JUDGING

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Hackcon | June 26 2016





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OBJECTIVES





WHAT'S OUR GOAL?

Participants feeling like they got a fair shot, everyone feeling like the best hacks won, & the audience having seen a good show.



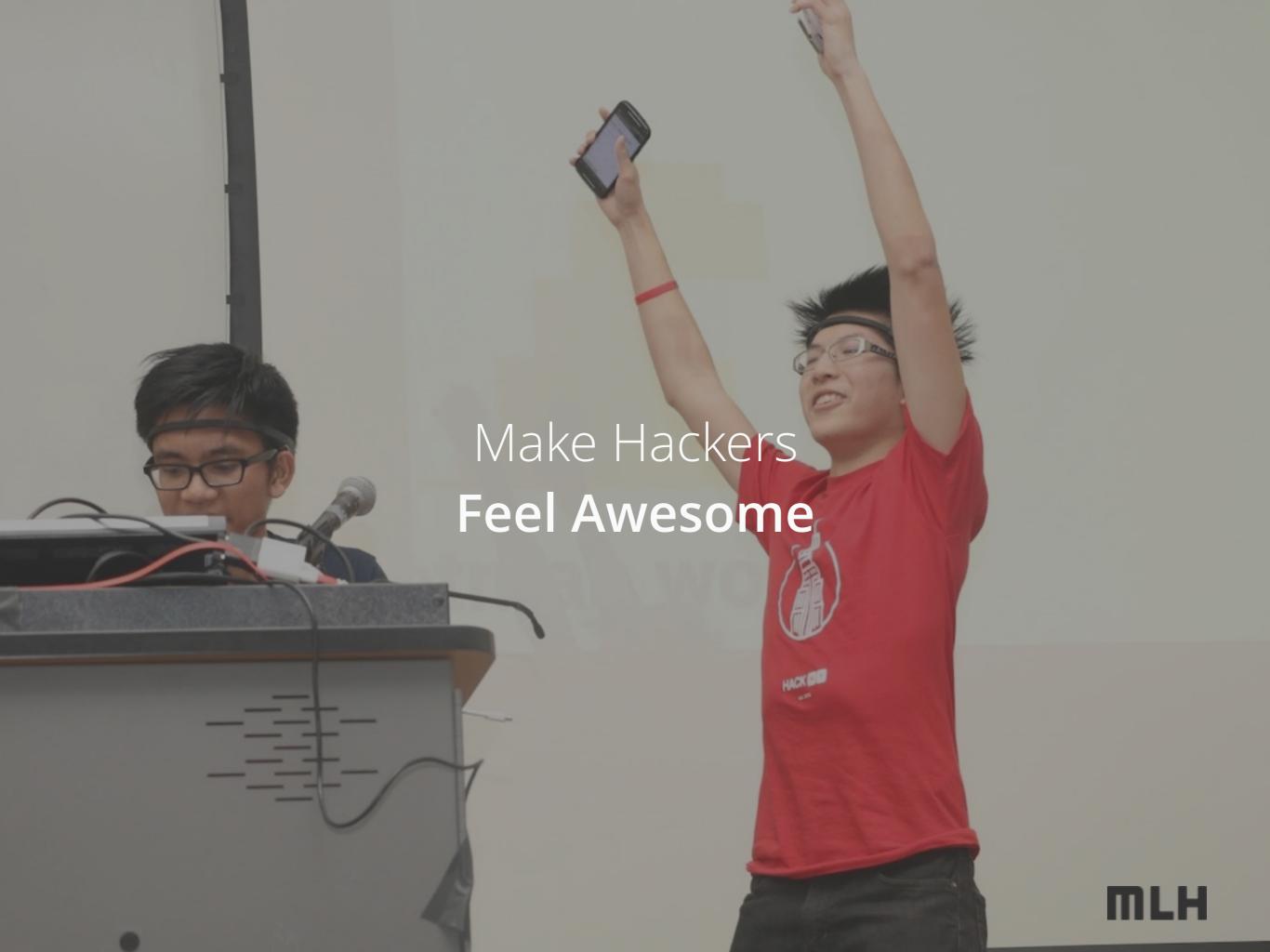


WHAT IS YOUR ROLE?

Your role is to help explain how the process works, supervise that things are happening correctly, & deal with any issues that arise.







CONSTRAINTS



Judges are Arbitrary



Judges Are Subjective



Judges are **People**



Judging Time is Finite



A Judge can't **Evaluate Projects** they haven't seen



A Judge can't judge Two Prizes at once



STYLES OF JUDGING



PRESENTATION US. EXPO



PRESENTATION STYLE







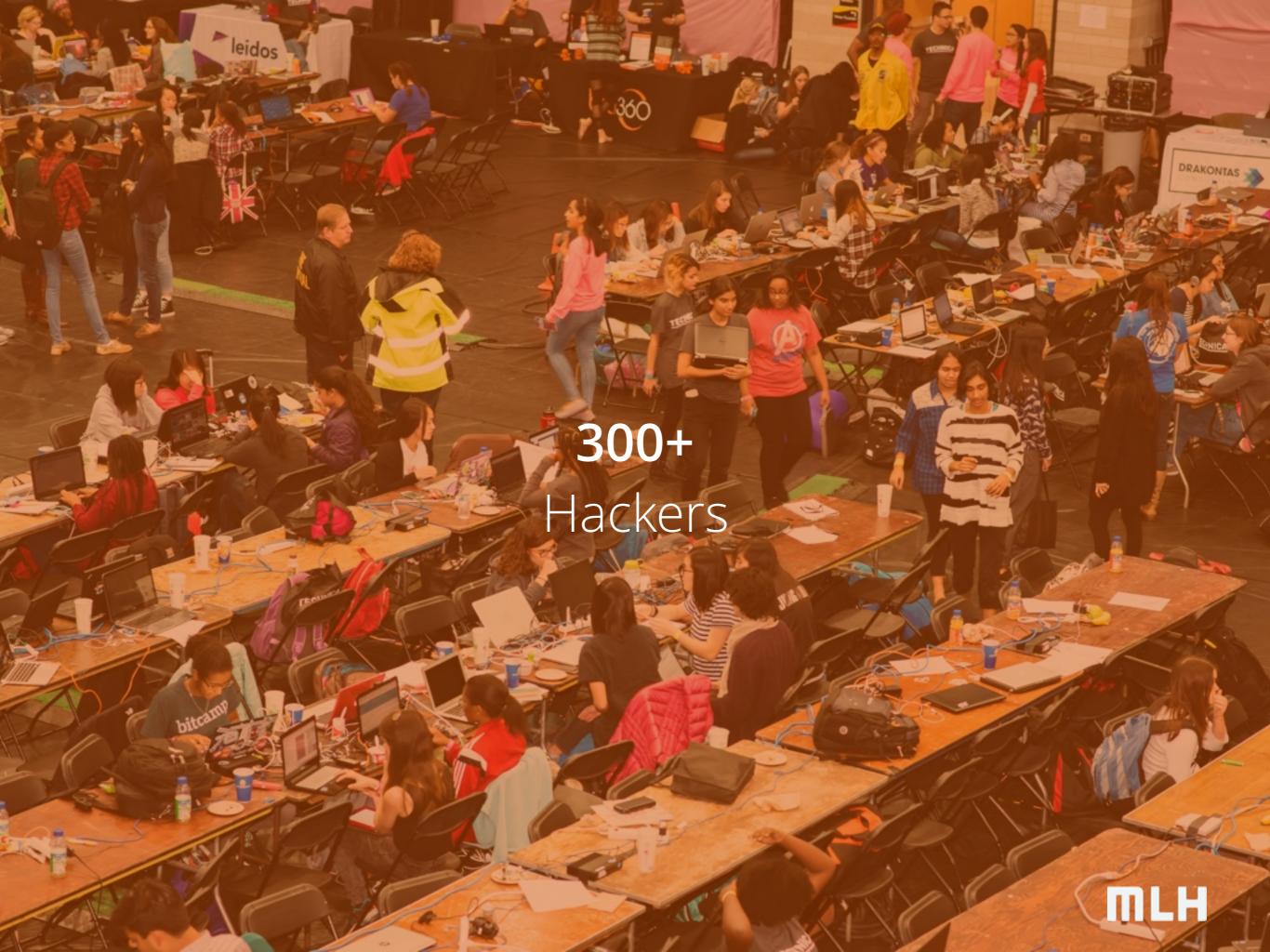




EXPO STYLE











WHY DO WE JUDGE SMALL & LARGE EVENTS DIFFERENTLY?



Score	Description	Argumentation	Refutation	Structure	Presentation
75-79	This is an average and slightly above average performance. The speaker is competent and does some things well but is just as likely to make significant errors. This is a good speech – the speaker is capable and confident, although there are inconsistencies in style and substance. The speaker knows her/his role and tries to accomplish it.	The speaker follows the A-R-E model consistently, although some assertions do not have sufficient reasoning and many do not have strong evidence. It is more likely that the speaker repeats reasoning as evidence. The speaker competently identifies obvious major issues but does not develop nuanced or complex issues.	The speaker understands her/his own positions but spends too much time repeating those ideas rather than developing or amplifying them. Unlikely to establish the qualitative (matter of degree) and quantitative (number affected) significance of issues. Unlikely to compare opposing views. Uses direct refutation well but offers little advanced refutation.	Organized and generally effective. Attempts a narrative structure but is not able to consistently adhere to it at one or two points of the speech. Loses some clarity integrating opposing arguments. Effective use of time throughout the presentation – the speech is balanced with an appropriate mix of the speaker's argumentation and answers to the opponents' issues.	Speaks in a clear, comprehensible way. There is consistent nonverbal communication (eye contact and gestures). The speaking style is competent but not supremely confident. Speaks in a monotone rather than with a dramatic tone. Attempts 1-2 POIs and gives reasonable but unspectacular answers to POIs when holding the floor.
80-	to be minor distractions. Sufficiently strong presentation that an ineffective reply will be a serious risk for the opponents.	The speaker is able to make effective arguments throughout the speech. Using the A-R-E format, the speaker consistently applies reasoning and, more often han ot, service nce os por ssues. The debater appears papered to discust the implicant of te. The speaker uses challenging argumentative POIs and heckles, although does not do this more than once or twice.	disagreement) but does so consistently and effectively.	Simple, effective narrative structure for own arguments but has some difficulty integrating multiple counter-positions into speech. Uses speaking time effective and appropriate allocates time to the important issue. The speech control organized that it is reasonable that audience members not taking notes are able to follow the development of issues.	Speaks in an engaging manner – clear but only occasionally highly entertaining and powerfully persuasive. Demonstrates confidence and credibility. POIs ed
85-89	This is an extraordinarily fine speech from a consistently strong debater delivering a clearly well above average speech. Confident and capable – this speech is an effective model for new debaters to learn the craft of public speaking and debating.	The speaker is able to establish clear positions that demand a sophisticated reply. The speaker uses A-R-E with highly effective reasoning and consistent application of different varieties of evidence. Explains and analyzes evidence. Significance established for all issues.	This speaker uses direct refutation and advanced refutation techniques, including opportunity cost evaluation and turn/capture of opposing positions. Outstanding expressions of significance and impact assessment with opposing side's major arguments.	Logical organization, which is easy to follow and flow. May have either an effective intro or conclusion but unlikely to have both. Able to organize own positions and opponents' into a well-integrated speech. Likely to use all speaking time but may not because of word economy and argument efficiency.	An animated speaker able to present a clear and convincing case. Persuasive and credible. Strong POIs and replies to POIs. Infrequently distracted by the other team. Strong public speaker in all but one respect.
90-94	Near brilliant. This is an outstanding debater delivering a highly successful speech in ALL respects. The presentation would be a rousing speech for a general audience and a substantive presentation for an audience of field experts.	Not only is the speaker able to make powerful arguments, but the speaker is able to do so on- the-spot. The issues are detailed and complex, with substantial evidence to support sound reasoning. Evidence is detailed and well analyzed.	Understands how arguments interrelate. The speaker investigates inconsistencies among opponents' claims. Identifies and exploits opportunity costs and underlying and hidden assumptions.	Strong narrative structure. Persuasive introduction and conclusion. Speech is sophisticated and yet, easy to follow and understand. Seamlessly integrates arguments from both sides in one compelling presentation.	A persuasive presentation that effectively uses rhetorical devices like humor, effective pausing, and vocal inflection to add depth to the speech. Thoroughly engaged – the speaker attempts many clever POIs and replies to them effectively. Effective argumentative heckling.
95 and higher	A near flawless performance. It is difficult to identify any error of omission or commission. A 98-100 is <u>flawless</u> – a combination of Winston Churchill, Barbara Jordan, and Denzel Washington. It is highly unlikely that there will even be one speech of this ranking in several years.	Sophisticated understanding of issues and opponent strategies. Develops arguments with multiple causes and diverse consequences. Creates clever impromptu arguments. Uses different types of evidence and introduces and analyzes more evidence as the debate develops.	Regularly integrates advanced refutation into argumentation, using ideas from opponents to advance the speaker's own side. Uses POIs and heckling as opportunities for powerful refutation. Accounts for or has an outstanding reply to every important opposing point.	Uses a clear, well-organized (effective structure and clear transitions) and efficient narrative speech structure. Despite argument complexity, the speech can be followed by nearly any listener. Speaker is capable of restoring order to even a confusing debate.	Has exceptional knowledge about the subject, delivered in a highly entertaining and informative manner. Outstanding verbal and nonverbal skills, including eye contact, volume, pace, clarity, and humor. Speech would make an ideal demonstration for even experienced peers.

Judging Time is **Finite**



JUDGING BRIEFING



WHAT SHOULD YOU COVER DURING YOUR JUDGES BRIEFING?



JUDGING CRITERIA

How should the judges evaluate the hacks they see? Remember, this is not a business pitch competition.



TIME CONSTRAINTS

Odds are that you'll be racing against the clock to establish the top 10. Make sure judges know how long to spend with each team.



SPONSOR PRIZES

Sponsors will have to pick the winners of the prizes they are offering first.

Don't count on them to help you pick a top 10 until they are done.



HOW TO JUDGE





© SET THE DEMO ORDER

You should have enough time for each team to demo to each judge (either on stage or in private). Establish an order and send it out to participants.



① CONVENE THE JUDGES

Bring the judges together privately after they have had the chance to see all the demos. I like to open the discussion with each judge mentioning a hack that really stood out to them.



2 TAKE NOMINATIONS

Ask the judges to formally nominate teams for the top X spots. As each judge nominates as team, have them explain what it was again for the group in one sentence.



3 VOTE FOR TOP 3 PICKS

Each judge should give their top 3 picks in order. Give each hack 1 point for 3rd, 2 points for 2nd, & 3 points for 1st. Establish clear outliers and repeat the process for close votes.



EXAMPLE

What are your **top 3** ice cream flavors?



WHAT DOES YOUR FAVORITE BASKIN-ROBBINS

ICE CREAM SAY ABOUT YOUR PERSONALITY?







HOW MANYJUDGES DO I NEED?



ON AVERAGE, YOU CAN EXPECT EACH JUDGE TO SEE 1 TEAM EVERY 5 MINUTES.



YOU SHOULD AIM TO HAVE **EACH TEAM** SEEN BY **AT LEAST 2 JUDGES**.





OF TEAMS × 10 ONE ROUND OF EXPO # OF JUDGES



EXAMPLE

98 TEAMS × 10

45 MIN EXPO ROUND

22 JUDGES



O ASSIGN TABLE BLOCKS

Assign each judge a block of 10 tables to look at. Ex. Judge 1 sees tables 1 - 10, Judge 2 sees tables 11 - 20, etc. Their task is to establish their top 3 picks from that group.



1 REPORT THE TOP 3

Once the judge has seen their ~10 teams, they should report their top 3 teams in order to you. Give a 1st place 3 points, 2nd place 2 points, & 3rd place 1 point.



2 REPERT UNTIL DONE

Repeat steps 0 & 1 until you've got enough data to establish clear winners from each block. Once you have clear winners from each block, they should move on to the next round of judging.



EXAMPLE

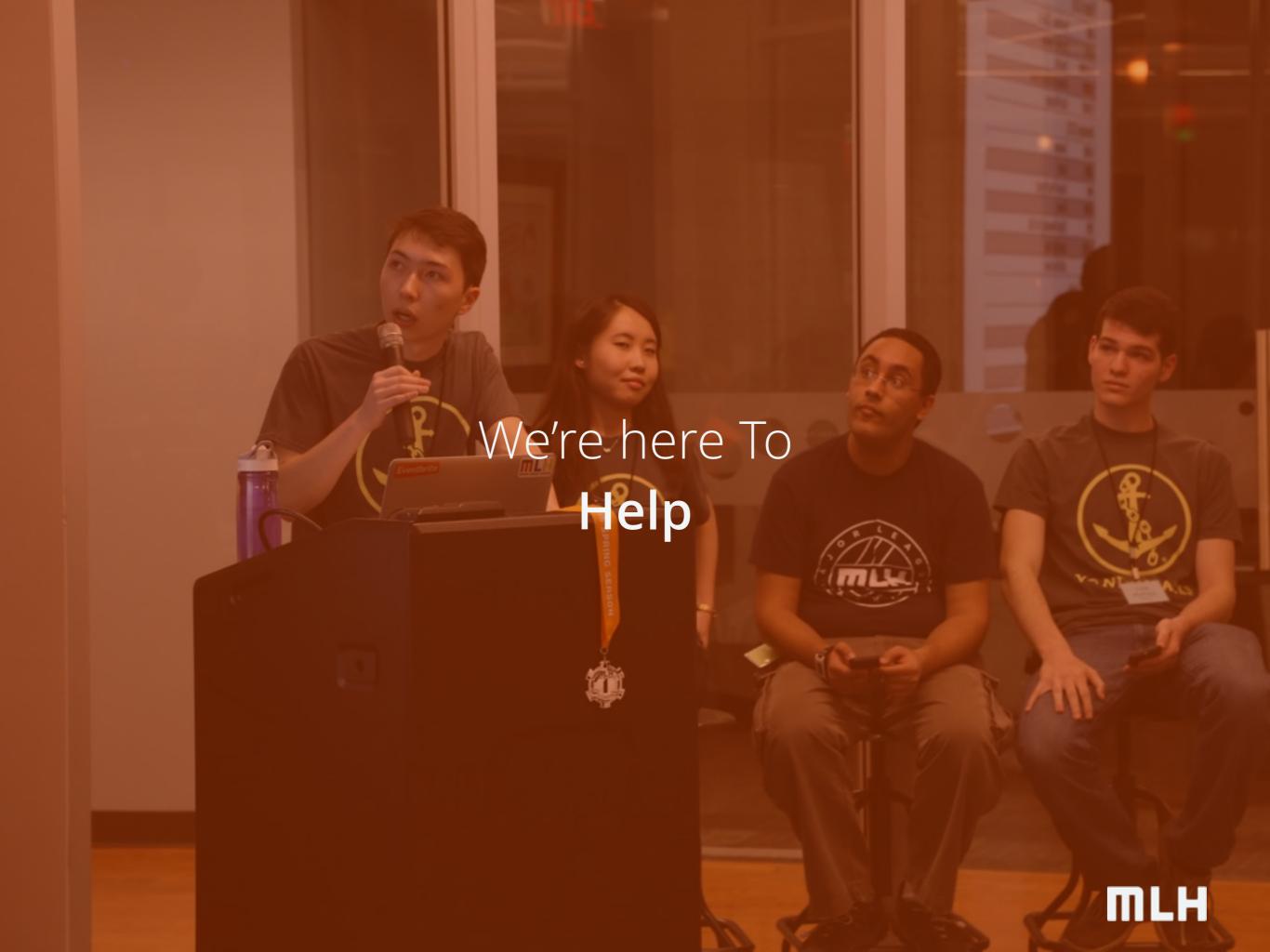
Let's walk through our 98 team expo example from earlier.



A ZILLION THINGS CAN GO VERY, VERY WRONG.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO WHEN SH*T HITS THE FAN?





QUESTIONS?

