

ERIH and the evaluation of research achievements in the Humanities

- ERIH =
- European Reference Index for the Humanities
- An ESF project launched in 2001

- PHASE 1.
- Classification of journals in all humanities disciplines into three categories A, B and C.
- Category A: high-ranking international journals with high visibility that are regularly cited all over the world and have a very strong reputation among researchers in different countries

- Category B: standard international journals with significant visibility and influence in the various research domains in different countries.
- Category C: high ranking national or regional journals with recognized scholarly significance.

- A, B and C do not represent any ranking:
- they are categories of journals and not of papers published in journals.
- The judgment to which category a journal belongs is made by an Expert Panel of peers.

- Lists have been compiled for anthropology; archeology; art, architectural and design history; classical studies; gender studies; history; history and philosophy of science; linguistics; literature; music and musicology; pedagogical and educational research; philosophy; psychology; religious studies and theology

- The revised lists will be available by the end of this year:
- www.esf.org/erih

- PHASE 2.
- Monographs, collections of papers,
- proceedings.
- There is no methodology available as yet.
- Aspects: publisher, editor, referees

- Earlier rankings: for journals weight factors were calculated which were based on the qualification of scholars world-wide.
- Highest ranking in linguistics: *Language, Linguistic Inquiry, Journal of Linguistics, Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*, which would all be A journals.
- Not high but above average ranking: *Folia Linguistica, General Linguistics, Acta Linguistica*, which would all be B journals

- *Publishers*
- Highest rating in terms of perceived quality and international visibility: *Cambridge University Press, MIT Press, Kluwer, Blackwell, Oxford University Press*

- Changes in publication culture:
- (i) the shift from books to journal articles;
- (ii) the appearance of core journals;
- (iii) the predominance of publications in English
- Not all humanities disciplines are affected by the changes to the same degree: the closer the research methodology is to the one used in natural sciences, the more (i)-(iii) will be valid