

Dissecting Biases in Relation Extraction

A Cross-Dataset Analysis on People's Gender and Origin

Marco Antonio Stranisci, Pere-Lluís Huguet Cabot, Elisa Bassignana, Roberto Navigli

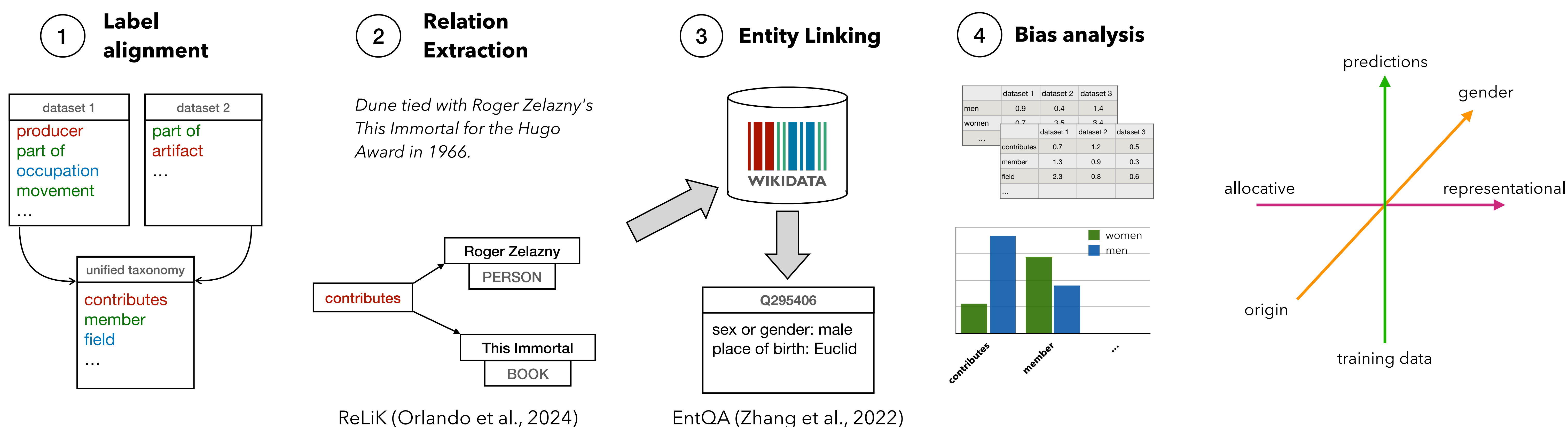


What?

We propose a methodology for the analysis of socio-demographic biases in the Relation Extraction pipeline, which is completely transparent in terms of interpretability.



How?



Experiments and Results

Datasets:

- SRED^{FM} (Huguet Cabot et al., 2023)
- CrossRE (Bassignana and Plank, 2022)
- NYT (Riedel et al., 2010)

	SRED ^{FM}	CrossRE	NYT
Women	20.0%	11.8%	17.3%
Global South	18.9%	10.0%	12.2%

Allocative bias in training data (% of entities)

	SRED ^{FM}		CrossRE		NYT		SRED ^{FM}		CrossRE		NYT	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	N	S	N	S	N	S
contributes	0.28	0.475	0.407	0.291			0.758	0.162	0.447	0.333		
date	1.038	0.926					1.07	0.993				
field	0.388	0.291					0.394	0.451			0.002	0.0
geographical	0.469	0.368	0.218	0.218	3.251	2.164	0.501	0.64	0.198	0.644	0.965	1.019
language	0.013	0.006					0.025	0.024				
member	0.21	0.164	0.229	0.218	0.739	0.283	0.252	0.201	0.3	0.222	0.169	0.121
participated	0.088	0.049	0.278	0.145			0.052	0.08	0.218	0.133		
position held	0.091	0.038	0.745	0.727	0.085	0.012	0.144	0.196	0.742	1.200	0.036	0.009
relationship	0.124	0.215	0.098	0.036	0.078	0.211	0.132	0.119	0.093	0.111	0.077	0.025
topic	0.001	0.001	0.018	0.018			0.002	0.002	0.013	0.0		

Representational bias in training data (t-test statistics)

	SRED ^{FM}	CrossRE	NYT
Women	-3.5%	-2.2%	+5.6%
+SRED ^{FM}		-5.8%	+0.6%
+ gen. balanced	-2.9%	-4.4%	0.0%
Global South	-1.7%	-8.3%	-2.1%
+SRED ^{FM}		-6.7%	-1.6%
+ gen. balanced	-0.3%	-9.9%	-5.9%

Allocative bias in predictions
(False Positive Balance score)



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