

International Conference on New Interfaces for Musical Expression

20 NIMEs: Twenty Years of New Interfaces for Musical Expression

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides figures and metrics over twenty years of New Interfaces for Musical Expression conferences, which are derived by analyzing the publicly available paper proceedings. Besides presenting statistical information and a bibliometric study, we aim at identifying trends and patterns. The analysis shows the growth and heterogeneity of the NIME demographic, as well the increase in research output. The data presented in this paper allows the community to reflect on several issues such as diversity and sustainability, and it provides insights to address challenges and set future directions.

Author Keywords

meta study, proceedings analysis, bibliometric, demographic

CCS Concepts

•**Applied computing~Arts and humanities~Sound and music computing**•General and reference~Document types~Surveys and overviews

1. Introduction

The annual international conference on New Interfaces for Musical Expression (NIME) started in 2001 as a two-days workshop at the ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI) in 2001 in Seattle, Washington [1]. Starting from 2002, NIME has been held as an independent conference and NIME 2020 marked the 20th edition of the conference. NIME has grown into one of the largest and most vital international conferences within the field of music technology. The initial objective of NIME was to bring together expert technologists interested in musical interaction and musicians interested in novel musical interfaces. They aimed at exploring challenges, opportunities and future directions of the musical branch of Human-Computer Interaction (HCI), which had been enabled by significant technical and technological advances in the previous decades. NIME started as and continues to be a cross-disciplinary conference. Featured works range from the scientific to artistic aspects of new interfaces for musical expression. Contributions cover a variety of aspects related to musical controllers, such as design and technology, frameworks and interfacing protocols, reports on performance and composition, education and entertainment, perceptual and cognitive issues, as well as artistic, cultural and social impact. These have remained at the core of NIME, although over the years the scope has widened to

include topics emerging from new technologies and specific issues related to musical interfaces, such as augmented and hyper instruments, mobile music-making, sensors and actuator technologies, mapping strategies, relationship between motion and music, strategies for evaluation, interfaces for people with special needs, robotics applications, interactive sound art installations, generative music, machine learning applications, web-based instruments and performances, sonic interaction design, pedagogical perspectives, theoretical and philosophical issues, and practice-based research methods. The diversity of the topics discussed at NIME also reflects the background of participants, which ranges from engineering and computer sciences to arts and humanities, with often overlapping or blurred boundaries.

The aim of this work is to systematically analyze the publicly available proceeding archive of NIME¹ to provide a summary of the last twenty editions, including key facts, figures and trends. Follow up conclusions and reflections are left to the community. The largest share of works presented at NIME is represented by academic papers. However, in several editions the proceedings also included papers accompanying demonstrations, performances and installations, usually one to two pages, which are considered in this study.

Recent publications reviewed the NIME corpus to analyze technical terminology [2], to examine the communities of practice [3], to investigate the meaning evaluation [4], to survey the longevity of novel instruments [5], to build an anthology of influential works representative of all topics in the corpus [6], to identify the practices and values of performers [7], to determine the gender balance [8], and to set an outward-looking political agenda for the community [9]. The increasing number of meta-studies or systematic reviews of the NIME literature highlights maturity of the community. Similar studies are also found in other music technology related conferences such as the Sound and Music Computing (SMC) conference [10][11], the international conference on Digital Audio Effects (DAFX) [12][13], and the International Symposium on Music Information Retrieval (ISMIR) [14][15][16][17].

2. Method

The NIME proceedings archive is a corpus of almost two thousand papers. Manual analyses are impractical and may result in a limited scope. For each published paper, the archive includes a bibliographic entry in BibTeX format which in turn includes a permalink to the PDF. For this work we developed a software² that automatically extracts and analyzes data from the NIME archive. The extraction component of the

software produces a large data table and a collection of plain text files. The table presents an entry for each paper with several fields including those taken from the BibTeX files as well as other data extracted or computed from the papers, such as the authors' affiliation, country, geolocation, gender, length, and citations. The text files include the plain body text of the paper excluding front-matter, headers, footers, and list of references. Additionally, we created another numeric table which includes details of each conference manually extracted from the conference homepage³ archive, such as the place, organizer, geolocation, keynote speakers and number of reviewers. The analysis component of the software processes the data within these tables to provide a variety of statistical information, including those presented in this paper, as well as mines the corpus for the most recurrent keywords or selected groups of keywords. The study presented in this paper is exclusively based on the processing of the aforementioned data, which is sourced only from publicly available archives. We intentionally avoided to request and use non-public information from the conference management systems or chairs. This approach allows future scholars to easily repeat or extend the same study by using our software, along with the possibility of adapting the software for another archive.

General information about the NIME conferences are presented in Section 3. Section 4 and 5 detail respectively figures about papers and authors. Section 6 includes statistics related to affiliated institutions and countries. In Section 7 we estimate patterns and impact for traveling to the conferences. Trends on topics are presented in Section 8, and finally in Section 9 we summarize the findings and reflect on the process to gather the presented figures.

3. Conferences

The location and organizing institution of the twenty NIME conferences are listed in the following table and visible in the map in Figure 1, which also illustrates the chronological path starting from NIME 2001.

Year	Location	Country	Organizing Institution
2001	Seattle, WA	United States	Conf. on Human Factors in Computing Systems
2002	Dublin	Ireland	Media Lab Europe
2003	Montreal	Canada	McGill University
2004	Hamamatsu	Japan	Shizuoka University of Art & Culture
2005	Vancouver	Canada	University of British Columbia
2006	Paris	France	IRCAM
2007	New York City, NY	United States	New York University
2008	Genova	Italy	University of Genova
2009	Pittsburgh, PA	United States	Carnegie Mellon School of Music
2010	Sydney	Australia	University of Technology Sydney
2011	Oslo	Norway	University of Oslo
2012	Ann Arbor, MI	United States	University of Michigan
2013	Daejeon	Republic of Korea	Korea Advanced Inst. of Science & Technology
2014	London	United Kingdom	Goldsmiths University
2015	Baton Rouge, LA	United States	Louisiana State University
2016	Brisbane	Australia	Griffith University
2017	Copenhagen	Denmark	Aalborg University Copenhagen
2018	Blacksburg, VA	United States	Virginia Tech
2019	Porto Alegre	Brazil	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul
2020	Birmingham	United Kingdom	Royal Birmingham Conservatoire

Table 1: Chronological list of NIME conference location and organizing institution.



Figure 1: Conferences locations and chronological path. [Open interactive version](#).

There is no location that has hosted the NIME conference more than one time. From Figure 1 it is possible to identify some pattern related to the conference location. Consecutive editions of the conference have always been hosted in different continents, with hops between North America and Europe being the most common. NIME held in Oceania have always been preceded by an edition held in the United States of America and followed by an edition in Scandinavia. In terms of continents, the distribution of NIME hosts, as illustrated in Figure 2, is significantly skewed towards North America and Europe. However these figures should be read against the statistics in Section 6, which details the authors' affiliated institutions and their geographical distribution. Moreover, if we look only at the last six editions, including the current one, we have at least one NIME conference hosted in each continent excluding Africa. This may suggest that interest in NIME-related topics is extending beyond the Western world and that the outreach of the community is becoming more global. NIME conferences have been hosted in 11 different countries, as illustrated in Figure 3, with United States of America (6), Canada (2), United Kingdom (2) and Australia (2) being the only countries that hosted a NIME conference more than once.

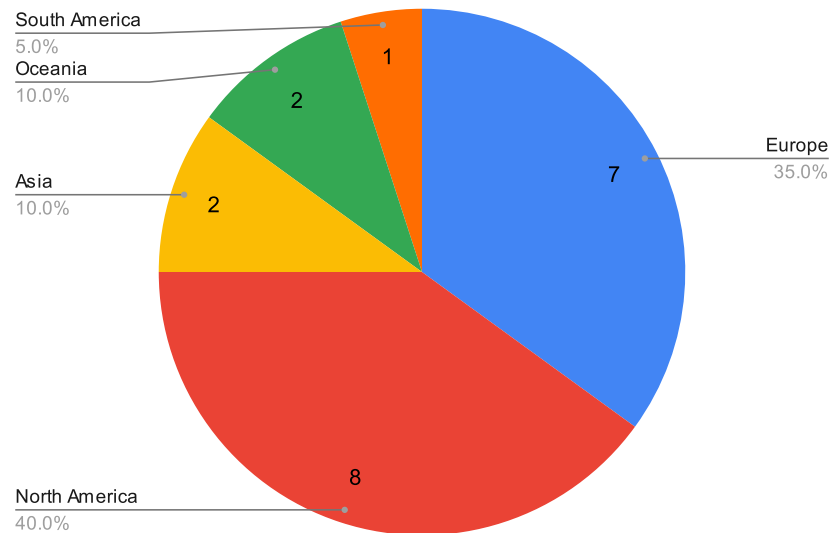


Figure 2: Conferences location by continent. [Open interactive version.](#)

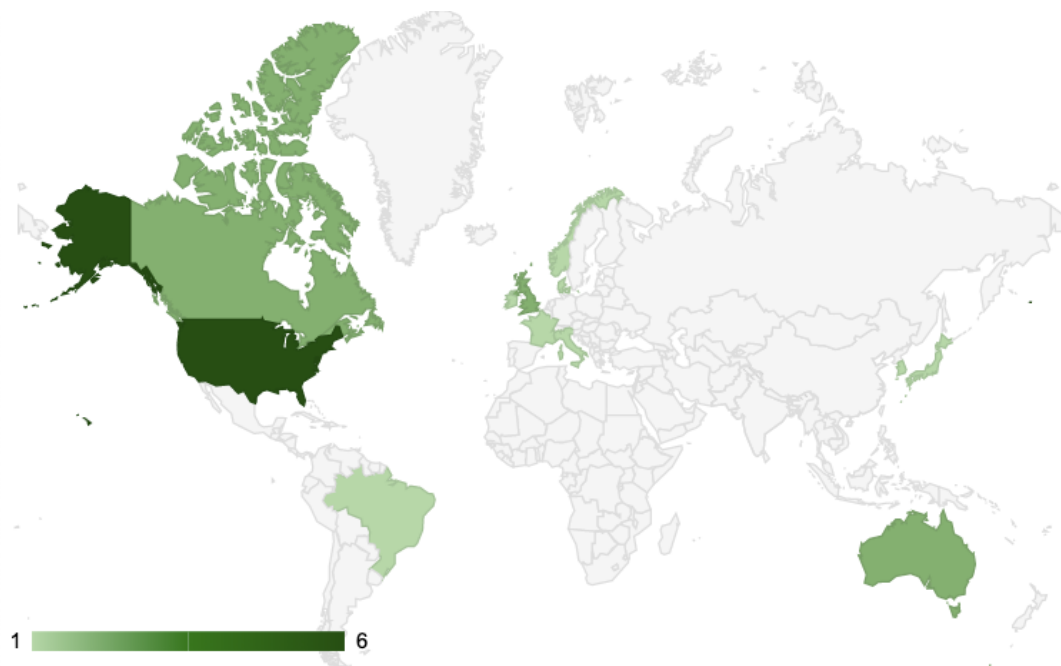


Figure 3: Conference location by country. [Open interactive version.](#)

A total of 36 different persons served as the 39 conference chairs. Michael J. Lyons, Sidney Fels and Tina Blaine chaired twice and all of them were chairs of the first NIME

in 2001. The mode is two chairs per conference, and also the average is very close to two. However in the 2001 edition there had been four chairs, three in 2010, one in 2002, 2003, 2012, 2013, and two in the remaining editions. Details are provided in Figure 4. Out of the 39 conference chairs, 34 were males (87.2%) and 5 were females (12.8%). However, as clearly visible in Figure 4, in recent years the gender balance has significantly improved.

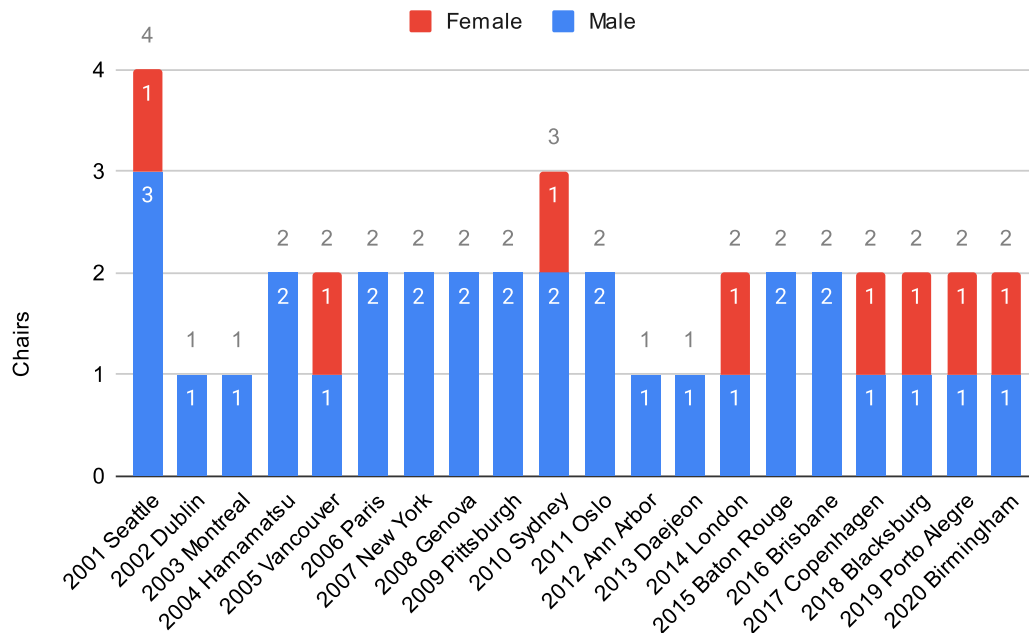


Figure 4: Number and gender of conference chairs. [Open interactive version.](#)

There have been a total of 48 unique keynote speech involving 40 males (78.4%) and 11 females (21.6%) for a total of 51 individuals. The discrepancy between speech and speakers is due to NIME 2020 which featured for the first time three duos as guest speakers. Figure 5 shows two trends in the more recent years: a larger number of invited keynote speakers (from 2017) and a nearly perfect gender balance (from 2014). From 2001 to 2013 there had been only one woman speaker, Teresa Marrin Nakra in 2007.

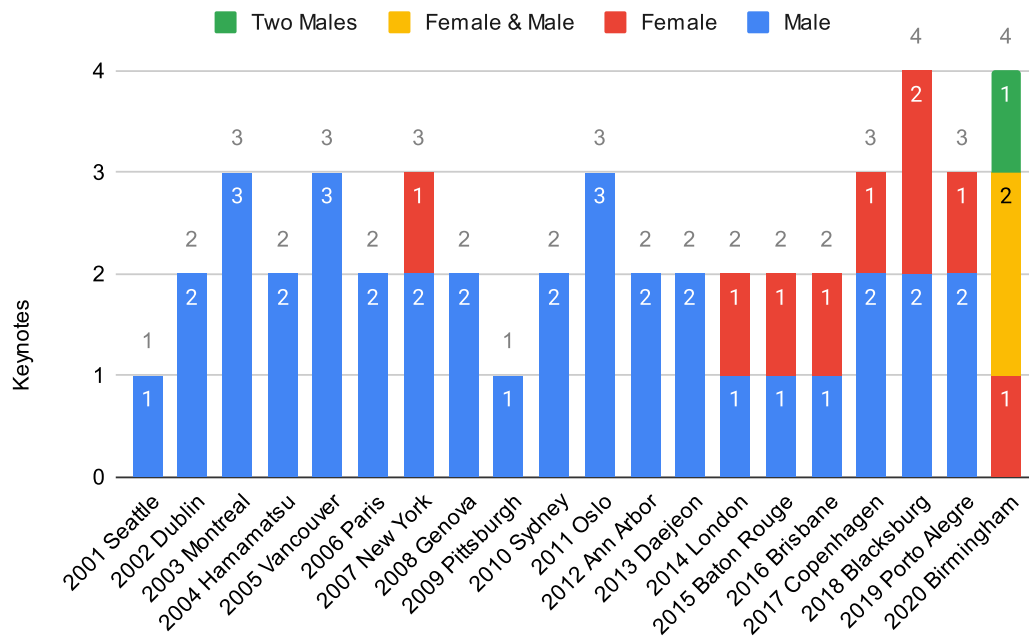


Figure 5: Number and gender of keynote speakers. [Open interactive version.](#)

A total of 1024 unique reviewers have been involved in scrutinizing NIME works so far, and these have been appointed for a total of 2755 times. The number of reviewers for each edition are detailed in Figure 6, while in Figure 7 we listed those that served as a reviewer in at least 10 different editions. Michael J. Lyons has been a reviewer in all twenty editions, followed by Sidney Fels and Sergi Jordà that served in 18 editions and Stefania Serafin in 16.

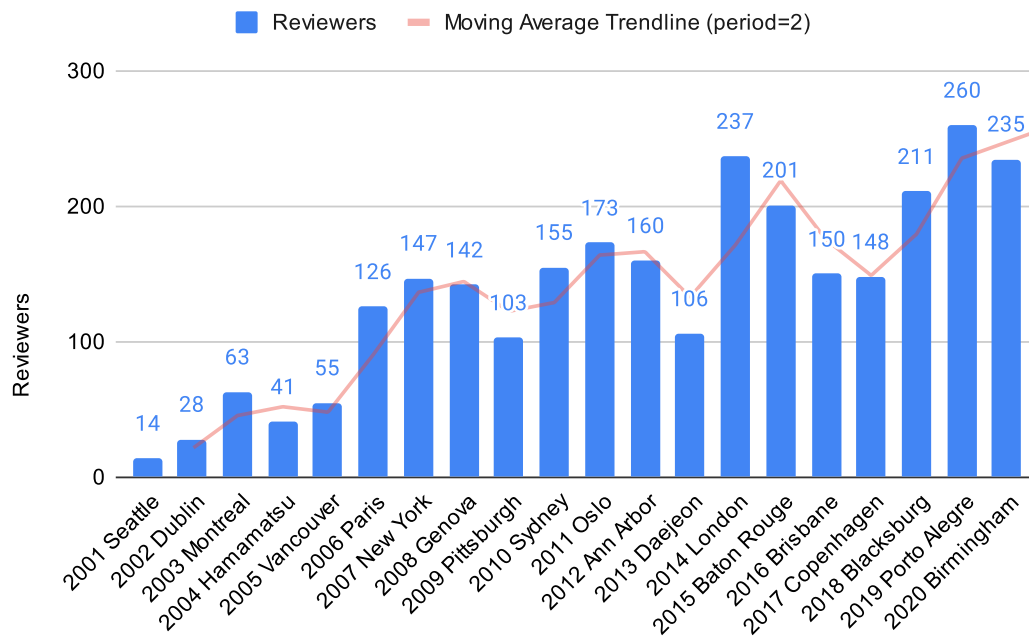


Figure 6: Number of reviewers. [Open interactive version.](#)

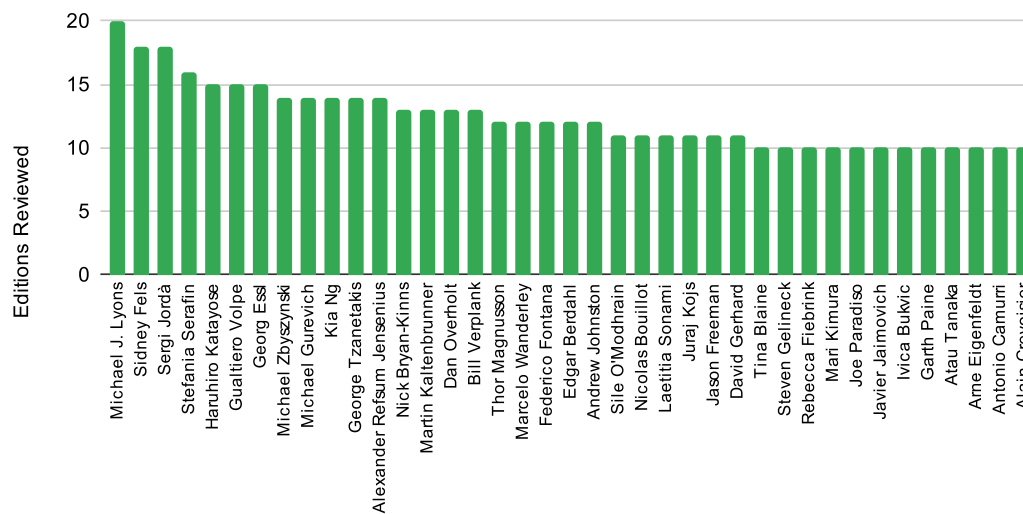


Figure 7: Frequent reviewers. [Open interactive version.](#)

4. Papers

A total of 1867 papers have been published in the NIME conference proceedings, including 719 *full* papers (38.5%), 847 *short* papers (45.4%), and 301 papers we labelled as *other* (16.1%), which are mostly related to demonstrations, performances or installations. The breakdown is solely based on the number of pages in the associated PDF as it is not possible to determine to which category papers were submitted and later accepted. In particular, the category *full* includes papers with 5 pages or more, *short* with 3 or 4 pages, and *other* with 2 pages or less. As visible in Figure 8, the number of published papers has constantly increased, with the exception of 2008, from 14 papers in 2001 to 148 papers in 2014. Thereafter the number have slightly declined until the 2020 edition that registered a growing trend. Figure 8 also shows the breakdown into *full*, *short*, and *other* papers. It is evident that from 2016 full papers represent the majority of published works, inverting the trend observed in the previous 15 editions.

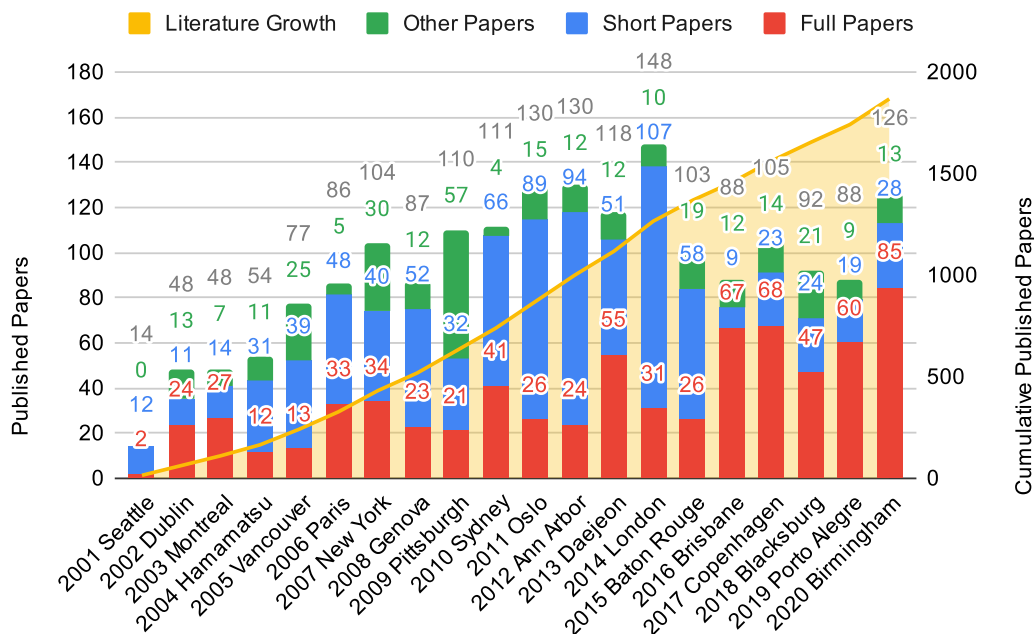


Figure 8: Published papers including breakdown into *full*, *short* and *other*. [Open interactive version](#).

The cumulative size of the NIME corpus is 8147 pages, which include 5,348,293 words in the body text of the papers, excluding front-matter, headers, footers, and list of

references. Figure 9 illustrates the total number of pages and words published every year in the NIME corpus, showing a clear correlation with the data in Figure 8. A recent tendency to publish longer papers is evident from the data in Figure 9, for example by comparing the data from 2007 and 2017 in which the number of published papers was nearly identical, or from 2014 and 2020 in which the total words and pages are very close despite a 14.8% drop in published papers. Moreover, regardless the different vertical axis for pages and words, Figure 9 shows a relative increase of words against pages over the years, suggesting a higher verbosity and likely less presence of images, illustration or diagrams. In turn this may also indicate an increasing number of works in less technical disciplines. The data in Figure 10 shows the average number of papers' pages and words for each year, confirming the trend in publishing longer and contents-rich papers.

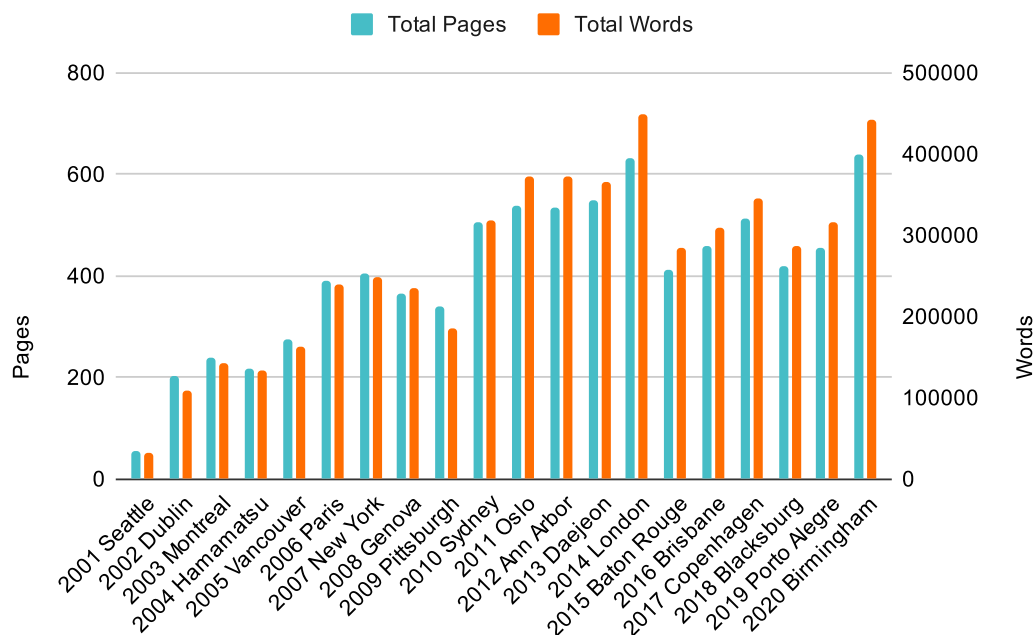


Figure 9: Total number of published pages and words. [Open interactive version.](#)

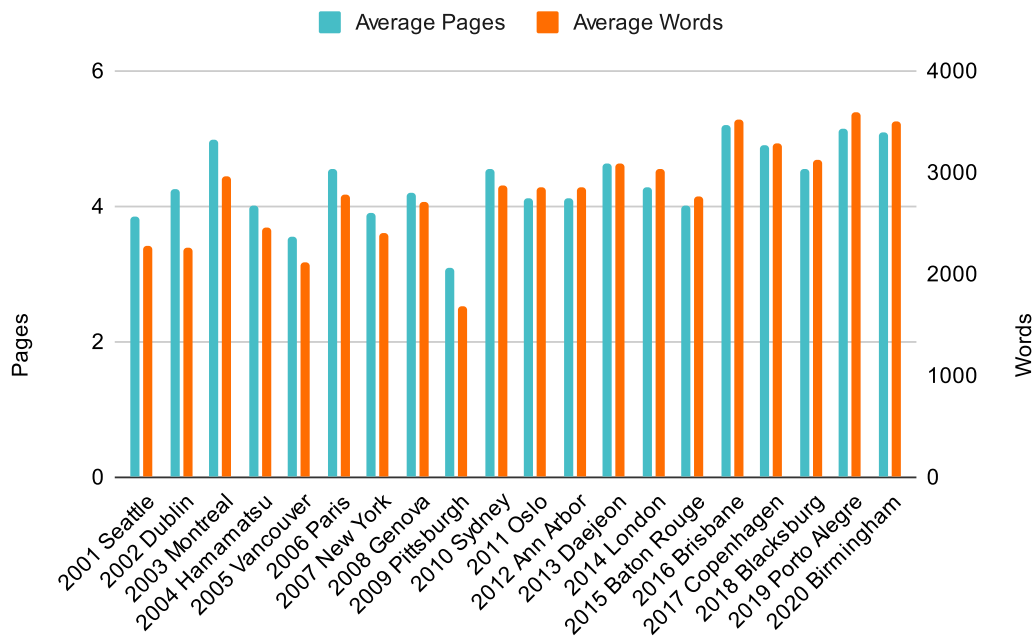


Figure 10: Average number of published pages and words. [Open interactive version.](#)

The average length of NIME papers is 4.4 pages or 2865 words. The longest paper in pages is *Artistic Creation and Computer Interactive Multisensory Simulation Force Feedback Gesture Transducers* published in 2003 with a total of 12 pages, which includes an appendix of 4 pages with extended bibliography and activity timeline of the associated project and laboratory. The longest paper in words is *Towards a Telematic Dimension Space* published in 2019 with a total of 7377 words. The histograms in Figure 11 and 12 show the distribution of the 1867 NIME papers' length in pages and words. It is evident how the great majority of papers match the page limit of their respective category. The word count histogram shows a similar trend with three visible local maxima. The average word count for the three categories are the following: 3971 words for *full* papers, 2579 words for *short* papers, and 1026 words for *other* papers. In this study we considered the 114 papers with 5 pages as full papers. However we can not exclude that some of these are short papers with a few references spilling over the 4th page. If we consider only papers with lengths matching the page limits, average word counts are the following: 4109 words for 6 pages, 2630 words for 4 pages, and 1163 words for 2 pages.

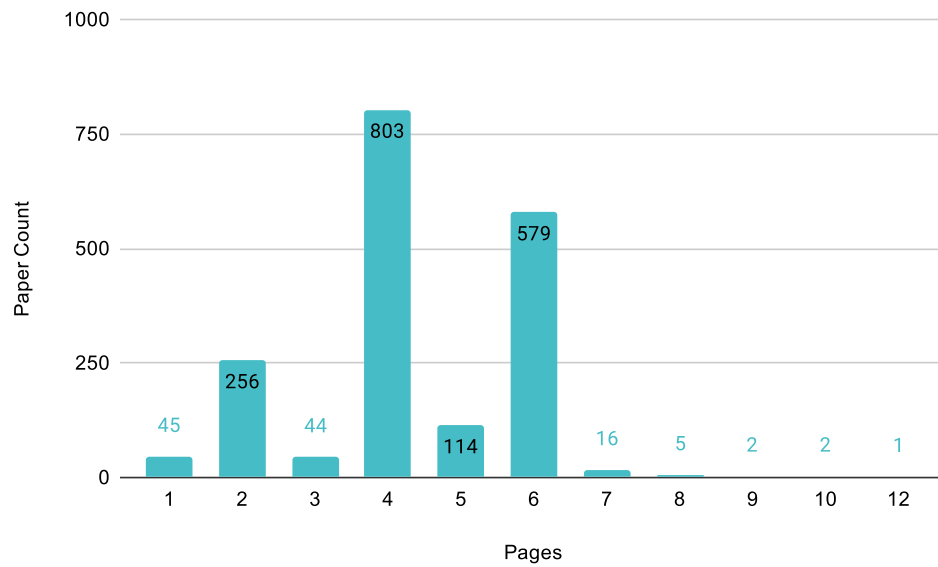


Figure 11: Distribution of papers according to length in pages. [Open interactive version.](#)

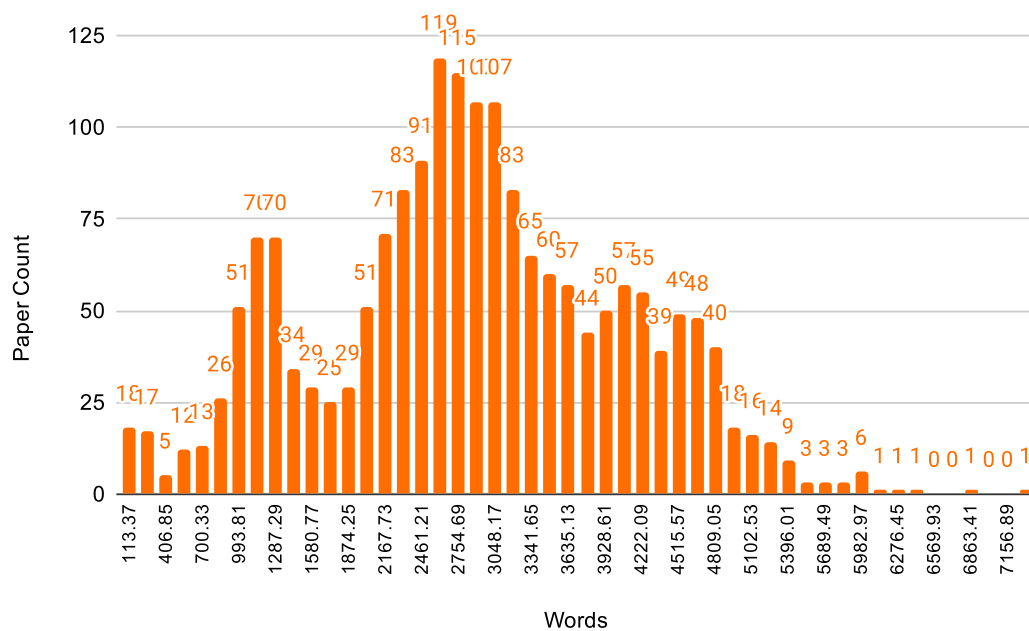


Figure 12: Distribution of papers according to length in words. [Open interactive version.](#)

The number of citations associated with each paper, extracted from Semantic Scholar⁴, changes frequently, and this is particularly true for recent papers as well as for highly cited papers. The figures presented here are based on data extracted in April 2021. The 1867 NIME papers have been cited so far 20658 times, with an average of approximately 11 citations per paper. The breakdown into the twenty conference editions is detailed in Figure 13, including the total citations attracted by the proceedings of every year as well as the normalized average, calculated dividing the total citations by the number of papers and by the years of age. Papers that have been published for a longer period have more time to attract citations compared to the recent one (for simplicity, we assumed a linear relationship). The normalized average, represented with a red line in Figure 13, attempts to estimate the impact of the individual corpora of papers presented at each NIME edition. It is evident that the first three editions are the most influential, as also visible also in the data in Tables 2 and 3. In particular, works presented in the first edition have been cited 1118 times with only 14 published papers. This count exceeds 1700 if we also include the citations received by journal articles in which some of these papers were later extended. Thereafter, the normalized average appears to be stable with minor fluctuations within the range 0.9 to 1.5. Figures from recent years may not be significant as associated works haven't yet received sufficient attention and influenced follow up works.

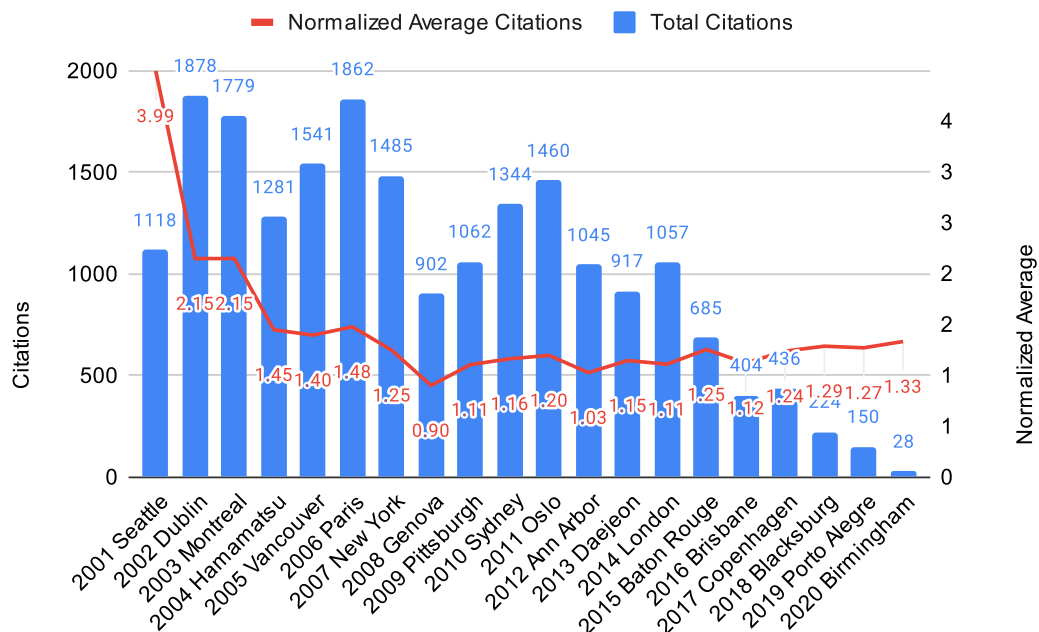


Figure 13: Total and normalized average citations. [Open interactive version.](#)

Overall, there are 1513 papers (81.3%) that have been cited at least one time, out of which 593 papers (31.7%) present 10 or more citations. The distribution of citations presents an exponential trend as visible in the histogram of Figure 14, which also includes 349 papers with no citations. Out of these, 104 present one or two pages only and are likely associated with demonstrations, performances and installations. Approximately 50% of the 20,658 citation are associated with only 170 papers (9.1% of the NIME corpus), while approximately 90% of the citations are associated with 789 papers (42.3% of the NIME corpus). The same statistics are also provided for each edition in Figure 14, showing an overall consistency in the fraction of proceedings receiving approximately respectively 50% and 90% of the citations.

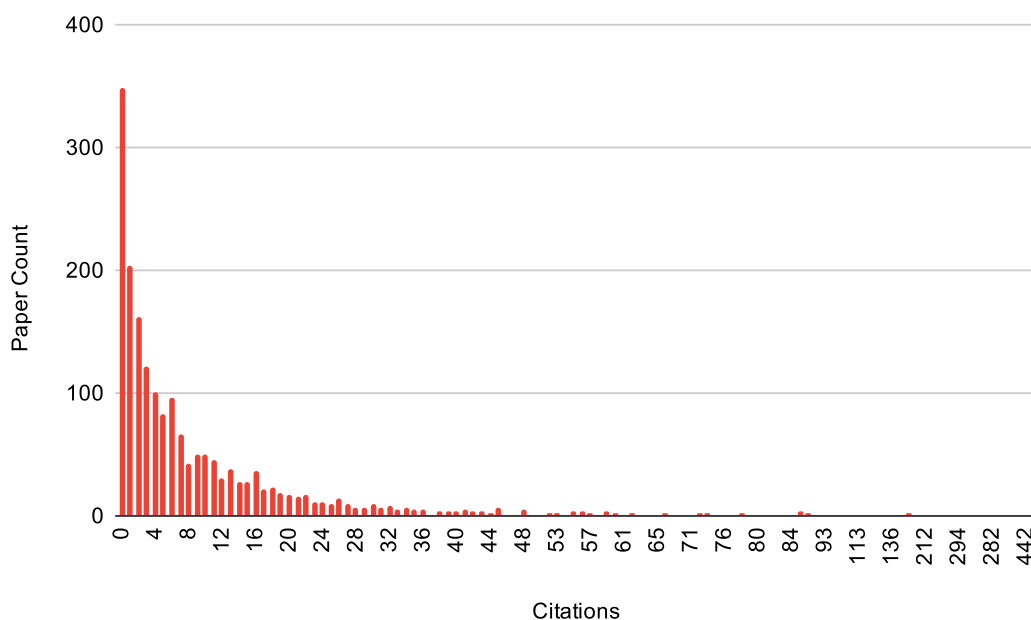


Figure 14: Distribution of published papers against number of citations.
[Open interactive version.](#)

Table 2 shows the twenty most cited papers, which are mostly from the first six NIME editions, as predictable from the data illustrated in Figure 13. Table 3 includes the twenty papers with the highest number of citations per year of age, which, as expected, includes also more recently published papers. The starred titles indicates papers appearing in the anthology *A NIME Reader* [6], which includes influential works across the broad range of NIME topics, selected not only according to their

number of citations. Finally, Table 4 includes the most cited paper for each edition of the conference.

Citations	Title	Year
357	The Importance of Parameter Mapping in Electronic Instrument Design	2002
294	Principles for Designing Computer Music Controllers *	2001
291	Input Devices for Musical Expression: Borrowing Tools from HCI	2001
248	OpenSound Control: State of the Art 2003	2003
222	Audiopad: A Tag-based Interface for Musical Performance	2002
212	Problems and Prospects for Intimate Musical Control of Computers *	2001
173	Cutaneous Grooves: Composing for the Sense of Touch	2002
151	Contexts of Collaborative Musical Experiences *	2003
151	The E in NIME: Musical Expression with New Computer Interfaces	2006
139	Score Following: State of the Art and New Developments	2003
136	Sonic City: The Urban Environment as a Musical Interface	2003
123	Wireless Sensor Interface and Gesture-Follower for Music Pedagogy *	2007
120	MnM: a Max/MSP Mapping Toolbox	2005
119	Block Jam: A Tangible Interface for Interactive Music	2003
113	A Meta-Instrument for Interactive, On-the-Fly Machine Learning	2009
107	On-the-fly Programming: Using Code as an Expressive Musical Instrument	2004
100	SenseMble: A Wireless, Compact, Multi-User Sensor System for Interactive Dance	2006
99	Mobile Music Making	2004
93	The Augmented Violin Project: Research, Composition and Performance Report	2006
92	Evolving The Mobile Phone Orchestra	2010

Table 2: Top 20 most cited papers in NIME proceedings.

Cit./Age ▼	Title	Year
18.8	The Importance of Parameter Mapping in Electronic Instrument Design	2002
14.7	Principles for Designing Computer Music Controllers *	2001
14.6	Input Devices for Musical Expression: Borrowing Tools from HCI	2001
14.3	MuMYO - Evaluating and Exploring the MYO Armband for Musical Interaction	2015
13.8	OpenSound Control: State of the Art 2003	2003
11.7	Audiopad: A Tag-based Interface for Musical Performance	2002
10.6	Problems and Prospects for Intimate Musical Control of Computers *	2001
10.3	The Black Box	2013
10	The E in NIME: Musical Expression with New Computer Interfaces	2006
9.4	A Meta-Instrument for Interactive, On-the-Fly Machine Learning	2009
9.2	Action-Sound Latency: Are Our Tools Fast Enough?	2016
9.1	Cutaneous Grooves: Composing for the Sense of Touch	2002
8.8	Wireless Sensor Interface and Gesture-Follower for Music Pedagogy *	2007
8.4	Contexts of Collaborative Musical Experiences *	2003
8.4	Evolving The Mobile Phone Orchestra	2010
8	Design for Longevity: Ongoing Use of Instruments from NIME 2010-14	2017
7.7	Score Following: State of the Art and New Developments	2003
7.6	Sonic City: The Urban Environment as a Musical Interface	2003
7.5	Machine Learning of Musical Gestures	2013
7.5	MnM: a Max/MSP Mapping Toolbox	2005

Table 3: Top 20 NIME papers according to citations normalized by years of age.

Year	Title	Citations
2001	Principles for Designing Computer Music Controllers *	294
2002	The Importance of Parameter Mapping in Electronic Instrument Design	357
2003	OpenSound Control: State of the Art 2003	248
2004	On-the-fly Programming: Using Code as an Expressive Musical Instrument	107
2005	MnM: a Max/MSP Mapping Toolbox	120
2006	The E in NIME: Musical Expression with New Computer Interfaces	151
2007	Wireless Sensor Interface and Gesture-Follower for Music Pedagogy *	123
2008	HCI Methodology For Evaluating Musical Controllers: A Case Study	87
2009	A Meta-Instrument for Interactive, On-the-Fly Machine Learning	113
2010	Evolving The Mobile Phone Orchestra	92
2011	Recognition Of Multivariate Temporal Musical Gestures Using N-Dimensional Dynamic Time Warping	64
2012	massMobile - an Audience Participation Framework	48
2013	The Black Box	83
2014	Lessons Learned in Exploring the Leap Motion Sensor for Gesture-based Instrument Design	45
2015	MuMYO - Evaluating and Exploring the MYO Armband for Musical Interaction	86
2016	Action-Sound Latency: Are Our Tools Fast Enough?	46
2017	Design for Longevity: Ongoing Use of Instruments from NIME 2010-14	32
2018	NIME Identity from the Performer's Perspective	14
2019	Sound Control: Supporting Custom Musical Interface Design for Children with Disabilities	9
2020	Reflections on Eight Years of Instrument Creation with Machine Learning	3

Table 4: Most cited paper for each NIME edition.

5. Authors

In analyzing authorship, we computationally removed middle names, titles and other abbreviations found in the author field of the BibTeX files because these are often registered inconsistently throughout the corpus of papers and lead to false duplicates. For simplicity, when analyzing gender diversity we used the a binary classification method based on author's first name. While this estimate is not inclusive of the full spectrum of gender identity, it does provide some estimate of diversity within NIME. Moreover for 11 authors we had to manually specify the gender as the specific package used in the software was not able to provide a binary value.

The 1867 papers published in the NIME conference proceedings present a total of 4661 authors representing 2550 unique individuals. As expected, the total number of authors, represented with the blue area and numbers in Figure 16, as well as the

unique authors, represented by the stacked columns and numbered in gray, shows a high correlation with the number of published papers in Figure 8. Figure 16 also breaks down unique authors into those authoring a paper at NIME for the first time (red), returning from the previous edition (green), and returning from other earlier editions (yellow). Returning has to be interpreted as an author in the proceedings and not as an attendee to the conference. It is evident that the great majority of authors at each edition have never authored a NIME paper before.

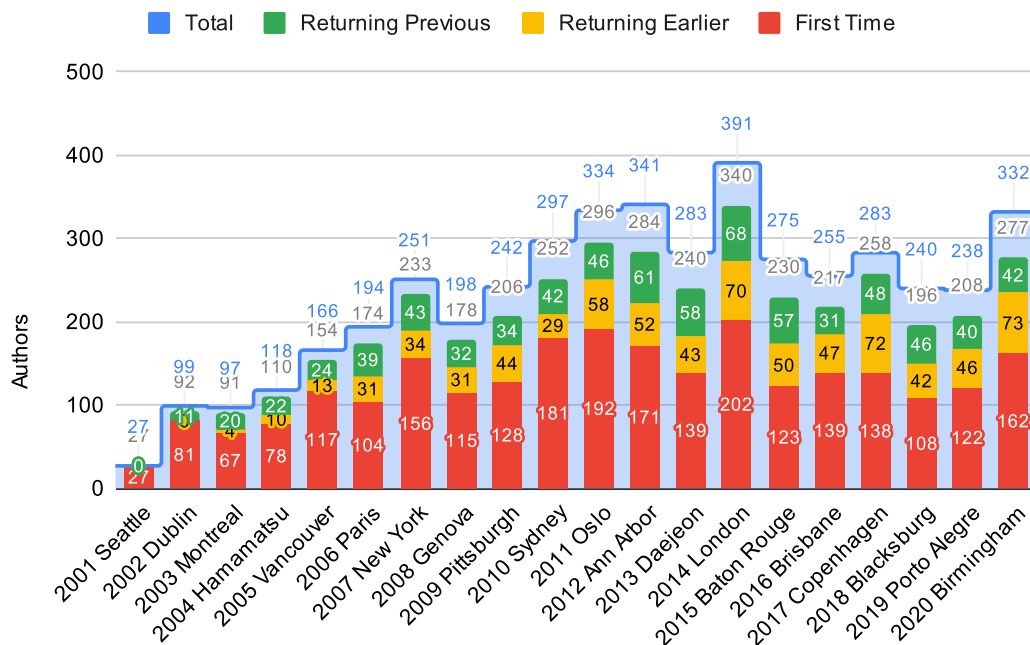


Figure 16: Total authors and unique authors breakdown into first time publishing at NIME, returning from the previous edition, and returning from earlier editions. [Open interactive version.](#)

A large majority of NIME papers (81.7%) present one to three authors, as visible from the histogram in Figure 17. The average number of authors per paper is equal to 2.5. However, over the years the average has consistently grown from 1.9 in 2001 up to 2.9 in 2016, and it has stabilized around 2.65 in the last four editions.

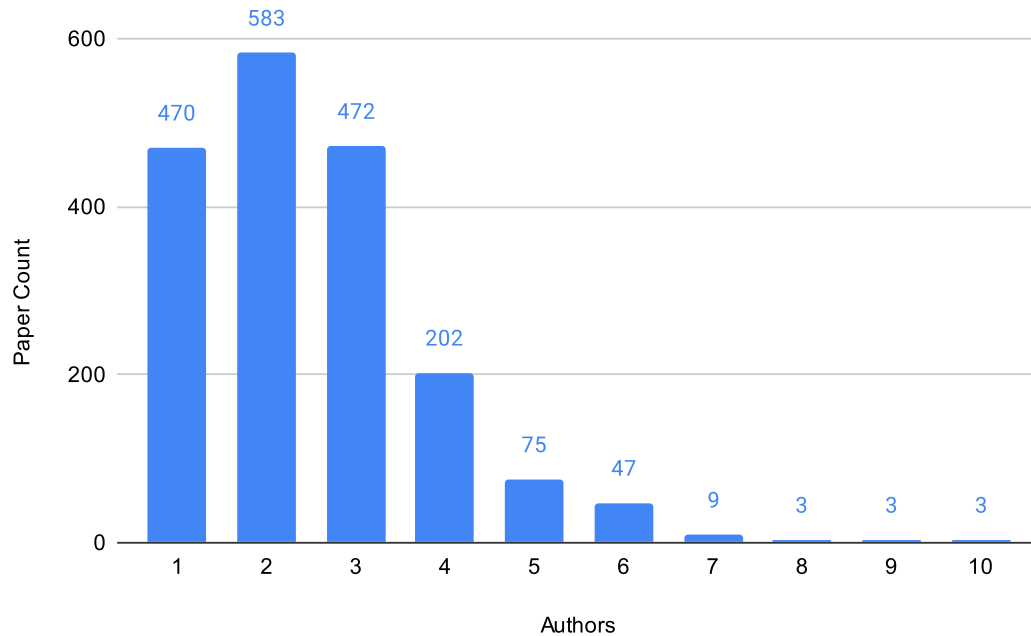


Figure 17: Distribution of authorship. [Open interactive version.](#)

Considering the total authors, 15% of them are female and 85% are male. The balance slightly improves if looking at unique authors, with 17.5% females and 82.5% males. Instead, the balance is slightly degraded when considering received citations, with 14.1% accountable to female authors and the remaining 85.9% to male authors. However, 30.8% of the NIME papers present at least one female author. The breakdown per conference edition of these figures are provided in Figure 18, which show minor fluctuations but a substantially unchanged trend over the years. All indicators have improved in the last two editions, with the 2020 NIME being the best so far in terms of gender balance. If this trend continues an ideal gender balance can be reached around 2025.

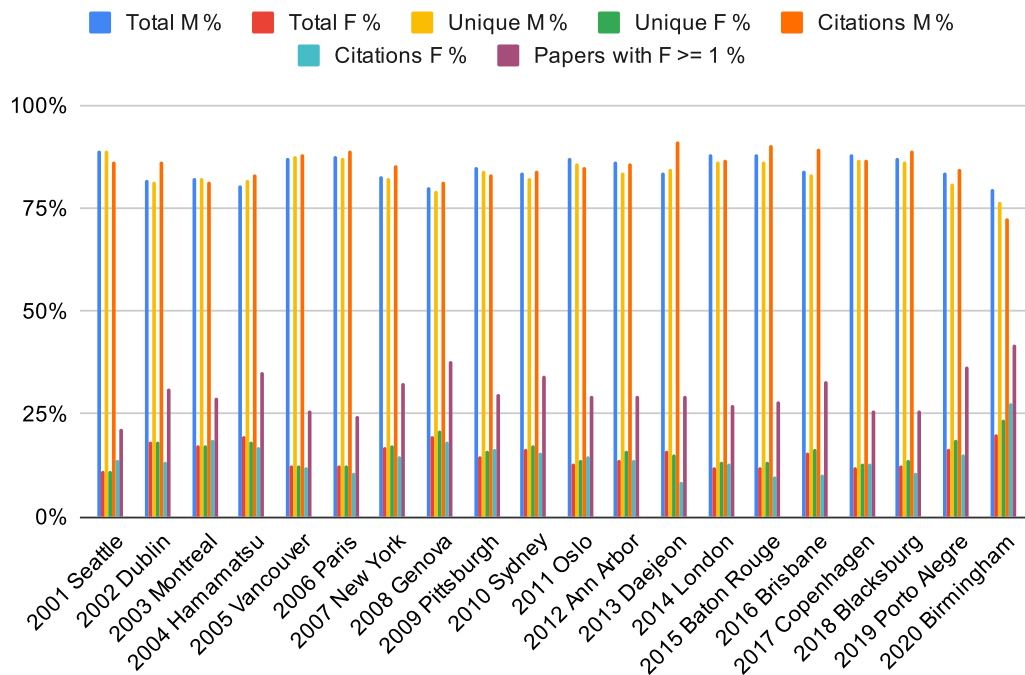


Figure 18: Gender diversity indicators, including percentage of males and females for total authors, unique authors, received citations, and percentage of papers with at least one female author. [Open interactive version.](#)

Figure 19 shows four distributions related to authorship, including authors according to published papers, authors according to papers published as first author, authors according to number of NIMes with at least one paper, and authors according to total number of citations received on their NIME papers. The top twenty authors according to these four criteria are listed in Table 5.

The frequency of publication by authors in the top left histogram of Figure 19 shows that 72.4% of the unique authors contributed to the NIME proceedings with only one publication, while 13.5% contributed with 2 publications, and 5.2% contributed with 3 publications. Lotka's law [18] is commonly used to model the productivity pattern of authors in any given field. The law is defined as $y = C/x^n$ where x is the number of publications, y is the relative frequency of authors with x publications, and n and C are constants depending on the specific field. With the typical values $C=1$ and $n=2$, the law states that for every 100 authors contributing with 1 article, 25 will contribute with 2, 11 will contribute with 3, and so on. We found that the NIME proceedings

conforms to Lotka's law with $n=2.403$ and $C=0.723$. The goodness-of-fit is suggested by the coefficient of determination or R^2 equal to 0.999.

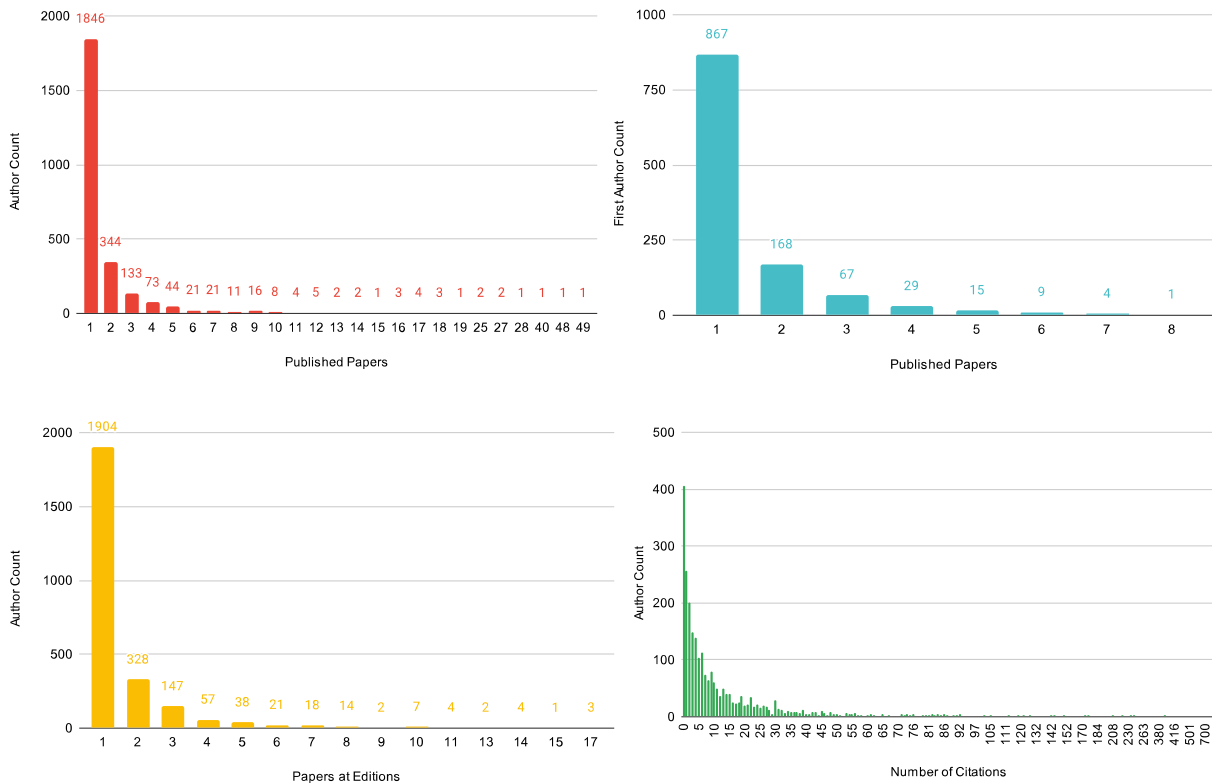


Figure 19: Distribution of authors according to number of papers they published (top left, [interactive](#)); Distribution authors according to number of papers they published as first author (top right, [interactive](#)); Distribution authors according to number of edition in which they published a at least one paper (bottom left, [interactive](#)); Distribution of authors according to total number of citations received on their NIME papers (bottom right, [interactive](#)).

Author	Papers	Author	1st	Author	@ Editions	Author	# Citations
Ajay Kapur	49	Thor Magnusson	8	Marcelo Wanderley	17	Marcelo Wanderley	1391
Marcelo Wanderley	48	Alexander Jensenius	7	Georg Essl	17	Perry Cook	768
Andrew McPherson	40	Charles Martin	7	Ajay Kapur	17	Matthew Wright	741
Alexander Jensenius	28	Yoichi Nagashima	7	Ge Wang	15	Norbert Schnell	700
Ge Wang	27	Edgar Berdahl	7	Joseph Paradiso	14	Ge Wang	571
Georg Essl	27	Dan Overholt	6	Alexander Jensenius	14	Atau Tanaka	547
Matthew Wright	25	Laurel Pardue	6	Stefania Serafin	14	Adrian Freed	544
Joseph Paradiso	25	Chris Kiefer	6	Matthew Wright	14	Frederic Bevilacqua	514
Edgar Berdahl	19	Jan Schacher	6	Dan Overholt	13	Sile OModhrain	501
Dan Overholt	18	Michael Gurevich	6	Michael Gurevich	13	Sergi Jorda	480
Michael Gurevich	18	Diana Young	6	Atau Tanaka	11	Georg Essl	465
Adrian Freed	18	Garth Paine	6	Sergi Jorda	11	Nicola Orio	430
Benjamin Knapp	17	Sergi Jorda	6	Benjamin Knapp	11	Ajay Kapur	422
Sergi Jorda	17	Florent Berthaut	6	Sile OModhrain	11	David Wessel	416
Stefania Serafin	17	Sang Lee	5	Sidney Fels	10	Andrew McPherson	407
Jim Murphy	17	Emmanuel Flety	5	Adrian Freed	10	Alexander Jensenius	391
Dale Carnegie	16	Abram Hindle	5	Nick Bryan-Kinns	10	Andy Hunt	386
Nick Bryan-Kinns	16	Atau Tanaka	5	Gil Weinberg	10	Michael Gurevich	386
Sile OModhrain	16	Charles Roberts	5	Edgar Berdahl	10	Sidney Fels	383
Sidney Fels	15	Nicolas D'Alessandro	5	Jim Murphy	10	Ali Momeni	380

Table 5: Top 20 authors according to number of published papers, number of published papers as first author, number of conference editions with at least one published paper, and number of citations. [Open full table.](#)

6. Affiliations

Papers presenting multiple authors are common, and often they have different affiliations. To provide a fair representation, when computing statistics we tally one paper, as well as the associated citations, to all affiliated institutes, countries and continents for each individual author, even if identical. Moreover, in data related to countries, we do not differentiate between the 50 states in the United States of America, and to provide better insights at macro-geographical level we consider the world partitioned into seven continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania, and Antarctica. Authors' affiliation is one of the most challenging information to be computationally extract from papers. Despite using a fairly sophisticated method to extract affiliations, combining machine learning [19] and large academic databases, errors are still possible because there is no standardized format for the author field in paper's front-matter, and a variety of schemes has been

observed. Moreover papers associated with performance and installation often includes only the author’s name. Affiliation and country is missing or is impossible to extract respectively for 437 (9.4%) and 514 (11%) non-unique authors. For the remaining, we estimate that up to 5% of non-unique authors may be associated with a partially or totally incorrect institute and country, and this often includes non-academic affiliations. However, when consolidating the statistics we managed to manually fixed the great majority of evident errors and also manually merged figures for influential institutes that were inconsistently named across the NIME corpus.

The 4661 non-unique authors of the 1867 NIME papers are affiliated with 1483 different institutes from 55 countries and 5 continents. The breakdown per conference edition is shown in Figure 20. The number of institutes is correlated with the number of published papers and unique authors shown in Figure 8 and 16. The number of represented countries in the second decade has been fairly stable and higher compared to the first decade, showing an improvement in diversity. All inhabited continents except Africa are always represented by at least one author’s institute in most editions of NIME.

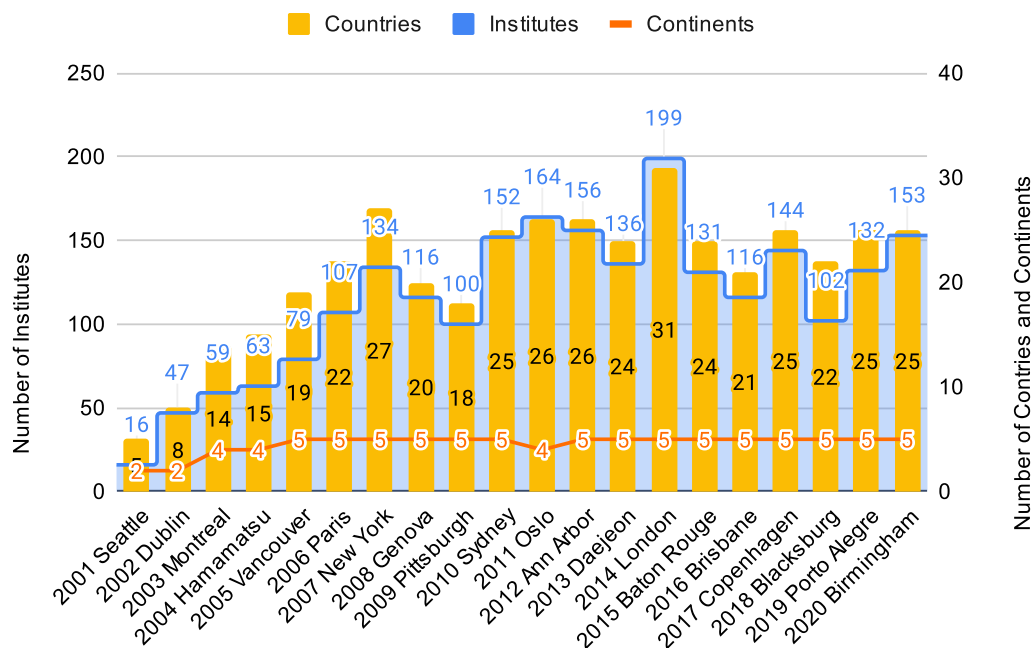


Figure 20: Number of authors’ affiliated institutes, countries, and continent. [Open interactive version](#).

Collaboration in the NIME community is frequent with 53.1% of the papers presenting authors from different institutes, 24.4% from different countries, and 20.9% from different continents. The breakdown per conference edition is detailed in Figure 21, showing a slowly increasing trend in collaboration across institutes. However, the numbers for the specific editions must also be considered against the data illustrated in Figure 22, which shows the percentage of authors affiliated to institutes in the same country and continent as the conference host. Indeed, it is evident how conferences hosted in Europe and North America have attracted a large percentage of authors from the same country or continent.

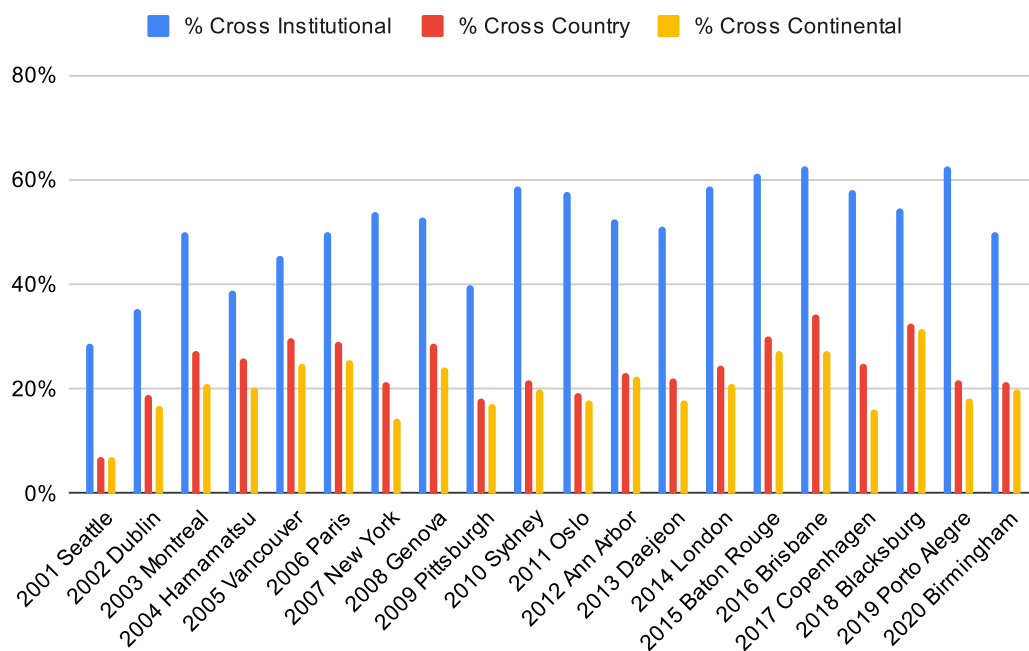


Figure 21: Percentage of papers with authors affiliated with different institutions, countries, and continents. [Open interactive version.](#)



Figure 22: Percentage of authors affiliated with institutions from the same country and continent as the conference host. [Open interactive version.](#)

Table 6 shows the the twenty institutions accounting for the largest number of non-unique authors in NIME proceedings and that have been cited the most. The country and continent distribution of non-unique authors and citations are also shown in Figure 23, 24, and 25. These report that the great majority (74.6%) of institutions involved in NIME research are based either in Europe or in North America.

Institute	Authors	Institute	Citations
Queen Mary University of London	122	Stanford University	2512
Stanford University	112	University of California Berkley	1898
McGill University	98	Princeton University	1298
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	89	Universitat Pompeu Fabra	1295
The Queen's University Belfast	72	McGill University	1151
Princeton University	53	Queen Mary University of London	1087
University of Oslo	51	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1074
California Institute of the Arts	46	The Queen's University Belfast	882
Universitat Pompeu Fabra	43	University of Oslo	732
University of Michigan	37	University of British Columbia	682
Georgia Institute of Technology	36	IRCAM	873
University of British Columbia	35	University of Sussex	562
Louisiana State University	31	Georgia Institute of Technology	461
University of Sussex	31	University of Genoa	327
University of California Berkeley	29	Carnegie Mellon University	316
University of Technology Sydney	29	University of Michigan	304
Aalborg University	28	Viktoria Institute	289
University of Plymouth	28	Goldsmiths University of London	470
Victoria University of Wellington	26	RWTH Aachen University	225
Aalto University	26	Deutsche Telekom Laboratories	222

Table 6: Top 20 institutes according to number of affiliated non-unique authors and received citations.

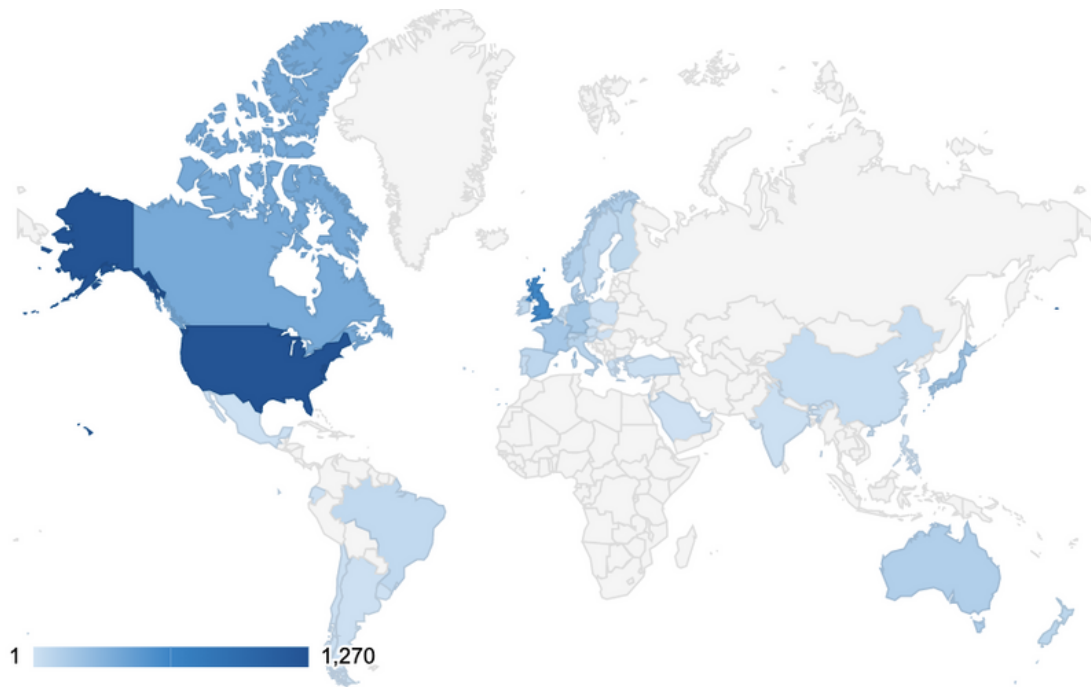


Figure 23: Distribution of non-unique authors by affiliation's country. [Open interactive version.](#)

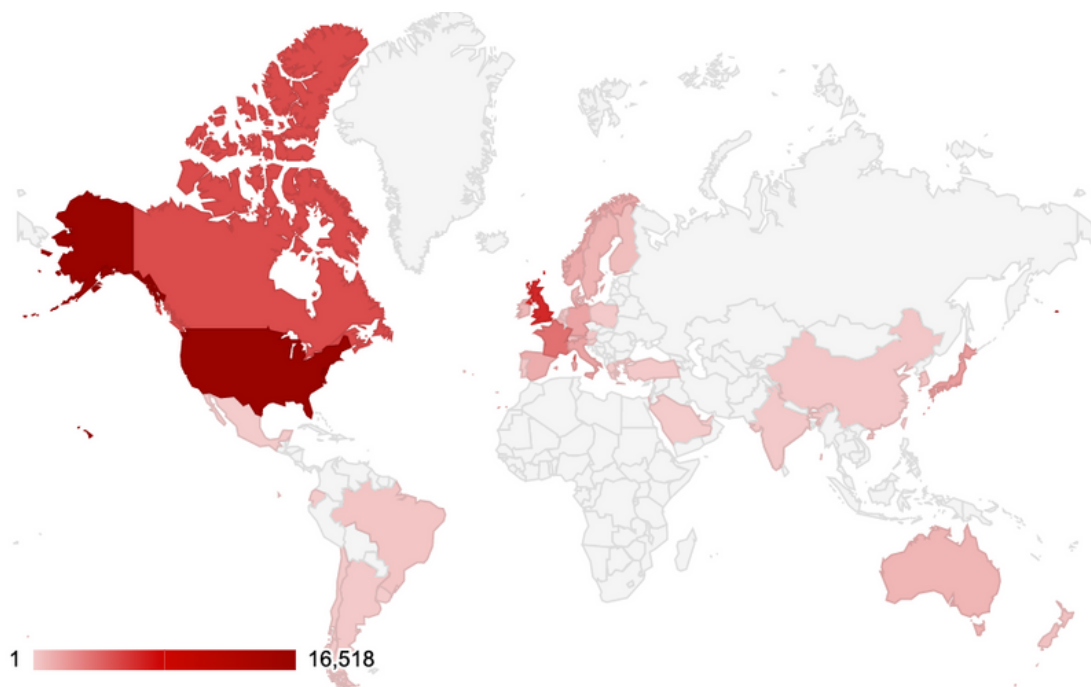


Figure 24: Distribution of citations received by non-unique authors by affiliation's country. [Open interactive version.](#)

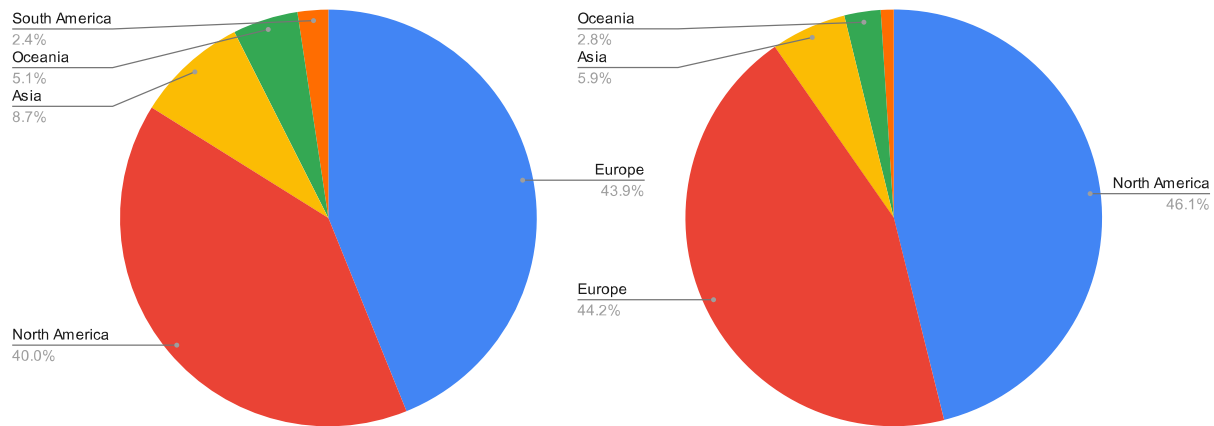


Figure 25: Distribution of non-unique authors (left, [interactive](#)) and citations received by non-unique authors by affiliations' continent (right, [interactive](#)).

7. Travel

The environmental impact of NIME and the promotion sustainable research practices is an important matter for the NIME community⁵. The impact and sustainability of traveling to academic conferences has been often questioned, including in related communities such as the International Computer Music Conference (ICMC) [20]. Therefore, in this study we also estimated the distance that conference participants travelled as well as the associated carbon footprint. Since data on attendees is not publicly available we assumed that all first authors travelled to the conference. As departing location we used the geolocation of author's affiliation, which as discussed in the previous section is missing for approximately 9.4% of the non-unique authors and it may be incorrect for another 5%. For the carbon footprint calculation we used a model that considers different modes of transport for short, medium and long distances⁶. The few first authors with two or more papers were counted multiple times, since we assumed that also other colleagues may have travelled along. Other conference attendees such as organizing delegation and volunteers are usually locally based and have a negligible contribution to the total carbon footprint. Keynote speakers are not included as well as the departing location can not be determined. However, a significant fraction of participants are not included in this tally because installations and performances papers are not always included in the proceedings, and when included, the author's affiliation is not always included in the front-matter.

The estimated total distance travelled by NIME participants in the twenty analyzed years is 10,431,836 km. The associated carbon footprint is 5841 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). The average distance travelled by each participant is 5900 km and the average carbon footprint is 3.3 tCO₂e. There is no significant difference genders, with females presenting an average of 6097 km and 3.44 tCO₂e, and males an average of 5864 km and 3.28 tCO₂e. However the total distance and carbon footprint of the various editions is significantly different, as visible in Figure 26. The data must be read against the conference location and then number of published papers in Figure 8, which matches the estimated participants and was relatively low in the first few editions. As expected, since most authors are affiliated with Europeans and North Americans institutions, the conferences hosted in other continents requires longer travels and result in a higher environmental impact. This trend is also visible in Figure 27, which reports the same figures averaged per participant, as well as in Figure 28, where we aggregated the average data by conference hosting continent.

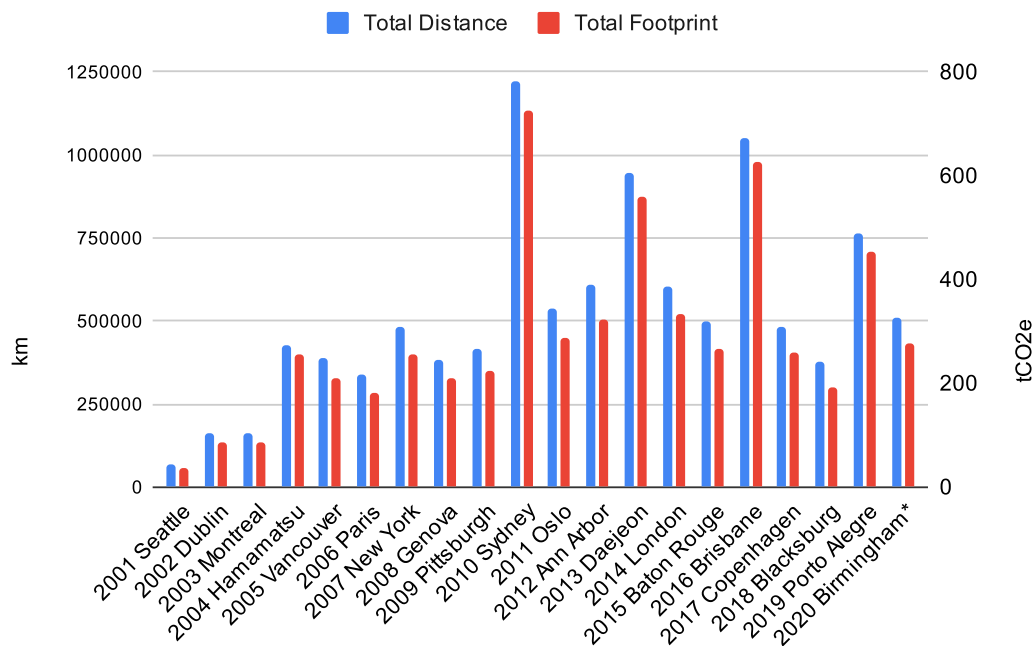


Figure 26: Estimated total distance travelled by conference participants and associated carbon footprint. [Open interactive version.](#)

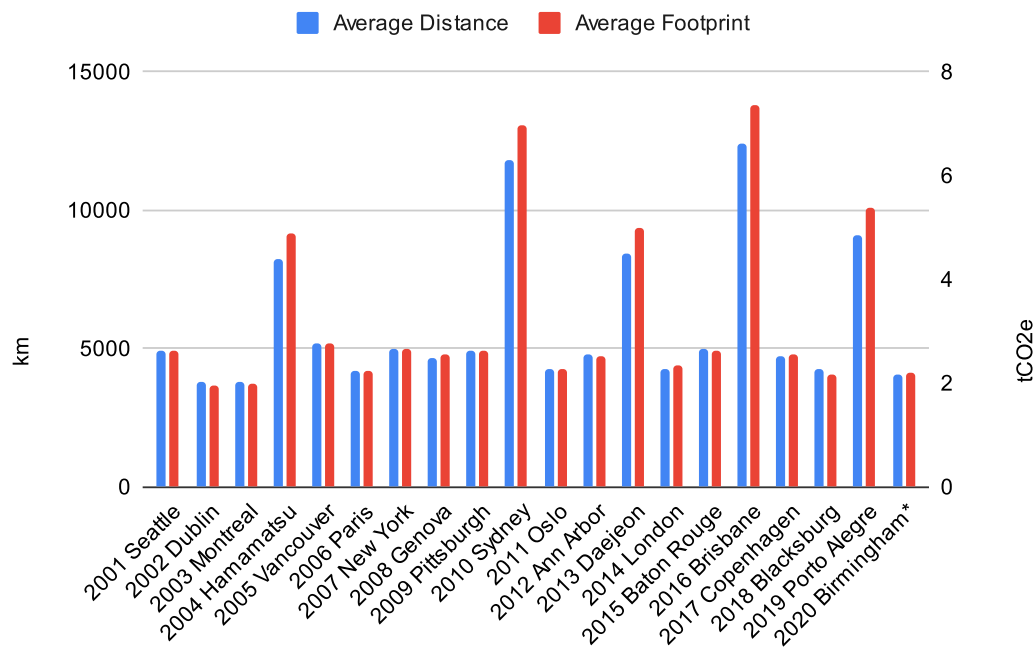


Figure 27: Estimated average distance travelled by each conference participant and associated carbon footprint. [Open interactive version.](#)

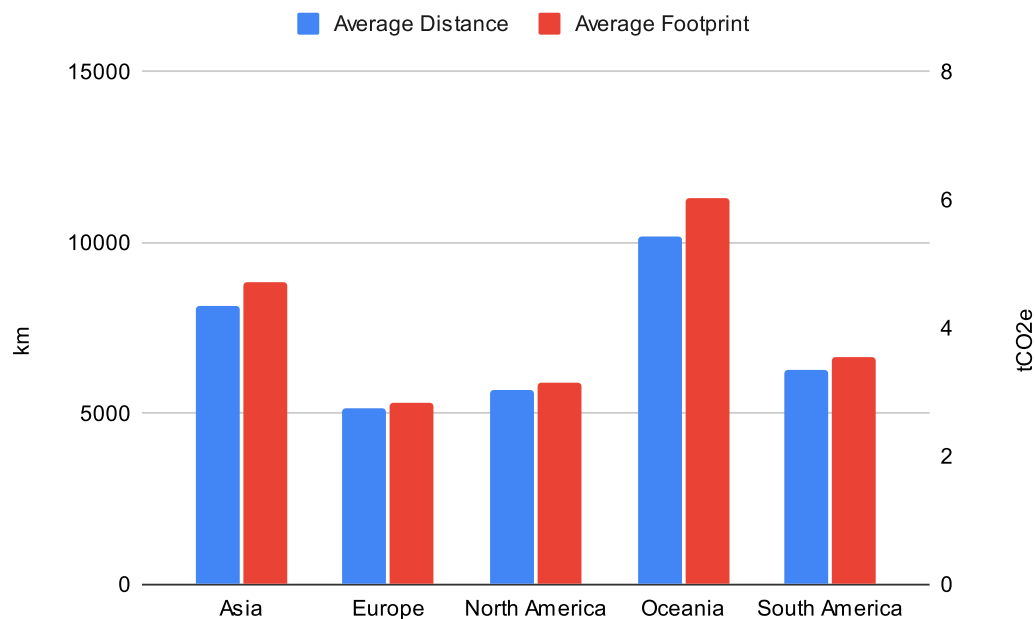


Figure 28: Estimated average distance travelled by each conference participants and associated carbon footprint aggregated by hosting continent. [Open interactive version.](#)

Figure 29 shows the average distance travelled and carbon footprint aggregated by affiliation country, which we assumed as the travel departure point. As discussed earlier, errors in extracting author's affiliation are possible. Therefore in the aggregated average figures errors are negligible for countries presenting a large number of conference participants, as visible in Figure 30, but they may significantly bias those with only a handful of participants. Moreover, data for countries with little participants is poorly representative even if accurate, because based on one or few conferences only. As expected, when analyzing the yearly breakdown of participants according to country we observed some proximity correlation with the hosting location. However, we can not assert that this is due to environmental concerns, other factors may have contributed as well.

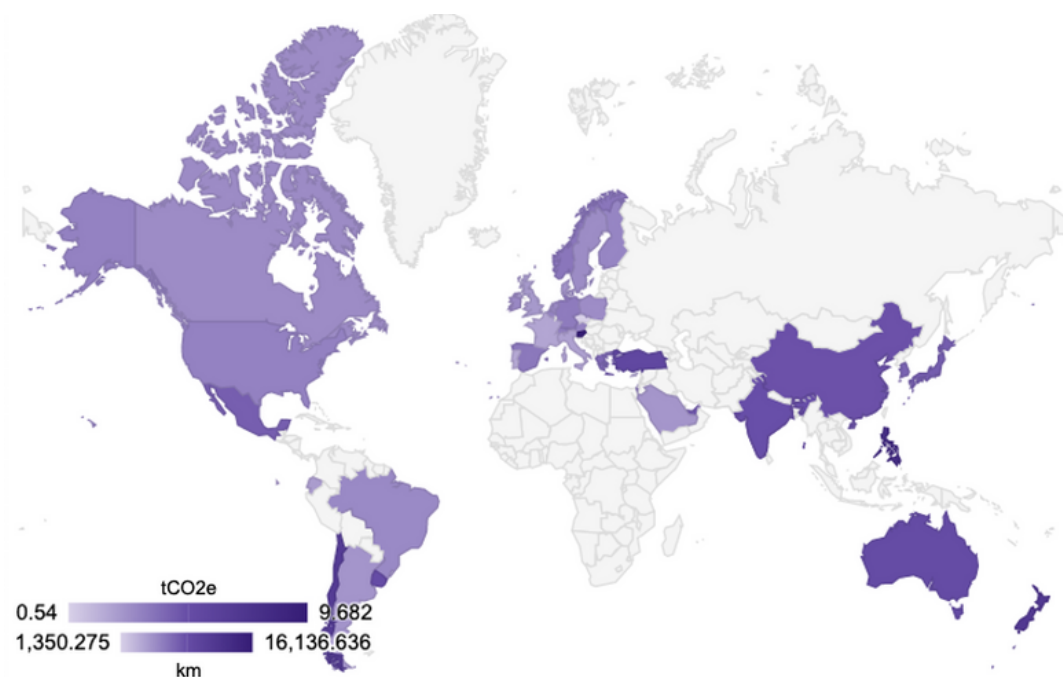


Figure 29: Estimated average distance travelled by conference participants and associated carbon footprint aggregated by affiliation's country. Open interactive version for [distance](#) and [footprint](#).

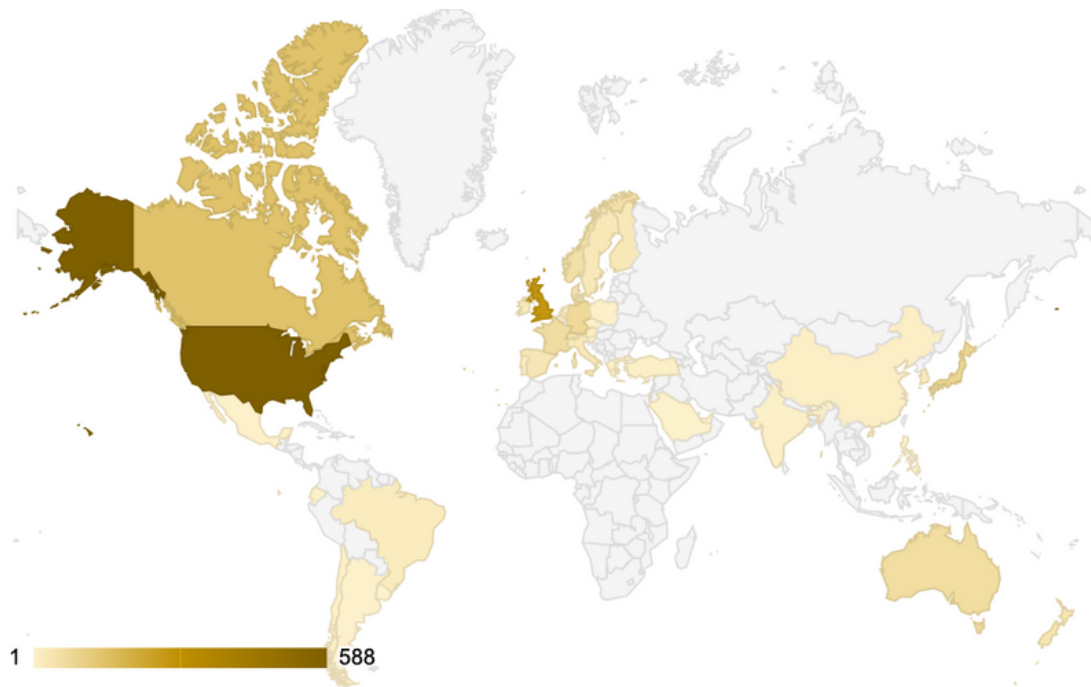


Figure 30: Estimated total number of conference participants by affiliation's country . [Open interactive version](#).

In Figure 26 and 27, the latest NIME edition, 2020 Birmingham, is starred because travel did not take place. Indeed, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the conference was held only as a virtual online event. However we included the expected travel estimates because participants were ready, both environmentally and financially, to undertake the required travel when submitting their work.

8. Topics

Over twenty years of NIME conferences, a wealth of topics have been covered. However, a central group of themes prevail as the most common throughout each year of papers. Figure 31 illustrates the frequency of the ten most common terms from the proceedings of each edition, filtered by uniqueness after a series of pre-processing was applied to the body text of all papers, and truncated to a total of twenty terms in the graph. This included the removal of non-alpha characters, conversion to lowercase, exclusion of words less than 4 characters, lemmatization of words (i.e. grouping together inflection forms of a word), merging of selected similar words and finally the removal of stop-words, or common, semantically irrelevant terms. We additionally chose to merge and add words to our stop-word collection after inspecting preliminary results. Some examples of words we chose to merge were [music, musical, musically],

[control, controller], [sound, audio], and [performance, performer]. This decision is made in order to group common words together if they shared a close topic. However, we are aware that in specific contexts these terms may carry different meanings. Examples of nondescript words we chose to delete after inspection are [like, effect, figure, piece, state, example] while others like [project, information, research, environment, paper, sample, mean, element] do not provide any meaningful insight into an academic paper's content. Each corpus of words is grouped by year of publication, pre-processed, filtered by uniqueness, and finally we plotted their occurrence frequency over time.

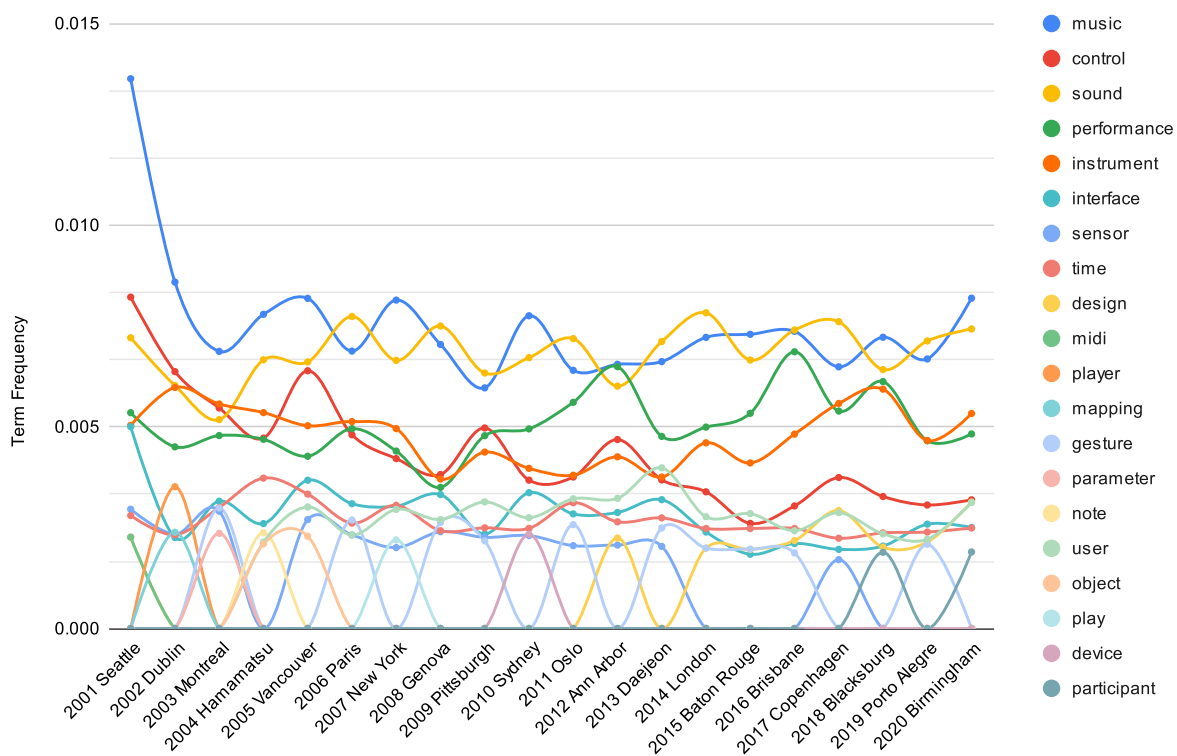


Figure 31: Trend of 10 most common, unique terms in the body text of published papers. [Open interactive version](#).

While many of the top ten terms continue to persist as the most often used words in respect to each year's corpus, there does appear to be a downward trend in response to a more equal distribution, with other terms on the rise. This may suggest that later years of NIME's papers have broadened in their topic range. However, processing the titles instead of a yearly corpus of words, provides a different picture as shown in

Figure 32. Whereas the collective top ten terms per edition only had twenty unique terms once filtered by uniqueness, taking the top ten from titles per edition results in 36 unique words, which we have truncated to twenty within the graph. With far less words to work with compared to the entire NIME corpus (11,097 versus 2,414,288 after filtering), it is understandable that the vocabulary chosen for a title tends towards eclectic. *Music*, again, stands as an outlier in frequency here as well as leading in term count.

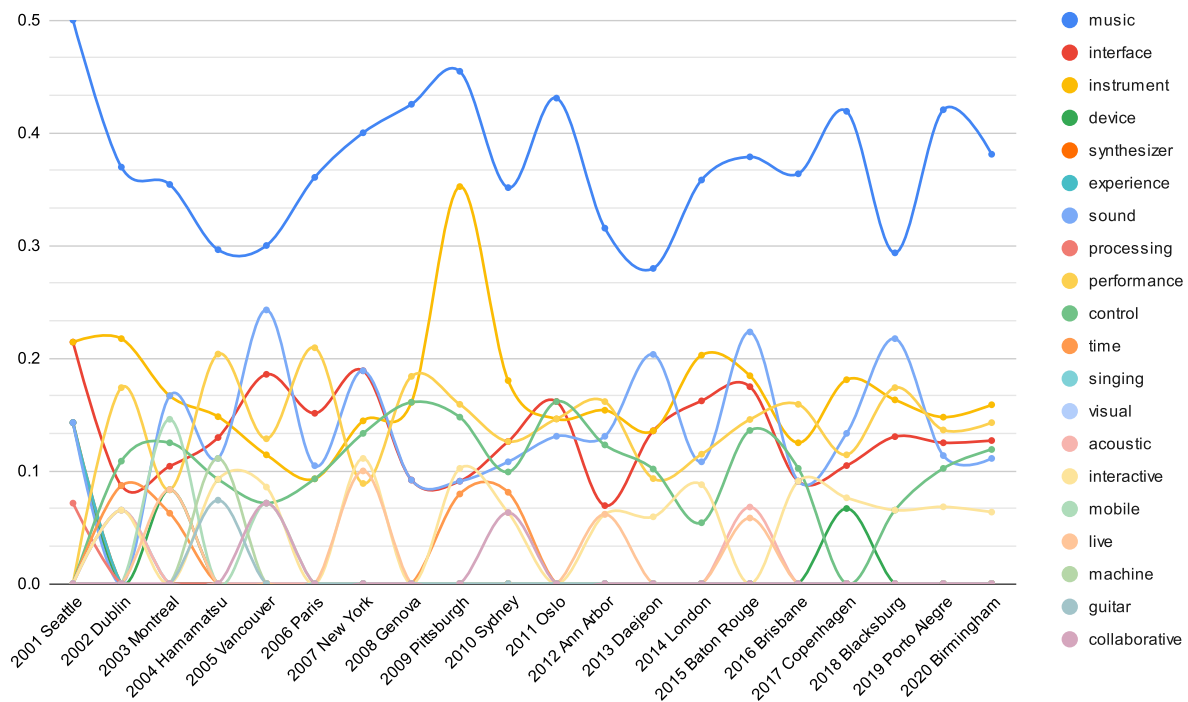


Figure 32: Trend of 10 most common, unique terms in the title of published papers. [Open interactive version.](#)

Additionally, viewing potential novel trends by looking for unique terms within each year's most common 100 terms provides some insight into how broad NIME's range of topics. To get a sense of how years varied from one to the next, the top ten terms in the body text of all papers in a given edition were filtered and removed if they matched the those from the previous ones. The results can be seen in Table 7, where a collection of each year's ten most common were filtered by their unique words relative to past editions. From 2015 onwards less than 10 terms are displayed as only

fewer of 100 of the most common words of those years did not appear in all prior top ten.

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
2001	music	control	sound	performance	instrument	interface	sensor	time	design	midi
2002	player	mapping	play	position	interaction	device	gesture	space	model	movement
2003	parameter	user	physical	object	string	note	input	output	signal	hand
2004	synthesis	technique	musician	message	visual	result	video	image	network	paper
2005	virtual	expression	software	voice	number	pitch	feedback	process	pressure	digital
2006	frequency	source	acoustic	game	development	application	allows	developed	mobile	light
2007	live	human	order	interactive	beat	track	group	range	drum	experience
2008	motion	participant	processing	technology	guitar	type	algorithm	structure	sample	function
2009	force	touch	haptic	action	style	mode	copy	finger	create	event
2010	section	pattern	body	analysis	second	surface	element	study	nime	audience
2011	composition	tool	learning	present	score	possibility	installation	support	dynamic	designed
2012	piano	context	button	rate	focus	similar	form	response	composer	keyboard
2013	filter	component	allow	described	gestural	given	multiple	following	channel	practice
2014	stage	electronic	material	unit	created	scale	sonic	node	complex	concept
2015	prototype	latency	community	evaluation	particular	location	produce			
2016	rhythm	creative	loudspeaker	question	speaker	timbre	idea			
2017	fragment	machine	hardware	aspect	student					
2018	individual	author	experiment	module	session	addition				
2019	screen	melody	sequence	original	generated	training	dimension	synthesizer	representation	language
2020	activity	traditional	relationship	notation						

Table 7: Top 10 new most common, unique terms in the body text of all papers.

Finally, in Figure 33 and 34 we provide two word clouds generated using respectively the body text and title of all NIME published papers.

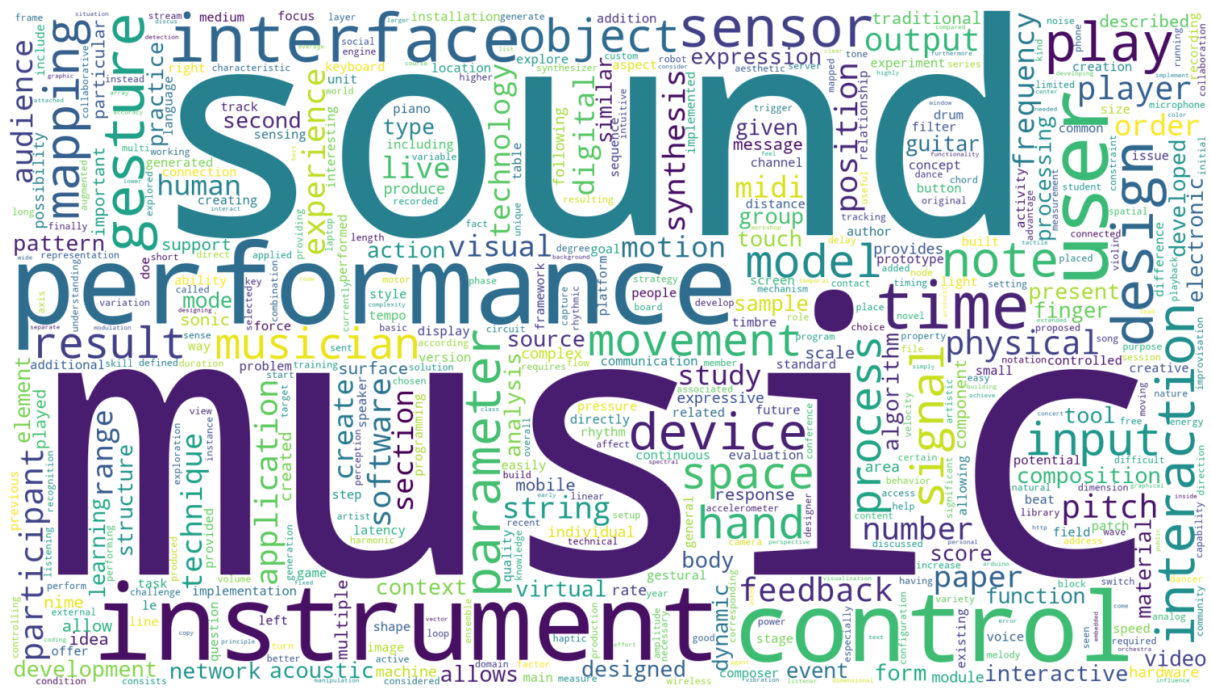


Figure 33: Word cloud generated using the body text of all NIME published papers.



Figure 34: Word cloud generated using the title of all NIME published papers.

9. Conclusion

The facts and figures reported in this paper have shown how the research output of the NIME community has grown and consolidated over twenty years of existence. The demographic diversity is also slowly improving, involving an increasing number of authors, institutes, and countries, as well as pointing towards a better gender balance and a broader cross-disciplinarity. Further and more accurate studies will be possible when more data is openly and coherently published, such as the archive of performances and installations, which can provide a comprehensive picture on the travel carbon footprint and perhaps reveal a different pattern within this category of participants.

Information on acceptance rate is also not publicly available, and our attempt to estimate it starting from the number of reviewers led to inconsistent results. We believe that such information, as well as a list of conference participants can provide further and deeper insights. A conference report in a standardized format will definitely simplify the development of the computational analysis process. The same applies for the author field in paper's front-matter, which is an important source of information that requires standardization.

As the NIME community continues to move forward, at NIME 2021 Shanghai authors will have for the first time the opportunity chose online attendance to present their work. Although this is a necessity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we believe that such option can open for new participation and authorship patterns, if preserved over time. Perhaps it may contribute to attract valuable authors that for financial, environmental, cultural, or health-related are unable to travel. This will challenge the community to explore different concepts for hosting hybrid conferences, to optimize the single or multiple locations for minimizing the travel impact, and to develop online virtual spaces in which demonstrations, performances and installations coexist seamlessly with physical spaces. Finally, from the 2021 edition onwards, papers will be archived in PubPub⁷, which will require further development of the computational approach we used to extract data and analyze the NIME corpus. Yet, at the same time this will provide new opportunities to gather further insights by analyzing integrated multimedia files and ease the extraction process as all textual data is well structured within a web page.

Footnotes

1. <https://www.nime.org/archives/> [↵](#)
2. <https://github.com/jacksongoode/NIME-proceedings-analyzer> [↵](#)
3. <https://www.nime.org/past-nimes/> [↵](#)
4. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/> [↵](#)
5. <https://eco.nime.org/> [↵](#)
6. <https://github.com/milankl/CarbonFootprintAGU> [↵](#)
7. <https://www.pubpub.org/> [↵](#)

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