

CURED4NLG: A Dataset for Table-to-Text Generation

Nivranshu Pasricha Mihael Arcan Paul Buitelaar
n.pasricha1@universityofgalway.ie



Abstract

We introduce **CURED4NLG** (COVID-19 Update Reports from Epidemiological Data for Natural Language Generation), a dataset for the task of table-to-text generation focusing on the public health domain. The dataset consists of 280 pairs of tables and documents extracted from weekly epidemiological reports published by the World Health Organisation (WHO). Each table comprises of 6 to 60 rows with 7 to 9 columns and reports the number of new cases of COVID-19 and related deaths during a week-long time period along with cumulative totals recorded since the start of the pandemic. A document corresponding to each table describes the important information contained in the table in about 200 – 300 words in English as shown below. Along with the releasing the dataset, we present baseline outputs from two different end-to-end transformer-based models for the task of table-to-text generation. The dataset and all the sample outputs are available at <http://github.com/CURED4NLG/CURED4NLG>.

Dataset Example and Sample Outputs

Reporting Country/ Territory/ Area	New cases in last 7 days	Cumulative cases	Cumulative cases per 100k population	New deaths in last 7 days	Cumulative deaths	Cumulative deaths per 100k population	Epidemiological Report
Europe	1466680	50714995	5435.3	25341	1061218	113.7	The European Region reported over 1.4 million new cases and over 25000 new deaths, a 12% and a 5% decrease respectively compared to the previous week. The trend in both new cases and deaths is decreasing in the last two weeks. The highest numbers of new cases were reported from Turkey (378771 new cases; 449.1 new cases per 100000; a 9% decrease), France (211674 new cases; 325.5 new cases per 100000; a 9% decrease), and Germany (145156 new cases; 174.5 new cases per 100000; a 1% increase). The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from Poland (3383 new deaths; 8.9 new deaths per 100000; a 6% decrease), the Russian Federation (2650 new deaths; 1.8 new deaths per 100000; a 2% increase), and Ukraine (2537 new deaths; 5.8 new deaths per 100000; an 8% decrease).
Turkey	378771	4591416	5444.0	2403	38011	45.1	
France	211674	5390187	8287.6	2110	102031	156.9	
Germany	145156	3287418	3952.8	1650	81564	98.1	
Italy	92074	3949517	6622.1	2345	119021	199.6	
Ukraine	78761	2025271	4630.9	2537	42323	96.8	
Poland	70831	2758856	7268.2	3383	65415	172.3	
...	
Baseline Outputs	In the past week, the European Region reported over 1466000 new cases and over 25000 new deaths, a decrease of 1% and an increase of 1% respectively compared to the previous week. The three countries reporting the highest numbers of new cases were Kosovo (2662 new cases; 57 new cases per 100000; a 1% decrease), Turkey (378771 new cases; 57 new cases per 100000; a 1% decrease), France (211674 new cases; 158.8 new cases per 100000; a 7% decrease). The three countries reporting the highest numbers of new deaths this week were the United Kingdom (157 new deaths; 3.4 new deaths per 100000; a 3% decrease), Germany (1650 new deaths; 3.4 new deaths per 100000; a 3% decrease), the Russian Federation (2650 new deaths; 3.7 new deaths per 100000; a 3% decrease) and the Russian Federation (2345 new deaths; 3.4 new deaths per 100000; a 3% decrease).						The European Region reported over 1.2 million new cases and over 36000 new deaths, a decrease of 18% and 8% respectively when compared to the previous week. The three countries reporting the highest numbers of new cases were Spain (7666 new cases; 160.5 new cases per 100000, a 15% decrease), France (211674 new cases; 113.2 new cases per 100000; a 31% decrease), and France (3958 new cases; 2.4 new cases per 100000, a 119021% increase). The highest numbers of new deaths were reported from the Russian Federation (2650 new deaths; 0.4 new deaths per 100000 population; a 88% decrease), Germany (214 new deaths; 0.1 new deaths per 100000, a 3848% decrease) and France (2110 new deaths; 0.4 new deaths per 100000; a 88% decrease).
T5 Model (left) Hierarchical Model (right)							

Table: Example of a table and corresponding epidemiological report for the European region along with sample outputs generated by the T5 model and the Hierarchical model from the CURED4NLG dataset. Text in blue shows the correct names and numbers present in the input table and the reference output. The text in green italics shows tabular values correctly produced by the end-to-end baseline models while underlined text in red shows the errors in the generated texts. Any hallucinations or repetitions generated are highlighted in purple.

Baseline Results

Initial baseline results suggest that end-to-end text generation models can learn a template-like structure of the documents to generate fluent outputs but at the same time are prone to hallucinating and generating erroneous statements particularly related to numerical values.

	BLEU (↑)	METEOR (↑)	TER (↓)	PARENT			Average Error Count				
				Precision (↑)	Recall (↑)	F1 (↑)	Total (↓)	Number (↓)	Name (↓)	Word (↓)	Other (↓)
Template baseline	64.48	41.76	32.19	76.55	19.93	29.97	–	–	–	–	–
Hierarchical model	29.86	27.64	67.49	43.10	17.65	22.80	23.9	16.5	3.0	4.0	0.4
T5 model	43.32	32.77	52.10	56.38	17.15	24.68	19.3	14.0	1.6	3.4	0.3

Table: Results from automatic evaluation metrics (BLEU, METEOR, TER and PARENT) and human evaluation (Average Error Count) for the baselines on the CURED4NLG dataset.

Acknowledgments

This work was conducted with the financial support of the Science Foundation Ireland Centre for Research Training in Artificial Intelligence under Grant No. 18/CRT/6223 and co-supported by Science Foundation Ireland under grant number SFI/12/RC/2289 2 (Insight), co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

