

## Definitions/categorizations of research products for purposes of student evaluation and travel support

### **Defining a publication as major, standard, minor or supportive**

There are three criteria for defining a publication as major:

- 1) Highly competitive peer review with low acceptance rate (25% for conferences, 35% for journals)
- 2) Long paper
- 3) In highly cited conference or journal that is considered major event/journal in the field

A publication that meets all above criteria can be defined as major. A publication that meets two of the three above criteria can be defined as standard. A publication that meets one of the three above criteria can be defined as minor. If none of the three criteria can be met then the publication has to be defined as supportive. A poster or abstract/slides presentation, regardless of where it was presented can only be considered supportive presentation or minor presentation if evidence is provided to justify a minor categorization.

It is up to the faculty/student to substantiate with use of quantitative data the classification of a publication. If there is disagreement on classification the faculty committee is asked for a recommendation and the final decision is made by the Director.

### **Defining a performance/presentation/showing as major, standard, minor or supportive**

There are five criteria for defining a performance/presentation/showing :

- 1) Has gone through peer review with low acceptance rate (i.e. Ars Electronica)
- 2) Work presented is substantial (either in time, complexity or size) – convincing evidence must be provided
- 3) Presentation location is nationally known urban art center (i.e. Lincoln Center) or academic arts center (Krannerg) or world renowned festival (i.e. Avignon, Ars Electronica, Siggraph, Edinburgh etc)
- 4) Presentation location/festival is highly cited in literature or press or has a history of important media presentations (Kitchen), or is key in the field of work (i.e. ICMC for computer music) or is very competitive to be programmed in.
- 5) There were more than 500 people in attendance

A presentation that meets at least four of the five above criteria can be defined as major. A presentation that meets at least three of the five above criteria can be defined as standard. A presentation that meets at least two of the first four criteria and was attended by more than 200 people can be defined as standard. A presentation that meets only two of the above criteria has to be defined as minor. A presentation that meets only one of the above criteria has to be defined as supportive. Any presentations within ASU are defined as supportive unless attended by more than 500 people in which case they can be defined as minor. Any local presentations are defined as supportive unless attended by more than 300 people in which case they can be defined as minor. In exceptional circumstances a local presentation can be defined as standard if convincing evidence is provided by the faculty.

Continuing runs or shows or installations of one work at one venue should count as one presentation with an aggregate of audience attendance.

It is up to the faculty/student to substantiate with use of quantitative data the classification of a presentation. If there is disagreement on classification the faculty committee is asked for a recommendation and the final decision is made by the Director.

Works contributed to media volumes released by nationally/internationally recognized publishers may be considered major or standard presentations/publications depending on their length/scope, the importance of the media volume and publisher and the media volume circulation and number of citations.

**Electronic Publications or showings**

Electronic Publications or showings that show an adequate number of hits and connections from other sites and are referred to adequately by third parties (either electronic or print), and where this evidence of impact is clearly substantiated by the faculty can be considered equal to minor publications or presentation/showing. In special cases they might be considered as equal to standard publications/showings when appropriate evidence is provided.

**Software/Hardware packages**

Software or hardware packages or systems released by major third party may be considered major or standard research products depending on extend of product, importance of commercial release and use base. Appropriate evidence must be provided.

**Author definitions**

Author: to be included as an author of a paper or media product a faculty member or student must have tangible contribution to the authoring of the specific paper or the product. If a paper or product is based on an idea of a faculty or student but this person did not contribute to the authoring this person can only be defined as supportive author.

Primary author in group authoring: for a faculty member or student to be listed as a primary author in group authoring the research product must include tangible, substantial contribution by this person. The contribution must be of significance to the author's area of expertise or activity