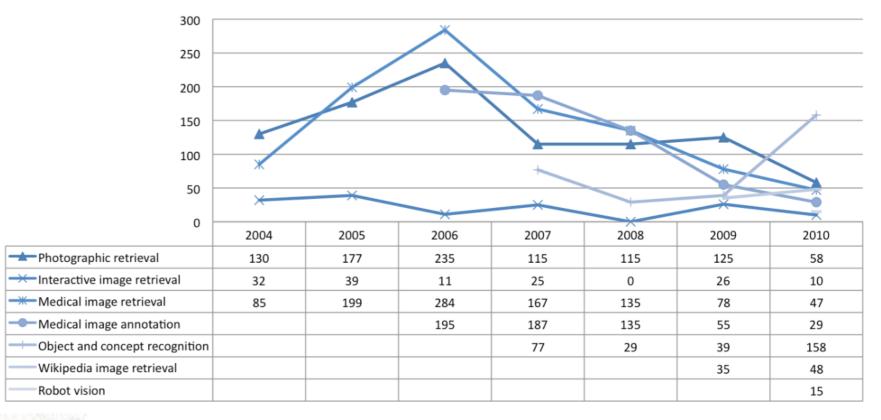




Evaluating the impact of projects and benchmarks

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Motivation



- All (EU) projects need to create a plan to assess project success or failure
 - · Same for persons when applying or being promoted
 - Most start almost from zero as few recommendations
 - Besides some clear indicators such as web page access, number of publications, number of presentations, ...
 - Goal is to find criteria that are possible to fulfill
 - Measurable criteria but is quality=quantity?
- Criteria can vary strongly
- Are all projects evaluated in an equal way?





- In Chorus+ a resource wiki was build for MIR
 - A few projects make data sets available
 - Sustainable, long term, help other projects
 - Many tools are created in EU projects and some are equally available
 - Sometimes as open source, sometimes informally, sometimes only to project members (sustainability/support?)
 - Use of tools, components, data sets is difficult to quantify, not always cited, not always mentioned in the right way
- Tracking reuse and citations can be seen as a retrieval problem (far from trivial even with scholar)

An optimization problem



- We adapt to what we are evaluated upon
 - Humans are strong to adapt to different environments
- The more we know what is expected the better we can adapt
 - Not knowing means that optimization can fail

- EU has all interest in clearly communicating internal goals specific for projects
 - Foresee analysis after the projects finish (long term)
 - What could incentives be to work long term?

Short term vs. long term



- Too much stress on short term!!
- For each annual review the criteria and evaluation need to be presented
 - Publications expected in year 1?
 - How many citations or project h-factor after three years?
 - Reuse of components or data really realistic?
- Maybe long term analysis would be better
 - Following projects after they have finished
 - Making sure that tools and data remain accessible
 - Making sure that projects optimize long term

Axes for long term impact analysis



Scientific impact

- Number of papers (journals, conferences, ...)
- Number of citations, h-factor, impact factor, ...
- Performance increase on benchmark data

Economic impact

- Patents, startups, money saved (for whom)
- Jobs created, ...

Societal impact

- Impact on quality of life, particularly in health, AAL
- · Visibility, such as web page visits, ...

Examples for impact analysis



- TREC (NIST)
 - Economic impact analysis, much outcome for \$ spent
- TRECvid
 - Scholarly impact analysis, over 15'000 citations
- ImageCLEF
 - Scholarly impact analysis, also many citations
- Baselines are not clear
 - What exactly would have happened had these events/projects not existed?
 - What are the elements for success

Recommendations



- Favor long term over short term success
 - A few automated ways to measure project success after 2-4-... years, then reflect on this
 - Check whether start ups still exist years later
- Automate some of the process (on an EU level?)
 - Register project publications/patents/data sources and analyze their impact
- Create guidelines for projects to avoid time being lost (standardized way to get some data)
 - Leave flexibility for specific projects
- Favor sharing of data and tools across projects

Conclusions



- EU and funded projects would profit from standard criteria and transparence on impact
 - Automated way to get some of the data on citations and use of tools/data; same evaluation for all projects
- Long term analysis should be more important than short term
 - Automation is necessary, give credit to projects with good long term impact
 - How can incentives be created for projects
- Goal needs to be to help projects and avoid administrative overhead

Questions?





- More information can be found at
 - http://www.avmediasearch.eu/
 - http://www.promise-noe.eu/
 - http://www.khresmoi.eu/
 - http://medgift.hevs.ch/
 - http://www.imageclef.org/
 - http://publications.hevs.ch/
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