Operationalisation of Higher Education Teaching Performance (HETP) recognising and rewarding teaching as a part of science is enabled by Open Scholarship

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3. Openness as a possibility for quantitative operationalisation

In the context of the quantitative operationalisation of HETP, I focus on a data-based approach of the RRS. The basis here (in chapters 3 and 4) is data on higher education teaching. As already mentioned in the introduction to this thesis, I will focus on freely accessible teaching material (material without access restrictions). I see the openness of academic practices as a great opportunity for quantifying HETP, as open practices provide insights into teaching activities that were not previously possible. Scientometric indicators can quantify open material (open scholarship indicators). Practices and products that are not openly shared and accessible cannot be analysed by scientometricians and are therefore not included in this study.

To present the state of the art of research on these open scholarship indicators, I will present and discuss a mapping review of such indicators in the following chapter 3. The research questions are as follows: (1) Which open scholarship indicators are currently applied and discussed? (2) Which subjects address and which disciplines and journals shed light on open scholarship indicators? This review summarizes the current discussions surrounding scientometric indicators relating to open scholarship, exploring the relationship between the indicators employed in research and those used in university teaching. It was published in the Quantitative Science Studies (QSS) journal (Weimer, Heck, van Leeuwen & Rittberger 2023). In the following, text has been taken verbatim from the journal article. Only omissions and individual sentences have been changed to ensure readability for this thesis. No substantive changes have been made.

3.1. Method: mapping review

Data Sources: The present study was designed as a mapping review/systematic map and serves to categorize literature about open scholarship indicators. My co-authors and I decided against conducting a qualitative systematic review because we are interested in mapping and categorizing the literature rather than analyzing the literature thematically. The mapping review explicitly serves to provide an overview and to identify research gaps. Methodologically, the literature search, screening and coding are as structured and comprehensive as they would be in a systematic review. Yet, we do not assess the content of the literature in the mapping review in detail, which would be the methodology of a systematic review (Grant & Booth 2009, 94). The data basis for the literature search consists of two international literature databases, one German literature database with a focus on educational research, and one pre-print server that seems to contain relevant pre-prints on the review´s topic. No manual search was carried out because the selected literature databases broadly cover the topic of the mapping review in terms of content.

The Web of Science (abbreviation: WoS; publisher: Clarivate Analytics; https://webofknowledge.com) is an international bibliographic database containing cross-disciplinary publication and citation metadata with a bias towards the Anglo-American language area (van Leeuwen et al. 2001). For this review, we accessed Web of Science (WoS) via the licence of the Competence Centre for Bibliometrics (https://www.bibliometrie.info/index.php?id=home). The licence includes all indexes of Web of Science (WoS).

The database *Bielefeld Academic Search Engine* (abbreviation: BASE; publisher: Bielefeld University Library; https://www.base-search.net/) is a meta search engine containing a variety of scientific publications from different sources. Publications include scientific articles and books as well as information on research data, doctoral theses and postdoctoral theses, teaching material, and other types of documents. BASE accesses 9,104 data providers. Relevant providers are e.g.:

- ArXiv.org (Cornell University Library) – Coverage in BASE: 100%
- SSOAR - Social Science Open Access Repository – Coverage in BASE: 99%
- Zenodo – Coverage in BASE: 98%

The *Fachportal Pädagogik* (German Education Portal, abbreviation: FP; publisher: DIPF; https://www.fachportal-paedagogik.de/en/literatur/index.html) is highly interesting here because of its broad coverage in the field of educational research in German-speaking countries. Beyond its national collection of literature references (FIS Bildung as part of FP), FP also contains information from other data sources (e.g. ERIC). For this search, all data sources except BASE, which was searched at its own search site, were included. We considered FP due to its educational focus, including literature on open and educational science assessment and infrastructures.

We also consider the pre-print server of the *Open Science Framework* (abbreviation: OSF; publisher: Center for Open Science; https://osf.io/preprints/) because we expect to find relevant pre-prints on the review's topics. Similar to BASE and FP, OSF uses different data providers. In this case, the search was limited to OSF's own preprint server.

Search terms and search queries: A first literature search was conducted in October 2021. It served to validate the search terms. The search queries consist of two blocks (Table 1). For block A, the two umbrella terms "open scholarship" and "open science" were chosen, as well as openness terms that primarily refer to quantifiable entities ("open access"; "open data"; "open educational resources" and the corresponding abbreviation "oer"). Softer openness terms were excluded from the search syntax, such as "open scholarly communication", "open collaboration" or "open method", as the mapping review focuses on countable entities. Part B of the search syntax includes terms that capture scientometric indicators. For the search term validation, 18 terms were tested (Table 1, search terms 1 - 18). The test search results were subjected to a keyword analysis to validate the search terms (dataset: research data (1)). In the keyword analysis, all keywords assigned to documents returned in the test search were examined for their relevance. As a result, search terms 19 to 22 were added to the final search. The search terms 1 - 18 as well as the division into part A and B of the search query were retained.

search terms in block A		("open scholarship" OR "open science" OR "open access" OR "open data" OR "open educational resources" OR "oer")	
AND (a search term from block B)			
search terms in block B		English (for all databases)	German (only for FP)
	1	indicator*	indikator*
	2	metric*	metrik*
	3	scientometric*	szientometri*
	4	bibliometric*	bibliometri*
	5	webometric*	webometri*
	6	altmetric*	altmetri*
	7	sociometric*	soziometri*
	8	"research assessment"	(forschungsbewertung* ODER forschungsbilanz*)
	9	Reward	belohnung
	10	recognition	anerkennung
	11	Ranking	rangliste
	12	monitor*	

	13	“evidence-based policy“	(“ evidenzbasierte politik“ ODER “ faktenbasierte politik“ ODER “faktengestützte politik“)
	14	“impact analysis“	(wirkungsanalyse ODER folgenanalyse)
	15	“academic impact“	("wissenschaftliche bedeutung" ODER "wissenschaftliche auswirkung" ODER "akademische bedeutung" ODER "akademische auswirkung")
	16	“research impact“	forschungswirkung*
	17	“performance measurement“	leistungsmessung*
	18	Incentive	anreiz*
	19	“statistical analysis“	“statistische Analyse“
	20	“research evaluation“	“Forschungsevaluation“ ODER “Wissenschaftsevaluation“
	21	informetric*	informetri*
	22	“data-driven policy*“	“datenbasierte politik“

Table 1. mapping review: search terms.

The final search was conducted between February 20th and March 18th 2022. The German translations were only used in the FP database. For each data source, the search queries were adapted according to the database field options (Table 2). For Web of Science (WoS) we chose the fields title and keywords (author keywords & keywords plus). In BASE, we did two separate searches in the fields title (=tit) and keywords (=subj). In FP and OSF, the free text search was chosen, because the test searches showed that hit rates were not much higher than for searches in specified fields like title. Table 2 shows the concrete search queries for each database. The wild card […] marks the location for each term from the search block B.

database	search query
WoS	(ti=(“open scholarship” OR “open science” OR “open access” OR “open data” OR “open educational resources” OR “oer”) OR ak=(“open scholarship” OR “open science” OR “open access” OR “open data” OR “open educational resources” OR “oer”) OR kp=(“open scholarship” OR “open science” OR “open access” OR “open data” OR “open educational resources” OR “oer”)) AND (ti=[…] OR ak=[…] OR kp=[…])
BASE	tit:("open scholarship" "open science" "open access" "open data" "open educational resources" "oer") tit:[…]
	subj:("open scholarship" "open science" "open access" "open data" "open educational resources" "oer") subj:[…]
FP	(Freitext: "OPEN SCHOLARSHIP" oder "OPEN SCIENCE" oder "OPEN ACCESS" oder "OPEN DATA" oder "OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES" oder OER) und (Freitext: […])
OSF	("open scholarship" "open science" "open access" "open data" "open educational resources" "oer") AND […]

Table 2. mapping review: search queries per data source.

Search results and screening: Table 3 presents the search results of the individual queries per search term and database.

	SEARCH QUERY	WOS	BASE		FP		OSF
		title & keyword search (author keywords and keyword plus)	title search	keyword search	free-text search		free-text search (OSF own data provider; subject: Library & Information science
		English query	English query	English query	German query	English query	English query
	("open scholarship" OR "open science" OR "open access" OR "open data" OR "open educational resources" OR "oer") … **AND**						
1	indicator*	149	35	44	6	58	0
2	metric*	143	20	7	1	26	0
3	scientometric*	45	15	16	1	34	0

4	bibliometric*	173	124	117	27	20	0
5	webometric*	14	12	0	2	2	0
6	altmetric*	79	31	24	3	3	1
7	sociometric*	1	0	0	1	0	0
8	“research assessment“	18	28	132	1	0	13
9	reward	47	19	21	5	6	0
10	recognition	109	69	175	27	54	1
11	Ranking	97	49	106	0	18	0
12	monitor*	143	104	13		42	1
13	“evidence-based policy“	5	10	12	0	0	2
14	“impact analysis“	3	2	9	1	0	2
15	“academic impact“	2	1	3	0	0	3
16	“research impact“	32	81	118	0	0	13
17	“performance measurement“	4	10	11	7	0	0
18	Incentive	104	14	28	22	12	0
19	“statistical analysis“	19	11	25	87	0	0
20	“research evaluation“	25	24	110	1	0	12
21	informetric*	4	1	4	2	2	0
22	“data-driven policy*“	1	0	0	0	0	14
	Subtotal		*660*	*975*	*194*	*277*	
	Total	**1217**	**1635**		**471**		**62**

Table 3. mapping review: search results (including all duplicates).

Following the extraction of the search results, the data set was cleaned of duplicates. The first step was performed internally in the individual database results. In Web of Science (WoS), duplicates were identified and removed via the WoS-internal database ID (=UT). In OSF, duplicates were identified via the DOI, in BASE via DOI and title, and in the FP via the database-internal ID and title. The second step of the duplicate cleaning process involved the cross-database cleaning of duplicates. This was also done using the DOI and the titles. The number of duplicates identified and removed can be seen in the PRISMA diagram (based on: Page et al. 2021) (Figure 1).

The PRISMA diagram also shows the two screening steps conducted after the duplicate cleaning. Both screening steps were carried out by me. 2262 documents were included in Screening 1. The title and abstract were checked for relevance. First, we excluded documents that lack data completeness, i.e. all hits with no data about title and author were excluded. Second, all hits not available in German or English were excluded as the authors are only familiar with these two languages. Documents were also excluded in Screening 1 if their content did not cover the topics of performance measurement, openness and/or indicators (content exclusion criteria). Documents were dismissed if the inappropriateness of the documents was obvious, otherwise the document was kept for Screening 2. One example of an excluded document addressed fishing performance in open waters.

After the first screening, we kept 424 documents for Screening 2, then we analysed the full texts for relevance. Formal exclusion criteria related to inappropriate document types, for example short sketches or conference abstracts with no available full text. The content exclusion criteria are identical to Screening 1, but with a detailed assessment of the exclusion criteria to record on which criterion the documents were excluded. In Screening 2, 158 documents were excluded for content reasons. The PRISMA diagram shows which of the three exclusion criteria were applied and how often, exclusion based on more than one criterion is possible. The final data set used for coding includes 248 documents (dataset: research data (1)). The 248 documents were published between 2004 and 2022, with more than 50% published in 2018, 2019 and 2021.

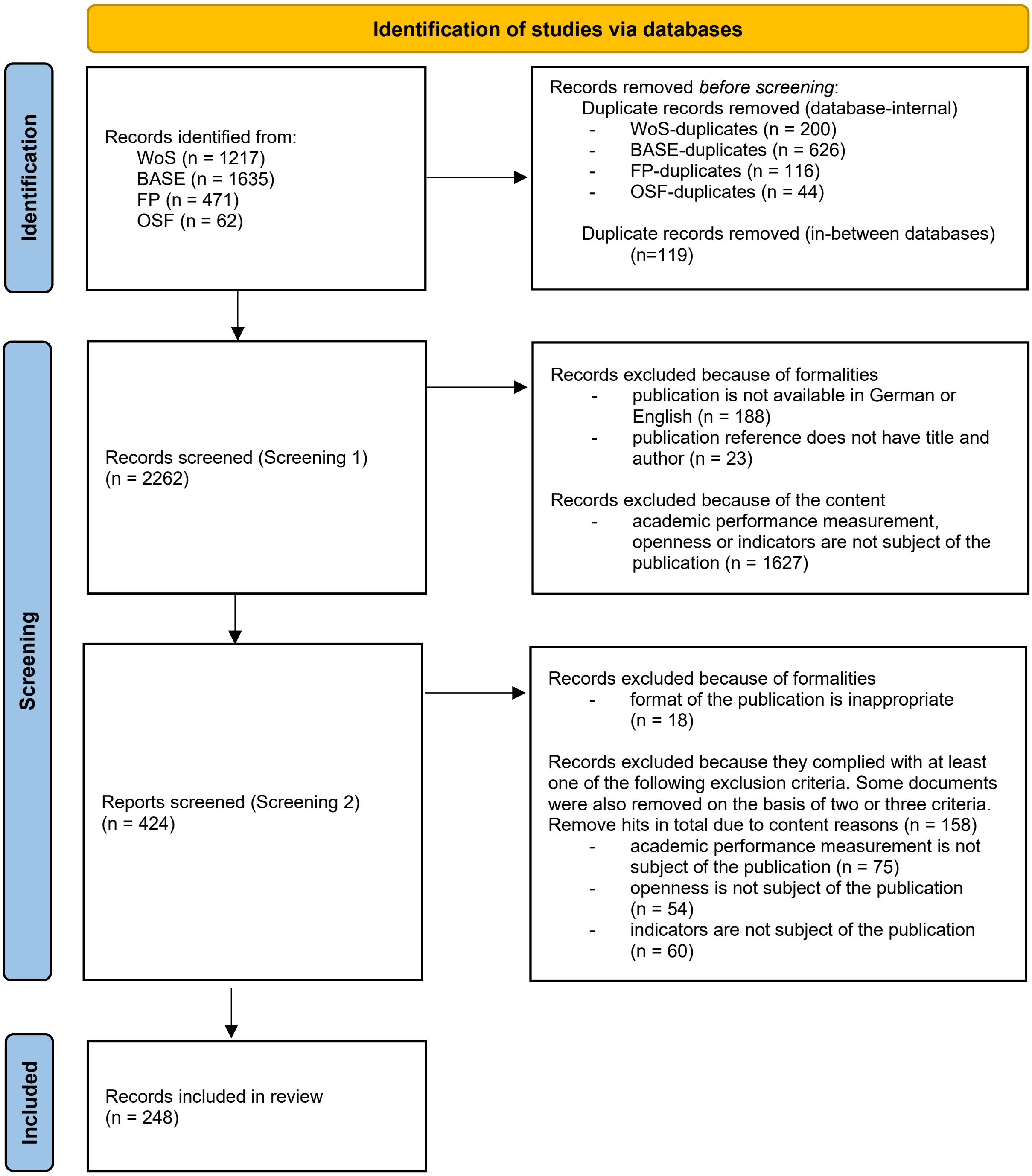

Figure 1. mapping review: PRISMA Diagram.

The inductive coding was divided into three parts carried out by me. In the first step, I distinguished empirical applications of the indicators and discussion papers regarding the indicators. In the following step, the applied or discussed indicators were identified. I distinguished between a) known bibliometric and altmetric indicators (e.g. journal impact factor) applied to open scholarship objects (e.g. open access journals), and b) open scholarship indicators explicitly designed to measure open scholarship objects. The last coding aspect refers to the documents the open scholarship indicators were applied to (e.g. open access publications, open data, open code, etc.). The result of the coding can be taken from the research data (research data (1)).

To address the second research question, the topics, disciplines and journals of the dataset are analysed. The data provided by the databases (keywords, subject categories and source) are processed. A descriptive analysis is performed for an overview of all disciplines the publications relate to (Table 6 and Table 7). Furthermore, the data is visualized with VOSviewer (https://www.vosviewer.com/). For this purpose, the program extracts noun phrases from the titles and abstracts. These are represented by nodes and links. The connection between two nodes indicates that both terms occur together in a document.

Limitations: The first limitation of this study is that the subject categories are not available for all documents but only for those from the Web of Science (WoS) (171 out of 248 documents). Furthermore, it must be noted that search queries must always be restricted regarding terminology. It is conceivable that the quantification of open teaching material is not discussed within scientometric terminology but within educational science terminology. We have approached the subject matter here from a scientometric perspective and thus disregarded potentially interesting search terms. Follow-up studies could broaden this perspective and in addition to scientometric approaches also consider student evaluations for example. Accordingly, the search queries would have to be adapted and expanded.

3.2. Results: open scholarship indicators

The coding of the mapping review revealed that 203 documents specifically apply the indicators in empirical studies and 45 documents present, discuss or issue recommendations regarding the indicators. Concerning the first research question of this paper, chapter 3.2.1. presents the indicators of the empirical studies and chapter 3.2.2. the discussion/strategy papers. Following these findings, the keywords and disciplines of the documents are analysed in chapter 3.2.3.

3.2.1. Application of the indicators

In total, I identified 82 indicators in the empirical studies of the mapping review. 37 of these are bibliometric indicators (e.g., the h-index), 37 are altmetric indicators (e.g., the altmetrics attention score (AAS)), and 8 indicators relate specifically to the openness of the materials (e.g., the openness status). Due to the search queries of the review, all indicators are related to openness in some way. For example, surveys are among the studies that examine data sets for "open access citation advantage". For this purpose, the indicator "times cited score" (tcs) was applied to open access and non-open access documents (Langham-Putrow, Bakker & Riegelman 2021). At the material level, there is a link to openness, but the tcs indicator is a classic bibliometric indicator. Therefore, the umbrella category of openness indicators was not chosen in this case. I have categorized the indicators into the three categories myself. Table 4 shows the ten most frequently used bibliometric and altmetric indicators as well as all openness indicators, as this is the main focus of this paper (for the complete list see dataset: research data (1); for the description of the indicators: van Leeuwen & Tatum 2018; Waris et al. 2021; Moed 2017).

	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	FREQ.
BIBLIOMETRIC INDICATORS	times cited score (tcs)	number of citations recorded to all papers involved (citation count)	79
	journal impact factor (JIF)	calculates how often the articles of a particular journal are cited in other scientific publications on average per year	34
	number of papers (p)	(normal articles, letter, and reviews) published in journals	31
	Hirsch Index (h-index)	number of publications (h) by a scientist, that have been cited at least h times	23
	annual growth of publications (AGR)	year-on-year growth rate (%)/ increasing trend	10
	Eigenfactor Score (ES)	journals are rated according to the number of incoming citations, with citations from highly ranked journals weighted	9
	CiteScore (CS)	"average citations per document that a title receives over three years"	8
	highly cited papers (10%) (pp_top10%/ HCP10%	the share of the number of papers that are among the 10% most frequently cited of all similar papers in the period x - y	7
	Source normalized impact per paper (SNIP)	ratio of the journal´s citation count per paper and the citation potential in its specific subject fields and calculated as the number of citations received in the current year to publications in the past three years, by the total number of publications during the last three years	5
	journal mean citation score (jmcs)	average citation rate of all articles published in the journals in which an institute/ group has published (excluding self-citations)	5
	[…]	[…]	[…]
ALTMETRIC INDICATORS	twitter mentions/tweets	twitter mentions/ tweets are counted	22
	mendeley readers/ bookmarks/ mentions	mendeley readers, bookmarks and mentions are counted	15
	facebook mentions	facebook mentions are counted	12
	download count	number of downloads are counted	11
	altmetrics attention score (AAS)	amount of attention that one document has received on various webpages (these are weighted differently) are counted	9
	blogpost count	blogposts are counted	8
	total readers count/ view count	total readers/ views are counted	8
	Wikipedia (all languages) mentions	wikipedia mentions are counted	6
	usage count	usage can be defined in different ways; in the case of WoS, for example, as digital access to a document	5
	google+ mentions	google+ mentions are counted	4
	[…]	[…]	[…]
OPENNESS INDICATORS	OA status (green, gold, hybrid)/used license	different typologies are used for counting (e.g. golden/green path or green/ golden/ bronze/ hybrid path)	25
	article publishing charge (APC)	economic factor is included by comparing articles/journals with high APCs with those with low APCs	10
	number of open code	number of open code is recorded	2
	number of open data	number of open data is recorded	1
	number of open data (re)use	number of (re)uses of open data according to the binary principle (reused or not reused)	1
	Normalized Open Access Indicator (NOAI)	first, the share of OA publications is calculated by institution (or country) and by discipline (or subject area) and then normalized to the global share; secondly, an average weighted according to the number of publications per discipline is calculated	1
	OA citation advantage (OACA)	proportion of average citations of OA articles relative to non-OA articles	1
	transparency of the peer review process	14-item tool to assess the transparency of the peer review process based on the journal website	1

Table 4. mapping review: indicators used in the empirical studies.

Objects	Freq.
OA articles	100
OA journals	61
mixed document types	9
open data	8
OA books	7
OA repositories	7
OER/ MOOCs	4
preprints	4
OA citation data	1
open bibliometrics	1
open code	1
SUM	**203**

Table 5. mapping review: open scholarship objects to which the indicators were applied.

Furthermore, we identified the open access objects to which the indicators were applied. Only one label was assigned per document and the label “mixed document types” was assigned as soon as no clear distinction could be made between OA articles, OA books and other types of publication. For example, this label was assigned to the document that gives the following information about the data basis: “All document types for the 2000-2019 period were retrieved.” (De Filippo & Mañana-Rodríguez 2020). 49.26% of the documents (n=100) refer to open access articles (Table 5). It is interesting to note that the indicators are applied to OER or MOOCs four times. The following documents are the ones dealing with teaching materials:

- Wang, Xiaochen; Liu, Mengrong; Li, Qianhui; Gao, Yuan (2017): A Bibliometric Analysis of 15 Years of Research on Open Educational Resources
- Zancanaro, Airton; Amiel, Tel (2017): The academic production on open educational resources in Portuguese
- Zancanaro, Airton; Todesco, Jose Leomar; Ramos, Fernando (2015): A Bibliometric Mapping of Open Educational Resources
- Wahid, Ratnaria; Ahmi, Aidi; Alam, A. S. A. Ferdous (2020): Growth and Collaboration in Massive Open Online Courses: A Bibliometric Analysis

On the one hand, the four represent a small number, and on the other hand, it should be noted that OER are not mentioned in the specific labels of the indicators (Table 4). In contrast to studies which, for example, specifically state in the methods section that they use the indicator "number of open data", this is not explicitly addressed in the studies on OER. There, reference is made to the use of general bibliometric or altmetric indicators. These are then applied to the object of the OER without addressing this methodologically.

3.2.2. Discussion and policy papers

Some indicators do not appear in the empirical studies but are presented in the discussion and policy papers. Nichols & Twidale (2017) introduce and discuss various open scholarship indicators. The *Practical Openness Index (POI)* is a simple indicator at the author level that divides the number of open articles and conference papers by the number of all articles and conference papers. The *OI-Broad* follows the same approach but also includes book chapters as a third type of publication in the formula. The *Effective Openness Index* divides the number of open publications by the number of all publications minus the number of publications with copyright restrictions. The *Preservation-Friendly*

Openness Index (PFOI) considers the repositories of deposited open documents. Only documents deposited in environments that are considered "long-term locations" (e.g. institutional/disciplinary repositories or library archives) are counted. Publication locations such as personal websites are not counted. The *Acce$$ Index* records the sum of the prices of all non-open items. The calculation can be done by simply adding up the costs, or in a more complex way by weighting costs differently. The *Actual Individual Purchase Index* represents actual costs paid by readers to access work (cost of consumption). The *Openness Cost Index*, on the other hand, calculates the costs incurred in publishing open access documents (costs of publication). Finally, the *Open Reference Index (ORI)* is the proportion of all the cited works of a paper that are themselves open access.

Like the indicators discussed by Nichols & Twidale (2017), three other open scholarship indicators are also discussed in the discussion papers but do not appear as use cases in the empirical studies and therefore do not appear in chapter 3.2.1. The *data-index* considers both the number of datasets and the dataset citations. The calculation procedure is based on the calculation of the h-index (Hood & Sutherland 2021). *Metric for the evaluation of open data (Meloda 5)* is an indicator that records the reuse of open data. The metric has 8 dimensions. They include the legal licensing of the data, the mechanisms for accessing the data, the technical standards of the datasets, the data model, geographical content of the data, the frequency of updating, the dissemination, and the reputation (Abella, Ortiz-de-Urbina-Criado & Blos-Heredero 2019). Finally, the *Danish open access indicator* is discussed which captures the publication output of Danish universities and thus monitors the national open access strategy. Publications are categorized according to whether they (1) are open access, (2) have untapped open access potential (publications that are not open access but have been published in journals that allow green open access with an embargo period of up to one year), or (3) have unclear open access potential (Elbæk 2016).

Some discussion papers have concrete policy dimensions and issue recommendations. In each case, the introduction of open scholarship indicators is accompanied by a call for development of new indicators as well as a caution against the misapplication of these indicators.

Three policy papers of the mapping review dataset operate at the European level. The European Commission published a framework dedicated to the development and use of metrics for open science (Next-Generation Metrics: European Commission 2017(a)). Listing 12 recommendations, the framework aims to achieve four overarching goals: 1) fostering open science 2) removing barriers to open science 3) developing research infrastructures for open science 4) embedding open science in society. The aim is to shift the paradigm from "publish as early as possible" to "share your knowledge as early as possible". For example, the recommendations include a call for recognizing and rewarding open science principles and practices (recommendation 4) and encourage the development of new openness indicators and the further development of existing indicators (recommendation 2). (European Commission 2017(a)).

Another strategy paper of the European Commission, also from 2017, is dedicated to concrete implementation strategies. The "Open Science Career Assessment Matrix" (OS-CAM) represents the range of assessment criteria for the evaluation of open science activities. The framework can be applied to both early career scientists and experienced senior researchers and is intended to drive a change in culture towards open practices. OS-CAM presents possible evaluation criteria regarding openness. Depending on the application, criteria can be taken from the framework. The entire framework does not always have to be considered but it must be applied to the use cases. The indicators can be used on an individual level as well as on a group level. For example, for the "purpose of recruitment and promotion" or for monitoring purposes. Classically, research output can be mapped with the indicators but also the aspect "service and leadership" (e.g. peer review or networking) or the aspect "teaching and supervision" (e.g. mentoring or supervision) (European Commission 2017(b)).

The European Commission's third policy paper (OpenEdu) is about openness in teaching. "Open Education" in this case goes beyond OER and research output to include policy decisions, teaching methods, collaboration, open learning, and publicising all content. The OpenEdu framework is aimed at higher education institutions and presents 10 dimensions for opening education. It mentions 6 core dimensions (access, content, pedagogy, recognition, collaboration and research) and 4 transversal dimensions (strategy, technology, quality and leadership). The core dimensions focus on what should be implemented and the transversal dimensions deal with the question of how it can be implemented. All dimensions are interconnected and overlap (Inamorato dos Santos, Punie & Castaño-Muñoz 2016).

Knowledge Exchange (KE) is a science policy organization that serves to support and promote higher education and research, in particular open scholarship. It is a consortium of six national research funding organizations (from Germany, the UK, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and France). Part of the open scholarship promotion also lies in changes of the RRS and discusses the implementation of an "Openness Profile". This could be included into the ORCID website, increasing the visibility of open scholarship practices. Part of the position paper is also a synthesis of different open scholarship taxonomies. In this context, it is interesting to note that teaching and OER are mentioned more frequently. For example, collaborative authoring of OER is mentioned as an activity, as is sharing OER in open development environments and platforms (Jones & Murphy 2021).

Finally, the Stifterverband in Germany should be mentioned which is a non-profit association that advises science. The Stifterverband in Germany calls for the development of new indicators that reflect open research and innovation processes, supports the development of new data sources and calls for reflective indicator impact assessments to cushion unintended consequences (Blümel 2019).

3.2.3. Presentation of the keywords, disciplines and journals

We took a closer look at the keywords, disciplines and journals represented in the documents. For this purpose, the co-occurrence of the keywords of all coded literature data was evaluated and displayed by a topic modelling procedure of VOSviewer. VOSviewer's topic modelling extracted 154 noun phrases from the 248 titles and abstracts and identified four clusters (Figure 2; also available here:
https://app.vosviewer.com/?json=https://drive.google.com/uc?id=12SpWTi_nPlrh4jLkebLPqhTzblEmea54). Each keyword corresponds to a node in the network, where the size of the node represents the frequency of occurrence for the keyword. The links between nodes (n=4068) indicate that associated keywords were shared at least once for a publication. The total link strength (n=5910) indicates that some links have multiple assignments and are weighted accordingly. All nodes are very close to each other, only the green cluster has a slight tendency to separate. The many connections between the clusters show that they are not to be considered as separate from one another but rather merge.

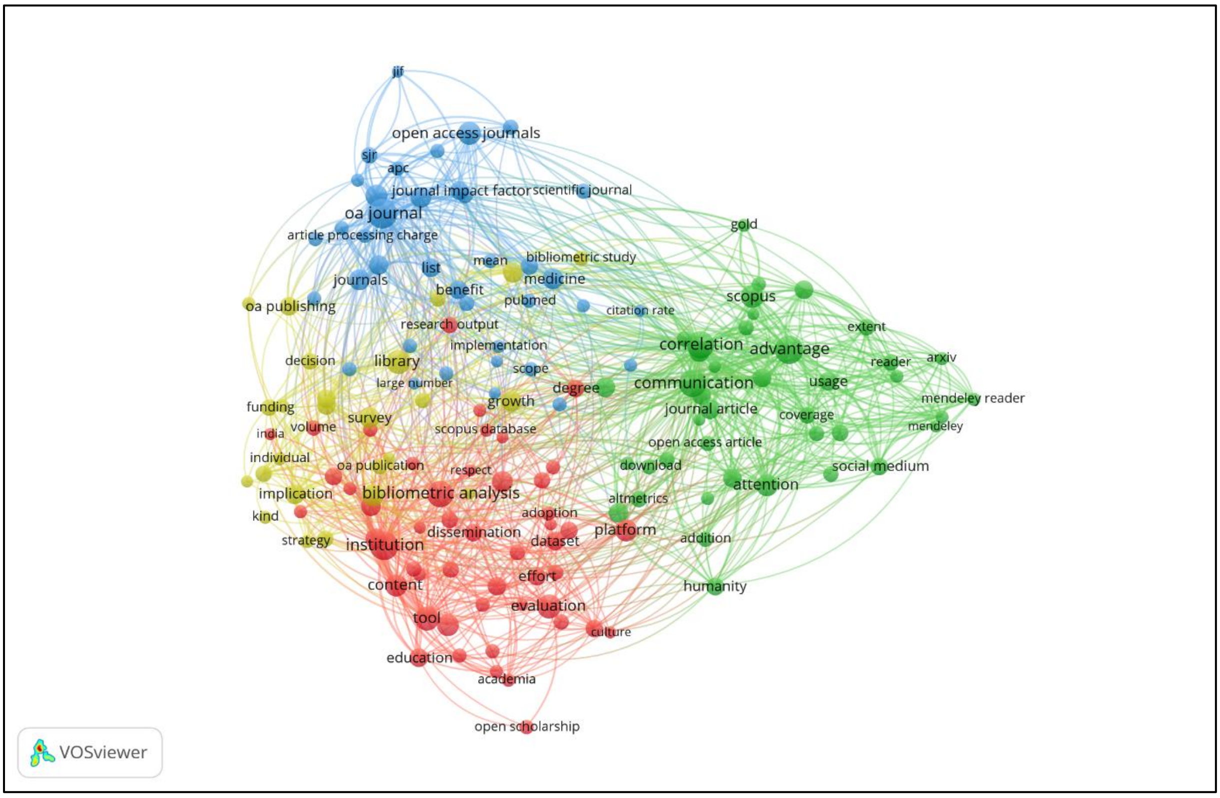

Figure 2. mapping review: visual representation of the clusters.

CLUSTER 1			
item	occur-rence	links	total link strength
institution	26	106	210
bibliometric analysis	23	79	126
evaluation	19	66	92
tool	19	87	148
content	15	81	132
open science	15	44	63
platform	15	76	108
movement	14	73	105
repository	14	67	93
change	13	66	103
initiative	12	71	103
dataset	11	53	72
education	11	52	78
aspect	10	54	76
degree	10	67	88
dissemination	10	68	90
effort	10	61	79
open data	10	55	67
world	10	59	78
collaboration	9	54	74
institutional repositoi	9	55	79
interest	9	65	82
research output	9	48	63
academic	8	43	48
account	8	46	56
limitation	8	45	51
regard	8	43	54
volume	8	56	70
adoption	7	37	40
china	7	35	46
open access publicati	7	37	43
open scholarship	7	21	27
research community	7	42	49
scientific community	7	43	52
transparency	7	46	56
academia	6	40	59
concern	6	41	47
future	6	44	47
scientific publication	6	38	50
scientific research	6	46	53
scopus database	6	32	37
subject category	6	32	36
usa	6	39	51
citation analysis	5	31	33
culture	5	37	43
idea	5	32	39
india	5	20	24
internet	5	31	34
item	5	31	36
respect	5	38	39

CLUSTER 2			
item	occur-rence	links	total link strength
advantage	27	89	213
communication	24	104	216
correlation	24	97	210
scopus	18	84	151
attention	15	84	158
case	14	74	129
journal article	13	72	96
relationship	13	70	102
social science	13	82	111
google scholar	12	69	121
usage	12	56	108
view	12	71	105
altmetric	11	61	83
information science	11	48	93
humanity	10	55	82
social medium	10	50	98
altmetrics	9	43	54
coverage	9	56	79
extent	9	53	85
reader	9	52	87
user	9	55	86
addition	8	54	70
bibliometric indicato	8	49	57
book	8	34	41
citation data	8	42	62
download	8	41	45
non oa articles	8	52	76
open access article	8	42	49
subject	8	49	63
oa status	7	51	72
arxiv	6	36	63
gold	6	37	53
mendeley reader	6	34	70
open access advanta	6	33	39
research question	6	33	38
tweet	6	40	74
wos	6	39	62
fact	5	34	37
lis	5	44	57
mendeley	5	37	59
unpaywall	5	29	32

CLUSTER 3			
item	occur-rence	links	total link strength
oa journal	28	105	266
open access journals	17	64	115
directory	15	70	125
h index	14	69	113
journals	14	63	100
medicine	14	67	104
subscription	13	74	116
benefit	12	71	100
journal impact factor	12	57	91
list	12	62	88
percentage	10	63	88
doaj	9	38	51
sjr	9	51	83
quartile	8	42	69
research article	8	54	70
scientific journal	8	42	44
apc	7	48	71
article processing char	7	44	61
cost	7	40	51
form	7	56	63
gold open access	7	33	45
jcr	7	45	57
mean	7	53	59
opportunity	7	45	53
pubmed	7	50	61
scope	7	35	40
subscription journal	7	45	65
support	7	51	60
variable	7	47	53
bibliometric data	6	37	52
implementation	6	43	48
open access status	6	43	47
prevalence	6	48	56
citation rate	5	41	45
full text	5	36	41
google	5	47	54
jif	5	27	43
large number	5	33	35

CLUSTER 4			
item	occur-rence	links	total link strength
library	19	78	142
context	16	79	119
growth	14	78	118
survey	14	59	75
implication	13	65	109
oa article	13	88	143
design methodology appro	12	74	122
oa publishing	12	66	102
originality value	12	74	122
decision	9	57	73
funding	9	62	84
incentive	9	54	81
peer review	9	66	81
bibliometric study	8	37	47
health science	8	62	76
oa publication	8	59	76
present study	8	54	74
individual	6	37	45
kind	6	31	34
oa model	6	47	58
possibility	6	38	40
strategy	6	49	66
constrast	5	28	31
response	5	40	46
transition	5	47	58

Figure 3. mapping review: tabular representation of the clusters.

A closer look at the nodes and connections supports the impression that the network is very closely interwoven thematically. Figure 3 shows which items were assigned to which cluster, how often they were assigned in the data set, and how many links they have to other items (both the weighted (=total link strength) and the unweighted number (=links)). The presentation reveals that two umbrella categories stand out. These are bibliometrics-related terminology and openness-related terminology. Bibliometrics-related terms include for example "citation analysis" in cluster 1, "bibliometric indicator" in cluster 2, "h-index" in cluster 3, or "bibliometric study" in cluster 4. Thematically related to openness are, for example, "open data" in cluster 1, "oa status" in cluster 2, "oa journal" in cluster 3, or "oa article" in cluster 4. The predominance of these topics is not a coincidence but a logical consequence due to the search query of the mapping review (chapter 3.1). The topics are distributed across four clusters and no umbrella terms can be found for the individual clusters.

In the context of open scholarship, some research-relevant terms are apparent (e.g. "research community" (cluster 1) or "survey" (cluster 4) and many more), but only one term that is directly related to university teaching, which is "education" in cluster 1. In our view, this is a bias that cannot be explained by the search query but rather it indicates a skew in the appreciation of research and teaching achievements in the context of open scholarship. It seems that the quantification of open scholarship addresses research and neglects university teaching.

The keyword analysis was followed by an analysis of the disciplines. In total, the documents with available subject categories (n=171) were classified into 36 different categories - the largest share being from the categories "Information and Library Science" and "Computer Science" (together 69%) (Table 6).

Subject Category	*Freq. (total)*	*Freq. (%)*
Information and Library Science	108	41.38
Computer Science	72	27.59
Science & Technology	14	5.36
Communication	6	2.3
Social Sciences	6	2.3
Education & Educational Research	6	2.3
Business & Economics	5	1.92
Health Care Sciences & Services	5	1.92
General & Internal Medicine	4	1.53
Medical Informatics	4	1.53
Environmental Sciences & Ecology	2	0.77
Psychology	2	0.77
Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging	2	0.77
Arts & Humanities	2	0.77
Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine	2	0.77
Automation & Control Systems	1	0.38
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology	1	0.38
Rheumatology	1	0.38
Engineering	1	0.38
Pathology	1	0.38
Linguistics	1	0.38
Orthopedics	1	0.38
Evolutionary Biology	1	0.38
Geography	1	0.38
Government & Law	1	0.38
History & Philosophy of Science	1	0.38
Life Sciences & Biomedicine	1	0.38
Mathematical Methods In Social Sciences	1	0.38
Mathematics	1	0.38
Neurosciences & Neurology	1	0.38
Sociology	1	0.38
Surgery	1	0.38
Physiology	1	0.38
Cell Biology	1	0.38
Public Administration	1	0.38
Urban Studies	1	0.38

Table 6. mapping review: subject categories.

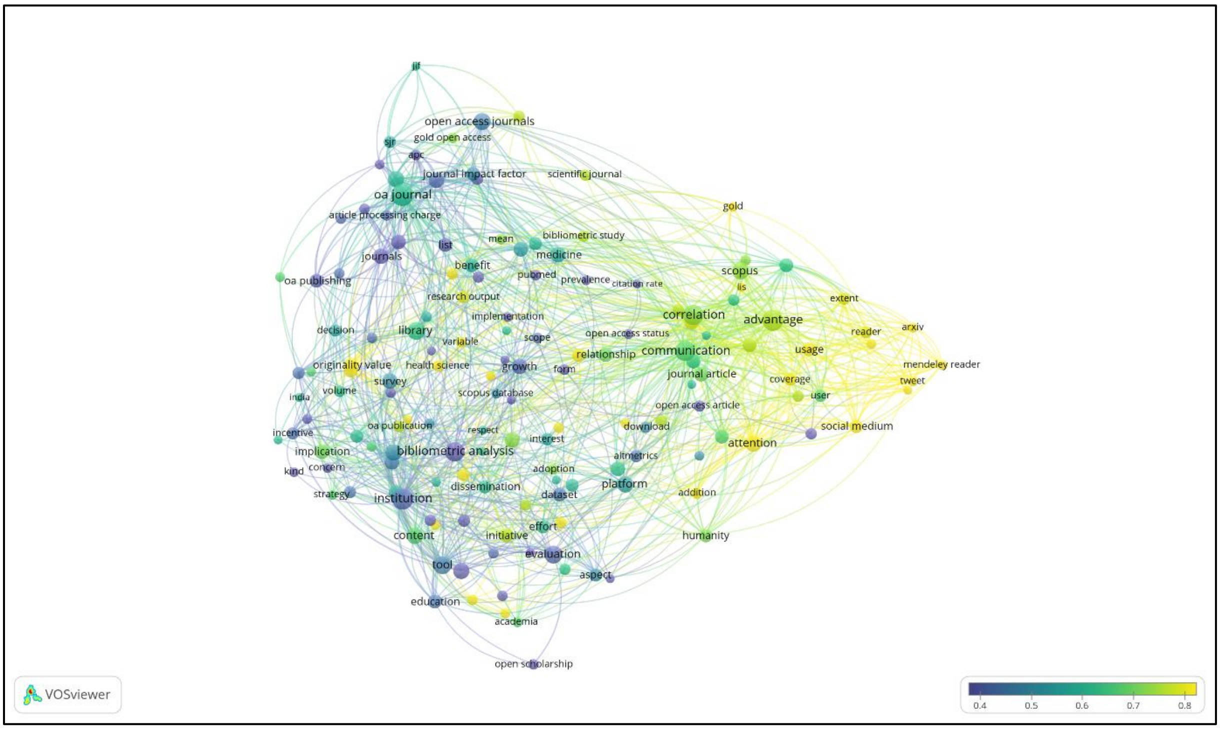

Figure 4. mapping review: visual representation of the subject category "Information and Library Science".

Figure 4 visualizes the most frequently represented discipline, "information and library science". The yellow nodes are strongly connected to the discipline; the blue ones have no relation to it. It is interesting to note that the second cluster (the green cluster in Figure 2) is most strongly connected to the discipline of library and information science (Figure 4).

As a final aspect, we consider the journals in which the articles of the mapping review were published (n=170). A total of 101 journals are listed as sources in the dataset, 79 of which occur only once. Table 8 shows which journals occur more than twice.
The journal "Scientometrics" is the most frequently cited, which we expected due to its focus on quantitative research assessment. Besides Scientometrics, several other journals are visible that as well cover scientometric or informetric areas (e.g. the Journal of Informetrics or JASIST). Those top journals indicate that educational science perspectives on open scholarship metrics are very weakly represented. Only 4 journal titles indicate such a perspective:

- International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning (n=2)
- Ried-revista iberoamericana de educacion a distancia (n=1)
- Journal of Distance Education (n=1)
- Educational Technology & Society (n=1)

In a further step, we examined whether the journals can be assigned to certain clusters of the network analysis. For this purpose, four of the most frequently used words were checked for their mention in titles and abstracts of the documents. As a result, it was possible to determine which of the 9 most frequently mentioned journals were represented in the different clusters and to what extent. The analysis showed that the journal Scientometrics belongs to the red cluster with 29.21%, to the green cluster with 38.33%, to the blue cluster with 24.82% and to the yellow cluster with 7.54% (Table 7).

Journal	Freq.	red	green	blue	Yellow
Scientometrics	47	29.21	38.33	24.82	7.54
Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology (JASIST)	7	12.5	62.5	0.00	25
PLOS ONE	5	27.75	36.25	30.75	5.00
Publications	5	50.00	12.50	25.00	12.50
Journal of Informetrics	4	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00
PEERJ	4	8.25	27.00	52.00	12.50
Professional de la Informacion	3	16.67	16.67	66.67	0.00
College & Research Libraries	3	45.00	22.50	0.00	32.50

Table 7. mapping review: representation of the journals in the clusters (in %).

The analysis shows that the distribution across the clusters is very diverse and does not follow a pattern. For some journals, the distribution is very even (for example, the Journal of Informetrics), while for others it is heavily weighted (for example, JASIST). The combination of journal and cluster analysis does not provide any revealing insights regarding the content orientation of the clusters or journals. What we have seen very clearly in the journal analysis, however, is that educational science journals play only a very minor role, and other social science or humanities fields are not among the most frequently mentioned sources.

3.3. Discussion

In conclusion, the mapping review revealed the following: First, we only found 8 indicators explicitly designed for open scholarship assessment. All other indicators are bibliometric or altmetric indicators that are applied for non-open research objects too. Second, the open scholarship objects best investigated are those that correspond to research practices traditionally examined in bibliometrics and altmetrics, i.e. OA articles or OA journals. Indicators related to open education are rarely applied in the dataset. As a subject, OER/MOOCS were only addressed four times by the open scholarship indicators. Even though OER were developed later than other OA documents and therefore there was less time to establish them as scientometric subjects, the empirical evidence shows that open teaching plays almost no role in scientometric measurements. In our view, this is problematic insofar as we understand open scholarship as a unit of open research and open teaching. Due to the weak presence of open teaching materials, we think they are not properly visible in scientometric measurements. Our assessment is supported by our empirical evidence in that the review shows that there is a political demand for broader coverage of academic performance (European Commission 2017(b)) and for open teaching (Inamorato dos Santos, Punie & Castaño-Muñoz 2016). The scientometric recording of OER is thus likely to be politically desired.

Furthermore, we noticed that the trivial indicators are most frequently used, i.e. indicators without time and field normalization or weighting (Table 4 or research data (1)). The bibliometric indicators include simple count indicators such as the "times cited score" (tcs) or the "number of papers" (p), as well as indicators combining these two such as the "journal impact factor" (JIF) or the "Hirsch index" (h-index). In comparison, more complex indicators with normalization, such as the "source normalized impact per paper" (SNIP), are rather rare. This is even more so the case for altmetric indicators, which consist exclusively of simple count indicators without time and field normalization and/or weighting. All altmetric indicators mentioned are based on the context-free counting of mentions or appearing on different websites. Among the openness indicators, only one normalized indicator can be found. The "normalized open access indicator" (NOAI) considers field-specific differences in open access publishing but also appears only once in the dataset. All other openness indicators are also limited to the mere collection of contextless information. Leydesdorff, Wouters & Bornmann (2016) mention citizen bibliometrics, meaning o. a. "simple but invalid indicators that are widely used (e.g., the h-index)" on the one hand and professional bibliometrics, meaning e. g. "more sophisticated indicators that are not used or cannot be used in evaluation practices because they are not transparent, cannot be calculated, or are difficult to interpret". We too can see that professional bibliometrics is little used in the literature on open scholarship indicators. This is unfortunate - much of the criticism of the use of scientometric indicators relates to their limited explanatory power. This point of view could be countered using complex indicators, which is only done to a limited extent.

Furthermore, the review discloses that the indexing of the documents shows a strong bias towards research-related topics. Keywords related to university teaching hardly ever come into play ("education" only once). Documents that address open scholarship indicators are predominantly (74.33%) located in the disciplines "Information and Library Science", "Computer Science" and "Science and Technology". Other disciplines are only sparsely represented (<= 2.3%) which is also confirmed by the journal analysis.

We note that open research and open teaching are thought of together in discussions and debates on open scholarship. At the same time, the application of quantifying open scholarship indicators concentrates on research-related outputs like publications, journals and data. Educationally relevant outputs are rarely represented in our dataset. This might be, as mentioned above, due to the focused search based on scientometric terms. However, we see an imbalance here. If open scholarship refers to scholarly research and education in equal measure, open teaching and learning would need to become visible through quantifying indicators to incentivize open practices and balance the scholarly reward and recognition system. In summary, our review showed that teaching is not considered in scientometrics. There is research on teaching evaluation but this concentrates on aspects like student event critique, university rankings, teaching reports and peer reviews (Bargel & El Hage 2000). However, this is different from quantitatively measuring open practices in education. We see a research gap at this point and opportunities for future research.

3.4. Summary

In summary, the 248 coded documents of the mapping review contain 203 empirical studies that apply indicators and 45 discussion papers that provide recommendations or discussions about open scholarship indicators. Furthermore, it can be noted that the empirical papers use both classic bibliometric and altmetric indicators as well as indicators that are exclusively related to openness. The keywords of the publications cover a wide range of topics showing a tendency towards technical and scientometric terminology. Publications on the topic of open scholarship indicators are highly regarded from a library and information science perspective. Other disciplinary approaches did not substantially influence our mapping review.

Likewise, while open scholarship indicators consider both research and academic teaching, they have a very strong bias towards research-related topics. As mentioned above, I argue that this imbalance is problematic in terms of higher education policy and indicative of a blind spot in the RRS and scientometrics. Regarding an equal appreciation of research and teaching, I present below the development and discussion of open scholarship indicators that quantify open teaching/learning material.