Publishing & Research Assessment: Research Policy Change

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- What has become the only reality in research assessment?
 Do we really need a change?
 What is offered as an option?
- ☐ Will the new way of doing research assessment be the optimal solution?

The features of present research assessment include:

Emphasis on impact:

(impact of research, both in terms of academic impact and broader societal impact)

Use of metrics:

(use of quantitative metrics, such as citation counts and h-indices)

3.Open Science:

(to make research data and results open and accessible to promote transparency and reproducibility)

Also:

1. Collaboration:

(greater emphasis on evaluating team science and interdisciplinary research)

2. Altmetrics:

(alternative metrics (altmetrics) to assess the impact of research, e.g. ssocial media mentions and downloads)

3. Peer review:

(a key component of research assessment)

4. Recognition of diverse outputs:

(importance of diverse research outputs, such as software, datasets, and patents)

5. Research integrity

What do researchers face?

Pressure not only to publish, but publish fast

Publish more and more

Chase the topics that are publishable

Avoid risk taking

Increases stress significantly

How the publishing is affected?

- Increased number of journals
- More and more open science publishing
- Increase the cost for publishing
- Tremendous increase of published papers
- Even respected publishers are starting 'softening' criteria
- Increase of predatory journals
- Chasing researchers to publish

Pressure for impact of research

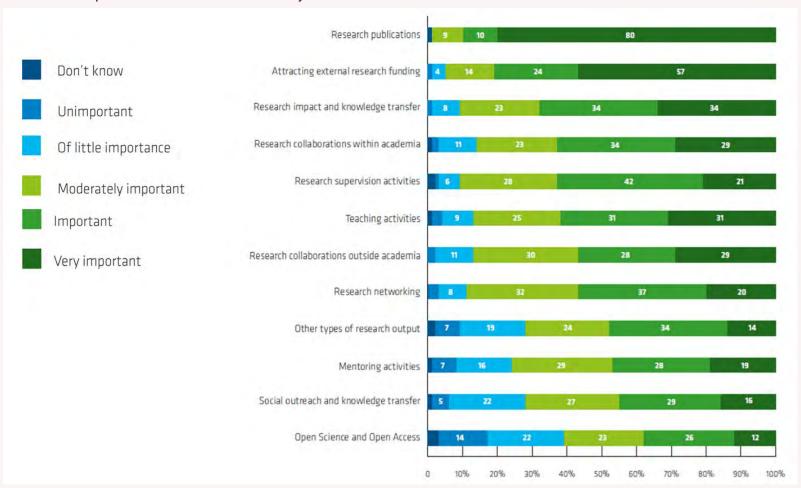
But is there (enough) interest
what is the impact of publishing pressure
on mental health of researchers?

Publish or Perish

Do we need a change?

Research Assessment in the Transition to Open Science

2019 EUA Open Science and Access Survey Results



https://eua.eu/resources/publications/888:research-assessment-in-the-transition-to-open-science.html



Mid-career malcontentment

CAREER FEATURE 31 May 2022

Has the 'great resignation' hit academia?

A wave of departures, many of them by mid-career scientists, calls attention to widespread discontent in universities.

Virginia Gewin







Find a new job



Many mid-career scientists are leaving academia for greener pastures in industry. Credit: Adapted from Getty

Do we need a change?

Nature's 2021 survey

Dissatisfaction with **current position**: 32% of early-career researchers 37% of mid-career researchers 32% of early-career researchers

Dissatisfaction with opportunities for career advancement:

17% of early-career researchers 24% of mid-career researchers 19% of early-career researchers

Dissatisfaction with amount of time available for research 21% of early-career researchers 34% of mid-career researchers 28% of early-career researchers

Dissatisfaction with organizational politics and bureaucracy

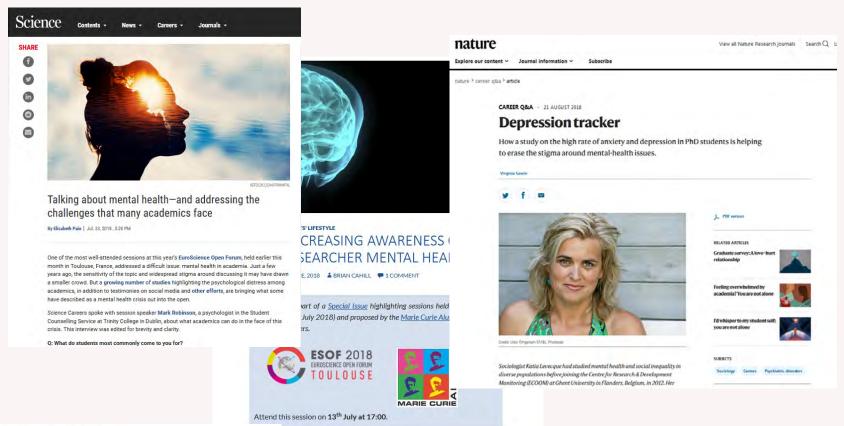
32% of early-career researchers

41% of mid-career researchers

Research by Chris Woolston

Raising Awareness

Session at EuroScience Open Forum in July 2018 on "Raising Awareness of Researcher Mental Health"





Max Planck PhDNet



SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

New case of alleged bullying rocks the Max Planck Society

Colleagues say empathy researcher Tania Singer created an atmosphere of fear at her lab

By Kai Kupferschmidt, in Leipzig, Germany

of the Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences here-and one of Tania Singer wants to show that meditation can make people more kind and caring.

tutes operate. MPG, which has an annual budget of el.B billion, invests heavily in recruiting top researchers from around the world, then gives them an unusual amount of freedom to run their labs. Some have suggested that creates the circumstances in which bullying can easily occur.

PhDnet, a network of Ph.D. students within MPG, said it would release a statement after Science went to press this week to propose ways to protect junior MPG scientists. The group will demand mandatory and regular leadership training sessions for anyone responsible for training early career researchers, for instance, and advisory committees to oversee Ph.D. theses. instead of just one senior scientist. Haakon Engen, a former lab member in Singer's group who now works at the University of Mainz, says he didn't have such a committee: "That's a really difficult situation to be in as it completely isolates you and puts you at the mercy of your [supervisor]."

An MPG spokesperson said the society could not answer questions about the

scandals because both S
President Bill Hansson a
week. But in a 7 August s
knowledged it has been tr
Singer case for more tha
14 July interview with (
Prankfurter Allgemeine 2
said the Garching affait
the society's procedures
complaints did not wor
concede that, and for tl
improve it." he said



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Position Paper on Power Abuse and Conflict Resolution

PhDnet position paper by the PhDnet Steering Group, August 2018

AUGUST 15, 2018

Power Abuse

As PhDnet we speak for the over 5000 doctoral researchers (DRs) currently associated with the Max Planck Society (MPS). Our primary goal is to advocate for the physical and mental health of DRs as well as the advancement of their careers. Furthermore we see ourselves as integral part of the MPS and want to help maintain its scientific excellence while striving to be an employer that acts in the best interest of all its employees.



Mental health problems in PhD students



Work organization and mental health problems in PhD students, Katia Levecque et al., Research Policy, 46, 868, 2017

Table 4Prevalence of common mental health problems in PhD students compared to three comparison grou confidence interval (CI).

Source Year of survey	PhD students SJR 2013 N=3659	Comparison group 1: Highly educated general population HIS 2013 N=769 ^a		
	%	%	RR	CI
Felt under constant strain	40.81	27.47	1.38	(1.18–1.62)
Unhappy and depressed	30.30	13.60	2.09	(1.65-2.65)
Lost sleep over worry	28.33	18.13	1.62	(1.32-2.01)
Could not overcome difficulties	26.11	12.00	2.36	(1.82-3.06)
Not enjoying day-to-day activities	25.41	13.07	2.21	(1.74-2.82)
Lost confidence in self	24.35	7.95	3.48	(2.52-4.79)
Not playing a useful role	22.46	9.20	2.33	(1.73-3.15)
Could not concentrate	21.74	10.67	1.94	(1.48-2.54)
Not feeling happy, all things considered	21.15	11.11	2.15	(1.64-2.81)
Felt worthless	16.17	5.30	3.40	(2.29-5.07)
Could not make decisions	14.95	6.00	2.74	(1.87-4.02)
Could not face problems	13.36	4.27	3.69	(2.39-5.68)



Do we need a change?

Overflow of journal and papers

Focus on quantitative indicators

High level of stress

Mental health and well-being negatively affected

Attractiveness of research and academic environments is fading



Broader context

A new European Research Area, 2020

A strategic framework for research and innovation

A new ERA for research and innovation



DG research and innovation



Developing Guiding principles for knowledge valorisation



Set of codes of practice

Code of practice for researchers on standardisation

The new European Research Area

ERA university sectorial coordination group























The new European Research Area

ERA Policy Agenda 2022-2024

Action 3: Advance towards the reform the Assessment System for research, researchers and institutions to improve their quality, performance and impact

Core commitments:

- Recognise the diversity of contribution to, and careers in, research in accordance with the needs and nature of the research
- Base RA primarily on qualitative evaluation for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators

- Abandon inappropriate uses in RA of journal- and publicationbase metrics, in particular, inappropriate use of Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and h-index
- Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations in RA

CoARA Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organisations recognises the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximise the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators

Will the new RA be the optimal solution?

Michael Murphy, President of the European University Association (EUA) said:

It is now time to go beyond existing declarations and define clearly what we want for the future of research assessment. Universities, researchers and all stakeholders need to choose how they want to be assessed and need to choose now.

Marc Schiltz, President of Science Europe, said:

'Publish or perish' and metrics have led us into a blind alley. Let's start recognising the full breadth of value created by researchers.

Çox sağ olun!

Thank you!