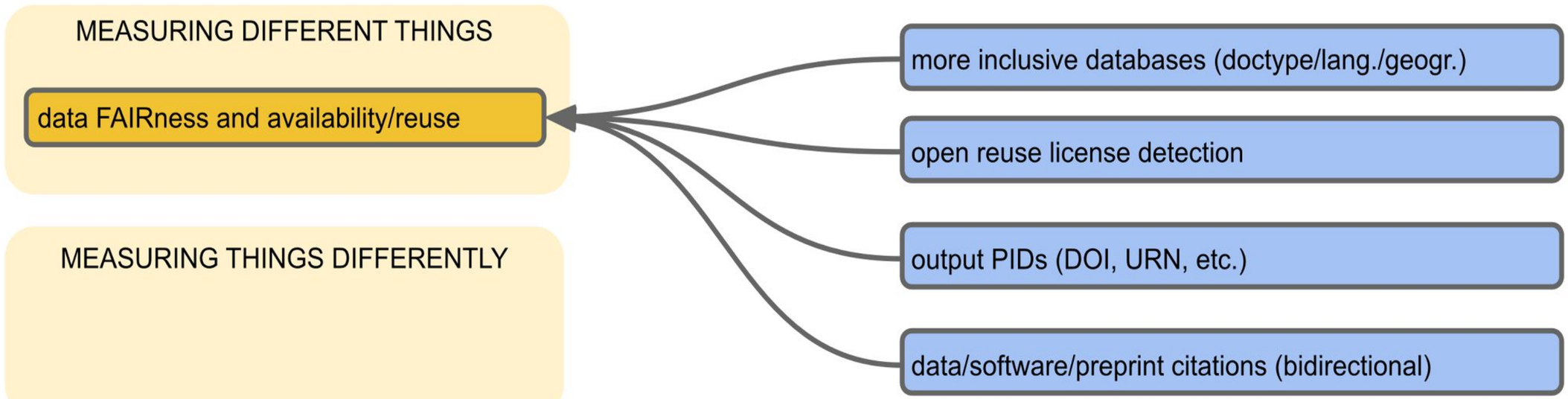
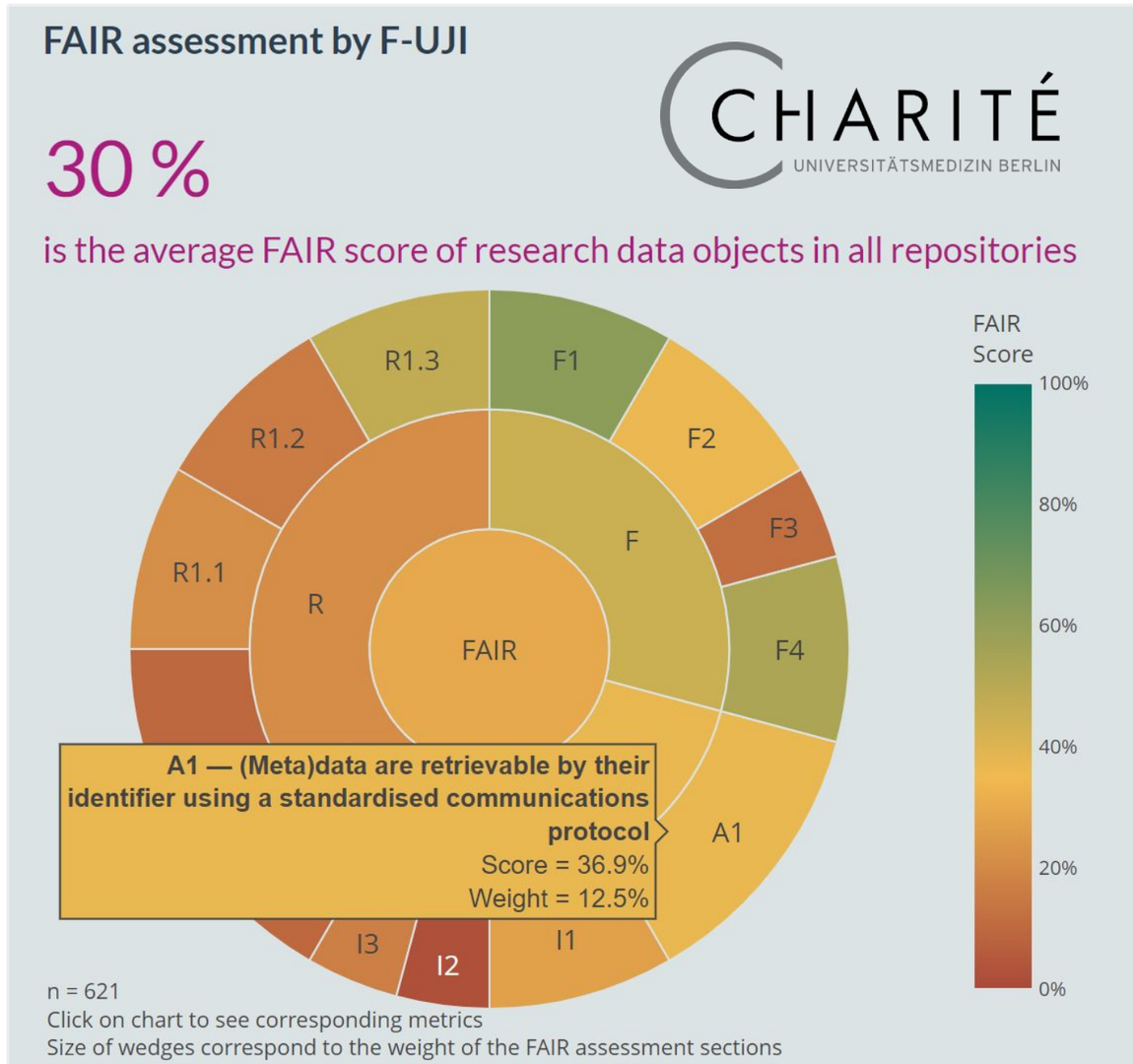
On the main poster there are four examples of assessment goals being hypothetically matched to available data. Here these examples have been populated with concrete projects and services depicted in the screenshots and visualisations below. Each of these comes with considerations and (re)sources.

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13311430

Example 1 - Data FAIRness



Lacking / to be improved: data on FAIRness; data on citation/reuse



The Charité metrics dashboard (left) uses the F-UJI automated service to interactively present data on FAIRness of its datasets

F-UJI Automated FAIR Data Assessment Tool

F-UJI is a web service to programatically assess FAIRness of research data objects at the dataset level based on the FAIRsFAIR Data Object Assessment Metrics

Considerations

The F-UJI service is one the tools that helps to assess a number of FAIRness aspects of (shared) datasets. Data are also presented for datasets in specific repositories.

FAIRness assessment by F-UJI is based on metadata of datasets from various sources. FAIRness aspects that can only be revealed by analysis the dataset itself are disregarded.

There are at least two, maybe more alternative automated FAIRNESS evaluations tools. Insights from tools can be compared and potentially also combined.

The F-UJI service is still under development.

Sources and resources

Implementation at Charité:

- BIH QUEST Center for Responsible Research. (n. d.). Charité Dashboard on Responsible Research. https://quest-dashboard.charite.de

Web interface of the F-UJI tool:

- https://www.f-uji.net/

Archived code of F-UJI tool (with MIT license):

- https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6361400

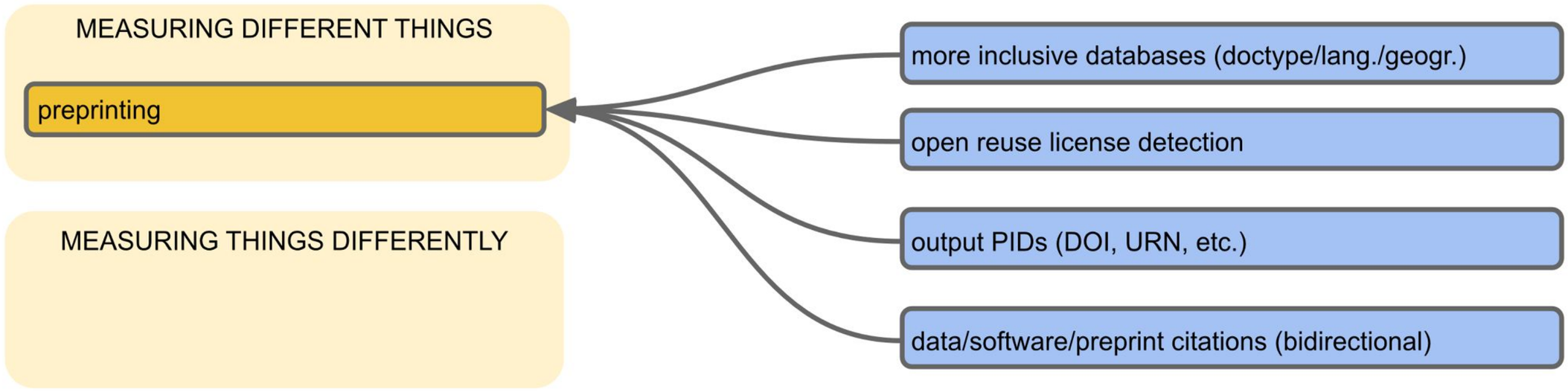
Code repo of the F-UJI tool (with MIT license):

- https://github.com/pangaea-data-publisher/fuji

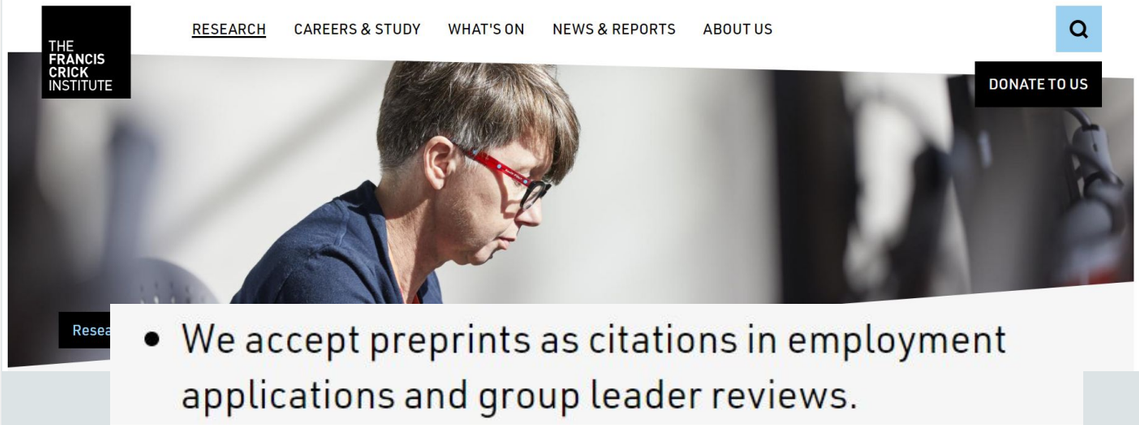
Paper introducing the F-UJI tool:

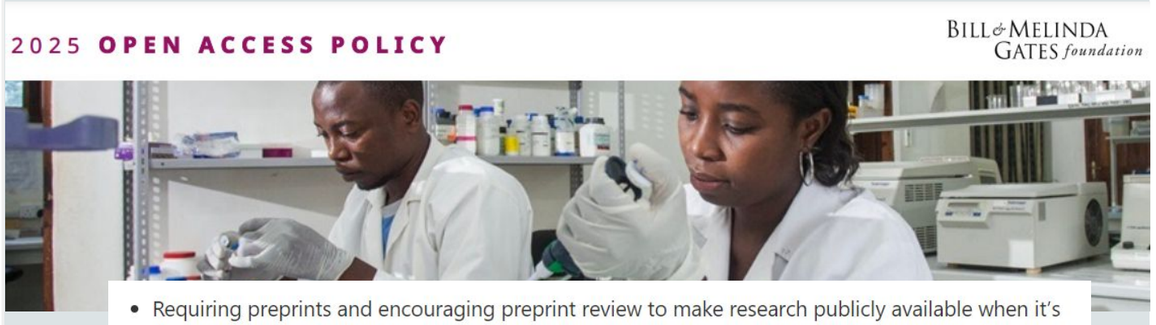
- https://doi.org./10.1016/j.patter.2021.100370

Example 2 - Preprinting



Lacking / to be improved: bidirectional links between preprints and formal publications/reviews of those

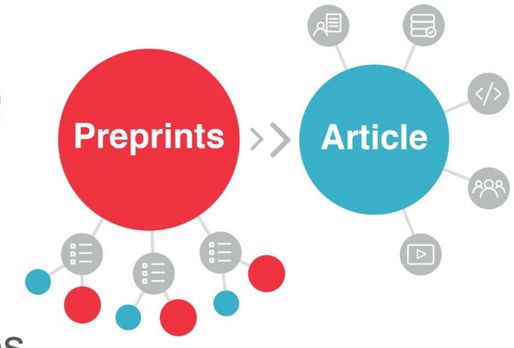




Preprints recognized as valuable research outputs by funders and institutions, facilitated by good metadata and indexing

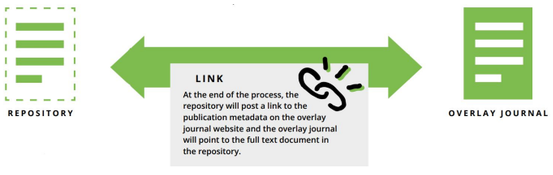
Metadata from Crossref

Reciprocal links between preprints and published articles



notify COAR

Linking preprints in repositories with e.g.overlay journals



Considerations	Sources and resources
Including preprints in evaluation and assessment helps recognition of research activities throughout the research process, not just the final product(s). Preprints and published articles can be linked to each other and to other research outputs (code, data, reviews, translations) to create a network of linked research outputs. Preprints can be part of a publication process that is not centred around journal articles, where publication, review and curation are separated. Good quality metadata and indexing in open bibliographic databases helps institutions find information about preprints posted by their researchers, students and support staff.	Crick Institute accepts preprints in hiring and group leader applications: ● https://www.crick.ac.uk/research/publications/accessing-our-resear Gates Foundation 2025 Open Access policy: ● https://openaccess.gatesfoundation.org/open-access-policy/2025-open-access-policy/) Preprint metadata recommendations (Crossref Preprint advisory board): ● https://doi.org/10.13003/psk3h6qey4 COAR Notify Initiative: ● https://coar-repositories.org/what-we-do/notify/

Example 3 - Data supporting formative assessment

MEASURING DIFFERENT THINGS

MEASURING THINGS DIFFERENTLY

data supporting formative assessment

- more inclusive databases (doctype/lang./geogr.)
- data of research/output mentions beyond academia
- project PIDs (RAID)
- role indicators (e.g. using CREDIT taxonomy)
- AI-based analyses/data

Lacking / to be improved: data providing early insights of usage; open usage data; granularity of data

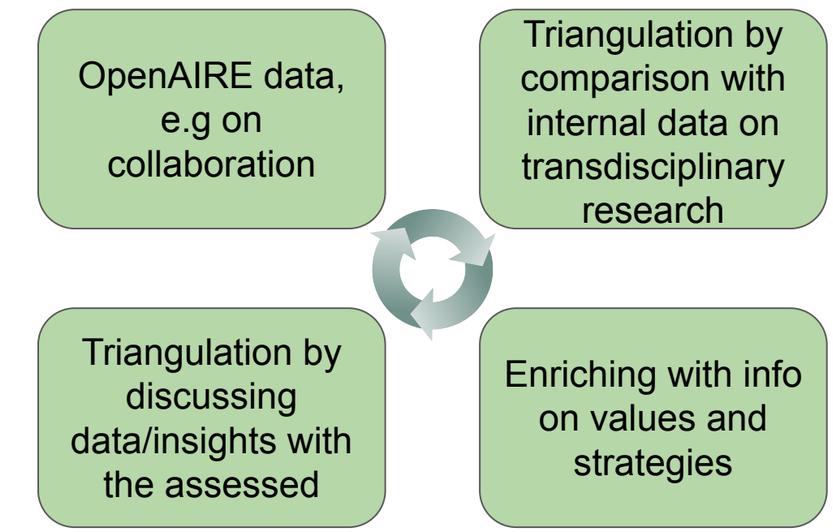
Research aspects to be captured in the assessment

Values
in ‘end goals’
of research

Interactions
being links
between
partners and
stakeholders

Strategies
for pursuing
desired
(open)
practices

The GRASP-OS pilot at Utrecht University’s Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development looks at department level assessment of transdisciplinary research (left), informed by multiple sources (below)



Visualisations here are our own, based on personal communication with GRASP-OS pilot coordinators

graspos
open research assessment dataspace

Considerations

The goal of this ongoing pilot in the Horizon Europe funded GRASP-OS project is to explore and test ways to perform evidence-based assessment of transdisciplinary research in a specific university department.

It is clear that there is no straightforward set of data/indicators available. This calls for customisation, enriching and triangulation of data that *is* available.

In transdisciplinary research quality ‘during’ and impact ‘after’ research become less distinct.

The insights could prove valuable in the context of the formal Dutch 6-yearly SEP research evaluation as well as in informing research impact strategies.

Sources and resources

GraspOS Deliverable D5.2: Pilot findings and progress report:

- https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13629146

Preliminary information on pilot approaches and use of data

- [personal communication with pilot coordinators]

Example 4 - More qualitative data/insights

MEASURING DIFFERENT THINGS

MEASURING THINGS DIFFERENTLY

more qualitative data/insights

open citations (COCI) and open abstracts (I4OA)

open source tools (e.g. OpenAlex)

AI-based analyses/data

Lacking / to be improved: openness of abstracts, openness of altmetrics data

Scite: A New Approach to Rankings

No.	Organization	Homepage	2-Year SI	5-Year SI	Lifetime SI	Total Cites	Contrasting	Supporting	Mentioning
1	Isala	www.isala.nl/	0.76	0.83	0.84	105,859	881	4,548	96,556
2	Hôpital de la Croix-Rousse	www.chu-lyon.fr/hopital-de-la-croix-rousse	0.76	0.86	0.84	87,011	700	3,835	78,736
3	Syiah Kuala University	usk.ac.id/	0.76	0.84	0.85	37,159	298	1,722	30,280
4	Prince Charles Hospital	www.health.qld.gov.au/tpch/	0.76	0.84	0.85	73,896	524	3,016	68,194

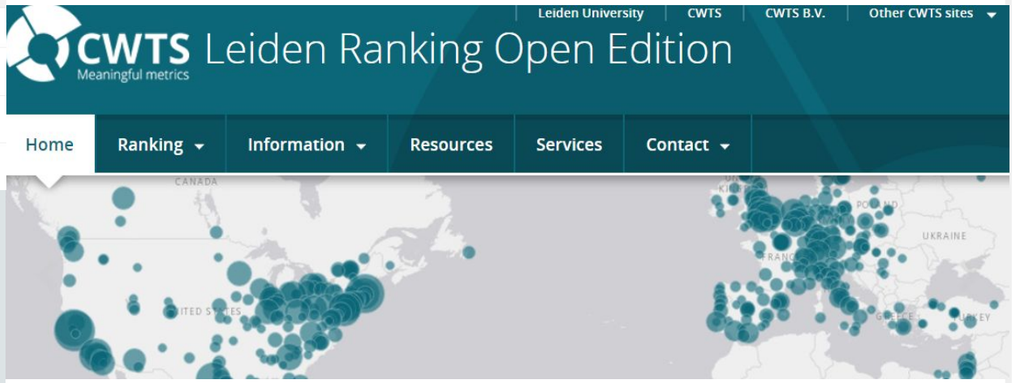
What is the scite Index?

The scite Index (SI) measures how supported publications from an affiliation are, and is calculated using the following formula:

$$SI = \frac{\#\ \text{Supporting Cites}}{\#\ \text{Supporting Cites} + \#\ \text{Contrasting Cites}}$$

For example, the 2019 2-year SI includes citations to articles published in 2018 and 2019. There must be at least 100 supporting and/or contrasting cites in the measuring period to receive an SI.

Scite Index combines Scite data on citation context with data from the Leiden Ranking Open Edition to create a university ranking based on citation content, not counts



scite_

Citations are classified by a deep learning model that is trained to identify three categories of citation statements: those that provide contrasting or supporting *evidence* for the cited work, and others, which mention the cited study without providing evidence for its validity.

Considerations

Scite Index builds on the Leiden Ranking Open Edition, showing the potential of open data on university rankings to develop alternative approaches.

This approach uses qualitative data to recreate a quantitative ranking, and implies value of suppor-ting over contrasting citations at institutional level.

Scite uses full text publications obtained through agreements with publishers, preventing Scite data from being publicly available.

There are other citation context classifiers with more transparent methodology and open data (e.g. Citation Typing Ontology (CiTO) and Open Biomedical Citations in Context Corpus)..

Sources and resources

Web interface of Scite Index for organisations:

- https://scite.ai/affiliations

Video: Scite: a new approach to rankings (OpenAlex user meeting May 30-31 2024)

- https://www.youtube.com/cFcrnKQWWJQ

Paper on Scite methodology for determining citation context:, based on deep learning

- https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00146

Leiden Ranking Open Edition (open data)

- https://open.leidenranking.com/resources