working papers, Master theses, Reports, Journal articles, Multimedia, Reviews
Data collection	Data are retrieved from higher education institutions
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by local institutional repository managers - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus and/or other databases - Other: since RIAN aggregates content from university repositories, quality assurance is performed at the local level. Upon joining RIAN members agree to a common set of metadata standards that ensures data quality.
Technical specifications	- Does not supports OAI-PMH. Compliance with OpenAIRE is being implemented. - Database uses own metadata format, but is compliant with SWORD and can be exported in different metadata formats.
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, metadata are publicly available online. - Data export is possible directly from the user interface online
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting
Remarks	This database is focused on open-access publications

Israel: Database of Publications in the Social Sciences and Education

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: http://www.szold.org.il/?CategoryID=156&ArticleID=686&sng=1

Year of the first launch	1976
Responsible organisation	Henrietta Szold Institute
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Ruti Teitelbaum
Contact information	szold@szold.org.il
Coverage	1976-2016
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Doctoral theses - Other: research reports, master theses.
Data collection	Data are collected in several ways: - Retrieved from bibliographic databases in Israel and abroad, - Reported on the basis of information from Israeli researchers, - Review of bibliographic lists, - Information from conferences and publications in Israel, - Transferred data research institutes.
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	In-house quality control, which includes bibliographic validation, reviewing abstracts and indexing.
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH - Employs ANSI/NISO standard.
Access to data	- Data are available on the Szold website and are accessible by either purchasing a subscription or a one-time access permit. Data are generally publicly available. - It is not possible to acquire data for research purposes.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation

Israel: Index to Hebrew Periodicals (IHP)

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: http://lib.haifa.ac.il/systems/ihp_eng.html

Year of the first launch	1977
Responsible organisation	The Younes & Soraya Nazarian Library at the University of Haifa
Source of funding	Subscription fees
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Yariv Shock
Contact information	ihp@univ.haifa.ac.il
Coverage	1977-2017 Note: Full coverage from 1977; partial coverage for earlier years.
Research output types	- Journal articles - Anthologies/edited books
Data collection	Data are submitted by publishers.
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by library staff - Data are matched with actual publications - Since data are submitted to the database manager by publishers, it is assumed that these data provide full coverage and all details are accurate
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - MARC, MARC XML
Access to data	- For search and browsing, data can be accessed through a subscription-based website
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting
Remarks	The database contains also non-scholarly publications, but it is possible to distinguish between records of scholarly and non-scholarly records.

Italy: Loginmiur

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: https://loginmiur.cineca.it (restricted access)

Year of the first launch	Information is not available
Responsible organisation	CINECA (Consortium of Universities)
Source of funding	Institution and government
Based on a legal framework	Information is not available
Contact person	Marco Mancini
Contact information	assistenzamiur@cineca.it
Coverage	1960-2016 Note: starting year for the coverage is only approximate, precise information is not available
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Other: Review in Journal, Comment on case law, Abstract in journal, Translation in Journal, Foreword / Afterword, Short introduction, Entry (in dictionary or encyclopedia), Translation in a volume, Review in a volume, Catalog cards, repertoire or corpus, Concordance, Index, Bibliography, Critical edition of texts, Publication of unpublished sources, Book Translation, Abstract in Proceedings, Poster, Patent, Composition, Drawing, Architectural project, Design, Performance, Exposure, Exhibition, Artefact, Prototype of art and related projects, Cartography, Database, Software.
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Data are validated by CINECA (e.g. consistency, ISSN, ISBN, consistency with data from WoS/Scopus) - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - All authors affiliated to Italian universities and research institutions use ORCID - Data from Scopus and WoS are retrieved automatically to be validated by the author during the upload stage.
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH - Upload of data is possible in MODS format
Access to data	- Data are not publicly accessible.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Latvia: The National Information System of Research Activity (NISRA / NZDIS)

Title in original language: Nacionālā Zinātniskās darbības informācijas sistēma
URL: https://sciencelatvia.lv

Year of the first launch	2017 (planned)
Responsible organisation	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Kaspars Veldre
Contact information	kaspars.veldre@izm.gov.lv
Coverage	From 2017 Note: it is planned that institutions and researchers will be able to add publications of previous years on a voluntary basis
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: It is planned that the database will include wide range of research output types relevant to various academic disciplines, including objects of intellectual property rights.
Data collection	Data are reported by higher education institutions
Database updates	Three times a year
Quality assurance	- Data will be validated by Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia and state institutions have rights to validate information posted by institutions and individuals in NISRA - Data will be matched with actual publications - Data will be matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - It is planned that those publication types that are included in the research funding allocation system will be audited separately. The quality assurance mechanisms are still being developed.
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH. The database is implemented in stages. Compliance with OAI-PMH will be implemented in the next stages. - Modified CERIF format.
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data will be publicly available online. Details on access to data for research purposes are not yet available.
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Research and monitoring - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting
Remarks	This database has just been set up (in 2017).

Lithuania: Lituanistika

Title in original language: Lituanistika
URL: http://www.lituanistikadb.lt/en/home.html Citation
data: https://citavimas.lituanistikadb.lt/eng

Year of the first launch	2006
Responsible organisation	Research Council of Lithuania
Source of funding	EU funding
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Lina Bloveščiūnienė
Contact information	lina.blovesciuniene@vdu.lt
Coverage	2000-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: reviews, biographies, source publications.
Data collection	Data are collected manually from various national and international sources.
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Data are validated by Experts' Council of the database - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - Publications are reviewed by 2 database experts. In case of disagreement, third expert is invited. There are 267 database experts selected from various Lithuanian higher education institutions.
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH. - MARC21
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data are publicly available online. For research purposes (and else) data can acquired through OAI-PMH or provided upon a request (contact Lina Bloveščiūnienė: lina.blovesciuniene@vdu.lt).
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Research and monitoring - Evaluation and funding allocation
Remarks	The focus of the database is on publications on a specific research theme – Lithuanian studies and other themes of national relevance. Database includes publications authored by persons affiliated to institutions in Lithuania and abroad.

Moldova: National Bibliometric Instrument (IBN)

Title in original language: Instrumentul Bibliometric Național
URL: www.ibn.idsi.md

Year of the first launch	2011
Responsible organisation	Information Society Development Institute (ISDI)
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Igor Cojocaru
Contact information	igor.cojocaru@idsi.md
Coverage	1994-2016
Research output types	- Journal articles
Data collection	Data are reported manually by the Editorial Board of the database.
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Data are matched with actual publications
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH. - At present ISDI is carrying out activities for compatibility of the Database with OAI-PMH protocol and CERIF standard.
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data on journal, domain, institution and author level are publicly available online (here: https://ibn.idsi.md/ro/generate_articles_list) - Data export is possible directly from the database user interface online
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Netherlands: National Academic Research and Collaborations Information System (NARCIS)

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: www.narcis.nl

Year of the first launch	2007
Responsible organisation	Data Archiving and Networked Services - DANS
Source of funding	Dutch Academy (KNAW) and national research funder (NWO)
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Elly Dijk
Contact information	narcis@dans.knaw.nl
Coverage	1597-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: research datasets, and other types. Full list can be seen here: http://www.narcis.nl/search/coll/publication/Language/en [left column: filter results - type - select all types] - Besides, NARCIS offers information about research projects, researchers and research organisations.
Data collection	Data are collected by harvesting institutional repositories
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by the repository manager of an institution providing the data
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH. - CERIF (information about research), URN:NBN, DAI, DOI, ISNI, ORCID, MODS/DIDL, Dublin Core. Further details on technical specifications can be found here: http://www.narcis.nl/inclusion/Language/en
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available online - For research purposes, data can be provided upon a request to the organisation responsible for the database, and also data can be acquired through OAI-PMH
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information

Norway: Current Research Information System in Norway (CRIStin)

Title in original language: Det nasjonale forskningsinformasjonssystemet CRIStin
URL: http://www.cristin.no/english/

Year of the first launch	2010 (forerunner FRIDA since 2004)
Responsible organisation	CERES, an organization owned by the Ministry of Education and Research
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Katrine Weisteen Bjerde
Contact information	http://www.cristin.no/english/about/staff/katrinwb/index.html
Coverage	2010-2015
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings (but only those articles that are in peer-reviewed conference series) - Doctoral theses (but only if published after the PhD defence with a new peer review and a registered scholarly publisher) - Other: all types of outputs may be registered in CRIStin. The information above only concerns peer reviewed scholarly publication types covered by the publication indicator for the funding model. The relevant part of CRIStin for these data is called the Norwegian Science Index.
Data collection	Data are reported by higher education institutions
Database updates	Database is updated daily, but once a year in April a new version with official quality assured data is published.
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by database administrators, institutions - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - In addition, cases of disagreement on the fulfilment of the criteria for reporting are addressed by a national committee.
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH. - No international standard is used.
Access to data	- For browsing, data are publicly available online. - Data export is possible directly from the online platform and upon a request to CRIStin.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Poland: Polish Scholarly Bibliography (PBN)

Title in original language: Polska Bibliografia Naukowa
URL: https://pbn-ms.opi.org.pl/

Year of the first launch	2012
Responsible organisation	Ministry of Science and Higher Education
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Sebastian Fijałkowski
Contact information	PBN-HELPDESK@opi.org.pl
Coverage	2009-2017 Note: data go back to 1990, but only from 2009 database provide good quality data.
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings
Data collection	Data are reported by higher education institutions
Database updates	The database is updated daily by database editors and administrators in higher education institutions, but the higher education institutions are obliged to submit their data every 6 months.
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by administrators of the database and within higher education institutions. - Each confirmed publication is linked to authors from the Polish higher education institutions that have been included in the official list of Polish researchers (within a system POL-on: https://polon.nauka.gov.pl).
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH. - Own metadata format.
Access to data	- For searching by publication title, author name, and/or institution, data are publicly available for browsing. - Data export is possible through the online interface (as a XML, HTML, and XLS file). In a single record of publication (e.g. article), there are data about: journal, title, author, institution, ISSN, article type, volume, year, pages, language, DOI, and sometimes other data.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Russian Federation: Russian Index of Science Citation (RINC / РИНЦ)

Title in original language: Российский индекс научного цитирования
URL: http://elibrary.ru

Year of the first launch	2005
Responsible organisation	Scientific electronic Library
Source of funding	Private sources
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Gennady O.Eremenko
Contact information	All contact informaion is listed on the title page http://elibrary.ru (left bottom corner).
Coverage	1990-2016 Note: Databases contains also earlier records.
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: patents, teaching materials.
Data collection	Data are collected in various ways: - acquired through indexation of journals, - retrieved from Scopus, publishers, conference organisers and national dissertation repository, - reported by higher education and research institutions
Database updates	Weekly
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by publishers and library staff - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH.
Access to data	- Data are publicly available for browsing. Full texts are available for registered users. - Data can be freely acquired from elibrary.ru. Using API is possible under special agreement. A subset of the Russian scholarly journals (The Russian Science Citation Index) can be accessed on the Web of Science platform on a basis of a subscription.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Serbia: The Serbian Citation Index (SCIndeks)

Title in original language: Srpski citatni indeks
URL: http://scindeks.ceon.rs

Year of the first launch	2005
Responsible organisation	Centre for Evaluation in Education and Science (CEON/CEES)
Source of funding	Journal publishers, institution, international funds
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	Nikola Stanić
Contact information	nikola@ceon.rs
Coverage	1991/1996-2017; 1991 for social sciences; 1996 for humanities
Research output types	- Journal articles
Data collection	Data are retrieved from SCIndeks Repository, an archive where indexed journals deposit their issues to be used for preparing SCindeks article metadata and downloading the article full-texts.
Database updates	Weekly
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by database administrators (CEON/CEES) - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH. - DOI, XML, ORCID, CERIF, MeSH, IEEE, IPSV
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data can be accessed through SCIndeks web interface; for special users, such as universities, through private reports - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH or upon a request to a particular publisher. In addition, data can be provided upon a request to CEON/CEES. The decision to provide data depends on the complexity of the demand, the competency of the applicant, quality of the research plan and data processing methods, and intended platform for publication of the results.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Slovakia: Central registry of publication activity (CREPČ)

Title in original language: Centrálny register evidencie publikačnej činnosti
URL: http://cms.crepc.sk/

Year of the first launch	2007
Responsible organisation	CVTI SR - Centrum vedecko-technických informácií Slovenskej republiky
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Marta Dušková
Contact information	marta.duskova@cvtisr.sk
Coverage	2007-2016
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: a complete list of research output types included can be found here (in Slovak): https://uniba.sk/fileadmin/ruk/legislativa/2013/Vp_2013_02_priloha1.pdf
Data collection	Data are reported by academic libraries
Database updates	Monthly
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by academic libraries, CVTI SR – Publication Evaluation Department, MinEdu Expert Commission - Data are matched with actual publications (only scientific monographs, chapters and studies in scientific monographs) - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database
Technical specifications	- Does not support OAI-PMH. - Bibliographic format – Unimarc, ISBD / searching options for export results supported by Excel, Marc21, EndNote, Bibtex, MODS3, RDF DC
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available online - Specific data or extensive statistics can be provided upon a request (contact Marta Dušková: marta.duskova@cvtisr.sk)
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation

Slovenia: Co-operative online Bibliographic Systems & Services (COBISS)

Title in original language: Kooperativni online bibliografski sistem in servisi
URL: http://cobiss.si/

Year of the first launch	1984
Responsible organisation	Institute of Information Science, Maribor (IZUM)
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	Yes
Contact person	Davor Šoštarič
Contact information	podpora@izum.si
Coverage	2000-2016 Note: Some bibliographic records go back to the 19th century
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: a complete list of research output types included can be found here in http://home.izum.si/COBISS/bibliografije/Tipologija_eng.pdf
Data collection	Reported by librarians, retrieved from databases (Scopus, WoS), transferred from Research Agency.
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by 6 Central Specialised Information Centres (OSIC in local language). These centers are higher education or research institutions to whom the status of a center is assigned by the research agency on the basis of a 3-year contract - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH (OAI-PMH can be provided on the basis of a contract). - COMARC-B (variant of UNIMARC), CERIF.
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data aggregated by individuals and research groups are publicly available online. - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH. In special cases (e.g., for research purposes) data can be obtained in bulk according to particular agreements and/or contracts.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Sweden: Swepub

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: www.swepub.kb.se

Year of the first launch	2009
Responsible organisation	Kungliga biblioteket (National library)
Source of funding	Government
Based on a legal framework	No
Contact person	-
Contact information	libris@kb.se
Coverage	1995-2016 Note: The database contains data on earlier publications as well, but the data quality is better only starting from 2007.
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Full list of research output types completed can be found here: http://swepub.kb.se/help.jsp
Data collection	Data are reported by universities and other research publically funded organisations
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by institutions - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database (matching is done by data providers) - Deduplication and disambiguation of data is done by data providers (institutions). In some cases, it is not done exhaustively and the database still contain duplicates.
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - SwePub-MODS-format
Access to data	- For browsing, data are publicly available online. - Data can be acquired through a bibliometric interface, API. Full database is available for download.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information

Appendix II. Institutional databases and repositories

Belgium: Digital Access to Libraries – Research publications (DIAL.pr)

Title in original language: Digital Access to Libraries – Publications de la recherche
URL: https://dial.uclouvain.be/pr/boreal/

Year of the first launch	2009
Responsible organisation	Université catholique de Louvain
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	-
Contact information	dial-admin@uclouvain.be
Coverage	1968-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - A complete list of types of research output covered is provided here: https://dial.uclouvain.be/pr/boreal/fr/node/18868
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty, reported by administrative assistants, retrieved from databases
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by authors, librarians and/or administrative assistants - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Metadata (MARCXML (native), DC (generated from MARCXML)), Premis, Jhove. Used tools: Drupal, SOLR, Fedora
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available online. - Data export is possible directly from the user interface online.
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting
Remarks	This database contains data from more than one institution.

Belgium: Institutional repository of the Université libre de Bruxelles (DI-fusion)

Title in original language: Dépôt institutionnel de l'Université libre de Bruxelles
URL: http://difusion.ulb.ac.be

Year of the first launch	2009
Responsible organisation	Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB)
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Cécile Gass
Contact information	di-fusion@ulb.ac.be
Coverage	1843-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - A complete list of types of research output covered can be identified here (see drop-down list for 'Limit To -> Format": http://difusion.ulb.ac.be/vufind/Search/Advanced
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty, retrieved from Scopus and PubMed and manually reported by librarians
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database (in cases when data are retrieved from Scopus, PubMed)
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Dublin Core, DIDL-MODS, METS
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available online. - Data can be indexed and harvested. Their use is specified in the terms of use (see http://www.bib.ulb.ac.be/fr/bibliotheque-electronique/depot-institutionnel-di-fusion/conditions-dutilisation/index.html in French).
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Belgium: Open Repository and Bibliography (ORBi)

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: http://orbi.ulg.ac.be/

Year of the first launch	2008
Responsible organisation	Université de Liège – Direction du Réseau des Bibliothèques
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Paul Thirion, ORBi team
Contact information	p.thirion@ulg.ac.be, orbi@misc.ulg.ac.be
Coverage	2002-2017 and in press
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - A complete list of types of research output covered is provided here: http://orbi.ulg.ac.be/files/Typologie_ORBi_En.pdf. Online: http://orbi.ulg.ac.be/browse?type=type
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty or imported from databases
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by authors - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - Some specific data are provided by internal lists but always with the possibility of adding them manually. - Matched with Scopus, WoS, PubMed, or ADS if the authors decide to import the publications from one of these databases. Citations and metrics are obtained from API.
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Dublin Core
Access to data	- For browsing and searching, data are publicly available online. - Data export (in pdf, html, BibTex, xml) is available for the University of Liege staff. Others can acquire data through OAI-PMH or can contact ORBI team to arrange other way to acquire data.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Cyprus: Ktisis

Title in original language: Κτίσις
URL: http://ktisis.cut.ac.cy/

Year of the first launch	2008
Responsible organisation	Cyprus University of Technology
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Marios Zervas
Contact information	marios.zervas@cut.ac.cy
Coverage	2008-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - A complete list of research output types can be found here: http://ktisis.cut.ac.cy/community-list
Data collection	Data are reported by librarians
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by librarians - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - Follows international standards such as the Dublin Core and is compatible with the OAI-PMH protocol for metadata harvesting.
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Qualified Dublin Core
Access to data	- Data can be browsed through OAISter, Openarchives.gr, OPENAIRE. - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH. Apart from that, Ktisis provides its data to the following aggregators: OAIster, Driver, openarchives.gr, OPENAIRE.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Bibliographic reporting

Cyprus: Kypseli

Title in original language: ΚΥΨΕΛΗ
URL: http://kypseli.ouc.ac.cy/ and http://kypseli-testing.ouc.ac.cy/

Year of the first launch	2011
Responsible organisation	Open University of Cyprus
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Panagiotis Themistocleous
Contact information	themistocleous@ouc.ac.cy
Coverage	2010-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Digital Collections of manuscripts, photos of monuments, gravures.
Data collection	Data are reported by librarians
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - Data are organised in a DSpace open source as part of Institution's internal software assurance plan.
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Mapped on Dublin Core
Access to data	- Data can be browsed through a user interface online (here: http://kypseli-testing.ouc.ac.cy/). - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH or OpenAIRE.
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Bibliographic reporting

Cyprus: Lekythos

Title in original language: Λημματολόγιο Ηλεκτρονικών ΚΥπριακών Θεματικά
Οργανωμένων Συλλογών (ΛΗΚΥΘΟΣ)
URL: https://lekythos.library.ucy.ac.cy/

Year of the first launch	2010
Responsible organisation	University of Cyprus Library
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Sylvia Koukounidou, Natasa Ioannou
Contact information	sylviek@ucy.ac.cy, inatasa@ucy.ac.cy
Coverage	2010-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Digital collections of audio, audiovisual data, manuscripts, pictures, gravures, and other artefacts .
Data collection	Data are collected by archivists and librarians
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Data are matched with actual publications (when applicable) - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database (when applicable)
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Dublin Core
Access to data	- Data can be browsed on OpenAIRE platform online: a user interface online: https://www.openaire.eu/search/dataprovider?datasourceId=opendoar::063e26c670d07bb7c4d30e6fc69fe056 - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH or OpenAIRE.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Bibliographic reporting

France: IMPRESSH

Title in original language: Impacts de la recherche dans les SHS
URL: http://mshb.huma-num.fr/impreshs/ (only a description of the project, access to data is protected)

Year of the first launch	2013
Responsible organisation	Maison des sciences de l'homme de Bretagne (MSHB)
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Geoffrey Williams
Contact information	williams@evalhum.eu
Coverage	2000-2010
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Other: presentations, databases, scholarly editions, electronic editions, and other types.
Data collection	Data are retrieved from CVs
Database updates	Annually
Quality assurance	- Data are validated by the database administrator
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Dublin Core
Access to data	- Data are not publicly available, but can be provided upon a request to Geoffrey Williams, williams@evalhum.eu.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring
Remarks	This is a regional database (Brittany)

France: RIBAC

Title in original language: Recueil d'Informations pour un oBservatoire des
Activités de reCherche en SHS
URL: http://www.cnrs.fr/inshs/recherche/production-scientifique/ribac.htm

Year of the first launch	2010
Responsible organisation	CNRS – Institut des sciences de l'homme
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Michèle Dassa
Contact information	Michele.DASSA@cnrs-dir.fr
Coverage	2009-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty.
Database updates	Annually
Quality assurance	- Partially data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database (data can be imported from a database HAL-SHS)
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Dublin Core
Access to data	- Data are not publicly available, they are available only for CNRS members
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Iceland: Opin visindi

Title in original language: Opin vísindi
URL: https://opinvisindi.is/?locale-attribute=en

Year of the first launch	2016
Responsible organisation	The National and University Library of Iceland
Source of funding	Institution and government
Contact person	Sigurgeir Finnsson
Contact information	sigurgeir@landsbokasafn.is
Coverage	2012-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty, reported by library staff
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by librarians and university staff - Data are matched with actual publications
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH, OpenAIRE compliant
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data are publicly available online. - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH
Usage of the database	This repository has been set up recently, thus information on the actual usage is currently not available.

Israel: Rector's Report

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: not applicable

Year of the first launch	2010
Responsible organisation	University of Haifa
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Gilad Bar Levav
Contact information	gbarlevav@univ.haifa.ac.il
Coverage	2010-2015
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Other: awarded research grants, theses supervision
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty
Database updates	Annually
Quality assurance	-
Technical specifications	-
Access to data	- Data are not publicly available, but can be provided upon request at the rector's office (hard copy or digital file (PDF))
Usage of the database	- Bibliographic reporting

Luxembourg: University of Luxembourg Open Repository and Bibliography (ORBi^lu)

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: https://orbilu.uni.lu/login

Year of the first launch	2012
Responsible organisation	University of Luxembourg
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Beth Park
Contact information	orbilu@uni.lu
Coverage	1990-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - The typology used in the database covers 13 publication types and more than 30 subtypes. Details can be found here: https://orbilu.uni.lu/project?id=project-content
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	-
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Compliant with Dublin Core, Qualified Dublin Core
Access to data	- For searching and browsing, data are publicly available online. - Data can be acquired through OAI-PMH.
Usage of the database	- Research and monitoring - Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Spain: ConCiencia

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: none

Year of the first launch	2011
Responsible organisation	Spanish National Research Council (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, CSIC)
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Information is not available
Contact information	Information is not available
Coverage	2011-2015
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: dissemination materials (podcasts, articles in newspapers, interviews, etc.), websites, non-published reports, working papers, etc. Full list of research output types is not available.
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty, retrieved from databases (WoS, Scopus)
Database updates	Annually
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by database administrators - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database - Database administrators may ask for further information to researchers (i.e. URL, certificates, etc.)
Technical specifications	Information is not available
Access to data	- Database can be accessed just through CSIC intranet. Therefore, data from ConCiencia are only available for CSIC researchers and for policy makers within the institution. Data from Digital CSIC are available but it does not include all the outputs covered by ConCiencia. - There is an institutional repository (so called Digital CSIC: https://digital.csic.es/) where full texts of some part of CSIC production is included. ConCiencia plays the role of a CRIS while Digital CSIC is a tool more oriented to dissemination of full texts.
Usage of the database	- Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Switzerland: Zurich Open Repository and Archive (ZORA)

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: https://www.zora.uzh.ch

Year of the first launch	2006
Responsible organisation	University of Zurich
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Christian Fuhrer
Contact information	christian.fuhrer@hbz.uzh.ch
Coverage	2008-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: habilitation, newspaper articles, published research report, scientific publication in electronic form, working paper
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by the editorial team of the database - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH
Access to data	- Data are publicly available for browsing - Data can be exported directly from the user interface online
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information - Evaluation and funding allocation - Bibliographic reporting

Ukraine: Electronic Kyiv-Mohyla Academy Institutional Repository (eKMAIR)

Title in original language: Електронний архів Національного університету «Києво-Могилянська академія»
URL: http://ekmair.ukma.edu.ua/

Year of the first launch	2007
Responsible organisation	National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Yaroshenko Tetiana
Contact information	yaroshenko@ukma.edu.ua
Coverage	1990-2017
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - Other: presentations, reports, preprints. - An overview of research output types can be found here: http://ekmair.ukma.edu.ua/search-filter?field=type
Data collection	Data are self-reported by faculty and reported by library staff on the basis of university journals
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Data are matched with actual publications - Data are linked with ORCID
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - Dublin Core
Access to data	- Data are publicly available for browsing - Data can be exported through administrator interface or harvested using OAI-PMH
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information

United Kingdom: Sussex Research Online (SRO)

Title in original language: not applicable
URL: https://sro.sussex.ac.uk/

Year of the first launch	2012
Responsible organisation	University of Sussex
Source of funding	Institution
Contact person	Dominic Dean
Contact information	D.Dean@sussex.ac.uk
Coverage	1953-2017 Note: Most data are for publications dated from mid-00s onwards.
Research output types	- Journal articles - Books - Anthologies/edited books - Book chapters - Conference proceedings - Doctoral theses - All output types are included, so this includes others such as exhibition and performance records, as well as more conventional written outputs of all kinds. Full list of research output types can be found here: http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/view/type/
Data collection	Data are reported by library staff
Database updates	Daily
Quality assurance	- Publication lists are validated by library staff - Data are matched with actual publications - Data are matched with WoS, Scopus, other database
Technical specifications	- Supports OAI-PMH - It is planned that the database will support Dublin Core
Access to data	- Data are publicly available for browsing - Data can be exported through user interface online to bibtext, JSON, CSV and various reference tools.
Usage of the database	- Facilitation of access to information

Appendix III. References to sources of further information for each country

What follows are references to sources of further information on database, research evaluation, science systems and other related topics. These references have been provided by the study participants.

Austria

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

Links to Research Information Databases on institutional level

Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt:	https://campus.aau.at/cris/dashboard/index?lang=en
Austrian Institute of Technology:	http://pubdb.ait.ac.at/start.php?lang=2
Johannes Kepler University Linz:	http://www.jku.at/content/e263/e16099/e16086/
Universität Innsbruck:	https://www.uibk.ac.at/fld/index.html.en
University of Applied Arts Vienna:	http://www.basis-wien.at/?lang=en
University of Graz:	https://online.uni-graz.at/kfu_online/wbForschungsportal.cbShowPortal?pMode=I&pCallType=PROFIL
University of Salzburg:	https://www.uni-salzburg.at/index.php?id=200035&L=1
University of Vienna:	https://ucris.univie.ac.at/portal/en/
Vienna University of Economics and Business:	https://bach.wu.ac.at/d/research/

Links to strategic councils and initiatives

Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development:	http://www.rat-fte.at/home_en.html
Austrian Platform for Research and Technology Policy Evaluation (fteval):	https://www.fteval.at/content/home/news/index.jsp?langId=2

Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

Danube University Krems: http://www.donau-uni.ac.at/opt/fdb/

National Datawarehouse "Higher Education". Uni:Data: https://oravm13.noc-science.at/apex/f?p=103:36:0::NO:::

BMWFW: https://wissenschaft.bmwfw.gv.at/bmwfw/forschung/national/forschung-in-oesterreich/strategische-weiterentwicklung-geistes-kultur-sozialwissenschaften/

Belgium

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Engels, T. C. E., Ossenblok, T. L. B., & Spruyt, E. H. J. (2012). Changing publication patterns in the Social Sciences and Humanities, 2000–2009. *Scientometrics*, *93*(2), 373–390. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-012-0680-2

Ossenblok, T. (2016). *Scientific communication in the social sciences and humanities: Analysis of publication and collaboration patterns in Flanders* (Doctoral thesis). University of Antwerp, Antwerp. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/10067/1316430151162165141

Ossenblok, T. L. B., Engels, T. C. E., & Sivertsen, G. (2012). The representation of the social sciences and humanities in the Web of Science--a comparison of publication patterns and incentive structures in Flanders and Norway (2005-9). *Research Evaluation*, *21*(4), 280–290. https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvs019

Ossenblok, Truyken L.B., Guns, R., & Thelwall, M. (2015). Book editors in the social sciences and humanities: an analysis of publication and collaboration patterns of established researchers in Flanders. *Learned Publishing*, *28*(4), 261–273. https://doi.org/10.1087/20150405

Ossenblok, Truyken L.B., Verleysen, F. T., & Engels, T. C. E. (2014). Coauthorship of journal articles and book chapters in the social sciences and humanities (2000-2010). *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, *65*(5), 882–897. https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.23015

Verleysen, F. (2016). *Books in the social sciences and humanities Analyses of scholarly publication patterns in Flanders based on the VABB-SHW*

(Doctoral thesis). University of Antwerp, Antwerp. Retrieved from https://repository.uantwerpen.be/docman/irua/cb3d64/140617.pdf

Verleysen, F., Ghesquière, P., & Engels, T. (2014). The objectives, design and selection process of the Flemish Academic Bibliographic Database for the Social Sciences and Humanities (VABB-SHW). In W. Blockmans, L. Engwall, & D. Weaire, *Bibliometrics: Use and Abuse in the Review of Research Performance: proceedings from a symposium held in Stockholm, 23-25 May 2013* (pp. 115–125). London: Portland Press.

Verleysen, F. T., & Engels, T. C. E. (2013). A label for peer-reviewed books. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, *64*(2), 428–430. https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.22836

Verleysen, F. T., & Engels, T. C. E. (2014). Internationalization of peer reviewed and non-peer reviewed book publications in the Social Sciences and Humanities. *Scientometrics*, *101*(2), 1431–1444. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-014-1267-x

Verleysen, F. T., & Weeren, A. (2016). Clustering by publication patterns of senior authors in the social sciences and humanities. *Journal of Informetrics*, *10*(1), 254–272. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2016.01.004

Other sources

Description of the database on the website of the organisation responsible for the database ECOOM.	https://www.ecoom.be/en/research/vabb-shw https://www.ecoom.be/en/vabb
Information brochure on the database DI-fusion	http://www.bib.ulb.ac.be/fileadmin/user_upload/Web_Bibliotheques/images/bibliotheques/BECS/Depot_Institutionnel/Brochure_DI-fusion_EN.pdf
Information on the database ORBi	http://orbi.ulg.ac.be/project?id=103

Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

Engels, T. C. E., Spruyt, E. H., Glänzel, W., & Debackere, K. (2009). Het Vlaams Academisch Bibliografisch Bestand voor de Sociale en Humane Wetenschappen: Instrument ten dienste van een optimaal wetenschapsbeleid. *Tijdschrift Voor Onderwijsrecht and Onderwijsbeleid*, *9*, 395–403.

Vanholsbeeck, M. (2016). *La notion de « qualité » des publications dans l'évaluation de la recherche et des chercheurs en sciences humaines et sociales: Le potentiel de l'Open Access pour dépasser le paradoxe des prescriptions en matière de qualité et l'ambivalence de leur perception par les chercheurs en sciences de la communication* (Unpublished doctoral thesis). Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculté de Lettres, Traduction et Communication - Information et communication, Bruxelles. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/2013/ULB-DIPOT:oai:dipot.ulb.ac.be:2013/226291

Other sources

Guidelines for deposit for the database DI-fusion (in French)	http://www.bib.ulb.ac.be/fr/bibliotheque-electronique/depot-institutionnel-di-fusion/guide-du-deposant/index.html
Statistics on data within the database DI-fusion (in French)	http://www.bib.ulb.ac.be/fr/bibliotheque-electronique/depot-institutionnel-di-fusion/statistiques/index.html

Bulgaria

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

The website of the national registration point of all successfully completed Ph.D. thesis	http://nacid.bg/en/

Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

The website for the Scholar Electronic Repository of the New Bulgarian University	http://eprints.nbu.bg/

Croatia

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Stojanovski, J. (1999). Bibliography in the network environment: Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSBI). In V. Hljuz-Dobrić & D. Kalpić (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 21st International Conference on Information*

Technology Interfaces (pp. 359–364). Zagreb, Croatia. Retrieved from http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/38425.finalna.doc

Stojanovski, J. (2002). Croatian Scientific Bibliography (CROSBI) - four years experience. In J. W. Markham, D. J. Hyett, & A. L. Duda (Eds.), *Managing resources in a sea of change: Proceedings of the 27th Annual Conference of the International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC) and the 9th Conference of the European Association of Aquatic Sciences Libraries and Information Centres (EURASLIC)* (pp. 65–75). Fort Pierce, Florida: IAMSLIC. Retrieved from http://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/76299.jadranka.doc

Stojanovski, J. (2003). CROSBI – A tool for monitoring scientific productivity. In *TERENA Networking Conference and CARNet User's Conference 2003 Conference Proceedings*. Zagreb, Croatia. Retrieved from https://tnc2003.terena.org/programme/papers/p8a2.pdf

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Stojanovski, J. (2002). Znanstvena publicistika Hrvatske od 1997.-2001. *CARNet - Časopis Edupoint*, *2*(4), 359–364.

Other sources

Stojanovski, J. (2002). Znanstvena publicistika Hrvatske od 1997.-2001. *CARNet - Časopis Edupoint*, *2*(4), 359–364.

Scientific activity and higher education act	https://www.zakon.hr/z/320/Zakon-o-znanstvenoj-djelatnosti-i-visokom-obrazovanju
Law on Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education	https://www.zakon.hr/z/321/Zakon-o-osiguravanju-kvalitete-u-znanosti-i-visokom-obrazovanju
Education, Science and Technology Strategy	http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_124_2364.html

Cyprus

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Dini Kounoudes, A., Artemi, P., & Zervas, M. (2010). Ktisis: Building an Open Access Institutional and Cultural Repository. In M. Ioannides, D. Fellner, A. Georgopoulos, & D. G. Hadjimitsis (Eds.), *Digital Heritage* (Vol. 6436, pp. 504–512). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-16873-4_41

Giannoulakis, S., Artemi, P., & Dini-Kounoudes, A. (2012). Scholar publications and open access policies: the Ktisis case. Presented at the 13th International Conference of ISSEI "The Ethical Challenge of Multidisciplinarity recording The three narratives -Art, Science and Philosophy, Cyprus. Retrieved from http://ktisis.cut.ac.cy/bitstream/10488/5632/5/Scholar%20publications%20and%20open%20access%20policies.pdf

Zervas, M., & Dini-Kounoudes, A. (2011). Best practices and policies in institutional repositories development: The Ktisis case. Presented at the 3rd International Conference on Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries, Athens, Greece. Retrieved from http://ktisis.cut.ac.cy/bitstream/10488/4837/3/Best%20practices%20and%20policies%20in%20institutional%20repositories%20development.pdf

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Other sources

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Czech Republic

Sources in English

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Other sources

Cassagneau-Francis, O., Farla, K., Jondell Assbring, M., Kolarz, P., Melin, G., Nooijen, A., … Levke, K. (2015). *R&D Evaluation Methodology and Funding Principles: Background report 1: Evaluation systems in international practice* (p. 142). Retrieved from http://metodika.reformy-msmt.cz/cs/cck?file=vloz_soubor&id=275&task=download

Mahieu, B., Dvořák, J., Chudlarský, T., Sivertsen, G., & Vondrák, T. (2015). *R&D Evaluation Methodology and Funding Principles: Final report 3: The Small Pilot Evaluation and the Use of the RD&I Information System for Evaluation* (p. 30). Retrieved from http://metodika.reformy-msmt.cz/cs/cck?file=vloz_soubor&id=522&task=download

Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. Methodology of Evaluation of Research Organizations and Evaluation of Finished Programmes (valid for years 2013 - 2015), 1417/2013-RVV §. Retrieved from http://www.vyzkum.cz/FrontClanek.aspx?idsekce=695512&ad=1&attid=695694

Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

| On a new research evaluation system in the Czech republic | http://metodika.reformy-msmt.cz/nove-hodnoceni-ve-vyzkumu-vyvoji |

Denmark

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Giménez-Toledo, E., Mañana-Rodríguez, J., Engels, T. C. E., Ingwersen, P., Pölönen, J., Sivertsen, G., … Zuccala, A. A. (2016). Taking scholarly books into account: current developments in five European countries. *Scientometrics*, *107*(2), 685–699. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-1886-5

Pedersen, C. V. (2010). The Danish Bibliometric Research Indicator-BFI: Research publications, research assessment, university funding. *ScieCom Info*, *6*(4). Retrieved from http://www.pjos.org/index.php/sciecominfo/article/view/4757

Other sources

| Description of the bibliometric research funding system in Denmark | http://www.phdontrack.net/evaluation-and-ranking/bibliometric-funding-denmark/ |

Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

Retningslinjer for forskningsregistrering til den bibliometriske forskningsindikator (National legal framework describing the use of bibliometric indicators)	http://ufm.dk/forskning-og-innovation/statistik-og-analyser/den-bibliometriske-forskningsindikator/filer/retningslinjer-for-forskningsregistrering-til-bfi-v-1-0.pdf
AFTALE mellem regeringen (Venstre og Det Konservative Folkeparti), Socialdemokraterne, Dansk Folkeparti og Det Radikale Venstre om ny model for fordeling af basismidler til universiteterne (political agreement on the establishment of the research funding system that employs bibliometric indicators)	http://ufm.dk/forskning-og-innovation/statistik-og-analyser/den-bibliometriske-forskningsindikator/aftale-om-basismidler-efter-resultat.pdf

Estonia

Sources in English

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Other sources

Saluveer, M. (2012). *Research assessment and institutional financing in Estonia: 20 years of experience*. Retrieved from http://www.techlib.cz/default/files/download/id/83857/madis-saluveer-research-assessment-and-institutional-financing-in-estonia-20-years-of-experience.ppt

The Innovation Policy Platform. (2015). Estonia - Open science country note. Retrieved from https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/content/estonia-open-science-country-note

Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

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Finland

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Giménez-Toledo, E., Mañana-Rodríguez, J., Engels, T. C. E., Ingwersen, P., Pölönen, J., Sivertsen, G., … Zuccala, A. A. (2016). Taking scholarly books into account: current developments in five European countries. *Scientometrics*, *107*(2), 685–699. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-1886-5

Puuska, H.-M. (2014). *Scholarly publishing patterns in Finland: a comparison of disciplinary groups* (Doctoral thesis). Tampere University Press, Tampere. Retrieved from https://tampub.uta.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/95381/978-951-44-9480-2.pdf?sequence=1

Other sources

Ministry of Education and Culture. (2015). Publication data collection instructions for researchers. Retrieved from https://confluence.csc.fi/display/suorat/Julkaisutiedonkeruun+tutkijaohjeistukset?preview=/62049905/62049919/Publication%20data%20collection%20instructions%20for%20researchers_23-4-2015_en.pdf

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Lyytinen, A., Muhonen, R., Koskinen, O., & Eskola, O. (2016). *Julkaisukäytännöt eri tieteenaloilla* (p. 46). Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö. Retrieved from https://tampub.uta.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/99619/ulkomaiset_tutkijat_ja_julkaisuaktiivisuus.pdf?sequence=1

Muhonen Reetta, Eskola, O., Yrjö, L., Pölönen, J., & Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö. (2016). *Tutkimuksen monitieteisyys ja laatu* (Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriön julkaisuja No. 2016:12) (p. 131). Helsinki: Opetusministeriö, koulutus- ja tiedepolitiikan osasto. Retrieved from http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Julkaisut/2016/tutkimuksen_monitieteisyys.html?lang=fi

Opetusministeriö. (2007). *Bibliometristen aineistojen käytettävyys yliopistojen julkaisujen laadun ja tuottavuuden arvioinnissa*. Retrieved from http://www.minedu.fi/export/sites/default/OPM/Julkaisut/2007/liitteet/opm02.pdf?lang=fi

Pölönen, J. (2015). Suomenkieliset kanavat ja julkaisut Julkaisufoorumissa. *Media & Viestintä*, *38*(4), 237–252.

Puuska, H.-M., & Miettinen, M. (2008). *Julkaisukäytännöt eri tieteenaloilla*. Helsinki: Opetusministeriö, koulutus- ja tiedepolitiikan osasto. Retrieved from http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-263-402-3

Other sources

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France

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

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Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

Dassa, M., & Sidéra, I. (2011). Présentation du système d'information RIBAC du CNRS. Un outil de valorisation de l'activité des acteurs de la recherche en SHS. Presented at the Colloque - Évaluation des productions scientifics: des innovations en SHS?, Paris, France.

Other sources

Website describing the database RIBAC	http://www.cnrs.fr/inshs/recherche/production-scientifique/ribac.htm
Description of the project IMPRESSH	http://mshb.huma-num.fr/impreshs/

Germany

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Biesenbender, S., & Hornbostel, S. (2016a). The Research Core Dataset for the German science system: challenges, processes and principles of a contested standardization project. *Scientometrics*, *106*(2), 837–847. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1816-y

Biesenbender, S., & Hornbostel, S. (2016b). The Research Core Dataset for the German science system: developing standards for an integrated management of research information. *Scientometrics*, *108*(1), 401–412. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-1909-2

Other sources

Website describing the German scientific council ("Wissenschaftsrat") approach to research evaluation
Website describing the 'research core dataset' (RCD).

Description of a recently (2016) launched project developing a method to extract citations from PDF documents.

http://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/en/fields-of-activity/research-rating.html
http://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/en/fields-of-activity/core_data_set.html
http://www.gesis.org/forschung/drittmittelprojekte/projektuebersicht-drittmittel/excite/

Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

Description of the German scientific council ("Wissenschaftsrat") approach to evaluation of research in the social sciences and humanities.
Website of the 'Research Core Dataset' (RCD).

Description of the 'Research Core Dataset'.

http://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/download/archiv/10039-10.pdf
http://www.kerndatensatz-forschung.de/
http://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/download/archiv/5066-16.pdf

Greece

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Victoria, T., Alexia, P., Giorgos, S., Eleni, A., Evi, S., & Alexandros, N. (2014). Developing the Greek Reference Index for the Social Sciences and Humanities. *Stand Alone*, 59–67. https://doi.org/10.3233/978-1-61499-409-1-59

Other sources

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Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

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Hungary

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Holl, A., Makara, G., Micsik, A., & Kovács, L. (n.d.). MTMT: The Hungarian
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psi/wiki/images/7/79/Samos-MTMT.pdf

Other sources

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Sources in national language(-s)

Scholarly literature

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Other sources

Detailed description of MTMT (Partially in English)	https://www.mtmt.hu/syste m/files/tipus_jelleg_besorol as_20160523_4.1.pdf
Website of a research unit using MTMT data in research	http://www.mtakszi.iif.hu/in dex.php

Israel

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Harel, C., Branse, Y., Elisha, K., & Zehavi, O. (2016). The Younes And Soraya
Nazarian Library, University of Haifa: Israel's Northern Star. *Judaica
Librarianship*, *19*(1), 24–42. https://doi.org/10.14263/2330-2976.1142

Other sources

Description of the 'Database of Publications in the Social Sciences and Education'	http://web.nli.org.il/sites/N LI/English/infochannels/Cat alogs/bibliographic-databases/Pages/szold.aspx
Website of the Index to Hebrew Periodicals	http://lib.haifa.ac.il/systems /ihp_eng.html

| Description of the Index to Hebrew Periodicals | https://www.eastview.com/Files/EVIndextoHebrewPeriodicals.pdf |
| Website listing bibliographic databases in Israel | http://web.nli.org.il/sites/NLI/English/infochannels/databases/Pages/resorces-israel.aspx |

Italy

Sources in English

Scholarly literature

Ancaiani, A., Anfossi, A. F., Barbara, A., Benedetto, S., Blasi, B., Carletti, V., … Sileoni, S. (2015). Evaluating scientific research in Italy: The 2004–10 research evaluation exercise. *Research Evaluation*, *24*(3), 242–255. https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvv008

Bertocchi, G., Gambardella, A., Jappelli, T., Nappi, C. A., & Peracchi, F. (2015). Bibliometric evaluation vs. informed peer review: Evidence from Italy. *Research Policy*, *44*(2), 451–466. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2014.08.004

Blasi, B., Romagnosi, S., & Bonaccorsi, A. (2016). Playing the ranking game: media coverage of the evaluation of the quality of research in Italy. *Higher Education*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10734-016-9991-1

Bonaccorsi, A., & Cicero, T. (2016a). Distributed or concentrated research excellence? Evidence from a large-scale research assessment exercise. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, *67*(12), 2976–2992. https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.23539

Bonaccorsi, A., & Cicero, T. (2016b). Nondeterministic ranking of university departments. *Journal of Informetrics*, *10*(1), 224–237. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2016.01.007

Bonaccorsi, A., Cicero, T., Ferrara, A., & Malgarini, M. (2015). Journal ratings as predictors of articles quality in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences: an analysis based on the Italian Research Evaluation Exercise. *F1000Research*, *4*, 196. https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.6478.1

Bonaccorsi, A., Daraio, C., Fantoni, S., Folli, V., Leonetti, M., & Ruocco, G. (2017). Do social sciences and humanities behave like life and hard sciences? *Scientometrics*, *112*(1), 607–653. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-017-2384-0

Ferrara, A., & Bonaccorsi, A. (2016). How robust is journal rating in Humanities and Social Sciences? Evidence from a large-scale, multi-method exercise. *Research Evaluation*, *25*(3), 279–291. https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvv048

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Bonaccorsi, A. (2015). *La valutazione possibile: teoria e pratica della valutazione della ricerca*. Bologna: il Mulino.
Conte, G. (Ed.). (2015). *Evoluzione e valutazione della ricerca giuridica*. Napoli: Edizioni scientifiche italiane.
Rossi, P. (2013). Problemi e prospettive per la valutazione della ricerca in Italia. *RIV Rassegna Italiana Di Valutazione*, (52), 26–38. https://doi.org/10.3280/RIV2012-052003
Turri, M. (2015). La valutazione nell'università italiana. In P. Trivellato & M. Triventi (Eds.), *L'istruzione superiore: caratteristiche, funzionamento e risultati* (pp. 113–133). Roma: Carocci.
Vesperini, G. (2014). Sulla valutazione della ricerca e il finanziamento delle Università. *Giornale Di Diritto Amministrativo*, (1), 7–8.

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Latvia

Sources in English

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Publications of academic and research staff at the Latvia University of Agriculture	https://kopkatalogs.lv/F/?&func=option-update-lng&func=find-b-0&local_base=llu03&p_con_lng=eng
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Appendix IV. The survey questions

1. Country

Part I – GENERAL INFORMATION AND CONTEXT

2. How are universities funded in your country?
3. Is there a performance-based research funding system in your country?
4. Is there a national database on SSH research output?
5. If there is no national database, have there been initiatives to collect such data on national level or to create a national database?
6. Are data on SSH research output from international databases (e.g. Web of Science, Scopus) used on national level?
   6.1. *If yes, specify the databases and the intended use*
7. Is any differentiation made between social sciences and humanities research output in relation to data collection and/or the choice of databases?
8. Are data of SSH research output collected in any other way?

Part II – Databases and repositories

9. Level of the database
10. Title of the database
11. URL
12. Year of the first lunch
13. Responsible organisation
14. Source of funding
15. Contact person
16. Contact information
17. Coverage
18. How often is the database updated?
19. Which SSH research output is included?
20. How are the data collected?
21. How is the quality of data ensures?
22. What protocols, standards or vocabularies (e.g. OAI-PMH, CERIF, CASRAI) underpin the database?
23. How are the data made available and are they publicly available?
24. How can the data be accessed for research purposes?
25. Please describe all intended/officially declared uses of the database
26. Please describe other uses of the database
27. Reference to further description and/or evidence for the use of the database
28. Are there any known effects from the use of the database?
29. Legal framework of the database
30. References to sources for further information on questions in Part I and II
31. Other comments