

Alternative texts attached

<p>INDICATOR FRAMEWORK A) EXTRINSIC INDICATORS B) INSTRINSIC INDICATORS C) USE CASES</p>	<p>The EERQI project's objective is to develop a framework for <i>assisting</i> (not replacing) the process of research quality assessment which is carried out by peers. The field of educational research in Europe was selected because it serves as prototypical for research in the area of social sciences and humanities. The EERQI Indicator Framework aims at intelligent combinations of different approaches to assessing quality in a number of explicit use cases. The sets of criteria and indicators are being tested in their reliability as single instruments in the first step; in different combinations with reference to use cases in the second step. The sets of criteria and indicators are located on a continuum of approaches: 'Intrinsic' on the one hand, describing the internal characteristics of a research document which can support a quality judgment; 'Extrinsic' on the other hand as document characteristics which do not inherently constitute but may predict the probability of (good or bad) quality of a research publication. 'This session will consider the relationship between intrinsic and extrinsic indicators and the roles they might play in research quality assessment..' <i>The</i> 'Intrinsic' indicators which have been developed so far are: rigour, originality, significance, integrity and style. The 'Extrinsic' include citation analysis, bibliometrics, webometrics and other document information. In this session the integration of the different approaches in one framework shall be discussed. 'Intrinsic' and 'Extrinsic' indicators can complement each other and play specific roles for different tasks which are specified as use cases.</p>
<p>SEARCH AND QUERY ENGINE</p>	<p>One of the EERQI project's key tasks is the design and implementation of a search engine which is used to aggregate educational research documents from various sources and make them seamlessly accessible for text mining and refined multilingual queries. This includes the development of a focused crawler as well as multilingual thesaurus integration. This workshop will discuss the topics of implementing a field specific search engine on the example of educational research, algorithms for automated decision on relevance and their usage for decision in quality rating.</p>
<p>SEMANTIC ANALYSIS AND MULTILINGUALISM</p>	<p>Automatic semantic analysis algorithms are being developed in order to support both peer-reviewing and document search by highlighting key sentences. This processing is proposed to help peer-reviewers find evidence on whether a paper does or does not fulfil quality criteria. On the other hand, since the key sentences are supposed to contain the relevant concepts of a publication, the integration of key sentence detection in the search engine enhances relevance ranking. We will discuss the principles for detecting key sentences, genre-related issues, as well as the experiments that we have carried out to test our approach. The EERQI search engine has multilingual search functions: it allows cross-lingual search in 4 European languages; first experiments will be made to reach out to 11 languages. In order to provide domain-specific results we are setting up multilingual term networks based on educational thesauri. We also use multilingual morphological analysis to enhance multilingual search. In this session, we will discuss the difficulties and challenges of multilingual search in such a culturally specific context as educational science</p>
<p>WEBOMETRICS AND BIBLIOMETRICS</p>	<p>The session addresses the bibliometric/webometric analyses performed within the framework of the EERQI project. One set of analyses is of extrinsic indicators of scholarly productivity and quality, measured through publication and use/citation analysis. The second set is analyses of document characteristics such as metadata and references to identify other extrinsic quality indicators within the documents. The third set analyses structural aspects of documents and document sets in terms of Educational Research themes through e.g. co-citation analysis (and in combination with semantic analyses), as well as in terms of research cooperation through e.g. co-author network analyses. A fourth approach is based on Webometrics, i. e. the attempt to make statements on document presence and connectedness in the open WWW including different kinds of science oriented social environments such as LibraryThing or Connotea.</p>